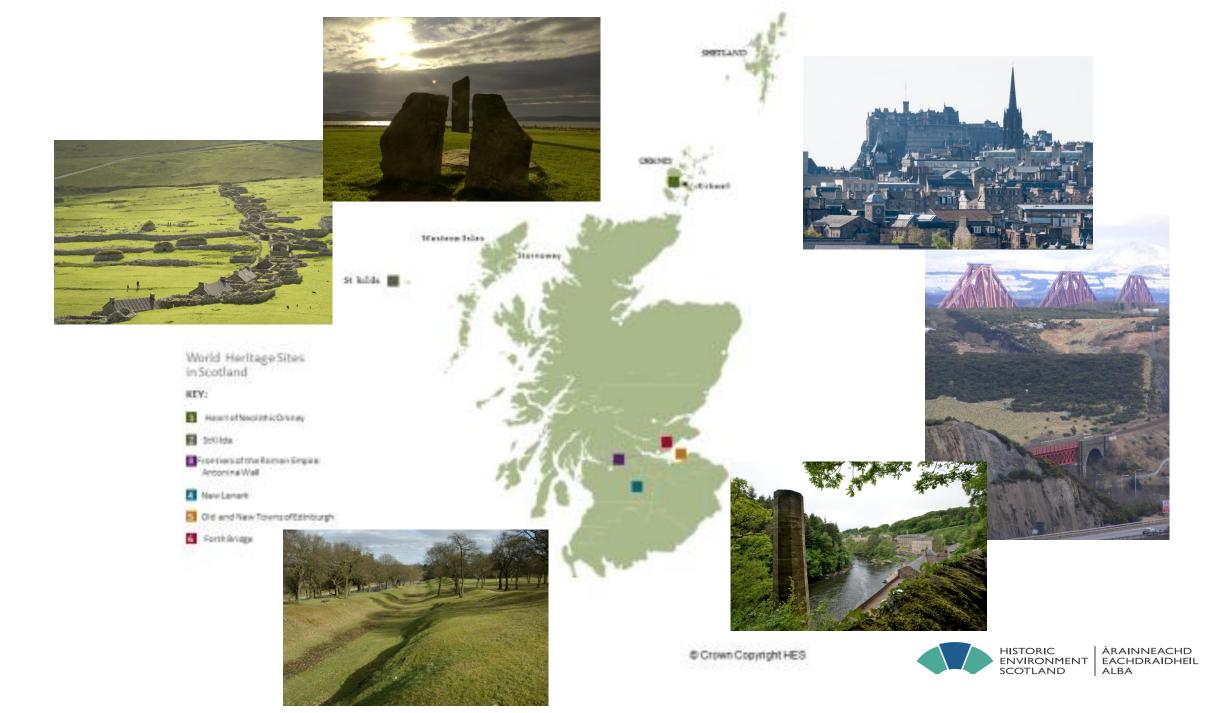
# SETTING THE SCENE FOR WORLD HERITAGE: A SCOTTISH OVERVIEW

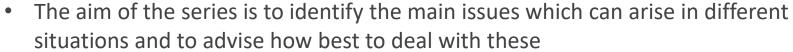
**JENNY BRUCE** 



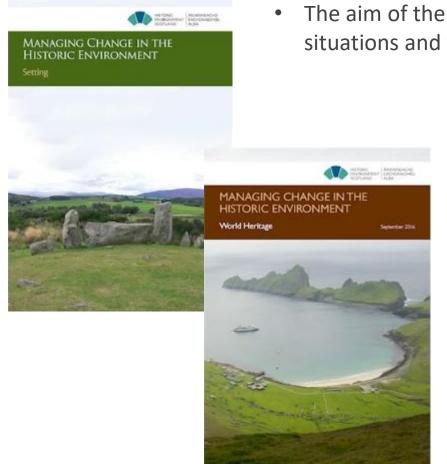


#### MANAGING CHANGE IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

 MANAGING CHANGE is a series of non-statutory guidance notes about managing change in the historic environment explaining how to apply government policies



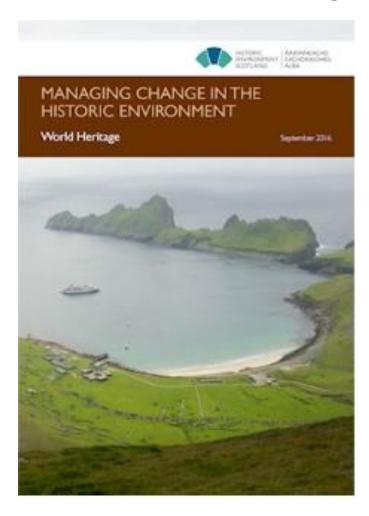
- SETTING this note sets out the principles that apply to development affecting the setting of designated and undesignated sites, including scheduled monuments, gardens and designed landscapes and world heritage sites where a site's cultural significance may include aspects of setting
- WORLD HERITAGE this note sets out the principles that apply to developments affecting World Heritage Sites, and the roles and responsibilities that organisations have to care for and and protect these Sites. It should inform planning policies and help with decisions relating to planning applications affecting sites





#### MANAGING CHANGE IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

#### World Heritage

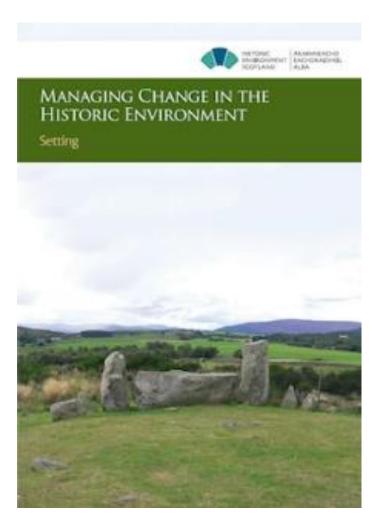


#### **Key issues**

- The World Heritage List represents the most significant, unique or best examples of the world's cultural and natural heritage
- All World Heritage Sites have an associated Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), which explains the importance of the Site
- Each World Heritage Site has a Management Plan, which provides a framework for the long-term protection and sustainable management of the Sites OUV
- When changes are planned, adverse impacts should be avoided where possible and assessment should focus on the impact these changes could have on OUV
- Planning authorities should take World Heritage Sites into account when preparing Local Development Plans and making decisions on planning applications

#### MANAGING CHANGE IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

#### Setting

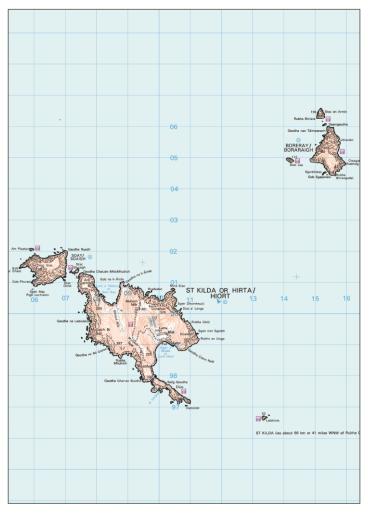


#### **Key issues**

- Setting can be important to the way in which historic structures or places are understood, appreciated and experienced
- It can often be integral to a historic asset's cultural significance
- Planning authorities must take into account the setting of historic assets or places when drawing up plans and guidance, when considering environmental and design assessments, and when making decisions on planning applications
- Setting often extends beyond the property boundary of an individual historic asset into a broader landscape
- Both **tangible** and **less tangible elements** can be important in understanding setting



# **ST KILDA**



ST KILDA

World Heritage Site Management Plan 2012-17











# **ST KILDA**





# THE HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY

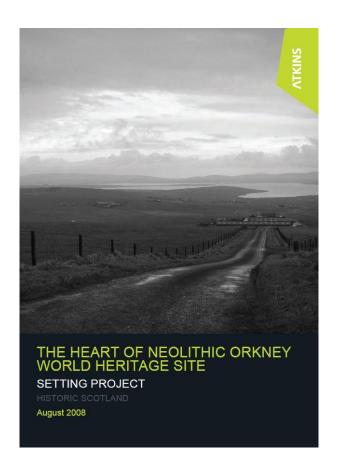


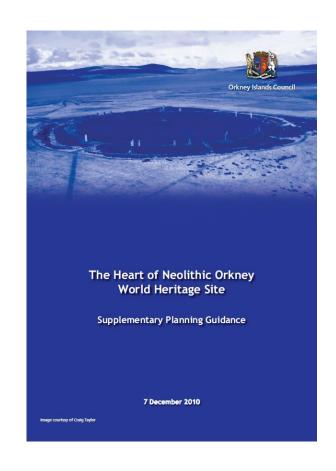


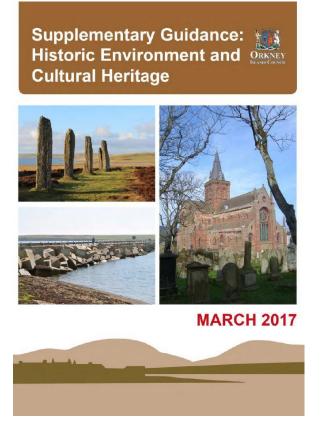




### THE HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY









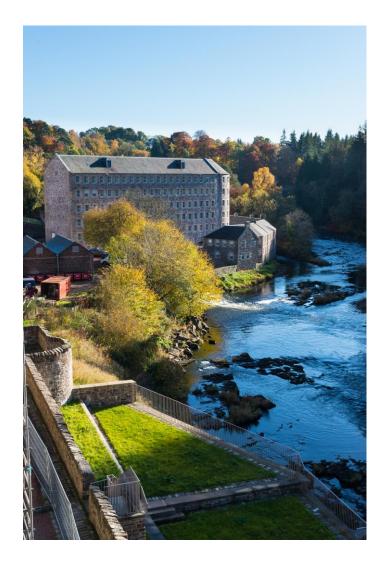
# **NEW LANARK**



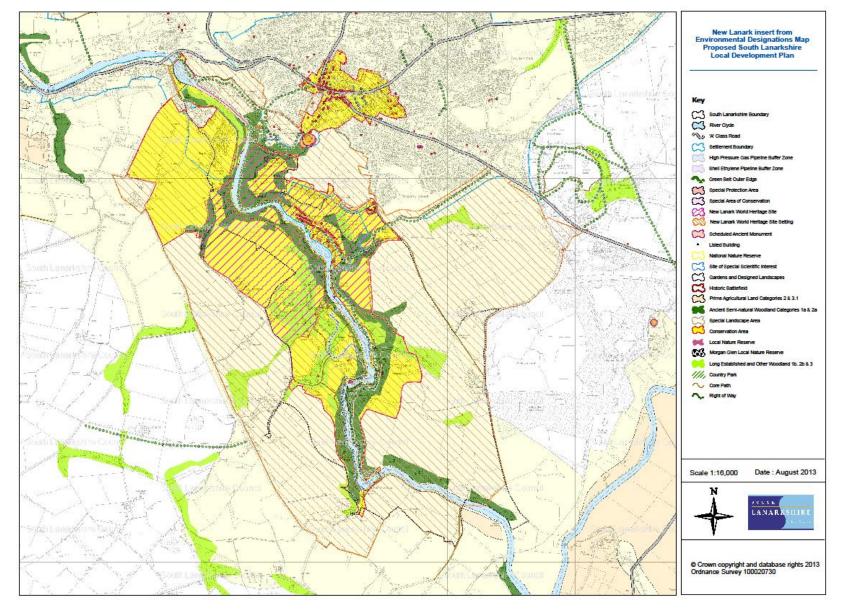






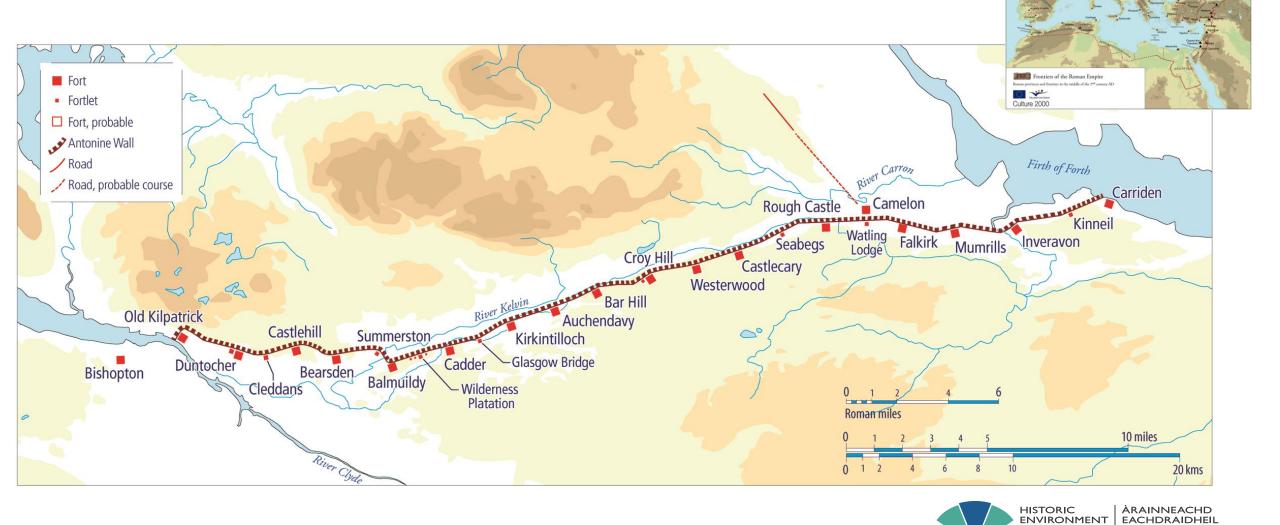


## **NEW LANARK**





### FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE: THE ANTONINE WALL



# FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE: THE ANTONINE WALL



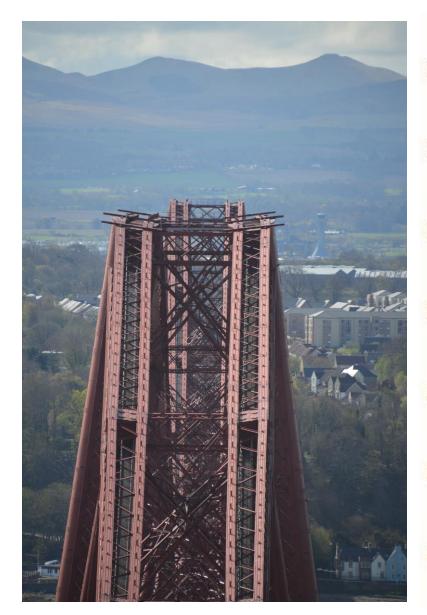


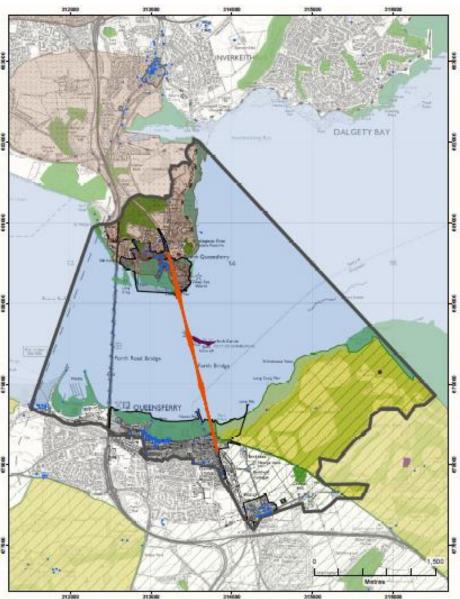


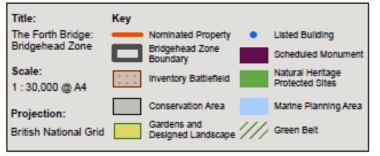




# **FORTH BRIDGE**



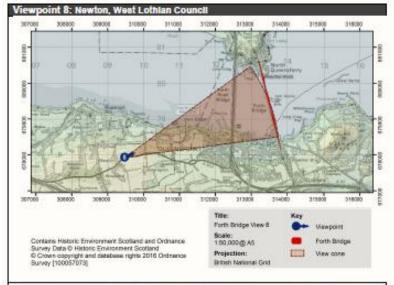


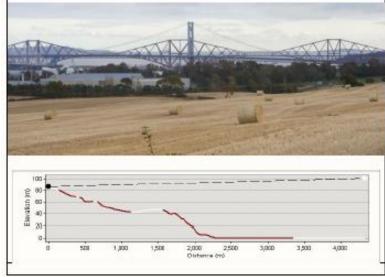


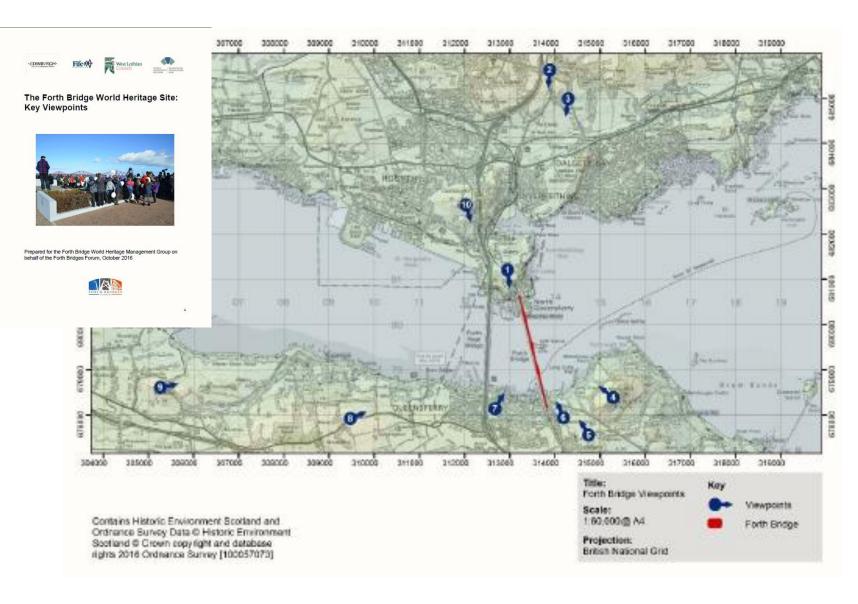




#### **FORTH BRIDGE**



























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## LESSONS LEARNED: HOW SHOULD WE THINK ABOUT SETTING?

Diagram 1

#### **WORLD HERITAGE SITE**

Made up of attributes and components, unique, significant and best examples natural and cultural international importance.

#### SETTING

#### How a place is understood, appreciated and experienced.

Surrounding context, View out from key elements, Cultural Heritage, Rituals, Reason/rationale for location of historic asset, Intellectual relationships, Unaltered setting, Spiritual context, Arrival experience.

#### TOWNSCAPE/ VIEW & LANDSCAPE CHARACTER VISUAL AMENITY NATURAL FACTORS Seasonal changes Line Geology Landform Vegetation Views to and from Unity Strategic views Scale CULTURAL/SOCIAL FACTORS Visual scale Pattern Historic influences Enclosure Composition Current influences Movement Vistas Patterns Proportion Characteristics of view Human settlement Diversity Horizontal or vertical emphasis Drainage Balance Key focal points PERCEPTUAL ASPECTS Texture Extent of skyline Security Colour Elements in view Stimulus Form Stationary or transient Tranquillity Simplicity Pleasure Complexity Beauty AESTHETIC ASPECTS OF



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER