



# THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT 2018: AN OVERVIEW

HERITAGE COUNTS

# THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IN 2018: AN OVERVIEW

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2018 was the 100th anniversary of the 1918 Representation of the People Act which saw some of the first women gain eligibility to vote marked by events and activities throughout the year. 2018 was also the final year of the centenary First World War commemorations, ending in November with events up and down the country, from the Cenotaph to local village war memorials.

It has been a busy year, with a number of important changes and announcements affecting the heritage sector. The Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) established a new Heritage Council who met for the first time in May, providing “a voice for the sector across Government”. A revised version of the National Planning Policy Framework was published in July, enabling a greater push towards development; policy on the protection of heritage, however, remains largely unchanged. In October, archaeological work in advance of development for the High Speed (HS2) Railway began, and will be the biggest programme of archaeological work ever conducted in the UK.

Moreover, there have been many major successes in 2018. Among these:

- *a commitment of £55 million in funding for heritage through the Future High Streets Fund, announced in the Autumn Budget. The fund will allow for the restoration of historic high streets, to be delivered through the Architectural Heritage Fund and Historic England;*
- *the launch, in June, of the £20 million Cultural Development Fund by the Government to support culture, heritage and the creative industries in towns and cities across England;*
- *National Lottery investment in a number of major projects, including a £3.8m grant for an innovative project to save bats and protect churches for future generations;*
- *a second round of Historic England’s ‘Heritage Action Zones’;*
- *20 years of the Heritage at Risk Register;*
- *Heritage Open Days continues to grow from strength-to-strength, engaging communities and volunteers with heritage;*
- *the announcement that the National Heritage List for England had reached 400,000 entries in August, with the Grade II listing of the Raleigh Cycle Company offices in Nottingham; and,*
- *the continued collaboration of organisations within the heritage sector through the Heritage 2020 initiative.*



# 1. Management of heritage

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## 1.1 Heritage 2020

- **Heritage 2020** brings together organisations from across the sector to address priorities for collaborative working which are set out in the Heritage 2020 Framework under five strategic themes. Highlights of the last year for each of the five working groups include:
  - **The Capacity Building group** has prioritised an integrated approach to the education, training and continuing development of heritage professionals. Addressing the need for a sustainable model for local authority (LA) conservation and archaeology services is also a priority and work is underway to identify core LA service provision. A sub-group, the Client Demand Task Group, is now looking at opportunities to stimulate and sustain the supply of heritage skills (see also [section 4.3, p.24](#)).
  - For the **Constructive Conservation and Sustainable Management group**, the focus has been on the transfer and disposal of publicly owned heritage assets. The group is bringing together sector advice and guidance, including mapping sector activity to reveal areas that are covered and those that are weak. The group has also prioritised a heritage-led response to the changing face of high streets. The results of recent work will be published on the Heritage 2020 website.
  - **The Discovery, Identification and Understanding group** has made ‘building bridges with the higher education sector’ its priority area. It is drawing together sector knowledge to identify the strengths of existing relationships and where there is a need to enhance relationships. The group supported a session on Early Career Researchers at the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists annual conference.
  - **The Public Engagement group** is taking forward actions relating to inclusion in order to promote people’s entitlement to connect with the historic environment. Youth participation is a particular focus for work building best practice learning

from existing projects. Research into practices to improve diversity in governance and engagement with National Citizen Service are in progress.

- As the group that seeks to achieve a long-term shift in recognition of the positive contribution of heritage to the economy and society, the **Helping Things to Happen group** has attempted to better understand and reinforce the evidence base so that it can be communicated to Government. A literature review and data messaging workshop are leading to the development of infographics to show the key messages around the value of heritage. Work is continuing to set out the contribution of the heritage sector to the Government’s Industrial Strategy.

- Regular updates on group activities can be found on the website, through social media and [The Heritage Alliance’s ‘Heritage Update’ e-bulletin](#).
- As Heritage 2020 activities have grown over the year, a monthly Twitter Chat, [#HeritageChat](#), was launched providing the opportunity for people to identify and discuss themes of common interest. Topics covered have included innovation and entrepreneurship in the heritage sector, heritage and its contribution to the economic health of high streets, evaluating heritage projects, diversity, industrial heritage, and more.
- **An annual foresight** event was held in March linked with the publication of the Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) ‘Culture is Digital’ report and opened by the Heritage Minister Michael Ellis MP.

*The Heritage 2020 project is funded by Historic England and delivered through The Heritage Alliance under the oversight of the Historic Environment Forum. An interim evaluation has recently taken place to assess progress to date and to consider the effectiveness of the initiative and its impact.*

# VISIT Barrow

THERE'S MORE HERITAGE THAN MEETS THE EYE

EXPLORING THE HERITAGE  
OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS



Barrow Civic Society launch of six new plaques on buildings with [local heritage importance](#). © Heritage Lottery fund

## 1.2 The Heritage Alliance

- **The Heritage Alliance** is the heritage sector's largest coalition of independent organisations with over 130 members. It is uniquely placed to draw on members' knowledge to help policy makers realise the potential of heritage.
- Key work this year includes:
  - **Heritage Statement and Council:** Following the launch of the Government's Heritage Statement at the Alliance's Heritage Day in 2017, the Alliance became a member of the Heritage Council and has worked to represent the views of the sector in this cross-Government forum. The Alliance led a sector wide response to the revised NPPF, meeting with MHCLG to discuss concerns.
  - **Brexit:** The Alliance has produced papers on the impact of Brexit on the sector in areas such as migration and the Agriculture Bill, and has continued to stress how future agriculture funding policy should better protect heritage. The Alliance again met with Environment Secretary Michael Gove to discuss rural heritage.
  - **Diversity debate:** The Alliance organised a popular debate on diversifying the heritage sector in the 21st Century, also attracting a diverse audience to this event. Follow on work is planned with the intention of offering practical support in this area.
  - **International work:** The Alliance hosted a number of international delegations with members sharing examples of projects. The Alliance's first report on the international work of members was published, followed by a launch event which included a discussion on the UK Government's soft power strategy. The Alliance is working with the British Council to pilot a new grant scheme to support international heritage travel.
- **Heritage Update** continues as a vital resource for the sector's news, jobs and events both nationally and internationally. It was opened in around 80 countries this year. The Alliance now has over 18,000 Twitter followers – an important platform for sharing members' messages with wider audiences. The Alliance has doubled the number of consultations and briefings it produced in the last year.

- The Alliance's advocacy groups have continued to meet covering issues ranging from spatial planning to rural affairs, learning and skills, to funding and mobile heritage. The Alliance is currently working on projects looking at the links between heritage and health, and on heritage and the creative industries.

## 1.3 Historic England

- Over the last year **Historic England** (HE) engaged the public in many of its campaigns; including its campaign and podcast series "**Irreplaceable: A History of England in 100 Places**", sponsored by specialist insurers Ecclesiastical, and its "**Immortalised**" campaign and exhibition debating who and how we remember. There has also been public support for Historic England's '**Saving England's Mills**' campaign and for highlighting '**nighthawking**' at **Hadrian's Wall**.
- Historic England (and previously English Heritage) has a longstanding record in place making. **Historic England Places Strategy**, published this year, sets out how HE will marshal the full range of services and work in partnership with others to enable them to reveal and harness the value of their heritage.
- Listing is an essential part of England's heritage protection system, and recommending to the Secretary of State what should be listed continues to be a core part of Historic England's work. There are now over 400,000 entries on the **National Heritage List for England**. The 400,000th entry was the purpose-built flagship office for the Raleigh Cycle Company in Nottingham in August 2018.
- Historic England's work to improve understanding and protection of places of worship included a review of mosques which resulted in a number of enhanced listings and two additions to the List, including the 1970s Central Mosque and Islamic Cultural Centre in Regent's Park (Grade II\*). Historic England also published the first ever architectural and social history of British mosques.
- The aerial investigation team took advantage of the hot summer to reveal hidden archaeological sites through crop marks, a story which was popular with the public.



Preparing a display to celebrate Millicent Garrett, part of the “Immortalised” campaign. © Historic England Archive



Howitt Building, Lenton Boulevard, Lenton, Nottinghamshire. Entrance portico view from east. © Historic England Archive

- In 2018 Historic England were involved in over 21,700 planning cases across England. There have been many casework successes, such as the Clerkenwell [Old Sessions House](#) which was completed in 2018 following advice provided by Historic England in 2016-17, and the riding house at the [Shaftesbury Estate in Wimborne St Giles](#) which opened in October following Historic England's continued engagement with various developments at the Estate since 2012.
- Historic England were also involved in various planning appeal cases relating to a number of designated heritage assets around the country, the decisions of which are pending, and were involved in the criminal prosecution case relating to unauthorised works at Ewhurst Manor.
- Historic England is restructuring to offer a more integrated service and provide greater flexibility to respond to future challenges. Some of these changes will help Historic England to engage with a more diverse audience.

#### 1.4 HM Treasury's Green Book Guidance

- On 6th March 2018, HM Treasury released revised [Green Book guidance for economic appraisal and evaluation](#). According to the guidance, economic appraisal is about "*how government can improve social welfare or wellbeing, referred to in the Green Book as social value*". The Green Book, last updated in 2003, is an important document used to guide public investment in the UK. All businesses cases for public funding and Department for Transport's (DfT) infrastructure investment nationally must comply with the Green Book.
- The Green Book sets out the key stages in the development of a proposal from the articulation of the rationale for intervention and the setting of objectives, through to options appraisal and, eventually implementation and evaluation. The aim is to ensure that public investment is efficient and delivers the best value for money.

- As with the 2003 Green Book there is guidance specifically on valuing non-market benefits and an emphasis on the importance of including non-use values in social cost benefit analyses. This is pertinent to the heritage sector as heritage has significant non-use values. The evidence from the Natural Capital Committee and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has significantly influenced the understanding of valuation in this area.

### 1.5 Heritage Statement and Heritage Council

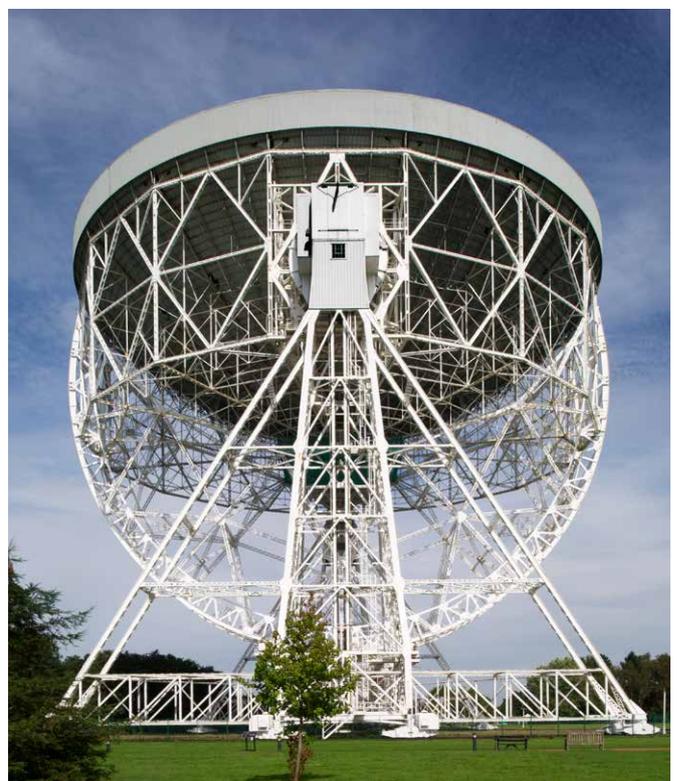
- On Heritage Day, 5th December 2017, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) published the Government’s strategy for Heritage through [a Heritage Statement](#). It focused on four key themes: stimulating great place making, supporting collaboration within and across sectors, inclusivity and diversity, and the creation of a truly resilient and sustainable sector. The 2017 statement is rooted in both the commitments made in the 2016 [Culture White Paper](#).
- A key commitment has been the creation of a Heritage Council to provide a voice for heritage across Government which is supported by sector members including the Historic Environment Forum. The Heritage Council met in May and November 2018.

### 1.6 World Heritage Sites

- The DCMS Heritage Statement (December 2017) emphasised the importance of [England’s World Heritage Sites](#) (WHS) in how our heritage is recognised and valued around the world, and that it is a powerful driver of England’s visitor economy.
- The need to ensure that England’s WHS are managed to an exemplary standard is recognised in the Heritage Statement. Historic England and sister agencies in the devolved governments, are undertaking a review of the governance and resources available for the management of WHS across the UK and Overseas Territories. The work is scheduled for completion in March 2019.
- Liverpool remains on the List of World Heritage in Danger, largely as a consequence of the potential impact of the Liverpool Waters scheme on the

Outstanding Universal Value of the property. However, the developer no longer intends to build out the development to the parameters of the outline planning consent and new master-planning based on heritage values is being undertaken to develop a revised scheme.

- Significant work has also been undertaken by Highways England to take into account the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee in relation to the design of the road scheme that aims to remove the blight of heavy traffic on the A303 from the Stonehenge WHS landscape. A State of Conservation Report on the Westminster WHS has also been submitted to the World Heritage Centre in response to the recommendations made by the Committee in 2017.
- The nomination of the [Jodrell Bank Observatory](#) for a place on the World Heritage List was accepted for evaluation earlier this year and will be considered by the Committee in July 2019. In May, the Observatory received £16.1million National Lottery and Government funding for a new Discovery Centre in recognition of, and to promote, “Jodrell Bank’s world-leading place in the history of astronomy”.



Lovell Telescope, Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, Goostrey, Cheshire. © Historic England Archive

### 1.7 The withdrawal of the UK from the European Union (EU)

Historic England and The Heritage Alliance have continued to assess the potential implications of withdrawal from the EU on the historic environment of England, and are using the evidence gathered as a basis for advice to Government on the opportunities and threats posed by Brexit.

Although the effects on the historic environment will vary according to the terms of withdrawal, the key areas where there are significant risks and opportunities that were identified after the referendum remain the same:

- The need to introduce new and efficient Government funding streams to replace EU programmes that support the conservation of the historic environment, reduce the levels of heritage at risk and deliver economic and social benefits.
- Ensure that existing skills gaps in the heritage sector are not made wider as a result of new controls over immigration by a combination of increasing training and development capacity within England, and seeking visa exemptions for skilled heritage professionals from overseas. There is also a need to ensure continued access to Horizon 2020 funding and the free movement of researchers between academic institutions within the UK and EU.
- The provisions for Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment are being retained in domestic law through the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, but may subsequently be amended which could impact on the conservation of the historic environment.
- These issues are recognised in the [2017 Heritage Statement](#) which sets out the Government's ambition that *"as the UK leaves the European Union, we want to see the heritage sector maximising its potential as a key component of the UK's place in the world."*

### 1.8 Heritage Action Zones

- Historic England launched the 'Heritage Action Zones' (HAZ) initiative in 2016. HAZs are envisaged as historic places with the potential to become focal points for sustainable economic development and community life, delivered by Historic England alongside local partners.
- Ten schemes were selected in 2017: Nottingham, Appleby (Cumbria), Ramsgate, Weston-super-Mare, King's Lynn, Sunderland, Coventry, Elsecar (South Yorkshire), Sutton (South London), and Hull Old Town (Kingston-upon-Hull, UK City of Culture 2017). These 3 to 5 year schemes are now well underway, sharing Historic England funding of around £6m, and benefiting from around £18m in match funding. For every £1 Historic England invests, the public and private sectors invest £3.10.



- In 2018, Historic England announced the second round of HAZs. The 5-year schemes are in Bishop Auckland (Co. Durham), Stockton to Darlington Railway, Rochdale, Dewsbury, Grimsby, Stoke-on-Trent, Lowestoft (Suffolk) and Walworth (Southwark). These too are now underway, sharing £5m of Historic England funding, and around £15m of funding from other sources.
- The outcome of bids for the third round of HAZs will be announced in Spring 2019.
- Announced in October, the Future High Streets Fund will provide £40 million of Government funding to regenerate England's struggling historic high streets through the HAZ initiative (see [section 2.1](#); [p.14](#)).



## 1.9 Heritage Crime

- The last 12 months has been a very active period in the development of the Historic England [Heritage Crime Programme](#), and has seen partner agencies and communities working together in an effort to protect the historic environment from the impact of crime and anti-social behaviour.
- [The Heritage Watch](#) scheme has continued to develop throughout the year, with the introduction of Heritage Watch Police Support Volunteers in Leicestershire and Rutland.
- Heritage Crime now features in a range of partnership plans and strategies, including National Rural Crime Network, National Rural Affairs Strategy, National Wildlife Crime Strategy, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Rural Crime Strategy, Norfolk Police and Crime Plan, and Leicestershire Police and Crime Plan.
- Articles featuring the Heritage Crime Programmes featured in a number of online and print outlets, including many non-heritage titles.
- In 2018, Historic England assisted in the investigation of over 100 cases of crime and anti-social behaviour, with three major partnership prevention and enforcement campaigns introduced to tackle specific types of crime and anti-social behaviour: 'Operation Chronos', illicit metal detecting; 'Operation Crucible', theft of metals from historic sites and buildings; and 'Operation Birdie', unlawful salvage and interference with maritime wreck sites. A number of high-profile prosecutions were also undertaken, including:
  - Criminal Damage by Fire at Grade I Listed Building – Wythenshawe Hall, Manchester. The offender received 4 years imprisonment.
  - Conspiracy to Steal Metal from Church Buildings in the East of England. The offender received 5 years imprisonment.
  - Unlawful Salvage and Fraud relating to submerged maritime sites in the English Channel. The offenders received a total of 7½ years imprisonment.
- New media, training and awareness briefings were all used to raise awareness and develop understanding of the most effective ways to tackle crime.

- In December 2017 the Home Office published the findings of the review of the [Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013](#) recognising that despite the significant reductions in levels of metal theft over recent years, these crimes continue to have a serious impact on victims and the wider community. The Home Office is keen to work further with interested bodies to understand the nature and scale of these crimes, and how best to respond and prevent them.

### 1.10 25 Year Environment Plan and Agricultural Bill

- In January, the Government launched its [25 Year Environment Plan](#). The plan, which sets out a broad vision for environmental improvement, based primarily on moving funding away from direct per hectare payments to farmers to the funding of environmental public goods, including heritage. This approach is to be underpinned by a regularly updated delivery plan, targets and indicators. Under the plan, Goal 6 is “Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment”.
- In monitoring and managing environmental change, the plan places renewed emphasis upon the Natural Capital Accounting Approach and acknowledges the importance of the historic environment, treating it as equal to the natural environment:

*“Long-term action requires us to take difficult choices, some with considerable economic consequences, about conservation. In the past, our failure to understand the full value of the benefits offered by the environment and cultural heritage has seen us make poor choices. We can change that by using a natural capital approach.”*

- Following on from the 25 Year Plan, in September the sector welcomed the publication of the [Agriculture Bill](#), particularly its recognition of rural heritage as worthy of public investment within the domestic successor to the EU-funded Common Agricultural Policy. The explicit reference to cultural heritage in agricultural legislation is a landmark, and acknowledges the fundamental role rural heritage plays in our national identity, to landscape character and to traditions. Since their launch in 1987, thousands of farmers and land managers have already risen to the challenge of maintaining and restoring heritage through schemes funded by the

Common Agricultural Policy’s Rural Development Programme. Their efforts have resulted in huge reductions in the number of historic sites on the Heritage at Risk Register. But the proposals within the Agriculture Bill represent a step-change in the way in which the agricultural industry and rural communities will be supported in their future conservation work and it is important that the sector works with others on objectives, targets, metrics, and scheme design to implement this, building in part on the successful outcomes of the small-scale heritage agri-environment schemes of the past.

### 1.11 Places of Worship – Bats in Churches Project

- [A partnership project](#) to help churches that host large bat roosts was granted £3.8 million of funding by HLF in October. This represented the culmination of over a decade of work building the partnership and relevant relationships. Led by Natural England, the partnership comprises Historic England, The Church of England, Bat Conservation Trust and The Churches Conservation Trust.
- The project brings together church communities with bat and heritage organisations to provide support and find shared, sustainable solutions. It will run to 2023 and will:
  - Find practical solutions to enable 102 of the most severely affected church communities to reduce the impact of bats on the church, without harming the bats.
  - Strengthen local communities so people value and engage with their local natural and historic built heritage.
  - Create a new network of fully trained volunteers who can undertake bat surveys and support congregations who have bat roosts at their church.
  - Train professional ecologists and historic building specialists in new techniques and knowledge to improve their advice to congregations.
  - Collect and collate up-to-date data from over 700 churches across England, helping to build a specialist knowledge base on bats and their use of churches.

- The project builds on Defra and Historic England projects which researched practical approaches to reduce the impact of bats. This included new guidance, policy and a fresh licensing framework (the Bats in Churches Class Licence).
- The development phase of the project ran between February 2017 and June 2018, testing different approaches to manage the impact of bats in three churches: All Saints Braunston-in-Rutland, All Saints Swanton Morley and Holy Trinity Tattershall.



St Denys Church, Aswarby, Lincoln. © Matthew Godfrey

## 2. Changes to the funding and resource landscape

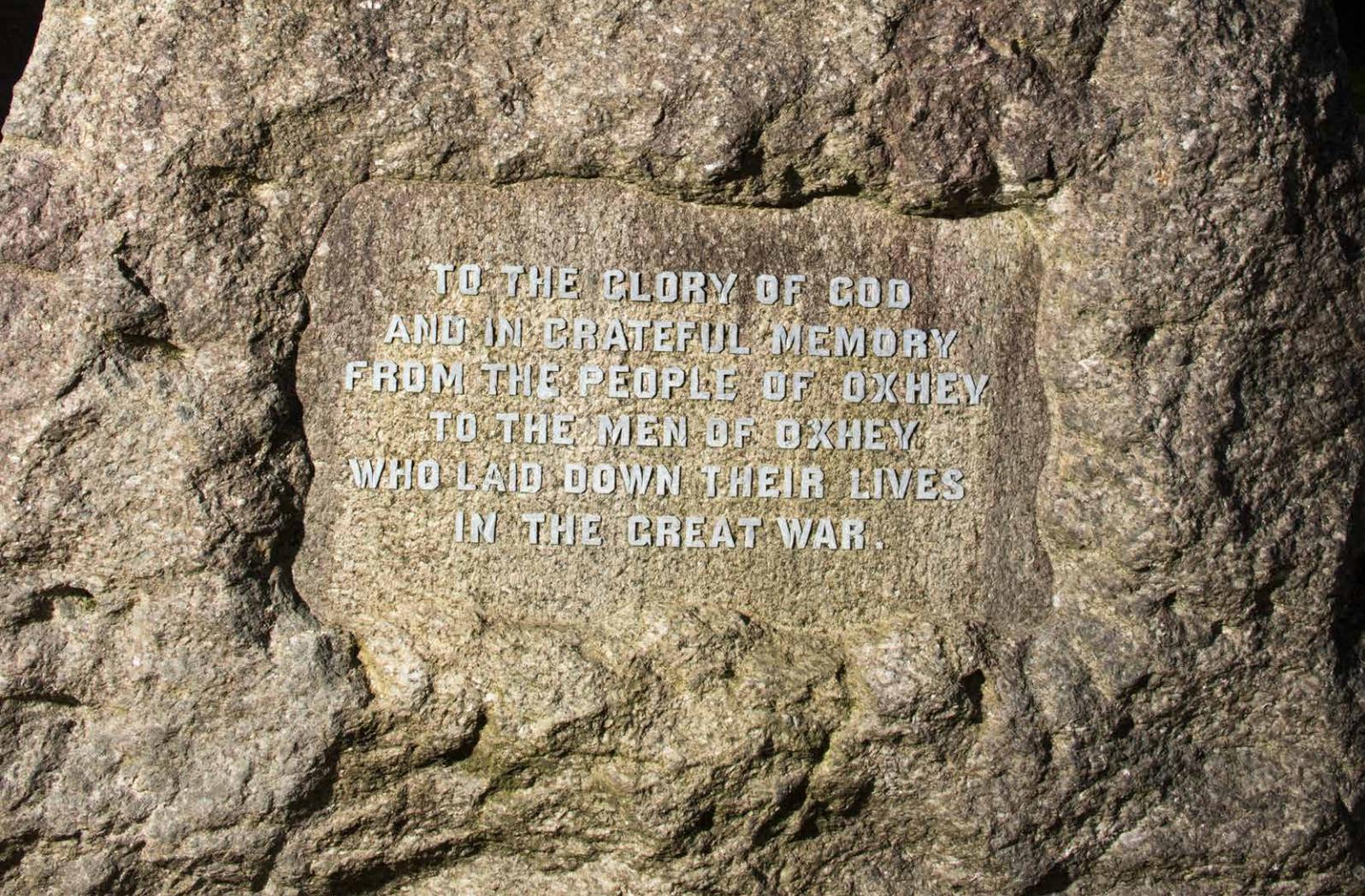
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### 2.1 2018 Autumn Budget

- **Future High Streets Fund:** The Chancellor announced a £675 million 'Future High Streets Fund' to support high streets, which includes a commitment of "£55million for heritage-based regeneration, restoring historic high streets". This has two elements: £40m to help restore historic high street properties through Historic England; and £15m to equip communities with their own resources to put historic buildings back into economic use, for example as residential buildings, new work spaces or cultural venues, supported by the Architectural Heritage Fund.
- The Fund will work on a competitive basis, with local areas setting out the overall vision they wish to achieve for their high street and town or city centre. It is expected that local areas will partner with the private sector to develop their proposals.
- **First World War Centenary:** The Chancellor announced up to £19 million to mark the centenary of the First World War. This is to include up to £8 million to help with the cost of repairs and alternations to village halls, Miners' welfare facilities and Armed Forces organisations' facilities; £10 million to support veterans with mental health needs through the Armed Forces Covenant Fund Trust; and £1 million for First World War Battlefield visits for school students.
- **UK City of Culture:** The Government will invest £8.5 million in Coventry's plans to showcase the city when it hosts the UK City of Culture in 2021. The funding will include investment in Coventry's Cathedral Quarter, including the refurbishment of historic venues, the creation of additional exhibition space and a centre for music education and concerts.

### 2.2 Cultural Development Fund

- In June 2018 the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Tourism, Michael Ellis, launched a £20 million Government fund to support culture, heritage and the creative industries in towns and cities across England. The **Cultural Development Fund** (CDF) will support local areas to develop transformative culture-led economic growth and productivity strategies by investing in place based cultural initiatives and the creative industries.
- The fund will support a range of activities, including but not limited to: resource investment in programmes, events and activities for culture and the creative industries; resource investment in upskilling local cultural and creative industries leaders; capital investment in physical space for culture, heritage, and the creative industries; and capital and resource investment in new creative skills development programmes and materials.
- The fund supports the Government's Industrial Strategy, by aiming to boost productivity in towns and cities across England and use creativity as a catalyst to make places more attractive to live, work and visit.
- Grants of up to £7 million will be awarded to individual areas to fund projects taking place between 2019 and 2022. The Fund will be administered through Arts Council England (ACE). An Expert Advisory Panel, consisting of the Heritage Lottery Fund, ACE, Historic England, Nesta and the Creative Industries Council will assess applicant projects and make recommendations to the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. The successful projects will be announced in early 2019.



TO THE GLORY OF GOD  
AND IN GRATEFUL MEMORY  
FROM THE PEOPLE OF OXHEY  
TO THE MEN OF OXHEY  
WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES  
IN THE GREAT WAR.

Memorial Cross, St. Matthew's Church, Oxhey, Hertfordshire. Inscription on west side. © Historic England Archive

### 2.3 Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)

- **First World War:** To mark the end of the Centenary communities across England continued to explore, conserve and share the heritage of the First World War through funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Examples include sharing the stories of the cells in Richmond Castle that held conscientious objectors, and of a newly-restored B-type London bus which was used on the Western Front.
- By July 2018, HLF had awarded £96 million to over 2,000 projects across the United Kingdom, with at least one award in 95% of local authority areas. Awards range from £12 million for HMS Caroline to just £3,000 for 27 of the smallest local projects, funded by the dedicated community grants programme, *First World War: Then and Now*.
- From March 2017 to February 2018, an estimated 2.3 million people took part in projects; with over 9.4 million people taking part in total since 2010.

Communities across the country researched stories of the war and its impact and shared them through publications, exhibitions, films, drama and social media. Mass participation in heritage on this scale, enabled by National Lottery investment, makes this anniversary unique.

- **Rethinking Parks:** Launched in June, *Rethinking Parks II* is the second phase of a funding partnership between the Heritage Lottery Fund, Big Lottery Fund England, and innovation charity Nesta. Funding and expertise is being used to support community groups, not for profit organisations and local authorities to develop and scale-up new ways of funding and managing historic public parks and urban green spaces to ensure their financial and environmental sustainability for the future. 13 projects have been awarded £2 million and will be completed within the next two years. Learning will be widely shared to ensure it is available to help all those who manage historic parks and green spaces.

- **Findings from the Catalyst programme evaluation:** The Catalyst initiative, which launched in 2011 and was a partnership between the Heritage Lottery Fund, DCMS and ACE, was designed to encourage more private giving to culture and heritage. A second aim was to build the capacity and skills of culture and heritage organisations to fundraise from private donors and corporate sources as well as trusts and foundations. The longer term ambition was to ensure that heritage is better managed in the future and to enable heritage organisations to become resilient.
- Catalyst Endowments provided matched funding to 31 organisations which helped to attract £53.3 million of private investment into the heritage sector. The programme evaluation published in June 2018, found that the scheme has had a catalytic effect on grantees, who describe the programme as having had a ‘galvanising’ and ‘transformational’ effect on their organisations, including ‘cultural shifts’ in terms of attitudes to fundraising. *Catalyst Small Grants* invested £1.13 million across 125 grants of between £3,000 and £10,000 to support a range of activities to help build capacity, integrate fundraising within organisations and improve access to new sources of private funding.
- HLF also invested just over £4.8 million in nine *Catalyst Umbrella* projects which delivered over 15,000 learning opportunities to the sector through a range of capacity building services and training to enable organisations to increase the funding they received from private sources. Projects included *Giving to Heritage*, developed by the Heritage Alliance and the Institute of Fundraising, which supported organisations to raise £3.15 million through providing high quality training in various topics related to fundraising. It is anticipated that this figure will rise in the future as the learning is put into practice and embedded into organisations. The [evaluation report](#) for the *Giving to Heritage* project was published at the end of 2017.
- **Places of Worship: Inspiring Ideas:** In August HLF launched a new innovation fund for places of worship called *Places of Worship: Inspiring Ideas*. This strategic initiative was created to encourage projects that explore innovative ideas and test new approaches to managing, caring for, and funding historic places of worship of all faiths and denominations. The aim is to support congregations who want to ensure that their historic place of worship is able to be financially resilient in the future.
- Expressions of Interest were invited in the autumn with final awards due to be made in March 2019. Grants will be delivered through HLF’s existing *Resilient Heritage* programme with applicants able to apply for an award of between £10,000 and £250,000. HLF has committed an initial programme fund of £1 million.
- Successful projects may be focused on a single place of worship or may, alternatively, be delivered by a partnership; examples of activities that may be supported include:
  - investigating and trialling new approaches to fundraising, trading or other income generating activities;
  - activities that explore new models of managing the building and engaging with the wider community;
  - building capacity across a group of congregations by identifying and delivering training for staff, volunteers and trustees; or
  - investigating new ways of sharing learning and resources across a number of faith sites or brokering new partnerships.
- The project is a partnership between HLF, the Pilgrim Trust, the Plunkett Foundation and the National Churches Trust and is supported by the AHRC funded Empowering Design Practices project.

## #BarrowsHeritage: HLF MICRO-GRANTS PILOT PROJECT IN BARROW-IN-FURNESS

Barrow-in-Furness in Cumbria scores very highly on the Heritage Index for its heritage assets, particularly its outstanding natural heritage, but low for heritage activity. It experiences post-industrial economic and social problems, but it also has a strong sense of place, and of identity. In 2018, a new funding opportunity from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) gave 20 organisations the opportunity to tap into those strong ties and to engage the local community with #BarrowsHeritage.

In Barrow, where investment has traditionally been low, HLF took a new approach to funding: HLF worked intensively with the community for four months; with outreach staff supporting groups to develop their heritage ideas and apply for project funding, often for the first time. Smaller grants (from £500), which are ideally suited to new applicants, were offered, with instant decisions made on funding.

The initiative was a great success. Interest far exceeded expectation: HLF awarded 20 grants with a total investment of £51,000. Organisations including Octopus Collective, “OUT in Furness” Drop Zone

Youth Project, Friends of Askham Station, Furness Education and Skills Partnership, Dalton Creatives, and Artgene explored a wide range of Barrow’s heritage: the role of women in shipbuilding during World War 2, music in the 1960s, people’s memories of the Lakeland Laundry, cemetery headstones, LGBT role models in the community, church bells and bellringing, the bandstand in the local park, Barrow’s green spaces, and experiences of the local BAME community.

Hundreds of local people took part: 174 people volunteered time and 69 people received training in heritage skills such as oral history recording. Projects attracted local, regional and national media interest.

Age UK is typical of the first-time applicants to HLF in finding that heritage offers a new way to engage staff, volunteers and clients, and that it creates valuable social impact. The Deputy CEO commented that the project “*has captured people’s imaginations, this is unusual and ‘light relief’ compared to some of our other work.*” The success of the project has encouraged Age UK to explore a follow-up heritage project and the success of #BarrowsHeritage is inspiring HLF to look at how it can support communities in new ways in the future.



**Talking Histories:** Young people record oral histories from Barrow residents to create a film. © The Brathay Trust

## 2.4 Architectural Heritage Fund

- The **Architectural Heritage Fund** (AHF) achieves its charitable mission by providing advice, grants and loans to deliver historic building regeneration projects led by charities and other not-for-private-profit enterprises. It is often the first point of contact for community groups seeking to rescue and reutilise a historic building, including those ‘at risk’. It is currently in the final year of its 2016-19 strategic plan, under which it has prioritised projects involving the transfer of public sector heritage assets into community ownership and/or where a community business or creative arts use is being developed.
- Funding from DCMS and Historic England enables AHF to maintain a holistic package of support to its beneficiaries, which includes:
  - Capacity building and project development support from a team of 8 part-time freelance Support Officers based in the English regions (separate funding supports 3 Support Officers in the other UK nations);
  - Early stage seed funding to help kick-start projects and get them ‘investment ready’ (Project Viability Grants of up to £7,500 and Project Development Grants of up to £30,000);
  - Loan facilities for working capital, acquisition costs and other purposes.
- Through its newly launched *Heritage Impact Fund* (which provides an additional £7 million of capital for the sector), AHF is looking to significantly expand the role of loan finance in support of organisations and projects and encourage a shift in the heritage sector from over-dependence on project-to-project grant funding towards financially sustainable models, based on developing historic assets and through greater use of social investment. This will be essential in the context of ever greater competition for declining amounts of grant funding.
- AHF works closely with the Heritage Trust Network (formerly UK Association of Preservation Trusts), which provides peer-to-peer support and skills development for groups involved in a wide range of heritage projects, primarily through regional networking events and its online ‘toolkit’ of resources. AHF was the principal sponsor of its

annual conference held in November at Historic Environment Scotland’s ‘Engine Shed’ in Stirling. There are plans for more joint initiatives in 2019.

- During the year AHF has held discussions with a range of partners to ensure its approach to measuring social impact aligns with the approach of other organisations. This is an evolving process of learning and refinement, but better coordination with other organisations will be vital in creating a robust sector-wide approach, one that helps to fully articulate the benefits of investing in heritage.

## 2.5 Skills and Apprenticeships

- **Developing new Apprenticeship Standards:** As outlined in the Government’s Culture White Paper of March 2016, Historic England (HE) is leading the development of new heritage apprenticeship standards, their promotion and uptake across the sector. Over the past 18 months, Historic England has convened three Trailblazer working groups to develop new apprenticeship standards in archaeology, conservation and historic environment advice. They are chaired and coordinated by a range of experts, with over 50 professionals from across historic environment and cultural heritage sectors, training providers and assessor organisations all volunteering their time and expertise to ensure new routes are available into the sector for the next generation.
- The new standards that these groups are developing are:
  - Conservation technician (level 4)
  - Conservator specialist (level 7)
  - Archaeological technician (level 3)
  - Archaeological specialist (level 7)
  - Historic Environment advice assistant (level 4)
  - Historic Environment advice specialist (level 7)
- The level 3 and 4 standards will offer new and accessible routes into the sector for apprentices from all backgrounds, and all of the standards will offer valuable opportunities for employers to upskill existing staff. Responding directly to recent research on the current and future needs of the labour market, the new standards are designed



HEP student learning archaeobotanist techniques at Fort Cumberland. © Historic England Archive

to assist employers in addressing skills gaps and shortages and workforce development priorities. The Trailblazer working groups have collaborated quickly and effectively in taking standards from initial proposals to fully developed occupational standards with rigorous assessment plans, and aim for final standards approval from the Institute for Apprenticeships, and the launch of an ambitious promotion campaign in 2019. This will include a day for employers to share these new developments organised by HLF and HE in March 2019.

- **Mainstreaming heritage knowledge and skills:** The priority for [Historic England's strategic skills partnership](#) with the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) is that heritage is integrated into mainstream construction education and training. This means that all construction students of the future will have the knowledge of traditional materials and methods to work on our 5.5 million traditional buildings.
- Key achievements this year include the integration of heritage knowledge into the core content of the new Construction T levels for craftspeople and roles in Design, Surveying and Planning, Civil Engineering and Building Services.
- Historic England has contributed to the new CITB short duration courses, the update of the UK Construction and the Built Environment Standards for 14 to 19 Education, and to reviews of the National Occupational Standards (NOS) in stonemasonry, façade preservation, and construction site supervision and site management.
- New apprenticeship standards are being developed by employer groups. Many have taken the opportunity to integrate knowledge of traditional materials and methods, examples are the standards for brickwork, painter and decorator and plasterwork.
- **Meeting public sector apprenticeship targets:** Like many organisations, Historic England has developed in-house opportunities to meet its quota of the public sector target for apprenticeship starts. HE has recruited its first heritage Geospatial Technician apprentice. Making use of a range of available apprenticeship standards to recruit new staff and upskill existing ones, there are now twenty one staff following apprenticeships.

- In anticipation of the final approval of the new heritage apprenticeship standards in 2019, Historic England has begun developing programmes and securing funding to deliver these new standards both within the organisation and across the wider sector through national partnership projects.

## 2.6 Listed Places of Worship and Cathedrals Funding

- **Listed Places of Worship Funding** between September 2018 and March 2020 has been boosted by the DCMS funding of [a pilot scheme](#) to explore some of the recommendations of the [2017 Taylor Review: Sustainability of Cathedrals and Churches](#). This £1.8m investment in listed places of worship is focused on Greater Manchester and the county of Suffolk. It provides support to improve volunteers' ability to manage maintenance and repairs alongside exploring appropriate new partnerships with the local community. The aim is to maximise local appreciation for and support of historic buildings while retaining them in use for worship across the faith and denominational spectrum.
- There is an independent evaluation of the pilot itself and previous investments by Government, Heritage Lottery Fund and other bodies over the last ten years.



St Mary's Church, Bloxholme, Lincoln. © Matthew Godfrey

## HERITAGE SKILLS PROGRAMME AT SHREWSBURY FLAX MILL MALTINGS

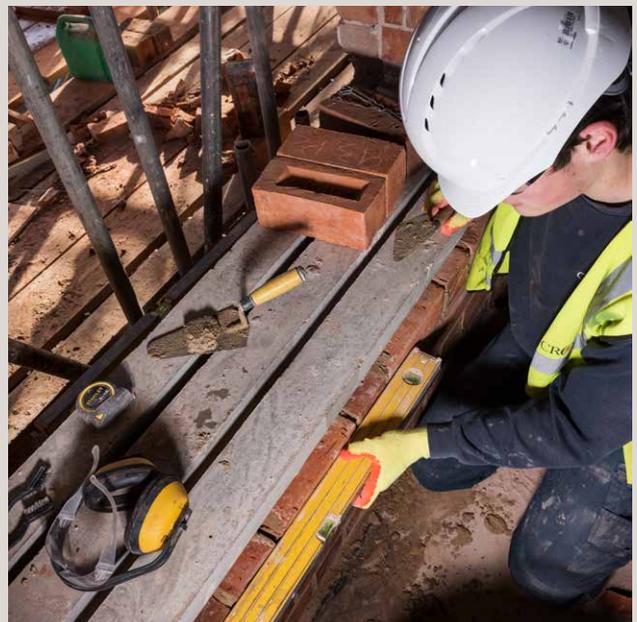
As part of the Grade I listed Shrewsbury Flax Mill Maltings repair project, Historic England have been delivering a programme of placements, training and CPD opportunities.

Supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Andrew Lloyd Webber Foundation, Historic England are using the construction works on site as a tool for learning and seeking to involve a wide range of people particularly those underrepresented in construction, young people and women. Highlights include:

- Placements with the main contractor in carpentry / joinery, masonry, brickwork and roofing, and with the professional team in architecture and quantity surveying.
- Delivery of the Level 3 Award in Understanding Repair and Maintenance of Traditional Buildings.
- Hard hat tours for local people and groups, such as Women in Roofing, Shropshire Construction Excellence, National Trust and Canal and Rivers Trust.
- Working in partnership with colleges and universities to deliver on site training with traditional materials and methods such as traditional brick making, slate roofing, leadwork, ironwork.
- CPD events to meet skills gaps including energy efficiency retrofit.

More information about how to plan and deliver activities on live projects and explore case studies can be found online: <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/training-skills/heritageskills-cpd/building-skills-and-training-into-conservation-projects/>

**Top:** 'Women in Roofing' hard hat tour. © Livia Williams  
**Centre:** Prince's Foundation Placement learning brickwork on site. © Historic England Archive  
**Bottom:** Prince's Foundation Placements learning traditional carpentry skills. © Historic England Archive



# 3. Planning system

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## 3.1 Planning System – General Changes

- The implementation of the housing-led planning reform agenda has continued, notably through the issue of the revised National Planning Policy Framework in July (discussed further in section 3.2). The following changes have been of particular note in 2018:
  - Implementation of the Housing and Planning Act 2016: the secondary legislation to implement the direct application element of permission in principle came into force in June. There has not yet been any further progress with some of the other proposals in the Act, such as third party processing of planning applications.
  - Implementation of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017: the secondary legislation enabling the Secretary of State to direct two or more local planning authorities to prepare a joint development plan document came into force in January, along with some procedural changes in respect of neighbourhood plans. The requirement for local plans and statements of community involvement to be reviewed every five years came into force in April, and secondary legislation to restrict the use of pre-commencement conditions came into force in October.
  - Regulations to increase planning fees by approximately 20% (and to introduce new fees, such as in relation to permission in principle) came into force in January, on the basis that the additional money was re-invested within local authority planning departments.
  - Changes continued to be made to permitted development rights, with amendments in April in respect of, amongst others, change of use from storage/distribution to residential and agricultural to residential, and increases to the size limit of new agricultural buildings and extensions. Consultation was launched in July on the principle of whether non-hydraulic fracturing shale exploration development should be granted planning permission through a permitted development right, and a consultation has been announced on a new permitted development right to extend existing buildings upwards.
- The independent Letwin review to investigate the lag between planning permissions and houses completed in areas of high demand commenced in February, with a preliminary update issued in March, and draft analysis in June. An independent review of planning appeal inquiries was announced in March, and a call for evidence issued in July.
- Historic England published several planning-related research reports in 2018:
  - Both *The Heritage Dimension of Planning Applications* and *Heritage in Planning Decisions: The NPPF and Designated Heritage Assets* looked at how heritage is considered in planning practice, with particular reference to the application of the National Planning Policy Framework. The results suggest that the policy itself is effective, but that there is some cause for concern regarding its implementation.
  - *Increasing Residential Density in Historic Environments* explored the factors that can contribute to successfully delivering developments which increase residential density in historic environments.
- **Good Practice Advice Notes:** In March 2015, Historic England published three Good Practice Advice Notes (GPA) to underpin the Government’s Planning Practice Guidance: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (GPA1); Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2); and The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3, updated in December 2017). All three documents were produced with the assistance of the Historic Environment Forum (HEF). They provide supporting information and detail for applicants, owners, developers and planners in implementing national planning policy and guidance in relation to the historic environment. Work is underway on a fourth GPA, on enabling development, which will ultimately replace Historic England’s 2008 advice.



Participant in a procession, part of the “HerStories” campaign. © Historic England Archive

- **Historic England Advice Notes:** Historic England Advice Notes (HEANs) – which include detailed, practical advice on how to implement national planning policy and guidance – are produced by Historic England alone, and sit beneath the GPA notes. This year the existing HEANs have been supplemented by HEAN 10 on Listed Buildings and Curtilage (February 2018), HEAN 11 on neighbourhood planning (October 2018), and an update to HEAN 1 (Conservation Areas: Designation, Appraisal and Review, October 2018). More HEANs, on a wide range of topics, are in the pipeline and will be issued for consultation in due course.

### 3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- The 2012 **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** has been updated and was published on 24th July 2018. The focus of the new framework is on delivering high quality housing in needed areas, with an emphasis on responsible development and environmental protection. The revision marks an overall push towards development, with weight given to maximising use of land. Policy on the protection of heritage remains largely unchanged.
- Notable revisions to the NPPF include:
  - Commitment to sustainable development is more clearly articulated. The list of policies which might provide a reason for refusal extended to include ‘irreplaceable habitats’ and nationally important but non-scheduled assets of archaeological interest.
  - There is a focus on making efficient use of existing land or infrastructure to produce high density housing.
  - In line with the Ministry’s goal of delivering 300,000 new homes a year by 2020, decisions are to be made as quickly as possible and planning conditions have been kept to a minimum. New settlements and significant extensions are also encouraged.
  - The Framework places importance on maintaining the local character of an area or selecting designs which raise the standard of design in the area while still fitting with the overall form and layout of their surroundings.

- To make councils and developers more accountable, from November 2018 councils will have a Housing Delivery Test focused on raising the number of homes delivered rather than simply planned. A new policy has also been added to ensure the quality of approved developments is not diminished between permission and completion.
- In the interests of protecting the environment and minimising the impact of housing development on climate change, reference to National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and the Broads as being under the ‘highest status of protection’ has been reinstated, with allusion to cultural heritage. Green Belt land can only be released for development under exceptional circumstances and plans proposing to do so must suggest ‘compensatory improvements’.

- The section concerning ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’ has remained broadly unchanged. The Government has stated that it has no intentions of reducing existing protection for heritage; Grade I and II\* buildings are still referred to as being of ‘the highest significance’ and great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets when considering the impact of proposed development on their significance.
- Changes to the National Planning Policy Framework will only apply to plans submitted after 24th January 2019.

### 3.3 Major Infrastructure

- National infrastructure remains a key Government priority and the first ever **National Infrastructure Assessment** was published in July. The report makes recommendations for how the identified infrastructure needs and priorities of the UK should be addressed. Over £25 billion was announced in the Autumn budget for the Strategic Road Network which includes motorways and trunk roads; this will have implications for the historic environment.
- Three major infrastructure projects of particular note will have significant impacts on the historic environment.



Harmondsworth Barn, Middlesex. © Historic England Archive

- **High Speed 2 (HS2):** HS2 is the Government's key strategic investment in the national transport network. Royal Assent for Phase 1 from London to Birmingham was granted in February 2017, the Bill for Phase 2a from Handsacre to Crewe was deposited in July 2017, and the route from Birmingham to Leeds and from Crewe to Manchester (Phase 2b) was confirmed in July 2017.
- The railway will result in one of the largest programmes of archaeological work ever undertaken in the UK. There will be significant impacts on late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century cemeteries in Birmingham and London, and work to excavate these in advance of the development has started. Construction of the railway will result in the complete excavation of the site of a medieval church and its surrounding graveyard at Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire. There will also be investigation of the prehistoric Grim's Ditch where the line passes through this in the Chilterns, and evaluations are taking place all along the route on many other sites.
- For Phase 2b, Historic England will continue to engage and liaise with HS2 Limited and other stakeholders in relation to mitigation strategies, where appropriate, for heritage assets and their settings.
- **Heathrow North West Runway:** Parliament approved the [Airports National Policy Statement \(NPS\)](#) in July 2018, which includes the Government's preferred option for increased aviation capacity through a new North West runway at Heathrow Airport. Heathrow Airport Ltd (HAL) are now working towards a Development Consent Order (DCO) that will give them permission to build the new runway, upgrade public transport links to the airport, realign the M25 motorway, and create the airport-related development necessary to support the extra capacity.
- Should the project go ahead, it is likely to result in the loss of 21 designated heritage assets, together with potential adverse impacts on a further 220 in the surrounding area. This will include the complete loss of the Longford Conservation Area, substantial loss in the Harmondsworth Conservation Area, and setting impacts on the Grade I listed Harmondsworth Barn, one of the country's finest tithe barns. There will also be significant noise effects on residential conservation areas around the airport.
- The NPS sets out the requirements on the promoter of the scheme in terms of the environmental impacts, and Historic England is working with HAL to ensure that all effects on the historic environment are properly assessed and understood to ensure the final planning decision is properly informed.



Aerial view of Grim's Ditch linear earthwork in the Chilterns. © Historic England Archive

This includes substantial work around potential mitigation and compensation measures.

- **Stonehenge Tunnel (A303):** Following a statutory consultation on the Stonehenge Scheme Proposed Route in February/March 2018, and a Supplementary Public Consultation in July of this year, Highways England submitted an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to the Planning Inspectorate in October. Historic England have continued to engage closely with the emerging scheme to seek the best possible solution and one that can be demonstrated to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site (WHS).
- The scheme that is the subject of the DCO will include a bored tunnel of 3km in length (extended from 2.9km to avoid archaeological constraints) with a cut and cover extension of 200m at the western tunnel portal to provide essential landscape mitigation. Beyond that portal and heading west, the new surface road within the WHS will be in a steep-sided open cutting to minimise land-take and remove much of the visual impact of moving traffic. Further essential landscape mitigation in the form of a 150m long land-bridge will be provided to the east of the current Longbarrow Roundabout. The present Longbarrow Roundabout will be removed, along with c.1.2km of the existing A360 road and relocated some 600m to the west, beyond the WHS. The eastern tunnel portal will be located some 130m east of where the course of the Stonehenge Avenue crosses the existing A303.
- An outline assessment of OUV impacts jointly commissioned by Historic England and the National Trust closely follows published **ICOMOS guidance**. It indicates that subject to full mitigation measures and final design details being satisfactorily agreed, the scheme going to DCO would deliver significant benefits for the WHS at the cost of a minor adverse impact on OUV. The UNESCO WH Committee informed by a March 2018 ICOMOS advisory mission, takes the view that the adverse impact may be avoidable. It has therefore asked the UK Government to ‘continue to explore’ whether further landscape mitigation could be delivered to minimise the amount of new road in open cutting in the western part of the WHS (currently the scheme would entail c.800m of new road cutting in this area). Highways

England explored this option carefully together with its heritage consultants and concluded that it would not be able to take it forward.

### 3.4 Local Authority Capacity

- The decline in the number of historic environment specialists advising local authorities in England has been a major concern for over a decade. Staffing levels are 35% below those in 2006 and the capacity of local authorities to carry out important tasks relating to managing change to the country’s heritage remains much diminished. The 2018 figures, however, show a very small but welcome improvement of 2% in staffing levels. This is the first recorded increase in both archaeological and building conservation advice for more than a decade with increases of 1% and 3% respectively from 2017 to 2018.
- Despite this marginal improvement in **LPA staffing numbers**, the lack of local authority resources continues to be a serious concern for the sector. This, alongside increased rates of house building, and the need to renew key elements of infrastructure and our wider economic base result in greater pressure on England’s historic environment and great care is needed to ensure that the changes have net neutral, or ideally positive, impact on the historic environment. Expert advice at a local level is vital to ensure well-informed decisions. Historic England remains very concerned that some local authorities do not have arrangements in place to access expert historic environment advice. This puts the historic environment at greater risk and also adversely impacts on the quality of development.

### 3.5 Heritage Protection Reform

- The Historic Environment Planning Reform Group (HEPRG) of the Historic Environment Forum has continued to consider possible ways to address the continuing reduction in heritage resource in local planning authorities. These include a greater use of expert advice, the use of Listed Building Consent Orders, and the use of independent experts to expedite applications for Listed Building Consent. Improved advice on listed building consent and on the use of heritage statements in listed building consent applications are currently under development.

## 4. Participation

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### 4.1 Heritage Open Days

**Heritage Open Days** (HOD) had another strong year of galvanising local action and engaging people across England with history and culture. The festival featured 6% more events than 2016: a record high of 5,588 including walks, talks, tours, pop-ups, performances, workshops and a host of unique opportunities to share the stories that make us who we are.

The HOD evaluation shows that events and activities were created by 2,131 people, working and volunteering locally to curate their heritage and engage 2.5 million visitors adding £10million pounds to local economies. They were helped by 46,400 volunteers, 67% of whom were part of HODs for the first time. Participation in the festival is spreading with 33% of organisers taking part for the first time. A significant number of new larger coordinated hubs have also been nurtured this year including Liskeard and Lowestoft, with activity occurring in towns, cities and villages across England.



First World War reenactors and trench systems recreated at Park Hall Countryside Experience, near Oswestry, Shropshire. © Heritage Open Days/Chris Lacey

The festival demonstrates people passionately care about their local places with 92% saying that it's important to support their local heritage.

Heritage Open Days continue to act as a gateway to heritage and culture. Over a third of visitors had visited no heritage sites in the previous 12 months, and 83% felt encouraged to visit more sites in the future. It's also a powerful tool for engaging people in local places and histories. One visitor reported that a tour of Lofthouse was "*a complete revelation. I have lived within 6 miles for 60 years and knew nothing!*" Sites and organisers experience the benefits of connecting with their communities as well, with one reporting "*It really was an amazing day, and so good to be able to open our doors not just too the wider public, but also to the local community. It has really done a lot towards a closer relationship with our neighbours.*" The festival has a positive effect on all involved: around 60% of volunteers and organisers reported it's a cause that's important to them. 43% of volunteers were taking part for the first time, and 75% of volunteers said that as a result of their involvement they were more likely to volunteer for a heritage organisation in the future. Most incredibly, almost 100% of the festival's organisers and volunteers fully enjoy their volunteering experience. 92% of visitors feel more pride in their local area as a result of HOD, 82% of visitors said it helped them understand the background and culture of others and 83% feel more part of their local community.

Full evaluation for 2018 is being undertaken but HOD continues to build social cohesion, engagement in heritage and act as a catalyst for a range of positive outcomes, as one organiser described, "*it's been a fantastic boost for the town. We have so much potential here that is still waiting to be discovered.*"



## 4.2 Heritage Schools

- **Heritage Schools**, now in its seventh year, continues to engage children with the heritage on their doorstep by supporting teachers in how to embed local heritage into the curriculum. In the last 12 months there were over 3000 attendances at Heritage Schools training events by over 1000 individual teachers, trainee teachers and educators from the heritage and cultural sector. Schools are provided with a range of learning materials including bespoke resource packs of archive maps and aerial images of the local area. They are also able to access thousands of archive images via the Historic England website. The programme reached an estimated 200,000 young people through the training, resources and project work.
- Schools have been supported throughout 2018 to engage with the centenary of the passing of the Representation of the People Act and some women getting the vote for the first time. Projects focused on local suffragists and suffragettes and the contribution they made to the national battle for the ballot. The projects culminated in impressive pupil re-enactments of suffrage rallies, marches, public speeches and exhibitions that gained local and national media attention and the admiration of parents and communities.
- In every region of the country schools have also been supported to engage with the centenary of the end of the First World War. The training and resources provided included research into the impact of the war on local communities, using local memorials, graves and archive materials. Thousands of young people participated in moving local commemoration events to mark the Armistice and to promote peace.

## 4.3 Capacity Building

- Capacity building is one of five strategic priority areas set out in [Heritage 2020: strategic priorities for England's historic environment 2015-2020](#). The Capacity Building Working Group is made up of members of organisations across the heritage sector. It has completed a digest of known heritage sector capacity building initiatives that map to the objectives of the Heritage 2020 framework, from which it has focused on two clear priority areas for joint working.

- The first, focus on the new Apprenticeships landscape is covered in section 2.5 ([see p.18](#)). The other priority is a detailed analysis of public sector capacity for both conservation and archaeology services. Work on this complex issue has started with a review of the statutory duties required of Local Planning Authorities as a first step towards helping to focus attention on the skills and expertise necessary to successfully discharge them.
- **Training schemes and training accreditation:** In addition, the working group continues to map heritage sector training initiatives. A large number and variety of courses, events, training and information sessions continue to take place all over England, demonstrating the valuable capacity building work being carried out by the heritage sector and associated professional and crafts bodies.
- The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) continues to prioritise training and skills through its strategic framework. 'People will have developed skills' is one of the outcomes applicants can seek to achieve with their proposals and as a result, this year, HLF has continued to invest in a wide range of training programmes for volunteers and staff as well new apprenticeship roles that include a significant off-the-job training element.
- Training providers offering Continuing Professional Development (CPD) in archaeology are being encouraged to submit training courses for approval to the [Chartered Institute for Archaeologists](#) (CIfA), as part of a project funded through Historic England's National Capacity Building grants. The project aims to improve access to accredited training and career development opportunities by supporting Higher Education and training providers to align their training offer to industry needs. The [Institute of Conservation](#) (Icon) similarly consulted on the way it promotes its professional accreditation framework to understand the sector's awareness and endorsement of professional accreditation for conservation work. The results will inform how Icon can raise the profile of its accreditation framework to better serve the public and to encourage the promotion of professional standards by stakeholders.

- Historic England has continued its commitment to historic environment training through its [Essentials, HELM, and Heritage Practice Training Programmes](#). These three programmes of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) offer training at incremental levels. Collectively these programmes offer over 2000 training places per year. These are enhanced by an expanding collection of online training resources and live and recorded webinars reaching many thousands of participants.
- The [Council on Training in Architectural Conservation](#) (COTAC) website has been updated and now contains all of COTAC's Historic Building Information Modelling Reports and conference reports.
- **Work based training:** The historic environment [work-based training placements scheme](#) run by ClfA, with funding and hosting from Historic England (HE) has been extended and will now complete in 2019. Five placements have been recruited for 12 months to develop sector capacity in key technical skills. ClfA and HE were jointly awarded the Archaeology Training Forum Award for 2018 in recognition of completing this fifteen year scheme which has now trained more than 55 specialists.
- Icon continued to promote its [internship programme](#) and during 2017/18 secured eight new funded places. The interns learn new skills with a variety of hosts and covering a range of conservation specialisms including wall paintings at the Old Royal Naval College. Funding has been provided through a number of sources including the Heritage Lottery Fund and The Clothworkers' Foundation.
- **Other measures to develop capacity:** Historic Environment Forum partners have continued to collaborate throughout the year in establishing the need and best format for written advice and guidance. This builds the capacity of both the sector workforce and others whose work affects heritage assets. Highlights have been commissioning audience research with funding from Historic England, and a stakeholder workshop managed by ClfA as one of the ClfA/HE 'World after PPG16' workshops.
- Icon has developed an Emeritus membership category to facilitate engagement and interaction between experienced conservators with their younger and mid-career counterparts. This addresses vital skills gaps currently facing the sector and mitigates the risk that unique skill sets developed by members during their careers might be lost as they retire and leave their roles.
- [The William Morris Craft Fellowship](#) is an advanced training scheme run by The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) for qualified and experienced craftsmen and women from any trade employed in the repair of historic buildings, and continues to support fellow's knowledge of building materials and crafts and how they relate to the repair or conservation of historic buildings.
- The Princes Foundation and QEST (The Queen Elizabeth Scholarship Trust) collaborated to deliver a [training programme](#) in traditional building skills, linking short courses and workshops with a series of live training builds on heritage sites across the UK. They also have a building craft programme which helps participants who have experience in their trade to focus more specifically on heritage and traditional building crafts.
- Historic England launched its Research Agenda to help develop partnerships between Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) and the heritage sector. This forms the basis of thematic areas of research, which HEIs and their postgraduate researchers are encouraged to explore and undertake. With the Collaborative Doctoral Partnerships consortium HE contribute to training and skills development of these researchers, including an introduction to historic environment investigation with Historic Environment Scotland.
- In 2016 HE launched a three year revised National Capacity Building grants programme for England. Now in year two there are 25 live grants receiving funding totalling £1,045,000. These grants range from funding amenity societies to provide statutory casework advice to local authorities in England, to Trusts and Societies developing strategic partnerships with professional bodies and engaging with heritage organisations to help build capacity, improve resilience and help avoid risk to the historic environment.

#### 4.4 First World War Memorials Programme

November 2018 saw the conclusion of [the First World War Memorials Programme](#) (FWWMP).

Throughout the First World War Centenary Historic England has worked in partnership with Civic Voice, Imperial War Museums and War Memorials Trust to engage the public with their war memorial heritage and to ensure memorials across the country are protected and that the people they commemorate are remembered.

Through [War Memorials Trust](#), the FWWMP has made up to £2.15m available to help local communities repair and conserve their First World War memorials in grants ranging from £100 to £132,000. At the end of the programme 100% of the grants budget had been offered or spent on over 600 memorials. The programme also exceeded its listing target with over 2,500 war memorials added to the National Heritage List for England or upgraded since the programme began in 2014.

The FWWMP has improved the quality of war memorial data held by the Imperial War Museum (IWM) [War Memorials Register](#), [War Memorials Online](#) and [the National Heritage List for England](#). Data held on all three data bases is now connected the IWM Register allowing the public a single point of access to information relating to the history, condition and protection status of a memorial.

Through Civic Voice the programme has been holding public engagement workshops to encourage members of the public to research, record and protect their local memorials through listing. At the end of the programme over 180 workshops had been held, with over 3,000 individuals attending. These have included three bespoke workshops to help communities to engage young people with their local war memorial heritage.

In collaboration with the Heritage Schools Programme the FWWMP has been working to engage school children with their local war memorials. Children have been taught how to carry out condition surveys of memorials and the importance of repair and protection and a learning resource created to ensure this can continue beyond the centenary. Historic England has also worked with 10 schools to list their local war memorials.

Through its conservation strand the programme is building a larger pool of contractors and conservators with the skills to appropriately repair and maintain memorials for the centenary and beyond. A wide range of training resources for heritage professionals have been created, including six short training films. The programme has also been exploring the ways in which new technologies such as 3D Structure from Motion recording can aid the future conservation of memorials.



Leckhampstead War Memorial, Village Green, Leckhampstead, Berkshire. © Historic England Archive

## 4.5 Great Place Scheme

- The [Great Place Scheme](#) was launched in October 2016 to pilot new approaches to fostering and embedding collaboration between cultural and community groups in local areas. The Scheme responds to the Government's ambition that art, culture and heritage should be at the heart of communities, as set out in the [Culture White Paper](#). The 3 year Great Place Scheme is enabling cultural and heritage organisations to make a step-change in how they work together, and how they work with other organisations in other sectors, in order that arts, culture and heritage contribute more to meeting local social and economic objectives.
- In England, where the scheme is a partnership between the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), Arts Council England and Historic England, £20 million has been invested in 16 projects across all 9 regions. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, where the scheme is fully funded by HLF, £5 million has been awarded to 18 projects since December 2017. All 34 projects are now in delivery with activities happening all across the UK.
- A key element of the Great Place Scheme is the strong emphasis that has been placed on evaluation in line with HLF's renewed emphasis on fully understanding the outcomes and longer term impacts of projects and programmes. HLF is currently working closely with external evaluation consultants to answer a number of core questions, including how best to embed cultural and heritage aspirations in local planning and decision-making and in the delivery of public services. The research methodology has been designed to be flexible in order to respond to local contexts and to capture differences in approach between projects. The consultants are also working alongside the grantees to ensure consistent and comparable monitoring of outputs and outcomes, with a clear focus on gathering robust evidence that will be used to inform future HLF policy.

## 4.6 Enriching the List

- Work promoting Historic England's [Enriching the List](#) programme to the wider sector continued throughout 2018. At the end of 2017, a project working with the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust on a programme to engage under-represented groups in Enriching the List was set up by a placement student

and a number of volunteers were recruited to take part in a series of workshops hosted by Historic England. This led to 'enrichments' such as Selam Mengistu's contribution to the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) on the Church Of St Philip, Park Town Estate: *'This church is now an Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church. Re'ese Adbarat St Mary of Debre Tsion'* and includes an image of the church during a service. It showcases how Enriching the List can be used to update a list entry, to give it context, and illustrates the constant change in listed buildings.

- The Heritage Schools Team have been working with local schools to encourage students to find out about their local heritage through Enriching the List. A step by step guide designed for teachers, was used to help them to take photographs and upload them to the Historic England website, with the aim of showing that anyone, anywhere can see what their local heritage looks like. One of the schools involved was St Thomas' C of E Primary School, who made an 'enrichment' to the [Oldham Town Hall NHLE entry](#).
- Historic England recruited three student placements to explore the use of oral history in communities to capture memories informing understanding of why historic places are valued. The project looked at how Historic England could involve wider audiences with the work we do, and how we could better engage potentially socially isolated individuals to capture this invaluable information. The oral history project then considered how audio recordings could be linked to entries, to enrich the List. All of [the interviews on the British Library Website](#) which featured architects of listed buildings were also then added to the relevant list entries.
- As well as engaging in these successful projects, Historic England also met both of the two-year targets for Enriching the List: to recruit 850 active contributors, and to enrich 15% of the total number of list entries on The National Heritage List for England. The City of London became the first district to be completely enriched as content was added to all 669 list entries. There are now over 1100 contributors who have made more than 110,000 contributions to over 60,000 list entries.
- With the continued support of Historic England staff and members of the public, it is hoped that Enriching the List will carry on recording important facts and stories about many of England's special places.

## 5. Sector insight

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### 5.1 Heritage at Risk

- 2018 marks 20 years from the publication of Historic England's first ever Register of Buildings at Risk across England. It featured 1,930 buildings and structural scheduled monuments that were neglected, broken, unloved. In 2018 over two thirds of buildings and structures on the 1998 Register are now safe. Rescue projects in urban and rural areas right across England ranged from urgent stabilisation and repairs to large-scale conversion and reuse.
- The [Register of Heritage at Risk](#) has now expanded to include all types of designated heritage, from historic gardens to ship wrecks. The Register is highly dynamic. Hundreds of sites have been added and removed over the last 20 years. 2018 saw an overall decline in the number of entries present on the Register, dropping from last year's total of 5,254 to 5,160. Among the notable success stories in the last 20 years is Derby College's repair and conversion of the Roundhouse, Derby.
- Tackling heritage at risk can take time, but many of the buildings and structures still on the Register have seen great progress, with solutions in the pipeline and repairs underway. For example, 24 sites on the original Register were saved in 2018, after 20 years at risk.
- Many former buildings at risk now host successful businesses. Others provide much-needed housing, education facilities (as can be seen at the Roundhouse in Derby), or thriving community centres. While some are visitor attractions or venues providing characterful settings for weddings and conferences, others have been put to more unusual uses. Historic buildings offer opportunities for creativity, helping to reinvigorate areas by generating income and affirming a sense of place and local distinctiveness.

### 5.2 Heritage Awards

- [Historic England's Angel Awards](#) are funded by the Andrew Lloyd Webber Foundation, to celebrate the efforts of people taking action to champion their local heritage. The winners for 2017 were:
  - Overall Winner: Claire Slattery for the rescue of The Piece Hall (Halifax, West Yorkshire).
  - Historic England Followers' and Telegraph Readers' Favourite (public vote): Richard Moore and Marc Moore for the conversion of the former White Rock Baths into The Source BMX Park, Hastings.
  - Best Contribution to a Heritage Project by Young People: Beacon Hill Arts for Hidden Histories at Newcastle Castle, a programme helping young film-makers with learning difficulties, autism and additional needs to bring the history of the castle to life.
  - Best Craftsperson or Apprentice on a Heritage Rescue or Repair Project: Kenny Brunskill for the consolidation of the Corbridge Bottle Kilns (Northumberland).
  - Best Rescue, Recording or Interpretation of a Historic Place: Nigel Ford, for the repair, restoration and reinstatement of milestones across Norfolk.
  - Best Rescue of a Historic Building (sponsored by Selectaglaze): Claire Slattery for the Piece Hall (Halifax) and Rich Moore and Marc Moore for The Source BMX Park (Hastings).



The 2017 Angel Awards presentation. © Historic England Archive

- **Ecclesiastical's Heritage Heroes Awards**, formerly the Heritage Alliance Heroes Awards and renamed in recognition of the insurance company's sponsorship to the Heritage Alliance, was set up to celebrate the achievements and contributions of Heritage Volunteers.

2 winners were announced in December 2017:

- David Martyn, founder and Chair of the King's Weston Action Group for his leadership of a project which has turned overgrown parkland into a graceful and attractive historic parkland for a Grade I listed Baroque house just outside Bristol.
  - Outstanding Contribution: Norman Hudson, Chairman, Country Houses Foundation for leading a foundation responsible for giving grants to help country houses survive.
- *The 2018 winners for both the Angel and Heritage Heroes Awards will be announced this December.*
  - **European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage/Europa Nostra Awards:** There were no UK award winners this year in any of the four categories.

### 5.3 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage

- 2018 was designated as **the European Year of Cultural Heritage** by the European Union “to encourage more people to discover and engage with Europe’s cultural heritage, and to reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space”.
- Over 120 organisations across the UK participated, with over 600 events having taken place to showcase the nations’ heritage – at a national, regional and local level – and the wider links to European Culture. These ranged from single stand-alone events, to others which formed part of a much bigger programme engaging audiences across a variety of activities; including, hands on opportunities to try some traditional skills, learning about the people who had a lasting effect on our streets through their architecture, village local history, plays, concerts, and food and music festivals.

## 5.4 UK City of Culture

- In 2013, Hull became the second city to be awarded the title of UK City of Culture. The city delivered 365 days of events over 2017, celebrating different aspects of Hull's heritage and identity through four different seasons. Research evaluating how successful the programme was in achieving its aims was produced by the Culture, Place and Policy Institute (CPPI) and released at the Cultural Transformations conference held at the University of Hull on the 15th and 16th of March 2018.
  - A 365-day cultural programme was successfully delivered through 2800 events across 300 venues and public spaces, culminating in hosting the 2017 Turner Prize. 465 commissions were made, half of which were inspired by the history and heritage of Hull itself.
  - New audiences were successfully developed for culture in the city, with residents from all deprivation deciles represented. 9 in 10 residents engaged in a cultural activity during the year.
  - The project helped build capacity and capability in the cultural sector, with 9/10 organisations stating that financial support had allowed them to try something new that otherwise would not have been possible.
  - The study recorded a 5% increase in the number of residents who said they were proud to live in Hull from the previous year.
  - The programme further had a positive impact on the local economy – nearly 800 jobs were created in the visitor economy and cultural sector.
  - Since 2013, Hull has attracted more than £3.4bn of public and private sector investment.
  - The programme has also served as an example for future UK Cities of Culture in how it has developed over 80 funding partnerships, including Arts Council England, Heritage Lottery Fund, Spirit of 2012 and the British Film Institute.
- Coventry was announced as **City of Culture 2021** in December 2017. As part of the prize, Coventry will have access to a £3m grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, to help put its diverse heritage at the heart of its ambitious programme of events. Coventry has benefitted from considerable HLF support in recent

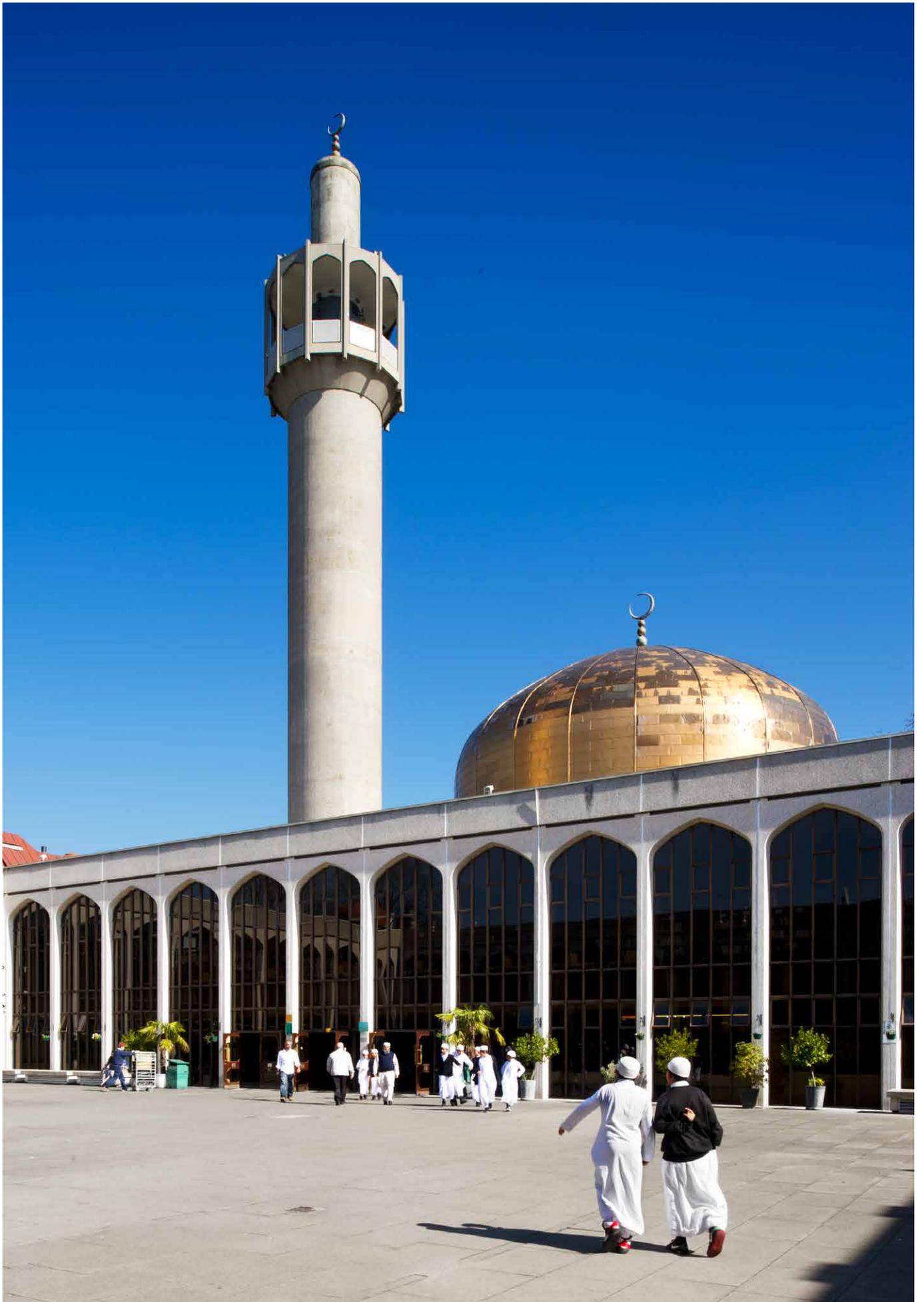
years including this year's award of a £4.3m **National Lottery grant to restore the Charterhouse**, a Grade I listed 14th Century Carthusian monastery set in parkland along the River Sherbourne just outside the city centre.

## 5.5 Under-Represented Heritage – Minority Faith Buildings

- In March, almost 200 people attended a day of events on the history of particular minority faith buildings at the **Society of Antiquaries**, which included speakers on Buddhist, Sikh, Hindu, and Islamic faith buildings as well as local conservation officers, theologians and geographers from the UK and North America. The day aimed to consider the results of research funded by Historic England and place it alongside some of the practical issues of managing change to faith buildings at a local level. It produced a range of potential further research topics, from broad themes on inter-culturalism and authenticity, to more locally-based questions concern how buildings are valued by communities. It also provided suggested actions on consolidating the research and continuing to diversify topics, researchers and communities.

## 5.6 The British Mosque: An Architectural and Social History

- The seminar on the history of minority faith buildings, at **the Society of Antiquaries**, in March was followed by the launch of the Historic England publication '**The British Mosque: An Architectural and Social History**' by architect and lecturer Shahed Saleem. The book is the first to chart the history of the mosque in Britain as a building type; through a chronological narrative, it relates the design and methods of the production of mosques to the history of Muslim communities in Britain and to the mainstream narrative on architectural history, in which the mosque has previously been almost completely absent. It introduces readers to a vast range of buildings, from architect-designed landmark buildings to those constructed by communities for communities. Whilst any faith building will be well-known to its local community this book provides the chance to see local examples in a national context and introduce others to this range of significant community assets.



The London Central Mosque, 146 Park Road, Regents Park, London. © Historic England Archive

## 5.7 SPAB Working Party

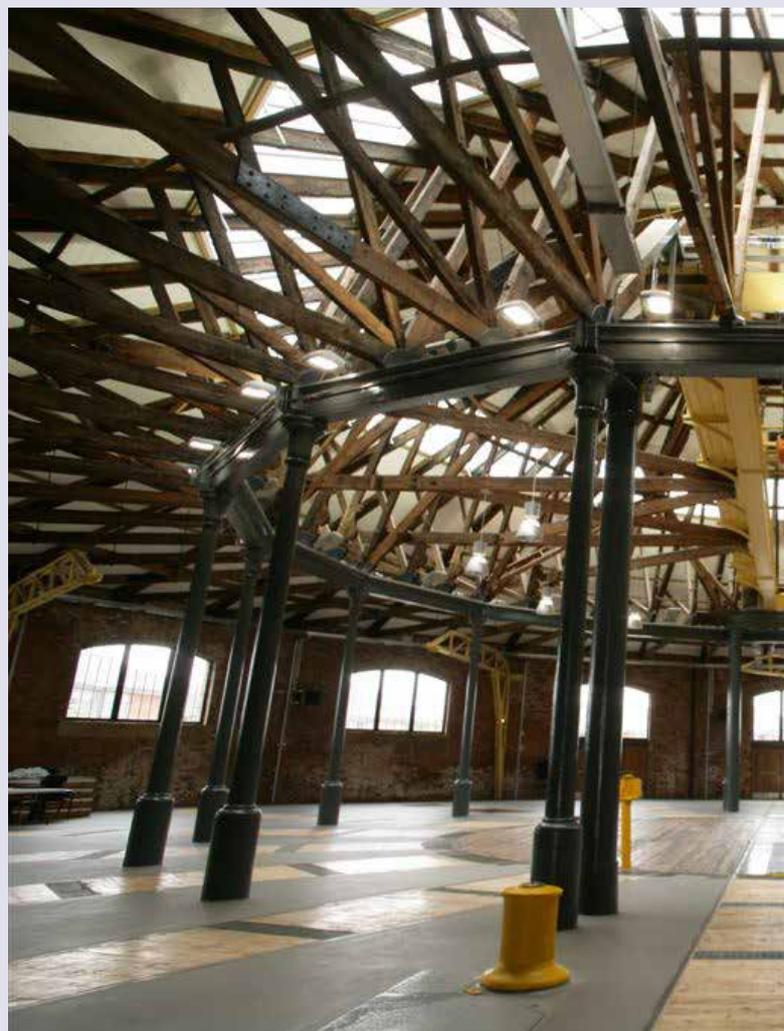
- **The SPAB** believes that the best way to learn traditional building skills is through hands-on experience. The Working Parties offer a unique opportunity to learn from some of the country's leading craftspeople in a relaxed setting. Every year the SPAB puts its advice and expertise into practice at a building in need and it has become an increasingly popular event, attracting volunteers ranging from heritage and architectural professionals, to those with an informed amateur interest in buildings and history. For one week they are united in their efforts to help a specific building.
- In July the SPAB visited the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham to repair the Elizabethan manor house, Eastbury. Approximately 60 building

enthusiasts and experts came together for one week to repair the garden wall, and to carry out limewashing, brick repairs and repointing on the manor itself. The SPAB also invited a local primary school to try a range of crafts onsite such as clay tile making and traditional carpentry.

- The event was part of the National Lottery funded 'We Love Eastbury: 100 Years of Protection and Preservation' project, marking the centenary 100th anniversary of Eastbury Manor House being saved from demolition in 1918 and acquired for the nation by the National Trust. Over the last 100 years the SPAB, the National Trust and the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham have worked to build a sustainable future for Eastbury Manor.

### 20 YEARS OF 'HERITAGE AT RISK'

Among the notable success stories of the [Heritage at Risk Register](#) in the last 20 years is the Roundhouse, Derby. A Grade II\* 16-sided engine shed in the country's earliest surviving railway works depot. The site lost its former purpose long ago, declined to storage use, and had more than 20 years of neglect and dereliction before Derby College began to investigate a radical new use. There were loud calls for the clearance of the entire site, listed buildings and all, and for a new start. Very few people could believe this place had a viable future. The development of Derby College's technical and professional skills campus required an investment of over £40 million for both new buildings and the repair and conversion of historic buildings. Funding was received from the Heritage Lottery Fund and regional development agencies. Historic England were part of the development project partnership from its inception, ensuring that constructive conservation advice and technical expertise was delivered in a spirit of cooperation and determination to meet a shared aim.





The Roundhouse College opened to students in September 2009 and won several awards for architectural and construction excellence. The campus brilliantly combines heritage buildings and new design to create an iconic learning environment, venue and visitor destination, loved by students, staff and visitors.

What was once an eyesore and a sad reflection of industrial decline is now an inspirational beacon of learning, regeneration, progress, success and enjoyment.

The Roundhouse, Derby. © Historic England Archive

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