An aerial photograph of a dense residential area in England, featuring a canal running through the center. The houses are mostly multi-story terraced buildings with red brick facades and grey roofs. The canal is a narrow, dark waterway that winds through the neighborhood, with several small bridges crossing it. The overall scene is a typical example of a historic urban settlement.

HERITAGE COUNTS 2008 ENGLAND

CLIMATE CHANGE

The historic environment sector is committed to developing solutions to mitigate climate change and undertaking action now to adapt our historic buildings and landscapes to the impacts of climate change, ensuring that the historic environment will continue to be enjoyed by generations to come.

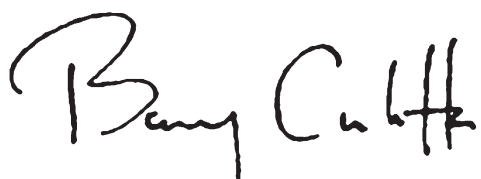
The heritage sector's response to climate change is based around these six key statements:

- 1 The historic environment is a finite resource and we have a responsibility to maintain it for future generations.
- 2 Changing people's behaviour is just as important as improving the energy performance of buildings in decreasing carbon emissions.
- 3 It is possible to respond to climate change and improve the energy efficiency of older buildings without destroying their distinctive character and value.
- 4 Re-use and recycling of older buildings is sustainable.
- 5 The historic environment and patterns of development can inform and inspire us on how to live in a lower carbon economy.
- 6 Some parts of the historic environment will be lost as a result of climate change. Some will need to be adapted to avoid permanent damage.

INTRODUCTION

Heritage Counts 2008 is the seventh annual survey of the state of England's historic environment. This year's report includes a focus on the challenges facing the historic environment as a result of climate change. Alongside this national report, a suite of regional reports provides further detail on the state of the historic environment in each of the nine government office regions. *Heritage Counts* is prepared by English Heritage on behalf of the Historic Environment Review Executive Committee and the Regional Historic Environment Forums and all the components, can be viewed on-line at www.heritagecounts.org.uk.

The heritage sector's response to climate change is formed around the six key statements outlined on the opposite page. *Heritage Counts 2008* explores in more detail how these statements are shaping the historic environment response to the challenges of climate change.



PROFESSOR SIR BARRY CUNLIFFE CBE
INTERIM CHAIRMAN, ENGLISH HERITAGE

CONTENT

01	CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	2
02	KEY DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	14
03	INDICATORS FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	22
	• UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS	23
	• CARING AND SHARING	29
	• CAPACITY AND RESOURCES	36
	• USING AND BENEFITING	47
	HERITAGE COUNTS 2008 INDICATORS	55

01

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is widely regarded as one of the most important challenges facing the world in the 21st century and poses significant issues for England's historic environment. Within this context the key challenges to the heritage sector are:

- ▶ How the heritage environment sector will adapt to the predicted changes in climate.
- ▶ How the sector will mitigate its own contribution to emissions, particularly through measures to improve the energy efficiency of older buildings.
- ▶ To engage with the public on exploring ways they can reduce their own contribution to climate change.

The heritage sector also has a role to play in encouraging sustainable development through the proper maintenance and continuing use of historic buildings. In a wider context it has also been argued that historic settlements are inherently more sustainable than many newer towns because they are likely to be more mixed-use, therefore meaning less reliance on car transport, and give greater priority to pedestrians.

BACKGROUND TO THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

There is now scientific consensus that greenhouse gas emissions from human actions are causing significant additional and rapid changes to the climate; and that the net effect is one of global warming.

The UK government have brought in a number of measures to mitigate the impact of climate change. Most important, is the Climate Change Bill, currently with the House of Commons for consideration which introduces a long-term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change. It requires a mandatory 60% cut in the UK's carbon emissions by 2050 (on 1990 levels) with an intermediate target of between 26% and 32% by 2020. The aim is to receive Royal Assent for the Bill in autumn 2008. In addition, the European Commission has signed up to the target of 20% of EU energy to come from renewable sources by 2020, with a proposed target for the UK of 15% of energy from renewable sources. To meet this target the Government is developing a Renewable Energy Strategy which will be published in 2009.

The Government has also developed an adaptation policy framework which identifies its roles and responsibilities. In 2007, a raft of initiatives were launched, many aimed at the energy efficiency of the built environment, particularly the housing sector. These include proposed changes to make it easier for householders to install micro-generation technologies and the Zero Carbon Home initiative.

While the focus of many of these initiatives is on new builds, this many well shift to existing buildings, with two-thirds of all dwellings likely to be in existence by 2050 being built before 2005. If domestic dwellings are to make a significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gases, most of the savings will need to come from the existing stock, including historic dwellings. This will have implications for the historic environment sector.



CARBON EMISSIONS FROM THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Greenhouse gases are the major cause of climate change. Of these gases, carbon dioxide is by far the largest contributor. Therefore many policies and initiatives have concentrated on reducing carbon dioxide emissions. This is reflected in the priorities of the heritage sector.

In 2006, there was 554.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. Residential end users accounted for 27%, business end users 35% and the public sector 4%. Space and water heating were responsible for about three-quarters of all domestic emissions.

There were nearly 22.5 million dwellings in England in March 2006. We do not know the exact number that are listed, but if we use English Heritage's figures on the proportion of listed buildings that are domestic (37.8%) and apply that to the estimated 500,000 listed individual buildings; we can infer that listed buildings represent approximately 1% of the total number of dwellings. The Institute of Historic Building Conservation estimate of the number of listed buildings would put this figure at 1.5%. Assuming the same rate of carbon emissions for listed and unlisted buildings we can infer from this that the contribution of designated historic dwellings to carbon dioxide emissions must be around 0.25% of all carbon dioxide emissions.

The definition of the historic environment is also sometimes extended to include all pre-1919 buildings. Of the 22.5 million dwellings in England in 2006 approximately one-fifth were built before 1919. These buildings would account in total for just over 5% of all carbon emissions. The heritage sector clearly has a role to play in reducing carbon emissions.

The Stern Review described climate change as "... the greatest and widest ranging market failure ever seen." What this means is that the contribution of any one household or business to climate change is so small that the narrowly rational thing would be to not act at all.

The collective consequences of this could be potentially catastrophic. The historic environment sector must not fall into this trap and recognises that collectively relatively small actions will have a substantial impact.

THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

As stated on page 3, space and water heating are responsible for around three quarters of all domestic emissions. Less energy efficient buildings consume more energy for space and water heating and therefore contribute more to carbon dioxide emissions and greenhouse gases. It is sometimes argued that older buildings are less efficient than newer builds in retaining the energy needed for space and water heating. This is reflected in the current measurement of energy performance, Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP).

However there are acknowledged issues with SAP, especially in how it measures energy performance in traditionally built buildings. The historic environment sector is undertaking a number of initiatives to understand further how older buildings can be made more energy efficient while maintaining their historic character.

SAP measures the fuel efficiency of heating systems and the thermal efficiency of the building fabric i.e. how well it retains heat. On average, older dwellings have SAP ratings significantly lower than more modern dwellings suggesting they are less efficient. The average SAP scores of pre-1919 dwellings did, however, improve over the period 1996/2005, suggesting the average energy efficiency of these dwellings increased. ▼ **Figure 1**

There are critics of the SAP ratings as applied to traditional buildings. The English Heritage *Interim Guidance on Home Information Packs* argues that the Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) software used in SAPs has insufficient flexibility to reflect the good performance of certain traditional elements (e.g. thatched roofs). Consequently there are concerns that the process of producing EPC may lead some homeowners to make alterations which make little economic sense and would not be consistent with the character of the property. However, the heritage environment sector accepts that low efficiency ratings are more often than not an accurate reflection of the poor

thermal performance of some of the building elements commonly found in older buildings (e.g. solid brick walls) compared with modern energy efficient alternatives (e.g. insulated cavity walls).

Research carried out for the government using 2002/04 data from the *English House Condition Survey* identified 9.2 million dwellings or over two-fifths of the total stock as 'hard to treat' homes. This is defined as houses that cannot accommodate standard energy efficiency measures offered under regular schemes such as *Warm Front*. This includes homes with no loft space, solid walls or no connection to fuels such as oil or gas. A variety of homes fall into the hard to treat category including high rise flats, detached pre-1919 homes and non-traditionally built homes. About nine out of ten pre-1919 homes fall into this category, mainly because they have solid walls. This does not mean that cost-effective energy efficient measures cannot be installed in pre-1919 houses, but that different solutions are needed. Some of these solutions are outlined in this publication.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF THE HOUSING STOCK BY DWELLING AGE, 1996 AND 2005

AGE OF DWELLING	AVERAGE SAP	
	1996	2005
PRE-1919	36	39
1919/44	37	43
1945/64	41	48
1965/80	46	51
POST 1980	54	61
ALL DWELLINGS	42	48

Note: the lower the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) score the lower the energy efficiency.
Source: English House Condition Survey.

The evidence on the opposite page indicates that some older homes are currently less energy efficient than some newer buildings. However published research reported by the Carbon Reduction in Buildings project (CaRB) suggests that there is no clear correlation between how energy efficient a home is as measured by its SAP rating and how much energy is actually used by the household. This is backed up by pilot research carried out by English Heritage. English Heritage looked at seven houses, all of varying types, and compared their SAP estimate of fuel consumption and that actually used by the people living there. As ▼ **Figure 2** shows, within the houses studied, there was no clear relationship between SAP predicted and actual fuel consumption. Though, this is only pilot work and more robust data is needed, it does indicate that there are some issues with SAP as it currently stands. What both these studies show is that the amount of energy a house consumes is as much a result of the behaviour of those living there as the fabric of the building itself. The historic environment sector is working on a number of projects which directly aim to influence people's energy consumption. This is explored further on page 9.

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SECTOR RESPONSE:

REDUCING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF OLDER BUILDINGS

Though there are recognised limitations with the current SAP measurements, it remains true that a number of older buildings are not very energy efficient. The sector acknowledges this and is developing a number of policies and initiatives that encourage cost-effective changes to make older buildings more energy efficient without compromising their historic and architectural character. This includes solutions suitable for Victorian houses, churches and even castles.

MAKING OLDER DWELLINGS MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT

The first point to note is that historic buildings vary in terms of their inherent efficiency, and not all older dwellings are energy inefficient. A small mid-terraced cottage built with thick cob (earth) walls under a thatch roof is likely to be extremely efficient by keeping the cold out in winter and staying cool in

summer. On the other hand a detached timber framed house under a slate or tile roofed with thin infill panels of brick or wattle and daub and large chimneys may well be very inefficient unless improvements have been carried out. However, it is important to recognise that whatever the type of construction and materials used, historic buildings work in very different ways to modern buildings and require different solutions in making them more energy efficient.

Historic and traditional buildings can be made more energy efficient without harming their appearance and character. However, this will only go part of the way towards reducing carbon emissions. As important will be changes in the way that people behave and the way they use energy.

2 ENGLISH HERITAGE: SUMMARY OF SEVEN CASE STUDIES

PROPERTY TYPE	No OF BED-ROOMS	FUEL USAGE (KWH/YEAR) ¹			FUEL COST (£ PER YEAR)		
		RDSAP ESTIMATE OF CURRENT USE	RDSAP GOAL IF BUILDING IS IMPROVED ²	ACTUAL FROM USAGE FUEL BILLS ³	RDSAP ESTIMATE OF CURRENT USE	RDSAP GOAL IF BUILDING IS IMPROVED	COST OF ACTUAL FUEL USED ⁴
VICTORIAN MID TERRACE (SMALL)	2	20,315	13,387	13,111	£474	£336	£275
EARLY GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE	7	147,661	140,428	77,000	£3,641	£3,530	£1,770
CONVERTED BARN	3	25,293	24,777	18,150	£545	£555	£359
THATCHED TUDOR HOUSE	3	103,438	69,396	64,740	£2,130	£1,468	£1,165
VICTORIAN MID TERRACE (LARGE)	3	92,658	66,715	31,064	£1,886	£1,389	£579
EARLY GEORGIAN DETACHED HOUSE	6	108,805	106,571	45,796	£2,454	£2,430	£907
MID TERRACE LATE 20TH CENTURY HOUSE	2	9,979	9,921	9,384	£201	£262	£213

¹ Excluding lighting and appliances / ² If all suggested improvements are made / ³ From fuel bills and adjusted to exclude lighting and appliances / ⁴ Recalculated using historic costs assumed in RDSAP calculations. RDSAP – Reduced Data Standard Assessment Procedure



HEARTH AND HOME

Policy makers planning for climate change are faced with a lack of reliable data about the behaviours of historic buildings. Most assessments of energy use are based on theoretical models and produce results that often conflict with actual measurements. Many assumptions are made without the measurements to back them up. There is a need to better understand the energy behaviour of homes, old and new, and the impact of any alterations, so that any adaptations are the most suitable and effective for mitigating and adapting to climate change.

English Heritage is developing *Hearth and Home*, an ambitious and potentially groundbreaking research project designed to monitor the energy consumption of Victorian houses, lived in by ordinary people. The project will work out best practice in measuring energy efficiency, evaluate the cost-effectiveness of energy-saving options, and ultimately provide guidance on measures to reduce domestic fuel usage and carbon emissions. The predictions from standard models will be compared with actual performance. Recommended improvements will be tested and their energy and carbon cost-benefits assessed. *Hearth and Home* will closely examine how people use their houses and how this affects energy consumption. The aim is to provide reliable and well-founded guidance for homeowners on how best to save energy and reduce their carbon footprint, whilst staying comfortable and maintaining their building in the best condition.

Increasing energy efficiency in the Victorian Terrace

One of the most common forms of traditional building is the Victorian terraced house. There are over one million houses of this type in England. Efforts to improve energy efficiency can be effectively carried out on most Victorian terraced houses in ways that do not harm their character:

Firstly it is useful to carry out a detailed assessment of what survives and how much change has already taken place. It can then be determined what needs to be improved. It is virtually impossible to tell where gaps exist in the fabric and cold air enters unless tests are carried out. Fan pressurisation tests are extremely effective in identifying problem areas which are often not the obvious ones, such as chimney openings. Having identified the building defects that need to be addressed thought can then be given to improving performance.

Some works have little effect on the appearance of the dwelling. Adding loft insulation is usually extremely beneficial, although today's recommended standard of adding 200mm does mean that flooring the attic may not be practical and the space can become unusable. By far the most effective improvement is the installation of a high efficiency condensing boiler with thermostatic controls on all the radiators.

Improvements can be made to existing windows by getting them properly repaired by an experienced carpenter/joiner. Adding draught proofing will again improve

performance. Tests commissioned by English Heritage and Historic Scotland have shown how significant these works can be, and if curtains, shutters and blinds are used as well, it is possible to achieve the standards sought for new buildings under the Building Regulations. Adding secondary glazing will also achieve this provided there is sufficient space within the reveals of the window. Great care is needed if walls or roofs are to be insulated. If there is a possibility that the wall is damp then insulation should be avoided. If there are no features of interest that would be lost by the insulation then it would be sensible to use a natural material (such as wood cellulose or lamb's wool) that will absorb a significant amount of moisture and let this evaporate away, without impairing performance. Chimneys can be responsible for a great deal of heat loss and this can be simply eliminated or vastly reduced by installing flue dampers or special balloons in the base of the flue. Further information can be found on making older buildings more energy efficient at www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk/live/

The Victorian terraced dwelling can be improved effectively and still provide a form of housing that remains popular. However, reducing carbon emissions also requires significant change in the way that people use energy in the home. Understanding better how people behave in their Victorian home is central to English Heritage's *Hearth and Home* project ◀ **See box**

3 SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The founder of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) William Morris said that “we are only trustees for those that come after us” and the Society has always promoted regular maintenance and conservative repair to assist old buildings’ sustainability. It has also supported sensitive alteration and adaptation. The Society recognises the need to improve energy efficiency in old

buildings and believes this can be compatible with sympathetic conservation and the use of traditional materials and craft techniques. It is now developing advice, information and courses to help building owners and professionals achieve this delicate balance.

The SPAB also has a project to improve the energy efficiency of its own headquarters building. This is a Grade II listed house of 1740 in the Spitalfields area of east London. During 2007, the first phase of the project included a

survey of the building and a fan pressure test to identify points of excessive air leakage in its fabric. Two phases of energy efficiency work, one involving simple, inexpensive alterations, and the second of more ambitious changes, are now being planned. As important as any physical works to the building’s fabric will be a more energy efficient use of the premises by the SPAB’s staff. The Society will publicise the project in order to identify and illustrate good practice.

REDUCING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AGENCIES

In October 2007, **Department of Culture, Media and Sport** (DCMS) Ministers initiated a six-month project to investigate ways of reducing the carbon footprint of the Department and its agencies, including English Heritage. The aim was to deliver the priorities set out in the Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* and to work with The Carbon Trust’s *Five Step Carbon Management Programme* to encourage behaviour change.

The project report by consultants AEA set out the baseline carbon footprint in the categories of energy, official travel and water. It and the other outputs from the project are available on the DCMS website www.culture.gov.uk/working_with_us/sustainable_development/5127.aspx.

Underpinning the project was an account of what research is already available in relation to the culture and leisure sectors both to mitigate and adapt to climate change, an assessment of its usefulness and an indication of what future research may be required. This research was carried out by University College London and the report is also on the DCMS website.

This work fed into the DCMS’s *Sustainable Development Action Plan for 2008/11* which includes projects aimed at reducing the carbon footprints of the DCMS and participating bodies. Between April 2008 and March 2010, all Non Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) aim to improve monitoring and targeting of energy and utilities consumption. This is a necessary step to reducing carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions.

The Historic **Houses Association (HHA)** is working with a firm of chartered surveyors, with expertise in energy costing, sourcing and sustainable rural business growth, to research the scope for reducing energy costs in historic houses, for developing sources of alternative renewable energy and for minimising the carbon footprint of open houses. The findings will be published in spring 2009 with follow up site-specific advice.

The **National Trust** is undertaking a number of initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint of its historic buildings and estates. Some of these are mentioned in this section. See www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/w-chl/w-countryside_environment/w-climate_change.htm for more information.

CASE STUDY

Greening the Spires: The Church of England’s Cathedrals and Churches and Climate Change
Shrinking the Footprint (StF) is the Church of England’s national environmental campaign aiming to reduce its carbon emissions to 40% of current levels by 2050. As well as supporting individual action, StF focuses on the “institutional” Church with its estimated carbon footprint of 1.3 million tonnes, around 15% of which relates to historic places of worship.

StF is working with the Carbon Trust and consultants Faber Maunsell in its Carbon Management Programme (CMP). A national audit gathered energy use data for 2005 from over 25% of parish churches. This was recently refined with a detailed study of 30 cathedrals and parish churches, giving a deeper understanding of energy consumption and the potential for carbon reduction across the Church of England portfolio.

The study demonstrated that substantial energy and carbon savings could be achieved through simple changes to use of lighting and heating, to the way that a building is operated and through better understanding of heat loss. Generally implementing these energy saving opportunities should not affect the fabric, though each site is different.



4



5



Extrapolating the results of the study across all cathedrals and churches, suggests that:

- Simple, nil cost “good housekeeping” steps, such as ensuring boiler timers are properly set, could save an estimated £1.5m and 10,000 tonnes of carbon annually.
- Capital works (new boilers, insulation etc) costing an estimated £17m could save a further £2.7m and 17,000 tonnes annually (paying back in around five years).

These gains would be achieved without any need for the installation of micro-generation equipment such as photovoltaic (PV) cells.

The next step is the production of general guidance for dioceses and parishes on how best to make the necessary changes.

www.shrinkingthefootprint.cofe.anglican.org ▲ Case 4

INNOVATION IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

The heritage sector has developed many innovative solutions which reduce the carbon footprint of the historic environment while not compromising its historic character. This includes installing renewable energy sources and developing energy saving products suitable to the needs of historic buildings.

CASE STUDY

National Trust and innovation

Solar panels have been installed at Dunster Castle, a Grade I listed building run by the National Trust. The installation of the panels will save three tonnes of carbon a year. This project shows that renewable energy sources can be successfully installed in historic buildings without having an adverse impact on the buildings’ architectural integrity.

▲ Cases 5 & 6

Heritage Lottery Fund ‘greener heritage projects’ guidance

As part of its Third Strategic Plan, innovative ways of reducing energy and incorporating renewable energy technology into heritage buildings will be a stronger feature of projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). The HLF has long assessed projects on their likely environmental impacts, but has now strengthened and clarified its guidance in this area.

The guidance gives applicants a clear idea of the type of environmental measures they should be able to include in their projects. There is a strong emphasis on energy efficiency with all new build projects expected to investigate the feasibility of designing a building which does not need a heating system and which uses natural ventilation instead of air conditioning.

On historic buildings, projects will need to fully explore the potential for energy savings, whilst any project of more than £200,000 will be expected to look at ways of introducing some form of renewable energy on site. Other measures in the guidance include information on building materials (with a presumption in favour of local sources and traditional materials), water, biodiversity and soil. HLF’s existing commitment to sustainable timber sourcing is confirmed and a stronger line introduced on peat, which is not expected to be used on any project. Applicants will also be assessed on their plans to minimise the environmental impacts of visitor transport. www.hlf.org.uk/HLF/Docs/HelpingYourApplication/Planning_greener_heritage_projects.pdf

CASE STUDY

Folly Farm Nature Reserve

The Avon Wildlife Trust is transforming an 18th century Somerset farm into a residential education centre in a way that makes it a leading example of sustainable development and conservation.

Folly Farm was originally laid out as an ornamental farm and was bought by the Trust in 1987. HLF awarded a grant of £2.5m to repair and convert the derelict farmhouse, barn and dairy buildings as well as to restore the

6 THE BIG SWITCH

The National Trust's *Big Switch* project involved changing 40,000 light bulbs across their historic houses, offices, shops, restaurants and holiday cottages to low energy alternatives. The new bulbs will save 2,223 tonnes of carbon per year and will reduce energy and maintenance costs by £431,000 each year. The Trust will plough these savings back into reducing the environmental impact of its properties even further.

This was a particular challenge because the first generation of energy efficient light bulbs produced high levels of ultraviolet light, which is particularly harmful for sensitive materials such as the delicate watercolour paintings, textiles and wallpaper found in many National Trust houses. There was also the issue of how these bulbs look in a historic setting, an issue shared by many homeowners living in older houses throughout the UK. Working with Philips, a new bulb called the Master Classic was developed. This bulb uses a different technology which means it emits less UV and is suitable for historic properties.

During the *Big Switch*, the National Trust worked with Bristol based Lighting Services to formulate an approach to ensure that the most appropriate bulb was chosen for each individual situation. An online ordering system helped each property to order the best bulb for each fitting. This system will be available to the public shortly, and will help homeowners identify the most appropriate low energy bulb for the area they are trying to light.

historic landscape. The finished centre will offer a range of classroom and conference facilities.

The project includes the construction of two new buildings made from rammed earth blocks with sedum roofs. The buildings do not need heating systems and there is no need for artificial lighting in the day. In the repair and conversion of the existing farm buildings, reducing energy use has been balanced with the need to protect historic interest. Thermal performance has been improved by using sheep's wool insulation in the roof spaces and under the flagstone floors. The walls have mainly been left as exposed stone to preserve character, space and breathability. Low energy lighting and only essential electrical equipment has been installed. Heating is provided by a biomass boiler fired by wood pellets and solar hot water panels that are discreetly located behind a wall away from the farm buildings.

WORKING WITH VISITORS TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

Making buildings more energy efficient is only part of the story. Reduction in energy consumption also requires significant changes in people's behaviour in relation to energy consumption.

The heritage sector has run a number of programmes encouraging visitors and members to think about how their behaviour impacts on climate change and offering practical, innovative solutions to reduce their carbon footprint.

In September 2007 the National Trust, in partnership with Npower, launched a renewable energy tariff, the National Trust Green Energy, which uses wind and hydro-electric sources. For every customer that signs up, Npower make a donation to a fund set-up to invest in small scale renewable energy generation and carbon saving projects at Trust sites. Customers also receive energy saving booklets and money off products such as insulation and PV panels to encourage them to save energy and money in their own homes.

Interpreting the past: providing practical solutions for the present

Interpreting the past can provide practical tips for visitors who want to make changes in their own home and communities to make them more energy efficient. At a number of historical properties, visitors can see how historic buildings and the people living in them used renewable energy resources and were often self-sustaining. At Rosedene, a National Trust property, visitors learn about how workers in the 1840s lived healthily off their land and became self-sustaining. At Cragside, people can see how devices used to capture water provided a source of renewable energy that could fulfil a number of functions around the property. These ideas can inspire action by individuals and communities.



7



BIOENERGY AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Some responses designed to mitigate climate change could pose challenges to the historic environment.

Bioenergy is one of a range of renewable energy sources being exploited in the UK. It is derived from biomass and biofuels, the products of plant and animal material in the environment. Unlike fossil fuels, carbon emissions from biomass and biofuels can be balanced against the atmospheric carbon taken up by growing plant organisms.

Conversion of biomass to energy is not carbon neutral and savings in greenhouse gas emissions from bioenergy use must be set against the carbon 'cost' of cultivation, transport, plant construction and processing. Potentially bioenergy should contribute to reducing carbon emissions. However, the environmental implications of production on the natural and historic environment needs careful objective assessment.

Bioenergy is already a significant part of the UK's strategy for reducing carbon emissions by generating energy from renewable sources. Energy from biomass can be used to produce electricity and heat. Woody biomass is derived from forestry and timber industry waste and from short rotation willow, poplar and forest crops. Other so-called 'energy' crops include perennial grass such as Miscanthus. Residues of agricultural and human waste, such as sewage sludge, manures and organic household and industrial waste can also be utilised for bioenergy. For biofuel production, plant crops include oil seed rape, linseed and sunflower for biodiesel and sugarbeet and cereals for bioethanol.

The UK aims to contribute to the European target to generate 20% of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and has made a commitment to 5% of road transport fuel used in the UK being derived from biofuels by 2010. Programmes such as Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) Energy Crops Scheme are designed to encourage growth towards higher long-term targets. Government is also committed to developing bioenergy sustainability and best practice advice includes taking account of the local and area impacts – on land use change, biodiversity, water resources, soil quality, landscape and the historic environment – and balancing these with the benefits now and in the future.

English Heritage's policy statement, *Biomass Energy and the Historic Environment* and Natural England's position on bioenergy both emphasise the importance of securing this balance. Factors requiring careful consideration for the historic environment include the potential large-scale land use change for energy crop production. The Government's Biomass Task Force in 2005 estimated that 1 million hectares of land may be available for non-food crop production. Land-use change on this scale needs to take into account the historic character of the landscape and settings of historic places. The height and scale of Miscanthus crops (also called Elephant Grass which hints at its potential impact) and short rotation coppice planting can mask views and transform the experience of the countryside. Biomass power stations, like any new industrial installation, will have a visual impact in their surroundings.

The possible archaeological impacts are still being assessed and research is underway for English Heritage and North Yorkshire County Council, for example, to look more closely at the ground preparation and root penetration effects of new perennial and woody biomass crops on buried archaeological remains.

8 STANSTED HOUSE

A member of the Historic Houses Association, Stansted House is Grade II* listed, held in trust for the benefit of the nation, open to the public as a stately home and let for weddings and corporate functions. Extensive space has been converted for offices available to let and there are five residential flats.

Given the heating demands generated by such a variety of uses, the existing oil fired system gave Stansted House a carbon footprint of around 250 tonnes per annum. The rising price of oil has coincided with the falling value of chestnut coppice, a resource which is in abundance on the Stansted Estate.

Without management there was a danger that the coppice areas would grow rank. By contrast, active management brings a wide range of ecological and landscape benefits to the woods.

In 2006 the Trustees decided to move to a biofuel heating system, utilising the chestnut coppice on the Estate. They were advised that around 700 tonnes of coppice per annum would be required. Harvested timber needs to be dried in the open and then chipped down to a 50mm chip with the chipped material then augured direct into the boiler. The carbon emitted is balanced entirely by the additional carbon absorption from

the management of the chestnut coppice, which is harvested on a 12/15 year cycle. The tiny amount of ash from the boiler, very high in potash, can go straight on the borders around the House.

Defra offered a grant towards the Stansted system and The Carbon Trust gave an interest free loan. In financial terms, the scheme was proved to be very viable on the basis of oil at 32p per litre, the cost in 2006. With the price of oil in excess of 50p per litre there will be a very good financial return.

The Gallagher Review of the *Indirect Effects of Biofuels* in 2008 concluded that it should be possible to establish a genuinely sustainable industry provided that robust sustainability standards are implemented. It also suggests that the risks of indirect effects can be significantly reduced by ensuring that the production of feedstock for biofuels takes place on idle and marginal land. Such land may also have value for heritage and biodiversity. Establishing a rigorous, sustainable approach remains a challenge for the future. ▲ **Case 8**

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION: A TEST OF CONSERVATION PHILOSOPHY

This final section deals with adaptation: how the historic environment should respond to the changes in climate that are now inevitable and, in many cases, are already occurring. In other words how the sector is “future-proofing” against the impact of climate change.

The main changes that can be expected in the UK are more variable and extreme weather conditions. These will lead to changes in the physical environment, to soil conditions, patterns of drainage and flooding, ecological conditions, sea levels and coastal processes.

The threats for the historic built environment include damage from flooding and intense rainfall, changes in water tables and ground water, ground subsidence, extreme heat and storm events, coastal flooding and the greater proliferation of damaging insects and moulds.

The final nature of all these impacts will be greatly determined by how the sector responds through its planning and management of the historic environment. Moreover, some of these responses could themselves cause damage, for example, alterations to buildings, changes in land use and new coastal defences.

Above all, climate change will involve a test of conservation philosophy. The National Trust has already noted that climate change is strengthening its policy position that conservation is about understanding and managing change, rather than protecting what already exists. It requires a dynamic approach that uses technical and social research to monitor change and inform management decisions.

Adapting to climate change should mean a greater switch towards management at the scale of landscapes, along with a stronger focus on the role of the natural environment as a provider of eco-system services, for example, making space for water as the most effective and efficient means of flood protection.



9

VOLUNTEER ACTION AND ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

There is a long tradition in the voluntary sector of monitoring and recording threatened historic sites. Local groups are working all over England to keep pace with the new risks posed by climate change. As sands are washed away along the Northwest coast, volunteers are monitoring the exposure of prehistoric footprints, animal and human, and a Roman cemetery. On the North Kent coast, the intertidal zone is also vulnerable and local groups are recording rapidly eroding prehistoric deposits and Second World War structures. Off the Isle of Wight at Bouldnor Cliff, 12 metres below the sea, submerged Mesolithic occupation sites are being destroyed by the Solent tides.

Volunteers work with professionals in diving, excavating and recording this early settlement.

Local groups also monitor storm and flood damage and the effect of changing growing seasons. In Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, for example, a treewarden's group is recording vulnerable ancient trees, volunteers are observing the condition of ancient rock art and a local photographer's 'geo-photo archive' will capture a snapshot of today's historic landscape. The contributions of voluntary groups are as diverse as the changes taking place and an important way for local people to take action on climate change.

Adaptation will involve a test of public involvement and communication, as difficult decisions are made about change and, in some cases, loss. The role of volunteers can be hugely important here: actively involving people in organised monitoring and recording of the impacts of climate change, and then passing on that information to others, will be one of the best ways of managing the changes that are going to happen.

▲ Case 9

ADAPTATION IN THE COASTAL CONTEXT

The place where these issues will be confronted most immediately is at the coast, where responding to the impacts of climate change is already a reality. As an island nation, with a history intimately bound up with the sea, the extent of our coastal historic environment is vast and there are many examples where coastal heritage is threatened. Much of it, such as lighthouses and coastal fortifications, have a very high public profile. To pick just one example, if things don't change, cliff erosion over the next 50 years at Happisburgh in Norfolk will destroy a Grade I listed medieval church, a Grade II manor house, several other historic buildings, a burial ground and unknown archaeological remains.

It is certain that some historic buildings and structures will have to be abandoned over the next 50 years and this reality has been recognised by the sector. The National Trust has stated that "our priority is for the coastline to evolve naturally", a policy which inevitably means there is a need to define 'exit strategies' for buildings that will become unsustainable.

Heritage must be properly factored into the decisions that are made about investment in coastal defences, and any decisions to abandon must be clearly justified. Where a decision has to be taken to lose a building, some action will still often be worthwhile. Contents or components could be recorded and removed for re-use or display and re-location may even be feasible in some cases, though the costs can be high – to re-site Clavell Tower just 25 metres inland at Kimmeridge Bay in Dorset cost £898,000.

Adapting to change: Shoreline Management Plans

The overall framework for making coastal defence decisions is established through a series of Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) which cover the entire coastline. Review of these plans is now underway and a 'second generation' of plans is due to be completed by March 2010.

All the plans must involve a projection of coastal change 100 years into the future and will define a preferred policy option for each section of coastline, selected from four options: 'hold the line'; 'advance the line'; 'managed realignment'; 'no active intervention'.

Within the high level strategic framework of the SMPs, the costs and benefits of coastal risk management works have to be assessed on a project by project basis. However, given limited resources, Defra also applies a system of prioritisation to ensure funding for projects which will provide most benefits based, from April 2008, on five 'Outcome Measures', which relate to economic, social and nature conservation objectives and requirements.

Both Defra's existing SMP guidance and its current guidance on project appraisal recognise the importance of heritage. The SMP guidance specifically includes a reference to the historic environment as a key issue that must be addressed; whilst the appraisal guidance says that archaeological remains and historic buildings should be "avoided or alternatively preserved *in situ* wherever practicable." The guidance recommends a mix of monetised and non-money valuation in options appraisal. Options which come out well from a narrowly quantified economic appraisal can still



be rejected on the grounds that their environmental impacts are too great. The project appraisal guidance is currently under review.

However, in several respects the guidance is weaker for built heritage than it might be.

Firstly, for the Coastal Authorities' Groups that have been set up to steer SMP production, the Defra guidance makes Natural England an expected member, but not English Heritage, which in some regions may only be involved as a key stakeholder. This is despite evidence from over 2,000 responses received during the public consultation for one of the pilot SMPs (Hard to Lowestoft Ness) which showed that over 50% of respondents referred to heritage as an issue of concern, with only issues of compensation and social justice arousing greater interest.

Secondly, nature conservation designations are heavily referenced in the guidance, and for those wildlife sites with the highest protection through EU Natura 2000 legislation, there are very strong conditions that state sites must be protected from damage. Furthermore, coastal defence authorities have a specific target to ensure no net loss of habitats covered by Biodiversity Action Plans (there are 18 of these habitats at the coast).

Defence schemes with positive biodiversity benefits are also treated more favourably when grant requests are assessed. For heritage there is no equivalent protection for nationally important sites and it will not even be possible to quantify the number of buildings threatened with erosion until the Environment Agency has completed the production of planned 'coastal erosion risk maps'.

English Heritage has partly sought to redress this by commissioning a national programme of *Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys (RCZAS)* and these will include an appraisal of the significance and vulnerability of coastal historic assets for each SMP. Full national RCZAS coverage, though, will not be completed in time for the present round of SMPs unless there is an increase in resources.

Thirdly, the Defra appraisal guidance also discusses the nature conservation advantages of managed realignment, and Natural England in some cases will support this option since it can lead to biodiversity gains for especially threatened habitats, such as salt marsh. There is rarely an equivalent trade-off for built heritage. Moreover, realignment may also be required by an EU Directive to create habitat in compensation for designated habitat losses caused by developments elsewhere, for example at ports.

Finally, the benefits of protecting heritage sites could be undervalued in coastal defence appraisals. The current guidance recommends a lower bound value for listed buildings based on the cost of re-location or, for archaeological sites, the cost of excavation and recording. It gives a case study of a site where the 'do nothing' scenario involved the loss of a Grade II* listed lighthouse within 60 years, in which the value of the lighthouse was based on its market value alone. Non-market benefits associated with recreational use value are at present excluded from the valuation, as are non-use existence, bequest and option values.

Environmental economic studies are never going to be feasible on all but the largest of appraisals but it may be that some indication of non-market values, through benefits transfer techniques could strengthen the case for the built heritage in future appraisals. However, the number of valuation studies for the built heritage is substantially less than for the natural environment.

The experience of these issues at the coast provides a foretaste of what we can expect more generally across the country and the challenges that will be faced by the historic environment sector as climate change impacts become more widespread. ▲ **Case 10**

02

KEY DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING
THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

DRAFT HERITAGE PROTECTION BILL

The draft Bill was published in April 2008 based on the proposals set out in the March 2007 White Paper *Heritage Protection for the 21st Century*. The Bill was included in the Government's Draft Legislative Programme for 2008/09 published in May 2008. If the Bill is introduced in the 2008/09 legislative session, reforms could be implemented from 2010/11.

The draft Heritage Protection Bill contains provisions to replace four Acts of Parliament relating to the historic environment, with the aim of making the system more efficient and inclusive. Its main provisions for England include:

- A unified Heritage Register for England available on line and bringing together buildings and structures, archaeology, heritage open spaces (parks and gardens and battlefields) marine heritage sites and World Heritage Sites.
- A unified designation (or 'registration') process for heritage assets to replace the current system of listing, scheduling and registering with designation decisions made on the basis of special architectural, historic, archaeological or artistic interest.
- Transferring responsibility for designation of terrestrial heritage assets from the Secretary of State to English Heritage.
- Requiring English Heritage to consult the owners of assets prior to designation, with a new right of appeal to the Secretary of State against decisions.
- A unified Heritage Asset Consent (HAC) regime bringing together Listed Building and Scheduled Monument Consent, to be administered by local authorities, and abolishing separate Conservation Area Consent by merging it with planning permission.
- Introducing a statutory framework for voluntary Heritage Partnership Agreements (HPAs) giving owners of large and complex sites permission to carry out repetitive and/or small scale works without having to apply for consent each time.
- Introducing a new statutory responsibility for local planning authorities to maintain or have access to Historic Environment Records (HERs).

- Confirming (in clauses published in July 2008) the statutory duty of local authorities to designate conservation areas and requiring them to publish management plans for the areas. These clauses also confirm that demolition without planning permission of an unregistered structure in a conservation area will be a criminal offence.
- Reforming the designation and licensing regime for the marine historic environment, broadening the range of marine assets that can be protected.

The draft Impact Assessment outlines the main costs anticipated to be associated with these reforms. The costs will mainly be incurred by English Heritage and the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The estimated costs reported in the Impact Assessment are:

- Setting up the new combined Heritage Register at an one-off cost to English Heritage of an estimated £1.05 million.
- One-off costs to local planning authorities of establishing HERs, estimated at £628,276 to be covered by English Heritage, while the annual costs to local authorities of maintaining HERs, estimated at £565,095 by the third year, will be covered by DCMS.
- The estimated £400,000 annual cost to local authorities of administering Scheduled Monument Consents will be covered by the DCMS.
- Funding set aside over the two years 2009/10 and 2010/11 for English Heritage's programme of training and capacity building for local planning authorities and the rest of the sector.

The Impact Assessment states that English Heritage will be expected to meet its costs associated with the reforms out of its Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) settlement (see page 18). Investment towards

the heritage protection reforms will be made in the run-up to 2010/11, with £4.12 million set aside specifically in that financial year for implementation. English Heritage is also committed to securing efficiency savings and generating more income to enable it to meet these costs. DCMS will meet the costs of new burdens arising from the Bill that fall on local authorities. It is anticipated that this funding will not be ring-fenced, so it will be up to local authorities and National Park Authorities to determine how much they spend on their new responsibilities. This raises significant concerns in the sector:

There could be significant savings, to local authorities arising from the abolition of separate Conservation Area Consents, estimated at £506,000 a year. The transferring of designation responsibilities from the DCMS to English Heritage should also save an estimated £198,000 a year by removing the double-handling of cases.

There are a number of acknowledged risks associated with the reforms. These include the risk that increased interest in heritage resulting from the Bill could lead to increases in applications with attendant costs, and that changes to such a long-standing system could cause confusion among users and administrators which could delay the start of any savings.

It was not considered possible to monetise the main benefits of the reforms in terms of improved management of the historic environment and greater public involvement in, and access to, the heritage protection system.

From May 2008, the DCMS began to publish the draft secondary legislation and guidance that will accompany the Bill, beginning with a draft statutory instrument, code of practice, guidance on the Ecclesiastical Exemption (which provides a mechanism for certain denominations to be exempted from the Heritage Asset Consent system) and draft guidance on Historic Environment Records.

The House of Commons Culture, Media and Sport Committee published its report on the draft Heritage Protection Bill in July 2008, noting the heritage sector's consistent support in principle for the Bill. It counselled some caution on the implementation of HPAs and criticised the lack of proposals to improve the operation or effectiveness of the enforcement powers for local authorities in relation to buildings at risk. It expressed particular concern about the cost of implementing the Bill, quoting the anxieties of many in the sector in relation to the resources and staffing available throughout the heritage protection process but especially in local authorities. The heritage sector is now working to quantify the burden on local authorities. The Government response to the Committee findings will have been published prior to the publication of *Heritage Counts 08*.

The Government is now committed to publishing a draft Planning Policy Statement relating to the historic environment alongside the Heritage Protection Bill. This will replace Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 15 and 16. The importance of updated guidance was highlighted by the House of Commons Culture, Media and Sport Committee in its July 2008 report on the draft Heritage Protection Bill.

Draft Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Bill

The Draft Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Bill was laid before Parliament for pre-legislative scrutiny in January 2008. The Bill is required to enable the UK to ratify the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and accede to its two protocols (1954 and 1999). The Convention provides a system to protect cultural property from the effects of international and domestic armed conflict. Parties to the Convention are required to respect cultural property situated within the territory of other parties by not

attacking it and to respect cultural property within their own territory by not using it for purposes which are likely to expose it to destruction or damage in the event of armed conflict.

The House of Commons Culture, Media and Sport Committee published a report on the Bill in July 2008 strongly welcoming it, but making a number of recommendations, including the drawing up of a list of UK cultural property deemed by the government to be worthy of general protection under the Convention.

Draft Marine Bill

The draft Marine Bill was also published in April 2008 and was included in the Government's Draft Legislative Programme for 2008/09. The draft Bill introduces a framework for the sustainable use and protection of the marine environment, including creation of a Marine Management Organisation (MMO), a reformed system of marine development licensing, and a spatial planning framework for the marine environment. The MMO's Board may include members with heritage expertise. The draft Bill also includes provision for a national coastal access route (including the 32 Heritage Coasts).

The remit of the MMO and its spatial planning function will extend a much more extensive area of the UK Continental Shelf (i.e. from the Territorial Waters adjacent to England as far out as 200 nautical miles). In this wider area of marine planning, licensing authorities would be required to have regard to the need to protect the environment (including any site of historic or archaeological interest) but there will be no powers to designate sites for their protection. Individual marine heritage assets in territorial waters will be covered by provisions in the draft Heritage Protection Bill.

The Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Efra) Select Committee and a Joint Committee of the House of Commons and House of Lords undertook pre-legislative scrutiny of the draft Marine Bill and both committees published their reports in July 2008. The Government will have responded to these reports in September 2008 having considered the recommendations made in them.

Draft Coroners Bill

The draft Coroners Bill which aims to modernise the coroner system was published on 12 June 2006. Revisions to the draft following consultation were published by the Ministry of Justice in March 2008 and it is now anticipated that the Bill will be introduced in Parliament during the 2008/09 session.

The reform of the coroner system will lead to a change in the way that treasure finds are dealt with (these are special archaeological finds, as described under the Treasure Act 1996). The draft Bill provides for one designated coroner, the Coroner for Treasure, who will deal with treasure across England and Wales. The aim of this is to release local coroner resources to focus on the investigation of deaths and ensure specialist expertise is directed at the treasure process. Where hearings are necessary, they can continue to be held in a range of locations around the country.

The draft Bill amends the Treasure Act to encourage wider reporting of treasure finds, with responsibility for reporting extended to those who come into possession of treasure and not simply those who discover it.

THE PLANNING BILL

The Bill taking forward the proposals outlined in the White Paper *Planning for a Sustainable Future* was introduced to the Commons in November 2007 and is expected to receive Royal Assent in December 2008. The Bill will:

- Create a new system of development consent for nationally significant infrastructure projects, with national policy statements drawn up by Ministers, setting the framework for decisions by an Infrastructure Planning Commission.
- Make various alterations to the Town and Country Planning regime to speed it up and make it more efficient, for example giving households greater flexibility to make minor extensions to their homes without having to apply for planning permission.
- Make provision for a Community Infrastructure Levy to be levied on land owners after consent is granted for development.

It will be very important that the heritage sector and specifically English Heritage are involved in the development of the national policy statements to ensure the historic environment is given appropriate weight. The new Commission will need to give careful consideration to the historic environment by ensuring its membership includes relevant expertise and that heritage issues are fully considered in its examination of applications and decisions. English Heritage expects to be a statutory consultee for both the national policy statements and applications considered by the Commission. The *Planning Bill Impact Assessment* estimated that the Commission would consider around 45 major infrastructure projects a year, significantly more than the 10 projects mooted in the White Paper. It is anticipated that around 30 applications would be considered by a panel of commissioners and the remainder under the Single Commissioner procedure. The Commission will have a deadline of six months for carrying out its examination

and three months to take its decision. Controversial proposals to set up Local Member Review Bodies were dropped by the government. Within the sector there are some concerns about the proposals to move decisions away from the local level.

Alongside the Planning and draft Heritage Protection Bills, a number of consultation documents have proposed strengthening the planning system as it impacts on the historic environment. Consultations strengthening the protection of World Heritage sites are discussed on page 35.

The *Consultation Paper on a new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development* published in December 2007 stressed the importance of local planning authorities finding new uses for vacant or derelict buildings including historic buildings, as this can contribute to an area's regeneration and provide wider economic benefits while helping to preserve historic assets.

The consultation document *Proposed Changes to Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres* published in July 2008 proposed retaining the 'sequential test' that requires the most central town centre sites to be developed first, but replacing the 'needs test' with an 'impact test' that would allow local authorities to examine a wider range of factors to ensure town centres are protected against harmful development. In principle this should ensure that historic town centres are better protected by the planning system.

CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

After extensive debate and consultation English Heritage published *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* in April 2008. Intended specifically to guide English Heritage staff engaged in the development process and in managing its sites, it is hoped the *Principles* will also be used by local authorities, owners, developers and the wider sector. A framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment was set out using six principles:

- The historic environment is a shared resource.
- Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
- Understanding the significance of places is vital.
- Significant places should be managed to sustain their values.
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

The document also set out a range of heritage values which may be attached to places: *evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal*. These contrasted with the *instrumental* values that are ascribed to heritage, such as its contribution to the economy or to people's learning and recreation. This makes the point that something with a heritage value may not always have a clear market value.

Conservation Principles sets out a process for assessing the heritage significance of a place and explains how to apply the *Principles* in making decisions about change to significant places. It also outlines policies and guidance in relation to routine management and maintenance, periodic renewal, repair, intervention, restoration, new work and alteration, integrating conservation with other public interests and enabling development.

Drawing on the *Principles*, English Heritage consulted over guidance on a method to help it assess the historical significance of views during the Spring/Summer of 2008. This will be used in its own decisions in relation to developments affecting views and would be recommended to local planning authorities and other interested parties.

The *Principles* complement the Standard and Guidance for *Stewardship of the Historic Environment* adopted by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, the Institute of Historic Building Conservation and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING REVIEW

The Government published its spending review in October 2007, with a generous overall settlement for the DCMS dominated by the Department's contribution to venues and supporting infrastructure costs relating to the 2012 London Olympics. The settlements for the Department's individual bodies were published over the subsequent months.

Over the period covered by the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), English Heritage will see its grant-in-aid for current spending rise by £7 million in cash terms from £123.7 million in 2007/08 to £130.8 million in 2010/11. This will amount to a reduction in real terms of about £3.4 million or 2.8%.

Over the period covered by the 2004 Spending Review English Heritage's grant-in-aid for current spending fell by just over £6 million in real terms. There had been fears that the 2007 settlement would be much worse. The publication *Valuing our Heritage: The case for future investment in the historic environment* assisted in achieving this better than anticipated result.

▼ Figure 11

The CSR funding will support investment in heritage protection reform, places of worship and a new programme for traineeships. In this period English Heritage will also be taking forward the *Inspired!* campaign with £0.5 million allocated in 2009/10 and £1 million in 2010/11. This project is focused on part-funding support officers who can advise congregations on the care of historic places of worship and the provision of grants to support their regular maintenance.

Measuring Progress 2008/2011

The CSR was accompanied by 30 Public Service Agreements (PSA) each with up to eight indicators setting out key targets for public policy. There was no specific PSA for the cultural sector. However, indicator 6 of PSA 21 (*Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities*) is the percentage of people who participate in culture or in sport. This includes participation in heritage. This replaces the PSA3 target for participation in heritage by key priority groups set in the 2004 Spending Review. Progress on this target is discussed on page 47. The new indicator will be measured using the *Taking Part* survey and the target will be to increase the proportion of the adult population actively involved in different types of cultural and/or sporting activity.

ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANT-IN-AID, 2004/05 TO 2010/11

RESOURCE GRANT-IN-AID	CASH TERMS (£M)	REAL TERMS (£M, 2007/08 PRICES)
2004/05	120.4	130.0
2005/06	121.2	128.1
2006/07	122.7	126.3
2007/08	123.7	123.7
2008/09	124.8	121.2
2009/10	126.8	119.8
2010/11	130.8	120.3

Funding for the historic environment is discussed in greater detail on page 37. Figures for 2008/09 – 2010/11 include a return of £122.00 per annum to the baseline from CLG following the unwinding of the PAN government agreement on the decision to invoice bodies on a yearly basis

Of more immediate relevance to the historic environment sector are the DCMS Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs). The first DSO is to *encourage more widespread enjoyment of culture, media and sport*. The second DSO is to *support talent and excellence in culture, media and sport*.

The Government did not include an indicator related to the historic environment in the suite of 198 Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets for 2008/11. There is concern that this will mean that local authorities will give less weight to the historic environment in their policies and distribution of resources. However local authorities can add their own indicators related to relevant local agendas and some have added local heritage indicators. For example Northumberland added an indicator on heritage assets at risk and Cumbria on conservation areas with management plans.

HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND THIRD STRATEGIC PLAN

In April 2008 the Heritage Lottery Fund published *Valuing our heritage: investing in our future* setting out its strategy for 2008/13. Having reviewed its funding, HLF confirmed that from 2009 the value of its awards would fall to £180 million a year compared with £220 million in 2008/09 and £277 million in 2007/08. In real terms (i.e. at 2007/08 prices) this will mean funding levels falling from £277 million in 2007/08 to £157 million in 2012/13, a fall of 43%. Funding for a number of themed programmes such as the *Townscape Heritage Initiative* (the evaluation of which is discussed on page 40) will be maintained in cash terms, with the main reductions occurring in the general grants programmes, where funding would fall from £155 million in 2008/09 to £119 million a year from 2009.

The focus of HLF funding on conservation, participation and learning will remain the same. A key aim of the strategy is a simpler application and assessment process, with application forms available on-line and, where appropriate, HLF offering a mentoring service provided by specialist advisors to reduce risks in project development, improve the overall quality of projects and provide inexperienced applicants with extra help. A new youth participation strategy will run alongside the existing Young Roots programme and an annual awards scheme run with the Nationwide Building Society will nominate volunteers involved in HLF projects as local 'Heritage Heroes'. HLF will be asking applicants to 'green' their projects, minimising environmental impacts, encouraging innovative thinking and developing practice on sustainable use of resources (see page 8 for further detail).

HODGE REVIEW AND REVIEW OF SUB NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGENERATION

THE HODGE REVIEW

In July 2008, the Minister for Culture announced plans to strengthen and simplify the engagement of the DCMS and its key agencies with regional and local bodies by giving English Heritage, Arts Council England (ACE), the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) and Sport England a duty to work together to jointly deliver a core set of shared priorities in each region. As a result of these changes, the eight Regional Cultural Consortiums will be wound up. The aim is for the DCMS family to improve its collaboration and ability to influence and work with local authorities and Regional Development Agencies; particularly in the light of the Sub-National Review and the roll out of Local Area and Multi-Area Agreements. However the voluntary heritage sector is concerned that the opportunity for its voice to be heard will be reduced.

Sub-National Review of Economic Development and Regeneration

In March 2008 the Government published its consultation document *Prosperous Places: Taking Forward the Review of Sub-National Economic Development and Regeneration*.

This contained three proposals which will have important implications for regional planning and local authority resources from 2010/11:

- New legislation will give **Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) lead responsibility for regional planning**

within a new integrated regional strategy. Regional assemblies would be abolished, but a forum of local authority leaders would sign off the draft strategy. RDAs would delegate an increasing amount of their funding to local authorities, sub-regions and other delivery bodies while retaining responsibility for some core services such as business support and the coordination of inward investment. An important focus for the regional strategies will be to support the Government's ambitions to deliver three million new homes by 2020. How far the new integrated strategies will acknowledge the contribution of the historic environment, particularly its broader value to regeneration, tourism and sense of place, remains to be seen.

- Upper tier and unitary local authorities will have a new **statutory duty to carry out an assessment of the economic conditions of their area**. The duty could also apply to London boroughs. The first assessments will be undertaken in 2010/11 to inform local strategies and Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets for 2011/12 and to contribute to the development of the first integrated regional strategy. There will be a duty on lead authorities to consult certain named partners (though this will not include English Heritage). The new duty is likely to result in additional costs to local authorities estimated at £7 million. This includes a full assessment every

three years (£80,000 per authority) and £1.1 million to provide an annual update. The historic environment sector will want to ensure that the potential contribution of heritage to the local economy is reflected in the assessments.

- The Government is committed to allowing development of formal legal status for **collaborative arrangements between local authorities at the sub-regional level**.

The main focus for new sub-regional arrangements will be economic development including transport. Any new arrangements would be expected to be cost neutral with funding for running costs provided by partner local authorities. The Review also suggested councils might consider merging or reorganisation as a way forward. This could have implications for the quality of planning decisions, as well as the delivery of heritage environment services.

A Bill to include the provisions of the Sub-National Review was in the Government's Draft Legislative Programme for 2008/09.

VisitBritain Strategic Review of UK Tourism Support

The 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) included a significant reduction in the DCMS funding of VisitBritain. Following the announcement of the CSR settlement in October 2007, DCMS asked VisitBritain to undertake a strategic review of its support for tourism in Britain, including ensuring value for money by better coordination of resources and capabilities that already exist in the tourism industry. The review is of particular relevance because heritage contributes to the attraction of England as a tourism destination. It is also recognised that there needs to be a properly coordinated and efficient tourism marketing effort in England. VisitBritain has undertaken extensive consultation with the tourism industry and a report will be issued in Autumn 2008.

Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)

English Partnerships and the Housing Corporation are being merged to form a new regeneration agency in operation from December 2008. The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and English Heritage have made short-term secondments to assist with its setting up to ensure that design and heritage are an integral part of the new organisation's agenda.

European Commission: VAT Reform

In July 2008 the European Commission issued a proposed directive concerned with the future arrangements for reduced rates of VAT allowed in Member States. The existing directive allows Member States to have a reduced rate of VAT on a range of specified goods and services. This list is fixed for a certain time span. In its new proposal the Commission proposes to permanently renew the existing list. Of particular interest to heritage is the inclusion in the proposal of "supply of services involved in the renovation, repair, alteration, maintenance and cleaning of housing, places of worship, cultural heritage and historical monuments recognised by the Member State concerned" and "supply of gardening or landscaping services and maintenance of gardens." The heritage sector is encouraging the Commission to adopt these proposals, which are expected to be finalised in Brussels in 2009, and assuming their acceptance will lobby the UK Government to implement them as soon as possible.

CULTURAL OFFER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The emphasis given by DCMS to increasing the participation of young people in culture was highlighted in February 2008 when it and the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) jointly announced the **Find your Talent** programme. The overall aim of this programme is to offer all children and young people aged 0-19 years old five hours a week of arts and culture, in and outside of the school day. £25 million was made available over 2008/11 to pilot the programme, made up of £2.5 million from DCMS, £12.5 million from DCSF, £6 million from ACE and £4 million from the MLA. The programme will be overseen by a new Youth Culture Trust to be set up by the start of the 2009/10 financial year with the pilots managed in the interim by the Arts Council's Creative Partnerships scheme. The first 10 pilots were announced in May 2008 for launch in September, with most of them led by local authorities.

Visiting heritage sites, significant contemporary buildings and public spaces are some of the activities that would count towards the offer. The DCMS's existing Engaging Places initiative (see page 52) will be one part of the sector's contribution to *Find Your Talent*.

Discovering Places

As part of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, host cities stage the Cultural Olympiad, a series of events to showcase arts and culture to the rest of the world. Heritage Link has been developing the *Discovering Places* project as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (LOCOG). *Discovering Places* will encompass four programmes around the historic, built and natural environment and sporting heritage, one of which is *Access All Areas*, which aims to create Festivals of the

UK's built and historic environment with the objective of bringing a wide constituency into contact with heritage throughout the UK. It will work with people from across the sector to deliver activities and events to engage with a broad range of social groups, including young people. Heritage Link's partner organisations for *Discovering Places* are CABE, whose *O.space* project will look at the impact of regeneration throughout the UK; Leeds Metropolitan University, whose *Action Replay* roadshow will give young people the opportunity to participate in and learn about early sports and how they shaped the global games of today; and Natural England, whose *Open up to Nature* programme will complement *Access All Areas* and connect new audiences to the inspiration of the UK's natural environment.

Places of Worship@Heritagelink

With funding from the National Churches Trust, Heritage Link's *Places of Worship@HeritageLink* group provides a mechanism for the historic places of worship sector to contribute more effectively to policy making in relation to community and economic development and regeneration. It will also help ensure that the distinctive contribution of places of worship to the wider historic environment is recognised.

Living Places Partnership

A partnership between DCMS, the Department for Communities and Local Government, the MLA, ACE, the eight Regional Cultural Consortia, English Heritage, CABE, Sport England and the Academy for Sustainable Communities, *Living Places* is aimed at developing cultural and sporting opportunities particularly in areas experiencing either significant housing growth or regeneration. Five areas have been identified: the Thames Gateway, Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH), Corby, Pennine Lancashire and the South West region. Information,

advice and guidance will be offered to local authorities and other agencies to ensure they have the right cultural offer in place to meet the demands of a rising population.

Regenerating seaside resorts

A key component of the DCMS's CSR settlement was the announcement in November 2007 of £45 million over 2008/11 to fund capital grants for arts, culture and heritage as a means of helping the wider economic regeneration of disadvantaged seaside resorts.

The first grants under the *Sea Change* programme were confirmed in August 2008. Dover secured £3.8 million for a range of heritage projects and heritage was also a component of the £2.2 million grant to Torbay.

The initiative is led by CABE, working with the Regional Development Agencies, English Heritage, the MLA, ACE, the Heritage Lottery Fund and Big Lottery Fund. The aim is to complement and enhance wider regeneration programmes to help improve the quality of life for residents, attract more visitors and help restructure the economy.

Historic environment as an educational resource

The *Engaging Places* initiative demonstrates the relevance of the historic and contemporary built environment to the education sector. Led by CABE, the second stage of the programme saw the launch of an online heritage/built environment resource. More information can be found on page 52

03

INDICATORS FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Heritage Counts 2004 set the baseline for an indicator framework exploring change in the historic environment. The framework is based around three headings:

UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

Data on the extent of historic environment assets.

CARING AND SHARING

Data on the condition of assets and the resources, including funding, available to manage them.

USING AND BENEFITING

Data on the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from active use of the historic environment.

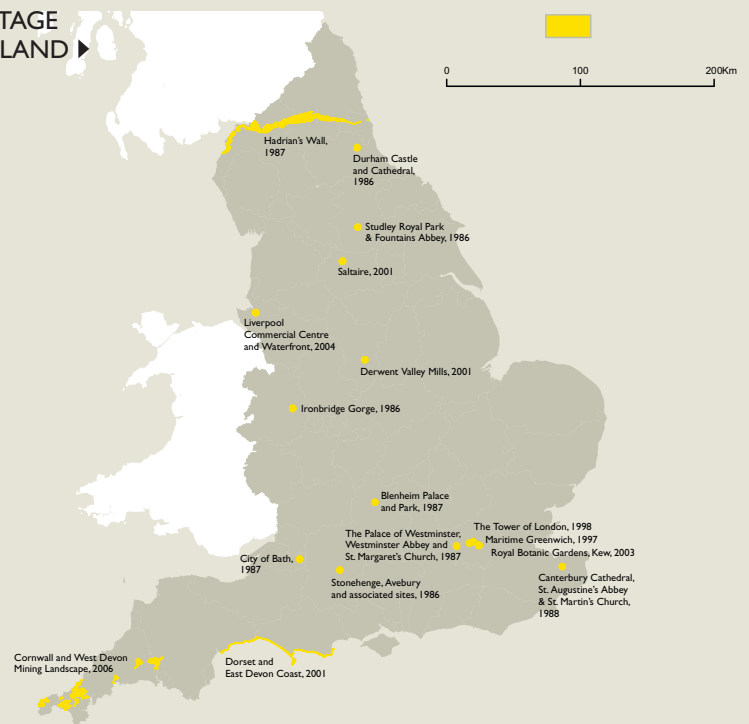
Heritage Counts 2008 updates these indicators and explores the key trends in the data.

UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

KEY FINDINGS

- Approximately 92% of listed domestic dwellings date from before 1851. About a fifth of all England's pre-1851 dwellings are listed.
- 23 Historic Environment Records (HERs) had some or all of their data online in August 2008, over one quarter of those that will be encouraged to maintain an on-line HER as part of their new statutory duties under the draft Heritage Protection Bill.
- The number of registered parks and gardens increased by 104 between 2002 and 2008 or by 7%, making this the fastest growing type of nationally designated historic asset.

WORLD HERITAGE SITES OF ENGLAND



INTRODUCTION: MOVING TO A NEW SYSTEM OF DESIGNATION

Currently historic sites and buildings are designated through separate listing, scheduling, designation and registration schemes. Once enacted, the Heritage Protection Bill will create a unified designation (or 'registration') process for heritage assets with designation decisions made on the basis of special architectural, historic, archaeological or artistic interest. Responsibility for designation of terrestrial heritage assets will be transferred from the Secretary of State to English Heritage.

The DCMS has also asked English Heritage to develop a new *strategic designation programme*. This will involve moving away from the reactive spot-listing of buildings to identifying specific themes or geographical areas where English Heritage will concentrate its resources. This will include new themes identified in the Bill such as sites of

early human activity without structures and marine heritage. It will also mean focusing on certain asset types where major developments in public policy are taking place or where other social, cultural or economic developments are having a major impact.

There will also be a focus on asset types recently recognised or now significantly better understood because of new research, those missed in past surveys and programmes and those under-represented in current designations. Spot designations will still be considered when any asset is demonstrably at risk with a particular role for local planning authorities and the national amenity societies in identifying such assets. English Heritage will engage in a public consultation on designation priorities in 2009. The new system of designation may result in changes to the number and type of assets registered and therefore impact on this set of indicators.

DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Sites (WHS) are places of outstanding universal value to humanity and are recognised as such under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention which promotes their management, protection and conservation. The UK joined the Convention in 1984 and by 2001, 11 WHS had been inscribed in England, with the number rising to 17 by 2006. English World Heritage Sites are complex assets mostly in multiple ownership and often very large.

► See map on previous page

The draft Heritage Protection Bill would for the first time give statutory recognition to WHS by including them in the unified Heritage Register for England and requiring them to be included in Historic Environment Records.

In May 2008 the Government published a consultation paper on the *Protection of World Heritage Sites* along with a draft planning circular and draft English Heritage Guidance. The draft circular provided updated policy guidance on the level of protection and management required for WHS. Appropriate policies for the protection and sustainable use of WHS should be included in Regional Spatial Strategies and/or Local Development Frameworks.

The draft planning circular puts WHS on the same footing as other protected areas such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and conservation areas by restricting permitted development rights for certain types of development such as the addition of artificial stone cladding or dormer windows which, whilst relatively minor in themselves, could cumulatively have a significant adverse effect on a WHS. This should significantly enhance protection in those WHS not already covered by

existing designations, including the most recent site, the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape.

The consultation on the *Review of 'Call in' Directions* published in January 2008 proposed a specific requirement on planning authorities to refer to government those cases related to WHS where English Heritage have objected and discussions have not resolved the matter. When applications are referred for this reason, the Secretary of State will take into account the views of English Heritage before deciding whether or not to 'call in' the application.

Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled monuments are sites, structures and buildings of historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest given legal protection by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

They include prehistoric burial mounds, stone circles and hill forts, Roman towns and villas, medieval settlements, castles and abbeys and industrial structures. Unlike listed buildings, they are not currently graded. However, as the heritage protection reforms are implemented they will be assigned grades.

In April 2008, there were 19,720 scheduled monuments, an increase of 446 or about 2.3% since April 2002. Much of this increase occurred by 2005 and the pace of change slowed significantly between 2005 and 2008. Part of the explanation for this slowing down was that the process of developing the Heritage Protection White Paper and draft Heritage Protection Bill involved many English Heritage staff who might otherwise have been engaged in designation.

12 LISTED BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND, 2002/2008

	2002	2008
GRADE I PARTICULARLY GREAT IMPORTANCE TO NATION'S BUILT HERITAGE	9,132	9,151
GRADE II* PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT BUILDINGS OF MORE THAN SPECIAL INTEREST	20,948	21,136
GRADE II OF SPECIAL INTEREST	339,783	342,184
A	35	34
B	386	368
C	269	264
NOT YET GRADED	179	178
TOTAL	370,732	373,315

Note: The A, B, C designations refer to churches classified under an older system; they are usually treated as equivalent to Grade I or II* entries.

Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings are buildings of special architectural or historic interest and are legally protected. On 1 April 2005, English Heritage took over responsibility for administration of the list from DCMS, but at the moment the Secretary of State still makes the decisions on listed buildings.

In April 2008 there were 373,315 entries on the list of buildings. 8% of the listed building entries are at the highest grades and nearly 92% are at Grade II. An important caveat to the data is that individual entries on the list may include a number of buildings. For example a terrace of houses or a range of farm buildings is often given a single list entry. As a result the exact number of listed individual buildings is not known. It has previously been estimated that there are around 500,000 listed buildings, though the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) published in its *Context* magazine an estimate of listed buildings in the range of 630,000 to 895,000.

2,583 entries have been added to the register since April 2002. This is a modest rise of 0.7%. ▼ **Figure 12** In 2007/08 English Heritage cleared up the majority of outstanding listing cases, many of which had been listed after 2002, and added these to the total number of listed buildings. This means that buildings which were designated in previous years were only added to the list in 2007/08, making it difficult to make any direct comparisons between 2007/08 and any year after 2002.

The relatively modest increase between 2002 and 2008 is in part a reflection of English Heritage's decision in 2002, with government agreement, to temporarily focus the resources of its Heritage Protection Department on the heritage protection reforms.

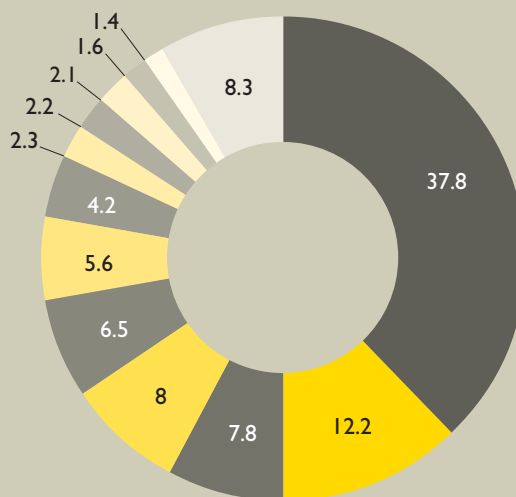
▼ **Figure 13** breaks down listed building entries by 'type'. A listed entry is recorded under its purpose when listed. It does not necessarily relate to its current use. Nearly two-fifths of all listed building entries are or have been domestic dwellings. Around one in eight list entries are agricultural buildings

(though some of these might have been converted to dwellings). 6.5% of buildings are or have had a religious, ritual or funerary use. This includes approximately 14,500 listed buildings in use as public places of worship. It is widely accepted that the statutory list does not give a fair representation of the historic and architectural importance of non-Anglican places of worship.

Although they are often amongst the most iconic in any town or city, key public buildings, i.e. those with an education or civil, health and welfare and defence use make up only about 3.7% of all listed building entries.

About 92% of listed domestic dwellings date from before 1851. This means that probably only about a fifth of all England's pre-1851 dwellings are listed. About 7% of listed domestic dwellings date from 1851/1918. They make up less than 0.5% of the total stock of England's dwellings from 1851/1918.

13 LISTED BUILDINGS BY TYPE %



Registered Parks and Gardens

The *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest* was first published by English Heritage in 1988. The register includes private gardens, public parks, large private estates and cemeteries. Although inclusion of an historic park or garden on the Register brings no additional statutory controls, registration is a material consideration in planning terms, so in considering applications for development, local planning authorities must take into account the historic interest of the site. They are required to consult the Garden History Society on all applications affecting registered sites and English Heritage on applications affecting a Grade I or II* registered site.

In April 2008, there were 1,595 registered parks and gardens. Of these, 127 were registered at Grade I, 409 at Grade II* and 1,059 at Grade II. The number of registered parks and gardens increased by 104 between 2002 and 2008 or by 7%, making this the fastest growing type of nationally designated historic asset.

Historic Battlefields

English Heritage first published its *Register of Historic Battlefields* in 1995 to help promote their conservation and interpretation, though designation introduces no additional statutory controls. Since its inception 43 designated battlefields have been added to the Register. Battlefields have only been included where the engagement involved military units and the outcome had an impact of national political, military or historical significance. Importantly, the area where the fighting took place has to be capable of precise definition on the ground. In principle, as new evidence comes to light about its precise location, the site of another battle from one of England's wars could be designated and added to the Register.

Marine Heritage Sites

The draft Heritage Protection Bill contains provisions to reform the designation and licensing regime for the marine historic environment, broadening the range of marine assets that can be protected. The Protection of Wrecks Act (1973) enables the protection of wrecked vessels of 'historical, archaeological or artistic importance'. In addition, a limited number of marine historic assets have been designated as Scheduled Monuments. The draft Bill contains provisions to enable the designation of a broader range of assets including built structures and archaeological sites that are partly or wholly below the high water mark. English Heritage estimates that around three to five non-wreck marine sites in the inter-tidal coastal zone might be designated annually and about 25 in total in the sub-tidal zone. Their designation would be managed through English Heritage's strategic designation programme, with designation based on special architectural, historic, archaeological or artistic interest. In contrast to the procedure for designation of terrestrial assets, the Secretary of State will be solely responsible for designation decisions.

The Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS) advises the government on designating shipwreck sites. Its 2007 Annual Report stated that no historic wreck sites were designated or re-designated in 2007/08. As of the end of March 2008, there were 45 **designated shipwreck sites** off the coast of England compared with 39 in 2002. Of these, 23 lie off the South West coast and 19 off the South East coast.

Maritime Heritage

Some of England's most iconic heritage is related to its maritime past. This includes the historic dockyards at Chatham and Portsmouth, major museums such as the National Maritime Museum and Old Royal Naval College at Greenwich and historic ships such as the *Cutty Sark* and *Mary Rose*.

National Historic Ships was established as a non-departmental public body by DCMS in 2006 as the successor to the National Historic Ships Committee. It advises the Secretary of State on national ship preservation and funding priorities, advises the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and other public funding bodies on applications it receives to fund historic ships and acts as a focus for advice on aspects of their preservation.

In January 2008, HLF awarded £21 million to create a purpose-built museum at Portsmouth Historic Dockyard to house the warship *Mary Rose* and its Tudor artefacts. A £10 million grant increase was also awarded to the *Cutty Sark* to cover additional costs following the fire that occurred in May 2007. This follows on from the £11.75 million grant awarded in 2006 for its conservation. Both ships are amongst the 60 vessels of national significance, 46 of which are in England, that make up the core collection of *The National Register of Historic Vessels* (NRHV). Other iconic vessels in the collection include *HMS Belfast*, *HMS Victory* and the *SS Great Britain*.

THE GOVERNMENT HISTORIC ESTATE

In England there are 19 Government departments and agencies with historic estates, covering 1,100 listed buildings. The Ministry of Defence has the largest single historic estate with 650 listed buildings.

British Waterways, a public corporation, was responsible for 2,792 listed buildings and 45 scheduled monuments in 2006/07, giving it the third largest estate in the UK after the Church of England and the National Trust.

HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES

Conservation Areas

Conservation areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest the appearance or character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. *Heritage Counts 2005* quoted a figure of 9,374 conservation areas as of April 2005. However further research showed that English Heritage had not been informed of all conservation area designations and the data gave an inaccurate representation of the total number. English Heritage has been investigating the feasibility of creating a national dataset of conservation areas and in 2006/07 conducted a pilot in the South East Region. A national dataset will enable detailed statistics on conservation areas to be reported in a future edition of *Heritage Counts*.

National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

A number of national landscape designations have a historic environment dimension and therefore it is important to take them into account in a summary of historical assets. According to Natural England's *State of the Natural Environment 2008* report, 1,050,886 hectares representing 8.1% of England's total land area fell within one of the nine National Parks in 2008. 2,042,832 hectares representing 15.7% of England's land area was designated within the 36 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). These are statutory designations, unlike Heritage Coasts which are a non-statutory landscape definition. There were 1,611 kilometres along England's 32 Heritage Coasts in 2008.

A decision on the designation of the South Downs as a National Park is expected in 2009 following the government's decision to reopen the Public Inquiry on the designation following disagreements over the boundaries of the Park. Designation will make little difference to the overall proportion of England's land area that is designated because much of the proposed National Park is already an AONB.

Ancient Woodland

Ancient woodland is defined as land continuously wooded since at least AD 1600. According to Natural England, there were 352,347 hectares of ancient woodland in England as of July 2008. However, because of continued refinements to the methods used to arrive at this total figure, it cannot be meaningfully compared to previous totals.

ACQUIRING INFORMATION: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

Historic Environment Records

Historic Environment Records (HERs) are information services that provide access to resources relating to the historic environment of a particular locality. They were previously, and in many instances, still are referred to as Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs). They play an important role in informing the management of the historic environment, particularly within the planning system, but are also an important public and educational resource, which requires them to be accessible.

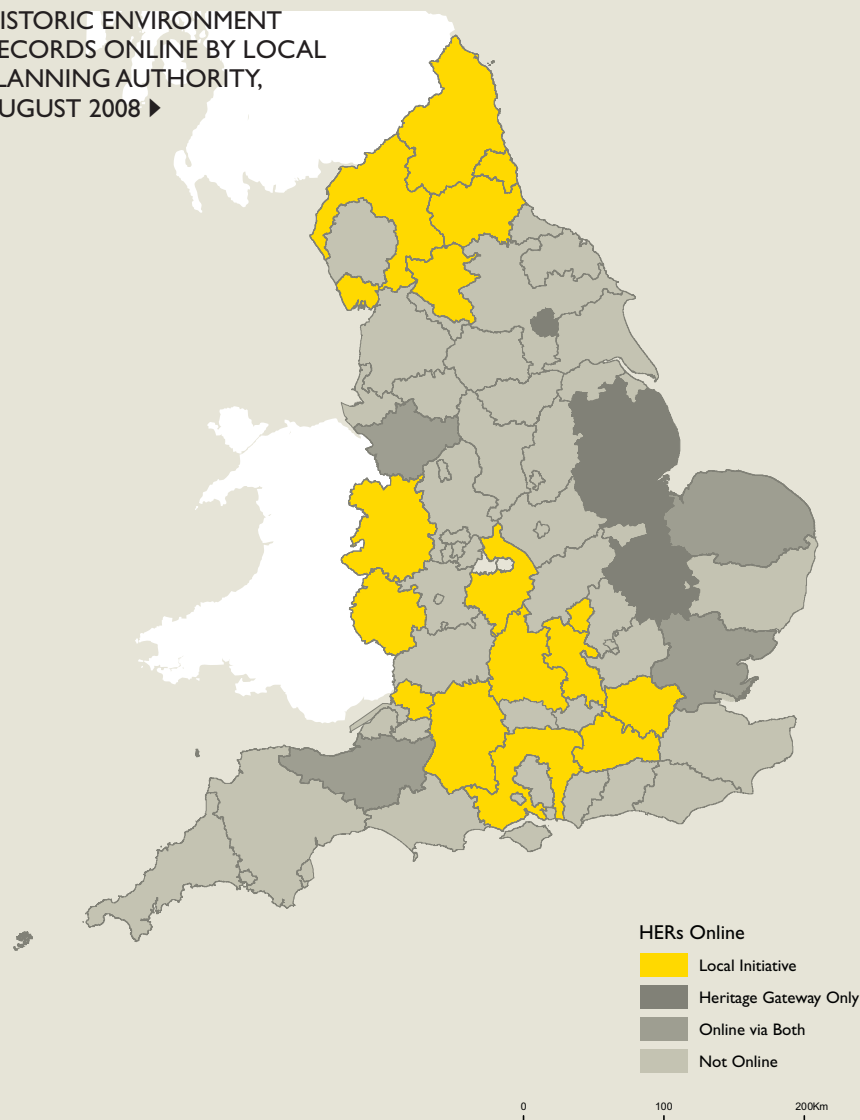
The draft Heritage Protection Bill contains provisions that require unitary and county councils and National Park Authorities outside London to create and maintain an HER for their administrative area (English Heritage maintains the HER for Greater London). At the time of the Bill's publication in April 2008, this equated to 75 HERs.

Draft guidance for local authorities on HERs was published in May 2008. This stated that HER authorities should employ dedicated curatorial staff to maintain their HER, communicate effectively with the diverse audiences who use HERs and have in place the appropriate infrastructure to maintain it. The HER should include registered and locally designated heritage assets and other items of archaeological interest including records of all archaeological investigations. The information held in HERs should, with few exceptions, be in the public domain and authorities should be active in promoting access, including having an outreach programme.

A key means of making an HER accessible is through the Heritage Gateway, a cross-searching website developed collaboratively by English Heritage, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers and IHBC. As of August 2008, three authorities had their HER online solely through the Heritage Gateway, with four other HERs having both independent online presence and cross-searchable access through Heritage Gateway. Sixteen further HERs were online through other means (including, for example, Tyne and Wear where the five metropolitan boroughs have a joint HER). In total, 23 out of 75, or more than one quarter of the likely statutory HERs, had HER data online in some form in August 2008. It should be noted that HER data online may only represent a subset of the whole HER; that visible records may only be partial and that the data may be a point-in-time copy of the data that may not be regularly updated. English Heritage has a target for half of HERs to be online by 2010. Online presence is a key indicator that *Heritage Counts* will track in future years to assess the implementation of the provisions in the draft Heritage Protection Bill relating to HERs.

www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/CHR/ ▶ See map

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS ONLINE BY LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY, AUGUST 2008 ▶



Historic Landscape Characterisation

Historic landscape characterisation developed in the mid-1990s. Drawing heavily on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), characterisation is a tool for describing the historic character of places as they are today and how past changes have shaped their present-day appearance. It helps show how changes in the future can be accommodated without destroying the essence of a place's distinctive character. Map-based characterisation is especially suitable for helping to inform spatial planning at the regional and local level.

In 2002 the mapping stage of historic landscape characterisation projects had been completed in local authorities covering about 36% of the land area of England. By 2008, characterisation projects had been completed in local authorities covering about 76% of the land area of England. ▶ **Figure 14**

Historic Environment Research

The Heritage Lottery Fund's Policy and Research Department prepares an annual review of social and economic research in the UK covering the wider definition of heritage employed by the HLF (including museums, libraries and archives). It is available on the *Heritage Counts* website.

14 THE PROGRESS OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION, 2002/08

% OF AREA MAPPED	2002	2008
EAST OF ENGLAND	54	97
SOUTH WEST	50	90
SOUTH EAST	52	86
NORTH WEST	38	85
WEST MIDLANDS	29	85
NORTH EAST	0	76
EAST MIDLANDS	36	56
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	0	27
LONDON	0	0
ENGLAND	36	76

CARING AND SHARING

KEY FINDINGS

- Funding for the Heritage Lottery Fund declined by 28% and English Heritage Grants by 27% in real terms over the period from 2002/03 to 2007/08. This amounts to a total reduction in real terms of over £100 million. HLF funding will fall by a further 43% in real terms between 2007/08 and 2012/13.
- The proportion of Grade I and II* buildings at risk in England fell from 3.8% in 1999 to 3.2% in 2008.
- The proportion of Grade II buildings at risk in London fell from 3.0% in 1999 to 2.4% in 2008.
- 22.5% of scheduled monuments were assessed as being at high risk in 2007/08 along with 7% of registered parks and gardens, eight registered battlefields and 10 protected wreck sites.

HERITAGE AT RISK

Assessing the overall condition of historic environment assets and identifying those facing the greatest pressures and threats is of critical importance to understanding the state of England's heritage. It provides the basis for prioritising actions and committing the resources necessary to mitigate those pressures and threats so to reduce the number of heritage assets at risk.

English Heritage has published an annual register of all listed buildings at risk in London since 1991 and published its first national *Register of Buildings at Risk* (BAR) in 1998, with the 1999 Register establishing a baseline against which trends could be measured.

In July 2008, English Heritage published its first *Heritage at Risk* (HAR) Register bringing together the Grade I and II* listed building entries at risk across England (not including current places of worship), Grade II listed building entries at risk in London and registered battlefields and protected wreck sites assessed as being at risk. This first HAR register covered 12% of the nationally designated historic assets in England. English Heritage also published analyses of the proportion of scheduled monuments and registered parks and gardens assessed as being at risk. This meant that in total 17% of nationally designated assets were analysed. Over the next two years analysis of conservation areas at risk and places of worship in need will be added. The main gap to fill will be a systematic analysis of the more than 325,000 Grade II listed entries outside of London which account for 82.5% of all nationally designated assets.

Heritage at Risk is a work in progress, but eventually each year English Heritage aims to publish a comprehensive *Heritage at Risk* Register covering all nationally designated assets to go alongside the unified Heritage Register for England, the centrepiece of the draft Heritage Protection Bill. It is

hoped that local authorities will record in their Historic Environment Records details of assets that are assessed as being at risk, with each authority potentially publishing its own HAR register.

As the analysis of different heritage assets at risk is repeated, it will be possible to assess the trends and to see how far the state of England's heritage has improved. At the moment it is possible to state that across England the proportion of the highest graded listed building entries at risk has fallen steadily from 3.8% in 1999 to 3.2% in 2008. The proportion of Grade II buildings at risk in London fell from 3.0% in 1999 to 2.4% in 2008. In the East Midlands, where the state of scheduled monuments was first analysed, the proportion assessed to be at high risk fell from 13% in 2001 to 11% in 2007. The evidence we currently have shows that the state of England's heritage has been slowly improving but much remains to be done.

► **Figure 15** sets out the proportion of each type of nationally designated asset assessed to be at risk. The differences in the proportions reflect important differences in the nature of these historic assets. Most **listed buildings** constitute people's homes and businesses (see page 25 for a breakdown of listed buildings by type) and the vast majority are maintained in good condition not least because they have an open market value. A small minority of listed building entries – around one in thirty of those at the highest grades – are at risk through neglect and decay or functional redundancy. Many of these require some subsidy to bridge the gap between the costs of major repairs and any likely market value.

By contrast, **scheduled monuments** are archaeological sites such as burial mounds or the ruins of old structures often with no market value. This means there are fewer incentives for owners to maintain them. As a result a much higher proportion of these assets –

over one-fifth – are at high risk, mainly due to natural processes such as unmanaged tree and scrub growth or animal burrowing as well as inappropriate agricultural activity in relation to monument preservation.

For the 7% of registered **parks and gardens** assessed to be at high risk development is the main threat and is likely to cause the greatest change to the site. Likewise, of the eight registered **battlefields** assessed to be at high risk of loss of historic significance, seven are affected by detrimental development pressures. Nine out of the ten registered **wreck sites** assessed to be at high risk are experiencing significant and unmanaged decline beyond what is considered an acceptable level of natural decline. Only one of the wreck sites at high risk in 2007 was subject to unauthorised intrusive human activity.

Although the threats and pressures facing these different types of historic site vary there are some common themes in terms of the responses needed:

- All historic assets benefit from sound management and from informed planning policies.
- Most historic assets are in the stewardship of private owners who may need encouragement, advice and guidance on how to manage and conserve their assets including advice about targeted financial assistance.

- Most buildings at risk and some monuments, landscapes and wreck sites do require significant public resources to carry out major repairs, stabilise their condition or change the way in which the land is being used. These resources come from a range of sources, including English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund and agri-environment schemes. However existing resources do not meet all current or forecasted needs. (see pages 36-40)

- For some structures and sites the only long-term solution is one of managed decline with the historic significance of the assets carefully recorded. Some assets cannot be re-used and the high cost of full repair is not always justifiable.

The systematic analysis of heritage at risk can be used to allocate resources in the most efficient way to save the most viable and valuable elements of the historic environment. To be useful this analysis will need to be kept up-to-date and English Heritage is exploring ways in which the condition of assets can be periodically checked, including the possible use of volunteers and the voluntary sector.

Buildings at Risk

The *Heritage at Risk* Register records those Grade I and II* listed building and structural Scheduled monument entries in England assessed to be at risk through neglect, decay or functional redundancy (or vulnerable to becoming so). Grade I and II* buildings comprise about 8% of the total number of listed building entries. The Register also includes entries at Grade II in London.

The total number of entries at risk declined from 1,428 in 1999 to 1,242 in 2008. This figure masks significant turnover: 934 entries were removed between 1999 and 2008 and 748 were added. The proportion of Grade I and II* listed building entries at risk declined from 3.8% in 1999 to 3.2% in 2008 with the number of building entries at risk declined from 1,158 in 1999 to 977 in 2008. However, progress between 2007 and 2008 may have stalled, with the number of building entries at risk having increased marginally from 966 to 977. This could be an early reflection of the slowdown in the property market in 2007/08. It is also possible that many of the easier to deal with buildings on the original 1999 *Buildings at Risk Register* have now been removed leaving a core of less tractable cases. English Heritage funding for building at risk has also declined significantly, by one third in real terms between 2001/02 and 2007/08 and this may now be impacting on the overall rate of progress. Lack of staff and resources in local authorities may also be having an impact. ▼ **Figure 16**

15 HERITAGE AT RISK – NATIONAL SUMMARY, 2007/08

ASSET TYPE	NO. OF ASSETS	NO. OF ASSETS AT RISK	% AT RISK
GRADE I AND II* LISTED BUILDING ENTRIES	30,687	977	3.2%
GRADE II LISTED BUILDING ENTRIES IN LONDON	16,558	403	2.4%
SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	19,709	4,436	22.5%
REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS	1,595	112	7%
REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS	43	8	19%
PROTECTED WRECK SITES	45	10	22%

16 ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANTS TO BUILDING AT RISK, 1998/99 TO 2007/08 (£M AT 2007/08 PRICES)

1998/9	6.3
1999/0	8.0
2000/1	6.9
2001/2	6.2
2002/3	5.5
2003/4	5.2
2004/5	4.6
2005/6	5.2
2006/7	4.5
2007/8	4.1

Looking at the data in more detail we can see that in 2008, 2.8% of Grade I listed building entries were at risk and 3.4% of Grade II* building entries. There were also 265 structural monuments at risk, little changed from 270 in 1999.

There are significant differences in the proportion of listed building entries at risk across England's regions. There is a broad 'north-south' split with 7.4% of Grade I and II* building entries at risk in the North East and 5.1% in the North West in 2008, compared with 1.9% in the South East and 1.8% in the East. An obvious explanation for this is that in more prosperous regions where development pressures are most intense, there are greater incentives and greater resources to maintain buildings and find new uses for those facing redundancy. However, the proportion of buildings at risk has fallen in every region except for the East, the region with the lowest proportion. This suggests that there is an irreducible minimum of buildings at risk at any one point in time even in a more affluent region, as buildings that leave the register are replaced by others and the most intractable ones remain.

In 1999, 16.7% of the entries on the *buildings at risk* register were judged to be economic to repair and bring back into use without subsidy. By 2002, this had fallen to 12.8% and it has fluctuated around 12-13% since then. Therefore around 87-88% of the

building entries on the register have required some subsidy to repair and bring back into use over the last seven years. The total subsidy needed was estimated at £359m in 2008 (not adjusted for inflation). About half of this money went to the 50 entries (4% of the total number of buildings at risk) with a 'conservation deficit' exceeding £1 million.

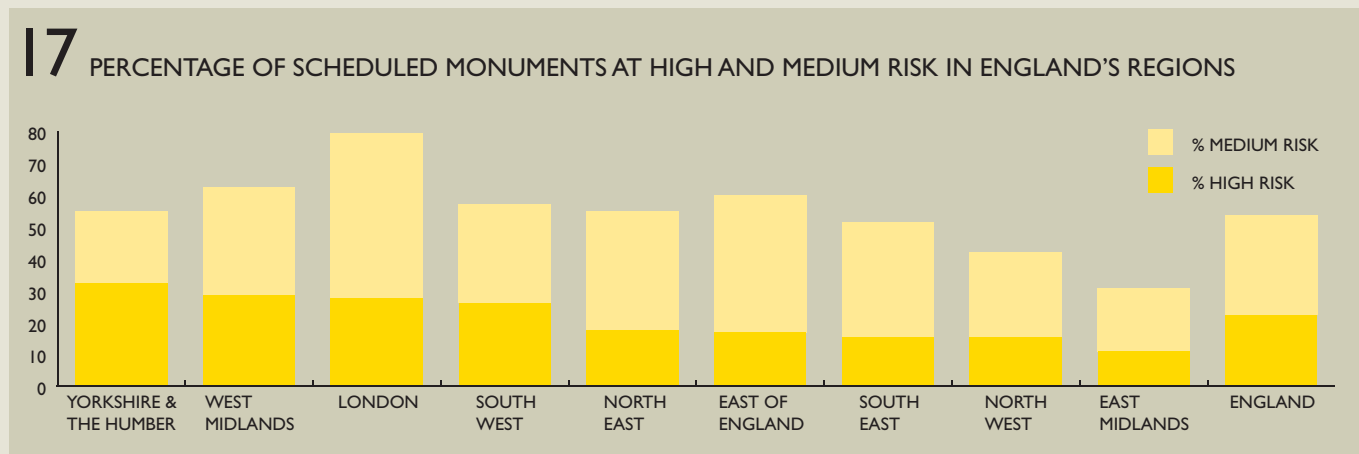
The first *Register of Buildings at Risk in London* was published in 1991. Importantly, this also covers Grade II buildings. In 2008, the 25 Grade I listed building entries at risk and the 59 Grade II* listed building entries at risk on the Register represented 4.4% of all the building entries at these grades in London. However, the 403 Grade II listed building entries at risk represented only 2.4% of all the Grade II building entries in London, so in the Capital at least, a lower proportion of lower grade buildings are at risk. The proportion of Grade II building entries at risk in London fell from 3.0% in 1999 to 2.4% in 2008, with this reduction occurring after 2003.

Heritage Counts 2004 included research reporting that 53% of local authorities in England in 2004 maintained their own buildings at risk registers and 30% published these registers. An update of this research carried out in 2008 suggested that the proportion of local authorities with registers had risen marginally to 57% but the proportion publishing them had fallen slightly to 26%.

Monuments at Risk

The most significant piece of new research available in 2008 is the first national survey of *Scheduled Monuments at Risk*. The national study systematically assessed all 19,709 scheduled monuments to evaluate the condition of each monument's fabric. An initial evaluation of each monument's amenity value, that is what the visitor can appreciate of the monument when visiting the site, was also undertaken. The setting of the monument in its general surroundings, which is usually fundamental to understanding and appreciating the site, was also evaluated. The study aimed to assess the extent to which scheduled monuments are at risk and establish priorities for action and monument management.

In total 4,436 or 22.5% of the 19,709 scheduled monuments were assessed to be at high risk and a further 6,137 or 31.1% at medium risk. The single most important factor putting scheduled monuments at risk was vulnerability to natural processes such as unmanaged tree and scrub growth or animal burrowing. This affected 34% of all monuments. The second key factor affecting 19% of monuments was agricultural practices, mainly ploughing and erosion caused by stock. These figures give an indication of the different pressures faced by monuments as opposed to buildings. Only 2.3% of scheduled monuments were threatened by development and urbanisation.



There were significant regional variations in the proportions of monuments assessed to be at high risk, ranging from a third in Yorkshire and the Humber to just one in nine in the East Midlands. ▶ **Figure 17**

These differences are primarily a reflection of differing land management practices within the regions. Regions with a higher proportion of scheduled monuments in urban areas, principally London and the West Midlands, also have a higher proportion of high risk monuments. This is a reflection of the many challenges of appropriately managing monuments in these environments, where not only decay through a lack of regular maintenance is an issue, but deliberate damage, inappropriate development and even poorly managed public access can all contribute to the vulnerability of a monument.

The analysis showed that nationally 35% of scheduled monuments were fully accessible to the public and 26% had no public access. 80% had no available on-site interpretation. In 48% of cases the monument's setting had changed substantially since the monument was constructed or was in use.

In some cases the risks to scheduled monuments can be reduced simply by good land management or by informed planning policies and decisions. However, some monuments do require significant resources in order to stabilise their condition, carry out repairs or change

the way in which the land on and around the monument is used. The high cost of repair for some structures is not always justifiable and the most appropriate course of action is to allow long-term natural decay.

Although English Heritage has a statutory duty to promote the conservation of monuments, limited resources mean that only a small amount of funding is available. However, other sources of funding, for example from agri-environment schemes, can play an important role in improving the management of scheduled monuments and their surrounding land.

The positive developments that have occurred in the East Midlands since the 2001 pilot show the potential for action. In 2001, 12.9% of scheduled monuments were assessed to be at high risk and 22.4% at medium risk. By 2007 the proportion at high risk had fallen to 10.9% and the proportion at medium risk to 19.9% as a result of concerted action targeting specific sites. Funding was provided by English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund and from agri-environment funds. In particular significant progress was made in the Peak District National Park and the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding National Beauty.

Landscapes at Risk

A second significant piece of new research available in 2008 is the first national survey of registered parks and gardens at risk. This study drew on a suite of indicators selected to describe beneficial or detrimental change to registered sites, the existence of proactive conservation planning and the extent of neglect of the sites. This initial analysis provides a baseline that will allow English Heritage to further investigate sites at risk and engage with individual property owners. The methodology will be refined in future years and landscapes at risk will be added to the *Heritage at Risk Register*.

In 2008, 7% of the 1,595 registered parks and gardens were assessed to be at high risk, with a further 26% at medium risk. A lower proportion of the Grade I sites were assessed to be at high risk with these sites typically continuing to be managed and cared for. ▼ **Figure 18**

High risk sites were usually those altered by development or threatened by major change and generally not protected by management plans or conservation area status. Often the original function of these landscapes has changed. Sometimes proposed development beyond the boundary of a registered landscape can be just as harmful as development within its boundaries, especially if it impacts on the designed views which extend beyond the boundary of the registered site. High risk sites may also be in multiple ownership causing management responsibilities to be divided with each owner having their own aspirations for their land.

Medium risk sites comprise landscapes where neglect is the key issue but also includes sites where there are development pressures evidenced by planning applications. The group includes many cemeteries and sites which have not have attracted management plan funding. Neglect is manifested in many different ways,

18 REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS AT HIGH AND MEDIUM RISK BY GRADE

REGISTER GRADE	NUMBER OF REGISTERED SITES	ESTIMATED % HIGH RISK	ESTIMATED % MEDIUM RISK
GRADE I	127	3	30
GRADE II*	409	6	28
GRADE II	1,059	8	24
TOTAL	1,595	7	26

from the loss of parkland trees, to arable cultivation in many large rural sites and the loss of detail in formal gardens. Importantly, neglect is reversible with informed management of sites enabling the restoration of the elements which make up the special historic interest of the designed landscape.

The West Midlands had the highest proportion of registered parks and gardens assessed to be at high risk and the North East, North West and London had the lowest proportions.

▼ **Figure 19** Unlike buildings at risk, there is no broad 'north-south' split, so the southern regions generally facing the most intense development pressures are not particularly 'high risk' regions. Further work is needed to understand these regional variations.

The survey revealed that 45% of sites had conservation management plans and just under 30% were in designated conservation areas. The careful management and forward planning of historic parks and gardens is the key to reducing risk. English Heritage must be consulted on all planning applications affecting Grade I and II* sites and can provide grant aid for restoration projects at these sites, but these account for only a quarter of the sites at high risk. Local authorities need to be encouraged to develop skills in landscape assessment, management and conservation, especially as three-quarters of the sites assessed to be at high risk are at Grade II.

Battlefields at Risk

In 2008 the 43 sites on the *Register of Historic Battlefields* were assessed for their level of risk for loss of historical significance against four criteria:

- Is it still possible to understand the context of the battle by reading the landscape in which it was fought?
- Can the layout of significant features such as hedgerows or walls that may have had a significant impact on the battle still be appreciated?
- Is the archaeological evidence being disturbed in a way that will impact on our ability to assess the battle in the future?
- Are factors such as development destroying the ambience of the site to the extent that its setting can no longer be understood?

Applying these criteria, eight battlefields were deemed to be at high risk of loss of historical significance in 2007. A further 10 battlefields were assessed to be at moderate risk. Of the eight sites deemed to be at high risk, seven were affected by detrimental development pressures whilst one (Towton in North Yorkshire) was experiencing intensive farming, known plough damage and significant unauthorised metal detecting. ► [See map on next page](#)

As designation for historic battlefields introduces no additional statutory controls, there is a limit to what English Heritage can do to secure their future.

A key approach is to encourage owners to develop management plans incorporating footpaths and interpretation not least so local communities can gain a greater sense of informal ownership of a site. Local authorities can play their role by ensuring registered battlefields are explicitly taken into account in planning frameworks. Another option is to designate them as conservation areas.

Maritime Heritage at Risk

The 45 protected wreck sites lying off England's coast are vulnerable to both environmental and human impacts. Their remote locations make their monitoring and management challenging. In late 2007, English Heritage audited these wreck sites to systematically assess their state and to understand their current condition and vulnerabilities, management patterns and likely future trajectory.

Ten historic wreck sites were deemed to be at high risk with an urgent need for action to be taken to prevent future decline. All are located off the South East and South West coasts. Nine sites were deemed to be at medium risk. ► [See map on next page](#)

One of the high risk sites had been severely damaged in 2007 by an unauthorised fishing vessel operating within the site's restricted area.

19 PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS AT HIGH AND MEDIUM RISK IN ENGLAND'S REGIONS

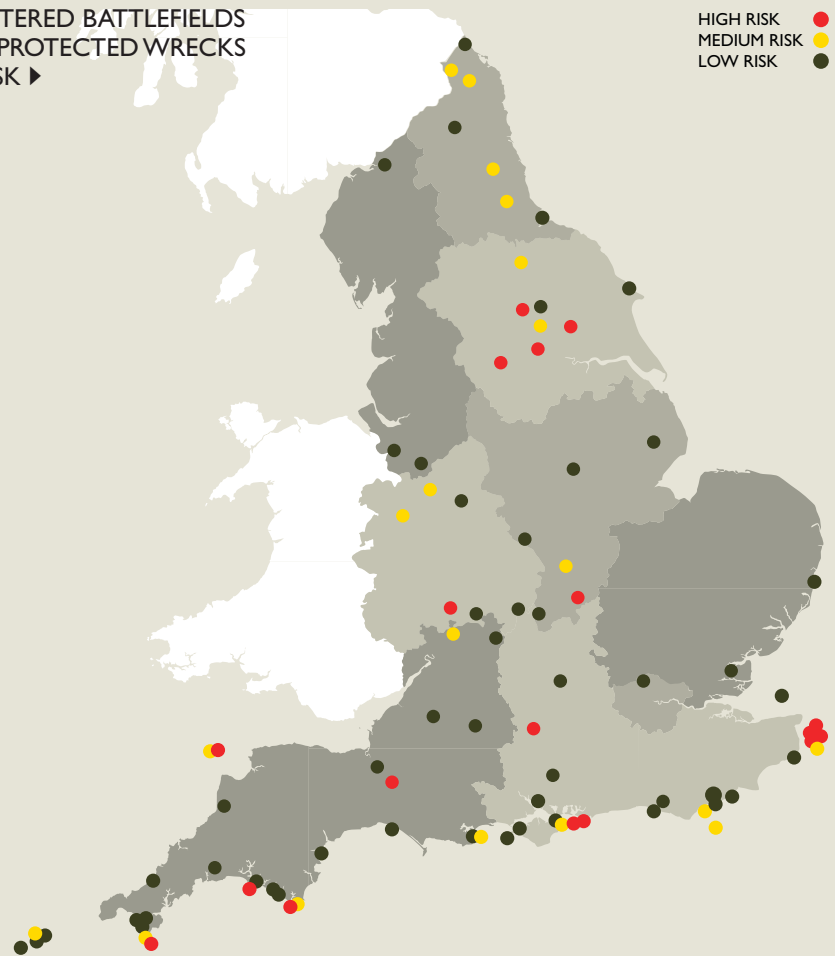


All the other high risk sites were experiencing significant and unmanaged decline beyond what is considered an acceptable level of natural decline.

In some cases the risks to protected wreck sites can be reduced simply through better public awareness, provision of appropriate buoyage or by informed planning policies and consents that take full account of the national importance of such sites. Local authorities are able to engage with the conservation of those wreck sites in the inter-tidal zone and in inland waterways. Some sites, however, do require significant resources in order to stabilise their condition or to carry out archaeological assessment work. English Heritage has a statutory power to allocate funds to promote the preservation and maintenance of protected wreck sites.

National Historic Ships maintains an unpublished **Vessels at Risk Register** (VARL). In 2006/07, 13 out of the 60 vessels of national significance in the Core Collection in the UK were identified in the VARL.

REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS AND PROTECTED WRECKS AT RISK ▶



MANAGING POSITIVELY

Local authorities play a key role in managing change in the built environment through the planning consent regime. The draft Heritage Protection Bill will give local authorities responsibility for a unified heritage consent regime that will bring together Listed Building and Scheduled Monument Consent into a simpler, more streamlined Heritage Asset Consent (HAC) process. It will also abolish separate Conservation Area Consent by merging it with planning permission.

Planning data can be used as an indicator of the development pressures affecting the historic environment and the effectiveness of the planning system

in dealing with such pressures. It does not though cover all of the wider pressures on designated assets, as some of these do not require planning permission. Data on decisions made on planning applications related to historic assets are supplied by the relevant Government Departments (Communities and Local Government and the DCMS) and by the Garden History Society.

Planning applications

Data from local planning authorities on the overall number of planning applications decided showed an increase from 2002/03 to 2004/05. ▶ **Figure 20** However, in 2005/06 the number fell and has remained relatively steady at just under 600,000 per annum since then.

Listed Building Consent

The consent regime for altering or demolishing listed buildings is operated by local planning authorities, with English Heritage required to be consulted on applications affecting Grade I and II* listed buildings. The overall number of applications decides for Listed Buildings Consent rose in the period 2002/03 to 2004/05 and then fell in 2005/06, with the numbers remaining relatively steady since then at just under 34,000 per annum. ▶ **Figure 20**

These broadly mirror the trends in overall planning applications and suggest that development pressures affecting listed buildings have altered little in recent years.

Scheduled Monument Consent

Scheduled Monument Consent is required for alterations to any Scheduled monuments. There were 968 Scheduled Monument Consent decisions issued in 2007/08. ▼ **Figure 20** The number of decisions has been fluctuating around the same level since 2003/04 with no overall trend. This suggests that development pressures affecting scheduled monuments have altered little in recent years.

Conservation Area Consent

The number of Conservation Area Consent applications determined rose in the period from 2002/03 to 2004/05, before reaching a plateau of around 3,400 a year. However, the number of applications rose again in 2007/08 to 3,626. ▼ **Figure 20** Because there is no reliable time series on the number of conservation areas we cannot say whether this increase reflects increased development pressures or a rising number of conservation areas.

Planning Applications Affecting Registered Parks and Gardens

The Garden History Society (GHS) is a statutory consultee on all planning applications affecting parks and gardens on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. In 2007/08, the GHS was consulted on 787 applications.

▼ **Figure 20** This was marginally higher than in the previous four years, but it is not possible to draw out any particular trend, not least as the number of registered parks and gardens has been rising.

Management of World Heritage Sites

In 2002, 10 out of 14 World Heritage Sites in England had a management plan. By 2007 all 17 Sites in England had one. The plans aim to achieve an appropriate balance between conservation, access, sustainable use of the site and the needs of local communities. This includes the promotion of change that will conserve and enhance the outstanding universal value of the site. As far as possible, Plans should be based on consensus, involve all the stakeholders in each site and be subject to public consultation. In the future it will be necessary to measure the effectiveness of these plans.

Five English sites (City of Bath, Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City, Stonehenge, Tower of London, Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church) were the subject of State of Conservation Reports at this year's meeting of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. These reports dealt mainly with development pressures facing these sites. A joint UNESCO/ICOMOS (International

Council on Monuments and Sites) mission will visit the City of Bath this autumn to examine its state of conservation.

Proposals to revise the Stonehenge WHS Management Plan were unveiled for public consultation in July 2008 along with five options for the location of new visitor facilities and the proposed closure of the road adjacent to the stone circle. The timetable for both the revised Management Plan and decisions on the road closure and new visitor facilities is very tight with the latter due to be open in time for the 2012 Olympics.

The Maritime Greenwich World Heritage Site is the site for equestrian events in the 2012 Olympics. This will entail construction of a temporary show jumping arena and a three-day eventing course in the Royal Park. World Heritage Site stakeholders and LOCOG are committed to ensuring that the games are run in a way which is fully consistent with the principles and policies of the Management Plan; with full protection for the historic sites and environment and the World Heritage Site.

20 TRENDS IN KEY PLANNING DATA

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
PLANNING APPLICATIONS	585,600	625,100	645,900	599,400	587,300	593,875
LISTED BUILDING CONSENT	32,587	33,283	34,978	33,406	33,500	33,927
SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT	867	979	1,006	951	1,010	968
CONSERVATION AREA CONSENT	3,004	3,147	3,411	3,414	3,430	3,626
PARKS AND GARDENS APPLICATIONS	NA	751	722	677	750	787

CAPACITY AND RESOURCES

FUNDING FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The trend in the historic environment of most concern to the sector is the decline in some of the most important sources of public funding. This is likely to continue over the medium term particularly as Heritage Lottery Fund grants continue to fall.

▼ **Figures 21 & 22** show the level of grant funding (adjusted for inflation) from English Heritage and HLF over the period since 1994/95 when the HLF first started awarding grants. In 2007/08 public funding from English Heritage and HLF was over £100 million less than in 2002/03 (in 2007/08 prices). This represents a fall of over one quarter. The rate of decline has been very similar for both sources of funding, with HLF grants awarded falling by 28% in real terms and English Heritage grants paid by 27% between 2002/03 and 2007/08.

It is still not possible to have a full account of all funding for the historic environment. Our knowledge base of the voluntary and private sectors is relatively weak and existing research does not provide an overall picture. Even in the public sector it is not possible to be certain about all the resources devoted to the historic environment. Moreover, a lot of double

counting is possible where, for example, the expenditure on historic buildings by private or voluntary owners is part funded by grants from a public agency. However we do know that in specific cases Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) and other mainstream regeneration funders make a substantial contribution to heritage.

PRIVATE SECTOR

There are no 'official' statistics on the spending of the private sector on historic buildings. The 2008 *Traditional Building Craft Skills* report from the National Heritage Training Group (NHTG) included a survey of 35 owners and managers (or 'stockholders') of 299 historic buildings (listed and unlisted) including historic houses, churches, museums and galleries, hotels and holiday properties, along with 23 owners of private residences. 21 of the owners provided a figure for expenditure on the conservation, repair and maintenance of their pre-1919 buildings during the last 12 months, averaging £8,023 per building. This was significantly higher than the expenditure reported by owners in the 2005 *Traditional Building Craft Skills* report.

The 2008 *Traditional Building Craft Skills* report estimated that total expenditure on historic buildings in 2007 amounted to £4.73 billion, the vast bulk of which is from the private sector. This is significantly higher than the estimate in the 2005 report of £3.54 billion

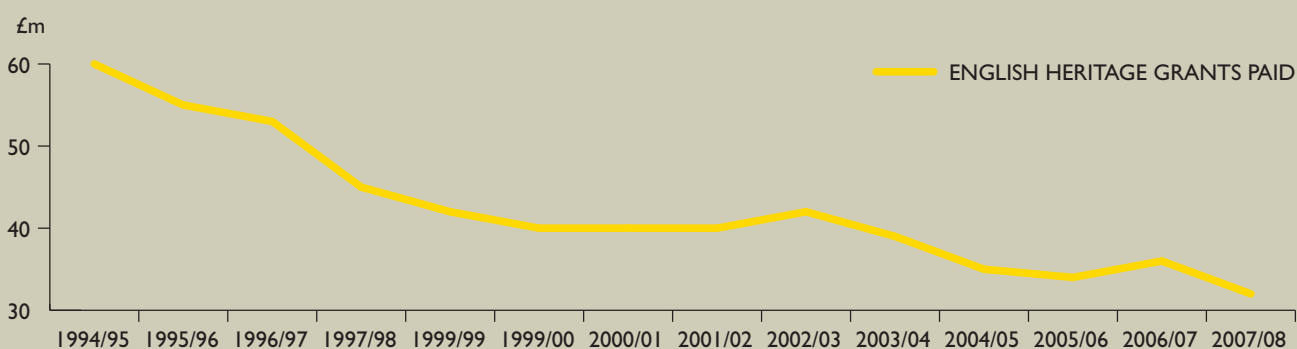
spent on historic buildings in 2004. This figure excludes management and insurance costs. Given the small size of the samples in both reports, these figures should be treated with a degree of caution and it is probably unwise to compare the two in order to track change over time.

The 2008 report confirmed the 2005 findings that the approach of most owners to repair and maintenance is primarily reactive with repairs undertaken in response to immediate need rather than being systematically planned. Six out of the 35 owners of historic buildings surveyed in 2007/08 reported receiving some public funding towards their expenditure on historic buildings.

The **Historic Houses Association** (HHA) represents the interests of private owners of historic houses, castles and gardens. In 2007/08, 1,151 properties were represented of which 498 or around 43% were open regularly to the public. A study from the HHA gives some indication of the level of spending by the private sector. It states that in 2003/04 the private sector spent £3.5 billion on historic buildings with only 10% of the costs of major repairs to privately funded houses coming from public grants

The **Country, Land and Business Association** (CLA) represents the interests of 38,000 members. Together they manage or own at least a quarter

21 ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANTS PAID 1994/95 TO 2007/08 (£M, 2007/08 PRICES)



of all England's listed buildings and probably an even higher proportion of monuments. The CLA 2005/06 member survey yielded 243 respondents who owned nearly 1,500 listed buildings. Respondents estimated that they spent on average £29,000 per annum each on the maintenance and repair of all types of listed buildings in their ownership or care, or about £4,700 per building. 57 respondents had received grants from organisations such as English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund, local authorities or agri-environment schemes.

The **Institute of Field Archaeologists**, estimated that developers invested approximately £135m of funding in archaeological investigations through the planning process in 2007/8. Although some of these developments were publicly funded most were private sector schemes. This represents a significant source of investment in the investigation and management of the historic environment.

VOLUNTARY AND RELIGIOUS SECTOR

In 2006, the **Church of England** spent £109.2 million on repairs to listed places of worship, of which just under £40 million came from grants (from the HLF and English Heritage for example) and over £60 million from congregations. For listed places of worship belonging to other denominations and faiths, there is estimated spend on repairs

of £10 million, with about £3 million coming from grants and £7 million from congregations.

The **National Trust** is the largest single voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In 2007/08 the National Trust had a total income of £388.5 million, including membership income of £111.7 million, admission fees of £15.2 million and catering income of £30.9 million. It spent £156.7 million on running its properties, with an additional £50.8 million spent on capital projects linked to historic buildings and collections.

There are a huge range of other national and local voluntary organisations involved in the care of the historic environment but no source drawing together their income or expenditure in a comprehensive manner. **Heritage Link** is an umbrella body set up in 2002 which in 2008 represented 86 organisations. The 2006 Heritage Link survey of its members *How we do it: the scale and scope of voluntary organisations in the heritage sector* found that English Heritage was the most frequently cited source for revenue funding and the Heritage Lottery Fund for project funding, with self-generated funding coming from a wide variety of sources including membership/subscriptions, publications, events, legacies and corporate sponsorship.

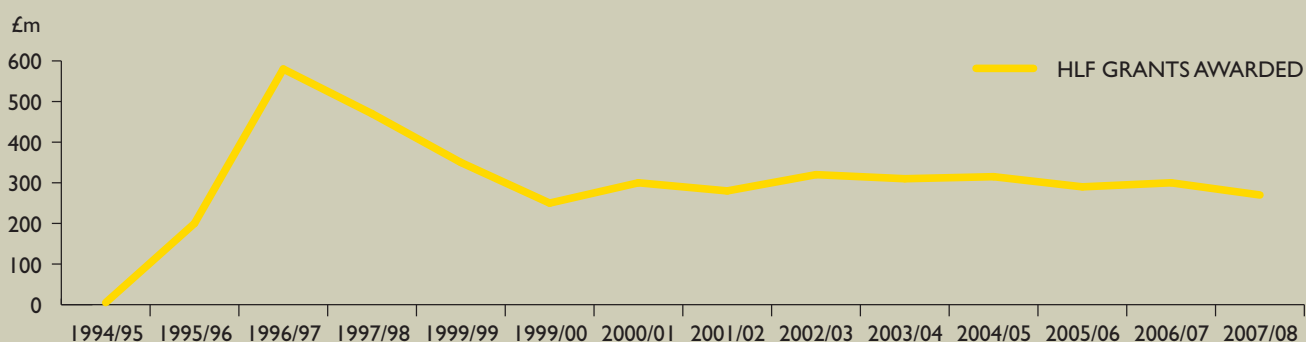
PUBLIC SECTOR

English Heritage administers much of the heritage protection regime, is the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment and is the largest source of non-lottery grant funding. It carries out research, maintains the National Monuments Record and is a source of expertise for local authorities and voluntary organisations. It also maintains and opens to the public more than 400 historic properties.

Its total income in 2007/08 was £178.6 million, of which nearly three-quarters (£129.4m) was from the DCMS. Of the remainder, membership income yielded £14.1 million, admission fees £11.4 million and retailing and catering income £9.9 million. English Heritage spent £68.7 million running its properties in 2007/08, including £12.1 million on maintenance.

English Heritage paid out £32.6 million in grants in 2007/08, broken down as shown in ► **Figure 23**. Cathedrals and other places of worship are the largest single recipient of English Heritage grants, accounting for just over a quarter of the total. A partnership with the Wolfson Foundation means grant aid to cathedrals rose from £1 million to £2 million per annum from 2007/08 to 2009/10, though the future of this scheme after 2009/10 is uncertain.

22 HLF GRANTS AWARDED (ENGLAND) 1994/95 TO 2007/08 (£M, 2007/08 PRICES)



As ▼ **Figure 23** shows, in 2007/08 the **Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ASLF)** allowed English Heritage to disburse grants totalling £3.9 million mainly to fund research projects. Defra issued a consultation on the future of the ALSF in January 2008 which proposed halving English Heritage's allocation to £1.5 million a year over 2008/11. A third of this funding will be for archaeological research, a third for repair and conservation work and a third for understanding the impacts of economic activity on the historic environment.

The **Department for Culture, Media and Sport** sponsors a number of other key agencies, most of them like English Heritage, executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs). It is directly responsible for some important sources of funding for the historic environment sector: From its inception in 2001 up to the end of July 2008, over £62 million had been awarded under the **Listed Places of Worship Grant Scheme** in England, with £12 million awarded on average in each year between 2005/06 and 2007/08. From its inception in November 2005 to May 2008, the **Memorial Grants Scheme** paid out just over £1 million for the construction, renovation and maintenance of memorials in England. Both schemes are scheduled to run until 2011. The DCMS also provides funding to **Chatham Historic Dockyard** (£300,000 in 2007/08).

The **National Heritage Memorial Fund (NHMF)** provides grants and sometimes loans to organisations based in the UK, mainly so that they can buy land, buildings, works of art and other objects of outstanding interest and importance that would otherwise be lost to the nation. It describes itself as a 'fund of last resort'. Over the period from 2001/02 to 2006/07 it received grant-in-aid from the DCMS of £5 million each year. However, in 2007/08 grant-in-aid was doubled to £10 million and this level of funding was confirmed for the three years to 2010/11 covered by the CSR.

The **Churches Conservation Trust (CCT)** conserves and promotes those Anglican churches of greatest heritage importance which are no longer required for regular worship. In 2007/08 340 listed churches were in its care. The CSR announced that the CCT would have its DCMS grant increased to £3.1 million per year over the three years to 2010/11. By 2010/11 funding will have fallen by just under 5% in real terms compared with 2007/08. Total statutory grants of £4.35 million in 2007/08 amounted to just over three-quarters of its total income. £3.65 million was spent on repairs and maintenance of the churches in its care in 2007/08.

Historic Royal Palaces (HRP) is a self-financing Public Corporation and a registered charity with responsibility for five Royal Palaces including the

Tower of London, Hampton Court and Kensington Palace. 65% of its income of £52.6 million in 2007/08 came from admissions, 16% from retailing and 8.5% from functions and events. £13.4 million was spent on conservation of the palaces in 2006/07.

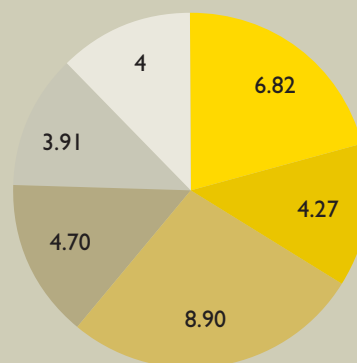
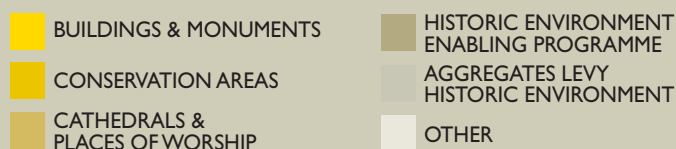
The Royal Parks is an executive agency of the DCMS with responsibility for eight historic parks in London. Its total resource and capital budget, including lottery funding and grants, rose by 21% in real terms between 2001/02 and 2005/06. A sharp fall in funding in 2006/07 reflected the transfer of responsibility for the policing of the Royal Parks to the then Home Office. It received £20.5 million from the DCMS in 2007/08.

The **Royal Household** received £17.4 million in grant in aid in 2007/08, mainly for the maintenance of the Occupied Royal Palaces, including Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle.

The **Greenwich Foundation** was set up in 1997 following a public campaign over plans to sell the Old Royal Naval College on the open market. It has received £1.5 million a year grant from the DCMS since 1998/99.

Other relevant NDPBs for the historic environment include **The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)**, which received £4.69 million from the DCMS in 2007/08 and **VisitBritain** which

23 ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANT EXPENDITURE 2007/08 (£M)



received £50.65 million in grant-in-aid from the DCMS in 2007/08 (but its future funding is being sharply reduced, see page 20). The eight **Regional Cultural Consortia** received £2.15 million in 2007/08 from the DCMS (they will be replaced in 2009 by new arrangements – see page 19).

Many **local authorities** own or manage historic buildings such as town halls, libraries or swimming pools and historic parks and gardens (including cemeteries), but there is no estimate of their overall spending on these assets or on the planning and other services relevant to the historic environment. Likewise there is no full accounting of the spending by Whitehall departments such as the Ministry of Defence and the NHS on maintenance of the Central Government's historic estate.

An important source of funding for the historic environment in rural areas are the various programmes run by the **Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs** (Defra). Following extensive consultation, the **Rural Development Programme (England)** for 2007/2013 (RDPE), with a budget of £3.9 billion (more than double the 2000/2006 budget), was approved by the European Commission in December 2007. The majority of the programme spend will be directed towards environmental farming programmes, including the Environmental Stewardship scheme.

Advocacy by English Heritage and the wider heritage sector ensured that support for the historic environment will remain an important element of this scheme, though there is no ring-fenced money for heritage. Heritage will be a feature of the RDPE's Axis 3 expenditure, distributed by the Regional Development Agencies to local LEADER action groups, as part of the programme's increasing commitment to community led-delivery.

Some of the spending of the **Regional Development Agencies (RDAs)** and European Structural Funds impact on the historic environment. However it is not possible to give an overall spend figure, because there is no consistent accounting of how much of this spend relates to heritage. Some regions though have produced their own evidence. For example a paper for the East of England Development Agency (EEDA) reported that EEDA had contributed an estimated £16.8 million to heritage projects between 2003 and 2007.

Research councils, the British Academy and groups like the Wellcome Trust also spend a substantial amount in the heritage sector. For example the Arts and Humanities Council and Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council have jointly set up the Science and Heritage Programme. Launched in February 2008, this is a five-year project, with a budget of £8 million, which aims to further understanding of our cultural heritage.

14 YEARS OF THE HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND – 1994/95 TO 2007/08

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) is the largest source of public funding for the historic environment in the UK, so the resources available to it and its funding priorities are of paramount importance. 2007/08 saw HLF approaching the end of its second strategic plan covering 2002/08.

From its establishment in January 1995 through to 2007/08, the HLF had made 31,804 awards totalling £4.2 billion across the UK. ▼ **Figure 24** Of this total, around two-fifths had gone to local authority areas which contain high levels of deprivation. The success rate for applications fell in 2007/08 as a larger number of applications competed for a smaller budget.

£3.4 billion (81%) of HLF funding has been awarded in the nine English regions. The regional distribution of HLF funding is uneven, with London and Scotland having received significantly higher allocations of funding in relation to their population, with the East, South East and East Midlands receiving the least funding. ► **Figure 28**

The HLF has a very broad definition of heritage. About 37% of its funding has gone to historic buildings and monuments and about 30% to museums, libraries, archives and collections. ► **Figure 25** A fifth of all

24 14 YEARS OF THE HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND: HEADLINE STATISTICS

	1994/95 TO 2007/08	2007/08
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	46,037	3,753
TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED	£10,056,941,191	£674,744,956
TOTAL NUMBER OF AWARDS*	31,804	2,559
TOTAL VALUE OF AWARDS (INCLUDES STAGE 1 PASSES AND APPROVALS IN PRINCIPLE)	£4,235,351,793	£276,696,170
UK SUCCESS RATE OF ALL APPLICATIONS	67.84%	62.27%
VALUE OF AWARDS TO LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS WHICH CONTAIN HIGH LEVELS OF DEPRIVATION	£1,680,173,607	£114,315,008
% OF AWARDS TO LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS WHICH CONTAIN HIGH LEVELS OF DEPRIVATION	39.7%	41.3%

Notes: * includes Approvals in Principle, Stage 1 passes and projects where an award was made but the project was subsequently withdrawn. Local authority areas which contain high levels of deprivation are defined in accordance with the latest relevant guidelines on deprivation in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

25 VALUE OF HLF FUNDING 1994/95-2007/08: BY SECTOR

HERITAGE SECTOR	VALUE OF AWARDS (£ BILLION)	NUMBER OF AWARDS	% NUMBER OF AWARDS	% OF UK SPEND	% OF APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED	% SUCCESS RATE OF APPLICATIONS
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS	1.556	7,880	24.8%	36.7%	24.2%	53.9%
INDUSTRIAL MARITIME AND TRANSPORT	0.363	921	2.9%	8.6%	3.0%	66.5%
INTANGIBLE HERITAGE (E.G. ORAL HISTORY)	0.182	16,933	53.2%	4.3%	53.0%	71.5%
LAND AND BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING PARKS)	0.860	2,622	8.2%	20.3%	8.4%	76.3%
MUSEUMS LIBRARIES ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS	1.275	3,447	10.8%	30.1%	11.5%	72.8%
TOTAL	4.235	31,804	100%	100%	100%	67.8%

Note: Some projects are multi-sectoral. E.g. a railway museum project might be classified as both Industrial Maritime & Transport, and as a Museum. In such cases the figures are divided equally between the categories. Figures are rounded to the nearest million.

26 VALUE OF HLF FUNDING 1994/95-2007/08: BY AWARD SIZE

HERITAGE SECTOR	VALUE OF AWARDS (£ BILLION)	NUMBER OF AWARDS	% NUMBER OF AWARDS	% OF UK SPEND	% OF APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED	% SUCCESS RATE OF APPLICATIONS
UPTO AND INCLUDING £50,000	0.302	23,721	74.6%	7.1%	73.8%	70.2%
£50,001 TO £999,999	1.211	6,588	20.7%	28.6%	21.4%	59.7%
£1,000,000 TO £4,999,999	1.491	1,244	3.9%	35.2%	4.0%	59.7%
£5 MILLION AND ABOVE	1.232	251	0.8%	29.1%	0.8%	51.1%

27 VALUE OF HLF FUNDING 1994/95-2007/08: BY PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME	VALUE OF AWARDS (£ BILLION)	NUMBER OF AWARDS	% NUMBER OF AWARDS	% OF UK SPEND	% OF APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED	% SUCCESS RATE OF APPLICATIONS
AWARDS FOR ALL	0.042	13,725	43.2%	1.0%	42.8%	70.3%
COLLECTING CULTURES*					0.2%	0.0%
HERITAGE GRANTS	2.780	5,713	18.0%	65.6%	20.7%	63.6%
JOINT PLACES OF WORSHIP (JPOW)	0.061	531	1.7%	1.4%	2.4%	39.9%
LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP	0.030	42	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	85.2%
LOCAL HERITAGE INITIATIVE	0.025	1,481	4.7%	0.6%	4.6%	74.4%
MAJOR MUSEUMS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES PROGRAMME (MAP)	0.243	69	0.2%	5.8%	0.3%	44.0%
MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES ACCESS FUND (MGAF)	0.004	60	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	87.5%
MILLENNIUM FESTIVAL COMMUNITY AWARDS	0.012	220	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	41.2%
PARKS PROGRAMMES	0.551	780	2.5%	13.0%	2.2%	75.0%
PROJECT PLANNING GRANTS	0.022	599	1.9%	0.5%	2.0%	79.7%
REPAIR GRANTS FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP (RPOW)	0.103	3,606	11.3%	2.4%	7.6%	51.1%
TOMORROW'S HEATHLAND HERITAGE	0.012	29	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	100%
TOWNSCAPE HERITAGE INITIATIVE (THI) AND CONSERVATION AREA PARTNERSHIP SCHEME (CAPS)	0.195	587	1.9%	4.6%	2.0%	52.2%
YOUNG ROOTS	0.018	848	2.7%	0.4%	2.5%	86.9%
YOUR HERITAGE	0.135	3,514	11.1%	3.2%	11.2%	78.8%

Note: * No decisions were made on applications in this programme until after the end of the 2007/08 financial year.

funding has gone to projects related to land and biodiversity (including parks) and nearly 9% to industrial, maritime and transport heritage. Just over 4% of funding has gone to intangible heritage (including, for example, oral history, language heritage and cultural traditions). HLF gives priority to not-for-profit organisations and does not provide grants for capital or conservation works to historic buildings in private ownership.

Three-quarters of all HLF awards have been for less than £50,000 and these account for about 7% of all funding. ◀ **Figure 26** 29% of all funding has gone to the 251 awards of over £5 million each. Under the HLF's *Third Strategic Plan*, from 2008/09 there will be far fewer very large awards and a renewed effort to simplify the application process which should help smaller community projects.

Two-thirds of all HLF funding by programme has been in the form of Heritage Grants. ◀ **Figure 27** The largest targeted initiative has been the *Parks Programme* through which about one-eighth of all funding has passed. Just under 5% of funding has gone to area-based heritage regeneration programmes, the *Townscape Heritage Initiative* and the *Conservation Area Partnership Scheme*. The 10 year evaluation of the THI is discussed on page 51.

EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

To function effectively, the historic environment needs an adequate workforce with the right set of skills across a range of occupations. However, putting together a full mapping of the sector's workforce, identifying any problems with its skills base and establishing trends over time is a major challenge.

Employment

Heritage Counts 2004 established as the employment indicator the number of people directly employed in museums and heritage services in England as measured by the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) of the Office for National Statistics. In 2006, it was estimated that 35,000 people were employed in museums and in the preservation of historic sites and buildings. This is higher than the estimate of 29,400 in 2002 and 29,500 in 2005. The rise in the employment figure should be treated with some caution. This is because the collection date was moved to September from December, therefore capturing a higher number of seasonal workers. The 2007 figure, published next year, should give a stronger indication of whether there has been a sustained rise in employment.

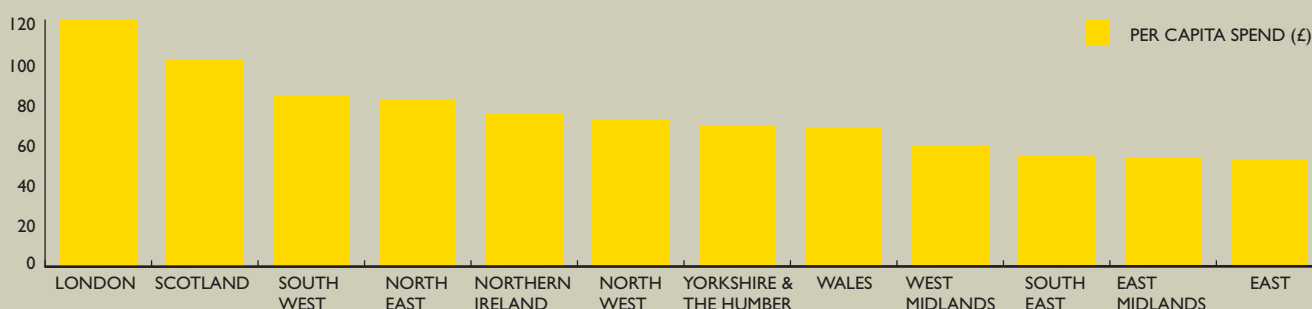
The National Heritage Training Group (NHTG) 2008 report on *Traditional Building Craft Skills* in England estimated that 108,800 people worked on pre-1919 buildings in 2007. Its 2005 report gave an estimate of 86,400 people for 2004/05. The higher figure largely reflects increases in the projected output of the sector which has been revised upwards significantly since the 2005 report and significant methodological changes between the two reports. The 2007 estimate is likely to be more accurate, but it is probably unsafe to compare it with the 2004/05 estimate and conclude that employment has risen significantly.

Historic Houses who are members of the **Historic Houses Association** employed 7,777 staff on a permanent basis and a further 4,143 on a seasonal basis in 2006.

Employment in the voluntary heritage sector

Heritage Counts 2008 is able to report new data on employment in the voluntary heritage sector as reported by the 86 members of Heritage Link and Heritage Link itself. In 2007/08, these organisations reported employing around 11,400 staff, of which just over half were full-time permanent employees, just under a quarter part-time permanent employees and just over a fifth

28 REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF HLF SPEND IN RELATION TO POPULATION, 1994/95 TO 2007/08



temporary employees working on a seasonal basis (in properties) or on projects. ▼ **Figure 29**

The bodies that make up the voluntary heritage sector vary significantly by size. 21 national heritage bodies or about one-quarter of Heritage Link's membership operated without paid staff in 2007/08 and another 10 had a single part-time employee. A further 20 organisations had between one and five paid members of staff. By contrast only seven organisations employed more than 100 staff with nearly all of these being site owners or managers. The National Trust employed 7,596 staff in 2007/08 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, with an estimated 92-93% based in England.

The figure of 11,400 paid staff in 2007/08 is likely to be an underestimate as it does not capture data from all voluntary organisations working in the sector. Nevertheless it is clear that paid employment in the voluntary heritage sector is dwarfed by the number of volunteers in the sector; estimated at 443,000 in 2005/07 with 52,000 volunteers working for the National Trust alone in 2007/08.

Employment in Archaeology

Heritage Counts 2008 is able to report data on archaeological employment from *Archaeology Labour Market Intelligence: Profiling the Profession 2007/08*. This is the third in a series of surveys carried out every five years since 1998, therefore allowing key trends in the employment of archaeologists to be identified. The 2007/08 survey undertaken by the Institute of Field Archaeologists can be compared with surveys carried out in 2002/03 and 1997/98.

It is estimated that the archaeological workforce in the UK in 2007/08 was 6,865, a 20% increase on the figure of 5,712 estimated for 2002/03 and an increase of over a half from the estimated archaeological workforce in 1997/98 of 4,425. About half of the estimated 6,865 workforce in 2007/08 worked in private sector organisations compared with about two-fifths of the workforce in 2002/03, so we can conclude that nearly all the growth in archaeological employment has been in the private sector. About a quarter of the estimated workforce in 2007/08 worked in Central or Local Government or Government agencies compared with more than a third in 2002/03. Nearly half of the organisations surveyed in 2007/08 were funded at least in part by income generated by work related to development or the planning process. It was estimated that this meant that nearly three-fifths of all archaeological posts are funded by this type of work.

One finding which qualifies the image of a 'booming' sector is that in 2007/08 the average full-time archaeologist was reported to earn £23,310 a year, about four-fifths of the average salary for UK full-time workers. This is despite around half of archaeologists having a post-graduate qualification. The data also suggest a worrying lack of diversity in the archaeological workforce. Around 99% of working archaeologists in 2007/08 were white, effectively unchanged from 2002/03. Less than 2% of the archaeology workforce reported a disability; about two-fifths were female. Addressing this relative lack of diversity in the sector is likely to remain a key issue. On the other hand the average age of working archaeologists (at 38) was unchanged between 2002/03 and 2007/08. There are no concerns about an ageing workforce in this part of the sector:

These kinds of issues are addressed in *A Vision for Training and Career Development in Archaeology* adopted by the Archaeology Training Forum in 2008. The vision aims to ensure that archaeology becomes a discipline open to all, with archaeologists able to gain qualifications that demonstrate their expert skills, competence and knowledge and whose capabilities and achievements can be appropriately valued and rewarded.

29 EMPLOYMENT AMONGST HERITAGE LINK MEMBERS, 2007/08

FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYEES	6,061
PART-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYEES	2,636
TEMPORARY SEASONAL EMPLOYEES	2,194
TEMPORARY PROJECT EMPLOYEES	392
LOCAL GROUPS	115
TOTAL	11,398

SKILLS

There have been long-standing concerns that **skill shortages** could be a problem in the historic environment sector. **Skills gaps** amongst existing staff have also received attention.

The sector has launched a number of action plans and specific initiatives that aim to address skills problems in the sector, including those initiated following the publication of the 2005 National Heritage Training Group (NHTG) *Traditional Building Craft Skills in England* report.

The publication of the 2008 *Traditional Building Craft Skills in England* report offered the first ever piece of time series data on the extent of skill shortages affecting the historic environment. It showed a sharp decline in skills shortages since 2004/05, with only 3% of contractors surveyed reporting long-term outstanding vacancies in 2007/08 compared with 23% in 2004/05. The decline is so significant that the only conclusion to be drawn is that skills shortages have eased greatly over this period. In two regions in 2008 (the West Midlands and North West) not a single contractor reported any long-term outstanding vacancies, compared with 8% of contractors in the North East (which also had the highest proportion in 2005) and 7% in the South West. The main specialist skills that contractors found most difficult to recruit for were carpentry, joinery and stonemasonry.

Explaining this sharp decline in skill shortages is not easy. There was no evidence presented in the 2008 *Traditional Building Craft Skills* report that the initiatives launched since the 2005 report had resulted in any more people being trained in traditional building craft skills. Indeed, *Heritage Counts 2007* reported a 13% decline in the number of first year trainees and apprentices in heritage related craft skills in England between 2005/06

and 2006/07. There has been a further 15% decline between 2006/07 and 2007/08. ▶ **Figure 31** This decline could pose a problem in achieving the ambition of a fully skilled workforce.

In terms of skills shortages it was suggested that better recruitment practices, more effective careers and qualifications marketing and fairly good staff retention rates might have played a role; along with increased migration of skilled labour from the EU accession states. In the current economic market, the demand for heritage skills may also have declined, narrowing the gap in skills shortages. Clearly the labour market must have been functioning quite effectively over this period in matching the supply of labour to demand.

The 2008 *Traditional Building Craft Skills* report suggested there might be a problem with skills gaps amongst the existing workforce. This was not, however, reported by the contractors themselves who generally rated their staff very well, instead the existence of a skills gap seems to have been inferred from two other findings from the survey:

- There had been a significant reduction in the proportion of owners and managers (or 'stockholders') of historic buildings saying they were very or fairly satisfied with the quality of completed work, from 88% in 2005 to 66% in 2008. However, the 2008 sample was much smaller than in 2005, so four out of 58 owners were very or fairly dissatisfied in 2008 compared with seven out of 156 in 2005. Dissatisfaction could of course be the result of many factors of which a deficiency of skills is only one.
- 30% of the work on pre-1919 buildings recorded by contractors in the 2007/08 survey involved the application of traditional building materials, from which an estimate was derived that 32,647 out of 108,800 people employed in the sector were applying the skills necessary to handle

traditional materials. This was re-stated elsewhere in the report as only around one third of the workforce being equipped with the right skills to work with traditional building materials, implying a large skills gap.

The 2008 report also included a survey of 25 manufacturers and suppliers of traditional building materials. They reported no particular shortage of skills or difficulties with recruitment.

The NHTG also published in 2008 a report on **Built Heritage Sector Professionals: Current Skills, Future Training**, encompassing the architects, engineers, surveyors, planners, conservation officers, building control officers and property managers who work in the sector. It was not possible to quantify how many professionals work on pre-1919 buildings, but of 1,096 professional service firms and professionals contacted across the UK, 398 said they had carried out work on pre-1919 buildings during the past 12 months and this had made up an average of 35% of their workload. The research did not yield a measure of skill shortages comparable to that for traditional buildings craft skills, but 35% of the 398 survey respondents said that they had experienced recruitment difficulties at professional level, which were most noticeable in the engineering and architectural occupations. 14% said that they had experienced difficulties with skills gaps amongst the existing workforce, but half of these said that the gaps had generally been fairly slight. However, 65% of building professionals felt that their formal education did not adequately prepare them for working on pre-1919 buildings and 68% believe their knowledge is self-taught. This and the fact that there are only 507 conservation-accredited building professionals from approximately 542,249 in the UK gives cause for concern.

English Heritage, supported by Historic Scotland, commissioned a report published in 2008 *Identifying Activity and Skills Needs in Buildings History*.

This brings together archaeology services and architectural and conservation practices engaged in analysing and recording historic buildings and areas. Although based on responses from a small number of practitioners, this sub-sector was identified as having a large number of sole traders and small organisations. The key skills gap identified was the lack of a cross-disciplinary approach to buildings history, with a need identified for flexible training routes in which formal education can be complemented by learning on the job and continuing professional development. One question raised in the report was how far the implementation of the heritage protection reforms would increase the demand for Buildings History professionals and how practitioners and the labour market would respond.

TRAINING BURSARIES

Heritage Lottery Fund Training Bursaries Programme

In response to concerns about heritage skill shortages, the Heritage Lottery Fund has awarded a total of £7m to fund a programme of ten Training Bursary schemes, eight of which operate in England. ▼ **Figure 30** They aim to provide new entrants or existing staff with work-based training in skills to Level 3 standard, whilst developing exemplar training models for the heritage sector and promoting diversity in the workforce. So far, over 50 different heritage skills have been supported by the programme.

The Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) received a Training Bursaries grant from this programme to support a UK-wide programme of work-based training in archaeological skills, including site and monument management, archaeological graphics and archive archaeology. In 2007/8, 11 bursaries lasting between six and 12 months

were allocated. Bursary holders, employed by IFA or the host organisations, receive mentoring, training and assessment by skilled heritage professionals. Since 2005 English Heritage has provided funding for year-long work-based training through its Professional Placements in Conservation (EPPIC) programme. In 2008 there are seven EPPIC placeholders, employed by the IFA, who are acquiring skills in architectural history and aerial photography.

The IFA workplace learning bursary scheme is being tested as a pilot for the Creative Apprenticeship framework launched in September 2008 by Creative & Cultural Skills (the Sector Skills Council for Advertising, Crafts, Cultural Heritage, Design, Music, Performing, Literary and Visual Arts). It is the first officially recognised apprenticeship framework for the creative and cultural industries. Both the Workplace Learning Bursary and EPPIC placements are linked to the National Occupational Standards in

30 HLF TRAINING BURSARIES: FIGURES TO MARCH 2008 (ENGLAND ONLY)

LEAD ORGANISATION	SKILLS	GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	NO. WORK BASED PLACEMENTS TO BE DELIVERED	NO. OF STARTERS TO MARCH 2008	NO. OF COMPLETERS TO MARCH 2008
THE BROADS AUTHORITY	REED AND SEDGE CUTTING AND MILLWRIGHTING	NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK	10 REED/SEDGE CUTTERS 5 MILLWRIGHTS	10	0
ENGLISH HERITAGE	HORTICULTURAL SKILLS IN HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS	UK WIDE	1,000 (INCLUDING ONE-DAY CPD COURSES)	34	14
ENGLISH HERITAGE/ NATIONAL TRUST	TRADITIONAL BUILDING SKILLS	ENGLAND AND WALES	80	17	4
GUILD OF CORNISH HEDGERS	CORNISH HEDGE LAYING	DEVON AND CORNWALL	40	7	0
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	TRANSPORT HERITAGE SKILLS	ENGLAND	16	5	1
HEREFORDSHIRE NATURE TRUST (LEMUR PARTNERSHIP)	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION SKILLS	HEREFORDSHIRE, SHEFFIELD AND DEVON/ CORNWALL	36	24	24
INSTITUTE OF CONSERVATION (ICON)	OBJECT, TEXTILE AND PAPER CONSERVATION IN MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES	UK WIDE	60	28	15
INSTITUTE OF FIELD ARCHAEOLOGISTS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SKILLS	UK WIDE	32	21	11

Archaeological Practice, and since April 2007, provide the opportunity for bursary holders to complete or collect evidence towards an NVQ in Archaeological Practice at Levels 3 and 4.

Historic Environment Traineeship (HET) Schemes

This year English Heritage appointed seven Trainee Historic Environment Managers under the HET scheme. This scheme is important in addressing sector capacity and readiness for the Heritage Protection Reform. A small number of these two-year professional work placements will be offered annually.

Apprentice/Trainee numbers in heritage-related craft skills

The decline in the number of starting apprentices and starting trainees in heritage related craft occupations in England highlighted in *Heritage Counts 2007* is confirmed by the latest *Construction Skills Trainee Numbers Survey* (TNS) data. ▼ **Figure 31**

This shows a 15% decrease in the numbers of first year apprentices and a 14% decrease in the number of first year trainees in England (for the selected occupations) between 2007 and 2008, set against a generally static UK trend. Overall the numbers have fallen to a level comparable to the early 2000s.

One possible explanation is the popularity of Construction Awards in England. These are delivered solely within a construction training centre and do not include any proof of work undertaken on site. In contrast, the Modern Apprenticeship framework requires assessment of work-based evidence to achieve a qualification. Of the 35,217 starters undertaking construction craft training in 2007/08 in England and Wales, 19,370 (55%) were studying for a Construction Award, so only 45% of first-year trainees were initially involved in work-based training. Both the number and proportion of starters undertaking a Construction Award have increased

year-on-year over the past four years. Therefore the change in the number of apprentices and trainees could partially be a reflection of the popularity of Construction Awards.

The 2008 NHTG *Traditional Building Craft Skills in England* report shows most contractors prefer to hire employees in need of some training, rather than those who are fully skilled or in need of extensive training. While 62% of contractors accessed training through a further education college the vast majority (94%) believed that in-house training was important. This preferred style of skills development and the contractors' lack of confidence in the work-based element of the training will affect apprenticeship numbers. To meet these concerns, a pilot three-year Heritage Apprenticeship Programme started in September 2008. Apprentices will follow the normal intermediate construction award/diploma (ICA/D) within a construction college in the first two years, but uniquely follow an in-house

31 FIRST YEAR APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES IN HERITAGE RELATED CRAFT SKILLS IN ENGLAND, 2006/07 AND 2007/08

OCCUPATIONS	2006/07 TRAINEES	2006/07 APPRENTICES	2007/08 TRAINEES	2007/08 APPRENTICES
WOOD TRADES	5,119	3,553	4,225	2,828
BRICKLAYERS	2,964	2,022	2,543	1,824
PAINTERS & DECORATORS	1,049	724	1,012	652
PLASTERERS AND DRY LINERS	605	494	705	575
ROOFERS	334	175	190	138
FLOORERS	110	89	65	43
GLAZIERS	0	0	0	0
SPECIALIST BUILDING OPERATIVES	201	31	66	26
TOTAL	10,382	7,088	8,806	6,086

Note: New entrants undertaking NVQ level 2 and level 3 only. Figures exclude those undertaking Construction Awards only. The TNS is a voluntary survey of training providers asking about their first year starters.

training programme devised by Construction Skills, the apprentice's employer and industry experts. The training will be based on the National Occupational Standards for the Heritage Skills NVQ Level 3 and the apprentices will achieve this qualification on successful completion of the programme.

The signs of a slowdown in training – or at least a plateau in the recent trend – have been visible for at least two to three years. This may be due to restrictions in the capacity of Further Education and industry to offer sufficient placements or that contractors have pre-empted more difficult times ahead and the need for less labour. However it is also a sign that skills shortages have become less of a pressing issue with an adequate or perhaps even an over-supply of more 'job-ready' workers available in the market.

THE ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Local planning authorities are central to the protection and management of the historic environment and with the draft Heritage Protection Bill their role will be even greater. Local planning authorities will have the main responsibility for the large majority of historic assets. They will continue to have a statutory responsibility to designate conservation areas and will need to develop management plans for them. There will also be a new statutory duty for local authorities to maintain or have access to a Historic Environment Record (see page 28). English Heritage is undertaking research which explores further the implications of the draft Bill on local planning authorities, including an analysis of current historic environment services. The results will be published in next year's *Heritage Counts*.

Local Authority Historic Environment Champions

Historic Environment Champions provide leadership for heritage issues within their local authorities. As of April 2008, 271 local authorities had a Champion, which represented 70% of all local authorities. ▼ **Figure 32** English Heritage had set a target for 75% of all authorities to have a Champion by this date. It is now anticipated that this target will be reached by April 2009.

The proportion of local authorities with Champions has increased from 56% in July 2006 when this indicator was first reported in *Heritage Counts*. There is significant variation across the regions in the proportion of local authorities with Champions in place. The proportions are highest in the North East and London, with the proportion having doubled in London between 2006 and 2008. The proportion is lowest in Yorkshire & the Humber where the number of Champions fell slightly between 2006 and 2008.

32 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHAMPIONS

REGION (NO. OF AUTHORITIES)	NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH CHAMPIONS, APRIL 2008	% OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH CHAMPIONS, APRIL 2008	NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH CHAMPIONS, JULY 2006	% OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES WITH CHAMPIONS, JULY 2006
EAST MIDLANDS (45)	29	64%	20	44%
EAST OF ENGLAND (54)	31	57%	27	50%
LONDON (33)	30	91%	15	45%
NORTH EAST (25)	23	92%	19	76%
NORTH WEST (46)	29	63%	21	46%
SOUTH EAST (74)	55	74%	38	51%
SOUTH WEST (50)	38	76%	29	58%
WEST MIDLANDS (38)	24	63%	25	66%
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER (22)	12	55%	14	64%
TOTAL (387)	271	70%	208	54%

USING AND BENEFITING

KEY FINDINGS

- 71% of adults had visited a historic environment site in the last 12 months (figures from first half of 2007/08). There was a significant increase in attendance by people from lower socio-economic groups and people with limiting disability or illness compared with 2005/06.
- The number of activities taking place during *Heritage Open Days* increased from 2,133 in 2001 to 3,526 in 2007.
- The National Trust and English Heritage have over 4 million members between them.
- There were about 443,000 volunteers in the historic environment in 2005/07. Heritage volunteers are disproportionately older, white and middle class.

PARTICIPATION

Attending historic environment sites

People participate in the historic environment in a variety of ways, by visiting sites, by joining one of the many heritage organisations and by volunteering to undertake work in the sector. For the majority of people participation takes the form of visiting historic environment sites.

Since 2006 *Heritage Counts* has been reporting the results from the *Taking Part* survey, a continuous national survey of adults and young people living in a representative cross-section of private households in England. This survey is sponsored by DCMS and some of its key agencies, including English Heritage, and has become the main source of information on patterns of participation in the historic environment. The survey measures attendance at historic environment sites widely defined to include, for example, a visit to a city or town with historic character.

Taking Part was set up specifically to provide the evidence base for assessing whether the historic environment and other cultural sectors had met the Public Service Agreement (PSA) target set following the 2004 Spending Review to increase participation by adults from

black and minority ethnic groups, those with a disability or limiting illness and adults from lower socio-economic groups. The PSA3 target set for the historic environment sector by the DCMS was, by 2008, to increase by three percentage points the proportion of adults from these three under-represented groups visiting historic environment sites. The baseline for this target was set in late 2006 based on the first full year's results from the survey. The full year results for 2007/08 will be published in late 2008 and will determine whether or not the sector has met its target. *Heritage Counts 2009* will be able to report on these results.

In June 2008, the DCMS published provisional estimates from *Taking Part* for the first six months of 2007/08. Comparing these estimates with those for the same period 2005/06 there was a statistically significant increase in the attendance rates of people from lower socio-economic groups and people with a limiting disability or illness. There was also an increase in attendance by adults from black and minority ethnic groups but this was not statistically significant. The attendance rate for all adults increased significantly from just under 70% in 2005/06 to around 71% in the first half of 2007/08.

▼ **Figure 33**

33 ATTENDANCE TO AT LEAST ONE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SITE BY PRIORITY GROUP DURING THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 2005/06 AND FIRST SIX MONTH OF 2007/08 (%)

	2005/06 (SIX MONTHS)	2007/08 (SIX MONTHS)
ALL ADULTS	69.5 (+/- 1.1)	71.1 (+/- 1.0)
BLACK AND MINORITY ETHNIC	50.0 (+/- 3.4)	54.6 (+/- 3.5)
LIMITING DISABILITY/ILLNESS	58.4 (+/- 2.1)	61.5 (+/- 2.0)
LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC	57.3 (+/- 1.7)	59.8 (+/- 1.5)

Note: The 95% confidence intervals are in brackets.

Taking Part also looks at participation by 11 to 15 year olds. 72% of young people surveyed in 2006 had attended at least one historic environment site during the last 12 months. Of these, four-fifths cited going on their last trip with someone other than their school; the majority of visits are with parents. The likelihood of children from lower and higher socio-economic groups going to heritage sites with their school is similar. But the likelihood of children from lower socio-economic-groups going to heritage sites outside of school is less than the likelihood of children from higher socio-economic groups going to heritage sites outside of school. The survey showed that attendance was highest for 11-year-olds and lowest for 15-year-olds, explained at least in part by the pressures faced by older secondary school pupils as they enter their GCSE years.

The *Taking Part* survey yields a wealth of information on why adults do and do not attend historic environment sites and *Heritage Counts 2006 and Heritage Counts 2007* included extensive analyses of results from the survey, including the findings from detailed quantitative analysis of the first year of data commissioned by English Heritage from the centre for economics and business research Ltd. Key findings from these analyses include:

- **Being taken to a heritage site as a child** is the single most important factor related to whether or not someone visits as an adult.
- **Access to a vehicle** and a person's **health** (rather than disability) are also strongly related to visiting.
- A person's **social and economic background** (or 'class') is strongly related to heritage attendance but **income** is not as strongly related suggesting that the relationship between socio-economic background and attendance is not primarily financial.

- Adults from **black and minority ethnic groups** are significantly less likely to visit even when other factors such as household income have been controlled for.
- **Family structure** (the number of children and number of adults in a household) has a limited correlation with attendance.
- A person's **gender** has a limited impact on attendance.
- A person's **age** has little or no effect on attendance, controlling for other factors.
- The **region** in which a person lives does not in itself impact on attendance at historic sites; significant differences in attendance rates by region are explained by the characteristics of people living in the regions. London has the lowest participation rate and is the only region where participation fell between 2005/06 and 2006/07, but this is largely explained by such factors as London having a high share of ethnic minorities (with lower participation rate) and fewer people with access to a vehicle.

Heritage Open Days

The sector's flagship initiative for increasing participation in the historic environment is the annual *Heritage Open Days* (HODs) held each September, when a range of sites, many of which are not normally open to the public, open their doors and for the most part offer free access. The number of activities taking place as part of HODs has increased from 701 in 1994 to 3,526 in 2007. ▶ **Figure 34**

It is not possible to be certain how many people attend, as it is hard to record the numbers visiting many sites and of course it is possible for one person to visit a number of sites over the long weekend.

More important than the absolute numbers who visit heritage sites during HODs is the evidence that these

activities do attract a different audience. Evaluations of HOD have looked at the profile of visitors to a sample of English Heritage, National Trust and Civic Trust sites. In 2006, there was a statistically significant increase in visitors from lower socio-economic groups at English Heritage sites during HODs when compared with the normal pattern of visits over the summer to English Heritage sites. A comparison of visitors at Civic Trust sites in 2007 with 2006 showed that more parties with children attended in 2007, more very local visitors came and the proportion of visitors from lower socio-economic groups increased. One third of visitors at the sampled Civic Trust sites had not been to another heritage site in the past 12 months. Fewer than one in three visitors to Civic Trust sites were members of one or more of English Heritage, the National Trust or the Civic Trust.

The evaluations reveal significant differences in the motivations to visit of 'traditional' and 'non-traditional' heritage visitors. Non-traditional visitors are more likely to be motivated by more personal reasons; attending because it is somewhere to take the children

34 THE NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES DURING HERITAGE OPEN DAYS

1994	701
1995	1,200
1996	1,406
1997	1,596
1998	1,693
1999	1,946
2000	2,478
2001	2,133
2002	2,177
2003	2,520
2004	2,800
2005	3,115
2006	3,509
2007	3,526

for a fun day out, because it was recommended to them, or because they were simply in the area or passing by. Opening usually closed sites to the public is an important factor for many visitors and free admission plays a role in attracting visitors but to a lesser extent.

Widening participation: the 2007 Bicentenary

The Bicentenary of the Parliamentary Abolition of the British Slave Trade in 2007 provided an opportunity for the heritage sector to connect with new communities as well as existing audiences and to present a history that has been previously under-represented.

The HHA encouraged those houses in its membership, with connections to the slave trade and the struggle for its abolition, to explore and share their stories. HHA was also a partner in English Heritage's *Sites of Memory Map*. As a result of the year, a number of further houses have been inspired to explore and present their links to slavery, and the Gateway Gardens Trust's *Bittersweet* project in partnership with the HHA, exploring the links between the abolition and historic gardens, continues to develop.

Several National Trust properties took part in researching their 'hidden histories', many in partnership working with their local communities. For example, Peckover House presented a performance by young people to tell the story of the Peckover family who campaigned for peace and an end to slavery.

The Heritage Lottery Fund awarded over £15 million to more than 180 projects related to the bicentenary. In order to continue marking this important event, community groups remain able to apply to the HLF for support for heritage projects linked to the commemoration.

The Institute for the Public Understanding of the Past at York University is conducting a national

evaluation, expected to report in 2009, of the ways in which the Bicentenary was commemorated.

Widening participation: the Heritage Link Diversity Programme

The Heritage Link Diversity Programme, supported by English Heritage, aimed to build capacity for smaller voluntary heritage sector groups in broadening their audiences, and sustaining their diversity work. It was managed by Heritage Link members with expertise in their field; the Historic Houses Association, Gateway Gardens Trust, National Trust, Black Environment Network and the Natural History Museum. The programme's full time co-ordinator organised the design, delivery and evaluation of a programme of five regional capacity building workshops, resulting in five model projects. Follow up support has been a key element of the programme.

One example project is The Association of Small Historic Towns and Villages whose participation in a workshop helped inject a new sense of purpose towards broadening their appeal and membership. This included making social media tools, such as podcasting, central to their work.

A key lesson learned has been how much value smaller organisations can gain from widening the audiences they work with, together with a fresh understanding of the potential of the heritage assets they are involved with. A future challenge for the sector will be to provide ongoing support, resources and formal and informal training to enable smaller voluntary heritage organisations to work with often marginalized groups and individuals. To support the legacy of the programme a Diversity Section of the Heritage Link website will be re-launched in autumn 2008.

MEMBERSHIP OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ORGANISATIONS

One of the most significant ways in which individuals can register their interest in the historic environment is by joining one of the many heritage organisations. The two largest membership organisations are the National Trust and English Heritage. Between 2001/02 and 2007/08 the membership of the National Trust (in England, Wales and Northern Ireland) rose by over 700,000 from 2.84 million to 3.55 million, an increase of one-quarter. ▼ **Figure 35**

35 THE NUMBER OF ENGLISH HERITAGE AND NATIONAL TRUST MEMBERS AND NATIONAL TRUST VOLUNTEERS, 2001/02 TO 2007/08

	ENGLISH HERITAGE MEMBERS	NATIONAL TRUST MEMBERS	NATIONAL TRUST VOLUNTEERS
2001/02	445,000	2,843,930	38,179
2002/03	460,000	3,061,055	34,380
2003/04	500,000	3,270,020	39,476
2004/05	555,000	3,373,782	43,317
2005/06	595,000	3,391,934	47,156
2006/07	630,000	3,480,188	49,358
2007/08	665,000	3,553,000	52,000

Over the same period English Heritage's membership grew by over 200,000 from 445,000 to 665,000, an increase of over two-fifths. There is bound to be some overlap in membership between the two organisations, but it is likely that in 2007/08 the combined membership was over 4 million in 2007/08. In 2007/08 The Historic Houses Association had 24,495 friends. There are also a number of national amenities societies whose purpose is to preserve the architecture and art of past centuries. This includes the Georgian Society with 3,500 members, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings with 8,500 members, 2,100 members in the Ancient Monuments Society and Friends of Friendless Churches and just under 10,000 members of the Council for British Archaeology.

VOLUNTEERING IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The heritage sector is heavily dependent on the contribution made by volunteers. Since 2006, *Heritage Counts* has been able to report estimates from the *Taking Part* survey on the number of adults involved in heritage volunteering.

Based on two years of data from the survey, about 1.1% of all adults in England, amounting to around 443,000 people, were involved in heritage volunteering in 2005/07 (with a range of plus or minus 45,000). This number is more accurate than the figure quoted in *Heritage Counts 2007* because it is based on a larger sample size. The wide confidence intervals around estimates drawn from the *Taking Part* survey mean that it is unlikely that it will be able to detect meaningful (statistically significant) changes in the number of volunteers in the historic environment sector over any short period of time.

Further analysis of the *Taking Part* data suggests that:

- Around three-fifths of heritage volunteers were male.
- Around two-thirds were aged between 45 and 74.
- Around three-quarters were from higher socio-economic groups.

The National Trust is the largest heritage organisation using volunteers in a wide range of roles. It estimated that it had 52,000 volunteers (in England, Wales and Northern Ireland) in 2007/08, an increase of over one third since 2001/02. ▶ **Figure 35**

Periodically the National Trust undertakes a survey of its volunteers which yields more detailed information about their make-up. Of those responding to the 2007 survey, over half were aged 65 and over; with only 2% aged 24 or under. Seven out of ten described themselves as permanently retired. 13% of respondents indicated that they had a long term limiting illness, health problem or disability. 97% of respondents described themselves as White British and less than 1% described themselves as non-White. Three-fifths of the responding National Trust volunteers were female. Putting the two sources together it is clear that heritage volunteers are disproportionately older, white and middle class.

Many heritage volunteers show a strong and continuing support of the sector: 63% of respondents in the National Trust survey volunteered once a week or more for the National Trust and 27% had been involved for more than 10 years. The most common reason for volunteering with the National Trust was because respondents wanted to volunteer at a particular property (45% of respondents) suggesting that many volunteers are inspired first and foremost by particular (probably local) sites.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

There is a long tradition of voluntary involvement in archaeology. This has continued to thrive thanks to new funding opportunities offered by sources such as the Millennium Fund and Heritage Lottery Fund. Community archaeology can, however, suffer from a lack of sustainable funding, uncertainty about where to obtain advice, anxieties over legislation and methodology, and relationships with the professional and academic sectors. To tackle these issues the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) has launched an online Community Archaeology Forum (www.britarch.ac.uk/caf) and in autumn 2008, with support from the Headley Trust, a Community Archaeology Support Officer was appointed. The CBA also announced the first four voluntary groups to win the Marsh Archaeology Award in 2008.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

NUMBER OF VISITS TO HISTORIC VISITOR ATTRACTIONS

While the number of visits to historic attractions is a measure of participation, it is also a measure of the economic benefits, because if we match visitor numbers and data on what visitors are spending, we have a useful proxy measure of the minimum economic benefit derived from heritage assets.

According to the *VisitBritain Survey of Visits to Visitor Attractions*, visitor numbers for those sites that replied in 2007 (791 sites) was 49.8 million. For those that replied in both 2006 and 2007 (598 sites) visitor numbers have increased slightly by 2%. These numbers are inevitably an under-estimate as many sites do not provide data and there are a large number of sites where visits are not recorded, including un-staffed sites and many of those that do not charge entry fees. Data from the Historic Houses Association shows that there were 12.7 million visitors to its member's sites in 2007/08, similar to the 13.0 million recorded in 2003.

Across all historic properties, gross revenues increased by 9%, slightly higher than the increases in 2006 (5%) and 2005 (6%). Within this figure there will be some variation between attractions. It is also not an indication of levels of profit.

Visits to English Heritage free sites

A key challenge for the sector is to try and obtain estimates of the numbers of visits to sites that do not charge admission as these sites are also often unstaffed. In 2007, English Heritage carried out a visitor count at a small but representative sample of English Heritage free sites. When grossed up the count suggests that there would have been 6.19 million visits to English Heritage's 243 free sites over a year (but with a wide margin of error of plus or minus 2.04 million).

The significance of this finding is that the number of visits to the free sites may be greater than the 4.92 million visits to English Heritage's 117 staffed sites (in 2007). Of the 4.92 million visits to English Heritage staffed sites, just under half of the visits were to the top ten sites. The other 107 staffed sites had an average of just under 24,500 visits, similar to the estimate of an average of 25,000 visits to the 243 free sites.

Most attention is given to the 'commercial' heritage attractions that generate income for the sector and by definition must have an economic impact. However, the free sites research is a reminder that a great deal of the historic environment is not 'commercial', does not generate an income and therefore offers no easily measurable economic benefits.

HERITAGE AND REGENERATION

2008 saw the 10th anniversary of the Heritage Lottery Fund's (HLF) flagship *Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI)*. Along with its predecessor, the Conservation Area Partnership Scheme (CAPS), the THI had disbursed £195 million up to the end of 2007/08. ► **Figure 27**

In 2008 HLF published *Evaluating the Townscape Heritage Initiative* which focused on 16 early THI schemes approved between 1998 and 2000, eight of them in England. Importantly, the research established a baseline, and a picture of the situation in these areas before the THI scheme began, with information then gathered at subsequent points to see what impact the intervention has had. Information and data gathered through questionnaires, interviews, townscape surveys and secondary data have been used to inform a set of four key indicators or themes.

Townscape improvements

Unsurprisingly, given that the vast majority of grant were directed at the restoration of the fabric of historic buildings, the research shows that in all areas the townscape has improved, with vacancy rates falling in many places. There is evidence that the impact has been greatest when there was investment in the public realm as well as in individual buildings and the investment focused and highly visible, for example on landmark buildings.

Image and confidence building

The main positive impacts have been in residents' perceptions of the physical quality of their area, with local people feeling that their community is safer and more attractive to visitors. However, image and confidence have improved least in areas where the economic context is very challenging and social deprivation deep-rooted; in these areas investment in the built heritage on the scale possible through the THI has had only a limited impact.

Quality of life enhancement

There is a strong association between investment in the physical fabric and improvements in perceptions of safety and a link between THI schemes and local jobs, but the research has yet to show a direct link between THI investment and changes in income, education, personal aspirations and sense of community/social cohesion.

Economic regeneration

It has been difficult to separate out the impact of the THI from other public sector interventions and the general economic trends affecting areas like the Rope Walks in Liverpool, where there has been significant new public and private investment covering a larger area than the THI itself. THI funding is likely to be more effective when there are other conservation and regeneration schemes already in place. However, the THI can be the common thread that helps bring together different agencies in an area.

Importantly this research on the impact of investment in heritage has produced results which are similar to the evaluations of large scale government regeneration programmes including the *Single Regeneration Budget: final evaluation* (SRB) published by Communities and Local Government (CLG) in 2007 and the *New Deal for Communities: A Synthesis of New Programme Wide Evidence: 2006/07* (NDC) published in January 2008.

The THI research and the evaluations of the SRB and NDC suggest that investment in the physical fabric of an area can significantly improve residents' perceptions of and confidence in that area, but turning around the local economy can be more challenging and one should not necessarily look for wider benefits in terms of people's education or health.

These lessons are of relevance to the *Sea Change* programme launched in 2008/09 to fund capital grants for the arts, culture and heritage as a means of helping the wider economic regeneration of disadvantaged seaside resorts (see page 21). The initiative already builds on one key lesson by aiming to complement wider regeneration programmes.

Work is underway to revisit the influential *Townscape in Trouble* report prepared by the English Historic Towns Forum (EHTF) in 1992. This will be published in the coming year. The EHTF is also undertaking research on the impact of Article 4 Directions which assist in the management of conservation areas.

LEARNING AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

The historic environment has long emphasised the instrumental benefits it offers to other key areas of public policy, with a particular emphasis on the role of heritage in learning. Since 2004, *Heritage Counts* has reported on three indicators which help reflect the sector's contribution to education and lifelong learning.

The second stage of the *Engaging Places* initiative emphasising the relevance of the historic and contemporary built environment to schools was launched in September 2008. This included an online resource for schools which incorporates a national database of heritage/built environment curriculum resources and the establishment of a National Partnerships and Strategy Board (chaired by Anthea Case the Chairman of Heritage Link) to lead cultural and education organisations in developing a network for schools and educators providing local support and resources. The Board will also help the sector develop a unified approach to key policy developments such as the Primary Curriculum Review. A new unit will be established at the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) to take forward the project. Along with office and staff support, CABE will contribute £50,000 each year over 2008-11, with English Heritage contributing £20,000 each year over this period and DCMS £175,000 in 2008/09.

School visits to heritage sites

Visits by schools to heritage sites are at the heart of the sector's offering to the learning of young people. Data from the *VisitBritain Survey of Visits to Visitor Attractions* on the number of school visits to sampled historic sites suggest a broadly stable number of visits since 2003. Among the 459 historic attractions that recorded any school visits in 2007 a total of 1.46

million school children made visits, an average of 3,200 per attraction.

▼ Figure 36

English Heritage supports hundreds of educational trips each year. Education Managers are on hand to support teachers in things such as producing learning materials and risk assessments. The number of educational visits have been falling in the last couple of years. In 2007/08 educational visits fell to fewer than 400,000; lower than in 2001/02. ► **Figure 37** In part this is due to rising travel costs, health and safety concerns and the cost of supply teachers. 2007/08 figures may be particularly low because of the poor weather last summer. Initiatives such as the Learning Outside the Classroom Manifesto should see educational visits rise.

One of English Heritage's responses to the *Learning Outside Manifesto* are *Discovery Visits*. In addition to the support highlighted above, *Discovery Visits* include educational workshops and tours run by trained educational staff with specific knowledge of the site. In its pilot year (2006/07) there were 10,400 learners (pupils and adult leaders) at 47 sites. In 2007/08 this figure had increased to 27,000 in 62

36 NUMBER OF SCHOOL VISITS TO HISTORIC SITES IN ENGLAND, 2001/2007

INDEX 2001=100	CONSTANT SAMPLES (FROM ONE YEAR TO NEXT ONLY)
2001	100
2002	99
2003	104
2004	107
2005	109
2006	106
2007	109

sites and the estimated figure for 2008/09 is 29,000. *Discovery Visits* are included in the overall education figures.

There were 400,894 education visits to the sites owned by members of the HHA in 2007. 95 (19%) of all HHA open houses have formal education programmes. 158,858 or two-fifths of these visits were to HHA sites in the South East. About two-fifths of all education visits to English Heritage sites are also in the South East region. This is because the South East is home to some of English Heritage's most popular educational sites such as Dover and Carisbrooke Castle, Osborne House and Battle Abbey.

There were 441,083 school visits to National Trust properties in 2007/08. This is 7% less than in 2006/07, though still higher than in 2002/03. Almost a third of all National Trust school visits were in the South West (28.5%).

The attainment of qualifications relevant to heritage

The historic environment has always stressed its relevance across the curriculum, not just in history, but in geography, science, art and design, design and technology, religious education; in the core subjects of English, mathematics and ICT and more recently the citizenship curriculum.

Successive *Heritage Counts* have recorded the **number of GCSE history candidates** as one of the key indicators. In 2007, 204,200 pupils in their final year of schooling attempted GCSE history compared with 208,100 pupils in 2006 and 195,200 in 2001. The total number of 16 year olds has been growing over this period, so it is more meaningful to report the proportion of pupils attempting history GCSE in their final year of schooling. The proportion taking history at GCSE has remained steady at around 31-32% of all pupils over the period 2001-07, which is actually a quite impressive performance set against the sharp declines in some other subjects.

Although history has so far held its 'market share', in an attempt to maintain the popularity of the subject, a history GCSE involving 'vocational' options was piloted by the OCR exam board from 2006-08 in 60 schools and colleges. Optional units include one on *Heritage Management and Marketing*, which has proved very popular having been taken up by 44 centres involved 1,423 students. However, a second optional unit involving an *Archaeological Inquiry* has only been taken up by one centre with 41 candidates. It is thought this is due to a lack of experience of archaeology amongst teachers and the perceived difficulties in delivering this type of option. An evaluation of the pilot will be published in autumn 2008 once the first cohort has finished.

In 2007, there were 40,639 **A-level history candidates** accounting for 5.6% of all A-level entries by 16-18 year olds. This compares with 40,673 entries in 2006 and 33,830 in 2001. History accounted for 5.0% of all A-level entries for this age group in 2001.

The historic environment and higher education

Heritage Counts has reported the number of students taking subjects offered in higher education that seem particularly relevant to the historic

environment. *Heritage Counts 2004* established a baseline of 104,475 students taking these subjects in 2002/03, amounting to 4.8% of all higher education students. In 2006/07, 123,430 students were studying these subjects amounting to 5.2% of all students in higher education.

This overall upward trend hides significant variations by subject:

- The number of history students has risen in proportion to the overall increase in students in higher education.
- The number of humanities archaeology students identified in this data has edged down. However not all archaeology students are counted in these figures. For example students undertaking science based archaeology courses aren't always included. Therefore we cannot be certain if there has been an actual decrease in the number of archaeology students.
- The number and the proportion of students studying architecture, building and planning has increased over this period, with more than 13,000 additional students taking these subjects in 2006/07 compared with 2002/03, an increase of nearly one third.

Planning Aid

Through its programme *Planning Aid*, The Royal Town Planning Institute offers independent support and guidance to individuals, communities and local authorities involved in the built environment agenda and particularly in the town planning process. This includes advice on applying or appealing against planning decisions and representing themselves at public enquiries. *Planning Aid* is one method of equipping individuals with the means to engage in the planning process and support their local historical environment.

37 EDUCATION VISITS TO ENGLISH HERITAGE SITES, 2001/02 TO 2007/08 (THOUSANDS)

ENGLISH HERITAGE	
2001/02	405
2002/03	426
2003/04	439
2004/05	425
2005/06	441
2006/07	425
2007/08	398

WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE ATTITUDES TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Surveys and focus groups which ask people about their attitudes to the historic environment have long been used by the sector to show how far people value their heritage and believe that it contributes to their well-being and quality of life. Since 2006, *Heritage Counts* has reported the responses from the *Taking Part* survey to two questions on attitudes to the historic environment, asking respondents how much they agreed with the statements:

- I'm interested in the history of the place where I live.
- When trying to improve local places, it's worth saving their historic features.

The second question had been chosen as an indicator to report in *Heritage Counts*. In the first year of the *Taking Part* survey (2005/06) 92.0% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that when trying to improve local places, it's worth saving their historic features and 2.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed. In the second year of the survey (2006/07) 92.4% agreed or strongly agreed and 1.6% disagreed or strongly disagreed. The percentage agreeing with this statement increased significantly over this time period, while the percentage that disagreed significantly decreased.

In relation to the first question, 70.9% of respondents in 2005/06 agreed or strongly agreed that they were interested in the history of the place where they lived and 13.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed. In 2006/07, 70.6% agreed or strongly agreed and 14.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed. The percentage that disagreed significantly increased over this time period.

The difference in response to these two questions is interesting. Clearly some people are not particularly interested in the history of the place where they live but would still agree that it's worth saving their historic features.

HERITAGE COUNTS 2008 INDICATORS

Unless otherwise stated, all values relate to the position in April 2008

A UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

INDICATOR	REFERENCE	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE
A1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	A1.1	NUMBER OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES	17	INCREASE OF 6 COMPARED TO 2001
	A1.2	NUMBER OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	19,720	INCREASE OF 446 COMPARED TO 2002
	A1.3	NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS	373,315	INCREASE OF 2,583 COMPARED TO 2002
	A1.4	NUMBER OF REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS	1,595	INCREASE OF 104 SITES COMPARED TO 2002
A2 HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES	A2.1	NUMBER OF CONSERVATION AREAS (2005)	9,374	(UNCERTAIN – SEE TEXT) POSSIBLE INCREASE OF 347 COMPARED TO 2002 (SEE TEXT)
	A2.2	AREA OF LAND IN ENGLAND WHICH IS A NATIONAL PARK OR AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (2008)	1,050,886 HECTARES OF NATIONAL PARK PLUS 2,042,832 HECTARES IN AONB	SMALL INCREASE COMPARED WITH 1998 DUE TO DESIGNATION OF NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK.
	A2.3	EXTENT OF ANCIENT WOODLAND (JULY 2008)	52,347 HECTARES	UNKNOWN PREVIOUS DATA CANNOT BE COMPARED WITH CURRENT ESTIMATE
A3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION	A3.1	NUMBER OF ON-LINE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS	23	BASELINE
	A3.2	EXTENT OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION	76% OF ENGLAND'S LAND AREA	INCREASE ON 36% OF ENGLAND'S LAND AREA IN 2002
	A3.3	EXTENT OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH	NO INDICATOR IDENTIFIED	UNKNOWN

B CARING AND SHARING

INDICATOR	REFERENCE	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE
B1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AT RISK	B1.1	PERCENTAGE OF GRADE I AND II* BUILDINGS AT RISK; AND PERCENTAGE OF THOSE AT RISK WHERE IT MAKES ECONOMIC SENSE TO REPAIR (2008)	3.2% AT RISK AND 12.8% ECONOMIC TO REPAIR	DECREASE IN PERCENTAGE AT RISK FROM 3.8% IN 1999 DECREASE IN PERCENTAGE ECONOMIC TO REPAIR FROM 16.7% IN 1999
	B1.2	LANDSCAPES AT HIGH RISK (2008)	7%	BASELINE
	B1.3	MONUMENTS AT HIGH RISK (2007)	22.5%	BASELINE
B2 MANAGING POSITIVELY	B2.1	NUMBER OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS DECIDED 2007/08	593,875	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE COMPARED WITH 2002/03
	B2.2	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT DECIDED 2007/08	33,927	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE COMPARED WITH 2003/04
	B2.3	NUMBER OF SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT DECISIONS 2007/08	968	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE COMPARED WITH 2003/04
	B2.4	NUMBER OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS AFFECTING REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS 2007/08	787	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE COMPARED WITH 2003/04
	B2.5	NUMBER OF CONSERVATION AREA CONSENT APPLICATIONS DETERMINED 2007/08	3,626	INCREASE OF 21% FROM 2002/03
	B2.6	PERCENTAGE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES WITH MANAGEMENT PLANS IN PLACE	17 OUT OF 17	INCREASE FROM 10 OUT OF 14 IN 2002

▶ Continues on next page

B3 CAPACITY AND RESOURCES	B3.1	NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN HERITAGE, MUSEUMS AND CONSERVATION SERVICES (2006)	35,000	INCREASE OF 5,600 ON 2002
	B3.2	AMOUNT OF PUBLIC FUNDING AVAILABLE (2007/08)	NO SINGLE INDICATOR IDENTIFIED	DECREASE IN REAL TERMS HLF FUNDING OF OF 28% AND ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANTS OF 27% ON 2002/03
B4 DEVELOPING TRAINING AND SKILLS	B4.1	NUMBER OF NEW APPRENTICESHIPS/TRAINEES IN HERITAGE CRAFT SKILLS	8,806 IN 2007/08	DECREASE OF 4,509 ON 2005/06
B5 LOCAL AUTHORITY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHAMPIONS	B5.1	NUMBER OF LOCAL AUTHORITY HERITAGE CHAMPIONS	271 REPRESENTING 70% OF ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES	INCREASE FROM 54% OF ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN JULY 2006

C USING AND BENEFITING

INDICATOR	REFERENCE	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE
C1 EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING	C1.1	ATTENDANCE AT DESIGNATED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SITES BY PRIORITY GROUP, 2007/08 (FIRST SIX MONTHS)	71.1% OF ALL ADULTS 54.6% BME 61.5% LIMITING DISABILITY 59.8% LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP	SIGNIFICANT INCREASE FOR ADULTS WITH A LIMITING DISABILITY AND IN LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS SINCE 2005/06 (FIRST SIX MONTHS)
	C1.2	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ORGANISATIONS (2007/08)	NATIONAL TRUST 3.53M ENGLISH HERITAGE 665,000	INCREASE OF 25% IN NT AND 49% IN ENGLISH HERITAGE MEMBERS SINCE 2001/02
	C1.3	NUMBER OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT VOLUNTEERS (2005/07)	443,000	NO DATA ON OVERALL TRENDS
C2 ECONOMIC BENEFITS	C2.1	NUMBER OF VISITS TO HISTORIC VISITOR ATTRACTIONS (2007)	49.8 MILLION	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE SINCE 1989
C3 PARTICIPATION	C3.1	NUMBER OF GCSE/A LEVEL HISTORY CANDIDATES (2007)	204,200 GCSE AND 40,639 A LEVEL CANDIDATES	INCREASE OF 4.6% (GCSE) AND 20.1% (A LEVEL) ON 2001
	C3.2	NUMBER OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS STUDYING COURSES RELATED TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT (2006/07)	123,430	INCREASE OF 18.1% ON 2002/03
	C3.3	NUMBER OF SCHOOL VISITS TO HISTORIC SITES (2007)	1.46 MILLION	NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE SINCE 2003
C4 WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE	C4.1	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING WITH THE STATEMENT 'WHEN TRYING TO IMPROVE LOCAL PLACES, IT'S WORTH SAVING THEIR HISTORIC FEATURES' (2006/07)	92.4%	NO STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANT CHANGE ON 2005/06
C5 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	C5.1	NUMBER OF EMPTY HOMES (2007)	672,924	DECREASE OF 11% ON 2001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kenneth Aitchison, Institute of Archaeology
Stephen Bowler, CofE
John Brazier, HHA
Lee Bryer, Construction skills
Gill Chitty, Council for British Archaeology
Geoff Dawe, English Heritage
David Dumville, English Heritage
Sally Embree, English Heritage
Graham Fairclough, English Heritage
Frances Gamham, HHA
Oliver Harwood, Country Land and Business Association
Mike Heyworth, Council for British Archaeology
David Hilton, English Heritage
Peter Hinton, Institute of Field of Archaeologists
Kate Linnell, English Heritage
Gareth Maer, HLF
Bill Martin, English Heritage
Olivia Morris, National Trust
Clare Parfitt, English Heritage
Chris Pater, English Heritage
Kate Pugh, Heritage Link
Jo Reilly, HLF
Seok-Joo Rhee, English Heritage
Peter Robinson, English Heritage
Matthew Slocombe, SPAB
Steve Trow, English Heritage
Chris Wood, English Heritage

Photographic credits

Case 3 © Oxley Conservation for the SPAB. Case 4 © Mr John Parry. Case 5 © National Trust / Alan Wastson. Case 6 © National Trust. Case 7 © Council for British Archaeology. Case 8 © Stansted House. Case 9 © Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology. Case 10 © English Heritage

All text © English Heritage 2008.
Edited by Peter Robinson and Laura Clayton.
Published by English Heritage.
Designed by www.evolvedesign.co.uk
Printed by the Colourhouse, London.

If you would like this document in a different format, please contact our Customer Services department:

Telephone: 0870 333 1181

Fax: 01793 414926

Textphone: 01793 414878

E-mail: customers@english-heritage.org.uk

