Conference Report

Localism and Heritage:
Working Together, 7th March, 2012

City Design Group

ENGLISH HERITAGE

May 2012
City Design Group

Contents

1. Introduction Page 5

2. New Approaches and New Partnerships Page 9

3. Local Placemaking Page 17

4. Appendices Page 23

Appendix 1: Questions to Lynda Addison and Cllr Negus

Appendix 2: Questions to Morning Speakers

Appendix 3: Morning Discussion Group Feedback

Appendix 4: Morning Discussion Group Witten Notes

Appendix 5: Questions to Afternoon Speakers

Appendix 6: Other Points Captured During the Event

Appendix 7: Conference Feedback

Appendix 8: Speaker Biographies

Appendix 9: List of Delegates

Appendix 10: Further Information and Resources

City Design Group

Neighbourhoods and City Development
Bristol City Council

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Introduction

1

Localism and Heritage

1.1 Summary

English Heritage and Bristol City Council's joint conference 'Localism and Heritage: Working Together' was developed as a free, one-off event to explore what the localism agenda means for the historic environment. It came at an opportune moment, following the enactment of the Localism Bill on 15 November 2011 and just weeks before the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework. These, in addition to the effects of the economic downturn and the reductions in heritage budgets following the Comprehensive Spending Review in October 2010, add up to significant change for those working in, and interested in, our heritage.

1.2 Objectives

The event sought to:

- Bring together a diverse audience to share current understanding of the localism agenda and to learn from each other
- Reflect on the impacts of the decentralisation agenda on regional and local management of the historic environment
- Consider the opportunities and challenges for heritage in the Localism Act and, to some extent, those anticipated in the draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
- Highlight the tools and approaches some local authorities have developed to support local place shaping
- Reflect on the work of community groups in Bristol in harnessing historic assets to local regeneration

1.3 Format and programme

The event comprised two distinct sessions:

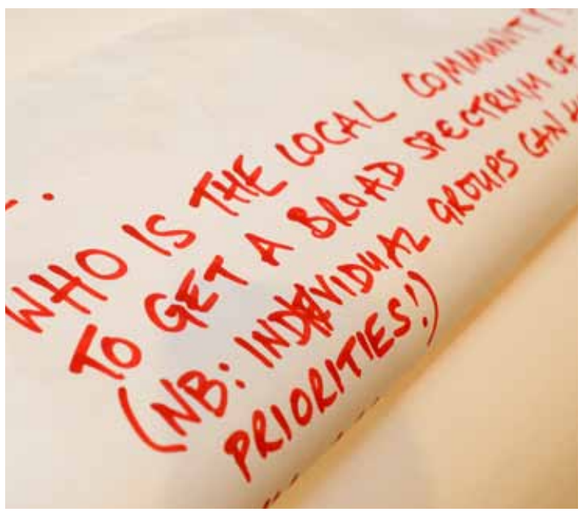
The morning session 'New Approaches and New Partnerships' was chaired by Professor John Punter of the Bristol Urban Design Forum. It set the wider national and regional context and moved on to focus on local government initiatives supporting local placemaking in a time of significant change in the sector.

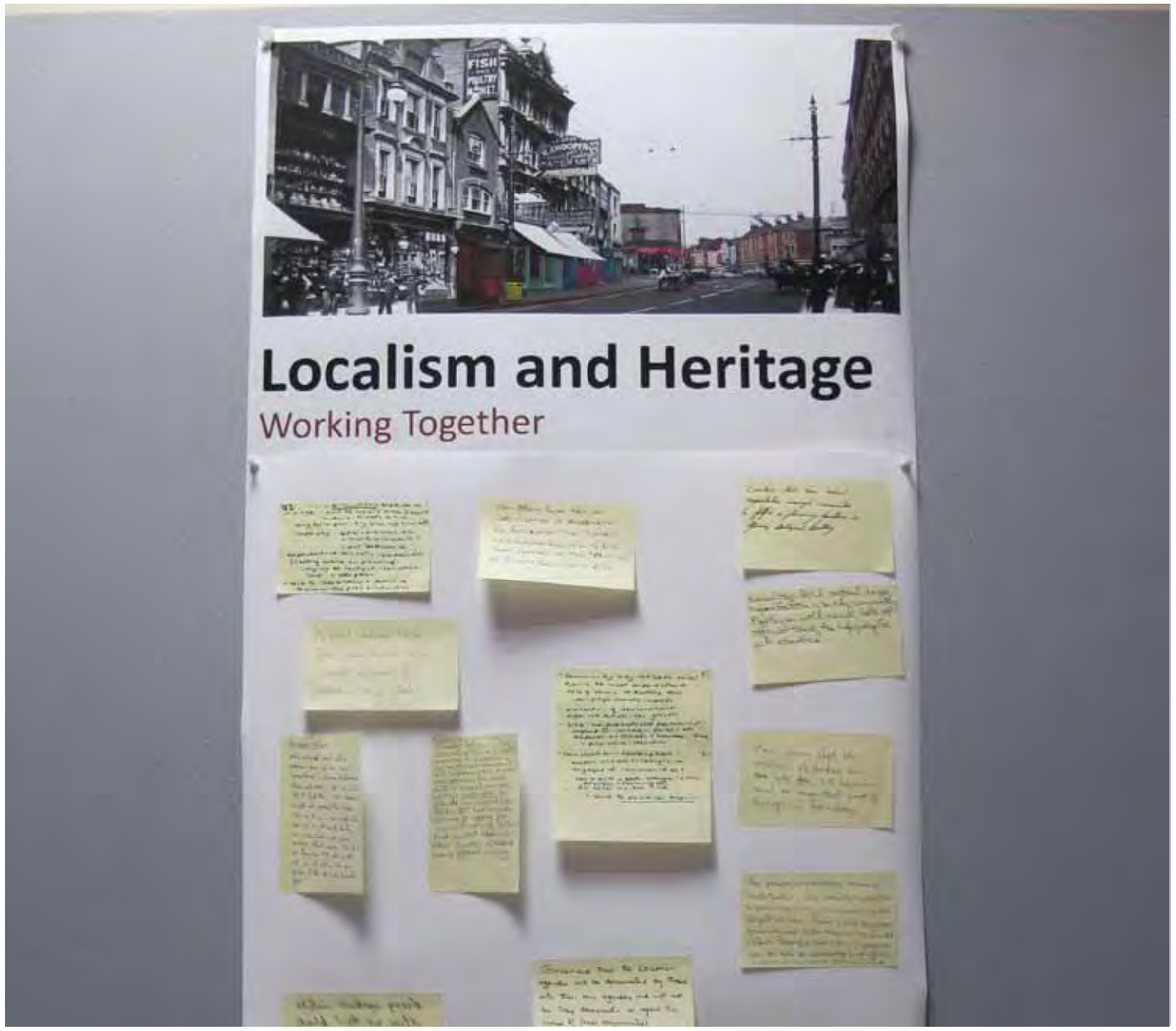
The afternoon session ' Local Placemaking' was chaired by Steve Pearce of the Greater Brislington Neighbourhood Partnership and focussed on the experience of local groups in Bristol and how their plans aim to harness the value of the local historic environment.

Baroness Andrews, Chair of English Heritage, was due to give the keynote speech but, due to unforeseen circumstances, English Heritage Commissioner Lynda Addison OBE attended in her stead.

Video summaries of the speeches by Cllr Negus, Lynda Addison and Andy Gibbins, together with powerpoint presentations of all the talks are available online. Visit: www.designbristol.ning.com

Fig 1
Stokes Croft 1910 - 2010





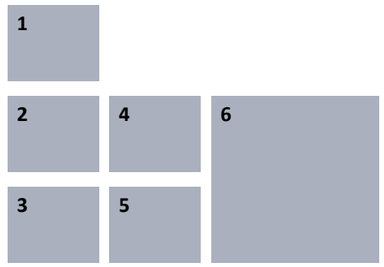


Fig 2
Localism and Heritage

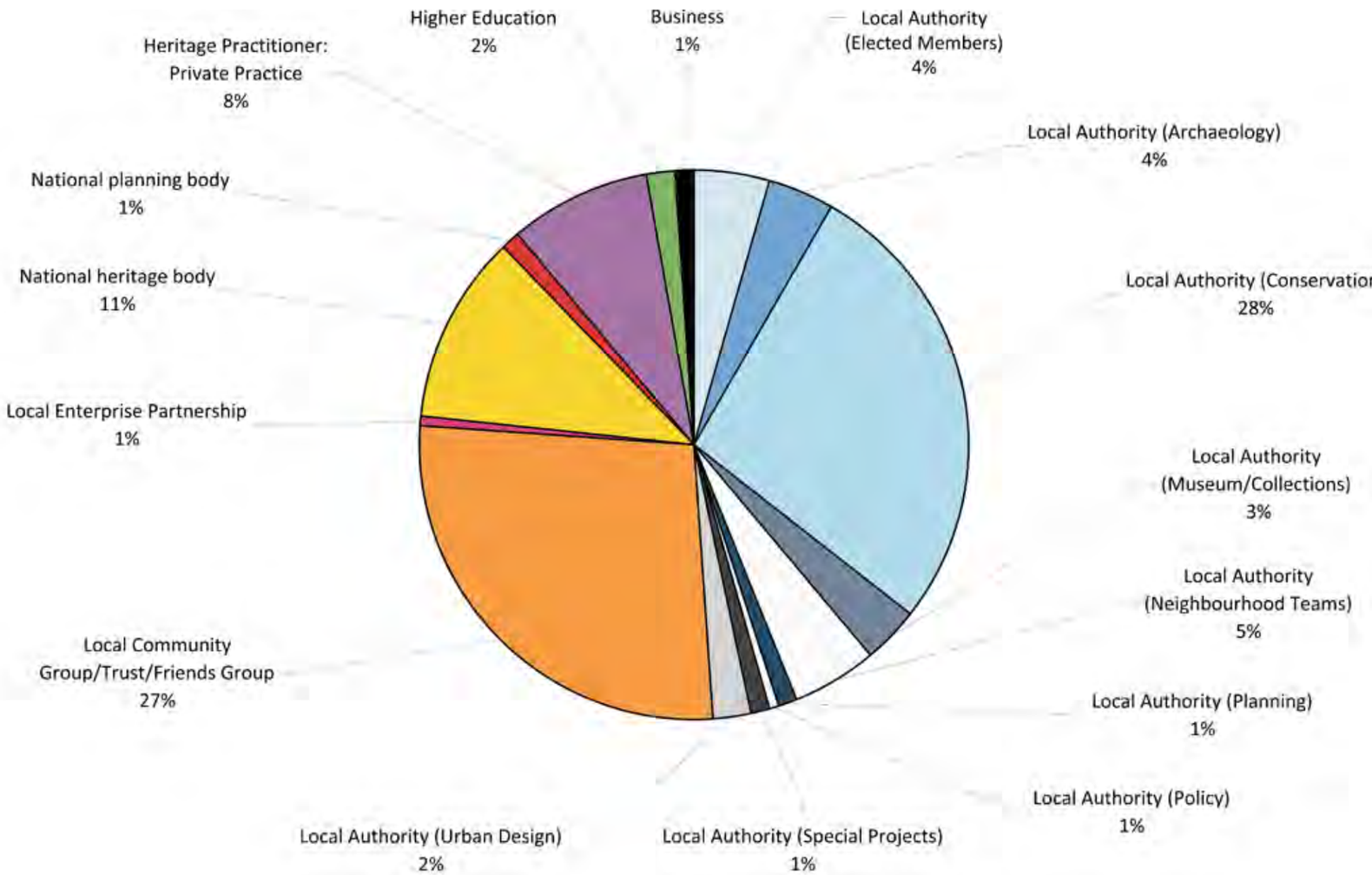
1 - 5 General images from the conference

6 Comments from delegates were added to boards during the conference

Working Together

1.4 Audience profile

The event attracted 180 delegates from diverse backgrounds. They included heritage, design and planning practitioners from local government, national heritage bodies and the private sector, local councillors, members of local community groups, including building preservation trusts, local associations, residents groups and civic societies.



Conference Programme

Time	Title	Speaker	Time	Title	Speaker
09:30	**Registration and refreshments**		13:45	**Registration for afternoon event**	
09:45	**Welcome and introductions**	Cllr Anthony Negus (Bristol City Council)	14:00	**Welcome and introductions**	Steve Pearce (Greater Brislington Neighbourhood Partnership)
10:00	**Keynote speech**	Lynda Addison OBE (English Heritage)		**Case Studies**	
10:25	**Questions**		14:10	**Neighbourhood planning in Old Market, Bristol**	Paul Bradburn and Matthew Winterbottom (Old Market Community Association)
	Case Studies		14:30	**Engaging the Community in Fishponds, Bristol**	Mark Logan (Greater Fishponds Neighbourhood Partnership Planning Sub-Group)
10:30	**Bristol: The City Design Initiative**	Andy Gibbins (Bristol City Council)	14:50	**A Local List for Bristol**	Bob Jones (Bristol City Council)
10:50	**Cheltenham: Historic Environment Local Authority Capacity project**	Karen Radford (Cheltenham Borough Council)	15:10	**Break**	
11:10	**Break**		15:20	**Discussion**	
11:20	**Oxford: The Oxford Toolkit**	Nick Worlledge and Rob Lloyd-Sweet (Oxford City Council)	16:30	**Close of event**	
11:40	**Discussion groups**				
12:30	**Plenary and feedback**				
13:00	**Close of morning session**				

New Approaches and New Partnerships

2

Presentations

2.1 Summary

The morning session was chaired by Professor John Punter of the Bristol Urban Design Forum. It provided a national and regional overview of the changes and challenges affecting the heritage sector, and featured three local authority approaches to local place making.

2.2 Welcomes, Cllr Anthony Negus, Bristol City Council, Heritage Champion and Executive Member for Housing and Regeneration

Cllr Negus welcomed people to the conference and noted that it was an example of the collaborative approach we will all need to adopt as we move forward to operate effectively with a smaller public sector. He welcomed the large and diverse audience, demonstrating how much interest there is in the localism agenda and this exciting shift of power to local people.

He felt it was appropriate that the conference was in Bristol, where there is a constant challenge finding the correct balance between the old and the new, between conservation and the necessary development that keeps the city dynamic.

He noted that Bristol is also embracing the localism agenda. Local communities have been involved in developing recent conservation area appraisals and Bristol also has three of the Department for Communities and Local Government neighbourhood planning 'Frontrunners', where three different communities are shaping development in their areas.

2.3 Keynote speech, Lynda Addison OBE, English Heritage Commissioner

Lynda Addison focussed not on the 'why' of heritage and localism, but on the 'how,' which she believed was being defined at the present time. She outlined recent changes that have affected the heritage sector, including the decentralisation agenda, which has reshaped the regional political and economic landscape; central and local government cuts, which have reduced the number of historic environment specialist advisers in local government; and the economic downturn, which has led to the mothballing of heritage regeneration projects in some areas.

Lynda touched on the changes for the heritage sector that the Localism Act has introduced and reminded the audience that the National Planning Policy Framework would introduce yet more. She outlined the potential opportunities that these changes might bring, however, and underlined the importance of building on past success, the best examples of which reflect strong and broad partnerships and a willingness to work creatively.

Above all, Lynda reminded the audience that the value of heritage to society and the economy must be articulated as a key component of sustainable growth.

Fig 4
Lynda Addison
(English Heritage)

1 2 4 6
3 5

Fig 5
New Approaches and New Partnerships

1 John Punter (left) and Andy Gibbins

2 The audience

3 Questions to the speakers

4 Andy Gibbins

5 Cllr Cleland (North Somerset) and Cllr Negus (BCC, right)

6 John Punter

Presentations

2.4 Questions to Cllr Negus and Lynda Addison

The speakers took a few questions from the floor. See Appendix 1.

2.5 Bristol City Council: The City Design Initiative, Andy Gibbins, City Design Group Manager, Bristol City Council

Andy Gibbins illustrated the scope of the initiative and the central role of the historic environment in successful place making. An understanding of the economic, cultural, environmental and community value of the historic environment is key to creating places with a positive image and identity.

The localism agenda brings added impetus to engage with local communities to create a better understanding of the historic environment. The City Design Group have developed digital media tools as one means to achieve this. These tools are helping connect specialist skills with the enthusiasm and knowledge of local community groups. The innovative 'Know Your Place' and the social media web site 'Design Bristol' are just two examples of this in action.

These tools enable;
- learning and skills to be shared effectively
- the involvement of a wider audience in the design process
- informed place making decisions

Andy left us with the key message that
Place = Space + Meaning; meaning created by communities.

2.6 Cheltenham Borough Council: Historic Environment Local Authority Capacity (HELAC) Project, Karen Radford, Heritage and Conservation Manager, Cheltenham Borough Council

Karen Radford explained that Cheltenham Borough Council was one of five case studies in the recent HELAC project – a partnership initiative between English Heritage, the Local Government Association, the Institute of Historic Building Conservation and the Planning Officers Society designed to explore new ways of delivering local authority heritage services in light of public sector budget reductions.

Cheltenham Borough Council was undertaking a Strategic Commissioning Review of its Built Environment Services. Its overarching objective was to develop a delivery model based on community needs. Cheltenham's Review engaged a range of partners through workshops across the Borough including communities, local businesses and the voluntary sector and considered issues such as outsourcing heritage services.

The Review reinforced that the Heritage and Conservation Service team's skills, commitment and experience were highly valued by the community, and supported an important recommendation to maintain the Heritage and Conservation Service in-house, with service-sharing with other public or voluntary sector bodies a possible consideration for the future.

Fig 6
Karen Radford
(Cheltenham Borough Council)

Presentations

2.7 Oxford City Council: The Oxford Heritage Plan and Toolkit, Nick Worlledge and Rob Lloyd-Sweet, Heritage and Specialist Services, Oxford City Council

Nick and Rob's presentation offered an overview of Oxford's historic environment and its unique opportunities and challenges. They explained how its Heritage Plan articulates the central importance of the historic environment in delivering high level local priorities including regeneration, housing, social inclusion, quality of public realm - in other words sustainable communities.

The development of an integrated evidence base for the historic environment, including a Character Assessment Toolkit, has helped identify local character to inform the design process, establish common ground including community value and helps mediate conflict in the planning process. Other resources, particularly the Conservation Area Appraisal toolkit, has brought about a significant increase in community engagement in local heritage management. The Toolkit is available free on-line for others to use.

2.8 Questions to speakers

Following the morning presentations, the speakers took questions from the floor. Due to existing engagements, Lynda Addison was unable to remain for this session.

See Appendix 2

Fig 7
The Oxford Heritage Plan

Discussion

3.1 Discussion groups

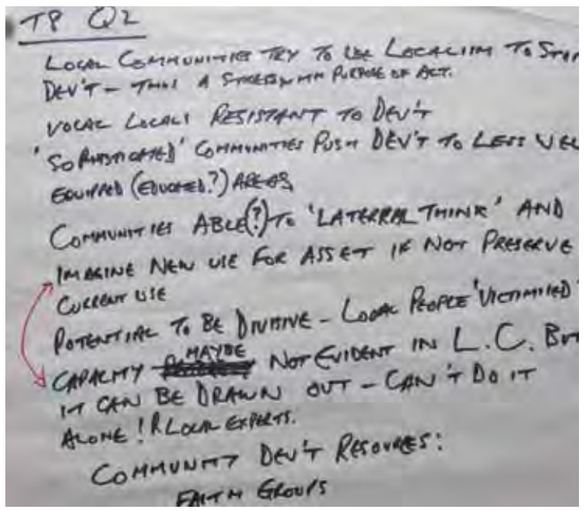
Delegates were allocated seats to ensure that there was a good mix on each table to create a balanced discussion. Discussion was facilitated by representatives from English Heritage, Bristol City Council and some of the speakers.

Four questions were developed to tease out existing knowledge about, and reflections on, key aspects of the Localism Act as it relates to the historic environment.

Each table appointed a scribe to record their thoughts. These notes were photographed and each table fed back the main points to the plenary session.

The recorded feedback from the morning plenary is reproduced in Appendix 3. Photographs of all the written notes from the work groups are presented in Appendix 4.

Fig 8
Discussion groups



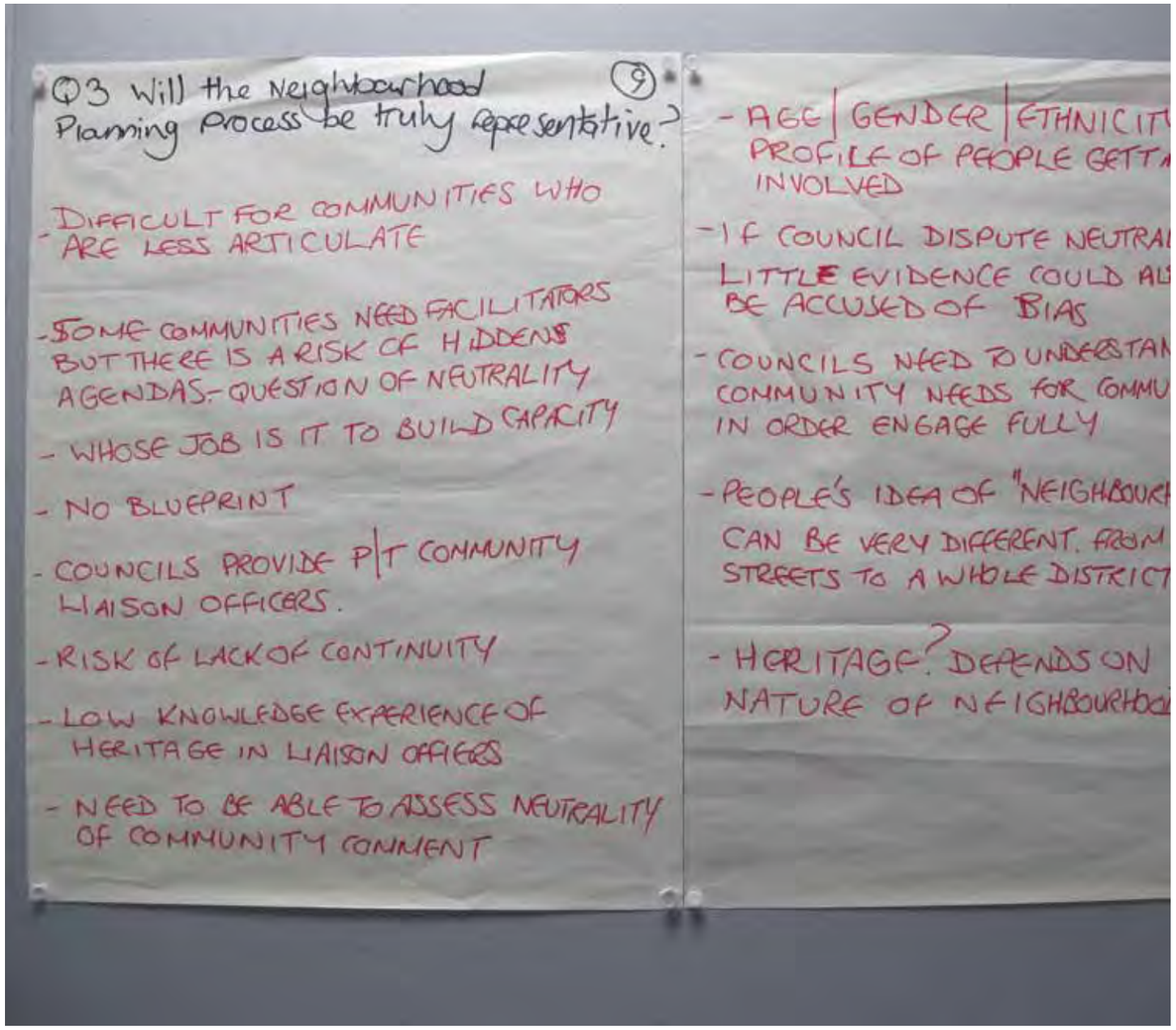


Fig 9
Discussion Groups

1 - 6 Images from the morning discussion groups and plenary

Local Placemaking

3

Presentations

4.1 Summary

The afternoon session was chaired by Steve Pearce of the Greater Brislington Neighbourhood Partnership. It focussed on the experience of local groups in Bristol and how their plans aim to harness the value of the local historic environment.

4.2 Neighbourhood Planning in Old Market, Bristol, Paul Bradburn and Matthew Winterbottom, Old Market Community Association

Matthew provided a thorough background to the development of Old Market. This has been brought together in a Heritage trail that promotes the area.

Paul outlined how the Old Market Community Association (OMCA) had come together in response to local concerns about the poor environment. They had approached the Prince's Trust for assistance, who had facilitated workshops to help them identify the issues and possible solutions. This work coincided with the consultations for Bristol's Draft Central Area Action Plan, and the group decided to work to get their aspirations included within that document.

OMCA have also produced a masterplan for Old Market, envisaging significant changes to the road layout. They are struggling to find ways to get these aspirations considered by the Council, and also for sufficient local support to keep the momentum going.

For more information visit:
www.oldmarketquarter.co.uk

4.3 Engaging the Community in Fishponds, Bristol, Mark Logan, Greater Fishponds Neighbourhood Partnership Planning Sub-Group

Mark Logan became involved in planning and community groups in his local area about 4 years ago. He suggested that community groups often have a limited focus and react to single issues. They usually lack expertise in planning matters and in his experience do not generally want to think strategically and develop plans.

Mark suggested that even though Bristol has set up neighbourhood bodies, which are still evolving, many see these as being controlled by the Council and not the community, and they are frequently badly attended and unrepresentative. Community groups usually rely on a small core of dedicated people, and enthusiasm is further reduced if the Council do not appear to listen to concerns.

Mark's talk provided a timely wake up call to the local authority delegates about the way they engage with local communities. He highlighted the lack of dynamism in many presentations by officers and felt planning notices are little more than lip service to consultation. He suggested that social media offered possibilities of reaching a much broader cross section of the community.

Fig 10
Paul Bradburn,
(Old Market Community Association)

Presentations

4.4 A Local List for Bristol, Bob Jones, Archaeologist, Bristol City Council

Bob Jones explained that concerns from both local communities and heritage professionals about the loss of notable but unlisted buildings, in particular local pubs, had led to the call for a Local List of heritage assets in Bristol.

Heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Assets have been considered to hold aesthetic, communal and historic value as well as having the potential to provide evidence of the past.

Bob said that it is considered important that this process is led by nominations from local communities and that the compilation will encourage partnership working between the local authority and communities. A Local List has the potential to help inspire pride in neighbourhoods, but will also provide clarity for potential developers and the local authority in relation to planning applications.

A new function will be added to Know Your Place to allow input of potential candidates for the Local List.

4.5 Discussion and questions to panel

The speakers joined session Chair Steve Pearce of the Greater Brislington Neighbourhood Partnership to take questions from delegates.

See Appendix 5 for a full record of the question and answer session.

Fig 11
Local Placemaking panel

Summary

5.1 Other points captured during the event

Delegates were encouraged to post any points they felt had not been covered, or there simply wasn't time to discuss, on a noticeboard in the main conference room.

See Appendix 6 for a record of issues raised.

5.2 Event summary

The Localism and Heritage: Working Together Conference provided an opportunity to reflect on the significant change that has impacted on the sector since the economic downturn and the Spending Review in October 2010 and to share understanding of what further challenges and opportunities the localism agenda might bring.

In bringing together a large number of heritage practitioners from local government, private practice and community and charitable organisations from across the South West it promoted learning across sectors and from a variety of local perspectives, and offered a forum for debating the potential impacts the provisions of Localism Act might have on local heritage and placemaking.

Conference feedback suggests that the event was timely and welcome, but that inevitably, it raised more questions than answers.

See Appendix 7 for details.

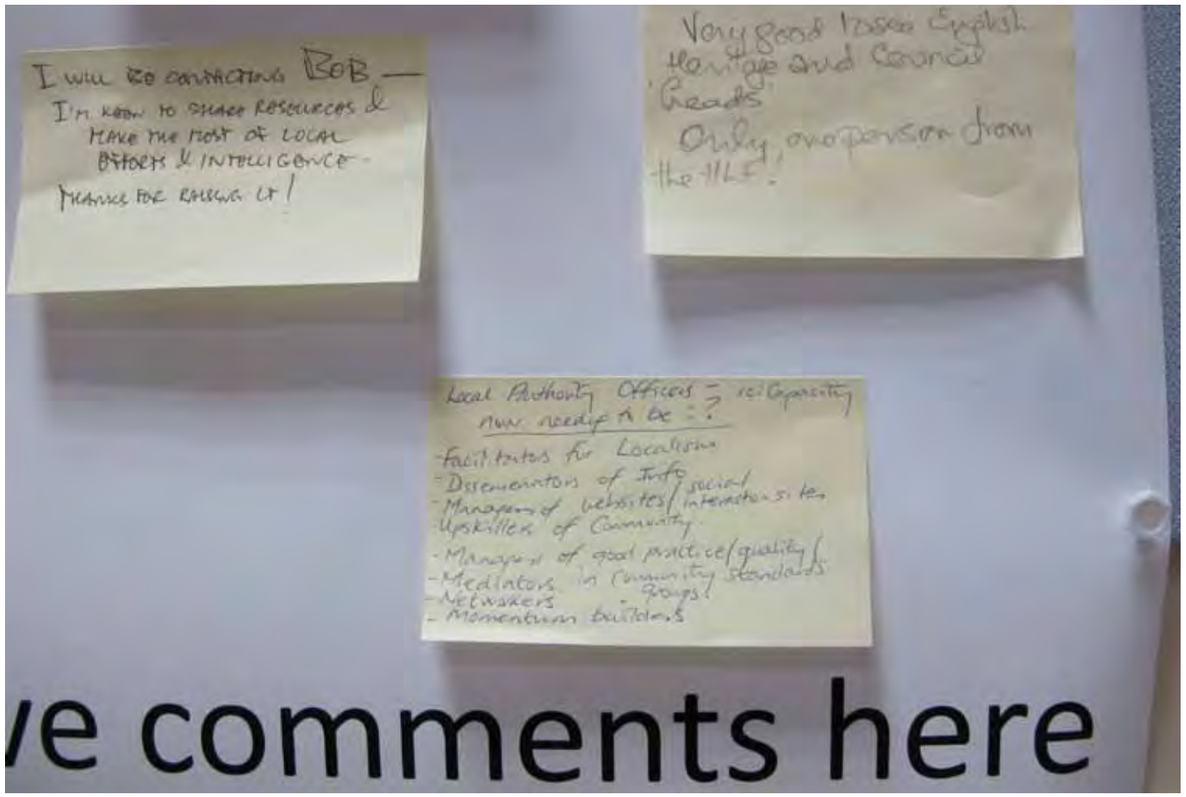
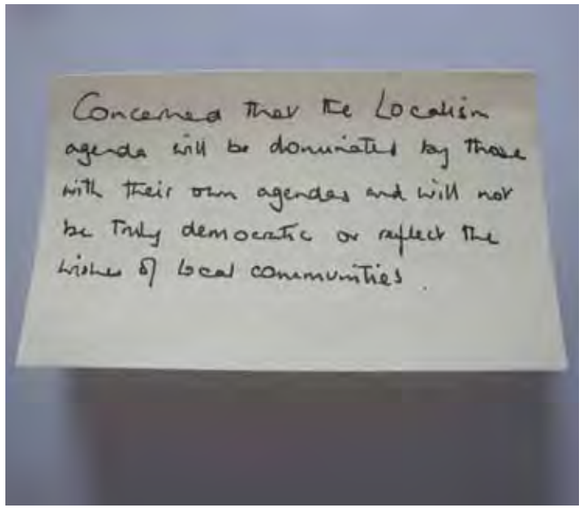
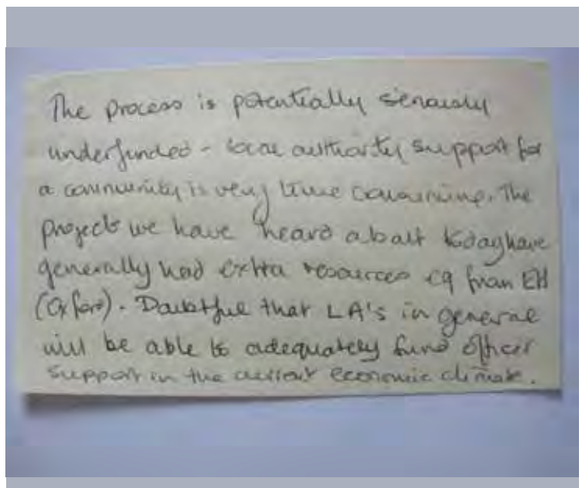
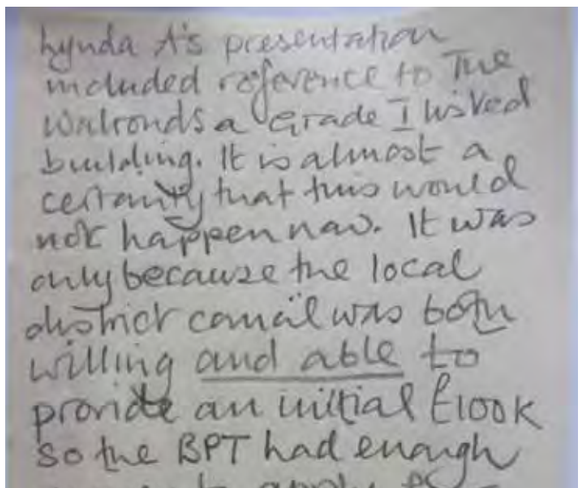
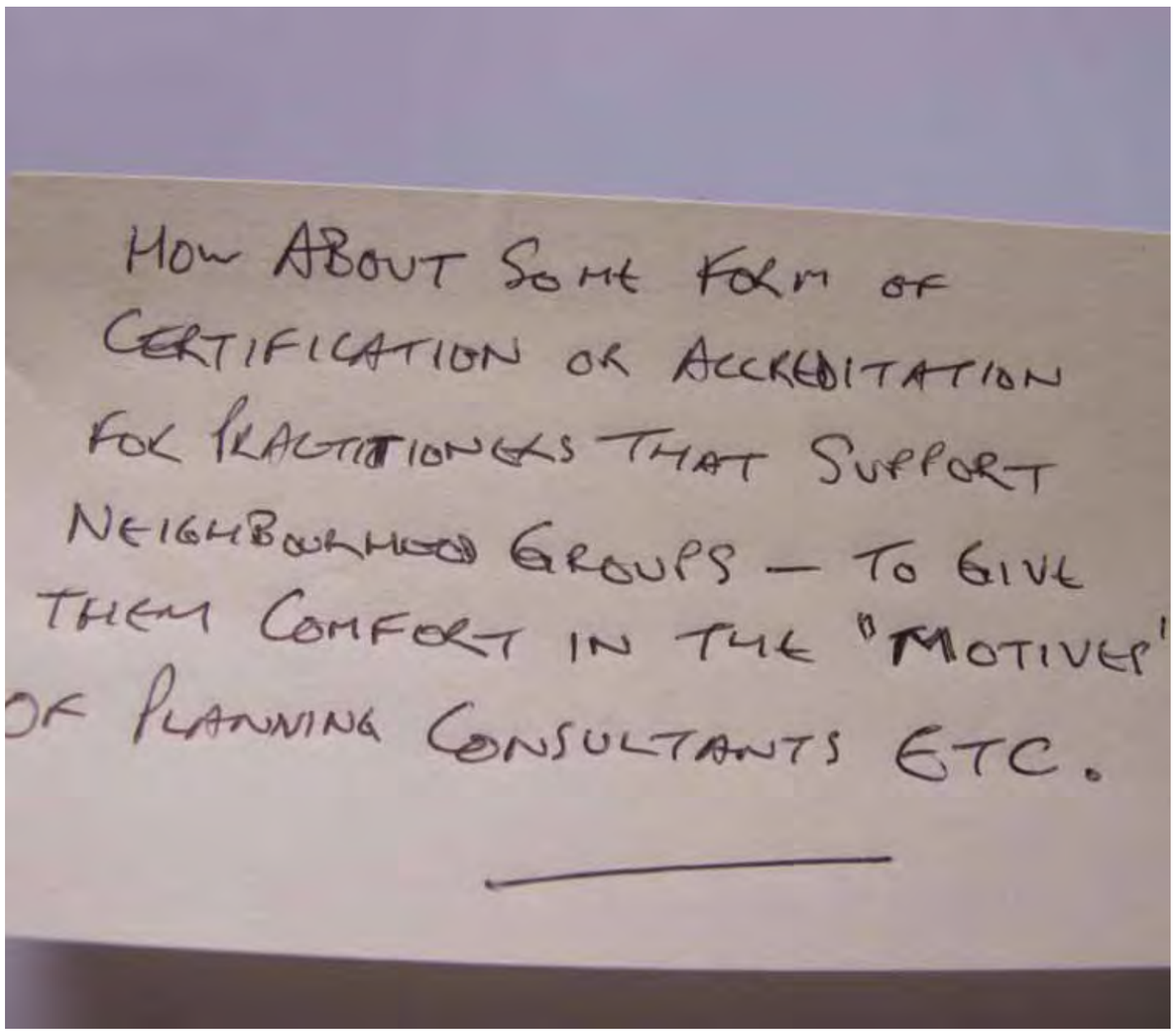


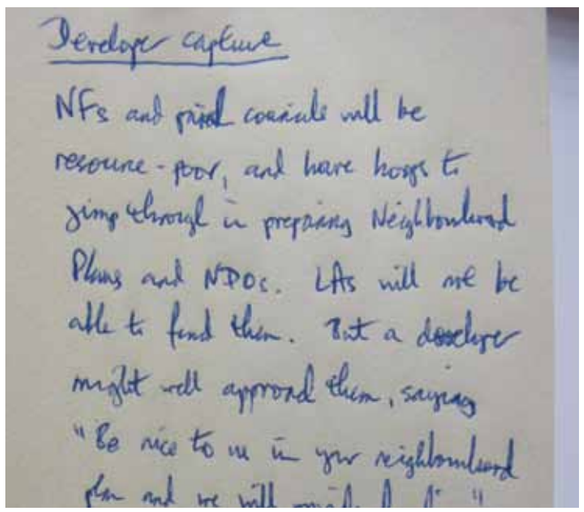
Fig 12
Conference comments

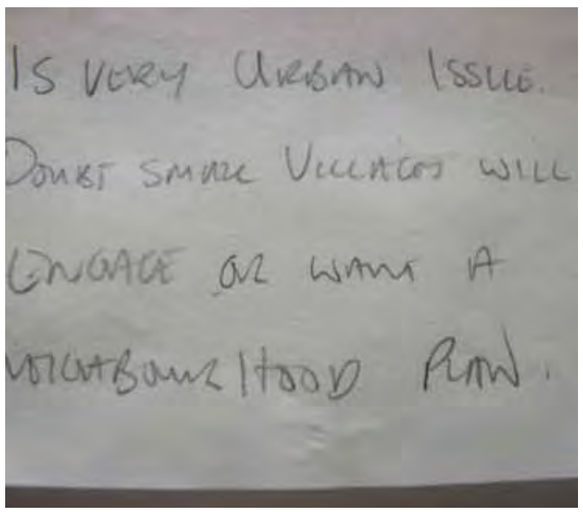












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2 **4** **6**

3 **5**

Fig 13
Other points captured during the event

1 - 6 A selection of comments from the conference

Appendices

4

Appendix 1: Questions to Lynda Addison and Cllr Anthony Negus

Question: Probably everyone here will have an example of a building of extreme local heritage significance being declined listing by English Heritage (EH). Will this seminar encourage EH to change its priorities to give more weight to local views and develop different criteria for grading buildings?

LA - EH has very clear criteria for listing at a national level. EH do review those criteria periodically and will continue to do so. Whether or not EH changes its listing criteria, however, there will still be role for local listing and ensuring that local communities and local authorities/partners support local lists, and ensure that important local buildings are given the same weight in development proposals at the local level as far as possible.

AN – Bristol are contributing to the local listing exercise. We have listened to the concern about the loss of local pubs and buildings of community interest. We are listening to what our Neighbourhood partnerships are coming up with in a pilot. We will hear about Know Your Place later, which is an interactive system. Catching people young is very important. The energy and excitement is there, we need to find the right ways to attract them.

LA – EH has also put a lot of effort into ways of engaging young people. Part of the rationale behind our new work on telling the story of the history of England is to see our buildings in context, not just as monuments to visit.

Tony Dyer, Bristol Living Streets

Question: I am interested in the perception of the lack of involvement from all ages/backgrounds in community groups. Is this partly because of the tendency of the media to denigrate some of the people here today as NIMBYs or luddites because they try to protect heritage and local environment they value?

AN – I mentioned previously working with heritage, not around it. Lynda talked about value, not only broader community value but also the economic value of heritage assets, it would be madness to downplay such an important element of our environment. I want to involve heritage centrally in development, it has to play a leading part in our way forward.

LA – EH is putting a lot of time and energy into working with the media to change the 'them and us' reporting. Heritage offers something a vast number of people care concerned about, not just a few.

A video of this question and answer session is available on www.designbristol.ning.com.

Fig 14
Tony Dyer
(Bristol Living Streets)

Appendix 2: Questions to Morning Speakers Andy Gibbins, Karen Radford, Nick Worlledge, Rob Lloyd-Sweet

1. Ian Collinson, West of England Partnership:

Question: The common thread in the presentations seems to be the aspect of culture change when building new partnerships and working collaboratively; improving relationships seems to be part of that change. The West of England Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) is working on the Temple Quay Enterprise Zone (TQEZ), helping to develop the heritage agenda. What role do you see organisations like the LEP having as they go forward in this process?

Panel response:

— Engage in dialogue, explain what you are trying to do; communication is the first big step; early discussion is the right way forward.
— Pre-application discussions, even before the development of a Planning Development Brief to get strategic goals in place, including heritage.
— In relation to TQEZ , BCC's approach is to provide the basis for simplified planning informed by a spatial framework; advocacy to develop a shared understanding.

2. Soraya Phillips, Chair of the Friends of Wyndham Square Residents Group, Plymouth (a deprived area):

Question: There is very little priority, as I see it, from Plymouth City Council to protect heritage, particularly in areas where people do not have a voice. How can residents help the Council?

Panel response:

— The Oxford Character Assessment Toolkit has been taken up by various other organisations outside Oxford and used by community groups to develop character appraisals of their area; it allows people to highlight the big issues, the key highs and lows, and gives people an evidence base.
— A really useful first step to help your Council would be to give them that Toolkit; it is free of charge and easy to access on line (see Key Resources, Appendix 9)

3. Ben Barker, Greater Bedminster Community Partnership:

Question: Heritage also includes creatures we have been living with, birds, animals etc. How can they be factored into our discussions? Or are they somebody else's problem?

Panel response:

— Bristol City Council is very interested in that particular aspect and has had discussions with English Heritage about how this could be developed. Places are defined by a lot of factors, it is valuable to have discussions early on to help to create a shared understanding of context.
— In Cheltenham there are many green areas and parks; birds and creatures need green space. When considering development, consideration also needs to be given to whether a space is going to be lost to animals – a double consideration.

Fig 15
Rob Lloyd-Sweet
(Oxford City Council)

Appendix 2: Questions to Morning Speakers Andy Gibbins, Karen Radford, Nick Worlledge, Rob Lloyd-Sweet

4. Richard Guise, Context 4D

Question: What is emerging is that there are very good practices that will enable people to become heritage experts. This works particularly well with groups who actively engage in the process. Is there any experience of working with communities who are harder to reach or of different age ranges? There may be areas where the problems are more pressing but there is less interest, or the agenda might be quite narrow. How about people who are not represented at this conference? Will these practices reach and help those people? Where will there be an ability to compare one set of character appraisals with another?

Panel response:

- In selecting study areas, Oxford chose areas that have different communities in them. A photographic journal of different themes was made showing what is good or depressing; Oxford has yet to see if that works.
- It is more difficult to engage with a mixed ethnic community. Working with the local business community is one way.
- We are learning from the Neighbourhood Planning exercises in Bristol. Bristol City Council's City Design Group is also a consultancy involved in community engagement. It can be extremely challenging dealing with communities who need help, who place different values on the built environment, or have different priorities. City Design Group also provides an educational role on the built environment.

5. David Martin, Kings Weston Action Group:

Question: How do local authorities make judgements about which community groups and local organisations to engage with? What mechanisms are there for recognition of those groups?

Panel response:

- Oxford work out who their communities are, then tease out those who have particular themes, people who are important and influential, and talk to people who they know are supporters. We build up to small groups of people so they can manage the process – seems manipulative but enables them to retain control.
- Cheltenham has a standard database; face to face contact is helpful and volunteers are valuable.
- Use the conduits that are available to you; speak to your elected member; draw in other opportunities to build momentum.

Fig 16
Karen Radford and Andy Gibbins

Appendix 3: Morning Discussion Group Feedback

Delegates were allocated seats to ensure that there was a good mix on each table to create a balanced discussion. Discussion was facilitated by representatives from English Heritage, Bristol City Council and some of the speakers.

Four questions were drawn up in order to tease out existing knowledge about, and reflections on, key aspects of the Localism Act as it relates to the historic environment. Groups considering Question 4 were supplied with the Localism Act definition of Asset of Community Value.

Each table appointed a scribe to record their thoughts. These notes were photographed and are reproduced in Appendix 4. The feedback below records the main points each table selected to feedback to the plenary session.

Question 1: Do you think Localism will actually create more demand for officer time and specialists' input?

Feedback from five discussion groups:

- There is likely to be huge expectation on the part of the community, and the amount of time local government will be required to engage, including out-of-hours consultation, might be under-estimated. It will create more demand in different ways.
- More specialist help will be required, eg with drawings etc.
- Very positive to have a voice, but how can you ensure you are heard?
- How will officers prioritise which projects to get involved in? Who then decides the value and size of the resourcing?
- Officers will need training for dealing with public engagement issues, and their expertise will be required for Neighbourhood Plans.

Summary:

Generally, responses indicate agreement that the new agenda will place more demands on officer time in ways possibly not yet anticipated. This triggered questions about prioritisation and other sources of specialist support.

Fig 17
Discussion group feedback

Appendix 3: Morning Discussion Group Feedback

Question 2: Do you think that local communities will have the capacity to create neighbourhood plans that achieve the protection of their heritage alongside the residential and commercial growth that localism is intended to deliver?

Feedback from five discussion groups:

- Some felt capacity will not be a problem when dealing with a single issue, but difficult to get more people together when looking at long-term growth plans.
- Community groups tend to comprise older and retired people; those people might not have the level of expertise required.
- Could be covered in school – a long term solution, not overnight.
- Others thought that the capacity issue was a problem because of the number of people involved in community work. They will be stretched, and trying to get them financial and administrative support will be a major issue for the local planning authority.
- How do we engage the whole community rather than the usual "suspects"?
- Where is the strategic view going to come from? Will the development be OK?
- We identified that local communities are using localism to stop development.
- Communities could get help from local resources, ie professional bodies doing pro bono work.
- Local people could imagine a new use for an asset, eg a pub could become something else the community needs.
- There is funding available through organisations such as Campaign for Rural England (CPRE) and help from the government for Neighbourhood Plans, but not nearly enough. A lot of advice will be needed to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan.
- Whole idea of localism is to stop top-down planning.
- To what extent does Neighbourhood Planning and localism conflict with heritage protection? Ought local communities be able to demolish buildings, and in what circumstances?
- Neighbourhood Plans have to comply with Core Strategies.
- There is an assumption that all communities are homogenous; they can be diverse in their representation; perhaps there is a role for facilitating to ensure that various aspects of the community are drawn in.
- Concern that groups can lose momentum because there is only so much time available.
- There is a role for mediation between the local authority and community groups; what role is there for the councillor in this mediation?

Summary:

There was no dominant view in response to this particular question. Given that communities vary widely some are likely to have greater capacity than others. However, this question teased out issues such as where a local strategic overview comes from; inclusivity; community groups' skills, capacity and commitment (long-term momentum); and mediation and managing/resolving conflict between community and Councils'/others' views and priorities.

Fig 18
Discussion group feedback

Appendix 3: Morning Discussion Group Feedback

Question 3: Do you think that the Neighbourhood Planning process will be truly representative and inclusive? Will heritage be given equal consideration in the process?

Feedback from five discussion groups:

- No, do not see how it could be. It will be very hard to get whole community engaged unless it concerns a particularly important issue. Most people do not understand what the process is or how it works.
- Quite controversial; people's expectations will need to be managed.
- It will be difficult to engage younger people. Groups are usually made up of older people who have time and energy; more needs to be done for young people at school level.
- No, can see obstacles to it; not just groups within community who are less articulate, but entire communities where there is less capacity.
- Need to be very aware of hidden agendas and neutrality of facilitators.
- Feel it does depend on the nature of the neighbourhood where heritage will be given priority. There is a role for improving understanding of heritage for communities.
- No, very difficult to ensure that everything is entirely representative and inclusive; how can we improve that? Also resourcing will be an issue. Is there is a way in which officers engaging with the community can try to ensure they are more inclusive when trying to develop plans for the local community?
- We should be able to interact with people who are regional and cross-country.
- Is enough really going to be done to ensure true representation? The process is skewed towards people who come forward. Need active engagement; need to raise awareness of heritage within their neighbourhood; getting out to schools and accessing wider families through schools, possibly looking at the heritage part of social education.
- The long-term goal is to be inclusive; we need different ways of participating.

Summary:

There was a strong consensus that the Neighbourhood Planning process will not be inclusive and representative. There were concerns that only a small number of individuals with the skills, knowledge, time and commitment will skew the process. Groups raised questions about the way in which broader engagement could be achieved and what resources and training this might require.

Fig 19
Discussion group feedback

Appendix 3: Morning Discussion Group Feedback

Question 4: Under the Localism Act Communities can nominate Assets of Community Value. Considering that the criteria for this process includes assets of "cultural or environmental value" do you think that this will lead to better care for local heritage assets?

Feedback from six discussion groups:

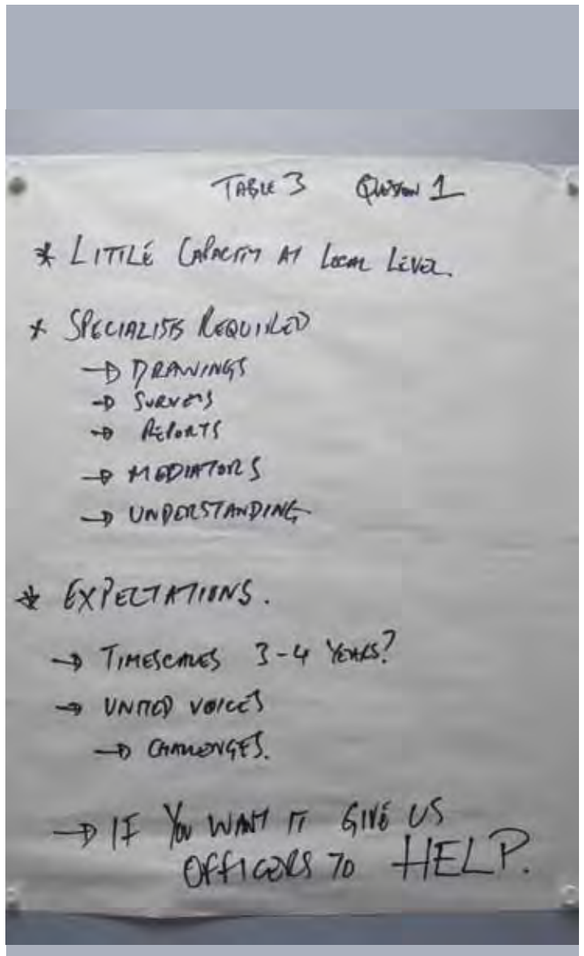
- Unlikely to have major impact; question over whether community groups would have skills.
- Questions over how to assess who the community is going to be.
- High land values can create a barrier for community groups to raise funds; short timescales to raise finance will create difficulties for some groups.
- Having awareness of the current owner's situation and being aware that a building could also be a liability as well as an asset; also owner may be in a position where they are having to sell to the highest bidder – communities do not have a right to buy.
- Expectations will be raised.
- Where is money going to come from to acquire asset?
- Could it be declared a community asset? Is it owned by local authority and are they going to support it? How are you going to put this part of the localism agenda into the planning process?
- How will a community asset be identified?
- Identifying a community asset, its value and its use will help to identify it as a heritage asset; what else is its value, what is its significance?
- A lot of expectation management will be needed.
- Some communities, such as a newly established housing estate, may not have the same opportunities as more established communities, and may want to join up with other communities.
- Because we do not know how the process will work, we will need a review in ten years time to see if it did work.

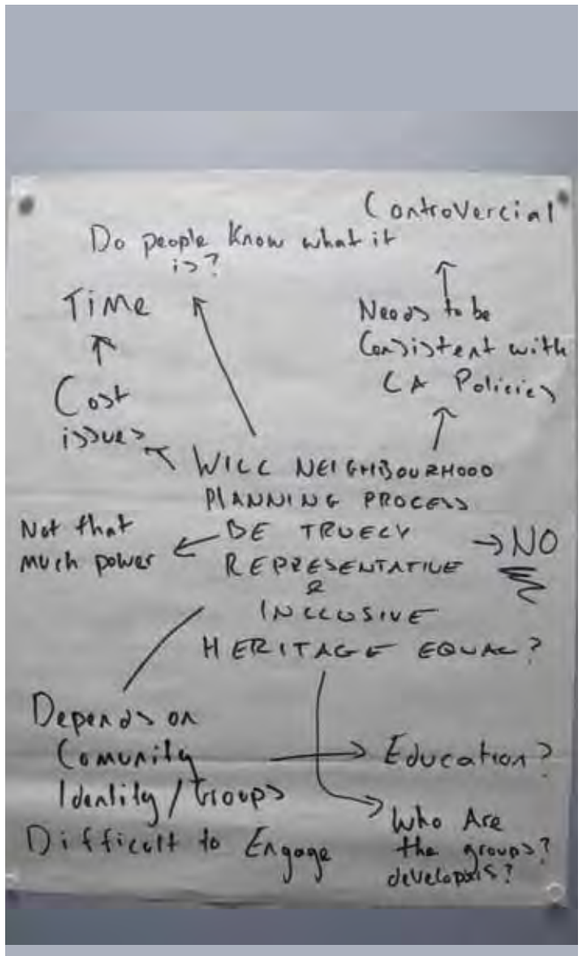
Summary:

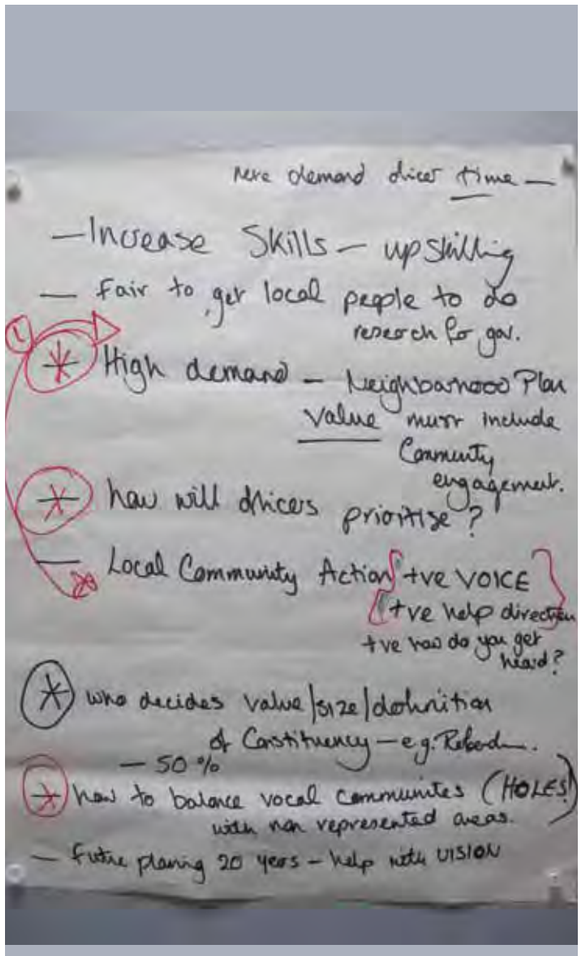
There was no clear response to this question; on the one hand the potential for greater local heritage protection was in part acknowledged, but lack of clarity about how assets are identified or subsequently used/protected meant this was a difficult question to answer. The question of acquisition of such assets by communities was clearly of concern to these discussion groups.

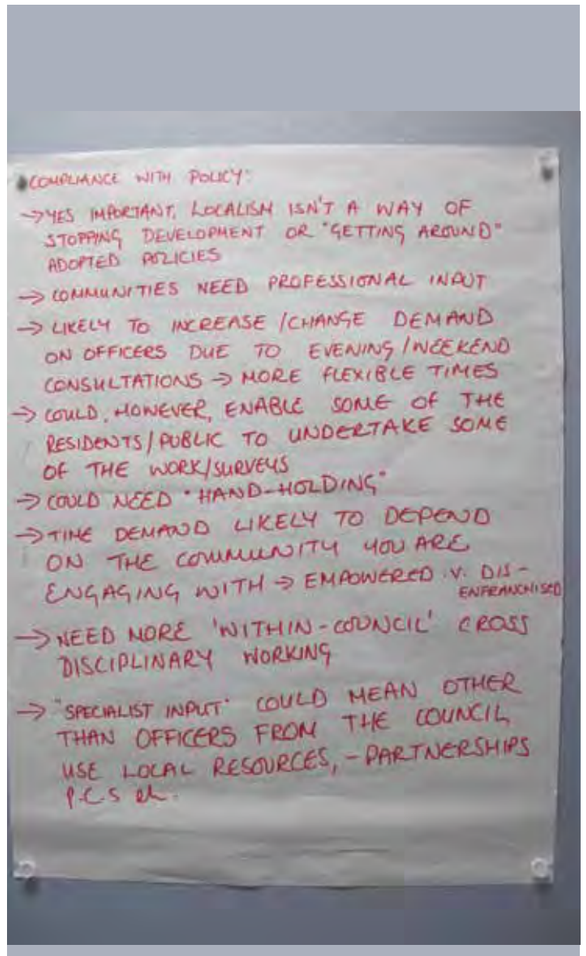
Fig 20
Discussion group

Appendix 4: Morning Discussion Group Written Notes: Question 1

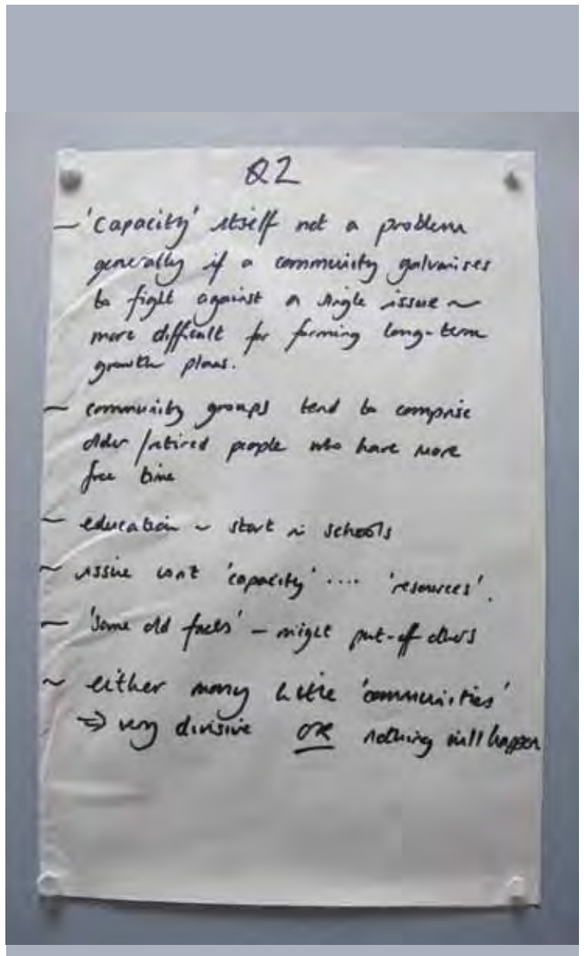


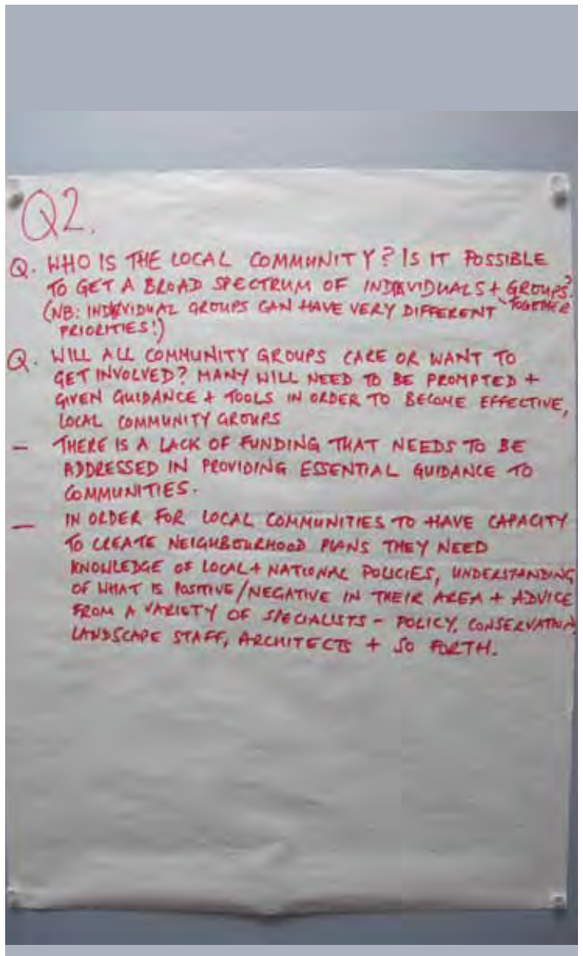


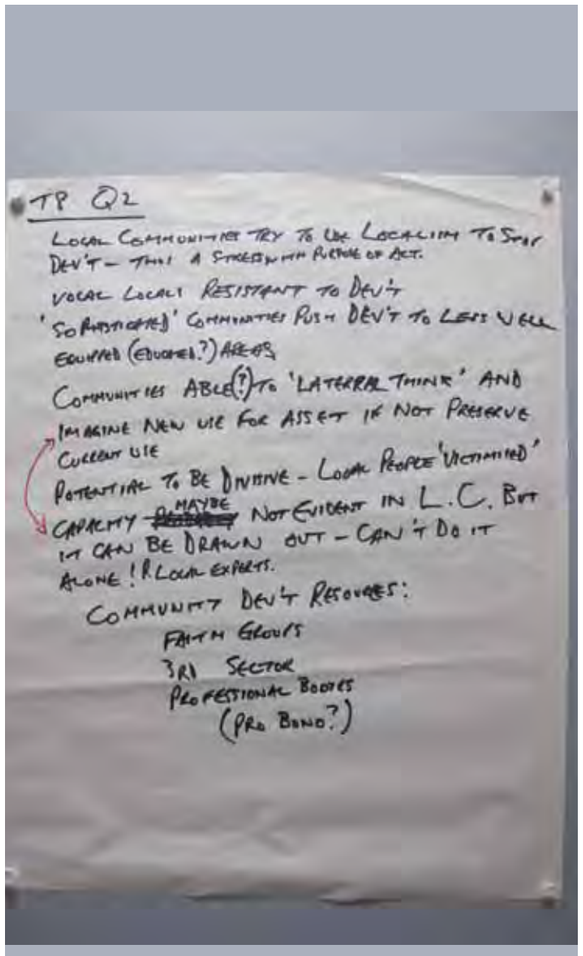


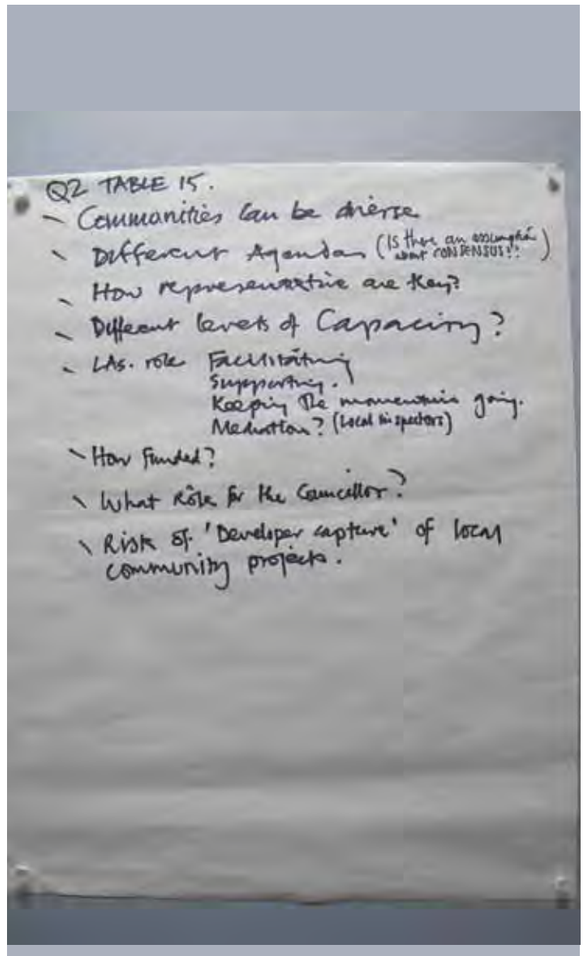


Appendix 4: Morning Discussion Group Written Notes: Question 2

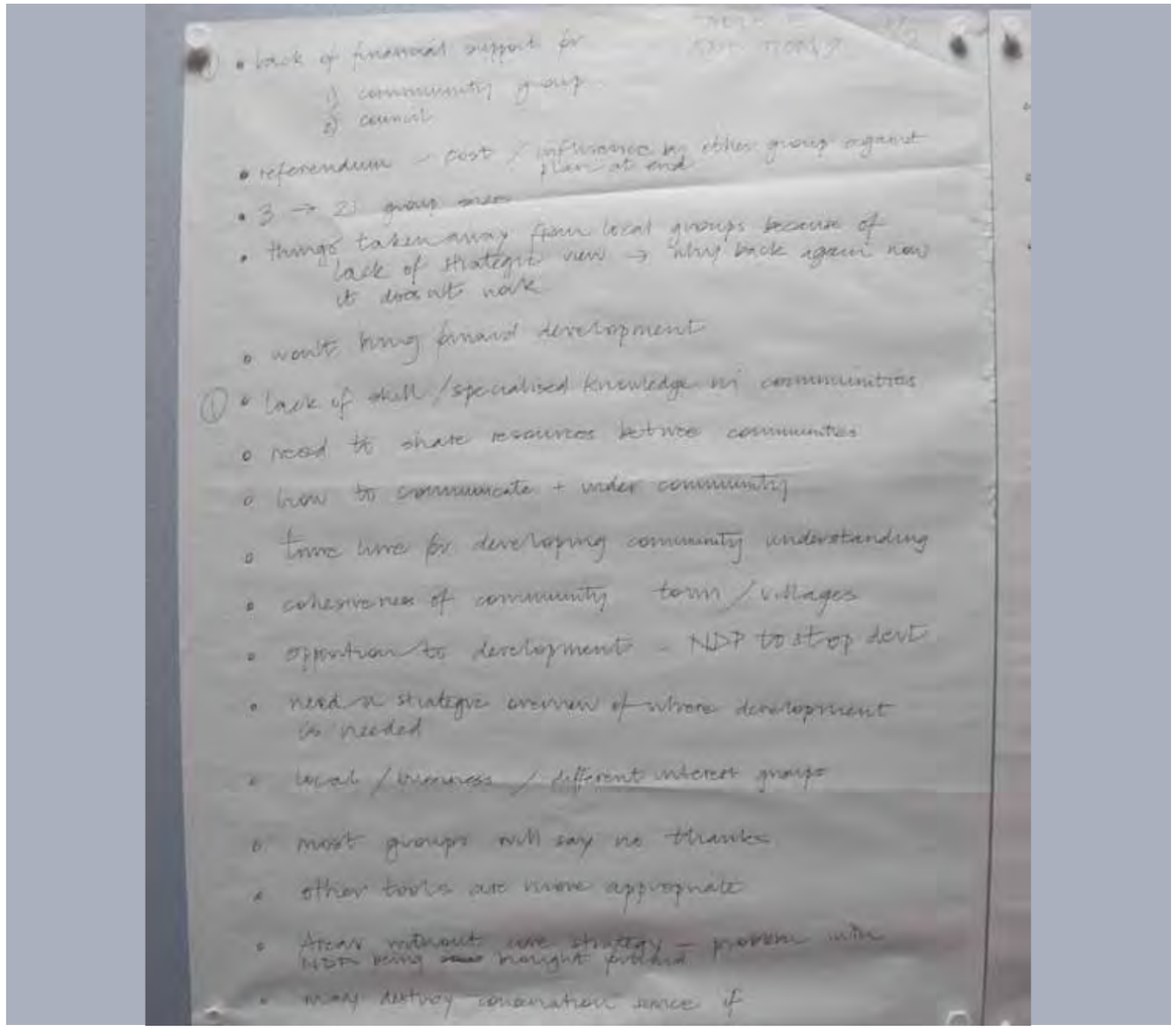


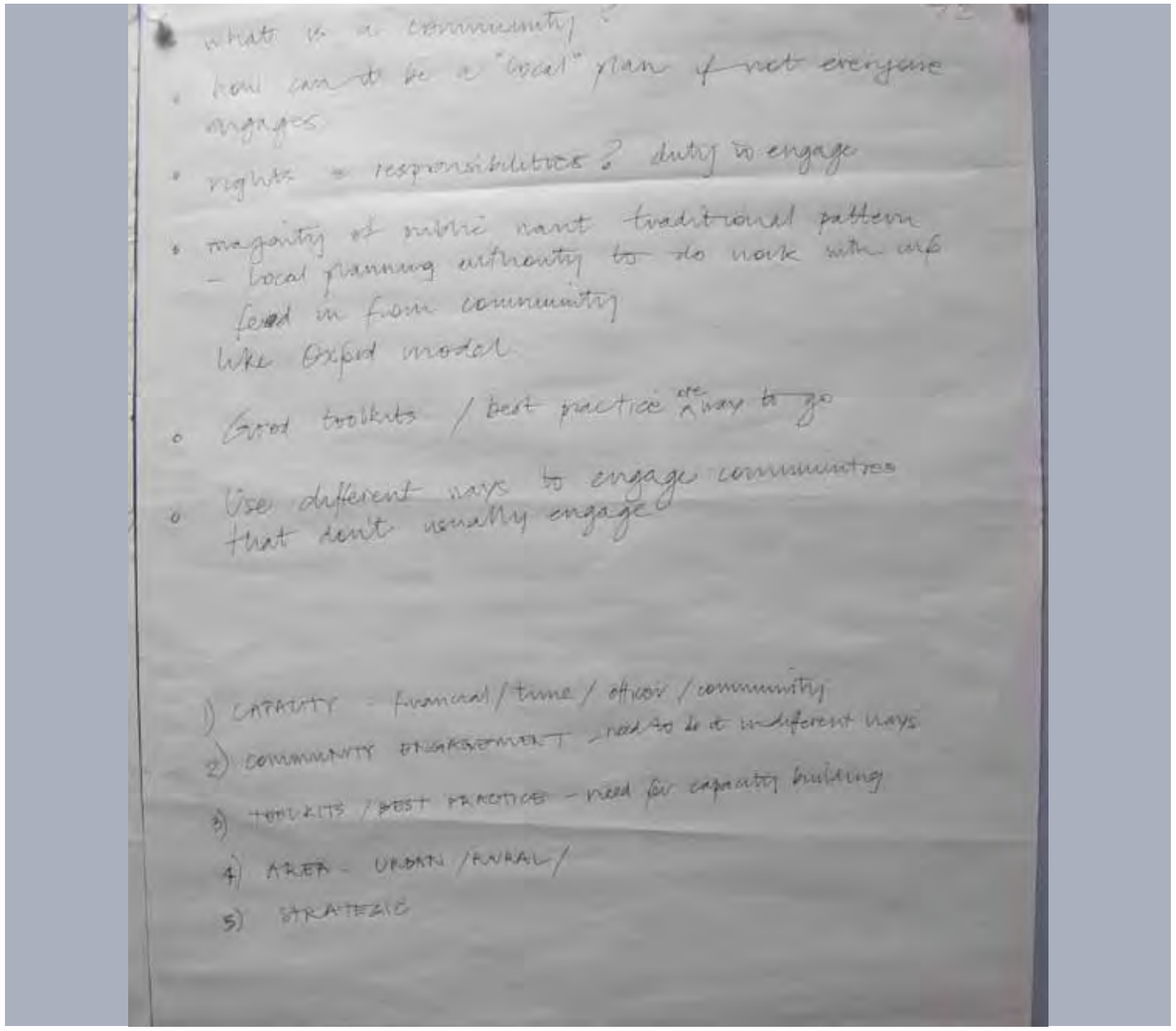




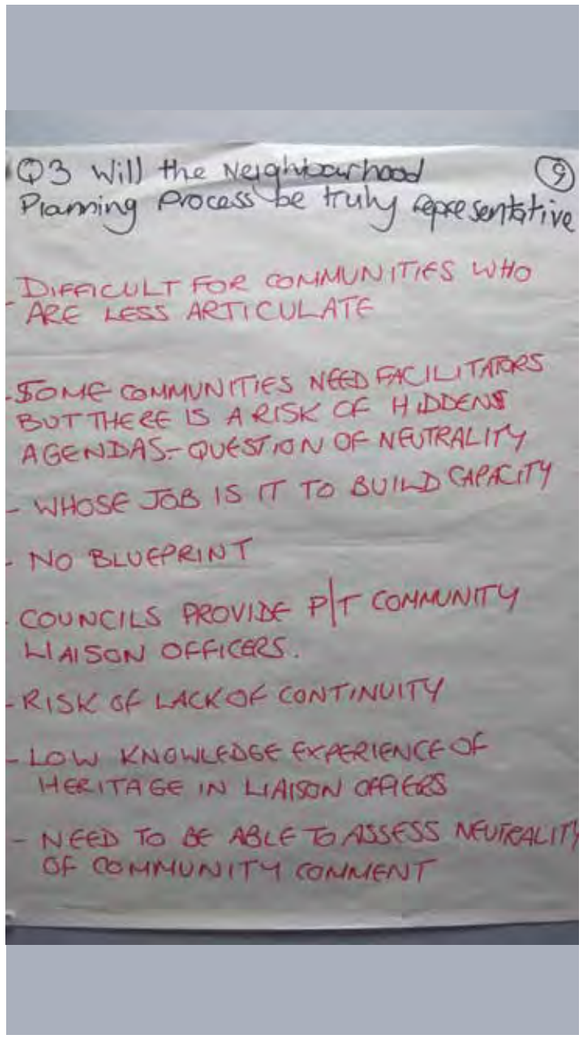


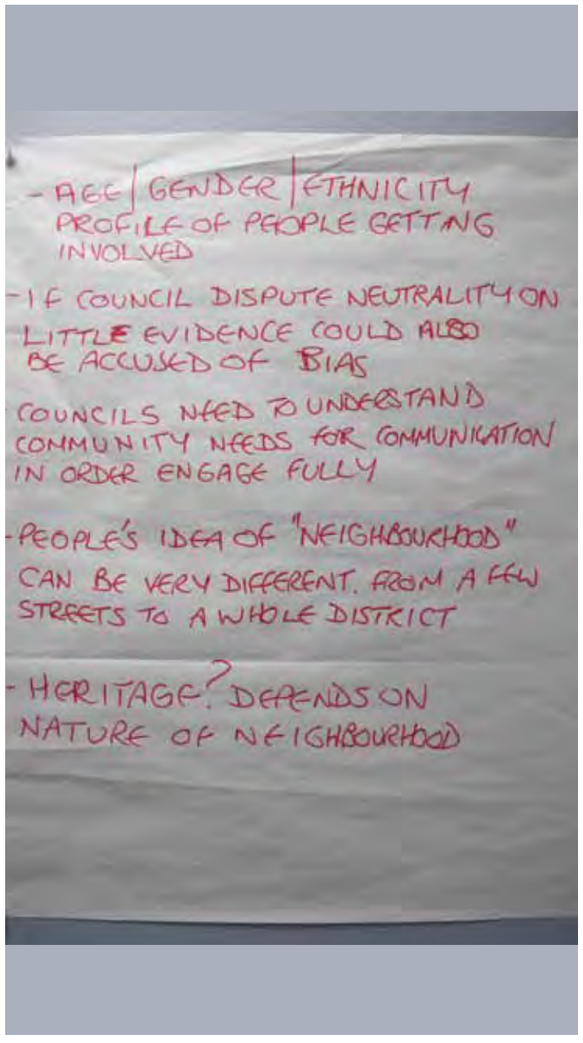
Appendix 4: Morning Discussion Group Written Notes: Question 2

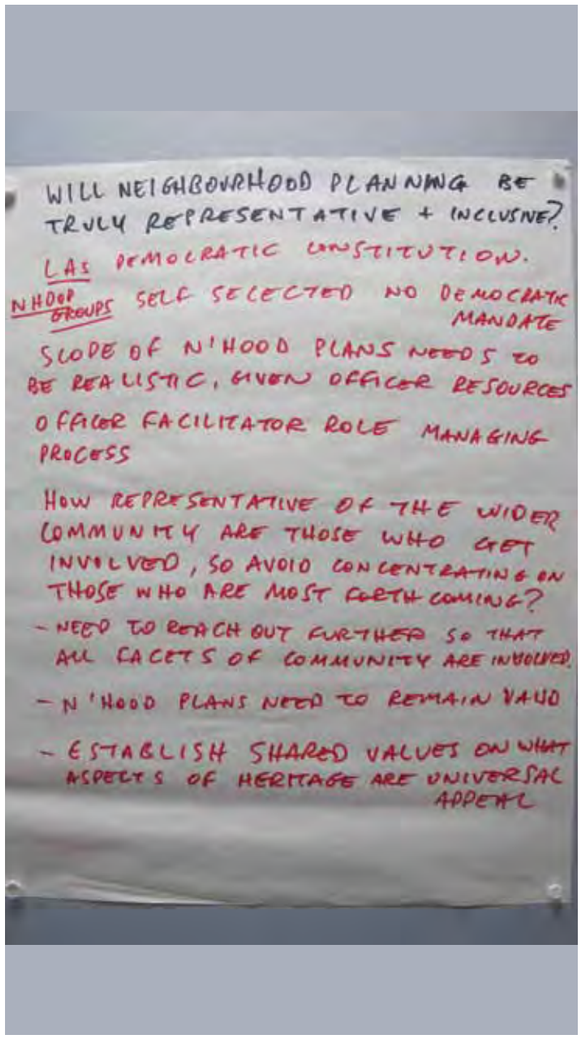


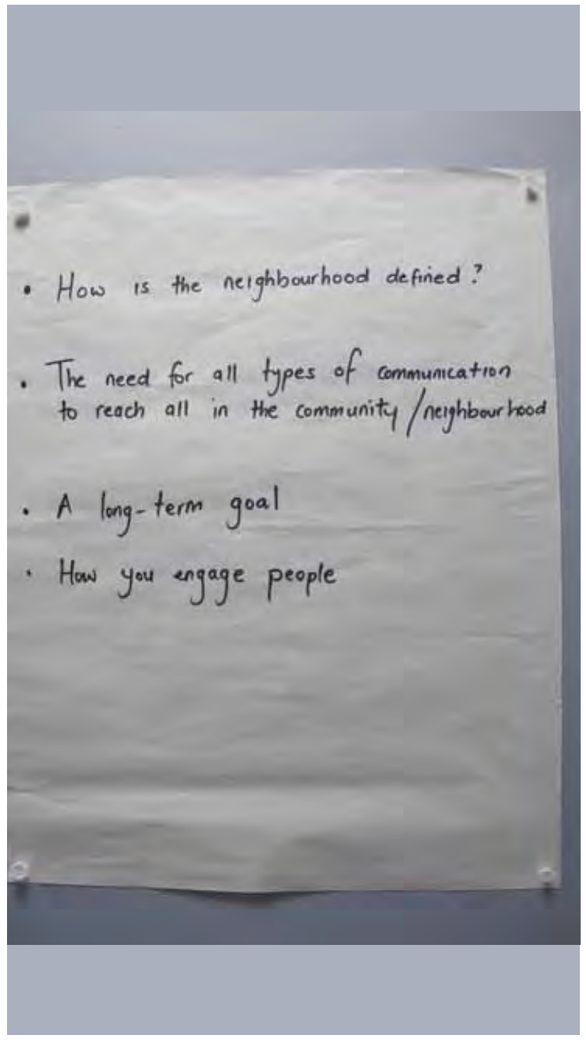


Appendix 4: Morning Discussion Group Written Notes: Question 3

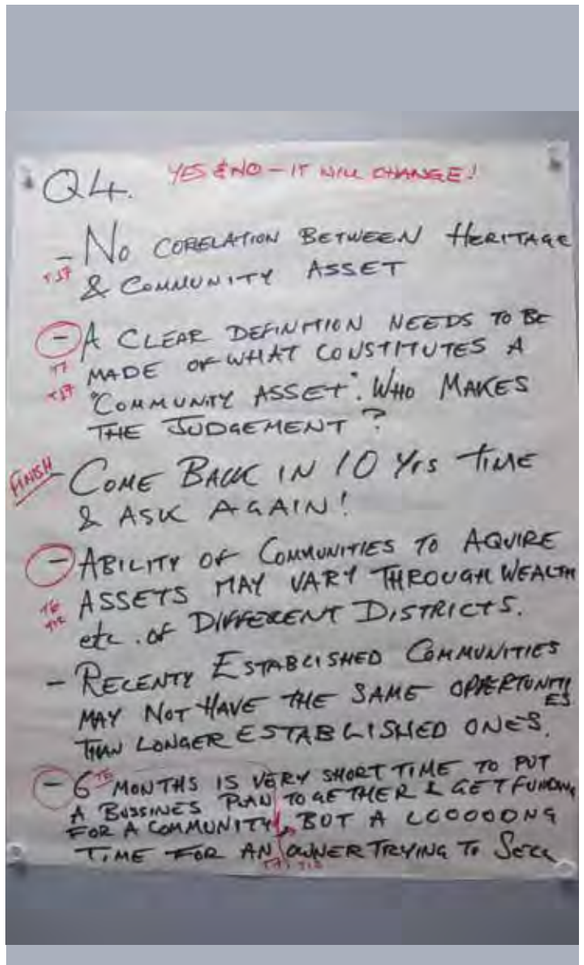


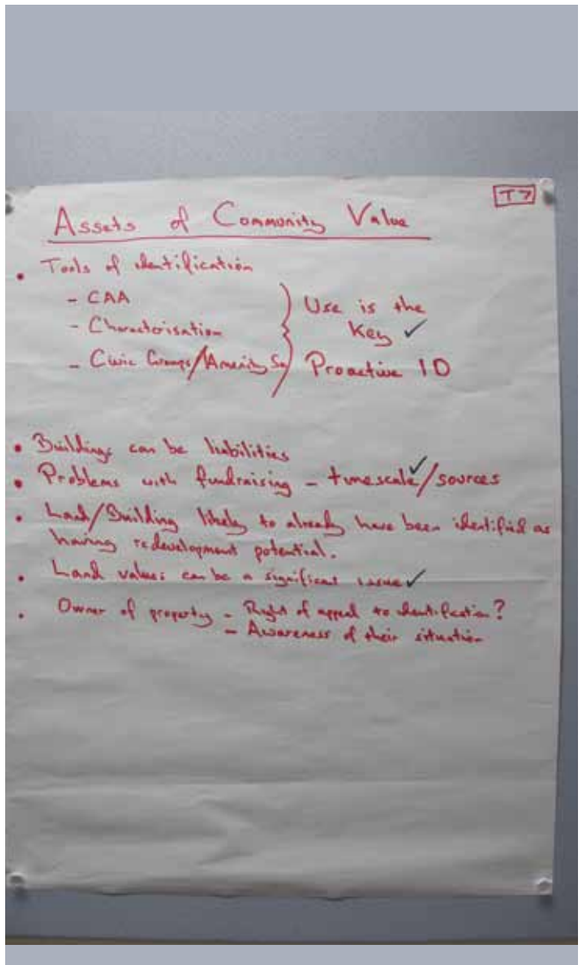


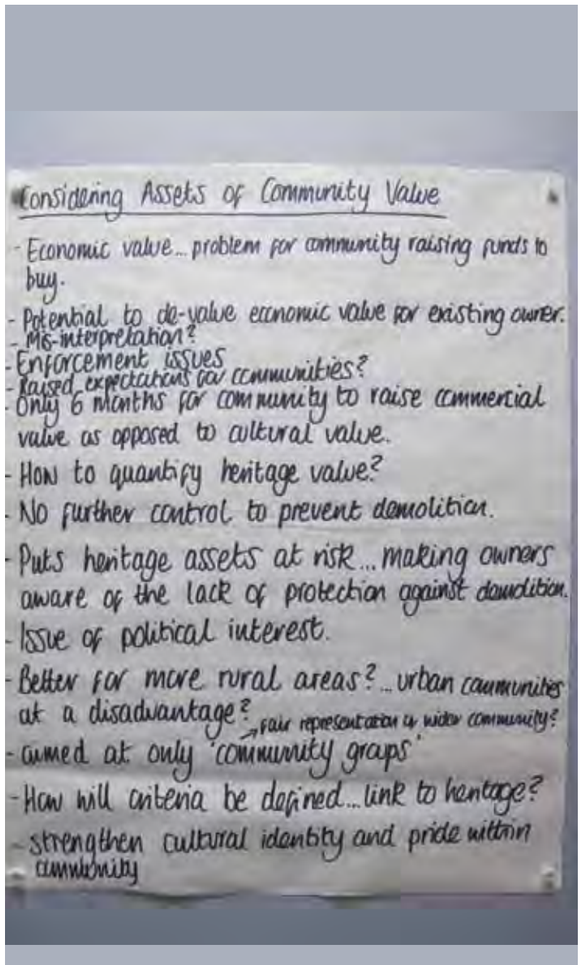




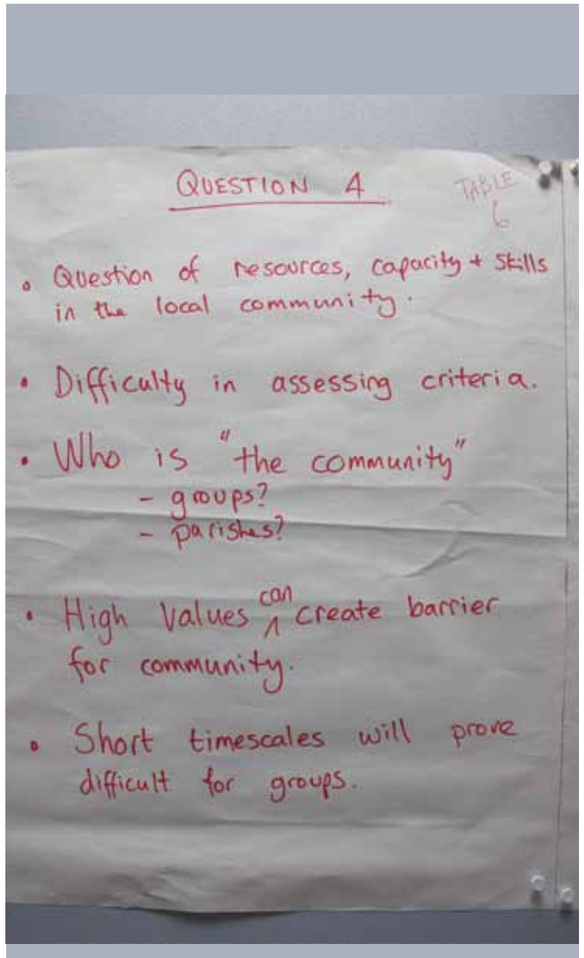
Appendix 4: Morning Discussion Group Written Notes: Question 4

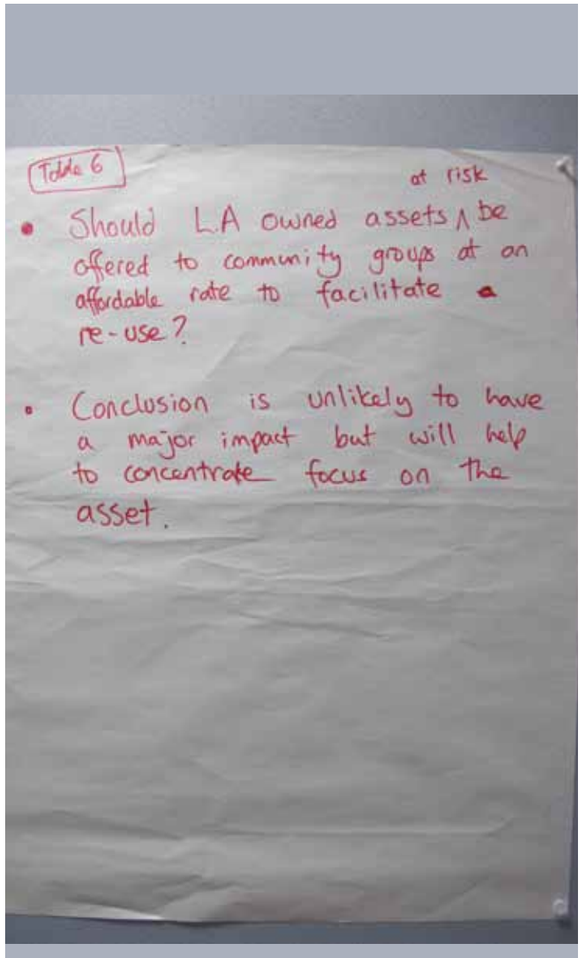






Appendix 4: Morning Discussion Group Written Notes: Question 4





Appendix 5: Questions to Afternoon Speakers Paul Bradburn, Matthew Winterbottom, Mark Logan, Bob Jones

Question: Could we consider an anti-list – a list of buildings that ought to be demolished immediately?

Panel response:
— No reason why not if we are engaged in a process of establishing what is good and bad about an area.

Question: If we assume that capacity and resources are to be issues for local authorities, does this lead us to an uncomfortable conclusion that the money to do a lot of this research and community development work will not come from within the community, but will have to be funded by the private sector? If someone came forward with the funding, ie could provide consultants to help the community, would that be a good idea and one you would consider?

Panel response:
— Throwing money at this will not make people engage.
— There could be a hidden agenda behind the offer; only a small amount of money is required to develop plans.
— Should money be used in local authorities as well to train officers? We need to use resources to help fund some of their work and role in the community.
— Concerns about potential conflict of interest; would want to see what the bottom line was.
— There are ways you can facilitate things without huge amounts of money; you can achieve a lot with a small amount.

Question: Could you use the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to help facilitate this?

Zoe Willcox, Bristol City Council Service Director, Planning & Sustainable Development response:
— CIL is not a huge amount of money; it could potentially be used, but the reality is that there are other uses for it; Jim Cliffe (BCC's Planning Obligations Project Manager) has said that you can only spend it on "things you can kick", ie infrastructure; most of the money will be spent on infrastructure, but an element will be devolved to Neighbourhood Partnerships; there may be some opportunities as we move forward, but they will not involve huge amounts of money.

Panel response:
— We need to be able to give communities an excellent point of contact so they can be fed this information and they can take it on board.

Fig 21
The event attracted 180 delegates

Appendix 5: Questions to Afternoon Speakers Paul Bradburn, Matthew Winterbottom, Mark Logan, Bob Jones

Soraya Philips, Chair of the Friends of Wyndham Sq Residents Group

Question: In Plymouth we have quite a few Conservation Areas (though not as many as Bristol), and some excellent Conservation Area Management Plans; we only have one officer (half a post) in the Council to invigilate. Does anyone have any ideas about how we might fund additional staff?

Panel response:

— Under Section 106 Agreements, developers will have to pay a certain amount per square metre for new housing developments.

Karen Radford, Cheltenham Borough Council:

— New Homes Bonus - in Cheltenham they have been able to channel that into the Cheltenham Environmental Fund; through that they have managed to make a grant bid for three heritage projects; other organisations can then match fund. New Homes Bonus funding is available every year.

Question: Although the lists of heritage assets and community assets are not the same, there will be some overlap that might cause confusion amongst communities

Panel response:

— BCC's Archaeologist is not involved in lists of community assets. There is a danger there will be confusion – people might think that the two are the same although they are not. We are looking at function in one list, and form and structure in the other; we need to be clear they are not one and the same.

— When looking at a heritage asset, it may have communal value which is sometimes less tenable and that is going to be difficult to appraise. A building may have communal value, but not be a heritage asset.

Question: What level of protection are you proposing against demolition? What kind of engagement will there be with the owner of the building?

Panel response:

— There has to be engagement with the owner, but it should be done through a diplomatic approach where a building is seen to be of value. There is no additional protection in law per se; however, there is case law precedent and there is good practice.

— In terms of parts of a building, eg ornate chimneys, the local authority would be unhappy if they were being removed. We have to be realistic as it is not a planning issue if the building was not listed.

— Buildings outside Conservation Areas which are not domestic dwellings would need to be treated with caution; in certain circumstances, consent would be required; Article 4 is always an option, but would be used as a last resort.

Fig 22
'A very useful event'
(delegate feedback)

Appendix 5: Questions to Afternoon Speakers Paul Bradburn, Matthew Winterbottom, Mark Logan, Bob Jones

Question: With the process of engagement, is there scope to extend that to use the Local List process to find new uses because that is often the best way of preserving a building?

Panel response:

- The Local List is one aspect of the bigger picture of characterisation – you need to see what is wrong with a place, why does it not function, as well as what is right, then think about how those assets could be used in a more creative way; you need to know what you have got in the first place.
- In Old Market they are looking at what they have and how it can be repaired; not a case of regenerating Old Market, but looking at how it can be changed.

Question: Setting and smaller features (materials, garden walls, paving, railings and gates etc) are just as important in making an area. Should there not be a policy for considering these in a positive way, particularly in areas that are not in Conservation Areas?

Panel response:

- Yes. There are already policies in the Core Strategy that look at protecting character; detailed policies are currently being drafted in relation to protection of local character and are going out to consultation; identification and protection of local character is ongoing.building may have communal value, but not be a heritage asset.

Question: Localism is a confusion for me. In Bristol we have got Neighbourhood Partnerships, although I am not sure they are partnerships yet, but are associated with something much larger. What is localism exactly and how do we develop the dynamics of a neighbourhood to work to improve it? What is heritage? We need to develop a common understanding between us of what heritage is.

Panel response:

- Active engagement with the community is needed to give them an understanding of why they need to agree about heritage.
- A Portakabin, used as a community centre and something that people value, is heritage.
- We should not protect things just because they are old.
- BCC's Archaeologist is very keen to engage with local schools, and would be very interested to take them out, find out what they like and see what they come up with.

Lori Streich, Carriageworks Action Group:
Observation: Communities want to get things done. I want to highlight a good example of where the local authority has played an enabling role - Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft. Bristol City Council has enabled a good consultation process between the community and has been very good at working with us and bringing in resources to enable that to happen. I want to commend Bristol City Council for its role.

Fig 23
Matthew Winterbottom
(Old Market Community Association)

Appendix 6: Other Points Captured During the Event

Delegates recorded any points they considered had not been adequately covered on post it notes. All comments were anonymous, and have been grouped under loose headings:

Support for communities:

‘ how about some form of certification or accreditation for practitioners that support neighbourhood groups – to give them comfort in the “motives” of planning consultants etc’

‘whose job is it to build capacity in communities – with no ££?’

Concerns about the implementation of the Act:

‘Localism Act has raised expectations amongst communities to fulfil a planning function and influence development locally’

‘concerned that the Localism agenda will be dominated by those with their own agendas and will not be truly democratic or reflect the wishes of local communities’

‘is very urban issue. Doubt small villages will engage or want a Neighbourhood Plan’

‘Localism Bill raised huge expectations in the community. Early on will need lots of officer time to help people get started’

‘the process is potentially seriously underfunded and local authority support for a community is very time consuming. The projects we have heard about today have generally had extra resources eg from EH (Oxford). Doubtful that LA’s in general will be able to adequately fund officer support in the current economic climate’

‘ Developer capture – Neighbourhood Forums and parish councils will be resource poor and have hoops to jump through in preparing neighbourhood plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders. Local Authorities will not be able to fund them. But a developer may well approach them, saying “Be nice to me in your neighbourhood plan and I will provide funding”. Or a housebuilder might approach an academy school saying “Why dont you form your PTA into a Neighbourhood Forum and we will gladly buy your playing field at a favourable price..”

Follow-up suggestions and other:

‘historic heritage people should link up with natural heritage people – to have even more influence!’

‘I will be contacting Bob [Jones, Bristol City Council Archaeologist] – I’m keen to share resources and make the most of local efforts and intelligence – thanks for raising it!’

‘very sorry that the positives of today are too late for 25 Seymour Road an important part of Bishopston’s heritage’

‘very good to see English Heritage and Council heads. Only one person from the HLF!’

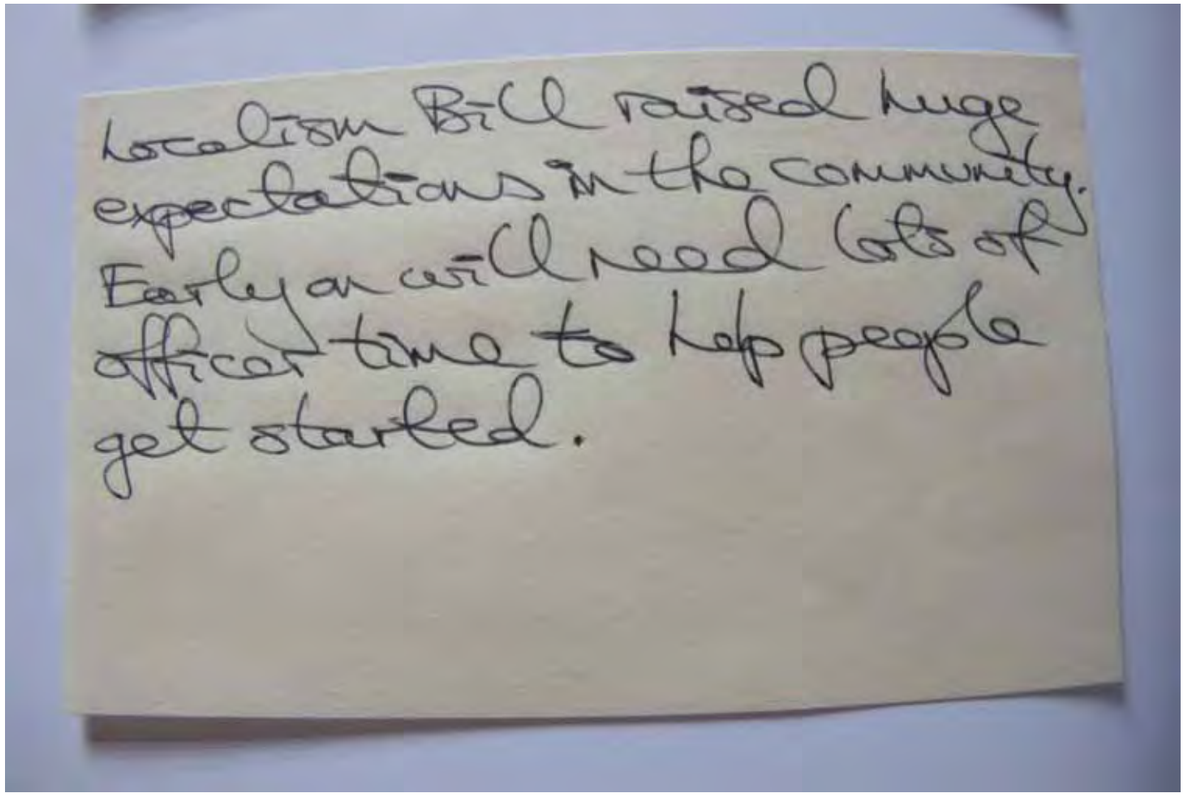


Fig 24
‘Localism Bill raised huge expectations in the community. Early on will need lots of officer time to help people get started’

Appendix 7: Conference Feedback

All delegates were asked to complete a short feedback form before leaving. Of the 180 delegates, 65 feedback forms were completed (36%).

Overall satisfaction

Good = 56 (86%)
Average = 8.5
Poor = 0.5

Positive comments included:

'A very useful event which has brought together two very important and current issues'

'Benefited from having people from a wide range of backgrounds. Particularly interested to get the views of the non-professionals'

'It was very rewarding to see so many different people from different professions etc'

'Wide engagement from the South West'

More critical feedback included:

'concentrated on very urban cases – nothing engaging an uninterested rural community with an under-resourced local authority'

'a lot to take in'

'it was hard to balance micro-interests with macro/ larger picture insights'

Suitability of venue

Good = 64 (99%)
Average = 1

Feedback was positive about the accessibility of the venue and the good quality facilities. Some delegates reported problems with acoustics especially during the morning discussion groups (all took place in the main conference room).

Quality of presentations

Good = 55 (84%)
Average = 9.5
Poor = 2.5

Positive feedback included several comments about the excellent range of speakers and the even mix of local government and community presentations:

'worthwhile, good mix of speaking time versus q's and workshop time'

'well done the community reps very good presentations'

'generally neat and tidy slide, reasonable speakers and easy to see and hear…'

More critical points were made about the length of some of the talks and ambitious amount of content:

'too many overloaded powerpoint presentations'

'some better than others!'

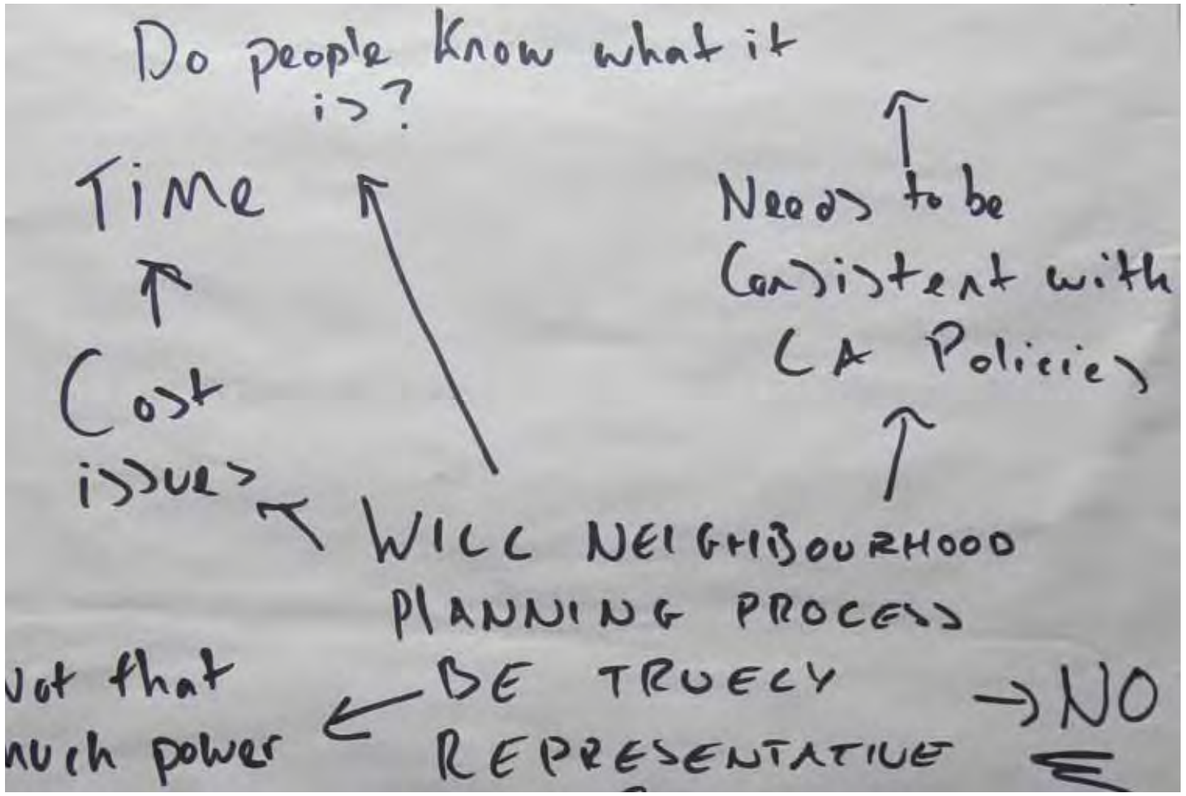


Fig 25
Detail from one of the workgroup notes

Appendix 7: Conference Feedback

Opportunity for general discussion

Good = 42 (64%)
Average = 17
Poor = 4

Feedback here suggests more time could have been allowed for discussion, given the unique opportunity this event provided for practitioners and community groups to come together and discuss an evolving agenda. One comment illustrates this: 'the benefit of large gatherings/conference is part information and part networking. There was little or no structured discussion time to enable the networking'.

Several delegates reported disappointment that the morning session was too short: it had been curtailed due to slight overrun of the presentations.

Better understanding of the Localism Act?

Yes = 40 (60%)
No = 11
Don't know = 7

Although not a primary objective of the conference, it was nonetheless positive to find that delegates reported some improvement of their understanding of the Localism Act as a result of the event. Many of the written comments note that it raised more questions than answers:

'quite clearly different views/interpretations/lack of understanding/perceptions within the meeting'
'lot of new questions and its clear there are not quick fixes'

Others report that their understanding of means of engagement was improved:

'No, but a wider understanding of some historic environment projects and how to get involved'

'Not as much as I expected but a good understanding of the many ways of engaging with communities…'

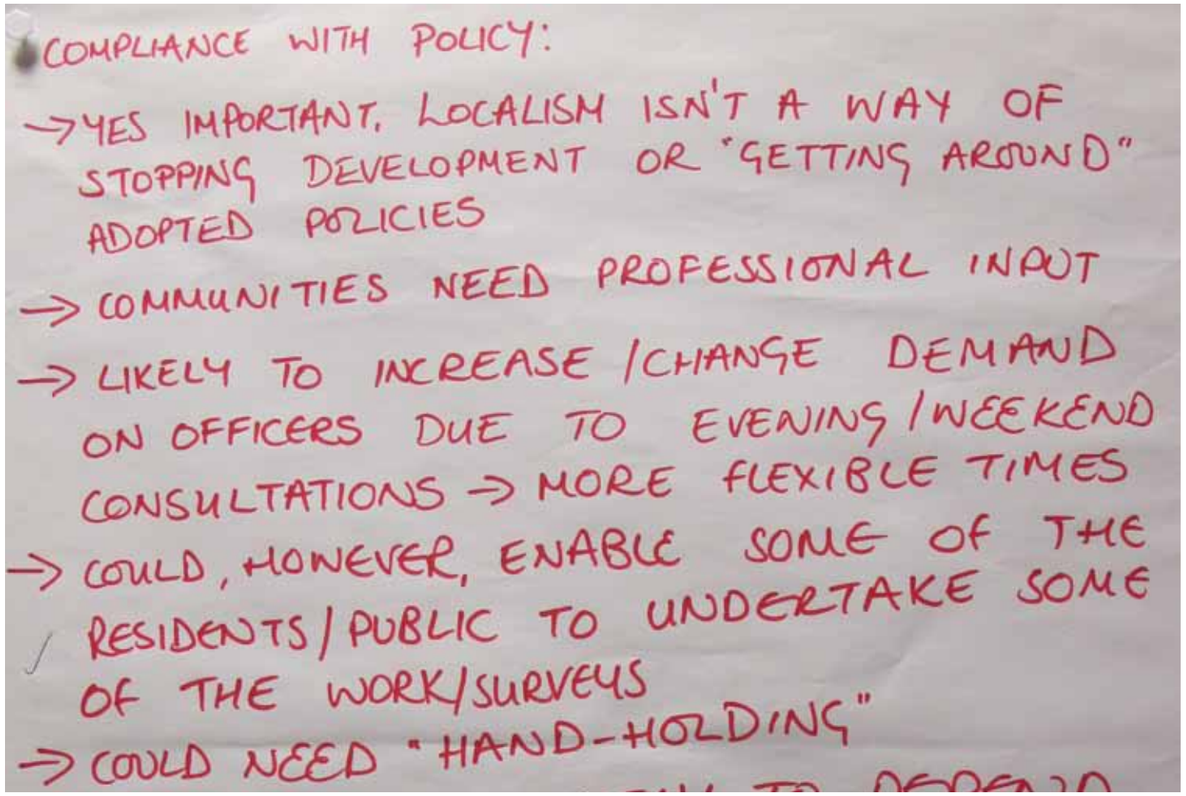


Fig 26
Detail from one of the workgroup notes

Appendix 8: Speaker Biographies

Ms Lynda Addison OBE
English Heritage Commissioner

Lynda Addison was Managing Director of Addison & Associates, a consultancy she established in 1996 to support the public sector in the inter-related fields of planning, sustainable transport, change management and improving the street scene. (The consultancy ceased trading in October 2011). She works with both central and local government acting in an advisory capacity.

Lynda is a planner by profession but began her career as a researcher for the Maud Commission. She spent over 25 years in local government working in Camden, the City of London, Norfolk, Southwark and Harrow, and prior to leaving local government was Director of Planning and Transport at Hounslow.

Lynda was awarded an OBE for services to town and country planning in 2007. The consultancy won the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) Consultancy of the Year Award for 2006 and has been a finalist twice since. Lynda was winner of the RTPI-TPS Transport Planning Network Award 2010. She is a visiting Professor at the University of Westminster, a Trustee of the Town and Country Planning Association and Living Streets and an Adviser to the Campaign for Better Transport.

Lynda was appointed English Heritage Commissioner in May 2008, became the Deputy Chair of the English Heritage Advisory Committee, May 2009 and Chair of the London Advisory Committee in September 2011.

John Punter is Professor of Urban Design at Cardiff University. He is a chartered town planner and a member of the Urban Design Group. He has been a Commissioner for the Design Commission for Wales, and co-chair of design review panel since its inception in 2002.

John's books and monographs include Planning Control in Western Europe (1987), Design Control in Bristol (1990), The Design Dimension of Planning (1997), Design Guidelines in American Cities (1999), The Vancouver Achievement (2003), Urban Design in Central Sydney (2005); Capital Cardiff 1975-2020 (2006) and Urban Design and the British Urban Renaissance (2009).

John also Chairs the Steering Group of the Bristol Urban Design Forum.

Cllr Anthony Negus MSc (Historic Buildings & Conservation) Oxford Brookes,
Heritage Champion and Executive Member for Housing and Regeneration, Bristol City Council

Anthony Negus is a Bristol City Liberal Democrat councillor for Cotham ward. He grew up in Essex and lived and worked in London while training as an Architect. He chose to set up home in Bristol and has lived in the City for most of the last 33 years. He has been involved in community issues and local politics in Bristol for many years and was a founder member and chairman of the Bristol Liberal Party, but family and work commitments prevented him from taking up front line duties in politics until recently. He has two grown-up daughters.

His engagement as a designer and project manager on larger and more complex schemes led to a managing partnership. He took a Masters degree in 2004 in Historic Buildings Conservation and sold the firm the following year.

Anthony was appointed to the Police Authority in July 2009 and served on a number of committees before joining Cabinet in 2010 with responsibility for all aspects of Housing and Regeneration. In May 2011 he was re-appointed as an Executive Member with additional responsibility for Property Services. All service areas of his portfolio have been reviewed, with significant changes of direction and management, focused around delivery of a clearer vision for the well-being of Bristol and all its citizens.

Andy Gibbins BA (Hons) PG Dip MRTPI, AOU
City Design Group Manager, Bristol City Council

Andy joined Bristol City Council in 2008 as City Design Group Manager. He has citywide responsibility for advising the Council on urban design, the historic environment, public realm design and the Legible City. He is also responsible for providing consultancy services including spatial framework development, public realm design, and public art commissioning.

Andy's career spans both the public and private sectors. As an urban designer and town planner he has a broad range of experience, from strategy and concept design development to project implementation. He has worked in many diverse environments, including Bath, Bristol, Dublin, Sheffield, and London and has particular expertise in city legibility and public realm strategies. He played a major role in developing the award winning Bristol Legible City project and was lead designer and project manager of the College Green Enhancement Scheme.

Andy is responsible for the City Design Initiative, which seeks to promote the value of urban design and quality places across all the city's neighbourhoods. He is currently leading on the development of a spatial framework for the Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone and a Public Realm and Movement Framework for the city centre.

Appendix 8: Speaker Biographies

Karen Radford BA (Hons), Dip Arch, Dip Arch Cons, IHBC, Heritage and Conservation Manager, Cheltenham Borough Council

Karen is a chartered architect, having trained at Brighton Polytechnic and North London Polytechnic. After qualifying she then worked in London in the office of RIBA gold medal architects Powell and Moya, where she worked on schemes for Queens College, Cambridge, housing in Covent Garden and the Queen Elizabeth Conference Centre, Westminster.

Karen then returned to her home town of Cheltenham with her husband, where she gained the practical experience of converting an agricultural barn into her own home; at the same time as establishing a small architectural practise and raising two children. Her practise specialised in the repair and alteration of historic buildings, and she gained a post-graduate Diploma in historic building conservation from Bristol University in 1994.

Karen's career took a slightly different path when she became an assistant conservation officer in West Oxfordshire District Council, followed by principal conservation officer in Gloucester City Council and now her current role as Heritage and Conservation Manager at Cheltenham Borough Council.

Nick Worlledge BSc, PG Dip.Arch.Cons, MRTPI, IHBC, Conservation Team Leader, Oxford City Council

Nick joined Oxford City Council in 2001 having spent the previous 21 years working for a variety of local authorities in the South West, East Anglia and the Midlands. He has been closely involved with the development process throughout this time, advising building owners, colleagues and councillors, developers, architects and multi-disciplinary teams on a wide range of different projects that involved historic buildings from the 11th century to the 1960's.

Nick's first degree is in Town Planning, which he followed up with a post-graduate Diploma in Historic Building Conservation. He is a member of the Royal Institute of Town Planning and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation.

At Oxford his team works closely with the colleges, Universities and external partners to secure the effective management of the historic environment and is working with English Heritage and Oxford Preservation Trust on a city wide Heritage Plan.

Rob Lloyd-Sweet BA (Hons), MA, PG Dip, AIFA, Senior Conservation Officer, Oxford City Council

Rob moved to Oxford City Council in July 2010 having worked previously as a Senior Conservation Officer in the West Midlands and as a landscape and built heritage consultant specialising in advice to local authorities.

His academic training is in British archaeology, with post-graduate study in historical research and environmental management. He has also developed considerable experience of pubic engagement within planning for the historic environment.

Over the past six years Rob has undertaken appraisals and prepared management proposals for historic areas and landscapes across England and Wales to assist with planning and heritage led regeneration. Current projects include the Oxford Heritage Assets Register, the development and publication of the Oxford Character Assessment Toolkit, a methodology for the Oxford View Cones Assessment and consultation strategy for the Oxford Heritage Plan, in addition to various conservation area appraisals and historic area assessments for Oxford City Council and English Heritage.

Paul Bradburn, Chair, Old Market Community Association

My true connection with Old Market began in 2000 when I purchased the derelict Mickleburghs piano warehouse in Redcross Street. After several years of renovation work I moved my workshop and home into the building. I now run my furniture and architectural design business from Redcross Street as well as raising my two young children with my partner Karen.

The more time I spent in Old Market the more I learnt about the wealth of history in the area and also realised how it was like some forgotten land within the city of Bristol. I became involved with the Old Market Community Association some three years ago but didn't become the chairman until last year.

Like many residents and traders in the area I feel that it has huge potential and only by creating a strong community lead voice can we realise some of that potential and start to repair and regenerate Old Market into somewhere that we can all enjoy and be proud of.

Appendix 8: Speaker Biographies

Mark Logan, Chair of the Greater Fishponds Area Neighbourhood Partnership Planning Sub Group

Mark is a Projects Engineer for a Waste Management Company in the South West.
He has lived in Bristol for 18 years and actively involved in his local community for the last 4-5 years. He is currently the Chair of Stapleton and From Valley Conservation Society, the Vice Chair of the Snuff Mills Action Group and Chair of the Greater Fishponds Area Neighbourhood Partnership Planning Sub Group.

He organises regular meetings to discuss and help inform the community of strategic planning issues, along with any major development proposals within 3 wards of Bristol; Hillfields, Frome Vale and Eastville. Mark has also campaigned to protect the historic built environment and landscape of the local area.

Mark can be found most Sunday mornings in Snuff Mills maintaining and improving the gardens.

Bob Jones BA (Hons), FSA, MIfA,
Senior Archaeological Officer, Bristol City Council

Bob started with Bristol City Council in 1981, working for the Field Archaeology team of Bristol City Museum. He has nearly 40 years experience as a field archaeologist, having worked in most parts of the UK.

Bob joined the Planning department in 1992 as the City Archaeologist and is responsible for advising planning officers, developers and their representatives and local groups about the implications of development schemes. He has also been responsible for the formulation of strategic policy for the historic environment and was the author of a Supplementary Planning Document on Archaeology and Development, which was adopted in 2006. He continues to have a major input into the emerging Development Management policies and was the principal author of the historic environment policy in the Core Strategy.

Bob is currently responsible for the production of a major resource assessment of Bristol's archaeology, the third draft of which is currently in production on behalf of English Heritage and is due for publication in 2013, and is leading on the City Council's initiative to produce a Local List.

In 2007, he was elected as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Appendix 9: List of Delegates

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table	Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table
Mrs	**Adams**	Marilyn	Kingswood Heritage Projects	1					
Ms	**Addison**	Lynda	English Heritage	0	Mr	**Birch**	Simon	Bristol Civic Society	3
Cllr	**Alexander**	Lesley	Bristol City Council	1	Mr	**Bland**	Richard	Teignbridge District Council	11
Ms	**Ansell**	Caroline	Gloucester City Council	1	Ms	**Boldy**	Jayne	Mendip District Council	2
Ms	**Anthony**	Rebecca	South Gloucestershire Council	2		**Bolitho**	Julian	WYG Planning and Design	4
Ms	**Ash**	Hayley	Bristol City Council	0	Mr	**Bone**	Mike		18
	Ball	Sarah	English Heritage	13	Mr	**Bos**	John	Bristol City Council	0
Mr	**Barker**	Ben	Greater Bedminster Community	18	Mrs	**Bowerman**	Veronica	The Henleaze Society	4
Mr	**Bate**	James	North Devon District Council	2		**Boyle**	Gail	Bristol City Council	4
Ms	**Baxter-Hunter**	Kate	East Devon District Council	1		**Bradburn**	Paul	Old Market Community Association	2
Ms	**Bearman**	Ash	Shirehampton Community Action	2		**Brammar**	Malcolm	Greater Bedminster Community Partnership	20
	Bentham-Hill	Guy	Bristol City Council	15	Cllr	**Brewer**	Collin	Cornwall Council	4
	Bergne	Theresa	Field Art Projects	20	Ms	**Bromilow**	Alison	Neighbourhood Planning Network	5
	Best	Gary	The New Room	3	Ms	**Brown**	Josephine	Architectural Heritage Fund	6
Mr	**Billington**	Roland	Swindon Borough Council	3	Mr	**Brown**	Peter	Bristol Civic Society	7

Appendix 9: List of Delegates

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table	Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table
	Bucciante	Mariateresa	Old Market Community Association	6	Mr	**Collinson**	Ian	West of England Partnership	8
Mr	**Buchan**	Andy	Bishopston, Horfield & Ashley Down Local History Society	8	Ms	**Corner**	Ruth	Avon Gardens Trust	8
	Bullard	Pete	St Paul's Unlimited	9	Ms	**Crew**	Liz	ExtraVerte Ltd	9
Mr	**Burnell**	Lloyd	The Concorde Trust	6	Mr	**Daniells**	Mike	Plymouth City Council	20
	Burrough	June	The Pierian Centre	5	Mr	**Denning**	Tim	Kingsweston Action Group	10
Mr	**Butler**	Paul	Paul Butler Associates	5	Mr	**Dinn**	James	Worcester City Council	9
Mr	**Cahill**	Nick	Cornwall Council	5	Mr	**Dyer**	Tony	Bristol Living Streets	8
Mr	**Cartlidge**	Simon	Royal Institute of British Architects	6	Mr	**Edwards**	James	Colliers International	8
Ms	**Chappell**	Sarah	Torridge District Council	3	Ms	**Edwards-Brown**	Tracy	Bristol City Council	0
	Chesher	Jenny	English Heritage	7	Mr	**Ellis**	Colin	Weymouth & Portland Council	12
	Clare	Liz	English Heritage	1		**Enticknap**	Judy	JME Conservation Ltd	17
Mr	**Clark**	David	Mendip District Council	7	Mr	**Evans**	Joe	CPRE Avonside	9
Cllr	**Cleland**	Robert	North Somerset Council	7		**Farnsworth**	David	Bristol Neighbourhood Planning Network	20

Appendix 9: List of Delegates

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table	Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table
	Fitzjohn	Tessa		1		**Gould**	Shane	English Heritage	14
	Fulbrook	Kingsley	Bristol City Council	6	Mr	**Guise**	Richard	Context 4D	15
Mr	**Gage**	Richard	South Hams District Council	10	Ms	**Hall**	Collette	North Devon District Council	5
Mr	**Garratt**	Tony	Torbay Council	6	Mr	**Harbinson**	Willie	ESHA Architects LLP	12
Mr	**Gething**	Ian	South Gloucestershire Council	4	Cllr	**Hassell**	Patrick	Bristol City Council	12
Ms	**Gibbens**	Emma	Wiltshire Council	10	Mr	**Hawkins**	Derek	Friends of Stoke Lodge	0
	Gibbins	Andy	Bristol City Council	0		**Heal**	Veryan	English Heritage	18
Dr	**Gibbs**	James	John Wesley's Chapel	10		**Heaysman**	Lorna	Bristol City Council	0
Mr	**Glasson**	David	D G Planning Ltd	11	Ms	**Henderson-Smith**	Anna	West Devon Borough Council	14
Ms	**Golding**	Jane	English Heritage	11	Cllr	**Hockey**	Pat	South Gloucestershire Council	14
Ms	**Goodliffe**	Kathryn	Sedgemoor District Council	4	Mr	**Horner**	Bill	Devon County Council	14
Mr	**Gornall**	Dennis	Hotwells & Cliftonwood Community Assoc	11	Mr	**Howard**	Mark	Valcor Ltd	14
Mr	**Gosling**	Roger	South Gloucestshire Mines Research	3	Ms	**Hughes**	Sian	Tewkesbury Borough Council	5
Mrs	**Gould**	Della	Stroud District Council	4		**Insole**	Pete	Bristol City Council	12

Appendix 9: List of Delegates

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table	Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table
	James	Dianne	Windmill Hill Orchard	15	Cllr	**Macrae**	Alan	Wiltshire Council	18
Mr	**Johnson**	Dave	University of the West of England	15	Ms	**Manning**	Clare	North Devon AONB	19
Mrs	**Jones**	Diane	BS3 Planning Group	0	Ms	**Marlow**	Catherine	Mid Devon District Council	18
	Jones	Bob	Bristol City Council	6	Mr	**Martyn**	David	Kingsweston Action Group	18
Ms	**Jones**	Emma	Avon Gardens Trust	16	Mr	**Mason**	Tony	Montpelier Conservation Group	18
Cllr	**Knott**	Linda	Clevedon Town Council	16	Mr	**McKay**	Keith	Dartmoor National Park Authority	19
	Lauder	Nicki	English Heritage	10		**McNeal**	Isla	English Heritage	3
Mr	**Lawrence**	Graham	West Devon Borough Council	16	Mr	**Meller**	Ben	Bristol City Council	19
Mr	**Lever**	Warren	Borough of Poole Council	17	Ms	**Metcalfe**	Katherine	Exeter City Council	6
	Littlejohns	Catherine	Bristol City Council	0	Dr	**Milliken**	Sarah		19
	Lloyd-Sweet	Rob	Oxford City Council	17	Ms	**Milton**	Elaine	Elaine Milton Heritage and Planning	17
	Logan	Mark	Greater Fishponds Neighbourhood Partnership	3	Mr	**Minting**	Andrew	Wiltshire Council	6
Mrs	**Long**	Hilary	Westbury on Trym Society	0	Ms	**Moore**	Sarah	Sarah Moore Architect	1
Mr	Loosley	John	Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Soc	19	Mr	**Morris**	Kevin	North Dorset District Council	1

Appendix 9: List of Delegates

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table	Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table
Ms	**Morris**	Laura	Planning Inspectorate	12	Ms	**Porter**	Marianna	North Somerset District Council	19
Cllr	**Negus**	Anthony	Bristol City Council	0		**Power**	Caroline	English Heritage	20
Mr	**Neilson**	Adrian	Bath & North East Somerset Council	11	Mr	**Price**	David	Country Houses Foundation	2
	O'Brien	Sarah	National Trust	20	Ms	**Price**	Sophia	Cotswold District Council	11
Mr	**Orchard**	Brian	Bristol & Avon Archaeological Society	13	Prof	**Punter**	John	Bristol Urban Design Forum	0
Mr	**Osman**	Gil	Shirehampton Community Action	14	Mr	**Putley**	John	Gloucestershire Archives	2
Mr	**O'Sullivan**	Mark	Fed Bath Residents' Association	15		**Raddon**	Christina	Bristol City Council	0
Ms	**Payne-Lunn**	Sheena	Worcester City Council	16		**Radford**	Karen	Cheltenham Borough Council	5
Ms	**Pearce**	Maureen	Teignbridge District Council	7	Ms	**Randall**	Juliette	Arnos Vale Cemetery Trust	16
	Pearce	Steve	Greater Brislington Neighbourhood Partnership	8	Ms	**Reynolds**	Julie	Bristol City Council	0
Mr	**Peverley**	John	Frome & District Civic Society	17		**Roberton**	Nat	Bristol City Council	16
	Phillips	Soraya	Residents Group, Friends Of Wyndham Square	20	Ms	**Robinson**	Joanna	Bath Preservation Trust	7
Mr	**Platt**	Jonathan	gcp Chartered Architect	18	Ms	**Russell**	Kate	Stroud District Council	8

Appendix 9: List of Delegates

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table	Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table
Ms	**Russell**	Anna	National Trust	10		**Stancliffe**	Sandra	English Heritage	3
Mr	**Russett**	Vince	North Somerset District Council	13	Ms	**Streich**	Lori	Carriageworks Action Group	19
Mrs	**Sage**	Jocelyn	Wiltshire Council	8		**Stuart**	David	English Heritage	2
Ms	**Sankey**	Kim	West Dorset District Council	12	Ms	**Stuetzenberger**	Eva	Destination Bristol	11
Ms	**Sayner**	Kathryn	Cheltenham Borough Council	12		**Tapper**	Bryn	Cornwall Council	15
	Shapland	Maggie	Clifton & Hotwells Improvement Society	7	Ms	**Teasdale**	Margo	Borough of Poole Council	9
Ms	**Simmonds**	Sarah	Wiltshire Council	3	Mrs	**Thomas**	Rosemary	Bristol Civic Society	17
	Sims	Anita	Friends of Blaise	2		**Timms**	Simon	HLF South West Committee	20
Mr	**Slatter**	David	Cornwall Council	10	Mr	**Tomaney**	Wilf	Cheltenham Borough Council	16
Ms	**Smith**	Angela	Gloucester Museums Service	13	Ms	**Tomlinson**	Wendy	Tewkesbury Borough Council	16
Ms	**Smith-Gibbons**	Liz	Swindon Borough Council	13	Mr	**Towey**	Peter	Plymouth Civic Society	4
	Smith-Uncles	Susan	Bristol Buildings Preservation Trust	14		**Townsend**	Andrew	Bristol & Region Archaeological Service	19
Mr	**Smyth**	Peterjohn	ESHA Architects LLP	13	Mr	**Tucker**	Andrew	South Somerset District Council	14
Ms	Speake	Tina	Bristol City Council	5	Mr	**Venn**	Greg	South Somerset District Council	13

Appendix 9: List of Delegates

Title	Surname	Forename	Organisation	Table
	Vines	Andrew	English Heritage	17
Ms	**Waldron**	Caroline	Bath & North East Somerset Council	9
Ms	**Warren**	Sue	Mid Devon District Council	10
Mr	**Webb**	James	Forum Heritage Services Ltd	18
Ms	**Welchman**	Vicky	Bristol City Council	9
Mr	**White**	Nils	South Hams District Council	15
Ms	**Williams**	Rachel	English Heritage	9
Ms	**Williams**	Kate	West Dorset District Council	13
Mr	**Williams**	Bruce	Bristol & West Archaeology Ltd	17
	Wilson	Charles	Bristol Urban Design Forum	7
	Winterbottom	Matthew	Old Market Community Association	4
	Woodcock	Lois	Bristol City Council	0
	Worlledge	Nick	Oxford City Council	11
	Willcox	Zoe	Bristol City Council	0

Appendix 10: Further Information and Resources

Further material from the Localism and Heritage Conference can be accessed on Bristol City Council's Design Bristol website http://designbristol.ning.com/.

Key resources:

Bristol City Council
- City Design Group: www.bristol.gov.uk/urbandesign
- 'Know Your Place': www.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace
- Design Bristol: http://designbristol.ning.com/

Bristol Neighbourhood Planning Network:
www.bristolnpn.net/

Bristol Urban Design Forum:
www.budf.org.uk/home

Community Planning.net:
www.communityplanning.net/

Department for Communities and Local Government:
- Localism Act: www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/decentralisation/localismbill/
- National Planning Policy Framework: www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/

English Heritage:
www.english-heritage.org.uk
- Heritage at Risk: www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/heritage-at-risk/
- Local designation: www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/local/local-designations/local-list/
- National Heritage List: www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/
- National Planning Policy Framework (Statement, Policy Analysis and Commentary): www.english-heritage.org.uk/about/news/eh-responds/national-planning-policy-framework/. Also available on the HELM website: www.helm.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.17697

HELM (Historic Environment Local Management):
www.helm.org
- Historic Environment Local Authority Capacity (HELAC) project: www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.21740

Heritage Gateway (online access to around 50 Historic Environment Records (HERs):
www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Oxford City Council's Character Assessment Toolkit:
www.oxford.gov.uk/PageRender/decP/CharacterAppraisalToolkit.htm

Placecheck:
www.placecheck.info/

Planning Portal:
www.planningportal.gov.uk

Urban Design Compendium:
www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/urban-design-compendium?page_id=&page=1

Project Team

Localism and Heritage: Working Together was organised and co-ordinated by:

Tina Speake (Bristol City Council, Urban Design and Conservation Team Manager)
Vicky Welchman (Bristol City Council, Urban Design and Conservation, event organisation and report editing)
Peter Insole (Bristol City Council, Urban Design and Conservation, event organisation and report editing)
Elizabeth Clare (English Heritage South West, event organisation and report editing)
Caroline Power (English Heritage South West, event organisation)

Our thanks go to the Chairs, speakers and facilitators,and to Sarah Blackburn for recording the plenary sessions.

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Telephone: 0870 333 1181
Fax: 01793 414926
Textphone: 0800 015 0516
E-mail: customers@english-heritage.org.uk