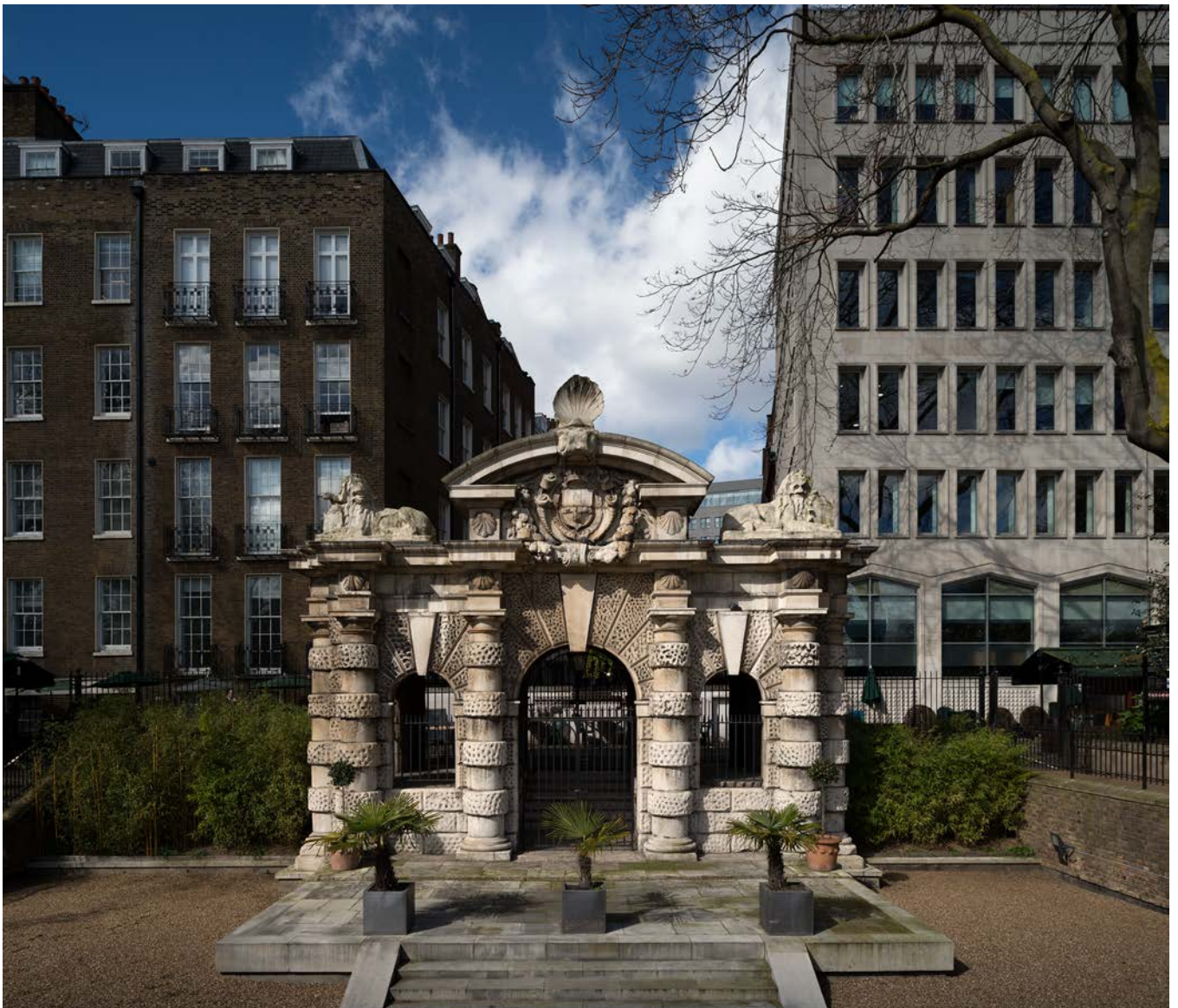




Historic England

# The Setting of Heritage Assets

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in  
Planning Note 3 (Second Edition)



# Summary

This document sets out guidance, against the background of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide (PPG), on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.

It gives general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated, as well as advice on how views contribute to setting. The suggested staged approach to taking decisions on setting can also be used to assess the contribution of views to the significance of heritage assets. The guidance has been written for local planning authorities and those proposing change to heritage assets.

It replaces *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – 1st edition, 2015* and *Seeing the History in the View: A Method for assessing Heritage Significance within Views* (English Heritage, 2011).

It is one of three related Good Practice Advice (GPA) Notes, along with [\*GPA1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans\*](#) and [\*GPA2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment\*](#).

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**Front cover: York Water Gate, Victoria Embankment Gardens, City Of Westminster, Greater London.**  
Built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1626 to provide access to the Thames. View from south east.

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# Contents

Introduction .....	1	<b>Part 2: Setting and Views</b>	
<b>Part 1: Settings and Views</b> .....	2	<b>- A Staged Approach to Proportionate</b>	
		<b>Decision-Taking</b> .....	7
NPPF Glossary: Setting of a heritage asset .....	2	<b>Step 1:</b> Identify which heritage assets and their	
PPG: What is the setting of a heritage asset and		settings are affected .....	9
how should it be taken into account? .....	2	<b>Step 2:</b> Assess the degree to which these settings	
Difference between setting and curtilage,		and views make a contribution to the significance	
character, context and landscape .....	3	of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to	
The extent of setting.....	3	be appreciated .....	10
Setting and the significance of heritage assets ....	4	<b>Step 3:</b> Assess the effects of the proposed	
Views and setting.....	6	development, whether beneficial or harmful,	
Landscape Assessment and Amenity .....	7	on the significance or on the ability to	
		appreciate it.....	12
		<b>Step 4:</b> Explore ways to maximise enhancement	
		and avoid or minimise harm.....	14
		<b>Step 5:</b> Make and document the decision and	
		monitor outcomes .....	15

## Introduction

1 The purpose of this Historic England Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) and the related guidance in the national [Planning Practice Guide \(PPG\)](#). It should be read in conjunction with Good Practice Advice notes 1 ([The Historic Environment in Local Plans](#)) and 2 ([Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment](#)). This good practice advice acknowledges the primacy of the NPPF and PPG, supporting the implementation of national policy, but does not constitute a statement of Government policy itself, nor does it seek to prescribe a single methodology or particular data sources. Alternative approaches may be equally acceptable, provided they are demonstrably compliant with legislation, national policies and objectives. This guidance, *Good Practice Advice 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2nd edition, 2017) supersedes *Good Practice Advice 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (1st edition, 2015) and *Seeing the History in the View: A Method for assessing Heritage Significance within Views* (English Heritage, 2011).

2 The advice in this document, in accordance with the NPPF, emphasises that the information required in support of applications for planning permission and listed building consent should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision, and that activities to conserve or invest need to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on the significance of those heritage assets. At the same time those taking decisions need enough information to understand the issues.

3 This note gives assistance concerning the assessment of the setting of heritage assets, given:

- the statutory obligation on decision-makers to have special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their settings, and
- the policy objectives in the NPPF and the PPG establishing the twin roles of setting (see boxes below): it can contribute to the significance of a heritage asset, and it can allow that significance to be appreciated. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the heritage asset's conservation, including sustaining significance ([NPPF, paragraph 132](#)).

4 This note therefore starts by giving general advice on understanding setting and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets, before adding advice on how views play a part in setting; it ends by suggesting a staged approach to taking decisions on the level of the contribution which setting and related views make to the significance of heritage assets (Part 2, paragraphs 17–42).

5 Consideration of the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets, and how it can enable that significance to be appreciated, will almost always include the consideration of views. The staged approach to taking decisions on setting given here can also be used to assess the contribution of a view, or views, to the significance of heritage assets and the ability to appreciate that significance.

6 Views, however, can of course be valued for reasons other than their contribution to heritage significance. They may, for example, be related to the appreciation of the wider landscape, where there may be little or no association with heritage assets. Landscape character and visual amenity are also related planning considerations. The assessment and management of views in

the planning process may therefore be partly or wholly separate from any consideration of the significance of heritage assets. This advice therefore directs readers elsewhere for approaches to landscape and visual impact assessment and amenity valuation (paragraphs 15 and 16).

## Part 1: Settings and Views

### **NPPF Glossary: Setting of a heritage asset**

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral ([NPPF, Annex 2: Glossary](#)).

### **PPG: What is the setting of a heritage asset and how should it be taken into account?**

The “setting of a heritage asset” is defined in the Glossary of the National Planning Policy Framework.

A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

Setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced, and may therefore be more extensive than its curtilage. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not.

The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in

which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. For example, buildings that are in close proximity but are not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each.

The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance.

When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset’s significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation ([PPG, paragraph: 013, reference ID: 18a-013-20140306](#)).



## Difference between setting and curtilage, character, context and landscape

7 Setting is separate from the concepts of curtilage, character and context:

- Curtilage is a legal term describing an area around a building and, for listed structures, the extent of curtilage is defined by consideration of ownership, both past and present, functional association and layout. The setting of a heritage asset will include, but generally be more extensive than, its curtilage (if it has one) (see [Identification and Designation of Heritage Assets: Listed Buildings](#) in the Historic England *Heritage Protection Guide*).
- The historic character of a place is the group of qualities derived from its past uses that make it distinctive. This may include: its associations with people, now and through time; its visual aspects; and the features, materials, and spaces associated with its history, including its original configuration and subsequent losses and changes. Character is a broad concept, often used in relation to entire historic areas and landscapes, to which heritage assets and their settings may contribute.
- The context of a heritage asset is a non-statutory term used to describe any relationship between it and other heritage assets, which is relevant to its significance, including cultural, intellectual, spatial or functional. Contextual relationships apply irrespective of distance, sometimes extending well beyond what might be considered an asset's setting, and can include the relationship of one heritage asset to another of the same period or function, or with the same designer or architect. A range of additional meanings is available for the term 'context', for example in relation to archaeological context and to the context of new developments, as well as customary usages. Setting may include associative relationships that are sometimes referred to as 'contextual'.

- To avoid uncertainty in discussion of setting, a landscape is 'an area, as perceived by people, the character of which is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors' (Glossary, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3rd edition, published by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, p 157, based on the definition in the European Landscape Convention, European Treaty Series – No. 176, Florence, 20.x.2000, p 2).

## The extent of setting

8 The NPPF makes it clear that the extent of the setting of a heritage asset 'is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve' ([NPPF, Annex 2: Glossary](#)). All of the following matters may affect considerations of the extent of setting:

- While setting can be mapped in the context of an individual application or proposal, it cannot be definitively and permanently described for all time as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset. This is because the surroundings of a heritage asset will change over time, and because new information on heritage assets may alter what might previously have been understood to comprise their setting and the values placed on that setting and therefore the significance of the heritage asset.
- Extensive heritage assets, such as historic parks and gardens, landscapes and townscapes, can include many heritage assets, historic associations between them and their nested and overlapping settings, as well as having a setting of their own. A conservation area is likely to include the settings of listed buildings and have its own setting, as will the hamlet, village or urban area in which it is situated (explicitly recognised in green belt designations).

The Courts have held that it is legitimate in appropriate circumstances to include within a conservation area the setting of buildings that form the heart of that area (R v Canterbury City Council ex parte David Halford, February 1992; CO/2794/1991). And NPPF paragraph 80, for example, makes it clear that historic towns are regarded as having a setting.

- Consideration of setting in urban areas, given the potential numbers and proximity of heritage assets, often overlaps with considerations both of townscape/urban design and of the character and appearance of conservation areas. Conflict between impacts on setting and other aspects of a proposal can be avoided or mitigated by working collaboratively and openly with interested parties at an early stage.

### Setting and the significance of heritage assets

9 Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated (see below Designed settings). Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance. The following paragraphs examine some more general considerations relating to setting and significance.

The setting of World Heritage Sites may be protected as ‘buffer zones’ – see [PPG, paragraph: 033 Reference ID: 2a-033-20140306](#).

- **Change over time**  
Settings of heritage assets change over time. Understanding this history of change will help to determine how further

development within the asset’s setting is likely to affect the contribution made by setting to the significance of the heritage asset. Settings of heritage assets which closely resemble the setting at the time the asset was constructed or formed are likely to contribute particularly strongly to significance but settings which have changed may also themselves enhance significance, for instance where townscape character has been shaped by cycles of change over the long term. Settings may also have suffered negative impact from inappropriate past developments and may be enhanced by the removal of the inappropriate structure(s).

- **Cumulative change**

Where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by unsympathetic development affecting its setting, to accord with NPPF policies consideration still needs to be given to whether additional change will further detract from, or can enhance, the significance of the asset. Negative change could include severing the last link between an asset and its original setting; positive change could include the restoration of a building’s original designed landscape or the removal of structures impairing key views of it (see also paragraph 40 for screening of intrusive developments).

- **Access and setting**

Because the contribution of setting to significance does not depend on public rights or ability to access it, significance is not dependent on numbers of people visiting it; this would downplay such qualitative issues as the importance of quiet and tranquillity as an attribute of setting, constraints on access such as remoteness or challenging terrain, and the importance of the setting to a local community who may be few in number. The potential for



appreciation of the asset's significance may increase once it is interpreted or mediated in some way, or if access to currently inaccessible land becomes possible.

#### ■ **Buried assets and setting**

Heritage assets that comprise only buried remains may not be readily appreciated by a casual observer. They nonetheless retain a presence in the landscape and, like other heritage assets, may have a setting. These points apply equally, in some rare cases, to designated heritage assets such as scheduled monuments or Protected Wreck Sites that are periodically, partly or wholly submerged, eg in the intertidal zone on the foreshore.

- The location and setting of historic battles, otherwise with no visible traces, may include important strategic views, routes by which opposing forces approached each other and a topography and landscape features that played a part in the outcome.
- Buried archaeological remains may also be appreciated in historic street or boundary patterns, in relation to their surrounding topography or other heritage assets or through the long-term continuity in the use of the land that surrounds them. While the form of survival of an asset may influence the degree to which its setting contributes to significance and the weight placed on it, it does not necessarily follow that the contribution is nullified if the asset is obscured or not readily visible.

#### ■ **Designed settings**

Many heritage assets have settings that have been designed to enhance their presence and visual interest or to create experiences of drama or surprise. In these special circumstances, these designed settings may be regarded as heritage assets in their own right, for instance the designed landscape around a country house. Furthermore they may, themselves, have a wider setting: a

park may form the immediate surroundings of a great house, while having its own setting that includes lines-of-sight to more distant heritage assets or natural features beyond the park boundary. Given that the designated area is often restricted to the 'core' elements, such as a formal park, it is important that the extended and remote elements of the design are included in the evaluation of the setting of a designed landscape. Reference is sometimes made to the 'immediate', 'wider' and 'extended' setting of heritage assets, but the terms should not be regarded as having any particular formal meaning. While many day-to-day cases will be concerned with development in the vicinity of an asset, development further afield may also affect significance, particularly where it is large-scale, prominent or intrusive. The setting of a historic park or garden, for instance, may include land beyond its boundary which adds to its significance but which need not be confined to land visible from the site, nor necessarily the same as the site's visual boundary. It can include:

- land which is not part of the park or garden but which is associated with it by being adjacent and visible from it
- land which is not part of the site but which is adjacent and associated with it because it makes an important contribution to the historic character of the site in some other way than by being visible from it, and
- land which is a detached part of the site and makes an important contribution to its historic character either by being visible from it or in some other way, perhaps by historical association

#### ■ **Setting and urban design**

As mentioned above (paragraph 8, The extent of setting), the numbers and proximity of heritage assets in urban areas mean that the protection and enhancement of setting is intimately linked to townscape and urban

design considerations. These include the degree of conscious design or fortuitous beauty and the consequent visual harmony or congruity of development, and often relates to townscape attributes such as enclosure, definition of streets and spaces and spatial qualities as well as lighting, trees, and verges, or the treatments of boundaries or street surfaces.

See *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2* (2015) and *Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1* (2016).

- **Setting and economic viability**  
Sustainable development under the NPPF can have important positive impacts on heritage assets and their settings, for example by bringing an abandoned building back into use or giving a heritage asset further life. However, the economic viability of a heritage asset can be reduced if the contribution made by its setting is diminished by badly designed or insensitively located development. For instance, a new road scheme affecting the setting of a heritage asset, while in some cases increasing the public's ability or inclination to visit and/or use it, thereby boosting its economic viability and enhancing the options for the marketing or adaptive re-use of a building, may in other cases have the opposite effect.

### Views and setting

10 The contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, a purely visual impression of an asset or place which can be static or dynamic, long, short or of lateral spread, and include a variety of views of, from, across, or including that asset.

11 Views which contribute more to understanding the significance of a heritage asset include:

- those where the composition within the view was a fundamental aspect of the design or function of the heritage asset
- those where town- or village-scape reveals views with unplanned or unintended beauty
- those with historical associations, including viewing points and the topography of battlefields
- those with cultural associations, including landscapes known historically for their picturesque and landscape beauty, those which became subjects for paintings of the English landscape tradition, and those views which have otherwise become historically cherished and protected
- those where relationships between the asset and other heritage assets or natural features or phenomena such as solar or lunar events are particularly relevant

12 Assets, whether contemporaneous or otherwise, which were intended to be seen from one another for aesthetic, functional, ceremonial or religious reasons include:

- military and defensive sites
- telegraphs or beacons
- prehistoric funerary and ceremonial sites
- historic parks and gardens with deliberate links to other designed landscapes and remote 'eye-catching' features or 'borrowed' landmarks beyond the park boundary

13 Views may be identified and protected by local planning policies and guidance for the part they play in shaping our appreciation and understanding of England's historic environment, whether in rural or urban areas and whether designed to be seen as a unity or

as the cumulative result of a long process of development. This does not mean that additional views or other elements or attributes of setting do not merit consideration. Such views include:

- views identified as part of the plan-making process, such as those identified in the *London View Management Framework* (LVMF, Mayor of London 2010) and *Oxford City Council's View Cones* (2005) and *Assessment of the Oxford View Cones* (2015 Report)
- views identified in character area appraisals or in management plans, for example of World Heritage Sites
- important designed views from, to and within historic parks and gardens that have been identified as part of the evidence base for development plans, and
- views that are identified by local planning authorities when assessing development proposals

Where complex issues involving views come into play in the assessment of such views – whether for the purposes of providing a baseline for plan-making or for development management – a formal views analysis may be merited.

### Landscape Assessment and Amenity

14 Analysis of setting is different from landscape assessment. While landscapes include everything within them, the entirety of very extensive settings may not contribute equally to the significance of a heritage asset, if at all. Careful analysis is therefore required to assess whether one heritage asset at a considerable distance from another, though intervisible with it – a church spire, for instance – is a major component of the setting, rather than just an incidental element within the wider landscape.

15 Assessment and management of both setting and views are related to consideration of the wider landscape, which is outside the scope of this advice note. Additional advice on views is available in *Guidelines for Landscape and*

Being tall structures, church towers and spires are often widely visible across land- and townscapes but, where development does not impact on the significance of heritage assets visible in a wider setting or where not allowing significance to be appreciated, they are unlikely to be affected by small-scale development, unless that development competes with them, as tower blocks and wind turbines may. Even then, such an impact is more likely to be on the landscape values of the tower or spire rather than the heritage values, unless the development impacts on its significance, for instance by impacting on a designed or associative view.

*Visual Impact Assessment*, 3rd edition, published by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (in partnership with Historic England).

16 Similarly, setting is different from general amenity. Views out from heritage assets that neither contribute to significance nor allow appreciation of significance are a matter of amenity rather than of setting.

## Part 2: Setting and Views – A Staged Approach to Proportionate Decision-Taking

17 All heritage assets have significance, some of which have particular significance and are designated. The contribution made by their setting to their significance also varies. Although many settings may be enhanced by development, not all settings have the same capacity to accommodate change without harm to the significance of the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate it. This capacity may vary between designated assets of the same grade or of the same type or according to the nature of the change. It can also depend on the location of the asset: an elevated or overlooked location; a riverbank, coastal or island location; or a location within an extensive tract of flat land may increase the sensitivity of the setting (ie the capacity of

the setting to accommodate change without harm to the heritage asset's significance) or of views of the asset. This requires the implications of development affecting the setting of heritage assets to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

18 Conserving or enhancing heritage assets by taking their settings into account need not prevent change; indeed change may be positive, for instance where the setting has been compromised by poor development. Many places coincide with the setting of a heritage asset and are subject to some degree of change over time. NPPF policies, together with the guidance on their implementation in the Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), provide the framework for the consideration of change affecting the setting of undesignated and designated heritage assets as part of the decision-taking process (NPPF, paragraphs 131-135 and 137).

19 Amongst the Government's planning policies for the historic environment is that conservation decisions are based on a proportionate assessment of the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset. Historic England recommends the following broad approach to assessment, undertaken as a series of

steps that apply proportionately to the complexity of the case, from straightforward to complex:

**Step 1:** Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

**Step 2:** Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated

**Step 3:** Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it

**Step 4:** Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

**Step 5:** Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

Each of these steps is considered in more detail below.

For further information on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment, see *Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8* (2016).

Development proposals involving the setting of single and less significant assets and straightforward effects on setting may best be handled through a simple check-list approach and can usefully take the form of a short narrative statement for each assessment stage, supported by adequate plans and drawings, etc.

Cases involving more significant assets, multiple assets, or changes considered likely to have a major effect on significance will require a more detailed approach to analysis, often taking place within the framework of Environmental Impact Assessment procedures. Each of the stages may involve detailed assessment techniques and complex forms of

analysis such as viewshed analyses, sensitivity matrices and scoring systems. Whilst these may assist analysis to some degree, as setting and views are matters of qualitative and expert judgement, they cannot provide a systematic answer. Historic England recommends that, when submitted as part of a Design and Access Statement, Environmental Statement or evidence to a public Inquiry, technical analyses of this type should be seen primarily as material supporting a clearly expressed and non-technical narrative argument that sets out 'what matters and why' in terms of the heritage significance and setting of the assets affected, together with the effects of the development upon them.

## Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected

20 The setting of a heritage asset is ‘the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced’ (NPPF, Annex 2: Glossary). Where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way) then the proposed development can be said to affect the setting of that asset. The starting point of the analysis is to identify those heritage assets likely to be affected by the development proposal.

21 It is important that, at the pre-application or scoping stage, the local authority, having due regard to the need for proportionality:

- indicates whether it considers a proposed development has the potential to affect the setting of (a) particular heritage asset(s), or
- specifies an ‘area of search’ around the proposed development within which it is reasonable to consider setting effects, or
- advises the applicant to consider approaches such as a ‘Zone of Visual Influence’ or ‘Zone of Theoretical Visibility’ in relation to the proposed development in order to better identify heritage assets and settings that may be affected

A ‘Zone of Visual Influence’ defines the areas from which a development may potentially be totally or partially visible by reference to surrounding topography. However, such analysis does not take into account any landscape artefacts such as trees, woodland, or buildings, and for this reason a ‘Zone of Theoretical Visibility’ which includes these factors is to be preferred.

22 For developments that are not likely to be prominent or intrusive, the assessment of effects on setting may often be limited to the immediate surroundings, while taking account

of the possibility that setting may change as a result of the removal of impermanent landscape or townscape features, such as hoardings or planting.

23 The area of assessment for a large or prominent development, such as a tall building in an urban environment or a wind turbine in the countryside or offshore, can often extend for a distance of several kilometres. In these circumstances, while a proposed development may affect the setting of numerous heritage assets, it may not impact on them all equally, as some will be more sensitive to change affecting their setting than others. Local planning authorities are encouraged to work with applicants in order to minimise the need for detailed analysis of very large numbers of heritage assets. They may give advice at the pre-application stage (or the scoping stage of an Environmental Statement) on those heritage assets, or categories of heritage asset, that they consider most sensitive as well as on the level of analysis they consider proportionate for different assets or types of asset.

24 Where spatially extensive assessments relating to large numbers of heritage assets are required, Historic England recommends that local planning authorities give consideration to the practicalities and reasonableness of requiring assessors to access privately owned land. In these circumstances, they should also address the extent to which assessors can reasonably be expected to gather and represent community interests and opinions on changes affecting settings.

25 Where the development proposal affects views which may be particularly helpful in allowing the significance of an asset to be appreciated and which are therefore part of the setting, it is often necessary to identify viewing points for assessment. An explanation why a particular viewing point has been selected will be needed. Sometimes a heritage asset is best appreciated while moving (for example, in a designed landscape, where its three-dimensional

formal qualities are an essential part of its significance). These, such as the changing views of the Tyne bridges viewed from the banks of the River Tyne or of the Tower of London from the south bank of the River Thames in London, are often termed 'kinetic' views.

### **Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated**

26 The second stage of any analysis is to assess whether the setting of an affected heritage asset makes a contribution to its significance and the extent and/or nature of that contribution; both setting, and views which form part of the way a setting is experienced, may be assessed additionally for the degree to which they allow significance to be appreciated. We recommend that this assessment should first address the key attributes of the heritage asset itself and then consider:

- the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets
- the asset's intangible associations with its surroundings, and patterns of use
- the contribution made by noises, smells, etc to significance, and
- the way views allow the significance of the asset to be appreciated

27 The box below provides a (non-exhaustive) **checklist** of the potential attributes of a setting that it may be appropriate to consider in order to define its contribution to the asset's heritage values and significance. Only a limited selection of the attributes listed will be of particular relevance to an asset. A sound assessment process will identify these at an early stage, focus on them, and be as clear as possible what emphasis attaches to them. In doing so, it will generally be useful to consider, insofar as is possible, the way these attributes have contributed to the

A handy way of visualising the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets may be diagrammatically to map past and present relationships between a heritage asset and its surroundings, weighting the mapped connections to demonstrate the relative contribution of the relationship to the significance of the asset or the ability to appreciate the significance. By setting out the relationships and considering the level of their contribution to significance, it is possible to gauge impact more transparently and more consistently.

Change can also have the effect of strengthening relationships, for example by removing visual impediments such that significance is better revealed; mapping thereby provides one mechanism for identifying opportunities for enhancement.

significance of the asset in the past (particularly when it was first built, constructed or laid out), the implications of change over time, and their contribution in the present.

28 The local authority Historic Environment Record is an important source of information to support this assessment and, in most cases, will be able to provide information on the wider landscape context of the heritage asset as well as on the asset itself. Landscape Character Assessments, Historic Landscape Character Assessments, Conservation Area Appraisals, the Register of Parks and Gardens and the Parks & Gardens UK database are also important sources in this regard.

29 This assessment of the contribution to significance made by setting will provide the baseline for establishing the effects of a proposed development on significance, as set out in 'Step 3' below. It will, therefore, be focused on the need to support decision-taking in respect of the proposed development. A similar approach to



assessment may also inform the production of a strategic, management or conservation plan in advance of any specific development proposal, although the assessment of significance required for studies of this type will address the setting of the heritage asset ‘in the round’, rather than focusing on a particular development site.

30 An assessment of the contribution to significance of a view does not depend alone on the significance of the heritage assets in the view but on the way the view allows that significance to be appreciated. The view may be part of a

landscape, townscape or other design intended to allow a particular attribute of the asset to be enjoyed, such as its reflection in a body of water. Heritage assets (sometimes of different periods) may have been deliberately linked by the creation of views which were designed to have a particular effect, adding meanings through visual cross-references. Composite or fortuitous views which are the cumulative result of a long history of development, particularly in towns and cities, may become cherished and may be celebrated in artistic representations. The ability to experience

### Assessment Step 2 Checklist

The starting point for this stage of the assessment is to consider the significance of the heritage asset itself and then establish the contribution made by its setting. The following is a (non-exhaustive) check-list of potential attributes of a setting that may help to elucidate its contribution to significance. It may be the case that only a limited selection of the attributes listed is likely to be particularly important in terms of any single asset.

#### The asset’s physical surroundings

- Topography
- Aspect
- Other heritage assets (including buildings, structures, landscapes, areas or archaeological remains)
- Definition, scale and ‘grain’ of surrounding streetscape, landscape and spaces
- Formal design eg hierarchy, layout
- Orientation and aspect
- Historic materials and surfaces
- Green space, trees and vegetation
- Openness, enclosure and boundaries
- Functional relationships and communications
- History and degree of change over time

#### Experience of the asset

- Surrounding landscape or townscape character
- Views from, towards, through, across and including the asset
- Intentional intervisibility with other historic and natural features
- Visual dominance, prominence or role as focal point
- Noise, vibration and other nuisances
- Tranquillity, remoteness, ‘wildness’
- Busyness, bustle, movement and activity
- Scents and smells
- Diurnal changes
- Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy
- Land use
- Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement
- Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public
- Rarity of comparable survivals of setting
- Cultural associations
- Celebrated artistic representations
- Traditions

these same views today can illuminate the design principles and taste of our predecessors.

31 The impact of seasonal and day/night changes on a view or views needs to be considered, including other changes that may mean that a view at a particular point in time may not be representative of the experience over longer periods. Does summer foliage hide an asset that is visible in winter? Does artificial external lighting at night emphasise some aspects of an asset and leave others in the dark.

### **Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it**

32 The third stage of any analysis is to identify the effects a development may have on setting(s) and to evaluate the resultant degree of harm or benefit to the significance of the heritage asset(s). In some circumstances, this evaluation may need to extend to cumulative and complex impacts which may have as great an effect on heritage assets as large-scale development and which may not solely be visual.

33 The wide range of circumstances in which setting may be affected and the range of heritage assets that may be involved precludes a single approach for assessing effects. Different approaches will be required for different circumstances. In general, however, the assessment should address the attributes of the proposed development in terms of its:

- location and siting
- form and appearance
- wider effects
- permanence

34 The box (see [below](#)) provides a more detailed list of attributes of the development proposal that it may be appropriate to consider during the assessment process. This list is not intended to be exhaustive and not all attributes will apply to a particular development proposal.

Depending on the level of detail considered proportionate to the purpose of the assessment, it would normally be appropriate to make a selection from the list, identifying those particular attributes of the development requiring further consideration and considering what emphasis attaches to each. The key attributes chosen for consideration can be used as a simple check-list, supported by a short explanation, as part of a Design and Access Statement, or may provide the basis for a more complex assessment process that might sometimes draw on quantitative approaches to assist analysis.

35 In particular, it would be helpful for local planning authorities to consider at an early stage whether development affecting the setting of a heritage asset can be broadly categorised as having the potential to enhance or harm the significance of the asset through the principle of development alone; through the scale, prominence, proximity or placement of development; or through its detailed design. Determining whether the assessment will focus on spatial, landscape and views analysis, on the application of urban design considerations, or on a combination of these approaches will clarify for the applicant the breadth and balance of professional expertise required for its successful delivery.

36 Cumulative assessment is required under the EU Directive on EIA. Its purpose is to identify impacts that are the result of introducing the development into the view in combination with other existing and proposed developments. The combined impact may not simply be the sum of the impacts of individual developments; it may be more, or less.

### Assessment Step 3 Checklist

The following is a (non-exhaustive) check-list of the potential attributes of a development affecting setting that may help to elucidate its implications for the significance of the heritage asset. It may be that only a limited selection of these is likely to be particularly important in terms of any particular development.

#### Location and siting of development

- Proximity to asset
- Position in relation to relevant topography and watercourses
- Position in relation to key views to, from and across
- Orientation
- Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate asset

#### Form and appearance of development

- Prominence, dominance, or conspicuousness
- Competition with or distraction from the asset
- Dimensions, scale and massing
- Proportions
- Visual permeability (extent to which it can be seen through), reflectivity
- Materials (texture, colour, reflectiveness, etc)
- Architectural and landscape style and/or design
- Introduction of movement or activity
- Diurnal or seasonal change

#### Wider effects of the development

- Change to built surroundings and spaces
- Change to skyline, silhouette
- Noise, odour, vibration, dust, etc
- Lighting effects and 'light spill'
- Change to general character (eg urbanising or industrialising)
- Changes to public access, use or amenity
- Changes to land use, land cover, tree cover
- Changes to communications/accessibility/permeability, including traffic, road junctions and car-parking, etc
- Changes to ownership arrangements (fragmentation/permitted development/etc)
- Economic viability

#### Permanence of the development

- Anticipated lifetime/temporariness
- Recurrence
- Reversibility

#### Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm

37 Maximum advantage can be secured if any effects on the significance of a heritage asset arising from development likely to affect its setting are considered from the project's inception. Early assessment of setting may provide a basis for agreeing the scope and form of development, reducing the potential for disagreement and challenge later in the process.

38 Enhancement (see [NPPF, paragraph 137](#)) may be achieved by actions including:

- removing or re-modelling an intrusive building or feature
- replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one
- restoring or revealing a lost historic feature or view
- introducing a wholly new feature that adds to the public appreciation of the asset
- introducing new views (including glimpses or better framed views) that add to the public experience of the asset, or
- improving public access to, or interpretation of, the asset including its setting

39 Options for reducing the harm arising from development may include the repositioning of a development or its elements, changes to its design, the creation of effective long-term visual or acoustic screening, or management measures secured by planning conditions or legal agreements. For some developments affecting setting, the design of a development may not be capable of sufficient adjustment to avoid or significantly reduce the harm, for example where impacts are caused by fundamental issues such as the proximity, location, scale, prominence or noisiness of a development. In other cases, good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement. Here the design quality may be

an important consideration in determining the balance of harm and benefit.

40 Where attributes of a development affecting setting may cause some harm to significance and cannot be adjusted, screening may have a part to play in reducing harm. As screening can only mitigate negative impacts, rather than removing impacts or providing enhancement, it ought never to be regarded as a substitute for well-designed developments within the setting of heritage assets. Screening may have as intrusive an effect on the setting as the development it seeks to mitigate, so where it is necessary, it too merits careful design. This should take account of local landscape character and seasonal and diurnal effects, such as changes to foliage and lighting. The permanence or longevity of screening in relation to the effect on the setting also requires consideration. Ephemeral features, such as hoardings, may be removed or changed during the duration of the development, as may woodland or hedgerows, unless they enjoy statutory protection. Management measures secured by legal agreements may be helpful in securing the long-term effect of screening.

## Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

41 It is good practice to document each stage of the decision-making process in a non-technical and proportionate way, accessible to non-specialists. This should set out clearly how the setting of each heritage asset affected contributes to its significance or to the appreciation of its significance, as well as what the anticipated effect of the development will be, including of any mitigation proposals. Despite the wide range of possible variables, normally this analysis should focus on a limited number of key attributes of the asset, its setting and the proposed development, in order to avoid undue complexity. Such assessment work is a potentially valuable resource and should be logged in the local Historic Environment Record.

42 The true effect of a development on setting may be difficult to establish from plans, drawings and visualisations. It may be helpful to review the success of a scheme and to identify any 'lessons learned' once a development affecting setting has been implemented that was intended to enhance, or was considered unlikely to detract from, the significance of a heritage asset. This will be particularly useful where similar developments are anticipated in the future.

## Contact Historic England

East Midlands  
2nd Floor, Windsor House  
Cliftonville  
Northampton NN1 5BE  
Tel: 01604 735460  
Email: [eastmidlands@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:eastmidlands@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

East of England  
Brooklands  
24 Brooklands Avenue  
Cambridge CB2 8BU  
Tel: 01223 582749  
Email: [eastofengland@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:eastofengland@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

Fort Cumberland  
Fort Cumberland Road  
Eastney  
Portsmouth PO4 9LD  
Tel: 023 9285 6704  
Email: [fort.cumberland@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:fort.cumberland@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

London  
Fourth Floor  
Cannon Bridge House  
25 Dowgate Hill  
London EC4R 2YA  
Tel: 020 7973 3700  
Email: [london@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:london@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

North East  
Bessie Surtees House  
41-44 Sandhill  
Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 3JF  
Tel: 0191 269 1255  
Email: [northeast@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:northeast@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

North West  
3rd Floor, Canada House  
3 Chepstow Street  
Manchester M1 5FW  
Tel: 0161 242 1416  
Email: [northwest@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:northwest@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

South East  
Eastgate Court  
195-205 High Street  
Guildford GU1 3EH  
Tel: 01483 252020  
Email: [southeast@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:southeast@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

South West  
29 Queen Square  
Bristol BS1 4ND  
Tel: 0117 975 1308  
Email: [southwest@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:southwest@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

Swindon  
The Engine House  
Fire Fly Avenue  
Swindon SN2 2EH  
Tel: 01793 445050  
Email: [swindon@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:swindon@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

West Midlands  
The Axis  
10 Holliday Street  
Birmingham B1 1TG  
Tel: 0121 625 6870  
Email: [westmidlands@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:westmidlands@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

Yorkshire  
37 Tanner Row  
York YO1 6WP  
Tel: 01904 601948  
Email: [yorkshire@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:yorkshire@HistoricEngland.org.uk)





# Historic England

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Please contact [guidance@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:guidance@HistoricEngland.org.uk) with any questions about this document.

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Email: [customers@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:customers@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

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