# SHEA

## scotland's historic
## environment audit

A Review
of existing
information for

**Scotland's
Historic
Environment
Audit
(SHEA)**

*Know the past
Build the future*

HISTORIC SCOTLAND

# A Review of Existing Information for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA)

# Contents

# List of Figures in Chapters 1 - 5

# List of Figures in Annexes

# Acknowledgements

Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA) documents can be downloaded from www.heritageaudit.org.uk.

## Disclaimer

# Chapter 1
# **Introduction**

## Scotland's historic environment audit

**1.** Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (the audit) is an ongoing project which will over time provide an assessment of the state of Scotland's historic environment. The immediate focus of this report is a survey of associated data, designed to inform future decisions on what baseline data to use for the future audit process.

**2.** The long-term aim of the audit is to provide a comprehensive set of statistical information about the state of Scotland's historic environment, including the extent and condition of our assets, the threats they face and the contribution they make to our economy and quality of life.

**3.** The main focus will be on information that is of practical use for the sector in managing the historic environment. The aim will be to compile statistical information that can be analysed and then used by all groups which have an interest in the historic environment. As such, the audit will take the form of a set of measurements for which base data will be established, using existing datasets or by gathering new ones; the actual audit proper will be undertaken by repeating the measurement process periodically and setting out the results. Where more fundamental research is required, this will be pursued separately from the formal audit process.

**4.** The audit was set up in 2005 in response to a report[1] to Scottish Ministers by the Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland (HEACS). Ministers instructed Historic Scotland to take the audit forward in phases by:

- gathering available information on the historic environment, analysing it and presenting it on a dedicated website;

- establishing a stakeholder advisory group to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and to provide advice on reports on the state of the historic environment; and

- identifying gaps in the evidence base available to the historic environment sector and priorities for filling these.

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[1]HEACS. 2004. Report and Recommendations on the need for a heritage audit in Scotland and how to take it forward.

**5**. During 2006/07 we focused on delivering the Minister's requirement to take the audit forward in phases. We:

- established an Historic Environment Audit Stakeholder Advisory Group (HEASAG) to provide advice on the audit;

- liaised with English Heritage, Scottish Museums Council, Sport Scotland and the National Service for Archaeology in the Netherlands to learn from their experiences of auditing and to share methodologies;

- took forward a report to establish a better understanding of our historic environment, based on an analysis of existing information; and

- developed a dedicated audit website to present information about the audit (www.heritageaudit.org.uk).

## Scope of this report

**6.** This report is intended to fulfil the Ministerial instructions to gather available information and to identify gaps in the evidence base. In this report we therefore:

- set out for the first time an analysis of a range of easily accessible, existing information to inform our understanding of the historic environment (Chapter 2);

- present a set of possible headline indicators on a range of aspects of the historic environment that might be considered for the audit process (Chapter 3); and

- highlight gaps in our knowledge base (Chapter 4).

**7.** We devote more space to designated sites because, at the moment, more is known about them. However, where possible, we draw on available information to paint a fuller picture of the state of the wider historic environment in Scotland. We have drawn the scope of this report fairly tightly and it focuses on figures, accompanied by the minimum necessary in terms of commentary and discussion.

## Structure of the data

**8.** We have grouped information into three themes as follows:

- **Theme A:** Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment
- **Theme B:** Managing and resourcing the historic environment
- **Theme C:** Benefits from the historic environment

**9.** We look at the following asset classes, with information provided from sources across the historic environment sector:

- World Heritage Sites (Historic Scotland)
- Scheduled Monuments (Historic Scotland)
- Listed Building Records (Historic Scotland)
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Historic Scotland)
- Designated Wreck Sites (Historic Scotland)
- Conservation Areas (Local Authorities)
- National Parks (National Park Authorities)
- National Scenic Areas (Scottish National Heritage)
- Ancient Woodlands (Scottish National Heritage)
- Battlefields (Battlefields Trust)

**10.** We also include data provided by RCAHMS, SMRs/HERs and from the Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA).

## Geographic distribution of assets

**11.** Most of the data presented in this report provide a national picture. However, some data are broken down to provide statistics for each local authority area. Readers should interpret these data carefully as many factors affect the distribution of historic environment assets. The underlying geology of Scotland and the subsequent history of human habitation, social and economic development have shaped the character and appearance of the historic environment and have determined what sites and structures may have previously existed in an area, and what survives. The number and distribution of historic environment assets will relate to historic patterns of settlement determined by economic cycles of prosperity and growth or decline and abandonment. In addition, historical patterns of survey and research into the historic environment and the activities of government from the 19th century onwards will determine what is known and what is designated as being of importance or significance. Therefore, different geographic areas can be expected to be characterised by different densities of historic environment assets of different qualities and types. To set this in context Annex 20 provides key statistics on the population and area of each local authority.

## Next steps

**12.** The next stages in the audit process will be the determination of the measures that will be chosen for the audit. This will be done during 2007/08. Thereafter, research will be commissioned to establish base data for the measures: this is likely to take several years. Once base data has been gathered, the audit will periodically re-gather the same data on the measures. This should allow the identification of trends in the sector.

**13.** Historic Scotland would be very happy to receive any comments on this report. They should be sent to heritage.audit@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

# Chapter 2
# Summary of Available Data

**14.** In this chapter we provide a summary of easily available existing data to inform our understanding of the historic environment.  We have grouped information into three themes as follows:

- **Theme A:** Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment
- **Theme B**: Managing and resourcing the historic environment
- **Theme C:** Benefits from the historic environment

## Theme A: Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment

**15.** A number of organisations and datasets provide information on Scotland's historic environment.  Historic Scotland provides the basic inventory of the nationally important and statutorily protected assets (such as World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, inventory of gardens and designed landscapes and scheduled/designated wrecks).  Local authorities designate conservation areas.  RCAHMS and local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) also hold information on historic environment assets, which are not necessarily nationally important or statutorily protected but which nonetheless contribute to Scotland's overall historic environment. This section provides information about these key assets and what we currently know about their condition.

**16.** We do not have enough information to provide a national picture of the current or changing condition of the wider historic environment.  However, a number of studies do provide good quality data on the condition of particular historic environment elements or about particular areas.  These are considered under this theme.

## Overview of the historic environment

### Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA)
**17.** RCAHMS and Historic Scotland have mapped around 60% of Scotland using HLA.  HLA is one approach that tries to capture the significance of the historic environment as a whole.  Once the HLA is complete, landscape change could be measured using HLA and aerial photography.  Annex 16 provides further information about HLA, including a map showing coverage of Scotland.

### RCAHMS Records

**18.** RCAHMS archive and online databases give us a good national overview of the individual and landscape elements that make up the historic environment.  Most of this information relates to undesignated sites. As at March 2007, there were around 129,000 archaeological sites recorded within RCAHMS databases;  there were around 130,000 architectural records; and there were around 15,000 maritime records[2]. Annex 13 provides further details about the RCAHMS organisation.

### Sites and Monuments Records

**19.** Local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)/Historic Environment Records (HERs) (around 215,000[3] records) contain information on both nationally designated and locally important sites.  Locally important SMR/HER sites may not receive statutory designation, but can be given formal recognition in the planning process. Annex 15 provides more information about local authorities' role in relation to the historic environment.

### Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey

**20.** There are many older buildings which have not been designated (by listing or scheduling) but which nonetheless make a valuable contribution to the local historic environment and face similar conservation and maintenance issues to listed buildings. There is no suggestion that they should attract resources intended for formally designated assets. However, they provide a useful context and some will come to be seen as having historic merit.

**21.** The Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey[4] (CSHCS) estimates that 422,000 (18%) of Scotland's dwellings were built before 1919 (Figure 1). Further information about the CSHCS is available from www.shcs.gov.uk and in note 4.

| Figure 1: **Age of dwellings in Scotland** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Age of dwelling | Number (estimate to nearest thousand) | % |
| pre-1919 | 422,000 | 18 |
| 1919-1944 | 341,000 | 15 |
| 1945-1964 | 545,000 | 24 |
| 1965-1982 | 578,000 | 25 |
| post-1982 | 415,000 | 18 |
| Total | 2,301,000 | 100 |
| Source: Scottish House Condition Survey 2004/05 | | |

[2]Of the 15,000 maritime records, most are documented ship losses and only c.15% have an accurate seabed location.

[3]A full census of SMRs/HERs was not achieved for this report.  However, based on work done by CSA and CFA Archaeology (The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments, CFA Archaeology, 2007), it is estimated that as at November 2006, there were in the order of 215,000 individual records held in SMRs/HERs across Scotland. Dundee is in the process of developing an HER database.  East Dunbartonshire does not currently maintain an SMR/HER.

[4]The Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey (CSHCS) is an ongoing survey of Scotland's housing stock and is produced by the Scottish Government. It is the largest single housing research project in Scotland, and the only national survey to look at the physical condition of Scotland's homes as well as the experiences of householders. The survey takes part in two stages - an interview with the occupier and then an inspection of the home by a qualified building professional. Although it does not provide data specifically on historic buildings, it is a useful source of data on the condition, repair needs and costs of pre-1919 and pre-1945 dwellings.

# Designated sites, buildings and landscapes

**22.** Designation aims to identify the most important elements of the historic environment so that their significance can be conserved. A description of these designated assets and what we currently know about their condition is set out below. The following Annexes provide further information about these assets: World Heritage Sites (1), Properties in Care (2), scheduled monuments (3), listed buildings (4), Gardens and Designed Landscapes (5), Designated Wreck Sites (6) and conservation areas (7).

## World Heritage Sites

**23.** World Heritage Sites (WHS) are recognised under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, which provides for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value. Worldwide (at August 2007) there are 851 WHS (660 cultural, 166 natural and 25 mixed) across 141 state parties. The UK has 27 of these, four of which are in Scotland. The four Scottish World Heritage Sites are St Kilda, Edinburgh Old and New Towns, New Lanark and The Heart of Neolithic Orkney. A bid was submitted in early 2007 to include the Antonine Wall as a fifth World Heritage Site in Scotland, as the most northerly frontier of the Roman Empire. Annex 1 provides further information on WHS.

**24.** Although there is currently no nationally-collated information on the condition of World Heritage Sites, the presence of management plans for three of the four sites in Scotland means that a considerable amount is known locally. St Kilda, Edinburgh and Orkney all have agreed management plans in place and New Lanark has a draft management plan. The World Heritage Committee (WHC) monitors the condition of sites by means of Periodic Reporting (to the WHC). The current reporting cycle covers World Heritage Sites inscribed before 1997. RCAHMS contributes to programmes of survey and research as well as evaluation of World Heritage Sites, including extensive work on New Lanark. It recently provided the detailed mapping of the Antonine Wall for the bid and the management plan and is currently surveying the historic environment of St Kilda with the NTS. The World Heritage Committee also operates a Reactive Monitoring list to oversee sites that are perceived to be at risk in any way. These reporting mechanisms and the requirement that all UK World Heritage Sites have a management plan are designed to ensure that appropriate management systems are in place to protect World Heritage Sites.

## Properties in Care

**25.** Historic Scotland take ancient monuments into its care on behalf of Scottish Ministers, under the provisions set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (sections 12-14). In August 2007 there were 345 properties in the care of Historic Scotland. The national portfolio of these Properties in Care (PIC) is representative of the sites and buildings that successive generations have seen as worthy of investment and special protection by state care. The properties cared for by Historic Scotland cover a wide geographical and periodical spread and all, where possible, are made accessible to the public. Scottish Ministers' policy on Properties in Care will be published in 2008. Annex 2 provides more information about PICs.

**26.** The 1979 Act places a duty on Scottish Ministers to maintain the monuments in their care and provides the powers to do 'all such things as many be necessary for the maintenance of monuments and for the exercise of proper control and management.' Historic Scotland, in undertaking this role on behalf of Scottish Ministers, carries out a regular programme of inspection, monitoring, consolidation, maintenance and repair at all of the properties in its care using skilled professional and craft workers. As part of this process, the condition of each PIC is assessed, however we do not currently have information in a suitable format to give an overview of the estate's condition.

## Scheduled Monuments

**27.** As at May 2007, there were 7,882 scheduled monuments in Scotland. Historic Scotland schedules these under the terms of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* 1979 (the 1979 Act). Scottish Ministers' policy on the scheduling of monuments is set out in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2 – Scheduling: Protecting Scotland's nationally important monuments*.

**28.** The number of scheduled monuments will change over time, reflecting Historic Scotland's strategic area scheduling programme (started in 2005). This has considered 53 parishes (18 in Highland Council, 24 in Aberdeenshire Council and 11 in Dumfries and Galloway Council) out of a total of 894 parishes in Scotland. The aim is to review the scheduling of ancient monuments in all parishes in Scotland within 30 years. Annex 3 provides further information about scheduled monuments.

**29.** To be considered for scheduling, a monument must first meet the 1979 Act's definition of monument. For example, a structure in use as a dwelling house cannot be scheduled as an ancient monument; nor can buildings in

| Figure 2: **Condition assessment scores for scheduled monuments, based on most recent Monument Warden Visit** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scheduled monuments assessed as being in the following condition: | No. | % |
| • Optimal | 1,091 | 20.6 |
| • Generally satisfactory but with minor localised problems | 2,215 | 41.9 |
| • Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems | 1,204 | 22.8 |
| • Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems | 674 | 12.8 |
| • Extensive significant problems | 102 | 1.9 |
| Total scheduled monuments with a valid condition assessment recorded during the warden's most recent visit | 5,286 | 100 |
| Source: Historic Scotland, Monument Warden Records, 2007 | | |

ecclesiastical use or portable objects. Scheduling can be applied in the marine environment but not for wrecks protected under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 (see Annex 6). In addition, not all monuments which are technically schedulable will meet the criterion of national importance.

**30.** Historic Scotland's Monument Warden Reports (MWRs) provide the only systematically generated, detailed condition data about ancient monuments[5]. The data needs careful interpretation but its potential utility is highlighted below.

**31.** For example, Figure 2 shows that, based on condition assessments from the most recent MWRs, 85% of scheduled monuments are perceived to be in an optimal or generally satisfactory condition; 13% are in a generally unsatisfactory condition with major localised problems; and 2% have extensive significant problems. Annex 17 provides further information about MWRs, including the definition of the condition assessment scores.

**32.** An analysis of MWR condition scores by scheduled monument type shows that prehistoric monuments are generally recorded as being in the best condition as a group, with the lowest proportions of monuments in unsatisfactory condition and the highest proportions in optimal condition. These are followed by Roman monuments. Crosses and carved stones, ecclesiastical and secular scheduled monuments have proportionally higher unsatisfactory condition scores (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Condition assessment scores for scheduled monuments by monument type
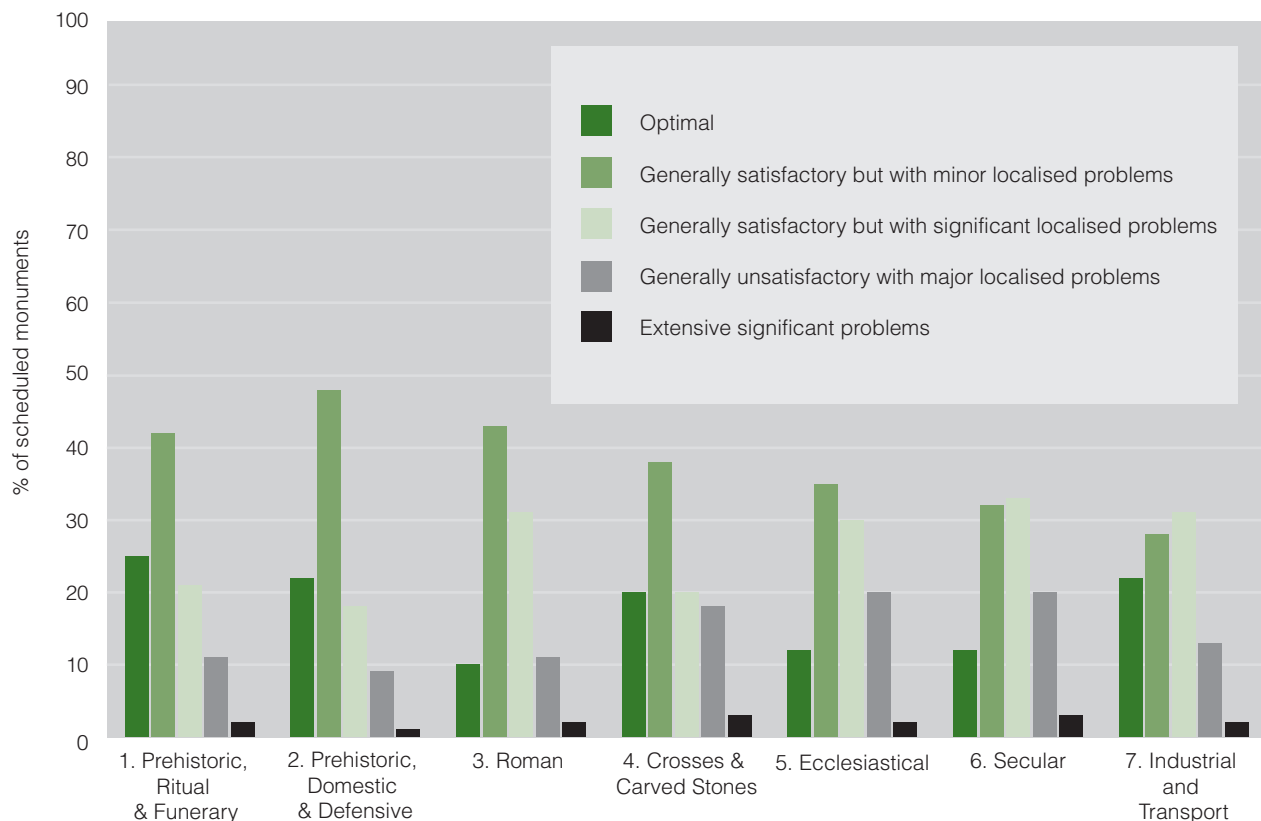


Source: *The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments Report*, CFA Archaeology, 2007 (using source data from Historic Scotland).

[5]MWRs provide an important record of the condition of scheduled monuments through time – in some cases at regular intervals since 1986 when MWRs began. Historical information (pre 2004), however, is only contained in paper files. It has not been possible, for this report, to trawl through these manual records.

**33.** The variations in recorded condition are partly attributable to two distinct but related factors: date of abandonment; and form of construction. The date of abandonment is relevant because the rapid processes of natural decay that begin immediately a monument falls out of use are more likely to be ongoing at relatively recently-abandoned secular and ecclesiastical monuments than at their prehistoric and Roman counterparts, where a state of relative stability has been reached. The form of construction is relevant also because a high proportion of ecclesiastical and secular monuments will be stone-built and upstanding. Problems in their condition, such as natural collapses in masonry, will be highly visible. By contrast, the majority of prehistoric and Roman sites will be field monuments, where archaeological remains are less visible and damage is therefore harder to identify.

**34.** Additionally, the guidance against which condition is scored may also have introduced some biases to the figures. For example, in order for the condition of a cropmark site (the majority of which are prehistoric or Roman) to be scored as unsatisfactory, there needs to have been very significant human intervention. By contrast, among carved stones and standing buildings (which are more likely to be ecclesiastical or secular) an 'unsatisfactory' score can be achieved simply through the effect of natural processes on masonry.

**35.** MWRs also provide an assessment of the risk of future deterioration in the condition of scheduled monuments. Figure 4 shows that based on the most recent warden visits, it is estimated that around two-thirds of scheduled monuments are at minimal or slight risk of deterioration. By contrast, around 1% are subject to ongoing deterioration. Annex 17 provides further information about risk by type of scheduled monument.

| Figure 4: **Risk (of future deterioration) assessment scores for scheduled monuments, based on most recent Monument Warden visit** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scheduled monuments assessed as having the following risk of future deterioration in condition: | No. | % |
| Minimal – no factors present to alter stable condition of monument | 1,698 | 32.1 |
| Slight – intervention may be desirable in the long term but monument appears stable currently | 1,797 | 34.0 |
| Medium – deterioration likely within five years | 1,340 | 25.4 |
| High – deterioration likely within one year | 376 | 7.1 |
| Immediate – ongoing deterioration in condition of monument | 74 | 1.4 |
| Total scheduled monuments with a valid assessment of risk of condition deterioration recorded during the warden's most recent visit | 5,285 | 100 |

Source: Historic Scotland, Monument Warden Records, 2007

**36.** Figure 5 shows MWR risk assessment scores by scheduled monument type. Over 70% of prehistoric monuments are assessed as being at minimal or slight risk of deterioration, with approximately 6% at risk in the next year. Among ecclesiastical, secular and industrial monuments, risk is assessed as being significantly higher. The reasons for these variations are likely to be similar to those accounting for variations in monument condition scores; ecclesiastical, secular and industrial monuments are more likely to be stone-built, upstanding and subject to ongoing processes of post-abandonment decay than their prehistoric counterparts.

Figure 5: Risk (of future deterioration) assessment scores by scheduled monument type



Legend:
- Minimal - no factors present to alter stable condition of monument
- Slight - intervention may be desirable in the long term but monument stable currently
- Medium - deterioration likely within five years
- High - deterioration likely within one year
- Immediate - ongoing deterioration in condition of monument
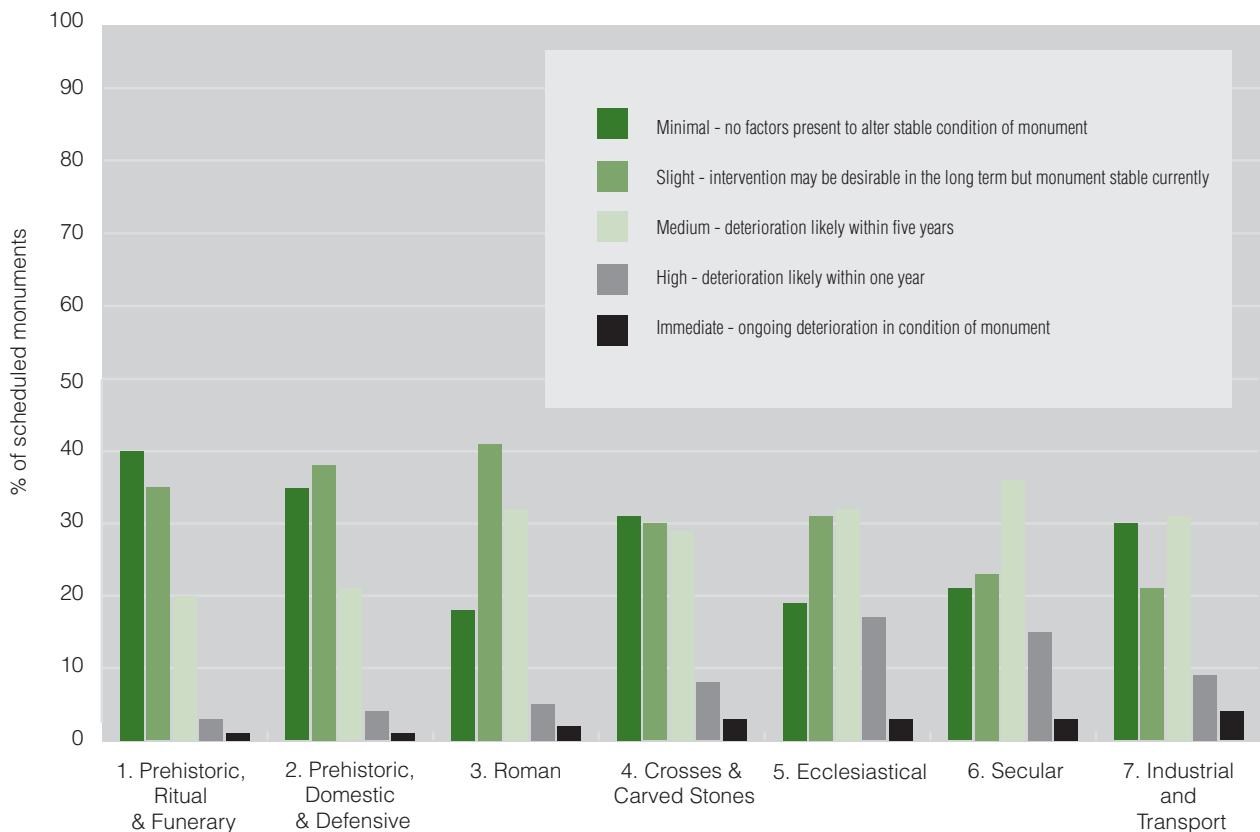
Source: The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments Report, CFA Archaeology, 2007.

**37.** It is not possible to extrapolate from the figures discussed above to produce estimates of condition and risk among the population of ancient monuments as a whole. However, the range of issues faced by non-scheduled monuments is likely to be very similar. The MWR approach to assessing the condition of ancient monuments may offer a good basis for more representative sampling for future research. Further work is needed to explore suitable methodologies, but the establishment of accurate baseline data will be crucial in assessing and understanding rates of condition change. Detailed analysis of MWRs is contained in *The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments, CFA Archaeology, 2007.*

## Listed Buildings

**38.** Historic Scotland is responsible for listing buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and therefore holds an associated dataset. Listing covers both the interior and exterior of a building. Some listings are also scheduled monuments. As at March 2007, there were 47,329 entries[6] on the list; but the list is constantly being updated. For example, since 1 April 2006, the revision and rationalisation of the lists for both the Cairngorms and Loch Lomond National Parks have been completed.

[6]The total number of listed building records is taken from Historic Scotland's listed building database and relates to listing entries, not individual buildings or ownerships. Sometimes a number of individually owned properties, such as a terrace of houses, may be covered by a single listing entry. Structures such as boundary walls or stables may also be covered by the main listing entry. Thus a range of farm buildings may be recorded as one single entity.

**39.** One of the main strengths of the list is that it offers a nationwide survey. A rolling programme of resurvey is underway and much of the country has been completed. The remaining areas of the country are covered by earlier lists which require to be updated according to priorities, but no area of Scotland has been without review.

**40.** Not all entities contained in RCAHMS databases can be considered for listing. The criteria for listing identify entities of national, regional and local significance. These are then assigned to one of three statutory categories according to their relevant importance. Currently, 7.7% of listed building entries are Category A, 51.0% are Category B, 40.5% are Category C (Statutory). Some 0.8% remain in a Category C (non Statutory). These are being re-assessed for statutory listing or removal from the list. Annex 4 provides an explanation of the listing categories and tables of local authority level data.

**41.** There is no comprehensive information on the condition of Scotland's listed buildings. However, a number of sources do provide useful data. These are considered below.

**42.** The Scottish Civic Trust's (SCT) Buildings at Risk (BAR) register, funded by Historic Scotland, records the condition and degree of risk to historic buildings that have been brought to their attention throughout Scotland. As well as assessing the current condition of buildings on the BAR register, the SCT also considers whether the building is or is not at risk[7] of further deterioration. For example, a building currently in good condition may be threatened with demolition, putting it into a critical category of risk.

**43.** The BAR is currently not comprehensive, and thus results cannot be applied to the wider population of historic buildings. However, it may offer a useful methodology and a good basis for more representative sampling for future work. Further information on buildings at risk is available in Annex 18 and from the Scottish Civic Trust's website at www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk.

**44.** As at January 2006, BAR recorded 3,055 buildings. Some 1,036 of these buildings were estimated to be at risk. This number is constantly being updated as new buildings are identified, or buildings are saved, renovated or lost. Some 82% (851) of the buildings estimated to be at risk are listed building entries. Around 11% (112) of these buildings at risk are Category A listed building entries; 53% (544) are Category B; 19% (195) are Category C(S); and the remaining 18% (185) are unlisted.

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[7]It should be noted that not all of these risks relate to condition. Buildings may also be at risk from, for example, economic or legislative pressures.

**45.** Figure 6 shows that 65% (676) of buildings at risk are assessed as being in a poor, very poor or ruinous condition.  Around 61% (631) of buildings at risk are assessed as being in a high or critical category of risk.

| Figure 6: **Buildings at Risk condition and risk assessment scores** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of buildings at risk assessed as being in the following condition: | No. | % |
| Good | 43 | 4.1 |
| Fair | 315 | 30.4 |
| Poor | 469 | 45.3 |
| Very poor | 54 | 5.2 |
| Ruinous | 153 | 14.8 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **1,036** | **100%** |
| Number of buildings at risk assessed as being in the following category of 'risk': | | |
| Critical | 47 | 4.5 |
| High | 584 | 56.4 |
| Moderate | 72 | 6.9 |
| Low | 299 | 28.9 |
| Minimal | 30 | 2.9 |
| Unknown | 4 | 0.4 |
| **Total** | **1,036** | **100%** |

Source: Scottish Civic Trust, 2007

**46.** Fire poses a major threat to our built heritage.  The Scottish Historic Buildings National Fire Database, the first of its kind in Europe, is a project that aims to incorporate fire risk information on all Category A-listed properties in Scotland. The project is managed by Historic Scotland, accommodated by RCAHMS and overseen by the Heritage Co-ordinator for the Scottish Fire Services.

**47.** The information is stored on a database for use by Scotland's Fire and Rescue Services in dealing effectively with fires in A-listed properties.  As at May 2007, approximately 82% of all A-listed properties in Scotland have been researched and it is expected that by the close of 2007, work on all A-listed properties will have been completed.  The next stage of the project will cover Scotland's B-listed properties.  The project also aims to facilitate the improved reporting and gathering of statistics on fires in historic buildings.

**48.** A new electronic incident reporting system which identifies whether a property is a listed building will be implemented nationwide during 2008.  This will enable more accurate identification of the scale and loss of, and the main contributory factors to, fires in listed buildings. As an interim measure, reporting procedures have been established and, while some services have been unable to report to date, for the first time it has been possible to establish how many fire incidents there have been in A-listed buildings in Scotland.

**49.** Figure 7 sets out the extent of reportable fires in A-listed properties for the period April 2006 to March 2007, across the five Scottish fire and rescue services that have adopted the interim reporting procedures.

| Figure 7: **Number of reportable fires in A-listed properties 2006/07** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service | A-listed | B-listed | C(S)-listed | Total | Notes |
| Central | - | - | - | - | Awaiting confirmation of reporting procedures |
| Dumfries & Galloway | 1 | 9 | 1 | 11 | To end of March 2007 |
| Fife | 3 | 13 | 6 | 22 | To mid February 2007 |
| Grampian | 5 | 26 | 20 | 51 | To end of March 2007 |
| Highlands & Islands | 1 | 5 | 6 | 12 | To end of March 2007 |
| Lothian & Borders | 19 | 84 | 40 | 143 | To end of March 2007 |
| Strathclyde | - | - | - | - | Awaiting confirmation of reporting procedures |
| Tayside | - | - | - | - | Awaiting confirmation of reporting procedures |
| Totals | 29 | 137 | 73 | 239 | |
| Source: Historic Scotland, 2007 | | | | | |

**50.** Data are not currently collected in an easily accessible format on the number of buildings undergoing adaptive re-use.  However, it may be possible to investigate the use of information from BAR and data gathered by local planning authorities as part of the consents process.

## Gardens and Designed Landscapes

**51.** Historic Scotland is responsible for compiling and maintaining an Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland (GDLs). As at March 2007, there were 386 sites on the Inventory.

**52.** These sites do not have the same legal protection as listed buildings or scheduled monuments.  However, under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992, inclusion of a site in the Inventory means that it receives recognition and a degree of protection through the planning system.

**53.** In due course, the Historic Land-use Assessment process should be able to provide a figure for the total number of GDLs and the area in hectares that they cover.  Annex 5 provides more information about GDLs.

**54.** There is no national audit of the condition of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland.

## Designated Wreck Sites

**55.** The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 gives powers to Scottish Ministers (through Historic Scotland) to declare historic wrecks and the sites of wrecks in Scotland's territorial waters (out to 12 nautical miles) as protected areas.

**56.** There are currently eight Designated Wreck Sites. More information about these is provided in Annex 6.  In addition to these eight Designated Wreck Sites, the seven remaining wrecks of the German High Seas Fleet, scuttled in Scapa Flow (Orkney) are scheduled as two monuments, under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (see Annex 3).

**57.** Historic Scotland has access to a UK-wide contract for archaeological services in support of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, funded by the Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS). Occasional visits by the contractor, and reports by Designated Wreck Site licensees provide a measure of feedback relating to condition of these sites.

## Conservation Areas

**58.** Conservation areas are designated by local planning authorities[8] as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which is desirable to preserve or enhance'. As at January 2007, there were 628 conservation areas in Scotland (based on returns made to Historic Scotland from local authorities). Annex 7 provides further information on conservation areas, including the number in each local authority.

**59.** There is very limited statistical information on conservation areas in Scotland and this is also true of condition (for example, loss of character by piecemeal change). This mirrors the situation in England.

## National Parks and National Scenic Areas

**60.** Scotland has two National Parks, covering a land area of 567,994 Hectares, and 40 National Scenic Areas, covering 1,020,494 Hectares. This means that 19.8% of Scotland's total land area is designated as a National Park or a National Scenic Area. Both of these designations are pertinent to historic environment conservation. Annex 8 provides more information about National Parks and Annex 9 provides more information about National Scenic Areas.

**61.** There is currently no readily available information on the changing condition of National Scenic Areas. Both National Parks have prepared management plans to assist the conservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage in the Parks.

# Other historic environment assets and landscapes

**62.** There are many other aspects of the wider historic environment which we have not mentioned in the key measures above. Other specific aspects of the historic environment may benefit from inclusion in future editions of SHEA (such as railways and other industrial heritage, graveyards and churches). If we are to include other elements of the historic environment, we will need to clearly define their parameters. We welcome feedback from readers about this.

## Ancient Woodland

**63.** Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) estimates that there are 352,766 hectares of ancient woodlands in Scotland, covering 4.4% of Scotland's total land area. Ancient woodland is not a statutory designation. It therefore does not give the wood legal protection, although some are included under other natural heritage designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Sites of Special Areas of Conservation (SSAC) which may provide protection.

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[8]Designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

SNH monitors the condition of ancient woodland. Information about this is provided in Annex 10 which also contains the definition of ancient woodland, a map showing its distribution across Scotland and further information about the status of the designation.

### Historic Battlefields

**64.** There is currently no nationally-maintained list of Scotland's historic battlefields; but in 2005, Historic Scotland commissioned the Battlefields Trust to carry out an assessment of Scottish historic fields of conflict,[9] based on information held in Scotland's SMRs/HERs and RCAHMS records. The report and gazetteer of key sites produced by this work is available on the Battlefields Trust web-site at www.battlefieldstrust.com.

**65.** Based on this report, there are estimated to be around 350 historic fields of conflict in Scotland, excluding siege and naval actions, but including small engagements and non-military events (many of which are difficult to locate with accuracy or are of localised significance). Annex 11 provides a table showing estimated numbers of battle sites by type and century.

**66.** Battlefields and other historic fields of conflict are a recognised part of the cultural landscape and are often important icons of Scottish history. However, it is difficult to give them statutory protection because few sites have any physical remains, and there is often not enough documentary evidence to allow a battlefield to be delineated accurately on a map. One possibility under consideration is the creation of a more formal Register of battlefields. So, it may be possible to develop a 'battlefield' measure in future years.

**67.** There is currently no nationally-maintained information on the condition of historic battlefields. However, it is likely that they are subject to a range of pressures that impact on the historic environment.

## Theme B: Managing and resourcing the historic environment

**68.** A wide range of individuals and organisations are involved in caring for the historic environment. The associated management information can be informative about the scale of investment in the sector, the profile of the sector in wider decision-making (as in the town and country planning system) and the effectiveness of our general management of the sector.

**69.** Information about the role and remit of the main historic environment organisations is provided in the Annexes as follows - Historic Scotland (12), the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (13), the National Trust for Scotland (14) and local authorities (15). It is often the information linked to statutory processes that proves most readily available and useful. Such information therefore features prominently in this report.

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[9]Scotland's Historic Fields of Conflict: An Assessment for Historic Scotland. The Battlefields Trust. 2005.

## Standard setting and advice

**70.** The legislative and policy framework is perhaps the most obvious starting point for relevant benchmarks against which to measure our care of the historic environment. For example, on legislation, Historic Scotland sets standards in relation to listing and scheduling and provides statutory and non-statutory advice on a range of nationally-important designated heritage assets.  On policy, the Scottish Historic Environment Policy series set out Scottish Ministers' policies. For example, SHEP 1[10]  provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment.

**71.** Historic Scotland produces a series of technical advice publications about the repair, maintenance and protection of historic environment assets. As at August 2007, there were 30 technical advice notes (TAN) available. A series of eight Guides for Practitioners was also available, providing a range of conservation advice and techniques for practitioners. The Council for Scottish Archaeology (CSA) provide advice in the form of a Rural Guides series, designed to help land managers identify and manage archaeological sites and historical landscapes. At May 2007, there were three detailed Identification Guides and a further 33 Archaeology and Farming advisory leaflets available. There is additionally a wide variety of guidance publications produced by historic environment organisations across the UK, many of which have relevance to Scotland.

**72.** Parallel benchmarks exist in other areas that impinge on the historic environment – for example, the legislation, policy and guidance supporting the town and country planning system.

## Planning consents and controls

**73.** Planning decisions have the potential to support or damage the conservation of the historic environment. Data on applications, appeals and decisions can be particularly informative about the development pressures affecting the historic environment and the effectiveness of the planning system at addressing such pressures (for example, by controlling new development, promoting reuse of historic buildings and helping to improve the setting of assets).

**74.** Currently all planning authorities incorporate the historic environment in their Local/Structure plans; however, the degree of detail varies widely.  Further work would be needed to develop a measure of the representation of historic environment issues in community plans.

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[10]Scottish Historic Environment Policy 1 -  Scotland's Historic Environment.

### Planning applications

**75.** Figure 8 provides details about planning applications. It illustrates the frequency with which the historic environment becomes a significant consideration in planning decisions. Such data might allow one to develop indicators relevant to the bureaucratic burden imposed on the development sector by the historic environment as it features in the development management process.

| Figure 8: **Planning applications that involve Listed Building Consent, Conservation Area Consent and archaeological conditions** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Measure | Value as at 2005/06 | Comment |
| Number of planning applications decided | 50,049 | Local planning authorities determined 50,049 planning applications during 2005–06. |
| Percentage of cases that also involve LBC/CAC | 7% | Around 7.0% of all planning applications also involved Conservation Area Consent (CAC) or Listed Building Consent (LBC) in 2005–06.  This figure was 6.5% in 2004–05 and 7.7% in 2003/04. |
| Number of planning consents with archaeological conditions | Currently unavailable | All planning applications should be assessed for potential archaeological interest[11], and local planning authorities are advised to consult their archaeological service where a planning application may raise archaeological issues.  Planning authorities may then place archaeological planning conditions on any consent granted.  The number of planning consents with archaeological conditions could be reported in future reports. |
| Source: Planning authorities and Historic Scotland, 2006/07 | | |

### Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent

**76.** Listed buildings and conservation areas have statutory protection. Listed Building Consent (LBC) must be obtained from the relevant planning authority to demolish a listed building or to alter or extend it in any way, inside or out, which affects its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest.[12] Conservation Area Consent (CAC) is normally required before unlisted buildings in conservation areas can be demolished.[13] Planning authorities can apply additional development controls to conservation areas known as Article 4 Directions.

**77.** Official statistics do not separately gather data about Listed Building Consent (LBC) and Conservation Area Consent (CAC).  However, we do know that in 2005/06, there were 3,450 decisions on applications for Listed Building Consent (LBC) or Conservation Area Consent (CAC).  The number of LBC/CAC applications has remained relatively constant over the last five years.  Of those decisions, 3,177 (92%) were granted (Figure 10).  Each year at least 90% of applications were granted. In future years, it may be possible to gather and report separate figures for Conservation Area and Listed Building Consent.

**78.** Performance management data is available on the processing of consents. For example, during 2006/07 Historic Scotland resolved 99.6% of LBC/CAC

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[11]The scope of planning authorities does not extend below the low water mark except for marine aquaculture within marine planning zones designated out to 3 nautical miles

[12]Buildings which are still in use as a place of worship do not require LBC except for total demolition.  Listed buildings which are also scheduled monuments require Scheduled Monument Consent.

[13]An application for CAC needs to include reasons for the demolition and detailed plans of existing and replacement buildings if any are being proposed.

cases within 28 days, as against a formal key performance target of 97% (Figure 9). Annex 4 provides further information on LBC/CAC, including data for each local authority.

| | |
|---|---|
| Percentage of Listed Building Consent (LBC) and Conservation Area Consent (CAC) cases resolved by Historic Scotland within 28 days (target 97%) (2006/07) | 99.6% |
| Source: Planning authorities and Historic Scotland, 2006/07 | |

## Appeals

**79.** Data on appeals might again prove relevant to measuring the added pressure imposed on the development sector and the extent to which that sector is able to gauge successfully what is likely to constitute acceptable development.

**80.** For example, local planning authorities determined 65 cases of CAC, LBC and listed building enforcement notice appeals during 2006/07. Of these, 37% (24) were allowed. This compares with the previous year when 66 cases were decided and 35% (23) were allowed.

**81.** A breakdown of decisions by type of appeal is set out in Figure 10.

| Figure 10: **Appeals against Listed Building Consent, Conservation Area Consent and listed building enforcement notice decisions** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| Listed Building Consent | 46 | 17 | 3 | 26 |
| Conservation Area Consent | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Listed building enforcement notice | 16 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| Total | 65 | 20 | 4 | 41 |
| 2005/06 | | | | |
| Listed Building Consent | 47 | 17 | 3 | 27 |
| Conservation Area Consent | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Listed building enforcement notice | 14 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Total | 66 | 19 | 4 | 43 |
| Source: Scottish Government DG Planning and Environmental Appeals, 2007 | | | | |

**82.** Scottish Ministers called in two cases for Listed Building Consent (LBC) in 2006/07. Both cases have been referred to the Scottish Government (DG Planning and Environmental Appeals) and are still under consideration. In 2005/06, the equivalent was six LBC cases (of which two were withdrawn, one was revoked[14], and the remaining three were subsequently refused).

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[14]Cases are revoked where an applicant alters the scheme sufficiently to satisfy Historic Scotland's queries. Rather than the case going to a Public Local Inquiry, it is revoked and referred back to the local authority for decision.

## Scheduled Monument Consent

**83.** Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required before any works are carried out which may demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter, add to, flood, or cover up a scheduled monument.  Figure 11 shows that during 2006/07, Historic Scotland received 265 applications for scheduled monument consent.  Of these applications, one (0.4%) was refused and 240 (90.1%) consents were granted with conditions.  Of the remaining applications for consent, 20 were either withdrawn or found not to require SMC.  Four are being dealt with during 2007/08.  There have been 200 or more applications for SMC each year since 1998/99 and the numbers of applications have risen steadily since 2002/03.

**84.** Once again, performance management data is available. For example, during 2006/07, Historic Scotland resolved 92.1% of SMC applications within nine weeks, as against a formal key performance target to resolve 80% of SMC cases within nine weeks (Figure 11). Annex 3 provides further information about SMC.

| Figure 11: **Scheduled Monument Consent applications** | |
| --- | --- |
| Number of scheduled monument consents received | 265 |
| Number (and percentage) of these consents refused | 1 (0.4%) |
| Percentage of scheduled monument consent applications resolved within 9 weeks (target 80%) | 92.1% |
| Source: Historic Scotland, 2006/07 | |

## Designated Wreck Site Licences

**85.** During 2006/07 Historic Scotland issued seven diving licences (six visitor licences and one survey licence) for Designated Wreck Sites.  There were five licences issued in 2005/06 (four visitor licences and one excavation/survey licence).  Further information about Designated Wreck Sites is available in Annex 6.

## Article 4 Directions and Conservation Area Appraisals

**86.** Some 62% (393) of conservation areas are known to have Article 4 Directions  (see Annex 7); and some 12% (77 ) appear to have Conservation Area Appraisals (CAAs) to help guide management and development control decisions. However, further work is needed to determine the overall number of CAAs that have been produced; and to assess how this indicator of management commitment on the part of the local authority actually translates into effective site management in practice. The feasibility of a pilot study over time of a selection of conservation areas could be investigated.

# Management Plans

**87.** Figure 12 shows the proportion of assets with current management plans.

| Figure 12: **Proportion of assets with current management plans** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Measure | Value | Comment |
| Percentage of World Heritage Sites with a current management plan | 75% | Three out of the four world WHS have a current management plan in place. |
| Percentage of PICs with a condition assessment (in last 5 years) | 100% | Historic Scotland has recently completed the resurvey of the condition of all its 345 Properties in Care (PIC) to allow a reassessment of the priorities for conservation and maintenance.  As part of these condition assessments a detailed report is produced for each property.  These are used by professional and technical staff to ensure any further work can be prioritised and to assist with monitoring any future change in condition.  This resource provides a valuable local management tool.  However, these assessments are specific to each property and do not lend themselves to aggregation to inform a broader view of condition.  Annex 2 provides further information about PICs. |
| Percentage of scheduled monuments (scheduled for 5+ years) with a Monument Warden Record in place | 91% | Historic Scotland Monument Wardens visit scheduled monuments regularly to monitor their condition and provide management advice to owners and occupiers.   As at March 2007, 91% of monuments scheduled for 5 years or more had a Monument Warden Report (MWR) in place and 97% of monuments scheduled for 10 years or more had a MWR in place. |
| Percentage of scheduled monuments on Forestry Commission Scotland land with a Forest Enterprise Monument Management Plan in place | 100% | Forest Enterprise produce Monument Management Plans for all the scheduled monuments on the Forestry Commission Scotland estate. The plans set out the issues to be addressed on the site, specific management objectives and a list of agreed work to meet these objectives. Monuments are normally inspected annually by Forest Enterprise and a new management plan is produced every 5 years. As at October 2007, there were 323 scheduled monuments on Forestry Commission Scotland land. 100% of these monuments (scheduled for 1 year or more) had a Forest Enterprise Monument Management Plan in place. |
| Percentage of Forestry Commission Scotland land covered by Forest Design Plans | 98% | Forest Design Plans are produced by Forest Enterprise for units of the national forest estate. The plans contain a long-term vision for the sustainable management of the area and define a 10-year programme of approved work. Information on both scheduled and unscheduled archaeological sites in the area are also contained in the plan and taken into consideration in any site planning for work.  At May 2007 there were over 8000 archaeological sites on the land and 98% of the national forest estate had Forest Design Plan cover. |
| Percentage of NTS properties with Management Plans/ Property Statements | 44% | The National Trust for Scotland (NTS) produces Property Statements for the majority of its properties. These Property Statements provide guidance on the significance and vision of each place and set out priorities for action over the next 3-5 years. They also form the basis of ongoing decision-making. As at June 2007, 44% of the Trust's properties had either a Property Statement or a full management plan in place. |
| Percentage of National Parks with a management plan in place | 100% | Both National Parks have prepared management plans. |

Sources: Historic Scotland,  Forestry Commission Scotland, Forest Enterprise, NTS, National Park Authorities (2007)

## Employment

**88.** The historic environment sector is a major employer in Scotland. Quantifying this to provide a comprehensive picture across the public, private and voluntary sectors is a complex task, and further work is needed (see notes 15 and 16 ). Figure 13 provides some figures about employment within some parts of the historic environment.

| Figure 13: **Key examples of employment within the historic environment** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of staff employed: Full time equivalent =FTE | Number of staff | Comment |
| By Historic Scotland (FTE posts) | 991 | Historic Scotland employed 971 FTE staff during 2005/06. |
| Senior management | 7 | |
| Protection – external built heritage staff | 150 | |
| Protection – properties in care staff | 330 | |
| Presentation of properties staff | 405 | |
| Central Services staff | 86 | |
| Agency/temporary staff | 13 | |
| By National Trust Scotland: | | The NTS employed 449 FTE staff and 529 seasonal staff during 2005/06. |
| FTE posts | 449 | |
| Seasonal staff | 529 | |
| By RCAHMS (FTE posts) | 100 | RCAHMS employed 100 FTE staff (including project staff) in 2005/06. |
| By local authorities: Number of local planning authority staff involved in the historic environment<br><br>Number of archaeology officers<br><br>Number of conservation officers | Possible future measure | Local authorities (LAs) provide an important resource for the historic environment, employing archaeologists, historic building specialists and conservation officers who undertake a wide range of roles in managing and promoting the historic environment. The division of responsibilities and activities varies significantly between individual LAs. This makes it difficult to estimate the number of LA staff employed in archaeology, conservation and by planning departments to work on historic environment matters. Historic Scotland has commissioned *a survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources for the historic environment*[17]. This survey, due to complete in 2008, should provide detailed information on the numbers and responsibilities of staff involved in the historic environment. Annex 15 provides information on the role of LAs in relation to the historic environment. |

[15]There are a number of gaps in the data available, and different organisations define, collect and report these data in different ways. It was not possible in this first report to provide a comprehensive picture of total employment in the historic environment sector, and there will always be grey areas (e.g. administrative staff working with academics and professionals).

[16]HEACS have commissioned a study on the economic impact of the historic environment in Scotland. This work will contribute to the understanding of employment issues.

[17]This research follows a recommendation made by HEACS in Report and recommendations on the role of local authorities in conserving the historic environment, July 2006. The project is managed by Historic Scotland and overseen by the Local Authority Historic Environment Forum Working Group (LAHEFWG).

| Figure 13: **Key examples of employment within the historic environment** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of staff employed: Full time equivalent =FTE | Number of staff | Comment |
| In Scotland as archaeologists (estimate by Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) | 456 (survey estimate at 2002-03) | The IFA undertakes a survey of the UK archaeology profession every five years[18]. In 2002/03 there were an estimated 456 archaeology professionals working in Scotland (around 8% of all archaeologists working across the UK). Based on responses from Scottish organisations, it is estimated that 37% of archaeologists in Scotland were employed by commercial organisations, 24% by national government, 20% by universities and 15% by LAs. |
| In Scottish local authorities as archaeologists (ALGAO estimate) | 34 (permanent) 34 (temporary) | Based on returns made to Historic Scotland by ALGAO: Scotland in 2006, there were an estimated 34 permanent staff working in local authority archaeology services, and a further 34 people employed on a temporary or project basis. The survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources for the historic environment (due to complete in 2008) should provide useful information on employment within local authority archaeology services. Further work would be needed to gather consistent numbers of archaeologists employed by private companies. |
| As Scottish Built Heritage Sector Workforce (estimate) | 12, 630 (survey estimate) | The NHTG research[19] estimates that the Scottish built heritage sector (a subset of the main construction industry) had an estimated workforce of around 12,630 in 2006. The Scottish construction industry employed 200,700 during 2006 (8.2% of the total labour force in Scotland). |

Sources: Historic Scotland, NTS, RCAHMS, Local Authorities, SSDP Employment Survey, ALGAO survey

# Investment

**89.** We do not currently have a full picture of all the funding available to protect, maintain and manage the historic environment in Scotland. It is a complex thing to measure and further work is needed to explore suitable definitions and collection methods. Additionally, 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. Our knowledge base in relation to the public sector is stronger than for the voluntary or private sectors. What we do currently know is set out below.

## Private investment

**90.** Historically, private investment has been the largest source of funding for the historic environment, and it is likely that this will continue to be the case. The majority of historic environment assets are privately owned and receive no public assistance for their maintenance and management. The ability of private owners to invest sufficiently in the maintenance of historic buildings and places is crucial to the long-term management of the historic environment. Further work is needed to gather data on levels of private investment.

## Direct public sector investment

**91.** Public sector investment in the historic environment comes from a variety of sources. The main sources include the Scottish Government, through Historic Scotland, the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and local authorities.

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[18]Kenneth Aitchison and Rachel Edwards. Archaeology Labour Market Intelligence: Profiling the Profession 2002/3. www.archaeologists.net

[19]National Heritage Training Group. Traditional Building Craft Skills: Assessing the Need, Meeting the Challenge: Skills needs analysis of the built heritage sector in Scotland 2007.

**92.** It is, of course, possible to track general trends in expenditure on the part of such organisations. For example, Figure 14 shows that in real terms Historic Scotland's overall expenditure has increased steadily over the last five years to £67.1 million in 2006/07. The largest items of expenditure in 2006/07 were grants (£12.9 m) - which includes historic building repair grants, grants to owners of scheduled monuments and the ancient monuments grants programme; the repair and management of Historic Scotland's 345 properties in care (£17 m); and the presentation of properties (£19.5 m). These figures include staff costs.

| Figure 14: **Breakdown of Historic Scotland's expenditure** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Historic Scotland's expenditure (£m's) | 2002/03* | 2003/04* | 2004/05* | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
| **Total expenditure in year** | 53.3 | 54.5 | 57.9 | 61.8 | 67.1 |
| *Adjusted total expenditure (using RPI) ** | *60.4* | *60.2* | *62.0* | *64.6* | |
| Protection – external built heritage | | | | | 22.7 |
| Breakdown: | | | | | |
| • Statutory Protection | | | | | 2.7 |
| • Grants | | | | | 12.9 |
| • Archaeology | | | | | 3.1 |
| • Policy | | | | | 1.5 |
| • Research | | | | | 2.5 |
| Protection – Properties in Care | | | | | 17.0 |
| Breakdown: | | | | | |
| • Major Conservation | | | | | 0.8 |
| • Conservation and Routine Maintenance | | | | | 13.4 |
| • Health & Safety and Disability Access | | | | | 1.0 |
| • Utilities and Factoring | | | | | 1.8 |
| Presentation of properties | | | | | 19.5 |
| Central services | | | | | 6.4 |
| Depreciation and impairment charges | | | | | 1.5 |
| Source: Historic Scotland Annual Accounts 2002/03 to 2006/07 | | | | | |
| *Restated figures not available for 2002/03, 2003/04 and 2004/05 | | | | | |
| ** Figures adjusted to 2006/07 levels using RPI Index at www.statistics.gov.uk | | | | | |

**93.** Similarly, Figure 15 shows that the HLF awarded a total of £46.7 million in grants to 84 different historic environment projects, in Scotland, during 2005/06. This is compared to £26.2 million (£26.9 million in real terms) in grants to 69 projects during 2004/05. These cases are in competition with projects across the UK - hence the fluctuation in the annual value of grants awarded to Scotland.

**94.** Individual awards of up to £2 million are made from the Scottish budget (which was £14.1 million in 2005/06). This budget is for awards made in all heritage sectors, and decisions are made by the Committee for Scotland (for grants of £50,000 to £1.99 million), or delegated to the Manager for Scotland (for grants under £50,000). Awards of over £2 million are made from a UK-wide budget (of £138 million in 2005/06). Decisions are made by the Board of Trustees. Awards made under the Townscape Heritage Initiative come from a UK-wide budget (of £17 million in 2005/06), and awards made under the Landscape Partnership Schemes come from a UK-wide budget (of £10 million in 2005/6), again decided by the board of Trustees.

| Figure 15: **Heritage Lottery Fund awards to historic environment projects in Scotland** | | |
|---|---|---|
| HLF awards to historic environment projects in Scotland | 2004/05 | 2005/06 |
| Total value of HLF awards for historic environment projects in Scotland | £26.2m | £46.7m |
| Adjusted value (using RPI)* | £26.9m | |
| Total number of awards | 69 | 84 |
| Source: HLF, 2007 | | |
| * Figures adjusted to 2005/06 levels using RPI index | | |

**95.** Similar information is also available by local authority. Figure 16 provides CIPFA statistics which show that in 2005/06 local authorities spent around £13.5 million on heritage[20], around 2.5% of the total net expenditure on culture, compared to £12.1 million (£12.4 million in real terms) in 2004/5. Net expenditure per head increased from £2.38 (£2.44 in real terms) in 2004/05 to £2.64 in 2005/06.   Although the CIPFA definition of heritage (note 20) covers more than just the historic environment, it provides a broad indication of spend on heritage by local authorities.

| Figure 16: **Local authority expenditure on heritage in Scotland** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net local authority expenditure on heritage | 2003/04 | *2003/04* *(adjusted)* | 2004/05 | *2004/05* *(adjusted)* | 2005/06 |
| Expenditure on Heritage | n/a | *n/a* | £12.1m | *£12.4m* | £13.5m |
| Expenditure on Heritage per head | n/a | *n/a* | £2.38 | *£2.44* | £2.64 |
| Total Expenditure on Culture[21] | £509.0m | *£537.8m* | £540.5m | *£553.3m* | £584.6m |
| Total Expenditure on Culture per head | £100.19 | *£105.86* | £105.96 | *£108.47* | £114.27 |
| Source: CIPFA Cultural Statistics in Scotland, 2005/06 | | | | | |
| * Figures adjusted to 2005/06 levels using RPI index | | | | | |

## Grant-aid and area based regeneration and conservation initiatives

**96.** Grants are a major stimulus to conserving the nation's built heritage, benefiting both communities and the general economy by generating work in the construction industry and supporting tourism.  For example, between 1999 and 2006 Historic Scotland awarded grants of more than £80 million that assisted repairs worth over £377 million.  Each year, a number of historic environment entities are grant-aided to improve their condition.  Some examples of these are set out in Figure 17.

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[20]The definition of 'Heritage' used by CIPFA includes local authority run museums and heritage centres and grants to independent and voluntary organisations to run such centres and/or promote heritage. It includes special events to celebrate historical events, grants to voluntary associations, expenditure on heritage sites and attractions, archaeology and conservation of the built heritage.  It also includes expenditure on initiatives or services designed to develop/maintain an awareness of local history and local studies. It excludes private museums, galleries and acquisitions.

[21]Culture includes sport, community recreation, parks and open spaces, the arts, heritage and museums, tourism, libraries and archives, and miscellaneous cultural activities.

| Figure 17: **Examples of grant-aid and area-based regeneration and conservation initiatives** | |
|---|---|
| Management Agreements | As at March 2007, there were 16 Management Agreements in place. |
| Ancient Monument Grants | During 2005/06, 23 entities were awarded a grant under the Ancient Monument Grant scheme (12 Ancient Monument Grants plus 11 smaller Monument Management Grants). |
| Historic Building Grants | During 2005–06, 70 entities  were awarded a Historic Building Grant. |
| Scottish Rural Development Plan | There has been significant investment through agri-environment measures in the 2000/06 Scottish Rural Development Plan (SRDP) to enhance or maintain the natural infrastructure of landscape, which contributes hugely to local communities and the wider population, including tourism activity. A total of £246 million has been allocated from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to Scotland for the period of the Rural Development Plan 2007-13, with £7.3 million allocated to the historic environment. The emphasis in the new Programme is on the positive management of landscapes. The SRDP contains measures to support national legislation for conserving outstanding landscapes, the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, as well as supporting the terms of Rural Development Regulation which state that support shall involve measures to promote the conservation and upgrading of rural heritage. We have yet to consider possible measures to report from the SRDP, Forestry Commission Scotland, HIE and RCAHMS management surveys. |
| Town Schemes | Town Schemes are statutory co-operative arrangements between Historic Scotland and local authorities which assist owners to carry out high quality repairs to buildings in specific conservation areas.  The owners or tenants holding a repairing lease make a 50% contribution to the total costs of the works; Historic Scotland and the local authority share the other 50% costs.  The works may be for a small part of the building, to achieve incremental improvements tailored to the budgets of private owners.  The take-up of Town Schemes has declined in many local authority areas.  Through consultation, Historic Scotland is largely replacing Town Schemes with Conservation Area Regeneration Schemes (CARS) and support for Townscape Heritage Initiatives (THIs).  Where existing Town Schemes continue to play an important role, these schemes have been continued. |
| Townscape Heritage Initiatives (THIs) | The THI was established in 1998.  Administered and match-funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), the schemes are led by partnerships of local, regional and national interests. The aim of the programme is to tackle problems of disrepair, the erosion of character and the under-use of buildings in conservation areas demonstrating social and economic need. THIs seek to show best practice in conservation area management, enhance public realm and repair the buildings which make up the special character of historic urban areas, with a view to bringing derelict and under-used historic buildings back into sustainable use.  Priority is given to areas demonstrating high levels of deprivation.  Since 1998, 28 THIs have been approved with awards totalling £31.3 million. |
| Conservation Area Regeneration Schemes (CARS) | CARS is a funding scheme launched in 2005, administered by Historic Scotland.  Local authorities can apply for partnership funding for regeneration initiatives within conservation areas. Twelve local authorities succeeded in attracting support for 13 of their conservation areas in the first funding round in 2006. Some £6,578,706 million was then awarded through CARS, but expenditure will be spread over several years to come. |

**97.** Taxation is an important issue for the historic environment sector. VAT (currently at 17.5%) is payable on maintenance and repairs to historic buildings, but not on alterations, or new build.  This is regarded by the sector as a particular disincentive to property owners to carry out basic repair and

maintenance, and can encourage the use of non-VAT registered firms, which may employ less-skilled tradespeople. The 2006 HEACS report[22] raised this issue. The Scottish Government notes this is a significant issue and are continuing to investigate this with UK counterparts. The Listed Places of Worship Grant Scheme allows places of worship to recover a grant equivalent to the VAT on eligible repairs. Inheritance tax also has an effect on the financing of historic properties.

## Voluntary sector investment

**98.** The voluntary sector, including local and national voluntary organisations, the National Trust for Scotland and the church, plays a vital role in caring for the historic environment. The sector spends substantial sums of money each year on the historic environment – from grants funding and charitable donations. For example, in 2006 the Church of Scotland spent around £6 million (£2 million from Historic Scotland and HLF grants and the remaining £4 million from charitable donations). The NHTG report estimates that the Church of Scotland spends an average of £2,000 per building per year on conservation and repair. Various voluntary trusts also invest in the historic environment. As yet, these data have not been collated for reporting.

**99.** The National Trust for Scotland (NTS) is the largest single voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes in Scotland. In 2005/06 its income was £39.8 million. This included £5.5 million in grants from public sources including the Scottish Government, Historic Scotland, local authorities and Enterprise companies.

**100.** Figure 18 shows that in 2006/07 37% of the NTS' income came from membership subscriptions, donations and legacies; income from admissions to properties and commercial activities accounted for 34%, with the remaining 29% coming from investment income, asset sales and grants from government agencies and other bodies.

| Figure 18: **Breakdown of National Trust for Scotland's income** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Trust for Scotland Income (£m's) | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
| Membership subscriptions, donations and legacies | * | * | 13.8 | 15.7 | 15.2 |
| Admission to properties and commercial activities | * | * | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.9 |
| Investment income, asset sales and grants | * | * | 8.4 | 10.7 | 11.9 |
| **NTS total income in year** | **31.2** | **34.4** | **35.8** | **39.8** | **41.0** |
| *Adjusted total income (using RPI)*** | *35.3* | *38.0* | *38.3* | *41.6* | |

Source: National Trust for Scotland Annual Review 2005/6 and 2006/7

*Restated figures for these catgories were unavailable at the time of writing

* *Figures adjusted to 2006/07 levels using RPI index

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[22]Report and recommendations on the availability of adequate and appropriate traditional materials and professional and craft skills to meet the needs of the built heritage, HEACS, August 2006

**101.** Figure 19 shows that NTS' total expenditure in 2006/07 was £37.4 million. This figure includes both the natural and historic environment and it is unrealistic to be able to separate these components out. It is interesting to note that 19% (£7.1 million) of NTS' total expenditure went towards the conservation, repair and improvement of its estate.

| Figure 19: **Breakdown of National Trust for Scotland's expenditure** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Trust for Scotland Expenditure (£m's) | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
| Cost of generating funds | * | * | 11.6 | 13.5 | 12.6 |
| Property operating expenditure | * | * | 15.5 | 16.5 | 17.0 |
| Conservation, repair and improvements | * | * | 7.6 | 10.4 | 7.1 |
| Other (governance costs; purchase of property) | * | * | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| **NTS total expenditure in year** | **30.2** | **32.2** | **35.1** | **41.0** | **37.4** |
| *Adjusted total expenditure (using RPI)* | *34.2* | *35.6* | *37.6* | *42.9* | |

Source: National Trust for Scotland Annual Review 2002/03 to 2006/07

*Restated figures for these catgories were unavailable at the time of writing

* *Figures adjusted to 2006/07 levels using RPI index

## Skills and Materials

**102.** Historic Scotland and ConstructionSkills jointly funded the National Heritage Training Group to undertake a skills-needs analysis of construction and maintenance aspects of the built heritage sector in Scotland in 2007 (note 19). This research has produced a snap-shot of the supply of and demand for traditional skills and materials, based on a sample survey. Key findings from this research are summarised in Figure 20.

| Figure 20: **Key findings from the skills-needs analysis of the construction and maintenance aspects of the built heritage sector in Scotland** |
|---|
| There is a shortage of labour, skills and experience. |
| There is insufficient training provision to meet demand across Scottish regions. |
| The poor image of construction industry and a lack of knowledge of built heritage sector results in a lack of applicants for training. |
| Skilled trades/craftspeople are difficult to find, especially stonemasons. |
| 4,740 additional workers are needed in the traditional sector to meet expected demand from 2006 to 2010. |
| Knowledge gaps are evident in specifications by architects and building surveyors for traditional building work. |
| The use of compatible building materials for conservation and repair is essential to ensure the health of the fabric of the buildings. |
| Less than 25% of materials used by traditional building materials manufacturers and suppliers are of Scottish origin. |

Source: National Heritage Training Group, 2007

**103.** In August 2006, HEACS published a Report and recommendations on the availability of adequate and appropriate traditional materials and professional and craft skills to meet the needs of the built heritage. The Minister responded in December 2006, welcoming the analysis in the report and providing an initial response to the recommendations made in the report. The Minister provided a final response in November 2007.

# Theme C: Benefits from the historic environment

**104.**    Hard data on the socio-economic benefits of the historic environment is limited. It can also be very difficult to disentangle the added-value of the historic environment from the data that does exist, which often has a wider coverage (for example, tourism in the round). This is an area in which research will be needed rather than simple data collection.

## Education and lifelong learning

**105.**    Education is clearly a relevant source of indicators, given the logical linkages between knowledge, skills, intellectual and physical access to, and care of, the historic environment.

### School visits

**106.**    The general public recognises the important role that the historic environment plays as an educational tool.  Around 95% of adults, polled in 2006[23], agreed that it is important for children to be able to visit historic buildings and heritage attractions.  Encouraging children to experience and enjoy the historic environment is a key way to develop a longer-term appreciation across the whole population.  As the main education providers, local authorities play a key role in emphasising the importance of the historic environment through the formal education system.  Half (172) of the historic environment attractions that took part in the 2006 VisitScotland survey provided data on school visits.  These sites reported 239,193 school visits to historic sites[24] during 2006.  This equates to around 24% of all the school visits reported for the year to all attractions (983,898).  Further data from this survey is available from  www.visitscotland.org/research.

### Further education

**107.**    The Higher Education Statistics Agency estimate that during 2004/05, there were 11,575 higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment[25] (at institutions located in Scotland).  This compares to 109,795 for the UK as a whole.

### Apprenticeships

**108.**    At the end of March 2007 there were 7,668 construction modern apprenticeships (MAs) in training. This represents 24% of all the MAs in Scotland and by far the largest supported MA framework, which is a clear indication of the priority that Scottish Enterprise and HIE place on the construction sector. All MAs follow a framework which outlines the training outcomes required in order successfully to achieve the MA completion certificate.  This often contains a number of qualifications and is developed by industry in consultation with employers and training providers.

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[23]Attitudes towards historic properties, TNS Travel and Toursim, November 2006 (see Annex 19)

[24]For the purposes of SHEA we have defined historic environment attractions in the same way as Heritage Counts.  This includes those attractions categorised by the survey as castles and forts; gardens; heritage visitor centres, historic houses (and their gardens); historic monuments and archaeological sites; other historic properties; places of worship; and steam/heritage railway.

[25]Categories of courses included are Architecture, Building, Landscape Design, Planning (urban, rural and regional), History (by period, by area and by topic) and Archaeology.

Construction Skills (the Sector Skills Council) has responsibility for the Construction MA framework (in Scotland). Both Scottish Enterprise and HIE provide a financial contribution to help employers offset the cost of training, with employers meeting the remainder of the costs. The Construction MA framework has recently been re-approved by the Modern Apprenticeship Group. The NHTG research (see note 19) states, however, that in the MA there is often greater emphasis on new-build construction training and less on traditional building skills.

## Accreditation

**109.** Figure 21 shows the numbers of accredited professionals in professions relevant to the historic environment.

| Figure 21: **Numbers of accredited professionals in the historic environment** |
|---|
| 61 individuals accredited by the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS). |
| 11 individuals accredited by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in Scotland (RICS). |
| 9 Architects Accredited in Building Conservation (AABC) resident in Scotland (6 of these are accredited by both AABC and RIAS). The accreditation is a UK-wide scheme and in 2007 there was a total of 323 accredited individuals in the UK. These individuals can also undertake work in Scotland. |
| 72 accredited conservators (see www.PACR.org.uk) based in Scotland, although many conservators based outside Scotland will also undertake work here as they provide services to more than their immediate local area. There is a total of 698 accredited conservators across the UK. |

## Historic environment education programmes and lifelong learning

**110.** We have yet to develop suitable ways to measure the availability and participation in historic environment education programmes and lifelong learning activities.

**111.** Some examples of what is currently known are set out in Figure 22.

| Figure 22: **Examples of historic environment education programmes and lifelong learning** | |
| --- | --- |
| Traditional building skills/ vocational skills training | There is a number of centres and initiatives geared at training in traditional building skills, including St Mary's Episcopal workshop (part-funded by Historic Scotland); Historic Scotland's training workshop in Elgin; NTS stone-masonry and lime production facility, Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; the NTS school of heritage garden skills, Threave; the Scottish Traditional Skills Training Centre at Fyvie Castle; and the Scottish Lime Centre Trust. There are also bursary schemes available for traditional skills training. For example, in January 2006, Historic Scotland was awarded a £1 million grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund to invest in a masonry conservation scheme which will offer over 30 bursaries a year between 2006 and 2010. It is likely that the development of measures could flow from the follow-up work to the HEACS skills and materials report. |
| The National Heritage Training Group's (NHTG) skills needs-analysis of the built heritage sector in Scotland | The NHTG research provides data on the supply and demand for traditional skills and materials. Further information about this project is available from www.nhtg.org.uk. Key findings are noted below.<br>• There is often a greater emphasis on new-build construction training and less on traditional building skills in further education courses, although this varies according to provider.<br>• It is estimated that 8,710 individuals require training in traditional building skills between 2006 and 2010.<br>• Manufacturers and suppliers rely heavily on in-house training.<br>• 65% of manufacturers and suppliers feel they need further training.<br>• In September 2005, there were 4,150 first-year trainees undertaking SQV training in construction-related courses at further education colleges in Scotland (and in March 2007 there were 7,668 people registered as taking a Modern Apprenticeship (MA) course in Construction in Scotland).<br>• There is substantial demand for training, but a small number of trainees in traditional construction-related courses and apprenticeships. Reasons include cost to the employer to train apprentices and a low number of training opportunities in some regions. Further information about this project is available from www.nhtg.org.uk |
| Non-professional courses | There are non-professional courses and initiatives designed to encourage participation and engagement with the historic environment. Some examples of these are set out below.<br>• Scotland's Rural Past is an initiative of the Historic Rural Settlement Trust. It is hosted by RCAHMS, with partnership funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, Highland and Islands Enterprise and the National Trust for Scotland. It is a five-year project that will work with local communities in Scotland to discover and record abandoned settlements. The data collected by all SRP volunteers will be added to the RCAHMS database and will have a real impact helping our understanding of these long neglected rural sites and promoting their future participation. Further information about Scotland's Rural Past is available from www.scotlandsruralpast.org.uk<br>• The Shorewatch Project is designed for people interested in the coastal archaeology of Scotland. It brings together individuals and groups to save information about Scotland's archaeological sites before they are lost to erosion. It is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic Scotland. Further information is available from www.shorewatch.co.uk<br>• The training scheme of the Nautical Archaeology Society is designed to develop standards and encourage public involvement in the recording and conservation of the underwater cultural heritage. Further information is available from www.nauticalarchaeologysociety.org |
| Photoarch | One example of a current historic environment education initiative is the Photoarch competition. Photoarch is an annual historic environment photography competition for primary-aged children throughout Scotland. The competition which began in 2004 is funded by Historic Scotland and managed by the Scottish Civic Trust. It aims to provide young people with the opportunity to express their thoughts, experiences and perspectives on the heritage, buildings and archaeology around them. PhotoArch is Scotland's contribution to the International Heritage Photographic Experience and links in with European Heritage Days. |

## Economic benefits

**112.** As mentioned above, the difficulty with the available economic data is generally related to identifying the element that may be specifically attributable to the historic environment.

### Tourism

**113.** Tourism is one of the most important industries in Scotland, and the historic environment is a major contributor to that industry. Based on 2005 data, VisitScotland estimate that tourism is worth around £2.6 billion to the Scottish economy[26] and it employs an estimated 204,000 people (9% of all employment in Scotland). VisitScotland[27] collected information on the total number of visits to 692 visitor attractions in Scotland, reporting 45.3 million visits in 2006. Of these, 344 of the attractions were historic environment attractions, recording 16.4 million visits - 36% of all recorded visits were to historic environment attractions. Visitor attraction operators estimated that on average 28% of visits to all visitor attractions were made by people from overseas during 2006. This proportion rises to 35% for the sample of historic environment attractions. Although based on a relatively small sample of attractions, this may suggest that the historic environment has a significant share of the overseas tourist market. Further work would be needed to develop measures of how important the historic environment is in encouraging people to visit Scotland.

**114.** Matching data on the number of visits with data on what visitors are paying to enter historic sites provides a useful proxy measure of some of the economic benefit that can be derived from historic environment assets. A total of 158 historic environment attractions provided information on visitor spend for 2006. The average adult admission charge in 2006 was £2.77 and the average total spend per visitor was £6.11 in 2006.

### Visitor numbers

**115.** Figure 23 shows that during 2006/07, Historic Scotland welcomed 3,123,354 visitors to the properties it cares for on behalf of Scottish Ministers, bringing in an income of over £23 million. Information on visitor numbers was available for 63 of the National Trust for Scotland's properties. A total of 1,269,767 visits was recorded to these properties during 2006/07. Based on the 64 member properties of the HHAS that recorded visitor numbers there were 1,552,408 recorded visits during 2005/06. This figure includes additional events and attractions and includes house and/or garden visits. RCAHMS recorded 326,436 public consultations of their archive and database online and in person in 2005/06.

| Figure 23: **Number of visitors to HS, NTS and HHAS properties and to RCAHMS archives** | |
|---|---|
| Number of recorded visitors in year to: | |
| Historic Scotland's 75 admission charging properties (PIC) (2006/07) | 3,123,354 |
| NTS properties (2006/07) | 1,269,767 |
| HHAS properties (2005) | 1,552,408 |
| RCAHMS archives (m 2005/06) | 326,436 |
| Source: HS, NTS, HHAS, RCAHMS (2006 and 2007) | |

[26]VisitScotland estimate that Tourism represents 3% of the total Gross Value Added (GVA) of £86.3bn in Scotland. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector.
[27]The 2005 Visitor Attractions Monitor is compiled by The Moffat Centre on behalf of VisitScotland. It analyses visitor profile statistics from visitor attractions across Scotland.

## Properties and sites open to the public

**116.** Figure 24 shows the number and percentage of properties open to the public.

| Figure 24: **Number (and %) of HS, NTS, HHAS and Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) properties and sites open to the public** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Organisation | Comment | Number (and%) of properties/sites open to the public in 2006/07: |
| Historic Scotland | HS has 345 properties in its care, all of which are open to the public. The majority of Historic Scotland's properties are open to the public at any time. | 345 (100%) |
| National Trust for Scotland | The NTS has 128 sites under its guardianship and all of these are made accessible to the public. | 128 (100%) |
| Historic Houses Association of Scotland | The HHAS has 245 member properties in Scotland. Around 45 of these are regularly open to visitors and many more member properties are open to the public for special events and attractions. | c.45 (18%) |
| Forestry Commission Scotland | There are 29 listed properties and 323 scheduled monuments on the national forest estate. Several of these sites have associated walks and interpretation and all are open to the public. | 352 (100%) |

## Other economic benefits

**117.** Scotland's historic environment extends beyond the tourism sector. Below, we set out some examples of the wider economic value of the historic environment which could be explored in future reports.

- Many places in Scotland attract inward investment by emphasising the history of their area. Further work would be needed to establish how much of a role the historic environment plays in encouraging inward investment.

- Grants and investment for historic buildings, sites and conservation areas are a significant stimulus to the economy by generating work in the construction sector and supporting tourism.

- In England the Investment Property Databank has produced a regular series of reports (since 1993) on the investment performance of listed offices (www.rics.org).

- HEACS is undertaking work to measure the economic impact of the historic environment. We will consider the findings of this work to see if useful measures for future reports might be developed.

- Historic buildings provide a focal point for local tourism and a backdrop for events.

# Membership, participation and volunteering

**118.**    Communities, individuals and volunteers play an important role in caring for and engaging with the historic environment at both a local and national level.  There are currently no comprehensive records of the membership of all local and national heritage organisations or on the levels of volunteering in the historic environment.  It is likely that this information would need to be gathered by means of bespoke surveys.  However, the measures we have identified for this report show that membership of both the National Trust for Scotland (296,714 members) and Historic Scotland (75,749 members) has increased since last year; and participation in the 2006 Doors Open Days (DOD) and Scottish Archaeology Month (SAM) was good – with these initiatives both attracting a healthy number of visitors and volunteers.

## Membership of national organisations and groups

**119.** Figure 25 provides currently available figures for membership of national environment organisations related to the historic environment.

## Membership of local organisations and groups

**120.**    Many local organisations and societies contribute a lot of time and effort to the historic environment.  It has not been possible for this report to gather and report an overall picture of this.  The 'Mapping the infrastructure of the Historic and Contemporary Built Environment' study, 2006, by BEFS, NTS and Historic Scotland aimed to map and describe the infrastructure associated with the organisations with an interest in the historic and contemporary built environment.  This work could provide a useful starting point to gather systematic data on local organisations and societies.

| Figure 25: **Membership of national organisations related to the historic environment** | | |
|---|---|---|
| National organisations | Comments (Figures at 2007 unless otherwise stated) | Number of members/ friends |
| Historic Scotland (HS) | As at October 2006, HS had 75,749 members, an increase of 10% on the previous year's figure of 68,614. | 75,749  Members |
| National Trust for Scotland (NTS) | The NTS had 296,714 members at February 2007 (compared to 290,868 in February 2006 (a 2% increase).   Some 770 of the total 296,714 members (at February 2007) were educational members (59 colleges/universities, 702 schools, 2 outdoor activity centres and 7 summer language schools). | 296,714 Members |
| Historic Houses Association for Scotland (HHAS) | The HHAS had 245 member properties at April 2007 (all members have a suitable historic property), 23,223 single friends and 12,135 households/family friends (friends category is open to all). | 23,223 Single Members 12,135 Households |
| Council for Scottish Archaeology (CSA) | The CSA had 46 local archaeological and historical societies as members, representing an estimated 8,000 individuals, plus around 850 individual members | 46 societies 850 single members |
| Young Archaeologists Club (YAC) | There are approximately 250 members of the YAC across 13 regional branches. The CSA note that demand is higher and there is always a waiting list. | 250 Members |
| Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers (ALGAO) Scotland | ALGAO Scotland has membership from all but 5 local authority archaeology services; | 27 Local Authorities (of 32 LAs) |
| Architectural Heritage Society Scotland (AHSS) | 1,171 households are members of the Architectural Heritage Society Scotland (AHSS); | 1,171 Households |
| Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (SAS) | SAS has 3,554 fellows (2,834 fellows resident in the UK and 720 fellows resident abroad) | 3,554 Fellows |
| Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) | The IHBC has 102 members in Scotland | 102 Members |
| Garden History Society in Scotland (GHSS) | The GHSS had 170 members (142 individuals, 16 joint, 12 corporate, 1 student).  GHSS also has support from 1,345 GHS members (rest of UK and overseas).  GHSS has a Committee of 13 members, plus an observer from NTS.  They employ a part time conservation officer and have an honorary research advisor. | 170 Members |
| Society for the Protection of  Ancient Buildings in Scotland (SPAB) | SPAB had 198 members at mid 2007. | 198 Members |
| Built Environment Scotland Forum (BEFS) | There are 17 non-governmental organisations and professional bodies that are members of BEFS. There are a further 8 subscribing organisations that are kept informed of BEFS' activities. | 25 Organisations |
| Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in Scotland | The IFA has 225 members based in Scotland and 4  registered archaeological organisations with offices in Scotland employing around 100 archaeologists working in Scotland.  The IFA note that representation in Scotland is good, with Scottish members accounting for 9.5% of their total membership. | 225  Members |
| Scottish Industrial Heritage Society (SIHS) | There are 111 individual members of the SIH, at 2007. | 111 Members |
| Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) | There are 569 members of the NAS across the UK and 22 of these are resident in Scotland. | 22 Members (Scotland) 569  (across the UK) |

## Participation

**121.** Figure 26 summarises the aim of and take-up of a range of initiatives designed to increase participation in the historic environment.

| Figure 26: **Examples of historic environment participation initiatives** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Initiative | Value | Comments |
| Scottish Archaeology Month (2006) | | The aim of Scottish Archaeology Month (SAM) is to make archaeology more accessible to the wider public and to encourage awareness, understanding and appreciation of the nation's archaeology. SAM, which is co-ordinated by the Council for Scottish Archaeology (CSA), takes place every September and comprises a diverse programme of free archaeology-related events held all over the country. SAM 2006 proved very successful, attracting more than 24,000 visitors and over 700 opportunities for people to explore Scotland's archaeological heritage. The CSA does not currently collect comprehensive information on numbers of volunteers participating in SAM. However, they estimate that around 400 volunteers assisted at events during SAM 2005/06. Scottish Archaeology Month forms part of European Heritage Days (EHD), a joint initiative between the Council of Europe and the European Union to give people a greater understanding of each other through sharing and exploring cultural heritage. Some 48 countries hold similar initiatives across Europe involving over 20 million people. |
| • number of opportunities to participate | c.700 | |
| • number of visitors | c.24,000 | |
| • number of volunteers | c.400 | |
| Doors Open Days (2006) | | Doors Open Days (DOD) form another key part of Scotland's contribution to European Heritage Days. The Doors Open Days programme in Scotland takes place during September. Each area develops its own programme, with around 30 local co-ordinators arranging free events across the country. In 2006, 802 buildings took part in Doors Open Days across the country, compared to 781 in 2005. The programme included 20 events that were joint events with Scottish Archaeology Month. The DOD events attracted some 200,000 visits in 2006, compared to 174,000 in 2005. The Scottish Civic Trust estimate that around 4,000 volunteers participated in Doors Open Days in 2006, compared to an estimated 3,900 the previous year. On average there were 5.5 volunteers per building/site and it is estimated that overall more than 32,500 volunteer hours contributed to the running of Doors Open Day. |
| • number of sites participating | 802 | |
| • number of visitors | c.200,000 | |
| • number of volunteers | c.4,000 | |
| Number of visits to Historic Scotland free weekend (2007) | 77,000 | Each year Historic Scotland's 75 paid attractions welcome everyone for a free weekend. Edinburgh Castle is also open free on St Andrews day. This event continues to be a great success, with around 77,000 visitors to Historic Scotland's sites over two days in 2007. As well as encouraging participation and engagement with the historic environment, this initiative attracts visitor spend and income from new Historic Scotland memberships. |

| Figure 26: **Examples of historic environment participation initiatives** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Initiative | Value | Comments |
| Highland Archaeology Fortnight (2006) | | Both Highland Archaeology Fortnight run by Highland Council Archaeology (www.highland2007.com/) and Perthshire Archaeology Month run by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (www.perthshire.co.uk) are annual non profit-making events that encourage participation in Scotland's historic environment. Highland Archaeology Fortnight has taken place since 1994 and celebrates the archaeology, history and culture of the Highlands with a diverse programme of events. Last year it attracted 4,340 visitors to 159 events, and 91% of visitors surveyed rated their satisfaction as 'good' or 'superb'. Perthshire Archaeology Month has been running since 2003 and brings together a programme of activities throughout Perth and Kinross such as excavations, events, exhibitions, field work, guided walks and talks. During Perthshire Archaeology Month 2006 there were 57 opportunities to get involved. We do not currently know how many participants attended during 2006. Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust assessed the experience of participants through a survey and found that the following were rated as 'excellent' or 'good': speakers and guides (89%); content of events (88%); standard of sites and venues (82%); and organisation of events (91%)[28]. |
| • number of visitors | 4,340 | |
| • number of events | 159 | |
| • % of visitors rating satisfaction as good/superb | 91% | |
| Perthshire Archaeology Month (2006) | | |
| • number of visitors | n/a | |
| • number of events | 59 | |
| Percentage of visitors rating as excellent/ good: | | |
| • Speakers and guides | 89% | |
| • Content of events | 88% | |
| • Standard of events | 82% | |
| • Organisation of events | 91% | |
| Number of adopt a monument scheme projects in place (2007) | 10 | The aim of CSA's Adopt a Monument Scheme is to improve public participation and engagement in heritage whilst safeguarding lesser celebrated archaeological sites through community stewardship. There are currently 10 projects across Scotland, all of which work to different scales and involve different sites and approaches  Overall involvement in terms of participants is 10 lead societies (with between 10 and 20 actively-involved members in each) and a further 50 or so community members who dip in and out of projects.  Further information is available from www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk |
| Designated Wreck Site Visitor Schemes (1995-2007) | c.1000 visitors since 1995 | 'Visitor schemes' are run by 'licensees' on 4 Designated Wreck Sites in Scottish waters. These help to facilitate access 'on a look but don't touch basis to some of Scotland's most important historic wreck sites. |

Sources: CSA, SCT, HS, Highland Council Archaeology Service and Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust (2007)

## Volunteering

**122.** In 2006, the National Trust for Scotland was supported in its work by a team of 2,973 volunteers who gave 162,042 hours of their time over 128 sites.  This equates to approximately £1 million worth of equivalent staff costs. Further information on the work carried out by NTS volunteers can be found in Annex 14.

**123.** The historic environment sector provides a number of initiatives to promote volunteering.  For example, Primary 7 pupils from Linlithgow Primary School are some of the youngest heritage volunteers in Scotland. A pool of 32 Junior Palace Guides provide costumed guided tours around Linlithgow Palace for visiting schools and tourists. Each year the volunteers also help train Primary 6 pupils to become the new guides and some continue to volunteer while at secondary school. The scheme has been running for over 20 years and Doune Castle and Claypotts Castle are now running similar projects.

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[28]Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust 2007. Based on 168 completed surveys.

**124.** Another current example is Scotland's Rural Past Project – a joint initiative between Historic Scotland, RCAHMS, NTS and the Historic Rural Settlement Trust, sponsored by HLF and HIE to work with local communities to research, record and interpret historic rural settlements in Scotland. As at June 2007, there were seven fieldwork projects underway with between three and 26 volunteers involved in each. Altogether, it is estimated that there are around 90 active fieldwork volunteers involved in the project.

**125.** In future years we hope to estimate better the number of people volunteering across local and national heritage organisations and to estimate how much in unpaid work this contributes to the sector.

## Attitudes to the historic environment

**126.** Overall, attitudes to the historic environment are extremely positive. Some 94% of those who responded to a 2006 opinion poll (see Annex 19) believed that historic features were an important part of the identity of Scotland's villages, towns and cities. Around 92% felt that historic buildings and sites should be identified and protected by local and national government for future generations. A high proportion of people supported the spending of public money on helping to renovate and repair historic buildings and sites. Further information about this opinion poll is available in Annex 19.

## Cultural Identity and quality of life

**127.** To date there has been no substantive research undertaken in Scotland on the wider range of values and benefits deriving from the historic environment. There are, however, numerous studies in the UK and world-wide which recognise and evaluate these benefits. Mostly, these studies are focused on an appraisal of a specific heritage asset or heritage project and do not easily lend themselves to aggregation. Evaluation studies often look at local-level economic benefits although there is a small body of work on softer impacts such as quality of life and social capital. Overall, existing research indicates that the historic environment does provide many positive benefits and is in turn valued by local and national communities.

**128.** This is an interesting time to consider the question of assessing the benefits of the historic environment as there is an ongoing high-profile debate in the sector as to how best to capture the complex nature of 'heritage values'. Historic Scotland aims to contribute to and learn from this debate and to develop suitable research.

# Chapter 3
# Possible headline indicators for the historic environment

**129.** The purpose of this report (and its associated work) is to inform future work in the general field of research and data collection. The purpose of that work is, in turn, to inform management and care of the historic environment. The future SHEA process will facilitate that by identifying key performance measures and indicators, slanted emphatically towards active performance management rather than theoretical research.

## Selection of possible headline indicators

**130.** Headline indicators are one way of assessing the management of core areas of business and the effectiveness of policy. Although we cannot rely solely on quantitative data, headline indicators can provide a useful basis for further exploration to understand change in the historic environment and how organisations and policies in place to manage and protect it are or might be improving.

**131.** Headline indicators are a good way of communicating an overview of a complex picture. They help us to:

- summarise where we are at a given point in time;

- reveal trends, explain causes and report change;

- provide a basis for establishing direction and targets; and

- inform and stimulate action such as changes in behaviour, policy, information, regulation and incentives.

**132.** English Heritage has developed a set of headline indicators over a number of years. These are reported in the various Heritage Counts publications (2002/06): it is sensible to draw on this experience. Therefore, where possible and desirable, we have developed comparable headline indicators. In addition, we have developed a number of our own headline indicators.

## Framework for developing headline indicators

**133.** A framework is a useful tool for organising headline indicators and ensuring that they address the appropriate range of needs and issues. Grouping indicators into broad themes can help the reader to understand relationships and interactions between trends. We have drawn on the experience from Heritage Counts to develop a set of headline indicators under three broad themes.

- **Theme A:** Identification, designation and condition: this theme groups together those indicators that assess the nature, extent and condition of our historic environment.

- **Theme B:** Management and resources: this set of measures attempts to measure the support available for the management of the historic environment.

- **Theme C:** Benefits: measures under this theme attempt to assess the educational, economic and social benefits of the historic environment.

## Feedback on the possible headline indicators

**134.** The development of our historic environment headline indicators is still at an early stage. However, the strength of this approach is that it builds on the experience of others and helps to capture issues that are core to an assessment of the state of the historic environment. We have had to strike a balance between selecting sufficient indicators to reflect the diversity of the historic environment, while not overwhelming users or data providers. We have suggested indicators where data can be made available on a repeatable basis.

**135.** Over time, headline indicators may vary in their relevance and usefulness, and we will therefore review them regularly to ensure their continuing relevance and influence on policy and practice. We are keen to work with our partners in the sector to develop and refine these indicators over time. We welcome comments from readers on the possible headline indicators we have introduced.

## Possible headline indicators

**136.** Figure 27 sets out some possible headline indicators which we could use to measure trends in the historic environment. This is a first attempt to capture the key headline indicators and we welcome feedback from readers on the suitability of these measures for future auditing.

**137.** Decisions on indicators and priorities for future audit work will be taken separately in early 2008.

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** (All values at 2007 unless otherwise stated) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| Theme A: Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment | | | | |
| A1 Overview of the historic environment | A1.1 | Number of RCAHMS records (of known sites): • maritime records • archaeology records • architectural records | 15,000 (estimate) 129,000 (estimate) 130,000 (estimate) | Readily available from RCAHMS. |
| | A1.2 | Extent of Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) | 60% of Scotland | Readily available from HS, RCAHMS. |
| | A1.3 | Number of SMR/HER records | 215,000 (estimate) | Could be gathered from LAs. |
| A2 Designated assets | A2.1 | Number of cultural World Heritage Sites (designated by UNESCO) Number of cultural WHS sites on tentative list | 4 1 | Readily available from HS. |
| | A2.2 | Number of properties in care | 345 | Readily available from HS. |
| | A2.3 | Number of scheduled monuments Number of parishes considered under strategic scheduling programme (which began in 2005) | 7,882 53 (out of 894) | Readily available from HS. |
| | A2.4 | Number of listing entries Number and percentage in: • Category A • Category B • Category C (statutory) • Category C (non-statutory) | 47,329 3,630 (7.7%) 24,152 (51.0%) 19,173 (40.5%) 374 (0.8 %) | Readily available from HS. |
| | A2.5 | Number of sites on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes | 386 | Published by HS. |
| | A2.6 | Number of Designated Wreck Sites Number of scheduled wrecks (below Mean Low Water) | 8 7 (2 scheduled monuments) | Readily available from HS. |
| | A2.7 | Number of conservation areas | 628 | Can be regularly gathered from LAs. |
| | A2.8 | Extent of National Parks Extent of National Scenic Areas Percentage of Scotland covered by NSAs/NPs | 567,994 Hectares 1,020,494 Hectares 19.8% | Readily available from SNH. |
| A3 Other assets and landscapes | A3.1 | Extent of ancient woodlands (AW) Percentage of Scotland covered by AWs | 352,766 Hectares 4.4% of land | Readily available from SNH. |
| | A3.2 | Number of historic battlefields | Currently unavailable | Possible future measure using information from the proposed Battlefields Inventory, currently under preparation by HS. |

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** (All values at 2007 unless otherwise stated) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| A4 Buildings at risk | A4.1 | Number of buildings assessed by Buildings at Risk (BAR) register as at risk  (at 2006) | 1,036 | Data available from SCT. Coverage of BAR is being improved. |
| | A4.2 | Percentage of buildings on BAR register which are listed | 82% | Data available from SCT. Coverage of  BAR is being improved. |
| | A4.3 | Number of Buildings at Risk assessed as being in the following condition:<br>• Good<br>• Fair<br>• Poor<br>• Very poor<br>• Ruinous<br>• Unknown | <br>43 (4.1%)<br>315 (30.4%)<br>469 (45.3%)<br>54 (5.2%)<br>153 (14.8%)<br>2 (0.2%) | Data available from SCT. Coverage of  BAR is being improved. |
| | A4.4 | Number of Buildings at Risk assessed as being in the following category of ' risk':<br>• Critical<br>• High<br>• Moderate<br>• Low<br>• Minimal<br>• Unknown | <br>47 (4.5%)<br>584 (56.4%)<br>72 (6.9%)<br>299 (28.9%)<br>30 (2.9%)<br>4 (0.4%) | Data available from SCT. Coverage of  BAR is being improved. |
| | A4.5 | • Number of listed buildings demolished<br>• Number of reported fires in listed buildings<br>• Number of listed buildings damaged due to fire | Currently unavailable | Possible future measurement using data gathered from LAs, HS, SCT and the National Fire Database. |
| A5 Scheduled monuments at risk | A5.1 | Percentage of scheduled monuments assessed as being in the following condition:<br>• Optimal<br>• Generally satisfactory but with minor localised problems<br>• Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems<br>• Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems<br>• Extensive significant problems | <br>1,091 (20.6%)<br>2,215 (41.9%)<br><br>1,204 (22.8%)<br><br>674 (12.8%)<br><br>102 (1.9%) | Readily available from HS. |

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** (All values at 2007 unless otherwise stated) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| A5 Scheduled monuments at risk | A5.2 | Percentage of scheduled monuments assessed as having the following risk of future deterioration in condition: | | Readily available from HS. |
| | | • Minimal – no factors present to alter stable condition of monument | 1,698 (32.1%) | |
| | | • Slight – intervention may be desirable in the long term but monument stable currently | 1,797 (34.0%) | |
| | | • Medium – deterioration likely within five years | 1,340 (25.4%) | |
| | | • High – deterioration likely within one year | 376 (7.1%) | |
| | | • Immediate – ongoing deterioration in condition of monument | 74 (1.4%) | |
| A6 Condition of other historic environment assets | A6.1 | Possible future measurement of the condition of other historic environment assets. | Not measured | Further work would be needed to develop and agree suitable measures and methods to assess the condition of other historic environment assets and to review the suitability of existing sources of information. |

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** (All values at 2007 unless otherwise stated) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| Theme B: Managing and resourcing the historic environment | | | | |
| B1 Management | B1.1 | • Number of planning applications decided (2005/06) | 50,049 | Most data readily available from LAs and HS. |
| | | • Percentage of cases that also involve LBC/CAC (2005/06) | 7% | |
| | | • Number of planning applications with archaeological conditions | Currently unavailable | Official statistics do not currently separately gather data on LBC and CAC. |
| | | • Number of CAC, LBC and listed building enforcement appeals decided (2006/07) | 65 | |
| | | • Percentage of those decided that were allowed (2006/07) | 24 (37%) | |
| | | • Number of LBC applications called-in by Scottish Ministers (2006/07) | 2 | |
| | B1.2 | • Number of applications for LBC/CAC decided by (2005/06) | 3,450 | Data readily available from LAs and HS. |
| | | • Number of cases granted by LAs (2005/06) | 3,177 (92.1%) | |
| | | • Percentage of listed building and conservation area consent cases resolved by HS within 28 days (target 97%) (2006/07) | 99.6% | |
| | B1.3 | • Number of scheduled monument consent applications received by HS (2006/07) | 265 | Data readily available from HS. |
| | | • Number of these consents refused (2006/07) | 1 (0.4%) | |
| | | • Percentage of LBC/CAC applications resolved by HS within 9 weeks (target 80%) (2006/07) | 92.1% | |
| | B1.4 | Management plans and inspection regimes: | | Data readily available from relevant agencies/ organisations – HS, Forest Enterprise, NTS, NPs. |
| | | • Percentage of World Heritage Sites with a current management plan | 75% | |
| | | • Percentage of PICs with a condition assessment (in last 5 years) | 100% | |
| | | • Percentage of scheduled monuments (scheduled for 5+ years) with a Monument Warden Record in place | 91% | |
| | | • Percentage of scheduled monuments on Forestry Commission Scotland land with a Forest Enterprise Monument Management Plan in place | 100% | |
| | | • Percentage of Forestry Commission Scotland land covered by Forest Design Plans | 98% | |
| | | • Percentage of NTS properties with Management Plans/ Property Statements | 44% | |
| | | • Percentage of National Parks with a management plan | 100% | |
| | B1.5 | Percentage of conservation areas with: | | Data could be regularly gathered from LAs. |
| | | • Article 4 Directions in place (at Jan 07) | 62% | |
| | | • Conservation Area Appraisals (CAAs) in place | Currently unavailable | |

| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B1.6 | Percentage of Local/Structure Plans which incorporate mention of historic environment | 100% | Data could be regularly gathered from LAs. |
| | | Possible measure of representation of historic environment issues in community plans 100% | Currently unavailable | |
| | B1.7 | Number of Technical Advice Notes (TAN) produced by HS | 30 | Data on good practice publications readily available from HS and CSA. |
| | | Number of Practitioner Guides produced by HS | 8 | |
| | | Number of Archaeology and Farming Advice Notes produced by CSA | 33 | Possible future measurements could include good practice publications from other relevant organisations. |
| | | Number of Identification Guides produced by CSA | 30 | |
| | B1.8 | Number of designated wreck site licences issued by Historic Scotland | 7 | Readily available from HS. |
| B2 Resources | B2.1 | Number of staff employed by Historic Scotland (full time equivalent posts) | 991 | Basic staff counts readily available from individual organisations such as HS, NTS and RCAHMS. |
| | | Number of staff employed by NTS | | |
| | | • full time equivalent posts | 449 | Bespoke data would need to be gathered from individual local authorities. HS has commisioned a survey of LA policies, staffing and resources which will provide future data on this. Sample surveys could be used to estimate numbers employed by private sector companies. |
| | | • seasonal staff | 529 | |
| | | Number of staff employed by RCAHMS (full time equivalent posts) (at 2006) | 100 | |
| | | Local Authorities: | Currently unavailable | |
| | | • Number of local planning authority staff involved in the historic environment | | |
| | | • Number of archaeology officers | | |
| | | • Number of conservation officers | | Employment is not straightforward to measure and further work would be needed to develop suitable ways to measure employment and to gather data according to consistent definitions. |
| | | • Number of archaeologists employed in Scotland (survey estimate, includes private sector, 2002/03) | 456 (survey estimate) | |
| | | • Estimated Scottish Built Heritage Sector Workforce (survey estimate, 2006 – see commentary) | 12, 630 (survey estimate) | |

**Figure 27: Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit**
(All values at 2007 unless otherwise stated)

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** (All values at 2007 unless otherwise stated) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| | B2.2 | Possible future measurement of private sector investment in the historic environment. | Not measured | Sample surveys could be used to gather data on private sector investment in the HE. Further work would be needed to agree definitions. |
| | B2.3 | Public Sector investment in HE: Historic Scotland (total expenditure 2006/07). Of which: | £67.1m | Basic data readily available from individual organisations annual accounts (HS, HLF, RCAHMS). |
| | | • Protection – external built heritage | £22.7m | |
| | | • Protection – Properties in Care | £17.0m | |
| | | Heritage Lottery Fund (grants awarded for HE projects in Scotland – 2005/06) | | CIPFA estimates of LA spend on heritage could be used as a proxy. |
| | | • Number of awards | 84 | |
| | | • Total value of awards | £46.7m | Further work would be needed to develop suitable ways to measure investment, and to collate nationally consistent data. |
| | | Local Authority expenditure on heritage (2005/06) | £13.5m | |
| | | RCAHMS expenditure (2005/06) (including grants from external bodies) | £4.6m | |
| | B2.4 | Voluntary sector expenditure | | Basic spend data is available from NTS annual accounts. However, these figures double count grants from other agencies. |
| | | • National Trust for Scotland (total expenditure) (includes grants from other agencies)(2006/07) | £37.4m | |
| | | • Possible future measurement of other voluntary sector investment in HE. | | Further work would be needed to develop measures and gather data on other voluntary sector investment in HE. |

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** (All values at 2007 unless otherwise stated) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| | B2.5 | Historic Environment entities grant-aided to improve their condition (in year):<br>• Number of Management Agreements in place at March 2007<br>• Number of entities receiving an Ancient Monument Grant in 2005/06<br>• Number of entities receiving a Historic Building Grant (2005/06)<br>• Possible measures from the new SRDP, the Forestry Commission, HIE, RCAHMS management surveys | <br><br>19<br><br>21<br><br>70<br><br>Currently unavailable | Data readily available from HS, LAs and HLF.<br><br>Further work would be needed to agree other measures and to gather data from other grant giving bodies. |
| | B2.6 | Area-based regeneration and conservation funding:<br>• Number of Town Schemes in operation (at 2007)<br>• Total funding allocated to Town Schemes (2007/08)<br>- from Historic Scotland<br>- from local authorities<br>• Number of Townscape Heritage Initiatives approved (since 1998 when scheme began)<br>• Total awards to THIs (since 1998 when scheme began)<br>• Number of Conservation Area Regeneration Schemes (CARS) approved (since 2005 when scheme began)<br>• Total funding awarded through CARS (since 2005 when scheme began) | <br><br>13<br><br><br><br>£314,000<br>£314,000<br>28<br><br>£31.3 million<br><br>13<br><br><br>£6.6 million | Basic data available from HS and LAs. |
| | B2.7 | Possible measurement of availability and need for traditional skills and materials. | Currently unavailable | Some snap-shot estimates available from NHTG study. Further work would be needed to develop measures and to gather nationally consistent data. |

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| Theme C: Benefits from the historic environment | | | | |
| C1<br>Education and lifelong learning | C1.1 | Percentage of adults agreeing that it is important for children to be able to visit historic buildings and heritage attractions | 95% | Snap-shot data available from TNS Survey. (see Annex 19) |
| | C1.2 | Number of school students visiting historic sites (in 2006<br><br>School visits to historic sites as a percentage of all school visits reported for the year | 239,193<br><br>24% | Readily available from Visit Scotland |
| | C1.3 | Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (in 2005)<br>Number of construction Modern Apprenticeships | 11,575<br><br><br>7,668 | Readily available from HESA and SE DG Education |
| | C1.4 | Number of professionals who are accredited by:<br>• Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS)<br>• Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)<br>• Professional Accreditation of Conservator-Restorers (PACR)<br>• Architects Accredited in Building Conservation (AABC) | 61<br><br>11<br><br>72 (Scotland) 698 (UK)<br>9 (Scotland) 323 (UK) | Readily available form RIAS, RICS, PACR and AABC. |
| | C1.5 | Possible future measurement of availability of and take-up/participation in:<br>• Education programmes and Lifelong learning activities (e.g. courses at historic houses)<br>• Traditional building skills training and other vocational skills training<br>• Participation in non-professional courses (such as Scotland's Rural Past, Shorewatch)<br>• NVQ in Archaeological Field Practice | Not measured | Further work would be needed to develop possible measures and to gather nationally consistent data. |

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| C2<br>Economic<br>benefits | C2.1 | • Number of visits to historic visitor attractions (in 2006)<br><br>• Visits to historic sites as a percentage of all recorded visits in year (2006)<br><br>• Average adult admission charges (HE attractions) in 2006<br><br>• Average total spent by visitor (at HE attractions) in 2006 | 16,362,240<br><br>36%<br><br>£2.77<br><br>£6.11 | Data readily available from VisitScotland. Further analysis work on data would be needed to establish reliable trends over time. |
| | C2.2 | Number of recorded visitors in 2006/07 to:<br>• Historic Scotland's properties (PIC)<br>• NTS properties<br>• HHAS properties<br>• RCAHMS archives (in 2005/06) | 3,123,354<br>1,269,767<br>1,552,408<br>326,436 | Data readily available from HS, NTS, HHAS and RCAHMS |
| | | Number (and %) of properties/sites open to the public in year:<br>• Historic Scotland<br>• National Trust for Scotland<br>• HHAS<br>• Forestry Commission Scotland | 345 (100%)<br>128 (100%)<br>c.45 (18%)<br>352 (100% | Data readily available from HS, NTS, HHAS and Forestry Commission Scotland |
| | | Possible measurement of number of people visiting a Historic Scotland grant- aided project in year | Not measured | Data could be gathered from HS. |
| | C2.3 | Possible measurement of the other economic benefits of the historic environment.<br>For example:<br>• Regeneration of local areas by emphasising history of local area<br>• Levels of investment in Conservation Areas<br>• Number of events at Historic Buildings in year | Not measured | Further work would be needed to agree measures and methods of data gathering. |

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value | Notes |
| C3<br>Membership, participation and volunteering | C3.1 | Number of members of National organisations:<br>• Historic Scotland (HS)<br>• National Trust for Scotland (NTS)<br>• Historic Houses Association for Scotland (HHAS) (single members)<br>• Historic Houses Association for Scotland (HHAS) (households)<br>• Council for Scottish Archaeology (CSA)<br><br>• Young Archaeologists Club (YAC)<br>• Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers (ALGAO:Scotland)<br>• Architectural Heritage Society Scotland (AHSS)<br>• Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (SAS)<br>• Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC)<br>• Garden History Society in Scotland (GHSS)<br>• Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in Scotland (SPAB)<br>• Built Environment Scotland Forum (BEFS)<br>• Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in Scotland<br>• Scottish Industrial Heritage Society (SIHS)<br>• Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS)<br><br>Possible future measurement of the number of members of local organisations/societies | <br>75,749<br>296,714<br>23, 223<br><br>12,135<br><br>46 societies<br>850 single<br>250<br><br>27 (of 32 LAs)<br>1,171 Households<br><br>3,554 Fellows<br>102<br><br>170<br>198<br><br>25 organisations<br>225<br><br>111<br>22 (in Scotland) | Data readily available from relevant national organisations.<br><br>Further work would be needed to develop measures of the number of members of local organisations/ societies and to gather data. |
| | C3.2 | Number of adopt a monument scheme projects in place | 10 | Data readily available from CSA |
| | C3.3 | Scottish Archaeology Month:<br>• number of opportunities to participate<br>• number of visitors<br>• number of volunteers<br><br>Doors Open Days:<br>• number of sites participating<br>• number of visitors<br>• number of volunteers<br><br>Number of visits to Historic Scotland free weekend<br><br>Highland Archaeology Fortnight (2006)<br>• number of visitors<br>• number of events<br>• % of visitors rating satisfaction as good/ superb | <br>c.700<br>c.24,000<br>c.400<br><br><br>802<br>c.200,000<br>c.4,000<br><br>77,000<br><br><br>4,340<br>159<br>91% | Data readily available from CSA<br><br><br><br>Data readily available from SCT<br><br><br><br>Data readily available from HS<br><br><br>Data readily available from Highland Council Archaeology Service |

| Figure 27: **Possible headline indicators for Scotland's Historic Environment Audit** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | Ref | Headline Indicator | Value at 2007 | Notes |
| | C3.3 | Perthshire Archaeology Month (2006) | | Data readily available from Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust |
| | | • number of visitors | currently unavailable | |
| | | • number of events | 59 | |
| | | • % of visitors rating speakers and guides as excellent / good | 89% | |
| | | • % of visitors rating content of events as excellent / good | 88% | |
| | | • % of visitors rating standard of events as excellent / good | 82% | |
| | | • % of visitors rating organisation of events as excellent / good | 91% | |
| | C3.4 | National Trust for Scotland | | NTS data readily available. |
| | | • number of volunteers | 2,973 | |
| | | • number of hours | 162,042 | |
| | | Possible measurement of the number of volunteers with other organisations/initiatives | Not measured | Further work needed to agree other suitable measures. |
| | | Volunteering initiatives: | | |
| | | • Junior Palace Guides (pool) | 32 | |
| | | • Scotland's Rural Past Project | c. 90 active fieldwork volunteers | |
| C4 Attitudes to the historic environment | C4.1 | Possible future measurement of attitudes to the historic environment | Snap-shot data available | Snap-shot data is available. Further work would be needed to establish requirements. |

# Chapter 4
# Data gaps

**138.** In chapters 2 and 3 of this report, we have:

- developed a framework to present historic environment data, which groups information into three themes. Theme A is about identification, designation and condition of the historic environment; Theme B is issues concerned with managing and resourcing; and Theme C is all about the benefits from the historic environment;

- presented a summary of the data that is currently readily accessible and easily useable for the historic environment audit; and

- identified a set of possible headline indicators to measure change in Scotland's historic environment.

**139.** The most comprehensively measurable data available are for a small minority of designated sites managed for public access or as visitor attractions. Such flagship sites make up only a tiny proportion of the wider historic environment, but are important in both economic and social terms. However, a very high proportion of the economic and social value derived from the historic environment is likely to reside in the wider historic environment. There is a great deal of information about the historic environment but it has been collected for a wide range of purposes, using differing methodologies, over a long period. It is therefore difficult at present to produce a coherent and consistent report using such diverse data.

**140.** In this chapter we identify the data gaps in the historic environment knowledge base and consider areas for further study. These are set out below, grouped under the three themes.

## Theme A: Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment

### Identification and designation

**141.** A number of organisations provide our basic inventory of the historic environment. Much of the information has been collected to answer different questions from those now being asked. For example, information on the physical condition of archaeological sites and buildings has only rarely been systematically recorded. The main gap is the reconfiguration of existing data and data structures to ensure that there is a consistent and measurable baseline against which other criteria can be quantified and the profile assessed.

**142.** Most of the measures we have included in this report relate to the designated historic environment. Further discussion is needed to agree what other (undesignated) historic environment assets we could reasonably measure and report. The research and survey of our archaeological and architectural heritage is an ongoing and wide-ranging task and collecting the data for this inventory or baseline of historic environment assets is dependent on resource allocation and prioritisation. Identifying known gaps, such as battlefields and the total inventory of older or potentially listable buildings could be one priority. Bringing consistency to existing data, in addition to an awareness of bias, such as that caused by intense fieldwork in some areas and not others, could be another important priority.

**143.** The majority of maritime records in SMRs/HERs and the RCAHMS database relate to documented losses around Scotland's coasts, with no known seabed location. As such they provide an indicator of seabed archaeology but further enhancement is required to provide a comprehensive management tool for the marine historic environment.

## Condition

**144.** We do not currently have enough information to provide a national picture of the current or changing condition of the wider historic environment. The list below summarises the key data gaps in relation to condition.

- The Buildings at Risk (BAR) register provides good quality information on condition. However, it is not comprehensive nor is it a representative sample of all older or potentially listable buildings. Historic Scotland has commissioned a new three year project with the Scottish Civic Trust to improve the coverage of the BAR. The BAR and the SSLG's research[32] may offer useful methodologies and a good basis for more representative sampling. Further work would be needed to explore this and to develop suitable measures of the condition of historic buildings (and other aspects of the built historic environment) – and perhaps to explore the effect that listing or other designations has on condition.

- Historic Scotland's Monument Warden Records (MWRs) provide comprehensive condition information about scheduled monuments on land. However, there is no reliable detailed information on the condition of Scotland's unscheduled monuments (around 90% of all ancient monuments), nor is such limited information as does exist collected according to consistent methods. MWRs, and the Monuments at Risk Survey (MARS) may provide useful methodologies and a good basis for more representative sampling (any sample drawn would need to be statistically well-informed to provide reliable data). Further work would be needed to agree methodologies, to gather robust data and to develop suitable measures on the condition of ancient monuments.

- Further work would be needed to define measures and to source information on the condition of other historic environment assets, including battlefields and other historic areas and open spaces.

[32]Safeguarding Glasgow's Stone-Built Heritage: Skills and Materials Requirements
Scottish Stone Liaison Group (SSLG), 2006

- This report has not explored, in any detail, the factors that affect the condition of the wider historic environment.  Many of these factors are difficult to measure and it is not straightforward to quantify their effect, although some idea of this is provided by the work on the Historic Land-use Assessment.  To record and analyse trends, this type of study would have to be repeated over time.  An equivalent study of historic towns would also be invaluable in this context. Further work would be needed to explore these issues and establish if any suitable measures can be developed.

## Theme B: Resourcing and managing the historic environment

**145.** Official statistics do not currently separately gather data on Listed Building Consents and Conservation Area Consents.

**146.** Further analysis of Historic Scotland's casework files could reveal trends and patterns of the nature of works for which Scheduled Monument Consent is sought.

**147.** We would need to develop a suitable measure of the representation of historic environment issues in community plans.

**148.** We do not have a comprehensive picture of employment in the historic environment.  It is not a straightforward thing to measure and further work would be needed to develop suitable ways to measure employment and to gather data according to consistent definitions.

**149.** We do not have a comprehensive picture of investment in the historic environment.  Further work would be needed to develop suitable ways to measure investment; and to collate data from the public, private and voluntary sectors.

**150.** There is a wide range of information on the availability of traditional skills and materials.  Further work would be needed to agree suitable measures of the availability and need for traditional skills and materials.

## Theme C: Benefits of the historic environment

**151.** This first report has not examined in any detail the wider range of values and benefits deriving from the historic environment.  In particular, we would like to undertake future work to investigate the following areas:

**152.** We have yet to propose suitable measures of the availability of and participation in traditional craft skills; historic environment education programmes; lifelong learning; and the training of non-professionals through initiatives such as Scotland's Rural Past and Shorewatch.

**153.** There is a lot of data on numbers of visitors to historic environment attractions.  However, we do not currently have measures or data to estimate how important the historic environment is in encouraging people to visit Scotland.

**154.** The economic value of the historic environment contributes to much more than tourism. HEACS has been asked by Scottish Ministers to report on the economic significance of the historic environment in Scotland. Further work would be needed to review this work and other existing material; to develop suitable measures of economic benefit; and to gather nationally consistent data.

**155.** It would be useful to know more about who participates in the historic environment, who is excluded and what are the barriers to greater access and participation.

**156.** In 2006, Historic Scotland commissioned some high level questions in an omnibus survey to begin to investigate attitudes towards the historic environment. The results of this snap-shot survey, which showed very positive attitudes to the historic environment, are presented in this report. Further work would be needed to develop a set of questions that could be used to measure trends in attitudes to the historic environment.

**157.** A number of UK and world-wide studies show that the historic environment makes a valuable contribution to cultural identity and quality of life and that there are many benefits to investing in the historic environment. To date, little research has been undertaken in Scotland.

# Chapter 5
# **Conclusions**

**158.** The process undertaken for this report has allowed us to begin to move from anecdote about the state of the historic environment towards a sound evidence-base.

**159.** This report has made good progress in identifying available data and in identifying the gaps in our knowledge base, providing a robust basis for the next steps set out at the end of chapter 1.

**160.** Historic Scotland undertakes the audit of the historic environment to provide information to the wider sector. The audit is a long-term project, the next phase of which is to identify management indicators that will allow us to develop our knowledge of the sector in order both to care for it better and to monitor its condition and our care for it over time.

# ANNEXES

# Annex 1
# World Heritage Sites

## Definition

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention drawn up in 1972 was ratified by the United Kingdom in 1984. The Convention provides for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value, and requires a World Heritage List to be established under the management of an inter-governmental World Heritage Committee.

## Identification and designation

Individual state parties are responsible for nominating sites in their territory. DCMS acts as the state party for the whole of the UK. Decisions on whether to inscribe sites in the World Heritage List are taken by the World Heritage Committee each year. Scottish Ministers put forward sites for nomination to DCMS and are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Convention in relation to sites in Scotland. Historic Scotland carries out these roles on their behalf, and attends the annual meeting of the Committee as part of the UK delegation.

The UK Tentative List comprises sites which may be nominated for World Heritage Inscription over the next 5-10 years. The UK tentative list comprises 17 sites. A nomination was submitted in early 2007 to include the Antonine Wall as a fifth World Heritage Site in Scotland, as the most northerly boundary of the Roman Empire and as part of the transnational World Heritage Site 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'. The nomination will be considered by the World Heritage Committee in July 2008. The Forth Rail Bridge is also currently on the tentative list for inclusion as a cultural site in Scotland. There are also two tentative natural sites: The Cairngorms and the Flow Country. The UK tentative list is being reviewed by DCMS and the devolved administrations.

## Numbers and distribution

Worldwide there are currently 851 World Heritage Sites (660 cultural, 166 natural and 25 mixed), across 141 state parties. The UK has 27 of these, four of which are in Scotland. The nature and extent of Scotland's World Heritage Sites are very different.

**The Old and New Towns of Edinburgh** was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 1995. The organisation Edinburgh World Heritage receives funding from Historic Scotland and the City of Edinburgh Council to oversee the management and promotion of the site. Edinburgh City and its World Heritage Site has the greatest concentration of listed buildings in Scotland. Many of the listed buildings are located within gardens and designed landscapes, which include 18th and 19th century gardens in the New Town and a number of gardens within the Old Town. Examples include: Princes Street Gardens; Queen Street Gardens; Rothesay Terrace; Calton Hill; a number of parks laid out by Sir Patrick Geddes; and the designed landscape at the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The area is also home to around 24,000 residents.[33]

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[33]Edinburgh World Heritage Trust Management Plan July 2005.

### Links

- Further information about World Heritage Sites is available from whc.unesco.org
- Management Plans for Scotland's World Heritage Sites can be found on Historic Scotland's website at www.historic-scotland.gov.uk
- To find out more about the roles and responsibilities of Historic Scotland, see Annex 12

**The Heart of Neolithic Orkney** was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 1999. It comprises a group of Neolithic monuments which form a major cultural landscape. The site comprises four discrete areas, and has associated buffer zones, and these contain many scheduled monuments. The site includes the Neolithic village of Skara Brae, the chambered tomb of Maeshowe and the ceremonial enclosures of The Stones of Stenness and the Ring of Brodgar. Within the site is the Brodgar Rural Conservation Area. Since all the monuments comprising the site are in state care, Historic Scotland manages the World Heritage Site on behalf of Scottish Ministers. Historic Scotland liaises with the local authority, local organisations and the local community to address the site's management issues.

**New Lanark** is an 18th-century industrial settlement, which was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2001. It is located entirely within the New Lanark conservation area, in South Lanarkshire Council. The site houses around 330 residents, 180 living within the historic village. Core funding comes from Historic Scotland, South Lanarkshire Council, Scottish Enterprise and revenue generated by the New Lanark Conservation Trust's activities.

**The St Kilda island group** was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 1986 based on its terrestrial natural heritage. In 2004, the site was extended to include the surrounding marine environment. The revised nomination to extend the world heritage status to include the cultural landscape was successful in 2005. There are four small islands and several sea stacks. St Kilda is managed by the National Trust for Scotland in partnership with Scottish Natural Heritage, Historic Scotland and Comhairle nan Eilean Siar. Four major areas have been scheduled on the largest island, Hirta. They comprise remains that date from prehistory to the 20th century and include most of Village Bay. Most of the historic buildings in the village are 19th century blackhouses and mortared stone houses. Historic buildings and ruined structures have been restored and/or maintained by the National Trust for Scotland volunteer work parties for use by visitors, volunteers and researchers.

## Protection mechanisms

World Heritage status does not add any statutory controls to those which already exist. However, the impact of proposed development upon a World Heritage Site is a material consideration in determining planning applications. Development proposals are assessed for their impact on the outstanding universal values of the World Heritage Sites. Three of Scotland's World Heritage Sites already have a Management Plan in place and a plan for New Lanark is currently in draft form. These plans set out how the sites will be conserved, monitored and enhanced.

The World Heritage Committee (WHC) monitors the condition of sites by means of Periodic Reporting (to the WHC). The World Heritage Committee also operates a Reactive Monitoring list to oversee sites that are perceived to be at risk in any way.

These reporting mechanisms and the fact that all UK World Heritage Sites are required to have a management plan in place are designed to ensure that appropriate management systems are in place to protect World Heritage Sites.

# Annex 2
# Properties in Care

## Definition
A Property in Care (PIC) is an ancient monument that is cared for by Historic Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers, under the terms of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (the 1979 Act)*.

## Identification and designation
The purpose of the state taking properties into its care is for the long term preservation, for the public benefit, of a collection of monuments which define significant aspects of Scotland's past.

In deciding whether or not to take a monument into state care, Scottish Ministers consider a number of factors, including: the cultural significance of the monument; the present risks it is facing; alternative care options; the implications for the balance of the types of property in the estate; and the public benefit that would flow from the new investment.

A new set of criteria for deciding whether to take a monument into care was recently suggested by the Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland (HEACS) in their report to Ministers on *the criteria that should be used to assess whether a property should be taken into state care*. A copy of the report, containing the proposed criteria, is available from the HEACS website www.heacs.org.uk

There are two main ways that a monument is added to the estate of PICs. Some of the properties in care are state-owned, however, the vast majority (over 75%) are managed under guardianship agreements with Historic Scotland. This means that, although under private ownership, Historic Scotland takes control of managing the property. In all cases Historic Scotland makes regular public access available to PICs, unless there are reasons why this is not possible.

## Numbers and distribution
There are currently 345 properties in the care of Historic Scotland. The estate of Scotland's PICs covers a wide periodical spread, extending from early prehistory through to the industrial age. Figure 28 shows the number of PICs according to periodic category.

## Links
- Almost all PICs are scheduled monuments (340) see Annex 3
- Some PICS are also Listed buildings (215), See Annex 4
- Historic Scotland's responsibilities Annex 12

Figure 28. Number of Properties in Care by scheduled monument category
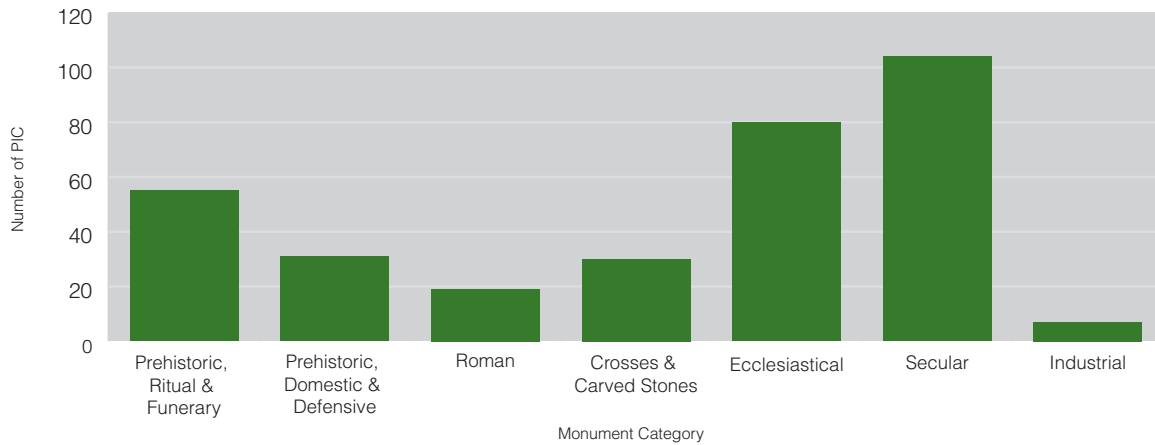


Source: Historic Scotland 2007

The collection of PICs also covers a wide geographical spread, as shown in Figure 29.

Figure 29. Map of Historic Scotland's Properties in Care



Source: Historic Scotland, 2007

## Protection mechanisms

Almost all PICs are scheduled monuments (around 340) and many are also listed buildings (215). These properties, therefore, receive the same statutory protection as oth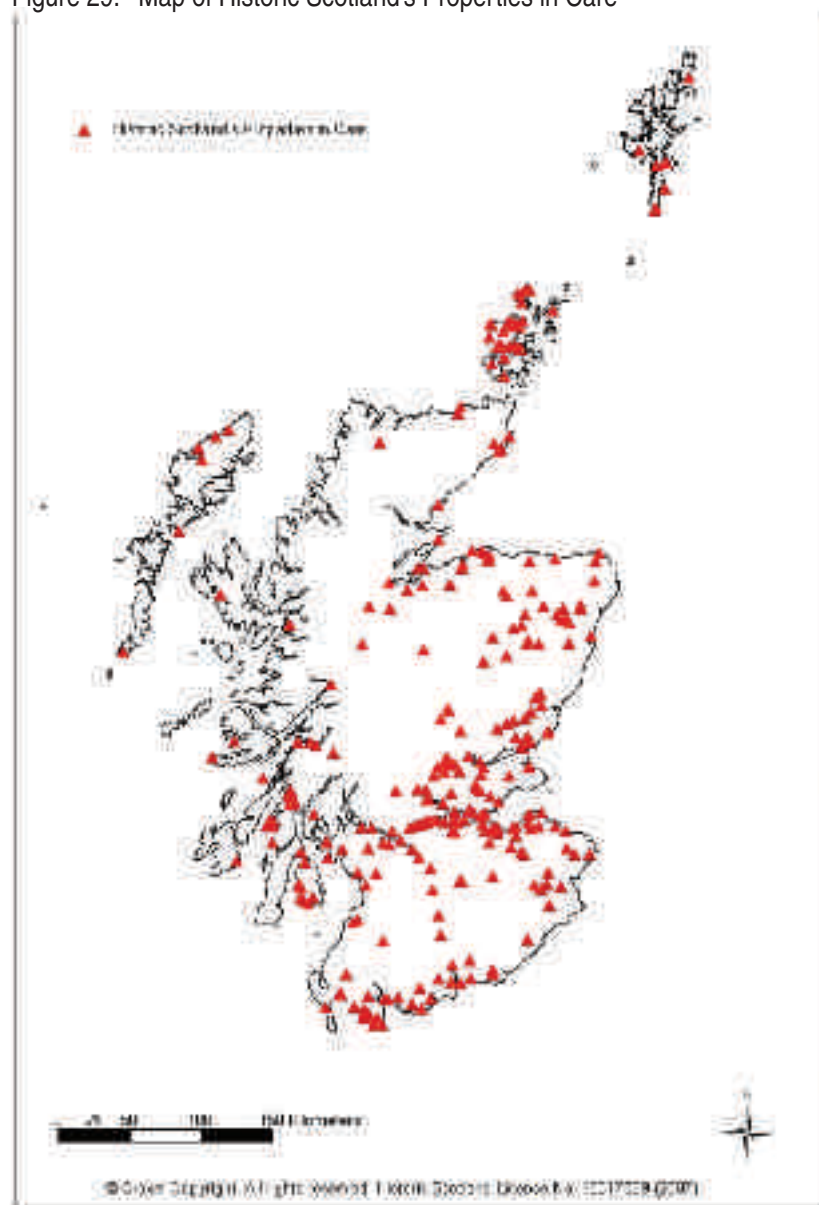er monuments scheduled under the 1979 Act or buildings listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

Works that are undertaken by Historic Scotland at properties in care are currently covered by Crown immunity. This means that Historic Scotland's works at properties which are scheduled monuments do not require prior Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). There is, however, a parallel system of 'properties in care clearance' for such works, which applies the same standards and test to works as SMC. Any works proposed by third parties to a scheduled PIC still require formal SMC. (See Annex 3 for more information on SMC).

Historic Scotland has a specific set of duties and obligations towards the properties in its care, as set out in the 1979 Act. The Act places a duty on Scottish Ministers to maintain the monuments in their care and provides the powers to do 'all such things as may be necessary for the maintenance of the monument and for the exercise of proper control and management'. The provision of public access to the monuments is also one of Scottish Ministers' principal responsibilities, and the vast majority of PICs are currently accessible to the public on a regular basis.

# Annex 3
# Scheduled Monuments

## Definition
A scheduled monument is a site or monument of national importance included on the Schedule of Monuments, maintained by Historic Scotland, under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (the 1979 Act).

## Identification and designation
The process of scheduling is undertaken on behalf of Scottish Ministers by staff within Historic Scotland. Historic Scotland carries out a strategic, area-based scheduling programme on a 30-year cycle. It is also responsible for the process of 'descheduling' (removing a monument from the Schedule), deciding applications for Scheduled Monument Consent (see below) and monitoring the condition of all scheduled monuments (see Annex 17 on Monument Warden Records).

To be scheduled, a monument must first meet the 1979 Act's definition of 'monument'. For example, a structure in use as a dwelling house cannot be scheduled as an ancient monument nor can buildings in ecclesiastical use or portable objects. Scheduling can be used in the marine environment but not for wrecks protected under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973[34].

Under the 1979 Act, the sole criterion for a monument to be scheduled is that it is of national importance. Only a small proportion of known monuments recorded in the RCAHMS and local historic environment databases meet the scheduling criterion of national importance. For example, based on four recent projects from the area scheduling programme, (of the recorded sites which met the 1979 Act's definition of 'monument', and were not already scheduled), between 3.1% and 12.5% were considered to be of national importance. Details of the guidance used by Historic Scotland in determining national importance are found in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2 – Scheduling: Protecting Scotland's nationally important monuments.*

## Numbers of scheduled monuments
There are 7,882 scheduled monuments as at May 2007. Some individual monuments, notably linear ones such as the Antonine Wall, encompass multiple scheduled monuments. The statistics used for the remainder of this Annex are taken from the report *The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments* (CFA Archaeology) and were compiled during November 2006.

## Distribution of scheduled monuments
Figure 30 breaks down the distribution of scheduled monuments by local authority area. Highland, the largest local authority area, has the largest number of scheduled monuments (1,151). East Renfrewshire has the smallest number (4). While such variation may be a reflection of past designation and survey programmes, it will also reflect cultural history – the patterns of past human activity (where this took place and why – geology, topography and geography will play an important part) and patterns of survival. Variations will also reflect differences in the size of local authority areas (see Annex 20).

## Links
- The schedule is available from www.pastmap.org.uk or www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

- Details of RCHAMS recording of archaelogical sites is provided in Annex 13

- SMRs, Annex 15

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[34]The scheduling in 2001 of seven of the remaining wrecks of the German High Seas Fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow (Orkney) in 1919, represents the only application of scheduling of underwater wrecks in Scotland's territorial waters.

Figure 30.   Number of scheduled monuments by local authority
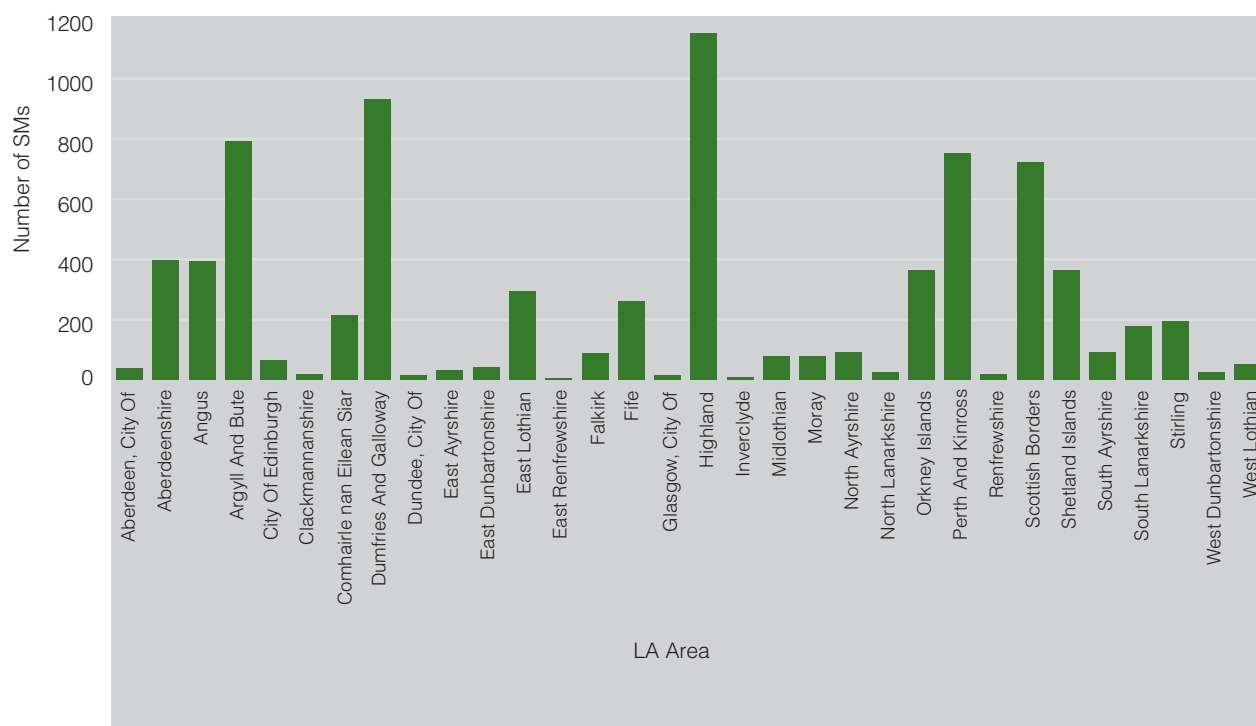


Sources: Historic Scotland, The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments report, CFA, Archaeology,  2007

## Categories of scheduled monuments

Historic Scotland currently categorises scheduled monuments into seven major categories. Figure 31 shows that 61% of  scheduled monuments are categorised as prehistoric ancient monuments, 19% secular, 8% ecclesiastical, 5% industrial and transport, 4% crosses and carved stones and 3% Roman. Note that some scheduled monuments fall into more than one category.

| Figure 31: **Number of scheduled monuments by scheduled monument category  (based on 7786 scheduled monuments)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Category | Number | % total |
| 1 - Prehistoric ritual and funerary | 2,394 | 22 |
| 2 - Prehistoric domestic and defensive | 4,220 | 39 |
| 3 - Roman | 334 | 3 |
| 4 - Crosses and carved stones (Pictish/Early Christian and later dates) | 395 | 4 |
| 5 - Ecclesiastical | 913 | 8 |
| 6 - Secular | 2,126 | 19 |
| 7 - Industrial and transport | 526 | 5 |
| Total number of components | 10,908* | 100 |

Sources: Historic Scotland, The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments report, CFA Archaeology,  2007
*Some monuments fall into more than one category.

Historic Scotland undertakes an ongoing programme of area-based and some thematic survey to inform what should be included on the Schedule of Scotland's nationally important monuments. Trends in scheduling change over the years and reflect circumstances of the time. Some classes of monument have only become the subject of specialist study in the more recent past, were not in existence or were not previously considered for scheduling. For example, 20th-century defences, industrial archaeology and historic rural settlement have all only been scheduled in any numbers during the last 10-20 years. There was also a deliberate programme of scheduling in the 1970s and 1980s to protect the rich Roman heritage newly revealed by aerial photography.

## Protection mechanisms

Currently, nationally important monuments in Scotland are protected under the provisions of the 1979 Act. The Act places a duty on Scottish Ministers to compile, maintain and publish a Schedule (a list) of monuments.

Once a monument is scheduled, it becomes an offence to carry out, without the prior written consent of Scottish Ministers **(Scheduled Monument Consent)**, any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up the monument. The scheduling process and the need for SMC run in parallel with the statutory planning process. About 13% of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) applications also require planning consent. The protection of ancient monuments and their setting is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

There have been 200 or more applications for SMC each year since 1998/99. *The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments* analysed SMC applications since 1996 and found that:

(i) Some scheduled monuments are the subject of more consent applications than others. Of the 7,786 scheduled monuments protected (at November 2006), 6760 (c. 87%) have not attracted an SMC application in the last 10 years. However, it is recognised that around 20% of all scheduled monuments have been newly scheduled during the last decade.

(ii) Figure 32 shows that the greatest number of applications for SMC since 1996 concerned scheduled monuments categorised as prehistoric, domestic and defensive, with a total of 322 applications. However, it is interesting to note that the two smallest categories of scheduled monuments (Roman; and Industrial and transport) received much higher proportions of SMC applications with respect to their category size (40% and 43% respectively).

| Figure 32: **Proportion of scheduled monuments receiving SMC applications by main scheduled monument category (1996 to July 2006)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scheduled monument category | Number of SMs as main category | Number of SMs with SMC application % SMs with SMC application | % SMs with SMC application |
| 1 - Prehistoric ritual and funerary | 2,061 | 202 | 10 |
| 2 - Prehistoric domestic and defensive | 3,245 | 322 | 10 |
| 3 – Roman | 223 | 90 | 40 |
| 4 - Crosses and carved stones (Pictish/ Early Cristian and later dates) | 256 | 47 | 18 |
| 5 – Ecclesiastical | 530 | 152 | 29 |
| 6 – Secular | 1,246 | 312 | 25 |
| 7 - Industrial and transport | 225 | 97 | 43 |
| Total number of components | 7,786 | 1,222 | 16 |
| Source: Historic Scotland data, November 2006, The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments report, CFA Archaeology, 2007 | | | |

# Annex 4
# Listed Buildings

## Definition

A listed building is a building of 'special architectural or historic interest' designated by Historic Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers, under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997[35] (the 1997 Act).

## Identification and designation

Historic Scotland is responsible for listing buildings and a programme of systematic resurvey is ongoing.

There are now three non-statutory categories of listed buildings in Scotland. They are:

**Category A** – buildings of national or international importance, either architectural or historic, or fine little-altered examples of some particular period, style or building type;

**Category B** – buildings of regional or more than local importance, or major examples of some particular period, style or building type which may have been altered; and

**Category C(S)** – buildings of local importance, lesser examples of any period, style or building type, as originally constructed or altered; and simple, traditional buildings which group well with others in categories A and B or are part of a planned group such as an estate or an industrial complex.

## Numbers and distribution

As at March 2007 there were 47,329 listing entries. 7.7% (3,630) are Category A; 51.0% (24,152) are Category B; and 40.5% (19,173) are Category C(S). Within the total there is also a small number (374 or 0.8%) of non-statutory C-listed entries, however, this category is currently being phased out and its entries either re-assigned as Category C(S) or de-listed.

It is important to note that the number of entries does not reflect the number of individual buildings or ownerships. Sometimes a group of individual properties, such as a terrace of houses or a tenement of flats, may be covered by a single listing and ancillary buildings may be included in the principal listing.

Figure 33 shows the number of listing entries (and category of listing) within each local planning authority. Caution should be applied when interpreting these figures, as there are a number of factors informing the distribution of listed buildings, including the resurvey programme, the quality and density of local building stock and the form of the earlier list. Factors such as the size of the area and population density will also inform the distribution (see Annex 20 for statistics).

[35]The scope of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 stops at the low water mark.

## Links
- Conservation area, Annex 7
- Some listed buildings are scheduled monuments, where this is the case, the legislation for scheduled monuments takes precedence. See Annex 3

| Figure 33. | **Number of listed buildings (and listing category) by local authority** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local authority | All listed buildings | Category A | Category B | Category C(S) |
| Aberdeen City | 1,184 | 71 | 730 | 383 |
| Aberdeenshire | 3,589 | 196 | 1,829 | 1,564 |
| Angus | 2,096 | 96 | 1,187 | 813 |
| Argyll and Bute | 1,962 | 147 | 1,069 | 746 |
| Cairngorms National Park | 424 | 31 | 215 | 178 |
| City of Edinburgh | 4,675 | 871 | 2,612 | 1,192 |
| Clackmannanshire | 295 | 17 | 149 | 129 |
| Comhairle nan Eilean Siar | 256 | 20 | 164 | 72 |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 3,325 | 223 | 1,774 | 1,328 |
| Dundee City | 893 | 83 | 568 | 242 |
| East Ayrshire | 699 | 43 | 338 | 318 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 164 | 15 | 86 | 63 |
| East Lothian | 1,765 | 135 | 1,052 | 578 |
| East Renfrewshire | 131 | 4 | 92 | 35 |
| Falkirk | 349 | 27 | 209 | 113 |
| Fife | 4,674 | 198 | 3,125 | 1,351 |
| Glasgow City | 1,827 | 280 | 1,272 | 275 |
| Highland | 2,915 | 186 | 1,611 | 1,118 |
| Inverclyde | 235 | 23 | 145 | 67 |
| Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park | 417 | 17 | 231 | 169 |
| Midlothian | 680 | 71 | 306 | 303 |
| Moray | 1,651 | 117 | 764 | 770 |
| North Ayrshire | 807 | 38 | 402 | 367 |
| North Lanarkshire | 285 | 7 | 147 | 131 |
| Orkney Islands | 577 | 24 | 277 | 276 |
| Perth and Kinross | 3,054 | 160 | 1,847 | 1,047 |
| Renfrewshire | 519 | 37 | 347 | 135 |
| Scottish Borders | 2,627 | 172 | 1,184 | 1,271 |
| Shetland Islands | 308 | 17 | 152 | 139 |
| South Ayrshire | 872 | 73 | 432 | 367 |
| South Lanarkshire | 1,032 | 87 | 538 | 407 |
| Stirling | 1,377 | 83 | 621 | 673 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 174 | 20 | 107 | 47 |
| West Lothian | 405 | 41 | 218 | 146 |

Source: The State of Scotland's Historic Buildings, RGU, MLUI (Historic Scotland data, 2006)

## Protection mechanisms

Listed buildings have statutory protection under the planning system. **Listed Building Consent (LBC)** must be obtained from the relevant planning authority to demolish a listed building or to alter or extend it in any way, inside or out, which affects its character as a building of special or architectural interest. Unlisted buildings in conservation areas have protection under the planning system through **Conservation Area Consent (CAC)**. CAC is normally required before unlisted buildings in conservation areas can be demolished.

Planning authorities must notify Historic Scotland (acting on behalf of Scottish Ministers) if they propose to grant LBC for the demolition of any listed building or the alteration or extension of any listed building in categories A or B. They must also notify Historic Scotland if they propose to grant CAC for the demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area.

Official statistics do not gather separate figures for LBC and CAC. Figure 34 shows the number of applications involving LBC or CAC that were decided during 2005/06 by local planning authority. When interpreting these statistics, it is important to consider the context.  The context for this data is provided by Figure 33 (numbers of listed buildings in each local authority area), Annex 7 (numbers of conservation areas), and Annex 20 (information on the population and size of local authority areas).

| Figure 34. **Number of planning applications involving Listed Building Consent or Conservation Area Consent decided by local authority** | |
|---|---|
| Local Authority | Number of applications for Planning Consent involving LBC or CAC |
| Aberdeen City | * |
| Aberdeenshire | 197 |
| Angus | 88 |
| Argyll and Bute | 110 |
| Cairngorms National Park | 3 |
| City of Edinburgh | 647 |
| Clackmannanshire | 20 |
| Comhairle nan Eilean Siar | 11 |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 189 |
| Dundee City | 100 |
| East Ayrshire | 73 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 10 |
| East Lothian | 147 |
| East Renfrewshire | 10 |
| Falkirk | 15 |
| Fife | 355 |
| Glasgow City | 498 |
| Highland | 117 |
| Inverclyde | 33 |
| Loch Lomond and the Trossachs NP | 13 |
| Midlothian | 58 |
| Moray | * |
| North Ayrshire | 43 |
| North Lanarkshire | 22 |
| Orkney Islands | 24 |
| Perth and Kinross | 101 |
| Renfrewshire | 54 |
| Scottish Borders | 208 |
| Shetland Islands | 6 |
| South Ayrshire | 118 |
| South Lanarkshire | 56 |
| Stirling | 83 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 8 |
| West Lothian | 33 |
| Total | 3,450 |
| * DG Economy noted missing data at time of writing | |
| Source: Scottish Government DG Economy, 2006 | |

Figure 35 depicts the number of applications for LBC /CAC by planning authority along with the proportion of these applications that were granted. In total, 92% (3,177) of applications were granted in Scotland in 2005/06. We do not currently have information on the specific purpose of the works for which LBC/CAC was sought.

Figure 35. Number and outcome of decisions on planning applications involving Listed Building Consent or Conservation Area Consent by local authority
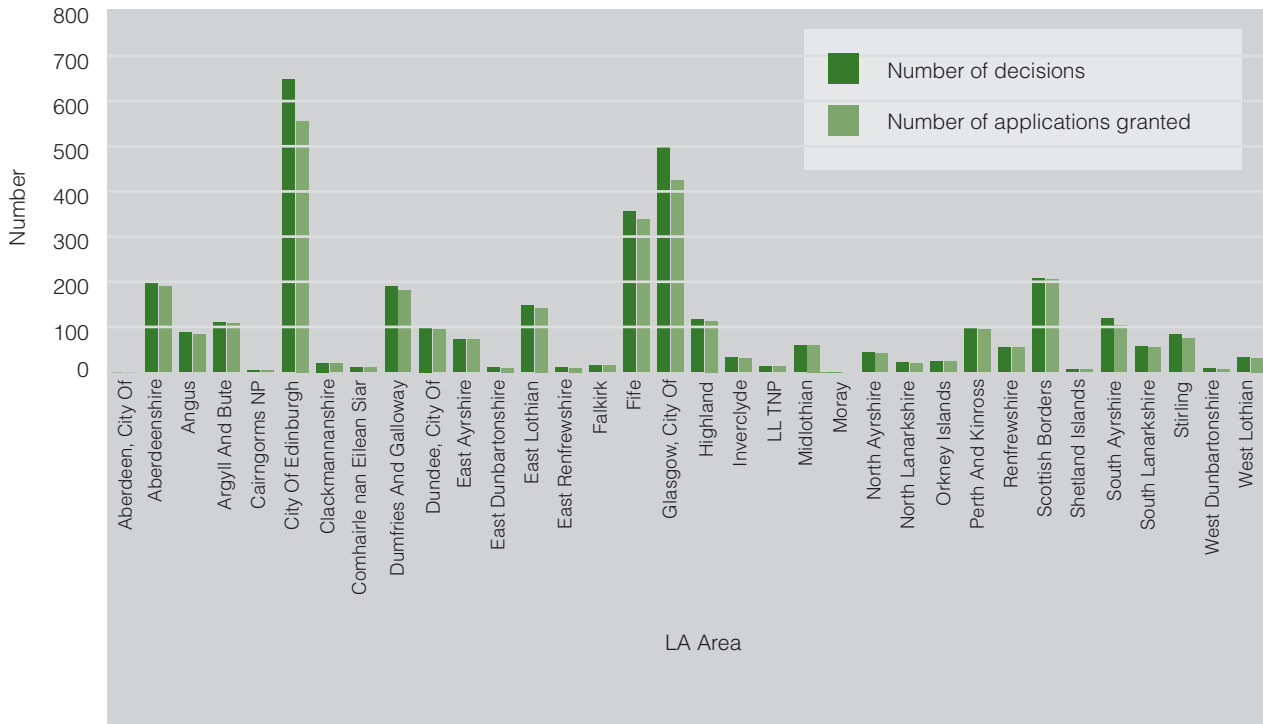


Source: Scottish Government Development Department, 2006

# Annex 5
# Gardens and Designed Landscapes

### Definition
Gardens and Designed Landscapes on Historic Scotland's Inventory are defined as grounds which are laid out for artistic effect and most often include architectural features, trees, shrubs, flowers, lands and parkland.

### Identification and designation
For more than 20 years, government has recognised the need to identify the nation's most important historic gardens and designed landscapes. This recognition resulted in the production of a register of sites: An Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland was first published in five volumes in 1987/88. The original Inventory contained 275 sites (but it soon became clear that there were many more). A new Inventory was published in March 2007.

The criterion for inclusion on the Inventory is that the site is of national importance. Potential gardens and designed landscapes for the Inventory are assessed on the following key values: Work of Art; Historical; Horticultural, Arboricultural and Silvicultural; Architectural; Scenic; Nature Conservation; and Archaeological.

The Inventory is produced and published by Historic Scotland. As part of the Strategic Review of Scottish Natural Heritage, carried out in 2006, it was decided to give sole responsibility for the compilation and management of the Inventory to Historic Scotland (previously shared with Scottish Natural Heritage).

### Numbers and distribution
As at March 2007, the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL) included 386 gardens and designed landscapes in Scotland.  Figures 36 and 37 show the distribution of gardens and designed landscapes across Scotland.

### Links
- The searchable Inventory is now available online at www.historic-scotland.gov.uk
- Many gardens and designed landscapes contain scheduled monuments (see Annex 3) and listed buildings (see Annex 4)
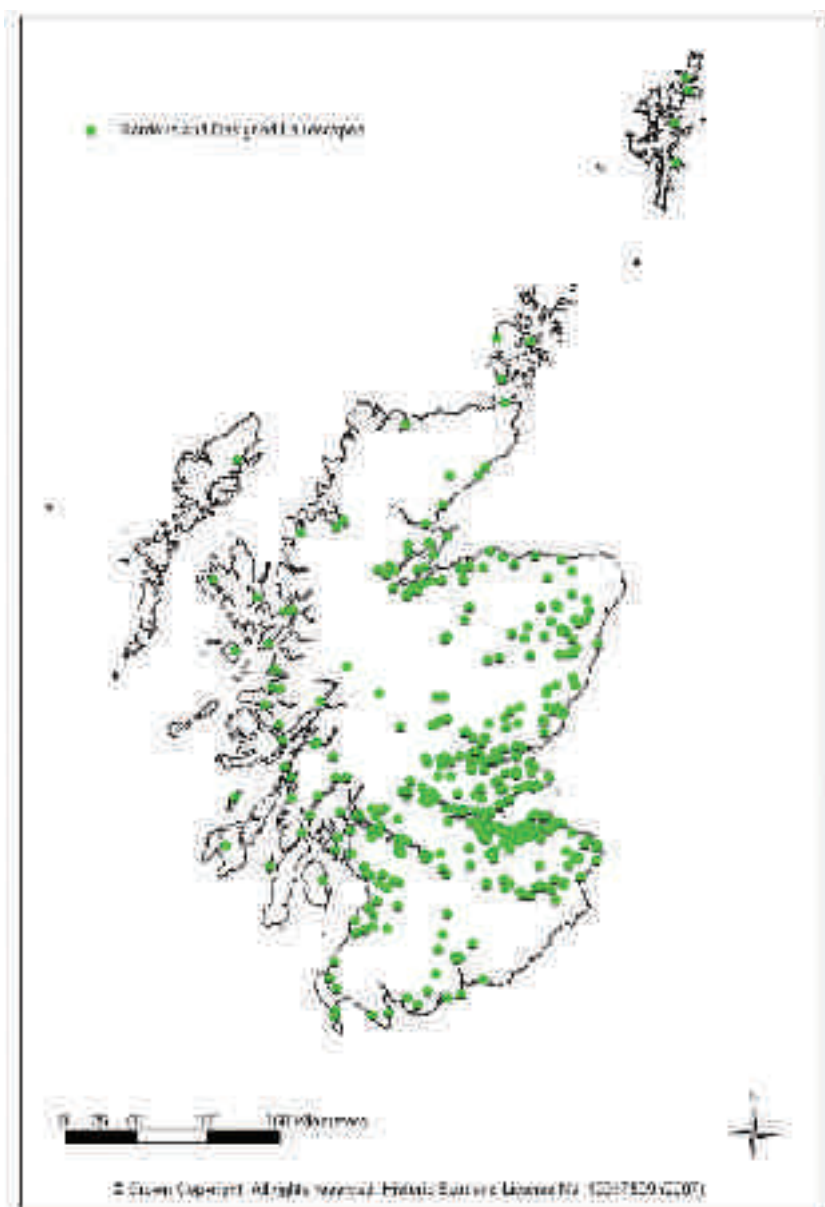
| Figure 36. **Number of Gardens and Designed Landscapes on the Inventory by local authority** | |
|---|---|
| Local authority | Number of Gardens and Designed Landscapes |
| Aberdeen City | 0 |
| Aberdeenshire | 33 |
| Angus | 13 |
| Argyll and Bute | 24 |
| City of Edinburgh | 19 |
| Clackmannanshire | 0 |
| Comhairle nan Eilean Siar | 1 |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 20 |
| Dundee City | 3 |
| East Ayrshire | 6 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 0 |
| East Lothian | 28 |
| East Renfrewshire | 1 |
| Falkirk | 3 |
| Fife | 31 |
| Glasgow City | 5 |
| Highland | 51 |
| Inverclyde | 3 |
| Midlothian | 12 |
| Moray | 9 |
| North Ayrshire | 4 |
| North Lanarkshire | 2 |
| Orkney Islands | 3 |
| Perth and Kinross | 41 |
| Renfrewshire | 2 |
| Scottish Borders | 30 |
| Shetland Islands | 4 |
| South Ayrshire | 9 |
| South Lanarkshire | 7 |
| Stirling | 16 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 3 |
| West Lothian | 3 |
| Total | 386 |

Source: Historic Scotland, 2007

* the size of local autrhorities varies enormously, see Annex 20

Figure 37.   Map of gardens and designed landscapes



Source: Historic Scotland, 2007

## Protection mechanisms

Under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992 (the GDPO) local authorities must have regard to the status of sites included on the *Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes* when assessing planning applications.  Before granting planning permission for development, the local authority must consult with Historic Scotland on 'development which may affect a historic garden or designed landscape'.

Scottish Ministers' policy on Gardens and Designed Landscapes is set out in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy 3 – Gardens and Designed Landscapes*, which is currently in preparation.

# Annex 6
# Designated Wreck Sites

## Definition

The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 is a UK-wide law that gives powers to Scottish Ministers to declare historic wrecks and the sites of these wrecks within Scotland's territorial waters (out to 12 nautical miles) as protected areas.

## Identification and designation

Designated Wreck Sites are identified as being those that contain or are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic, or archaeological importance, measured against a set of non-statutory significance criteria. To inform decision making, Historic Scotland has access to a UK-wide contract for archaeological services and an Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites, both funded by Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS).

## Numbers and distribution

There are currently eight Designated Wreck Sites within Scotland's territorial waters. The distribution of these is more an indicator of trends of diving exploration and a reactive approach to designation than a pointer to patterns of maritime activity. Figure 38 shows the location of both scheduled and designated wrecks.

## Protection mechanisms

For Designated Wreck Sites, a licensing regime administered by Historic Scotland helps to control activities within a protected area. The four categories of licence are Visitor, Survey, Surface Recovery and Excavation.

Marine historic environment policy is a developing area. New marine historic environment legislation is currently under consideration. Current proposals would broaden the range of marine historic assets that could be designated on the basis of special historic or archaeological interest and provide for a more flexible licensing regime. Scottish Ministers, through Historic Scotland, are preparing a SHEP on the marine historic environment, due for public consultation in early 2008.

## Links

- Some historic wrecks are scheduled. For more information on scheduling please see Annex 3.
- For more information on the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986, which provides for 'Protected Places' and 'Controlled Sites' in Scotland's territorial waters see www.mod.uk
- The Heritage Protection Review White Paper can be found on the DCMS website www.culture.gov.uk

Figure 38.   Map of scheduled and designated wrecks
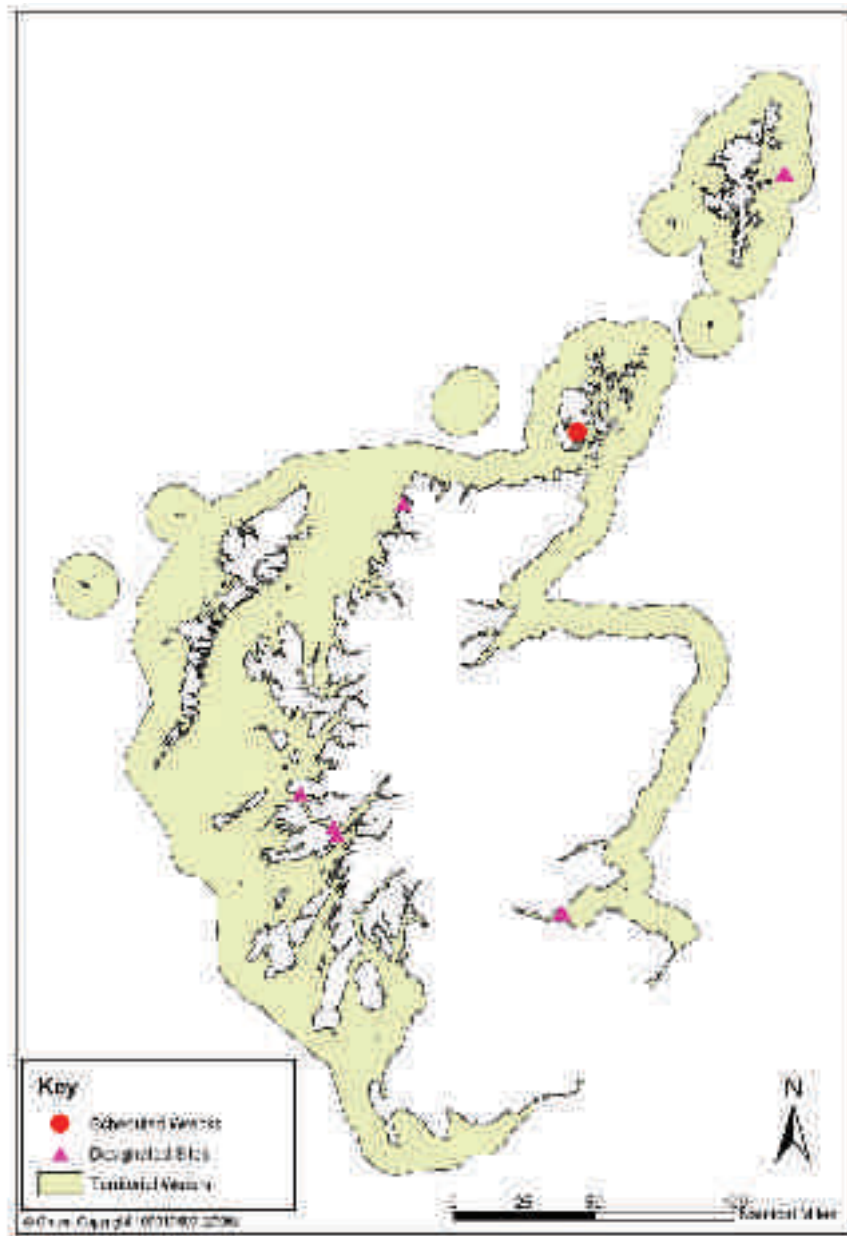


Source: Historic Scotland, 2007

# Annex 7
# Conservation Areas

## Definition
Conservation areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.'

## Identification and designation
Local authorities have a duty to identify and designate areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. This 'conservation area' designation aims to identify and safeguard a sense of place.

Most conservation areas contain groups of buildings extending over areas of a village, town or city.  However, they can also cover historic land, for example, battlefields, public parks, designed landscapes or railways.  Defining the character of an area is fundamental to decision-making in conservation areas. The overall layout and spaces may be just as important to that character as the individual buildings that are within the area and are protected whether they are listed or not.

Local authorities' duties towards conservation areas include:  using appropriate controls over development and demolition; and formulating and publishing proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.

## Numbers and distribution
Based on returns made to Historic Scotland by local authorities, there were 628 conservation areas as at January 2007.

Together Scotland's conservation areas cover 22,283 hectares, or 0.3% of Scotland's land area. Figure 39 maps the distribution of conservation areas in Scotland.

## Protection mechanisms
There are a number of protection mechanisms in place for conservation areas.

Many conservation areas contain listed buildings, and alterations affecting their character requires **Listed Building Consent (LBC)**. If buildings are not listed, **Conservation Area Consent (CAC)** is usually needed from the planning authority for works of demolition.  For further details of LBC/CAC see Annex 4). Historic Scotland may be consulted by local planning authorities on major developments within conservation areas, and must be notified of applications to demolish buildings.

## Links
- Conservation Area Consents see Annex 4
- Local authorities and the historic environment Annex 15

Figure 39. Map of conservation areas
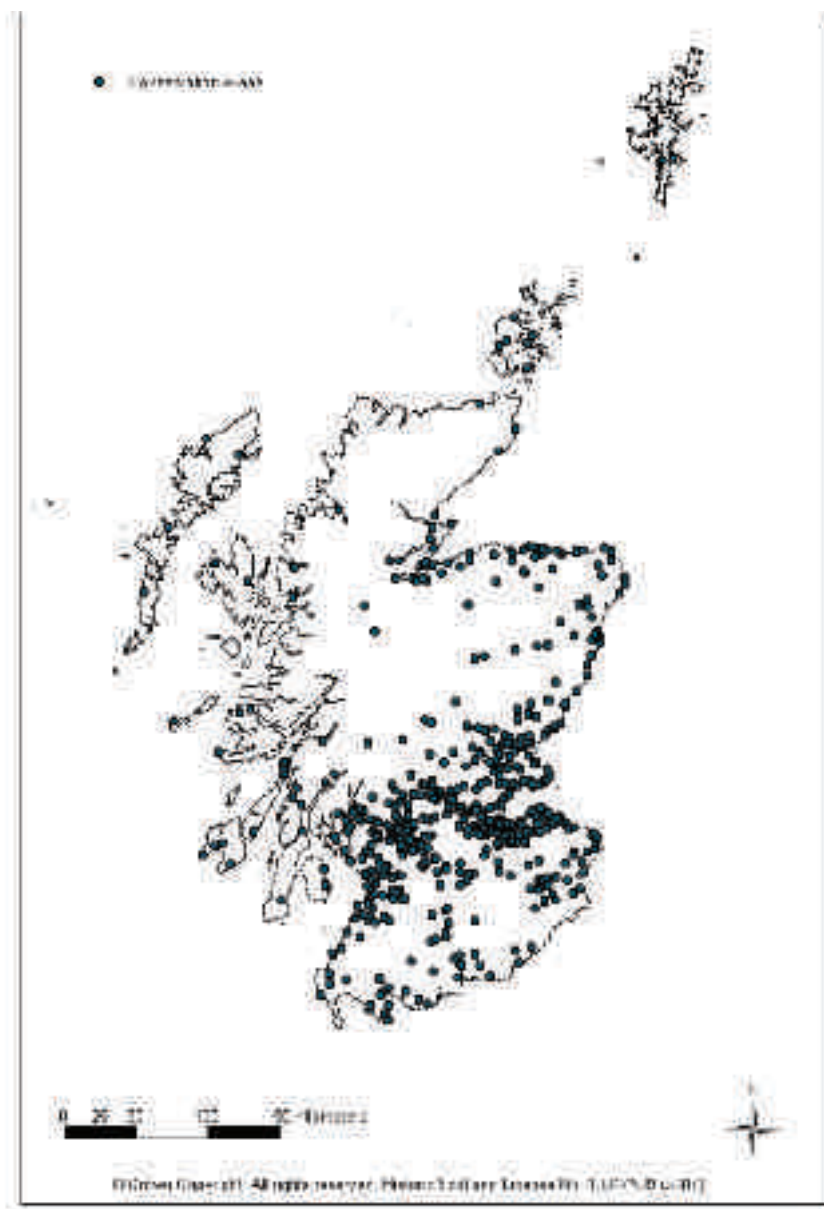


Source: Historic Scotland, 2007

Local planning authorities can extend the level of planning control in a conservation area by requiring planning permission for certain types of development that are normally exempt from control through an **Article 4 Direction**. Directions might control, for example, building of garages and sheds, alterations to windows and work by statutory undertakers. An Article 4 Direction is made by the local authority and requires to be confirmed by Scottish Ministers before coming into effect. Article 4 Directions may apply to all or part of a conservation area. More than one Article 4 Direction may be in place within any conservation area. As at January 2007[36], almost all planning authorities had an Article 4 direction in place for one or more conservation areas as shown in Figure 40.

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[36]We are aware at the time of writing that a number of local authorities are in the process of applying changes to existing Article 4 Directions or putting new Directions into effect.

| Figure 40. **Number of conservation areas and Article 4 directions by local authority** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Local authority | Total number of conservation areas | Number of conservation areas with Article 4 Directions |
| Aberdeen City | 11 | 10 |
| Aberdeenshire | 36 | 28 |
| Angus | 19 | 5 |
| Argyll and Bute | 30 | 10 |
| City of Edinburgh | 38 | 33 |
| Clackmannanshire | 7 | 4 |
| Comhairle nan Eilean Siar | 4 | 0 |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 38 | 5 |
| Dundee City | 16 | 16 |
| East Ayrshire | 26 | 1 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 12 | 12 |
| East Lothian | 29 | 21 |
| East Renfrewshire | 5 | 1 |
| Falkirk | 9 | 9 |
| Fife | 48 | 47 |
| Glasgow City | 21 | 19 |
| Highland | 30 | 11 |
| Inverclyde | 5 | 4 |
| Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park | 7 | 2 |
| Midlothian | 20 | 19 |
| Moray | 17 | 1 |
| North Ayrshire | 13 | 2 |
| North Lanarkshire | 7 | 2 |
| Orkney Islands | 6 | 6 |
| Perth and Kinross | 34 | 15 |
| Renfrewshire | 8 | 7 |
| Scottish Borders | 40 | 40 |
| Shetland Islands | 3 | 3 |
| South Ayrshire | 21 | 18 |
| South Lanarkshire | 29 | 22 |
| Stirling | 25 | 10 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 5 | 3 |
| West Lothian | 9 | 7 |
| Total | 628 | 393 |

Sources: Historic Scotland; and returns from local authorities to Historic Scotland, January 2007

Note: Cairngorms National Park figures have been included within the totals for Highland, Moray, Aberdeenshire and Angus.

Many conservation areas have **conservation area appraisals**, often known as **character appraisals** to explain what is the character of the area that should be preserved and what can be enhanced. These appraisals are best practice for the management of conservation areas. In 2002, a survey by the Conservation Studio of local authorities found 65 conservation areas had appraisals (10.7% of the then total) and about 40 further appraisals in progress. A search on local authority websites in December 2006 found 77 examples (12% of the total number of conservation areas in Scotland). It is expected that this will increase as more local authorities place these documents online and as more are generated.

In Scotland, a conservation area must have a conservation area appraisal before new Article 4 directions can be applied and in order to guide regeneration funds under either the **Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI)** or the **Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme (CARS)**. The THI is administered by the Heritage Lottery Fund and has been running since 1998. CARS began in 2006 and is administered by Historic Scotland. At May 2007, there were 34 live (with at least a stage 1 pass) or recently completed THI and CARS projects in Scotland.

# Annex 8
# National Parks

## Definition
National Parks are designated in areas of outstanding national importance for their natural heritage, or for the combination of their natural and cultural heritage.

## Identification and designation
Scotland's two National Parks were designated by Scottish Ministers under the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000. Scottish National Heritage was the public body asked to act as statutory reporter  for the two parks' proposals, providing advice to Scottish Ministers on the details and functions of the National Park Authority, the boundaries of the proposed park  and the desirability of designating the area in question as a National Park.

## Conditions for designating a National Park are:
- that the area is of outstanding national importance because of its natural heritage or the combination of its natural and cultural heritage;
- that the area has a distinctive character and a coherent identity; and
- that designating the area as a National Park would meet the special needs of the area and would be the best means of ensuring that the National Park aims are collectively achieved in relation to the area in a co-ordinated way.

## Numbers and distribution
There are two National Parks in Scotland. The key features of the National Parks are outlined below:

**Loch Lomond and the Trossachs** was the first National Park to be designated in Scotland, in 2002.  It is composed of four distinctive landscape areas - Argyll Forest on Cowal, Loch Lomond, The Trossachs and Breadalbane.  The Park has an area of 186,340 hectares and includes parts of four local authorities: Argyll & Bute;  Stirling; Perth and Kinross; and West Dunbartonshire. The Park comprises the following among its cultural heritage assets:

- 2,776 entries on the sites and monuments record and many as yet unrecorded sites;
- 60 scheduled monuments;
- 417 listed buildings – 17 category A, 231 category B and 169 category C(S); and
- 7 conservation areas – Callander, Drymen, Gartmore, Killin, Luss, Milton Mill (to west of Aberfoyle) and Tyndrum.

**The Cairngorms National Park** was designated in 2003. The Park has an area of 381,654 hectares and includes parts of four local authorities: Aberdeenshire; Angus; Highland; and Moray. Among other non-designated assets, the Park comprises:

- 4,778 RCAHMS sites. Of these, 1,409 are records for architectural sites;
- 60 scheduled monuments;
- 424 listed buildings – 31 Category A, 215 Category B and 178 Category C(S).
- 4 conservations areas – Grantown, Ballater, Inverey and Braemar.

Figure 41 shows the location of Scotland's National Parks.

Figure 41.  Map of National Parks
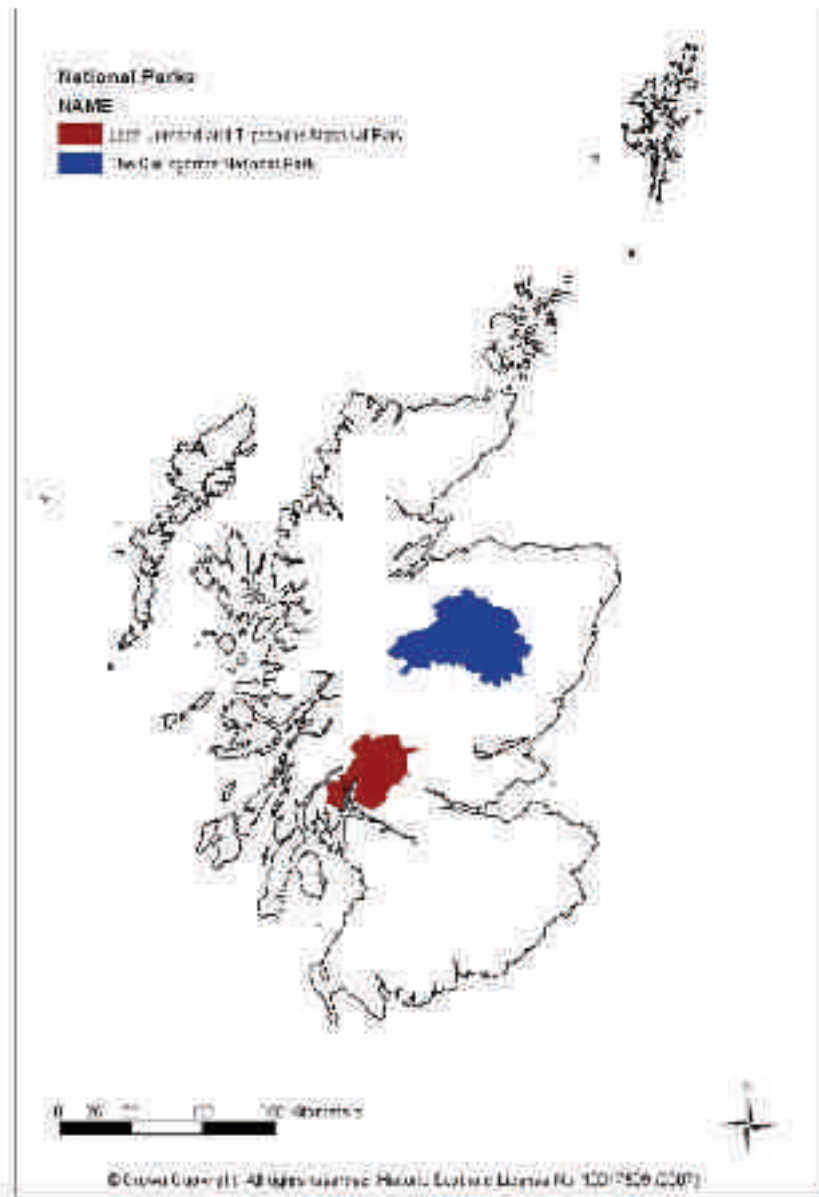


Sources: Historic Scotland, using National Park Authorities data, 2007

## Protection mechanisms

The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 sets out four aims for Scotland's National Park. To:

- conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area;
- promote sustainable use of natural resources of the area;
- promote understanding and enjoyment (including enjoyment in the form of recreation) of the special qualities of the area by the public; and
- promote sustainable economic and social development of the area's communities.

The main mechanism for achieving these aims is the preparation and implementation of a National Park Plan. This contains objectives and policies for the implementation of each of the aims. For each National Park, a National Park Authority is established to draw up this plan and ensure its implementation. Both National Parks Authorities play a key role in conserving and enhancing the cultural heritage of the area. Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park has additional planning authority responsibilities: it draws up the local plan for the area and makes decisions on development proposals based on it.

# Annex 9
# National Scenic Areas

## Definition

National Scenic Areas (NSAs) are an accolade designation for areas of land which represent the very best of the landscapes for which Scotland is renowned, and which are of such outstanding scenic beauty that they should be safeguarded and enhanced.  People have influenced the landscape since the earliest times and, as Scotland's only national landscape designation, National Scenic Areas have a key historic environment dimension.

## Identification and designation

NSAs are those areas of land considered of national significance on the basis of their outstanding scenic interest which must be conserved as part of the country's national heritage. They have characteristic features of scenery comprising a mixture of richly diverse landscapes including prominent landforms, coastline, sea and freshwater lochs, rivers, woodlands and moorlands.

NSAs were first identified by the former Countryside Commission for Scotland (a predecessor body for Scottish Natural Heritage) in their report on Scotland's Scenic Heritage in 1978. This report identified 40 areas of Scotland as being of 'unsurpassed attractiveness which must be conserved as part of our natural heritage'. The NSA designation was subsequently established by the UK government in 1980 with the publication of SDD Circular 20/1980.

## Numbers and distribution

There are currently 40 National Scenic Areas in Scotland, covering a total land area of 1,020,494 hectares and a marine area of 357,900 hectares.  Figure 42 below shows how they are distributed across Scotland.

## Protection mechanisms

A review of the Town & Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Scotland) Order 1992 is underway and a review of NPPG 14 Natural Heritage is also planned shortly. These are currently the main means of providing protection for NSAs through the planning system.

Currently, the GPDO requires that planning authorities must have regard to the status of NSAs in their consideration of planning applications within the designated area and under NPPG 14 Scottish Natural Heritage requires to be consulted on certain categories of development within NSAs. NPPG 14 also recommends planning authorities to take particular care to ensure that: new development in or adjacent to a NSA does not detract from the quality or character of the landscape;  the scale, siting and design of such development are appropriate; and that the design and landscaping are of a high standard.

Figure 42. Map of National Scenic Areas
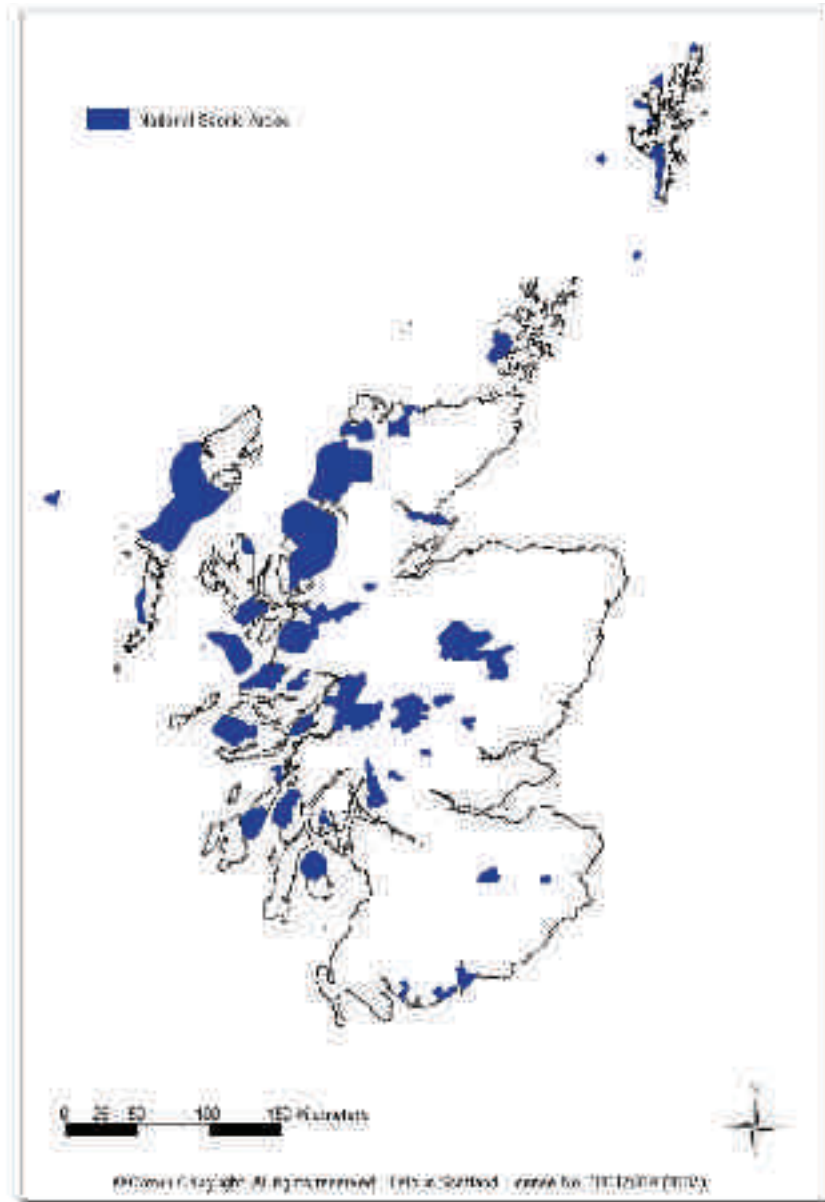


Source: Historic Scotland, using SNH data, 2007

The Planning Etc (Scotland) Act 2006 (The 2006 Act) introduced new Ministerial powers to designate, modify or revoke National Scenic Areas and to give them a new statutory purpose. This will be supported by non-statutory management strategies. It will ensure that the very best of Scotland's landscapes are there for future generations. The 2006 Act also introduced a further historic environment dimension to NSA designation, stating that 'in deciding whether to designate an area as a National Scenic Area, the Scottish Ministers are to take account of… the amenity of the area, including whether it is of historical, cultural or environmental importance'.

Scotland's 40 NSAs have international recognition through being listed as Category V (Protected Landscapes) in the World Conservation Union's (ICUN) World List of Protected Places.

# Annex 10
# **Ancient Woodland**

## Definition
Ancient woodland is recorded on the Inventory of Ancient Woodland held by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH).

## Identification and designation
The Ancient Woodland Inventory was a one-off project undertaken by Scottish Natural Heritage to identify woods which were shown on historic maps and which continue to exist to this day. The inventories were first published in 1987 and have been widely used for woodland management, local planning and strategic policy development.

Ancient woodland on the Inventory are usually areas above 2 hectares in size that are believed to have been continuously wooded since around 1750, the date determined by the availability of the data. Major planting in Scotland began at around the same period. It is worth noting that in England a similar inventory project was undertaken, using 1600 as a reference date.

The primary source used to identify Scotland's ancient woodland were the Roy maps, produced around 1750. These maps were the first maps for the whole of Scotland. Some woods known from other records to have been present in 1750 were not identifiable from the Roy maps. Therefore, the more detailed Ordnance Survey first edition maps from around 1860 were also used to ensure that important woodland was not omitted.

Using the two sets of maps, SNH defined three categories of ancient woodland:
- Ancient woods of semi-natural origin (ASNO) appear as semi-natural woods on either set of maps, and have been continuously wooded to the present day.
- Long-established woods of plantation origin (LEPO) appear as plantations on either set of maps. Native species of local provenance were generally used. Such sites have been continuously wooded to the present day, and many now show semi-natural characteristics.
- Other woods appear as woodland on the Roy maps, but not on the Ordnance Survey first edition maps – although they are currently wooded. Many will have had a short break from woodland cover, but may still retain features of ancient woodland and are of some historic interest.

## Numbers and distribution
There are currently around 352,766 hectares of ancient woodland in Scotland. Figure 43  maps where ancient woodland on the inventory is located in Scotland.

Figure 43.   Map of Ancient Woodland
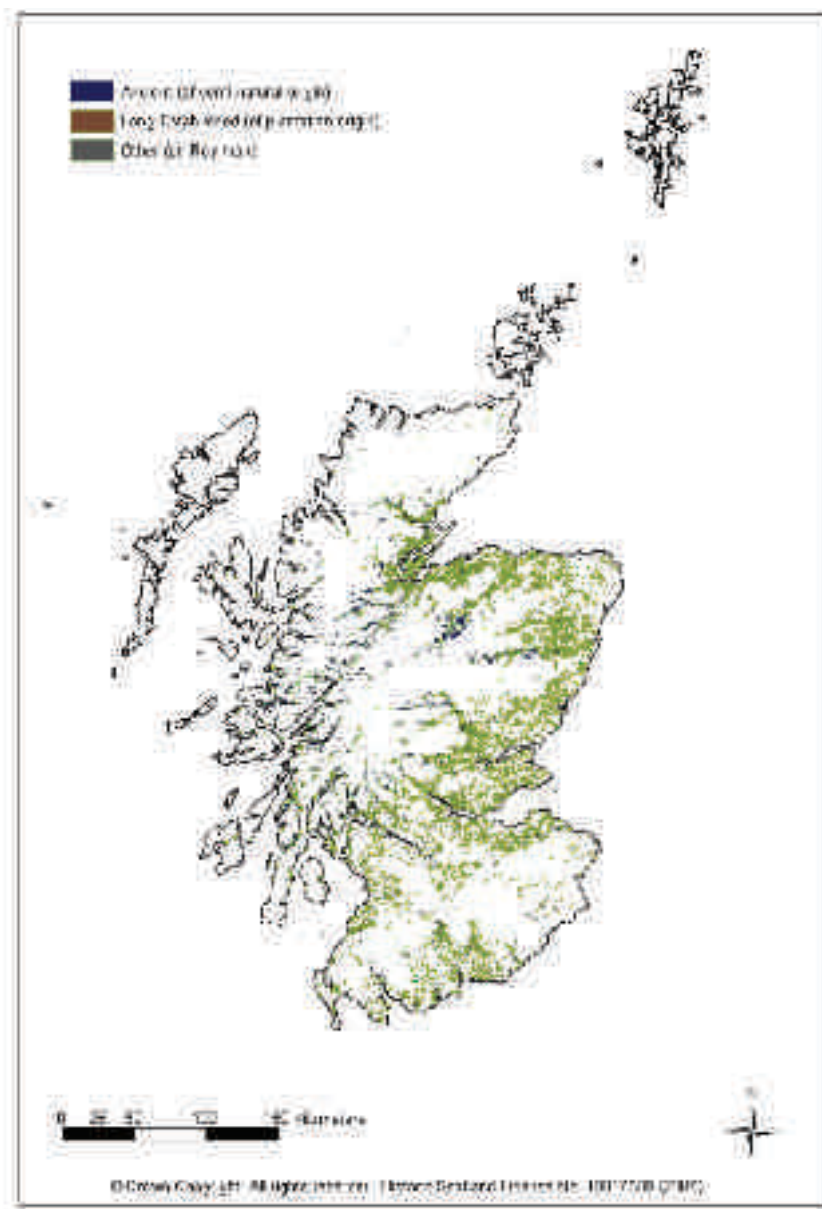


Source: SNH, 2007

## Protection mechanisms

Ancient woodland is not a statutory designation and therefore does not have legal protection, although some ancient woodland areas are protected through national and European legislation where located in Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Sites of Special Areas of Conservation (SSAC). These designations restrict activities likely to have a significant effect on the site. Woods may also contain or lie within a scheduled monument. We do not currently have comprehensive information on the proportion of ancient woodland in Scotland covered by these designations. It is estimated, however, that about 25% of all ancient woodland in Scotland is located within SSSIs.

The importance of ancient woodland is recognised through the planning system. Planning Guidance NPPG 14 advises that 'Planning authorities should seek to protect trees, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have natural heritage value or contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality. Ancient and semi-natural woodlands have the greatest value for nature conservation.'

Policies vary across the planning authorities, however, increasingly the protection of ancient woodland is mentioned in planning documents. One example of local recognition of the need to protect woodland can be found in the Ayrshire and Arran Woodland Strategy which won an award for excellence in the annual Scottish Awards for Quality in Planning 2002.

Woodland policy is under development. The Planning Guidance NPPG 14 is currently under review and Scottish Natural Heritage expects to shortly produce guidance on understanding and using the Ancient Woodland Inventory.

SNH monitor the condition of woodland on designated sites (SSSIs and SACs) and estimate the greatest pressures to ancient woodland to be over-grazing by deer and sheep (which can prevent trees from regenerating) and colonisation by non-native species. The Woodland Trust identify natural and ancient woodland under threat from development. Further information can be found on the Woods at Threat website www.woodsunderthreat.info

# Annex 11
# **Historic Battlefields**

## Definition
Scotland has a rich history of military action on its land and the sites of action over the centuries are important features of Scotland's cultural landscape.

## Identification and designation
There is currently no nationally-maintained list of Scotland's historic battlefields although many feature as heritage assets in Historic Environment Records and RCAHMS' archaeological database.

Scottish Ministers are currently working on a SHEP for historic battlefields and as part of this Historic Scotland commissioned the Battlefields Trust to undertake an assessment of Scotland's 'Historic Fields of Conflict'. This identified a variety of battlefields across Scotland, and resulted in the production of a Gazetteer, which lists and describes the location, date and type of action on Scotland's historic battlefields. The assessment from the Battlefields Trust is helping to develop Ministerial policy on battlefields, which may include the creation of a more formal Inventory of nationally important battlefield sites.

## Numbers and distribution
Figure 44 shows that the majority of known battle sites in Scotland date between the 14th and 18th centuries, but a few date back to the 1st century AD.

## Links
- www.battlefieldstrust.com

| Figure 44. Chronological distribution of historic battlefields | |
|---|---|
| Century | Number of sites of action |
| 1st | 3 |
| 6th | 2 |
| 7th | 3 |
| 8th | 6 |
| 9th | 7 |
| 10th | 11 |
| 11th | 17 |
| 12th | 5 |
| 13th | 17 |
| 14th | 44 |
| 15th | 38 |
| 16th | 45 |
| 17th | 48 |
| 18th | 10 |
| uncertain | 87 |
| Total | 343 |
| Source: Battlefields Trust, 2005 | |

## Protection mechanisms

Battlefields and other historic fields of conflict are a recognised part of the cultural landscape and are often important icons of Scottish history. However, it is difficult to give them protection because few sites have any physical remains, and there is often not enough documentary evidence to allow a battlefield to be delineated accurately on a map. While at present there is no statutory or non-statutory designation for Scotland's historic battlefields, a number are protected in part through planning legislation or through designations such as conservation areas or scheduled monuments. Ministerial policy for the protection of significant battlefields is being developed and is expected to be consulted upon during 2007/08.

# Annex 12
# Historic Scotland

## Organisation Role and Remit

Historic Scotland (HS) is an agency of the Scottish Government. All functions performed by Historic Scotland are carried out on behalf of Scottish Ministers and its staff are Civil Servants.

The mission of Historic Scotland is to safeguard Scotland's historic environment and to promote its understanding and enjoyment.

Historic Scotland is responsible for the following key functions, which it carries out on behalf of Scottish Ministers:

- nominating sites as World Heritage Sites and ensuring compliance with the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in relation to WHS in Scotland (see Annex 1).
- managing over 300 historic properties in care (PIC) across Scotland (see Annex 2).
- scheduling monuments of national importance and deciding on applications for Scheduled Monument Consent (see Annex 3).
- listing buildings of special architectural or historic interest and undertaking a role in the local authority-led Listed Building Consent process (see Annex 4).
- compiling and maintaining an Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (see Annex 5).
- designating wrecks, and the sites of wrecks, of historic, artistic and archaeological importance (see Annex 6).
- undertaking regular assessments of the condition of Scotland's scheduled monuments (see Annex 17) and funding the the buildings at risk register (see Annex 18).
- providing advice on a range of nationally important designated heritage assets.
- providing investment in the historic environment through a range of grant schemes.
- advising on historic environment issues (see below).

Historic Scotland makes information on designated sites widely available through its own website and through PASTMAP, a joint project with RCAHMS. PASTMAP brings together key historic environment databases: Canmore; scheduled monuments; listed buildings; Gardens and Designed Landscapes; and Sites and Monuments Records (18 of the 32 local authority areas at the time of writing), and enables the location of sites to be displayed against a map base. This is a one-stop shop for public access to information on the historic environment derived from a number of different organisations.

## Links

- World Heritage Sites – Annex 1
- Properties in Care – Annex 2
- Scheduled monuments – Annex 3
- Listed buildings – Annex 4
- Gardens and designed landscapes – Annex 5
- Designated Wreck Sites – Annex 6
- Historic battlefields – Annex 11
- Historic Land-use Assessment – Annex 16
- Monument Warden Records – Annex 17

Historic Scotland has an important advisory role. The *Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005* recognises Scottish Ministers (through Historic Scotland) as one of three Scottish consultation authorities. This gives Historic Scotland a prominent role in assessing the effects of all plans and programmes on the historic environment through Strategic Environmental Appraisal (SEA). SEA is a key component of sustainable development and establishes new measures for protecting the environment and engaging communities. For the purposes of the Act, Historic Scotland provides advice on the cultural heritage as it relates to the historic environment. In addition to its role as statutory consultee, Historic Scotland provides advice and guidance to the public and to professionals on a wide range of historic environment matters.

## Main relevance to SHEA

Historic Scotland was instructed by Scottish Ministers to undertake an audit of Scotland's historic environment. Responsibilities in leading the audit include the publication of SHEA reports and commissioning work to feed into SHEA. Historic Scotland has also established a Historic Environment Audit Stakeholder Advisory Group (HEASAG), comprising a range of stakeholders from the historic environment sector, to provide advice on the audit.

# Annex 13

# The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)

**Links**
- www.rchams.gov.uk
- www.pastmap.org.uk
- Historic Land-use Assessment see Annex 16

## Organisation role and remit

RCAHMS is a non-departmental government body, sponsored by the Architectural Policy Unit of the Scottish Government.

RCAHMS:
- identifies, surveys and interprets the built environment of Scotland.
- preserves, cares for and adds to the information and the items in the National Collection relating to the archaeological, architectural, industrial, maritime and historical environment.
- promotes public understanding and enjoyment of the information and the items in the National Collection.

## Main relevance to SHEA

RCAHMS is a key stakeholder in SHEA and is represented on the Historic Environment Audit Stakeholder Advisory Group (HEASAG).

RCAHMS carries out an annual programme of field and aerial survey in Scotland. In 2005/06, 1,514 archaeological sites were surveyed, 3,114 sites were recorded as a result of aerial survey and 437 buildings were surveyed. 57,219 items, including donations of archive from the public, were received for incorporation into the RCAHMS Collections. The archive generated by this work is made available in the public search room, and much is available online.

RCAHMS was the first national heritage body in the world to make its database available live and searchable online. RCAHMS database records, including the research and analysis generated as a result of survey and recording, and the catalogue to the national collection as well as digitised images can be accessed on-line through Canmore (www.rcahms.gov.uk). The same information can also be viewed on PASTMAP (www.pastmap.org.uk), a joint project by RCAHMS and Historic Scotland (see Annex 12).

The RCAHMS database contains valuable information for SHEA on archaeological sites, architectural sites and maritime sites, giving us a good national overview of the individual elements which make up the historic environment. However, the structure of the RCAHMS database does not easily lend itself to analysis by these categories. Many sites can be categorised both as archaeological and architectural sites. The database also contains information relating to the archive that may not fall easily into these categories or may not be directly relevant to the management of the historic environment. RCAHMS has also been recording historic landscapes for more than 20 years that equally do not provide easily measurable statistics, although could be more easily quantified by area and lend themselves to GIS analysis.

The RCAHMS database contains a number of records of sites that have been added to the database from desk-based projects. For example. the First Edition Survey Project, in which sites of rural settlement of potentially the medieval and later periods were recorded using the Ordnance Survey First Edition maps. Additions are also made from work published in Discovery and Excavation Scotland and much information in the database is derived from Ordnance Survey archaeological surveys of the 1950s to 1980s. While a considerable amount has been verified through a number of means including aerial photography, not every site recorded in the database has been visited in recent years. The RCAHMS field survey programme is designed to address this in a strategic way, based on a number of factors including the needs of heritage managers in Historic Scotland and local government.

Together with Historic Scotland, RCAHMS undertakes Historic Land-use Assessment, a mapping technique that tries to capture the significance of the historic environment as a whole. For information on HLA see Annex 16.

# Annex 14
# The National Trust
# for Scotland

## Organisation role and remit

The National Trust for Scotland (NTS) is an independent charity whose mission is to protect and preserve Scotland's natural, cultural and built heritage for present and future generations to enjoy.

## Main relevance to SHEA

As the largest conservation charity in Scotland, NTS is a key player in the historic environment.

During 2007 The National Trust for Scotland:
- managed 128 historic properties, all of which were open to the public;
- had 296,714 members;
- employed 449 full-time staff and a further 529 seasonal staff.

The National Trust for Scotland is a key organisation in providing volunteering opportunities. During 2006/07 it is estimated that the Trust was supported by 2,973 volunteers, giving a total of 162,042 hours. As Figure 45 shows, there are a number of different ways that volunteers engage in NTS' activities, ranging from regular assistance at properties and events to one-off conservation projects.

| Figure 45. Volunteering opportunities at NTS | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opportunity / Project | Number of volunteers | Total number of hours |
| Properties | 500* | 77,856* |
| Member Centres Committee members | 304 | 3,648 |
| Events | 500* | 4,000* |
| Council and Advisory Committees | 200* | 3,200* |
| Canna Seabird Recovery Project | 37 | 10,800 |
| Project Scotland | 83 | 33,480 |
| Thistle Camps | 351 | 15,451 |
| Conservation Volunteers | 542 | 10,289 |
| Corporate Challenge | 396 | 3,168 |
| Community Partnership | 60 | 150 |
| Total | 2,973 | 162,042 |

Source: National Trust for Scotland, 2007

*estimate

# Annex 15
# Local Authorities

## Organisation role and remit

Local authorities have the major responsibility for managing the historic environment in each of the 32 local authority areas in Scotland primarily through the planning system. Local authorities are largely responsible for regulating the pace and scale of change in the historic environment and are generally able to decide for themselves the priorities for their services.

Some key facts about the roles and responsibilities of local authorities with regard to the historic environment are presented below. These have been taken from the HEACS *Report and recommendations on the role of local authorities in conserving the historic environment*, July 2006.

- The *Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997* and the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997* require planning authorities to formulate development plans, and determine applications for planning permission and Listed Building and Conservation Area Consent.

- Local authorities have a statutory duty to formulate proposals for the designation and enhancement of conservation areas and powers to intervene where historic buildings are falling into a state of disrepair or altered without consent. Local authorities also have the power to make grants for the repair and maintenance of the historic environment.

- Local authorities' main responsibility for dealing with archaeology lies directly through the planning system, where it is a material consideration in dealing with planning applications. The planning system also plays a key role in protecting unscheduled sites of interest, the setting of scheduled monuments, and can play a role in promoting local archaeology initiatives either directly through other council departments or externally by trusts.

- *National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) 18: Planning and the Historic Environment* (1999) sets out wider expectations in relation to the operation of the planning system as far as it affects the historic environment. For example, it seeks to ensure that planning authorities can call on sufficient specialist conservation advice to inform their decision-making and to advise owners of historic buildings and other members of the public.

- *National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG) 5: Archaeology and Planning (1998) and Planning Advice Note 42: Archaeology* (1994) explain how planning authorities are expected to deal with the archaeological resource, particularly in relation to regulating development. For example, it states that all planning authorities should have access to a professionally maintained Sites and Monuments Record. A new Scottish Planning Policy is being prepared to replace NPPG 5 and 18.

## Links

- www.algao.org.uk
- Several SMRs can be accessed at www.pastmap.org.uk
- Report and recommendations on the role of local authorities in conserving the historic environment, www.heacs.org.uk
- Listed Building Consent Annex 4

- Organisational structures vary enormously. Some specialists work autonomously, others form part of a wider team of planning professionals. Some archaeology services form part of the planning service, others are provided as part of cultural services, three are provided by charitable trusts, one is a very large joint service and others are bought in from neighbouring authorities.

## Main relevance to SHEA

Local authorities are key stakeholders in SHEA. Both the Scottish Society for Directors of Planning (SSDP) and the Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers: Scotland (ALGAO) are represented on the audit stakeholder advisory group (HEASAG). Local authorities are the source of much useful information to inform us about the state of Scotland's historic environment: the number and nature of Scotland's historic environment assets and how the historic environment is managed and resourced.

## Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)

A Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is a record of all known archaeological and historic sites held by a single local authority, an aggregation of local authorities or a heritage trust providing a service to a local authority. Increasingly, these records are being named Historic Environment Records (HERs), as it is felt this better reflects the increasing breadth of information they record about the historic environment.

SMRs are the major source of information for understanding the local historic environment. The inclusion of a site on an SMR gives it formal recognition in the planning process, and local planning authorities take account of this in drawing up development plans and reaching planning decisions. They also provide the basis for the formulation of management policies and provide a valuable resource for research and education.

# Annex 16
# **Historic Land-use Assessment**

Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) is a project undertaken by Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). It is designed to map past and present land uses across Scotland in order to aid understanding of how today's landscape has been influenced by human activities in the past and to identify the cultural record that remains visible within it. This can be used to inform the management of the historic environment and to assist with a variety of planning decisions.

Scotland has developed a systematic approach to this task. Compiled from a number of source materials including maps and aerial photographs of different dates, the Statistical Accounts and the Burgh Surveys, the digital map characterises and gives spatial distribution to a variety of landscapes across Scotland. This searchable GIS database is available at www.rcahms.gov.uk and can be accessed through the joint HS / RCAHMS PASTMAP site www.pastmap.org.uk. It is an ongoing project and new data is continually being added. A similar landscape characterisation project is being undertaken in England.

In recreating patterns of past settlement and land-use it allows us, for example, to identify how distinctive elements such as crofting feature in regions across Scotland.

RCAHMS' Annual Review 2005/06 reports numerous examples where HLA is already aiding decision-making, including:
- it has helped define the special qualities of the landscape of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park, which underpin its landscape strategy;
- it has informed the management strategies for National Scenic Areas in Wester Ross and the Solway Coast;
- it has been integrated into a landscape capacity study in the World Heritage Site in Orkney and it has been used to help define the buffer zone of the proposed World Heritage Site of the Antonine Wall.

## Links
- Historic Scotland, Annex 12 www.historic-scotland.gov.uk
- RCAHMS, Annex 13, ww.rchams.gov.uk

The map in Figure 46 shows the 60% of Scotland that has been mapped using HLA as at April 2007.

Figure 46.   Map of Historic Land-use Assessment coverage
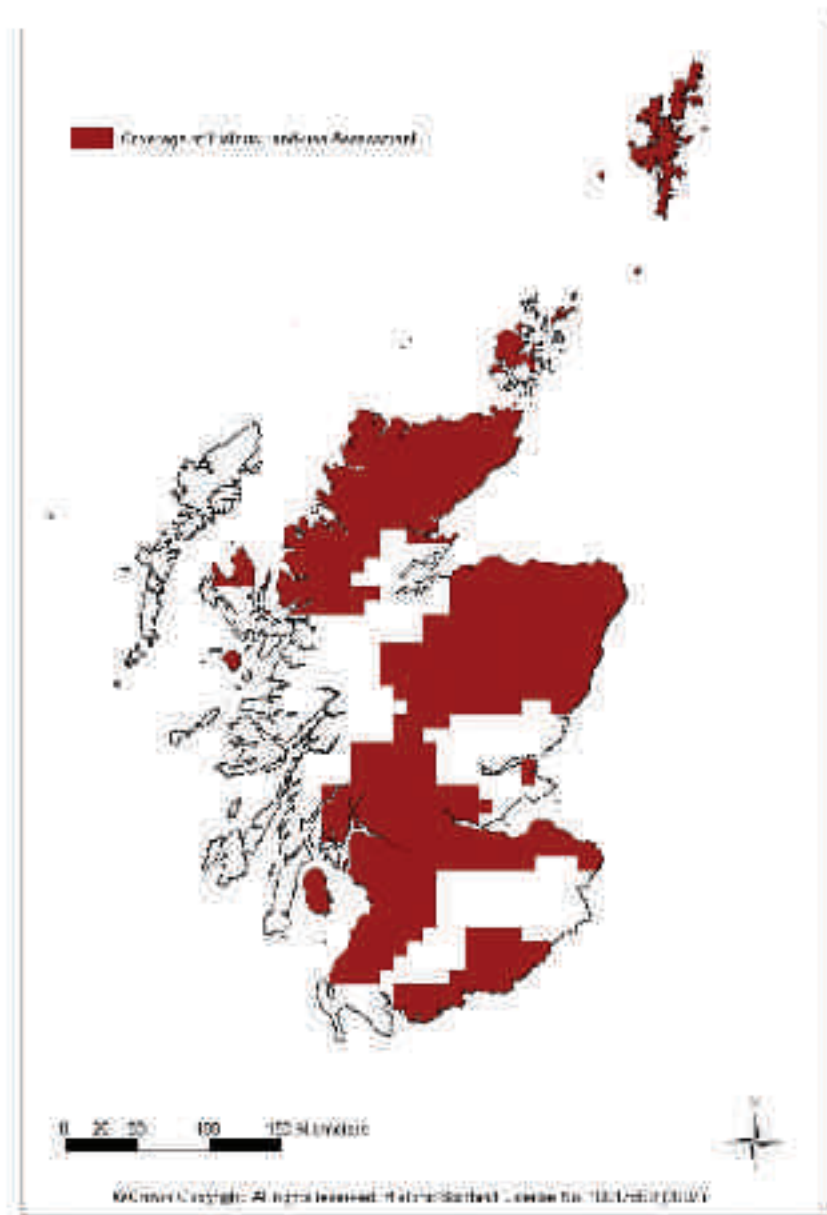


Source: RCAHMS and Historic Scotland, 2007

# Annex 17
# Historic Scotland's Monument Warden Reports

Historic Scotland's monument wardens visit scheduled monuments and report on their condition and management issues. As part of the assessment, the warden scores the condition of the scheduled monument and the potential risk of further deterioration in the monument's condition.

## Condition

The factors that affect monument condition vary greatly depending on the type of monument. For example, water ingress is a common problem affecting the condition of scheduled standing buildings, but it is not an issue at cropmark sites, where condition is much more likely to be affected by agricultural operations. A monument's condition is therefore scored relative to its type, which is summarised under four broad classes: field monument; cropmark site; eg standing building; or carved stone. The scoring system is based on a simple 1-5 scoring system, where 1 is optimal and 5 is extensive problems. Figure 47 summarises the guidance against which condition is scored by wardens for each of the broad classes.

| Figure 47.  Guidance for monument warden condition scores | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Field monuments | Cropmark sites | Standing buildings | Carved stones |
| 1. Optimal condition | Optimal in given landscape | Under permanent pasture/ uncultivated since scheduling. | The historic fabric is stable. Wall tops may have turf growing on them. | No weathering, biological growths, enclosed inside a building |
| 2. Generally satisfactory condition but with minor localised problems | e.g. minor animal erosion, fence line impinges on site; animal feeding on edge of site; some rank vegetation | Ground disturbance has continued since scheduling but is no deeper than is legally permitted. Localised ground disturbance, such as tree planting on edges. | Small areas of vegetation growth (weeds, herbaceous plants) on the walls. Some minor mortar/ stone decay. | Lichens/mosses and other biological growths, etc. |
| 3. Generally satisfactory condition but with significant localised problems | A few wind-thrown trees; dumping; track across site; trees, scrub, shrubs & bracken growing on less than 50%; a few disused burrows | Ground disturbance since scheduling has (apparently) exceeded what is legally permitted, e.g. new drains. | Cracks; moderate ivy or woody growth, small saplings growing on wall heads; traces of water ingress through vaults | Water ingress; animal rubbing; covered but still open in some places |
| 4. Generally unsatisfactory condition with major localised problems | Trees, scrub, bracken growing on more than 50% of scheduled area; perimeter of site ploughed; major erosion; rabbits or other burrowing animals active with fresh spoil | Significant ground disturbance, beyond what is legally permitted, e.g. building of farm sheds, stables etc; topsoil stripping | Presence of mature trees/ extensive ivy; Significant cracks with signs of movement, crumbling masonry, etc, but localised. Significant water ingress through walls and vaults (indicated by wet patches, growth of algae) | Cracks; 'wick' effect |
| 5. Extensive problems | Serious rabbit infestation; extensive scrub, bracken (more than 70% of scheduled area); site entirely planted or overgrown with trees; forestry ploughing over 50% or more of site | Any form of cultivation or activity which disturbs a greater depth of soil than is legally permitted over all/the majority of the monument. Extensive problems, collapse, etc. | | Weathering/ lack of shelter from elements; combinations/ extensive versions of the above |

## Risk

In addition to recording the condition of scheduled monuments, wardens also assess the potential risk to that monument of further deterioration. By recording risk as well as condition, it is possible to distinguish those monuments which have had historic irreversible damage from those monuments with active ongoing problems (which can be addressed), such as scrub regeneration and animal erosion. Some monuments may have suffered catastrophic collapse in the distant past, but are now relatively stable; others may be in better condition at present, but at greater risk of deterioration. As with monument condition, the scoring system is based on a simple 1-5 scoring system, where 1 is optimal and 5 is worst case. The guidance against which risk is assessed is shown in Figure 48.

| Figure 48. Guidance for Monument Warden risk scores | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Field monuments | Cropmark sites | Standing buildings | Carved stones |
| 1. Minimal – no factors present to alter stable condition of monument | No factors likely to alter stable condition | Land converted to/ under pasture. No ground disturbance or any similar threats. | Ruin appears stable, no threats | No weathering, etc.; secure location |
| 2. Slight – intervention may be desirable in the long term but monument appears stable currently | Gradual attrition, perhaps not possible to measure directly; vegetation continuing to grow; minor changes in landuse/grazing desirable | Legal cultivation continues, but ground slopes so vulnerable to erosion, etc. Light soil type (e.g. sand) is being cultivated and is vulnerable to erosion. | Ruin appears stable in most parts, some minor issues not affecting fabric (e.g. nettles inside buildings) | - |
| 3. Medium – deterioration likely within five years | e.g. danger of invasion by rabbits; bracken; regeneration and other harmful vegetation; continued ploughing too close to site; trees within 20m buffer zone | Exposure of subsoil in ploughed land | Young harmful vegetation; bulging or leaning walls; signs of mortar or stone decay; cracks exist but are not progressing; vandalism confined to deposits of bottles and cans | Gradual attrition of carvings |
| 4. High – deterioration likely within one year | e.g. active, large-scale rabbit problem; aggressive invasive vegetation; dead trees in danger of collapsing | Aggressive and frequent ploughing continues; crop types involve significant ground disturbance (potatoes, soft fruit, etc). | e.g. likelihood of collapse; mature vegetation or over-hanging trees are threatening stability; small-scale collapse at basal levels which could get worse; vandalism includes damaging fabric, graffiti | Possibility of theft; rapid attrition of carvings; water ingress; developing cracks; animal rubbing; vandalism includes damaging fabric, graffiti |
| 5. Immediate – ongoing deterioration in condition of monument | e.g. standing stone about to fall; works proposed in vicinity; monument being newly ploughed or drained | Development or other change of land use proposed; significant artefactual material has been recovered since last visit | Collapse/further collapse imminent; delicate internal features being actively damaged | Stone actively fracturing; new cracks; vandalism |

# Annex 18
# Buildings at Risk Register

The Buildings at Risk register for Scotland has been maintained by the Scottish Civic Trust (SCT) on behalf of Historic Scotland since 1990. It includes properties of architectural or historic merit that are considered to be at risk or under threat for the purpose of cataloguing and monitoring their condition.

The Buildings at Risk (BAR) register compiles detailed information on properties including: address; owner; agents; description and details of building; current and former usage; grant aid; descriptions of damage; and nature of risk. The register also includes information on statutory enforcements; Building Preservation Notices; Repairs Notices, Dangerous Building Notices, Compulsory Purchases; demolition applications; applications for Scheduled Monument or Listed Building Consent; and whether the building is a listed building or scheduled monument or is located in a conservation area, Town Scheme, eg Townscape Heritage Initiative or World Heritage Site. A building at risk is usually a listed building or an unlisted building within a conservation area, which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- vacant with no identified new use;
- suffering from neglect and/or poor maintenance;
- suffering from structural problems;
- fire damaged;
- unsecured;
- open to the elements;
- threatened with demolition.

This list is not exhaustive, and other criteria may sometimes be considered when assessing a building for inclusion in BAR.

## Describing condition and risk
The Scottish Civic Trust categorises current condition and category of risk to buildings. The definitions used for condition and risk are outlined in Figures 49 and 50.

| Figure 49. | **Criteria for Buildings at Risk 'condition' scores:** |
|---|---|

**Good:** The building fabric is generally sound, and its overall condition does not necessarily place it at risk. However, it is under threat of demolition, or its future sustained use is in doubt.

**Fair:** The building is only recently vacant but there is no identified new use. Although previously well maintained, it now requires minor repairs. There are some signs of neglect.

**Poor:** The building has been vacant for a number of years and does not appear to be maintained. Most of the external fabric remains, but there are obvious signs of deterioration such as slipped slates, vegetation growth, broken windows, vandalism, or blocked rainwater goods.

**Very Poor:** The building is either extensively fire damaged, partially collapsed, or is suffering from major structural problems. It may be totally or partially roofless, but retains a little more fabric than just the external walls. Very little of the interior remains.

**Ruinous:** The building is a roofless shell. Little of the original fabric remains other than the external walls.

Source: SCT, 2007

| Figure 50. | **Criteria for Buildings at Risk 'risk' scores** |
|---|---|

**Minimal:** The building is vacant but in good condition. A rescue package has been agreed, though not yet implemented.

**Low:** The building is in fair or good condition, but there is a risk of slow decay. There is no identified new use for the building. Although there is a possibility of rescue, the condition of the building still gives cause for concern.

**Moderate:** The building is in fair condition but is deteriorating. There are concerns that the building could suffer further decay leading to more serious problems.

**High:** There is no immediate danger of collapse but condition is such that unless urgent remedial works are carried out the building will sharply deteriorate.

**Critical:** The building is threatened with demolition, and a real or perceived conservation deficit now makes rescue unlikely. It is suffering from an acute structural problem that could lead to full or partial collapse, and there is an immediate threat of further deterioration. It is an A-listed property in poor or very poor condition or a B-listed property in very poor condition.

Source: SCT, 2007

Of the 1,036 buildings estimated to be at risk on the BAR Register (as at January 2006), around 65% (676) were assessed as being in a poor, very poor or ruinous condition, and 61% were assessed as being in a high or critical category of risk.

### Limitations of the Buildings at Risk Register

The Buildings at Risk Register is an excellent resource. However, it is not comprehensive as it does not systematically assess the condition and risk of all historic buildings / other buildings of potential historic importance in Scotland.

# Annex 19
# Awareness of and Attitudes to the Historic Environment

One of the recommendations of the *Power of Place* report in England was that the historic environment sector needed to "find out what people value about their historic environment and why, and take this into account in addressing significance." This is also true for Scotland.

In November 2006, Historic Scotland commissioned TNS Travel and Tourism to ask a few high level questions in an omnibus survey to begin to investigate attitudes towards the historic environment and help to scope future work. Some 1,029 adults were surveyed as a cross-section of Scotland's population. Overall, the survey *Attitudes towards historic properties* found that people place a high value on the historic character of their local area. Key points are set out below.

- Some 94% of those who took part in interviews believed that historic features are an important part of the identity of Scotland's villages, towns and cities.
- Around 87% felt that being able to visit historic sites such as castles and old buildings, which tell us about our past, is important to them.
- 95% of respondents agreed that it is important for children to be able to visit historic buildings and heritage attractions.
- 92% felt that historic buildings and sites should be identified and protected by local and central government for future generations. Over two-thirds of the 92% said they felt strongly about the issue.
- When asked their views on the statement 'public money should not be spent on helping to renovate and repair historic buildings and sites', 66% expressed disagreement and felt that public money should indeed be invested in maintaining and conserving our built heritage. Only 12% neither agreed or disagreed with the statement.
- 88% agreed that traditional skills and materials should be used when repairing or maintaining the historic features of old buildings.

Historic Scotland plan to follow up this high level assessment and develop a set of questions that can be used to measure trends over time. The format of this is being discussed and it is likely that a survey will be undertaken around Autumn 2008.

# Annex 20
# Population, Area and Population Density by Local Authority

According to the 2001 Census there were 5.1 million people living in Scotland, an area of just under 7.8 million hectares.

Scotland's population lives in 32 local authority areas from as little as 19,245 in the rural Orkney Islands (accounting for just 0.4% of the total population) to 577,869 people in the City of Glasgow (11.4% of Scotland's population).

The area of land within each local authority also varies with Dundee City covering 5,983 hectares, compared to Highland Council which covers an area of over 2.5 million hectares (over 400 times the size of Dundee and just under one-third the total size of Scotland).

The overall density of the population (number of persons per hectare) across the country is 0.65. However, this varies enormously from one part of Scotland to the next, ranging from under 0.1 people per hectare in Highland council and Comhairle nan Eilean Siar to almost 33 people per hectare in Glasgow. This means that Glasgow is over 400 times more densely populated than the Highlands.

It is important to consider these significant variations in population, area and population density when interpreting local authority-level data. For example, the spread of listed buildings and scheduled monuments across the country or the number of planning applications dealt with annually in each area will partly reflect these variations. These factors are, of course, not the only reasons for differences in data between local authorities and many other relevant historical and geographical factors need to be taken into account.

The information presented below is intended to give a basic idea of the shape of Scotland in terms of how its population and land are distributed between local authorities. It is hoped that this will be a useful contextual reference tool to accompany the data presented in this report.
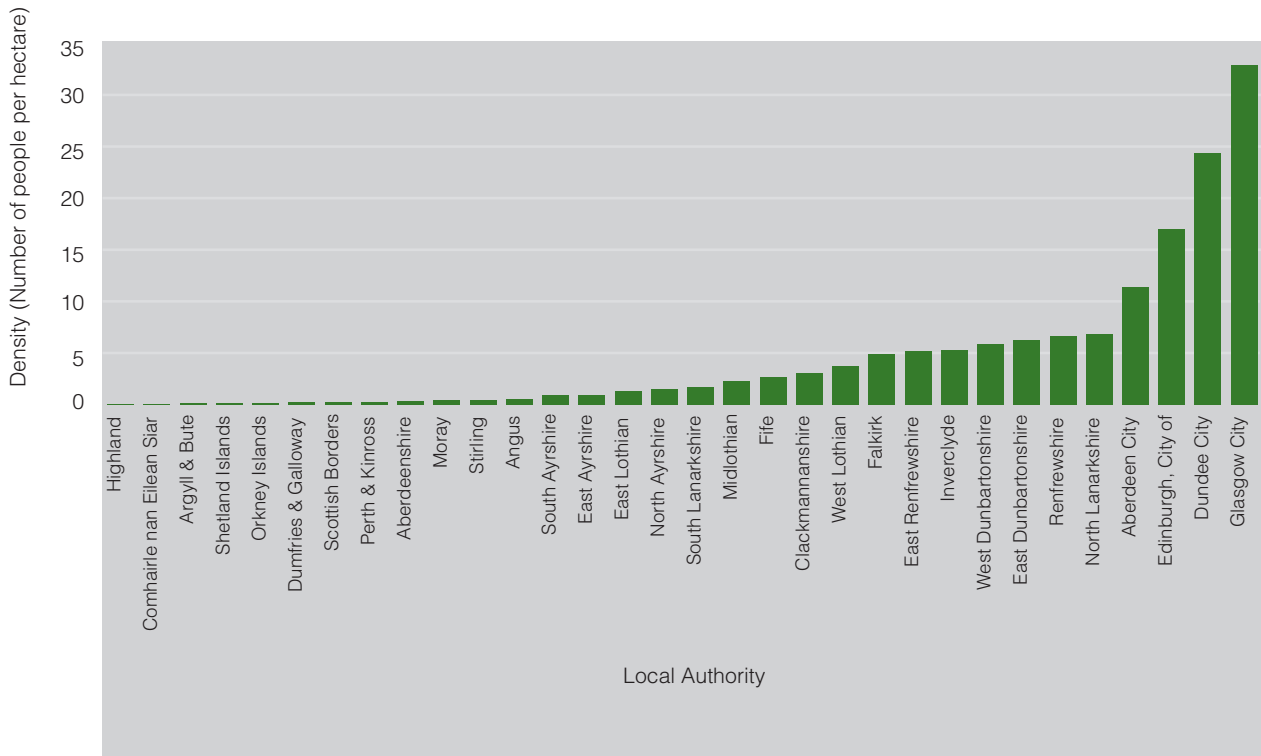
Figure 51.  Population by local authority
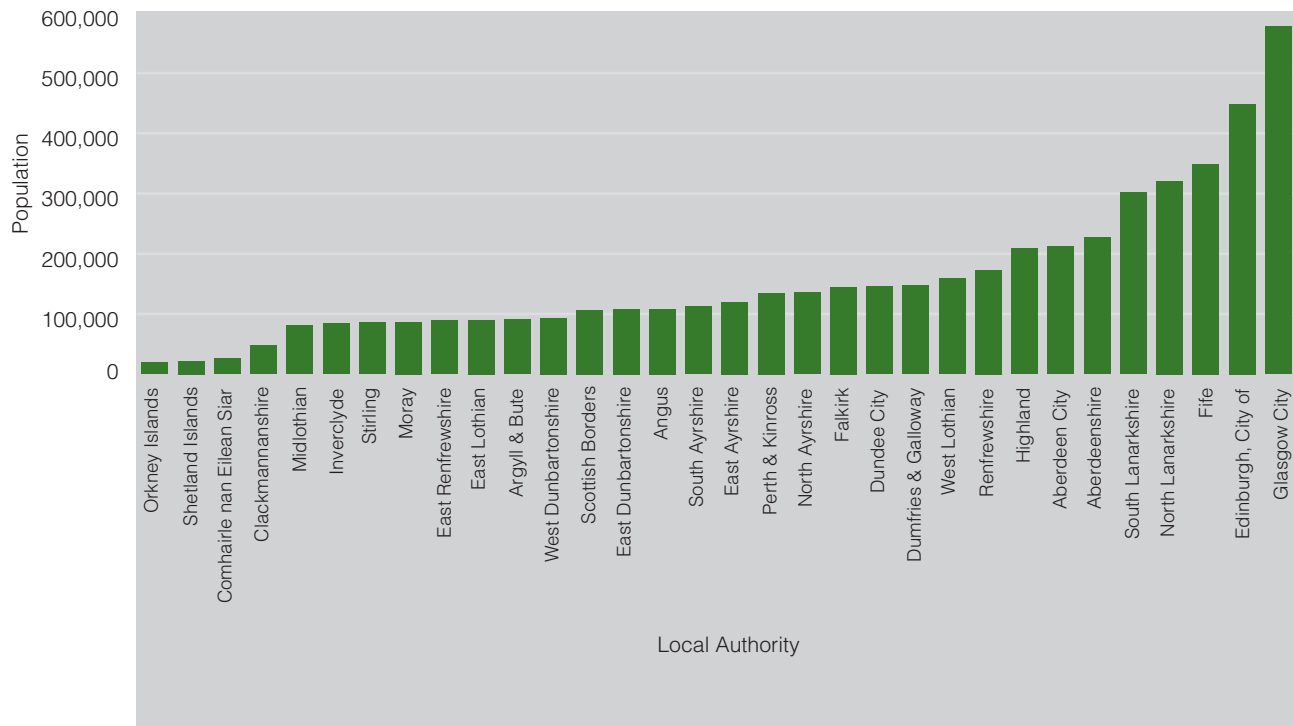


Source: Census 2001

Figure 52.  Area of land by local authority
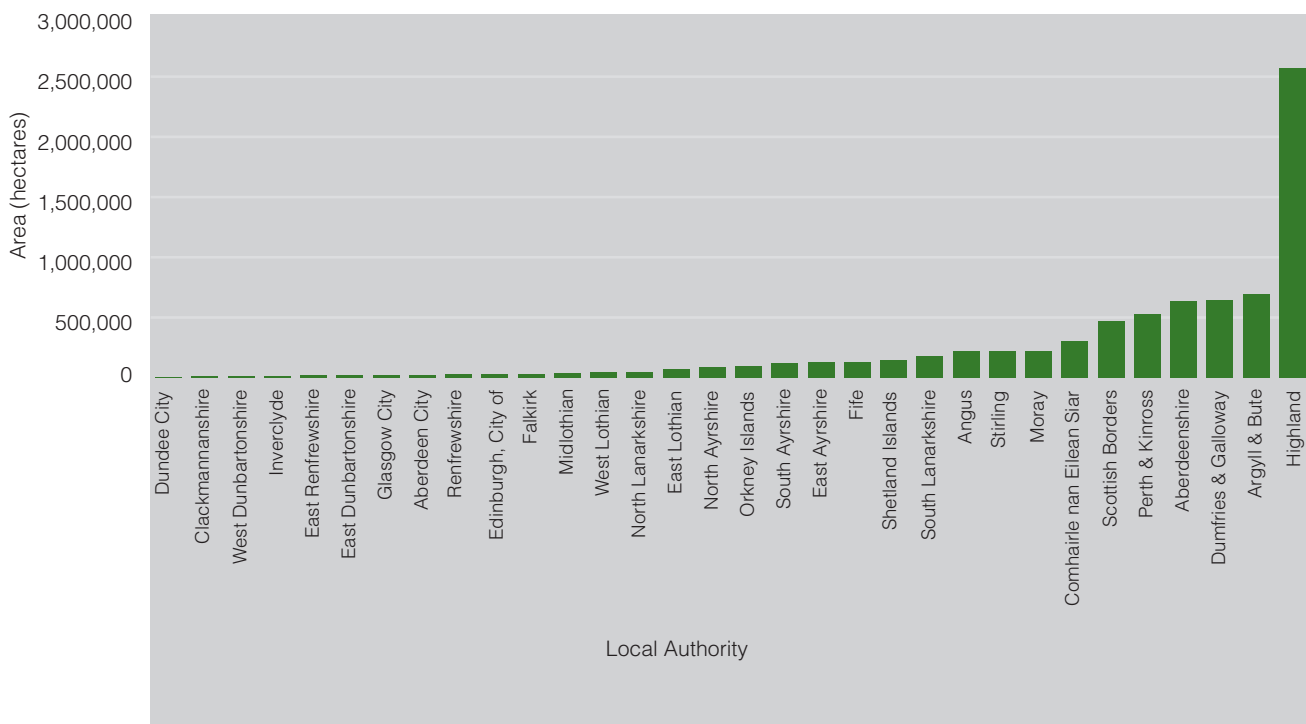


Source: Census 2001

Figure 53. Population density by local authority



Source: Census 2001