

English Heritage
Information Pack
2011/12



ENGLISH HERITAGE

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ABB
HOUSE

England's Heritage

England is an historic country. Our history is all around us and under our feet. It provides the backdrop to everyday life and adds variety, character and quality to the places where we live and work. This is not simply our opinion: time and again, opinion polls reveal the huge support that the historic environment has among members of the public.

Heritage is an accessible and enjoyable way of learning about our history – outside the classroom and throughout our lives. Looking after our heritage can be a focus for local communities, helping to bring people together.

Heritage is a great national asset: it underpins the UK's international reputation, helps create a positive climate in difficult economic times and it attracts visitors to the UK.

- Heritage is the main motivation for 30% of all international visits
- There are around 400,000 listed buildings and scheduled monuments and approximately 9,800 conservation areas
- 3% of buildings listed at Grade I and II*, 6.6% of conservation areas and 16.9% of scheduled monuments are at risk
- At least 500,000 people volunteer in the historic environment
- 1 million people take part in Heritage Open Days
- There were 50.4 million visits to historic properties in England in 2010

Front cover: A major new visitor experience opened at Dover Castle in June 2011. The new displays use state-of-the-art effects and real film footage to re-create the drama of the Dunkirk evacuation of May 1940.

Inside front cover: The iconic Abbey Road zebra crossing was listed at Grade II in February 2010 following advice from English Heritage. Identifying heritage through designation is an essential part of our heritage protection system.

What We Do

English Heritage helps people understand, value, care for and enjoy England's heritage. We:

- Advise government on which parts of our heritage are nationally important so they may be protected by designation and promote the importance of heritage in making places distinctive and valued
- Advise local authorities on managing changes to the most important parts of our heritage
- Care for the National Heritage Collection of 410 historical places, safeguarding them for future generations
- Educate and entertain the public through the National Heritage Collection and through events and publications
- Encourage investment in heritage at risk
- Share our knowledge, skills and expertise by offering training and guidance, giving practical conservation advice and access to our resources.

English Heritage by Numbers

- 11 million people visit English Heritage sites each year
- 450,000 children visit English Heritage sites with their schools
- 1 million people enjoy the benefits of English Heritage membership; membership has increased by 21% over five years
- Over half a million people attend our events

- Nearly 6 million unique visitors use our websites
- Over 426,000 images are available free online
- We advise government on around 2,000 requests for listing each year
- We advise local authorities on over 14,000 planning applications affecting Grade I and II* listed buildings
- We give around £25 million in grants every year
- We have taken off 50% of buildings at risk from the baseline 1999 register as their futures have been secured
- Each year we train around 2,500 professionals working in local authorities and the wider sector
- We invested over £25 million in our properties between 2006/07 and 2010/11
- Our earned income has increased by 85% in 10 years
- We have reduced our spend on administration by 18% since 2006/07



English Heritage: A Brief History

The Creation of English Heritage

The state's legal responsibility for the historic environment can be traced back to the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882. Over the next 100 years central government developed and refined systems of heritage protection, introducing listing for buildings after the war and conservation areas in the 1960s. Local government has always played the key role in making conservation decisions locally.

In the early 1980s, Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, proposed that national responsibility for the historic environment should be passed to a semi-autonomous agency or 'quango' that would be able to operate with greater efficiency and enterprise, but under ministerial guidelines and to government policy. Consequently, in 1984, the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission – or to use its less formal name, 'English Heritage' – was created to secure the preservation and enhancement of the man-made heritage of England for the benefit of future generations, and to directly manage the sites and monuments taken into state care since the 1880s.

Photograph: The Grade I listed former Midland Grand Hotel at St Pancras station in London has been returned to its former glory after a long and complicated restoration. English Heritage has worked closely with the owner Manhattan Loft Corporation and architects RHWL and Richard Griffiths to preserve as many of the original features as possible, giving advice and guidance throughout the project.

Early Achievements – the 1980s

- Free **educational visits** introduced
- Major conservation success in saving **Acton Court**, a Tudor manor house north of Bristol which had suffered centuries of neglect. English Heritage acquires it, restores it and returns it to the nation as an independent museum
- Definition of the historic environment broadens and **twentieth-century listing** is introduced – Jodrell Bank Observatory, the Royal Festival Hall and, later, Centre Point, both in London, and Park Hill council estate in Sheffield are listed
- In 1989 English Heritage wins a major battle to persuade developers to give archaeologists time to investigate and protect the newly-discovered remains of the **Rose Theatre**

Broadening Support for Heritage – the 1990s

- **Cathedral Grants Scheme** introduced in 1991 following a comprehensive survey into repair needs. In total, £52.3 million is awarded through this scheme by 2009
- **Conservation Area Partnership grant schemes** (CAPs) are introduced in 1993 to regenerate historic areas

English Heritage: A Brief History

- A 1994 dig on a quarry site near Chichester, Sussex, unearths **Boxgrove Man**, the earliest human remains in Europe. English Heritage funds the dig and spends over £1 million on research and site preservation
- **Eltham Palace** in London is restored to its former medieval and art deco glory in 1994
- **The Joint Places of Worship Scheme** is introduced in 1996, successfully supporting urgent repair projects to all listed places of worship in England, continuing through its successor scheme, Repair Grants for Places of Worship in England, both funded jointly with the Heritage Lottery Fund
- The plight of historic buildings whose owners can no longer afford their upkeep leads to the introduction of the **Buildings at Risk Register** in 1998. This highlights the vulnerability of thousands of Grade I and II* buildings and scheduled monuments across England
- In 2000 English Heritage publishes ***Power of Place***, which promotes the idea of heritage as being all around us
- In 2002 English Heritage produces ***The State of the Historic Environment***, a first-ever national audit which becomes an annual benchmark to measure how the nation is caring for its heritage
- English Heritage acquires responsibility for **historic wrecks** and submerged landscapes within 12 miles of the English coast
- Over **£21 million** is invested in improving **facilities for visitors** at English Heritage properties including Helmsley, Pendennis and Dover Castles, Osborne House and Battle Abbey
- **Apethorpe Hall**, a Grade I listed country house of exceptional importance, is saved for the nation in 2004. English Heritage undertakes a £4 million programme of emergency repairs in preparation for returning it to private hands
- The ***Inspired!* campaign** to tackle the problems facing England's 14,500 historic places of worship is launched in 2006. The size of the challenge is identified – a yearly repair and maintenance bill is estimated at £185 million – and support given to congregations of all faith groups with listed buildings
- **Silbury Hill**, part of the Avebury World Heritage Site, is stabilised for future generations in a delicate and complex operation during 2007/08

An Organisation for the New Millennium

- As the new millennium starts, English Heritage launches a project through which over 4,000 volunteers photograph all the listed buildings and structures in England leading to an **online digital library of 370,000 entries**, imagesofengland.org.uk

- **Conservation Principles** is launched in April 2008, which for the first time sets out the principles and policies that guide English Heritage's approach to conservation
- Demolition of part of **Smithfield market** in London is stopped at a public inquiry in 2008. The inquiry concludes that buildings which have been identified as interesting, whatever the designation or Grade, should be retained unless there is very good reason not to do so
- The buildings and archive of **J W Evans and Sons**, a family silversmith business in Birmingham's Jewellery Quarter, are saved for the nation thanks to a £2 million English Heritage project
- Over ten years of effort comes to fruition with the spectacular restoration and extension of **St Pancras station**, the terminus of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link
- A £3.1 million restoration of **Westminster Abbey's Chapter House** is completed in 2010, the most concentrated programme of works since Sir George Gilbert Scott's restoration in the 19th century
- **The English Heritage Foundation**, an independent charitable body, is set up in 2011 to raise money for the National Heritage Collection in English Heritage's care
- The **National Heritage List for England (NHLE)** launches in May 2011, providing access to up to date information on all nationally designated heritage assets. The new online database not only maps where places are but in many cases gives detailed descriptions of their special architectural or historic interest
- A major new visitor experience opens at **Dover Castle** in June 2011. The new displays in the same historic tunnels from which the 'Operation Dynamo' rescue operation was masterminded re-create the drama of the Dunkirk evacuation
- In 2011 the first phase of a 20-year restoration project to revive one of Britain's most important gardens at **Wrest Park** in Bedfordshire is completed, following the award of a £1.14 million Heritage Lottery Fund grant

Conclusion

In the early 1980s the historic environment was much more narrowly defined than it is today and there was little recognition of its vast social and economic potential. English Heritage has been crucial in broadening recognition of the historic environment as a whole and in helping people to understand, value, care for and enjoy it.



Our Priorities

English Heritage's overriding priority is to safeguard for the future the most significant physical remains of our national story. We are therefore concerned with both the National Heritage Collection of properties, sites and archives in English Heritage's direct care and the nearly 400,000 buildings, monuments, landscapes and shipwrecks that make up the much wider national collection of designated sites. Our priorities are:

Better Heritage Protection

We want England's heritage to contribute to our culture and our economy. That means protecting what is special and supporting owners to make changes to ensure our heritage can help stimulate growth and investment. This is why we are working with Government to improve planning policy, while making sure that changes do not inadvertently weaken protection for the historic environment.

Photograph: J W Evans, a family silverware and plate manufactory in Birmingham, has been saved for the nation thanks to a £2 million English Heritage project.

It is more important than ever that we make the best use of limited resources. We will focus our efforts on activities which others cannot do. Our grant giving will focus on expert advice and emergency repairs for heritage at risk, support for national heritage organisations and research and technical advice on the most pressing concerns for heritage conservation. Local authorities have the greatest responsibility for protecting historic places so we are extremely concerned about the loss of both general and expert staff in local authorities across England. We will monitor the situation carefully, and will continue to try to build the capacity of others.

Digital Delivery

More and more of our work – our advice and guidance, practical and scholarly information about our properties and the all-important National Heritage List for England (the new online national database for all nationally designated assets) – is available online and we will build on these resources so that many more people can enjoy them. One example is the digitisation of National Monuments Record archives. We have begun work on making available online 95,000 of the oldest and most valuable photographs from the Aerofilms Collection, the unique air photographs archive of international importance which English Heritage acquired in 2007.

Our Priorities

English Heritage communicates electronically wherever possible. As part of our statutory role in the planning system we communicate directly with prospective applicants and others at pre-application stage, and we are committed to working with all involved to see E-planning extended further.

National Heritage Protection Plan

Published in May 2011, the National Heritage Protection Plan identifies, for the first time, gaps in our knowledge about England's heritage and the threats to it so that the nationally significant parts can be first understood and then protected for the future. The Plan will direct English Heritage's conservation and protection work over the next four years and beyond.

Financial Resilience

We must be ever more efficient as we work within the £51 million cut to our budget arising from the 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review. This gap is being closed by a combination of efficiency savings (notably in IT, procurement and utilities), growth in commercial contribution, rationalisation and some service reduction.

Over the last five years English Heritage's commercial turnover has grown by an average of over 7% a year. This has been largely due to investment in visitor facilities at our properties funded by modest but vitally important capital contributions from DCMS. While we will still receive some capital from government, we will have to raise the remainder from other sources. As long as we can be successful in this we believe investments in sites such as Stonehenge, Kenwood House, Osborne House and Kenilworth Castle will generate significant additional income.

Innovation and Excellence

We want to improve the services we offer to the public and find the most effective ways of providing them. The interpretation work we have completed at properties in our care this year is pioneering. The new visitor experience at Dover Castle uses state-of-the-art effects and real film footage to evoke the drama of the Dunkirk evacuation. Historical vignettes filled with props and artefacts allow visitors to Wrest Park in Bedfordshire a glimpse into the lives of the characters who lived there and how they influenced the estate's evolution. The prioritisation work of the National Heritage Protection Plan will enable us to focus our efforts and we hope, increasingly, those of others where they can have the greatest impact.

Making the Most of the National Heritage Collection

Improving the experience and understanding of visitors and providing educational services is part of our core purpose. We will invest £35 million over the next four years in properties such as Kirby Hall in Northamptonshire and Apsley House in London. The National Monuments Record will be further integrated into our public programmes and we will continue with our programme to provide new interpretation at all free sites and refurbish outdated displays at charged sites. We will continue to be in the forefront of innovation in the interpretation of historic sites and their collections.

Conservation of the National Heritage Collection

We maintain an Asset Management Plan for the National Heritage Collection which assesses the condition of all the sites in English Heritage's care against consistent conservation criteria. We know that a long period of under-investment in conservation has increased the backlog of urgent works to £56 million. It is a primary duty of English Heritage to minimise further deterioration in the condition of the National Heritage Collection.

The Owner of Last Resort

While English Heritage has had to reprioritise in order to manage within the reduced grant we were awarded in 2010, we can still, and always will, respond in a true heritage emergency. Such an emergency would be a case where a site of national significance is identified as being in danger and where no other body is in a position to intervene. The Grade I medieval barn at Harmondsworth, one of the most complete and unaltered medieval buildings in Britain, is an example. English Heritage acquired the barn in October 2011. Stepping in in this way will halt the further deterioration of this exceptionally significant historic building and enable it to be enjoyed and understood by the public.

The National Heritage Collection

English Heritage is proud to be the custodian of the National Heritage Collection of buildings, monuments, artefacts and archives. In 2011 the 410 sites and the collections in our care were visited by 11.5 million people and our archives in Swindon used by 4.3 million.

Conserving our outstanding collections for future generations and improving people's understanding and enjoyment of them is a core responsibility. As important is providing educational services to ensure that future generations understand and appreciate the rich history of England. This is why we are working harder than ever to generate funds. Critical to our success was the creation this year of the English Heritage Foundation, an independent charitable foundation dedicated to raising money for our sites that will build upon the work of our already successful fundraising activity.

English Heritage remains at the forefront of innovation in the interpretation of historic sites and their collections. At Wrest Park in Bedfordshire a £1.14 million Heritage Lottery Fund grant enabled us to complete the first phase of the restoration of the nationally significant gardens, and the project to create world-class visitor facilities and rejuvenate the landscape at Stonehenge has progressed this year entirely with funds from private sources. We will continue to explore new ways to make the National Heritage Collection more self-funding.

Photograph: In 2011 the first phase of a 20-year restoration project to revive one of Britain's most important gardens was completed by English Heritage at Wrest Park in Bedfordshire following the award of a £1.14 million Heritage Lottery Fund grant.



Our Work Around the Country

English Heritage works all around the country at our sites and properties which are open to the public and through our nine local offices which offer advice and grants to owners, developers and local authorities. We have national offices in Swindon where the National Monuments Record is based and in London.

South West

£1.48 million offered in grants

6,105 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

4 World Heritage Sites:

Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites, City of Bath, Dorset and East Devon Coast, Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

7,193 Grade I and II* listed buildings:

2.1% are at risk

6,984 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

20.3% are at risk

1,567 Conservation Areas:

8.1% are at risk

8 Registered Battlefields

293 Registered Parks and Gardens:

6.1% are at risk

96 English Heritage sites:

1,735,137 visitors to staffed sites

North West

£1.56 million offered in grants

1,688 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites:

Liverpool Maritime and Mercantile City and Hadrian's Wall

2,020 Grade I & II* listed buildings:

5.2% are at risk

1,316 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

15.1% are at risk

869 Conservation Areas:

8.2% are at risk

3 Registered Battlefields

130 Registered Parks and Gardens:

5.4% are at risk

35 English Heritage sites:

181,210 visitors to staffed sites

West Midlands

£2.38 million offered in grants

2,342 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites:

Ironbridge Gorge and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal

2,759 Grade I and II* listed buildings:

4% are at risk

1,423 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

16.2% are at risk

733 Conservation Areas:

10.2% of those surveyed are at risk

6 Registered Battlefields

150 Registered Parks and Gardens:

6.7% are at risk

29 English Heritage sites:

310,472 visitors to staffed sites

East Midlands

£2.05 million offered in grants

2,037 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

1 World Heritage Site:

Derwent Valley Mills

2,861 Grade I and II* listed buildings:

4.5% are at risk

1,512 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

7.1% are at risk

1,101 Conservation Areas:

6.9% are at risk

5 Registered Battlefields

138 Registered Parks and Gardens:

5.1% are at risk

24 English Heritage sites:

247,281 visitors to staffed sites

North East

£1.43 million offered in grants

819 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites:

Durham Cathedral and Castle and Hadrian's Wall

1,141 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
6.3% are at risk

1,378 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:
13.4% are at risk

300 Conservation Areas:
6% are at risk

6 Registered Battlefields:
17% are at risk

54 Registered Parks and Gardens:
5.6% are at risk

43 English Heritage sites:
489,407 visitors to staffed sites

Yorkshire & Humber

£1.34 million offered in grants

1,825 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites:

Saltaire and Studley Royal Park and Fountains Abbey

2,196 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
4.2% are at risk

2,624 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:
26.7% are at risk

861 Conservation Areas:
6.2% are at risk

7 Registered Battlefields:
57.1% are at risk

117 Registered Parks and Gardens:
10.3% are at risk

33 English Heritage sites:
594,159 visitors to staffed sites

South East

£1.23 million offered in grants

6,286 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites: Blenheim Palace and Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Chapel and St Martin's Church

5,588 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
1.8% are at risk

2,633 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:
9.5% are at risk

2,115 Conservation Areas:
4.3% are at risk

6 Registered Battlefields:
16.7% are at risk

368 Registered Parks and Gardens:
6.5% are at risk

65 English Heritage sites:
1,213,664 visitors to staffed sites

East of England

£1.41 million offered in grants

4,053 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

5,268 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
1.8% are at risk

1,729 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:
12.4% are at risk

1,197 Conservation Areas:
5% are at risk

1 Registered Battlefield

211 Registered Parks and Gardens:
3.8% are at risk

48 English Heritage sites:
376,580 visitors to staffed sites

London

£1.66 million offered in grants

4,543 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

4 World Heritage Sites: Maritime Greenwich, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, The Tower of London and the Westminster Palace/Abbey Complex

1,950 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
4.1% are at risk

154 Scheduled Ancient Monuments:
23% are at risk

1,000 Conservation Areas:
6.4% are at risk

1 Registered Battlefield

149 Registered Parks and Gardens:
9.4% are at risk

13 English Heritage sites:
362,641 visitors to staffed sites

Our Resources

Staff

The Chief Executive is supported by an Executive Board comprising the Executive Directors of English Heritage's four operational groups:

Heritage Protection and Planning

The Heritage Protection and Planning Group is responsible for protecting and advising on the historic environment across the country. Crucial to this is Designation – identifying assets of special interest and advising government on their statutory protection through Listing, Scheduling or Registration. Closely linked to this is the management of change to the historic environment, largely through advising local authorities and developers on proposed changes to high-grade designated assets. Binding these together is the development and implementation of the National Heritage Protection Plan which sets out how English Heritage will deploy its own resources and expertise in identifying, understanding and addressing threats to the country's most significant heritage, whilst working ever more closely with the historic environment sector.

National Collections

The National Collections Group cares for over 400 buildings, monuments and sites, 500,000 artefacts and 12 million photographs and related items. Through the curatorship, conservation and presentation of this major national collection the Group tells the story of England as no other

organisation can. In doing this it engages with over 10 million visitors a year who come as individuals, family groups and educational parties. Admissions, membership, fundraising and other commercial activities contributes significantly to the development of the collections and the running costs of the organisation.

National Advice and Information

Through a sound evidence base, this Group aims to persuade other national organisations and Government to recognise the value of this country's historic environment. The Group raises public awareness of England's heritage and the work of English Heritage, increasingly through digital media. It is also responsible for ensuring that English Heritage's decision-making is sound and transparent as well as maintaining English Heritage's relationship with Government and working with the historic environment sector to coordinate views and action.

Resources

The Resources Group provides the framework within which the organisation effectively and efficiently manages its key resources of people, money, information, and the office estate. It provides the core support functions (Finance, Procurement, Human Resources, Information Management and Technology) which underpin English Heritage's work, together with facilities management at our Swindon and London offices.

English Heritage Senior Management Structure (November 2011)

Simon Thurley Chief Executive			
Mark Pemberton Director of National Collections	Dr Edward Impey Director of Heritage Protection and Planning	Deborah Lamb Director of National Advice and Information	Keith Harrison Director of Resources
Bill Martin Conservation Director	Roger Bowdler Designation Director	Christine Wall Communications Director	Meryl Hayward Finance and Procurement Director
Anna Keay Curatorial Director	Adrian Olivier Heritage Protection Director	Duncan McCallum Government Advice Director	Sarah Aston Human Resources Director
Magdalen Fisher Development Director	Chris Smith National Planning Director	Michael Harlow Governance and Legal Director	Chris Mould Information Management and Technology Director
Tim Reeve Historic Properties Director			
Luke Whitcomb Interim Marketing Director			

Our Resources

Finance

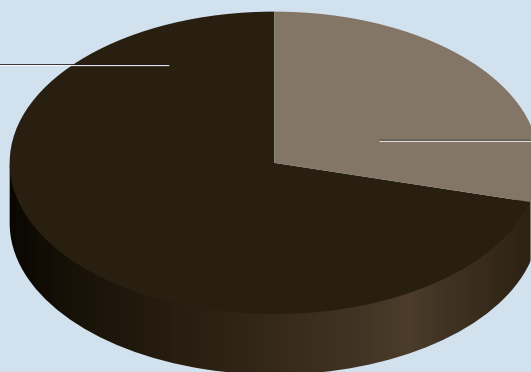
Income: Grant in Aid

Up until the 2010 Comprehensive Spending Review English Heritage received around three-quarters of its income from the Exchequer in the form of Grant in Aid. This is set to reduce to around two-thirds by 2014/15.

Total Income showing Grant in Aid 2010/11 (£m)

Total £184.7m

Grant in Aid
129.9



Self-generated Income
54.8

Income: Self-generated

English Heritage generates over a quarter of its income through commercial activities and fundraising. The majority is from membership, admissions to English Heritage properties and from retail and catering. In 2010/11 this income grew to £54.8 million. By 2014/15 our aim is to increase self-generated income to £66.5 million, around one third of our total income.

Self-generated Income 2010/11 (£m)

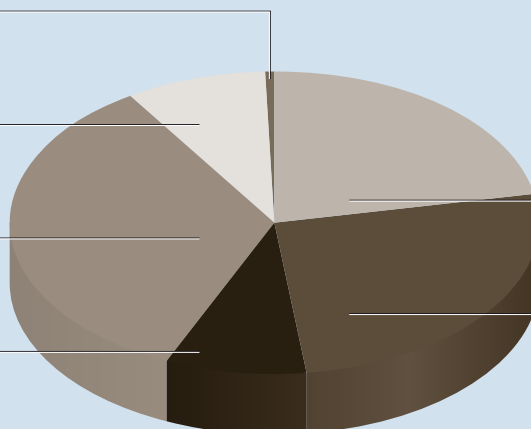
Total £54.8m

Interest
0.3

Donations, Grants and
Other Operating Income
4.6

Membership Income
18.8

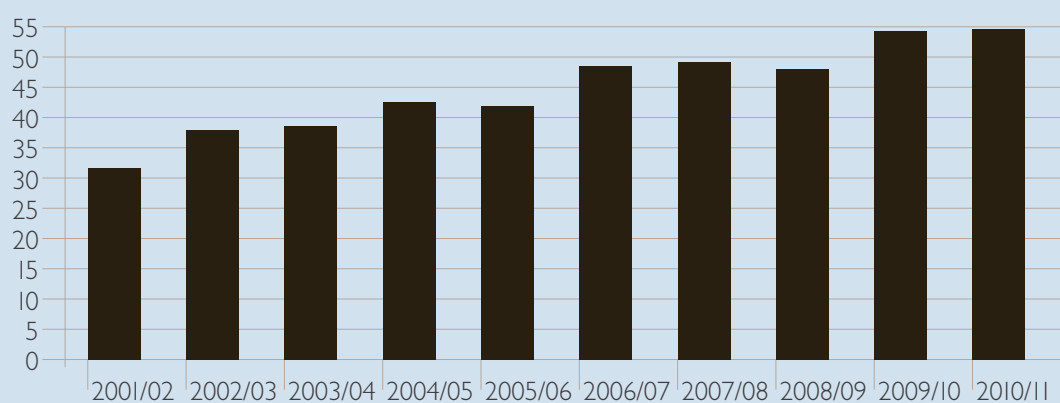
Other Earned Income
4.7



Retail and Catering
Income
12.1

Admission Income
14.3

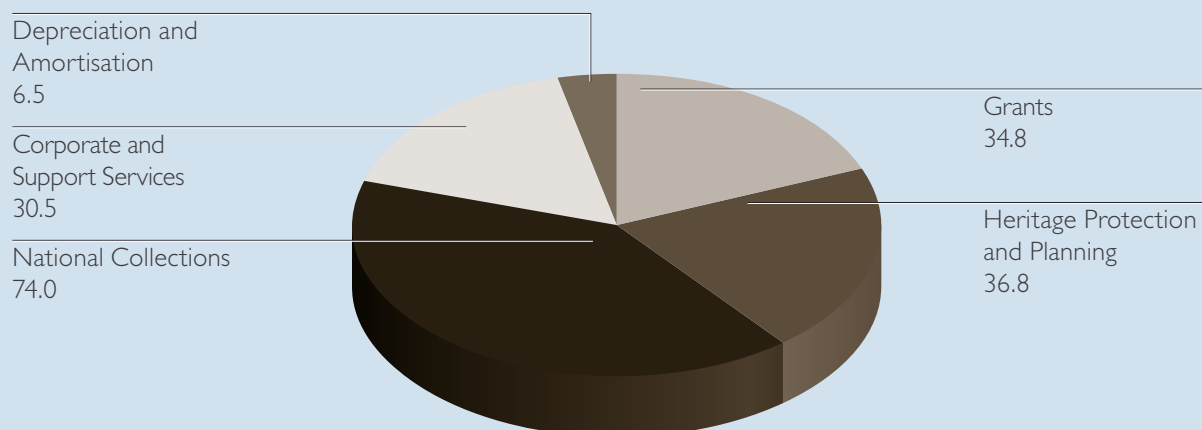
Self-generated Income – Trend (£m)



Expenditure

In 2010/11 English Heritage's total expenditure was £182.6 million.

Total Expenditure 2010/11 (£m)





Governance

The Commission

Baroness Andrews OBE
(Chair)

Ms Lynda Addison OBE, AoU, DipTP, MIOD, MRSA

Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe CBE, PhD, DLitt, FBA, FSA

Mr Peter Draper FSA

Mr David Fursdon DL, FRICS, FAAV, ARAGS

Professor Ronald Hutton D.Phil, FSA, FRHistS, FLSW

Ms Jane Kennedy DipArch, RIBA, AABC, IHBC, FRSA

Vice Admiral Sir Tim Laurence KCVO, CB, ADC

Mr Martin Moore MRICS

Mr Graham Morrison MA, Dip Arch, RIBA, FRSA

Mr John Walker CBE

Baroness Young of Hornsey OBE

The Commission is the governing board of English Heritage. Its role is to establish the overall strategic direction of the organisation within its statutory remit and the policy and resources framework agreed with Government. The Commission comprises a maximum of seventeen individuals, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, for their skill or professional standing in one or more areas of expertise.

Photograph: Snibston Colliery in Leicestershire is a scheduled monument of exceptional heritage significance yet it is in poor condition and on English Heritage's At Risk Register. The colliery is on English Heritage's 'priority sites' list meaning resources will be targeted to secure its future. In 2011 our industrial heritage at risk research project revealed that 10.6% of industrial Grade I and II* listed buildings are at risk.

Governance

Commissioners



Baroness Andrews OBE
(Chair)

Former Planning Minister and member of the House of Lords with particular interest in regeneration, education and learning



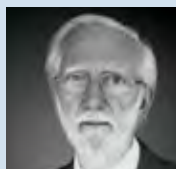
Ms Lynda Addison OBE

A leading practitioner in town and country planning with strong local government links



Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe CBE

One of the world's leading archaeologists and former Chair of European Archaeology at Oxford University



Mr Peter Draper

One of England's leading architectural historians with particular interest in the language of architecture and its meanings



Mr David Fursdon

Wide experience of the issues associated with owning an historic estate and former President of the Country Land and Business Association



Professor Ronald Hutton

A leading historian within the academic community, former fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford and Professor of History at the University of Bristol



Ms Jane Kennedy

One of England's leading conservation architects with 30 years' experience in historic buildings with particular experience in churches and cathedrals



Vice Admiral Sir Tim Laurence
KCVO, CB, ADC

Former head of MOD's estate which includes one of the UK's largest collections of heritage buildings and monuments, now pursuing a portfolio of interests in property, regeneration, defence and transport



Mr Martin Moore

A chartered surveyor, former president of the British Property Federation and CEO of Prudential Property Investment Managers Ltd for the last 16 years



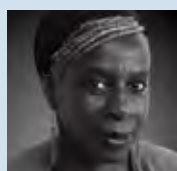
Mr Graham Morrison

One of England's leading architects with a particular interest in master planning and urban design



Mr John Walker CBE

Former CEO of English Partnerships, a qualified accountant with specialisms in regeneration and property development with a background in finance and commerce



Baroness Young of Hornsey OBE

Member of the House of Lords, a specialist in arts and heritage with an interest in culture, creativity, ethics and sustainability, and identity

Governance

Advisory Committees and Panels

Advisory Committees

English Heritage has three non-executive Committees to advise staff and the Commission on specific strategy, policy and casework matters:

English Heritage Advisory Committee (EHAC)

Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe CBE, PhD, DLitt, FBA, FSA (Chair)
 Ms Lynda Addison OBE, AoU, DipTP, MloD, MRSA
 Mr Ian Ayris IHBC
 Professor Timothy Champion DPhil, FSA
 Mr Geoff Clifton CEng, FIStructE, FICE
 Mr Peter Draper FSA
 Ms Clare Hartwell MA
 Mr Nicholas Johnson MBE, MA, FSA, MIFA
 Mr Charles O'Brien
 Ms Helen MacLagan
 Mr Julian Munby FSA
 Mr Barry Shaw MBE, RIBA, MRTPI, FRSA
 Mr Ken Smith FSA Scot, FSA, MIFA
 Mr Peter Studdert RIBA, DipTP, MRTPI
 Dr Roger White FSA, MIFA
 Ms Elizabeth Williamson FSA
 Mr Charles Wilson MA, DA(Manc), Dip Arch(Manc), RIBA, MRTPI

Business Committees

There are five Committees to help manage internal business. These Committees comprise Commissioners and key co-opted members with relevant expertise. They report to Commission on a regular basis.

London Advisory Committee (LAC)

Ms Lynda Addison OBE, AoU, DipTP, MloD, MRSA (Chair)
 Dr John Allan MA, Hon Litt D (Sheff), AABC, ARB (Architect)
 Mr Alan Baxter CBE, FIStructE, MICE, MCONSE, Hon. FRIBA
 Mr Peter Bishop FRIBA, FRSA
 Dr Matthew Davies DPhil (Oxon), FRHistS
 Mr Ptolemy Dean Dip Arch, RIBA
 Mr Peter Draper FSA
 Mr Ken Dytor FRICS
 Ms Johanna Gibbons FLI, FRSA
 Professor Vanessa Harding MA, PhD, FRHistS
 Mr Andrew Karski MSc(econ), FRTPI, AoU
 Ms Jane Kennedy DipArch, RIBA, AABC, IHBC, FRSA
 Dr Elizabeth McKellar MSc, PhD
 Mr Graham Morrison MA, Dip Arch, RIBA, FRSA
 Ms Taryn Nixon FSA
 Mr Charles O'Brien
 Mr Giles Quarme Dip Arch, Dip Cons (AA)
 Mr Peter Stewart MA (Cantab), Dip Arch, RIBA
 Dr William Whyte MA, MSt, DPhil, FRHistS

Designation Review Committee (DRC)

Professor Ronald Hutton D.Phil, FSA, FRHistS, FLSW (Chair)
 Dr John Allan MA, Hon Litt D (Sheff), AABC, ARB (Architect)
 Mr David Fursdon DL, FRICS, FAAV, ARAgS
 Dr Jane Grenville FSA, MIFA, IHBC
 Professor Richard Morris OBE, FSA, HonMIFA

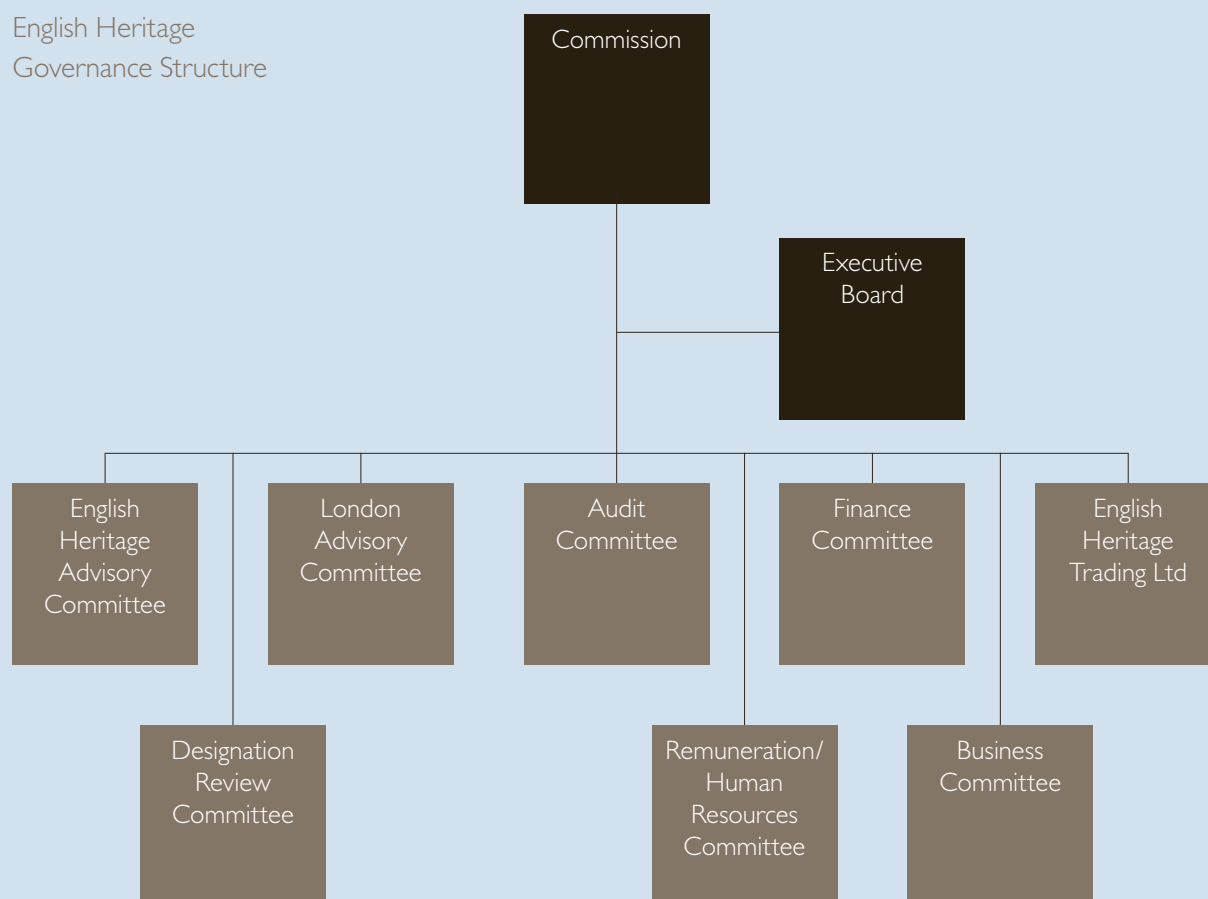
Advisory Panels

English Heritage has established seven non-executive Panels to advise staff on policy and practice in specialist fields. The range of Panels changes from time to time in response to priorities and need. They do not report to Commission.

English Heritage also administers the following:

- Places of Worship Forum (POWF)
- Urban Panel

English Heritage Governance Structure



Advisory Panels (advice to staff)

- Battlefields Panel
- Blue Plaques Panel
- Estates Peer Review Panel
- Historic Parks and Gardens Panel
- Historic Wrecks Panel
- Industrial Archaeology Panel
- Research Advisory Panel

Governance

Executive Board

Dr Simon Thurley CBE, FSA, MIFA
Chief Executive

Mr Keith Harrison
Director of Resources

Dr Edward Impey MA, DPhil, FSA, MIFA
Director of Heritage Protection and Planning

Ms Deborah Lamb
Director of National Advice and Information

Mr Mark Pemberton MA, FMA
Director of National Collections

The Commission delegates operational management of English Heritage to the Chief Executive who also serves as Accounting Officer on behalf of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. The Chief Executive is supported by an Executive Board comprising the Executive Directors of English Heritage's four operational groups. The Board meets monthly and is responsible for:

- leading the organisation in achieving its objectives,
- making sure that it is managed effectively, and
- making sure that it achieves best value for the money it receives.



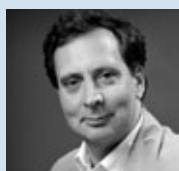
Dr Simon Thurley CBE –
Chief Executive and
Accounting Officer

A leading architectural historian with 20 years' experience of managing cultural organisations at board level



Mr Keith Harrison –
Director of Resources

A chartered accountant with experience of both the civil service and private sector



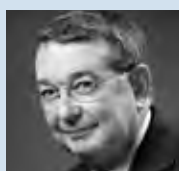
Dr Edward Impey –
Director of Heritage Protection
and Planning

An historian and archaeologist with experience of conservation and property presentation



Ms Deborah Lamb –
Director of National Advice
and Information

Background in advocacy and policy development within central government



Mr Mark Pemberton –
Director of National
Collections Group

Extensive experience of managing and promoting museums and historic attractions



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Photograph: Essential repairs to the 67 metre Grade II* chimney at Shaw Lodge Mill in Halifax are being grant-aided by English Heritage. New uses for the chimney, such as a climbing wall, are being investigated to provide a sustainable future for the structure.

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