APPENDIX A13.2

MONUMENT SETTING AND SENSITIVITY

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APPENDIX A13.2: FACTORS DEFINING MONUMENT SETTING AND MONUMENT SENSITIVITY

Site Details	
1) Site No. /Name.	Unique number for each monument and name as shown in the National Monuments Record
2) Site type	Brief description of the monument type as defined in the National Monuments Record and Shetland Sites and Monuments Record
3) Site visit conditions	Conditions on day of survey with particular reference to visibility
4) Orientation of proposed wind farm site	Direction in which Wind Farm lies measured from the monument.
5) Distance from proposed wind farm	Distance to nearest turbines measured from the monument.
6) Designation	Scheduled Ancient Monument Number or Historic Building Number if applicable
7) Horizon angle	Angle of horizon in direction of wind farm as measured from the monument
Scientific Detail	
8) Monument form	The form of a monument, together with its size as it survives in the landscape.
9)Current Monument Condition	The current state of survival of a monument with reference to its location in the modern landscape. Alterations to the physical condition may already have severed or impaired attempts at understanding its original function and its relationship to the physical landform in which it occurs.
10) Relationship and intervisibility with other key sites.	This includes key viewpoints to, from and across the setting of a monument. Depending on the monument in question these could include: entrances, specific points on approaches, routeways, farmlands, other related buildings, monuments or natural features. Some sites and monuments exist, where modern scholars argue that intervisibility with other monuments in a given landscape was/is an integral part of the function of the monument. For example, the intervisibility of a number of cairns on the skyline of a monument may be understood as a key function of these ritual sites linking the separate sites across the landscape. The impact of the proposed

	development may be considered to be higher if the intervisibility between such sites is interrupted by the placing of a modern turbine and as such the key relationships between monuments is of relevance to this assessment.
11) Economic Function	What was the economic function of the monument in the past and how does it function economically in the current landscape.
12) Evidence for technology engineering	What evidence remains for internal architecture, evidence for the skills of its builders? How was it constructed?
13) Palaeoenvironment potential	What is the likely palaeoenvironmental potential of the monument? Is it likely to preserve significant evidence for past environments?
Historic Detail	
14) Chronology of monument	What evidence does the monument contain for activity from specific archaeological periods?
15) Chronology of landscape	What evidence exists in the surrounding landscape for time depth and use through history and prehistory
16)Landform Evolution	How has the surrounding physical landform evolved and how does it relate to the monument in its current setting?
17) Archaeological Study	Has the monument been the subject of previous archaeological study? What did it reveal about the monument in its current setting? What is the potential for future archaeological study?
Social Detail	
18) Nature of original and authentic uses	When the historic structure was developed or in use, was it located to be seen from a distance, perhaps from other sites or buildings? Was it intended to have wide views over the landscape? Generally the role of site and setting was potentially of higher importance in the case of ritual monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries), strategic and defensive monuments, and monuments designed to convey power or high status (e.g. hillforts and castles). Conversely, the setting of farms and of industrial buildings was usually less important than their primary economic functions. Typically, their location would be strongly influenced by economics, e.g. emphasising proximity to raw materials, markets, etc). Similarly, commercial premises were sited according to demographics and economics, with setting being less relevant. Therefore the uses of a monument and whether views to and from it

	were relevant to its function are factors in this assessment.
19)Inferred Importance of setting	The importance of the setting refers, as above, to our conception of the importance of a monument's setting and orientation to its builders and users. Some scholars argue that monuments interacted as part of a system with other contemporary elements (man-made or natural) in the landscape. In some cases, setting was thus a significant element in the siting of monuments. The importance of this original setting thus partially reflects how sensitive a monument is to changes to that setting.
20) Inferred Importance of view towards proposed wind farm site	The importance of views towards the proposed development area from the monument either in the past or present is a key factor in understanding how changes in these views will affect the overall appropriateness of monument setting. For example, a monument with open and extensive views across the proposed wind farm will be more sensitive to the development than one with restricted views towards the development and open views focused away from the proposed wind farm.
21) Geographical remoteness	The geographical remoteness of a monument can affect how frequently it is visited by either professionals or members of the public. For example, how close is the monument to modern population centres? Are there any public amenities or interpretation centres nearby? Is the monument close to public roads or footpaths that would encourage and allow the site to be easily visited?