

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT 2019: AN OVERVIEW



HERITAGE COUNTS

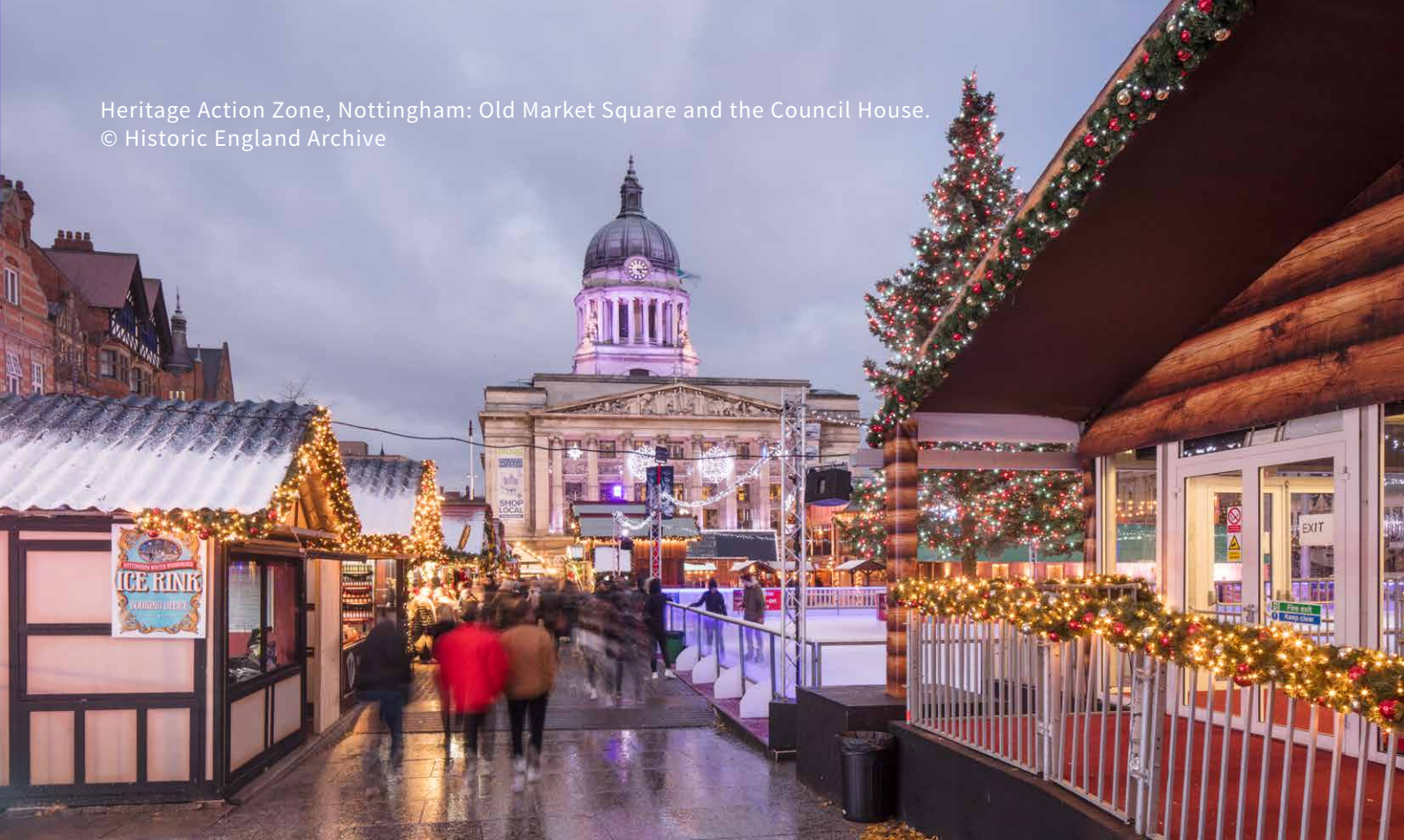
THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IN 2019

2019 has been a busy year, with a few important changes and many new developments affecting the heritage sector. This overview report captures those recent updates under its five main sections:

- 1. Introduction and updates** – covering major sector-wide bodies strategic directions and developments over the past 12 months (p.6).
- 2. Changes to the funding and resource landscape** – concerning the financial situation of the sector (p.20).
- 3. Heritage policy and management** – reviewing key policies developed and achievements through programmes for managing heritage in 2019 (p.32).
- 4. Planning system** – reviewing key changes in national and local planning policy (p.40).
- 5. Participation and capacity building** – public engagement, volunteering and events as well as the latest efforts towards building capacity within the sector (p.48).

Key updates on the work of major bodies engaged in management and policy in the sector include:

- The newly established Heritage Council within the **Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)** ([section 1.1](#)) held its third meeting in May 2019, providing an important forum for collaboration between government and the sector, as well as linking the historic environment with related sectors like the natural environment.
- Organisations within the heritage sector have continued to collaborate through the **Heritage 2020 initiative** ([section 1.2](#)).
- **Heritage Alliance** ([section 1.3](#)) continued its work on the future of environmental legislation and agriculture, immigration and visas after Brexit. The Alliance published the **‘Backing The Bedrock’** document on fiscal priorities in May 2019, a report on how heritage underpins the creative industries (**‘Inspiring Creativity’**) in September, and a 2019 **Heritage Manifesto** in November ahead of the General Election.
- Updates regarding **Historic England** ([section 1.4](#)) include work on its flagship programme, High Streets Heritage Action Zones ([section 2.3](#)) as well as its most recent research and campaigns.
- Jodrell Bank Observatory, “one of the world’s leading radio astronomy observatories”, entered UNESCO’s **World Heritage List** ([section 1.5](#)) thanks to its contributions to astronomical research.



Moreover, there have been many major successes in 2019, especially regarding [broadening the funding landscape for the whole sector \(section 2.6\)](#), including:

- A [Cultural Development Fund \(CDF\) \(section 2.2\)](#) was announced in the Creative Industries Sector Deal last year. This marks a step change in how the Government invests in culture. This fund aims to increase access to arts, heritage and the creative industries while boosting the local economy by attracting more visitors to each area and supporting the growth of new businesses. The Fund is supporting five areas – Grimsby, Thames Estuary, Plymouth, Wakefield and Worcester – by sharing £20 million to unleash creativity across the nation.
- The [National Lottery Heritage Fund \(section 2.4\)](#) (NLHF, previously Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)), announced in January 2019 its strategic funding framework, unveiling plans to commit more than £1bn of National Lottery money to heritage projects between now and 2024, and to ensure that 80 percent of its funding decisions would be made locally rather than nationally.
- The new [High Streets Heritage Action Zones \(section 2.3\)](#) scheme received funding of £92 million, the largest single Government investment in the historic environment ever. The scheme will allow Historic England and partners to find new ways to champion and revive our historic high streets, and its first applicants were chosen at the end of September 2019. The scheme will be delivered through the [Architectural Heritage Fund \(section 2.5\)](#) and Historic England.

Updates from the wider heritage policy and management landscape include:

- 2019 saw the importance of dealing with the growth in [Heritage Crime \(section 3.2\)](#). A number of partnership strategies dealt with this area, signifying how important the consequences of Heritage crime can be for wider sectoral policies.
- The government has formally confirmed the extension of the Listed [Places of Worship \(section 3.3\)](#) Grant Scheme (LPWGS) until March 2021, confirmed by a [joint statement](#) published by the DCMS and the Church.
- In August 2019, Defra increased the capital budget for the [Historic Building Restoration Grant pilot scheme for rural heritage \(section 3.4\)](#) from £2m to £8m and allowed for extension of the Stage 3 application to March 2020.
- On 28 June 2019 the Prime Minister announced a [Tourism Sector deal \(section 3.6\)](#) which marks a seminal moment in the development of the country's tourism industry, including two new [T levels in Cultural Heritage and Visitor Attractions](#), and Catering (T Levels are equivalent to A Levels), to help deliver the industry workers of the future.



Corn Street, Bristol. © Historic England Archive

Key updates on Planning system changes include:

- In October 2019 the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, Robert Jenrick, announced a new local heritage campaign with a £700,000 fund to help local authorities in 10 counties in England to identify these locally-important sites for **local listing (section 4.1)**.
- The **revised National Planning Policy Framework (section 4.2)** was updated on 19 February 2019, setting out the Government's planning policies enabling a greater push towards the facilitation of development with weight given to maximising use of land; policy on the protection of heritage, however, remains largely unchanged.
- The archaeological investigations and research in support of the development of the High Speed 2 (HS2) railway continues to grow (**section 4.3**), providing thanks to its scale, a great opportunity for the nation's communities to reconnect with their numerous archaeological sites while the works progress.

Finally, 2019 was another year full of celebrations of community engagement with heritage and further developments of capacity building within the sector:

- The Historic Environment Trailblazer network, representing employers across the sector, made great progress towards the development and approval by the **Institute for Apprenticeships** of 6 new standards for the training of apprentices in the heritage sector (**section 5.1**).
- The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) confirmed funding for round 3 of the **Collaborative Doctoral Partnerships (CDP) scheme (section 5.2)**.
- **Heritage Open Days 2019** celebrates its 25th year and continues to grow by engaging communities and volunteers with heritage, while **Heritage Schools (section 5.8)** by Historic England continues to help school children develop an understanding of their local heritage.
- **Historic Houses (section 5.5)** run a set of new activities in the properties of their members, engaging local community groups but also support learning for various social groups.
- **Enriching the List (section 5.9)** continued to go from strength to strength in 2019, supporting its relationship with the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust partnership, through launching a new project called **Connecting People and Places**, enabling young people from BAME backgrounds to chase careers in architecture.

As seen in the following sections, the sector continues to manage positive change to the nation's heritage and influence the wider public's appreciation of the historic environment while securing its protection for future generations.

1. Introduction and updates

Heritage Counts is the annual audit of England’s heritage, first published in 2002. It is produced by Historic England on behalf of the Historic Environment Forum (HEF). The Historic Environment Forum is the high level cross-sectoral committee for England, bringing together chief executives and policy officers from public and non-government heritage bodies to co-ordinate initiatives and strengthen advocacy work and communications.

Heritage Counts consists of five separate documents, which are updated annually:

- **Heritage Counts** – Annual research report
- [Heritage Indicators](#)
- **Historic Environment Overview**
- [Heritage and the Economy](#)
- [Heritage and Society](#)

Each year, Heritage Counts provides an overview of key developments in the heritage sector.

This Overview report provides heritage organisations working on management, planning and advocacy of England’s heritage with the most recent updates about developments in the sector during the last year. It includes the most important updates on on-going and completed work by key government bodies and organisations involved in policy making, shaping the protection and management of the historic environment through multiple programmes and funding streams, including campaigns and public engagement programs as well as innovative capacity building activities. As such, it can be used to identify changes in the funding landscape, locate new funding and grant programmes that support protection of the historic environment. It also provides insight into the celebration of people’s contribution to heritage through a section devoted to Heritage awards and participation.

1.1 DCMS: latest news

- DCMS has experienced further ministerial changes this year, with a new Secretary of State, Nicky Morgan, appointed in July 2019 and continued being in place after the results of the December 2019 elections. A new Minister for Arts, Heritage and Tourism, Helen Whately, was appointed in September 2019. In addition, Sarah Healey returned to DCMS as the new Permanent Secretary, replacing Sue Owen in this post.
- After the December 2019 elections, the opposition parties have made new appointments to DCMS roles, with Tracy Brabin MP being appointed as Shadow Secretary of State for Digital, Culture Media and Sport.
 - **EU Exit** continues to be a focus for the government, after the vote in favour of the Withdrawal Agreement Bill by the Commons on 9th January 2020. The interests of the heritage sector continue to be represented in on-going policy development, and evidence provided by heritage sector organisations has been taken into account.
 - DCMS has concluded its [Tailored Review of Historic England](#) and will be working closely with them as they work to implement the recommendations.



Heritage Open Days: Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Group outside St Mary de Crypt. © Historic England Archive

- **Industrial Heritage:** In July 2019, DCMS officials attended the Industrial Heritage Summit hosted by the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Industrial Heritage where the UK’s industrial heritage was recognised as an integral part of the nation’s history. Senior DCMS officials emphasised the benefits of industrial heritage to local economies and highlighted it as an area with enormous potential to deliver more for the sector and the UK as a whole.
- **Heritage Council and Heritage Statement:** The Minister for Arts, Heritage and Tourism held two further meetings of the Heritage Council, which was established in May 2017 to provide a voice for the heritage sector across Government. Topics discussed at these meetings included the Environment Bill, investment in place, immigration issues and soft power.

DCMS also published a [One Year On report](#) to outline progress made since the Heritage Statement in December 2017. Themes included using our heritage to create great places, inclusivity in heritage, promoting our heritage internationally and fostering a sustainable and resilient heritage sector.
- **World Heritage:** DCMS was delighted that the World Heritage Committee decided to inscribe Jodrell Bank Observatory as a World Heritage Site at its 43rd session, held in Baku in July. The Committee determined that Jodrell Bank is a masterpiece of human creative genius related to its scientific and technical achievements, and represents an important interchange of human values over a span of time and on a global scale through developments in technology related to radio astronomy. It becomes the UK’s 32nd World Heritage Site.
- **Heritage Inclusivity:** In March 2019, Government announced the appointment of Heather Smith, National Equality Specialist at the National Trust, as Disability Champion for Countryside and Heritage. Disability champions are appointed to tackle the issues that disabled people face as consumers in different sectors, and to use their influential status as leaders in their sectors to showcase good practice and drive improvements to the accessibility and quality of services in their sectors. DCMS will continue to support Heather as she develops this role.

1.2 Historic Environment Forum: Heritage 2020

Heritage 2020 is an initiative of the Historic Environment Forum. It is the successor to the National Heritage Protection Plan and it provides a mechanism for organisations from across the Historic Environment sector in England to work together to address common strategic priorities. It is funded by Historic England and managed by The Heritage Alliance.

- Since 2016, Heritage 2020 has provided a framework for collaboration amongst the many varied organisations that make up, and are a strength of, the heritage sector. By working together to address issues of strategic importance the sector has improved communication, achieved better join-up and efficiency, and has delivered new activity under each of the framework's five themes.

- **Capacity Building:** Over the past year the Capacity Building working group has worked with Icen Projects to produce a new list of the statutory duties imposed on Local Planning Authorities with respect to the historic environment. This is available on the Heritage 2020 website for the benefit of the wider sector and the working group will use it to assess gaps and their implication for future sustainable models of operation.

The group has acted as a sounding board and information exchange for a number of sector capacity building initiatives. It has created an overview of the different strands of work on Apprenticeships that have taken place through the Historic Environment Trailblazer group; it has provided a vehicle for wider sector input to the [Labour Market Intelligence toolkit](#) project being developed by Icon and ClfA; it has updated the matrix of qualifications and standards originally produced by the HEF skills task group; and it maintains links with the Client Demand Task Group that has scoped a portal for accessing accredited heritage professionals.



Heritage Open Days: Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Group being led around Kings School. © Historic England

- **Constructive Conservation and Sustainable Management:** The focus this year has been on the role of heritage in the regeneration of historic high streets. Civic Voice and the Historic Towns & Villages Forum have joined the working group on the subject, which provides a forum for collating sector activity across the main high streets programmes (Heritage Action Zones – Historic England, [Transforming Places Through Heritage](#)



– Architectural Heritage Fund, High Streets Task Force – Civic Voice). Programme development and identification of ways to support areas that are not in receipt of High Streets funding have both benefitted from stronger sector links and shared intelligence. Group members have shared case studies to build up evidence for the impact of investment in heritage, and its contribution to regeneration.

– **Discovery, Identification and Understanding:** A report on the research that the group commissioned from Newcastle University into the nature and extent of collaboration between the Higher Education Sector and Heritage Sector has been published. The [report](#) highlights a relative ‘cold spot’ in collaboration between Higher Education Institutions and the Historic Environment Sector (based on an analysis of REF Impact Case Studies). This finding has been tested more widely and is broadly supported, with strong support from both sectors for increased collaboration and facilitation of networking and connections, including Local Authorities.

– **Public Engagement:** Bringing together organisations that work with young people and heritage organisations, the Public Engagement group adds value by improving understanding of how and where these organisations work together successfully.

It has also scoped a programme of work to collate good practice on diversity and inclusion, and support dissemination of it (including networking) to the wider historic environment sector. This work aims to achieve a shift in practice from attempts to address poor diversity that are carried out as projects, to an approach that embeds an inclusive culture within organisations.

– **Helping Things to Happen:** Over the past year, this group has led work to develop a new model for collaborative working by the Historic Environment sector in England. The [Heritage 2020 programme](#) has built a culture of collaboration that the sector seeks to build on beyond 2020. The successor model aims to provide a mechanism for bringing organisations together through a modernised Historic Environment Forum with an agreed strategic agenda for areas of collaboration, and task-driven activity with clear public value.

1.3 Heritage Alliance

- The **Heritage Alliance** is the heritage sector's coalition of independent organisations, now with over 140 members. It is uniquely placed to draw on members' knowledge to help policy makers realise the potential of heritage and avoid inadvertent damage. The Alliance advocates for understanding the importance of heritage to national prosperity and wellbeing, as the bedrock of creative enterprise and as part of environmental solutions, alongside generating new thinking and dialogue on heritage issues. It also builds capacity amongst members to champion and engage with heritage through events, practical support, by taking forward initiatives to strengthen the financial resilience of the independent heritage sector, and by promoting and embracing partnership opportunities.
 - The Heritage Alliance develops and champions its members through representation at the highest levels in Government, including through the Heritage Council, through information-sharing devices such as **Advocacy Groups**, Heritage Update and its website and social media, and through thematic projects and horizon-scanning.
 - **The Alliance's Advocacy Groups** have continued to meet and work on issues ranging from spatial planning and rural affairs, digital, learning and skills, to funding and mobile heritage. There are also two working groups on marine heritage, and fiscal incentives for the repair and maintenance of historic fabric. The Historic Religious Buildings Alliance is an independent network within the Alliance, for those who have responsibility for historic places of worship and whose monthly free digital newsletter goes to over 1,600 direct recipients. The Alliance currently leads cross-cutting projects on international, heritage and creativity, heritage and wellbeing, and heritage and diversity. The Alliance has continued to support the independent heritage sector to facilitate and support its members in submitting joint responses to Government consultations.
- Key work this year includes:
 - **Heritage Council:** Following the launch of the Heritage Council at Heritage Day 2017, The Heritage Alliance has been shaping agendas and representing the views of the sector in this cross-Government forum. The Alliance took an active part in the third Heritage Council meeting in May 2019, leading an agenda item on immigration and visas after Brexit. The Alliance have continued to make the case for the inclusion of heritage in the Agriculture, Fisheries and Environment Bills, discussed how the sector can strategically engage LEPs, looked at the positive role heritage plays in place-making and as an important ambassador for UK's soft power. **Minutes of the last Heritage Council** can be viewed online.
 - **Brexit:** The Alliance continued to advise Government on evidence for the expected impact of Brexit for heritage organisations across the country. The Alliance has updated its **Brexit** and **Immigration** briefings, which summed up the main issues identified by the heritage sector **now that the UK has left the EU**, relating to visa regimes, skill gaps and the future mobility of people and materials. They have also facilitated conversations across the devolved administrations on these matters. After successful sector lobbying, the Alliance and its members were pleased to see archaeologists and architects included in the Shortage Occupation List (SOL) proposed by the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) in May 2019, and efforts continue to gather evidence for the existing skill gaps in other heritage areas. Our busy Rural Heritage Advocacy Group has been heavily involved in lobbying around the Agriculture and Environment Bills and we sit on DEFRA's Tests and Trials groups for the Agriculture Bill.
 - **"Backing The Bedrock"** – Heritage Alliance's fiscal priorities document was published in May 2019, outlining the funding and fiscal measures needed to secure a positive future for the heritage sector.



Detail of timber repairs from Gatehouse, Stokesay Castle, Stokesay, Shropshire. © Historic England

- This document was followed with The Heritage Alliance’s 2019 Heritage [Manifesto](#) in November outlining that we as a sector need all political parties to:
 - Champion our unique heritage sector on the world stage - maximising opportunities in the event of Brexit, and minimising its challenges for heritage;
 - Maintain and improve the protection for heritage;
 - Promote heritage assets as part of creating vibrant places to live in, and build sector skills and capacity;
 - Reform the tax regime to promote the repair and maintenance of our nation’s irreplaceable heritage assets, whilst tackling climate change;
 - Continue to back Lottery funding for heritage.
- **Resilient Heritage Alliance project:** The Heritage Alliance has been awarded a two-year Resilient Heritage grant from The National Lottery Heritage Fund. ‘Resilient Heritage Alliance’ will be a transformational project aiming to move the organisation to a more sustainable footing to ensure that they can continue to advocate for and support our more than 7 million stakeholders, members, staff and volunteers in heritage every year, in one of the most challenging political periods and into the future. This project will enable growth and skills development – not just for one charity – but for the 140+ current member organisations, their audiences and beneficiaries. The project seeks a combination of staffing, professional expertise and training to strengthen the potency of the Alliance and enable it to respond with greater agility to the needs of its member organisations. This welcome investment in the Alliance will transform its internal capacity, build up operational resilience and improve the sustainability of its services.

- **Heritage and the Creative Industries:** The Heritage Alliance [launched a report](#) on Heritage and Creative Industries in September. This important report, compiled by Hannah Shimko, showcases successful collaborations between heritage sites and organisations in the creative industries by sharing best practice and setting out recommendations for both sectors to build better partnerships into the future.
- **Heritage and The Environment debate:** “*Reaching for Net Zero?*” The annual Heritage Debate, sponsored by Ecclesiastical Insurance, focused this October on the relationship between heritage and the environment. At a time when countries around the world, including the UK, are making commitments to move to a net zero emissions economy, the heritage sector needs to ensure that it is involved in these discussions as we move into the future. The participants discussed the challenges the sector faces and existing opportunities to think more creatively about these issues and to address the need for a holistic approach to protect both our heritage and the environment. The debate was also accompanied by a social media campaign [#heritageforclimate](#) showcasing the work of Alliance members in this space.
- **International work:** The Alliance held its second International event in 2019, following the publication of its first-ever [International Report](#) in 2018. The event celebrated the work of the heritage sector internationally and featured talks given by policy-makers, funders, Alliance members and Travel Grant recipients, alongside discussion of what is next for our sector in this space. It also provided an opportunity for Arms-Length Bodies and Government to talk about the progress they have made on the sector’s behalf in the international space. The event saw the launch of a new [International Heritage Funding Directory](#). It sits as part of the Alliance’s wider Heritage Funding Directory, generously sponsored by the Historic Houses Foundation, and was used by Government to announce the continued funding of the Cultural Protection Fund.
- **Travel Grant Scheme:** The Heritage Alliance, in partnership with the British Council, was able this year to offer travel grants for heritage professionals to develop mutually beneficial international projects and partnerships for their organisations. Six travel grants’ recipients have already successfully completed their projects and created reports from their trips and collaborative international work in Spain, Italy, France, Russia, Ethiopia, and Kenya.
- **Heritage Update,** the fortnightly newsletter, published by The Heritage Alliance, continues as a vital resource for the sector’s news, jobs and events both nationally and internationally. It was opened in more than 90 countries in 2019. The Alliance now has over 19,500 Twitter followers and hundreds of followers on Facebook and LinkedIn – the social media profile of the organisation continues to develop and offers an important platform for sharing members’ messages with wider audiences.

1.4 Historic England

- Historic England (HE) has developed a new structure and a clear commitment to deliver maximum public value through all the work it delivers, which is reflected in its new [Corporate Plan](#). This plan will be reviewed regularly and HE will continue to seek its stakeholders’ views on strategy, priorities and resource allocation.
- Historic England has a longstanding record of place making, and is currently applying its recently published [Places Strategy](#), through its flagship programme for [High Streets Heritage Action Zones](#). The scheme will regenerate heritage assets on or around high streets use this as a catalyst for wider social, economic and environmental outcomes, and will build capacity in local communities to engage with arts and heritage through a strong cultural programming element. ([See also section 2.3](#))
- In September 2019 Government committed an additional £52 million of funding to the delivery of the High Street Heritage Action Zones to reach a total of £92 million. This funding will be distributed across 69 towns across England, supporting Historic England’s programme of high streets regeneration by bringing historic buildings back into use and making them fit for the future.



High Street Heritage Action Zone: Bedford, Bedfordshire. © Historic England Archive

- Historic England launched the [Heritage Action Zones](#) (HAZ) initiative in 2016. Gosport and Swindon have been announced as the successful round 3 Heritage Action Zones and delivery is expected to begin in spring 2019. These are added to the existing 18 HAZ's funded since the start of the scheme. Historic England is taking important steps to review the Heritage Action Zone programme and its internal processes, aiming at offering the best support and guidance to future applicants in relevant schemes.
- The [Taylor Review Pilot for Places of Worship](#) is currently operating in Suffolk and Greater Manchester to explore some of the recommendations of the 2017 [Taylor Review: Sustainability of English Churches and Cathedrals](#). The evaluation of the Pilot's work from September 2018 to March 2019 will be published in the autumn. A further evaluation will be published once the Pilot concludes in March 2020.
- **Heritage and Planning:** Following the publication of the revised National Planning Policy Framework in 2018 and subsequent conversations with DCMS and Historic England, MHCLG reviewed and published updated [Planning Practice Guidance](#) on enhancing and conserving the historic environment in July 2019.



Turnstall Road, Brixton, Lambeth, Greater London. Flowers and tributes surround the painted mural of musician David Bowie. © Historic England Archive



Beckenham Park Bandstand. Bromley, Greater London. Thought to be the last surviving example from the Glaswegian McCallum and Hope Iron Foundry. Known as the Bowie bandstand, it's where David Bowie performed at the UK's first free festival. © Historic England Archive

■ **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. The value of historic surroundings is recognised in legislation, through designations that enable a wide range of interests to be balanced for the public good using constructive conservation principles.

- There are now over 400,000 entries on the National Heritage List for England, including listing of places that matter to local communities like the **‘Bowie Bandstand’ in Beckenham Park**, where David Bowie helped to organise, compere and perform at the Growth Summer Festival in 1969. It was listed at Grade II in August 2019.
- Following targeted consultation earlier in the year, November 2018 saw the DCMS publish revisions to its *Principles of Selection for Listed*

Buildings. These include updated definitions of ‘architectural interest’ and ‘historic interest’ and changes to the general principles that underpin listing decisions.

- Imperial War Museums current exhibition **‘What Remains’**, open until January 2020 and organised in partnership with Historic England, explores the reasons why cultural heritage is attacked during war and how we save, protect and restore what is targeted. Over 50 photographs, oral histories, objects and artworks will be on display, from both IWM and Historic England’s collections. Spanning 100 years, discover stories such as Hitler’s 1942 Baedeker Raids, in which German bombers targeted historic towns and cities noted in travel guides of Britain, and the Taliban’s destruction of the Bamyān Buddhas in 2001.



The facade of 25-36 Southernhay West, Exeter, Devon. Photographed by Margaret Tomlinson after an air raid in 1942. © Historic England Archive



“Where Light Falls” initiative: St Paul’s Cathedral in London (25-27 October) © Double Take Projections, Tim Craig

- As part of Historic England’s public programming, two iconic landmarks were illuminated this autumn through the ‘[Where Light Falls](#)’ initiative realised in partnership with Poetry society and Double Take projections : St Paul’s Cathedral in London (25-27 October) and Coventry Cathedral (14-16 November). The projects involved a collaboration between heritage and creative professionals [Double Take Projections](#) as well as the [Poetry Society](#). The historic landmarks enabled creative professionals to produce cutting-edge projections that tell the story of the people who risked their lives to preserve the country’s heritage during the Second World War.
- Historic England has been expanding its guidance to ensure protection of significant shipwrecks and vessels that populate the National Heritage List: recently one of the North West’s most historically significant shipwrecks, the [Lelia](#), has been granted heritage protection by the DCMS following Historic England’s advice. The 19th century paddle steamer was on its maiden voyage to run guns and supplies for the Confederate forces of the American Civil War when it foundered in Liverpool Bay in stormy weather on 14 January 1865, with the loss of 47 lives. In 2017, Historic England commissioned an assessment of the Lelia as part of a larger project to carry out a national overview of vessels with early iron and composite hulls.
- Research for Historic England’s new book ‘[The British Mosque](#)’ resulted in new listings, re-listings and a deeper understanding of the development of mosque buildings in England. The Liverpool home of Britain’s first functioning mosque (8 Brougham Terrace) was upgraded to Grade II*, and Britain’s first purpose-built mosque in Woking, Surrey – [Shah Jahan Mosque, Woking](#) (1889) – was upgraded to Grade I (currently the only Grade I listed mosque in England), giving this exuberant ‘Orientalist’ style mosque the same standing as buildings such as Brighton Pavilion and Buckingham Palace.



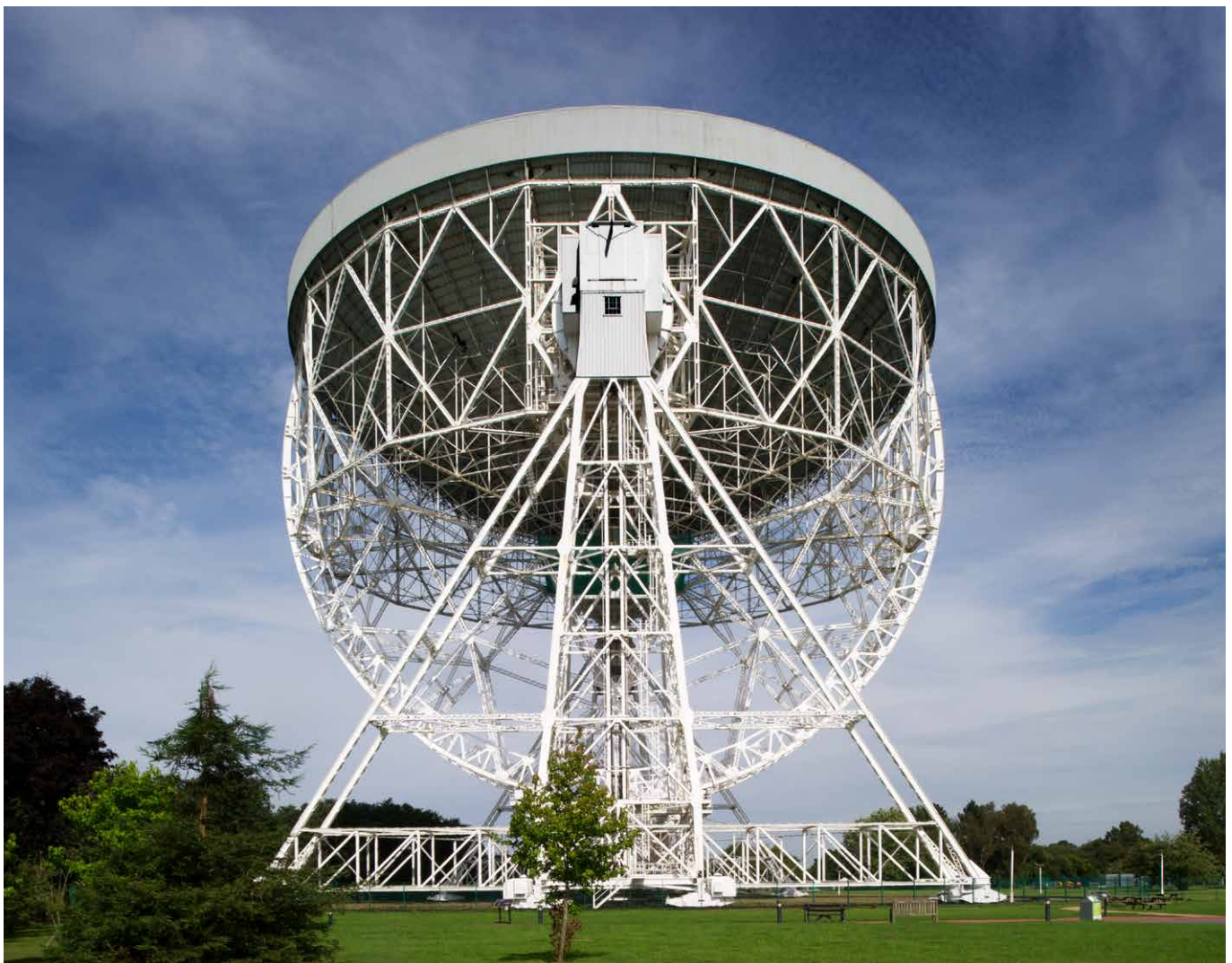
Shah Jahan Mosque, Woking, Surrey. © Historic England Archive

1.5 World Heritage

- The sector was delighted at the decision by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee to inscribe **Jodrell Bank as a World Heritage Site** at its 43rd session in Baku in July 2019. The Jodrell Bank Observatory became England's 20th and the United Kingdom's 32nd World Heritage Site (WHS). Committee members commended an exemplary nomination, which helped to fill the gap in the List relating to sites of scientific significance. Jodrell Bank Observatory is the one remaining site, worldwide, that includes every stage of the post-1945 emergence of the new science of Radio Astronomy, which has transformed, and continues to transform, our understanding of the Universe.
- World Heritage **UK's review** of the current condition of the UK WHSs, supported by Historic England and

sister heritage agencies, has been published and presented to the latest WHUK conference in October 2019. The review shows that amongst other things: there is relatively little public understanding of "Outstanding Universal Value" (OUV), the concept that is central to the World Heritage Convention; half of the UK's WHSs are at risk of having insufficient resources to sustain their OUV. It is also argued that links to the tourism industry could be strengthened to mutual advantage. Historic England will be considering its response to the review over the coming year.

- In October 2018 Highways England submitted an application for a **Development Consent Order** to upgrade the A303 between Amesbury and Berwick Down in Wiltshire, which passes through the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites WHS. The scheme would provide a two-lane dual



Jodrell Bank Observatory, Goostrey, Cheshire. © Historic England Archive

carriageway, with a two mile tunnelled section past Stonehenge. The application was subject to a rigorous examination by the Planning Inspectorate from April to October 2019, including consideration of the 2019 World Heritage Committee decision. The Secretary of State for Transport is due to make a decision in April 2020.

- The future of Liverpool’s WHS remains precarious as a result of the continuing concerns of the World Heritage Committee about the impact of the Liverpool Waters development on the Outstanding Universal Value of the WHS. The [Committee decided in July 2019](#) that if these concerns cannot be resolved satisfactorily, Liverpool could be deleted from the World Heritage List in 2020. Efforts are being made to find common ground between the positions of UNESCO and Liverpool City Council.

- The World Heritage Committee has expressed concern in some instances, such as Westminster, about the effectiveness of the UK planning systems in protecting World Heritage Sites and has made some suggestions about how the situation could be improved. While the potential for improvements will be considered, the position of the UK State Party to the World Heritage Convention (DCMS) is that UK planning systems are fit for purpose and that the great majority of planning decisions relating to WHSs bear this out.



Pier head, Liverpool, Merseyside. The “Three Graces” are (left to right) the Royal Liver Building, the Cunard Building and the Port of Liverpool Building. © Historic England Archive

2. Changes to the funding and resource landscape

2.1 2019 Spending review

- The Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport will receive a 4.1% real-terms increase to its resource budget in 2020-21, including funding intended to drive cultural participation, announced the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 5th September 2019. This includes increasing the department's resource budget in line with inflation and providing £46 million for the Birmingham Commonwealth Games, part of the government's commitment of almost £600 million to the games, which should benefit the city and the West Midlands.
 - Chancellor Sajid Javid proclaimed that his one-year spending review represented the biggest budget increases in 15 years, with **DCMS' administration budget** increasing from £183 million last year to £210 million this year as part of this.
- The statement also announced:
- £500 million of funding for Arts Council England and Sport England “to drive participation in cultural and sporting activities”.
 - Continuation of the Discover England Fund to promote inbound tourism and showcase visitor destinations across England.

COVENTRY: GREAT PLACE SCHEME AND 2021 UK CITY OF CULTURE

Coventry has won the title of **UK City of Culture for 2021**. An exciting programme of activity and events for 2021 is expected to be announced by Autumn 2020. The next three years is about building a strong cultural and tourism infrastructure as well as piloting new performance ideas and community projects. The Coventry Great Place Scheme aims to light up the city in new and unusual ways, displaying a rich array of national and home-grown creative innovation. The **Great Place Scheme** is investing in 16 places across the country as a pilot, to ensure that investment in arts, culture and heritage has the biggest possible impact on local economies, jobs, education, community cohesion and health and wellbeing. The Coventry project known as ‘Place, heritage and diversity in a modern UK city’, by the Coventry City of Culture Trust was granted around £1.5 million of investment to build on current partnerships across the city. Among others, the Great Place Scheme aims at piloting new ways of financing cultural organisations and enable development of local strategies that maximise the community benefit of local arts, culture and heritage. **Coventry Great Place**

Project is supported by National Lottery Heritage Fund, Arts Council England, Historic England, Coventry City Council, University of Warwick, Coventry University, Business Improvement District and Trust funding.

Hull, as UK City of Culture for 2017, provided further evidence of how targeted investment in culture can deliver a significant economic boost to an area, with over £3 billion of investment and more than 800 new jobs created in the city since 2013 a significant amount of these changes are attributed to the investment.

Historic England has also recently supported the production of a **Coventry Tile Trail booklet** as contribution to the Coventry City of Culture; it takes the visitors and readers through the history of this most fascinating city using the ancient art form of tile and mosaic production. The trail covers particular mosaic with themes ranging from the Lady Godiva clock, at Broadgate House, Broadgate (1948-53, a Grade II Listed building) to the Locarno Ballroom mosaic, a very popular music venue throughout the 1960s, unravelling the history of place.



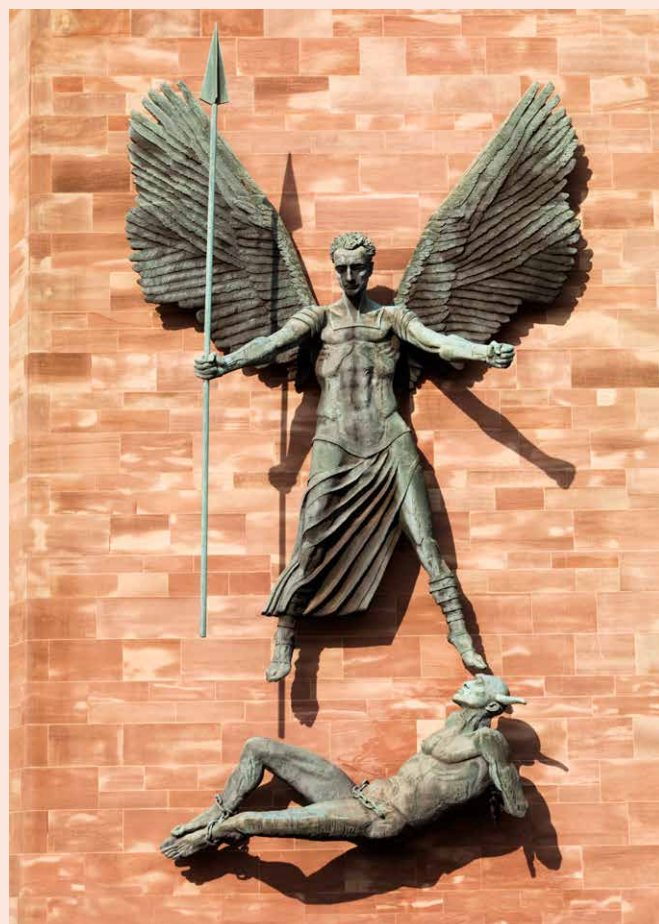
Coventry Informed Conservation Publication. St Michael's Cathedral, Coventry, West Midlands. Both old and new Cathedrals as seen from University Square. General view from the east. © Historic England Archive

The Coventry City of Culture Trust has been granted £450,000 by Arts Council England, following a highly competitive process to deliver its [Transforming Leadership programme](#) over two-and-a-half years to a diverse cohort of 15 established, independent and emerging cultural leaders.

The cohort, aiming to diversify and strengthen the leadership of Coventry's cultural organisations, museums and libraries, will co-create a management training programme to help nurture a new generation of cultural entrepreneurs who represent and reflect the city of Coventry.

The programme, which will begin in January 2020 will contribute to the legacy of Coventry's year as UK City of Culture in 2021.

Right: Detail of Jacob Epstein's sculpture: St Michael and Lucifer. © Historic England Archive



2.2 Cultural development fund

Cultural Development Fund and Creative Industries Sector Deal

- The Cultural development Fund, announced in the 2018 Creative Industries Sector Deal, marks a step change in how Government invests in heritage, culture and creativity as catalysts for regeneration.
 - It aims to increase access to arts, heritage and the creative industries while also boosting the local economy by attracting more visitors to each area and supporting the growth of new businesses. The CDF forms part of the Government's Industrial Strategy which has seen more than £150 million jointly invested by Government and industry through the Creative Industries Sector Deal to help cultural and creative businesses across Britain to thrive and consolidate the country's position as a global creative and cultural powerhouse.
 - The Fund is administered through Arts Council England (ACE). An Expert Advisory Panel, consisting of the National Lottery Heritage Fund, ACE, Historic England, Nesta and the Creative Industries Council assessed applicant projects and has made recommendations to the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Grants of up to £7 million will be awarded to individual areas across England to fund projects taking place between 2019 and 2022.
 - The successful projects for this first government investment of its kind were five locations across England **announced in early 2019**. The winners will receive a share of £20 million to invest in local culture, heritage and creative industries and help drive economic growth.
 - It is expected that the funding will create over 1,300 new jobs, benefit 2,000 people through skills training, and support more than 700 businesses. Through match-funding, an additional £17.5 million will be invested across the five locations.



Fishing boats at Sutton Harbour, Plymouth, Devon. © Historic England Archive

2.3 Historic England: High Street HAZ's

High Street Heritage Action Zones

- In May 2019, Historic England launched a new multi-million pound fund across 2020-21 to 2023-24 to regenerate heritage assets on or around high streets and to use that as a catalyst for wider social, cultural and environmental outcomes. 69 high streets across the country will be given a new lease of life thanks to a £95 million Government fund delivered through Historic England's **High street Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) initiative**.
- The initiative will be funded by combining £40 million from the Department for Digital, Culture Media and Sport's Heritage High Street Fund with £52 million from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's Future High Street Fund. £3 million will be provided by the National Lottery Heritage Fund to support a cultural programme that will engage people in the life and history of their high streets.
- It will allow Historic England to work closer with partners to find new ways to champion and revive our historic high streets. Historic England has a proven track record of intervening in flagging historic urban centres, through partnerships that work towards increasing economic activity and pave the way for private investment on a much larger scale.
- Through a rich cultural programme in partnership with NLHF, the scheme is also expected to support the development of high streets as hubs for local cultural engagement.
- The proposed programme, which is fully scalable, works simultaneously on three fronts:
 - Changing perceptions, by working with local artists and creative people to reveal the stories of places, to re-engage people with their High Streets and to celebrate the local identity of their place;
 - Planning for sustainable growth, by supporting local Councils in better regulation, re-focussing



Heritage Action Zone: Rochdale. Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Greater Manchester. View of Yorkshire Street, Rochdale Town Hall and St Chad's parish church. © Historic England Archive

future retail provision in historic cores and de-risking private investment, enabling the creation of additional town centre dwellings;

- Supporting tangible improvements to the public realm, nudging owners with guidance and grant-aid to enhance the character and appearance of streets and helping to deliver what is often now called ‘experiential’ revival of the high street
- High Streets Heritage Action Zones represent one part of a wider fund that targets the regeneration of historic high streets. In addition to the £96 million allocated to the scheme, there is £15 million of funding available via the Architectural Heritage Fund’s **Transforming Places through Heritage Programme**. This will help charities and social enterprises to regenerate and put back into use historic buildings on high streets across England.
- Historic England has been working in partnership with National Lottery Heritage Fund and Arts Council England to develop the Cultural Programme, offering support to High Streets Heritage Action Zones to develop and deliver relevant activities locally. They are investing £3 million in cultural programmes that will bring a wider range of people and new activity to the heart of communities; support greater use of high streets; support people and places to thrive through cultural engagement; support local organisations and communities to sustain the benefits of the programme in the future.

2.4 The National Lottery Heritage Fund

New Strategic Framework 2019-2024 – Inspiring, leading and resourcing the UK’s heritage

- In January 2019 The National Lottery Heritage Fund (formerly the Heritage Lottery Fund) launched its **Strategic Funding Framework for 2019-2024**. The Framework sets out the vision and the principles that will guide National Lottery investment in heritage for the next five years, introducing new strategic directions and ways of working to support and strengthen the UK’s heritage through uncertain times.
- The Fund expects to invest around £1.2 billion between 2019 and 2024 (subject to performance of the National Lottery). Informed by extensive consultation with National Lottery players and stakeholders from across the full breadth of heritage,



Heritage Action Zone: Nottingham. Old Market Square, Nottingham Nottinghamshire. Exchange Arcade.
© Historic England Archive



Norwich Market, Market Place, Norwich, Norfolk.
© Historic England Archive

the Framework continues the Fund's long-standing direction of supporting the full breadth of heritage UK-wide. The Framework will ensure that heritage is enjoyed by the widest range of people, and sets out a new ambition to 'inspire, lead and resource the UK's heritage to create positive and lasting change for people and communities'.

- The Fund will put more emphasis on advocacy, standing up for the enormous good that heritage delivers for society, and supporting the capacity and resilience of the heritage sector as a whole. For the first time, the Framework includes six corporate objectives to capture the impact of National Lottery investment in heritage up to 2024. These cover bringing heritage into better condition, people valuing heritage more, heritage being more inclusive, funded organisations being more robust, enterprising and forward looking, heritage helping people and places to thrive, and growing the contribution that heritage makes to the UK economy.
- To deliver maximum flexibility in its funding, the Fund has radically streamlined its grant-making portfolio, offering the vast majority of funding through National Lottery Grants for Heritage, an open programme for any type of heritage project from £3,000 to £5m. Application processes and requirements have been simplified, including introducing single-round grants up to £250,000. It will also invest proactively in strategic opportunities such as dynamic approaches to collecting, and enterprising approaches to revitalising heritage at risk, through occasional UK, country or local campaigns, and innovation and partnership funds.
- Responding to the Government's 2017 Tailored Review, the Fund plans to invest a small proportion of its income in social investments, for example loans and impact funds. This will recycle some funding and increase its impact, as well as building capacity in organisations to take advantage of repayable finance, and leveraging additional investment to grow the overall 'pot' available for heritage. Other new initiatives include supporting heritage organisations to engage internationally and benefit from exchanging knowledge and skills, and building digital capabilities in the sector. The new mandatory outcome to involve a wider range of people in heritage offers all applicants

ambitious opportunities to increase diversity and inclusion across the heritage sector. Whether through governance, workforce, volunteering or engagement, this outcome enables the heritage sector to reflect contemporary UK life more fully.

- The Fund has significantly increased devolution of decision making to local level, with grants up to £5m (formerly £2m) now decided on by committees in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and committees covering three new geographical areas in England – North, Midlands and East, and London and South. This will amount to around 80% of the annual budget.

Supporting international prospects: challenges for grant funding

- The Strategic Funding Framework for The National Lottery Heritage Fund sets out an ambition to see the UK's heritage grow and learn by taking up opportunities to engage internationally. It features their commitment to promote opportunities to build the capacity of organisations to make international connections and to benefit from doing so.
- As part of this commitment, [recent research](#) commissioned from BOP Consulting was published. This aimed at understanding better where the sector is currently and what the barriers are to address. The research was based on survey responses from over 400 recent grantees from across the heritage sector. The data was supported by desk research and 12 interviews with grantees who had carried out international projects.
- Key findings show that nearly half of the organisations surveyed were already active internationally – meaning just over half were not. Of the international projects that had delivered:
 - 79% involved knowledge sharing such as taking part in or hosting international conferences, sharing digital resources, training or consultancy
 - 47% took part in showcasing – taking exhibitions or performances abroad, or hosting them in the UK
 - 23% took part in international heritage conservation.
- International work is already integral to many large organisations. However, for much of the heritage sector it is the lack of capacity and funding which is holding them back.

Heritage Horizon Awards – grants over £5m

- Under its Strategic Funding Framework 2019-2024 the Heritage Fund has announced investment of £100m in two awards competitions for grants over £5m, to be made in 2020 and 2022. The **Heritage Horizon Awards** will support major projects with clear and ambitious plans for bringing about positive changes to people and places and with potential to benefit the wider heritage sector through shared learning and partnerships.
- Successful projects will need to demonstrate how they will be transformative, innovative and collaborative - for example through forging new entrepreneurial collaborations and funding partnerships, developing new approaches to heritage or societal challenges, using leading edge technology to make deeper and more meaningful connections between heritage and people, or investing in heritage and communities to make a long-term impact on the quality of life and environment across a whole area.
- The Fund is looking for outstanding proposals for engaging a wider range of people in heritage, and creative approaches to acknowledging the contribution of National Lottery players, as well as achieving the Fund's standard criteria and outcomes to an exceptional level. The Fund has invited expressions of interest for the first funding round and will make the first £50m awards in late 2020.
- The National Lottery Heritage Fund with a contribution of £2.5m is the lead investor in an innovative partnership fund led by the **Architectural Heritage Fund**, the **Heritage Impact Fund**. This is a new £7m UK-wide social investment loan fund that provides tailored finance, such as capital or working capital loans, for not-for-profit organisations to help them deliver economic and social impact from the re-use of UK's historic buildings.

Future Parks – a new collaboration helping to save our public parks and green spaces.

- Public parks and green spaces are some of our most used public services, but many parks face an uncertain future with funding for maintenance reducing whilst public usage continues to grow. In response, The National Lottery Heritage Fund and the **National Trust**

have launched a new joint venture, with support from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, called **Future Parks**.

“Using our combined investment, grants and technical expertise, through Future Parks, we are supporting eight ambitious projects that will transform the way public parks and urban green spaces in the UK are managed and funded for the future.

The National Trust and The National Lottery Heritage Fund created the venture because of our shared belief that urban green space should remain open, free and available for everyone, for generations to come.”

- The eight urban places will receive more than £6m of National Lottery and Central Government funding together with £5m worth of knowledge and expertise from some of the country's leading experts in conservation, fundraising, volunteering, enterprise and green space management at the National Trust and other partners.
- It is the first joint venture between the National Trust and The National Lottery Heritage Fund.
- It builds on four years of sustained innovation, prototyping and pathfinding work, delivered with Local Authorities, to find long-term sustainable solutions for the funding and management of urban green space.
- Key goal is to enable and support Local Authorities, their partners and local communities, to transform their whole green space estates, to grow public value from these assets and to achieve financial sustainability for the future. The eight places competitively selected all demonstrated ambition, leadership, capability and readiness to drive transformational change at pace, both practically and systemically across their urban places and communities, in ways that are replicable.
- Future Parks builds on the work of The National Lottery Heritage Fund, **Rethinking Parks initiative**.

Original text by: Drew Bennellick, Head of Land and Nature Policy UK at The National Lottery Heritage Fund.



Camden and Islington Councils, community groups and the local NHS Foundation Trust are working together to deliver their 'Parks for Health' Future Parks project. © National Lottery Heritage Fund

2.5 The Architectural Heritage Fund (AHF)

- The [Architectural Heritage Fund](#) 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'. In 2019, the AHF has launched a series of new programmes that will support project and capital development, and further build capacity among charities and social enterprises to acquire, redevelop and manage heritage assets.
- Funding from the Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sport has enabled the new [Transforming Places Through Heritage](#) programme, a £15m programme to support projects contributing to the revitalisation of high streets and town centres across England through the sustainable re-use of historic buildings.
- The programme – part of a wider initiative to revive heritage high streets in England, alongside Historic England's High Streets Heritage Action Zones – will safeguard heritage assets, strengthen local communities and encourage local economies to prosper. Launched in September 2019, Transforming Places will run until 2023, featuring:
 - A network of on-the-ground regional Programme Officers able to advise and support projects, and a new Monitoring and Impact Officer who will develop a robust evaluation framework demonstrating the role historic buildings can play in area regeneration schemes.
 - Funding, including Project Viability Grants (up to £15,000); Project Development Grants (up to £100,000); and transformational Capital Grants for redevelopment (up to £350,000).
- The first round of grant awards totalling £527,980 have recently been given to 15 projects that are demonstrating creative, community-led approaches across England.

- The **Heritage Impact Fund** (HIF), which provides an additional £7m of capital for the sector, launched in February, significantly expanding the loan finance accessible to organisations and projects. The HIF aims to shift the heritage sector from over-reliance on project-to-project grant funding towards financially sustainable models that utilise increased social investment.
 - Alongside the HIF, and with the support of National Lottery Heritage Fund and Historic Environment Scotland, the AHF have also established a capacity-building business support service, RePlan, which will offer business or financial health checks to identified projects, as well as targeted interventions in governance, business planning, financial systems and decision-making, impact, and community investment raising.
 - The AHF works closely with a range of partners, at national, local and regional level, to ensure its activities and social impact evaluations align with complementary programmes across the sector. The significant new investments across the sector in 2019 demonstrate the strength of working collectively to show the value of heritage for social impact. The AHF's new strategy and evaluation framework will be published towards the end of 2019.
- Soon after taking office in July 2019, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced the amalgamation of these Funds into a **£3.6 billion Towns Fund** supporting 100 towns with investment in transport, broadband connectivity, youth services and social and cultural infrastructure. The 100 towns (101 now that Keighley and Shipley are counted separately) will be preparing bids of up to £25m during the first half of 2020.
 - Parallel to this, in October 2019, the communities secretary, Robert Jenrick, has announced the biggest heritage-related campaign using £700,000 in funding, for heritage experts to help local people in 10 English counties to identify areas that need protecting and nominate heritage buildings that are important to them and reflect their local area and identity. The scheme will work with appointment of heritage champions and MHCLG will work with Historic England to identify important buildings in these zones to be nationally listed.

UK Shared Prosperity Fund

- UKSPF was designed to replace EU structural funding after EU Exit. Although the Government has not yet published its consultation on the UKSPF, a number of organisations have already made comments about the possible design. Although these vary in their emphasis, most organisations seem to agree that the level of funding should be at least maintained at its current level, it should largely be allocated based on need, and local authorities and partners should be closely involved.
- The House of Commons issued a **briefing paper on the UKSPF** in September 2019, but apart from summarising the background of the fund, its draft design and the opinions expressed about it, it does not provide the awaited clarity on its functionality. The consultation is expected to be announced later this year, or in 2020.

Prosper North

- Prosper North is a business support and capacity building service that aims to improve the capacity, resilience and investment readiness of 80 culture and heritage organisations in the North of England. Prosper North is aligned with the **Northern Cultural Regeneration Fund** (NCRF), managed by the Key

2.6 Wider funding landscape

Towns Fund

- The 2018 Autumn Budget Statement announced that a new £675 million **Future High Streets Fund** would be set up to help local areas to respond to and adapt to changes. It pledged support to local areas to prepare long-term strategies for their high streets and town centres, including funding a new High Streets Taskforce to provide expertise and hands-on support to local areas. This Future High Streets Fund was topped up to £1bn in July 2019.
- Meanwhile, on 4 March 2019 the Stronger Towns Fund was launched, a £1.6 billion fund running from 2019 to 2026. The Fund invited partners across local areas to put forward ambitious proposals that could achieve long-term growth for their towns. The Stronger Towns Fund received an extra £1bn at the same time as the Future High Streets Fund was topped up in July 2019.



Fund, from DCMS, which provides social investment to creative and cultural organisations in the North of England who deliver positive social impacts. A key ambition of the Creative United led initiative, which is being supported by £250,000 from The **National Lottery Heritage Fund**, is to put cultural and heritage organisations in a position to successfully gain investment from the NCRF.

Coastal Communities Fund Round 5

- The **Coastal Communities Fund Round 5** has £40 million available for spend from April 2019 to end of March 2021. It is now closed for new applications. Funding will be given to projects over £50,000 that will ultimately lead to regeneration and economic growth whilst directly or indirectly safeguarding and creating sustainable jobs. Since 2012, the Coastal Communities Fund has invested £174 million into 295 projects UK-wide.
- The Big Lottery Fund, (now National Lottery Fund) delivered rounds 1 to 4 on behalf of the government. Past projects can be found on the [Big Lottery website](#).

Coastal Revival Fund

- The **Coastal Revival Fund** administers grant funding of £1 million to be spent in 2019 to 2020. The Fund is targeted at bringing at-risk coastal heritage sites back into economic use. It is now closed for new applications. This fund could start the regeneration of a much loved building or asset such as pier, park, 1930's lido or promenade. The first Coastal Revival Fund round provided £3.7 million to support 92 projects in coastal areas. You can see [details of past projects](#) here.
- In January 2019, the government announced that many much-loved coastal heritage assets were to be saved with almost £1 million of support from the Coastal Revival Fund, distributed over 23 projects which had been awarded up to £50,000 each to help restore local community assets and landmarks to their former glory.
- The Fund has funded 44 coastal projects, backing them by £5.6 million since 2015.



Lytham Hall, Lancashire. © Historic England Archive

- Two important sites on Historic England's Heritage at Risk register have received over £80,000 so that they can be used and enjoyed by generations to come:
 - Lytham Hall and Historic Parkland (Phase II) Project



- A total of £42,500 has been awarded to a restoration project for the exterior of the Georgian Grade I Lytham Hall, an ‘at-risk’ building on the Fylde coast. The project is set to create a sustainable heritage attraction of regional significance vested in community ownership; and to release the potential to play a major part in the life and economy of Lytham and the Fylde coast.

Saltburn Valleys Conservation

- A total of £40,000 will see the production of a Conservation Management Plan for the ‘at risk’ Saltburn Valleys to gain a better understanding of the heritage significance of the site and to identify management policies and actions that will ensure the sustainable future for this historical landscape.

3. Heritage policy and management

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3.1 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 EU Exit.

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

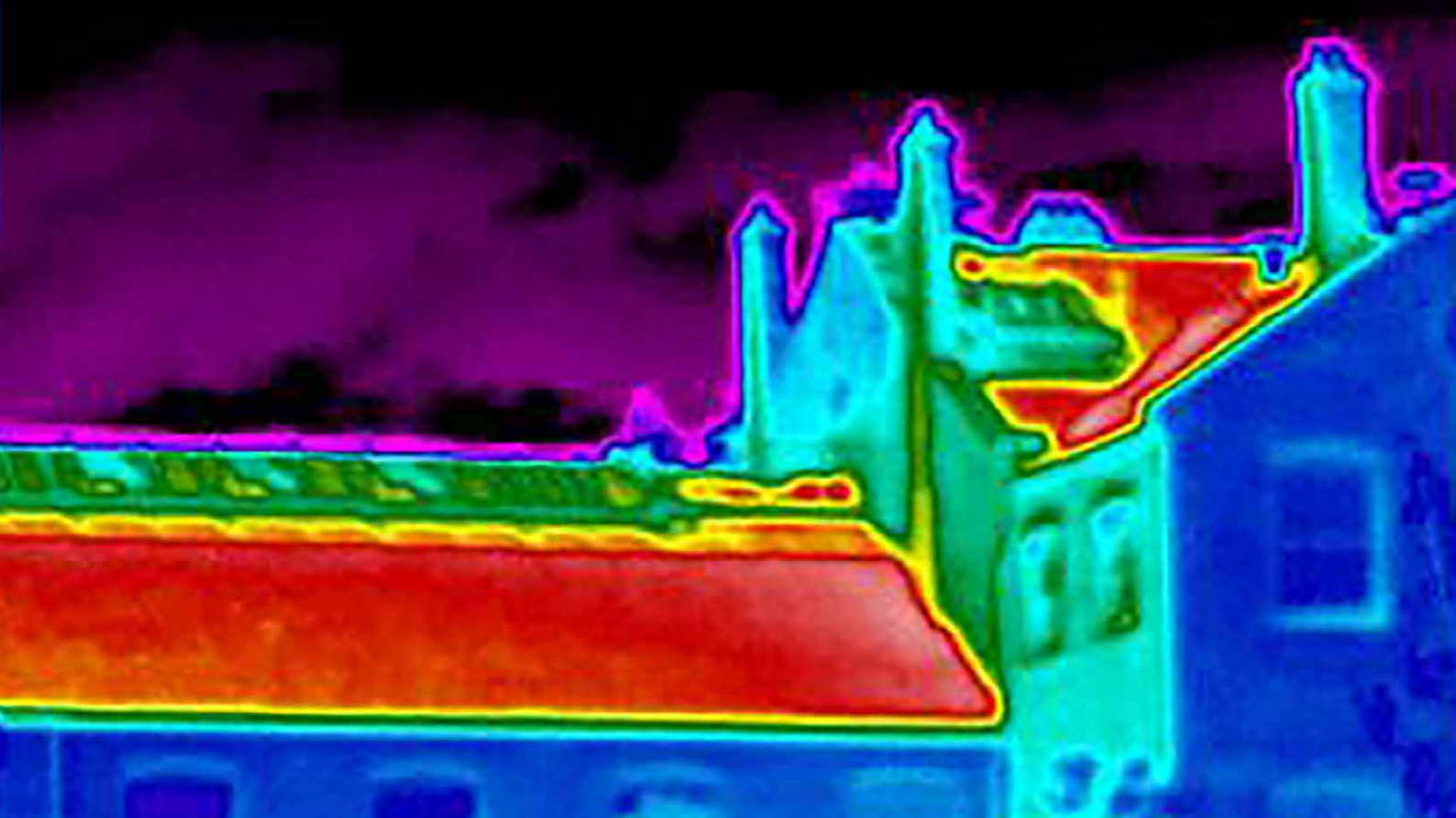
increasing training and development capacity within England, and seeking visa exemptions for skilled heritage professionals from overseas. There is also a need to ensure continued access to Horizon 2020 funding and the free movement of researchers between academic institutions within the UK and EU.

- 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 were 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.”

- In 2019, the heritage sector was pleased to see that the **Migration Advisory Committee** (MAC) included archaeologists and architects in its Shortage Occupation List (SOC), although conservation specialists and some other heritage professionals weren’t given the same consideration. The Alliance continued to ask the Home Office and the MAC to reconsider the proposed £30k visa level for a post-Brexit immigration system, as the current proposals would have a severe negative impact upon the highly skilled but low-paid heritage sector.
- The Migration Advisory Committee has recently reported with amended levels and proposals for a points-based system. The Heritage Alliance suggested that exemptions are applied for those sectors captured by the proposed cooperative accords and that heritage should be squarely

included in both the culture and education, and science and innovation accords.

- The Alliance has actively collaborated with DCMS on gathering and providing data on the heritage sector’s views regarding the impact of Brexit for them and their organisational preparedness for that through various surveys. These have been captured in a **Heritage and Immigration Briefing** and a **Heritage and Brexit Briefing**. Most recently, DCMS has sought assistance from the Heritage Alliance in organising Brexit planning workshops and drop in sessions for heritage organisations across the country and the Alliance has responded on behalf of the sector to the Migration Advisory Committee’s call for evidence on visa thresholds and points based system proposals.



Infra-red thermography is a useful way to find where a building is losing heat. © Historic England

IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN OLDER HOMES

It is a widely held view that older buildings are not energy-efficient, and must be radically upgraded in order to improve their performance. In reality, the situation is more complicated, and assumptions about poor performance are not always justified. Even so, the energy and carbon performance of most historic buildings can be improved, which will help them remain viable and useful, now and in the future. But striking the right balance between benefit and harm is not easy.

Getting the balance right (and avoiding unintended consequences) is best done with a holistic approach that uses an understanding of a building, its context, its significance, and all the factors affecting energy use as the starting point for devising an energy-efficiency strategy. This ‘whole building approach’ ensures that energy-efficiency measures are suitable, robust, well integrated, properly coordinated and sustainable.

Historic England’s current guidance on the ‘[whole building approach](#)’ helps owners plan energy

efficiency improvements and how to work with the Building Regulations. There is also a suite of practical advice on insulating and draught proofing; plus guidance on installing energy generation measures in historic buildings.

Research is being carried out by Historic England and partner organisations to quantify the energy performance of older buildings, both before and after energy efficiency improvements. In conjunction with Parity Projects and Reading Borough Council, a [research report on the effectiveness of various combinations of energy efficiency measures in four older houses in Reading](#) was published in 2017. Working with Glasgow Caledonian University and Bolsover District Council, the performance of a retrofitted Victorian terraced house has been monitored to assess long-term benefits and risks of fabric improvements, and [the results of this investigation](#) have been reported. The findings from these and other collaborative research projects provide evidence that underpins Historic England’s practical [advice and guidance](#).

3.2 Heritage crime

- As we enter the eighth year of the [Heritage Crime Programme](#) (HCP) the National Heritage and Cultural Property Crime Working Group (NHCWG) has made significant progress and has stimulated an enhanced awareness of the existence of and the significance of heritage crime at a national, regional and local level.
- The NHCWG is driven by the structures and processes identified in the National Intelligence Model (NIM) and the Modern Crime Prevention Strategy (MCPS).

Heritage Crime Liaison Officers

- The majority of police services in England have now appointed officers to act as the local/single point of contact for matters relating to heritage and cultural property crime. Known as Heritage Crime Liaison Officers (HCLO), the role is often aligned to the prevention and investigation of offences that occur within the rural and natural environment for example: wildlife crime, poaching, unlawful dumping of waste.

The network of HCLOs has been complemented by a growing cohort of ‘Citizens in Policing’

- Citizens in Policing (CIP) is the term used to describe members of the community who offer their time to support the police either directly or indirectly and in the view of the College of Policing (2017) “provides an excellent opportunity to not only increase additional capabilities, but also to build social capital.”
 - In parallel, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) has identified specialist prosecutors dedicated to act as Wildlife, Rural and Heritage Crime Coordinators. This role is intended to ensure the specialist knowledge needed to prosecute such offending is readily available.
 - In January 2019, Historic England hosted a workshop for professionals from across the legal and academic sectors in order to explore the development of a training and awareness programme for law enforcement and criminal justice professionals.

- The integration of the Heritage Crime thematic within a number of partnership strategies signifies how important the consequences of Heritage crime can be for wider sectoral policies and how locating synergies may help all relevant sectors:
 - [National Police Chiefs’ Council \(NPCC\) Rural Affairs Strategy](#) 2018-2021 (page 6)
 - [National Police Chiefs’ Council \(NPCC\) Wildlife Crime Policing Strategy](#) 2018-2021 (page 5)

3.3 Places of worship

- The Chancellor announced in 2019 a doubling of the [Places of Worship Protective Security Fund](#) as part of its upper core. This scheme offers grants to places of worship and associated faith community centres that are vulnerable to hate crime.
- The government has formally confirmed the extension of the Listed Places of Worship Grant Scheme (LPWGS) until March 2021, confirmed by a [joint statement](#) published by the DCMS and the Church.
- The Taylor Pilot, operating in Suffolk and Greater Manchester to explore some of the recommendations in the [DCMS Taylor Review](#) (2017), continues to provide support for congregations of all faiths in those areas. This includes advice on maintenance, community engagement and £1 million in small grants of up to £10k so urgent minor repairs can be undertaken swiftly. There are also workshops to help congregations plan repair or development works, understand the value of regular maintenance both for the health of the building and the effective use of very limited resources.
- The evaluation of the Pilot’s work from September 2018 to March 2019 will be published in the autumn. A further evaluation will be published once the Pilot concludes in March 2020.
 - Places of worship often wish for a ‘one-stop shop’ for relevant information. The newly launched [Mission and Mortar Tool](#), funded by The National Lottery Heritage Fund, selects links to a range of bespoke resources that are directly



Church of St Michael the Archangel, Framlingham, Suffolk. © Historic England Archive

relevant to what a congregation wants to achieve in their particular local circumstances. This builds on the Diocese of Hereford's experience and contains over 300 separate resources from a wide range of organisations and experts.

- Finally, the partnership '**Bats in Churches**', winner of a £3.8 million grant from The National Lottery Heritage Fund in October 2018, continues to help churches that host large bat roosts to manage those sustainably by linking various heritage organisations. This is an innovative partnership project led by Natural England, in partnership with the Church of England, Historic England, Bat Conservation Trust and Churches Conservation Trust.
- Recently approved techniques and a new licence developed by Natural England to permit necessary work will be used to improve both the natural and historic environment and to support the people who care for both.
- Amongst other goals, the Bats in Churches project will:
 - Find practical solutions to enable 102 of the most severely impacted church communities to reduce the problems caused by bats, without harming them
 - Create a new network of fully trained volunteers who can undertake bat surveys and support congregations who have bat roosts
 - 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 of bats and their use of churches

3.4 Rural heritage: Historic Buildings Restoration Grant Pilot

- Announced by Lord Gardiner at Historic England's farm buildings event in October 2017, the **Historic Building Restoration Grant pilot** was launched on 29 March 2018 with an initial budget of £2m. It is a collaborative project between Historic England, Natural England, the Rural Payments Agency and 5 National Parks (Dartmoor, Peak District, Yorkshire Dales, Lake District and Northumberland).
 - The application process has three stages. Stage 1 closed on 29 June 2018 resulting in 90 applications securing an Implementation Grant. Stage 2 of the process involves applying for a **Feasibility Study Grant** to produce a detailed Management Plan and was funded at 100%. Stage 3 involves applying for a Historic Building Restoration Grant to undertake the capital works which is funded at 80%.
 - The pilot scheme showed that it was going to be hugely oversubscribed due to the high level of landowner interest. In response, Historic England commissioned a piece of work demonstrating the wider economic benefits of investment and prepared a paper for Defra in May 2019 in order to secure both a time extension and an increase in the budget to £8m (to allow all eligible applications to progress through to Stage 3).
 - In August 2019 George Eustice, Minister of State at Defra, approved the paper which enabled Defra to increase the capital budget from £2m to £8m and the Stage 3 application window for the scheme for processing existing applications to be extended to March 2020. Successful applicants will then have until 2022 to complete the works. Both Defra and DCMS have been pleased with the collaborative approach of the pilot.

3.5 25 Year Environment Plan and Environment Bill

- One of the 10 specific goals set out in the **25 Year Environment Plan** is “enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment.” This was warmly welcomed by the heritage sector, and has been carried through into the Agriculture Bill. In contrast, the drafting of the Environment Bill, which provides a statutory basis for the 25 Year Environment Plan and future Environment Improvement Plans, seemed to exclude the historic environment from its definition of “natural environment”. The transformative **Environment Bill**, introduced in the October's 2019 Queens Speech and introduced to parliament on 15 October 2019, was put on hold due to the December election period. The Bill had its first reading after the election of the new government and is currently awaiting a date for second reading in the Commons.
- Main aim of the Bill was to help ensure that we maintain and improve our environmental protections as we leave the EU.
- Exclusion of the historic environment in it, would mean that future Environmental Improvement Plans will only be required to cover natural heritage, not the historic environment. It also means that heritage is likely to be omitted from the data gathering and reporting undertaken on the current Plan.
- The historic environment is therefore likely to be deprioritised in decision-taking and funding, as it was in the past because the historic environment was excluded from EU Directives.
- This approach also creates an artificial distinction between the historic and natural elements of environment. The historic and natural environments should be considered as one whole, because this in practice is how they occur in both land management and spatial planning.
- The heritage sector is advocating for a widening of the definition of “natural environment”, and for the scope of future Environmental Improvement Plans to include the historic environment. The Heritage Alliance and its members have continued to voice these concerns through The Heritage Council, **briefings** and direct engagement with the relevant DEFRA departments.



Remains of the Powder Mills at Postbridge, Dartmoor, Devon. Showing chimney and ruined building against an overcast sky. © Historic England Archive

3.6 Heritage tourism and the new deal

■ On 28 June 2019 the Prime Minister announced a **Tourism Sector deal**. This marks a seminal moment in the development of the country's tourism industry, spelling a step-change in how we underpin the success of tourism for a generation, moving it to the top table as a leading industry for the UK Government's future economic planning. In 2018, the UK attracted 38 million international visitors, who added £23 billion to the economy, and this number is expected to grow by a quarter by 2025. Heritage plays a key role in attracting both domestic and international tourists.

- Amongst the new measures introduced by the deal are two new **T levels in Cultural Heritage and Visitor Attractions**, and Catering, to help deliver the industry workers of the future, whilst industry will deliver 30,000 apprenticeships per year by 2025 and will lead a mentoring programme aimed at supporting 10,000 employees to enhance their careers and ensure they can progress within the sector.
- The UK government is investing in a number of projects across the Museums, Heritage and Arts sectors that will enhance visitor's experience. These include supporting the conservation work at Wentworth Woodhouse, the development of a new interpretation centre at Jodrell Bank and the development of England's Coast Path, the world's longest coastal path.



- The £78.8m given to tourism projects through the **Coastal Communities Fund** have been used to support a range of tourism initiatives from establishing the National Coastal Tourism Academy, to supporting heritage railways such as the North York Moors, and pier and lido restoration including Clevedon Pier in Somerset.
- The government expects **Tourism Zones** to develop from stakeholder collaboration. In order to become a Zone, businesses, Local Enterprise Partnerships in England, Destination Management Organisations and Local Authorities will need to join together to develop a strategy for how they plan to grow their local visitor economy. Promoting a destination's heritage attractions or by creating

an attraction around intangible assets are among the actions to be taken for increasing investment opportunities in areas with historic attractions.

- The Discover England Fund announced in 2015 by the Government, now in its final year, has continued to drive inbound visits and increase spend through a £40m investment over three years. Its continued support has been announced by the Chancellor in the recent spending review for 2019.

Heritage Action Zone: Weston-super-Mare. Grand Pier, Marine Parade, Somerset. © Historic England Archive



4. Planning system

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4.1 Planning system – general changes

- The implementation of the housing-led planning reform agenda has continued, notably through revisions to Permitted Development Rights. Support for high streets has also been evident, through the publication of a number of reports and the allocation of government funding. The following changes have been of particular note in 2019:
 - Implementation of the **Town and Country Planning (Permitted Development, Advertisement and Compensation Amendments) (England) Regulations 2019**: the secondary legislation to support high streets and increase the delivery of new homes. They made permanent some temporary rights to enlarge dwelling houses, and allowed greater flexibility for changing some commercial high street uses to offices, residential and temporary flexible uses.
 - Implementation of the **Town and Country Planning (Pre-commencement Conditions) Regulations 2018**: the secondary legislation means that pre-commencement conditions cannot be imposed on planning approvals without the written agreement of the applicant, except in prescribed circumstances.
 - There has been a renewed focus on design quality in the built environment, such as through the work of the **Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission** and revisions to the online Planning Practice Guidance. The MHCLG also published the **National Design Guide** which ‘sets out the characteristics of well-designed places and demonstrates what good design means in practice.’
 - In February the Housing, Communities and Local Government Committee published the report from its **High Streets and Town Centres inquiry**. It highlighted the need for planning to play a crucial role to support high streets and advocated a number of changes, including: updating the town centre first policy, to better reflect the mixed nature of centres; and an overhaul of and update to the use classes order.
- An independent review into the future of **National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty sites** (AONBs) in England was published in September. A central proposal was to bring both together as a single family under a ‘National Landscapes Service’, as well as to give AONBs statutory consultee status in the planning system.
- 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 almost complete on a fourth GPA, on enabling development, which will ultimately replace Historic England’s 2008 advice.
- 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, and sit beneath the GPA notes. This year an update to HEAN 1 (**Conservation Areas: Designation, Appraisal and Review**, February 2019) has been published to reflect the changes to the NPPF. Following public consultation in 2019, a **HEAN on Statements of Heritage Significance** has been published (October) and a **HEAN on Mineral Extraction & Archaeology** and on **Energy Efficiency and Traditional Homes** will be published shortly. More HEANs on a wide range of topics, including Permission in Principle, are in the pipeline and will be issued for consultation in due course.
- This year Historic England also published **A Guide to Historic Environment Records** (HERs) in England. This guidance sets out the specification for HERs and defines such things as the scope of the content and coverage of a HER, its temporal and geographical limits, and how the public can access records.



Aerial photograph overlooking Broxtowe, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. © Historic England Archive

4.2 National planning policy framework

- Further revisions were made to the NPPF, with the **third edition** issued in February 2019. Changes were limited to policies relating to housing needs methodology (including some definitions) and to habitats assessments, as well as some administrative changes. Policy on the protection of heritage remains unchanged, but paragraph 209a (relating to ‘fracking’) was quashed in May 2019. This has been removed from the NPPF, but other policies in Chapter 17 remain unaffected.
- In October, the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government issued a Written Ministerial Statement in which he **announced** that ‘Protecting the historic

environment must be a key function of the planning system’, and announced a number of listing- and local listing-related initiatives, including:

- £700,000 to support the preparation/completion of local lists in ten county areas, involving nominations by local communities, supported by teams of experts
- Appointment of an independent heritage adviser in support of this work
- General encouragement for the production of local lists
- Inviting community nominations to the statutory list in the High Street HAZ areas



4.2.1 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- Following consultation with DCMS and Historic England, MHCLG reviewed and published updated Planning Practice Guidance on enhancing and conserving the historic environment in July 2019. Many sections of the online PPG have been updated, including on Climate Change, Community Infrastructure Levy and Viability. New sections were introduced on the Effective Use of Land, Green Belt, and Housing Supply & Delivery.
- The PPG section on *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* has been renamed the *Historic Environment*. The majority of text is unchanged, however some of the more significant

changes included: clarification of the definition of heritage assets; greater discussion of the nature of harm to heritage assets; reinstatement of the definitions of the ‘four interests’ (originally set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010)); and clarification of the status of World Heritage Site Buffer Zones as part of setting.

- Significant changes were made to the section on Design, including reference to the new National Design Guide.

100 YEARS OF COUNCIL HOUSING, THE 1919 ADDISON ACT

2019 marks the 100th year since the 1919 [Housing and Town Planning Act](#) was signed into law on 31 July 1919. It was one of the most significant pieces of domestic legislation passed after the First World War and created a comprehensive, nationwide system of public housing provision for the first time, paid for largely by central government and delivered by local authorities and Public Utility Societies (Housing Associations in today’s terminology).

These principles dominated the country’s housing sector for most of the 20th century (although the generous subsidies of the 1919 Act itself only lasted until 1921), until the 1979 election created a different set of priorities.

The housing created under the Act – generally low-density estates of large, cottage-style dwellings arranged in either semi-detached forms or short rows – became the default architectural format for a large percentage of all council housing.

The design guidance that shaped this kind of architecture was contained in the Tudor Walters Report of 1918, which preceded and informed the Housing Act. The report was the culmination of decades of debate about the provision of working class housing prior to the First World War. The designs included in the report were heavily influenced by key figures in domestic architecture and town planning like Raymond Unwin (an important figure on the Tudor Walters Committee) and Barry Parker had designed famous private schemes before the war such as New Earswick village in York (for Rowntree’s chocolate factory workers) and Letchworth Garden City, one of the key inspirations for a housing reform movement both inside and outside of government that promoted a future of healthy, spacious homes set in verdant landscapes far from the decaying core of England’s large and dirty 19th century towns and cities.

Original text by Matthew Whitfield, Architectural Investigator at Historic England

Left: 77-79 Red Post Hill, Sunray Estate, Southwark, Greater London. © Historic England Archive

4.3 Heritage and major infrastructure updates

- National infrastructure remains a key Government priority as announced in the Treasury's latest spending round for 2020-21. Support continues for major transport projects such as the Leeds to Manchester route of Northern Powerhouse Rail, and the East West Rail links in the Oxford to Cambridge Arc. The Chancellor also announced plans for the publication of a National Infrastructure Strategy in 2019, to accompany the UK's first-ever **National Infrastructure Assessment** which was published in 2018.
- This section gives updates for a number of infrastructure projects which have significant impacts on the historic environment.

High Speed 2 (HS2)

- The proposed HS2 high speed railway is the Government's key investment in the national transport network. Some sections of the railway are under construction and other sections await approval. On 21 August 2019, the Government announced that it was commissioning an independent review of the whole project.
- As Europe's largest infrastructure project, the proposals have a significant effect on the historic environment, and **HS2's archaeology programme** is currently Europe's biggest dig. Excavations on the Phase One section from London to Birmingham are providing insights into the people and communities of England. They are also bringing new people into the archaeological sector via apprenticeships and training programmes. In total, more than a thousand archaeologists will excavate more than sixty separate sites, including prehistoric and Roman settlements and later sites from the Industrial Revolution and the Second World War. The complete excavation of the site of a medieval church and its surrounding graveyard at Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire is underway.
- Archaeological excavations have been completed at two burial grounds in London and Birmingham. 45,000 skeletons were removed from St. James's Burial Ground (1788-1853) near Euston, including the remains of a number of famous individuals such as Captain Matthew Flinders. At the Park Street Burial Ground (1810-1873) in Birmingham, archaeologists have removed around 8,000 burials. All individuals will be reburied in consecrated ground after archaeological research.

Heathrow Airport Expansion

- Parliament approved the Airports National Policy Statement in July 2018, which includes the Government's preferred option for increased aviation capacity through a new North West Runway at Heathrow Airport.
- A consultation running from June to Sept 2019 has revealed further details of Heathrow airport's expansion project including detailed plans to lower the M25 so the new runway can cross it, realign surrounding local roads, to reroute rivers, to replace utilities and to build large car parks.
- Should the project go ahead, it is likely to result in the loss of 21 designated heritage assets, together with potential adverse impacts on around a further 200 in the surrounding area. This will include the complete loss of the Longford Conservation Area, substantial loss in the Harmondsworth Conservation Area and significant setting impacts on the Grade I listed Harmondsworth Barn, one of the country's finest tithe barns, as well as noise effects on residential conservation areas around the airport.

Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area

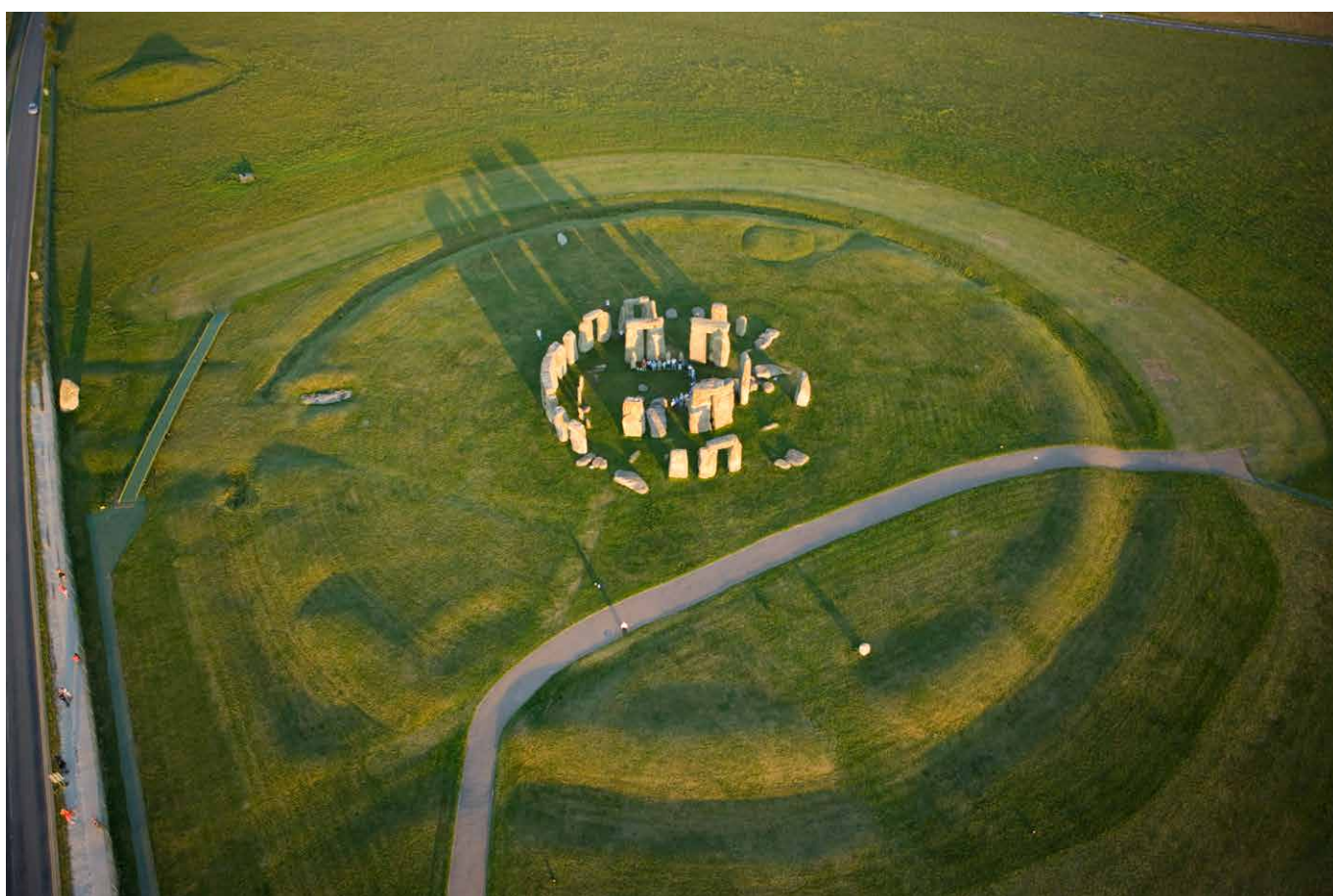
- Historic England continues to work with Heathrow Airport Ltd to ensure that all effects on the historic environment are properly assessed and understood to ensure that the final planning decision is properly informed. This includes substantial work around potential mitigation and compensation measures. As things stand, Heathrow intend to submit their application in summer 2020 for a Development Consent Order to enable them to construct the runway and necessary associated infrastructure.

Stonehenge Tunnel (A303)

- In October 2018 Highways England submitted an application for a Development Consent Order to upgrade the A303 between Amesbury and Berwick Down in Wiltshire, which passes through the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites WHS. The scheme would provide a two-lane dual carriageway, with a two mile tunnelled section past Stonehenge. For more details please see p.18 World Heritage section.



The Sun House, Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area, Hillingdon, Greater London. © Historic England Archive



Photograph of Stonehenge, Wiltshire, taken from a balloon (Sapper IV) belonging to the Royal Engineers Balloon Club to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first aerial photograph taken of an archaeological site in the UK by Lt Sharpe of the Royal Engineers in 1906. © Historic England Archive



Blyth Offshore wind farm gravity based foundations under construction in 2017. © Historic England Archive

Offshore wind farms

- Relatively large numbers of offshore wind farm projects are underway, at various stages of planning. Some have impacts on the marine historic environment, and on where the scheme makes landfall. Other projects propose new developments in historic ports to support subsequent Operations and Maintenance (O&M) requirements, such as the Triton Knoll Windfarm O&M Base within Grimsby's Royal Dock.

Hinkley nuclear power station

- Hinkley Point C nuclear power station is a project to construct a nuclear power station with two reactors in Somerset, England. Archaeological work in advance of construction revealed significant archaeological remains including a cemetery of more than 100 burials of the 7th century AD, Roman and Saxon buildings, and numerous prehistoric artefacts. The Government is working on a new National Policy Statement on nuclear energy, and Historic England continues to advise on this.



Visual Impact Provision (VIP)

- National Grid's VIP project makes use of a £500 million fund to reduce the impact of existing power lines in English and Welsh Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and National Parks. Historic England and others advise on the VIP. The Dorset AONB project is underway and will replace 8.8km of overhead line near Dorchester with an underground connection, permanently removing 22 pylons from the landscape. It received planning consent in June 2018, and will have a beneficial effect on the setting of a number of heritage assets in the AONB. Other VIP projects are planned which will have beneficial effects.

Highways England designated funds

- The Department for Transport has allocated £900 million of funds to Highways England over 2015 to 2021. These funds allow for retrofitting measures to improve the existing road network, and opportunities to deliver additional improvements as part of new road schemes.
- There are 5 designated funds, and £300 million is set aside for an **Environment Fund** which includes cultural heritage. A number of projects which will improve the historic environment are starting to come to fruition such as at Gunnersbury Park in London and at Stoke Park in Bristol.

4.4 Local authority capacity

- A **survey of local authority capacity** and skills of planning departments was carried out by PAS on behalf of MHCLG and the LGA in spring 2019. A total of 123 councils responded, giving a rich picture of how departments of various shapes and sizes view their skills, capacity and longer-term outlook (however participation in some regions was low, like the North West where only 9 out of the 40 LPAs responded). The scope of the survey was in part to gauge the effect of the recent 20% increases in planning fees.
- An overview of the survey which includes regional variations & information on recruitment, shows that:
 - 44% of the participating LPAs considered that planning is well represented in their council, while 60% agreed that the ring-fence of 20% was helpful, providing various reasons for that.
 - However, many LPAs underline that the measure was matched by budget reductions, making it necessary for survival rather than thriving of councils. Resource issues identified amongst concerns by LPA representatives suggest that capacity building in the sector (skills development) as well as high average age of planners indicate that the workforce needs constant support to ensure councils are resilient to changes in planning and that they can maintain high quality service provision.

5. Participation and capacity building

5.1 Building capacity, productivity and resilience in the sector

- Capacity building is one of five strategic priority areas set out in Heritage 2020: strategic priorities for England’s historic environment 2015-2020.
- **Historic England**, working in pursuit of its **Corporate Plan’s** strategic activity to “invest in knowledge creation, skills and organisations where help is most needed”, has continued to work in partnership and collaboration with many other organisations to build the sector’s capacity. Developments in this area in 2018/19 include:
 - Historic England continues to develop practical experience in **heritage apprenticeships**. The Historic Environment Trailblazer network, representing employers across the sector, made great progress towards the development and approval by the **Institute for Apprenticeships** of 6 new standards for the training of apprentices in the heritage sector.
 - The Heritage2020 Capacity Building network has complemented this effort providing connection to **apprenticeships in related heritage areas** such as heritage engineering.
 - A major grant from Allchurches Trust to employ 6 apprentices working towards the new Level 4 Historic Environment Advice Assistant (HEAA) **apprenticeship at Historic England’s** regional offices, , joined by a further 6 current Historic England employees ‘upskilling’ to this standard.
 - Historic England has formed an agreement with Strode College, Somerset who will deliver off-site training for the Level 4 HEAA, to complement the on-the-job training and mentoring by Historic England regional teams.
 - Historic England has adopted a positive action recruitment approach to recruit the 6 new apprentices. This work will help to advise the sector on diversifying the workforce.
 - The 12 apprentices started their apprenticeships with Historic England on 9th September 2019.
- The **Chartered Institute for Archaeologists(CIfA)**, continues to encourage professionals to apply for Continuing Professional Development (CPD) in archaeology. In 2018 they invited training providers to submit training courses 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. It has introduced a set of internships to cover needs of those needing a first step to enter the sector - an academic qualification followed up by a structured **internships** and work-based placements as a way to build experience, skills and contacts. For others there is of course the opportunity to take a more vocational route, and this will be enhanced immeasurably through the development of the Trailblazer Apprenticeships.



Staff and volunteers lifting a timber from an Early Medieval boat at Moggs Eye Beach, Off Roman Bank, near Skegness, Lincolnshire. © Historic England Archive

Public value and productivity in planning-led archaeology

- As part of uncovering the challenges faced by planning-led archaeology, Historic England funded a review of the challenges encountered in discovering new knowledge and insight as part of the [Roman Rural Settlement Project](#) in 2017. Building on that report allowed the development of ways to make the results of planning-led investigations more accessible and useful for research, and to maximise the public value that arises. Activities included:
 - With [Cifa](#), developing improved standards and guidance for the content of reports of the most common types of archaeological investigations

- Development with partners on the [Forum on Information Standards in Heritage](#) of technical standards to improve the re-usability of data from post excavation analysis for key diagnostic artefact classes such as pottery and clay pipes.
- Further news include the completion of the EYCH Working Group report on ‘[Fostering cooperation in the European Union on skills, training and knowledge transfer in cultural heritage professions](#)’. The report supports the view that people are central to the transfer of knowledge and skills, so it is important to invest in them in order to safeguard Europe’s heritage. It targets the main stakeholders: policymakers (at national and EU level); education and training institutions; cultural institutions; and professional associations.

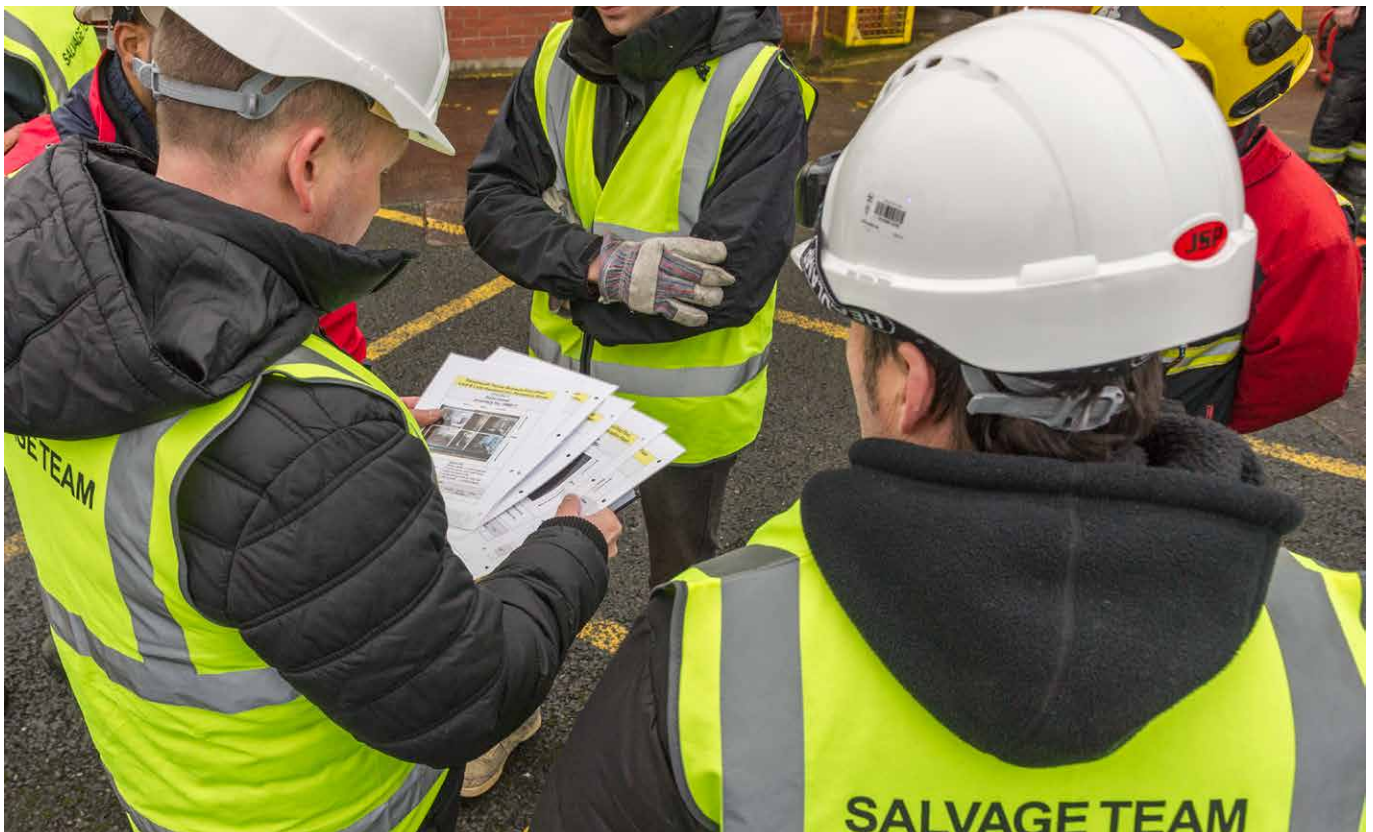
Flood and fire: preparing for emergencies

- Flooding is one of the most significant climate change risks to historic buildings. It is a distressing experience for all those affected. Actions taken in the immediate aftermath can have long term repercussions.
- Many historic buildings are very durable and relatively resistant to flooding but they need careful attention after flooding. Historic England's [guidance](#) takes building owners through assessing risks and being prepared for flooding, and what to do after a flood and how to minimise damage.
- Historic England works in partnership with other expert organisations to develop fire prevention guidance on topics ranging from reducing arson risks to fire safety in churches.
- Research was commissioned to investigate the connection between the increase in the number of thatched building fires and the popularity of wood burning stoves. It led to new [7-step guidance](#) to reduce fire risks. Specialist guidance has also been developed for fire fighters saving these iconic English homes.

- Historic England's emergency planning and fire advice team also supports the sector with preparedness training. The [3-day Salvage and Disaster Recovery Course](#), run with the West Midlands Fire Service, provides hand-on experience for historic property managers and curators to mitigate loss and damage to heritage assets from fire and flood.
- During 2018/19 Historic England produced three new fire advice publications about reducing risks and responding to emergencies offering further guidance:
 - Emergency advice guide for [thatched roof properties](#)
 - Guidance for [fire fighting](#) in the same type of buildings and
 - A [fire safety](#) advice report for historic buildings

Co-ordination of research to maximise public value

- Historic England has developed a new online platform to help the research community develop and publish research agendas and strategies. By publishing these in one place, with a system that allows for their regular update, we hope to:



Historic England Salvage and Disaster Recovery Course. Handsworth Community Fire Station, 41 Rookery Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, West Midlands. © Historic England Archive

- better co-ordinate the resources available for research in the sector, and to
- focus this effort on areas which will ensure that new research feeds in to a cycle of evidence-based protection and management of the historic environment.

Training delivery

- Historic England continues to support the sector through delivery of face to face and online training e-learning and placement schemes for the sector workforce and those whose professional work affects the historic environment. Development of our role in this area this year has included:
 - Specific support for the development of the Level 4 HEAA apprenticeship
 - Alignment of our training offer with key government strategies such as the Industrial Strategy
 - The introduction of a charged-for training courses for heritage practitioners, and a review of this approach to assess options for income generation.

Traditional construction skills training

- Historic England continues to help the sector develop [skills in traditional construction](#) through its work at [Shrewsbury Flaxmill Maltings](#), in partnership with the Andrew Lloyd Webber Foundation and the Prince of Wales’ Building Craft Programme. We aim in particular to:
 - Support attainment of qualifications
 - Attract groups usually underrepresented in construction trades
 - Provide work experience for young learners.
- Historic England publishes the [latest updates about Shrewsbury Flaxmill Maltings](#).

Better connecting the sector

- Historic England established the [Heritage Workspace](#) network of online groups to promote and assist collaboration across sector projects, learning groups and committees. It will be particularly helpful for multi-partner teams such as those delivering Heritage Action Zones.



Prince's Foundation trainees learn new skills on the roof of the Main Mill, Shrewsbury Flaxmill Maltings, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. © Historic England Archive

5.2 Collaborative Doctoral Partnerships

- In May 2019 the Arts and Humanities Research Council confirmed funding for Round 3 of the Collaborative Doctoral Partnerships (CDP) scheme. This is a three year funding agreement which will support 150 students to undertake 4-year PhD degrees between 2020 and 2024. The students will be co-supervised by a university and by one of the cultural institutions that make up the **CDP Consortium**. A significant feature of these degrees is that the students will work closely with Consortium partners on applied research topics. They will develop practical, applied skills and gain experience to complement their studies, preparing them to work as specialists in the sector in future. Historic England and English Heritage as Consortium partners will be co-supervising 3 PhDs each year for the three years of the scheme.

5.3 SPAB work on capacity building

- The **SPAB (Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings)** believes that the best way to learn traditional building skills is through hands-on experience. SPAB working parties offer a unique

opportunity to learn from some of the country's leading craftspeople in a relaxed setting. In 2019 the summer working party was held in **Boxley Abbey**, a Scheduled Ancient Monument near Maidstone in Kent. Over 70 volunteers undertook repairs to an ancient barn and garden walls of the former abbey.

- The SPAB also held eight regional working parties to repair historic buildings in Cumbria, Dorset, the Inner Hebrides, Norfolk, Yorkshire and County Offaly in Ireland. These events gathered a huge range of volunteers, including local community members, students, building professionals and conservation specialists, who worked together to repair old buildings in need and share practical skills.
- An example of the hands-on work by SPAB is the **Old House Project**, launched in July 2019 at St Andrews, a long-disused medieval house near Maidstone, Kent. Through practical works and training, the careful repair of St Andrews will demonstrate the SPAB approach to conservation and return this important 'at risk' building and its history to life. Throughout the five-year project, the SPAB will share resources from its tutorials, courses and lectures online, as well as its learnings in a project book.



SPAB working party at Boxley Abbey, near Maidstone, Kent. © SPAB, Iain Boyd

SPAB Fellowship

- Another initiative that supports capacity building in the sector, focusing on craftsmanship is the **SPAB Fellowship**. This is a training scheme which aims to foster a new generation of outstanding craftspeople. A select group of talented craftsmen and women are sponsored to travel around the UK for the six months visiting workshops, conservation practices and conservation building sites to gain broad, practical experience so they can bring a strong awareness of craft diversity to their future work. The Fellowship equips them with the skills necessary to lead and manage historic building contracts, whilst deepening their understanding of the importance of gentle repair - the keystone of the SPAB approach. Each year the Fellowship runs in parallel to the SPAB's Scholarship programme for young architects, surveyors and engineers.

5.4 Heritage Open Days 2019

- **Heritage Open Days** (HOD) Celebrated its 25th Anniversary this year with 25 new places across England opening their doors. With a dynamic programme of over 5,000 events, Heritage Open

Days is England's largest annual festival of history and culture.

- The 25 new places covered a wide range of topics; natural heritage was celebrated at the home of World Wildlife Fund founder, Sir Peter Scott, while the country's manufacturing and industrial heritage was on show at working sites, such as the Bombay Sapphire Distillery. Visitors could explore the restored Wentworth Castle Gardens, newly reopened and launched this year as part of the National Trust.
- 50 countries took part in the **European Heritage Days**: Heritage Open Days is England's contribution to this joint initiative of the Council of Europe and the European Commission.

"It's always exciting when new places join Heritage Open Days," says National Manager, Annabelle Thorpe. "And this year we have a bumper crop of first-timers. I can't think of a better way to celebrate our 25th anniversary than by sharing it with these iconic places."



A family explore Middleport Pottery in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. © Heritage Open Days, Chris Lacey



The Dancing Maharajas and Harminder the mechanical Asian Elephant perform at the Milton Keynes Museum, Wolverton, Milton Keynes. © Heritage Open Days, Chris Lacey



A touch typing workshop at Bell House, Dulwich, Greater London. © Bell House, shared by Historic Houses

- Many of the venues that took part for the first time this year are not normally open to the public, including the Mausoleum at Castle Howard and the Burnley Empire Theatre, which opened its doors for the first time since closing in 1995. Other events offered behind-the-scenes access to their buildings and archives, such as the Prince Philip Maritime Collections at Royal Museums Greenwich, with items being presented by local community groups as part of this year's People Power theme. While Eton College Collections were welcoming visitors to special curators' choice trails, opening an appointment-only exhibition, and offering a rare chance to see School Yard.
- In 2019 Heritage Open Days stretched ran for 10 days for the first time ever. The festival incorporated 5,794, events making it the largest HODs festival ever. Heritage Open Days is co-ordinated and promoted nationally by the [National Trust](#) with support from players of People's Postcode Lottery, and run locally by a large range of organisations (including civic societies, heritage organisations, and local councils, community champions and thousands of enthusiastic volunteers).

5.5 Historic Houses models of engagement: Bell House and Powderham Castle

- Bell House in Dulwich offers a good example of how Historic Houses can successfully engage local community groups but also support learning for various social groups. Bell House, an educational charity, offers lifelong learning courses, special educational needs programmes, but also hosts a series of exhibitions, talks and musical events.
- They run innovative heritage-led adult learning programmes on everything from quilting to beekeeping, and offer free or subsidised places on all the courses as part of their socially inclusive mission. Alongside learning courses, Bell House is regularly involved in the annual Dulwich Festival, during which it offers up its gallery space for artists showing in the Open House exhibition.
- The house is also a centre for educational needs such as dyslexia support with an aim to empower those with dyslexia, celebrate neurodiversity and equip dyslexic learners with useful tools. They work with schools, special educational needs teachers and dyslexia organisations to offer volunteer led and inclusive support programmes, including a regular adult literacy programme.
- Since 2018, Bell House has also been running the Learning to Care project, which was launched to educate and support people who are caring for their older relatives, friends or neighbours. It addresses a wide range of topics surrounding caring, including dementia, safety in the home and financial support.
- [Powderham Castle](#) in Devon follows a broad and inclusive approach to learning and wellbeing as part of their mission to embed Powderham at the heart of their community. The Castle offers a prime example of how independently owned historic houses incorporate pioneering health and wellbeing programmes in their activities.
- The approach followed is based on working closely with local groups and partner charities towards developing the castle's inclusive and sustainable growth model, its health and wellbeing offer and its engagement work with programs ranging from running fireside yoga classes in the State Dining Room to developing sensory trails in the woodland gardens.
- The owners of Powderham continually seek out creative ways to share the castle with their community, working with local charities to develop sensory trails in partnership with children with autism and adults with dementia. The castle grounds also provided the setting for larger events to engage younger generations, from Radio 1's *Big Weekend* in 2016, to *'Powderham Live!'*, a showcase for local talent happening every November.
- The castle places a strong emphasis on educational partnerships; it has recently signed an exciting new Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Exeter, which promises to continue several research projects that are already underway – including an archaeological excavation of a roman settlement in the grounds, a topographical study of the surrounding environment, and archival research into the untold LGBTQ histories of the Courtenay ancestors.

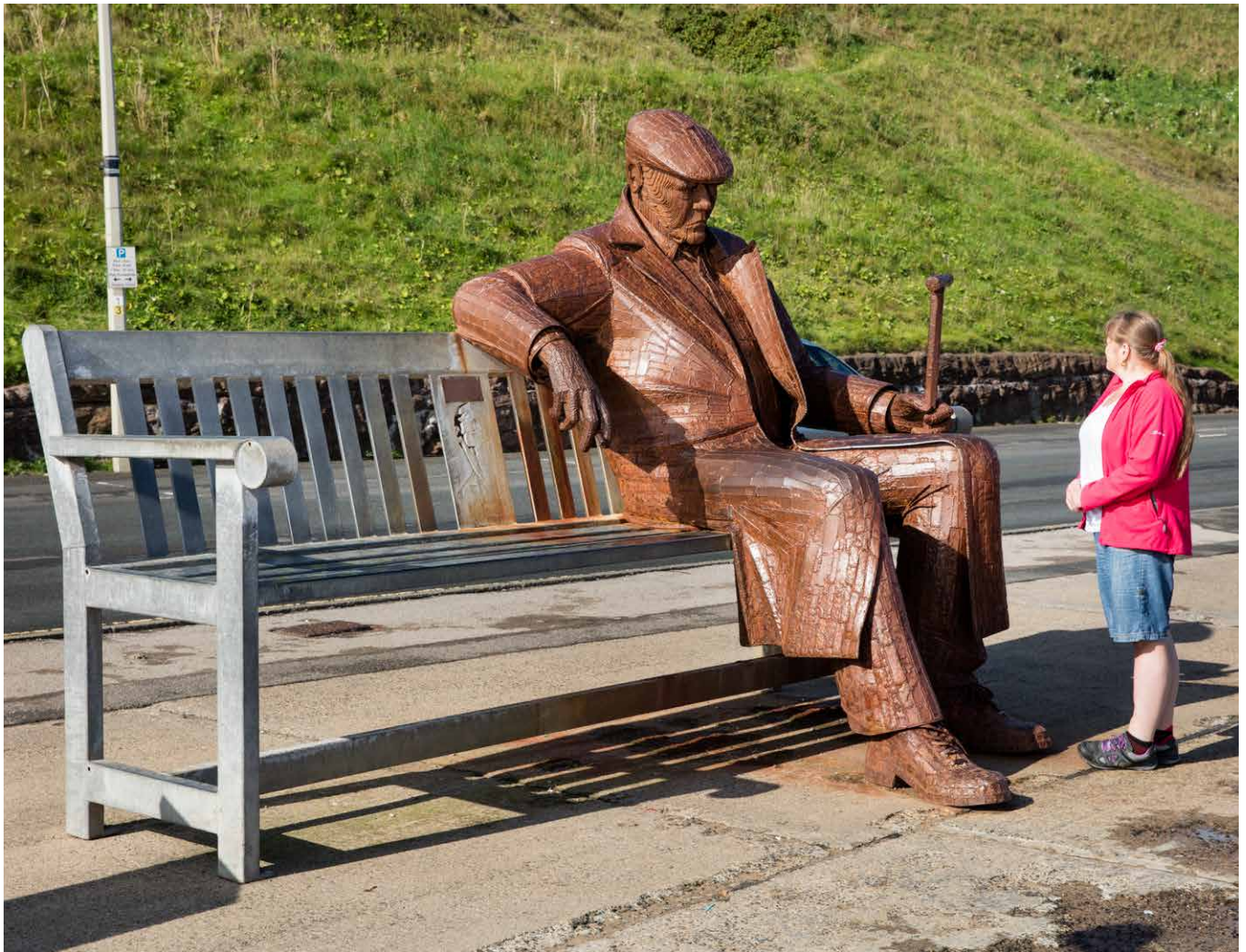
5.6 Quay Place transformation supported by The National Lottery Heritage Fund

- After a long period of disuse prior to its 2016 reopening, Grade II* listed St Mary at the Quay, was transformed to heritage and wellbeing centre [Quay Place](#) thanks to £3.6million from The National Lottery Heritage Fund. It has been returned to this purpose, providing a wonderful setting for Suffolk Mind to support the community's mental health and wellbeing. The project was led by [Suffolk Mind](#) and [The Churches Conservation Trust](#). So far 37,000 visits have been recorded. As with churches across the country, people often visit simply to escape life's hustle and bustle and admire the building's striking architecture and heritage.

- On World Mental Health Day 2019, [Quay Place](#) launched a mental health programme for primary schools, with many more projects being in the pipeline.

5.7 First World War-14-18 NOW programme evaluation

- Between 2014-2018, an incredible 35 million people engaged with the First World War through the [14-18 NOW programme](#) of extraordinary arts experiences including 8 million young people.
- 14-18 NOW's five-year programme, conceived by the UK government as part of a wider programme to mark the centenary, is a unique undertaking



'Freddie Gilroy and the Belsen Stragglers' sculpture, North Bay, Scarborough, Yorkshire, by Ray Lonsdale. Depicts the retired miner, who was one of the first soldiers to relieve the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp at the end of World War II. © Historic England Archive

that brought together art and heritage with a vision ‘to support the creation of artworks by contemporary artists, to engage and stimulate the UK public in fresh and engaging ways that will lead to new perspectives on the First World War and its resonance today.’ (Burns 2019)

- The programme of events has set a new benchmark for the arts and heritage sectors in commemorating national moments both in the UK and internationally and reached high targets in terms of attracting audiences that were more diverse than average for the arts and heritage sectors, and shown the value of public outdoor arts combined with heritage and history in engaging new audiences.

- Over the three seasons the programme encompassed 107 commissions which produced 269 new artworks in those 220 locations across the UK from the Outer Hebrides to Cornwall with many projects touring internationally; it encompassed the work of 420 artists from 40 countries, and was delivered with the support of 580 arts, heritage and community partners. **14-18 NOW was independently evaluated** by Morris Hargreaves McIntyre to capture a range of artistic, heritage, partnership, volunteering and audience outputs and outcomes.



England's First World War Home Front 1914-1918. Memorial to Edith Cavell. The Erpingham Gate, Tombland, Norwich, Norfolk. © Historic England Archive

KICK THE DUST: YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN HERITAGE

In 2017 [National Lottery Heritage Fund](#) launched an ambitious £10 million programme to transform how heritage engages young people aged 11 to 25 and make heritage more relevant to their lives.

- The Fund had already invested in work with young people and heritage for a number of years. However, our research found that young people were still under-represented as audiences, participants and volunteers at heritage sites and services. The research also found that young people valued heritage less than adults, were less satisfied with what is on offer, and less likely to participate.
- [Kick The Dust](#) was named by young people and a team of 15 young people called the #DustKickers helped in deciding which projects received grants. In total 12 large-scale projects across the UK were awarded grants of £500,000 to £1m for projects running from three to five years.
- Kick The Dust is a substantial investment in work with young people, and has the dual purpose of impacting young people involved and improve heritage organisations approach to working with young people and the youth sector, now and in the future. The emphasis is to literally “Kick The Dust” in heritage organisations, to provide challenge and provoke long term changes to the culture and practices of how heritage views and engages with young people.
- The variety of heritage places involved are connecting young people with waterways, enabling them to look after wetlands, engage with blacksmithing, woodworking, curating, project planning, creating augmented and virtual reality, decolonising collections and much more.
- Kick The Dust projects are also providing training and development opportunities for young people, including volunteering, paid traineeships, apprenticeships and mentoring.
- With all twelve Kick The Dust projects recognising the importance of ensuring young people can engage with heritage on a number of levels and trying out different approaches to young people’s participation and leadership

such as traditional youth boards, committees and forums alongside innovative approaches like co-production and co-curation, young commissioners, trustee mentoring and coaching.

- Each project has lots of learning to share for both the heritage and youth sector, to help create sustainable solutions so that young people feel that heritage is relevant to their lives. Keep informed about Kick The Dust [here](#).

“Absolutely loved the experience and I really feel everyone was included and listened to which makes a change for young people since most of their ideas are ignored but here I feel listened to and excited to talk about my ideas so it was a brilliant experience through and through.”

Young Person - Kick The Dust Project





Top: Don't Settle – BeatFreaks. © National Lottery Heritage Fund

Bottom: Hands on Heritage – National Museum Wales. © National Lottery Heritage Fund



5.8 Heritage schools

- The [Heritage Schools programme](#), established in 2012, has had another successful year providing training and support to schools, teachers and trainee teachers across the country. In the last 12 months there were 3,503 attendances at training events and an estimated 200,000 pupils were reached through heritage projects and resources accessed via their school.
 - The programme aims to provide teachers with knowledge and confidence to embed local heritage into the curriculum and engage young people with the heritage on their doorstep. Bespoke resources are created for individual schools, and heritage partners and cultural organisation work with Historic England to develop projects and provide training on the history of the local area.
 - In the last year young people have engaged with their local historic environment by contributing to
- Historic England's '[Enriching the List](#)' campaign and by carrying out condition surveys on local war memorials. These activities encourage young people to learn about the significance of the historic built environment and to contribute to its care and protection. Two short films to promote these activities have been produced and are used to inspire other teachers and pupils to get involved. The films can be accessed online: [Enriching the List Film, Condition Survey Film](#).
- There have also been some impressive school projects this year commemorating and celebrating significant events and local history. Examples of these include a conservation project in Stanton Drew, Somerset, where pupils from the local school learnt about the significance of the prehistoric standing stones in their village. They worked with archaeologists to help remove the turf to make the stones more visible (pictured below).

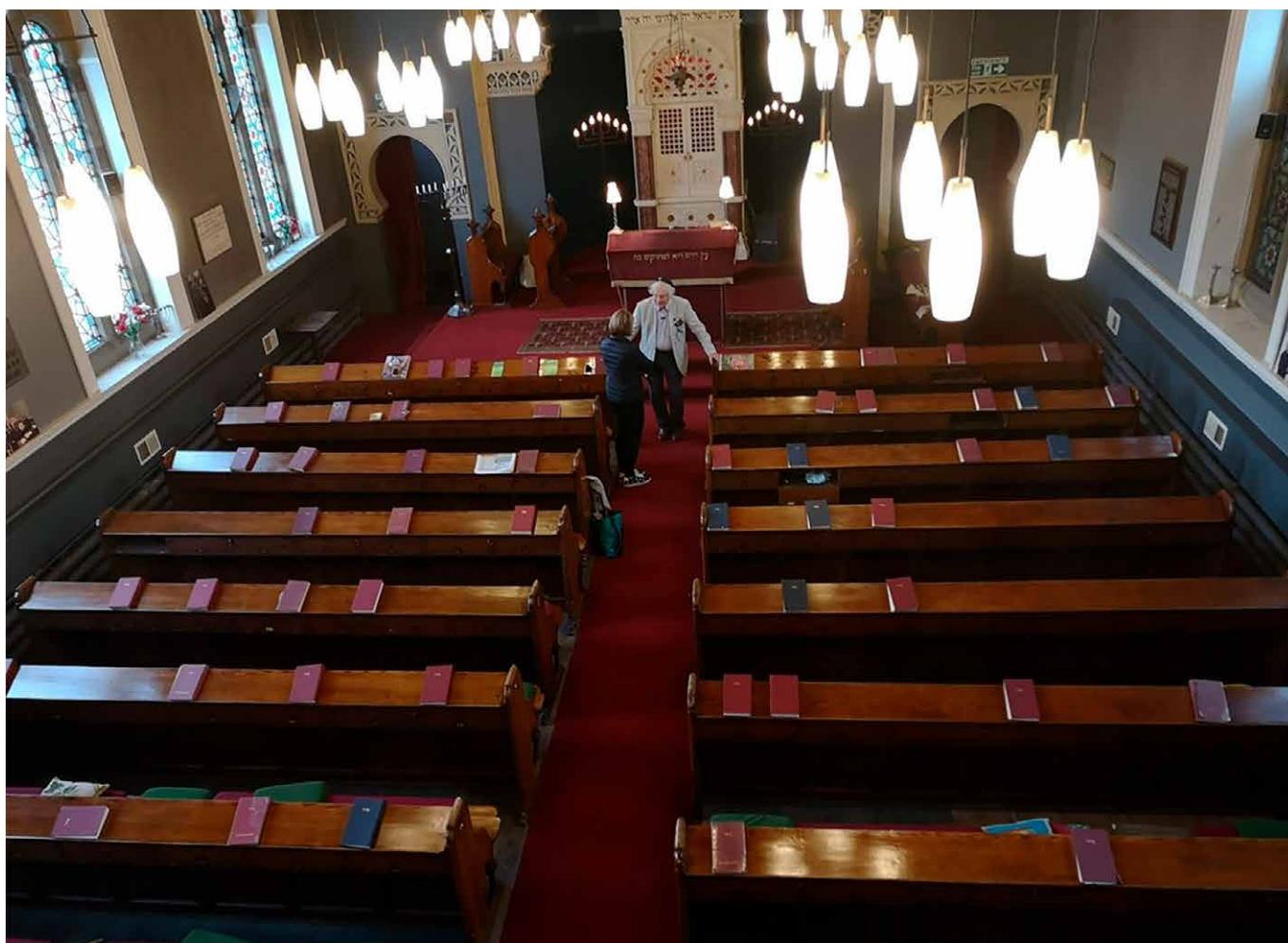


Children from Stanton Drew Primary School with Win Scutt (English Heritage) and Nick Hanks (Historic England) in the South West circle, Stanton Drew, Somerset. © Historic England

- In Greater Manchester, teachers were provided with training and resources so their pupils could engage with the bicentenary of the Peterloo Massacre and understand its impact both locally and nationally.
- Meanwhile in Scarborough a group of schools researched local historic buildings and curated a magnificent exhibition of their own models of the town in a public gallery. These and other heritage projects help young people develop a sense of place and connect local heritage to national and global history.
- In the start of January 2020 the Department for Education has announced £85m in funding for cultural education programmes. This funding will largely be directed towards music education hubs and other music organisations, with £4m set aside for “cultural education” that includes “Heritage Schools, BFI Film Academy and Museums and Schools”.

5.9 Enriching the List

- **Enriching the List** continued to go from strength to strength in 2019, and its partnership with the **Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust** continued to grow in 2019.
- A new project called **Connecting People and Places** started in 2019. The aim was to inspire young people from BAME backgrounds and give them the confidence to pursue a career in architecture. The first phase of the project has been completed.
 - This included researching and visiting buildings and places of historic interest that have significant importance for members of the BAME community. 10 Volunteers were divided into teams. The teams undertook extensive research to find out how these places and buildings have shaped history and added value to their individual communities.



Bradford Synagogue for British and foreign Jews, Bradford, West Yorkshire. © Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust for Enriching The List, available [here](#).

- The researchers are a team of aspiring architects from BAME backgrounds. The teams explored case studies from six regions within the UK (the North West, North East & Yorkshire, the Midlands, East of England, South West and London & the South East).
- The second phase will be a touring exhibition, with the final findings of the project being published in 2020. These will be a permanent and accessible public record. The recording and acknowledgment of these buildings showcases the positive impact BAME communities have had on the environment we live in.
- The Stephen Lawrence Trust made 24 contributions for the Connecting People and Places project.
- All of the applicable recording in the online [British Library Oral History Sound Recordings](#) have been added. This led to 525 contributions, covering subjects including [Pioneering Women, Artist and Architects](#).
- Late in 2018, Historic England reached out to the [East Kent Mencap](#) branch, resulting in several fantastic contributions. Users of the facilities took photos of Forrester’s Hall and detailed elements of the building that they particularly liked. More contributions were added in 2019.
- It is hoped that in 2020 the partnership will grow and other branches of the Mencap organisation will make contributions. The hope is that Enriching the List can be used to combat isolation and loneliness. Using the list as a walking route, photography groups from within Mencap could document and give their insight into their built and natural environment.
- To mark the 75th Anniversary of the D-Day landings, Historic England formed a partnership with the [‘D-Day Story’ Museum](#). The Museum made a number of contributions in the build-up to the anniversary. The focus of the contributions was to have a more humanist approach. Much like the continued work with the Stephen Lawrence Trust and the use of the British Library’s Oral History Recordings, Historic England is looking forward to using Enriching the List to showcase the people, and their stories, behind the buildings and the impact our built heritage has had on all of us.
- Over 20% of the list has now been enriched. This means that over 80,000 list entries have had enrichments added. 150,000 contributions have led to over 230,000 published photos.



Enriching the List: The Carnegie Public Library, Erewash, Derbyshire. Image contributed by Alan Murray-Rust

BRITAIN'S FIRST MUSLIM HERITAGE TRAIL OPENS

Britain's first [Muslim heritage trail](#) was launched on 25 July 2019 by Historic England and Everyday Muslim – a project to create the first-ever self-guided Muslim Heritage Trails in Britain, incorporating key sites in Woking and documenting British Muslim heritage.

The trails' launch took place at the Shah Jahan Mosque, Britain's first purpose-built mosque in Woking, founded in 1889. Sir Lawrie Magnus, chairman of Historic England, formally launched the trails and himself has a unique connection to Muslim heritage through his maternal great-grandfather's first cousin, who was Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall. Di Stiff, Surrey Heritage's Collections Development Archivist, who has been working with the project said: *"I think Everyday Muslim have done a fantastic project and it is really important for the local community to know that their Muslim heritage is accessible."*

Tharik Hussein, British Muslim travel writer, journalist and broadcaster who worked with the Everyday Muslim project to produce the trails, welcomed guests and spoke of the importance of raising awareness of Muslim heritage.

Surrey History Centre has been supporting Everyday Muslim in the project, particularly with advice on how to catalogue and store the archive but also with wider links in the community. The Centre also holds Islamic collections, including material relating to Marmaduke Pickthall, Lord Headley (an Irish Peer and convert to Islam, d. 1935), and those who are featured in the Muslim heritage trail. The launch was followed by a tour of the Muslim cemetery section at nearby Brookwood Cemetery.

Surrey Heritage has supported the project with archive and conservation advice, training, research, and project promotion. In return, some duplicate copies of the Islamic Review and mosque publications have been donated by the mosque to Surrey History Centre Collections. A guide to the History Centre's mosque archive and library collections has been featured on the [project website](#).

Trail No.1 features Muslim heritage sites in Woking, including the Shah Jahan Mosque itself (see p.16

for its recent listing) and the original First World War Muslim Burial Ground (now the Peace Gardens at Horsell Common).

Trail No.2 features a cemetery walk at Brookwood Cemetery that identifies some of the final resting places of key individuals in Britain's Muslim heritage, such as English converts as Abdullah Qulliam, Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall (who first translated the Qur'an into English), and HRH Princess Musbah Haidar. This space was acquired in 1884 for the burial of visiting Indian students attending Woking's Oriental Institute and the Shah Jahan Mosque (built 1889). The trails can be downloaded [here](#).



Shah Jahan Mosque, 149 Oriental Road, Woking, Surrey. General view of interior.

5.10 Wall of honour: Heritage awards 2018

Historic England's Angel Awards

- **Historic England's Angel Awards** were funded by the Andrew Lloyd Webber Foundation, to celebrate the efforts of people who have taken action to champion their local heritage or devoted their time and energy to bringing irreplaceable historic places back to life. Finalists came from across the country to celebrate the achievements of all groups.
- The winners for 2018 were:
 - **The Florence Institute**, the restoration of Liverpool's historic boys' club,
 - **The Young Person International Training Project**, a project which trains Great Yarmouth's young people in conservation skills,
 - **Bulmer Brick & Tile Company**, a traditional brick making company in Suffolk,
 - **Know Your Place**, an online mapping resource for Bristol that lets the public explore their local heritage,
 - and the major regeneration of **Chatham Historic Dockyard in Kent**.
 - Wilton's Music Hall in London won the public vote. Wilton's Music Hall in the East End of London has a turbulent past, surviving life as a rowdy Victorian music hall, Methodist mission and rag warehouse, as well as a fire and plans for demolition. Its restoration as a modern-day theatre and performance venue blends old and new to retain much of the building's historic fabric and unique identity. Without the efforts of staff and volunteers, the remarkable comeback of the cherished East End venue would not have been possible.
 - Foyle Civic Trust in Northern Ireland was crowned Overall Winner for the UK. Initial success in securing support from the National Heritage Lottery Fund by the project instigators, the Foyle Civic Trust, supported by its statutory partners, led to the development of the Walled City Partnership Limited, working to create a fantastic city centre to visit, work and live. As of June 2018 the THI will have facilitated the repair and restoration of over thirty historic properties.
- **Pete Insole for Know Your Place project, Bristol** won the Best Heritage Research, Interpretation or Recording award. The Know Your Place project is a digital mapping resource that lets members of the public not only explore their local heritage but contribute to it, building new layers of history in counties across south west England. Know Your Place invites people to participate in managing heritage by sharing their stories. Community contributions enrich the historical archive and uncover history that would otherwise have stayed hidden.
- Best Craftsperson or Apprentice on a Heritage Rescue or Repair Project, sponsored by Ecclesiastical Insurance plc award went to **Bulmer Brick & Tile Company for the craft of traditional brick making, Suffolk**. For over 80 years Bulmer Brick & Tile has been mining rich seams of London clay in Suffolk to hand make bricks for heritage projects all around the UK and further afield. The family firm is run by Peter Minter whose extensive knowledge about the historic fabric of buildings enabled the family to grow from a small firm matching bricks for individual customers to a thriving business working on prestigious buildings like Hampton Court Palace and the law courts at Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.
- Best Contribution to a Heritage Project by Young People award for 2018 went to **The Young Person International Training Project, Great Yarmouth Preservation Trust**. The Young Person International Training Project teaches conservation building skills through the vehicle of heritage projects. Run by the Great Yarmouth Preservation Trust, the scheme brings young people from all over the world to work side by side so they can share insights and knowledge as they broaden their horizons and create a global conservation community.

Wilton's Music Hall, Graces Alley,
Whitechapel, Greater London.
© Historic England Archive





Fiona Hailstone, park ranger for the National Trust in the parkland with her spaniel Toby. © Historic England Archive

Ecclesiastical's Heritage Heroes Awards

- **Ecclesiastical's Heritage Heroes Awards**, formerly the Heritage Alliance Heroes Awards and renamed in recognition of the insurance company's sponsorship of the Heritage Alliance, was set up to celebrate the achievements and contributions of Heritage Volunteers to society.
 - Three Heritage Heroes, including Loyd Grossman, have been recognised for their incredible service to the UK's heritage sector in 2018:
 - Each of the winners received a framed original Pugin-designed tile from the Palace of Westminster as a token of gratitude. The awards ceremony coincided with Heritage Day 2018, the key event in the heritage sector calendar with speakers including Michael Ellis, Minister for Heritage and Hilary Grady, Director General of the National Trust. The winners of the 2018 Ecclesiastical Heritage Hero Awards were:
 - Dr Loyd Grossman CBE FSA, winning **Ecclesiastical's Heritage Hero Special Award** for his contribution at the Heritage Alliance during the past nine years. As chairman, he has tirelessly championed the needs of Heritage Alliance members and spent time influencing decision makers.
 - Maggie Faultless received **Ecclesiastical's Heritage Hero Award 2018**, recognising her amazing volunteering and fundraising efforts for All Saint's Church Alton Priors, Wiltshire and the Churches Conservation Trust.
 - Finally, the **Hero Lifetime Award 2018 went to Maria Perks**, celebrating her contribution to the Heritage Trusts Network and its predecessor organisation, the Association of Building Preservation Trusts, during the past 29 years.
- The 2019 winners of the **Heritage Heroes Awards** will be announced in February at the rescheduled Heritage Day.



The Snowdonia National Park Authority's five year NHLF project saw the preservation and development of the Grade II* historic farmhouse, three traditional agricultural buildings, a new agricultural building for the tenant farmer and walking paths across the 168 acres of upland farm. Images are a courtesy of Yr Ysgwrn.

European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage/ Europa Nostra Awards

- A UK project was the winner in the Conservation category of the [Europa Nostra Awards](#) for 2019, recognising the exceptional approach to preservation adopted by the project partners to bring a Grade II* farmhouse building in Snowdonia back to life and reconnect it with the public.
- Yr Ysgwrn is a small vernacular farmhouse constructed in the early 19th-century. It is a simple structure, nationally listed as a Grade II* building, indicating its national significance. It is remotely located near the village of Trawsfynydd in Snowdonia National Park, a conservation area of international significance (due to its natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage) in northern Wales. Yr Ysgwrn was once the home of Hedd Wyn, the Welsh war poet who was killed on the first day of the Battle of Passchendaele in 1917.
- The five year project to restore his family farmhouse and develop it as a visitor centre and memorial to the many Welsh people who died in the conflict was funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, the Welsh Government and the Snowdonia National Park Authority with further support from project partners.
- The jury admired this *“careful approach to ensure the preservation of the building, allowing its historical significance and its artefacts to become accessible to the wider public. Particular attention was paid to the surrounding farmland, a sustainable approach to preserving this heritage.”*

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Front cover: Angel Row, Clifton, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. © Historic England



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