



APPENDIX 1: Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

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Contents of Appendix 1

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Cultural Significance

- ‘relates to the ways in which a heritage asset is valued by both specialists and the wider public.’

‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’

(Burra Charter 2013)

- *Intrinsic – those inherent in the monument;*
- *Contextual – those relating to the monument’s place in the landscape or in the body of existing knowledge; and*
- *Associative – more subjective assessments of the associations of the monument, including with current or past aesthetic preferences.*

- *(HESPS 2016)*

Impact Assessment Process

Articulate cultural
significance

(Baseline)

- Describe receptor
- Describe cultural significance
- Describe contribution of fabric and setting to significance



Describe change
resulting from
proposal
(Magnitude of
Impact)



Assess
Significance of
Effect

Identify Value/
Importance



Sensitivity



Assess
Significance of
Effect

Proportionality

‘to ensure that the authority granting consent (the ‘Competent Authority’) for a particular project makes its decision in full knowledge of any likely **significant** effects on the environment.’

Planning Circular 1 2017: Environmental Impact Assessment regulations 2017

Timing of consultation

- **Screening**
- **Pre-Application Consultation**
- **Scoping Report**
- Baseline Studies & Reporting
- Identify and Assess Impacts
- Identify further Mitigation Measures
- Monitoring?

Consultation



Scoping Report



The Cultural Heritage section of the Scoping Report should, as far as possible:

- a. identify the relevant national and local policies and guidance;
- b. summarise the available baseline information;
- c. set out the scope of further baseline studies and surveys to be undertaken;
- d. identify the likelihood of significant impacts and potential mitigation measures;
- e. identify areas of uncertainty regarding the proposal, its potential impacts or the baseline that will necessitate further pre-application consultation;
- f. identify additional supporting information to be presented, such as visualisations;
- g. set out the proposed assessment methodology.

Scoping Report



- Provide a useful level of baseline information
 - Designations
 - Historic Environment Records
 - Site visits
 - Others as necessary, eg historic maps, aerial photographs etc
- Identify potential significant effects and mitigation measures
- Identify areas of uncertainty
- Identify key assets that will form the focus of assessment
- Identify information to be presented (eg photomontages)
- Identify assets or impacts that will be scoped out.