

## 16 Archaeological, Architectural, and Cultural Heritage – Appendices

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## 16.1 RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU023-011001
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland</b>	Stillorgan South
<b>Parish</b>	Stillorgan
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	720326/727646
<b>Classification</b>	Church
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 390m north
<b>Description</b>	Situated in an urban site to the N of the junction of Stillorgan Road and Merville Road on a low rise overlooking the surrounding graveyard. The site of a medieval church associated in the 13th century with the Priory of the Holy Trinity (Turner 1983, 59). The site is presently occupied by the Church of Ireland church (dated 1712). The curving plan of the present walled-in graveyard (DU023-011002-) indicates the possible existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU023-011004).
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU023-011002
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland</b>	Stillorgan South
<b>Parish</b>	Stillorgan
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	720315/727672
<b>Classification</b>	Graveyard
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 415m north
<b>Description</b>	Situated in an urban site to the N of the junction of Stillorgan Road and Merville Road. A walled graveyard the interior level rises above street level to the location of the present Church of Ireland church (dated 1712). The memorials are 18th and 19th century in date. The graveyard wall encloses the site of a medieval church (DU023-011001-) associated in the 13th century with the Priory of the Holy Trinity (Turner 1983, 59). The curving plan of the present walled-in graveyard (DU023-011002-) indicates the possible existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU023-011004-).
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU023-011003
<b>RMP Status</b>	SMR
<b>Townland</b>	Stillorgan South
<b>Parish</b>	Stillorgan
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	720315/727672
<b>Classification</b>	Graveslab
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 415m north
<b>Description</b>	Situated in an urban site to the N of the junction of Stillorgan Road and Merville Road. Record of a graveslab noted in 1781 by Austin Cooper. The grave slab was decorated with 'rude circles' which are believed to be of Rathdown type (Ó hÉailidhe 1957, 86). No visible surface trace. It is recorded to have been located within the walled graveyard (DU023-011002-) associated with the site of a medieval church (DU023-011001-). The curving plan of the present walled-in graveyard

	(DU023-011002-) indicates the possible existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU023-011004-).
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU023-011004
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland</b>	Stillorgan South
<b>Parish</b>	Stillorgan
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	720315/727672
<b>Classification</b>	Ecclesiastical enclosure
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 415m north
<b>Description</b>	Situated in an urban site to the N of the junction of Stillorgan Road and Merville Road. The curving plan of the present walled-in graveyard (DU023-011002-) associated with the site of a medieval church (DU023-011001-) and graveslab (DU023-011003-) indicates the possible existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU023-011004-).
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU023-071
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland</b>	Stillorgan Park
<b>Parish</b>	Stillorgan
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	720555/727710
<b>Classification</b>	Castle - unclassified
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 445m north
<b>Description</b>	Situated at the junction of Stillorgan Road and Stillorgan Grove in a green area. A castle is depicted on the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey maps this house is titled ' Stillorgan Castle'. This holding may relate to the manor of Stillorgan owned by John De Clahill, Raymond de Carew and by 1360 by Sir John Cruise. It would appear that the manor house may have been sited 355 m to the N at 'Stillorgan House'. No visible remains survive.
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

## 16.2 RPS within the Surrounding Area

<b>RPS No.</b>	1428
<b>Townland</b>	Stillorgan South
<b>Parish</b>	Stillorgan
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>Classification</b>	Brookvale House
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 95m north
<b>Description</b>	Formerly Brewery House
<b>Reference</b>	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan, 2016-2022

<b>RPS No.</b>	1420
<b>Townland</b>	Stillorgan Park
<b>Parish</b>	Stillorgan
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>Classification</b>	Granada House
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 170m north
<b>Description</b>	Formerly Riversdale (Saint John of God, Provincial house)
<b>Reference</b>	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan, 2016-2022

<b>RPS No.</b>	1524
<b>Townland</b>	Tipperstown
<b>Parish</b>	Kill
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>Classification</b>	Vartry Waterworks Complex
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 320-515m south-southwest
<b>Description</b>	Comprises Vartry House, bridge, gateway, granite walls, and overflow screen chamber
<b>Reference</b>	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan, 2016-2022

<b>RPS No.</b>	1378
<b>Townland</b>	Stillorgan South
<b>Parish</b>	Stillorgan
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>Classification</b>	St Brigid's Church
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 400-430m north
<b>Description</b>	Church, School, Rectory, and Graveyard
<b>Reference</b>	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan, 2016-2022

<b>RPS No.</b>	1451
<b>Townland</b>	Galloping Green North
<b>Parish</b>	Kill
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>Classification</b>	Espion
<b>Dist. From development</b>	c. 415m east
<b>Description</b>	Belmont House (chapel)
<b>Reference</b>	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Development Plan, 2016-2022

### **16.3 Stray Finds within the Surrounding Area**

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Dublin has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

An inspection of the topographical files for the study area of the proposed development did not identify any stray finds.

## 16.4 Legislation Protecting the Archaeological Resource

### Protection of Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

### The Archaeological Resource

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

### Ownership and Guardianship of National Monuments

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

### Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months’ notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

### Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

### Record of Monuments and Places

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that ‘where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice’.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document’s recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

### **The Planning and Development Act 2000**

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

### **Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, 2016-2022**

The development plan contains the following policies with regard to the archaeological resource:

**AH 1** Protection of Archaeological Heritage – It is Council policy to protect archaeological sites, national Monuments (and their setting), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), whilst at the same time reviewing and assessing the feasibility of improving public accessibility to the sites and monuments under the direct ownership or control of the Council or the state.

**AH 2** Protection of Archaeological Material in-situ – It is Council policy to seek the preservation in-situ (or as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regards to the advice and/or recommendations of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht).

**AH 3** Protection of Historic Towns – It is Council policy to protect the Historic town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht).

**AH 4** Designation of Archaeological Landscapes – It is Council policy to identify, designate and protect Archaeological landscapes in co-operation with relevant government departments.

**AH 5** Historic Burial Grounds – It is Council policy to protect historic burial grounds within the County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with good conservation practice.

**AH 6** Underwater Archaeology – It is Council policy for all developments, which have the potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out.

## 16.5 Legislation Protecting the Architectural Resource

The main laws protecting the built heritage are the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963–1999*, which has now been superseded by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The background to this legislation derives from Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention). This states that:

*For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member state will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage.*

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH Handbook 2005:2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*.

### Protection under the Record of Protected Structures and County Development Plan

Structures of architectural, cultural, social, scientific, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of the architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the act. This act superseded the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, and came into force on 1st January 2000.

The act provides for the inclusion of Protected Structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'Protected Structures' and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the act the entire structure is protected, including a structure's interior, exterior, attendant grounds and also any structures within the attendant grounds.

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure. However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

### Archaeological

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

### Architectural

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:

- Good quality or well executed architectural design.
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman.



- A structure that makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or rural setting.
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well-designed decorative features, externally and/or internally.

### **Historical**

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure.
- An association with a significant historical figure.
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel.
- A memorial to a historical event.

### **Technical**

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction.
- It is the work of a known or distinguished engineer.
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs.
- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

### **Cultural**

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest under the following criteria:

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower, which featured in Ulysses.
- Other structure that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, swimming baths or printworks.

### **Scientific**

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:

- A structure or place which is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

### **Social**

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community

- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

### **Artistic**

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well-designed mass-produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

(From the NIAH Handbook 2003 & 2005 pages 15–20)

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of the protected structure if it considers the building to need repair. Similarly, an owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within three months of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

### **Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan, 2016-2022**

The development plan contains the following policies with regard to the architectural resource:

**AR 1** Record of Protected Structures - It is Council policy to:

- i. Include those structures that are considered in the opinion of the Planning Authority to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social interest in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).
- ii. Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance.
- iii. Ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (2011).
- iv. Ensure that new and adapted uses are compatible with the character and special interest of the Protected Structure.

**AR 2** Protected Structures Applications and Documentation - It is Council policy to require all planning applications relating to Protected Structures to contain the appropriate level of documentation in accordance with Article 23 (2) Planning Regulations and Chapter 6 and Appendix B of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, or any variation thereof.

**AR 3** Protected Structures and Building Regulations - It is Council policy to protect the character and special interest of Protected Structures when considering or carrying out interventions to comply with the requirements of the Building Regulations with particular reference to Part B and Part M.

**AR 4** National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) - It is Council policy to review and update the RPS on foot of any Ministerial recommendations following the completion of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

**AR 5 Buildings of Heritage Interest** - It is Council policy to:

- i. Retain, where appropriate, and encourage the rehabilitation and suitable reuse of existing older buildings/structures/features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of a streetscape in preference to their demolition and redevelopment and to preserve surviving shop and pub fronts of special historical or architectural interest including signage and associated features.
- ii. Identify buildings of vernacular significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures.

**AR 6 Protection of Buildings in Council Ownership** - It is Council policy to continue to demonstrate best practice with regard to Protected Structures, Recorded Monuments and often elements of architectural heritage in its ownership and care.

**AR 7 Energy Efficiency of Protected Structures** - It is Council policy to have regard to the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government's publication on 'Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings' and any future advisory documents in assessing proposed works on Protected Structures.

**AR 8 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings, Estates and Features** - It is Council policy to:

- i. Encourage the appropriate development of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings and estates to ensure their character is not compromised.
- ii. Encourage the retention of features that contribute to the character of exemplar nineteenth and twentieth century buildings and estates such as roofscapes, boundary treatments and other features considered worthy of retention

**AR 9 Protection of Historic Street Furniture** - It is Council policy to:

- i. Preserve the retention of historic items of street furniture where these contribute to the character of the area including items of a vernacular or local significance.
- ii. Promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm Improvements within areas of historic character.

**AR 10 Protection of Coastline Heritage** - It is Council policy to:

- i. Encourage and promote the retention of features of the County's coastal heritage where these contribute to the character of the area.
- ii. Have regard to those items identified in the Coastal Architecture Heritage Survey when assessing any development proposals.

**AR 11 Industrial Heritage** - It is Council policy to:

- i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey listed in Appendix 5 when assessing any development proposals.
- ii. Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures.

## 16.6 Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource

### Potential Impacts on Archaeological and Historical Remains

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.

- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

### Predicted Impacts

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

## 16.7 Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource

### Potential Mitigation Strategies for Cultural Heritage Remains

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved in situ.

### Definition of Mitigation Strategies

#### Archaeological Resource

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation in situ. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation in situ are not possible.

*Full Archaeological Excavation* can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (ClfA 2014a).

*Archaeological Test Trenching* can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (ClfA 2014b).

*Archaeological Monitoring* can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2014c).

*Underwater Archaeological Assessment* consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

#### Architectural Resource

The architectural resource is generally subject to a greater degree of change than archaeological sites, as structures may survive for many years but their usage may change continually. This can be reflected in the fabric of the building, with the addition and removal of doors, windows and extensions. Due to their often more visible presence within the landscape than archaeological sites, the removal of such structures can sometimes leave a discernible ‘gap’ with the cultural identity of a population. However, a number of mitigation measures are available to ensure a record is made of any structure that is deemed to be of special interest, which may be removed or altered as part of a proposed development.

*Conservation Assessment* consists of a detailed study of the history of a building and can include the surveying of elevations to define the exact condition of the structure. These assessments are carried out by

Conservation Architects and would commonly be carried out in association with proposed alterations or renovations on a Recorded Structure.

*Building Survey* may involve making an accurate record of elevations (internal and external), internal floor plans and external sections. This is carried out using an EDM (Electronic Distance Measurer) and GPS technology to create scaled drawings that provide a full record of the appearance of a building at the time of the survey.

*Historic Building Assessment* is generally specific to one building, which may have historic significance, but is not a Protected Structure or listed within the NIAH. A full historical background for the structure is researched and the site is visited to assess the standing remains and make a record of any architectural features of special interest. These assessments can also be carried out in conjunction with a building survey.

*Written and Photographic* record provides a basic record of features such as stone walls, which may have a small amount of cultural heritage importance and are recorded for prosperity. Dimensions of the feature are recorded with a written description and photographs as well as some cartographic reference, which may help to date a feature.