Heritage across Boundaries

International overview

Christopher Young *Head of World Heritage and International Policy, English Heritage*

The historic environment straddles political boundaries and its future depends on close international cooperation.

Neither humanity nor environment exist in isolation. Even an island such as Great Britain has been heavily influenced by the rest of Europe since the beginning of human settlement here. Numerous distinctive features of our landscape are common to much of Europe. Examples include hillforts, Roman frontiers, Gothic cathedrals, urban morphology, monastic precincts, industrialisation, modern fortifications and many, many others.

Similarly many of the factors now affecting the rich evidence of our past are also common to much of Europe. The importance of the historic environment, the need to improve and widen access to it and to manage it in a sustainable way, and its potential for supporting sustainable growth and modern communities are all widely recognised across Europe. Negative factors such as the intensification of agriculture, the impact of contemporary development on urban landscapes and the consumption of scarce resources are also European phenomena. Some threats to the historic environment, such as climate change, have to be dealt with on an international as well as a national basis.

The English historic environment cannot therefore be treated as an isolated phenomenon. Just as we have recognised that individual sites have to be managed as part of their wider environment, so the English historic environment has to be cared for as part of a much larger whole. There are five principal ways in which this needs to be done.

First, we improve understanding of our own heritage through work being done by others on similar features. For example, study of the British elements of the frontier of the Roman Empire – Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall – is enhanced enormously by working within a wider context, as has been demonstrated by the work of the Limes Congress since 1949.

Secondly, we can exchange best practice. Others, faced with similar problems, have dealt with them differently. Often we can learn from their experience how to manage our own heritage better. This is, of course, a two-way process, as in the Italian adaptation of the model of our World Heritage Site Management Plans.

Thirdly, the learning process can be carried forward by joint projects between different countries, often funded through European Union (EU) programmes. Such projects have several possible outcomes, such as improved

Christopher Young © English Heritage

The Roman fort of Saalburg (Germany), reconstructed by Kaiser Wilhelm II, a centre of investigation of the frontiers of the Roman Empire for over a century, now a part, with Hadrian's Wall, of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site.

cooperation and mutual understanding between professionals across Europe and further afield, or increased knowledge about a particular subject. Increasingly, such projects are focusing on improving and widening access, both physical and intellectual, including across frontiers. All these projects, if carefully selected and properly planned, can be of great benefit to participating bodies in England, be they governmental, local authorities or charitable or academic.

Fourthly, the UK has worked for the last 60 years as part of a network of inter-governmental organisations (IGOs) such as the United Nations (UN), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Council of Europe (CoE) and the EU. Belonging to these bodies brings with it obligations on how we manage conservation of the environment, as for many other areas. Increasingly we work within an international regulatory and advisory framework affecting what we do either by prescription or by recommendation. Both UNESCO and the CoE draw up conventions covering conservation and management of the historic environment, several of which the UK has joined and now has to apply. The EU does not legislate directly on cultural heritage but many of its directives impact on what we do. EU membership can also bring financial support for activities in our field.

There are also non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as Europa Nostra or the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), focusing on the historic environment, in which UK bodies play a considerable role. Such NGOs are networks of conservation professionals and produce advice, often in the form of charters, which influence our policies and how we work. The 1964 Venice Charter is still widely cited as a basis of conservation policy in the UK. The more recent Burra Charter, produced by Australia ICOMOS for Australian circumstances, has had a world-wide impact not anticipated by its authors.

Finally, as one of the world leaders in conservation philosophy and practice, the UK is well placed to provide assistance to others. This is already done at government level through membership of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the international training body, and of the World Heritage Convention. UK experts play a leading role in policy development, training and conservation activities across the world while NGOs such as the World Monuments Fund provide support and help in many places.

Christopher Young © English Heritage

The 19th-century neo-Gothic Rathaus (Town Hall) of the City of Vienna, an expression of civic pride, one of the drivers of European development and culture through many centuries.

The government's subscriptions to ICCROM and the World Heritage Fund, and the separate and additional bilateral agreement with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre all contribute directly to supporting heritage conservation in less-developed countries. There is room to do much more, particularly if more recognition can be gained for the contribution that heritage can make to sustainable development, as noted recently in the report of the Prime Minister's Africa Commission.

International involvement for heritage bodies is not an optional extra. Our own heritage has international roots and we manage it within a framework of international obligations that we have to heed and need to influence. There are opportunities for joint working with many partners and our involvement is much sought. Limited resources and our own national needs mean that our response has to be selective, but it is essential that we remain involved internationally in order to manage and protect our own heritage to the highest possible standards.

Christopher Young
English Heritage

Heritage across Boundaries
Who we work with

UK heritage bodies are linked to a growing network of organisations promoting international cooperation.

UNESCO

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, is dedicated to intellectual cooperation, practical action promoting peace, mutual understanding, and equitable and sustainable development. An important part of UNESCO's work deals with cultural heritage, via conventions such as the World Heritage Convention.

UNESCO produces recommendations on best practice and runs international campaigns to support heritage conservation of threatened sites, such as Angkor Wat in Cambodia.

Government departments and agencies, including DCMS and English Heritage, work closely with parts of UNESCO such as the World Heritage Centre. The UK National Commission (UKNC) comprises the National Steering Committee, five sector committees and a secretariat. Its role is to advise government and provide expert input into UK policy-making, and to act as a link between UNESCO and civil society, working in partnership with government and with the UK's Permanent Delegation to UNESCO in Paris.

The UKNC Culture Committee (www.uknc-unesco-culture.wessexarch.co.uk) covers heritage and culture. It will set up a series of working groups, including underwater cultural heritage, sustainable development and pre-/post-conflict and disaster issues.

Sue Davies
UKNC Culture Committee Chair, c/o Wessex Archaeology
Email: s.davies@wessexarch.co.uk

The Council of Europe

The Council of Europe (www.coe.int), founded in 1949, unites 46 of Europe's countries in a forum for agreeing common approaches to shared problems. It develops Conventions, Charters and Recommendations. Best known for its work in international jurisprudence and especially human rights, the CoE plays a significant role in the historic environment, within the concept of cultural heritage. Some newly independent countries have based their historic environment laws upon the CoE's work.

Steered by a committee of representatives from national heritage administrations, the CoE brings experts together to debate, establish frameworks for action and disseminate good practice, eg European Heritage Days. A recent project is the European Heritage Information Network (HEREIN) .

The CoE has a minuscule staff and issues no directives; instead, its instruments are open to acceptance or not by member countries. Its impact is out of proportion to its size, however, because it has become adept at working with the grain of developing sectoral trends, whilst challenging member countries to move forward more quickly from ideas to principles and from principles to rights.

Noel Fojut
Principal Inspector, Historic Scotland

ICOMOS

ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (www.international.icomos.org), is a non-governmental organisation of professionals working for the conservation of the world's cultural heritage. ICOMOS's work is carried out through international and national specialist committees and partnerships with national and international authorities. In the UK, we particularly value our partnership with English Heritage, Cadw and Historic Scotland, and their support for our work on World Heritage Sites (WHSs).

ICOMOS's Europe Group coordinates responses where a European approach is needed. ICOMOS-UK hopes to develop this work in collaboration with English Heritage to promote good UK conservation practice in Europe and

to press for conservation to take a higher profile in EU affairs. ICOMOS also actively supports HEREIN in the CoE.

With its multi-disciplinary membership, ICOMOS works with stakeholders and communities to promote the integration of conservation into sustainable development and to ensure that conservation is seen as an essential and beneficial dimension of decision-making relating to the cultural environment. We run seminars, workshops and conferences, prepare publications and advocate international conventions and guidelines to promote 'best practice' for cultural heritage conservation.

ICOMOS is an adviser to UNESCO on cultural WHSs, and prepares annual evaluations of nominated cultural properties and state-of-conservation reports for inscribed cultural WHSs for the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. In England we work closely with English Heritage on new nominations for World Heritage inscription and on the management of existing WHSs.

Susan Denyer
Secretary, ICOMOS-UK

ICCROM

ICCROM (pronounced IKROM) is the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property based in Rome, Italy (www.iccrom.org). It is an inter-governmental organisation like UNESCO, with 40 staff and a budget of £6–8 million, run by a director general and an expert council reporting to a general assembly of over 120 subscribing member states.

English Heritage and the Museums Libraries and Archives Council share the cost of membership (£65,000 per year each) on behalf of the DCMS. Besides helping developing countries with their conservation work, UK involvement showcases British technical expertise and standards of practice on a world stage.

ICCROM aims at improving the quality of conservation practice and raising awareness about the importance of preserving cultural heritage through five main areas of activity:
- postgraduate mid-career professional and technical training
- research
- heritage information management (library)
- technical, scientific and managerial collaboration and advice
- advocacy for heritage conservation.

British involvement is strong , with three UK experts having been directors-general: Harold Plenderleith (1959–71), architect Bernard Feilden (1977–81) and archaeologist Dr Nicolas Stanley-Price (2000–present). English conservation experts act as visiting lecturers for training courses. John Fidler, English Heritage's Conservation Director, is currently the UK delegate to ICCROM's General Assembly.

John Fidler
Conservation Director, English Heritage

European institutions

Legislation from the EU (www.europa.eu.int) directly affects historic environment work in the UK and its funding streams are an important resource. It is essential to maintain a constructive engagement with the various parts of the EU to influence strategy papers, technical working groups and the development of legislation. This entails lobbying the European Commission, members of the European Parliament and other European stakeholders and responding to government consultations on European issues.

In recent years this has allowed the amendment of legislation not directly aimed at the historic environment, but which could have damaging knock-on consequences if not dealt with. It has also allowed the UK to make strategic inputs into plans for future structural funds, research programmes and the EU's small 'culture' fund.

Civil society heritage organisations are active at the EU level. English Heritage maintains a link with Europa Nostra, with an umbrella group of organisations working on VAT and with the European Federation for Culture and Heritage. Close contact with these groups adds useful weight when seeking to achieve changes in EU proposals.

Anita Pollack
Head of European Policy, English Heritage

Europa Nostra

Europa Nostra (www.europanostra.org) is a pan-European federation of non-governmental non-profit heritage organisations, based in The Hague. It is supported by the EU and public authorities, corporate sponsors, private foundations, member organisations and individual members. English Heritage is represented on its Council. Europa Nostra organises conferences, publications and exhibitions, distributes a newsletter and campaigns for the protection of the historic environment. It operates the European Union/Europa Nostra Awards scheme for Cultural Heritage on behalf of the European Commission (EC).

Anita Pollack
Head of European Policy, English Heritage

Understanding Historic Landscapes

Sharing knowledge across boundaries

AN EMBARRASSMENT OF RICHES

Pioneering work in the Netherlands has identified new ways of understanding and managing the archaeological/historical landscape.

A source of diversity and creativity

The combined archaeological and historical landscape embodies the legacy of our common European past. It extends back in time many thousands of years, and represents an embarrassment of riches. This heritage is an immense, affluent and diverse source of mostly unwritten documents concerning the development of man, culture, nature and the environment over time. It materialises the behaviour and identity of human communities in an almost unimaginable diversity. What is observed and known today is the product both of centuries of research and heritage management, and of long-term evolution, creation, destruction and preservation caused by natural and cultural mechanisms – a continuing process. The awareness of this richness creates a great embarrassment for a modern European society, which exploits the present-day landscape in a very intensive and often highly dynamic way. How can we identify the characteristic elements and structures contained by the archaeological/historical landscape of which the vast majority is invisibly hidden in the soil or under the water? How can we understand and value these elements in a legitimised way as part of the planning processes aiming at a sustainable development of human life and environment?

These dilemmas are common to all European countries, but the diversity of landscapes, societies, scientific and cultural traditions in combination with the variety of political institutions and socio-economic transformations favours different solutions and creates the opportunity to develop different approaches. This diversity makes Europe one enormous and fascinating laboratory for experimenting with heritage management and exchanging ideas and experiences in the awareness that 'there is more than one road leading to Rome'.

The Dutch national heritage policy is one example of this mosaic of approaches and deals with a landscape characterised by the invisibility of its archaeological/historical relics and the intensity of its present-day land use. The Dutch landscape has been formed by the interaction of the great river systems of the Scheldt, Meuse and Rhine and the North Sea, with occupation by man on the fringes of rising land and water. This is why the country is called 'The Netherlands' and why current metaphors like 'Netherland – waterland', 'the eternal battle with the sea' or 'Deltametropole' serve not only 21st-century planning purposes, but also reflect meaningful feelings of long-term identity within the European context.

The Dutch national heritage policy

In 1999 the Dutch government initiated the Belvedere Programme as a result of a joint initiative by four separate ministries and has made about €50–65 million available to implement the programme between 2000 and 2009. The Belvedere Programme deals with the three types of cultural resources – archaeological, historic/geographical and historical – from an integrated perspective. Fundamental to the programme is the notion of archaeological/historical values as a resource for experiencing and expressing identity through conservation, innovation and design and providing a source of inspiration, creativity and story-telling. Consequently, 'cultural-historic identity is to be seen as a determining factor in the future spatial design of the Netherlands, for which the government shall aim to create appropriate conditions'. The aim of Dutch policy is to link the transformation of the present-day landscape with sustainable management of the

Selected landmarks in the rural and urban landscape around Amsterdam characterised by the relationship between land and water.

1. Almere: urban gardens designed to protect the fossil Mesolithic landscape; 2. Velsen: stratified pre- and protohistoric agricultural landscapes from 2000 BC onwards; 3. the Roman period estuary; 4. Waterland: the 11th to 12th-century reclamation landscape; 5. Golden Age map showing the waterfront of Amsterdam; 6. 17th-century map showing the reclamation plan for the Beemster, a polder listed as a World Heritage Site; 7. the mid-19th-century steam-powered pumping station at Cruquius; 8. Muiden: a fort belonging to the late 19th-century circular defence line.

archaeological-historical elements and structures of the cultural landscape. The central concept is 'protection by development'.

The activities initiated by the Belvedere Programme are both a national map of the cultural-historical values of the Netherlands and a long-term and widely dispersed programme to stimulate projects at all levels of society and throughout the country. In addition, two national 'grand projects' are under way dealing with the late 19th-century defence line 'Nieuwe Hollandse Waterlinie' and the Roman period frontier defence along the Rhine. Architectural design and story-telling are essential for making the invisible visible and stimulating public imagination. In this way the Dutch approach explores the potential of the integration of the three well-reputed traditions of environmental planning, architectural design and heritage management, which demands 'cross-overs' between these disciplines.

Managing the invisible landscape

Archaeological heritage management in particular is confronted with the embarrassment of riches of wetland landscapes. The Dutch delta hides layers of fossil landscapes reaching to a depth of more than 20m in the west. As a result of the rising sea level during the past 10,000 years, many of these earlier landscapes have been excellently preserved by sedimentation and because of the high groundwater table. Wooden houses, food, clothing, plants, footprints, roads, field systems and boats can be found in a condition as if they had been left only yesterday. But how can we discover them and value their potential – without destroying them by excavation – in time to use this knowledge as input for the planning process? And how can we tell the stories of these invisible and unknown histories to politicians and the public?

The standard approach follows the recommendations of the CoE Valetta Convention, which focuses on the prevention of destruction through timely participation in the planning process. However, a new national, interdisciplinary research programme – 'Protection and Development of the Dutch Archaeological/historical Landscape' – was developed to supplement the Belvedere Programme and the 'Valetta Convention' approach, specifically to create an explicit scientific basis for the integration of archaeological and historical/geographical values in environmental planning policy. This programme was initiated by the Ministry of Education and Science and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, with the participation of the same ministries that are involved in the Belvedere Programme. It will operate between 2000 and 2007 and has funding of about €5 million.

The research programme focuses on establishing a meaningful link between scientific knowledge, archaeological/historical resource management and applied planning policy, using the central planning concepts of dynamics and quality expressed as sustainability, identity and diversity. To support this integration, the concept of 'biography of landscape' has been adopted to act as a metaphor that represents the life cycles of the cultural landscape as a social environment in which communities have lived through time, have influenced and to which they have given meaning. The metaphor of 'cultural biography' has an open-ended character and focuses more on the continuing transformation of the environment than on the process of origin and destruction. It has the potential to link the past with the present and the future, and to integrate cultural-historical values in a meaningful way in environmental planning. As a consequence it functions as a reference for understanding, valuation and

characterisation, and as a source of story-telling.

A method for the integration of scientific knowledge with applied cultural and environmental politics is offered by the concept of 'action research'. Action research, as used in the programme, facilitates the interaction between the process of generating scientific knowledge and the process of making correct political decisions about the policy problems regarding the sustainable development of the archaeological/historical landscape. It exploits the recognition that the decision-making process in environmental planning is not as rational as it seems to be, but that the understanding of emotions and the way people give meaning to the transformations of their environment plays an influential role.

Prospects for a European approach

When I compare our Dutch approach and the public response to it with approaches followed in other European countries such as Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, some German states, France or Spain I see fundamental similarities amid all the obvious diversity.

First, an essential change in attitude and perception is taking place among planners about the importance of the archaeological/historical heritage as part of present and future life and environment, and its contribution to 'quality of life'. Secondly, there is a trend towards more interdisciplinary integration of knowledge and policy, which asks for a virtual paradigm shift and an internalisation of the concepts and methods of other disciplines. Finally, there is a growing interest in the idea of local and regional communities taking responsibility for their own heritage, which corresponds well with overall tendencies for decentralisation and self-governance. Story-telling and visualisation are attractive ways to raise awareness of the characteristics of a particular environment and of giving meaning to individual or communal perceptions of identity.

What we need on a European level is an interdisciplinary 'community of practice' to intensify the exchange and discussion of approaches, experiences and ideas. In this way the European diversity of the cultural landscape and traditions could become a rich source of intellectual and applied creativity.

Tom Bloemers
University of Amsterdam

EUROPEAN KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS

Participating in international work is crucial for English Heritage – it informs our understanding of different approaches to the past, broadens our horizons and enriches our work.

Europæ Archaeologiæ Consilium

Europæ Archaeologiæ Consilium (ie European Archaeological Council (EAC)) is a network of agencies legally responsible for the management of the archaeological heritage. It was founded in 1999 to develop simple, effective and lasting mechanisms for cooperation in the sphere of heritage management (to date, 21 nations and 92 separate agencies are members).

The EAC provides a forum for the exchange of standards and best practice. The well-established annual Symposium and Seminar series disseminates information on major issues affecting the archaeological heritage. Topics so far have included wetland management, cultural landscapes, natural resource exploitation, European agricultural policies, urban development, major infrastructure projects and public archaeology.

The EAC is also well placed to offer advice about all aspects of heritage management. Working groups explore key issues and discuss specific topics to help develop broad-based strategies for archaeological heritage management.

The EAC provides a single voice to speak out on specific issues and to influence the

Member countries of the Europæ Archaeologiæ Consilium.

development of policies by European agencies. It has Official Observer status at the CoE and participates in all the latter's activities relevant to the archaeological heritage. In particular it is working closely with the CoE to develop mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of the CoE cultural heritage conventions and instruments.

European approaches to the management of the archaeological heritage are highly regarded throughout the world. As we work more frequently on the international stage, we need to develop a transnational framework not just for the practical mechanisms of cultural-heritage resource management, but also for our underlying research objectives. The EAC fosters collaborative partnerships across Europe to spromote research as a statement of what is valuable to the archaeological community.

Adrian Olivier
President, EAC

European Association of Archaeologists

European Association of Archaeologists

The European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) (www.e-a-a.org) exists to provide a meeting place, both real and virtual, for archaeologists studying and managing the archaeological resource of Europe. It was founded in the early 1990s and currently has more than 1,100 members in 41 countries. It is a genuinely pan-European organisation: its annual conference moves from country to country, its *European Journal of Archaeology* publishes material about any aspect of the European heritage and its secretariat has so far been hosted by Norway, the UK, Sweden and the Czech Republic.

The public faces of the EAA are only part of the Association's value. Equally important are the innumerable networks and collaborations that have arisen out of the informal exchange of ideas, values and information. It also works to influence heritage management across Europe, either by advice to individual countries or through its consultative status with the CoE.

The EAA annual conference has become one of the highlights of the archaeological calendar. It is unique in bringing together archaeologists from every sector of the profession and it is this stimulating diversity that gives EAA its strength.

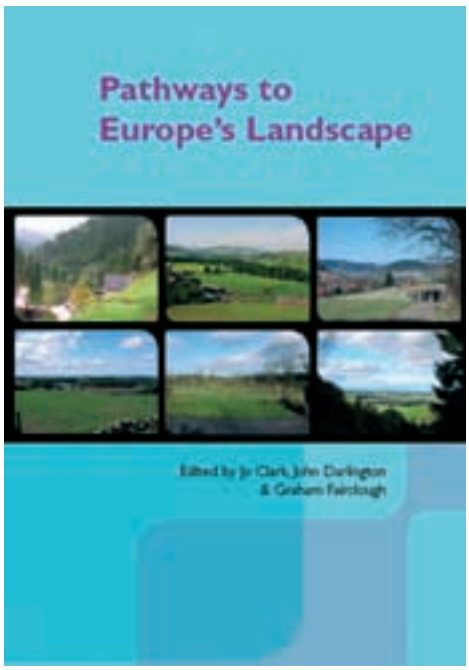
Graham Fairclough
Head of Characterisation, English Heritage

European Pathways to the Cultural Landscape

The landscape, in all its cultural and historical diversity, is the most ubiquitous and accessible part of the European heritage. An important example of the way in which it has been explored on an international scale is the Culture 2000 programme 'European Pathways to the Cultural Landscape' (www.pcl-eu.de), which comprised 12 projects in 10 countries ranging from Iceland to Estonia and from Finland to Italy. Linking each of these projects was a concern to introduce wider public audiences to the landscape – in other words, to provide pathways to the landscape. Some pathways were virtual, using web-based and digital technology to explain the landscape and its past; others were real, creating signed footpaths, trails and visitor sites.

A resulting book, *Pathways to Europe's Landscape*, was published in 10 languages and explored the different ways in which landscapes are perceived by experts and the public. All of the areas were chosen because they were in one way or another marginal, almost forgotten in terms of public consciousness – the ordinary, commonplace landscapes of Europe that form the backdrop to most people's lives and memories. Alongside Historic Landscape Characterisation (*see Conservation Bulletin* 47), the book thus makes a major contribution to the democratic and inclusive aims of the European Landscape Convention.

Graham Fairclough
Head of Characterisation, English Heritage



Aerial Archaeology in Europe

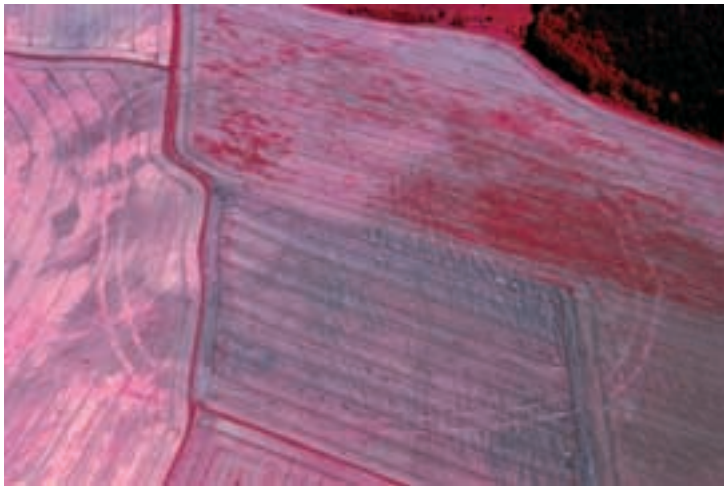
Although aerial archaeologists have had links in Europe for more than 70 years, the ending of the Cold War provided the opportunity to expand the existing network of practitioners. In many countries (especially in the former eastern bloc), access to maps, photographs and aircraft was severely restricted, and there was little or no expertise available in aerial reconnaissance and air-photo interpretation.

Initially the network grew through the work of a few individuals (most notably Otto Braasch, Rowan Whimster and Chris Musson), training seminars, the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG) and conferences. The beginning of this process was a conference on aerial archaeology held in Potsdam in 1994, which led to a series of aerial-survey training schools in Hungary (1996) and Poland (1998) to address the serious shortage of trained air-photo interpreters in Europe. The real breakthrough, however, came when the EU's Raphael and Culture 2000 programmes, augmented by grants from NATO and the British Academy, provided substantial funding for further training schools, an international conference and a travelling exhibition.

English Heritage is the lead partner in the current Culture 2000 project, *European Landscapes: Past, Present and Future*. Co-organisers are drawn from Belgium, Germany, Hungary and Italy and co-partners from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Lithuania, Poland and Romania; associated partners contributing without funding are from Bulgaria, Latvia, Portugal and Slovenia. This project will deliver a range of activities: landscape studies (focusing on the integration of aerial and field archaeology), new techniques (exploring airborne laser recording (lidar), training schools, workshops, conferences, website publications and a training video) as well as several specific landscape projects. The main project began in 2004 and already workshops and/or training schools have been held in Finland, Romania, Italy and Germany. One proposed outcome is the creation of a European centre for aerial archaeology, to ensure that the momentum of the programme continues, and that trained staff continue to use their new skills and are not lost to other disciplines.

As a result of all these initiatives, the European network of aerial archaeologists has expanded rapidly. This is reflected in the way that the annual meeting of AARG (aarg.univie.ac.at) has grown in size and sophistication since the foundation of the group in 1981 to become the most important date in the international aerial archaeology calendar; the 2004 meeting was held in Munich, and the 2005 meeting took place in Belgium.

Robert Bewley
Regional Director, South West Region, English Heritage



© Otto Braasch

Neolithic enclosure at Ottstedt am Berge, Thuringia, Germany, 25 July 1998. Infrared false colour slide film.

Culture 2000

EUROPEAN TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A wide range of exciting collaborative research projects takes place with the aid of European funding. Most of the current projects are part of the Information and Communications Technology section of the EU research programme because the 6th Research Framework Programme did not include a heritage priority. A current challenge is to ensure that the right kinds of priorities are written into the EU's 7th Framework Research Programme, currently being developed to run from 2007 to 2013 with a budget of approximately €72 billion.

VITRA

VITRA stands for Veridical Imaging of Transmissive and Reflective Artefacts. The aim of this collaborative project is to develop practical methods for the acquisition, storage and visualisation of high-quality digital images of decorative surfaces in historic buildings without the need for costly and time-consuming scaffold structures. The partners came from France, for the robotic carrier; Germany, for digital-imaging capture and conservation issues; and the UK, for colour fidelity and database development.

Working closely with Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (BLfD), the English Heritage Photogrammetric Unit gave expert

Nick Beckett © English Heritage

Detail of wall painting in the former Dominican church at Bamberg, Germany recorded in the course of the experimental VITRA project.

advice in photographic methods and helped produce the specifications for camera, lighting and the robotic carrier. They also took part in the practical tests in Germany and in the UK at St Mary's Church, Studley Royal. Both reflective and transmissive subjects were tackled at a height of 15m by remote control.

The tests proved that the robotic system was successful in its initial objectives. High-quality imagery with metadata produces a true representation and documentary information for the archive. The results shown to the expert reviewers from the European Commission were very impressive. Illustrated here is an example of reflective imagery from a wall painting.

Paul Bryan
Head of Metric Survey and Photogrammetry, English Heritage

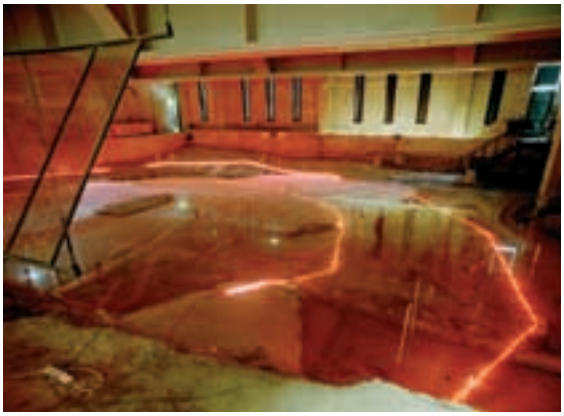
APPEAR

The APPEAR project (Accessibility Projects: sustainable Preservation and Enhancement of urban subsoil Archaeological Remains, www.in-situ.be) is looking at the ways in which urban archaeological sites are displayed to the public. The aim of the research is to produce guidelines for all those involved, and especially those responsible for the decisions, from the original idea for enhancing a site through to its opening to the public and its routine management.

The research has focused on all aspects of the process including decision-making, conservation, methods for displaying and presenting a site, its urban and architectural integration and its social, cultural and economic impact on the town. Several case studies, including the Rose Theatre in London, have been used to inform the research.

The guidelines were presented at the international conference 'Urban Pasts and Urban Futures: bringing urban archaeology to life', held on 4–5 October 2005 in Brussels. The research has been carried out in partnership with organisations from Belgium, France, Spain, Italy and Hungary, and is part of the EU's 5th Framework Research Programme. Valerie Wilson and David Miles are the English Heritage representatives for this project.

Valerie Wilson
Research Department, English Heritage



Derek Kendall © English Heritage

The Rose Theatre, London. The red lights show the position of the inner and outer walls of the Elizabethan theatre preserved under water in the basement of an office block.

RUFUS

Foundation construction and removal can be damaging to archaeological deposits and the surrounding historic buildings. If urban centres are to be redeveloped, however, their new buildings need foundations. By reusing existing foundations, the impact on buried archaeology is minimised, and there is less chance of vibration damage to adjacent properties. If today's foundations can be designed with a greater carrying capacity, there is a much better chance that they can be reused for tomorrow's replacement buildings. Last year, English Heritage became involved in an EU 5th-Framework-funded project on the reuse of foundations.

The RUFUS project (Reuse of Foundations for Urban Sites, www.webforum.com/rufus) is led by the Building Research Establishment, and other project partners include Arup in the UK, Soletanche-Bachy in France and Stamatopoulos and Associates Ltd in Greece. English Heritage is not a project partner but is represented by Dr Jim Williams, who sits on the Project Review Panel. As well as advising on draft work, particularly the best-practice handbook, he will be inputting UK examples for foundation reuse in the context of archaeology, which will be a major end-user beneficiary of

this research. When the project is completed, it is hoped that more developers and engineers will be persuaded to reuse existing foundations, which will in turn help to enable long-term in-situ preservation of urban archaeological deposits.

Jim Williams
Regional Archaeological Science Advisor, East Midlands, English Heritage

WORLD HERITAGE SITES: ESTABLISHING VALUE

World Heritage Sites are places of outstanding universal value as defined in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. They can be either cultural or natural. The World Heritage Committee has established 10 criteria (6 cultural, 4 natural) for assessment of outstanding universal value. To be deemed of outstanding universal value, a site must also satisfy the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity, and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding (*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* para 78).

The concept of defining, attributing and assessing the value of a heritage place has therefore been at the heart of the convention and its application for three decades and has been raising problems of application for just as long. Few systems of values-led heritage management have operated for as long a period and there is much to be learnt from the experiences of the World Heritage Committee over this time. The problems of practical application were addressed yet again at the recent UNESCO Expert Meeting on Outstanding Universal Value in Kazan. The latest of a series of such occasions, it came no closer to producing a formulaic solution to the problems of definition of outstanding universal value but did shed some valuable light on how application of the concept has developed and might be applied in the future.

It is clear from the background work done for Kazan, as well as the discussions at the meeting, that the concept of outstanding universal value was left very wide in the Convention itself, probably deliberately, and that its application has changed through time, particularly for cultural sites. For these, we have moved from self-evident icons such as the pyramids or the Taj Mahal to a much broader and less monumental concept of outstanding universal value. To some extent this is true, too, for natural sites.

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The Old Mostar Bridge, destroyed in the Bosnian War in 1993, reconstructed by international efforts, and inscribed on the World Heritage List in July 2005 as 'an exceptional and universal symbol of coexistence of communities from diverse cultural, ethnic and religious backgrounds, ... underlining the unlimited efforts of human solidarity for peace and powerful cooperation in the face of overwhelming catastrophes' (UNESCO 2005).

This move reflects a number of trends. Countries joining the Convention from all regions of the world have challenged traditional Eurocentric concepts of heritage and required the examination of how places belonging to one culture can be of value to all humanity. In 1992 the World Heritage Committee recognised cultural landscapes as a category of cultural WHS.

The Global Strategy of 1994 identified a number of themes and regional priorities for consideration in preparing nominations. Themes included broad processes of human existence, such as modes of subsistence and technological evolution, or the movement of peoples that has shaped and permitted the development of the vast diversity of human cultures through time. The strategy also called for regional and thematic studies to identify potential categories of site.

Moves such as this have resulted in a much greater range of nominations, particularly of cultural sites. We are now seeing, particularly from Africa, the nomination of cultural landscapes that have values that are primarily spiritual and associative, as well as of sites demonstrating technological evolution from many parts of the world, including the UK.

Alongside this trend has been the recognition of the wide range of values that any WHS can possess in addition to those for which it may be inscribed on the World Heritage List. These can be social or economic, or relate to belief systems as well those traditionally associated with heritage. Many relate to current uses of WHSs while some, such as tourism use, may have actually been created by inscription on the World Heritage List.

These values are perceived by, and belong to a very wide range of stakeholders, international,

national, regional and local. All these interests need to be taken into account in defining a proposed WHS and in deciding how it is to be protected, managed and used in a sustainable way.

The much wider definition of WHSs to include entire towns or rural landscapes has brought into sharp focus the wide range of stakeholders in such places, the legitimate need for change, and the need to use heritage in a sustainable way for the benefit of local communities. This has been recognised by the World Heritage Committee in the Budapest Declaration (2002).

In this, as in so much else, World Heritage reflects wide current trends in heritage management. Increasingly there is recognition of the wide scope of the historic environment, the range of stakeholders, the need for inclusion and widening of access and the contribution that cultural heritage can and should make to sustainable development and the well-being of the communities to which it belongs. This is a much more complex situation for those managing cultural heritage. Crucial to successful management of this complexity is an as full as possible understanding of a site's values for all its stakeholders. Understanding of a place's values is vital to successful sustainable management.

Christopher Young
English Heritage, and rapporteur of the UNESCO Expert Meeting at Kazan

The impact of World Heritage Sites on communities

Increasingly the question is asked 'What is the real value of World Heritage inscription to local communities?' Underlying this straightforward question are several other questions about the impact of World Heritage status that at present are difficult to answer.

Proof of value, evidence of the benefits of World Heritage conservation to local communities and the participation of the latter in the process are being demanded not only in the UK but also across the wider international World Heritage community. Francesco Bandarin, Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, stated recently: 'Among the challenges facing UNESCO and the international community is to make the national authorities, the private sector, and civil society as a whole recognise that World Heritage conservation is not only an instrument for peace and reconciliation, for enhancing cultural and biological diversity, but also a factor of regional sustainable development. New approaches to the integrated management of World Heritage have proved successful and have promoted economic growth and benefits to local communities.' (Netherlands National Commission 2003.) But despite this last assertion and the generally held view that World Heritage is 'a good thing', hard evidence is difficult to find.

The ICOMOS UK Cultural Tourism Committee, in conjunction with the ICOMOS UK World Heritage Committee, has taken up the research challenge in the knowledge that the complexities of the issues are exemplified by WHSs in the UK. We will develop a conceptual framework – interrelating (where possible) existing methodologies for measuring economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts – and undertake case studies of individual UK WHSs to establish a suite of core indicators that show the added value of World Heritage status in the context of national policies and local plans. We will consider adverse impacts as well as positive ones. ICOMOS UK is respected internationally for setting standards and innovation: there is potential for the final suite of indicators to have an international application.

A workshop to establish the scope and objectives of this project was held at the Old Royal Naval College, Greenwich on 25 May 2005. The event brought together academics, consultants and representatives from government departments and agencies across the UK as well as those who work locally in planning, regeneration and as WHS coordinators, and was ably facilitated by Dr Gill Chitty from the Council for British Archaeology.

Following positive feedback from the workshop participants, three strands to the project

Ouro Preto, Brazil, a historic gold-mining town inscribed as a WHS in 1980: the same market economy as the UK's, but belonging to a different local community.

have been identified, each with their own timescale. In autumn 2005 ICOMOS UK set up a Project Steering Group. Its first task will be to review an outline research proposal for the first strand – to define a suite of core World Heritage status indicators – and to consider funding options. Second, group members will consider establishing a multi-disciplinary consortium to undertake in-depth longitudinal research. Finally, the group will be asked encourage the take-up of PhD studentships. The first appointment has been made at Glasgow Caledonian University Business School.

If you are interested in becoming involved in this initiative please contact ICOMOS UK administrator: rikkeosterlund@icomos-uk.org

Sue Millar
Chair, ICOMOS UK Cultural Tourism Committee

REFERENCE
Netherlands National Commission 2003. 'Linking Universal and Local Values: Managing a Sustainable Future for World Heritage', conference organised by the Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO, in collaboration with the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, 22–4 May 2003

The UK Tentative List

World Heritage Sites are about the recognition of values. Before inscription, sites must pass through at least two evaluation processes: inclusion on a national Tentative List (the list of sites which a state party considers nominating over a five- to ten-year period) and actual nomination. What a country puts on its Tentative List reflects its perception of what it values in terms of the World Heritage Convention. The UK has so far submitted two Tentative Lists – in 1986 and 1999.

The 1986 Tentative List included sites such as Stonehenge and Avebury, the Tower of London, Westminster Palace and Abbey, Ironbridge Gorge and Durham Castle and Cathedral. Many of these early sites reflect a very traditional monumental approach.

The 1999 Tentative List shows a shift of values towards industrial landscapes (eg Blaenavon, Saltaire), sites of more scientific interest (eg Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) and natural sites (the Jurassic Coast). The proposals for inclusion in the list were assembled by experts from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; English Heritage was asked to give advice on English sites and those from the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. Twenty-five sites were published on the list in 1999, of which eight have now been inscribed.

Wheal Edward and Botallack mines, West Penwith, Cornwall. The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape has been chosen as the UK's 2005 nomination for inscription as a World Heritage Site.

The only sites that can be nominated by the UK government for inscription as WHSs are those on the Tentative List. Following recent decisions by the World Heritage Committee, the UK, in effect, can nominate only one site per year for consideration or reconsideration. This has resulted in a considerable elongation of the likely timetable for those sites still on the Tentative List, all of which now have to produce detailed nomination or justification documents and accompanying management plans. Nomination dossiers are themselves a further definition of the potential outstanding universal value of a site, based on a thorough understanding of all its aspects. They require in-depth consideration of authenticity, integrity and the 'outstanding universal value' of the proposed site as well as detailed plans on how it is to be managed, respected and conserved. Their preparation should involve all the relevant stakeholders, who should be committed to the process and the eventual obligations of World Heritage status. The submitted documents are carefully evaluated before a decision is taken by the World Heritage Committee.

In addition to the sites on the Tentative List, there are others that aspire to WHS status but are faced with long delays as the sites on the 1999 list have to be put forward for consideration first. Their relative importance may have changed as a result of new research or discoveries since the 1999 list was published. The government recognises that the current situation is unsatisfactory and is likely to instigate a review of the Tentative List at some point over the next two years.

Sue Cole
Senior Policy Officer, World Heritage and International Policy Team, English Heritage

Values in conservation

The role of values in conservation can be contentious, but it is an issue that is increasingly difficult to ignore. In 1997 the Getty Conservation Trust launched an important project to explore the values and benefits of conservation. The first phase of the project culminated in the influential report *Values and Heritage Conservation* (2000).

But almost immediately the question of *whose* values arises, so a follow-up project set out to explore just that (www.getty.edu/conservation/field_projects/values). The Getty Conservation Institute brought the Australian Heritage Commission, English Heritage, Parks Canada and the US National Park Service together in a pioneering project to look at values in the management of four controversial sites (de la Torre *et al* 2005).

Port Arthur in Tasmania was a penal colony and has a difficult past; a recent tragedy there created another complex set of values. Hadrian's Wall is a WHS with hundreds of owners, many with little or no interest in heritage; Grosse Île was a Canadian quarantine station that embodies both the story of emigration to Canada and the Irish diaspora. Chaco Canyon in New Mexico was first protected for its archaeological values, but has strong resonance for Pueblo and Navajo groups and, more recently, 'New Agers'. At each site, values were contested, which in turn made management difficult. How best should the tragedy at Port Arthur be commemorated? Why should the multiple owners care about Hadrian's Wall? What weight should be given to different stories at Grosse Île? How could views of New-Age communities be reconciled with native American sensibilities? All these issues depend upon how value is defined and prioritised.

The project analysed management plans for each site, looking at what values were identified and how they influenced decisions. More than anything the project showed that all heritage management is a matter of reconciling competing values, whether those result from economic pressures, political debates, different cultures or deep distress. While sites may be designated or protected for one set of values (perhaps national or international), their day-to-day management invariably involves working with a much wider range of social and community values.

One of the participants described this project as 'pedagogical gold'; it is rare that site managers and management are open to scrutiny in this way. Speaking as one of the people who took part in the project, I found it both a luxury to be able to analyse conservation in this way, and a privilege to learn from the many people we interviewed. Yet if, as heritage managers, we care for sites on behalf of the public, it is vital to do this kind of work.

For some, the debate around significance is best left alone; for others it lies at the heart of every conservation decision, and how values are articulated is the central question for conservation. Certainly the UK government's new interest in public value means that this argument will not go away. The Getty Conservation Institute is to be commended for a groundbreaking project.

The Grosse Île Irish Memorial commemorates Grosse Île's role from 1832 to 1937 as a quarantine station for the Port of Quebec, long the main point of arrival for immigrants coming to Canada.

Kate Clark
Deputy Director, Policy and Research, Heritage Lottery Fund

REFERENCE
de La Torre, M, MacLean, M G H, Mason, R and Myers, D 2005. *Heritage Values in Site Management: Four Case Studies*. Los Angeles: Getty Conservation Institute.

Managing the Past for the Present

Our European partners

Simon Thurley *Chief Executive, English Heritage*
Alexandra Coxen *International and European Policy Officer, English Heritage*

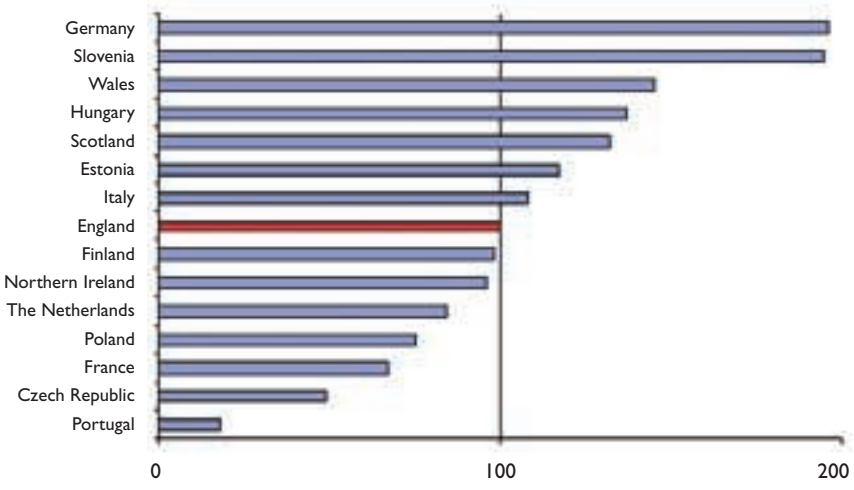
A study of practices amongst our EU partners highlights the case for heritage reform in England.

Having recently returned from a tour of European Heritage agencies the question of how English heritage protection compares to its European counterparts is fresh in my mind. As chief executive of English Heritage I think we have much to be proud of in this country, but my investigations did highlight some areas in which we lag behind our European neighbours.

English Heritage is not unusual in Europe in combining the role of regulator, designator, research centre and property manager. The majority of EU heritage bodies are similarly integrated agencies. Where English Heritage is different is that it is a non-departmental body; every other body is either an agency or a government department. This clearly gives English Heritage an independent voice, but it also distances us from both decision-making and funding decisions. It also characterises our role in heritage protection as the Secretary of State designates on the advice of English Heritage. This, however, is not the only difference in the process.

England is the only country in Europe[1] that does not consult owners on the proposal to designate a building and the only one where there is no appeal against a decision to list. Although a small number of other countries do not have an appeals process that is because the consultation period and stages of consideration are lengthy. Almost all countries consult local authorities on designation proposals and many advertise the fact of consideration in the local paper. Almost every country also has an independent committee that scrutinises either all proposals or at least the controversial ones. In Hungary each designation proposal is also circulated to all other ministries for approval. As a consequence the European designation process is relatively slow, with the average time to confirm a listing being two years. The English system is, on average faster, often more effective, but compared to other EU systems it is unfair and undemocratic.

Sometimes the development industry complains that England has too high a proportion of designated buildings and sites. It is difficult to find comparable data that will indicate whether we protect more or less than other



Protected Sites per million population
(Index England = 100)
excluding Norway and Sweden

Alexandra Coxen © English Heritage

Meeting with our Polish colleagues in Warsaw – (from left to right) KOBiDZ Director Jacek Rulewicz, Simon Thurley, KOBiDZ Vice Director Tadeusz Morysiński and Culture Minister Ryszard Miklíński

countries; however, attempting to benchmark England using land mass, population and percentage of all buildings gives some insight.

Along with the Netherlands and Germany, England has the highest density of individually protected sites and monuments in Europe. While this is certainly the case it should be noted that England is more densely populated than most European countries and when we look at the number of protected sites in terms of population we get a different result. The figures show that by population we are very much in the middle of the European range. Possibly the best measure of whether we over-designate is the percentage of protected structures and sites as a proportion of all buildings. On this measure England seems to have between 1.7 and 2.1 per cent designated, which is similar to Scotland, Northern Ireland, Slovenia, Hungary and the Czech Republic, but much more than Norway, Sweden, Finland or the Netherlands, for instance.

On balance then, although we are probably in the European upper quartile, the scale of heritage protection in this country, particularly given our stable history and consequent high rate of preservation, does not seem excessive.

Almost everywhere significance is defined by heritage legislation, but protection is essentially part of the planning system. Broadly speaking EU countries adopt one of three arrangements for protection in the planning system.

1. The first type is the most centralised – a licensing system run by the national heritage body. In Portugal IPPAR simply issue a licence to the applicant directly for all work to listed buildings. The local authority has no role in the process. The same applies to Finland (where disgruntled applicants can appeal to the ministry), to Slovenia, the Netherlands and to Italy.

2. The second type is where the responsibility is shared between local politicians and the national body, usually with advice from the national body as compulsory. This is operated in the Czech Republic, Sweden and Hungary.

3. The third type is where decisions are made entirely by local officials and their elected bodies, as in Norway and Poland. In Estonia the national heritage body, Muinas, have contracted their role in the planning system to local authorities, but in practice sit by them in a joint committee.

The English system is a fourth type, in reality a mixture of two and three, and is a product of our grading system. In dealing with Grade I and II* English Heritage process about 16,000 applications a year for advice. Local authorities deal with 91 per cent of all listed building issues.

Every country has some type of area protection and this is generally designated and regulated on a local, usually a municipal level, as in England. In Germany, for instance, in addition to the 1.3 million listed sites there are a further 250,000+ specific buildings covered by area protection. In Italy it is estimated that 50 per cent by area of the country is protected by heritage legislation. In the Netherlands, uniquely, these areas (354 listed townscapes) are designated nationally and development control rests with the national heritage body, RDMZ. The Portuguese system is more hit and miss. Each listed building has a protected buffer zone of 50m.

Across Europe (except in type 1 countries) the key issue is local capacity, standards and expertise. Only two countries other than England are addressing this directly: Poland, where a series of events is held at the Voivodeship (regional) level, and in the Czech Republic, where there are well-established courses in collaboration with the universities. In type 1 countries there is no training. This is unfortunate as it distances people from decisions about their heritage.

The case for heritage reform in England is, to my mind, highlighted by a study of EU practice. The results of my survey will be presented to the government over the coming months in the hope that it will reinforce the need for legislation soon.

1. When I refer here to Europe I mean the UK, the twelve other EU countries I visited, and Norway.

Managing the Past for the Present

International case studies

European legislation and international conventions are fostering new ways of protecting and managing the historic environment.

WHAT WE WORK WITH

European legislation and conventions

Both UNESCO and the CoE produce conventions specifically focused on protecting the historic environment. Much EU legislation, while not specifically targeted at the historic environment, can have considerable impact, often unforeseen by those drawing it up. There are also other international treaties such as the Ramsar Convention (see article on Ramsar, page 27) that can have repercussions.

The conventions produced by UNESCO and the CoE are international treaties. It is up to each state to decide whether or not to join a particular treaty. The table lists UNESCO and CoE conventions dealing with cultural heritage and whether or not the UK has ratified them, which can be a lengthy process.

The CoE is developing a Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (see article on Rights and Responsibilities, page 19) while UNESCO is working on possible instruments dealing with cultural diversity.

Both organisations also produce recommendations on specific issues from time to time. These are not legally binding and are intended as recommendations of best practice to guide member states. Some of these deserve to be better known than is currently the case.

None of the conventions that the UK has joined have been 'domesticated' by incorporation in national legislation. It is therefore a matter of government policy how each of the conventions joined by the UK is implemented. Of those to which the UK currently belongs, the World Heritage Convention has had the most impact since it alone deals with specific

Some examples of EU legislation impacting on the historic environment

Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) This aims to protect biodiversity but can, for instance, limit the extraction of slate from natural parks; it can also restrict the removal of intrusive vegetation disturbing historic monuments.

Energy Efficiency Directive (93/76/EEC) This aims to limit carbon dioxide emissions (greenhouse gas) by improving energy efficiency, but in the process requires the application of ventilation in old buildings.

Energy Performance in Buildings (2002/91/EC) Attempting to reduce the use of fuel has implications for the replacement of windows. An exemption for historic buildings has been written into Article 4.

Biocidal Products Directive (98/8/EC) Aims to ban the production of substances potentially dangerous to health; however, a ban on wood tar causes difficulties in Scandinavia for the repair of historic ships and wooden churches.

Limitation of Volatile Organic Compounds (99/13/EC) Limitations on the use of ozone-depleting VOCs could place restrictions on the use of authentic paint and varnishes for historic renovation. As the result of lobbying, a clause has been inserted to reduce this threat.

Directive on Construction Products (89/106/EEC) Requires the standardisation of construction products. This can pose a threat to the use of traditional building materials and conservation methods that do not fall within the guidelines.

Machinery Directive (98/37/EEC) This is a health and safety rule about the proper securing of equipment that can cause challenges for building conservation work.

places and their protection and management. This is recognised by its incorporation into PPG 15 and the equivalent guidance in the other Home Countries.

The EU does not legislate directly on the historic environment but its activities in other areas can have considerable impact on cultural heritage. Much of the European legislation affecting the historic environment comes from initiatives designed to protect the environment, save energy, improve health and safety or involve the public in decision-making. Some more technical legislation, however, can also have an important bearing on conservation work. There is now a European expert group monitoring EU legislation as it develops.

Christopher Young and Anita Pollack
English Heritage

Rights and responsibilities

The CoE, through its Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage, has been working for some time on a draft 'Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society'. Although still under discussion, its provisions are very relevant to thinking about heritage principles in England, and deserve to be better known.

At its heart is the concept not of cultural heritage, but of cultural heritages. The common heritage of Europe is valued in different ways by different groups. The new definition of cultural heritage goes well beyond the historic environment to include a set of resources that is an expression of 'values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions'. 'Heritage communities' are people who value specific aspects of heritage, and such communities may cross frontiers. More importantly, the

UNESCO and CoE conventions

Convention title	Purpose	UK position
UNESCO		
1954 Convention on Protection of Cultural Property in times of conflict + First Protocol (1954) and Second Protocol (1999)	Protection of cultural property, immovable and movable, in times of war or internal conflict	UK has decided to ratify but not likely to happen before 2007 as primary legislation may be needed
1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	Prevention of illegal international trade in cultural property	UK ratified in 2002
1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Protection of world's cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, primarily through inscription of WHSs. Also contains general obligations to protect natural and cultural heritage	UK ratified in 1984
2001 Convention on Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage	Protection of archaeological sites, wrecks and other cultural heritage under the sea	UK has not ratified
2003 Convention on Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Protection of all forms of intangible cultural heritage	UK has not ratified
CoE		
1969 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage –'the London Convention'	Dealt mainly with archaeological excavations and the information they provide	UK ratified in 1972 but it was superseded in 2002 when the Valletta Convention came into force (see below)
1985 European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property – 'the Delphi Convention'	Deals with the prevention of illicit trade and restitution of property	UK has not ratified and nor has any other state so the Convention has never come into force
1985 Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe – 'the Granada Convention'	Provides for the protection of architectural heritage, adoption of integrated conservation policies, consultation and cooperation	UK ratified in 1987
1992 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) – 'the Valletta Convention'	Provides for protection of archaeological sites, regulation of excavations, integrated conservation and developer funding of excavation	UK ratified in 2002, currently developing a Statement of Principles for archaeological work
2000 European Landscape Convention – 'the Florence Convention'	Provides for the integrated protection of landscapes	UK is considering whether or not to ratify

convention links heritage and human rights: a right to benefit from heritage is matched with an equal obligation to respect the cultural heritage of others. It recognises the potential for conflict, and specifically addresses the ethics of how heritage is presented, the need for a diversity of interpretations and conciliation in dealing with conflicting cultural heritage issues.

There are other more familiar concepts: the role of heritage in sustainable development, the link to education, to skills, economics and the information society, as well as a call to states to accord value to heritage and recognise the public responsibility to care for it.

This is the first heritage convention to explore the rights and responsibilities that are attached to heritage. It is certainly a long way from the unexamined universal values of other heritage charters and principles. In many parts of the world, cultural-heritage sites have sparked conflict, precisely because they act as lightning rods for conflicting values. Yet every cultural-heritage site involves managing conflicting values of one kind or another; what is rarely discussed is whose values they are.

In discussion, the draft has been particularly welcomed by many of the Eastern European members struggling to create new and more relevant heritage structures out of the ashes of former centralised ones. At a time when multiculturalism is being re-examined in Britain, and the role of heritage in bringing people together and creating respect for diversity has become vital, the ideas in this document would seem to be a powerful and important statement with as much relevance to the UK as to the rest of Europe.

Kate Clark
Deputy Director, Policy and Research, Heritage Lottery Fund

Charters: 75 years of thinking about conservation

It is now almost 75 years since the first international congress of architects and technicians drafted the document now known as the Athens Charter. Concerned by the loss of 'character and historical values of monuments', it called for a critical approach to restoration, as well as for legislation to protect monuments and the areas around them.

It was a pioneering attempt to capture the collective thinking behind conservation practice. Since then, ICOMOS has been formed: an interdisciplinary network of conservation professionals, whose mission includes 'collecting, evaluating and disseminating information about conservation principles'. They have published a series of charters – voluntary agreements on conservation principles (www.international.icomos.org/charters.htm). These may not have the force of European conventions, but do represent the collective views of practitioners. Taken together, they are a history of conservation thinking; ideas that later emerge in more formal conventions are often first aired here.

The ICOMOS website lists 10 formal charters, 10 resolutions or declarations and 6 charters adopted by national committees. Between them they cover everything from archaeology to vernacular buildings, including landscapes, tourism, urban conservation and underwater heritage. They tackle issues ranging from philosophical principles and project management to legislation, cooperation and training.

Some charters have had more influence than others. 'Athens' remains a benchmark, despite our second thoughts on the use of reinforced concrete. 'Venice' deals with the monument as a single architectural work and again remains a much-quoted founding document. Urban conservation and its link to social and economic development is found in the Washington Charter, while the Australia ICOMOS's Burra Charter emphasises significance as the basis for conservation.

Re-reading them, it is possible to trace tensions – between, for example, unity and diversity, experts and communities, science and society. While some are silent on the social elements of conservation, 'Washington' states that urban conservation 'concerns their residents first', while benefits to the hosts is central to 'Tourism'. 'Vernacular Buildings' sees building as a process shared by the community and rooted in traditional expertise; the Nara declaration tackles cultural and heritage diversity head on, recognising that conservation is rooted in the values attributed to heritage, but then draws back – 'Authenticity is an essential qualifying factor concerning values'.

English Heritage is currently rethinking its own conservation principles. It is timely, therefore, to go back to the original text of 75 years ago, which recognises in heritage 'a certain right of the community in regard for private ownership' and anticipated then what remains a central issue today, the problems of 'reconciling public law with the rights of individuals – noting that due allowance to be made for the sacrifices which the owners of property may be called upon to make in the general interest'.

Kate Clark
Deputy Director, Policy and Research, Heritage Lottery Fund

International charters

The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments 1931
The International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter) 1964
Historic Gardens (The Florence Charter) 1982
Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter) 1987
Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (Lausanne) 1990
Charter on the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (Sofia) 1996
International Cultural Tourism Charter: Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance 1999
Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures 1999
Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage 1999
ICOMOS Charter – Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage 2003
ICOMOS Principles for the Preservation and Conservation–Restoration of Wall Paintings 2003

Charters adopted by ICOMOS national committees

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter 1999)
Charter for the Preservation of Quebec's Heritage (ICOMOS Canada 1982)
Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment (ICOMOS Canada 1964)
First Brazilian Seminar about the Preservation and Revitalisation of Historic Centres (ICOMOS Brazil 1987)
Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value (ICOMOS New Zealand 1992)
A Preservation Charter for the Historic Towns and Areas of the United States of America (US/ICOMOS 1992)

Strategic Environmental Assessments

The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC) came into effect on 21 July 2004. It requires public authorities to assess at a strategic level the impact of their decisions on the environment. There are a number of exceptions to the SEA – defence and civil emergency, financial and budget plans or those proposals which affect 'small areas at local level' – but it is likely to have greatest impact on town and country planning, land use and waste management, and will also affect transport, water and energy sectors.

One of the key objectives of the directive is to inform decision-making, which means the results of the SEA must be taken into account together with other consultations before a plan is approved or adopted. The SEA therefore should take place at an early stage in strategic planning.

Although the directive has only recently been implemented, several SEAs have been undertaken. In August 2004 the DTi undertook a sectoral SEA on offshore energy projects around the British coast, in a process intended to inform ministerial decisions on environmental impact. In January 2005 the Environment Agency launched its consultation on river-basin management and several local authorities, including Norfolk and Shropshire, have commissioned SEAs to look at transport policy. One of the pioneering SEAs in which archaeology has had a significant contribution is the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating SEA) of the Lower Lea Valley Regeneration Strategy carried out for the London Development Agency by Capita Symonds. The Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) and Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) provided the baseline data and consultation, while English Heritage provided the opportunity to fine tune many of the plan objectives.

The Centre for Sustainability provides information on SEAs (www.c4s.info) and several other organisations have provided guidelines for their preparation. Perhaps most useful are the Environment Agency's good practice guidelines on strategic environmental assessment (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/830672/) and ODPM's *The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities* (2004).

The implications of SEAs for archaeological and cultural heritage practice have not been analysed and current opinion among archaeologists is divided. Many fear that the SEA is at

Olympic Park 2012 forms a significant part of the Lower Lea Valley regeneration proposals. As part of the Sustainability Appraisal to assess these proposals Capita Symonds, on behalf of the London Development Agency, used the archaeology and heritage baseline data collected by Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) / Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA).

too rarified a level to have a significant impact. Others regard SEAs as a welcome opportunity to address the specific effects of strategic planning. Despite the disparity of views, SEAs are an opportunity to look at the impact of strategic planning on the landscape. They provide a direct link between cultural heritage initiatives such as historic landscape characterisation, intensive and extensive urban surveys, research frameworks and policy planning.

Implicit in the SEA process is a balancing act in which competing interests, including cultural heritage, will be assessed. More than ever the complexities of assessing significance and the role of cultural assets will be compressed into short value-laden text that could have wide-ranging and perhaps unforeseen implications. The SEA is an opportunity to think strategically about the significance of heritage issues, to take an overview of the relationship between heritage and development and to integrate heritage and cultural assets into longer-term planning. The particular importance of the SEA must lie in its distance from the pressures of specific development-led planning proposals.

Mike Dawson
Associate Director, CgMs Ltd

Planarch

EC directives and CoE conventions such as Valetta and Florence set out frameworks for the management of the historic environment. Individual countries, however, interpret how these frameworks should be implemented.

Planarch (developing best practice in spatial PLANning and ARCHaeology) (www.planarch.org) originated in 1999 from a recognition that the regions around the southern North Sea share a common archaeological heritage that needs to be better understood and more effectively managed. The partnership has underlined how, through working together, it is possible to develop better understanding of a transnational resource and improve approaches to its effective management through the spatial planning process.

Planarch 2, with a project value of €2.5 million, is part of the Interreg IIIB programme for North-West Europe. The project is led by Kent County Council and the partners are Essex County Council, the Dutch archaeological service (ROB), the Flemish institute for archaeological heritage (VIOE), Ghent University, the Ministry of the Walloon Region, the French service for development-led archaeology (INRAP) and the Rhineland archaeological service (RAB). English Heritage and the University of Manchester Environmental Impact Assessment Centre are associate partners. The ODPM has contributed to the match funding.

The role of Sites and Monuments Records in underpinning archaeological decision-making has been recognised by all of the partners. All have benefited from the experience of the others and Wallonia has been able to create a major new system. Steps have been taken towards common standards and terminology and each of the partners has contributed sites and regional summaries to the Planarch website.

A major Planarch 1 study assessed the effectiveness of field techniques in informing planning-related decision-making. A key output was the *Evaluation of Archaeological Decision-making Processes and Sampling Strategies* by Gill

Hey and Mark Lacey (2001). In Belgium and the Netherlands partners have looked at augering in wetland environments; this has tied in with coastal survey work in Kent, Essex and Flanders. A review of fieldwalking in informing planning decisions is being undertaken in Essex and Flanders and partners are examining the role of air photographs.

The conceptual framework that underpins Planarch, and archaeological heritage management more generally, is based on an iterative process with 'understanding' at the centre.

Planning policy is a main focus. Kent and Essex are developing an historic environment strategy for the Thames Gateway, which should reinforce characterisation work commissioned by English Heritage. Comparisons will be made with the Dutch Belvedere philosophy (see article by Tom Bloemers, pp 6–8) and with strategies elsewhere in the Planarch region. A key initiative is examining the historic environment component of Environmental Impact Asssessments (EIAs) in the Planarch area. Guidance for best practice in dealing with the historic environment in EIAs and SEAs is being developed.

One can highlight individual achievements of Planarch partners or our collective progress in archaeology and spatial planning. Perhaps more significant is the development of understanding of the common historic environment and approaches to it. If we are to manage this transnational resource effectively, at a time when cohesion is perhaps focusing on aspirations of social and economic equalisation within an expanding EC, all must engage constructively to safeguard, enhance and promote the heritage around us – a key social 'glue' which helps provide us with our sense of place and identity.

John Williams
Head of Heritage Conservation, Kent County Council and Project Leader for Planarch

Armed conflicts and disasters

During the last 21 years English Heritage teams have frequently offered specialist assistance and advice in the event of disasters to historic buildings and collections in England. Increasingly, this expertise is also being sought internationally as pan-European and global projects are developed in response to changing climatic conditions and fluctuating political situations.

The 2004 fire in the WHS Goethe Library in Weimar resulted in the destruction of over 25,000 rare books and musical scores. The English Heritage fire-safety officer is part of the pan-Europe project called COST Action C17 set up by fire-safety and heritage professionals to look at ways of promoting fire safety, minimising fire spread, and reducing the impact of smoke and the effects of water used to extinguish the fire (http://www.vtt.fi/rte/projects/yki4/cost/costc170.htm). The project will publish its findings in 2007.

In 2002 floods devastated much of central Europe when water levels rose by as much as 6m in six hours. In Prague the damage was particularly acute as many major cultural institutions and historic buildings are located on the banks of the River Vltava. In the UK, the British Council convened a meeting of cultural property and heritage organisations to see how they could help. As a result, Sue Cole was seconded for 2½ years from English Heritage to the United Kingdom and Ireland Blue Shield (UKIRB), a branch of the International Committee of the Blue Shield set up to promote emergency planning, training and ratification of the *1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict*. To begin with, emphasis was placed on providing information on grants for the repair of historic buildings, collecting books from across the UK for the Prague Archaeological Institute and co-ordinating the activities of

TK:The Czech News Agency

Right: Medieval statues engulfed by the River Otava at Pisek in the Czech Republic during the catastrophic floods of 2002.

other institutions. Later, the focus shifted to the delivery of emergency-planning training, raising the profile of the UKIRB and to lobbying the UK government to ratify the 1954 Hague Convention – which it eventually agreed to do in May 2004.

After the looting of the Baghdad National Museum in April 2004, English Heritage staff became involved in the reconstruction programme set in place by the Coalition Protection Authority and UNESCO. They have been working with UNESCO, the International Council of Museums and the Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Heritage to develop heritage data standards and to train antiquity and heritage service staff in modern surveying techniques in Jordan. They have also demonstrated current practices in site and object conservation, site display and archaeological techniques to three Iraqi interns sponsored by the DCMS to visit the UK.

Sue Cole
Senior Policy Officer, World Heritage and International Policy Team, English Heritage

MANAGING WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Management plans for UK World Heritage Sites

By joining the World Heritage Convention, the UK has undertaken to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit to future generations its WHSs. It does this through the use of existing legislation and the planning system.

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee requires all WHSs, natural or cultural, to have outstanding universal value, authenticity and/or integrity, and effective legal protection and management, normally represented by a management plan. Since 1997, the UK government has submitted management plans with all new WHS nominations. It is government policy that all UK WHSs should have management plans that reveal how possible conflicts can be resolved and how conservation will be managed, administered, and monitored in the future.

The 26 UK WHSs (see table 1) include early-inscribed iconic 'monuments' such as Stonehenge, Hadrian's Wall, the Giant's Causeway, the Tower of London and Canterbury Cathedral, and a more recent range of increasingly complex cultural landscapes and townscapes that celebrate the importance of industrial and imperial history in the UK.

There is still only limited guidance available for the preparation of WHS management plans for complex heritage sites in the World Heritage Committee's *Operational Guidelines (2005)* and in *Management Guidelines for World Cultural Sites* (first published by ICCROM in 1993). As UK WHSs have become more complex, the preparation of their management plans has had to depend on learning from practical experience rather than formal guidelines. As a result, management plans for the WHSs in the UK have increasingly put emphasis on integrated site management objectives, and encouraged the formation of new partnerships and the proactive involvement of an array of stakeholders.

The essential principle that underlies a good WHS management plan is that its policies and objectives for the future must be drawn from a proper understanding of the significance of the site and potential changes that might occur there. UK experience shows that the preparation of the plan is best carried out in a series of

Table 1: UK World Heritage Sites

Early Sites	Inscription	Type
Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast	1986	N
Durham Castle & Cathedral	1986	C
Ironbridge Gorge	1986	C
Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey	1986	C
Stonehenge, Avebury & Associated Sites	1986	C
Castles & Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd	1986	C
St Kilda	1986–2005	N/C
Blenheim Palace	1987	C
City of Bath	1987	C
Hadrian's Wall	1987	C
Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey & St Margaret's Church	1987	C
Henderson Island	1988	N
Tower of London	1988	C
Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey & St Martin's Church	1988	C
Old & New Towns of Edinburgh	1995	C
Gough & Inaccessible Islands	1995–2004	N

Recent Sites	Inscription Date	Site Type
Maritime Greenwich	1997	C
Heart of Neolithic Orkney	1999	C
Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda	2000	C
Blaenavon Industrial Landscape	2000	C
New Lanark	2001	C
Saltaire	2001	C
Dorset & East Devon Coast	2001	N
Derwent Valley Mills	2001	C
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	2003	C
Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City	2004	C

C = Cultural N = Natural

Table 2: Key issues arising from analysis of selected UK World Heritage Sites

Stonehenge
- Impact of arable agriculture on archaeology
- Impact of A303 on setting of Stonehenge
- Lack of visitor awareness of wider WHS archaeological landscape
- Poor visitor facilities

Durham Castle & Cathedral
- Lack of coherent WHS Steering Group
- Condition and cost of restoration of fabric of the monuments
- Need for WHS boundary revision to include improved setting

Tower of London
- Large visitor numbers impact on monument fabric
- Definition of buffer zone in relation to potential high-rise development

Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City
- Large number of city centre stakeholders
- Balancing heritage conservation with regeneration development
- Reuse of extensive range of historic buildings
- Buffer zone and WHS boundary definition

Royal Botanic Garden Kew
- Need for site development to accommodate collections/improved visitor facilities
- Revealing and interpreting historic assets of the site.
- Buffer zone/setting boundaries
- Visitor access to collections

Giant's Causeway
- Future structure of coherent WHS management body
- Impact of large visitor numbers on landscape/geology
- Poor visitor facilities
- Contribution to local economy

stages. These include the site description, analysis of the significance of the site, assessment of site vulnerability and opportunities for change, and a long-term vision that includes policy objectives and an action plan.

In reality, of course, every WHS is different. Whatever the core values of the site may be, the keys to a successful management plan are a multidisciplinary approach to its writing, the effective distillation of diverse and conflicting issues (see table 2), the facilitation of stakeholder and community involvement, and ensuring that its recommendations are capable of being enabled.

UK WHS management plans serve as useful exemplars of this approach, including those for Hadrian's Wall, Stonehenge, Liverpool, the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and the Giant's Causeway. Each site will, of course, be unique but there are a few principles or lessons that are worth, reiterating and highlighting:

• a multidisciplinary approach to site analysis and distillation of key issues will encourage a focused and integrated plan that balances heritage with other values

• a comprehensive statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) needs to identify clearly the core values justifying inscription, as well as other relevant values, and be defensible in guiding site changes or enhancement

• choice of boundaries and buffer zones needs rigorous and detailed testing and must be justified in relation to the conservation of the core OUV values

• in the light of the non-statutory nature of WHS management plans, time and resources spent on establishing consensus and 'ownership' of the plan by all stakeholders will greatly assist implementation of plan policies

• the plan's vision and policy objectives need to combine an inspirational view into the future with a set of objectives that will be a long-lasting framework for delivering site conservation, enhancement and possible development change.

Chris Blandford
Chris Blandford Associates Ltd

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Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site

In December 2000 UNESCO inscribed the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape as a WHS. The World Heritage Committee considered this mountain-top landscape, with its relics of industry and former mineral working, to be a 'cultural landscape' that testified to the leading role played by South Wales in the early formative years of the Industrial Revolution through the production of iron, steel and coal.

World Heritage inscription has proved to be a catalyst for sustainable regeneration, heralding a revival in the town's fortunes. WHS status has changed perceptions and restored community pride. The historic iron town of Blaenavon suffered physical, social and economic decline as a result of the loss of the steel and coal industries. The accelerating spiral of decline during the last century has now been halted, however, and there are clear signs of revival.

WHS status does not bring with it any direct funding but the recognition of the site as being of 'outstanding universal value' has helped to secure some £25 million (€30 million) of investment over the last five years. Funding has been provided by the EC, the Wales Assembly Government and the Heritage Lottery Fund as well as the local authorities.

Torfaen County Borough Council leads the Blaenavon Partnership. The partnership's prime aims are to protect and conserve the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape so that future generations may understand the contribution that South Wales made to the Industrial Revolution, and to assist the area's economic regeneration by promoting it as a cultural tourism destination.

There have been five strands in the strategy to achieve the partnership's aims:

• **Protection and conservation of monuments** Regarded as the 'family silver' these monuments include Big Pit, now the National Mining Museum of Wales, which won the Gulbenkian prize for UK Museum of the Year 2005; the Ironworks (1789), the best-preserved example of their type and period in the world; St Peter's Church (1805); and St Peter's School (1815), now being restored as the UK's first World Heritage Centre.

• **Protection and restoration of the town's older housing** A 10-year housing renewal programme has been initiated that has brought about substantial upgrading of over 300 town-centre properties.

• **Protection and access to the historic landscape** Works are under way to protect the former mineral workings and to improve access and interpretation. A major feature is the 16-km Iron Mountain Trail. Another is the establishment of a dedicated WHS warden service.

• **Marketing/branding** A marketing strategy, 'Destination Blaenavon', was agreed in May 2003 to build the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site brand.

• **Community involvement** The partnership has sought to gain increasing community involvement within its management arrangements and in developing a calendar of events.

© Torfaen County Borough Council

Schoolchildren in period costume join in the 2005 Blaenavon World Heritage Day parade.

John Rodger, MBE
Blaenavon Project Director

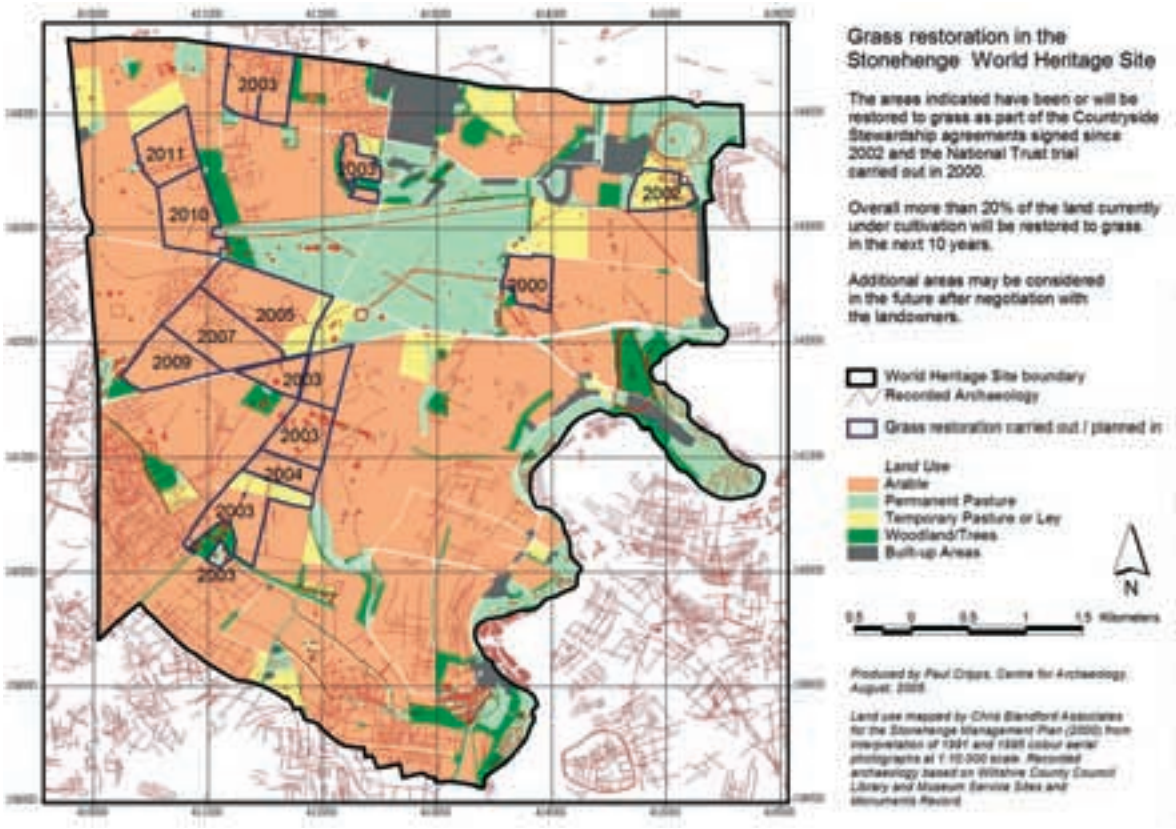
A special grant scheme for World Heritage Site farmers at Stonehenge and Avebury

Stonehenge and Avebury became a WHS in 1986 for the two stunning stone circles and also for the unique concentration of prehistoric monuments surrounding them. Most of the ceremonial monuments and burial mounds have been eroded with time and successive ploughing, and are now hardly visible.

To help protect these features, farmers at Stonehenge and Avebury are encouraged to return arable fields to grass in the priority areas defined by the WHS coordinators. A special project was set up by Defra, under the Countryside Stewardship Scheme and in partnership with the National Trust and English Heritage. A rate, 50 per cent higher than the norm, was agreed for the WHS.

The scheme has been very successful, and since its launch in 2002, 10 farmers have signed the 10-year agreement at Stonehenge and Avebury. In total, 450 hectares of arable land will be returned to pasture and 125 ancient monuments will be protected. Look around you next time you visit Stonehenge or Avebury: many burial mounds are no longer isolated islands in a sea of crops; positive change is already happening on the ground.

In March 2005, the special grant scheme was



Stonehenge: map showing the arable areas that have been, or will be reverted to grass in the period 2000–12.

replaced by Defra's new Environmental Stewardship scheme, which offers an even higher rate for grass reversion throughout the country and new opportunities to protect archaeological features.

Isabelle Bedu
Stonehenge World Heritage Site Coordinator, English Heritage

Ramsar

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (signed at Ramsar, Iran, in 1971) is the only global convention devoted to a specific ecosystem and addresses 'wise use' of wetlands in the context of integrated territorial and water-resource planning and management. The 'wise use' concept provides an ideal opportunity to extend the principles of conservation and protection employed in the workings of the Ramsar Convention to the wetland archaeological resource.

English Heritage has developed close links with the Bureau of the Ramsar Convention and we have worked together with it to promote the cultural and heritage values of wetlands and ensure that those values are recognised and taken into account in the workings of the convention.

We played an active part in the 8th Conference of Contracting Parties to the Convention (Valencia 2002). We contributed to the drafting of guiding principles on cultural values, and the conference passed a resolution encouraging the adoption of those principles by national parties. The Ramsar Strategic Plan and

With its Ramsar partners, the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium is initiating international research into the heritage of wetlands.

operational objectives now place considerable emphasis on the cultural heritage values of wetlands, and their incorporation in the Ramsar management process. The designation of new Ramsar sites will in future require an assessment of cultural values and the Ramsar framework for wetlands inventory is now expected to include appropriate cultural heritage documentation. New Ramsar Management Planning Guidelines (which were adopted by the conference) fully incorporate all aspects of the cultural heritage and the new Integrated Coastal Zone Management Guidelines (also adopted by the conference) now recognise the importance of cultural values.

The protection and management of the biodiversity and historic environment values of wetlands have much in common. These advances (in a global context) represent a significant step forward in our corporate objective of developing close collaboration with natural environment agencies, and making common ground with nature conservation interests.

A Olivier
Strategy Director, English Heritage

World heritage and contemporary architecture

In recent years there has been a huge increase in the numbers of regeneration schemes in the cities of the UK and much of the western and developing world. In particular, tall building schemes, so long out of favour, are now regarded by many as landmark symbols that characterise a go-ahead, entrepreneurial spirit that declares that the place concerned is flourishing and open for business.

High-quality buildings of real distinction have emerged from this new-found confidence, such as the Swiss Re Building ('the Gherkin') in the City of London. But even beautifully designed buildings can clash with the distinctive character of historic towns and cities, let alone some less elegant structures that are being built. In England, this challenge was recognised when English Heritage and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) published guidance in 2003 on tall buildings, clearly setting out the issues that should be considered when planning such structures. This guidance aims to ensure that cities and their skylines can evolve in a way that does not damage the special qualities of the place concerned.

If that place is of such outstanding universal value as to be inscribed as a WHS then the challenges of accommodating contemporary architectural intervention can be particularly acute. UNESCO's World Heritage Committee has become increasingly exercised by the tall buildings issue and has taken a robust approach to new buildings that it believes damage the value of a WHS. In Cologne the dominant element of the WHS is the cathedral, a landmark rising from the low ground along the Rhine. On the axis of the cathedral across the river, plans for a cluster of tall buildings, some already built, caused dismay and an insistence from the World Heritage Committee that if plans were not stopped WHS status would be put at risk or even withdrawn.

Recognising that the issue affected many WHSs, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre organised a conference, hosted by the City of Vienna, in May 2005 to consider a memorandum entitled World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape. The memorandum, adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its meeting in Durban in July 2005, has much that is welcome. For example, there is recognition of the need for 'rehabilitation and contemporary development of the historic environment based on a proper inventory and assessment of its values, as well as adding high quality cultural expressions'. It further notes that the central challenge of contemporary architecture in the historic urban landscape is to achieve a balance between the need to facilitate socio-economic changes while respecting the inherited townscape. The need for continuing evolution and contributions from our own and future generations is thus explicitly recognised, and well rooted in a proper understanding of the past.

The headline principles of the Vienna memorandum will be open to different interpretations when individual cases are considered. In England, local planning authorities, English Heritage and the DCMS may take a view that a tall building proposal that responds to the CABE/English Heritage guidance in terms of its location, context and design can be supported without compromising the outstanding universal value of the WHS. But will the World Heritage Committee take the same view? Some of the presentations in Vienna set out well-constructed philosophical arguments against tall buildings *per se*, rather than considering whether or not they would have a detrimental impact on our ability to appreciate the

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Lime Street Gateway in Liverpool, a regeneration project commissioned by English Partnerships and Liverpool Vision. The project's design team is made up of Urban Initiatives, Glenn Howells Architects and Martin Stockley Associates.

WHS in or near which they were located. There is clearly a discordance between the remit of the World Heritage Committee, which is about conservation, and the necessarily broader remit of the central- and local-government planning systems. There is therefore a risk that, even where the planning processes are applied, the World Heritage Committee will take a harder line on tall buildings in WHSs than the UK government, carrying with it the potential for the great embarrassment of some UK WHSs being put at risk or even having their WHS status removed. This must also present a dilemma for the World Heritage Committee which, one would assume, would not want to take such a step lightly for sites with an otherwise exemplary record in conservation management.

This issue is by no means unique to the UK, as the Cologne example has demonstrated, but it could apply particularly in urban WHSs such as Liverpool, where there is an emerging view that a tall buildings policy, modelled around a cluster of such structures in the commercial core of the city (part of the WHS buffer zone) and another cluster well to the south of the WHS, will help meet the city's aspirations without compromise to the integrity and authenticity of the WHS. Liverpool's draft tall buildings policy signalled another cluster at the Lime Street 'gateway' into the city, adjacent to St George's Hall. Here the City Council is considering amending the policy as a cluster could be detrimental to the setting of the wonderful civic buildings on the plateau. Instead a single, elegant tower, a landmark to a major point of arrival, would mark a significant improvement on the existing Concourse House.

Such schemes appear to respond to the principles and aims of the Vienna memorandum, but it is not clear as yet whether the World Heritage Committee will share this view.

Henry Owen-John
Regional Director, North West Region, English Heritage

BROWNFIELD REGENERATION AND INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

Brownfield regeneration is a Europe-wide issue, not only in terms of creating jobs in deprived areas, but also for improving quality of life in areas where there are derelict remains of a former industrial age. It is not surprising, therefore, that there are a number of European-funded projects dealing with regeneration issues. Here we look at three projects taking industrial heritage forward into a new era. Two are funded under Interreg and one from Culture 2000.

SHARP practice: the working of a European project

Sustainable Historic Arsenal Regeneration Partnership (SHARP) is a two-year project to build upon experiences dealing with historic brownfield sites in different parts of Europe (www.sharp-europe.org).

English Heritage's London Region has been involved with the regeneration of the 31-ha former Royal Arsenal site at Woolwich for more than 10 years, commencing with a rapid survey of the 22 Listed and other buildings. Even before the approval of the development masterplan in 2000 by Greenwich Borough Council, the landowners, the London Development Agency (LDA), were engaged in an extensive remediation and basic building maintenance programme. English Heritage has been actively engaged in both a statutory and an advisory capacity in all aspects of the design and implementation of works on this nationally important site.

A seminar organised by English Heritage for stakeholders in 2001 reviewed what had been achieved and identified what still needed to be done. Key aspects to emerge were the need to raise the profile of the site and to share with a wider audience the approaches and methodologies that were emerging in dealing with its historic environment.

It was clear that a European project would fulfil this aspiration. Equal financial support from the LDA and the lead developer on site, Berkeley Homes (East London) Ltd, enabled the employment of a not-for-profit management company, 21st Century ERA Ltd, to take forward the drafted programme. The application for funding to run the project was approved last year by the Interreg managing authority at the first attempt, with English Heritage London Region as lead partner and the LDA as a partner with active support from Berkeley Homes, Greenwich Borough Council and Oxford Archaeology.

Taking former arsenal sites as the common vehicle, our other partners are the University of Cadiz, Spain, The Malta Heritage Trust and the Estonian National Academy of Arts, supported by the Estonian National Heritage Board. The project launch was held in December 2004 at Woolwich, and two-day seminars have now taken place in each of the other three countries.

The work at the Royal Arsenal is the starting point for the development of a framework approach to the regeneration of historic brownfield sites. Each partner will be able expand the key elements pertinent to their sites by focusing on themes such as public/private partnership working, masterplanning, archaeology, education, tourism and heritage conservation. The partners and their sites represent a diverse mix, which will give SHARP both richness and the strength to enable it to produce a robust blueprint for the overall theme of 'Regeneration through Heritage'.

English Heritage is currently engaged in a number of important regeneration issues in response to government initiatives. European government is also to review a range of its policies including sustainability, but currently without reference to the historic environment. SHARP is therefore in the right place at the right time to contribute to this wider debate.

Mark Stevenson
Archaeology Adviser, London Region, English Heritage

North East South West INTERREG

Malcolm Woods © English Heritage

SHARP delegates visiting The Arsenal, No.1 Dock, Cottonera, Malta. Government-backed regeneration of No.1 Dock is but one project, some public, some private, within the area of the Three Cities.

Working Heritage: a future for historic industrial centres

The Working Heritage project has its origins in the coming together in the mid-1990s of an informal group of specialists from many western European countries, all of whom were employed by official agencies and shared a common interest in the industrial heritage. A small Raphael Project, 'Europe de l'aire', on 1930s airports was later undertaken by some of these specialists, reinforcing the view that regular interchange between international colleagues, sharing experience and good practice, was extremely valuable. Accordingly it was agreed that the group should collaborate in Working Heritage, a Culture 2000 project examining the factors that influenced the successful regeneration of historic industrial districts.

The project, which was to run for only one year (from September 2003 to September 2004), involved eight partners in four countries. The organising partners were English Heritage (project leader) with Birmingham City Council; the Direction de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine at the French Ministry of Culture and Communication with the City of Roubaix in France (Nord); the Generalitat de Catalunya and the local authority of Colonia Guell representing Spain; and the municipalities of Schio and Terni in Italy.

The project was based upon the comparative analysis of several key sites where the industrial heritage has come to be seen as a positive asset, lying today at the heart of urban renewal strategies and new senses of community pride. It built on the experience gained in different European countries, combining the approaches of 'specialists', professionally concerned with the assessment and statutory protection of the heritage, with those of local planning bodies.

The case studies examined by the project were the textile communities of Roubaix in northern France, Colonia Guell outside Barcelona and Schio in northern Italy, the sites of heavy industry around Terni in Umbria and the Birmingham Jewellery Quarter. These sites were each the subject of two- or three-day workshops involving lectures and site visits attended by the project partners together with other locally based heritage professionals and industrial archaeology students.

The project's findings have been disseminated by means of an exhibition shown at appropriate venues in each of the four partner countries, as well as on CD-ROM in the four languages. The exhibition, designed and collated by the French partners, presents an outline of the project and gives details of the protection and restoration of selected sites within each of the historic districts.

The other main product of the project will be a book detailing the experience of each partner district – their successes and tribulations – and analysing the factors influencing the various and diverse regeneration projects. The aim is to develop practical guidance for use by other organisations – whether national, regional or local – faced with the problem of regenerating historically significant industrial sites and communities.

John Cattell
Head of Architectural Investigation, English Heritage

Direcció General del Patrimoni Cultural, Departament de Cultura, Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain © Photographer: Pepo Segura

The Spinning Mill, a historic textile-milling complex dating from 1891, at Colònia Güell, Catalonia. The photograph shows one of the original buildings where cotton bales were unpacked and the cotton spun into yarn. The building has recently been renovated and its large open spaces divided up to form offices. The exterior remains the same except for the addition of a new staircase.

ERIH: creating a network of industrial heritage across Europe

The European Route to Industrial Heritage (ERIH) network (www.erih.net) will, by 2007, extend from Ironbridge Gorge in the UK, the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution, through to the Ruhr, the industrial powerhouse of North Rhine-Westphalia in Germany, and beyond. Designed to open up industrial landscapes in all their variety to both local people and tourists, sites on the route will each carry the ERIH logo.

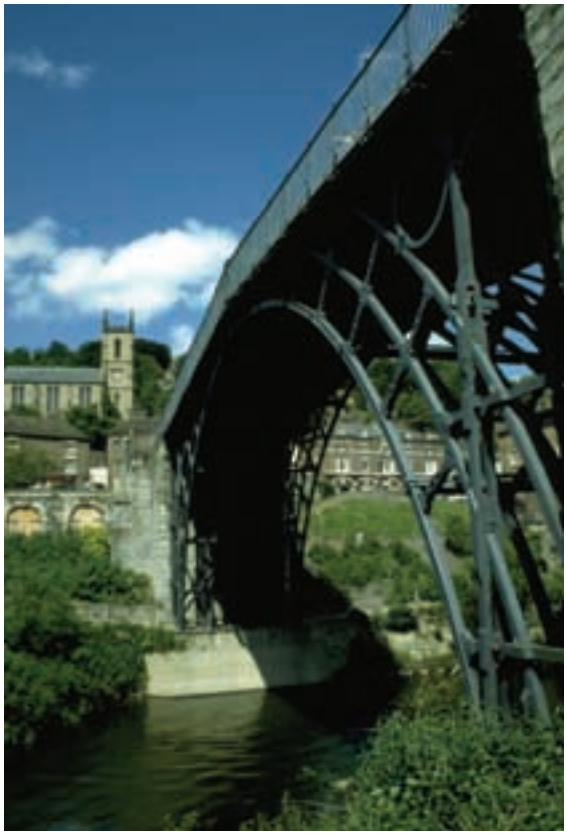
The network will comprise two tiers. 'Anchor Point' sites of particular national or international importance form the main route. Examples include industrial WHSs such as Volkingen Iron Works in Saarland; the Zollverein Colliery and Coking Plant at Essen in the Ruhr; the Big Pit at Blaenavon in South Wales; and the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage site, in Shropshire. In the UK, 23 identified Anchor Point sites have joined the network. The second tier comprises regional routes with sites of all sizes and types that will amplify the main Anchor Point route. These significant civil engineering monuments and structures, known as 'Key Sites', will demonstrate specific aspects of technology and innovation and offer good visitor and educational facilities. Pilot routes based on the regions of the four ERIH UK project partners are being created in South Wales, the East of England, the West Midlands and the North West of England.

The Ruhr Route of Industrial Heritage, opened in 1999, is the model for the ERIH route and North Rhine-Westphalia is the project lead partner. The Volkingen Iron Works, Saarland, is the other German partner. The UK partners comprise Torfaen County Borough, the Borough of Telford and Wrekin, the University of Manchester Field Archaeology Centre and Essex County Council. The Dutch partners are the Foundation for Industrial Heritage for the Netherlands and the Province of North Holland.

Ironbridge Gorge hosted the official launch of the ERIH transnational route on 12 September 2005, which included a speech by Sir Neil Cossons, the Chairman of English Heritage. Partners were joined at the event by representatives from other ERIH sites, heritage specialists and media representatives, and the first ERIH plaque was unveiled at the Museum of Iron.

The ERIH project is receiving European Regional Development funding through the Interreg IIIB Community Initiative and in the UK from the ODPM. It is timely, given the growing recognition of industrial heritage and interest in the individuals and workers who contributed so significantly to industrial society. Organisations and sites in several other European countries have expressed an interest in joining ERIH and the current partners are considering how best to integrate them into the route in the future.

David Buckley
ERIH UK Co-ordinator



Ironbridge Gorge, Telford, World Heritage Site and ERIH Anchor Point.

Sharing the Past with Everyone

Engaging with England's Heritage

Loyd Grossman OBE *Chairman National Museums Liverpool and former English Heritage Commissioner*

In a cosmopolitan world, we should celebrate the contribution that the heritage makes to contemporary society.

The details of my own odyssey from student arriving in London to the Commission of English Heritage some 20 years later are of little public interest but a few recollections from those years may be useful. I was born and raised in New England, an American region that has a great sense (detractors would say too great) of the past. My father and most of his family were very involved in the work of museums and galleries and one of my most important mentors was Abbott Lowell Cummings, Director of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the New England equivalent of the National Trust. So a love of history and a sense of the pleasure of engaging with the past was part of both my nature *and* my nurture. When I arrived in England in 1974, I was of course overwhelmed by the variety and ubiquity of what people were just beginning to call 'heritage'. My early excursions took in sites as different as Stonehenge, Hadrian's Wall, the Tower of London, Manchester Town Hall and King's College Chapel. In the 1970s standards of interpretation and presentation to the public were not what they have become, but it is worth remembering that the England of the mid-1970s was a much poorer country wrestling with grave political and economic problems. I was particularly interested in what I soon learned were called 'unroofed attractions' (previously I just thought they were ruins), and I confess that I very much enjoyed the primitive-looking but scholarly pamphlets that I believe the Ministry of Works published to guide visitors around them. I certainly appreciated not just the academic underpinning of the heritage business, but also the commitment to wide public access. Coming from a much more free market economy I was also amazed by the generosity with which the public purse supported the historic environment. The dark side of the picture was a general shabbiness symptomatic of a culture of dependency, a desire to court the public without engaging them and, as is so often the case when the creaky machinery of big state institutions is involved, an inability to get things done. In the past 30 years much in that picture has changed and much has remained the same.

'How are we doing?' is an important question to ask because large amounts of public money, as well as substantial private funds, are devoted to the heritage, and also because many of us believe that the way we manage the heritage is a vital sign of the health of our society. International comparisons are entertaining

Hadrian's Wall, near Haltwhistle, Northumberland. At Cawfields Crags a fine consolidated stretch of the wall runs westwards past Milecastle 42.

Skyscan Balloon Photography © English Heritage

Tyntesfield, near Bristol. This great Victorian house has been saved by the National Trust with the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund.

but not always valuable, as even in the age of globalisation national conditions remain so specific. England has a very large amount of heritage (however you may wish to define it) in a relatively small, very densely populated area. We can legitimately regard England as the birthplace of the modern conservation movement, and as a result there is a large amount of academic and practical knowledge about conservation and a strong cultural bias towards its value. Equally it is important to recognise that England has been, and to a certain extent remains a strongly hierarchical society as well as an increasingly cosmopolitan one, with many competing ideas about what heritage is and indeed to whom it belongs.

Judged solely by our own standards the heritage record is, I think, bright if rather patchy. The inability to solve the problem of Stonehenge – in spite of the fact that three successive chairmen of English Heritage have invested a great deal of intellect, time and prestige – is puzzling and shameful. The saving of Tyntesfield by the National Trust (www.nationaltrust.org.uk) is probably something that could only have happened in England, as was the long and ultimately successful battle to save the terraced housing of Nelson, Lancashire. The educational work of the National Trust and English Heritage is inspiring and the role that the private sector plays largely through the Historic Houses Association is, I am pleased to say, increasingly well recognised. As someone who travels frequently (so far this year to the United States, China, India, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Lithuania, Germany, France and Switzerland), my instinctive feel is that we manage our built heritage extremely well taking all things into account.

I am acutely aware, though, of very significant challenges and difficulties that not just the heritage bodies but the country as a whole must address. There is of course the constant pressure to somehow value the contribution that heritage makes to society, and while it is possible to quantify the role heritage plays in economic regeneration (the most obvious examples can be seen in the revival of our great regional cities), it is difficult, if not downright impossible, to say what the exact worth of heritage is in terms of building citizenship, spiritual values or a sense of meaning and belonging. Although spending on heritage is relatively trivial in terms of overall public finances, a number of external factors (including but not limited to the pensions crisis, the soaring medical costs of servicing the aging population, the expenses of the war on terror) mean that every penny of public spending will be bitterly contested for many years to come. As a result heritage bodies will be forced to generate more income and, I believe, more savagely prioritise their operations. There could be a temptation to prune what might be thought of as 'below the line' academic activities. In my view this would be fatal: scholarship and research provide the absolutely sacrosanct foundations upon which the whole edifice of our heritage rests. A more creative path would, I hope, inspire us to find new ways of reaching the many who feel that heritage is either not for them or for special occasions only. If we can enthusiastically, cogently and joyfully communicate the contribution that heritage makes to society, we can indeed secure its future.

Sharing the Past with Everyone

Case studies in site presentation

An emphasis on popular enjoyment of the heritage is leading to exciting new approaches to presenting the past.

PROVIDING THE BEST DAYS OUT IN HISTORY

English Heritage cares for more than 400 properties, 115 of which are staffed and charge for entry. In the last financial year income from the operation of these staffed properties totalled over £33 million – a significant contribution to the running cost of the organisation.

Over the next 10 years we have ambitious targets for income growth, and that means ensuring our properties continue to stand out in an increasingly competitive environment. We have to ensure that our customers – whether a visitor looking for an inspirational afternoon, a company looking for a unique backdrop for a product launch or a couple seeking a memorable venue for their wedding – think of English Heritage properties first, have a great experience while they are with us and tell others about it.

Achieving these objectives depends upon two things: that we effectively communicate the experiences that visiting English Heritage properties will provide, and – critically – that we continue to invest in those experiences. We need to give people new reasons for visiting our properties, and reasons to come back. We need to do this because every year those people are being presented with more and more choices, whether they are other heritage destinations or any of the myriad ways in which people can now use up their leisure time.

Guy Newman © Apex News & Pictures

Sir Neil Cossons, Chairman of English Heritage, and the local MP Julia Goldsworthy take a tour of the improved visitor facilities in the refurbished Royal Artillery barrack block at Pendennis Castle in Cornwall, part-funded by the EU Structural funds.

However, while we seek to respond to the needs of our customers, we are also careful to listen to the needs of the one thing that does not have a voice – the building itself.

Any investment in a property must be done sensitively. English Heritage is, first and foremost, a custodian of the historic environment. Our properties are not theme parks, they are the real thing and that must be reflected in the way we present them to the public. Nothing we do at our own properties should contradict advice we give to others, or undermine the intellectual integrity of the organisation. It is this integrity – the trust that people have in English Heritage to look after these treasures appropriately – that in turn makes them want to visit, support or sponsor us. Departments within English Heritage therefore work collaboratively to ensure that a balanced approach is taken to development.

The principal mechanism for investment in our sites is the Property Development Programme (PDP). PDP is one part of a long-term investment strategy and aims to ensure that developments take place at properties where the returns – in the form of admissions, retail, catering or hospitality income – are likely to be the greatest.

Projects are initially identified on the basis of commercial potential. Project boards are then established whose composition include representatives of English Heritage's Marketing Department – to ensure that developments are based on an understanding of the needs and expectations of our visitors – and Property Presentation Department – to ensure that any

interpretative elements are of the highest quality, and that the scheme as a whole does not compromise the understanding, character or significance of the building.

Throughout the project the team work closely with the local English Heritage inspectors to ensure that the fabric or setting of the building is not compromised. Where appropriate, any plans are also presented for approval to the English Heritage Advisory Committee.

Significant recent PDP projects include:
• Helmsley Castle – a new visitor centre (incorporating the town's Tourist Information Centre) and interpretation scheme
• Pendennis Castle – conversion of the Barrack Block into corporate hospitality facilities, new visitor interpretation scheme and education facilities
• Scarborough Castle – conversion of the Master Gunner's House into new interpretation and catering facilities
• Osborne House – creation of corporate hospitality facilities and a new restaurant in the former Orangery.

An investment strategy that focused solely on obtaining the greatest direct commercial return, however, would soon result in English Heritage operating a portfolio of sites where the most visited 10 or 20 were presented and operated in an exemplary way while the remainder were left neglected. Therefore, alongside PDP there runs the Annual Site Presentation Programme (ASPP). Unlike PDP, the criteria for prioritising ASPP projects are based wholly on the need to appropriately present and interpret a site, without reference to the direct commercial return.

The benefit of this two-tiered approach is that it ensures that there is a minimum consistent standard of presentation across the portfolio as a whole. This means not only that English Heritage is fulfilling its obligations to *all* the buildings in its care, but also that wherever you see an English Heritage sign you can be guaranteed a level of quality that is matched by few other destinations. Recent ASPP projects include new interpretation schemes at:
• Tilbury Fort
• The Jewel Tower, Westminster
• Haughmond Abbey
• Prudhoe Castle
• Wharram Percy Deserted Medieval Village.

The proof of the success of this approach to product investment can be seen in the results. Investments at Helmsley Castle have resulted in a 143 per cent increase in income; Osborne House has seen a 500 per cent increase in hospitality income; Pendennis Castle, two months after completion of the project, had exceeded its hospitality income target for the year; Scarborough Castle has seen a £70,000 year-on-year increase in catering income. Many of these projects have benefited from EU funding.

Overall, the contribution to the organisation from commercial activities has increased every year for the last three years. And this growth

Helmsley Castle, North Yorkshire. English Heritage's new visitor centre, part-funded by Objective 2 of the EU's ERDF fund, is also the home of the town's Tourist Information Centre.

in income is not at the expense of customer satisfaction. Over the same period our average visitor-satisfaction score grew to 8.9 out of 10, the highest it has ever been.

Through the sensible, sensitive, application of commercial principles English Heritage is demonstrating that it is possible to create a financially sustainable future for our properties while remaining an exemplary steward of the past.

Dan Wolfe
Marketing Director, English Heritage

ENHANCING THE VISITOR EXPERIENCE

In the past, millions of European euros have assisted the development of historic sites in the UK and other countries. Repairs to historic monuments, new and innovative interpretation, visitor centres and car parks have all received inputs from the European Structural Funds (also known as European Regional Development Funds) in Objective 1 and 2 areas. The main target for this funding has been job creation, and the historic environment has benefited enormously.

Since enlargement of the EU to 25 countries in May 2004, all of which are substantially poorer than the UK, it is inevitable that this source of funding will be reduced in future. In its place, new collaboration partnerships are being developed, based on the idea of a shared European heritage. These are about exchanging ideas, conservation guidelines and broadening popular interest in the historic environment across Europe. EU funding on such projects will continue into the next decade, opening up many new possibilities for fruitful work. Here we outline case studies from the Interreg fund, the EU research programme and the Structural funds.

Converting Sacred Spaces

Converting Sacred Spaces (CSS), a €9.3 million European Interreg project, brings together the five Member States of Belgium, the UK, Germany, France and Ireland, with England represented by Fountains Abbey. The National Trust, owners of Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal, a WHS in North Yorkshire, is delighted to be working in partnership with English Heritage on a project which will bring both considerable funding to the abbey and an excellent opportunity to learn from the experiences of organisations elsewhere in Europe.

The project's objective is to convert sacred spaces in a way that respects the origins of the religious structure. It aims to give funding that will assist with future plans either to maintain the original function of each religious site as a place of peaceful reflection, meditation or as a green lung in an urban environment, or provide new functions by opening sites up to the public as tourist attractions, museums, art performances or educational facilities.

At Fountains Abbey the project will fund both conservation work and new interpretation facilities, including repair work to the waterways and high altar in the abbey; creating an interpretation base in the abbey gatehouse and producing an audio tour based on the history of the abbey.

As part of the project each partner country is involved in the planning and production of a European touring exhibition and conference. This will focus on religious heritage, looking at the role of abbeys and convents over 1,000 years and their relationship with the physical landscape and people at all levels of society. There has never been an exhibition on religious heritage undertaken by more than two partners, which makes this project an exciting challenge.

The touring exhibition and conference will take place at Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal from July 2006. The conference will illustrate the changing use of monastic spaces,

Fountains Abbey, North Yorkshire: the surprise view of the abbey from Anne Boleyn's Seat.

their evolution of meaning to different sections of society over time and how they can be positively managed in the present for the benefit of all. Themes relating to Fountains Abbey will include Cistercian use of space, post-medieval adaptation of sacred space, tourism and the designed landscape, the role of the state and the creation of 'national assets', and managing sacred space in the present.

CSS will raise the profile of Fountains Abbey in Europe. For hundred of years the ruined abbeys of England have been separated from the mainstream of European monastic tradition. This exciting project will create strong links across the abbeys of Europe in the 21st century and an opportunity to share experiences and knowledge with the present-day managers and carers of abbeys from Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Ireland. They will learn from us, and we will learn from them.

For further information visit www.nweurope.org, then follow the Projects link.

Sasha Jackson
Marketing and Communications Officer, National Trust, Fountains Abbey

The Tintagel Regeneration Project

The Tintagel Regeneration Project was aimed at regenerating the local tourist economy of Tintagel village and was carried out in partnership with third parties under the overall management of a team within Cornwall County Council. It was part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (Objective 1) and the South West Regional Development Agency.

The objectives of the project, which was managed and part-funded by English Heritage, included:

- reinstatement of the beach steps (completed April 2003)
- improvements to the English Heritage visitor facilities (completed April 2004)
- purchase of land to improve the access track from the village (purchase completed March 2005; works to be completed in 2005–6)
- improvements to the mainland steps (completed March 2005 – difficulties in purchasing the land significantly delayed the original schedule).

Objectives of a parallel project managed by Cornwall County Council included improvements to the village 'streetscape', new public toilets, a shop-front enhancement scheme, archaeology and wildlife trails and better interpretation and marketing.

The project was initiated in 1998; European Regional Development Fund (Objective 1) funding was confirmed in October 2002 and was completed at the end of June 2005. The project has provided a welcome opportunity to develop understanding and cooperation between English Heritage and local partners, which has assisted in the execution of the project and should also be beneficial in the future. The partnership funding has also allowed English Heritage to invest in work that it may not otherwise have been able to justify on its own account, most notably the reinstatement of the beach access steps. Overall, the physical environment in Tintagel village and the commercial opportunities for the castle and the village have all been improved.

Alongside the regeneration work, English Heritage took the opportunity to develop an educational outreach partnership project with Arts Council England SW. This was successfully integrated into a local Living Legends Project, which was part of the last stage of the village regeneration scheme.

Alongside the management of the project, a Tintagel Forum, consisting of local traders and businesses and attended by English Heritage's local Visitor Operations Manager, was established to provide an opportunity for discussion of the project's aims and progress.

Loraine Knowles
Visitor Operations Director (West), English Heritage

Tintagel Castle, Cornwall: view of the new beach steps installed in 2003 to improve visitor access. The work was carried out as part of a wider Tintagel Regeneration Project part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (Objective 1) and in partnership with Cornwall County Council.

PICTURE

The PICTURE project (Pro-active management of the Impact of Cultural Tourism upon Urban Resources and Economies) examines issues relating to the impact of cultural tourism on small and medium-sized European towns. It aims to develop a framework for the creation and management of local tourism policies that will maximise the benefits of sustainable tourism, at the same time promoting the conservation and protection of the built heritage (www.pictureproject.net).

Four main objectives are being pursued:
• evaluating the dynamics of the effects of tourism
• identifying and benchmarking innovative urban governance strategies
• providing a method for facilitating the assessment of the impact of tourism
• disseminating existing knowledge and good practices.

The research is nearing the halfway stage, with the three-year project due for completion in February 2007. The work to date includes various studies on the impact of tourism in the following areas:
• a preliminary identification of likely positive and negative effects of tourism in urban areas
• an analysis of collaborative management styles that can benefit small and medium-sized towns in the sustainable management of cultural tourism
• a survey of the impact on conservation of the built heritage
• the development of methods to measure the impact on the quality of life, to be tested in Belfast (Northern Ireland) and Liège and Mons (Belgium)
• an analysis of the impact on local economies at the European level, based on European statistics and information relating to the development of tourism in towns.

Further work is currently under way on the following:
• the development of a typology of attracters (ie places and events of interest to visitors)
• an analysis of the impact of European Capitals of Culture mobilising local partnerships between towns and private actors
• a first draft of an impact assessment methodology based on the SUIT Project (Sustainable development of Urban historical areas through an active Integration within Towns, EU 5th Framework Programme, completed in 2003), including the development of methods for measuring public perception of tourism development.

Fifteen towns throughout Europe have been selected as case studies including Cambridge and Chester in England, and Belfast and Derry in Northern Ireland. The research is being carried out in partnership with organisations from Belgium, France, Germany, the Czech Republic, Northern Ireland, Spain, Luxembourg, Norway and Italy and is part of the EU's 6th Framework Programme; English Heritage's representative on the project is David Miles.

Valerie Wilson
Research Officer, Archaeology Department, English Heritage

The Victorian elegance of the Crown Liquor Saloon, Belfast.

Crossing the Lines

English Heritage and Essex County Council have joined forces with the municipalities of Mortsel (Belgium) and Utrecht (The Netherlands) in a project which aims to develop restoration techniques, enhance tourism and improve the integration of historic defence lines in terms of spatial planning (www.crossingthelines.com). Project work is taking place at the four locations described below.
• At Tilbury Fort, Thurrock, the project has

helped to finance a series of improvements to the interpretation and display of this English Heritage property. One initiative is an oral-history project to record the memories of people who lived and worked in the fort, the docks and along the riverside settlements of the Thames during the Second World War. Their recollections will be collected by local volunteers and made accessible to the visiting public via a touch-screen kiosk. A second initiative is the fitting-out of the underground gunpowder magazines of the north-east bastion to restore them to their appearance during the Victorian era. A survey of the fort also funded by the project will help formulate its future management and interpretation.

• On the Essex coast at Jaywick, an early 19th-century Martello Tower is being restored and converted for joint use as an arts facility and coastal watchtower. This site has been chosen as the pilot for an innovative heating and ventilation system, using and adapting the original ventilation channels. A further option is solar-heat collectors to supply additional sustainable heating.

• In Utrecht the restoration of Fort Aan de Klop is addressing the problem of how to maintain two different environments within one structure (the guardhouse dating from 1851). One should be suitable for the inhabitants of the cellar (bats) and one comfortable for the people using the ground floor as a tearoom. Computer simulations have showed that extra insulation between the two environments is needed. Existing channels will be used for ventilation/heating, probably using gas-fired heaters and perhaps a heat-recovery system. When the restoration and landscaping of the fort is complete, it will re-open as a campsite, inn, teahouse and information centre.

• Fort IV, Mortsel (near Antwerp), is already a centre for culture and events. Here, experts have turned their attention to restoring the fort's once impressive brick façade. Studies to match and replace the original bricks and mortar (dating to 1859 and of poor quality) have been successful and the restoration is well under way. The project also seeks to restore the historic layout of the site by the removal of intrusive buildings and then to establish a multifunctional visitor centre.

It is anticipated that the lessons learned on these four sites will have a wider application on redundant fortifications across Europe. The Crossing the Lines Project receives European Regional Development funding through the Interreg IIIB Community Initiative.

Sue Tyler
UK Regional Co-ordinator, Crossing the Lines, Essex County Council

© Cesart, Kontich, Belgium

Interior of Fort 4, Mortsel, Belgium, built between 1860 and 1865, as one of a line of forts defending Antwerp. The Crossing the Lines Project has restored and replaced damaged brickwork.

News
from English Heritage

Heritage Counts 2005

Heritage Counts is the annual state of the historic environment report, produced by English Heritage on behalf of the wider historic environment sector. *Heritage Counts 2005* will be the fourth report in the series, which began in 2002 with the original *State of the Historic Environment Report*.

This year's edition, which is published on 16 November 2005, has a special focus on rural heritage issues. The way in which the countryside is managed has changed in recent years, with public subsidy now often directed specifically towards the maintenance of historic landscape features, and with the establishment of two new government agencies now responsible for advising on rural matters and delivering support to rural communities (Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities).

The evidence in *Heritage Counts 2005* sets out a clear rationale for why the historic dimension to the rural landscape needs to be taken into account in the development of rural policy. New research outlined in the report includes:

- quantification and analysis of the loss of historic parkland since 1918
- assessment of the distribution of historic assets (listed buildings, scheduled monuments etc) across rural and urban parts of the country
- analysis of the present stock of farm buildings: their condition, adaptation, and likely future trends
- new evidence of the economic and social impact of the repair of traditional farm buildings
- the importance of agri-environment funding in preserving historic landscape features.

The main national report is accompanied by a suite of nine regional reports, each highlighting the particular pressures and opportunities for the rural historic environment in each region.

For more information, please contact Ben Cowell, tel: 020 7973 3730; email: ben.cowell@english-heritage.org.uk. Previous editions of the report can be viewed at the *Heritage Counts* website, www.heritagecounts.org.uk

Conservation Principles

English Heritage is developing *Conservation Principles, Policy and Guidance* to inform and advise all those involved with the sustainable management of England's historic environment. The *Principles* are intended primarily for use by English Heritage, in guiding both the management of its own estate and its advice to others. It is hoped, however, that they will also be helpful to all those concerned with managing the historic environment, not least local planning authorities. They will amplify the well-established guidance set out in the government's Planning Policy Guidance notes 15 and 16, *Planning and the Historic Environment* and *Archaeology and Planning* (DOE & DNH 1994 and DOE 1990), but we hope that through further developing rather than merely synthesising current thinking, they will be helpful to government in preparing the forthcoming Planning Policy Statement (PPS).

We wish to produce something that is owned and endorsed by the conservation community and the public and we are therefore setting up a consultation programme to ensure the quality of the work. We hope that the conservation professions and government – both local and national – will contribute to it, understand and support it.

For further details and a copy of the consultation document, please visit our website at www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation-principles or email us at conservationprinciples@english-heritage.org.uk

Heritage Works

English Heritage, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the British Property Federation are producing a practical step-by-step guide for use by the development industry and practitioners on the role of historic buildings in regeneration. To be called *Heritage Works*, it will prove that heritage assets act as a catalyst for successful regeneration schemes, identify successes, failures, common problems and solutions, report on the wider regeneration benefits and offer best guidance on practice at all stages of a heritage-based regeneration

scheme. The study, which is being carried out by Drivers Jonas, is due to be published towards the end of 2005. For further information contact David Tomback FRICS, Development Economics Director, tel: 0207 973 3369; email: david.tomback@english-heritage.org.uk

The Association of Gardens Trusts

Over the last century many of our historic houses, and their surrounding parks and gardens, have been adapted for use in education. On 6 April 2006 the Association of Garden Trusts annual conservation conference will look at how the educational needs of the 21st century can be achieved while retaining the historic and cultural value of the grounds of these schools.

To be held at the Michael Tippet Centre at Bath Spa University and sponsored by English Heritage, this major national conference will be of interest to all those involved in education, planning, conservation and the historic environment, including owners, trustees, governors and bursars. For further information and a booking form please contact Kate Harwood at 70 Cowcross Street, London EC1M 6EL; tel and fax: 020 7251 2610; e-mail: agt@gardens-trusts.org.uk

International strategy

English Heritage Commissioners have agreed five priorities for our international work derived from English Heritage's Strategic Plan 2005–10 within the wider context of government priorities.

1 Use our international involvement to better meet priority objectives within England. Principal goals are to ensure international regulatory regimes favourable to the UK, to maximise available funding streams, and to learn from best practice elsewhere. Major activities will include a symposium next year of national heritage agencies in the EU, continued support to DCMS (particularly with UNESCO), providing UK representation at ICCROM, continuing to promote the interests of the historic environment within the EU, and Cooperation Protocols with five selected countries.

2 Support government (including DCMS) international objectives within our resource constraints. Principal goals are to influence government towards greater recognition of cultural heritage as part of UK international cultural strategy, and to develop English Heritage and sector capacity to provide international post-disaster support. We will work with others to identify funding sources and develop mechanisms for support of heritage overseas.

3 Consider commercial activity overseas, beginning with an examination of the potential for exploitation of EH intellectual property rights and the possibility of consultancy work.

4 Raise awareness of English Heritage internationally, thereby strengthening our ability to achieve other objectives.

5 Continue to improve English Heritage's internal coordination of international activity.

Policy guidance

In 2004 English Heritage launched a new series of policy leaflets as part of its wider HELM (Historic Environment Local Management) programme. The titles listed here are available from English Heritage Customer Services, tel: 0870 333 1181; email: customers@english-heritage.org.uk. They can also be downloaded in PDF format from the HELM website: www.helm.org.uk

Planning and Development in the Historic Environment: A Charter for English Heritage Advisory Services	March 2004 (2nd ed Apr 2005)
Transport and the Historic Environment	March 2004
Farming and the Historic Landscape: Caring for Archaeological Sites on Arable Land	May 2004
Farming and the Historic Landscape: Caring for Archaeological Sites in Grassland	May 2004
Farming and the Historic Landscape: Caring for Farm Buildings	May 2004
A Guidance Note on Historic Environment Champions	(2nd ed Oct 2005)
Streets for All	September 2004
Farming the Historic Landscape: An Introduction for Farm Advisers	January 2005
Low Demand Housing and the Historic Environment	January 2005
Regeneration and the Historic Environment: Heritage as a Catalyst for Better Social and Economic Regeneration	January 2005
Listing is Changing	January 2005
Farming the Historic Landscape: Caring for Sites in Parkland	March 2005
Local Strategic Partnerships and the Historic Environment	March 2005
Farming the Historic Landscape: Entry Level Stewardship	April 2005
Outstanding Beauty: Outstanding Heritage – AONBs and the Historic Environment	May 2005
The Future of Historic School Buildings	May 2005
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning	June 2005
Conservation Area Appraisals	November 2005
Conservation Area Management	November 2005
Climate Change	October 2005
Wind Energy and the Historic Environment	October 2005

The National Monuments Record

News and events

The National Monuments Record (NMR) is the public archive of English Heritage. It includes over 7 million archive items (photographs, drawings, reports and digital data) relating to England's historic environment. The following information gives details of web resources, new collections (catalogues are available in the NMR search room in Swindon) and outreach programmes.

Contact the NMR at:
NMR Enquiry & Research Services, National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ;
tel: 01793 414600; fax: 01793 414606;
email: nmrinfo@english-heritage.org.uk;
web: www.english-heritage.org.uk/nmr

NMR cataloguing

Spencer House, Westminster

A bound portfolio (Ref AL1915) contains 10 platinum prints of Spencer House, the London home of the Spencer family, in St James's Place. The prints are in excellent condition and were taken by Bedford Lemere and Company in June 1895. The NMR holds the original glass negatives for these prints, and the acquisition of this portfolio of original prints adds to this nationally important collection.

While one print shows the Palladian west façade of the house (designed by John Vardy, a pupil of William Kent), nine depict the exquisite interiors of the State Rooms designed by Vardy, James 'Athenian' Stuart and Henry Holland, including the Painted Room, one of the most famous 18th-century interiors in England, designed by Stuart between 1759 and1765.

Established in 1861, Bedford Lemere was architectural photographer to Queen Victoria. The company's work covered the whole of England, with an emphasis placed on Greater London. The coverage is extensive, ranging from remarkable views of country houses and their recently refurbished, often lavish, interiors, to more humble domestic dwellings, as well as civic structures, ships, ecclesiastical buildings, industrial premises, shops and commercial buildings including hotels.

The ballroom in Spencer House, Westminster, photographed in 1895 by Bedford Lemere.

From Netley Abbey, Hampshire to St Peter's Basilica, Rome

Although the NMR may not be the first port of call for images of foreign locations, it does hold a number of collections with stunning early photographs of such destinations taken or collected as mementos of holidays or as comparative material for research into English architecture.

An excellent example is a recently catalogued album of late Victorian photographs, thought to have been taken between 1870 and 1900. Most of its coverage is distinctly 'tourist' in nature, ranging from Alpine scenes and villages in Germany, Switzerland and France, to many well known attractions in Italy, particularly Rome, Florence and Siena. There are also views of Netley Abbey, Hampshire, taken in

1887, Worcester Cathedral, Windsor Castle and a house in Slough, Berkshire. Some of the images are attributed to professional photographers, others might have been taken by the unknown compiler of the album.

The NMR has at least 70 similar albums covering Afghanistan, Africa, Algeria, Belgium, Egypt, Eire, France, Germany, India, Italy, Madeira, Morocco, Norway, Scotland, Singapore, South America, Switzerland and Wales.

Tilbury Fort, Essex

As part of the NMR's continuing programme to catalogue historic plans, the 345 drawings of Tilbury Fort have now been catalogued. Built on the site of an earlier blockhouse, the current fort was begun in 1672, designed by chief engineer to Charles II Sir Bernard de Gomme, and is now the most intact example of its kind in England. The site offers a great variety of archive material, beginning with attractive colour copies of plans of the fort from the early to mid-18th century. The drawings are mostly from the 20th century but some are from the early 21st century, including rectified photography taken in 2001 of the grand Water Gate entrance and the magazines that stored extensive amounts of gunpowder to supply Tilbury's large artillery. Other notable drawings include plans depicting the fort in its original place amongst four other blockhouses on the Thames estuary, providing key defence for London as late as the Second World War.

Henry W Taunt's *Illustrated Map of the Thames*

Taunt's *Illustrated Map of the Thames* describes in words, maps and photographs the route taken by the river from its source at Thames Head near Cirencester, to London. This third-edition linen-bound book is illustrated by 99 miniature photographs taken by Taunt in the late19th century. Taunt (1842–1922) was an Oxford-based professional photographer whose charming photographs recorded people and places in Oxfordshire and the surrounding counties.

Several images appear to be unique to the book and are not duplicated either within the surviving Taunt glass-plate negatives held by the NMR or the original prints held by the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies. Digital images from both of these collections can be seen on the *ViewFinder* database (www.english-heritage.org.uk/viewfinder). Taunt and his boat feature in a few of these images.

Left: A measured sketch elevation of the Gate House of Tilbury Fort, drawn in August 1914 for HM Office of Works.

Right: Henry Taunt and an assistant on his floating studio on the River Thames near Oxford, 1895.

For further information on NMR Cataloguing please contact Michael Russell on 01793 414828 or e-mail mike.russell@english-heritage.org.uk

PastScape

PastScape is the publicly accessible online version of the database of monuments (archaeological sites and historic buildings) recorded in the NMR and as such is one of the NMR's main display windows to the wider world. Its audience includes interested members of the general public, students and landowners participating in the pioneering environmental stewardship project the Entry Level Stewardship (ELS) scheme, administered by DEFRA, which seeks to reward farmers for preserving the heritage. New features to the *PastScape* site include an FAQ guide to help expedite ELS customers searching for information about archaeological monuments on their land.

PastScape is periodically refreshed with new data, often resulting from desk-based enhancement projects by Heritage Data staff. Some 2,500 recently added records include improved coverage for round-tower churches; military airfields from the Second World War; and 350 new maritime records that include rare early references to medieval and 17th-century wrecks from the previously under-represented north-eastern coastal waters, and, at the other end of the time scale, German aircraft wrecks from the Second World War. The full dataset for the Defence of Britain project has also been transferred to the NMR and will be meshed with existing NMR data and standards requirements. In order to reflect the dynamic quality of *PastScape*, a 'What's New' page has been added to flag up new datasets.

PastScape can be accessed at:
http://pastscape.english-heritage.org.uk
For further information contact Robin Page, tel: 01793 4617; email: robin.page@english-heritage.org.uk

NMR Outreach

A varied programme of workshops, tours, lectures, weekly classes, and events is designed to help participants make the best use of NMR resources for work, research or personal interest. Short introductory tours to the NMR Centre are available, and for those wishing to explore the resources in more detail, study days are organised on a number of different themes.

Programme Spring 2006

Two workshops are offered to explain how to access our records and how they may be used by different interest groups.

Course A – Archaeology
Thursday 16 March 2006
This workshop will look at how to use the resources of the NMR to research the known archaeology, and to assess the archaeological potential of a site or landscape. It will interest both heritage professionals working on desktop studies and anyone seeking to use the NMR to assess their local archaeology.

Course B – Local History
Thursday 2 March 2006
This workshop will concentrate on the sources and information from the NMR that can provide an understanding of people and place within local, family, and community history.

Time: both workshops start at 10.00 and finish by 16.30.

Cost: £25 including a sandwich lunch

For further information, please contact Elaine Davis, tel: 01793 414596; email: elaine.davis@english-heritage.org.uk

Legal Developments: a correction

In my column in the Spring 2005 issue of *Conservation Bulletin* on the subject of the protection afforded to 'objects or structures' in the curtilage of a listed building I suggested that the legislation was anomalous in that machinery attached to a curtilage building is protected whereas similar machinery in the principal building is not. Several readers have written to me to argue that this is incorrect and that an object affixed to the building such machinery in, for example, a principal listed windmill or watermill is protected under s.1(5) of the Listed Buildings Act. On further reflection I am happy to accept that such machinery clearly enjoys protection. I apologise for my earlier error. What one can say is that while a machine or other 'object' that is not attached to a building or structure cannot be listed in its own right, if it is in the curtilage of a listed building it enjoys protection under s.1(5).

Nigel Hewitson

Legal Developments
Protecting World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Sites are inscribed by the inter-governmental World Heritage Committee for their 'outstanding universal value'. They fall into two types: natural sites and works of humanity. The UK currently has 26 WHSs, 16 of which are in England. These range from Stonehenge and Avebury to the City of Bath.

As a signatory to the UNESCO 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (the World Heritage Convention) the UK government has made a commitment binding in International Law to ensure that the WHSs in the UK are properly protected. But no specific controls flow from designation as a WHS. There is no 'World Heritage Site consent' in the way that one requires Listed Building Consent to carry out specified works to a Listed Building.

The government has protected WHSs in three ways through the provisions of PPG15:

- Local authorities are requested to formulate policies to protect their WHSs and include these policies in their development plans. Such policies should place great weight on the need to protect them for the benefit of future generations as well as our own.
- The fact of designation as a WHS is expressly a material consideration which the local planning authority should take into account in considering any planning application which might affect the site.
- Management plans are recommended for all WHSs and now exist for 12 out of 16 English sites, with work in hand on the remaining four. Most local authorities with WHSs already have policies in their current local plans. It is essential that such policies continue to be drawn up and adopted as part of their Local Development Framework policies to protect the particular special interest of any WHS(s) in their area. This has the advantage that planning decisions would then have to be made in accordance with those policies unless material circumstances indicated otherwise (s.38(6) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

Controls over development could be further strengthened by making WHSs Article 1(5) land in the General Permitted Development Order. This would mean that many permitted development rights would not apply in them.

But how effective is planning protection alone – even if the suggestions above are adopted? What about works or activities that do not constitute development and are therefore not caught by planning legislation?

The government is, of course, reviewing the various legal mechanisms for protecting the built heritage and we are promised a White Paper in 2006 with possible legislation in 2007. The main proposal is that all heritage assets (listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks, gardens and battlefields, conservation areas and WHSs) should be brought together in a single unified List of Historic Sites of England. Work is currently under way looking at what consent procedures should flow from inclusion on this new unified list. This will prove difficult, not least because at the present, for some assets on the list – such as parks, gardens, battlefields and WHSs – no specific consents flow from the designation of assets as such. I do not believe the government will be keen to introduce additional regulation where it currently does not exist. But I fear the public would be confused about the significance of inclusion on the list if consents were only needed in respect of some assets but not others. Some WHSs are, of course, already protected by other controls – for example, Stonehenge and Avebury contain many scheduled monuments. But in my view what is needed is a requirement for 'heritage consent' to be obtained in respect of any asset on the list. The works caught by such consent might well vary according to the type of asset – building, monument or landscape. Only then will we have adequate protection for these internationally important sites.

Nigel Hewitson
Legal Director, English Heritage
nigel.hewitson@english-heritage.org.uk

NEW PUBLICATIONS
from English Heritage

Heritage Postcards: Views of Old London

This evocative book, containing 24 sepia-toned postcards, gives a glimpse of how Londoners lived, worked and played more than 100 years ago. The photographs show a rich variety of Victorian London street scenes. From flower sellers in front of St Paul's Cathedral to a Leicester Square crowded with horse-drawn carriages, from crowds thronging the streets for a glimpse of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee procession to barrow boys in Borough Market, they present a poignant snapshot of a London barely recognisable as the metropolis it is today. Each postcard is perforated, so it can be pulled out and sent.

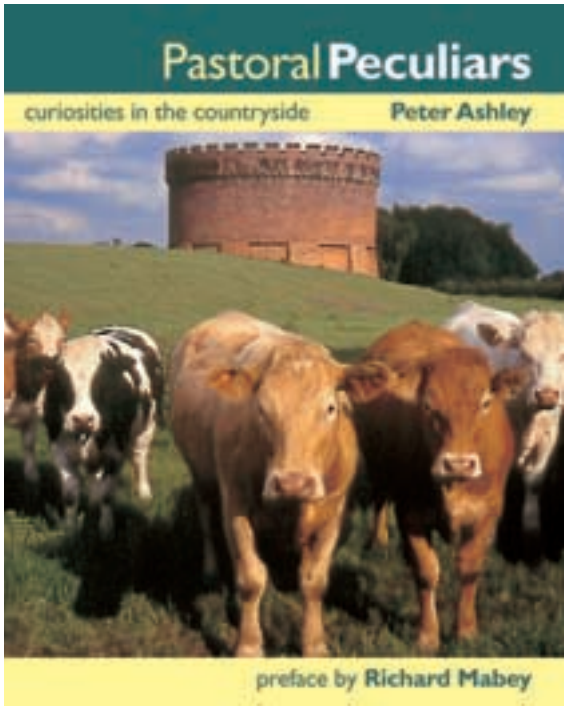
PRICE £6.99 + £2.50 P&P
ISBN 1 85074 9574 / PRODUCT CODE 51128
Perforated postcard book with 24 cards

Pastoral Peculiars: Curiosities in the Countryside

by Peter Ashley

They could be off-beat water towers, singular obelisks or jackdawed hilltop follies. These are the curios of the English countryside – the landmarks that tick-off our rural progressions, oddities out of the corner of the eye that always raise a query, a need for an answer. Are those really army badges scoured from that downland chalk? Why do those stout brick castles have no doors or windows? Was that a towering gibbet or a sinister trick of the light?

Pastoral Peculiars puts us into metaphorical wellington boots, taking us out into the fields and scurrying along the hedgerows to dig out the curious and to tell us the stories that placed them there. In his inimitable style, Peter Ashley gives us an alternative view of the vaguely familiar, an idiosyncratic account in words and beautifully atmospheric photographs of the blips in the measured pulse of the English countryside.



PRICE £14.99 + £2.50 P&P
ISBN 1 85074 9604 / PRODUCT CODE 51059
Paperback, 126 pages

The Portsmouth Block Mills. Bentham, Brunel and the Start of the Royal Navy's Industrial Revolution

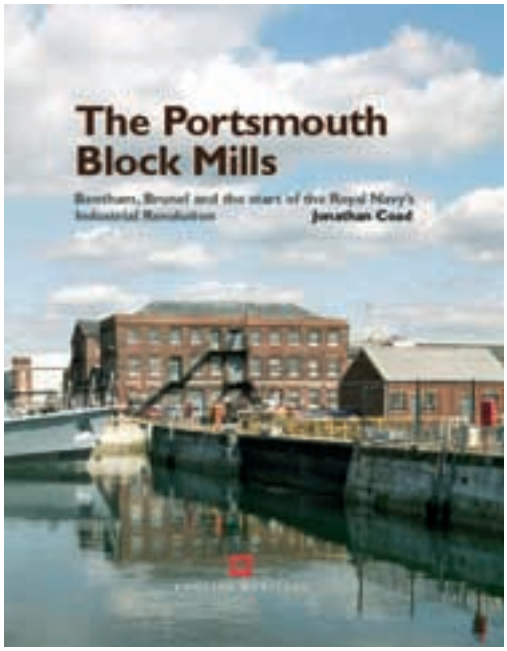
by Jonathan Coad

The Block Mills in Portsmouth Naval Base have long been known to students of naval and industrial history. They contain a remarkable set of machine tools designed by Marc Brunel to manufacture ships' blocks that laid the foundations for the subsequent world-wide development of industrial production-lines. The modern world of factory mass-production using

machine tools thus had its origins in this Georgian building overlooking the heart of the dockyard. The importance of the pioneering work in the Block Mills was recognised by discerning contemporaries and the building swiftly became an object of pilgrimage. Block-making ceased here in 1965, but several of the machines still survive, in Portsmouth and in the Science Museum, while the Block Mills still remain much as completed in the first years of the 19th century, the interiors little altered.

This book covers the construction and use of the building and its machinery and aims to set the Block Mills in the wider context of late Georgian dockyard modernisation.

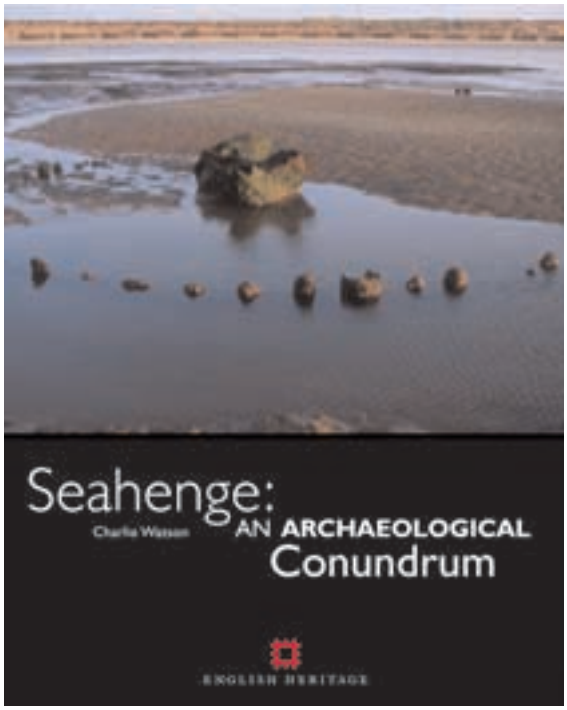
PRICE £25.00 + £2.50 P&P
ISBN 1 873592 876 PRODUCT CODE 51035
Hardback, 128 pages



Seahenge: An Archaeological Conundrum

by Charlie Watson

In 1998 the shifting sands at Holme-next-the-Sea in Norfolk revealed a unique Bronze Age monument, a ring of upright timbers and central upturned oak stump, christened 'Seahenge' by the media. Once exposed to the elements, the waterlogged timbers would soon have been lost to erosion, so they were carefully excavated and removed for preservation. Accurate records taken during the excavations and the latest scientific analytical and dating techniques have since assisted scholars in interpreting the monument and in explaining its use and significance in the broader context of Bronze Age society.



Charlie Watson here pulls together the varied evidence and summarises the story with a wealth of illustrations and reconstruction drawings by Judith Dobie. He narrates the events leading to the decision to excavate and lift the timbers and explains the techniques used to study them, showing how this unique monument fits into, and has changed, our knowledge of ancient Bronze Age culture.

PRICE £14.99 + £2.50 P&P
ISBN 1 85074 896 9 / PRODUCT CODE 50887
Paperback, 240 pages

Publications may be ordered from English Heritage Postal Sales, c/o Gillards, Trident Works, March Lane, Temple Cloud, Bristol BS39 5AZ; tel: 01761 452 966; fax 01761 453 408; email: ehsales@gillards.com Please make all cheques payable in sterling to English Heritage. Publications may also be ordered from www.english-heritage.org.uk

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