World Heritage Sites in Scotland

KEY:
1. Heart of Neolithic Orkney
2. Salt湖
3. Civic Heart of the Roman Empire: Antonine Wall
4. New Lanark
5. Old and New Towns of Edinburgh
6. Forth Bridge

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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.

• The aim of the series is to identify the main issues which can arise in different situations and to advise how best to deal with these.

• **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 protect these Sites. It should inform planning policies and help with decisions relating to planning applications affecting sites.
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 Site’s 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
World Heritage Site Management Plan 2012-17
ST KILDA
THE HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY
THE HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY

THE HEART OF NEOLITHIC ORKNEY WORLD HERITAGE SITE
SETTING PROJECT
HISTORIC SCOTLAND
August 2008

The Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site
Supplementary Planning Guidance

7 December 2010

Supplementary Guidance: Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage

MARCH 2017
FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE: THE ANTONINE WALL
FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE: THE ANTONINE WALL
FORTH BRIDGE
FORTH BRIDGE

The Forth Bridge World Heritage Site: Key Viewpoints

Prepared for the Forth Bridge World Heritage Management Group on behalf of the Forth Bridge Trust, October 2016
OLD AND NEW TOWNS OF EDINBURGH
OLD AND NEW TOWNS OF EDINBURGH
LESSONS LEARNED: HOW SHOULD WE THINK ABOUT SETTING?

Diagram 1

WORLD HERITAGE SITE
Made up of attributes and components, unique, significant and best examples of 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/LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
NATURAL FACTORS
Geology, Landform, Vegetation
CULTURAL/SOCIAL FACTORS
Historic influences, Current influences, Patterns, Human Settlement, Drainage
PERCEPTUAL ASPECTS
Security, Stimulus, Tranquility, Pleasure, Beauty

VIEW & VISUAL AMENITY
Line, Unity, Scale, Pattern, Enclosure, Movement, Proportion, Diversity, Balance, Texture, Colour, Form

AESTHETIC ASPECTS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTER