

NATIONAL HERITAGE PROTECTION PLAN 2011-15

OVERVIEW REPORT
APRIL 2012 – MARCH 2013

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GROUP



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Compiled by English Heritage
April 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been compiled by English Heritage on behalf of the historic environment sector and those with particular interests in it. It has benefited greatly from advice and comment provided by an independent NHPP Advisory Board representing a wide range of organisations with particular interests in the protection of our historic environment. The Board's role is to monitor and advise on the implementation of the plan, to review and advise on the priorities of the plan and to receive and comment on progress reports. It is chaired by Dr Mike Heyworth MBE and currently comprises representatives of the following organisations/groupings:

Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers

British Property Federation

Church of England (Cathedral and Church Buildings Division)

Civic Voice

Council for British Archaeology

Country Landowners and Business Association

DCMS

Defra

English Heritage

Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers

Heritage Lottery Fund

Heritage Protection Department

Higher Educational Institutions

Historic Houses Association

Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation

Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies

Local Authorities

National Association of Local Councils

National Trust

Natural England

Private Conservation Businesses

The Archaeology Forum

The Crown Estate

The Heritage Alliance

The NHPP is coordinated by English Heritage on behalf of the wider sector. This coordination is managed by a cross-organisational Implementation Board, chaired by Dr Edward Impey, Heritage Protection and Planning Director.



Ditherington Flax Mill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire (7A2). Photo by © James O Davies, English Heritage.

INTRODUCTION

The National Heritage Protection Plan is now two years old and at the mid-point of the first Plan period. It has developed considerably at a strategic as well as operational level in the last year to March 2013, and is beginning to generate real change both in the way that heritage protection is coordinated and also in the manner that organisations and groups interested in heritage work together.

There is unprecedented pressure on public resources for protecting our heritage. Heritage contributes an estimated annual £28bn value to the UK economy¹ and is acknowledged by Government to be of intrinsic value to our cultural heritage, of importance to the social, cultural and economic life of the United Kingdom and to play a major role in attracting tourists to this country² – meaning that more than ever, every contribution however small needs to be as effective as possible. The NHPP is designed to promote and facilitate this efficiency.

The changes to our planning system and the drive towards local empowerment are introducing new impacts on the way heritage is managed and here too, the NHPP can be a force for good in ensuring these changes are fully understood and any unintended negative consequences can be managed or avoided.

The Plan has been structurally transformed, moving it emphatically away from being (or perceived to be) an English Heritage plan towards a reality where it is a Plan owned by a widening partnership of sector stakeholders. There is now a core Plan framework which sets out the philosophy behind the Plan and summarises the strategic priorities for action. This is driving the development of an increasing number of separate Action Plans each owned by individual groups or organisations who have identified what they can do to address the priorities. English Heritage

is joined by the Cathedral and Church Buildings Division of the Church of England in completing an Action Plan, but many more, large and small, are now in planning or in draft.

The benefits of this network of Action Plans will increase as the number of partners grows. First, the Action Plans will play to the diverse and considerable strengths of the partners. Second, the common language of the NHPP framework will show where collaboration on key initiatives is a real opportunity. Third, it will become clear where gaps in our defences may be opening up, allowing strategic responses to be developed where resources can be identified. And fourth, it will encourage the celebration of real successes.

The NHPP is gaining recognition. Within Government, DCMS has set out how NHPP priorities will help make decisions about Listing, and has identified the value of the NHPP in its response to the House of Lords Science and Technology Committee's review of science and heritage; CLG has joined DCMS and Defra on the Advisory Board; and the Plan is threaded into the Defra/English Heritage Memorandum of Understanding on joint working. It is also very much to be welcomed that the Heritage Lottery Fund has decided to report their English grant-giving activity within the framework of the NHPP.

This report is focused on the efforts of English Heritage in protecting our heritage, but as other Action Plans begin to report their own success, the picture is set to change. If you or your organisation wishes to develop its own Action Plan, or if you wish to know more about the NHPP generally, please do contact us at nhpp@english.heritage.org.uk

Dr Edward Impey
Director of Heritage Protection and Planning
English Heritage

¹ *Values and Benefits of Heritage* HLF November 2012, p 20 www.hlf.org.uk

² *Science and Heritage: Response to the House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology*, DCMS July 2012

ORGANISATION OF THE NHPP

During 2012, following our online consultation and discussions with the independent NHPP Advisory Board the structure of the Plan was revised to better reflect its role as a shared, sector-wide framework intended to promote collaborative effort.

The Plan now comprises two levels of documents. The first is an overarching [Framework document](#) which sets out the need, the framework and the overarching priorities, expressed through eight themes (called **Measures**), sub-divided into a series of **Activities** (specifically delivering heritage protection) and accompanied by **Supporting Actions** (vital underpinning activities necessary for effective heritage protection). This structure is set out in Fig 1. It is this key document which sets out the shared priorities for cross-sectoral effort in delivering tangible protection results, and the Framework therefore stands outside and above any specific organisational plan or strategy.

A second tier of documents called Action Plans is being produced. English Heritage's [here](#) and the Church of England (CCB) Action Plans are complete; and many others are in preparation as this report is published. These documents provide a detailed summary of the objectives, methods, outputs and resource which each organisation itself

is committing to the Plan between now and March 2015. It is hoped that Action Plans will be created by all kinds of heritage organisations, and thus that this Overview report (currently focusing on EH work) will begin to highlight not just EH effort but also those undertaken by many other people and organisations too (see Fig 2).

Accompanying the EH Action Plan is an [Activity Programme](#) – the schedule of projects we are doing to meet our Action Plan. This web resource provides the specific programme of all the EH projects which are under way or planned to start, and also acts as a portal to the expanded Activity web pages. It will continue to be refined and improved during the plan period. The Activity Programme, organised by the eight Measures, can be accessed [here](#).

The English Heritage Activity Programme is just one way of providing access to detail of the NHPP: other organisations will provide programmes suitable to their structure and resources. This Overview report will contain links to these as Action Plans and programmes of work develop.

Other issues affecting the historic environment and other activities carried out by the heritage sector are reported annually in [Heritage Counts](#).

	NHPP Measures	
Building the evidence base	Foresight	Essential Supporting Actions Socio-economic research; Capacity-Building; Information management; Community Engagement; Philanthropy
	Strategic Threat Assessment and Response	
	Recognition and Identification of the potential resource	
	Assessment of character and significance	
Responses	Protection of significance	
	Management of planned change in the historic environment	
	Managing major holdings of historic assets	
	Help and advice for owners	

Fig 1: The Structure of the National Heritage Protection Plan

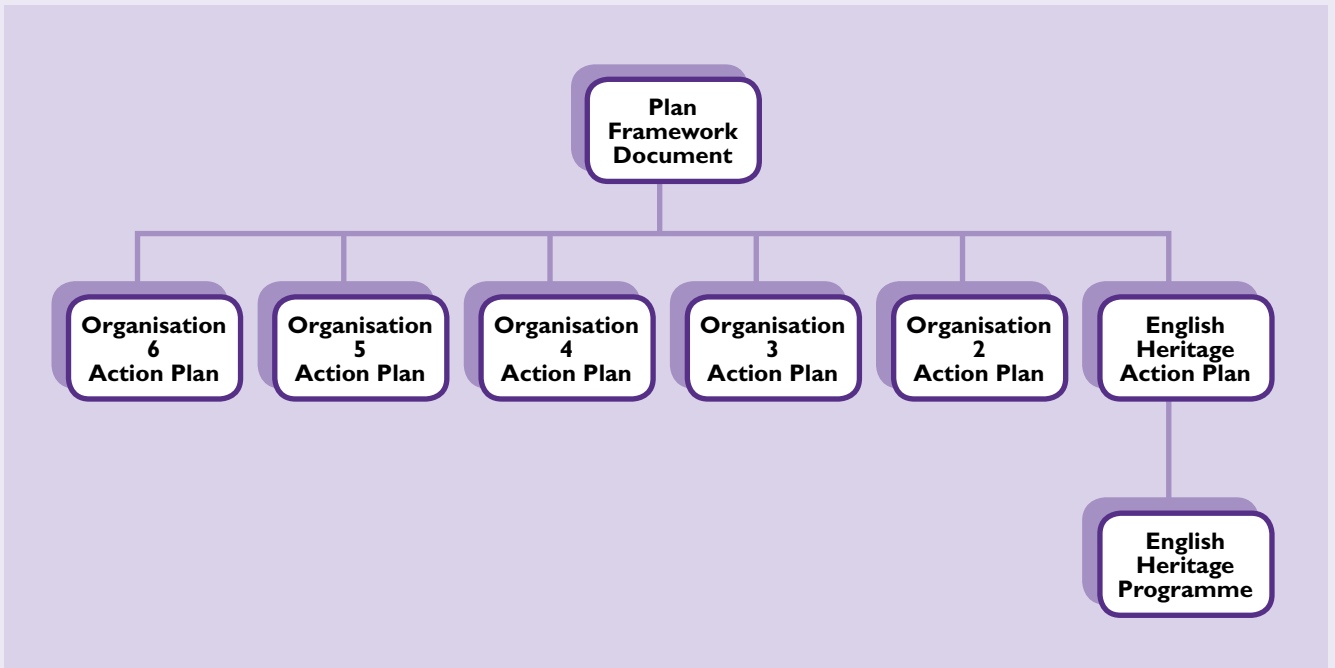


Fig 2: The NHPP as a sector-wide partnership



Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (5B1). Photo by Steve Cole, © English Heritage for Heritage Counts 2012.

ORGANISATION OF THIS REPORT

Progress on the NHPP will be collated by English Heritage and reported twice yearly. This report summarises the success and impact for April 2012 – March 2013.

This document is the **Overview**, providing a general summary, noteworthy highlights and case studies and other news relating to the implementation. While the Overview is currently focused on English Heritage activity, we aim to widen the scope of future reports to include the considerable effort from across the sector. This will help to demonstrate the potential of collaborative work in a time of extreme resource pressure as well

as providing a route through which any emerging gaps in protection work can be identified and fed into the Plan's priorities for action.

A separate report, the [Activity Programme Report](#), sets out in detail the progress that English Heritage is making on the projects set out in the EH Action Plan and accompanying Programme. Again, where appropriate future overview reports will contain links to the work of other organisations too.

We would welcome any views on the structure of this report to NHPP@english-heritage.org.uk



Oxgate Farm, Cricklewood, Greater London (8A3). Photo by Steve Cole, © English Heritage for Heritage Protection and Planning.

OVERVIEW APRIL 2012 – MARCH 2013

Since its launch the implementation of the NHPP has been gathering pace. This section reviews highlights of activity of the last year. Readers wishing to learn more detail can review individual Activity reports in the [Activity Programme Report](#).

General news

- 1 As noted in the Introduction, the NHPP has evolved significantly and much for the better since May 2012. The main developments, undertaken directly in response to the consultation process and through input from the Advisory Board, are:
 - 2 The separation of the overarching NHPP plan framework from the specific EH Action Plan.
 - 3 The developing recognition of the value of the NHPP within Government, as evidenced both by inclusion of the Plan's priorities in the criteria for responsive (or 'spot') designation, but also in Government's response to the [House of Lords Science and Technology Committee review of Science and Heritage](#), published in July 2012.
- 4 The increasing number of organisations (see Introduction) working on integrating the NHPP with their own strategies and considering their own Action Plans, and the completion of the first of these by the Church of England. The decision by the Heritage Lottery Fund to report on all English grant awards within the framework of the NHPP from 2013 onwards.
- 5 The launch of the new web pages for the NHPP containing greatly enhanced information about each Activity and including much improved searchability.

FOCUS ON COLLABORATION

Training and Skills

The heritage sector is constantly working to develop the capacity, capability and diversity of our wide and multi-faceted workforce, including everything from repairing an historic building, interpreting an aerial photo to engaging communities in skills development. This variety is inspirational but also makes it difficult to see the whole picture of heritage-specific training and skills. Gathering information on this collaborative work is the key to developing a clear understanding of this picture.

With CITB ConstructionSkills, IHBC, IfA and ICON (the Institute of Conservation) (and in partnership with Historic Scotland and Cadw) we are undertaking labour market intelligence research to pinpoint what, where and how severe such shortages are. As well as these are a whole range of collaborations and cross sector initiatives designed to support and improve Training and Skills provision.

Whilst much concerns us, such as the impact of changes and fees in higher education and the loss of historic environment services staff in local authorities, skills shortages in some areas and gaps in others, there is also much

to point to which highlights good practice and collaboration in training and skills delivery.

We know there are training needs which relate to specific NHPP Activities, so we have a widening training and familiarisation programme for the Heritage Crime initiative (see 2B2 below), and training in Heritage Management, Conservation and Craft Skills to address known shortages (see 2E1 below).

To address wider needs, however, and to ensure the proper functioning of the NHPP, **Supporting Action B: Capacity Building** provides the hook which we can together use to highlight the projects and programmes which help us become more knowledgeable and skilled in what we do. Here is a snapshot of just some of these activities:

Funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), the Historic and Botanic Garden Bursary Scheme ([HBGBS](#)) will provide 30 more trainees with 12 months' full time practical training, and as many as 20 host gardens throughout the UK will host them over the next two years. The Scheme has the formal support of 22 partner organisations that provide support in principle and also in practice through involvement in the placement and management of groups as well as hosting trainees, including: GreenSpace; Institute of Horticulture; Sector Skills Councils; Lantra; Landex: Land Based Colleges

Aspiring to Excellence; PlantNetwork; Professional Gardeners Guild; The City of London; The Eden Project; Historic Houses Association; Historic Royal Palaces; National Trust; National Trust for Scotland; Royal Botanic Gardens Kew; Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Parks; The Forestry Commission; Sir Harold Hillier Gardens; Garden Organic; University Botanic Gardens; GARLAND: The Garden and Landscape Heritage Trust for the Advancement of Education and Training. Additional funding has also been given by the Stanley Smith (Horticultural) Trust and the Denny Trust.

The National Heritage Training Group (NHTG) leads a partnership including English Heritage, National Trust, ConstructionSkills and the Regional Heritage Skills Groups in the nine English regions on the Building Traditional Skill scheme. This scheme, which started in January 2012, offers up to 60 placements together with taster courses, a Heritage Specialist Apprenticeship programme, mentoring, master crafts and better links with the sustainability agenda (<http://www.nhtgskills.org/>). National Trust also runs a separate [Traditional Building Skills Bursary Scheme](#), offering 45 placements to help displaced apprentices complete their apprenticeships and gain a vocational qualification, which started in September 2012. The partners are English Heritage, Cadw, CITB-ConstructionSkills and the NHTG. The HLF is providing funding to support both these schemes. Collaboration between partners provides an ideal network within which ideas and expertise can be shared.

Two sets of placement schemes are underway at English Heritage (EH), to be run in conjunction with the IfA. One addresses pressing labour market shortages and offers three six-month placements in buildings history and an 18 month placement training in the photography of historic buildings and sites. This scheme is financed by EH and administered by IfA. The other is part of the Workplace learning bursaries funded by HLF's hugely significant **Skills for the Future** programme, and based with other employers in the sector; some additional EH funding has been provided for the two people who will be working alongside their Investigation and Analysis specialists. These are all 12 month placements and recruitment started in July 2012.

The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) Community Archaeology Training Placements also funded by the **Skills for the Future** programme offers year-long

workplace bursaries over a three-year period, designed to equip would-be community archaeologists with the skills, experience and confidence to work with voluntary groups and communities (<http://new.archaeologyuk.org/skills-training-and-bursaries>). Twelve placement holders are now being recruited and due to start in October 2012.

EH has been successful in its bid to the new AHRC Collaborative Doctoral Partnership programme, obtaining nine three-year studentships to run in cohorts of three per year from October 2013. These studentships will be developed around key NHPP priorities in full partnership with both the student and the supervising higher educational institution. EH will provide access to facilities, employment and training to enrich each studentship.

The Archaeology Training Forum represents organisations with an interest in training and career development. This year saw the launch of the [Training Online Resource Centre](#) which has a search facility for courses, contacts, events and fieldwork.

EH also continues to deliver the HELM training programme designed principally for local authorities and with partners from local authorities. This year saw the delivery of 11 events for over 835 people on the new National Planning Policy framework. [HELM training](#) continues to reflect new policy and practice as it impacts the sector.

There are also established short courses to support Continuing Professional Development such as those offered by the [West Dean Building Conservation Master classes](#), and Oxford University Department for Continuing Education – [Professional Training](#) in the Historic, as well as the well-established [Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings](#) repair of old buildings and faith in maintenance programmes to name just a few.

The NHPP will continue to enable us to get a better understanding both of what training is needed and what skills are required as well as what is already on offer. If we can harness all these we have a better chance of sharing the expertise it takes to develop training programmes and placement schemes and filling those gaps in provision for the benefit of our workforce and heritage protection. Taken together our heritage is better protected by a trained and skilled workforce which we can signpost to through the supporting activities of the NHPP.

- 6 As one of the key actions of the NHPP Equalities Impact Assessment, specific [Consultation](#) was undertaken with a wide range of experts in the history of groups currently under-represented in our understanding of the historic environment. The aims of the consultation were to identify the current state of expert research available in these areas and to ask experts to comment on what priorities they saw for access to, understanding and preservation of historic sites associated with these histories.
- 7 Two new Activities have been added to the Plan Framework – **Preservation of Archives and Collections (7A3)**, and **Preservation of Historic Artefacts and Interiors (7A4)**. These recognise the roles that many organisations play in preserving major archival collections of objects, artefacts, documents, photographs, plans, reports and other records relating to their own holdings and estates, and nationally significant historic interiors. These collections support the analysis and understanding of the historic environment of England, and may also be of national (often of international) importance in their own right, so there is a need to ensure that they are appropriately stored, managed and conserved, and that they remain accessible for future generations.
- 8 Two formerly separate Activities have been merged – **Long-term Trends and issues: identification and collation of emerging data (IA1)** and **Assessing Threats and Opportunities for the Historic Environment (IA2)**. In reality, the distinction between these two is very blurred, so their separation is too artificial.

Measure 1: Foresight

Foresight is the process of maintaining adequate sector intelligence and using this to identify trends and issues (threats and opportunities) in the medium to long term and assess the implications of change resulting from these trends and issues. Foresight informs strategic thinking and planning, and helps develop responses to particular issues and in so doing helps to build resilience into the organisation/sector.

In 2012, a facilitated foresight workshop was organised by the NHPP Advisory Board in

conjunction with the Historic Environment Forum. The summary report from this workshop can be found [here](#); key issues which emerged included climate change and associated food and energy security, demographic change, political attitudes to heritage and the development of technology. A separate workshop, arranged by EH and the AHRC to explore with leading academics the relationship between NHPP and AHRC research programmes also had a foresight module and arrived at very similar conclusions. Collaboration with other sector partners in future planning has included work on: UK National Ecosystem Assessment, Development of Historic Environment (HE) Indicators for Nature Improvement Areas, Developing HE input into discussions on Water Management and the Environment, Natural England's revision of National Character Areas, and production of a Statement on Climate Change and the Historic Environment for inclusion in Defra's National Adaptation Programme. The task is now to assess from these very large issues what the specific impacts on our heritage may be and assess the threats and opportunities associated with them.

One approach to this is horizon scanning, the purpose of which is to better enable organisations prepare for future events which may have direct or indirect impacts upon them or their business. The scans are intended to present structured information about an issue which may impact upon the historic environment (or upon a heritage organisation, such as English Heritage) at some time in the future. As well as raising an issue the scans are intended to start further discussion which may modify the nature of the impacts and also help develop appropriate responses. EH has completed eight horizon scans in the past year:

- Climate Change (Horizon Scan **2012-01**)
- Local Authority Cuts (Horizon Scan **2013-01**)
- Ecosystem Services Approach to Environmental Management (Horizon Scan **2013-02**) (in draft)
- Whole place community based budgets (Horizon Scan **2013-05**)
- Government disposal of marine heritage assets (Horizon Scan **2013-11**)
- Loss of a disproportionate number of senior

conservation staff in English Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) (Horizon Scan **2013-12**)

- Government Disposals (Horizon Scan **2013-14**) (in draft)
- Permitted Development Rights for the conversion of offices to residential use (Horizon Scan **2013-15**) (in draft)

Focused research includes an important assessment of the threats to local authority built heritage asset portfolios as a result of shrinking budgets and reduction in heritage staff. The research, collaboratively funded by EH and HLF, sampled about 1/6th of local authorities in England and its findings suggest among other things that in the next 5 years, as many as 25% of asset managers thought they would close heritage assets, 43% thought that they would dispose of assets, 26% thought that they would transfer management and 10% expected to demolish heritage assets (see <http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.21790>, para 7.12)

Measure 2: Strategic Threat Assessment and Response

The initial collection of data on **development pressures** (2A1) and the creation of mapping overlays have been completed. Sites identified as case studies are being tested to evaluate in more detail their impact on the local historic environment, and to compare results between areas of good/poor levels of understanding, and between rural, urban and fringe areas. Completion has been slightly delayed until March 2013. A study evaluating the effectiveness of the current [Environmental Impact Assessments \(EIA\)](#) has been completed. The results will feed into the ongoing review by the European Union (EU) and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Responding to the **carbon challenge** (2A2), EH continues its programme of research on thermal efficiency and adaptation. Conductivity tests of brick samples have been completed and the results will be published on the EH website in April 2013. A second phase of work to look at the impact of moisture on the performance of solid brick walls has started, together with another project in English Heritage's Swindon office to assess the performance



Monitoring the microclimate at Great Melford, Suffolk as part of the protective glazing research project (2A2). Photo Chris Wood, © English Heritage

of timber sash windows before and after the installation of secondary glazing. The project to assess the effectiveness, installation issues, and relative costs of various insulation materials over a two-five year period is now using two case studies, at New Bolsover and a property provided by the Energy Saving Trust's Solid Wall Insulation Field Trials. [Guidance on heat pumps and traditional buildings](#) has been published. The skills and knowledge required by Green Deal Assessors and installers and how to provide these to help the Green Deal initiative is being assessed through a series of working groups.

Work on **Neglect** (2B1) projects has been affected by EH restructuring. However, seminars to disseminate the [Stopping the Rot](#) guidance were held in the East Midlands, Hartlepool and Wolverhampton in 2012, and Birmingham, Newcastle and Reading in February 2013; and monitoring for the Heritage at Risk (HAR) grade II pilot studies has now commenced (see also 6B1 below). The **Heritage Crime Programme** (2B2) is developing very well. A review of [The extent of crime and anti-social behaviour facing designated heritage assets](#) was published in March 2012. It showed that 70,000 – 19% of the entire stock of listed buildings in England – were physically harmed by crime in the previous year. For some 30,000 listed buildings (8% of the entire stock) the damage was substantial. Metal theft is the biggest single

type of heritage crime and c 5% of listed buildings were affected by it; this figure trebles when it comes to churches, with 14% affected. Faith buildings face the greatest threat with 38% (more than a third) damaged by crime. We continue to work in partnership with the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), and a growing number of local and national park authorities (currently 16 of which have signed a memorandum of understanding) to prevent heritage crime. EH is also now working in partnership with [Sussex Crimestoppers](#) (the first time heritage has been identified as a theme in any Crimestoppers campaign), Sussex Police and the National Farmers Union as part of a Rural Crime Campaign, the first to provide a specific focus on the historic environment. A [suite of guidance documents](#) aimed at concerned owners, local groups and professionals involved in local heritage crime partnerships (covering Heritage Crime risk assessment, preventive measures, interventions, impact statements) is complete; a guidance for sentencers is approaching completion; and a refreshment of guidance on the theft of metal from church buildings is due in Spring 2014. An ongoing training programme has been well-received with over 6500 people attending briefings on heritage crime and how to tackle it. Progress on mitigating **impacts of recreational activities** (2B3) has been affected by EH restructuring, but an analysis of recreational activities that may have adverse impacts on the historic environment has been completed. This will inform the development of Guidance for Recreational Groups due to be completed in March 2014.

Work on **major environmental threats** to our heritage (2C1) has been impacted by the EH restructuring process, however a rapid assessment of the types of natural and environmental threats impacting on the historic environment has now been commissioned; this will also characterise the heritage asset types most at risk from those threats. Also under way is the inland flooding risk assessment pilot study. Our work on **attritional environmental threats** (2C2) is progressing well. [Soft wall capping](#) research and monitoring of test sites (at Long Melford, Suffolk and The Vyne, Hampshire (a National Trust property)) continues. The results and a Technical Advice Note are due to be published in 2013. Phase 1

of the research and an evaluation of nanolime as a consolidant for stone surfaces on historic buildings was completed in August. Phase 2 is now underway with trials at the University of Bath (using a variety of weathered stones) and site trials (York Minster, Exeter Cathedral, Ely Cathedral, Salisbury Cathedral, Tewkesbury Abbey): results will inform the development of guidelines for its use. Another key initiative has been set up at Long Melford Church (Suffolk) to test the effectiveness of secondary glazing in protecting stained glass windows. Two PhDs funded through the AHRC/ EPSRC Science and Heritage Programme and supported by EH have been successfully completed: the first on predicting the likely major effects of climate change on collections housed in historic buildings, results of which allow for long term planning by collection managers to prepare for the impact of climate change, and suggest that temperatures in unheated historic houses around the UK will increase in the future. The second PhD was a study of the preservation of wetland archaeological sites through monitoring at two sites in the Somerset Levels (Sweet Track and Glastonbury Lake Village) to inform future *in situ* preservation of these sites.

The Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation ([COSMIC](#)) risk assessment is advancing on schedule, with the farmer questionnaire achieving an encouraging 43% response rate (684 returns). A number of monuments for which there is insufficient management data to complete the assessment are now being analysed through aerial photography and lidar. Another key initiative in the reduction of **agriculture and forestry impacts** (2D1) is the further enhancement of the [SHINE](#) (Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England) datasets by several Historic Environment Records: this is nearing completion. A project to add the Turning the Plough 2 data to the SHINE database is being considered. A new EH/AHRC partnered PhD investigating chemical degradation of metallic artefacts in agricultural regimes is due to start at Huddersfield University. Working with Natural England, EH has provided advice on 42 National Character Area Statements aimed at capturing the natural and cultural heritage distinctiveness of the country. The [Marine Aggregates Reporting Protocol](#) has proved so successful in helping mitigate the **impacts of marine exploitation** (2D2)

that further funding has been agreed to continue the scheme in 2013 and 2014. Good progress is also being made on the marine fisheries protocol for reporting archaeological discoveries, and the contract for a project to assess the impacts of fishing on the marine historic environment was awarded in September 2012. Under the **energy generation impacts** activity (2D3) work started this summer on two projects: the wind energy impact assessment, including detailed case studies, which will feed into updated EH wind energy guidance; and guidance on the potential impacts of wave and tidal generation schemes on the historic environment, with the draft document now out for consultation. The **mineral extraction impacts** (2D4) assessment programme is progressing according to schedule in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire / Milton Keynes, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Cumbria and for the china-clay bearing areas in Cornwall and Devon. The [North Yorkshire assessment](#) was completed in April 2012 and has provided a much-improved platform for strategic decision-making on mineral extraction and archaeology. Planting trials for long straw thatching in the East of England - part of the work on mitigating the **loss of local materials** (2D5) which provide distinctiveness to regional buildings and structures - have suffered from the impact of the very wet weather during the autumn and winter. A specially designed freezer to trial the artificial frosting of Collyweston slate for roofing has been installed at Apethorpe Hall and trials are going ahead as planned. This would enable year-round production and alleviate the difficulties of applications involving re-roofing with this material, which is currently mostly only available through reclamation from other buildings. Work on the strategic stone study has been affected by competing priorities only enabling funding to complete one further county this year (Nottinghamshire). The British Geological Survey ([BGS](#)) website has been rewritten with updated software. Options to complete the remaining counties are being explored.

Efforts to respond to the threat to **skills loss** (2E1) in heritage crafts have seen significant collaborative success. EH, Historic Scotland and CITB-Construction Skills have commissioned a report on the skills needed to properly repair and maintain traditional buildings with particular relation to the



Prehistoric standing stone and wind farm on St. Breock Down, Cornwall (2D3). Photo © English Heritage.

wider responses to energy efficiency. Analysis is complete and the report is due to be launched in Spring 2013. EH is supporting SPAB's William Morris Craft Skills Fellowships, with this year's intake of fellows recruited. English Heritage's Historic Environment Placement Scheme (HEPS), the successor to the English Heritage Professional Placements in Conservation (EPPIC) scheme, and run in conjunction with the IfA, has two 15-month placements in Non-Intrusive Archaeological Techniques in place. The completed Standard and Guidance for curatorial archaeological advice, developed by IfA and ALGAO, is now being trialled to test its impact. Two [surveys on local authority capacity](#) (2E2) have been completed in partnership with IHBC and ALGAO. A report on [archaeological archives in museums](#) prepared in partnership with the Society of Museum Archaeologists and FAME has now been completed, demonstrating both the increasing pressure on many collecting museums and equally the scale of use of archaeological collections. Direct support from EH continues through funding of key Historic Environment Record (HER) posts in Dartmoor, Durham and Wiltshire.

Measure 3: Recognition and Identification of the Potential Resource

As part of its approach to mapping and characterising the **marine historic environment** (3A1) English Heritage's programme of implementing [historic seascape characterisation](#) nationally is progressing well, with [East Yorkshire to Norfolk](#), the South West Peninsula, and the Thames Estuary well underway. An audit of the current state of knowledge of submerged palaeolandscapes and sites has been completed and the final report will be available in Summer 2013. An assessment of early ships and boats (i.e. those dating from the earliest times to about 1840) has also been completed and will inform the potential expansion of the designation base for [Designated Wrecks](#). An assessment of submarines in English territorial waters to inform policy on future designation approaches is now underway and should report in September 2013.

The programme of Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys (RCZAS), part of the NHPP [coastal work](#) (3A2) is moving forward, with the Severn and the South-East (Phase 1) now complete. The North West Phase 2 and Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Phase 3 are nearing completion. A project commissioned to capture the remaining data on [historic hulk assemblages](#) has been completed with the final report due out in April 2013.

Work continues apace on the synthesis of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology for our most ancient **prehistoric heritage** (3A3) with the draft text being circulated for comment. The first consultation stage for the development of the [Mesolithic Research Framework](#) was completed in September. The framework document has been drafted and will go out shortly for consultation. A project to review current understanding of Mesolithic palaeo-environmental material (animal bones) from Southern England, currently underway, will support the working of NPPF for this complex and difficult to identify period. Recent work on the



Rock art panel relocated into a field wall, part of the North Yorkshire MARA (Minerals Archaeological Resource Assessments) (2D4).
Photo © North Yorkshire County Council



Wymondham Abbey, Norfolk, taken for the Thetford-Norwich A11 Corridor National Mapping Programme project (3A4). Photo by Damian Grady, © English Heritage

Norfolk coast has located internationally significant Palaeolithic remains in the Cromer Forest-Bed formation, and a commissioned programme of survey and monitoring of the eroding coastal deposits will enhance our understanding of these remains and assess the threats facing them.

In support of the **identification of unknown assets** (3A4), poor weather has affected national and local aerial reconnaissance programmes, but nevertheless completed projects include: the Essex online aerial survey which has demonstrated the effectiveness of using online aerial photographs to supplement National Mapping Programme (NMP) and aerial reconnaissance methods, and has added many previously unknown cropmark sites to areas of Uttlesford and Epping; the [North Cotswolds NMP](#) project which has identified more than 1400 previously unrecorded heritage assets; the Landscape of the Yorkshire Henges which led to the creation of over 1600 new monument records; the Hull Valley and Chalk Lowlands project which highlighted unexpected prehistoric survivals in an extensively cultivated landscape; and North Devon

AONB, leading to a greater understanding of the extent and character of the militarised landscape on the north Devon coast in the Second World War. An exciting new initiative – the National Archaeological Identification Surveys (NAIS) – will use a range of techniques such as aerial survey, geophysical survey, and targeted excavation to examine and characterise a 200 sq km area leading to enhanced protection for selected sites through potential designation. An area around West Wiltshire has been selected for the Lowland pilot, as it has a high potential for archaeological discoveries, set against a slightly challenging situation of creeping landscape change in an area which is not regarded as special or accorded any special protection. An area on the edge of the Lakes, Dales and Arnside selected for the Upland pilot is particularly relevant in view of the interest surrounding the extensions to the national parks, and the apparent under-representation of sites and monuments in the HER/NRHE (National Record of the Historic Environment). The results of an evaluation of a Romano-British settlement south of Silbury Hill have been published in the Wiltshire

Archaeological and Natural History Magazine (Vol 106, 2013).

Stage 1 of a survey to identify the list of top priority vulnerable **wetland/waterlogged sites** (3A5) has been completed. Stage 2 will prepare statements of significance and management plans for the protection of the 39 sites identified. The assessment of four areas with known or potential waterlogged urban sensitivity in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Boston, Bristol, and Droitwich continues and will provide an alert map of the places that are likely to contain waterlogged urban stratigraphy, to aid planning archaeologists in the operation of NPPF. A fifth area, Carlisle, has been completed. A synthesis of the wetland archaeology of Somerset is due to be published in May. Two projects associated with monitoring Star Carr have demonstrated that the waterlogged part of the site is deteriorating fast, but still yielding useful evidence about the site. The European Research Council has funded a further five years' research, to begin this summer.

Measure 4: Assessment of Character and Significance

As part of the effort to protect the significance of **historic cities, towns and suburbs** (4A1), a major national survey aimed at assessing the heritage significance of England's suburbs is progressing well and will include research on London suburban shopping parades. *The Building of a Port City*, which enhances our understanding of the value of Hull's standing buildings, was published by Hull City

Council and English Heritage in November 2012. Another regeneration project has just begun in Boston, Lincolnshire, to raise the profile of the town as a heritage destination and secure the long-term protection of its historic buildings and spaces. Urban and suburban public houses are currently under severe threat, and four projects will look at different aspects of this urban commercial building type, to inform potential designation cases. [Extensive urban surveys](#), Urban Archaeological Databases and metropolitan characterisation programmes are still progressing well (although still with some delays due to pressures in local authorities), with the last component of the Hereford UAD – the [research framework](#) and the [Greater Manchester](#) and Merseyside projects now completed. Results show that significant archaeological sites and historic landscapes that reflect the history and character of the Greater Manchester area generally lack recognition and appropriate levels of protection. As part of the **20th-century architecture** (4A2) programme, the report on England's schools 1962-1988 was completed and will be available shortly on the EH website; *The 1970s in British Architecture*, a series of articles on buildings of the 1970s was published in May 2012; as was [Jubilee-ation](#), a history of Royal Jubilees in public parks; and work has started on the 3rd edition of *England: A guide to post-war listed buildings*. A survey commissioned to assess the threats to, and the significance of our key **historic ports** (4A3) is almost complete. Two other projects are progressing apace: the first a rapid assessment of the history and heritage of amusement parks in Margate and Blackpool to inform designation; the



Blackpool's seaside heritage (4A3)

The Regenerated Seafront of Blackpool - a series of major regeneration projects is in progress to improve the buildings of the town, refurbish and renew facilities for visitors and strengthen the sea defences protecting the town. English Heritage is publishing a book that celebrates the town's history and explores how Blackpool has evolved over the past 200 years to cater for visitors to this well-loved resort.

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other to assess the significance of the post-1914 installations at Devonport which will inform discussions about the future development and regeneration of the naval dockyards. There have been significant advances in the delivery of projects relating to England's **public, civic and communal buildings** (4A4): a rapid assessment of publications and archives to identify gaps in our knowledge of this type of buildings; a report commissioned jointly with the HLF to assess threats to [municipal buildings](#); a survey of rural Norfolk schools undertaken by the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group and the University of East Anglia, the results of which will inform potential designations; and a pilot project on [courts facing closure](#) as a result of funding cuts at the Ministry of Justice. A national assessment of public libraries outside London and a review of volunteer and Territorial Army drill halls will inform designation and other management decisions relating to these building types.

Work is also progressing on **historic water management** and industrial assets (4B1) in the context of the Water Framework Directive. The Environment Agency (EA) is supporting a pilot assessment of character, value and significance of historic weirs in Herefordshire (although poor weather and other unforeseen circumstances have impacted the fieldwork phase). EA and EH are also collaborating on a review of recommendations arising from past assessments of the water and sewage industries: the review having presented a list of sites for consideration, follow-up work will prioritise types of site considered to be particularly

under threat. The development of guidance on heritage sensitive water meadow conservation is due to complete in April 2013, and a national overview of watermill landscapes will appraise the threats facing these, and how they might be mitigated. A first draft of the best practice guidance for micro-hydropower generation as part of the series on the installation of micro-renewable energy generators (solar thermal; solar electric; wind) produced by English Heritage has been written. Protection for **industrial heritage** (4B2) includes an Informed Conservation publication on Luton's hatting industry, which will heighten appreciation of a conservation area threatened by diverse development pressures and provide a context for the designation of buildings relating to the hat industry in and around Luton. A major monograph incorporating the integrated results of above and below ground survey of Ecton Mines, one of the most important prehistoric copper mines in England, is due for publication in 2013. The site is only the second in England to have confirmed Bronze Age copper ore extraction. Following the completion of a major survey, fifty [Lancashire textile mills](#) have been selected for detailed assessment and it is anticipated about ten will go forward for designation assessment. As part of the work to assess **transport and communications** assets (4B3), [Carscapes](#) was published in November 2012 and *England's Motoring Heritage from the Air* is awaiting publication. The railway signalling assessment, undertaken in partnership with Network Rail,

Roller Mill survey (4B2)

A Changing Story: Astwick flour Mill, Bedfordshire, was owned by Jas Bowman & Sons Ltd, independent flour millers still in business. The Mill was built in 1847 as a well-engineered stone mill with 8 pairs of stones on an octagonal cast-iron hurst-frame and driven by a water-wheel. Bowmans added 6 roller mills in 1891 – and a steam engine. Flour milling on rollers ceased at Astwick Mill in 1922. Rollers and steam engine have now gone; the Mill is currently being converted to a private house but preserving most of the remaining machinery and restoring the waterwheel.

© Rob Shorland-Ball



has identified fifty signal boxes for assessment for designation. The national assessment of amusements and rides, one of our **sport and entertainment heritage** (4C1) projects has been delayed and reduced in scope as a result of EH restructuring and will not now start until spring 2013. The Bowled Over publication (on British bowling greens) has been delayed until December 2013 by the Played in London publication on the Olympic Games, which is due out in Summer 2013.

Historic **places of worship** (4D1) remain hugely important and support to enable protection of the best is a key aspect of the NHPP. An initial scoping study of non-Christian faith buildings will enable EH and the sector to develop appropriate protection, while the assessments of significance and sensitivity of Roman Catholic churches in the dioceses of Shrewsbury, Southwark, Brentwood, Hexham and Newcastle, and Westminster continue. An assessment of the regional character and significance of [historic church pews in Devon](#) was published in December 2012. Work on **cemeteries and burial grounds** (4D2) has been delayed by the restructuring of EH but some projects have started: the development of a toolkit to enable local groups to record, assess and monitor the condition of their historic cemeteries, and work to trial significance assessments from about thirty very varied cemetery/burial ground asset types. It is intended that these case studies will help develop a general methodology for such significance assessments, for identifying designation candidates and for updating HER entries.

The CBA report [Conflict in the Pre-Industrial Landscape](#) has been published as part of our **Battlefields** work (4E1). A PhD assessing the practicalities of managing and protecting historic siege sites is now in place at Huddersfield University; and the enhancement of the national record for pre-16th century terrestrial battlefields has been completed. For **20th-century military sites** (4E2) EH development of the evidence base to support informed disposals of elements of the Defence Estate as part of the Strategic Defence and Security Review continues with assessment reports being completed for sites in Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Kent, Hampshire, Bath, Cambridgeshire, Gloucestershire and Devon. EH is also working closely with the Ministry of

Defence to create a photographic record of the military and government stores in Corsham Mines, Bath, particularly the rare C20th art by Olga Lehmann, prior to its loss due to the aggressive environmental conditions. The Universities of York and Bristol have been commissioned to develop a community based project to document the physical legacies of the First World War on the Home Front, including military buildings, munitions factories, earthwork remains of practice trenches, as well as other places connected with the conflict, such as country houses used as emergency hospitals. The Airfield Research Group is producing a report on the survival of Second World War airfields in England. Kent HER has agreed to host a volunteer based trial project to record aircraft crash sites in that county.

A series of farmsteads and landscape statements in support of Natural England's revision of the National Character Areas is in progress as part of major strategic work on our **rural heritage** (4F1), including Cornwall and Devon, and Northern England. The Farmsteads Assessment Framework has been developed to inform an understanding of the character, significance and potential for change of locally specific farmsteads: assessments and development of guidance are currently underway in Derbyshire and Peak Uplands, Kent, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire. A thematic survey of Kent Farmsteads has recorded over 5500 farmsteads, resulting in the enhancement of the county HER, and contributing to the Dover Heritage Strategy, the Farmsteads Guidance for Tunbridge Wells, and the Kent Farmsteads Guidance. The Fieldscapes of England project which will assess the extent, condition and significance of our **historic field systems** (4F2) and produce guidance to inform local communities and heritage managers about their protection continues. Specific assessment work on **Pleistocene and early Holocene archaeology** (4G1) is in the planning stage, and EH is supporting two PhD studentships, one jointly with Reading University, to look at aspects of the Mesolithic archaeology of the wetland/dryland edge. A project using the Middle Kennet Valley, Berkshire as a case study will provide a means of assessing the significance and distribution of Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sedimentary deposits and palaeo-environmental preservation; and another will

examine evidence for Mesolithic activity at the wetland/dryland interface in the Somerset Levels. The interim report on the national review of **ploughzone archaeology** (4G2) has identified that: there appears to have been little development in approach over the last 25 years; ploughzone archaeology is poorly represented within the NRHE; we know little about how it is dealt with by planning authorities; and Anglo-Saxon 'productive' sites are a particular class that needs to be better understood. A programme of metal-detecting on the high-status Anglo-Saxon 'productive site' and royal residence of Rendlesham, Suffolk, to mitigate potential harm from nighthawking, is producing impressive results, with much material recovered and several distinct zones identified. In spite of challenging weather conditions, diving operations on **marine heritage assets** (4H1), including geophysical survey on the **Coronation** (a 90-gun second rate ship of the line wrecked off Cornwall in 1692), recording of the **London** (a 64-gun second rate ship of the line which blew up in the Thames Estuary in 1665) and monitoring of **HMS Colossus** (a 74-gun ship wrecked off the Isles of Scilly in 1798) have been successfully completed and the reports will be available soon. The [Colossus Dive Trail](#) is complete and operational, promoting access to responsible visiting divers. An assessment of [Dunwich medieval town](#), lost through cliff erosion and coastal inundation, has been completed.

Measure 5: Protection of Significance

English Heritage has a statutory responsibility to undertake assessments and prepare recommendations for designation of heritage assets. The NHPP sets out three key Activities covering this responsibility – strategic designation, upgrading the existing designation dataset and designation responsive to requests from the public.

During 2012-13 EH established a framework for handling the designation outcomes resulting from NHPP activities as part of refining our **strategic designation** (5A1) programme. This has allowed us to develop our forward work programme to address designation priorities and allocate our available resources effectively. Following the change in our approach to responsive designation (5A3) in November 2012 our casework has been running at 36% strategic cases and 64% responsive cases, which anticipates our aspiration to move towards a 75%/25% split for strategic/responsive casework by the end of the NHPP period.

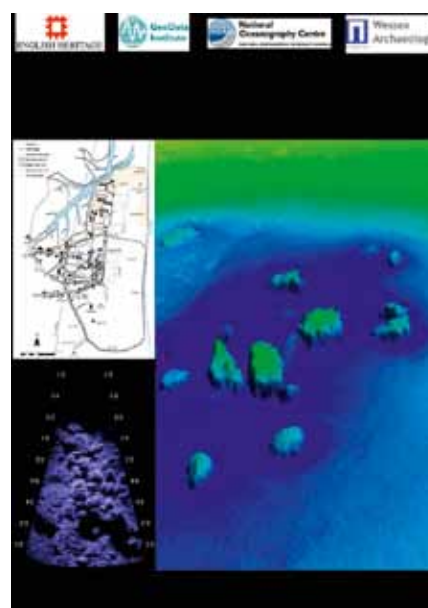
Strategic assessments following from NHPP Activities include later 20th century heritage (4A2) focusing on post-war private houses; transport and communications (4B3) with the signal box project nearing completion, and a high-profile project to assess structures along the Great Western Railway

Dunwich, Suffolk: mapping and assessing the inundated medieval town (4H1)

The loss of most of the medieval town of Dunwich over the last few hundred years -- one of the most important English ports in the Middle Ages -- is part of a long process that is likely to result in more losses in the future. Everyone was surprised, though, by how much of the eroded town still survives under the sea and is identifiable.

Whilst we cannot stop the forces of nature, we can ensure what is significant is recorded and our knowledge and memory of a place doesn't get lost forever. Professor Sear and his team have developed techniques that will be valuable to understanding submerged and eroded terrestrial sites elsewhere.

The project was realised through the collaboration of the Geodata Institute, the National Oceanography Centre and Wessex Archaeology with funding from English Heritage. The [report](#) provides mapping, survey data, and interpretations to allow further progress towards designation of the submerged site.





Cold War heritage (4A2 and 5A1)

Fort Halstead, Kent. Internationally, this bomb chamber built in 1947 for Britain's atomic bomb research project is one of the earliest surviving purpose-built structures associated with the pioneering stages of atomic weapons research. It has recently been listed at Grade II*.

© Derek Kendall, English Heritage

in advance of a Network Rail electrification project and a project looking at structures associated with the motor car completed earlier in the year; 20th century military heritage (4E2) with a number of Cold War cases in each territory designated as well as work on Defence Estates disposals; and places of worship (4D1), such as follow-through from the Taking Stock projects on buildings of Roman Catholic Dioceses.

Our ongoing programme of Defined Area Surveys included Halifax town centre; schedulings in Ennerdale, Cumbria; reviews of the Upton Cressett estate in Shropshire and the Belmont Abbey estate in Herefordshire; Corsham MOD site in Wiltshire; the Derbyshire lead mines project; London sports buildings; and the Sussex town of Midhurst.

The **Upgrade and Modernisation of the Designation Base** (5A2) programme is being developed for the new financial year. It includes Heritage at Risk sites and registered public parks, among a range of List enhancement work across the asset range. The project to review 28 post-war commercial buildings (4A2) is complete. The minor amendment programme also continues very successfully, with 6098 amendments (2186 textual and 3912 spatial) to the NHLE made over the last 12 months.

16 of the new [scheduling selection guides](#) have been completed and added to the EH website during 2012/13. The remaining 2 are in the final stages of editing and will be added to the website early in the new financial year. In addition, selection guides for ships and boats, battlefields

and 4 designed landscape selection guides have been completed and uploaded. Four new [Introductions to Heritage Assets](#) on ships and boats up to 1840; ships and boats 1840-1950; coastguard stations and glass working sites were also published.

Changes to how EH manages the amount of [responsive designation](#) (5A3) casework that we undertake in line with new DCMS instructions came into effect in November 2012. Our responsive caseload is running at around 64% of total casework at present. Notable cases during this period include the assessment and listing of Sainsbury Centre at UEA, Norwich (grade II*) and 22 Parkside, Wimbledon, London (grade II*) a house by Richard and Su Rogers designed for Richard Rogers' parents; Plas Wilmot, Shropshire (grade II) Wilfred Owen's birthplace and The Elms, Longedale in Cheshire (grade II) L.S Lowry's house and studio; The Portal to Stephenson's tunnel, Crich, Derbyshire (grade II) and Butterley Works blast furnaces, canal tunnel and underground wharf (scheduled); The Queenborough Lines, Isle of Sheppey, Kent (scheduled) and Bosiliack prehistoric settlement, Cornwall (scheduled); The model village at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire (grade II) and Cullercoats lifeboat station, North Tyneside (grade II); The remains of a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century cannon site, GAD8, off east Kent (protected wreck) and Utley Cemetery, Keighley, Bradford (registered landscape).

Table 1 sets out the designation decisions for April 2012 to March 2013.

Designation Type	New Addition to NHLE	Reject	Amend	Remove from NHLE
<i>Listing</i>	403	384	242	190
<i>Scheduling</i>	44	13	15	8
<i>Parks & Garden Registration</i>	7	9	5	0
<i>Historic Wrecks</i>	1	1	1	0

Table 1: Designation Decisions April 2012 to March 2013

The [Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing](#) was published in May as part of our work on **supporting local communities in protecting heritage** (5A4) and was presented at the Heritage Champions Conference in November. Modernisation of the HELM programme is underway, and training for developing and managing a Local List is ongoing with the events being well-attended by local authorities and communities.

Work with owners and local authorities on setting up **Heritage Partnership Agreements** (5B1) has been slowed by the EH restructuring, however HPA guidance has been drafted and is awaiting the passage and coming into force of the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Bill before finalisation. Stage 1 of the Protected Wrecks Management Agreement Programme is now complete and with key stakeholders for consultation. 74 individual agreements totalling £0.41M were set up during the year. **Underpinning local planning processes** (5B2), the [Placecheck](#) website has been updated and endorsed by all bodies delivering neighbourhood planning advice for DCLG. Drawing on the extensive networks of Civic Voice, the Heritage Alliance and the CBA, the [Protect our Place](#) website involves mapping and developing links with parish councils and neighbourhood networks to encourage them to promote proactive and positive local heritage management. A study into ways of connecting communities producing Neighbourhood Plans with local museums and Record Offices is now underway and due to complete in July 2013. The [Building in Context](#) website is being revised and updated by Kent Architecture Centre and a number of partners including DC CABE, and will provide a tool to help users understand the context of development sites and how different types of development might look if proposed

for these sites. Progress on developing **marine heritage management** (5B3) has been affected by EH restructuring, but the project on [Marine Spatial Planning and the Historic Environment](#) has been completed.

Support for **Historic Environment Records** (5C1) continues apace. [Heritage Gateway](#) now links over 50 English HERs along with a widening range of national resources, including the National Heritage List for England. Visitors to the site can now view Designation decision records, including de-listed and not listed decisions recorded since Autumn 2012. An interim report for the [HER21 programme](#) has been produced; the results of this and an evaluation of the sustainability and success of HER21 projects are available on the HELM website. The [Forum on Information Standards in Heritage \(FISH\) Interoperability Toolkit](#) has been completed and will greatly assist with the process of moving information between the wide variety of information systems used to record the historic environment. A series of workshops held in April have enabled us to gain a deeper understanding of the role of HERs and conservation officers in developing local engagement, and will be used to inform the development of good practice and knowledge transfer.

Measure 6: Management of Planned Change in the Historic Environment

The positive management of change to protect and enhance the historic environment is mainly delivered in English Heritage through the National Planning and Conservation Department via the nine local offices around the country. Local authorities and other partners are required to consult English Heritage on preparing policies



Farringdon Station, Cowcross Street, London. Railway Station & Underground Station entrances from west. Photo taken by Steve Cole, © English heritage for Constructive Conservation. (5B1).

for the local management of their historic environment and for individual applications that affect nationally designated heritage assets or their settings. This includes buildings, monuments, marine sites and landscapes. Deadlines for providing our advice are set out in our [Charter](#) and we aim to respond efficiently, effectively and in a business-like manner, adding value to the decision making process. We measure our performance against these targets. Through a rigorous prioritisation process we have concentrated on providing advice on proposals which are likely to cause harm, or substantial harm, to the historic environment. We also aim to engage at the earliest opportunity through pre-application advice wherever possible.

Our performance against targets in our charter for the period from April 2012 to end of March 2013 is given in Table 2. This compares favourably to 2011/12 where there were a total of 18,081 notifications received and the percentage responded to within deadline was 94%.

English Heritage is consulted by local authorities on **local development frameworks, area action plans,**

strategies, management plans and other strategic frameworks (6A1). Our local teams are engaged on a day-to-day basis in providing advice. As the number of Local Neighbourhood Plans increase we are developing means to provide effective support for those local communities wishing to develop plans for their own areas.

We have commented on 589 Local Development Frameworks submitted by local planning authorities in 2012/13, such as the emerging Fenland Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood development Plan for Thame, Oxfordshire.

English Heritage encourages consultation by owners, developers, local authorities and others prior to the submission of applications for change. We provide this **pre-application advice** (6A2) in two ways, as informal initial advice, or as formal pre-application advice through the planning system. Early engagement to identify historic environment issues enables more efficient and informed decisions and can identify opportunities for enhancement that can inform the eventual design approach. Performance on formal pre-application

Casework Type	Nos	Responses within deadline	Percentages within deadline
<i>LB Consent</i>	6,710	6,413	95.6%
<i>Planning</i>	8,233	7,884	95.8%
<i>SMC</i>	1,252	1,200	95.8%
<i>Ecclesiastical Exemption</i>	801	750	93.6%
<i>Section 42</i>	205	198	96.6%
<i>Conservation Area Consent</i>	565	533	94.3%
<i>LB Consent Referrals</i>	4	4	100.0%
<i>Pre-application work</i>	900	779	86.6%
<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 sl licences</i>	480	442	92.0%
<i>Land use planning cases</i>	1,141	1,125	98.6%
<i>Marine licences</i>	143	143	100.0%
Total	20,434	19,471	96.0%

Table 2: 6A1 to 6A5: Summary of national EH casework activity and response time against agreed targets (1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013):

is included in the table above. Examples include the ambitious proposals for the Corn Exchange and Market Place in Leicester; and extensive archaeological advice from the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) to Thames Water as part of the ambitious Thames Tunnel scheme which crosses the city from west to east.

EH provides advice and guidance on works planned on **scheduled monuments** (6A3) and administers the scheduled monument consent process on behalf of DCMS. For example, in August 2012 we dealt with an application from the Church of England for scheduled monument consent relating to the Old Palace in the Worcester Cathedral precinct, enabling the Cathedral to provide improved facilities for staff and visitors while remaining sympathetic to the fabric of the building. The number of S24 Licences assessed and issued has increased from 165 in 2010/11 to 205 in 2012/13.

EH offers advice to local planning authorities on nationally important heritage assets throughout the **formal planning process** (6A4). Our performance is noted in the table above. Examples include Freeman's Reach, Durham, a planning application for major new mixed use development on a highly sensitive site within the city centre conservation area and affecting the setting of the Durham Cathedral and Castle World Heritage

Site; and Eastgate House, Rochester, a building of outstanding heritage significance, made famous by Charles Dickens and listed at Grade I, with proposals to bring the house back into active use as a cultural, educational and community resource without doing undue harm to significance.

Curatorial advice on archaeological interest in London is uniquely hosted by English Heritage. GLAAS manages and develops the Historic Environment Record (HER) for the capital and the archaeological advisers provide expert advice to 31 of the 33 London Boroughs. There were approximately 2280 enquiries last year that required detailed appraisal by the four archaeology advisors for potential archaeological impact.

The Greater London HER, one of the largest in the country, contains over 72,000 records. Over the last five years the GLHER team with the help of volunteers and placement students, has added over 12,000 new records to the database. Each year the GLHER receives an average of 500 requests for data. Most of these requests, nearly 90%, are from commercial organisations of which c.161, in 2012-13, were priority response requests.

EH supports the care and management of **historic places of worship** (6A5), through advice to exempt denominations. Performance is noted in the table above.

EH also supports management of change in the marine environment through its Marine Planning Unit (MPU) which is consulted on **marine development control** (6A6). Information is also provided about changes in marine legislative instruments and impacts upon delivery of casework advice in reference to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. In addition, detail is included about the processing of marine development control casework including action to support casework delivery.

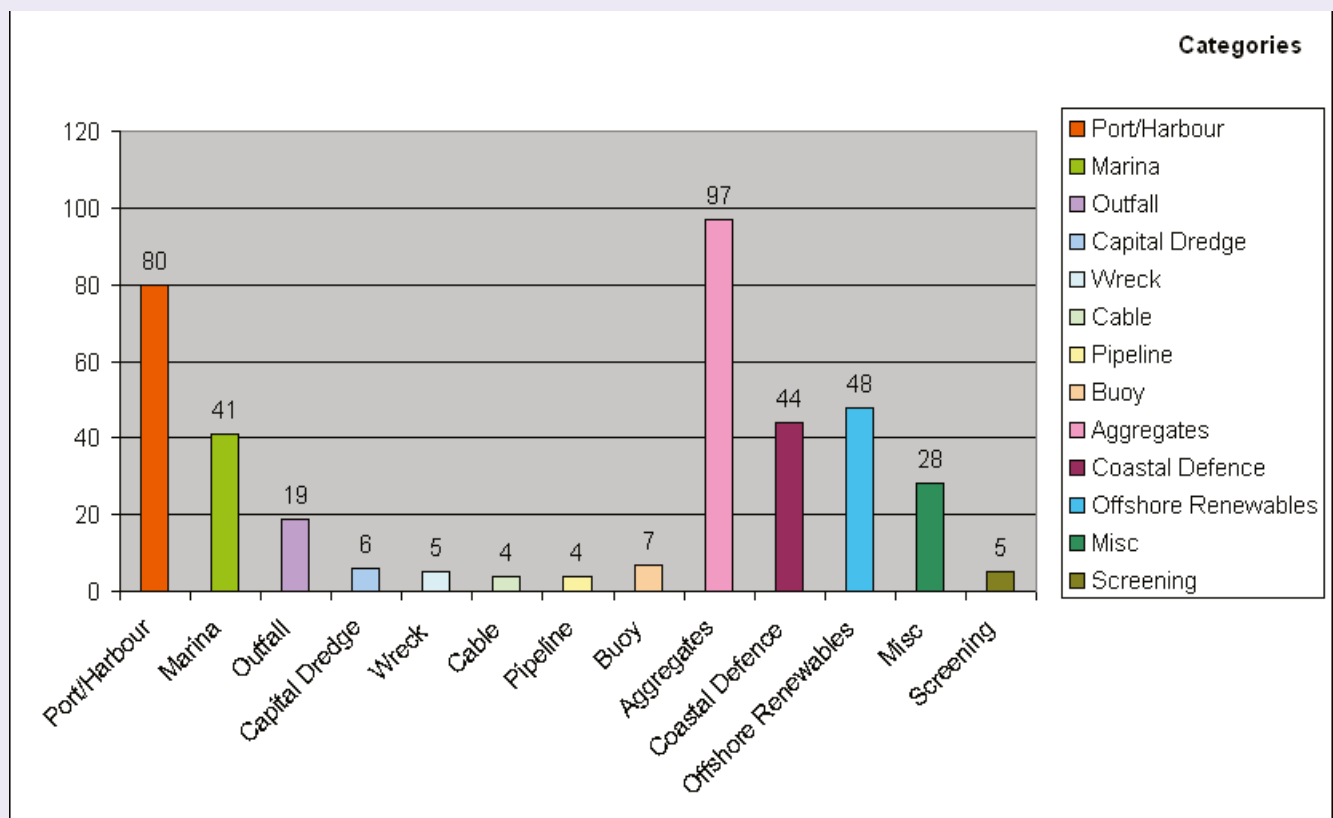
In terms of **strategic condition monitoring** (6B1), English Heritage's primary response has been through the extremely important Heritage at Risk initiative. In its fifth year, Heritage at Risk provides information on grade I and II* listed buildings (and grade II listed buildings in Greater London), listed places of worship, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wreck sites and conservation areas. The [Register](#) and [Official Statistics](#) are published on the English Heritage website annually. The Official Statistics were published in August 2012. The new initiative to trial the expansion of Heritage

at Risk to include all [Grade II listed buildings](#) has commissioned 19 pilot projects. Depending on the success of these, the scheme will be rolled out nationally. EH also undertakes regular surveys of our Protected Wrecks annually as part of our responsibilities to DCMS.

Measure 7: Managing Major Holdings of Historic Assets

English Heritage publishes its **Asset Management Plan** (7A1) separately. The NHPP Progress and Year End Reports will not contain information on the AMP and readers should refer directly to the [AMP](#) pages.

Detailed research from investigations resulting from significant change is under way on several English Heritage **properties** (7A2), where redevelopment has required archaeological or architectural investigation in advance of works. The final academic monograph for Silbury Hill is due to be published later this year and the archive is being made available through the [Archaeology Data Service](#) (ADS). The book on the Kenilworth Castle Elizabethan Garden reconstruction was also published in May 2012. More details of these



The English Heritage Marine Planning Unit (MPU) is consulted on foreshore and marine development projects - figures for 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013 (6A6)



Stonehenge, Wiltshire (7A2). Photo by James O. Davies, © English Heritage

and other projects can be found in the [Activity Programme Report](#).

Under a new Activity – **Securing archives and collections** (7A3) good progress has been made on the replacement of outdated plant for EH's Swindon archive store. The new plant operates significantly more efficiently, maintaining the vaults within the required temperature and relative humidity levels, and it is anticipated that this will lead to a smaller green footprint and savings in running costs. A condition and risk audit of the EH archive holdings in Swindon is well underway and will identify those of our collections most at risk so that we can proactively manage and mitigate those risks.

Measure 8: Help and advice for owners

Many organisations provide both advice and, in exceptional circumstances, grant aid to secure the long-term protection of heritage assets. For English Heritage, as with Measure 6, the advice and grant work to tackle Heritage at Risk is demand led and therefore strategic reporting will be confined to highlights and a quantitative summary of activity in

the reporting period. All grants offered by English Heritage to sites and monuments are assessed against our national and local grant priorities, as well as the scheme's criteria. The national priorities are:

- Significant elements of the historic environment at risk; and/or
- Activities that strengthen the ability of the sector to reduce or avoid risk to the historic environment by understanding, managing and conserving.

The figures in both number and value of grant to address at risk elements are detailed in Table 3:

English Heritage continues to offer advice to other grant giving bodies including the Heritage Lottery Fund and Natural England, providing map-based information highlighting where Heritage at Risk sites are located to help target funding and **reduce risk to properties** (8A1). The South West has the lion's share of scheduled monuments at risk. The local team provides advice to Natural England on including such sites in Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) schemes to secure their future. One recent HLS proposal will conserve a post-medieval duck decoy (an artificial pond for managing waterfowl) in the Somerset levels and give it an exciting new use as part of a landmark project to reintroduce the Great Crane to this wetland habitat.

English Heritage has revised and updated its highly regarded series of conservation handbooks, Practical Building Conservation (first published in 1988). Materials and techniques covered by the first seven volumes include Conservation Basics; Concrete; Glass and Glazing; Metals; Mortars, Renders and Plasters; Stone; Timber. The remaining three volumes (Building Environment; Earth, Brick and Terracotta; Roofing) will be published later this year.

Nationally there were 16 grants offered towards Heritage at Risk through the Regional Capacity Building Grant scheme, totalling £843,176, helping **voluntary or similar organisations** (8A2) build capacity. The Lake District National Park has the greatest concentration of scheduled monuments in the North West region – and consequently the greatest number of monuments at risk. For the past 3 years English Heritage in the North West has jointly funded (via our Regional Capacity Building Grant) a project at the LDNP which aims to

Scheme/Type	2011/12		2012/2013	
	No	Value (£M)	No	Value (£M)
<i>Secular</i>	117	£8.20	116	£8.95
<i>Areas</i>	25	£1.59	14	£0.87
<i>Places of Worship</i>	1	£0.05	1	£0.04
<i>S17 Management Agreements</i>	88	£0.50	74	£0.41
<i>Capacity Building</i>	66	£4.81	28	£0.75
<i>War Memorials</i>	6	£0.03	4	£0.04
	303	£15.18	237	£11.06

Table 3.8A1 to 8A4: Summary of grant aid activity (offers of grant), 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013

resurvey all of the monuments, identify the threats, work with Natural England to secure stewardship funding for the sites and to train volunteers on the correct ways of reducing these threats.

English Heritage is currently grant aiding 22 Places of Worship Support Officers throughout the country. We have so far invested £2.17m in Support Officers. We know those Officers have helped congregations secure at least £13m in grants, mostly for repairs but also for some widening of use and improved access for non-worshippers. 1574 congregations have received on site visits and ongoing advice - countless others have been helped by telephone and email, by the 63 guidance notes and 79 visitor guides published. More than 6,500 individuals have benefited from conferences, workshops and other training.

EH gives **grants for major repair projects on important heritage sites** (8A3) through our Historic Buildings, Monuments and Designed Landscapes' (HBMDL) Scheme. In 2012 £9.3m was offered towards 191 sites nationally on the register, towards repairs, investigations and project development. The repairs for these properties may take a number of years to complete due to the complexity of the cases. Since 2004, English Heritage and the Wolfson Foundation have jointly funded a **Grants for War Memorials** scheme run in partnership with War Memorials Trust. In 2012/13 9 grants were given out, totalling around £80,000. 2012/13 was the final year for applications to the Repair Grants for Places of Worship scheme which was administered by English Heritage with the majority of the funding given by the

Heritage Lottery Fund. 218 new grant offers were made totalling £22,830,000. 66 enhancements totalling £1,870,000 were also made to previously funded grants so the total grant offer in the year was £24,700,000. The scheme has now been replaced by the Heritage Lottery Fund's GPOW scheme. English Heritage continues to provide specialist advice to HLF for applications they receive. English Heritage has continued to offer support for Conservation Areas at Risk through the Partnership Scheme in Conservation Areas (PSiCA). In 2012 a total of £878k was offered to 14 schemes. These delegated schemes are administered through local planning authorities who identify target buildings and structures within the Conservation Area which harm or contribute detrimentally to the overall significance of the Conservation Area.

English Heritage exceptionally undertakes the **acquisition of heritage assets at risk** (8A4) aiming to complete repairs and transfer ownership into long-term beneficial use. During 2012 a further tranche of repair works was completed at Apethorpe Hall. A major contract has been let to finish off the whole of the outstanding urgent repairs, with a start on site in March 2013, and completion due at the end of 2014. Marketing of the property was undertaken in 2012, and it is hoped that a sale to new owners will be concluded when the current repairs contract is completed. A bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund for funding for works to Ditherington Flax Mill is being resubmitted in April 2013, but in the meantime, the process of appointing contractors for the main works is in hand. At Harmondsworth

National Capacity Building programme (8A2)

In 2012/13, English Heritage offered funding to 16 organisations. This came to a total of just over £1.1m supporting 18 projects.

One of the projects supported by this funding was a new public website for the Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies. The site, called Heritage Help, acts as a portal for voluntary bodies in the built heritage sector to bring together their shared expertise. It is hoped that Heritage Help will grow into a one-stop shop for individuals and local communities seeking advice and examples of good conservation practice.

The site was launched in early 2013 and has been very well received thus far, with the Princes Regeneration Trust recently expressing an interest in supporting the initiative long-term.

HERITAGE HELP
HOME PROTECTION & PLANNING CARING & CONSERVING HERITAGE ORGANISATIONS

Welcome to Heritage Help

Are you the owner of an historic building? Are you worried about a vacant building in your neighbourhood? Do you need advice on how to maintain a historic property? Are you interested in archaeology but not sure how to get involved? Is your local park at risk? Do you want to set up a town society? Are you looking for tips on how to start a public campaign?

Whatever your interest in the historic environment, this website will help you understand the basics and show you where you can find out more. Heritage Help has been put together by volunteers and professionals who are keen to share their knowledge with you.

West Younger's IPF course (Photo: Sarah Hodgson)

Protection & planning
Find out about designation, the planning system and how you can get involved.

Caring & conserving
Find out about finance, how to look after a heritage asset and how to learn more.

Heritage organisations
Find out who we are and how we can help you.

100 YEARS
THE PAST

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Web design by IPF

Barn, a consultant team have been appointed who are preparing the tender documentation with a view to repair work starting on site later in 2013/14. Arrangements are being made to transfer the ownership of Baguley Hall from the Secretary of State to a Building Preservation Trust. If these negotiations can be concluded satisfactorily we will provide grant for essential repairs and the BPT will seek partnership funding for the enhancement and re-use of the property for community uses. At the JW Evans silverware factory in Birmingham, a further programme of minor works was completed in 2012, and the site continues to be open for public tours, managed by English Heritage.

EH also provides limited **funding of last resort for investigations** of the historic environment (8A5). We can provide funding against three strands:

- i For unanticipated nationally significant discoveries as part of the planning process,
- ii For previously unknown nationally significant discoveries outside the planning process,
- iii For the securing and public access of investigation archives at risk of dispersal or loss.

In total there are currently 114 active projects under 8A5, a considerable number of which are the editorial or publication stages of legacy projects started before the NHPP was launched. 19 have been completed and published this year. Noteworthy projects under category (i) include the conservation of the exceptionally well-preserved Bronze Age log boats from [Must Farm](#), Cambridgeshire. In category (ii) the analysis of the extraordinary [Staffordshire Hoard](#), the largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon gold items ever found is also ongoing, funded by a partnership comprising Birmingham Museums Trust, Stoke Potteries Museum and Art Gallery and English Heritage. In category (iii) EH is funding two pilot projects on urban archaeological archives, at Ipswich and Nottingham, to develop secure, ordered archives from rescue excavations before 1990 with online access to their contents. The pilots will provide the basis for a wider strategy in opening access to important archives, the contents of which have yet to be synthesised.

Supporting Activities: Making the NHPP work

Sector intelligence research (A1) – the functioning and health of the heritage sector – has included examination of the structures and outlook of organisations involved in the cultural and sporting sectors (including heritage). This work is ongoing and is in collaboration with DCMS and its non-departmental public bodies. [Heritage Counts 2012](#), produced by the Historic Environment Forum, examined the characteristics that contribute to the resilience of organisations involved with heritage and provided a 10-year overview of the heritage sector as a whole. In November 2012 HLF produced [Values and Benefits: A Research Review](#). English Heritage has compiled specific work to inform skills and training needs and to understand local authority capacity (see 2E1/2 above). Understanding the **social values** placed upon heritage (A2) is a vital underpinning activity for

shaping the NHPP. English Heritage commissioned BOP Consulting to facilitate a national consultation with experts in under-represented areas of heritage between May-June 2012. Their report of the responses to that consultation and the EH response can be found [here](#). Our work to examine **economic value** (A3) has included research on the effects of conservation areas on house prices and the attitudes of conservation area residents to the planning system; the commercial uses of listed buildings and the characteristics of their listed building consent applications (both forthcoming); and the value of marine archaeology (specifically wreck sites) to local economies is being explored. Assessments of the knowledge dividend of commercially funded historic environment investigations have shown the magnitude of the benefits being realised through commercially funded excavations (eg Holbrook, N. 2011. 'Assessing the contribution of commercial archaeology to the study of Roman Essex, 1990 - 2004'. *Essex Soc. for Archaeol. and Hist.*)



Didcot 'A' Power Station, Didcot, Oxfordshire (5A3). Photo by Steve Cole, © English Heritage.



The Memorial [Unitarian] Church, Cambridge (4D1). Photo by Patricia Payne, © English Heritage.

A wide range of **training and skills** activities (B1) are being undertaken to address skills shortages by an impressive collaboration of partners. These are set out in the Focus on Collaboration (above, p7). Capacity-building through **direct funding** aid (B2) is provided by EH through its National Capacity-Building programme, mainly aimed at voluntary organisations (see 8A3 above), but also through support to local authority professional groups such as ALGAO. Work on **standards, guidance and advice** (B3) is important across the sector to develop consistency: as well as guidance noted in the Activities above, two guidance notes have been published, on [caring for shipwreck heritage](#), and on [MIDAS data standards](#). An extension of this activity is the development of **research resources** (B4) to improve the efficiency and public value

of commercially-driven research through the planning process. Notable projects include the research frameworks on extractive industries, covering historic quarrying and mining; on marine archaeology; and on World Heritage Sites such as Stonehenge and Avebury and Derwent Valley Mills; and research resources on the products of two newly identified medieval ceramic industries.

Scientific and technical development (B5) includes the assessment of high resolution satellite photography for revealing heritage; Collaborative Doctoral Award PhDs on Bayesian modelling and dendrochronology, and on predictive modelling of archaeological sites; and improving [laser-scanning approaches](#) using Stonehenge as a model. Promoting **Knowledge Transfer** (B6), EH has supported conferences on nautical archaeology, heritage of colonialism, and practitioner professional association events including the Institute of Historic Building Conservation summer school and the Institute for Archaeologists annual conference.

Work on new digital knowledge-sharing **systems and processes** (C1) included the start of a review of EH's own data systems in parallel with a wider review of the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) and the Archaeological Investigations Project (AIP) with the aim of developing a better-integrated strategy for digital information sharing. Provision of new **online resources** (C2) includes the digitisation of key out-of-print inventories from the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1910-1985) and the Survey of London Monograph series, both to be hosted on [British History Online](#).

Improving and deepening **local authority heritage resources** (C3) is currently focused on the completion of the national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation projects, providing digital landuse maps based on historic and current mapping to inform strategic landuse change planning. Oxfordshire, West Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear and Wiltshire will essentially complete the national coverage.

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