

Appendix 11

Appendices

Appendix 11.1 SMR/RMP Sites within the Study Area

SMR NO.	DU026-021
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Glenamuck South
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	720967, 722074
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 71m southeast
DESCRIPTION	A sketch accompanying the OS Letters (1837) shows a cluster of enclosures at Glenamuck (Herity 2001, 20). The enclosures were located in level pasture on the N bank of stream overlooked by the tower at Ballycorus (DU026-044001-). There is no visible trace at ground level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

Appendix 11.2 Recorded Architectural Sites within the Study Area

RPS NO.	-
NIAH NO.	60260018
TOWNLAND	Glenamuck South
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	320476, 222491
CLASSIFICATION	Post Box
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Western boundary wall
DESCRIPTION	Wall-mounted cast-iron "wall box" post box, extant 1909. Set in part creeper- or ivy-covered boundary wall. No longer extant
REFERENCE	NIAH Survey

RPS NO.	1793
NIAH NO.	-
TOWNLAND	Kiltiernan Domain
PARISH	Kiltiernan
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	720381, 722515
CLASSIFICATION	Entrance gates to the former Kiltiernan Abbey
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 9m west
DESCRIPTION	Entrance gates to the former Kiltiernan Abbey, with square-profile channelled limestone piers, with limestone capstone with ball finials.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028

RPS NO.	-
NIAH NO.	60260017

TOWNLAND	Glenamuck South
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	320478, 222512
CLASSIFICATION	Water Pump
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 14m north
DESCRIPTION	Freestanding cast-iron "lion mask" water hydrant, extant 1909. Road fronted on a corner site on concrete footpath. Also recorded on the Industrial Heritage Survey as Site 995.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028/ NIAH Survey

RPS NO.	1790
NIAH NO.	60260040
TOWNLAND	Glenamuck South
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	320710, 222571
CLASSIFICATION	Rockville House
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 25m northeast
DESCRIPTION	Detached five-bay two-storey double-pile over basement farmhouse with dormer attic, extant 1757, on a rectangular plan; three-bay two-storey rear (south) elevation. Occupied, 1911. Sold, 1965. Pitched double-pile (M-profile) slate roof centred on pitched (gabled) slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick Running bond chimney stacks having corbelled stepped capping supporting terracotta tapered pots, coping to gable, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on rendered eaves retaining cast-iron conical hoppers and downpipes. Rendered, ruled and lined walls. Segmental-headed central door opening with cut-granite threshold between wrought iron railings, and cut-granite surround framing timber panelled door having fanlight. Square-headed window openings with cut-granite

	sills, and concealed dressings framing six-over-six timber sash windows without horns. Square-headed window openings to rear (south) elevation with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing six-over-six timber sash windows without horns. Interior including (ground floor): central hall retaining carved timber surrounds to door openings framing timber panelled doors; and carved timber surrounds to door openings to remainder framing timber panelled doors with timber panelled shutters to window openings. Set in landscaped grounds with rendered, ruled and lined piers to perimeter having cut-granite shallow pyramidal capping supporting wrought iron double gates.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028/ NIAH Survey

RPS NO.	1802
NIAH NO.	60260021
TOWNLAND	Kiltiernan Domain
PARISH	Kiltiernan
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	320595, 222109
CLASSIFICATION	Our Lady of the Wayside Church
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 40m southwest
DESCRIPTION	Detached six-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, built 1929; dedicated 1929, on a rectangular plan with single-bay three-staged engaged tower to entrance (east) front on a square plan. Renovated with sanctuary reordered. Pitched profiled terracotta tile roof with lichen-covered terracotta ridge tiles terminating in Celtic Cross finial to apex (west), and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber boarded box eaves retaining cast-iron downpipes. Timber boarded walls on timber cushion course on rendered mass concrete plinth with timber band to eaves. Round-headed window openings between timber monolithic "pilasters" with Classical-style timber surrounds framing fixed-pane fittings having square glazing bars. Round-headed window opening to chancel (west) with timber surround framing fixed-pane fitting having leaded stained glass panel. Round-headed door opening to entrance (east) front with two concrete steps, and timber surround centred on keystone framing timber boarded double doors having fanlight. Roundel (second

	stage) with timber surround framing fixed-pane fitting having "spoke wheel" glazing bars. Grouped round-headed openings (bell stage) with timber surrounds centred on keystones framing louvered timber fittings. Interior including vestibule (east); square-headed door opening into nave with glazed timber double doors; full-height interior with carpeted central aisle between cruciform-detailed timber pews, timber panelled walls with paired timber stations between frosted glass windows, segmental barrel vaulted ceiling on thumbnail beaded-detailed cornice, and camber-headed chancel arch framing carpeted stepped dais to sanctuary (west) reordered with replacement timber altar table below stained glass "West Window". Set in landscaped grounds with rendered piers to perimeter having shallow pyramidal capping supporting wrought iron double gates.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028/ NIAH Survey

RPS NO.	1790
NIAH NO.	60260041
TOWNLAND	Glenamuck South
PARISH	Tully
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	320666, 222623
CLASSIFICATION	Rockville House Gate Lodge
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 46m northeast
DESCRIPTION	Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge, extant 1937, on a rectangular plan with three-bay single-storey rear (south) elevation. Now disused. Hipped slate roof with lichen-spotted terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks having red brick corbelled stepped capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta octagonal pots, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on timber eaves boards. Repointed coursed or snecked rock faced granite walls with tooled cut-granite flush quoins to corners. Square-headed central door opening approached by flight of five concrete steps with tooled cut-granite lintel framing glazed panelled door. Square-headed flanking window openings in bipartite arrangement with cut-granite sills, and tooled cut-granite block-and-start surrounds framing one-over-one timber sash windows. Square-headed window openings in bipartite

	arrangement to rear (south) elevation with cut-granite sills, and yellow brick block-and-start surrounds framing one-over-one timber sash windows. Set back from line of road at entrance to grounds of Rockville House.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028/ NIAH Survey

RPS NO.	1813
NIAH NO.	60260036
TOWNLAND	Kiltiernan
PARISH	Kiltiernan
BARONY	Rathdown
I.T.M.	320662, 221918
CLASSIFICATION	Mill House (formerly a cotton factory)
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 177m southwest
DESCRIPTION	Detached seven-bay two-storey mill owner's house, extant 1810, on an L-shaped plan; single-bay (west) or three-bay (east) two-storey side elevations. Renovated to accommodate continued private residential use. Replacement pitched and hipped slate roof on an L-shaped plan with clay or terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks having concrete capping supporting terracotta pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber eaves boards retaining cast-iron downpipes. Creeper- or ivy-covered roughcast battered walls. Segmental-headed off-central door opening with concealed dressings framing replacement timber panelled door having fanlight. Square-headed window openings (ground floor) with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement timber casement windows having overlights replacing timber casement windows having overlights. Square-headed window openings (first floor) with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement timber casement windows replacing two-over-two timber sash windows. Set in landscaped grounds with cut-granite monolithic piers to perimeter having domed capping supporting "Lotus"-detailed cast-iron double gates.
REFERENCE	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028/ NIAH Survey

Appendix 11.3 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 Housing, Local Government and Heritage) 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 (2022–2028)

Policy Objective HER1: Protection of Archaeological Heritage

It is a Policy Objective to protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments.

Policy Objective HER2: Protection of Archaeological Material in Situ

It is a Policy Objective to seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, 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 regard to the advice and/ or recommendations of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG).

Appendix 11.4 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 (2022–2028)

Policy Objectives for Protected Structures:

Policy Objective HER3: Protection of Historic Towns

It is a Policy Objective to promote and protect the Historic Town of Dalkey as identified by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) (consistent with RPO 9.27 of the RSES).

Policy Objective HER7: Record of Protected Structures

It is a Policy Objective to 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.

Policy Objective HER8: Work to Protected Structures

It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance.
- ii. Ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities' published by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- iii. Ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise.
- iv. Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, and materials.
- v. Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or views and vistas from within the grounds of the structure are respected.
- vi. Respect the special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials.
- vii. Ensure that new and adapted uses are compatible with the character and special interest of the Protected Structure.
- viii. Protect the curtilage of protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development within the curtilage and attendant grounds that would adversely impact on the special character of the Protected Structure.
- ix. Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features.
- x. Ensure historic landscapes and gardens associated with Protected Structures are protected from inappropriate development (consistent with NPO 17 of the NPF and RPO 9.30 of the RSES).

Policy Objective HER12: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

It is a Policy Objective to review and update the RPS on foot of any Ministerial recommendations. The 'Ministerial Recommendations', made under Section 53 of the Planning Acts, will be taken into account when the Planning Authority is considering proposals for development that would affect the historic or architectural interest of these structures.

Buildings of Vernacular and Heritage Interest

It is a Policy Objective 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 the area and 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. Encourage the retention and/or reinstatement of original fabric of our historic building stock such as windows, doors, roof coverings, shopfronts, pub fronts and other significant features.
- iii. Ensure that appropriate materials be used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric.

Policy Objective HER21: Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Buildings, Estates and Features:

It is a Policy Objective 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 and reinstatement 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.
- iii. Ensure the design of developments on lands located immediately adjacent to such groupings of buildings addresses the visual impact on any established setting.

Policy Objective HER22: Protection of Historic Street Furniture and Public Realm

It is a Policy Objective 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.

Policy Objective HER23: Industrial Heritage

It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey (included in Appendix 4) 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.

Policy Objective HER26: Historic Demesnes and Gardens

It is a Policy Objective that historic demesnes and gardens should be identified and protected to reflect and acknowledge their significance as part of our National Heritage. The following houses and gardens are listed: Cabinteely House, Marlay House, Fernhill and Old Conna.

Appendix 11.5 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 2022). 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.

Appendix 11.6 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.

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water’ (ClfA 2023a).

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of 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 under water’ (ClfA 2023b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during works carried out for non-archaeological reasons, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or under water’ (ClfA 2023c).

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.