

NATIONAL HERITAGE PROTECTION PLAN 2011-15

OVERVIEW REPORT
APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2013

Compiled by English Heritage
October 2013



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report has been compiled by English Heritage on behalf of the historic environment sector and those with particular interests in it. It has benefited 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:



New Zealand House, London (4A2). © James O. Davies, English Heritage.

Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers

British Property Federation

*Church of England
(Cathedral and Church Buildings Division)*

Civic Voice

CLG

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

Private Conservation Businesses

The Archaeology Forum

The Crown Estate

The Heritage Alliance

The NHPP is co-ordinated by English Heritage on behalf of the wider sector. This co-ordination is managed by a cross-organisational Implementation Board, chaired by Chris Smith, Heritage Protection and Planning Director.

INTRODUCTION

The National Heritage Protection Plan is approaching the end of its third year, a year which has underscored the pace of change in the historic environment.

Most significantly, the Government have announced proposals to divide the responsibilities of English Heritage, the co-ordinating body for the Plan. From April 2015, subject to full public consultation and formal agreement by Government, the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage's full title) will oversee two new organisations. A new public charitable trust will take over the running of our national collection of historic properties, sites and collections while a new, independent body to be called Historic England will continue to deliver our evidence-gathering, planning and designation statutory functions along with the English Heritage Archive.

This will bring welcome clarity to the Commission's two primary missions as well as an £80 million investment boost for the new charity – which will retain the name 'English Heritage' – to address some of the highest priority repairs that the collection requires. It will also permit the charity new freedom to raise money through philanthropic support, with the objective being that the charity eventually manages the properties without the need of any government subsidy. This means that Historic England will be able to refine its focus even more clearly on delivering protection for the wider historic environment, and the National Heritage Protection Plan will form the core of this delivery.

DCMS have issued a consultation on this new governance model for English Heritage.

At the same time, however, the sector as a whole will be responding to the need for further public spending constraint arising from the 2015/16 Spending Review. That review confirmed a further 10% cut in Grant-In-Aid for English Heritage. However, it should be possible to minimise the impact of this in the overall context of the introduction of the New Model. This will be confirmed once the full business case for the New Model has been agreed by Government.

The next period of the National Heritage Protection Plan (2015-2020) will begin just as the impacts of these significant changes begin to manifest themselves, and so planning for the future will be very important.

We will not therefore be undertaking our normal consultation this December and January. Instead, a little later and in the context of the outcome of the DCMS-led consultation on the New Model for English Heritage, we will be reviewing the NHPP as a whole, to establish what worked and what didn't over the first three years, so that this evidence can be built into the next phase of the Plan. We expect to publish the results of this review in May 2014 in time to help develop the revised NHPP Action Plan which will, in turn, inform the new Corporate Plan for Historic England.

As evidence of sustained support for the Plan, other organisations continue to work on their Action Plans, and both FAME and SPAB have very nearly finished. Interest has been expressed by the Landmark Trust and Royal Armouries and more than one University is actively considering the potential for reporting suitable research projects within the Plan framework. The monitoring of usage of the NHPP web pages has shown a near doubling of activity compared with 2012-13. Overall, therefore, and perhaps because of the pace of change in the heritage sector, the NHPP is increasingly important as a mechanism for collaboration.

One final change is that after 11 years at English Heritage, Dr Edward Impey has moved on to take charge at the Royal Armouries. Edward has played a vital role in developing and implementing the NHPP. I am very happy to take up the baton and continue English Heritage's support and co-ordination role and to take the NHPP into its next critical phase.

If you or your organisation wishes to develop its own Action Plan, or if you wish to know more about the NHPP generally, please do contact us at nhpp@english.heritage.org.uk

Chris Smith
Director of Heritage Protection and Planning
English Heritage

ORGANISATION OF THIS REPORT

Progress on the NHPP will be collated by English Heritage and reported twice yearly. This report summarises the success and impact for April - September 2013.

This document is the **Overview**, providing a general summary, noteworthy highlights and case studies and other news relating to the implementation. The Overview will be produced twice yearly, and while it is currently focused on English Heritage activity, we aim to widen the scope of future reports to include the considerable effort from across the sector. This will help to demonstrate the potential of collaborative work in a time of extreme resource pressure as well as providing a route through which any emerging gaps in

protection work can be identified and fed into the Plan's priorities for action.

A separate report, the **Activity Programme Report**, will be produced annually in May, and will provide details of the progress that English Heritage is making on the projects set out in the EH Action Plan and accompanying Programme. Again, where appropriate, future reports will contain links to the work of other organisations too.

Further information on the organisation and structure of the NHPP can be found [here](#).

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



The Beachy Head coastline and associated river valleys (3A4). © Damian Grady, English Heritage.

OVERVIEW APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2013

Measure 1: Foresight

The Historic Environment Intelligence team continues to develop the foresight capabilities within English Heritage. Collaborative work has continued with Natural England and the Environment Agency on ensuring that the historic environment is represented within the revised National Character areas and the implementation of the Water Framework directive respectively. Working with partners in the sector a climate change working party has been set up to co-ordinate responses to DEFRA on our respective National Adaptation Programme reports. Work on English Heritage's National Adaptation Programme has now been put on hold whilst the implications of the proposed split into a service and charity are known.

Our approach to foresight using horizon scans and assessment has been further refined and discussions with the NHPP implementation Board have resulted in establishing the linkages between this and other NHPP measures and activities. Horizon scans are seen as a way of presenting structured information about an issue which is just emerging which may impact on the historic environment, and then to engage others in discussions which help to further refine the nature of the issue and its impacts. English Heritage completed 11 horizon scans since last reported:

- Ecosystems Approach to Environmental Management (Horizon scan 2013-02)
- Water Management and Heritage (Horizon scan 2013-03)
- Impact on local authority generated designation applications of the fall in local authority historic environment advice (Horizon scan 2013-04)
- Development pressures on local authorities (Horizon scan 2013-13)
- Disposal of Public Property: land, structures and other assets (Central Government and Arm's Length Bodies) (Horizon scan 2013-14)
- Permitted Development Rights for the conversion of offices to residential use (Horizon scan 2013-15)

- Community-Led Planning and Rural Development (Horizon scan 2013-18)
- Permitted development rights for the conversion of agricultural buildings to commercial use (Horizon scan 2013-19)
- Rural Development and the National Planning Policy Framework (Horizon scan 2013-20)
- Minerals Supply (Horizon scan 2013-26)
- Disposal of Public Property: Defence Estates (Horizon scan 2013-27)

In addition to these scans, assessments have highlighted the developing understanding of the historic environment impacts of hydro-fracturing for shale gas ('fracking') and the digest of labour market intelligence for the historic environment sector. This brings together various individual surveys within the sector and provides an overview assessment which looks across the sector. Additionally an assessment looked at the threat posed to the historic character of villages by infilling with out of character buildings.

Measure 2: Strategic Threat Assessment and Response

A [review of retail and town centre issues in historic areas](#) commissioned by EH and the Historic Towns Forum was published in July as part of the ongoing work evaluating and mitigating **development pressures** (2A1). Following on from this, further work will evaluate the impact of development on historic cities and towns, particularly those which sit prominently within their landscapes, those with green belts and those subject to major growth. Responding to the **carbon challenge** (2A2), a report on the results of research into the [thermal performance of traditional brick walls](#), conducted by Glasgow Caledonian University and EH, was published in July. As part of our programme to deliver advice and guidance on microgeneration and traditional buildings, we are preparing guidance on small-scale hydroelectric power. Two further guidance notes (Advice for Domestic Energy Assessors and Green Deal Advisers & Energy Performance Certificates

and Older Buildings) in the 'Energy Efficiency and Historic Buildings' series will be published shortly.

Work on **Tacking Neglect** (2B1) has included input into the Heritage at Risk (HAR) Grade II pilot study projects (see also 6B1 below) through the commissioning of a study on mills in Cambridgeshire to provide information on their neglect. The **Heritage Crime Programme** (2B2) is progressing very well. We continue to work in partnership with the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), and a growing number of local and national park authorities (currently 19 of which have signed a memorandum of understanding) to prevent heritage crime. This has led to the development of the ACPO Heritage Crime Working Group (HCWG) chaired by Chief Constable Andy Bliss and attended by expert practitioners from a range of government, law enforcement and heritage sector bodies: the working group has commissioned a Strategic Assessment to examine the current issues of crime and anti-social behaviour in both the historic (built) and cultural (portable) environments. Heritage crime has been highlighted as a thematic activity by the Police and Crime Commissioners for Cheshire and Lancashire. The [suite of guidance documents](#) aimed at concerned owners, local groups and professionals involved in local heritage crime partnerships now includes guidance for sentencers. EH collaborated in the production of ten stories for BBC TV's 'Street Patrol UK', broadcast in September 2013, which attracted 1.1 million viewers. [Conservation Bulletin Summer 2013](#) featured 'Heritage Crime'. The ongoing training programme includes a module in the Professional Training in the Historic Environment at Oxford University Department of Continuing Education (OUDCE) and the development of an e-learning package for police, local authority personnel and local communities. Following analysis relating to the **impacts of recreational activities** (2B3) on the historic environment, a code for Recreational Activities in the Historic Environment is to be produced in March 2014.

An assessment of the types of natural and environmental threats impacting on the historic environment as part of our work on **major environmental threats** to our heritage (2C1) is due to be completed in December; the inland



Top: Roddenbury Hillfort and bottom: The Fosse Way, Wiltshire. Damage caused to archaeological remains by mountain bikers and off-road drivers (2B2). © Mark Harrison, English Heritage (both images).

flooding risk assessment pilot study, focusing on the EH estate, is now complete and will be followed by detailed assessment of those sites identified as most at risk. Our work on **attritional environmental threats** (2C2) is progressing well. [Soft wall capping](#) research and monitoring of test sites at Wytham Wood and Godstow Priory continues. The results and a Technical Advice Note



Top: Flood map of Rievaulx Abbey (Aerial photography licensed to English Heritage for PGA through Next Perspectives™); bottom: Erosion gullies at Fountains Abbey after the 2007 flood (2C1). © National Trust (both images).

are due to be published in 2014. Phase 2 of the research and evaluation of nanolime as a consolidant for stone surfaces on historic buildings has been completed: initial results and further questions from this study have identified the research direction for Phase 3 with additional trials possibly taking place in 2014 and beyond. Monitoring at Long Melford Church (Suffolk) to test the

effectiveness of secondary glazing in protecting stained glass windows is now complete – a seminar to report on the findings is planned for Spring 2014. An AHRC/EPSRC Science and Heritage Programme funded PhD to examine the use of covers to conserve historic marble and metal monuments in UK gardens has been agreed. Guidance on condition assessment and monitoring for the preservation of *in situ* waterlogged archaeological remains is due in May 2014.

The Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation ([COSMIC](#)) project is progressing well and due to complete early in 2014. Another key initiative in the reduction of **agriculture and forestry impacts** (2D1) is the further enhancement and testing of the [SHINE](#) (Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England) datasets and platform for online consultation by HERS and EH in respect of Higher Level Scheme applications. A pilot project has also been set up to enable ALGEO to finalise arrangements and training for SHINE-HLS by local authority services, so they can respond to FEP (Farm Environment Plan) consultations in late 2013. Working with Natural England, EH has provided advice on a further 38 National Character Area Statements aimed at capturing the natural and cultural heritage distinctiveness of the country. Wessex Archaeology has visited four wharves and has published the Spring 2013 edition of the [Dredged Up from the Past](#) newsletter as part of the [Marine Aggregates Reporting Protocol](#) which helps mitigate the **impacts of marine exploitation** (2D2). Under the **energy generation impacts** activity (2D3), work continues on the wind energy impact assessment and the production of guidance on the potential impacts of wave and tidal generation schemes on the historic environment. An assessment of the impact of overhead and underground transmission lines on the historic environment has also started. The **mineral extraction impacts** (2D4) assessment programme is progressing according to schedule in Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire / Milton Keynes, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Cumbria and for the china-clay bearing areas in Cornwall and Devon, but unfortunately the Herefordshire project has stalled owing to a major restructuring in Herefordshire County Council. [Aggregates and Archaeology in Nottinghamshire](#), a booklet providing guidance about assessment, evaluation

and mitigation techniques that should be employed during the development of archaeological schemes of treatment in advance of aggregates extraction and the research priorities that should inform these, was published in May. A healthy crop of long straw thatching in the East of England – part of the work on mitigating the **loss of local materials** (2D5) which provide distinctiveness to regional buildings and structures – has been harvested and thatching of the experimental frames has begun; seeds for next season's planting have been dressed and are to be drilled this October. The trial at Apethorpe Hall for the artificial frosting of Collyweston slate for roofing continues although it has been more difficult to obtain consistent results than from laboratory testing, possibly because the stone has been quarried rather than mined. Decent quality slates have however been produced and a production protocol is now being assessed.

Efforts to respond to the threat to **skills loss** (2E1) in heritage crafts have seen the publication of two labour market intelligence reports: [Profiling the Archaeological Profession 2012-2013](#) shows a 16% decrease in the estimated archaeological workforce over the last ten years; and [Conservation Labour Market Intelligence 2012-2013](#), undertaken by the Institute of Conservation (ICON), sets out a profile of the profession for the first time in over ten years and identifies training needs, skills shortages and skills gaps; it is hoped that the research will be repeated on a regular cycle in order to inform labour market strategy in the sector. It has also been a busy and very successful first part of the year in the provision of training: all 60 placements on the Building Traditional Skills scheme (part of the partnership National Heritage Training Group – [NHTG](#)) have been filled, with 25% of the trainees being women on merit – which exceeds the HLF target of 15%. Twenty-five of 45 placements on the [Traditional Building Skills Bursary Scheme](#) for Displaced Apprentices have been filled. Nine of nineteen trainees completing this round of the Historic and Botanic Garden Bursary Scheme ([HBGBS](#)) have moved straight into full-time employment in the industry. The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) has extended its funding for this scheme for a further two years to support 30 new training placements. The IHBC Summer School 2013 was a success,

the theme being Heritage Skills; the report can be found in IHBC's Context magazine. As part of our work on **capacity loss in Local Authorities** (2E2), the Local Government Association and EH have jointly published [Making the most of your heritage assets](#), which examines the future of local historic environment services. Direct support from EH for local authority capacity also continues through funding of key Historic Environment Record (HER) posts in Dartmoor and Shropshire.

Measure 3: Recognition and Identification of the Potential Resource

As part of its approach to mapping and characterising the **marine historic environment** (3A1), English Heritage's programme of implementing [historic seascape characterisation](#) nationally continues, with [East Yorkshire to Norfolk](#), the South West Peninsula, and the Thames Estuary nearing completion. An audit of the current state of knowledge of submerged palaeolandscapes and sites has been completed and the final report will be available in Autumn 2013. An assessment of submarines in English territorial waters to inform policy on future designation approaches is almost complete and should also report in the autumn.

The programme of Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys (RCZAS), part of the NHPP [coastal work](#) (3A2) is moving along: the [North West Phase 2](#) is complete: the report reviews the most significant and vulnerable sites, indicating priorities for recording. Delivery of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Phase 3 has been delayed.



Geophysical survey training for Wiltshire Archaeology field group as part of Marden NMP enhancement (3A4). © Andy Payne, English Heritage.

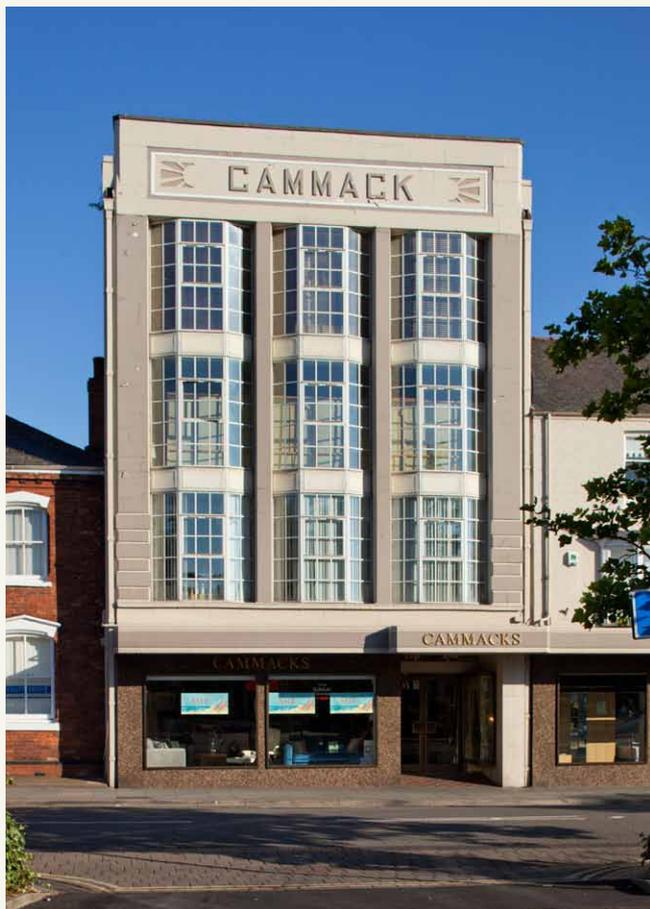


Marcus Jecock assesses the Blease Hill, Lake District, linear features on the ground as part of NAIS Upland pilot (3A4). © Rebecca Pullen, English Heritage.

Publication of the synthesis of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology, part of our work on our most ancient **prehistoric heritage** (3A3) is due in March 2014. Consultation for the [Mesolithic Research Framework](#) is complete and the final CBA report is due to be published in October; supplementary material will be housed on the Archaeology Data Service ([ADS](#)) website. The programme of survey and monitoring of recently discovered internationally significant Palaeolithic remains in the Cromer Forest-Bed formation on the Norfolk coast has suffered a setback as diving could not be undertaken in 2013, but a second [‘Fossil Roadshow’](#) will take place in Great Yarmouth in November 2013. A project to investigate the deeply buried Pleistocene deposits from the lost River Bytham (Brooksby Quarry, Leicestershire) using Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) has produced very promising results; unfortunately the next phase of work has had to be rescheduled because of high water levels.

In support of the **identification of unknown assets** (3A4), a very wet winter and a cold spring delayed the onset of cropmark development and aerial reconnaissance for a month. Overall, however, there were good results on lighter soils, including several new sites in West Wiltshire, Northumberland, North Lincolnshire, and Cumbria; and new features visible at Stonehenge. Completed projects from the National Mapping Programme (NMP) include: Thetford, Norwich and A11 Corridor, which identified over 1800

new historic assets; Hampshire Downland, which identified over 2000 new sites including nine potential Neolithic long barrows; Marden environs, Vale of Pewsey, Wiltshire; [South Downs National Park Beachy Head to Ouse Valley](#): the reports will be available shortly. Four new NMP projects have started in the last six months: 1) Gloucestershire Severn Vale – which will identify and map archaeological features where strategic development land allocations are concentrated, primarily the areas surrounding Cheltenham, Gloucester, North Bristol and the smaller urban areas in the Severn Vale; one highlight so far has been a hitherto unidentified WW2 army camp used by a US all-black unit in the pre D-Day build-up of forces; 2) Staffordshire eastern river confluences; 3) South Suffolk, Ipswich and Shotley Peninsula – the area lacks basic identification of heritage assets but is a growth point and under increasing strategic development pressures; 4) Lothingland, Greater Lowestoft and North Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB. The two National Archaeological Identification Surveys (NAIS) projects are progressing well: air photo and lidar mapping for the Upland project, on the edge of the Lakes, Dales and Arnside, was completed, identifying almost 500 new sites. A rapid analytical field and geophysical survey programme targeted at monuments thus identified was carried out on several sites, and a small excavation will investigate a series of charcoal burning platforms at Barbon Park to gather evidence for environmental analysis and scientific dating.



Cammack's furniture store, Boston, Lincolnshire. Part of the regeneration project to raise the town's profile (4A1). © Patricia Payne, English Heritage.

Stage 2 of the survey to identify the list of top priority vulnerable **wetland/waterlogged sites** (3A5) is preparing statements of significance and management plans for the protection of the 39 sites identified. Draft reports on the assessment of three areas with known or potential waterlogged urban sensitivity in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Boston and Bristol have been produced; that for Droitwich has been slightly delayed. The assessment will provide an alert map of the places that are likely to contain waterlogged urban stratigraphy, to aid planning archaeologists in the operation of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF). The synthesis of the wetland archaeology of Somerset was published in May – (Bunning, R. 2013 *Somerset's Peatland Archaeology: managing and investigating a fragile resource*).

Measure 4: Assessment of Character and Significance

As part of the effort to protect the significance of **historic cities, towns and suburbs** (4A1), a major national survey aimed at assessing the heritage



Birmingham Central Library, part of the national assessment of public libraries outside London (4A4). © James O. Davies, English Heritage.



Capel Manor House, Horsmonden, Kent (4A2 and 5A3). © James O. Davies, English Heritage.

significance of England's suburbs is progressing well and will include research on London suburban shopping parades. Public houses have been identified as a particularly threatened commercial building type, with high closure rates. Poorly understood aspects of this building type are to be examined through a number of projects, including inter-war and post-war public houses, both of which are at the project design stage. A national review of research priorities for urban parks and designed landscapes was completed in September: the report will be available on the EH website shortly. Fieldwork and research for the Boston, Lincolnshire, regeneration project are progressing, the aim being to raise the profile of the town as a heritage destination and secure the long-term protection of its historic buildings and spaces. A characterisation study of Gosport, Hampshire, has been commissioned: this will feed into improved levels of protection and enhance the awareness of the town's historic environment, focusing on the relationship between the military and civilian aspects of the settlement. [Extensive urban surveys](#): Urban Archaeological Databases and



Water meadows of herringbone form at Alderbury on the River Avon south-east of Salisbury. (4B1). © Damian Grady, English Heritage.

metropolitan characterisation programmes are still progressing well (although still with some delays due to pressures in local authorities): the [Oxford Archaeological Plan](#) aimed at improving access to information on the town's rich archaeological and built heritage to aid in its further appreciation and active management was completed in June. As part of the **20th-century architecture** (4A2) programme, a research project on Commercial Buildings 1964-1994 has resulted in an [Introduction to the Heritage Asset](#) and a list of exemplar buildings to be assessed for designation. The first phase of a new project on later-twentieth-century public art aims to assess about 15 artworks previously identified for possible designation. A rapid assessment of the history and heritage of amusement parks in Margate and Blackpool, part of our programme on **historic ports, dockyards, harbours and coastal resorts** (4A3), will provide a list of proposed designations and outline the future of this valuable heritage. A new project to study seafront structures in England's resorts will deliver an improved understanding of this type of building. Work

on assessing the significance of the post-1914 installations at Devonport to inform discussions about the future development and regeneration of the naval dockyards has been delayed, but will resume shortly, with completion due in March 2014. There continue to be significant advances in the delivery of projects relating to England's **public, civic and communal buildings** (4A4): a national assessment of public libraries outside London has resulted in the completion of two Introduction to Heritage Asset documents, a report on the issues surrounding the protection and management of historic purpose-built libraries, and a list of potential sites for designation; and a review of volunteer and Territorial Army drill halls to inform designation and other management decisions relating to these building types is due for completion this Autumn.

The progression of work on **historic water management** and industrial assets (4B1) is variable. Unfortunately, pilot assessments on the character, value and significance of watermills and historic weirs in Herefordshire are on hold because



Blocking room, Barford Brothers Ltd, Luton, Bedfordshire. Informed Conservation publication (4B2). © Steve Cole, English Heritage.

of restructuring within Herefordshire County Council. On the other hand, a joint project by the Environment Agency (EA) and EH has completed a review of recommendations arising from past assessments of the water and sewage industries and presented a list of sites for consideration for designation. Draft guidance and an Introduction to Heritage Assets (IHA) on heritage sensitive water meadow conservation are currently being circulated. Protection for **industrial heritage** (4B2) includes an Informed Conservation publication on [Luton's hatting industry](#), which will heighten appreciation of a conservation area threatened by diverse development pressures and provide a context for the designation of buildings relating to the hat industry in and around Luton. A major monograph incorporating the integrated results of above and below ground survey of [Ecton Mines](#), one of the most important prehistoric copper mines in England, has now been published. The site is only the second in England to have confirmed Bronze Age copper ore extraction. As part of the



Friends Meeting House, nr Kea, Cornwall. National assessment of Quaker Meeting houses (4D1). © Patricia Payne, English Heritage.

work to assess **transport and communications** assets (4B3), [Carscapes](#), published in November 2012, has received two major awards including the Peter Neaverson Award for Outstanding Scholarship awarded by the Association for Industrial Archaeology; and **England's Motoring Heritage from the Air** is awaiting publication. Thirty-nine signal boxes have now been listed as part of the railway signalling assessment undertaken in partnership with Network Rail. A report on rollercoasters and amusement parks for our **sport and entertainment heritage** (4C1) is almost complete.

Historic **places of worship** (4D1) remain hugely important and support to enable protection of the best is a key aspect of the NHPP. An assessment of significance of the architecture of Roman Catholic C20th churches has begun. A three-year AHRC Collaborative Doctoral Partnership has been awarded to study Sikh places of worship in England. Another PhD will carry out a scoping survey of Buddhist faith buildings. Publication of the national thematic survey of Islamic faith buildings is anticipated in September 2014. The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) is undertaking a national assessment of their Meeting houses, using volunteers and training to embed heritage values into decision-making, create a management tool for the Quaker committee, provide significance assessments for each site, provide information directly to HERs, and provide the foundation for subsequent collaborative work on guidance on Quaker heritage. Work on **cemeteries and burial grounds** (4D2) is now moving forward slowly. The final report for the development of a toolkit to enable local groups to record, assess and monitor the condition of their historic cemeteries has been submitted: recommendations include a national digital recording system to support local communities and managers in preparing significance assessments, for identifying designation candidates and for updating HER entries.

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 continues with a completed assessment report for Howe Barracks, Canterbury; and shorter desk-based assessments completed for 37 Reserve Forces and Army Cadet Force sites.



Cold War heritage (4E2 and 5A1)

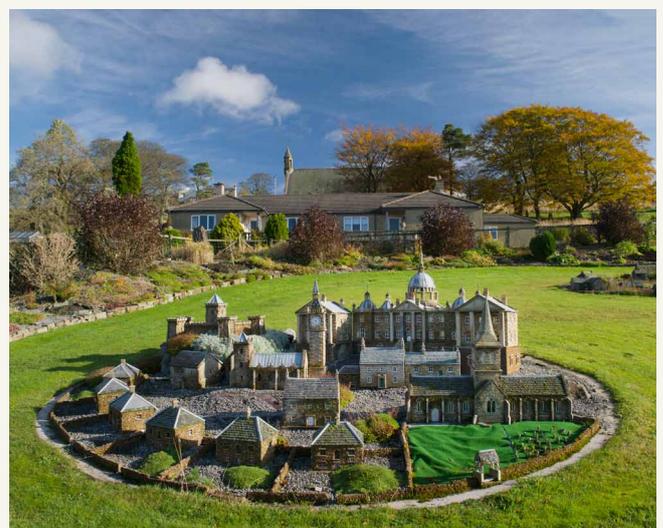
From 1946 to the 1990s the former Rocket Propulsion Establishment at Westcott, Buckinghamshire, was at the forefront of developing rocket motors and engines for Britain's post-war missile and rocket programmes. This is an international story illustrated by A site, originally known as the 'German bi-fuel emplacement'. It was constructed in 1947 to exploit captured German rocket technology assisted by German scientists and engineers, and has recently been listed at Grade II*.

© W D Cocroft, English Heritage.

EH continues to work closely with the Ministry of Defence to create a photographic record of the military and government stores in Corsham Mines, Bath; a number of key artefacts have been moved to environmentally controlled conditions at Dover Castle, and progress is being made towards establishing a Heritage Partnership Agreement for the site. The Universities of York and Bristol have completed a pilot project in Essex and Staffordshire to develop a methodology for community based projects to document the physical legacies of the First World War on the Home Front: the results will inform a CBA led project to provide an online toolkit for a volunteer based recording programme during 2014-2018. The following sites have been listed as part of the Cold War project: the former Royal Observer Corps Group Headquarters at Politmore, Devon (Grade II); a 1950s Civil Defence headquarters at Gravesend, Kent (Grade II); late 1940s rocket test beds (Grade II*) together with 1950s and 1960s examples (Grade II) at the former Rocket Propulsion Establishment, Westcott, Buckinghamshire. The Airfield Research Group has completed a report on the survival of Second World War temporary airfields in England: as a result, the **Historic Military Aviation Sites** guidance is being redrafted to include guidance on the conservation of temporary airfield landscapes and their structures.

A series of farmsteads and landscape statements in support of Natural England's revision of the National Character Areas as part of major strategic work on our **rural heritage** (4F1) is

due for completion in June 2014. The Farmsteads Assessment Framework, developed to inform an understanding of the character, significance and potential for change of locally specific farmsteads, is progressing well: the Site Assessment Framework has been amended in discussion with the National Farmers' Union (NFU) and the Country Land and Business Association (CLA) within the context of the CLG consultation over amendments to Permitted Development Rights for farmsteads in farming use, and will be placed on the EH website as a consultation draft in November; guidance for Staffordshire has been drafted and a more detailed underpinning analysis is underway; mapping of farmsteads in the Derbyshire Peak District is complete. [Alston Moor: Buildings in a North Pennines Landscape](#), an Informed Conservation booklet, was published in July to



Model village in a garden in Nenthead, surveyed as part of the Alston Moor Informed Conservation project (4F1). © Alun Bull, English Heritage.

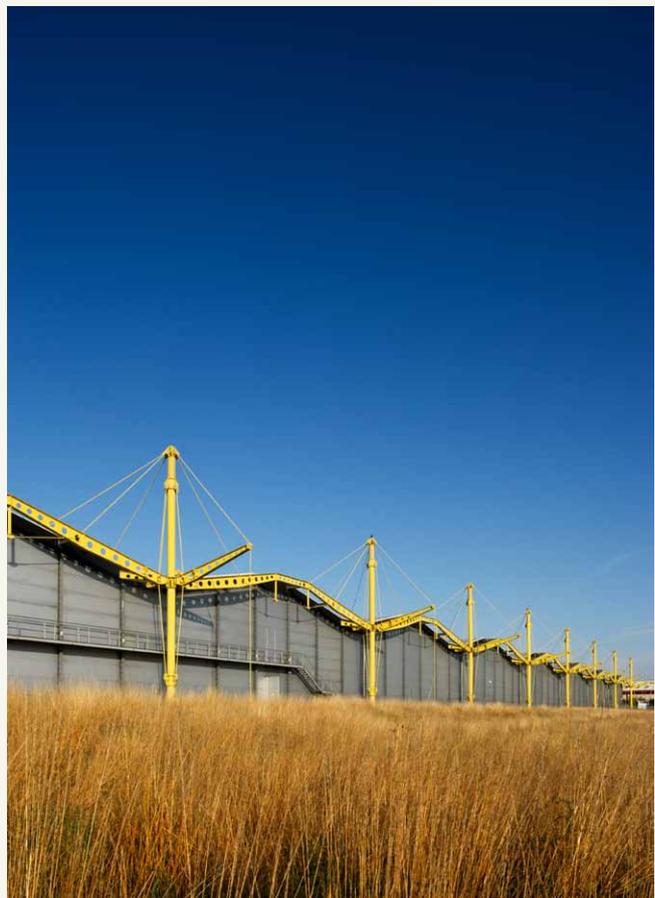
raise awareness and advocate protection of the historic environment in the North Pennines. The monograph on the major Hoo Peninsula project has been completed and awaits publication, and a list of buildings and sites has been put forward for assessment for designation. A thematic survey of Wiltshire and Swindon area Farmsteads has recorded over 6800 farmsteads: follow-on work will include the development of guidance for Wiltshire Buildings Record (WBS) volunteers. The Landscapes of England project which will assess the extent, condition and significance of our **historic field systems** (4F2) and produce guidance to inform local communities and heritage managers about their protection continues. Work on **Pleistocene and early Holocene archaeology** (4G1) continues apace, with EH supporting two PhD studentships, one jointly with Reading University, to look at aspects of the Mesolithic archaeology of the wetland/dryland edge: the first, using the Middle Kennet Valley, Berkshire as a case study will provide a means of assessing the significance and distribution of Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sedimentary deposits and palaeo-environmental preservation; the second, examining evidence for Mesolithic activity at the wetland/dryland interface in the Somerset Levels has undertaken fieldwork at Shapwick (Sweet Track) over the summer. Four projects have been commissioned to enhance the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic HER records for Norfolk, Essex, South Yorkshire and Worcestershire. Two projects have been commissioned to contribute further information for the national review of **ploughzone archaeology** (4G2): the [Damerham Archaeology Project](#) is assessing the distribution of artefacts found in fieldwalking to model various collection strategies and recommend management options in chalk-land landscapes; and an assessment of the nature and quality of ploughzone data in a sample of HERs will identify issues and make recommendations about representation and management of ploughzone archaeology. [Claimed by the Sea: Salcombe, Langdon Bay and other marine finds of the Bronze Age](#), published by the CBA in June, brings together research on two exceptional assemblages, part of our **marine heritage assets** (4H1). The Nautical Archaeology Society has been commissioned to develop a visitor diver trail (due to be ready for

the 2014 diving season) on the designated wreck of the [HMS/m AI submarine](#).

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.

Following the change in our approach to responsive designation (5A3) in November 2012 and the implementation of a **strategic designation** (5A1) programme framework our casework has moved towards a much higher proportion of strategic cases over responsive cases. Currently our caseload is running at 76% strategic cases and 24% responsive cases. This exceeds our aim of a 75%/25% split for strategic/responsive casework by the end of the NHPP period.



The Spectrum Building, former Renault distribution centre, Swindon, Wiltshire (5A1). © James O. Davies, English Heritage.

Designation Type	New Addition to NHLE	Reject	Amend	Remove from NHLE
<i>Listing</i>	160	110	62	132
<i>Scheduling</i>	17	7	34	0
<i>Parks & Garden Registration</i>	2	1	34	0
<i>Battlefields</i>	1	0	1	0
<i>Historic Wrecks</i>	1	0	0	0

Table 1. Designation Decisions | April to 30 September 2013.

Strategic assessments following on from NHPP Activities are underway for post-war commercial offices, libraries and early ships and boats. The signal box and Cold War sites projects are nearing completion, and a high-profile project to assess structures along the Midland Main Line Railway in partnership with Network Rail has recently begun. The rolling programme of work on Defence Estates disposals and the places of worship follow-up from the Taking Stock projects on buildings of Roman Catholic Dioceses is continuing.

Our ongoing programme of Defined Area Surveys currently underway includes Lancashire mills, North East rock art, deserted medieval settlements in Northamptonshire, Louth in Lincolnshire, Birmingham inter-war pubs, and Arts and Crafts Houses in Minchinhampton.

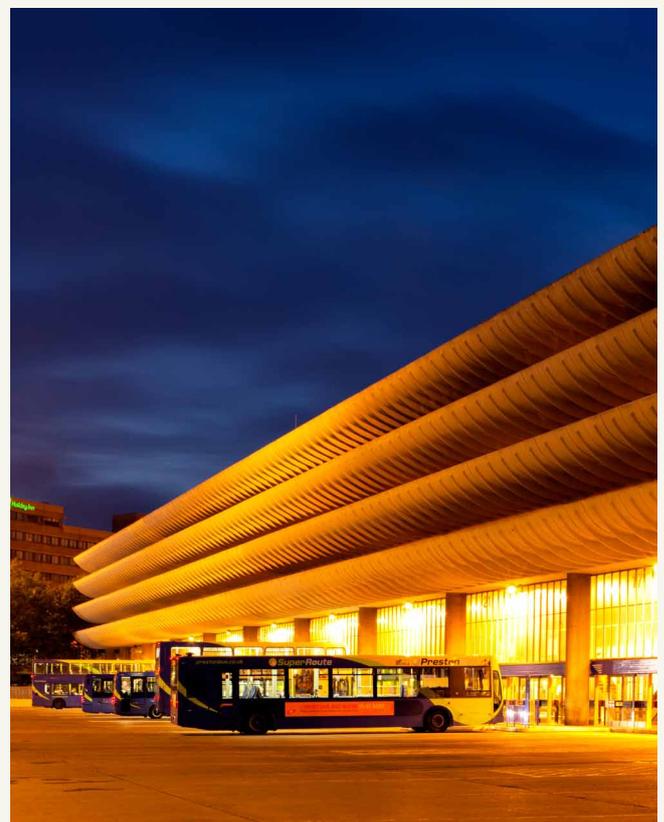
The **Upgrade and Modernisation of the Designation Base** (5A2) programme includes working with the Ministry of Justice on prison disposal sites to provide clarity on where special interest lies; revisions to scheduled monuments to mark the 1913 Act anniversary; and a rolling programme of registered battlefield review. We have completed the upgrade of 30 registered urban, public parks.

The minor amendment programme also continues very successfully, with 3100 amendments (826 textual and 2274 spatial) to the NHLE made since April 2013.

The final 2 [scheduling selection guides](#) have been completed and added to the EH website. This completes the suite of designation selection guides on the website. New **Introductions to Heritage**

Assets on: Buildings and Infrastructure for the Motor Car, Water Meadows, Signal Boxes, The English Public Library 1850-1939 and 1945-85 and The Late 20th-Century Commercial Office are currently being finalised.

Following the changes in November 2012 to how we take forward cases in **responsive designation** (5A3), current figures indicate a reduction in responsive cases to 24%. Notable cases from this period include 4 new post-war listings: the Civil Defence Sub-Divisional Control Centre in



Preston Bus Station, Tithebarn Street, Preston. (5A3). © Alun Bull, English Heritage.

Strategic condition monitoring (6B1 and 5A1)

Diver carrying out investigative work on a rare seventeenth-century cannon site in the Farn Islands, Northumberland.

Divers are exploring 88 unrecorded pre-1840 shipwreck sites around England with a view to giving the most important ones protected status as part of the strategic designation programme.

© Wessex Archaeology for English Heritage.



Gravesend, Kent; Sheffield Electricity Sub Station; Capel Manor, Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Preston Bus Station and the Spectrum Building in Swindon, all resulting in extensive national and regional press coverage. Other new listing cases of note included Kesteven and Grantham Girls Grammar School, Lincolnshire, attended by Margaret Thatcher from 1936-43 and Lingholm, Lake District, one time home of Beatrix Potter, both of which generated BBC radio interviews. A notable scheduling case was part of the Roman settlement of Abonae in Bristol, a Roman town and port on the junction of



6 King Street, Bristol, part of the Our Place initiative (5B2). © James O. Davies, English Heritage.

the rivers Avon and Trym. The first new Battlefield designation since the Register was set up in 1995 has been completed with the site of Lostwithiel Battlefield in Cornwall added to the NHLE.

Under **supporting local communities in protecting heritage** (5A4) and following the publication of Government's [National Planning Practice Guidance](#), EH is currently reviewing all its guidance to identify any gaps and redundant documents, and to identify necessary editing to meet Government's aspiration for a reduction in the amount of guidance and much more concise, web-based material.

Work with owners and local authorities on setting up **Heritage Partnership Agreements** (5B1) is focusing on the development of the new Listed Building HPAs as set out in the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act. These cannot be implemented until the secondary legislation is in place in April 2014, but we are working with partners on some exemplars: Stonyhurst College in Lancashire and the University of Sussex in Brighton. We are also working with the Canal and River Trust to develop an exemplar Listed Building Consent Order for its locks and humpbacked bridges. **Underpinning local planning processes** (5B2), a workshop in late 2013 or early 2014 will take forward the [Southport Group Report](#) Recommendation 18 on new and improved standards of guidance. Following on from previous work funded under HER21 which created [Know Your Place](#), Bristol City HER is now developing **Our Place**, taking local groups beyond [Placecheck](#) into local designation and recognition in neighbourhood

plans, using a number of case studies of working with local communities. Development of the marine licensing historic environment communications strategy for **marine heritage management** (5B3) is underway and will deliver guidance on the management of marine licensing and how it interacts with the historic environment to inform stakeholders, interest groups and marine developers.

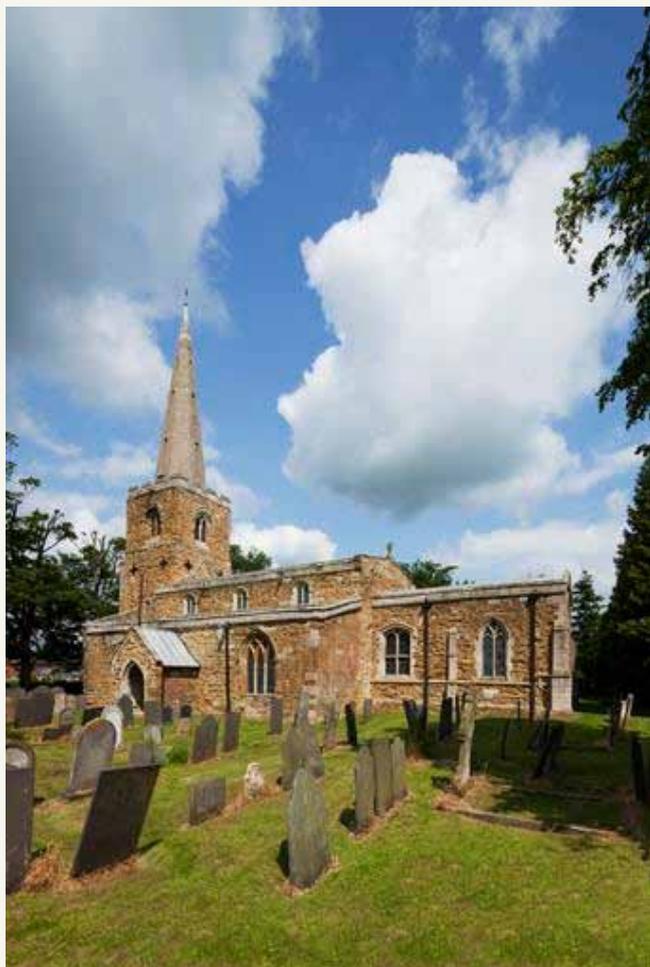
Support for **Historic Environment Records** (5C1) continues apace. The HER support strategy 2009-2015 is measured by regular evaluation of the original aims and objectives against the results of commissioned projects (such as the HER21 projects, interim report and '18 month on' commentaries at www.helm.org.uk/HER21). The strategy is moving into its final two year phase which will meet the outstanding objectives, namely through the implementation of a new aligned HER Benchmarking and Audit structure by 2015. Five case studies that share learning and experience where social media has been used to inspire greater engagement with HERs have been completed. Options for developing the content as good practice guidance are being explored. The Church of England Historic Environment Record and Integrated Planning Portal pilot study is underway, with a prototype database out for consultation.

Measure 6: Management of Planned Change in the Historic Environment

The positive management of change to protect and enhance the historic environment and support sustainable growth is mainly delivered in English Heritage through the National Planning and Conservation Department via the nine local offices around the country. Local authorities and other partners consult English Heritage on 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. Our [Charter](#), recently updated and now in its 5th Edition, sets out the service provided by English Heritage for those involved in changing or influencing change to the historic environment. The Charter has recently been commended by Government as a model for other agencies and we are working on a thorough revision early in 2014-15 to coincide with the implementation of the [Enterprise and Regulatory Reform](#) Act. Our aim is to add value to the decision-making process through our specialist national expertise, delivered through local teams.

Casework Type	Nos	Responses within deadline	% within deadline
<i>LB Consent</i>	3,532	3,370	95.4%
<i>Planning</i>	4516	4308	95.4%
<i>SMC</i>	665	631	94.9%
<i>Ecclesiastical Exemption</i>	298	282	94.6%
<i>Section 42</i>	94	91	96.8%
<i>Conservation Area Consent</i>	295	281	95.3%
<i>LB Consent Referrals</i>	4	4	100.0%
<i>Pre-application work</i>	597	484	81.1%
<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 sl licences</i>	87	87	100.0%
<i>Land use planning cases</i>	1014	995	98.1%
<i>Marine licences</i>	318	298	93.7%
Total	11,420	10,831	94.8%

Table 2. 6A1-6A5: Summary of national EH casework activity and response time against agreed targets | April 2013 to 30 September 2013.



Church of St. James the Greater, Church Lane, Ab Kettleby, Leicestershire (Heritage at Risk, 6B1). © Patricia Payne, English Heritage.

Our performance against targets in our charter for the period from April 2013 to end of September 2013 is given in Table 2 (excluding GLAAS whose figures are provided separately).

English Heritage is consulted by local authorities on **local development frameworks, area action plans, strategies, management plans and other strategic frameworks** (6A1). Our local teams are engaged on a day-to-day basis in providing advice including supporting the development of Neighbourhood Plans.

To speed up the planning system and ensure that our advice can help owners at the earliest possible stage, English Heritage encourages early pre-application consultation by owners, developers, local authorities and others prior to the submission of applications for change. We provide this **pre-application advice** (6A2 – see figures above) in two ways, as initial pre-application advice, or as formal pre-application advice through the planning system. Early engagement to identify historic

environment issues enables more efficient and informed decisions and can identify opportunities for enhancement that can inform the eventual design approach. A recent example of this constructive conservation approach is the Grade I listed Central Station in Newcastle, where our local team worked alongside the design team to ensure that conservation issues of glazing in the portico and remodelling internal space were resolved before a formal application was submitted. Working with Newcastle City Council we were able to respond flexibly to fixed funding timetables to enable a scheme which provides a better welcome to the city and a major increase in retail space.

EH provides advice and guidance on works planned on, and damage to **scheduled monuments** (6A3) and administers the scheduled monument consent process on behalf of DCMS. A prominent example of work enabled by the scheduled monument consent process in the last 6 months is the excavation at Lincoln Castle in advance of the construction of the new Magna Carta exhibition space and other visitor facilities. This work forms part of Lincolnshire County Council's Heritage Lottery-funded '[Lincoln Castle Revealed](#)' project. The archaeological results have exceeded expectations, with well-preserved post-Conquest building remains excavated in the east Prison Courtyard and the site of what is likely to be a lost pre-Conquest church adjacent to the curtain wall.

EH continues to offer timely and expert advice to local planning authorities as part of the **formal planning process** (6A4) (see Table for figures). In Halifax we have agreed key improvements to a scheme to construct a library on a sensitive town centre site. On the site of a partly demolished chapel and connecting the Grade II* Square Church Spire to the Grade I Piece Hall, the revised scheme announces the presence of the Piece Hall from the railway station and provides high quality improvements to the public realm. With these improvements, English Heritage supported the revised proposals.

Curatorial advice on archaeological interest in London is uniquely hosted by English Heritage. 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. In the last 6

months there have been 1122 consultations with GLAAS. The GLAAS team has also dealt with 985 planning consultations and 71 pre-application consultations.

EH supports the care and management of **historic places of worship** (6A5), through advice to exempt denominations (figures given above).

EH also supports management of change in the marine environment through its Marine Planning Unit which is consulted on **marine development control** (6A6). Advice is handled by the Marine Planning Unit and local Development Management Teams.

In terms of **strategic condition monitoring** (6B1), English Heritage's primary response has been through the extremely important Heritage at Risk initiative. In its sixth 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 Official Statistics were published in August 2013 and the Register was launched in October. Seventeen of the 19 pilot projects to trial the

expansion of Heritage at Risk to include all [Grade II listed buildings](#) were completed in time to be publicised at the Heritage at Risk launch. Options for creating a national framework for surveying Grade II listed buildings is now being explored. EH also undertakes regular surveys of our Protected Wrecks annually as part of our responsibilities to DCMS.

Measure 7: Managing Major Holdings of Historic Assets

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 should refer directly 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. The final academic monograph for Silbury Hill is due to be published later this year and the archive is being made available through the [Archaeology Data Service](#) (ADS). Work is progressing well on the analysis of several phases of excavation and evaluation relating to the construction of new



Chiswick House Facilities (7A2)

A number of decorative plaster fragments were recovered in 2008 from the excavation of the Jacobean house, demolished in 1788; the basement was filled with a large volume of brick and stone demolition rubble, and the plaster fragments were in this backfill. Analysis of the plasterwork by Dr Claire Gapper has found that it most probably comes from a classical decorative scheme installed in the house by Lord Burlington in the 1720s; he is known to have altered the exterior of the building, and it seems likely from this new evidence that he remodelled the interior too, bringing it more into line with the decorative schemes in his new Villa and the Link Building which jointed the two structures.

The specialist analyses are now nearly all complete, and work is beginning to revise the publication synopsis in light of these analyses and to incorporate the research that was carried out in support of the repair of the designed landscape.

© Brian Kerr, English Heritage.



3000 architectural fragments stored at Wrest Park, Bedfordshire (7A4).
© Patricia Payne, English Heritage.

visitor facilities at Chiswick House, which will lead to a new understanding of the development of its buildings and landscape. The Ditherington Flax Mill and Maltings publication project, which is informing conservation, repair and reuse of this high-profile HaR site is entering the editing phase. The monograph on Apethorpe Hall has been completed; anticipated publication is 2015.

Under **securing archives and collections** (7A3) good progress has been made on the replacement of outdated plant for EH's Swindon archive store. The new plant operates significantly more efficiently, maintaining the vaults within the required temperature and relative humidity levels, and it is anticipated that this will lead to a smaller green footprint and savings in running costs. A condition and risk audit of the EH archive holdings in Swindon is almost complete and will identify those of our collections most at risk so that we can proactively manage and mitigate those risks.

English Heritage has reached a landmark moment in the **preservation of historic artefacts and interiors** (7A4) – over the past two years, archaeological and architectural artefacts and

archives originally stored in industrial units at Atcham near Shewsbury and Beeston, Norfolk have been moved to a refurbished 1950s building at Wrest Park: 153,000 archaeological artefacts from 120 EH sites and over 3000 architectural fragments saved from demolished buildings across London that make up the Architectural Studies have been packed, documented and transferred. This project has not only significantly improved storage conditions (a key recommendation from the [EH State of EH Collections Report 2010](#)) and documentation but has crucially transformed specialist and public access to the collections. A new project, *Placing the Displaced*, aims to demonstrate the wealth of research potential currently lying dormant in English Heritage's Architectural Studies Collection (ASC): adopting cutting-edge interdisciplinary methodologies, this project seeks new ways to explore London streetscapes and domestic spaces.

Measure 8: Help and advice for owners to tackle Heritage at Risk

English Heritage's dedicated [Heritage at Risk](#) teams, established in November 2012, have been working with owners and partner organisations to find solutions for Heritage at Risk. The Heritage at Risk register for 2013 was published in October. There are fewer entries on the 2013 Register (5700 compared to 5831 in 2012) and we are on target to save 25% of the sites that were on the Register in 2010 by 2015 through advice, support, partnership working and grant aid.

The figures in both number and value of grant to address at risk elements are detailed in Table 3:

A critical role for the local Heritage at Risk Teams is **providing advice and technical support** (8A1) to owners, local authorities and other grant giving bodies. Our specialist expertise is used to help put together projects and design approaches which can tackle Heritage at Risk. A new area of work in the last 6 months has been providing technical advice to the HLF on their new Grants for Places of Worship Scheme. So far, we have advised on 193 applications since the start of the scheme. As part of this measure we will also be publishing a further book in December – on Roofing – in the Practical Buildings Conservation series.

1 April - 30 September 2013		
Scheme/Type	No	Value (£M)
Secular	32	£5.45
Areas	10	£0.51
Places of Worship	1	£0.08
S17 Management Agreements	22	£0.14
Capacity Building	27	£1.23
War Memorials	4	£0.06
	96	£7.46

Table 3. 8A1 to 8A4: Summary of grant aid activity (offers of grant) 1 April to 30 September 2013.

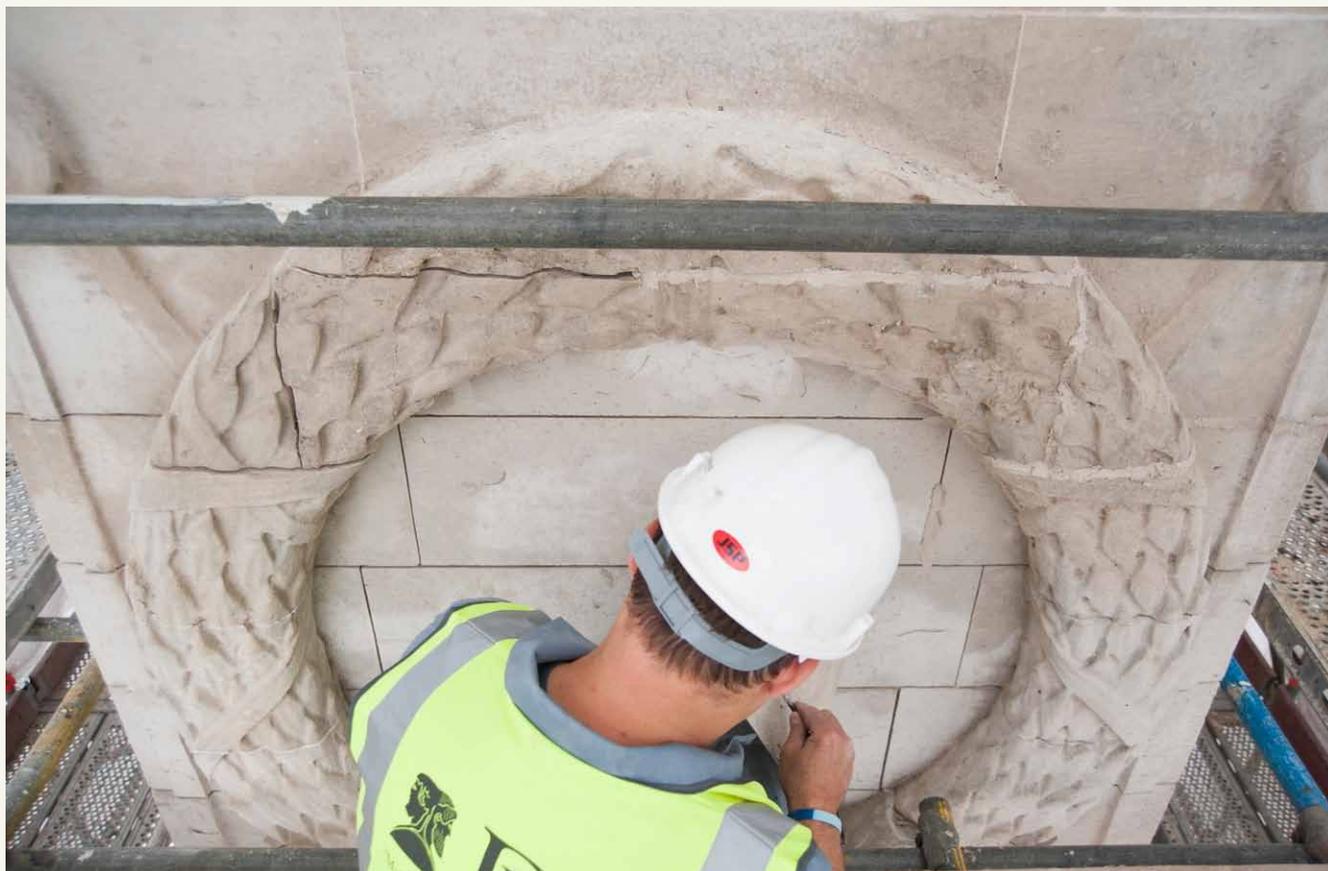
Building capacity (8A2) is an important strand of English Heritage's grant giving role with 24 programmes (totalling £1.23M) supported this year. These include support for the National Amenity Societies in providing statutory conservation advice to local authorities. Other organisations supported include the Heritage Alliance, the Architectural Heritage Fund, the Prince's Regeneration Trust, the Historic Chapels Trust and the Battlefields Trust. In addition,

the National Capacity Building programme supports projects such as the Heritage Open Days Partnership, grants for the repair and conservation of war memorials, SPAB's free technical conservation advice line and a joint project between the Garden History Society and the Association of Garden Trusts to develop skills within county gardens trusts.

EH helps to reduce the risk to nationally important heritage assets by giving a range of



Windmill, North Leverton with Habbleshthorpe, Nottinghamshire (Heritage at Risk). © Patricia Payne, English Heritage.



Repairing the Cenotaph war memorial in Whitehall, London (8A2). © Chris Redgrave, English Heritage.

repair grants (8A3). In the first 6 months of this year we have given grants to 69 sites, totalling £6.23M. These range from repair grants to sites, buildings and landscapes, grants for war memorials, and conservation area schemes. One of the greatest success stories of how the Constructive Conservation approach can help with Heritage at Risk is the recent winner of the RIBA Stirling Prize – [Astley Castle](#) in Warwickshire. This Grade II* medieval manor had been lying in ruins since a fire gutted it in 1978, and was on the ‘Heritage at Risk’ Register for years before being transformed into holiday accommodation for the Landmark Trust. EH gave grant aid, and supported the innovative approach to insert new work into the old.

English Heritage exceptionally undertakes the **acquisition of heritage assets at risk** (8A4) aiming to complete repairs and transfer ownership into long-term beneficial use. At Apethorpe Hall, the majority of repairs to orangery and west range are completed and the full suite of essential repairs will be completed by the end of 2014. The HLF have awarded a £12.8M stage 2 grant for the redevelopment of Ditherington Flax Mill in

Shrewsbury and contractors have been appointed with a view to starting work on site in February 2014. An announcement on the £6.6m ERDF funding bid is expected shortly. At Harmondsworth Barn, the repair contract is current being let and work on site is due to start in early 2014. At Baguley Hall, an impressive medieval timber-framed building that was engulfed by the suburban expansion of Manchester in the mid 20th century, arrangements are being made to transfer ownership from the Secretary of State to a building preservation trust. If these negotiations can be concluded satisfactorily, we will provide grant for essential repairs and the BPT will seek partnership funding for the enhancement and re-use of the property as a heritage attraction and facility for community events.

EH also provides limited **funding of last resort for investigations** of the historic environment (8A5). We can provide funding against three strands:

- i) For unanticipated nationally significant discoveries as part of the planning process,
- ii) For previously unknown nationally significant discoveries outside the planning process,



Restoring original features to a shopfront in Haworth, West Yorkshire (E1) © Alun Bull, English Heritage.

- iii) For the securing and public access of investigation archives at risk of dispersal or loss.

In total there are currently 172 active projects under 8A5, a considerable number of which are the editorial or publication stages of legacy projects started before the NHPP was launched. The status of these is shown in the accompanying table. Noteworthy projects concluded in the last 6 months include results from an important Upper Palaeolithic site at [Beedings](#), West Sussex, revealed by landscaping; the archaeological recording of several extensive Anglo-Saxon fishtraps at the [Stumble](#), Essex, threatened by coastal change; and the beginning of a four-year excavation at the internationally important site of [Star Carr](#), funded principally by the European Research Council with partnership from EH and others, in response to degradation of the archaeology. We have also seen the securing and redistribution of archives held by the former *Marches Archaeology*, threatened by loss/dispersal after the untimely death of its owner.

Supporting Activities: Making the NHPP work

A) Socio-economic research

Sector intelligence research (A1) – the functioning and health of the heritage sector – has included a number of key surveys begun or completed in the last 6 months. English Heritage and CCSkills have commissioned a [survey to assess overall skills in the cultural heritage sector](#). The results will be reported in *Heritage Counts 2013*. In partnership with the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation, English Heritage collects data on the level of historic environment expertise available to local government. The data for [2013](#) can compare this to [2012 and earlier](#). Already mentioned under Measure 2, but of high significance here are the results of a [review of the archaeological profession in England](#).

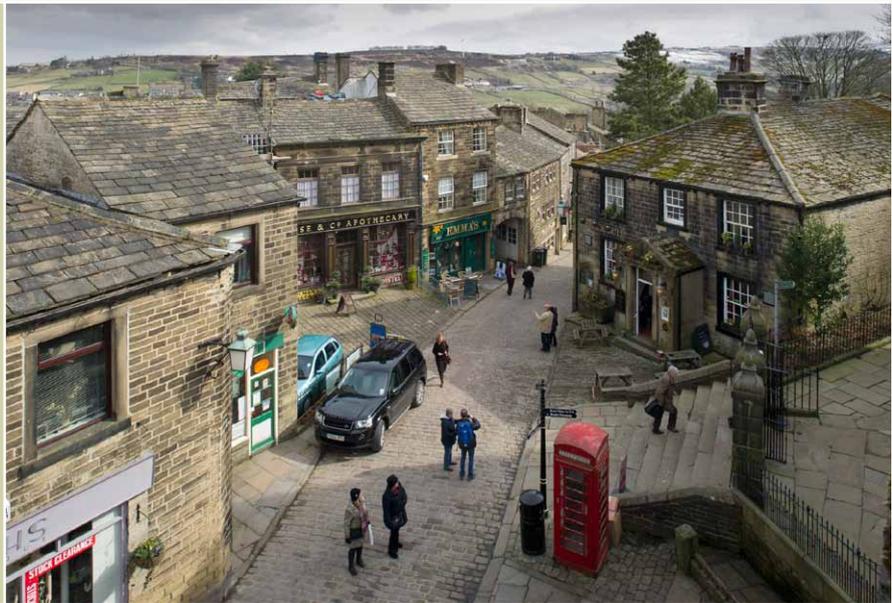
B) Capacity-building

Training and skills activities (B1) are being undertaken to address skills shortages. The

Presentation and communication to promote protection (E1)

Haworth has long been associated with the Brontes, but its reputation as one of Yorkshire's premier tourism destinations has been under threat from poor maintenance and piecemeal changes which were eroding the character of the village. Together, local groups, business owners, Bradford Council and English Heritage are working to reverse this decline, installing new windows in the Old School Room, reinstating original features such as windows and shopfronts, repairing the cobbled surface of the Main Street, and producing a broadsheet leaflet guide to the village and its attractions.

© Alun Bull, English Heritage.



EH HELM training programme has continued to deliver the **Constructive Conservation: How Heritage Works** events – all held in venues that are outstanding examples of constructive conservation projects – and further roll-out of the popular

Enabling Development training events. At least 160 delegates have benefited since May 2013. A successful five-day **Measured Survey Summer School** was held at Kenilworth Castle addressing survey techniques, their application and the procurement of survey through image and laser based survey, architectural and landscape survey techniques and photographing cultural heritage. The first cohort of three collaborative PhD studentships have now been recruited at UCL, Leicester and Manchester universities. Partnerships between AHRC and English Heritage, these will look at particular subjects identified as priorities within the NHPP or our wider corporate plan. They will cover research on: 'Application of Covers to Conserve Historic Marble and Metal Monuments' (NHPP 2C2); 'Religious Heritage in Transition: Sikh Places of Worship in England' (NHPP 4D1), and 'Defining the potential of Ploughzone Lithic Scatters for interpretation of the final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Landscape' (NHPP 4G2). The current programme includes a total of nine studentships.



Croxley Great Barn, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire (Heritage at Risk).
© Patricia Payne, English Heritage.

Work on **standards, guidance and advice** (B3) has seen a breakthrough in information access standards. As part of partnership work with the UK heritage sector through the AHRC '**SENESCHAL**' project, EH have made available a unique [online version](#) of all the key indexing vocabulary standards maintained by EH on behalf of the sector. Our indexing standards, such as the Thesaurus of Monument Types, now have 'a web page for every word' to which heritage records can be linked. In the past everyone had their own

slightly different copies of these standards so it was difficult to bring together records from different systems. Now everyone who wants to record, for example, a barrow cemetery, can link to a [unique reference](#) (a 'Uniform Resource Indicator – URI') on the web. This will promote ever closer international integration of cultural heritage records. Publication of guidance includes '[Multi-light imaging techniques for heritage applications](#)', (launched at the York Digital Heritage conference in July; and '[Science and the Dead: A Guideline for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis](#)'.

EH's role in **Scientific and technical development** (B5) has been set out in the [English Heritage Science Strategy](#). Launched at a recent Science and Heritage conference, it takes up the challenges set out in the [National Heritage Science Strategy](#) and shows the priorities for EH to 2015 and beyond. Some early results include [trials of portable XRF for archaeological surveys](#).

Promoting **Knowledge Transfer** (B6) included a number of key conferences to discuss heritage protection, key among which was a two-day conference in September entitled **Heritage Past, Present and Future conference**. Organised by English Heritage, AHRC, the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the National Trust, and hosted by the Society of Antiquaries, the conference celebrated

the centenary of the 1913 Ancient Monuments Act. As well as looking back at what has been achieved over the last 100 years, the conference debated issues such as how best to assess significance, who is responsible for the care of the historic environment, and crucially what are the key challenges for the heritage over the next century.

A very successful and informative one day conference on **Unmanned Aerial Vehicle** (UAV) survey was held by The Survey Association (TSA) in partnership with English Heritage. Attended by 90 representatives from across commercial, academic and public survey sectors this event highlighted the rapidly developing use of Small Unmanned Aircraft (SUAs) for survey applications across the UK and their licensing, accreditation and health and safety requirements.

E) Engaging with the Past

Presentation and communication to promote protection (E1) included a rapid programme of research and community engagement to feed into the development of a popular guide to the Brontës' Haworth; an initiative to enable the CBA to produce the quarterly [Young Archaeologist](#) magazine, which encourages young people up to the age of seventeen to develop their interest in archaeology and the historic environment; and provided funding to run the Festival of History for the next three years.



Stonehenge Visitor Centre, Wiltshire, opening in December 2013. © James O. Davies, English Heritage.

Act. No	Activity Title	Green	Amber	Red	Project Complete
IA1	Foresight and threat/opportunity assessment for the Historic Environment	Not applicable, please refer to Sections IA1-IA2			
IA2	Data-gathering and assessment of priorities for understanding and protecting the Historic Environment	Not applicable, please refer to Sections IA1-IA2			
IB1	Review of progress and impact	1			
2A1	Development Pressure	5	5		
2A2	Resolving impact of carbon challenge on built heritage	7	2		
2B1	Tackling neglect	1	3		
2B2	Heritage crime	5			
2B3	Recreational activities	1			
2C1	Major environmental threats	3	6		
2C2	Attritional environmental threats	19	2	3	1
2D1	Agricultural and forestry impacts	4	2	2	1
2D2	Marine exploitation impacts	2	1	1	
2D3	Energy generation impacts	2	1		1
2D4	Minerals extraction impacts	7	1		1
2D5	Materials supply loss	2	1		
2E1	Heritage management, conservation and craft skills shortages	10			5
2E2	Capacity loss in local authorities	5	3		2
3A1	Unknown marine assets and landscapes	10	2		
3A2	Unknown coastal assets	3	1		2
3A3	Deeply buried/subterranean Pleistocene and Early Holocene archaeology	4	6	1	
3A4	Identification of terrestrial assets via non-intrusive survey	22	6	1	
3A5	Identification of wetland/waterlogged sites	7	2	1	1
4A1	Historic Towns and Suburbs	19	9	4	2
4A2	Later twentieth-century heritage	8	1		
4A3	Historic ports, dockyards, harbours and coastal resorts	9	1	3	
4A4	Public, civic and communal buildings	3	2	1	1
4B1	Historic water management assets	3		3	
4B2	Traditional industry, modern industry, mining and associated housing	5		3	3
4B3	Transport and communications	3	2		
4C1	Sport and entertainment buildings and landscapes	1	2		
4D1	Places of worship	8	3	1	
4D2	Churchyards, cemeteries and burial grounds	3		1	
4E1	Battlefields		2	1	

Act. No	Activity Title	Green	Amber	Red	Project Complete
4E2	Twentieth-century military heritage	10	2	1	
4F1	Rural historic buildings and their settings	12	5	1	4
4F2	Field systems	2	2	1	
4G1	Pleistocene and Early Holocene archaeology	7		1	1
4G2	Ploughzone Archaeology	4	2		
4H1	Submerged heritage assets and landscapes	8	5		2
5A1	Strategic designation programme	Not applicable, please refer to Section 5A1			
5A2	Upgrade and modernisation of designation base	Not applicable, please refer to Section 5A2			
5A3	Restructured responsive designation programme	Not applicable, please refer to Table 1			
5A4	Supporting local communities in protecting significant heritage assets	1	5		
5B1	Heritage partnership agreements and model management plans	2	3		
5B2	Underpinning local planning processes	4	1		1
5B3	Developing marine heritage management structures	1		1	
5C1	Enhancing the capabilities of historic environment records	12	3	1	1
6A1	Strategic planning frameworks	Not applicable, please refer to Table 2			
6A2	Early support for management of change				
6A3	Management of scheduled monuments				
6A4	Decision-making in the planning process				
6A5	Supporting care and management of listed places of worship				
6A6	Supporting informed management of change in the marine environment				
6B1	Strategic condition monitoring	3		1	
7A1	English Heritage Asset Management Plan	Not applicable, please refer to Section 7A1			
7A2	Managing change at English Heritage historic properties	16	8	1	
7A3	Preservation of English Heritage archive holdings	2			
8A1	Reducing risk to heritage assets through expert advice	Not applicable, please refer to Table 3			
8A2	Building specialist capacity/skills to manage and conserve heritage assets				
8A3	Reducing risk to heritage assets through repair grants				
8A4	Reducing risk to heritage assets through acquisition and repair				
8A5	Offsetting loss through knowledge dividend	86	14	11	10
Total		352	117	48	39

Table 4. Project status by Activity, 1 April to 30 September 2013.

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

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Designed by Vincent Griffin



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