



The Significance of Snowdrops

A whizz through the
why, what, how of 'Significance'

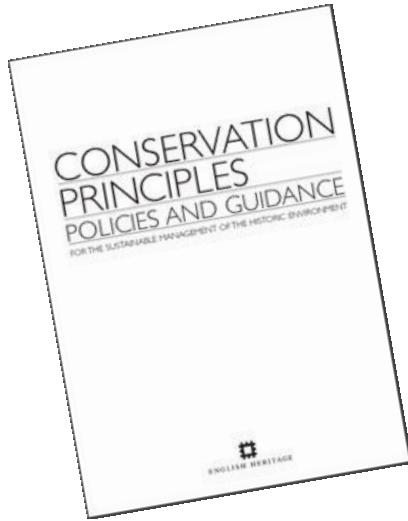
Conservation defined

“the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and where appropriate enhances its significance”

Historic England



Historic England



Historic England Conservation Principles

Principle 3 – Understanding the **significance** of places is vital

Principle 4 – **Significant** places should be managed to sustain their values



National Planning Policy Framework

- NPPF 127 – ‘require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting’
- NPPF 129 – ‘identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting setting of a heritage asset)’
- NPPF 133 – ‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent’
- NPPF 135 – ‘The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application.’
- Achieved by information in the Historic Environment Record

How can this relate to CGTs' work?

Understanding and applying these principles can be used to:

- help assess the impact of development on a landscape
- decide whether a developer has addressed significance in planning applications
- articulate the case for local listing of a landscape
- contribute appropriately to Historic Environment Records



Heritage Values

Evidential value

Historical value

- Illustrative
- Associative

Aesthetic value

- Design
- Fortuitous

Communal value

- Commemorative and symbolic
- Social
- Spiritual



Blend of any of these = Significance

Evidential value (Research)

The potential of a place to yield new evidence about past human activity



Historical values (Narrative)

Ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present

Associative



Illustrative



Aesthetic values (Emotion)

Ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place



Designed



Fortuitous

Communal values (Togetherness)

The meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory



Commemorative



Social

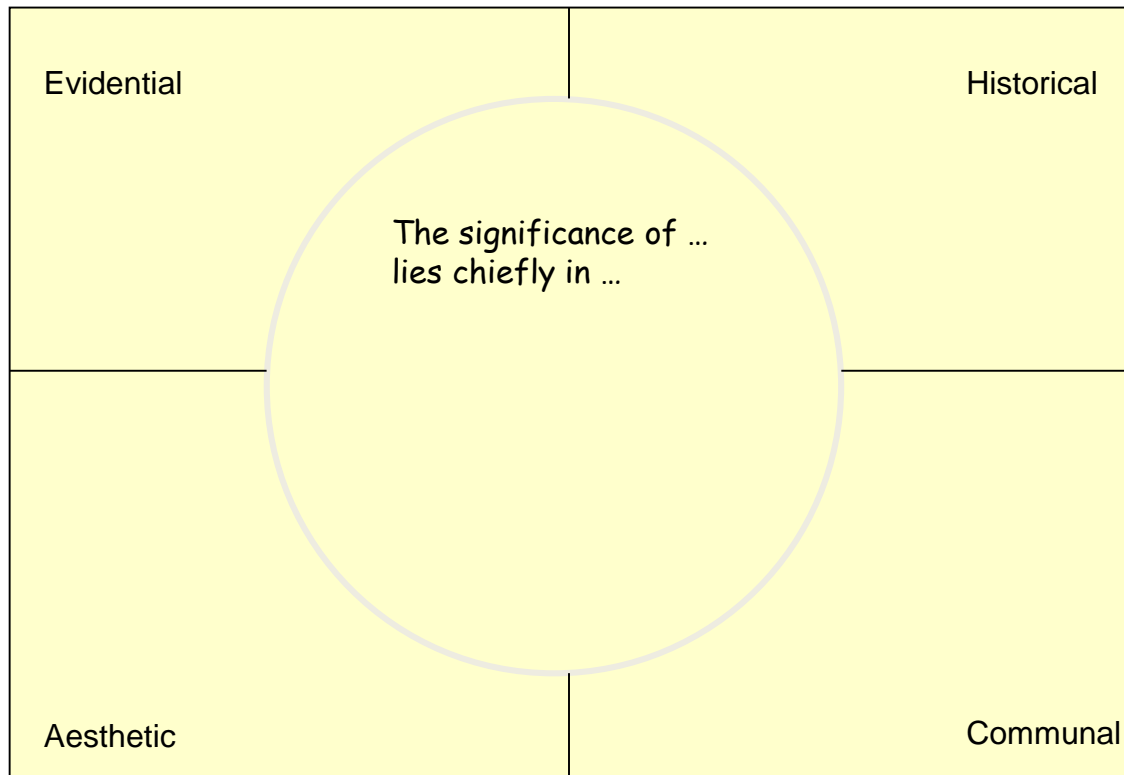


Spiritual

A tool to help

Feature	Evidential	Historical	Aesthetic	Communal
Fieldtree Park				
Northern Park				
Lake				
Temple				
Kitchen Garden				
View to tower				

A different tool to help



Temple Newsam Registered Park and Garden

Draft Statement of Significance

The significance of the landscape of Temple Newsam lies chiefly in the way it sheds light on the design approach of the foremost landscape designer Lancelot 'Capability' Brown, in spite of his design not having been fully implemented. His rides, planting and management of views show him working with, and adjusting, the natural topography to aesthetic and dramatic effect. Sweeping lawns accentuate the main house in the former views towards the house. From the house, a temple provides an eye-catcher within a small clearing in a varied wooded area, characteristic of Brown's placing of such classical buildings within the landscape to provide interest and scale. The woodland planting, although now too dense in places, reveals traces of Brown's use of varied and harmonious texture and colour in the views.

Brown's designs incorporate William Etty's earlier eastern avenue approach to provide the visitor with long views to the house with characteristic incident through breaks in planting. Brown's use and adaptation of elements of Etty's design demonstrates his approach to assessing and working with earlier designs where these fitted his, and the owner's, objectives rather than sweeping all away on principle. Etty's treatment of the bridge and Avenue Ponds bears witness to the contemporary engineering limitations to hydrological works and bridge design.

Archives indicate that Brown's designs for the Menagerie Lakes were probably never implemented. These relatively small water bodies attest to the common practice of commissioning plans for elaborate schemes that were then only partially implemented, or not at all, for whatever reason.

The floriferous walled kitchen garden with extensive glasshouses continues to illustrate the long history of horticultural practice. National plant collections conserving the genetic diversity of the particular species have been maintained here since xxxx.

Within the parkland lie the earthworks of a shrunken mediaeval village, a Scheduled Monument because of the quality of the evidence expected to survive there, which stand as a visible testament to the decline in the population of the village of Carlton as in so many other settlements in the late Middle Ages.

The integrity of the Brownian landscape is compromised by the loss of a large area to the west which was given over to open cast mining from the C19 up to the 1960s and subsequently poorly restored. However, that open-cast mining of a Brownian landscape was conceivable demonstrates the comparatively low value then attached to association with Brown, who is today recognised to be amongst the great names of landscape architecture world-wide. Even in this area, pockets of evidence of Brown's planting scheme might still be found. Small-scale memorial planting in this area has created places of some significance for the relatives of those commemorated.

Temple Newsam Registered Park and Garden

Draft Statement of Significance

For CGT planning response letter or similar:

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Whilst no longer intact, the landscape design incorporates features characteristic of Brown's work, with sweeping lawns, varied woodland, scenic drives, and classical temple eyecatcher, in places adapting Etty's earlier work.

The integrity of the Brownian landscape is particularly compromised by the loss of a large area to the west which was given over to open cast mining from the C19 up to the 1960s and subsequently poorly restored. However, that open-cast mining of a Brownian landscape was conceivable demonstrates the comparatively low value then attached to association with Brown, who is today recognised to be amongst the great names of landscape architecture world-wide. Even in this area, pockets of evidence of Brown's planting scheme might still be found.

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