

# SCOTLAND'S HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2016



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This report is the result of a partnership between Historic Environment Scotland and the Built Environment Forum Scotland, supported by Jura Consultants.

**Disclaimer**

For this report, we have gathered and analysed existing data from a wide range of organisations. Much of the data was originally collected for other purposes. The analysis in this report depends on the quality of the source data.





# I. INTRODUCTION



The historic environment provides the backdrop to our daily lives, creates a unique sense and character of place for our villages, towns and cities, generates employment opportunities and provides the inspiration for learning and education initiatives. It contributes to the economic and social well-being of Scotland, and as such its ongoing protection and enhancement is of critical importance.

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**Our Place in Time (OPiT)**, Scotland's first ever strategy for the historic environment was published in 2014. It sets out a shared vision of how the historic environment can be understood, valued, cared for and enjoyed. It defines our historic environment as the **physical evidence of human activity that connects people with place, linked with the associations that we can see, feel and understand.**

Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA) is an on-going project which draws on current robust data and research to provide, in one place, basic facts and figures that are of practical use for the sector in managing the historic environment. The information in this report can be used by anyone with an interest in the historic environment. SHEA is published bi-annually – the first SHEA was produced in 2008. Data is tracked through time to illustrate trends within the sector. SHEA 2016 is the fifth in the series and previous reports are available from **historicenvironment.scot/shear**

Historic Environment Scotland leads on the production of SHEA. SHEA 2016 has benefitted from advice from the **Measuring Success Steering Group**; a working group set up under the Our Place in Time Strategy which brings together expertise in evaluation and performance measurement from Historic Environment Scotland, Volunteer Scotland, the National Trust for Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Built Environment Forum Scotland. Jura Consultants was commissioned to support the production of SHEA 2016.

This report is structured around the strategic priorities identified in Our Place in Time - Understand, Protect and Value. Evidence on cross cutting priorities is presented throughout the report and in the Case Study section in Chapter 5.

**Chapter 1:** Introduction

**Chapter 2:** Understand:  
Investigate and Record

**Chapter 3:** Protect: Care and Protect

**Chapter 4:** Value: Share and Celebrate

**Chapter 5:** Case Studies

**Chapter 6:** Next Steps

In order to maximise value for money we have drawn on available and robust management information and data from national surveys to describe trends and patterns in the state and use of Scotland's historic environment. The information presented here is not exhaustive. However, we have assembled a selection of key data to support planning and decision making. We welcome feedback on this publication and suggestions of information that can inform the evidence base for the sector. Comments should be sent to **[Karen.Robertson@hes.scot](mailto:Karen.Robertson@hes.scot)**







## 2. UNDERSTAND: INVESTIGATE AND RECORD

**Key Aim:** to investigate and record our historic environment to continually develop our knowledge, understanding and interpretation of our past and how best to conserve, sustain and present it.

The historic environment is continually evolving as a result of enhanced understanding of opportunities and threats, changing social attitudes, wider development pressures and uncontrollable factors such as climate change. Managing this change requires a robust and detailed understanding of heritage assets and the context within which this change is occurring. This section provides statistics and information related to Our Place in Time's "Understand" theme.

The historic environment is not static. There is a range of evidence to show that the sector is continually investigating the historic environment and acquiring new knowledge. **Table A: Understand** (Page 10) provides some suggested measures and trends over time to evidence this.

### **National Record of Known Sites (A1)**

The **National Record of the historic environment** is held by Historic Environment Scotland and provides a national overview of the individual landscape elements that make up the historic environment. As at March 2016, there were 317,000 unique records held by Historic Environment Scotland, an increase of 3% on the number reported in 2014 (308,000). Since the start of SHEA reporting in 2008, the number of records held has increased by 18%. The following provides a breakdown of the collection by thematic type for 2016. There is no change in this breakdown since 2014.

- 46% of all records relate to archaeology
- 44% relate to architecture
- 10% relate to marine sites/assets

### Undesignated Heritage (A2)

The majority of our historic environment is undesignated. Estimates of the size of the undesignated historic environment in Scotland vary. Sector-wide perception is that the scale of the undesignated resource is around 90-95% of the total resource. Based on data recorded by Historic Environment Scotland in the Canmore<sup>1</sup> database we know that as at March 2016 some 93% of archaeological sites and monuments recorded in Canmore are undesignated. It is difficult to meaningfully quantify the proportion of other records in Canmore that are designated, as the database includes some information that cannot sensibly be linked to designation categories (e.g. records that describe the discovery of stray artefacts such as arrowheads or pottery). Local authorities play a key role in managing the majority of the undesignated resource. There is no change in the scale of undesignated heritage as a proportion of all heritage assets from the statistics provided in 2014.

### Historic Land-use Assessment (A3)

Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) is a key approach for understanding the historic environment as a whole and aids in assessing significance. HLA's main product is a digital map that depicts the historic origin of land-use patterns and describes them by period, form and function. As of March 2016, Historic Environment Scotland has mapped 100% of the country (up from 64% in 2008, and 87% in 2014).

The website, [hlamap.org.uk](http://hlamap.org.uk) is the key point of access to view the data and supporting documentation, guidance and reports.

### Local Authority Sites and Monuments Records and Historic Environment Records (HERs) (A4)

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) estimate that as at March 2016 there are 291,000 items recorded on the SMR/HER. The number of records held on the SMRs/HERs continues to increase year on year, (a 1% increase was reported from 2014 – 2016, and a 35% increase from 2008, the start of the SHEA reporting period). Many of the records held by Local Authorities are similar to those held within Canmore. However, they are not an exact match as they are correlated in different ways for different purposes. A range of other bodies hold historic environment records, notably the National Trust for Scotland who make this information accessible through Canmore: [canmore.org.uk](http://canmore.org.uk)

Historic Environment Scotland has reported that 69% of Local Authority SMR/HER records are available online. This is a new indicator introduced to SHEA for the first time in 2016 and it is intended that this will be tracked in future audits.

<sup>1</sup> Canmore is an online catalogue to Scotland's archaeology, buildings, industrial and maritime heritage: [canmore.org.uk](http://canmore.org.uk)

### National Collections Catalogue (A5)

The National Collections Catalogue (held by Historic Environment Scotland) contains approximately 1.275 million entries as at March 2016, an increase of 1.2% since 2014 and 30% since 2008. The National Collections Catalogue (previously known as the RCAHMS collection) has been developing since 1908 and includes drawings, photographs, manuscripts and other material relating to Scotland’s archaeology, buildings and maritime heritage, and through the National Collection of Aerial Photography, over 20 million aerial images of locations around the world.

### Historic Environment Scotland Collection associated with Properties in Care (A6)

At March 2016, there were 32,460 items catalogued in Historic Environment Scotland’s collection of relevance to Properties in Care. The number of objects documented on the collections database has increased year on year (up by 0.7% since 2014, and 32% since 2008).

Research is undertaken to document and better understand objects relating to Properties in Care (PiC) which is then used to inform maintenance, interpretation and learning.

Table 2.1 below shows that as at 2016, just over six out of ten (61%) of objects are documented to catalogue standard, which represents a 317% increase in the quality and completeness of object records since 2008.

### Pre-1919 Dwellings (A.7)

The historic environment reaches far beyond those buildings, monuments and places protected by legislation. Traditionally constructed buildings including housing make a major contribution to the character of Scotland’s built environment. The Scottish House Condition Survey (SCHS) 2015 estimates that around 20% of Scottish dwellings were built before 1919 (488,000 dwellings).

**TABLE 2.1** Items in Historic Environment Scotland collection associated with properties in care

	2016	2014	2012	2010	2008	Change 2016 on 2008
Number of objects documented by Historic Environment Scotland (Scottish Ministers Collection, Historic Environment Scotland Collection + Inward Loans)	32,460	32,221	30,299	26,293	24,570	32% increase
Number of objects documented to catalogue standard (61% of collection in 2016)	19,642	16,867	11,591	10,223	6,199	317% increase

Source: Historic Environment Scotland, 2016



## Intangible values and the historic environment

Our Place in Time recognises the power of the stories, traditions and feelings which connect people to the historic environment. These things are intangible and difficult to express or measure, yet their importance is deeply felt by many people. While there are some studies which assess these values, there is not a settled methodology or approach in general use in Scotland or the UK.

Our Intangible Cultural Heritage<sup>2</sup> (ICH) includes all the traditions and practices which people in Scotland value today<sup>3</sup>. Many of these are rooted in longstanding traditions or historic places. Our Place in Time aims to celebrate these stories and associations and to develop a better understanding of how communities relate to their historic environment.

Some key intangible values of the historic environment include sense of place, stories, songs, traditional building skills, routes through historic landscapes, celebrated viewpoints, places of commemoration and place names. In addition, contemporary communities value historic places in new ways, continuing to create the story of Scotland.

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<sup>2</sup>For a full definition of ICH see UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003.

Text: [unesco.org/culture/ich/en/convention](https://unesco.org/culture/ich/en/convention) The UK Government is not a signatory; the Scottish Government has indicated support for the principles of the Convention; further info: [unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/O1851-EN.pdf](https://unesco.org/culture/ich/doc/src/O1851-EN.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>A website dedicated to ICH in Scotland was developed by Edinburgh University and is now run by Museums Galleries Scotland. It operates as a 'wiki' where members of the public can upload their own examples of intangible practices in Scotland: [ichscotland.org](https://ichscotland.org)

TABLE A: Understand

Ref	Measure	Value 2016	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2016 on 2008
A1	National Record of the historic environment in Scotland (rounded to nearest 1,000) <a href="http://canmore.org.uk">canmore.org.uk</a>	317,000	308,000	287,000	276,000	269,000	18% increase
A2	% Canmore Archaeology records undesignated <a href="http://canmore.org.uk">canmore.org.uk</a>	93%	93%	92%	Not collected	Not collected	1% point increase from 2012 to 2016
A3	% of Scotland covered by Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) <a href="http://hlamap.org.uk">hlamap.org.uk</a>	100%	87%	80%	68%	64%	Now complete
A4	Number of Local Authority Sites and Monuments Records/Historic Environment Records (SMRs/HERs) (rounded to nearest 1,000)	291,000	288,000	283,000	265,000	215,000 (estimate)	35% increase
	% of Local Authority SMRs/HERs online	69%	Not collected	Not collected	Not collected	Not collected	New measure
A5	Number of National Collections Catalogue records (held by Historic Environment Scotland)	1.275m	1.26m	1.14m	1.05m	0.98m	30% increase
A6	Number of objects documented from Historic Environment Scotland Properties in Care (Historic Environment Scotland Collection + Inward Loans)	32,460	32,221	30,299	26,293	24,570	32% increase
	Number of archaeology assemblages relating to Historic Environment Scotland archaeology programme currently in storage	277 (1,840 items)	277 (1,840 items)	277 (1,840 items)	Not collected	Not collected	No change from 2012 - 2016
A7	Pre-1919 dwellings as a % of all dwellings Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) <a href="http://gov.scot">gov.scot</a>	20% (2015)	20%	21%	19%	19%	Change not statistically significant







# 3. PROTECT: CARE AND PROTECT

**Key Aim:** to care for and protect the historic environment in order to both enjoy and benefit from it and to conserve and enhance it for the benefit of future generations.

A wide range of organisations and individuals are engaged in the protection and enhancement of the historic environment. This includes public, private and voluntary sector organisations, owners and residents of property and communities interested in the maintenance and improvement of the places where they live, work and visit. The effective management of the historic environment requires collaboration and partnership, especially during times of austerity. Management information from these organisations provides useful evidence about the scale of investment in the sector, the profile of the sector in wider decision making (such as in the planning system) and the effectiveness of our general management of the sector.

In this chapter we use information from a number of organisations to provide the current and changing profile of our activities relating to the care and protection of Scotland's historic environment.

Tables B1 to B6: Protect (Pages 42 to 47) provides some suggested measures and trends over time to evidence this. This Chapter is structured as follows:

- B1:** Designated Sites, Buildings and Landscapes
- B2:** Condition of the Historic Environment
- B3:** Planning Consents
- B4:** Management Plans and Indicators
- B5:** Employment and Accreditation
- B6:** Investment in the Historic Environment
- B7:** Climate change, coastal erosion and pollution (note: no trend tables)
- B8:** Sustainability of traditional buildings (note: no trend tables)

## Designated sites, buildings and landscapes (B1)

Some parts of Scotland's historic environment are protected through the process of designation, which aims to identify the most important parts of the historic environment, to recognise their significance and enhance protection. Designated assets are typically included within one of the following categories:

- World Heritage Sites
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monuments
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- Battlefields
- Historic Marine Protected Areas
- Conservation Areas

There are more than 56,000 designated/protected historic assets across Scotland. Further detail can be found here: [portal.historicenvironment.scot](http://portal.historicenvironment.scot)

Later sections of this Chapter note a reduction since 2014 in the number of Scheduled Monuments (8,164 a reduction from 8,197) and listed buildings (47,288, down from 47,547). The main driver for the reduction in both the number of listed buildings and scheduled monuments is the **dual designation** project. This is a nationwide project to review structures which are both listed as buildings of special architectural or historic interest and scheduled as monuments of national importance. Where appropriate the 'dual designation' of sites or structures is being removed and they are being either listed or scheduled depending on their individual circumstances.

Removing dual designations will help to provide clarity for the future management of sites or structures. However, overall it will see a reduction in the number of designations.

Historic Environment Scotland also removes designations from a small number of sites or structures in the course of its day-to-day work. This can be in response to external requests or through its work in relation to the maintenance of the schedule and list.

Conservation Areas are designated by local authorities. These are discussed later in this Chapter.

### World Heritage Sites (B1.1)

Scotland has six World Heritage Sites (sites that have Outstanding Universal Value) under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. Five are cultural World Heritage Sites (Old and New Towns of Edinburgh, New Lanark, The Heart of Neolithic Orkney, Frontiers of the Roman Empire: The Antonine Wall and the Forth Bridge). St Kilda is a mixed cultural and natural World Heritage Site.

The Forth Bridge was inscribed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO at its meeting in Bonn, Germany in July 2015, 125 years since the Bridge formally opened to the public. The Nomination Document and Management Plan for the Forth Bridge World Heritage Site can be found here:

[forth-bridges.co.uk/forth-bridge/world-heritage](http://forth-bridges.co.uk/forth-bridge/world-heritage)

## Case Study 1: Enhancement of World Heritage Sites (B1)

### **New Lanark World Heritage Site**

The New Lanark Trust is currently delivering an investment project, worth more than £4 million, to repair key buildings in the village, return to use the 8 derelict tenements within Double Row, and to create new visitor experiences to further enhance engagement with the heritage. Training in traditional skills and materials will also be provided to a range of audiences from the general public to trades people and professionals in the construction sector. Funding was secured from the Heritage Lottery Fund Townscape Heritage programme and Historic Environment Scotland's Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme to deliver the project. There is also additional funding from South Lanarkshire Council's Renewable Energy Fund; The Wolfson Foundation; and New Lanark Trust.

### **Antonine Wall World Heritage Site**

Historic Environment Scotland, in partnership with the Bavarian State Department for Monument Protection, Edufilm und Medien GmbH, and the Centre for Digital Documentation and Visualisation (CDDV), has recently secured approximately €200,000 from Creative Europe (EU funding) to deliver innovative interpretation of key sites on the Antonine Wall, as part of the wider Advanced Limes Application (ALApp) project.

The project will offer both onsite and virtual visitors a chance to explore the Antonine Wall in greater depth, with 3D reconstructions of buildings and the surrounding landscape. These virtual reconstructions will be based on data from accurate LiDAR scans, with textures for models taken from images of excavated building materials. There are interactive virtual artefact galleries too, created from 3D photogrammetry or structured light scans of museum artefacts. All of these sit alongside more traditional interpretation media, including text, images, and video, to give a more detailed glimpse of life on the frontier. Sites that will be covered as part of the Creative Europe project include the forts at Old Kilpatrick, Bearsden, Croy Hill, Bar Hill and Rough Castle, as well as the fortlet sites at Watling Lodge and Kinneil. Other sites will also be included through funding from local authority partners who assist in the management and promotion of the Antonine Wall through the Management Group (West Dunbartonshire, Glasgow, East Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and Falkirk).

The project will also include specialist seminars and conferences in Edinburgh and Munich, and is due for completion in 2019.



In addition to the six physical world heritage sites, Scotland also has sites recognised by UNESCO under the “Memory of the World” designation. The full list of Scottish entries is listed here: [unesco.org.uk/designation/memory-of-the-world-inscriptions-in-the-uk-uk-register](https://unesco.org.uk/designation/memory-of-the-world-inscriptions-in-the-uk-uk-register)

### Properties in Care (B1.2)

A Property in Care (PiC) is an ancient monument or historic building that is cared for by Historic Environment Scotland (on behalf of Scottish Ministers through a **Scheme of Delegation**) in conjunction with the owners where relevant, under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979: [legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46](https://legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46). At 2016, there are 336 properties/sites in the care of Historic Environment Scotland, including Edinburgh Castle, Stirling Castle, Skara Brae and Calanais standing stones, a reduction of 2.6% on 2014. This reduction in the number of Properties in Care is a result of Historic Environment Scotland adopting a new approach to managing these assets (as noted at 3.1). Multiple assets on one site were previously recorded as standalone properties. Where appropriate, these have been effectively grouped, therefore the total number of heritage assets in the care of Historic Environment Scotland has not reduced substantially (as it may appear) – the way in which they are accounted for has been rationalised.

### Scheduled Monuments (B1.3)

Scheduled monuments are those monuments of national importance that are legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Historic Environment Scotland schedules monuments and maintains the schedule. At March 2016, there are 8,164 scheduled monuments in Scotland, a net increase of 1.7% (143 sites since 2008). However, most recently, the total number of scheduled monuments has decreased by 33 sites since 2014 as a result of the dual designation project. The oldest scheduled monuments date from around 8,000 years ago; the most recent include Second World War defences. In between is a wide range of monuments of all types, from prehistoric chambered cairns to Roman forts, from early medieval carved stones to industrial mills. Scheduled monuments cover around 0.3% of Scotland’s land area. Information on scheduled monuments and GIS maps of scheduled areas are available at [portal.historicenvironment.scot](https://portal.historicenvironment.scot)

### Listed Buildings (B1.4)

Historic Environment Scotland lists buildings of ‘special architectural or historic interest’ and maintains an associated dataset of listed building descriptions that is available online. The list ensures that the planning process takes into account the needs of the historic environment and guides the management of change. At March 2016, there are 47,288 entries on the list, a net decrease of 259 listings since 2014, but an increase of 123 since 2008.

There are three categories of listed building. Currently 8% of listed building entries are Category A (national importance), 50% are Category B (regional importance) and 42% are Category C (local importance). This split has remained consistent since 2008. Further information about listing is available from [portal.historicenvironment.scot/spatialdownloads](http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/spatialdownloads)

### Gardens and Designed Landscapes (B1.5)

At March 2016 there are 377 sites on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, compared to 386 in 2008. Since 2014, the number of sites on the Inventory has reduced by 14. Historic Environment Scotland selects nationally important sites for the Inventory under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Sites on the Inventory are of national importance and are a material consideration during the planning process. The Inventory is available online from the Historic Environment Scotland website: [historicenvironment.scot/gardens-and-designed-landscapes](http://historicenvironment.scot/gardens-and-designed-landscapes)

### Marine Heritage (B1.6)

As of November 2016, there are eight wrecks protected as eight Historic Marine Protected Areas (HMPA) under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010. Historic MPAs have replaced use of section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 for designation of historic shipwrecks in Scottish territorial waters. The 1973 Act was repealed in Scotland on 1 November 2013.

Historic Environment Scotland retains a record for each HMPA which includes a map of the Historic MPA, detailed information about the marine historic assets, preservation objectives and summary operational advice for the MPA. Seven other wrecks offshore are scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

The distribution of these sites is more an indicator of trends in diving exploration and a reactive approach to designation than a pointer to patterns of maritime activity. Information is available from [portal.historicenvironment.scot/designations](http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designations).

### 3.1.7 Conservation Areas (B1.7)

**Conservation areas** are designated by local planning authorities as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. As of March 2016 there are 663 conservation areas in Scotland. There has been a net increase of 27 conservation areas since 2008. During this time, councils have actively managed, through appraisal, many existing conservation areas, their boundaries being amended or their area merged (while still affording the same level of protection). Using the postcode index we estimate that around 9% of households live in these conservation areas, which cover about 0.3% of Scotland's land area.

### Scotland's Landscapes

Scotland's landscapes are an important part of the wider historic environment. They make a valuable contribution to Scotland's national and local economies, to society and our environment, to tourism and to our sense of identity and wellbeing. National Parks, National Scenic Areas and Historic Battlefields are described in the following paragraphs; and trend data is provided in Table B at the end of this Chapter (Measures B1.8, B1.9 and B1.10).

The Scottish Government's National Planning Framework (NPF) explains that Scotland's landscapes are spectacular, contributing to our quality of life, our national identity and the visitor economy: [gov.scot/Publications/2014/06/3539/5](https://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/06/3539/5)

### National Parks (B1.8)

Scotland has two national parks: Loch Lomond & the Trossachs and Cairngorms. Together, they cover around 8% of Scotland's land area in 2016, compared to 7% in 2010. The area covered by the Cairngorms National Park was extended in 2010. More information is available at [lochlomond-trossachs.org](http://lochlomond-trossachs.org) and [cairngorms.co.uk](http://cairngorms.co.uk)

### National Scenic Areas (NSA) (B1.9)

There are 40 National Scenic Areas (NSAs), covering 13% of the land area of Scotland. NSAs are Scotland's only national landscape designation. They identify areas of Scotland's finest scenery for protection from inappropriate development. NSAs contain many historic environment features. More information is available from Scottish Natural Heritage at [snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-areas/national-designations/nsa](http://snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-areas/national-designations/nsa)

### Historic Battlefields (B1.10)

There are 39 nationally important historic battlefields on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields in 2016. The Inventory was established in 2011, and provides information to raise awareness of their significance and assist in their protection and management for the future. It is a major resource for enhancing the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of battlefields, for promoting education and stimulating further research, and for developing their potential as visitor attractions. Sites on the Inventory are of national importance and are a material consideration during the planning process. The Inventory is available online from the Historic Environment Scotland website at [historicenvironment.scot/battlefields](http://historicenvironment.scot/battlefields)



## Condition of the Historic Environment

### Buildings at Risk Register (BARR) (B2.1)

The Buildings at Risk Register (BARR) for Scotland ([buildingsatrisk.org.uk](http://buildingsatrisk.org.uk)) was created in 1990 and highlights properties of architectural or historic merit that are considered to be at risk. Buildings at risk are not necessarily in poor condition; they may simply be standing empty with no clear future use.

A survey of Category A-listed Buildings at Risk in 2015 found that:

- 7.6% of A-listed entries are at risk (and are included on the Buildings at Risk Register) in 2015, compared to 8.0% in 2013, 8.2% in 2011 and 8.7% in 2009. This means that 250 A-listed entries are assessed as at risk out of the 3,300 A-listed entries in the survey scope and assessed.
- Of the 277 A-listed entries on the BARR in 2009, 183 remain at risk in 2015.
- In total 94 of the original 277 no longer qualify for inclusion on the BARR:
  - 65 have, or are in the process of being saved;
  - 3 have been demolished; and
  - 26 have been removed because of other factors such as re/de listing, changes in the planning context; changes due to fire/alterations, or simply re-assessment against the base-line for consistency of data.
- In 2015, 'at risk' levels continue to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas. 4.9% (101 properties) of A-listed buildings in urban areas and small towns are on the BARR, compared to 12.2% (149) in rural and remote areas.
- 70% (174) of A-listed entries on the BARR are assessed as being at minimal, low or moderate risk; 23% (57) are assessed as being at high risk; and 7% (19) at critical risk. An entry need not be in a ruinous condition to be at critical risk. A properly maintained building in a ruinous condition need not be at high or critical risk if it is deemed that it is stable and unlikely to experience rapid deterioration. Rural areas continue to have above average proportions of A-listed buildings at high or critical risk.
- 35% (87) of A-listed entries on the BARR are assessed as being in good or fair condition; 51% (127) are in a poor or very poor condition and 14% (36) are in a ruinous condition. Rural and remote areas have above average proportions of properties in a very poor or ruinous condition.
- Nearly nine out of every ten A-listed entries on BARR (87%) are vacant.

### Condition of pre-1919 (traditional constructed) Scottish dwellings (B2.2)

The Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) is a continuous survey that aims to track issues associated with the condition of Scotland's housing stock. Data is collated and analysed related to dwelling type and occupancy, energy efficiency, fuel poverty, energy use and housing conditions. The Survey reports on issues associated with houses built before 1919 and these are used as a proxy for traditional buildings. The latest published data relates to 2015 and can be found here: [gov.scot/Publications/2016/12/1539](http://gov.scot/Publications/2016/12/1539)

The SHCS reported that there are 488,000 occupied pre-1919 dwellings. The following provides headline findings from the SHCS in relation to level of disrepair:

- **Extensive disrepair:** To be described as extensive, the damage must cover at least a fifth (20%) or more of the building element area. This category is different from the severity of damage as described by the next two categories. Urgent and critical can be applied to any of the other 3 categories of disrepair.
- **Critical element disrepair:** this refers to disrepair to building elements central to weather-tightness, structural stability and preventing deterioration of the property. 68% of pre-1919 buildings had a degree of critical element disrepair in 2015, compared to 72% in 2014 and 73% in 2013. The Scottish average was 52% in 2015, 53% in 2014 and 57% in 2013.
- **Urgent disrepair:** This relates to cases requiring immediate repair to prevent further damage or health and safety risk to occupants. Urgency of disrepair is only assessed for external and common elements.

The paper **Establishing the Need for Traditional Skills** provides a detailed analysis of the condition of Scotland's traditional buildings. The analysis is based on 2010 SHCS data and other data sources and illustrates the need for repair and maintenance in pre-1919 dwellings across the country. The report is available at [historicenvironment.scot/media/2236/establishtraditionalskills.pdf](http://historicenvironment.scot/media/2236/establishtraditionalskills.pdf)

### Condition of Scheduled Monuments Visited in 2015 (B2.3)

Historic Environment Scotland’s Field Officer reports provide the only systematically generated condition data about ancient monuments in Scotland. The data relates only to scheduled monuments and needs careful interpretation. It is not possible to extrapolate from these figures to produce estimates of condition and risk among the population of ancient monuments as a whole. However, the range of issues faced by unscheduled monuments is likely to be very similar. An analysis of current data is described in the following paragraphs.

In 2015/16, 891 scheduled monuments were visited by Field Officers. Approximately 87% of scheduled monuments visited were considered to be in optimal or satisfactory condition. The table below provides a breakdown of the condition of monuments visited by condition.

Table 3.1 presents a similar picture to that described in the 2014 SHEA (based on visits in 2013).

**TABLE 3.1** Condition of scheduled monuments visited by field officers, 2015

Condition	No. of Monuments	% of Total
Optimal	190	21%
Satisfactory but with minor localised problems	349	39%
Satisfactory but with significant localised problems	244	27%
Unsatisfactory with major localised problems	90	10%
Extensive significant problems	18	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Condition of Properties in Care – Historic Environment Scotland (B2.4)**

Historic Environment Scotland was tasked with creating a tool to understand the baseline condition of the 336 Properties in the care of Scottish Ministers. In response, a methodology to calculate a **Monument Condition Indicator** for each of the properties was created.

This tool attributes a numerical value to the levels of urgency and risk attached to each building element of work within the existing Condition Survey for each monument. This allows highly detailed comparisons to be undertaken and is extremely useful as part of a complex Asset Management system.

The Monument Condition Report found the following:

**TABLE 3.2** Monument condition indicator summary

Indicator	% of All Properties
% of properties with MCI value greater than 7 (poorest condition)	10%
% of properties with MCI value 3 – 7	65%
% of properties with MCI value less than 3	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 32 high value MCIs over 7 (poor condition), there are 7 properties with an MCI value over 10. In descending order these are Links of Notland, Fort George Sea Wall, Ravelin Bridge Fort George, Iona Nunnery, Lochmaben Castle, Glenbuchat Castle and Cadzow Castle. These are monuments with serious and complex conservation issues where it has been necessary to proactively mitigate the risks. [historicenvironment.scot/media/2551/hes-baseline-condition.pdf](https://www.historicenvironment.scot/media/2551/hes-baseline-condition.pdf)

**Planning Consents**

The Scottish Government’s website provides a wide range of planning statistics: [gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Planning](https://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Planning)

The Planning and Environmental Appeals Division (DPEA) of the Scottish Government plays an important role in the Planning Appeals system in Scotland. The DPEA is responsible for the administration of over 20 different types of casework. [dpea.scotland.gov.uk](https://www.dpea.scotland.gov.uk)

### Listed Building and Conservation Area Consent (B3.1)

As part of annual performance management reporting, local authorities submit statistics on the activities undertaken by their Planning and associated departments. In 2015/16, local authorities in Scotland decided 3,681 listed building and conservation area consent applications, an increase of 11.5% from the figures reported in 2013/14.

Listed building and conservation area consents as a percentage of all planning applications (excluding Major applications) has increased from 10.8% in 2013/14 to 12.8% in 2015/16.

The average time taken by Planning Departments to decide on listed building and conservation area consents has reduced from 12.5 to 11 weeks between 2013/14 and 2015/16.

**Taken in aggregate, since 2013/14, the number of planning applications for listed building and conservation area consents has increased by 11.5% whilst the average time taken to assess these applications has fallen by 12%.**

### Scheduled Monument Consent (B3.2)

In 2015/16, Historic Environment Scotland decided 212 Scheduled Monument Consent applications, an increase of 40 on figures recorded for 2013/14. Historic Environment Scotland reported that 95.3% of applications were decided within 28 days (Historic Environment Scotland target is 82%). In 2013/14, 97.1% of applications were decided within the 28 day target period.

### Management Plans and Indicators (B4)

#### World Heritage Sites (B4.1)

All six of Scotland's World Heritage Sites have an agreed Management Plan in place. These are all publicly accessible online from the Historic Environment Scotland website:

**[historicenvironment.scot](http://historicenvironment.scot)**

#### Conservation Area Appraisals (B4.2)

Scottish Government notes that *"a conservation area appraisal (CAA) is a management tool which helps to identify the special interest and changing needs of an area. An appraisal provides the basis for the development of a programme of action that is compatible with the sensitivities of the historic area and enables local authorities to fulfil their statutory duties to protect and enhance conservation areas. Appraisals also inform policy and assist development control. They provide an opportunity to educate residents about the special needs and characteristics of the area and help developers identify and formulate development proposals."*

There is a steady increase in Conservation Area Appraisals as local authorities implement programmes to manage their conservation areas. However, data is no longer collated centrally by Scottish Government.

### Scheduled Monuments (B4.3)

As at 2016, 92.4% of Scheduled Monuments have a Field Officer Record in place, compared to 92% in 2014. Almost half (47.7%) of these Field Officer Records, which provide an assessment of monument condition and future risk, are considered to be current (i.e. prepared within the last five years).

### Historic Environment Scotland Properties in Care-Statement of Cultural Significance in place (B4.4)

All Historic Environment Scotland Properties in Care have an assessment of Cultural Significance in place and a condition assessment, although a number of these are more than five years old.

### National Trust for Scotland Property Management Plans (B4.5)

The National Trust for Scotland has Management Plans in place for 99% of its properties. National Trust for Scotland has advised that 57% of these Management Plans are up to date and the remainder (43%) require updating.

### Scotland's Forest Estate (B4.7)

The National Forest Estate covers nearly 9% of Scotland, extending to over 650,000 hectares. There are 323 scheduled monuments and 31 listed buildings on the Forestry Commission Scotland Designated Historic Assets Register. There are also around 12,000 individual historic environment features on the Forester GIS (Geographic Information System) Heritage Module.

Over the course of 2015/16, the historic environment programme included detailed archaeological measured surveys, several conservation and consolidation projects and a number of archaeological evaluations and excavations.

Forestry Commission Scotland maintains a Designated Historic Assets Register on Scotland's national forest estate. It provides a valuable source of information about the historic environment.

Key facts are set out below:

- All designated historic assets on Scotland's national forest estate (and several significant undesignated sites) are included within a current FCS Forest District Monument Management Plan. The FCS historic environment programme includes conservation management, archaeological measured surveys and historic building surveys.
- 100% (323 out of 323) of scheduled monuments are included within an FCS Forest District Monument Management Plan.
- 100% (31 out of 31) of listed buildings have condition surveys or are recorded within the Designated Historic Assets Register.
- All of the listed buildings and scheduled monuments on the national forest estate are open to the public (many of the most significant are situated on forest or woodland paths with up-to-date interpretation provided).



All 323 scheduled monuments and 31 listed buildings on Scotland's National Forest Estate have a current management plan. The number of heritage assets on the Estate has fallen since the last SHEA (335 scheduled monuments and 34 listed buildings were reported in 2014). Land acquisitions and disposals (and heritage designation revisions) means that the numbers will change as a matter of course.

### Employment and Accreditation

The historic environment is a major employer, directly supporting an estimated 34,330<sup>4</sup> full time equivalent employees in Scotland. Including direct and induced effects, the historic environment sector supports in excess of 55,400<sup>5</sup> jobs. The economic contribution of the historic environment is comparable to many other Scottish industries and sections of the economy, including those traditionally taken as measures of the health of the Scottish economy. The next section highlights the impact (expenditure and jobs) specifically associated with heritage construction.

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<sup>4</sup> 34,330 comprises 1,930 jobs in sector organisations (Historic Environment Scotland, National Trust for Scotland + BEFS members - small voluntary organisations) + 9,300 jobs supported in construction + 23,100 jobs supported via tourism spend.

<sup>5</sup> 55,400 comprises (includes multiplier effects) 2,700 jobs in sector organisations (Historic Environment Scotland, National Trust for Scotland + BEFS members - small voluntary organisations) + 17,100 jobs supported in construction + 35,600 jobs supported via tourism spend.

## Heritage Construction Impact trend and Employment 2011/12 to 2015/16 (B5.1)

### Key points:

- Total spend on repair and maintenance of the historic environment was an estimated £1.2 billion in 2015/16. This level of expenditure supports an estimated 9,300 FTE jobs (direct) and 17,100 FTE jobs (direct and indirect).
- Figure 1 and Table 3.3 b shows that this represents a significant increase, following year-on-year decline since 2011/12, mirroring the trend for the construction industry repair & maintenance sector as a whole. The growth in employment supported in 2015/16 is the result of both increased spend and slightly reduced output-per-head in the construction sector.
- Table 3.3 a shows that the private sector accounts for the majority (63%) of total spend, and a higher share (76%) of spend on historic housing. The public sector accounts for the majority of non-housing spend (58%).

**TABLE 3.3a** Expenditure on repair and maintenance of historic buildings, £ millions

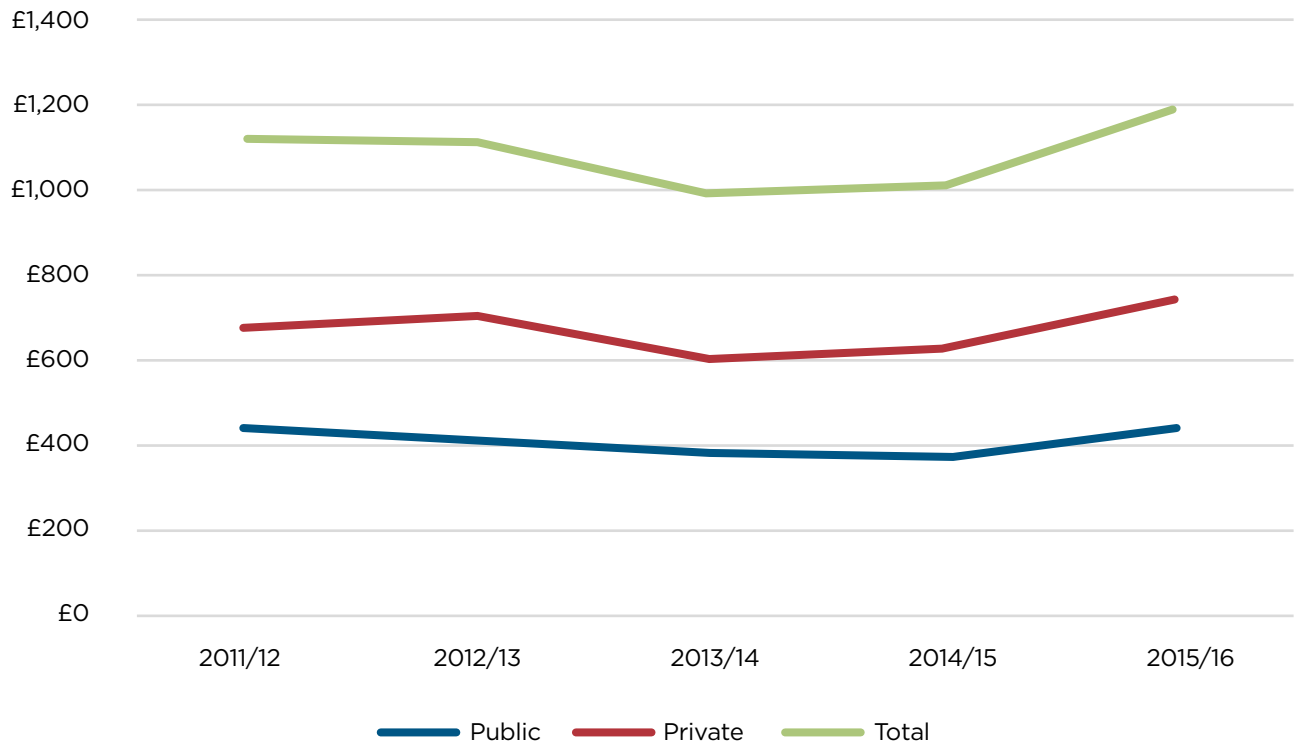
Year	Housing			Non-Housing			Total			
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	% Private
2011/12	£173	£547	£719	£271	£132	£403	£444	£678	£1,122	60%
2012/13	£178	£562	£740	£235	£141	£376	£413	£703	£1,116	63%
2013/14	£146	£462	£608	£238	£146	£384	£384	£608	£992	61%
2014/15	£147	£465	£612	£232	£165	£396	£379	£630	£1,008	62%
2015/16	£177	£561	£739	£261	£188	£448	£438	£749	£1,187	63%

### Sources:

Scottish repair & maintenance expenditure: Output in the Construction Industry, July 2016, ONS:  
Assumptions for the share total Scottish expenditure which is attributable to the historic environment follows the method set out in Ecorys 2013, Estimates of the Economic Impact of Scotland's Historic Environment:

- 40% of housing repair and maintenance spend is on pre-1919 stock
- 20% of spend on non-housing repair & maintenance is on pre-1919 stock
- 76% of pre-1919 housing is assumed to be in private ownership

**Figure 1** Expenditure on repair and maintenance of historic buildings, 2011/12 to 2015/16



**TABLE 3.3b** Expenditure on repair and maintenance of historic buildings

Year	A: Total Expenditure, £ million	Expenditure, £ million	Jobs Directly Supported (A/B)	Total Jobs Supported (incl. multiplier effects)
2011/12	£1,100	£129,200	8,700	16,100
2012/13	£1,100	£141,300	7,900	14,600
2013/14	£1,000	£133,300	7,400	13,800
2014/15	£1,000	£128,300	7,900	14,500
2015/16	£1,200	£128,300	9,300	17,100

**Note:** totals may not be exact due to rounding

Source for output-per-employee: Scottish Annual Business Statistics:

[gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/SABS/ScotSection](http://gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Business/SABS/ScotSection)

Construction employment multiplier = 1.85 (source: Scottish Government National Accounts Input-Output tables)

### Staff head counts at historic environment organisations (B5.2)

Basic staff counts are readily available from individual organisations. As at 2015/16:

- Historic Environment Scotland employed 1,088 full time equivalent (FTE) staff (previously Historic Scotland and RCAHMS). In 2014 Historic Scotland and RCAHMS combined employed 1,093 FTE staff and in 2008 1,120 FTE staff. This indicates a downward trend in FTE in Historic Environment Scotland when compared to its two predecessor organisations.
- National Trust for Scotland employed 485 FTE, a reduction from 503 FTE in 2014 (3.6% reduction).
- National Trust for Scotland employed an additional 310 seasonal staff, a reduction from 336 in 2014 (7.7% reduction).
- Small voluntary sector organisations employ 47.2 FTE (as indicated by direct employees of BEFS (Built Environment Forum Scotland) members with historic environment focus). This data is not comparable with previous years.

### ALGAO Staffing Survey (B5.4)

There is no update on the number of paid archaeologists in Scotland as estimated by the Profiling the Profession Survey. Therefore indicator B5.3 has not been updated.

The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) has gathered staffing figures from members in Scotland since 2005. As at 31 March 2016 there are 21.6 FTE archaeologists employed by or on behalf of Scottish local authorities - a reduction from 24.6 FTE archaeologists employed at March 2014.

### Historic England - Excess Demand for Trained Archaeologists

There may be lessons to be learned from a report published by Historic England in May 2016 which states that there are not enough trained archaeologists to deal with the number and extent of exploratory investigations that must take place in advance of infrastructure developments of all scale, and particularly major works such as Crossrail. There is currently no Scottish equivalent report.

#### The report states:

Three thousand people are currently employed in commercial archaeology in England. This will need to grow by a minimum of 25% over the next six years to meet demand. Existing routes for qualifications are unlikely to deliver enough people in the timescale, so Historic England is working with partners in the sector to put new approaches in place to meet demand.



Historic England will work with universities and others to promote field academies and vocational training. Major archaeological employers are working together to set up apprenticeships in key skills, and archaeological field schools to produce specifically trained graduates, especially as excavators on digs. These schools will follow the model of the Crossrail and HS2 engineering academies.

**[historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/news/increased-demand-for-archaeologists](http://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/news/increased-demand-for-archaeologists)**

### Accreditation (B5.5)

#### Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)

CIfA is the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas. CIfA members are professionally accredited and skilled in the study and care of the historic environment. Members sign up to a rigorous Code of Conduct, professional development (CPD) schemes and complaints procedures to uphold competence and standards in archaeology. In 2015/16, CIfA had 260 individual members (a reduction of 18% on figures provided for 2013/14). The number of organisational members has increased from 10 in 2013/14 to 17 in 2015/16.

#### Institute for Historic Building Conservation (IHBC)

The IHBC is the professional body for building conservation practitioners and historic environment experts working in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, with connections to the Republic of Ireland. The Institute exists to establish, develop and maintain the highest standards of conservation practice, to support the effective protection and enhancement of the historic environment, and to promote heritage-led regeneration and access to the historic environment for all. IHBC members work in areas that help secure the conservation of historic places, buildings, sites or areas that we value. The number of IHBC members based in Scotland has fallen to 173 in 2015/16 from 180 in 2013/14. The peak in IHBC membership in 2014 coincided with the hosting of the UK-wide IHBC Annual School in Edinburgh.

**TABLE 3.4** Historic Environment Scotland expenditure

	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10
Historic Environment Scotland expenditure (m)	£87.7	£86.7	£87.4	£84.4	£86.5	£82.4	£82.8
Income raised (m) (includes SG grant + earned income)	£87.7	£80.4	£81.1	£78.0	£80.1	£75.9	£77.2

### Investment in the Sector

#### Historic Environment Scotland Expenditure (B6.1)

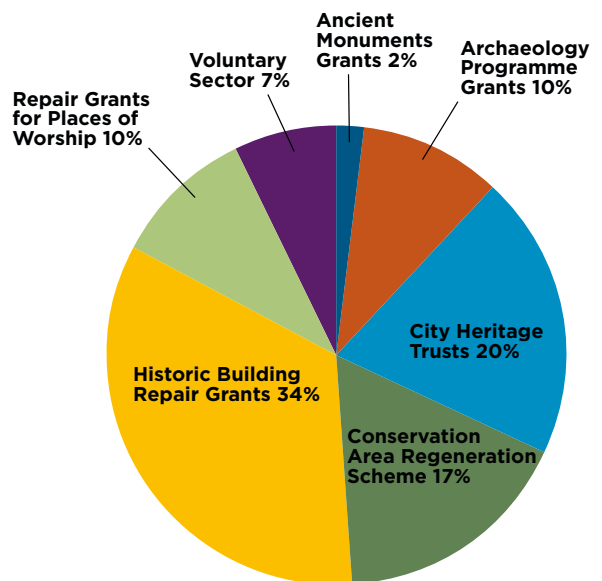
Table 3.4 presents the total expenditure of Historic Environment Scotland for 2015/16 and the combined expenditure of HS and RCAHMS for the preceding period. Income raised presents income generated by Properties in Care (through admissions, events, retail, catering etc) and other commercial activities. As RCAHMS and Historic Scotland have come together to create Historic Environment Scotland, details on RCAHMS spending is now included in indicator B6.1.

#### Grant aid - Historic Environment Scotland

In 2014, Scottish Ministers announced that Historic Scotland’s (now Historic Environment Scotland) annual grant budget would be maintained at current levels (£14.5 million) in cash terms for 2015/16. Figure 2 provides a breakdown of the allocation of funding across grant programmes in 2015/16.

The Repair Grant for Places of Worship is delivered in collaboration with the Heritage Lottery Fund, which is responsible for decision making and administering funding on behalf of Historic Environment Scotland to agreed criteria and conditions.

**Figure 2:** Grant aid – Historic Environment Scotland 2015/16



Historic Environment Scotland commissioned a review of a selection of its major grant programmes in 2015 to specifically consider the implementation of an outcomes framework to guide investment decision making and to assist in creating a robust assessment of the impact of funds invested in the sector. This exercise has resulted in the identification of 14 outcomes in total. The outcomes can be found here: [historicenvironment.scot/media/3476/grants-outcomes-framework.pdf](https://www.historicenvironment.scot/media/3476/grants-outcomes-framework.pdf)

Each funding programme has a number of weighted outcomes that an applicant must deliver against to demonstrate the impact that the project would create. This adoption of an outcomes framework brings Historic Environment Scotland into line with a number of other stakeholders in the sector including the Heritage Lottery Fund.

The Historic Environment Scotland grants team has also responded to specific issues within the sector by launching a new funding programme, Organisational Support Fund designed to provide financial support to organisations responsible for the operation, management or safeguarding of historic environment assets. Further information on this Fund can be found here: [historicenvironment.scot/organisational-support-fund](https://www.historicenvironment.scot/organisational-support-fund)

The Fund has two sub-strands:

- Projects/Activity Funding – Grant funding to carry out specific projects/activities that help to deliver Historic Environment Scotland’s grant outcomes
- Resilience funds - Grant funding for organisations experiencing financial or organisational difficulties. Resilience funding is time limited and it is expected that grantees would address the underlying issues that created the need for resilience funding. Activities supported by Resilience funding should relate to Historic Environment Scotland outcomes

### Heritage Lottery Fund (B6.2 and B6.3)

The Heritage Lottery Fund administers 13 grant programmes across the United Kingdom to deliver dedicated outcomes for heritage, people and communities. Grants programmes have set thresholds with some offering £3,000 to £10,000 grant awards for 'Sharing Heritage' to multi-million pound grant awards through Townscape Heritage, Heritage Grant and Landscape Partnership programmes. A dedicated programme designed to enhance the condition and use of Places of Worship is also administered by HLF.

The Transition Grant programme, focused on supporting heritage organisations in adapting to new operating conditions or pursuing more sustainable futures, has recently been re-designed as 'Resilient Heritage'. This programme is intended to strengthen organisations in the heritage sector, build the capacity of staff and volunteers to better manage heritage in the long term.

Table 3.5 shows that in 2015/16, 135 projects in Scotland were awarded £56.9 million of funding by the HLF. There has been a reduction in the number of projects awarded funding since 2013/14 (267 projects). The funding invested has fluctuated since 2013/14. It should be noted that these figures relate to all projects supported by the HLF, including but not only those specifically focused on the historic environment.

Table 3.6 shows that just over £803 million has been invested in 3,821 projects in Scotland by the HLF since 1994. This is an increase of £95.9 million since 2014.

Table 3.7 provides a breakdown of HLF investment in Scotland by 'heritage type.'

Historic buildings and monuments represents the greatest single area of investment in terms of value (£322.9m and 40% of spending); whilst the greatest number of projects supported in terms of heritage type is 'intangible heritage.'



**TABLE 3.5** HLF awards (Scotland)\*

	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	% Change 2015/16 on 2013/14
Number of projects awarded funding	135	156	267	49.4% decrease
Amount of funding awarded	£56.9m	£39.0m	£56.4m	0.9% increase

\*These are the total figures for HLF funding in Scotland for the topics covered in Table 3.7

**TABLE 3.6** HLF funding in Scotland 1994 – 2016

	1994-2016	1994-2014	Change
Amount awarded	£803.2m	£707.3m	+£95.9m
Number of projects awarded funding	3,821	3,528	+293

\*These are the total figures for HLF funding in Scotland for the topics covered in Table 3.7

**TABLE 3.7** HLF awards by type of heritage 1994-2016 (Scotland)

Heritage Type	Value (£)	Number of Projects
Community heritage	5,048,000	137
Historic buildings and monuments	322,858,977	788
Industrial maritime and transport	31,799,706	110
Intangible heritage	30,016,608	1,872
Land and biodiversity	170,778,315	393
Museum, libraries archives and collections	242,747,966	521
<b>Total</b>	<b>803,249,572</b>	<b>3,821</b>

### Local Authority Funding of Culture (B6.4)

Local Authority Finance Returns (LFR) provide the most complete and reliable source of data on local government expenditure in Scotland. The data are for net revenue expenditure only, and do not include capital spend (this is not collected via the LFR). They also do not include spending on culture and leisure from other departments such as education. Note that the definition of other cultural and heritage services includes: archives, arts development and support, heritage and theatres and public entertainment.

Table 3.8 shows that the Culture and Related Services budget has increased from a low of £609 million in 2012/13 to £643 million in 2014/15, an increase of 5.6% and the highest level of net expenditure on these Services in the period under review.

It should be noted that archaeology services, built conservation services and other projects relating to the management of historic assets tend to fall under mostly Planning and Economic Development as well as Environmental Services and Culture and Related Services. Net revenue expenditure on Planning and Economic Development reduced from £308 million in 2010/11 to £278 million in 2014/15.

Table 3.9 shows that culture and related services can be broken down further to examine specific cultural services. Specific Cultural Activities (Table 3.9) is a subset of Culture and Related Services (Table 3.8). Specific cultural activities comprise museums and galleries, other cultural services and library services. Table 3.9 highlights a 7.3 % increase in spending on 'Specific Cultural Activities' from £205 million in 2013/14 to £220 million in 2014/15. This increase includes the following changes in investment in particular services:

- 4.8% increase in spending on museums and galleries
- 22% increase in spending on other cultural and heritage services
- 1.8% increase in spending on libraries.

**TABLE 3.8** Net revenue expenditure by service 2010-11 to 2014-15

	Millions				
	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
Education	4,612	4,578	4,571	4,538	4,648
Cultural & Related Services	643	614	609	613	635
Social Work	3,110	3,031	2,959	2,871	2,857
Roads & Transport	420	436	457	460	486
Environmental Services	666	659	644	646	658
Planning & Development Services	278	279	279	289	308
Central Services	439	484	386	428	546
Non-HRA Housing	342	321	306	323	391
Trading Services	(5)	(2)	(4)	(13)	2
<b>General Fund Net Expenditure</b> (excluding Police & Fire)	<b>10,504</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>10,208</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>10,531</b>
Housing Revenue Account	(465)	(439)	(425)	(389)	(365)
<b>General Fund + HRA Net Revenue Expenditure</b> (excluding Police & Fire)	<b>10,039</b>	<b>9,961</b>	<b>9,783</b>	<b>9,767</b>	<b>10,166</b>
Police			517	516	580
Fire			291	280	310
Central Services (Police & Fire)			(50)	(22)	7
<b>General Fund + HRA Net Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>10,039</b>	<b>9,961</b>	<b>10,540</b>	<b>10,540</b>	<b>11,064</b>

**TABLE 3.9** Profile of spending on specific cultural activities

	2014/15	2013/4	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	% Change	% of General Fund	
									2013/14 to 2014/15	2014/15	2013/14
Museums and Galleries (£m)	44	42	42	43	42	44	40	37	4.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Other Cultural and Heritage Services (£m)	61	50	47	55	60	68	52	54	22.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Library Services (£m)	115	113	113	113	118	118	119	115	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%
<b>Specific Cultural Activities (£m)</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>7.3 %</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

### Voluntary Sector Investment

Some of Scotland's most important historic places are in the care of charitable trusts. The voluntary sector, including local and national voluntary organisations, the National Trust for Scotland and church organisations and congregations play a vital role in caring for the historic environment. The voluntary sector spends substantial sums of money each year on the historic environment from grants and charitable donations. Measuring investment from the voluntary sector is not straightforward. Interpreting the available data is complex as double-counting is possible where for example, the spending of a voluntary body is part funded by grants from a public agency.

### The National Trust for Scotland (B6.5)

National Trust for Scotland is the single largest voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes in Scotland. With a total expenditure in 2015/16 of £53.1 million, compared to £49.3 million in 2014/15 the National Trust for Scotland has a broad remit encompassing the countryside, habitats and species as well as the historic environment. The total expenditure figures given in Table 3.10 include both the natural and the historic environment as it is not straightforward or sensible to separate these components. Note that there is an element of double counting as the figures also include grants from public sources such as the Scottish Government (including Historic Environment Scotland), local authorities and enterprise companies. Further information about the National Trust for Scotland is available from [nts.org.uk](http://nts.org.uk)



**TABLE 3.10** National trust for Scotland expenditure

	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08
Total expenditure (nominal prices)	£53.1m	£49.3m	£46.6m	£44.2m	£42.1m	£48.7m	£36.1m	£38.7m	£37.9m

Source: National Trust for Scotland Annual Accounts

**Building Preservation Trusts in Scotland**

Building Preservation Trusts (BPTs) exist to promote and protect specific items of heritage interest or merit. This can range from tangible, fixed assets such as buildings and collections, to intangible cultural traditions. **The Heritage Network Scotland** (formerly the Association of Preservation Trusts Scotland) reports the following statistics on their website, based on 2010 research:

- 90 BPTs established since 1985 (of which 49 still active)
- The average cost of a completed BPT project is c.£1.1m
- Since 1984, Scottish BPTs have saved over 110 buildings by giving them beneficial new uses
- Some 250 new homes, 75 workplaces and 25 community facilities have been created
- Over 500 volunteers are directly involved in individual Scottish BPTs
- Since 1999, the Heritage Lottery Fund has awarded c£21.3m towards work on 54 different projects led by 39 Scottish BPTs.

Heritage Network Scotland now report 23 members. An examination of records held by OSCR was undertaken to identify the scale of resources administered by these organisations. It should be noted that year-to-year income for these organisations is likely to vary considerably as most rely on project funding, grants and in some case trading activities to generate revenue. The following Trusts with an interest in protecting or enhancing the historic environment reported the greatest level of resource for the most recent accounting period:

- The Crichton Trust  
£2,586,164
- Glasgow City Heritage Trust  
£1,658,814
- Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust  
£985,957
- Glasgow Building Preservation Trust  
£966,372
- Peter Pan Moat Brae Trust  
£879,359
- Scottish Historic Buildings Trust  
£802,751

This is new information included in the SHEA and it should be acknowledged that there will be some double counting with income reported by BPT's also being reported as expenditure/ investment by Historic Environment Scotland, HLF and others. Future SHEA processes should consider how this information could be collected and used to provide further insight.

### Town Centre Empty Homes Fund

The Scottish Government administered a fund to regenerate empty homes, creating refurbished housing stock for social and intermediate rent. Each successful applicant received a grant and loan of equal value. The total funding pot was £4 million, £2 million for grant and £2 million for loan. Ten projects were funded and those of relevance to the historic environment sector include the conversion of 'C' listed Carntyne Old Church into 19 apartments for social rent by Shettleston Housing Association. Largest project supported in terms of value, £475,000 grant and loan of the same value.

[news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Fund-to-transform-empty-homes-1aa4.aspx](https://www.news.scotland.gov.uk/News/Fund-to-transform-empty-homes-1aa4.aspx)

### Scotland Rural Development Programme (SRDP)

The **Scottish Rural Development Programme 2014 - 2020** delivers Pillar 2 of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It funds economic, environmental and social measures for the benefit of rural Scotland. The key purpose of the SRDP 2014 - 2020 is to help achieve sustainable economic growth in Scotland's rural areas and the priorities remains broadly the same as the previous programme. The main priorities are:

- Enhancing the rural economy
- Supporting agricultural and forestry businesses
- Protecting and improving the natural environment
- Addressing the impact of climate change
- Supporting rural communities

The SRDP 2014 - 2020 scheme was approved by the European Commission in May 2015. Programmes of relevance to the historic environment include:

#### Forestry Grant Scheme

The Forestry Grant Scheme has a total budget of £252 million and is focused on the sustainable management of existing and creation of new woodland.

#### Agri Environment Climate Change Scheme

The Agri-Environment Climate Scheme promotes land management practices which protect and enhance Scotland's magnificent natural heritage, improve water quality, manage flood risk and mitigate and adapt to climate change.

It will also help to improve public access to and preservation of historic sites. A total of £350 million will be available between 2015 and 2020 to fund a range of activities that help to maintain and enhance our rich and varied natural environment. This scheme will assist with the preservation of the historic environment and provide public access amongst others.

## LEADER

LEADER supports multi-sectoral community-based development. It helps individuals, communities and businesses to come together to design and implement Local Development Strategies. LEADER 2014-2020 includes many of the features of the previous programmes. This includes a distinctive, locally led approach implemented through Local Development Strategies by broad partnerships known as Local Action Groups.

Past projects have been as diverse as:

- community account management
- cultural events
- museums
- footpaths
- landscape initiatives
- skills
- employment and broadband

Examples of past LEADER projects can be found on the [\*\*Scottish Rural Network website\*\*](#).

## Climate Change, Coastal Erosion and Pollution (B7 - no trend tables associated with this section)

The Scottish Government has set ambitious climate change targets to cut Scotland's carbon emissions by 42% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050.

The targets present significant opportunities and challenges for Scotland, and demand action from across society and the economy. As lead body for the sector, Historic Environment Scotland has a responsibility to show how the historic built environment has a key role to play in mitigation, sustainability and adaptation. Effective collaborations and partnerships will be required to realise this.

The historic built environment should play an important part in:

- achieving emissions reduction targets
- creating sustainable economic, social and environmental opportunities
- the switch to a low carbon economy
- how we adapt to the impacts of a changing climate

Historic Environment Scotland is working on projects to mitigate emissions from their own operations, to adapt its buildings and to make their activities more sustainable.

They also support the public and partners by providing advice and publishing research on measures to:

- improve energy efficiency in traditional buildings
- adapt traditional buildings to the changing climate

This helps to reduce our impact on the environment and ensure the sustainable future of our built heritage for generations to come.

### **Historic Environment Scotland Climate Change Action Plan**

The plan's seven broad themes are to:

- reduce energy use in buildings – and reduce carbon emissions
- improve operations – through greener management practices
- improve energy efficiency in traditional buildings – by providing useful guidance for owners
- build resilience – by helping to prepare the historic environment for climate change
- improve sustainability – as an individual organisation and by engaging with partners and stakeholders
- develop and promote sustainable tourism – by measuring its operations against the **Green Tourism scheme**
- inform and influence others – by reporting on impacts and publishing building repair guidance

Historic Environment Scotland website provides information on how climate change affects the historic environment and examples of what is being done to help limit the impact.

**[historicenvironment.scot/about-us/what-we-do/climate-change](https://www.historicenvironment.scot/about-us/what-we-do/climate-change)**



## Case Study 2: Correlating Maintenance, Energy Efficient and Fuel Poverty for Traditional Buildings in the UK

Cadw, Historic Environment Scotland and Historic England have recently collaborated to address gaps in research and understanding around the links between better maintenance of traditional buildings and reduced energy costs in the context of climate change. The research was conducted by the Welsh School of Architecture and was collated by Dr Oriel Prizeman, Christopher Whitman and Max Lacey Barnacle (WSA PhD Student).

The British Standard for the conservation of historic buildings (BS 7913:2013), published in 2013, recognised a correlation between dampness in buildings and energy efficiency. This scoping study reviews the potential for developing a research framework to address the feasibility for energy efficiency of historic buildings to be increased through better maintenance programmes.

Key findings and recommendations relevant to Scotland include the following:

- In Scotland the need for urgent or critical repair was higher for older stock, with the pre-1919 stock having the highest percentage requiring attention.
- The private rented sector presented the highest percentage of dwellings in disrepair in Scotland. In Scotland damp is more evenly spread across the housing stock and age of properties. The largest group with disrepair to critical elements is post -1964 dwellings which are owner-occupied.
- Historic England reports that the cost of repairing buildings that have become at risk is increasing with regard to conservation deficits noted in the Heritage at Risk Register. This is likely to be applicable to Scotland also.

### Recommendations

- It is critical to undertake in situ u-value measurements and pressure tests of a large sample of historic dwellings to correlate age, condition and building typology against energy use.
- Review energy performance of buildings that are part of proactive maintenance schemes in comparison to buildings only receiving reactive maintenance. This could include in situ monitoring, pressure testing and the review of utility bills.
- The efficacy of legal threats for property care and insurance clauses in persuading people to act requires monitoring.
- The geographical correlation between GDP and historic buildings at risk should be made clearer.
- The potential for co-ownership schemes which champion maintenance internationally should be evaluated in the context of collectively inhabited but not co-owned structures such as terraced houses in the UK.
- The viability of heritage accreditation and hallmark schemes which extend into industry and products in France should be re-imagined in the UK.

**Further details can be found here:**  
[cardiff.ac.uk/architecture/files/2016/07/Maintenance-energy-fuel-poverty.pdf](https://cardiff.ac.uk/architecture/files/2016/07/Maintenance-energy-fuel-poverty.pdf)

### **Sustainability of traditional buildings (B8 - no trend tables associated with this section)**

Traditional buildings have embedded energy (the energy required to extract, process, manufacture, transport and install building materials). Although traditional buildings usually have a lower thermal performance than new buildings, continuing to use them can avoid some new carbon by reducing the need for new buildings.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with the upkeep of old buildings, while maintaining their cultural significance, is a challenge. All measures to improve energy efficiency in traditional buildings need to be considered carefully with thought given to the carbon footprint, lifespan and the sustainability of existing and replacement materials. In improving energy efficiency, it is important to avoid damaging effects on traditional buildings. For example, reducing air leakage in buildings to prevent heat loss may result in condensation and fungus growth, with damaging effects on the fabric of the building and the health of people using it.

The historic environment and its on-going upkeep is inherently sustainable as it reuses existing buildings and minimises the use of new resources. There is a wide range of research on energy use in historic buildings and the role that traditional construction can play in a sustainable future.

For example, information on traditional construction for a sustainable future is available from [routledge.com/books/details/9780415467575](https://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415467575)

Historic Environment Scotland's website ([historicenvironment.scot/about-us/what-we-do/climate-change](https://www.historicenvironment.scot/about-us/what-we-do/climate-change)) provides useful information.

## B: Protect

**TABLE B1** Designated sites, buildings and landscapes

Ref	Measure	Value 2016	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2016 on 2008
B1.1	Number of World Heritage Sites	6 (6 of 6)	5 (5 of 5)	5 (5 of 5)	5 (5 of 5)	5 (5 of 5)	20% increase
B1.2	Number of Properties in Care of Historic Environment Scotland	336	345	345	345	345	Reclassification
B1.3	Number of Scheduled Monuments	8,164	8,197	8,205	8,151	8,021	1.7% increase
B1.4	Number of Listing entries	47,288	47,547	47,672	47,540	47,165	0.3% increase
B1.5	Number of sites on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes	377	391	390	386	386	2.3% reduction
B1.6	Number of Designated Wreck Sites	0	0	8	8	8	Reclassification
	Number of Historic Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	8	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	8 MPAs from November 2016
	Number of Scheduled Wrecks (below Mean Low Water)	7	7	7	7	7	No change
B1.7	Number of Conservation Areas (CAs)	663	658	645	641	636	4.2% increase
B1.8	Number of National Parks	2	2	2	2	2	No change
	% of Scotland covered by National Parks	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	1 percentage point increase
B1.9	Number of National Scenic Areas (NSAs)	40	40	40	40	40	No change
	% of Scotland covered by NSAs	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	No change
B1.10	Number of sites on Inventory of Historic Battlefields	39	39	28	Inventory of Historic Battlefields was established in 2011		39% increase from 2012 to 2016

**TABLE B2** Condition of the historic environment

Ref	Measure	Value 2015	Value 2014	Value 2013	Value 2011	Value 2009	Change 2015 on 2009
B2.1	% of A-list buildings on the <b>Buildings at Risk Register BARR <a href="http://buildingsatrisk.org.uk">buildingsatrisk.org.uk</a></b>	7.6%	Not reported	8.0%	8.2%	8.7%	1.1% point decrease Performance improving
B2.2	% of pre-1919 properties with critical disrepair (Scottish House Condition Survey) <b>SHCS Key Findings 2015</b>	68%	72%	73%	77%	75%	Change not statistically significant

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2013/14	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2015/16 on 2013/14
B2.3	% of scheduled monuments assessed as being in optimal or satisfactory condition	87%	85%	87%*	86%*	82%*	2% point increase *Pre 2013/14 data represents all scheduled monuments with a visit record regardless of the age of the record. From 2013 only current (less than 5 years) records are used
B2.4	Condition of Properties in Care	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Indicator under development

TABLE B3 Planning consents

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2010/11	Change 2015/16 on 2010/11
B3.1	Scottish Government Planning Performance Statistics:						
	Number of Listed Building Consent (LBC)/Conservation Area Consent (CAC) applications decided by LAs	3,681	3,300	3,359	3,593	3,592	2.5% increase
	LBC/CAC as a % of planning applications (excluding major)	12.8%	10.8%	Not comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	2% point increase from 2013/14 to 2015/16
	Average time to decide (weeks)	11	12.5	12.8	N/C	N/ C	14% reduction from 2012/13 to 2015/16
	Percentage of LBC/CAC applications where a view is reached by Historic Environment Scotland within 28 days (target 97.5%)	94%	98.3%	98.7%	99.7%	98.6%	4.6% point reduction since 2010
B3.2	Number of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) applications decided by Historic Environment Scotland	212	172	212	153	238	11% reduction from 2010/11 to 2015/16
	Number of SMC applications refused by Historic Environment Scotland	0	1	0	0	0	No change
	% of SMC applications where a view is reached by HS within 5 weeks (target 82%)	95.3%	97.1%	98.6%	96.1%	94%	1.3% point increase
B3.3	Number of designated wreck site licences issued by Historic Environment Scotland	5	0	0	1	5	No change



TABLE B4 Management plans and indicators

Ref	Measure	Value 2016	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2016 on 2008
B4.1	% of World Heritage Sites with a current, agreed management plan	100% (6 out of 6)	100% (5 out of 5)	80% (4 out of 5)	80% (4 out of 5)	80% (4 out of 5)	20% point increase
B4.2	% of Conservation Area Appraisals (CAAs) in place	Not actively collated	Not actively collated	39%	32%	31%	Not actively collated
B4.3	% of Scheduled Monuments with Field Officer Record in place	92.4%	92%	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4% point increase 2016 on 2014
	% of Scheduled Monuments with current Field Officer Record in Place (in last 5 years)	47.7%	49%	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3% point reduction 2016 on 2014
	% of Historic Environment Scotland Properties in Care (PiC) with condition assessment in place	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	No change
	Number of Historic Environment Scotland PiCs with a current condition assessment (less than 5 years old)	55	71	128	148	166	67% reduction
B4.4	% Historic Environment Scotland PiCs with a Statement of Cultural Significance	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	No change
B4.5	% National Trust for Scotland properties with Management Plans/Property Statements	99%	99%	n/a	n/a	n/a	No change from 2014 to 2016
	% National Trust for Scotland Management Plans up to date	57%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	New measure
	% National Trust for Scotland Management Plans requiring updating	43%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	New measure
B4.6	% National Parks with current Management Plans in place	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	No change
B4.7	Scotland's National Forest Estate: % (number) Scheduled Monument Management Plans	100% (323)	100% (335)	100% (332)	100% (327)	100% (329)	No change
	Scotland's National Forest Estate: % Listed Building Condition Surveys	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	No change

**TABLE B5** Employment and accreditation (construction)

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2014/15	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Change 2015/16 on 2011/12
B5.1 Heritage construction employment	Jobs directly supported through construction spend on heritage (direct)	9,300	7,900	7,400	7,400	8,700	6.9% increase
	Total jobs supported in construction including supply chain multiplier effects (direct and indirect)	17,100	14,500	13,800	14,600	16,100	6.2% increase
Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2014/15	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Change 2015/16 on 2011/12
B5.2	Number of FTE staff employed by:	1,930	1,996	1,915	1,600	1,644	17.4 % increase
	Historic Environment Scotland (2015 onwards) HS+RCAHMS combined (2008-2014). Figures restated to average FTE.	1,088	1,093	1,070	1,128	1,120	3.0% reduction
	National Trust for Scotland (permanent staff)	485	503	456	472	524	7.5% reduction
	National Trust for Scotland (seasonal staff)	310	336	328			5.5% reduction 2016 on 2012
	Small voluntary sector organisations (BEFS members with HE focus)	47.2	64.7	61.9	n/a	n/a	Data not comparable
B5.3	Number of paid archaeologists in Scotland, estimated by <i>Profiling the Profession</i> survey	n/a Survey undertaken every 5 years	n/a Survey undertaken every 5 years	496 2012/13 Estimate	n/a	848 2007/8 Estimate	Survey estimates 456 FTE staff in 2002/3
B5.4	Number of Archaeologists employed in Scottish Local Authorities (FTE) ALGAO Staffing Survey	21.6	24.6	n/a	n/a	29.4	12.2% reduction from 2014 to 2016. 26.6% reduction from 2008.
B5.5	Number of members (organisations) of Chartered Institute for Archaeologists CifA	260 (17 orgs)	316 (10 orgs)	308 (10 orgs)	265 (7 orgs)	236 (5 orgs)	10% increase
	Number of members of Institute of Historic Building Conservation IHBC (Scotland)	173 members	180 members	176 members	169 members	133 members	30% increase

TABLE B6 Investment in the historic environment

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2014/15	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2010/11	Value 2009/10	Change 2015/16 on 2009/10
B6.1	Historic Environment Scotland total expenditure (nominal prices) Prior to 2015/16 HS+RCAHMS	£87.7m	£86.7m	£87.4m	£84.4m	£86.5m	£82.4m	£82.8m	5.9% increase
	Income raised from Historic Environment Scotland Properties in Care in year (nominal prices)	£42.0m	£38.2m	£33.7m	£32.4m	£29.7m	£28.6m	£26.2 m	60% increase
B6.2	Heritage Lottery Fund Scotland: Number of projects funded	135	156	267	HLF restated figures				49.4% decrease 2015/16 on 2013/14
B6.3	Heritage Lottery Fund Scotland: Amount awarded (nominal prices)	£56.9m	£39.0m	£56.4m	HLF restated figures				0.9% increase 2015/16 on 2013/14
B6.4	Local Authority net revenue expenditure on Other Cultural and Heritage Services (nominal prices)	n/a	£61 m	£50m	£47m	£55m	£60m	£68m	10% decrease 2014/15 on 2009/10
B6.5	National Trust for Scotland total expenditure	£53.1m	£49.3	£46.6m	£44.2m	£42.1m	£48.7m	£36.1m	47% increase







# 4. VALUE: SHARE AND CELEBRATE

**Key Aim:** sharing and celebrating the richness and significance of our historic environment, enabling us to enjoy the fascinating and inspirational diversity of our heritage.

Scotland's historic environment makes a valuable contribution to our quality of life, cultural identity, education and economy. Key evidence showing how we share and celebrate our heritage is described in this Chapter. Table C: Value (Pages 65 to 71) provides some suggested measures and trends over time to evidence this. The Chapter is structured as follows:

- C1:** Education and Training
- C2:** Tourism
- C3:** Scottish Household Survey - Cultural Engagement
- C4:** Membership and Participation
- C5:** Volunteering
- C6:** Scotland's Reputation
- C7:** Total Historic Environment Employment in Scotland
- C8:** Attitudes to the Historic Environment (note: no trend data associated with this section)
- C9:** Wellbeing (note: no trend data associated with this section)

## Education and Learning

The historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to education and training programmes. There are logical linkages between knowledge, skills, intellectual and physical access to, as well as care of the historic environment.

### School visits (C1.1)

As the main education providers, local authorities play a key role in promoting the importance of the historic environment through the formal education system. In 2015 the Moffat Centre for Travel and Tourism estimated that around 23% of all the school visits reported for the year to all attractions are to heritage attractions. Data are not comparable over time as methods of categorisation have changed between years.



### **Uptake of Historic Environment Scotland Free Educational Visits (C1.2)**

The sector operates a number of schemes to extend the reach of the historic environment. For example 97,008 learners accessed Historic Environment Scotland properties using the free educational visits scheme in 2015/16, a reduction of 8% on figures reported for 2013/14 (105,351 visits). This reduction in visits is a result of the implementation of a new process to record engagements.

The National Trust for Scotland also offers free educational places. This data could be collected in future years.

### **Scottish Government's Travel subsidy for schools (C1.3)**

Historic Environment Scotland manages the travel subsidy for schools, supporting visits to Properties in Care, World Heritage Sites and battlefields. 924 schools and 34,921 learners benefitted from this scheme in 2015/16, a reduction on the level of performance achieved in 2013/14 - 1,028 schools and 36,346 pupils. This reduction in visits is a result of the increasing cost of travel and as a result the available budget can provide for fewer visits.

### **Secondary education (C1.4)**

Since 2012/13, the number of students entering for history exams has fallen from 38,027 to 36,010 for the 2015/16 school year - a reduction of 5.3%. These statistics include all students entering for SCQF 3-7 as reported by SQA. This follows an increase in the number of students entering for history exams of 6% over the period 2008 - 2013. Further SQA data is available from [sqa.org.uk/sqa/64717.html](http://sqa.org.uk/sqa/64717.html)

### **Higher education (C1.5)**

The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) estimate that during 2014/15 there were 10,035 higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (at institutions located in Scotland); a decrease of 17% on 2007/8. Courses relating to the historic environment include: Architecture, Building, Landscape Design, Planning (urban, rural and regional), History (by period, by area and by topic) and Archaeology. Further HESA data is available from [hesa.ac.uk](http://hesa.ac.uk)

## Vocational training

Scotland's National Conservation Centre - the Engine Shed is due to open in 2017. The Centre will encourage understanding of traditional building materials and skills among the public and professionals and raise standards in conservation for traditional buildings. Formal learning programmes will range from individual modules on specific traditional skills and materials topics, to a summer school and academic diploma, the Advanced Professional Diploma in technical building conservation. A public programme of events and activities will engage property owners and the general public in the conservation and protection of the historic environment. This multi-audience approach will raise awareness of the issues and challenges associated with and the most effective means of protecting the historic environment.

The need for this awareness is clear, as the Scottish House Condition Survey estimates that 68% of Scotland's traditional dwellings (built pre-1919) show disrepair to critical elements such as roofing and walls.

## Tourism (C2)

Tourism, leisure and sport can improve understanding of the historic environment and generate additional revenue for managing it. However, increased visitor numbers can also lead to pressures. For example visitors can cause damage to heritage sites by wearing down footpaths across sensitive features. So it is important to manage the historic environment well to keep a balance.

The Scottish Tourism Alliance published Tourism Scotland 2020, in August 2012. This strategy, which is available from [scottishtourismalliance.co.uk](http://scottishtourismalliance.co.uk) highlights potential future growth areas in Scottish tourism and notes that Scotland has strong tourism capabilities which can be used to exploit these opportunities for growth, including: natural & built assets - quality of the landscape, natural & built heritage, city and rural experiences and culture.

A Mid Term Review of the Tourism Scotland 2020 strategy was published in March 2016 and noted the following key findings:

- 20 destination strategies have been published since 2011 and another 5 will be published in 2016
- Other strategies published of relevance include the Marine Tourism Strategy, the Heritage Strategy and Events and Festivals Strategy amongst others
- A Heritage Tourism Group is one of many industry bodies formed to drive the strategy forward and to contribute towards achieving the tourism growth measures
- Edinburgh has achieved tourism growth of 7%, Arran 17% and Glasgow 19% between 2011 and 2014
- Heritage and Culture are identified as key authentic experiences that will contribute to achieving the aims and vision of the Tourism Strategy

**Visitor numbers (C2.1)**

The **Moffat Centre for Tourism** analyses visitor profile statistics from visitor attractions across Scotland. The latest figures estimate that around 14.6 million people visited historic environment attractions in 2015, which accounts for one in four (25%) of all recorded visits to Scottish attractions. Table 4.1 provides a time series of total visits to historic environment attractions and these visits as a percentage of total visits to all attractions.

The analysis defines an historic environment attraction as castles/ forts, gardens, heritage centres, historic houses/palaces, industrial workplaces, other historic attractions, outdoors/ nature attractions, places of worship/ spiritual attractions, Scottish crafts/ retail attractions, transport related attractions. We cannot report an accurate time series for before 2012 as the categorisation has changed.

**TABLE 4.1** Visit numbers to historic environment attractions (2012-15)

Year	Visits			% Change
	2015	2014	2012	2015 on 2012
Historic environment attractions	14,622,528	14,560,949	13,721,462	+6.6%
Total visits to all attractions	57,624,864	56,804,689	47,443,015	+21.5%
HE as % of total visits to all attractions	25.4%	25.6%	28.9%	-3.5% points

The information indicates that visits to historic environment attractions is increasing but at a slower rate than visits to other types of attractions.

### **Heritage Share of Visits**

The UK wide Association of Leading Visitor Attractions ALVA provides visitor numbers for the most visited attractions in the UK. The most visited free attraction in Scotland in 2015 was the National Museum of Scotland 1.57 million visits (a reduction from 1.64 m visits in 2014), comparable to visitor numbers reported for the British Library. The most visited paid for attraction was Edinburgh Castle which reported 1.57 million visits in 2015 (an increase from 1.48 million in 2014), comparable to visitor numbers to Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, 1.62 million visits, and Westminster Abbey 1.66 million.

### **Historic Environment Scotland, National Trust for Scotland and Historic Houses Association member houses and gardens (C2.2)**

During 2015/16 some 3.8 million (recorded) visitors came to Historic Environment Scotland's attractions. This is an increase of 600,000 (18.7%) from 2007/8 and includes visitors from both Scotland and abroad.

In 2015/16 there were 476,000 (recorded paid) visitors and 2.17 million (recorded unpaid) visitors to National Trust for Scotland's properties. This is an increase on 2013/14 for the number of paid visitors (450,000) and a decrease for the number of unpaid from 2.4 million to 2.17 million (12.5% reduction).

In 2014 there were 1.4 million (recorded) visitors to Historic Houses Association member houses and gardens in Scotland. In 2015/16, 50 HHA properties were open to the public regularly (a reduction from 70 in 2013/14 and 29 on a 'by appointment basis (a significant reduction from 77 in 2013/14).

### **Quality of Visitor Sites (C2.3)**

In 2015/16, 92.6% of Historic Environment Scotland staffed sites received a VisitScotland rating of 4 stars (excellent) or above. This represents no change from the statistics provided for 2013/14. In 2015/16, 48% of National Trust for Scotland sites (including self-catering properties and properties in the visitor attraction sector) received a VisitScotland rating of 4 stars (excellent) or above - an increase from 45% in 2013/14. VisitScotland has operated the quality assurance grading system for visitor attractions since 1995.

### Visitor origin

Table 4.2 provides information on the origin of visitors to all Historic Environment Scotland sites and the three most visited sites managed by Historic Environment Scotland. Edinburgh Castle attracts a greater proportion of tourist visits than the other headline attractions and the 'all sites' aggregated category.

### Scottish Household Survey - Cultural Engagement (C3)

The Scottish Government is committed to promoting and supporting cultural activities because it recognises the benefits that culture brings, not only to individuals but also to our communities. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a useful tool for understanding and monitoring levels of cultural engagement. At the time of writing the latest report was for 2015, published in 2016: [gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual](http://gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/PublicationAnnual)

The 2015 report stated the following:

- 33% of adults in Scotland visited a historic or archaeological site in 2015, (28% in 2012) an increase of 5% points. The question on cultural engagement was changed in the SHS in 2012 to provide a more realistic estimate of attendance. As a result the 2012 figures are not comparable with those reported previously. The previous time series shows that 21% of adults visited historic sites in 2011, 18% in 2010 and 20% in 2009 (indicator C3.1)
- **Gender:** Overall cultural attendance is higher for women than men. However, there are some types of cultural places where attendance by women is the same as for men. For instance, in 2015, 32% of men and women attended a museum and 33% of both men and women attended an historic place, e.g. castle, stately home and gardens, battle or archaeological site.

**TABLE 4.2** Origin of visitors to Historic Environment Scotland sites (2015-16)

	All Sites	Edinburgh Castle	Stirling Castle	Urquhart Castle
Scotland	24%	7%	19%	12%
Rest of UK	21%	25%	15%	16%
Europe	31%	34%	43%	43%
Rest of the world	24%	34%	23%	29%

Source: Historic Environment Scotland



- **Age:** Cultural attendance at specific events or places varies by age. Those aged 25 to 59 are most likely to visit historic or archaeological places. Whereas those aged 16-24 and 75 plus are less likely to visit historic or archaeological places. This pattern is consistent with data presented in previous years.
  - **Highest level of qualification:** Overall attendance at cultural places and visiting places of culture is highest for those with degrees or professional qualifications (91% in 2015) a 2% point fall since 2014, and lowest for those with no qualifications (49%), a 4% increase since 2014. 57% of those with a degree or professional qualification visited a historic place in 2015, compared to 11% with no qualifications. In 2014, 55% of the population with a degree visited an historic place and 11% with no qualifications. This suggests that there is an increase in visits to historic places from audiences that are traditionally challenging to engage.
  - **Area deprivation:** Levels of cultural attendance varies with the level of area deprivation that respondents live in. Those living in more deprived areas are the least likely to visit a place of culture in 2015. Since 2012, 60 – 62% of people living in the 20% of most deprived communities in Scotland have attended a cultural place (excluding cinema).
  - **Long-standing illness, health problem or disability:** Overall, those with either a disability, illness or health problems, or both, are much less likely to attend a cultural event than those without. Cultural attendance by people with a physical or mental disability that caused major long term reduced capacity was 54% compared to 88% attendance by respondents with no reported condition.
- The same pattern exists when considering cultural attendance (where the cinema is excluded from the list of events), although the difference is smaller.
- **Frequency of attending cultural events or places:** The SHS 2015 provides information on how regularly those who attended particular cultural events or visited places of culture had done so in the past year. Overall libraries were by far the most frequently visited cultural place or event. 10% of respondents indicated that they attend an historic place at least once a month, 89% said less often than once a month but within the last year and 1% stated at least once per week.

**Visitor Profile**

Table 4.3 provides a summary of the characteristics of people most and least

likely to visit an historic place based on data provided in the Scottish Household Survey.

**TABLE 4.3** Visitor profile - most and least likely to visit an historic place

	Most likely to visit	Least likely to visit
Age	25-59	16-24 or 75 +
Qualifications	Degree or professional qualification	No qualifications
Deprivation	Least deprived	Most deprived
Socio-economic group	Higher	Lower
Income	High	Low
Long-standing illness, health problem or disability	No	Yes

**Heritage Counts 2015**

**Heritage Counts 2015 - Caring for the Local Historic Environment**

The most recent edition of Heritage Counts (2015) reports on the views and experiences of those responsible for looking after the local historic environment. Three pieces of research were commissioned, which are all summarised in the National Report.

Although conducted in England by Historic England, it is worth considering the findings presented in Heritage Counts as there may be some applicability in Scotland. Some key messages from research conducted in England are:

- 93% of listed building owners consider their property to be ‘very important’ or ‘important’ to the character of the local area. Many owners (88%) recognise the importance of listed building consent when it comes to protecting the special architectural and historic character of their property.
- 71% of listed building owners repaint their windows at least every five years.
- Listed building owners feel privileged to own a listed building and demonstrate a sense of pride
- 73% of respondents to the survey are setting money aside for future maintenance.

## Membership and Participation (C4)

There is a rich diversity of Scottish historic environment organisations and of UK international historic environment organisations based in Scotland. Membership levels are generally healthy across the sector.

### Membership (C4.1)

A wide range of Scottish-based organisations are active in the historic environment sector. Membership of the two largest historic environment membership organisations (**National Trust for Scotland** and **Historic Environment Scotland**) has increased steadily over the period 2008 to 2016.

- National Trust for Scotland - up 31,000 since 2014 to 351,000 as reported in the 2015/16 Annual report
- Historic Environment Scotland - 162,764 at the high point for financial year 2015/16, up 77% on the high point for financial year 2007/08
- Historic Houses Association Scotland has 350 Friends and 220 Members (property or garden owners).

### Archaeology Scotland

Archaeology Scotland note that the current economic climate has resulted in a downward trend in individual, local society and institutional membership of Archaeology Scotland. Conversely, participation in archaeology continues to grow as can be seen in the number of Adopt-a-Monument projects, Scottish Archaeology Month events and the many other local initiatives across Scotland.

## European Heritage Days

Scotland's contribution to European Heritage Days (which was launched by the Council of Europe: **[ehd.coe.int](http://ehd.coe.int)**) is Doors Open Days and Scottish Archaeology Month. These are described in the following paragraphs.

### Doors Open Days (DOD) (C4.2)

The Scottish Civic Trust delivers a national coordination role for Doors Open Days. In financial year 2015, 25 local authorities participated in Doors Open Days, the same as in 2014. Just over 1,000 buildings were accessible, attracting 210,600 visits and being supported by just over 5,050 volunteers. In 2014, 847 buildings were accessible in 25 local authority areas. These properties attracted 217,000 visits and were supported by 4,700 volunteers.

### Scottish Archaeology Month (C4.3)

Archaeology Scotland developed and co-ordinate (with funding from Historic Environment Scotland) Scottish Archaeology Month, which gives access to free events across the country throughout September. Scottish Archaeology Month (SAM) 2015 attracted around 45,000 participants and significant volunteer input across 519 events. Since 2011 there has been year on year growth in the number of events, participants and volunteer input.

### Adopt-a-Monument scheme (C4.4)

Adopt-a-Monument is a community led initiative co-ordinated by Archaeology Scotland and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic Environment Scotland. In 2015/16 there were 61 Adopt a Monument Projects, a significant increase on the 32 delivered in 2014.

### Online databases (C4.5)

We have not developed a single indicator to measure the level of use of historic environment online databases. By way of illustration we report data about the use of some key online databases delivered by Historic Environment Scotland (previously RCAHMS):

- **PastMap:** Recording of the use of PastMap has changed since the last SHEA was published. In 2015/16 there were more than 31,000 users of PastMap creating 115,894 views.
- **Canmore:** During 2015/16 Historic Environment Scotland recorded 4.7 million page views and 841,000 users - a considerable increase on 2013/14 when 4 million page views were made by 785,728 users.
- **Scotland's Places:** During 2015/16 there were 383,000 users of Scotland's Places viewing 2.8 million pages.

### Volunteering (C5.1)

Historic Environment Scotland commissioned Volunteer Scotland to estimate the scale and range of volunteering activity in the historic environment sector in Scotland. Historic Environment Scotland worked collaboratively with Built Environment

Forum Scotland (BEFS) to enable the gathering of key statistics and ten case studies to illustrate key themes in volunteering.

Headline findings for 2015 include:

- Scotland's historic environment engaged at least 17,100 volunteers
- The volunteers provided over 121,000 days, an average of 7 days per volunteer
- The economic value of this contribution is £14.7 million
- 40% of organisations surveyed had increased their volunteer numbers
- 54% would like to increase their volunteer numbers in 2016
- The ratio of paid staff to volunteers is 1 to 1.7
- 46% of organisations surveyed were run entirely by volunteers

The report is available from [historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=9f05922b-0aa8-46dd-be3a-a61700dc8ed5](https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=9f05922b-0aa8-46dd-be3a-a61700dc8ed5)

Data from the **Taking Part Survey** in England shows that volunteering levels are remaining healthy over time. Estimates for 2013/14 **Volunteering and Charitable Giving** suggest that in the last 12 months 24.4% of people had volunteered; 7.8% had volunteered in DCMS sectors; and 4.3% volunteered in the Heritage Sector. The level of volunteers has remained relatively constant in the heritage sector since 2007/8.

## National Trust for Scotland volunteers (C5.2)

In 2015/16 the National Trust for Scotland had 5,333 volunteers, carrying out around 217,622 hours of voluntary work. This is an increase in both the number of volunteers and the number of hours carried out by these volunteers on that secured for 2014/15, i.e. 3,818 volunteers providing 205,384 hours of volunteer time. Note: in the 2015-16 financial year, Thistle Camp working holiday participants were added into the volunteer database. This has substantially increased the recorded number of volunteers. (Thistle Camp volunteer hours have previously been included within the volunteer hours total.)

Further information about the National Trust for Scotland is available from [nts.org.uk](http://nts.org.uk)

## Scottish Heritage Angels Awards 2016

The Heritage Angels Awards are designed to recognise volunteer involvement in protecting, enhancing and promoting the historic environment in Scotland. Angels were nominated through an open call for nominations, resulting in over 80 high quality applications being submitted. Judges were responsible for narrowing down the submissions to 5 winners which were:

### 2016 Winners

- Mark Cranston for investigating the Scottish Brick Industry
- Orkney Heritage Society Kitchener Memorial Working Group for restoring Kitchener Memorial
- The Friends of Kinneil, promoting and developing Kinneil Estate in Boness

- “Dig TV” young volunteer group promoting the discovery of the Iron-age Settlement at Black Loch of Myrton
- Brian Watters, Lifetime contribution to the historic environment for his work on Carron Iron Works, Falkirk

The Awards are funded by the Andrew Lloyd Webber Foundation and delivered in partnership with the Scottish Government, Historic Environment Scotland, Scottish Civic Trust and Archaeology Scotland.

## Scotland's Reputation (C6.1)

Measuring sense of place, reputation and national identity is hugely complex. However, the Nation Brands Index provides a useful analytical tool and a source of evidence. Scotland's reputational strengths are around Tourism, People and Governance and in particular the cultural heritage element. Overall there is a thread running through Scotland's narrative about tourism-related ideas, including welcoming people, a rich cultural heritage and beautiful scenery. Respondents to the Nation Brands survey are asked to rank 50 countries on a range of issues. At the time of writing the Nation Brands Index report for 2014 was the most recent (it is commissioned every two years) [gov.scot/Resource/0046/00466977.pdf](http://gov.scot/Resource/0046/00466977.pdf). Scottish Government are due to publish the Nation Brands Index report for 2016 in early 2017.



The key findings for culture and heritage are set out below:

- Scotland's reputation for culture is good. It is ranked 19th (out of 50) by panel nations in 2014 and 17th (out of 50) in 2012.
- Analysis of the cultural dimension shows that Scotland is ranked 12th (out of 50) for being rich in cultural heritage (rich in historical buildings and monuments) in 2014 and 2012. Scotland is continually recognised as rich in cultural heritage.
- Scotland is ranked 7th (out of 50) for its natural beauty in 2010, 2012 and 2014.
- The tourism dimension looks to test the kind of image a country has as a tourist destination. Scotland is ranked 12th (out of 50) for Tourism in 2014, compared to 13th in 2012 and 12th in 2010.
- When asked to describe what Scotland has to offer as a tourist destination the words panellists most commonly used in 2014 were fascinating (29%), exciting (25%), educational (22%), relaxing (22%) and romantic (18%). This is consistent with the findings reported in 2012.

### **Economic Value and Employment (C.7)**

The historic environment makes a valuable contribution to Scotland's economy, contributing in excess of £2.3 billion to Scotland's expenditure (around 1.5% of total spend in Scotland). This includes both tourism and the repair and maintenance effect of the construction industry.

The historic environment is a major employer, accounting for 55,400 jobs (including direct and induced effects) in Scotland. Between 2008 and 2016 we have changed the method of assessing the economic the impact of the historic environment. The 2016 assessment uses more detailed information, which was previously unpublished, from the GB Tourism Survey, the GB Day Visitor Survey and the International Passenger Survey. Although the previous estimates in 2008 and 2013 are not directly comparable, we can report that the value of the contribution of the historic environment is of a similar order of magnitude.

### **Economic value of tourism**

This paragraph unpacks the figure above to specifically look at the economic value of tourism in Scotland. Visitors to the historic environment generate significant impacts in local economies as they spend on accommodation, restaurants, retail and other leisure services. This expenditure supports jobs in the visitor services industry and along its supply chain. Heritage-based tourism created an estimated £780 million for the Scottish economy in 2015, supporting 23,100 FTE jobs across the sector. Including supply chain effects (as tourism businesses increase spend with their Scottish suppliers to meet visitor demand), this figure increases to £1.34 billion, supporting 35,600 FTEs.

This figure is marginally lower than in previous years due to two main effects: falling day-visitor numbers and an increase in productivity in the sector (i.e. the same value of spend supports fewer jobs). There has, however, been strong growth in the impact generated by high-value international visitors to off-set these effects. The full method and results are available here: [historicenvironment.scot/media/3807/public-value-properties-collections-second-survey-results.pdf](http://historicenvironment.scot/media/3807/public-value-properties-collections-second-survey-results.pdf)

Combining these tourism impacts with the jobs supported in the construction industry jobs and employment in the main organisations within the sector gives a total direct employment impact of 34,300, which grows to 55,400 when supply chain multiplier effects are included. This total figure has remained broadly static over the past 5 years, though its composition has varied somewhat within this period (ref: C7).

It should be noted that the 2014 SHEA estimated the total jobs supported by the sector as 41,000 in 2008, though this figure comprised a mixture of direct jobs in the construction sector and core organisations, while the tourism employment figure included multiplier effects. It has not been possible to update this figure on a directly consistent basis due to changing data sources. However, the best estimate for the purposes of consistency is 46,800, suggesting overall growth of 14% since 2008.

**TABLE 4.4** Tourism impacts, 2011 to 2015

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Direct spend, £m	£780	£842	£787	£717	£812
Jobs supported by direct spend	23,100	25,000	23,300	21,300	24,100
Total spend (incl. multiplier effects) £m	£1,345	£1,452	£1,357	£1,237	£1,401
Total jobs supported (incl. multiplier effects)	35,600	38,500	35,900	32,800	37,100

Although published in 2013, the findings from this research usefully illustrate the economic value of heritage.

**New ideas need old Buildings, Oxford Economics, 2013 [hlf.org.uk/new-ideas-need-old-buildings](http://hlf.org.uk/new-ideas-need-old-buildings).** Historic buildings and the historic quarters of our major towns and cities are the very places where new ideas and new growth are most likely to happen. This research, which relates to the UK as a whole, shows that commercial businesses based in the historic buildings of our major cities are more productive and generate more wealth than is the average for all commercial businesses across the whole economy.

### Attitudes to the historic environment (C8)

Note: no trend data are reported for this section, as it is based on a one-off bespoke analysis.

People, Culture and Heritage, Scottish Household Survey (published in 2015, based on 2013 data) [gov.scot/Publications/2015/01/2156](http://gov.scot/Publications/2015/01/2156) notes that:

- Nine out of ten (89%) of adults strongly agreed or tended to agree that “It is important to me that heritage buildings and places (important buildings, sites and monuments) are well looked after.”
- Seventy-two per cent of adults strongly agreed or tended to agree that ‘The heritage of my local area (important buildings, sites and monuments) is well looked after.’

Visitor satisfaction with heritage continues to be very high, and this is endorsed by a variety of research. Visitor loyalty evidenced by repeat visits is also high. Historic Environment Scotland captures data on visitors to a number of its properties.

The Three Castles (Edinburgh, Stirling and Urquhart) Survey (Spring 2016) reported the following:

- 78% of visitors to these attractions were first time visitors
- 17% of visitors to all Historic Environment Scotland properties were on a day trip from home and 81% were tourists. The remaining 1% were other
- 91% of visitors stated that they were not aware of Historic Environment Scotland’s membership of the Green Tourism Business Scheme
- The average length of a visit to any of the three properties was 2.3 hours
- View from the Castle was the most frequently stated most enjoyable part of the visit (49%) followed by history (32%) and architecture (31%)
- 76% of visitors to the three Castles rated their experience as very good, and 22% good, 1% neither and 1% don’t know
- 77% of respondents stated that their visit was good value for money.

### Taxpayers' Willingness-To-Pay for Heritage Assets (Historic Environment Scotland Pilot Case Studies)

People who do not visit sites or collections regularly may still attach a value to them because of what they represent, their aesthetic value or because they want them to be there for future generations. In 2015-2016, St Andrews University conducted a number of case studies over two pilot surveys to try to understand the value the public attaches to heritage sites and collections. The research used a method called contingent valuation to estimate taxpayers' willingness-to-pay extra to sustain heritage assets. Table 5.5 shows average willingness to pay per head at a range of sites across Scotland.

Case studies were selected to illustrate a range of asset types across the public estate and to try to understand if there was a measurable variance between them. The results consistently demonstrate that non-users still value these assets and are willing to pay additional tax to sustain them, even if they weren't familiar with the site, and that this value significantly increases with recognition; and that the estimated public value exceeds the annual maintenance costs for the assets.

The full result reports and method are available here: [historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/our-research/statistics-and-analysis](https://historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/our-research/statistics-and-analysis) and summarised below.

**TABLE 5.5** Willingness to pay for Heritage Assets

Average willingness to pay per head	£2.79 (per site)
MacLellan's Castle	£2.26
Calanais Standing Stones	£2.54
St Andrews Cathedral	£2.65
Mavisbank House	£1.85
Erskine Beveridge Collection	£1.80
Aberlemno Cross	£3.22
Linlithgow Palace	£2.70
Eileach-an-Naoimh	£2.40
Mousa Broch	£2.32
Kilchurn Castle	£3.77
Kay's Curling Stone Factory	£1.72

## Wellbeing (C.9)

Note: no trend data are reported for this section, as it is based on a one off bespoke analysis.

*Healthy Attendance - The Impact of Cultural Engagement and Sports Participation on Health and Satisfaction with Life in Scotland, Scottish Government, 2013*

[scotland.gov.uk/](https://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0043/00430649.pdf)

[Resource/0043/00430649.pdf](https://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0043/00430649.pdf)

presents the findings of an analysis of the relationship between taking part in cultural and sporting activities, attending cultural places and key quality of life measures in Scotland.

The study, which used data from the Scottish Household Survey 2011, found that, after controlling for other factors, there was a strong relationship between participation in cultural activities and self-assessed good health and high life satisfaction.

A relationship was also found between attendance at individual cultural places and high life satisfaction, with significant associations found for attendance at museums, cinema, historical places and ballet/dance. **Those who visited a historic or archaeological place were over 50% more likely to report a high life satisfaction than those who did not visit.**



## C: Value – Share and Celebrate

**TABLE C1** Education and training

Ref	Measure	Value 2015	Value 2012	Value 2011	Value 2009	Value 2008	Change 2015 on 2008
C1.1	School visits to historic sites as a percentage of all school visits reported for the year <a href="http://moffatcentre.com">moffatcentre.com</a>	23%	19%	21%	39%	35%	*Data not comparable

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2010/11	Value 2009/10	Value 2008/9	Change 2015/16 on 2008/9
C1.2	Number of learners benefitting from Historic Environment Scotland Free Education Visits	97,008	105,351	114,206	117,879	103,262	93,237	82,292	18% increase
C1.3	SG travel subsidy for schools uptake - Number of learners	34,921	36,346		34,151	22,429	New measure in 2010/11		4% reduction since 2013/14
	SG travel subsidy for schools uptake - Number of schools	924	1,028	New measure in 2013/14					10% reduction since 2013/14

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2010/11	Value 2009/10	Value 2008/9	Value 2007/8	Change 2015/16 on 2007/8
C1.4	Number of candidates entering for history exams: TOTAL	36,010	38,027	38,178	37,024	36,833	35,909	35,770	Data not comparable due to change in qualifications
	Higher/Advanced Higher (SQF 6 and 7)	12,746	11,552	11,081	10,583	10,386	9,621	9,187	
	Intermediate 1&2 (SQF 4 and 5)	22,642	7,527	7,612	7,081	7,019	6,223	5,599	
	Standard Grade	622	18,948	19,485	19,360	19,428	20,065	20,984	
C1.5	Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (at institutions in Scotland) <a href="http://hesa.ac.uk">hesa.ac.uk</a>	10,035 (2014/15 figure)	11,275	11,430	12,265	-	12,680	12,055	17% reduction 2014/15 on 2007/8

TABLE C2 Tourism

C2.2			3.5m	3.2m	3.4m	3.1m	2.9m	3.2m	18.7% increase
	National Trust for Scotland properties paid	0.48m	0.45m	0.43m	0.44m	0.45m		0.47m	2.1% increase
	National Trust for Scotland properties unpaid	2.2m	2.4m	2.2m	2.2m	1.7 m		1.3m	69.2% increase
			1.4m		1.3m	1.4m		1.3m	Not comparable
	% of Historic Environment Scotland staffed sites with a VisitScotland rating of 4 stars or above								0.6% point increase from 2011/12 to 2015/16
	% of National Trust for Scotland properties with a VisitScotland rating of 4 stars or above (includes self-catering properties and properties in the visitor attraction sector)	48%	45%	44%	42%	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5% point increase from 2011/12 to 2015/16

TABLE C3 Scottish Household Survey – cultural engagement

Ref	Measure	Value 2015	Value 2013	Value 2012	Value 2011	Value 2010	Change 2015 on 2012
C3.1	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) that have visited a historical or archaeological site in the last 12 months (Scottish Household Survey) <a href="http://scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002">scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002</a>	33%	28%	28%	21%	18%	5% point increase 2012 to 2015. Previous data not comparable

**TABLE C4** Membership and participation

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2013/14	Value 2011/12	Value 2009/10	Value 2007/08	Change 2015/16 on 2007/8	
C4.1	<b>Number of members:</b>							
	National Trust for Scotland	351,000	320,116	312,000	310,000	306,000	15% increase	
	Historic Environment Scotland	162,764	140,217	122,242	104,175	90,726	77% increase	
	Historic Houses Association Scotland	350 Friends 220 Members	-	-	-	-	Not comparable	
	Archaeology Scotland							
	• Individuals	596	600	730	694	-	14% reduction	
	• Museums/Libraries	27	30	50	50	-	46% reduction	
	• Local societies	23	30	48	48	-	52% reduction	
		Value 2015	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2011	Value 2009	Value 2007	Change 2015 on 2007
C4.2	<b>Doors Open Days</b> <b><a href="http://doorsopendays.org.uk">doorsopendays.org.uk</a></b>							
	Number LAs offering events	25	25	30	30	32	29	14% reduction
	Number of buildings participating and events	1,001	847	1,073	954	917	952	5% increase
	Number of visitors *approximation	58,500	62,000	66,100	61,900	70,900	61,500	5% decrease
	Number of visits	210,600	217,000	225,200	192,000	261,000	226,000	7% reduction
	Number of volunteers	5,051	4,700	4,600	5,700	5,900	5,400	6% reduction

**TABLE C4** Membership and participation (continued)

		Value 2015	Value 2013	Value 2012	Value 2011	Value 2009	Value 2007	Change 2015 on 2007
C4.3	<b>Scottish Archaeology Month</b> <b><a href="http://archaeologyscotland.org.uk">archaeologyscotland.org.uk</a></b>							
	Number of events listed in guide (actual)	519	495	260	191	228	171	203% increase
	Number of volunteers (est)	2,890 volunteer hours	990	520	382	456	400	Data not comparable
	Number of visitors (adjusted for optimism bias)	44,763	29,205	19,500				129% increase 2015 on 2012
	Number of visitors (estimated)	59,685	87,615	58,500	30,000	38,216	24,000	149% increase
C4.4	Number of Adopt a Monument scheme projects <b><a href="http://archaeologyscotland.org.uk">archaeologyscotland.org.uk</a></b>	61	32	24	19	12	12	408% increase
	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Value 2015</b>	<b>Value 2013</b>	<b>Value 2012</b>	<b>Value 2011</b>	<b>Value 2009</b>	<b>Value 2007</b>	<b>Change 2015 on 2007</b>
C4.5	PastMap Users	31,235	78,394	-	91,115	98,344	106,000	Not comparable
	PastMap Views	115,894	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
	Canmore/Canmap users	841,060	785,728	-	602,397	346,492	-	143% increase
	Canmore/Canmap page views	4.7m	4.0m	-	3.3m	2.7m	-	74% increase
	SCRAN views	5.1 m	8.3m	-	4.2m	6.9m	-	26% reduction
	SCRAN users	284,409	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
	Scotland's Places users	0.38 m	0.37 m	-	0.37	0.31 m	-	23% increase
	Scotland's Places page views	2.8 m	4.1m	-	2.3m	-	-	22% increase (2012-2015)

**TABLE C5** Volunteering

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2014/15	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2009/10	Value 2007/08	Change 2015/16 on 2009/10
C5.1	Number of volunteers in HE in Scotland	17,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
	Number of volunteer days	121,000							
	Economic value of contribution	£14.7m							
C5.2	Number of National Trust for Scotland volunteers	5,333*	3,818	3,711	3,605	3,340	3,140		Not directly comparable as *2015/16 includes Thistle camp volunteers in volunteer numbers.
	Number of hours carried out by National Trust for Scotland volunteers	217,622	205,384	197,415	186,675	185,543	143,801		51% increase (These data are comparable as Thistle Camp Volunteers have been included in volunteer hours year on year)



**TABLE C6** Scotland's reputation

Ref	Measure	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2009	Change 2014 on 2009
C6.1	Nation Brands Index. Reputation (rank out of 50 nations) for:					
	Culture	19	17	18	18	Up 1 position
	Rich in historic buildings and monuments	12	12	11	n/a	Up 1 position 2014 on 2010
	Tourism	12	13	12	13	Reduction of 1 position
	Natural beauty	7	7	7	n/a	No change

**TABLE C7** Total historic environment employment in Scotland

Ref	Measure	Value 2015/16	Value 2014/15	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Change 2015/16 on 2011/12
C7	<b>Direct employment</b>						
	Jobs in sector organisations	1,930	n/a	1,997	n/a	1,916	1% increase
	Jobs supported in construction	9,300	7,900	7,400	7,900	8,700	7% increase
	Jobs supported via tourism spend	23,100	25,000	23,300	21,300	24,100	4% reduction
	<b>Total direct jobs</b>	<b>34,330</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>32,697</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>34,716</b>	<b>1% reduction</b>
	Total employment (including multiplier effects)						
	Jobs in sector organisations	2,700	n/a	2,800	n/a	2,700	No change
	Jobs supported in construction	17,100	14,500	13,800	14,600	16,100	6% increase
	Jobs supported via tourism spend	35,600	38,500	35,900	32,800	37,100	4% reduction
	<b>Total (incl. multiplier effects)</b>	<b>55,400</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>1% reduction</b>

Note: tourism impact figures were calculated for calendar years. They have been presented in this table within the corresponding financial year with the strongest overlap in order to provide a total estimate (i.e. the 2015 calendar year tourism impact figure is presented within the 2015/16 financial year total due to the 9 month overlap.)



Conservation of medieval carved stones at Elgin Cathedral.



## 5. CASE STUDIES

A series of case studies are presented in this Chapter. These reinforce the quantitative data presented in SHEA and are illustrative of how **Our Place in Time (OPiT)** is being delivered by a range of organisations across the sector. This section is not intended to be an exhaustive list of good practice.

### **Education and Learning Decision Making and Sound Evidence Base**

#### **Project SAMPHIRE: Scottish Atlantic Maritime Past: Heritage, Investigation, Research and Education**

Project SAMPHIRE connects professional archaeologists and communities to better identify, understand and appreciate Scotland's marine archaeology, specifically focused on Western Scotland's coasts and islands. This collaborative approach is designed to reinforce a shared sense of stewardship of those underwater archaeological sites, specifically Scotland's underwater cultural heritage along the west coast and islands of Scotland's Atlantic façade.

The initiative is designed as a partnership between WA Coastal & Marine and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland and is supported by The Crown Estate's Marine Stewardship Fund.

The 2015 programme focussed mainly on the south-west of Scotland and includes 3D surveys, coastal wrecks and several exciting new offshore shipwrecks from the 18th to 20th centuries. The project benefited from greater participation from volunteers in dive surveys and more partnership with groups such as Dalriada and Tyneside divers as well as professional dive photographers. Talks and conferences have served to raise the profile of the project.

The three-year project is now complete and the following results were reported in the 2015 annual report:

- Archaeological data has been recorded for 157 locations across Scotland. 27 locations were recorded in 2015 including a number of previously unrecorded intertidal and marine shipwrecks. Of these, 11 locations were targeted in the fieldwork phase
- The discoveries made during the project include a plethora of previously unknown intertidal and marine shipwrecks, stone anchors, aircraft and prehistoric camps
- The project website has been updated on a regular basis throughout each phase of the project with a total of 106 posts to date and almost 13,000 views

An important output of the project is an interactive map that provides information on key sites recorded by the project including finds and contextual information.

Further information is available in the **Annual Report** and on the **Samphire Project website**.

### Scottish History Network

The purpose of the Scottish History Network is to share information on recent and upcoming activities and research in this sub set of the heritage sector. The Network shares new research and historical writing, promotes opportunities, answers questions and encourages debate and discussion.

The Scottish History Network acts as a forum in which existing passion can be shared, built upon and multiplied. This is pursued by bringing together the largest number of interested parties, perspectives and approaches within a relevant forum to source and disseminate information to anyone with an interest in Scottish history, including academics, the heritage sector, local and family historians, government and the interested public.

The Scottish History Network offers the following:

- Weekly digest of information, events and activities
- Information on events and exhibitions, courses and conferences, new publications, news and job opportunities
- Twitter account with 786 followers as at August 2016
- Facebook account with 336 likes as at August 2016



### Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation

ECCL is a partnership of Edinburgh, Napier and Heriot Watt Universities and is supported by the Scottish Government and European Regional Development Fund. ECCL:

- collaborates with government, enterprise and academics to help craft smart climate and energy policy. ECCL is also the base for ClimateXChange – Scotland’s Centre of Expertise on Climate Change, which provides independent, authoritative advice to Government policy teams and public agencies to support low carbon and climate policy.
- seeks to build low carbon capacity through worldwide professional skills training, providing the skills and learning necessary to support the transition to a low carbon economy
- runs a range of projects and initiatives that get businesses, organisations, individuals and systems seeking out and implementing new ways of working towards a low carbon future.
- manages a green business venue and incubation unit within the first historic, refurbished building in the UK to achieve the building sustainability BREEAM Outstanding Award (October 2013)

The Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Innovation is an award-winning, green business venue in the heart of the city centre, only 10 minutes’ walk from Waverley Station. As a working building the Centre hosts businesses and organisations working towards creating a low carbon economy with around 1000 people through its doors every month for meetings, conferences and events, and offers excellent promotional, networking and partnership opportunities.

Year 2 statistics for the ECCL are as follows:

- 13 new products or services created
- 9 partnerships with academic institutions
- award winners
- new jobs created
- 60% of tenants have secured investment
- 1 NERC student funded placement
- 13 entrepreneurs
- 13 internships
- businesses commenced trading
- 4 international collaborations

## Leadership and Collaboration

### Argyll and Bute Historic Environment Strategy

Launched in 2015, Argyll and Bute Council's Historic Environment Strategy provides a framework for the enjoyment, preservation, management, interpretation and promotion of our historic environment during the 21st Century and the numerous challenges this presents. Collaboration and partnership working are required to create a joined-up approach to heritage issues, identifying priorities and creating an achievable action plan to deliver them. The strategy recognises that through improving the quality of place and promoting its outstanding heritage offer, Argyll and Bute can better attract inward investment, support its economy and help retain and grow its population.

In setting the context, the Strategy states that Argyll and Bute has:

- Over 2000 Listed Buildings
- Over 800 scheduled monuments
- 32 Conservation Areas
- 24 Gardens and Designed Landscapes recognised on the national Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- Over 19,000 undesignated sites of historic interest

The strategy includes the following objectives:

- To provide a strategic context and holistic approach and vision for Argyll and Bute Council's heritage activity;
- To highlight the wider contribution our historic environment can play in the development of the economy, creating and maintaining a strong sense of place, social wellbeing, sustainability and climate change;
- To identify the key challenges and opportunities facing Argyll and Bute's historic environment and make recommendations as to how these might be addressed;
- To identify the key challenges and opportunities facing the council's existing heritage assets and make recommendations as to how these might be addressed and prioritised;
- To devise a mechanism for prioritising future heritage projects around Argyll and Bute and to identify council and other external funding streams to enable successful delivery;
- To promote access to Argyll and Bute's heritage assets and extend the diversity of heritage activity;
- To promote positive development management and intervention for Argyll and Bute's historic environment;
- To prepare a priority programme of actions for delivery involving the council, the local community, property owners, heritage organisations, other agencies and funding partners.

## Skills and Capacity

### ScARF

The **Scottish Archaeological Research Framework** is a centralised resource providing access to a wealth of research and information on Scottish archaeology. The Framework provides an overview of the subject (by period – from the Palaeolithic/Mesolithic to the Modern Age) and also a set of useful and relevant research questions for everyone to use. In addition, research and content is available on specific subjects and topics including marine and maritime, and carved stones. ScARF reflects the current state of knowledge regarding Scotland's past, changing as new research and insight comes forward. The resources available on ScARF are developed by the people that use it i.e. those who research Scotland's past for enjoyment, employment, or frequently both.

### ScARF and Museums

ScARF and Museums is a two year collaboration with museums in Orkney and Aberdeenshire, designed to support curators in developing research knowledge relevant to their own archaeological collections. Farming and Fishing are core themes – collaboration aims to highlight research gaps and encourage new research on existing collections. Addressing these gaps will lead to enhanced knowledge of the industrial and social heritage contexts and may lead to additional content being made available for learning activities and to enhance visitor experiences.

The project is focused on building resilience and capacity, increasing collaboration and raising awareness of Scottish archaeological research and museum collections whilst sharing skills. ScARF and Museums is funded by Historic Environment Scotland and Museums and Galleries Scotland.

### National Trust for Scotland Residential Courses

National Trust for Scotland offers Thistle and Trailblazer Camps – residential training courses for traditional building skills, archaeology and nature conservation amongst others that both enhance the historic environment and provide skills training and enjoyable experiences for participants.

### Thistle Camps

Thistle Camps are residential working holidays based at National Trust for Scotland properties that help the organisation conserve and manage the historic locations under its care. Participants have the opportunity to stay in some of the country's most unique locations for a week. Camps are led by qualified professionals and no previous experience is necessary – all techniques are explained and demonstrated. Each camp is designed to accommodate 8 – 12 people with a good mix of ages and an equal split between men and women wherever possible.

In 2015, National Trust for Scotland delivered 63 Thistle Camps which were attended by 601 people. Volunteers completed 26,631 hours of work.

## Trailblazer Camps

Aimed at 16 and 17 year olds, the camps provide the opportunity for their members to learn new skills and do some conservation for themselves under the guidance of qualified rangers and leaders. On a Trailblazer working holiday, volunteers spend six nights at a Trust property learning how to do a range of practical countryside conservation tasks while learning about the local environment and wildlife. No experience is necessary to take part. Trailblazers also include a special day of adventure activities, which can include anything from gorge walking to sea kayaking on the open water.

Trailblazers can potentially contribute towards a number of award schemes, including the Duke of Edinburgh and John Muir awards. In 2015, National Trust for Scotland ran 7 Trailblazer camps attended by 72 participants who contributed 2,614 hours of volunteer time.

National Trust for Scotland has identified the following highlights for 2016:

- Ben Nevis Camp run in conjunction with the Nevis Landscape Partnership
- First trailblazer camp at House of the Binns which will include working with the Trust's archaeologists and will count towards Duke of Edinburgh achievements.
- Returning to Crarae, Grey Mare's Tail and Leith Hall after a break of a few years

## Mainstreaming

### My Place Photography Competition

The Scottish Civic Trust's My Place Photography Competition is a Scotland-wide heritage photographic project for schools. It encourages children to look at their heritage in the places they live, and through the medium of photography, develop an understanding of the things around them.

In 2014/15:

- Almost 500 young people took part from 32 schools in 15 local authority areas
- 274 entries came from 13 primary schools
- 195 entries came from 19 secondary schools

### The Economic and Social Contribution of Independently Owned Historic Houses and Gardens

[hha.org.uk/public/DC\\_Research\\_full\\_report\\_with\\_annex.pdf](http://hha.org.uk/public/DC_Research_full_report_with_annex.pdf)

#### DC Research Oct 2015

This research sought to understand the economic, social and cultural impact of independently owned historic houses and gardens via desk based research and analysis, consultation with HHA representatives, a survey of HHA membership and case study analysis.

The key findings include:

- 218 HHA members (13.5% of all members) are located in Scotland
- Around one third of all HHA members surveyed were open to the public for less than 28 days, just over 10% for 28 days and 57% for more than 28 days
- The most common ownership structure/type for HHA properties is 'individual private owner' (66%). The second most common ownership type is 'family trust' (16%).
- The most common commercial activity carried out by HHA members include general admission to house and/or garden (54%), use of property for film or TV programmes (33%) and location for commercial photography (31%). Weddings and civil partnership ceremonies/receptions are held at 28% of HHA member properties
- It is estimated that HHA members create 16,517 FTE posts, 1,619 in Scotland (10%)
- Total value of procurement made by all HHA members is estimated at £91.7 m of which £7.7 m occurs in Scotland (10.4%)
- It is estimated that the total direct, indirect and induced employment impact of HHA members is 41,295 FTE jobs. In Gross Value Added terms, this would equate to £286 million of spending with £28 million occurring in Scotland (9.8%)
- HHA members received 24.9 million visitors in 2014
- It is estimated that all HHA visitors generate a total spend of £1 billion, with £312 million occurring in Scotland (31.2%) – onsite and off-site spending

- HHA properties are also a key driver of social and community benefits. The research found that almost 22,000 volunteer days were recorded at 69 HHA sites
- Other social benefits including HHA member sites being used for charitable and community events, providing space for outdoor activities and in some cases providing affordable housing
- Estimated value of expenditure on regular repairs and maintenance for all HHA members is circa £85 million.

### **Crafting the Past - Minecraft at Penicuik House**

**[immersiveminds.com/crafting-the-past-penicuik-house](http://immersiveminds.com/crafting-the-past-penicuik-house)**

Multiplay, AOC Archaeology and the Scottish Civic Trust supported the development of an initiative as part of Dig It to recreate historic sites using Minecraft. Immersive Minds was commissioned to recreate Penicuik House using Minecraft both before the fire that destroyed much of the interior fabric and after the fire.

The project took a team of three people, 86 hours and 350,000 Minecraft blocks (most of which were textured to match the aesthetic of Penicuik House) to complete. The Penicuik Project is part of a wider initiative to create a series of sites in Minecraft including a Pictish Fort, Atholl Palace Hotel and the National Mining Museum of Scotland.

The Penicuik House project was realised with funding from Historic Environment Scotland and Aberdeen Asset Management.

### **Little Houses Improvement Scheme**

**- National Trust for Scotland** The Little Houses Improvement Scheme (LHIS) is a part of the National Trust for Scotland and a Building Preservation Trust. It seeks to save and bring historic and vernacular buildings back into sustainable use. Target properties are often in historic townscapes, the regeneration of which will improve the setting of the area whilst also enhancing or reinstating the use of an historic property.

The following provides a summary of projects delivered in 2015.

### **Culross – Bennet House**

Bennet House, an abandoned B listed property in the ancient burgh of Culross was acquired by the National Trust for Scotland in 2015. This property has been a blight on the Conservation Area in the town for over 20 years. National Trust for Scotland has worked with the Council to find the owner, develop a repair scheme to rejuvenate the property and to bring it back into public use.

Bennet House will be repaired and sold in a traditional revolving-fund model with sales proceeds covering all costs. In this instance the property will be sensitively sub-divided to form a pair of main-door two bedroom dwellings.

### **Halligarth House - Unst**

Halligarth House and walled wood on Britain's northernmost island was home to several generations of ornithologists and naturalists who were instrumental in developing our understanding of Shetland flora and fauna.

Gifted to the National Trust for Scotland in 1998, the property has stood vacant and is in need of considerable repair. The LHIS is currently working with local partners and the Unst community to create a new visitor centre which will celebrate Unst's natural heritage and the contributions made by Halligarth's occupants.





## 6. NEXT STEPS



Priorities for future data collection and further study will take account of relevant research agendas and will be informed by the ongoing work to measure the success of **Our Place in Time (OPiT)** - the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland.

We welcome suggestions from stakeholders on priorities for analysis. Comments should be sent to **[Karen.Robertson@hes.scot](mailto:Karen.Robertson@hes.scot)**

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HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT  
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