



“ . . . safeguard, promote, enhance, improve, realise, build and implement . . . ”



The Innocent lives in the woods





# We are delighted to present to you the New Lanark World Heritage Site Management Plan for the years 2013-2018.

Founded in 1785 by David Dale, New Lanark became synonymous with Robert Owen and his pioneering and visionary ideology. Throughout his life he strove to create a better society by improving health, education and well being. Owen's legacy and enduring memory lives on at New Lanark to this day, and was central in its inscription as a World Heritage Site in 2001. Combined with Owen's legacy, it is this designation that now offers a host of opportunities to New Lanark.

What began as a designation aimed at protecting and conserving sites of worldwide significance has now evolved into a universally recognised symbol offering a diverse range of benefits and opportunities. In many ways, the UK and parts of Europe remain behind other regions of the world in the way it perceives and uses World Heritage. In Scotland, we are trying to look at ways in which we can increasingly utilise the splendid sites that we have that are adjudged to be of Outstanding Universal Value. In this respect, the development and delivery of forward looking, aspirational Management Plans such as this are crucial.

It is, therefore, exciting to consider the ways in which New Lanark could continue to move forward over the lifetime of this Plan. One of the key aims of the Plan is to improve marketing and increase links with the Scotland's other World Heritage Sites, as well as international sites. Developing these relationships is becoming ever more important in encouraging methods of best practice and shared resources whilst serving to increase visibility and awareness of the site.

The Plan also looks at the need for New Lanark to continue to adapt. It is already a shining example of a site that has successfully practised sustainable and creative development whilst remaining true to its heritage. In this vein, we hope that new approaches such as developing skills training and volunteer supported programmes as detailed in the Plan are embraced. Continued vision, such as that offered by Owen himself in establishing New Lanark as a prominent and humanely managed industrial site, will be critical to ensure it remains relevant in an increasingly competitive market.

Now more than ever, partnership working, especially in managing World Heritage Sites, is crucial. In a period of reducing budgets and resources, co-ordinating workstreams and objectives is essential in efficiently and effectively moving forward. The need to do this on a national and international level has already been highlighted, but this is even more important on a local, operational level with partners and stakeholders. This is likely to be one of the key challenges of this Plan, but one that is exciting and achievable.

We would like to thank all those who have been involved in the preparation and development of the Management Plan, including those who took the time to respond to the consultation. World Heritage designation is a great honour and responsibility, and one that we as the key custodians of New Lanark take very seriously. We believe this document will play an important role in shaping the direction that New Lanark World Heritage Site will take over the coming years and we look forward to continuing to protect, manage and promote the outstanding universal value of this world renowned cotton mill village.



*Fiona Hyslop MSP, Cabinet Secretary for Culture and External Affairs*

*Eileen Logan, Provost, South Lanarkshire Council*

*Arthur Bell, Chairman, New Lanark Trust*



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## Chapter one: Introduction

# New Lanark World Heritage Site (WHS) Management Plan

The New Lanark WHS management plan provides a broad framework for the management, conservation and enhancement of the New Lanark WHS and its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). It does so by setting out a shared vision, aims and objectives to guide those that are involved in making decisions affecting the management of the site. The management plan relies on all stakeholders working in partnership to achieve the management aims and objectives.

### 1.1 Requirement for a Management Plan

The UK has obligations under the World Heritage Convention (WHC) in relation to the effective management of WHS's which require that every site has an appropriate management structure in place. Although management plans are not a statutory requirement in the UK, national policy encourages their use as best practice. As working documents they should follow the advice in the 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention' and should be regularly reviewed, evaluated, monitored and updated.

The key purpose of a management plan is to provide for the overall management of the WHS in a manner specific to its character and needs to ensure maintenance of its OUV. The plan's aims and objectives are thus based on an analysis of the site's significance and the issues which currently face it; ensuring that solutions are identified to site specific problems. A management plan is therefore means by which a site can demonstrate to the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) that it has adequate management mechanisms in place to ensure its conservation for future generations.

Management plans depend for their effectiveness on consensus and commitment from the key stakeholders. For this reason the New Lanark management plan has been endorsed by those bodies and individuals responsible for its implementation. This plan is the framework for long-term detailed decision making on the conservation and enhancement of the WHS and the maintenance of its OUV. The plan's vision, aims and policies should, wherever possible, be incorporated into other relevant local guidance, plans and strategies.

The New Lanark management plan covers a five year period from 2013 to 2018 after which it will be further reviewed in line with the International Council on Monument and Sites (ICOMOS) guidance.

### 1.2 Consultation on the Management Plan

A New Lanark WHS Consultative Draft Management Plan was developed by the New Lanark WHS Co-ordinator and the Partners involved in managing the WHS. The Partners who form the Partnership Group are New Lanark Trust (NLT), Historic Scotland (HS) and South Lanarkshire Council (SLC). The preparation of the plan has been guided at every stage by the Partnership Group and has been informed by discussions with key stakeholders including the Scottish Wildlife Trust, Scottish Natural Heritage and major landowners at Braxfield Farm and Corehouse Estates. A three month public consultation on the draft management plan closed in July 2011. All comments provided on the draft were analysed to inform the development of the finalised plan and the refinement of a vision, aims, objectives and an action plan.

A previous draft management plan and public consultation exercise were undertaken at New Lanark in 2003. The development of this management plan is a continuation of that process.

### 1.3 Sources of further information about New Lanark

The New Lanark WHS management plan does not provide a comprehensive contextual history or physical analysis of New Lanark and its surroundings. This detailed information can be found in a range of other documents, publications and references including the Nomination of New Lanark for Inscription in the World Heritage List (Historic Scotland, 2000).



The New Lanark WHS Management Plan provides a broad framework for the management, conservation and enhancement of the New Lanark WHS and its OUV.





# Chapter two: Managing the WHS

This chapter sets out the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the management of the New Lanark WHS including the UK and Scottish Governments, the Partners who take an active role in day-to-day management, and the diverse range of stakeholders who have an interest in the Site.



## 2.1 State Party

State Parties are countries which have ratified the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. Since International Treaties are reserved under the Scotland Act 1998 the UK government is State Party to the Convention. The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) is responsible for the UK's overall policy on WHS's but since management of the historic environment is devolved, Scottish Ministers are responsible for selecting Scottish sites for nomination, for ensuring that WHS's in Scotland are well managed, and that the OUV of each WHS is protected.



## 2.2 The WHS Partnership Group

The process of developing a management plan involves bringing together all key stakeholders to agree a common vision for the future of the site. The implementation of the management plan then relies on the effective co-operation and commitment of these and other key stakeholders to bring actions forward.

It will be the role of the New Lanark WHS Partnership Group to manage this process and to work with all the other bodies to achieve the objectives of the plan. The Partnership Group for the New Lanark WHS, at present, comprises the New Lanark Trust, Historic Scotland and South Lanarkshire Council. The roles of each organisation are outlined in more detail below.



## 2.3 New Lanark Trust

The New Lanark Trust (NLT) are responsible for management of the village and much of the site's building stock. NLT was set up as a charitable body in 1974 with the aim of preserving New Lanark as a living, working community with a resident population and opportunities for employment in the restored buildings in the village.

The Trust own the majority of New Lanark village and, as such, they are responsible for ensuring the conservation and preservation of the built fabric of the village by undertaking regular maintenance and building condition survey. There are three subsidiaries of the Trust which carry out the commercial, visitor and business related activities on the site including responsibility for a total of 45 residential tenancies within Nursery Buildings, New Buildings, Caithness Row and Long Row. NLT is guided by a Board of Trustees who oversee management decisions and they employ a range of staff to undertake the management of the site as well as variety of administration support staff.





## 2.4 South Lanarkshire Council

South Lanarkshire Council is the local authority area within which the WHS is located. As such they are responsible for a wide range of services which are relevant to the management of the site. These include planning, economic development, tourism, housing, roads and education. The Council are also partial landowners of the site with responsibility for the management of King George's field at Braxfield Terrace and two public parks within the buffer zone - Delves Park and Castlebank Park. The Council is responsible for the upkeep of all adopted roads and the Clydesholm and Kirkfieldbank Bridges at the north end of the buffer zone, as well as New Lanark Primary School within the WHS.



## 2.5 Historic Scotland

Historic Scotland is an executive agency of the Scottish Government responsible for advising Scottish Ministers on the protection and presentation of Scotland's historic environment and promoting its understanding and enjoyment. At the New Lanark WHS, Historic Scotland is involved in a number of ways. The Agency's Policy Directorate carry out Scotland's State Party function on behalf of Scottish Ministers and they help to fund the New Lanark Trust and administer Historic Building Grants. Their Heritage Management Directorate is a statutory consultee and comments and provides advice on planning applications, listed building and conservation area consents, and other historic environment related matters.



## 2.6 The Stakeholders

A wide range of other individuals, organisations and groups have an interest in how the New Lanark WHS is managed. These can be broadly grouped under the following headings:

- Landowners
- Community
- Tourism
- Business and Enterprise
- Heritage and Environment
- Access and Education



Stakeholders are crucial to the development of a management plan that works and is successful. They can help by identifying the relevant issues to address and supporting the achievement of objectives. The Partners intend to engage the opinions and input of stakeholders regularly and ensure that they feel involved in decisions about the site that affect them.

## 2.7 Landowners

As well as South Lanarkshire Council and the New Lanark Trust there are a number of other landowners who have a sizable stake in the WHS. The largest of these include the Corehouse Estate and Braxfield Farm and Estate. Many of the issues facing the wider site including land management and rural issues will be shared by these landowners and it is vital that they have a say in decisions which affect their landholdings or properties.



There are also a number of smaller landholdings such as the 20 privately owned properties in Braxfield Row and Long Row. Originally these properties were sold with restrictive covenants however after the abolition of feudal tenure introduced by the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 there are now no continued maintenance obligations. This illustrates the importance of communication and engagement of all owners, however small their stake, in the future of the WHS.





## 2.8 Community

Goodwill, community responsibility and stewardship are vital in order to ensure that the site and the area around it are managed appropriately. People who live and work in and around New Lanark have a vested interest in the ongoing preservation of the site, how access is provided to it, and how the planning process deals with development proposals that relate to the setting of the site affect them. A large portion of the Royal Burgh of Lanark for example is located in the buffer zone for the WHS.

The relationship of the WHS Partners and the community is important. The community must be aware of the importance of protecting the site's OUV and feel that they can make an effective contribution to management decisions. Regular engagement will be essential in this respect, in particular, with the Community Council, Town Groups, Lanark Community Development Trust and the voluntary sector who have an integral role to play in developing the management plan objectives and can also derive benefits from the site's status.



## 2.9 Tourism

New Lanark encourages visitors to Lanarkshire from all over the world. Many thousands of people visit New Lanark village and the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve (NNR) every year. These figures make a real contribution to Lanarkshire's economy. Related businesses such as accommodation providers and other attractions also benefit from the interest in the WHS. Organisations with an overarching tourism remit include the Lanarkshire Area Tourism Partnership, Lanarkshire Accommodation Association, and the Lanarkshire Visitor Attractions Association. These groups along with affiliated guides and coach operators have an interest in how the WHS is managed in terms of access arrangements, facilities and planned conservation works. Equally they have a role to play in ensuring that visitors respect any measures that have been put in place for conservation or health and safety reasons.



## 2.10 Business and Enterprise

A range of businesses have an interest in the economic benefits of the WHS and in how conserving and facilitating access to the site might affect them. Some interests will be represented by Scottish Enterprise and local business or development groups.



## 2.11 Heritage and the Environment

Heritage and environment bodies are keen to know how the cultural assets of the WHS and its immediate surroundings are maintained, how access is provided to them and how issues of climate, sustainability and biodiversity are being considered. In particular there are a number of important heritage trusts and societies who have a stake in the site on account of landholdings or management rights who might consider being represented on the WHS Partnership Group.



Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is a non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) established under the Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991, answerable to Scottish Ministers and through them, to the Scottish Parliament. Its role is to look after Scotland's natural environment, help people to enjoy and value it, and encourage people to use it sustainably. At New Lanark, SNH is working in partnership with the Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) and South Lanarkshire Council to promote and manage the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve.



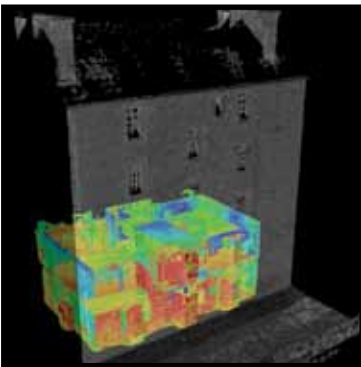
The SWT has been involved with New Lanark and the Falls of Clyde since 1968 when the Corehouse Nature Reserve was established by agreement with Colonel Cranstoun of the Corehouse Estate. Their involvement, like the extent of the reserve, has increased over the years with the purchase of land from the Forestry Commission and management agreements established with the Corehouse Estate and Scottish Power, creating the 59 hectare Falls of Clyde Wildlife Reserve. SWT also run the Falls of Clyde Visitor Centre in the former Mill Dyeworks building providing information on the wildlife, history and landscape of the Wildlife Reserve.

The advice of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) in how we manage potential environmental impacts is also important.

## 2.12 Access and Education

Access in the widest sense is a fundamental principle for WHS's. Access encompasses physical, remote and intellectual access. Local and national transport operators, access and disability groups will be important stakeholders in this respect. Access for all abilities is important to ensure equality. Some of the buildings and natural habitats within the WHS are fragile so measures to optimise remote access should also be considered. Web provision is a useful tool in this and so heritage website operators have an important role to play.

The WHS is also an important resource for educational providers in Lanarkshire, the UK and abroad and for life-long learners. Access to the buildings, landscape and accurate information pertaining to these is vital to ensure engagement, developing a sense of ownership and furthering the understanding of the WHS.



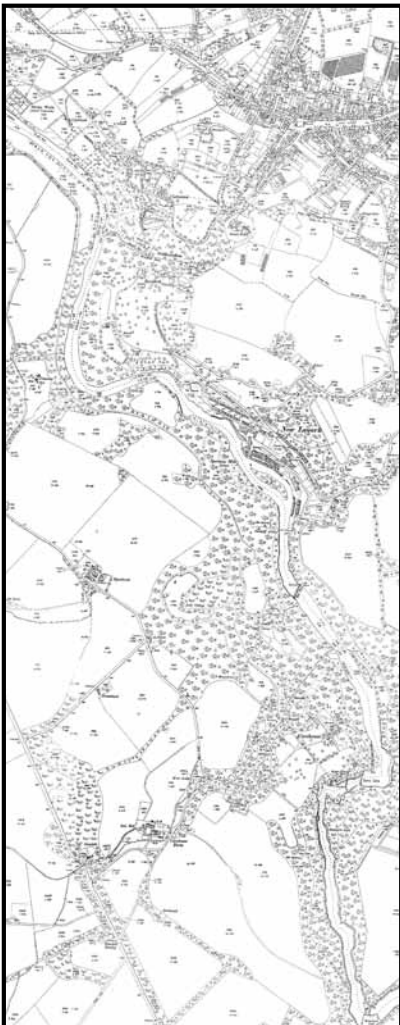




# Chapter three: World Heritage status and statement of OUV

## 3.1 What are WHS's?

There is no higher recognition of heritage value than WHS status. WHS's are places or buildings which are considered to have special importance for everyone. They are thought to represent the most significant, unique or best examples of the world's cultural and/or natural heritage. Their level of significance and individual characteristics are not usually repeated elsewhere. WHS's are important because they belong to all the people of the world irrespective of the territory on which they are located. Their protection is the concern and duty of the international community as a whole.



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## 3.2 The World Heritage Convention

The universal responsibility to safeguard the world's most valuable heritage assets is achieved through the application of the World Heritage Convention (WHC) and its 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention'.

The 'Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage' was initiated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1972. The adopted document defines the types of sites that could be inscribed on the World Heritage List and it sets out how these should be identified, protected and preserved. As of January 2012, there were 962 inscribed WHS's in 157 countries worldwide, of which 745 were cultural, 188 natural and 29 mixed properties.

By nominating a site or monument for inclusion, state parties are reinforcing their commitment to the WHC and the importance of protection and conservation of the heritage they are aiming to protect. The United Kingdom ratified the Convention in 1984. By signing up to the WHC, the UK government have committed themselves to identify, protect, conserve, present and pass on their WHS's to future generations, as part of a common universal heritage. At present there are 28 cultural, natural, mixed or transnational WHS's within the UK and overseas territories.

The WHC 'Operational Guidelines' set out how the signatories to the Convention should ensure the long-term preservation and presentation of WHS's in their territories. Further information about the UK's obligations under the Convention and the Operational Guidelines can be found on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre website - [www://whc.unesco.org/en/about/](http://www://whc.unesco.org/en/about/)





### 3.3 Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

The key difference between WHS's and places that are already nationally recognised or statutorily designated is that WHS's have to demonstrate what is referred to as 'Outstanding Universal Value' (OUV).

OUV is defined in paragraph 49 of the Operational Guidelines as 'cultural and /or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole'. What this actually means is that the range of values a site displays must be considered to go beyond national borders and has significance for everyone in the world, now and in the future.



A site is deemed to have OUV if it can be shown to satisfy at least one of the ten criteria for assessment as set out in Section 77 of the Operational Guidelines. Properties that wish to be inscribed as WHS's must also meet the WHC conditions of Authenticity and Integrity. The decision to inscribe a place on the World Heritage List is taken by the UNESCO's World Heritage Committee after an evaluation and assessment is carried out by their expert advisers; ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and IUCN (the World Conservation Union). More information about the World Heritage Committee can be found at the following link - [www.whc.unesco.org/en/committee/](http://www.whc.unesco.org/en/committee/)



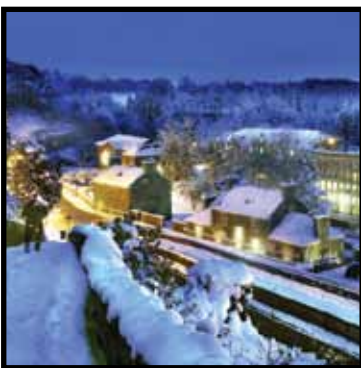
### 3.4 New Lanark's OUV

New Lanark was inscribed on the World Heritage List on 14 December 2001. The village was determined to demonstrate OUV in accordance with the following three criteria for a cultural site:

*Criterion (ii): to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;*

*Criterion (iv): to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history; and*

*Criterion (vi): to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.*





### 3.5 Statement of OUV

The WHC has asked that Statements of OUV are developed for all WHS. These define the elements within a site which make it important and which should be protected in order to maintain its significance. The Committee and its advisors will use these documents to assess any threats to the WHS.

There are strict guidelines governing the development of the Statements which can only include the elements for which the site was originally inscribed. This Statement of OUV was therefore developed using the original nomination document and the evaluation by ICOMOS which resulted in the inscription of New Lanark World as a WHS in 2001.



The Statement has been submitted to the WHC for agreement. It will then be reviewed by ICOMOS international who may recommend alterations. It will only be finalised once it is agreed by the WHC.

### 3.6 Brief Synthesis

New Lanark is an exceptional example of a purpose-built 18th century mill village, set in a picturesque Scottish landscape near the Falls of Clyde, where in the early years of the 19th century, the Utopian idealist Robert Owen inspired a model industrial community based on textile production. It was there that Owen first applied his form of benevolent paternalism in industry, building on the altruistic actions of his father-in-law, David Dale. It was there, too, that he formulated his Utopian vision of a society without crime, poverty, and misery. New Lanark prospered under his enlightened management.



The village was founded in 1785, and the cotton mills, powered by water-wheels, were operational from 1786 to 1968. At the turn of the 19th century the mill buildings formed one of the largest industrial groups in the world.

The creation of the model industrial settlement at New Lanark, in which planning and architecture were integrated with a humane concern on the part of the employers for the well-being of the workers, is a milestone in social and industrial history. The moral, social and environmental values which underpinned Robert Owen's work at New Lanark provided the basis for seminal material and intangible developments that have had lasting influences on society over the past two hundred years.



New Lanark is a unique reminder that the creation of wealth does not automatically imply the degradation of its producers. The village offered a cultural response to the challenges presented by industrial society and was the test-bed for ideas that sought to improve the human condition around the world. The nature and layout of New Lanark inspired other benevolent industrialists to follow his example, and this movement laid the foundations for the work of Ebenezer Howard in creating the concept of the Garden City. The social and economic systems that Owen developed were considered radical in his own time but are now widely accepted in modern society.



The imposing mill buildings, the spacious and well designed workers' housing, and the dignified educational institute and school still survive to testify to Owen's humanism.





### 3.7 Criteria for Inscription

*Criterion (ii) - Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.*

When Richard Arkwright's new factory system for textile production was brought to New Lanark the need to provide housing and other facilities for the workers and managers was recognised. It was there that David Dale and Robert Owen created a model for industrial communities that was to spread across the world in the 19th and 20th centuries.



*Criterion (iv) - Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.*

New Lanark saw the construction not only of well designed and equipped workers' housing but also public buildings and landscaped areas designed to provide for their educational and recreational needs, as well as their physical health and well-being.



*Criterion (vi) - Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance (the Committee considered that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).*

The name of New Lanark is synonymous with that of Robert Owen. His social philosophy in matters such as progressive education, factory reform, humane working practices, international cooperation, and garden cities, was to have a profound influence on social developments throughout the 19th century and beyond.

### 3.8 Statement of Authenticity



The level of authenticity at New Lanark is high. The process of conservation and rehabilitation has now been in progress for almost half a century, and major projects continue to the present day. The village has remained little changed from its heyday of cotton production in the early nineteenth century. Where elements are missing or have been replaced, the site is clearly interpreted to reflect this. Where rebuilding or reconstruction have been necessary, this has been carried out to the best conservation standards, based on full historic records. Repair and restoration has been undertaken using appropriate traditional materials and workmanship, following original designs wherever possible, and always respecting existing historic fabric. The original weir, lade and waterways which provided water-power to the mills from the 1780s are still in use today.

### 3.9 Statement of Integrity



The appearance of the buildings of the village is now close to that of the early nineteenth century, during Owen's management, based on the physical evidence, archaeology, graphic and written archive material available. In restoring the village to its historic state some later 20th century structures have been removed, so focusing on those elements that contributed to the site's OUV.

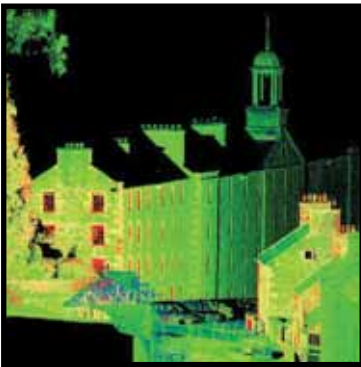


### 3.10 Statement of Protection and Management

WHS's in Scotland are protected through the following pieces of legislation. The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 and The Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 provide a framework for local and regional planning policy and act as the principal pieces of primary legislation guiding planning and development in Scotland. Additionally, individual buildings, monuments and areas of special archaeological or historic interest are designated and protected under The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas)(Scotland) Act 1997 and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act.



The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) is the primary policy guidance on the protection and management of the historic environment in Scotland. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sits alongside the SHEP and is the Government's national planning policy on the historic environment. It provides for the protection of WHS's by considering the impact of development on the OUV, authenticity and integrity.



Properties inscribed on the World Heritage List must have adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding. It is UK policy that every WHS should have an operational management plan in place. There is a long history of management planning and planning control at New Lanark which, in fact, led to the creation of the New Lanark Conservation Trust in 1974 as a charitable trust through which the majority of funding for rehabilitation has been channelled. Today, current legislative and regulatory measures at national, regional and local level ensure New Lanark's effective and appropriate management. *Refer to Annex B on protecting the WHS for more detailed information on the Scottish planning system and its provisions for adequate protection of individual elements of WHS.*

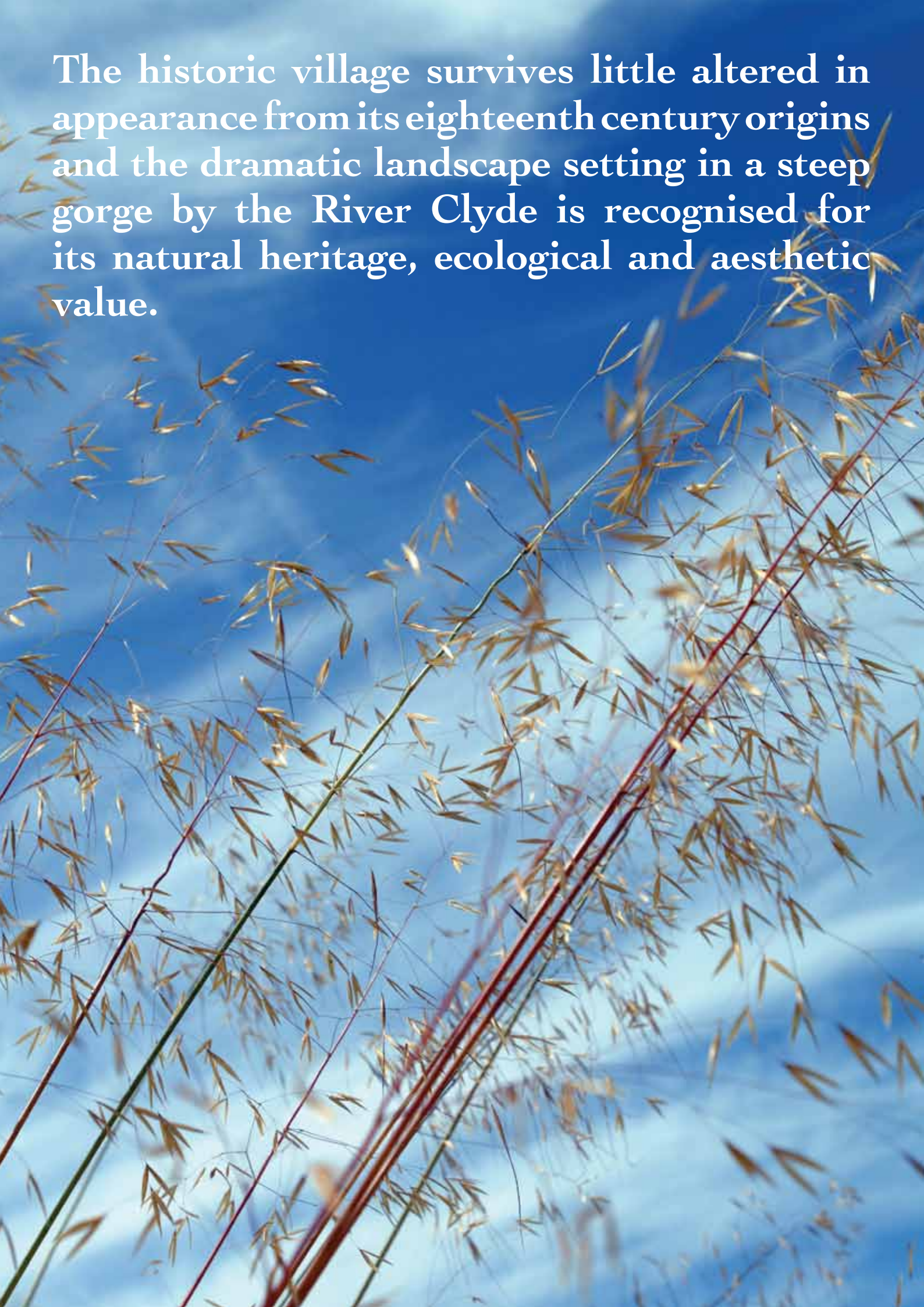


The management of New Lanark WHS is the responsibility of its three main partners; South Lanarkshire Council, Historic Scotland and the New Lanark Trust. The New Lanark management plan has been endorsed and is strategically overseen by the management partners, who also have responsibility for its implementation as the framework for long-term detailed decision making on the conservation and enhancement of the WHS and the maintenance of its OUV. The plan's vision, aims and policies should, wherever possible, be incorporated into other relevant strategies, statutory and non statutory plans and guidance.





The historic village survives little altered in appearance from its eighteenth century origins and the dramatic landscape setting in a steep gorge by the River Clyde is recognised for its natural heritage, ecological and aesthetic value.





## Chapter four: Current issues affecting the site

This chapter of the management plan examines the main issues facing New Lanark WHS to be addressed over the next five years. The following issues were developed from initial consultation with private landowners and agencies; from research and analysis; and from discussions with the key partners. They were subsequently endorsed by a public consultation on the draft management plan. The issues take into account the overarching vision for the site and the long-term aims set out in Chapter 5 of the management plan. Defining the issues has also helped to shape the actions or 'objectives' which form the central part of the management plan.

### 4.1 - Issue 1: Image and Identity – Conserving New Lanark's strong image and identity through sustainable management of the site's attributes

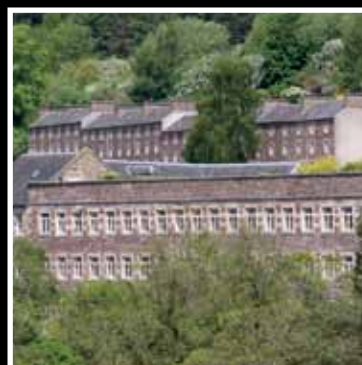
New Lanark has a very strong, almost iconic image. The historic village survives little altered in appearance from its eighteenth century origins and the dramatic landscape setting in a steep gorge by the River Clyde is recognised for its natural heritage, ecological and aesthetic value. The built and natural features of the site are intrinsic to New Lanark's sense of identity; they contribute to the visitor experience and are responsible for fostering local and national pride of place.

Conservation and maintenance of the historic fabric and the natural landscape are therefore essential to preserving New Lanark's OUV. The conservation and rehabilitation of the village have been in progress for almost half a century and have breathed new life into what was once a semi-derelict site. As such, New Lanark is a nationally important regeneration project which requires ongoing maintenance to ensure the preservation of the site's World Heritage status and its commercial viability.

A number of vacant and derelict properties remain within the site and it is one of the aims of the New

Lanark Trust to restore and bring these back into use. The management plan offers the opportunity for the partners and other stakeholders to consider how they can balance the need for restoration against that for authenticity and integrity required by the WHC. It has also enabled them to develop a holistic, shared vision for the site.

The management plan recognises the importance of the natural setting of the site and provides a context for its management and conservation. This means developing and supporting projects which manage, maintain and promote the site's natural features - the ancient woodland or biodiversity for example - and which forge better links with partners responsible for managing the adjacent nature reserve. It is also necessary to increase awareness of long term environmental issues such as the effects of climate change - increased risk of flooding and damage to the built and natural environment - which will have implications for site maintenance. Conservation of the physical environment will rely on the availability of funding mechanisms (see issue 7) and on a commitment from all partners and stakeholders.





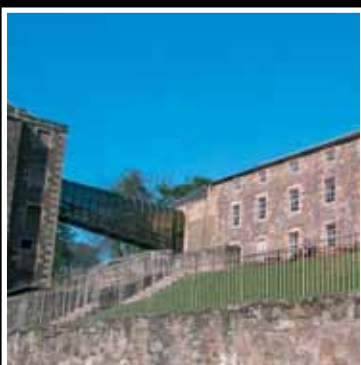
## 4.2 - Issue 2: Promotion and Interpretation – Promoting New Lanark’s World Heritage Status, OUV and the associated social and economic benefits.

World Heritage status brings with it the responsibility under the Operational Guidelines for the WHC to promote the site and its attributes. There are opportunities at New Lanark for increased tourism, better education, recreation and integration with wider social and economic issues. The site currently has no clear strategy for promotion or communication of its World Heritage status and no strong and consistent brand identity. This might raise its profile outwith Scotland’s central belt and in the wider UK where there is a general lack of awareness of what World Heritage status is and what it means. Promoting New Lanark’s importance to a wider audience will ensure that decisions affecting the site are based on a full understanding of its significance and should help partners to obtain community support for management proposals and projections.

The raising of awareness of the importance of the WHS and its OUV is therefore integral to the continued success of the site. A number of possibilities exist for increased communication of the site’s values including improving the content and scope of key stakeholders websites and on-site interpretation with regard to World Heritage issues; developing training and volunteering programmes; and considering twinning arrangements and educational partnerships with similar WHS’s. There is a need to explore the value of increasing links and international networks with other WHS’s and industrial heritage sites outwith the UK.

As well as the cultural and historical significance of the village, there are opportunities to promote the natural, ecological and biodiversity value of its surrounding setting. Raising awareness of the site’s landscape quality and the natural features within that will be important for encouraging locals and visitors to make appropriate use of the site for recreation and it should help to secure the sustainable management of the site. There is scope, for example, to work with the voluntary sector and the partners responsible for protecting the site’s natural heritage, to enhance biodiversity and improve the natural environment.

Alongside promotion of the conservation aspects of the WHS, there are opportunities for partners to consider the encouragement of local destination marketing and branding. The WHS is already playing a key role in Lanarkshire tourism marketing, and the site has the potential to act develop further as a role model in advocating, sharing and encouraging best practice with other local visitor attractions thereby strengthening the overall tourism product within Lanarkshire. In this context there are opportunities to form better links with key regional and national partners in the tourism sector and to explore the possibility for cross selling marketing, educational mini-breaks, event led promotion, and bus tours.



### 4.3 - Issue 3: Economic Development and Tourism – Meeting the demands and expectations of visitors and capitalising upon commercial opportunities

New Lanark is one of only three WHS's located on the Scottish Mainland. Its internationally renowned industrial heritage and associations with the legacy of Robert Owen make it a popular tourist destination, attracting many hundreds of thousands of visitors every year. Over the years its success has been acknowledged through numerous tourism awards. Key to this is that it presents a variety of visitor facilities offering indoor and outdoor activities to a broad range of people and interests. These include, amongst others, the visitor centre, hotel and leisure suite, youth hostel, the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve and the Clyde Walkway route.

Despite its past accomplishments, the site cannot be complacent. It will need to ensure that it is able to adapt to continue to provide a quality visitor attraction for tourists in the 21st century. Expectations amongst tourists are far higher than in the past and recent economic trends have seen more competition for tourist spend. By ensuring they continue to give consideration to what modern visitors want, New Lanark can continue to strengthen its competition with other destinations and capitalise on income and business revenue opportunities.

There is potential at New Lanark to further improve the visitor experience and commercial function of the site. For example, a research or resource centre would allow visitors to learn about Robert Owen and the wider context of industrial heritage, and enable them to consider other cultural interpretations of New Lanark's social history thus reaching out to a more diverse audience. There are opportunities to establish a range of new uses in the vacant property which remains on the site and it might be possible to diversify the existing retail offering to ensure that the attraction maximises tourist spend. Consideration needs to be given to the creation of better links between the built and natural

features, attractions and facilities on the site to ensure that visitors are given value for money as well as helping to promote the joint values of the site.

Key to implementing these, and other suggested improvements, will be effective collaboration between stakeholders and the instigation of long term management arrangements for the site (see Issue 6). This includes forging better links between businesses in New Lanark and the nearby Royal Burgh of Lanark; building upon mutual interests and recognising the contribution that New Lanark makes to the local economy. It is also worth considering how the site can improve links to more global markets and promote the resource further afield. Again, this might be achieved through better links with key regional and national partners in the tourism and enterprise sectors.





#### 4.4 - Issue 4: Connectivity and Access – Providing adequate access and communication to New Lanark for potential visitors and residents

New Lanark is located centrally an hour from Edinburgh and Glasgow and it benefits from good national road transport connections to the west and central belt. There is, however a lack of integrated transport to and from the village which can offer visitors an alternative to the car. This is especially true from Edinburgh where public transport is not available without first going to Glasgow or Motherwell. While decisions relating to connectivity are not within the scope of the management plan, the partners need to consider how connectivity and site accessibility can be improved and how, together with other organisations, they can facilitate better access to the site.

Increasing visitor numbers to the site could result in additional vehicles and create challenges which will require careful planning and management to ensure that visitors do not have a bad experience, for example, from inappropriate parking, road surface deterioration or speeding, and are not put off from future visits. By continuing to educate drivers and increase their awareness of the public car park arrangements the number of vehicles in the village should be reduced. The partners need to consider what traffic management measures are necessary for the site and how its public realm might be improved. There may also be scope for a designated route to allow full exploration of the site on foot or for additional transport from the visitor car park to the village

The site derives a high profile from brown tourism signs on main trunk roads and motorways, but signage leading to the site is sometimes misinterpreted. This can result in drivers coming into the village causing unnecessary congestion rather than using the car park above the village. Similarly signage for orientation within the site attractions and associated landscape can cause confusion and frustration for visitors, reducing their enjoyment and not optimising the opportunities to promote the WHS and people's understanding of its values. There are opportunities to improve the general public realm within the village, provide updated signage, more interpretation boards and street furniture. In addition there is scope to explore greater usage of the World Heritage symbol and how this can be incorporated into road and site signage.



#### 4.5 - Issue 5: Planning and Protection – Maintaining a robust system for protection of the site by raising awareness of the site’s place within the planning system.

World Heritage status confers a responsibility on those associated with the property to protect it. As with most heritage assets New Lanark faces potential pressure from new development (forestry, telecommunications, commercial development, housing etc.) both within the site and buffer zone. WHS status brings no additional statutory powers over existing planning controls, but the associated statutory planning framework and boundaries are well defined. The site and its buffer zone are also a key material consideration in assessing and making planning decisions and South Lanarkshire Councils’ Local Plan policies (described in Appendix B) help to guide the nature of new development which impacts on the site. The partners should consider what additional measures could be available or appropriate to ensure that any new development respects and recognises the character of the WHS, its role as a viable community and its status as an asset for educational and cultural enrichment.

In addition to perceived pressures from new development, there appears to be a general lack of awareness of the meaning or purpose of the site’s buffer zone which can lead to confusion and misunderstanding of planning issues. The ‘Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention’ recommend that WHS allocate buffer zones to help protect the setting of the site. The buffer zone is a defined area around the WHS that is considered to be more sensitive to development because of the potential impacts on the site. The buffer zone at New Lanark was allocated to take account of key views into and from the site as well as important relationships between the site and other buildings and land in the surrounding area.

The management plan provides a basis for the protection and enhancement of the site for future generations. It was felt that where development is proposed within the WHS’s plans would benefit from improved consultation, better communication and engagement at pre-application stage between stakeholders. The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 requires developers to carry out pre-application consultation on all major and national developments and it offers a means for partners to put in place agreements about planning and consultation procedures.





#### **4.6 - Issue 6: Management and Engagement – Building strong relationships between the WHS partners, landowners and the public**

The WHS Partnership Group who are responsible for the development and implementation of the management plan at New Lanark comprises Historic Scotland, South Lanarkshire Council and the New Lanark Trust. The roles and responsibilities of the partners are described in Chapter 2. Key challenges remain in relation to ongoing management, engagement and overall governance of the site. In particular, there is a need to consolidate existing relationships between the site's key partners who have their respective roles to play. It is essential that long term partnership arrangements include an agreed structure for the implementation and monitoring of the management plan which engages all stakeholders in the process.

Balancing the day to day commercial operations of the WHS against the longer term world heritage concerns is a significant challenge in terms of managing human and financial resource. It is clear that the responsibility for World Heritage aspects of the site rest with all partners and the partners should build on the existing good

foundations, and commit dedicated time and resources to the management of the site on an ongoing basis. Moving forward all partners should work together to fully realise the value of the WHS.

Integral to building relationships and guiding implementation of the plan will be the function of WHS co-ordination. Co-ordination is required on an ongoing basis to take forward the implementation and monitoring of agreed outcomes with stakeholders and partners. It is essential that the key partners can ensure that the management plan is carried through to implementation together with other landowners.

The strengthening and cohesion of stakeholder partnerships and local relationships is essential to the success of the site, and improved communication should aid all stakeholders' understanding of the management issues affecting the site in its entirety.

#### **4.7 - Issue 7: Funding and Resource Availability – Identifying and securing appropriate financial support to achieve the management plan's objectives.**

One of the keys to effective management is identifying sufficient funding for the WHS. This is especially relevant given the current pressures facing UK, Scottish and local economies and public sector funding. World Heritage status does not automatically bring additional funding and all private and public sector partners should recognise the potential importance that the designation brings for future economic development and tourism in particular.







## Chapter five: Visions, Aims and Objectives

This part of the management plan outlines the future vision for the WHS in the long term accompanied by a number of strategic aims, and more specific medium term objectives to 2018.



### 5.1 Vision

ICOMOS advises that management plans for WHS's should be based on a strategic view over 20-30 years. This strategic 'vision' provides the basis for identifying and developing a framework of longer term aims, which in turn informs the priorities for the medium to short term specific objectives which are set out in the following section. The management plan has a five year lifespan, from 2013-2018, but many of its aims and objectives will be relevant for longer and guide the future management of the site.

The following, overarching 'vision statement' expresses the longer term aspiration for the New Lanark site, based on the need to conserve, enhance and interpret the significance of New Lanark WHS and the key stakeholder issues identified.

#### New Lanark WHS Vision

“ New Lanark is one of the UK's best WHS and a very successful visitor attraction. As an accessible, enjoyable, successful and sustainable destination, it demonstrates and encourages best practice in every relevant field. Visitors from local and global audiences come to celebrate, reflect and learn about the site, its associations with Robert Owen and its wider industrial heritage context.

It is also a thriving community where local people live and work with pride. The site managers and partners work together with the community, landowners and businesses to promote and interpret the importance of the site's OUV and to safeguard this by managing, conserving and protecting the important built heritage and cultural and natural landscape.



## 5.2 Long Term Aims: 2013-2040

The mechanism for delivering this 'Vision' and the long term aims will be through the range of management plan aims and objectives. This will involve drawing together all the key players involved in the WHS to allow them to work in partnership to build on the further potential of the site and maintain a high-quality historic environment. The six long term aims to guide future decision making have been identified as follows:

1. Safeguard and enhance the OUV of the WHS by managing, conserving and protecting its historic buildings, cultural and natural landscape.
2. Promote awareness and understanding of New Lanark's OUV, cultural and natural importance to local, regional, national and global audiences.
3. Enhance the economic and social wellbeing of the WHS and manage change in a sustainable way.
4. Improve accessibility to, and within, the WHS and promote it as a high-quality leisure and recreation destination for the local community and visitors.
5. Realise New Lanark's full potential as an education and learning resource to provide more information to visitors and to improve their knowledge and intellectual enjoyment of the site.
6. Build strong structural and organisational partnerships with local and national organisations, landowners and businesses and strengthen links with the local community.

## 5.3 Medium Term Objectives: 2013 – 2018

The analysis of the issues currently facing the WHS and the partners' long-term vision for the site have informed the following short to medium term objectives for the management of New Lanark over the five year period between 2013 and 2018. These are grouped under headings based on the strategic aim to which they primarily contribute.

### 5.4 Aim 1: Safeguard and enhance

**Safeguard and enhance the OUV of the New Lanark WHS by managing, conserving and protecting its historic buildings, cultural and natural landscape**

1. Secure, where appropriate, the maintenance, repair, restoration and sustainable re-use of any disused or damaged buildings or structures within the WHS having regard to their designations as listed buildings and/or scheduled monuments.
2. Ensure that any conservation work carried out within the WHS is of the highest standard, using materials, design and workmanship appropriate to the character of the site.
3. Promote appropriate planning policies under the Planning Acts which support the vision for the WHS and consider what other relevant tools and guidance may be required to ensure its effective management and protection.
4. Ensure that knowledge and understanding of the WHS and its protective buffer zone are at the core of all relevant management, planning and development decisions.
5. Develop projects which manage, maintain and promote the natural features of the WHS alongside its built and cultural heritage. In particular support appropriate projects for preservation and enhancement by partners in the surrounding area.
6. Assess the likely impact of climate change for the WHS and integrate consideration of the likely effects into the management of the WHS.

### 5.5 Aim 2: Promote awareness and understanding

**Promote awareness and understanding of New Lanark's OUV, cultural and natural importance to local, regional, national and global audiences.**

7. Improve public understanding and awareness of the significance of the WHS, its OUV, buffer zone and other World Heritage related issues.
8. Provide advice to stakeholders and other interested parties about the value of World Heritage status for fostering local, national and international pride of place.
9. Develop a strategy for targeted promotion and marketing of the WHS and consider how to enhance and develop the brand identity for the site to include World Heritage.
10. Ensure that the landscape and natural features of the WHS and its buffer zone including any designated sites are acknowledged and their contribution to the site's value is understood and promoted.

### **5.6 Aim 3: Enhance economic and social wellbeing**

#### **Enhance the economic and social wellbeing of the WHS and manage change in a sustainable way**

11. Examine business interests and economic development opportunities within the site and promote links between businesses in the WHS and those in the nearby area, particularly Lanark Town Centre.
12. Consider how to forge and sustain links with key regional and national tourism organisations and explore marketing possibilities in line with the Lanarkshire Tourism Action Plan.
13. Ensure that present and future tourism within the site is developed in an environmentally and economically sustainable way for the benefit of the local economy.
14. Foster the continued development of a living, working community in the WHS as the key to a sustainable future.
15. Review the New Lanark Trust's capital programme for restoration of the village to ensure the programme is up to date and is capable of being funded.

### **5.7 Aim 4: Improve access to, and within, the WHS**

#### **Improve access to, and within, the WHS and promote it as a high-quality leisure and recreation destination for the local community and visitors alike**

16. Develop strategies to maximise appropriate physical and recreational access within the WHS.
17. Consider how the visitor experience at New Lanark could be improved through public realm, signage, amenity and environmental improvements and how such improvements could be implemented.
18. Ensure that World Heritage status and values are integrated into every aspect of the New Lanark visitor experience.
19. Consider the development of an approach to meeting the traffic management and public access needs of the site including sustainable transport connections, parking management and visitor orientation.

### **5.8 Aim 5: Realise the WHS's full potential**

#### **Realise the WHS's full potential as an education and learning resource to provide more information to visitors and to improve their knowledge and enjoyment of the site**

20. Ensure that available information about the WHS is collated, stored, analysed and shared with partner organisations in a way that assists the implementation of the management plan.
21. Promote the importance to the public of the site as a heritage resource for their enjoyment, education and research.
22. Improve educational and academic partnerships with institutions such as universities and in particular increase links with similar international heritage sites worldwide, through organisations such as the ICOMOS, the International Committee for Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) and the European Route of Industrial Heritage ERIH).
23. Inspire and support active involvement from interested people through partnership working and consideration of programmes such as a volunteering scheme.
24. Ensure that New Lanark is at the centre of engagement and sharing of best practice with other WHS's and organisations for example by playing host to relevant conferences and events.

### **5.9 Aim 6: Build strong structural and organisational partnerships**

#### **Build strong structural and organisational partnerships with local and national organisations, landowners and businesses and strengthen links with the local community**

25. Seek out and secure adequate financial and human resources to help achieve the long term vision for the WHS.
26. Consider measures to enhance the capacity of the key partners to build on their existing contribution to the sustainable management of the WHS.
27. Maintain and enhance effective partnership arrangements by clarifying roles and responsibilities and improving measures for consultation, communication and joint working.
28. Ensure that the governance, management and administrative arrangements for the WHS Partnership Group are appropriate for the effective implementation and coordination of the management plan.
29. Establish and build upon relationships with and between landowners and residents living in the site, the Royal Burgh of Lanark and the wider area and encourage them to understand their role in the sustainable management of the site.
30. Establish lasting mechanisms for effective monitoring and implementation of the management plan objectives and their outcomes.





# Chapter six: Implementation of the Management Plan

## 6.1 Action Plan

The objectives set out in chapter 5 have been intentionally developed to be strategic in nature rather than to identify specific projects or actions to be carried out. This is to ensure that the plan remains both proportionate and achievable. An action plan has been developed by the partners (which forms an addendum to this plan) that translates the management plan's thirty objectives into a series of actions with measurable outcomes which contribute to the management of the site. The action plan will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

## 6.2 Monitoring

Progress with the action plan, and the resulting effect on the WHS's state of conservation will be regularly monitored to check both progress and the efficiency of its implementation. There will be biannual reviews by the WHS Partnership Group. The means of implementing the action plan is designed to be as efficient as possible, while remaining flexible, allowing for the potential involvement of new stakeholders.









# Appendix A: Protecting the OUV of the WHS

This appendix sets out the range of statutory and non-statutory mechanisms, policies and guidance which have some bearing on the management of the New Lanark WHS.

## Legislative Protection

Current legislative and regulatory measures at national, regional and local level can ensure the effective and appropriate management of New Lanark. There are a number of provisions within the relevant legislative and policy frameworks which have implications for the management and protection of the New Lanark WHS. These frameworks also provide the controls by which other designated assets on the site are protected.

## International Treaties

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 was ratified by the UK government on 29 May 1984. It defines the types of sites which can be inscribed onto the World Heritage List and sets out how they are to be identified, protected and preserved. In theory, World Heritage status is honorific and brings no additional statutory controls. However, Scottish Government policy states that a combination of a clear policy framework and a comprehensive management plan should be established to assist in maintaining and enhancing the quality of these areas.

UNESCO's Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention are revised regularly, the latest edition being that from July 2012.

The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) 1992 was ratified by the UK government in 2000 and came into force the following year. It contains provisions for the identification and protection of archaeological heritage, its integrated conservation, the control of excavations, the use of metal detectors and the prevention of the illicit circulation of archaeological objects, as well as for dissemination of information.

The European Landscape Convention 2000 was ratified by the UK government in 2006 and promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.

The Council of Europe's Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society 2005 has not yet come into force or been ratified by the UK government. However, this situation may change during the plan period 2013-2018. The Convention focuses on the ethics and principles of the use and development of heritage in a Europe affected by globalisation.

## National Legislation

Scheduled monuments are recognised as being of national importance and are designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. A range of works to scheduled monuments is managed through a consent regime administered by Historic Scotland, Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). The Act makes provision for Scottish Ministers or local authorities to acquire ancient monuments by purchase agreement or in guardianship and includes rights of public access. There is currently only two scheduled monuments within the New Lanark WHS.

The Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 amends in part and replaces the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as the primary legislation guiding planning and development in Scotland. The Act outlines the relevant development planning and development management systems and gives necessary weight to national and local planning policy frameworks.

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 governs the listing and protection of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act the Scottish Government maintains a list of buildings and operates a Listed Building Consent (LBC) process to control works which affect them. The Act also enables local authorities to designate areas of the built environment that have special historic and architectural importance as Conservation Areas. There are currently 29 listed buildings within the New Lanark WHS. Part of the site is also within the designated New Lanark Conservation Area.

Historic Scotland reviewed the listings within the area of the New Lanark WHS in 2009. This review was part of an ongoing nationwide survey but had been given priority attention, along with those for the other WHS's. The revision was to ensure that those managing change in the area are armed with up-to-date and informative material on the buildings of special architectural or historic interest within the catchment. The process involved consultation with the New Lanark Trust, the owners, the local authority and third party experts. The revised list was issued in December 2009. To support the listing review, Historic Scotland's Scheduling Team prepared a complementary scheduling proposal for Mill 4. Mill 4 was scheduled in December 2009.

A small portion of the WHS and a larger area of the buffer zone is designated as the Falls of Clyde Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004. SSSIs are areas which are of special (national) interest by reason of their flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features. The Falls of Clyde site forms a component part of the Clyde Valley Woodlands composite site and is significant for its remnant ash and elm woodland and for a number of uncommon plants, rich breeding bird and insect fauna. Prior consent from SNH is required for certain operations. The 2004 Act also places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity. Notification of proposed SSSIs is also governed by the Act.

## Secondary Legislation

The Development Management (Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 govern the application of the 2006 Act. Amongst other things it sets out consultation requirements for planning applications and introduces a requirement for certain local and all national and major development proposals within a WHS to be accompanied by a Design Statement.

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 outlines the types of developments which are considered exempt from the requirement for planning permission. At present local authorities have powers to restrict development rights in Conservation Areas and within the curtilage of Listed Buildings.

## Environmental Assessment Legislation

The Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999 (as amended) set out the types of developments and the thresholds for which they will require Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). EIA is always required for developments included in Schedule 1 of the Regulations. Development of a type listed in Schedule 2 requires EIA if it is likely to have significant effects on the environment by factors such as its size, nature or location. Locational factors include development falling wholly or partly within a 'sensitive area' which includes, amongst other things, 'landscapes of historical, cultural or archaeological significance' which would include WHS's. HS, SNH and SEPA are statutory consultees under the Regulations.

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of certain public sector plans, programmes, strategies and policies with the aim of managing adverse impact on the environment by integrating environmental considerations into their preparation. The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001 requires

the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment with the objective of providing for a high level of protection of the environment and contributing to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparations and adoption of plans and programmes.

## Other relevant national legislation

A range of other national legislation is relevant to the management of the WHS. This includes:

- Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003
- Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003
- Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2006
- Disability Discrimination Act 1995



# Appendix B: Policy Framework

## Historic Environment Policy

The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) is the primary policy guidance on the protection and management of the historic environment in Scotland. It does not currently provide any specific policies relating to WHS's, but it sets out guidelines for the protection of other statutory designated assets such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas. It also provides policies for non-designated assets such as Gardens and Designed Landscapes on the national Inventory, Historic Battlefields and unscheduled archaeology to allow them to be considered as material considerations in the planning process. New Lanark WHS is located within the Falls of Clyde Designed Landscape.

National guidance on managing change in the historic environment is contained in a series of guidance notes, replacing advice previously contained in the withdrawn Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

## Natural Heritage Policy

The ancient woodland that clings to the gorge sides is also internationally important and now forms part of the Clyde Valley Woodlands National Nature Reserve (NNR). The site is the first composite NNR in Scotland and it consists of six woodlands along the length of the Clyde Valley between New Lanark and Hamilton. The management of the Reserve is the responsibility of Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) as outlined in their National Nature Reserve Policy. The area is also designated as a SSSI to enhance protection. NNR designation requires that the principal land-use will be conservation to maintain and enhance the key features of their conservation designations. The wider NNR includes the Falls of Clyde Local Nature Reserve (LNR) which is managed by the Scottish Wildlife Trust and represents the 'southern gateway' to the Clyde Valley NNR.

## National Planning Policy

Scottish Planning Policy (2010) sits alongside the SHEP and is the Government's national planning policy on the historic environment. It provides for the protection of WHS's by considering that the impact of development on the OUV, authenticity and integrity of a WHS and its setting is a 'material consideration' in determining planning applications. It also indicates that local authorities should have a clear policy framework, for example a development plan, in place to assist them in fulfilling their role in managing development within these sensitive sites.

Scottish Planning Policy (2010) gives guidance on how the Government's policies for the conservation and enhancement of Scotland's natural heritage should be reflected in land use planning. It explains, as part of a wider framework for conservation and development, how natural heritage objectives should be reflected in development plans, describes the role of the planning system in safeguarding sites of national and international importance and draws attention to the importance of safeguarding and enhancing natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas

## Regional/Local Planning Policy

The Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Joint Structure Plan was approved in 2000. It states that there will be a presumption against any development that has an adverse effect on the New Lanark WHS and it recognises the benefits of enhancing the historic environment for improving the quality of life of communities. Under the new development planning regulations introduced in February 2009, in the future the WHS will be covered by the Strategic Development Plan for Glasgow and the Clyde Valley.

The South Lanarkshire Finalised Local Plan, which was adopted in 2009, contains a number of policies which have relevance for the protection of the WHS. It states that in undertaking its responsibilities the Council will give significant weight to the values of the WHS and its buffer zone. Decisions will also take account of the management plan. Policy ENV 21: New Lanark Development Assessment protects the 'critical capital' of the WHS by outlining the criteria that will be applied in assessing applications. Separate policies for listed buildings, conservation areas, schedule ancient monuments, designed landscapes, areas of great landscape value, and sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) are also set out in the local plan.

Supplementary guidance may supplement the approved policies of development plans.

## Other relevant regional and local plans

In addition to the statutory framework, there are a number of other key plans, reports and strategies which are relevant to the conservation and/or management of the New Lanark WHS. These include:

- The Nomination document for inclusion of New Lanark in the World Heritage List, Historic Scotland, 2000
- The Lanarkshire Tourism Action Plan, South Lanarkshire Council, 2009
- The South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report, South Lanarkshire Council, 2009
- The South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP), South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Partnership, 2010
- Glasgow and Clyde Valley Landscape Character Assessment, Scottish Natural Heritage, 1999
- South Lanarkshire Core Paths Plan, South Lanarkshire Council, 2009
- New Lanark and Lanark Conservation Area Appraisal, South Lanarkshire Council, currently in production (2009)
- New Lanark Building Condition Survey – Maintenance Planning/Projected Costs, Crichton Lang, Willis and Galloway Architects for New Lanark Conservation Trust, February 2003
- The Landscape Setting of New Lanark: a proposal to redefine the boundary of the Conservation Area, Clydesdale District Council, 1995
- The Falls of Clyde Visitor and Access Development Plan prepared by Donaldson Environmental Consultants Ltd, Scottish Wildlife Trust, January 2007
- The Falls of Clyde Feasibility Study for Conservation Works, Scottish Wildlife Trust/Strathclyde Building Preservation Trust, 2004
- The Falls of Clyde Designed Landscapes Management Study, Scottish Natural Heritage, 1997





# Appendix C: Monitoring and review of the management plan

Management planning is a dynamic process that does not stop with the production of the management plan. Changes in management priorities as knowledge and practical experience of those involved in the site management develops can change the emphasis of the plan.

A comprehensive review of the management plan will be undertaken after five years to take into account new information and ensure consistency with current management requirements. This review will look in detail at the management issues, aims and objectives. The aims and objectives should also be reviewed before this time if there are major changes to the site.

As explained in chapter 5 of the plan, an action plan has been developed detailing the specific projects and actions to be undertaken in each year of the plan's life. In order to keep the plan relevant and to ensure actions remain achievable an annual progress review will be carried out of this action plan. The review will help the partners to identify any updates needed for the following year to further improve management of the WHS.

Although the management plan only has a five year life span the Vision Statement is intended to express the long-term view for the WHS and the issues in the management plan are expected to retain their relevance for longer than the length of the plan.

## Monitoring and Information Management

UNESCO requires all WHS's to be monitored as part of the periodic reporting process. The purpose of periodic reporting is to assess the conservation and sustainability of a site's OUV, to provide information on its State of Conservation and to assess the regional collaboration of the conservation and promotion of a site. Monitoring is an essential part of a site's management and it provides information to aid management processes and conservation planning.

## Performance Indicators

WHS's have an obligation to ensure that their OUV is maintained over time and interpreted to the public. To achieve this, it is good practice to put in place monitoring indicators which can be tailored to the specific values of each WHS.

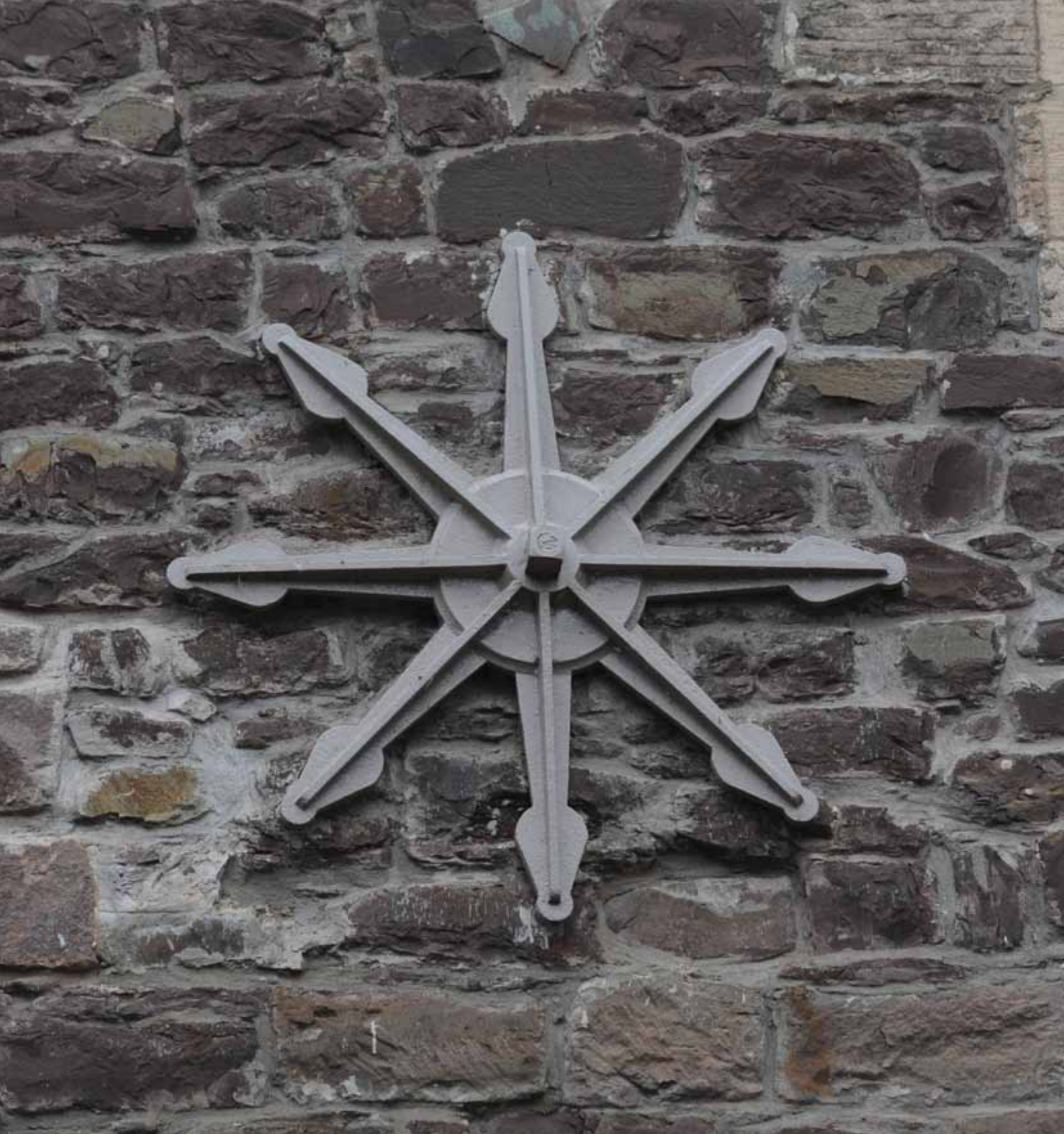
Monitoring Indicators attached to specific objectives help to monitor the effects of time, circumstances and human action and inaction on heritage. ICOMOS-UK has developed a toolkit/advice on monitoring indicators suitable for cultural and natural WHS's in the UK.

The aims of such monitoring indicators are:

- to assess the state of preservation and interpretation of the site in a given year and measure change over time (recording)
- to provide detailed data to the site managers to improve the protection, interpretation and management of the site (informed action)
- to help government and UNESCO measure progress with the implementation of the WHC and identify priorities

At New Lanark, monitoring will be based on qualitative evaluation and objective monitoring indicators relating to the following:

- Physical condition and conservation of cultural and natural heritage
- Landscape protection
- Visitors including profiles, numbers and use patterns
- Interpretation and WHS information
- Education and events
- Access and facilities
- Links with stakeholders and local community
- Impact on local economy



Images courtesy of New Lanark Trust, Historic Scotland, South Lanarkshire Council and the Centre for Digital Documentation and Visualisation.

