

Summary of the Article

“Incorporating Archaeology Into Local Government Historic Preservation and Planning: a Review of Current Practice.¹”

¹ Deur, D., & Butler, V.L. (2016). Incorporating Archaeology Into Local Government Historic Preservation and Planning: a Review of Current Practice. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 82 (2), 189-203.

Key Points and Take Aways

- Most Development in the United States is private, and sites affected by private development or local governments are not protected by state or federal regulation for the most part
- Local site preservation is most effective when it moves from project based review to integral part of the overall *local* planning process
- Article focuses on systematic study of local government archaeological resource protection tools
- Most localities lack formal procedures for documenting or protecting archaeological resources
 - The most advanced localities used the following tools/resources: zoning overlays, surveys, development guidelines, probability/predictive models, and strong partnerships with SHPO/THPOs.

Applicable Laws/Regulations

- The Antiquities Act of 1906
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (amended in 1990)
 - The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

Example Ordinances

- City of Alexandria, VA – 2014
 - City of St. Augustine, FL – 2014
 - City of Phoenix, AZ – 2015
 - Camas, WA
- Unanticipated discoveries have had huge financial and social costs; resulting in widespread, acrimonious public protests and negative publicity – greater local planning may have reduced the scale of those effects.
 - Often, fast-tracking, limited pre-assessment were factors in the major projects that had unintended discoveries

Types of Tools/Resources or Mechanism to Protect Archaeological Resources

1. Inform of State and Federal Laws/ Regulations and Guidelines
2. Local Ordinance
3. Survey
4. Predictive Model
5. Hybrid of Survey and Predictive Model
6. Zoning Overlay/Map/District
7. Staff Oversight of Site Development/Staff Archaeologist
8. Special Resource protection Programs and Partnerships
9. Purchase of Historic Sites and Covert to Park/Open Space/Historical Site/ Cultural resource Easements.
10. Public Education and Outreach
11. Incentives (tax credits, etc).