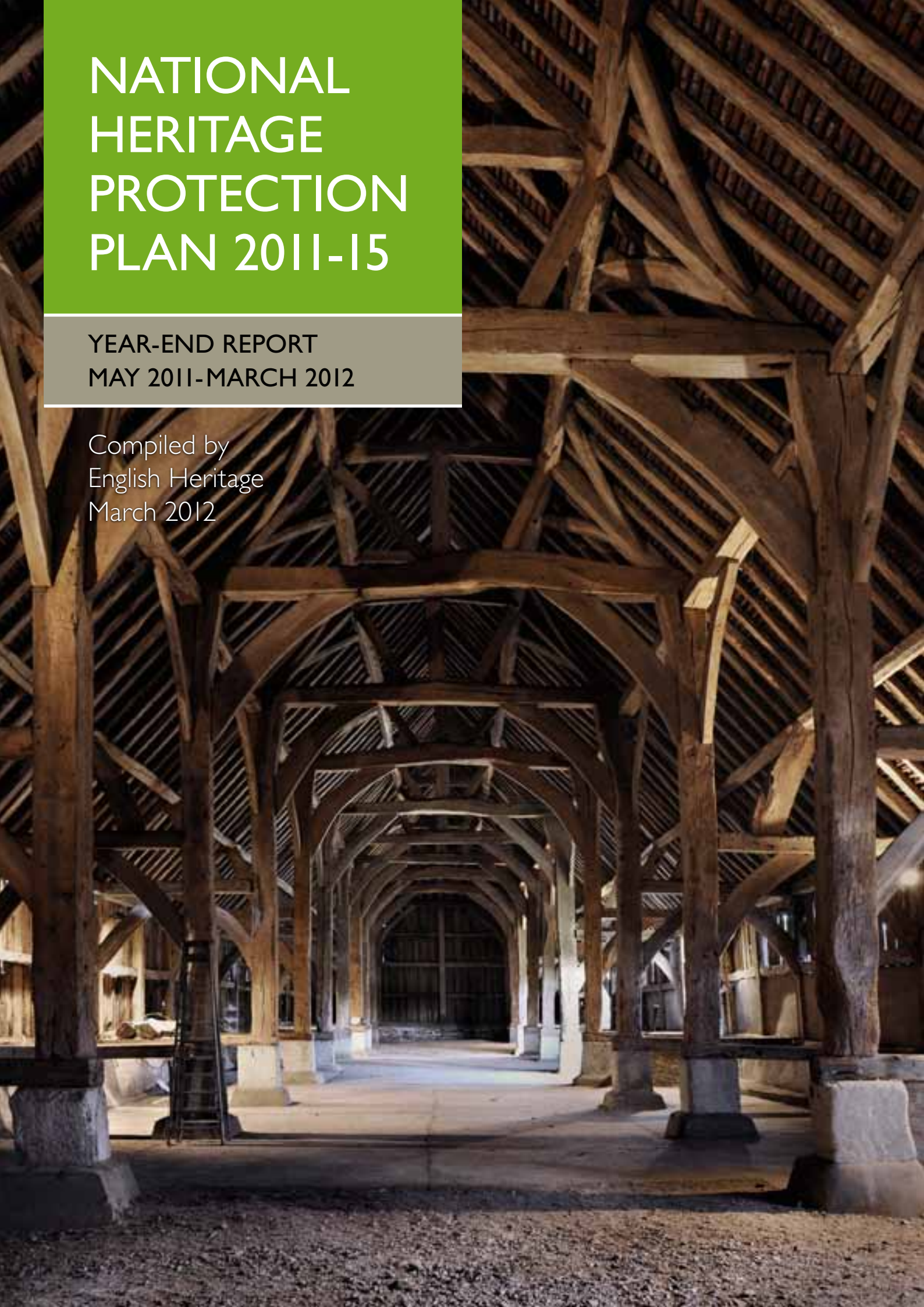


NATIONAL HERITAGE PROTECTION PLAN 2011-15

YEAR-END REPORT
MAY 2011-MARCH 2012

Compiled by
English Heritage
March 2012



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been compiled by English Heritage on behalf of the historic environment sector and those with particular interests in it. Implementation of English Heritage's part of the NHPP is overseen by an Implementation Board, chaired by Dr Edward Impey, Heritage Protection and Planning Director, and composed of senior management representatives from:

Heritage Protection Department

Designation Department

National Planning Department

Conservation Department

Curatorial Department

Government Advice Team

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

Association of Local Government
Archaeology Officers

British Property Federation

Civic Voice

Council for British Archaeology

Country Land and Business Association

DCMS

Defra

English Heritage

Federation of Archaeological Managers
and Employers

Heritage Lottery Fund

Higher educational institutions

Historic Houses Association

Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation

Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies

Local authorities

National Association of Local Councils

National Trust

Natural England

The Archaeology Forum

The Crown Estate

The Heritage Alliance

INTRODUCTION

The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) was launched by the Rt. Hon John Penrose MP, Minister for Tourism and Heritage on 23 May 2011. It was conceived by English Heritage as a framework for prioritising limited resources from across the heritage sector and wider communities on protecting our tangible historic environment.

The Plan is developing at a time of major changes to the legislative and policy framework for planning (and thus the historic environment) with the enactment of the [Localism Act](#) (November 2011), the Government's intended implementation of the [Penfold Review](#) (November 2011), and most recently the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (March 2012). At the same time, local authority capacity to provide heritage services is under increasing strain in many parts of the country. English Heritage and many other bodies concerned with heritage protection are working to ensure that the impacts of these changes do not lead to unintended reduction in the level of protection, and the NHPP is one such mechanism.

The NHPP framework focuses on the independent gathering of evidence to help shape policy and on developing effective responses to issues. The priorities represented by the Plan are supported by foresight and intelligence gathering and are tested through wide-ranging annual consultation. Although it would be unrealistic to expect universal agreement, we are growing increasingly confident that there is widespread approval for action on the subjects and issues set out in it. Detailed information on what the current Plan aims to achieve can be found on the English Heritage website [NHPP pages](#), although a summary is provided here as part of the progress report.

This is the second report on the Plan's implementation and is inevitably focused mainly on activity supported or undertaken by English Heritage itself. The balance of English Heritage resources set against the published priorities in the Plan was considered by the majority of commentators to be about right (we have made some relatively minor adjustments). However, there was very clear evidence of an increasing focus on the NHPP as a Plan for the heritage sector

and, allied to this, growing evidence of interest in participation and collaboration from an increasing number of organisations.

As well as the wide range of organisations that are jointly funding or supporting specific projects within the Plan, there are important early examples of more strategic engagement. These include the identification by the Council for British Archaeology, the Institute for Archaeologists and the Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers (England) of NHPP Activities within strategic organisational plans; the development of NHPP-focused workshops by Defra and the Arts and Humanities Research Council; and the flagging of the NHPP within Annual Reports by the Historic Houses Association and Civic Voice. English Heritage is also supporting wider research into the way local communities might also be encouraged to understand the issues and participate in common solutions.

We recognise that this evolution towards a Plan for the sector means new ways of working and are looking forward to seeing the development of new collaborations, stakeholders and approaches. We also recognise that, in the coming months, this will begin to have a direct impact on the nature of the Plan itself and on the kinds of activities and results on which we report.

English Heritage continues to act as the co-ordinator of the Plan, but it is not owned by English Heritage alone. Heritage protection is something that many people care deeply about and to which you can make a direct contribution. We would be genuinely delighted to hear of projects and activities that you feel make a contribution, and to help to ensure that they get the recognition they deserve.

If you wish to know more about the NHPP, or if you wish to tell us of the work your organisation or community is doing, please contact us at nhpp@english-heritage.org.uk.

Dr Edward Impey
Director of Heritage Protection and Planning
English Heritage

ORGANISATION OF THE NHPP

The heart of delivery of the NHPP is the Action Plan. This is divided into 8 themes (called **Measures**). These are further sub-divided into a series of **Activities** comprising over 400 planned or active projects. The Activities address specific areas of work (e.g. places of worship, historic ports, strategic designation) that have been identified as priorities for the Plan. The details can be found through the following links:

Measure 1: Foresight

Foresight is essential to a plan focused on establishing threats and developing responses.

Measure 2: Threat: Assessment and Response

This Group of Activities is aimed at 'winnable battles' to counter, offset or mitigate the loss of our most important heritage.

Measure 3: Understanding: Recognition/ Identification of the Resource

Rapid survey of areas of the country where even basic identification of what heritage we have is poor and where there is a real risk of losing nationally significant landscapes and assets before we even know what is at risk.

Measure 4: Understanding: Assessment of Character and Significance

This Measure focuses on a range of themes and places which are insufficiently understood, threatened by change, and of potentially high significance.

Measure 5: Responses: Protecting Significance

The development of formal protection systems, such as Designation, and the development and expansion of Historic Environment Records.

Measure 6: Managing Change

This measure sets out the participation (often statutory) by English Heritage and other organisations in the planning process, giving pre-application advice and providing timely, constructive advice on managing major change to the historic environment.

Measure 7: Responses: Protecting and Managing Major Historic Estates

Protecting and managing change to major historic estates, such as the national collection of historic

sites and properties and archives in the care of English Heritage.

Measure 8: Responses: Grant-aid for Protection

The provision of grant-aid and advice to owners and managers of heritage assets; and the funding of emergency investigation to offset the imminent and unavoidable loss of nationally significant assets.

Underpinning the Plan is a range of **Supporting Actions** – functions and initiatives which do not of themselves protect heritage, but which are fundamentally important to the healthy development of the Plan and all its Measures. These can be summarised as:

- **Socio-economic research:** Developing sector intelligence research; research on perceptions and values of heritage; research on economic values.
- **Capacity building:** Training and skills development; Standards and Guidance development; research frameworks and resources; methodological and technical development and knowledge transfer (e.g. conferences, workshops, seminars).
- **Information Management:** Developing better sectoral information systems and new online resources.
- **Community engagement in protection:** Community participation in heritage protection; toolkits for use by local communities; celebrating excellence in protection (awards and recognition).

In future issues, this report will provide highlights of the work undertaken against these headings.

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

ORGANISATION OF THIS REPORT

Progress on the NHPP will be collated by English Heritage and reported twice yearly. This, the March **Year-End Report** for 2011-12 summarises the success and impact of the past year's work and provides links to the revised and updated Plan for the coming year.

This report is divided into two parts. This document is the **Overview**, providing a general

summary, some noteworthy highlights and case studies and other news relating to the implementation. The second part, the **Activity Programme** sets out in more detail the progress against each of the year's agreed Activities.

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



The Philips Building at the School of Oriental and African Studies, listed at Grade II* in May 2011 (5A1). © James O. Davies, English Heritage

OVERVIEW MAY 2011-MARCH 2012

Since its launch the NHPP has been gathering pace. This section skims through the summary of activity of the last 6 months. Readers wishing to learn more detail can review individual Activity reports in the *Activity Programme*.

General

English Heritage has now completed a significant aspect of its restructuring, namely the development of the new Heritage Protection Department. This department complements the statutory and advisory functions of our National Planning Department and our Designation Department, and will be responsible for gathering intelligence on the historic environment, undertaking priority applied research projects in support of NHPP priorities, managing external research grants, supporting skills and co-ordinating the delivery of the NHPP.

This change is highly significant since it has been undertaken in direct response to the delivery needs of the NHPP and demonstrates the commitment of English Heritage to the Plan's aims.

Recognition of, and collaboration in, the Plan has increased significantly. Members of the organisations making up the NHPP Advisory Board have participated in two workshops, one on building community engagement in the Plan and one on foresight and its role in planning for priorities. English Heritage is partnering

NHPP-focused workshops with Defra and the AHRC, aiming to explore synergies between the respective organisations' objectives within the context of the Plan's priorities. Some organisational plans and strategy documents (e.g. ALGAO, CBA, IfA) have been correlated against relevant NHPP Activities and are therefore now important elements of the Plan's delivery; and participation in developing the Plan is being reported in annual reports by, for example, the Historic Houses Association and Civic Voice.

Measure 1: Foresight

Part of the EH restructuring process has involved the establishment of the Historic Environment Intelligence Team. This team is now in place and part of its role is developing links with other foresight teams in central government, sister agencies, research councils and third sector organisations. The aim is to share and co-ordinate intelligence on potential threats and opportunities for the historic environment so that this information can be used to influence future policy and identify priorities for action within the Plan.

Measure 2: Threat assessment and response

Work on assessing **development pressures** (2A1) has now been progressed and contracts let to

Thermal performance of traditional building elements (2A2)

English Heritage has been working in partnership with Bolsover District Council to improve the thermal performance of a grade II listed solid walled brick terrace house in New Bolsover without harming its historic character. Monitoring the building's performance before and after energy-saving improvements will help us better understand the behaviour of such houses and will be used to inform English Heritage guidance.

New Bolsover Model Village. © English Heritage



create digital information on predicted development pressure which we can analyse against known historic environment information at a strategic scale. Completion is expected by November 2012. The methodology for sensitivity mapping is now ready and work will progress in the coming year on trialling it. Responding to the **carbon challenge** (2A2) EH continues its programme of research on thermal efficiency and adaptation. The in-situ phase of testing of traditional brick walls for thermal performance was completed in 2011/12. Laboratory work to validate and support this testing has been commissioned. This will include thermal conductivity tests of brick samples and an assessment of the impact of moisture on the thermal performance of solid brick walls. The English Heritage case study for whole house thermal performance – a house in New Bolsover – is now being used to assess the impacts of a range of thermal upgrading works, looking at the balance between efficiency, cost and heritage impact. Alongside this EH is participating in the Energy Saving Trust's Solid Wall Insulation field trials.

Neglect (2B1) is a major and highly complex issue for heritage protection: it is hard to define and has multiple interacting causes. Work to assess these causes and understand the scale of the issue will be linked into related research on threat activity in the NHPP, such as crime. In the meantime, EH has now revised the **Stopping the Rot** guidance and training courses were held around the country on its benefits and implementation in 2011. The **Heritage Crime Initiative** (2B2) is developing

into a major partnership. Nine local authorities have now signed-up to the memorandum of understanding and a further fifteen are in the pipeline (**Cheshire West and Chester**; **Ipswich Borough Council**). Many areas now have local networks of identified experts working together and many police authorities have identified heritage crime officers. There are now well in excess of 100 members of the Alliance to Reduce Crime against Heritage, receiving information and guidance and acting as vital sources of intelligence and research data. Since March 2010 we have spoken to an estimated 4500 people at 82 events across the country to raise awareness and inspire local action. Research on extent of crime and antisocial behaviour affecting heritage assets in England provides an excellent broad baseline for future comparison and a general view of the extent of the problem – **damage from crime** is more frequent than was imagined. Guidance on **metal theft from churches** will be joined by guidance on alternative means of disposing of criminal cases and on preventative measures guidance in the near future.

Work on **major natural threats** to our heritage (2C1) is currently focusing on impacts of climate change. As well as the **EH coastal estate risk assessment** projects are being developed to apply the risk assessment model at a sub-regional level, and to look at wetland resilience and vulnerability in the longer term. These projects have been impacted by the EH restructuring process, but should come on stream in the coming year. Work on



Assessing damage from climatic changes to interiors and furniture (2C2)

Fluctuating relative humidity (RH) is thought to damage veneer and marquetry surfaces, causing cracks and lifting of small pieces. Monitoring the collection and analysing minute changes happening within the surface layers is establishing how they respond to the conditions around them. This information will be used to assess damage from climatic changes and plan how to care for the collections in the future.

Relative humidity causes surface veneers to lift and split making them vulnerable to breaking if touched.

© Naomi Luxford, English Heritage

attritional threats (2C2) is progressing apace. **Soft wall capping** research and development of new ways of counteracting stone erosion is progressing very well. Phases I and II are now completed and reported, and Phase III follow-up research is now in progress – the utility of the approach and its cost-effectiveness are both very encouraging. We are also looking at the heritage impacts of **ivy on buildings** – not necessarily a danger and possibly a benefit. A follow-up research project is now in preparation to test this. Our National Collections test-beds for a range of major Science and Heritage AHRC/EPSRC and EC 7th Framework projects on conservation of historic interiors are beginning to yield results. Emerging publications include: Lankester, P. and Brimblecombe, P., 2012, Future thermohygro-metric climate within historic houses, *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, 13, 1-6; and Lankester, P. and Brimblecombe, P., 2012, *The impact of future climate on historic interiors, science of the total environment*, in press.

To reduce **agricultural impacts** (2D1) English Heritage has begun the national roll-out of the Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation (COSMIC) risk assessment, involving a farmer questionnaire and a desk-based risk assessment methodology. This will aim to use a range of management options to deliver long-term protection to a large number of currently threatened ancient monuments. The **SHINE** (Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England) project – a collaboration funded by Natural England, with ALGAO and English Heritage as partners - aims to create a single, nationally consistent dataset of undesignated historic environment features from across England that could benefit from management within the Environmental Stewardship scheme. Funding has now been agreed for all remaining rural local authorities and most small urban Historic Environment Records who had not previously participated. A live progress update is available. Work on mitigating the impacts of **marine exploitation** (2D2) is focusing on marine fishing. English Heritage is supporting the development of voluntary notification protocols with the inshore fishing industry and progress to date has included the establishment of a Fishing Protocol Client Group and promotion of the project across the inshore commercial fishing sector (see <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2012/apr/01/>

fishermen-net-uks-nautical-history. Assessment of renewable **energy impacts** (2D3) and assessments of wave and tidal energy schemes and of wind energy schemes have now been commissioned. Resulting guidance will await publication of the National Planning Policy Framework. Support for industry and heritage managers alike to help manage **minerals extraction impact** (2D4) is being provided through minerals archaeological resource assessments. Seven priority areas (Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire / Milton Keynes, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Cumbria and for the china-clay bearing areas in Cornwall and Devon) will be covered through projects totalling c. £350k in value over the Plan period.

Assessing the threat represented by heritage management and craft **skills loss** (2E1) continues. A survey of market intelligence for the Historic and Botanic Gardens sector is to be released on the 23rd March and will be made available on the English Heritage and Lantra websites, while EH and SPAB are close to agreeing heritage crafts skills bursaries for the next two years. Capacity and consistency in advice relating to archaeological investigation is being addressed through the exploration, led by IfA and ALGAO, of a draft Standard (and guidance) for curatorial archaeological advice. EH continues to monitor (with IHBC and ALGAO) **local authority capacity** (2E2) and have completed an exploration of potential options for service efficiency (**Historic Environment: Local Authority Capacity**). Similarly IfA and FAME are undertaking regular **surveys of employment and skills in archaeology**.

Measure 3: Recognition and Identification of the resource

As part of its approach to mapping and characterising the **marine historic environment** resource (3A1) English Heritage's programme of implementing **historic seascape characterisation** nationally is well advanced. Two new projects (E. Yorkshire to Norfolk, and the S.W. Peninsula) have now been commissioned and a brief is shortly to be issued for the Thames Estuary and Kent area. EH has also commissioned assessments of current knowledge of submerged prehistoric landscapes and target areas of anticipated higher potential of marine heritage.



Twentieth-century architect series (4A2)

The series Twentieth Century Architects looks at the work of significant English architectural practices, both traditional and modern, whose importance has not previously been recognised by publication. The series is a valuable tool for the reassessment of their buildings and increasing our appreciation of architecture from the 1930s onwards.

Post-war buildings, Golden Lane Estate, London. © James O. Davies, English Heritage

Our work on mapping and assessing our **coastal heritage** (3A2) is well established and surveys have been completed, or are underway, in all parts of the country except the south-west peninsula, where survey will begin shortly. EH has also funded a survey of the nature, character, distribution and significance of **historic hulk assemblages** (i.e. grounded/abandoned maritime or riverine vessels) in England to provide a context for applications for designation and for local management.

Tackling our most ancient **prehistoric heritage** (3A3), EH has commissioned an academic synthesis of 10 years of ALSF-funded work on Palaeolithic sites and deposits, and the development of a new research and conservation framework for the Mesolithic as a starting point for developing a management strategy.

For more recent epochs (the last 5000 years or so), support for the **identification of unknown assets** (3A4) through remote sensing of areas under greatest change or threat or with pressing management needs is being offered; we are commissioning **aerial surveys** in Cornwall, Essex, Herefordshire and Shropshire, and mapping projects from the North York Moors to the Dorset coast will identify key monuments of significance and alert owners, managers and the public to their existence.

Specific surveys of our rich **wetland heritage** (3A5) have now been started. The strategy involves assessing the known list of highly significant wetland/waterlogged sites to determine

active threat, current protection, understanding of condition and any further investigation required to clarify these issues. Urban waterlogged zones are similarly being assessed and five projects have now been commissioned in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Boston, Bristol, Carlisle, and Droitwich.

Measure 4: Assessment of character and significance

Work on England's **historic cities, towns and suburbs** (4A1) is ongoing, although EH restructuring has impacted on some of the proposed projects. EH is undertaking a survey of Hull to help inform regeneration planning, but formal work has yet to begin on assessing suburbs nationally. **Extensive urban surveys**, Urban Archaeological Databases and metropolitan characterisation programmes are progressing well (with some delays due to pressures in local authorities). England's **20th-century architecture** (4A2) remains a critical issue and the EH survey of schools purpose-built between 1962 and 1988 approaches completion. Up to 25 post-war designations are anticipated, and a programme of assessment of a range of building types nationally from the mid-1960s through the 1980s is being planned. EH has supported the publication of a series of monographs on twentieth-century architects with *Chamberlin, Powell and Bon*, *Stephen Dykes Bower*, *Robert Maguire and Keith Murray*, and, most recently *Ahrends, Burton and Koralek*, published in March 2012. EH has commissioned work to assess the threats to, and significance



Motor house to rear of property on Priory Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire (4B3). © Steve Cole, English Heritage

of, our key national **historic ports** (4A3), and to review the impacts of the Sea Change programme, in order to develop a management strategy. EH and HLF are collaborating on a national assessment of threats to **municipal buildings** (4A4) and the report is due out shortly. A partnership project by Norfolk Building Recording Group, the University of East Anglia and EH is surveying the significance of rural Norfolk schools. A project on historic libraries has been delayed by EH restructuring.

Work is also progressing on **historic water management** and industrial assets (4B1) in the context of the Water Framework Directive. The Environment Agency is supporting a pilot assessment of character, value and significance of historic weirs in Herefordshire and EA and EH will be collaborating on a review of recommendations arising from past assessments of the water and sewage industries. Other protection for **industrial heritage** (4B2) includes support for Luton's industrial heritage in its town centre, Lancashire's textile mills and development of management solutions for internationally important mining sites in Derbyshire, Yorkshire and County Durham. A

project assessing the significance of historic roller mills has been commissioned. As part of the work to assess **transport and communications assets** (4B3), EH is supporting a review of railway signalling heritage, under significant pressure as a result of new technologies and centralisation of the system. Network Rail, having given its backing is now partnering the assessment.

For the London 2012 Olympics, EH is supporting the review of London's extraordinarily varied **sporting heritage** (4C1); six new listing cases have emerged as a result of the review and we hope to complete the designation follow-up by the time of the start of the Games.

Historic **places of worship** (4D1) remain hugely important and support to enable protection of the best is a key aspect of the NHPP. A groundbreaking study of the development and significance of England's mosques will be ready for the publishers this year, while the assessments of significance and sensitivity of Roman Catholic churches in the dioceses of Shrewsbury, Southwark, Brentwood, Hexham, Newcastle and Westminster are now under way. Work on **cemeteries and**

burial grounds (4D2) has been delayed by the restructuring of EH and proposed projects will now be timetabled to start after April 2012.

Battlefields work (4E1) includes a review of the protection afforded to our historic pre-industrial battlefields, where a major volume is soon to be published by the Council for British Archaeology; and the assessment of the practicalities of managing and protecting historic siege sites. For **20th-century military sites** (4E2) EH development of the evidence base to support informed disposals of elements of the Defence Estate as part of the Strategic Defence and Security Review is proving successful. The **Wiltshire pilot project** has been completed, and a revised Project Design for the national project has been prepared. Cold War heritage designations are being considered; and the pilot for a major community-led assessment of our First World War heritage is now being commissioned.

Major strategic work is in train for the **rural heritage** (4F1). Guidance on managing change in Kent farmsteads has been adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document, and a National Farmsteads Guidance will soon be published as a working document. EH's project on **walled gardens** will be completed in 2012. Projects on certain specific and threatened rural building types (bastles and detached villas in the Lake District) have been delayed due to EH restructuring, as has a national significance assessment approach for **historic field systems** (4F2).

Specific assessment work on **Pleistocene and early Holocene archaeology** (4G1) has been deferred pending the outcome of projects under 3A3 (above) and projects on **ploughzone archaeology** (4G2) have been delayed due to the EH restructuring.

Assessing the significance of specific **marine heritage** assets (4H1), EH and the Esme Fairburn Trust funded an integrated historical and geophysical survey by the University of Southampton of a medieval town lost through both cliff recession and coastal inundation. It aims to determine the location and extent of remains buried beneath the **Dunwich** bank and inshore bars, and to use this for considering issues of protection and management of such sites. It is

funded by EH and the Esme Fairburn Trust. Specific work on the conservation and management of Protected Wrecks includes work on the Swash Channel wreck, *HMS Colossus*, *Royal Anne galley*, the *Stirling Castle* and the *London*.

Measure 5: Protection of Significance

English Heritage has a statutory responsibility to undertake assessments and prepare recommendations for designation of heritage assets. The NHPP sets out three key Activities covering this responsibility – strategic designation, upgrading the existing designation dataset and designation responsive to requests from the public. Table 1 sets out the overall casework for April 2011 to March 2012.

English Heritage is moving towards a greater effort on **strategic designation** (5A1). Strategic assessments following from NHPP Activities include later **20th century heritage** (4A2) focusing on post-war private houses; **transport and communications** (4B3) with the Signal Box project underway, and a high-profile project to assess structures along the Great Western Railway in advance of a Network Rail electrification project; and **20th century military heritage** (4E2) with a number of Cold War cases in each territory under assessment as well as work on Defence Estates disposals. EH's Defined Area Surveys in the North include assessment of the Halifax, work undertaken at the request of the local planning authority; in the South the assessments of the local lists in the London Borough of Newham and Sussex town of Midhurst; in the East, work has been completed in the coastal towns Southend-on-Sea and Cromer while the designations at Wrest Park have been reviewed in light of recent research, and in the West the Gloucestershire scheduling project and consideration of Defence Estates-owned sites in Wiltshire.

As part of our programme for **updating the designation base** (5A2) English Heritage and DCMS have introduced a quick and easy process to correct minor errors identified on the National Heritage List for England – this has proved to be a very successful service, and this year over 2200 amendments have been completed. A review

Table 1: English Heritage Designation Department's casework outcome (combining 5A1, 5A2 and 5A3) for April 2011 to March 2012*

NHPP Activity	Protection Result	Number of cases	Further information
5A1 Strategic Designation			
	Strategic Designation	48	National projects
	Defined Area Survey	542	Area based assessments
5A2 Designation Upgrade			
	Amendment Programme	2299	893 text, 1406 spatial
	Old County Numbers (OCN) project	568	Enhanced records added to UDS/NHLE (Desk based review of all 5627 OCNs completed and issues identified)
5A3 Responsive Designation			
	Responsive Designation	1022	Includes all designation decisions: additions and amendments to the NHLE, deletions, and those not recommended or rejected at sift. Does not include strategic casework
Total		4479	Designation cases

of Old County Numbers records has been completed and some 500 new descriptions have been migrated onto the NHLE.

External requests for consideration of sites are managed through English Heritage's **responsive designation** programme (5A3). Listing of buildings dominates activity but EH is moving to a more balanced range of responsive designation and this year we returned over 50 schedulings to DCMS, a 50% increase on the year before. More battlefield cases have been assessed than in previous years including Fulford, Yorkshire (1066) and Northampton (1460). Five sites were added to the Register of Parks and Gardens. We hope to reduce our responsive work still further to free up resources for strategic work, and to focus more on the task of upgrading the Designation base. However, there will always be a need to provide assessments for sites and buildings identified as being at risk. High profile examples this year include the Liverpool homes of John Lennon and Paul McCartney; the scheduling of the renowned Mesolithic site of Star Carr, in Yorkshire, and the listing at Grade I of Richard Rogers' Lloyds Building in London.

One Activity which will become increasingly significant in the wake of the Localism Act will be **supporting local communities in protecting**

heritage (5A4). English Heritage will be developing its **HELM** web site and associated activities, connecting heritage communities and providing a point of access for toolkits to help community groups participating in managing the historic environment. Linked to this, EH is developing approaches to **Local Listing** following consultation on draft Local List guidance and a commissioned series of illustrative, good practice case studies involving local authorities. Work by English Heritage, local authorities and partners on heritage partnership agreements has seen twelve pilot HPAs now operational, with a further nine moving towards agreement. There are a further five in the early stages of negotiations. At sea, English Heritage is supporting a project on Heritage Partnership Agreements for undesignated marine sites which seeks to explore the application of HPAs for marine assets and develop a methodology for their application. Five Solent-based sites have been identified for the pilot study.

In the context of supporting wider **community and local planning processes** (5B2), we now have the Localism Act, but much still rides on the final form of the National Planning Policy Framework. EH is currently exploring the potential of **Placecheck** to support heritage interest within neighbourhood planning. Development of **marine planning**

Table 2: 5A1 and 5A3: Strategic and Responsive Designation, combined Statistics*: April 2011 to March 2012 (including Certificates of Immunity and Building Preservation Notices)

	New	Amendment	Deletion	All (inc COI & BPN)
<i>Applications Received</i>	1112	269	154	1559
<i>Applications Rejected/ Declined</i>	461	43	14	527
<i>Full Assessment</i>	718	218	116	1078

<i>Designation Decisions</i>	Yes (add to List/ Schedule/ Register)	No	Amend	Delete
	490	316	190	89

* the Unified Designation System does not yet allow us to distinguish between strategic and responsive casework but this has been manually recorded elsewhere for clarity.

approaches (5B3) is reliant to a degree on Marine Management Organisation clarification of licensing regulations, but EH is working on advice for sites adjacent to our Territorial Waters and working in partnership with Defra and Natural England on Marine Protected Areas.

Support for **Historic Environment Records** (5C1) as local authority repositories for planning-related heritage data (backed up where appropriate by core national datasets) continues to be a major objective. Progress on the evaluation of the HER21 scheme and strategy was delayed due to EH restructuring, and commissioning of further work to support the strategy and the development of plans for training and dissemination have thus also been postponed. An interim review of the scheme has been produced and an internal evaluation workshop held which has identified six work packages that will be taken forward as part of the next phase of the strategy. The number of HERs cross-searchable on the Heritage Gateway increased to 44 with a further 15 either in progress or interested in coming online.

Measure 6: Managing change in the historic environment

Managing change to sustain and enhance the historic environment by providing expert advice is a core activity for English Heritage and local authorities. In English Heritage this is

mainly delivered through the National Planning Department via the local offices around the country. English Heritage provides advice to local authorities and other partners in preparing policies for the local management of their historic environment and for individual applications that affect nationally designated heritage assets or their settings. This includes buildings, monuments, marine sites and landscapes. Deadlines for providing advice are set out in a Charter. Effort is focused on providing early advice on proposals which are likely to cause harm, or substantial harm, to the historic environment. Performance against targets in the charter for the period from April 2011 to the end of January 2012 is given in Table 3.

EH is consulted by local authorities on **local development frameworks, area action plans, strategies, management plans and other strategic frameworks** (6A1). Our performance is as noted in Table 3. A priority is to develop an approach for engagement with Local Neighbourhood Planning in order to provide effective support for those local communities wishing to develop plans for their own areas. For example, in London English Heritage has contributed to the Review of Community Involvement in Planning in London carried out by the London Assembly.

EH is consulted by owners, developers, local authorities and others prior to the submission of applications for change, known as **pre-application**

Table 3: 6A1 to 6A5: Summary of national EH casework activity and response time against agreed targets (1 April 2011 to 31 January 2012):

Casework Type	Nos	Responses within deadline
<i>LB Consent</i>	5,658	96.5%
<i>Planning</i>	6,605	96.4%
<i>SMC</i>	1,056	97.4%
<i>Ecclesiastical Exemption</i>	662	95.6%
<i>Section 42</i>	146	97.3%
<i>Conservation Area Consent</i>	408	95.3%
<i>LB Consent Referrals</i>	3	100.0%
<i>Pre-application work</i>	2,255	82.8%
<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 sl licences</i>	92	100.0%
<i>Land use planning cases</i>	836	93.3%
<i>Marine licences</i>	360	95.0%
Total	18,081	94.6%

advice (6A2). We provide this in two ways, as informal initial advice, or as formal pre-application advice through the planning system. Performance on pre-application advice is included in Table 3.

EH provides advice and guidance on works planned on **scheduled monuments** (6A3). Our performance is as noted in Table 3. With the implementation

of the English Heritage Crime initiative (see 2B2), monitoring of damage to scheduled monuments has expanded considerably. In 2010/11 there were 57 cases reported through this initiative, increasing to 83 in the period to the end of January 2012. At Chester Farm, Irchester, owned by Northamptonshire County Council where trenches had been dug across the site, two people

Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, Historic Landscape Investigation (7A2)

English Heritage teams have undertaken a multidisciplinary research project to support the HLF-funded garden repair work. Research has confirmed the presence of extensive archaeological remains, including the old house, the extensive and complex remains of garden features from all phases of the development of the designed landscape, and the original design of the French Parterre shown here.

© English Heritage



have been charged with a number of offences and are awaiting trial.

EH offers advice to local planning authorities on nationally important heritage assets throughout the **formal planning process** (6A4). Our performance is noted in Table 3. Curatorial advice on archaeological interest in London uniquely is hosted by EH. The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) manages and develops the Historic Environment Record (HER) for the capital and the archaeological advisers provide expert advice to 31 of the 33 London Boroughs, handling some 800 enquiries last year. 3400 planning applications across London required detailed appraisal by GLAAS for potential archaeological impact with approximately 1,700 requiring mitigation through assessment or conditions attached to permissions. Over 5,200 applications were checked against the London HER; 7 volunteers were used over the year to enhance the record.

EH supports the care and management of **historic places of worship** (6A5), through advice to exempt denominations. Performance is noted in Table 3.

EH also supports management of change in the marine environment through advice on **marine licensing and consents** (6A6). Work on marine minerals casework advice has been particularly busy as a significant part of the marine aggregates sector is undergoing an intense period of activity to complete new regulatory requirements to secure short term marine mineral extraction licences, full period renewal applications with associated monitoring programmes; plus there are new aggregate extraction licences in preparation with their associated Environmental Impact Assessments.

In terms of **strategic condition monitoring** (6B1), English Heritage's primary response has been through the extremely important **Heritage at Risk** initiative. In its fourth year, Heritage at Risk provides information on grade I and II* listed buildings (and grade II listed buildings in Greater London), listed places of worship, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wreck sites and conservation areas. The [Register](#) and [Official Statistics](#) are published on the English Heritage website annually. The focus for HAR in 2011 was industrial heritage at risk ([IHAR](#)).

2011 also saw the introduction of listed places of worship to the HAR Register. Throughout the year we have continued to survey places of worship and in 2012 each locality will have surveyed at least 10% of all of their listed places of worship. Places of worship at risk will become an Official Statistic in 2012. In 2011 we published a list of [priority sites](#) on the Register which EH locally is focusing its resources to secure the future of the site. The list of sites and information on them can be found [here](#). EH also undertakes regular surveys of our Protected Wrecks annually as part of our responsibilities to DCMS.

Measure 7: Responses: protecting and managing major historic estates

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

Detailed research from investigations resulting from significant change is under way on several English Heritage **properties** (7A2), where redevelopment has required archaeological or architectural investigation in advance of works. These include Stonehenge, Silbury Hill, Whitby Abbey, Wigmore Castle, Apethorpe Hall, Chester Amphitheatre, Chiswick House, and Baguley Hall. There have been significant impacts on the progress of these relating to the restructuring at English Heritage – more details of these projects can be found in the [Activity Programme report](#).

Measure 8: Advice and grant aid to protect significance

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

EH continues to offer advice to owners and managers on **reducing risk to properties** (8A1).

Table 4: 8A1 to 8A4: Summary of grant aid activity (offers of grant) to 31st January 2012

Scheme/Type	2010/11		2011/12 to 31.01.12	
	No	Value (£M)	No	Value (£M)
Secular	136	£8.97	70	£3.69
Areas	37	£2.39	22	£1.32
Places of Worship	54	£0.80	1	£0.01
S17 Management Agreements	111	£0.51	62	£0.32
Capacity Building	112	£3.38	46	£1.76
War Memorials	6	£0.05	6	£0.03
	456	£16.10	207	£7.13

The advice work involved in this measure is case-work led and is summarised in Table 4 and reported under specific grant streams reported below. EH also offers advice to other grant giving bodies including the Heritage Lottery Fund and Natural England, providing map based information highlighting where Heritage at Risk sites are located to help target funding.

A total of just over £1m has been made available to 27 national **voluntary organisations** to help manage and conserve the historic environment (8A2). In addition, English Heritage has gone into partnership with the Architectural Heritage Fund with a contribution of £300,000 towards exciting new capacity building projects which link in with the EH Industrial Heritage at Risk initiative. After rescuing Heritage Open Days when the Civic Trust went into administration in 2009, English Heritage has now passed this major event to a partnership of Civic Voice, The Heritage Alliance and the National Trust and has committed funding for a further three years. English Heritage is also working closely with the War Memorials Trust and the Imperial War Museum to expand and update the National Inventory of War Memorials in the lead up to the World War I Centenary Commemorations in 2014. Alongside national funding, EH has also provided a total of 46 grants at a local level or to national voluntary organisations to build capacity, providing funding of £1.76m. A grant of £99k over three years to the North of England Civic Trust for their Heritage Skills initiative has allowed for the development and delivery of a number of technical training events, a regional skills fair and

the provision of a monthly newsletter to maintain the network of heritage training providers which has been built up. Finally, the Places of Worship Support Officers programme has created 27 posts. Recent appointments include an additional Support Officer in London to focus specifically on maintenance, and a new post is about to be announced in the North West.

EH provides **repair grants** to reduce risk to nationally important heritage assets (8A3). Statistics on grants to Heritage at Risk sites for 2011/12 are not yet available. In 2010/11, EH offered £5.2m in grant to 71 sites on the Buildings at Risk Register, bringing the total offered since the Register started to £69.8m. In 2010/11, 3 grants were offered to Parks & Gardens at Risk, totalling £25k for development works prior to repairs and 63 Scheduled Monuments at Risk also received grants totalling £357k contributing towards the removal of 202 monuments from the Register. In 2011/12 EH has grant aided Grade II* listed St Andrew's Church, Rodney Street, Liverpool. The Church, vacant since 1976, was largely destroyed by fire in 1983. Earlier this year EH was presented with a scheme for its conservation and re-use and as a partnership with Liverpool City Council and the Developer the project will see the shell of the building restored with the internal space forming modern student accommodation units. The scheme should be completed later in 2012. EH has also offered 6 grants towards the conservation of war memorials, offering over £30,000 of funding. One example, St Margaret's War Memorial, Oxford, was considered by the War Memorials Panel as "*an example of best practice in terms of*

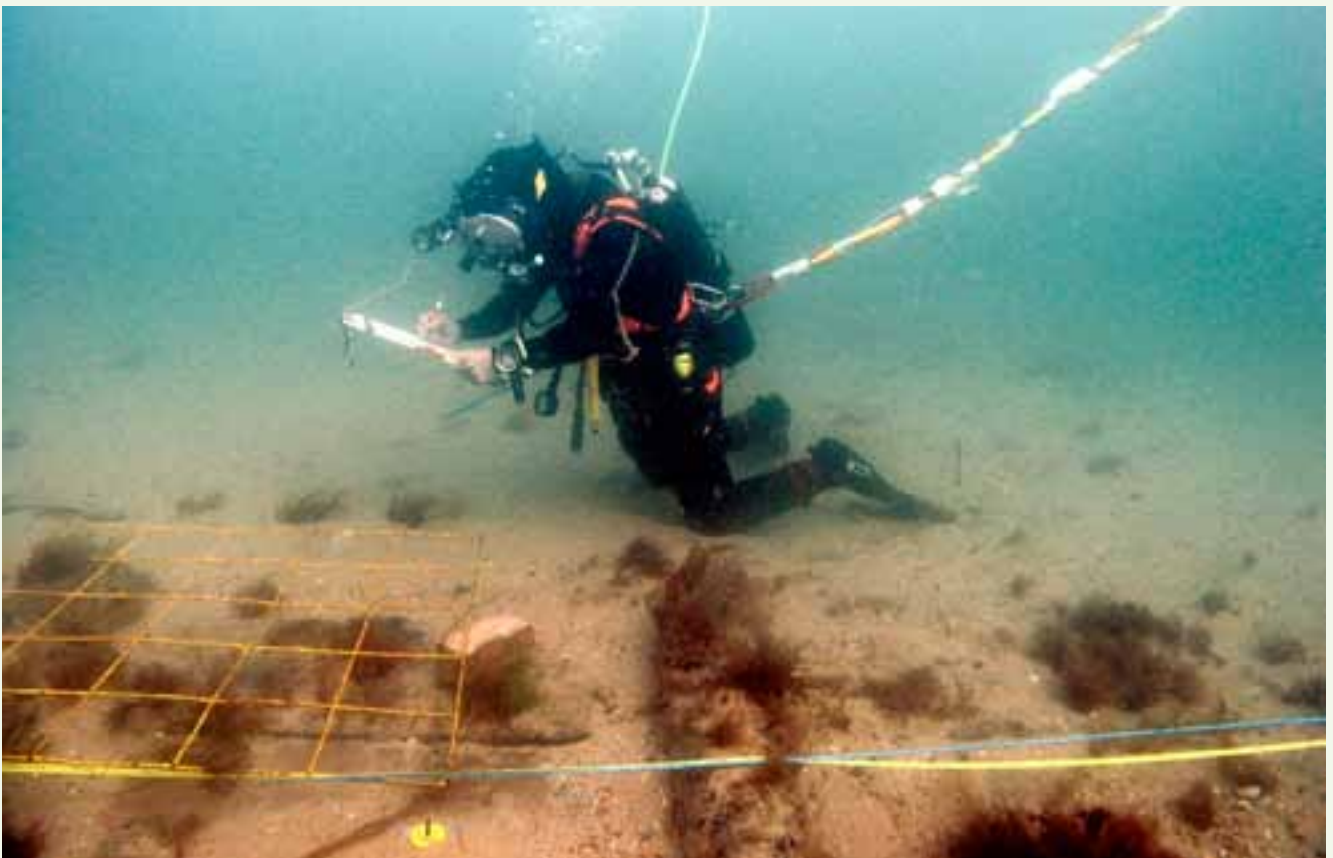
project, and that if possible future applicants should be directed towards the applicant's website for an example of how to engage and consult the community". Finally over £1.2m has been offered to 22 local authorities for works to conservation areas through our Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas work. Further details can be found in the [Activity Programme report](#).

EH exceptionally undertakes the **acquisition of heritage assets** at risk aiming to complete repairs and transfer ownership into long-term beneficial use (8A4). Work to complete the urgent repairs at Apethorpe Hall has suffered from the impact of the economic climate as the contractor has gone into administration. The position is being carefully reviewed to bring it back on track as quickly as possible, to allow completion of the Hall Range roof and working up to the next phase, repairing the Orangery. A bid to the HLF for funding for works to Ditherington Flax Mill has been submitted and EH completed the acquisition of the barn at Harmondsworth with repair works commencing shortly. Repairs to the JW Evans Silversmithing building in Birmingham have now been completed and its longer term future

and opening arrangements are under detailed consideration. Repairs to Gloucester Blackfriars are also complete. Progress on the repair programme at Baguley Hall is being delayed whilst agreements are reached with a future owner.

Supporting Activities: Making the NHPP work

The ambition of the NHPP is significant, and it is vital that support flows to partner organisations to help them communicate, to gather important evidence to assist in planning and to maintain the shared vision. English Heritage has established a capacity-building team whose role will be (among other things) to support skills development and training strategies for the sector, to provide support and advocacy for heritage science, and to ensure that research resources and information access in the commercial sector are developed to promote the protection of significance of our heritage, and where loss is unavoidable to ensure that public benefit and increases in knowledge and understanding emerge. Future reports will review highlights of this work.



A diver records the Swash Channel designated wreck site (4H1). Copyright The Crown, taken by Wessex Archaeology



Clearing the undergrowth, Harmondsworth Tithe Barn, Hillingdon, Middlesex (8A4). © Steve Cole, English Heritage.

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