SHEA
scotland's historic
environment audit

SCOTLAND'S HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2012

Know the past
Build the future

HISTORIC SCOTLAND
ALBA AOSMHOR

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Disclaimer

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

Key Facts

Scotland's historic environment, which includes thousands of historic buildings and monuments, attracts millions of visitors each year and generates income and jobs across the country. Key facts about the historic environment are provided below.

Designations in Scotland	• 5 World Heritage Sites • 47,672 listed buildings • 8,205 scheduled monuments • 645 conservation areas • 390 gardens and designed landscapes • 28 historic battlefields on the Inventory • 8 protected wrecks and 7 scheduled wrecks • 2 National Parks • 40 National Scenic Areas
Records of known sites	• There are 295,784 unique records of known sites held in the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) databases.
Condition and management	• 8.2% of Scotland's A-listed buildings are at risk in 2011, compared to 8.7% in 2009, representing an improving performance www.scotlandperforms.com • The percentage of monuments in a satisfactory condition has increased over the last 13 years, and is currently around 87%. • Older buildings are more likely to have disrepair than newer ones. Around three quarters of buildings built pre-1919 have critical disrepair to some elements, compared to a quarter of buildings built after 1982. • Performance in dealing with planning consents is improving and in 2011/12 local authorities decided half of listed building and conservation area consents within two months. • Those involved in caring for the historic environment are seeking creative ways of working together to respond to increasing constrains on budgets. • The Historic Environment (Amendment) Scotland Act 2011 was enacted.
Employment	• The historic environment provides 2.5% of Scotland's total employment. It directly supports 41,000 FTE employees and 60,000 FTE employees (including indirect and induced effects).
Economy and leverage from grants	• Investment in the historic environment has economic benefits for local business and the wider economy. The historic environment contributes in excess of £2.3 billion (2.6%) to Scotland's Gross Value Added (GVA). • Between 2002 and 2012 Historic Scotland awarded grants of £123 million that assisted repairs of over £563 million.
Funding	Funding for the historic environment comes from a wide variety of sources across the public, private and voluntary sectors. The main sources are: • In 2011/12, the Scottish Government through Historic Scotland spent £77.9m, including £31.5m in income from properties in care. In real terms Historic Scotland's expenditure has decreased since 2010/11 (£82.0m) and income from properties in care has increased from 2010/11 (£28.5m).

	• The Heritage Lottery Fund awarded £29.6m in grants to 107 different heritage projects in Scotland in 2011/12, an increase in both the amount of finance awarded and the number of projects on 2010/11. Around 43% of all HLF funding in Scotland is to historic environment projects. • CiPFA figures show that in 2011/12 local authorities' net expenditure on heritage (including the historic environment) was £7.6m, compared to £7.4m in 2010/11 in real terms. • The National Trust for Scotland's total expenditure was £42.1m in 2011/12, compared to £51.2m in 2010/11 in real terms. • Private investment is the largest source of funding for the historic environment.
Tourism, reputation and attitudes	The historic environment is a key driver of tourism and Scotland's reputation: • VisitScotland estimate that 16 million tourists visited historic environment attractions in 2011, representing more than one in three of recorded visits to all Scottish attractions. • The Nation Brands Index (2012) shows that Scotland retains a strong reputation for tourism and heritage. Out of 50 nations, Scotland is ranked 13 for tourism and 12 for being rich in historic buildings and monuments. • The Scottish Household Survey shows that one in five (21%) adults had visited a historic or archaeological site in the 12 months prior to 2011. • Attitudes to heritage are extremely positive with more than 9 out of 10 saying that historic features are an important part of the identity of our villages, towns and cities.
Membership, participation and volunteering opportunities	• Membership of the National Trust for Scotland (312,000 members) and Historic Scotland (122,000) are at a high level and on the increase. • Participation levels in European Heritage Days, Doors Open Days and Scottish Archaeology Month are high and continue to attract healthy numbers of visitors and volunteers. • Each year more than 18,500 volunteers contribute to the historic environment in Scotland, with an economic value estimated at over £28 million per annum, based on survey estimates.
Education and training	• 1 in 5 of all school visits are to historic sites (129,587 school children), based on Visit Scotland's 2011 data. • Increasing numbers of candidates are entering for history highers and intermediate exams and increasing numbers of students are studying historic environment related courses in higher education, between 2007/8 and 2010/11. • The sector plays an important role in promoting vocational training and in improving the skills of the construction workforce. For example, the Heritage Lottery Fund funds paid training opportunities in the heritage sector and Historic Scotland develops traditional skills through employment and apprenticeships.
Climate change and sustainability	• The historic environment and its ongoing upkeep is inherently sustainable as it reuses existing buildings and minimises the use of new resources. • One fifth of the housing stock is now more than 90 years old (traditionally built), so the sensitive re-use of historic buildings is crucial if Scotland is to meet the 80% target for reducing carbon emissions by 2050. These buildings comprise the bulk of the vernacular architecture which gives Scotland its unique character.

Summary

Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA) 2012 draws on current data and research to highlight key trends in the sector. SHEA 2012 is the third publication in the series. Reports are available from www.heritageaudit.org.uk.

Scottish Ministers are committed to the sustainable use and management of the historic environment as it is a unique and irreplaceable asset, attracting millions of visitors each year and generating income and jobs across Scotland.

The historic environment is not static. Below we report key trends against the strategic priorities in *Historic Scotland's Corporate Plan 2012-15.* Future editions of SHEA will maps trends against the vision and objectives being developed as part of the historic environment policy review.

Championing Scotland's Historic Environment
- The historic environment continues to provide strong opportunities for participation, engagement and volunteering and levels are healthy.
- The historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to education and training programmes.
- Scotland retains a strong reputation for heritage culture, tourism and beautiful scenery.
- The historic environment remains a strong pull for tourists and attracts millions of visitors each year.

Contribution to sustainable economic growth
- The historic environment makes a valuable contribution to Scotland's economy and is a major employer.
- Heritage-led regeneration benefits both communities and the general economy by generating work in the construction industry across Scotland.
- Heritage grants are a major stimulus to the Scottish economy. However, the value of grant funding awarded is decreasing and is set to reduce further in response to wider economic conditions.

Managing Scotland's historic environment creatively
- There is an overall net increase in the number of recorded and protected assets.
- The condition of those historic assets measured (A-listed buildings and scheduled monuments) is stable and is improving. However, there is not a national picture of the current or changing condition of all of our historic sites, buildings and landscapes.
- Funding for the historic environment comes from a wide variety of sources across the private, public and voluntary sectors.
- Individuals and organisations are seeking creative ways of working together to respond to reduced budgets.
- The majority of historic sites are privately owned and private investment is the largest source of funding for the historic environment.

Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy
- The historic environment and its ongoing upkeep is inherently sustainable as it reuses existing buildings and minimises the use of new resources. There is increasing emphasis on balancing the needs of climate change and sustainability with the needs of traditionally constructed buildings and heritage.

Championing Scotland's historic environment

There is a range of evidence to show that we are effectively championing the historic environment so that the people of Scotland and visitors to the country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

The historic environment continues to provide strong opportunities for participation and volunteering and levels are healthy and on the increase

- Membership of the three largest historic environment membership organisations in Scotland has increased steadily over the period 2008 to 2012. As at 2012 the National Trust for Scotland has 312,000 members, Historic Scotland has 122,000 members and the Historic Houses Association has 34,704 members.
- Participation in Doors Open Days and Scottish Archaeology Month is high, with both events attracting a healthy number of visitors and volunteers.
- Volunteers play a vital role in conserving the historic environment. Each year more than 18,500 volunteers contribute to the historic environment in Scotland, The economic value of volunteering in the historic environment is estimated at over £28 million per annum. Based on *Volunteering and the Historic Environment,* 2008 www.heacs.org.uk.
- The number of searches on heritage online databases continues to be high. For example, during 2011/12 RCAHMS recorded more than 91,000 searches on Pastmap and almost 1 million searches on Canmore and Canmap.

The historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to education and training programmes

- Around one in five (21%) of all school visits are to historic sites.
- More candidates are entering for Higher and Intermediate history exams and more students are studying historic environment related courses at higher education institutions in 2010/11 than in 2007/8.
- The sector plays a vital role in promoting vocational training and in up-skilling the workforce. For example, the HLF funds paid training opportunities in the heritage sector and Historic Scotland develops traditional skills through employment and apprenticeships.
- The number of accredited members in the two largest historic environment professional associations, based in Scotland, has increased by around a third between 2008 and 2012. At 2012 the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) has 308 accredited members and 135 student and affiliate members and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) has 176 members.

Scotland retains a strong reputation for heritage culture, tourism and beautiful scenery.

- The Nation Brands Index report for 2012 provides evidence that Scotland has a strong reputation for tourism and in particular Scotland is celebrated for its welcoming people, rich cultural heritage and beautiful scenery. http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/12/4188/downloads
- Scotland is ranked 13th in 2012, compared to 12th in 2010 (out of 50) for tourism. The change is due to Greece joining the sample in 2012 and being ranked in the Tourism's Top 10.
- Scotland is ranked 12th (out of 50) for being rich in historic buildings and monuments in 2012, compared to 11th in 2010. Scotland retains a strong reputation for its natural beauty and is ranked 7th (out of 50) in 2010 and 2012.
- The relative perception of Scotland's culture has improved by one position between 2010 and 2012, and it is now ranked 17th (out of 50).

- When asked to describe what Scotland has to offer as a tourist destination the words panellists most commonly used were fascinating (29%), exciting (25%), educational (22%), relaxing (22%) and romantic (18%).

The historic environment remains a strong pull for tourists and attracts millions of visitors each year
- Visit Scotland estimate that 16 million tourists visited historic environment attractions in 2011/12, which accounts for more than one in three of all recorded visits to Scottish attractions. These are similar to levels reported in 2008 and 2010. www.visitscotland.org.uk
- Historic Scotland has reported increasing visitor numbers and increasing income raised from its properties over the period 2008 to 2012. In 2011/12 3.4 million visitors visited Historic Scotland sites, an increase of 7% on 20010/11.
- In Scotland, the most visited paid (Edinburgh Castle) and free (National Museum of Scotland) sites are heritage attractions.
- The Scottish Household Survey shows that 21% of adults had visited a historic or archaeological site in the 12 months prior to 2011. www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002
- Attitudes to heritage are extremely positive with more than 9 out of 10 saying that historic features are an important part of the identity of our villages, towns and cities.

Contribution to sustainable economic growth
There is a variety of evidence to show that the historic environment plays a vital role in increasing Scotland's economic potential.

The historic environment makes a valuable contribution to Scotland's economy and is a major employer.
- The historic environment contributes in excess of £2.3 billion (2.6%) to Scotland's national gross value added (GVA). The historic environment directly supports more than 41,000 full time equivalent employees in Scotland. Including indirect and induced effects, the historic environment supports in excess of 60,000 full-time equivalent employees in Scotland (accounting for 2.5% of Scotland's total employment).
- Historic Scotland raised an income of £31.5 million from Properties in Care in 2011/12, compared to £28.5 million in 2010/11 in real terms and £28.4m in 2009/10 in real terms. This represents an increase in real terms.

Heritage-led regeneration benefits both communities and the general economy by generating work in the construction industry across Scotland.
- Grants are a major stimulus to conserving the nation's built heritage. For example, between 2002 and 2012 Historic Scotland awarded grants of more than £123 million that assisted repairs of over £563 million. For every £1 Historic Scotland awards in grant funding, an additional £6 is generated for the Scottish economy. However, the value of grant funding awarded is decreasing and is set to reduce further in response to wider economic conditions.
- At the Ministerial Summit on *Stimulating Demand for Traditional Skills* (November 2012) it was announced that Historic Scotland will pilot a Traditional Building Healthcheck scheme and take a partnership approach to encourage people to take a more active role in the maintenance of their properties. The scheme is designed to help owners identify problems and suggest how they can best be tackled. Stimulating the traditional skills market could also encourage employment and sustainable housing, tackle climate change and assist economic recovery.

Managing Scotland's historic environment creatively

We contribute to the management of the historic environment through protection, improving its condition and by supporting regeneration through efficient and proportionate planning and regulation.

There is an overall net increase in the number of recorded and protected assets

Designation aims to identify the most important parts of the historic environment so that their significance is recognised. Details of these assets are available online at www.historic-scotland.gov.uk. As at 2012 **designated assets** in Scotland include:

- 5 World Heritage Sites (no change since 2008)
- 47,672 listed building entries (increase of 507 sites since 2008)
- 8,205 scheduled monuments (increase of 184 sites since 2008)
- 390 gardens and designed landscapes on the Inventory (increase of 5 sites since 2008)
- 15 wreck sites (no change from 2008)
- 28 historic battlefields (Inventory established in 2011)
- 645 Conservation Areas (increase of 9 sites from 2008)
- 2 National Parks covering 8% of Scotland (area of Cairngorms National Park increased from 2008)
- 40 National Scenic Areas covering 13% of Scotland (no change from 2008)

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and local authority records hold information on both the designated and the undesignated historic environment www.rcahms.gov.uk.

The scale of the historic environment, including undesignated assets is indicated by the fact that, as at 2012, there are:

- 295,784 records held by RCAHMS (increase of 5,219 on 2010)
- 283,238 records held by Local authority Sites and Monuments Records (increase of 17,884 on 2010)
- 80% of Scotland is now covered by Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) (up from 68% in 2008).
- 455,000 Scottish dwellings were built pre-1919 (traditionally constructed). Which means that one fifth (19%) of our housing stock is now over 90 years old. These properties comprise the bulk of the vernacular architecture which gives Scotland its unique character.

The condition of those historic assets measured (A-listed buildings and scheduled monuments) is stable and is improving. However, there is not a national picture of the current or changing condition of all of Scotland's historic sites, buildings and landscapes. Although there is limited nationally-collated information on the condition of the historic environment, the presence of management plans and regular inspection regimes for many designated historic environment assets means that a considerable amount is known locally.

Buildings at Risk Register

- 8.2% of A-listed buildings were found to be at risk in 2011, compared to 8.7% in 2009, based on estimates from the Buildings at Risk Register (BARR). This represents an improvement in performance. The third data point will be published in 2013 at www.scotlandperforms.com.
- A-listed buildings in rural areas are more likely to be at risk than those in urban areas. Four out of five A-listed BARR entries are vacant. The BARR can be consulted at www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk.

Scottish House Condition Survey

- Based on an analysis of the Scottish House Condition Survey data, at 2010, older dwellings are more likely to have some form of disrepair and have higher levels of extensive disrepair to some elements than newer dwellings.
- 80% of all Scottish dwellings have some disrepair. This figure increases to 90% for pre-1919 dwellings and is 51% for buildings built after 1982.
- Around three quarters of pre-1919 dwellings have critical disrepair to some elements, compared to around a quarter of those built after 1982.
- 26% of all Scottish dwellings have extensive disrepair to some elements. 31% of those dwellings built pre-1919 have some extensive disrepair compared with 9% of those built after 1982.

Condition of scheduled monuments

- The percentage of monuments in a satisfactory condition has increased over the last 13 years, and is currently around 87%.
- There is a direct relationship between condition and risk, with monuments in a satisfactory condition likely to be associated with low risks of future deterioration.

Management - A wide variety of individuals and organisations are involved in caring for the historic environment across the private, public and voluntary sectors. With reduced budgets and more interest than ever before in the historic environment it is vital that individuals and organisations find creative ways of working together to manage our heritage.

Most listed building consents, conservation area consents and scheduled monument consents are approved and performance is improving in dealing these consents.

- Around 9% (3,593) of planning applications also involve listed building consent (LBC) or conservation area consent (CAC). Local authorities decided 49.9% of LBC/CAC cases within two months in 2011/12, an increase of 7.7 percentage points on 2010/11.
- In 2011/12 Historic Scotland reached a view on 99.7% of listed building and conservation area consents within the target time (28 days), compared to 98.6% in 2010/11.
- Historic Scotland reached a view (within the target time of 5 weeks) on 96.1% of Scheduled Monument Consent cases in 2011/12, compared to 94.0% in 2010/11.

Funding for the historic environment continues to come from a wide variety of sources across the private, public and voluntary sectors. There is increasing pressure on the funding available for the historic environment.

- The majority of designated and undesignated historic sites remain in private ownership and private investment is the largest source of funding for the historic environment. This is likely to continue to be the case, emphasising the importance of private owners retaining the ability to invest sufficiently in the maintenance of historic buildings and places.
- There is not a comprehensive picture of the current or changing patterns of spend by private individuals on their historic assets.
- In 2011/12 the Scottish Government, through Historic Scotland, spent £77.9 million, including £31.5 million in income from properties in care. In real terms Historic Scotland's overall expenditure has decreased since 2010/11 (£82.0 million) and the income raised by properties in care has increased in real terms since 2010/11 (£28.5 million).

- In 2011/12 the Heritage Lottery Fund awarded a total of £29.6 million in grants to 107 different heritage projects in Scotland, which reflects an increase on 2010/11 in both the total finance awarded and the number of projects. Around 43% of HLF funding in Scotland is to historic environment projects, the remainder is for other heritage projects such as museums and galleries, libraries archives and natural heritage.
- CIPFA figures show that in 2011/12 local authorities' net expenditure on heritage was £7.6 million, an increase in real terms on spend in 2010/11 (£7.4m). Spend on heritage was around 1.3% of the overall net expenditure on culture in 2011/12, an increase of 0.3 percentage points on 2007/8. The CIPFA Cultural Statistics in Scotland are available from www.cipfastats.net. Heritage includes museums and heritage centres and culture includes sport and leisure.

The voluntary sector continues to play a vital role in caring for the historic environment and each year spends substantial sums of money from grants and charitable donations.
- The National Trust for Scotland (NTS) is the largest single voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes in Scotland. The NTS' total expenditure in 2011/12 was £42.1 million, compared to £51.2 million in 2010/11 (in real terms).
- Voluntary sector spend on the historic environment has not been collated for national reporting as yet, and measuring investment from the voluntary sector 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.

Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy

We know that the historic environment and its ongoing upkeep is inherently sustainable as it reuses existing buildings and minimises the use of new resources.
- There is an increasing emphasis on balancing the needs of climate change and sustainability with the needs of the historic environment and traditionally constructed buildings.
- One fifth of the housing stock is now more than 90 years old (traditionally built). It is estimated that 80% of buildings currently in place will still be in place in 2050. Approaches for maintaining traditional buildings play an increasingly important role in the Scottish Government's sustainable housing strategy.
- Research is being used to directly inform the advice offered to historic home owners so that they can become more energy efficient without affecting the character of the building.
- The historic environment supports, develops and promotes Scotland's traditional building skills and the use of traditional buildings. Historic Scotland published a *Traditional Building Skills Strategy* (2011) and organised a Ministerial Summit on *Stimulating Demand for Traditional Skills* (2012).

Further information

- Key reference documents are the Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011, Historic Scotland's Corporate Plan 2012-15 and Historic Scotland's Annual Report 2011-12. These are available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.
- Our historic environment makes a valuable contribution to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the National Performance Framework, which can be consulted at www.scotlandperforms.com.
- The full SHEA 2012 report and previous reports are available from www.heritageaudit.org.uk.
- We welcome feedback from users on the usefulness of this publication. Comments should be sent to heritage.audit@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

Introduction

1. Scotland's historic environment, which includes thousands of historic buildings and monuments, attracts millions of visitors each year and generates income and jobs across the country.

2. Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA) 2012 draws on current data and research to highlight key trends in the sector. SHEA 2012 is the third publication in the series. The information can be analysed by all groups and individuals with an interest in the historic environment.

3. SHEA 2012 presents an update to the basic facts and figures about the historic environment, and highlights key trends. The picture presented by SHEA 2012 is inevitably partial and influenced by current data and research programmes. The report is structured as follows:

   - Chapter 1:   Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment
   - Chapter 2:   Managing and resourcing the historic environment
   - Chapter 3:   Benefits from the historic environment
   - Chapter 4:   Gaps in our knowledge.

Further information

4. SHEA 2012 and previous reports are available from www.heritageaudit.org.uk.

5. Scottish Ministers are committed to the sustainable use and management of the historic environment. Key reference documents are set out below.

   - Historic Scotland's Corporate Plan 2012-15 and the Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2011. www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

   - Our historic environment makes a valuable contribution to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the National Performance Framework. www.scotlandperforms.com.

   - The Historic Environment (Amendment) Scotland Act 2011 (enacted 1 December 2011) is a tightly focussed technical amending piece of legislation that improves the management and protection of Scotland's historic environment.
   www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/3/contents/enacted.

6. In order to maximise value for money we have drawn on available management information and data from national surveys to describe trends and patterns in the state of Scotland's historic environment. We welcome feedback from users on the usefulness of this publication. Comments should be sent to heritage.audit@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

Chapter 1: Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment

7.   The historic environment is not static. Within the overall net increase in the number of recorded and protected historic environment assets, there are a number of important trends. In this chapter we pull together information from a number of organisations and datasets to provide information on the current and changing profile of Scotland's historic environment. Table 1 (page 21) provides headline data about: Scotland's designated historic environment assets; records held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and local authorities; and what we know about the condition of our assets.

Designated sites, buildings and landscapes (A1)

8.   Designation aims to identify the most important elements of the historic environment so that their significance is recognised. A brief description of the trends in designated assets is set out below. Further information about these assets is available from the Glossary at the end of this report and from *Scottish Ministers' Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2011.* Data can also be downloaded from http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

9.   **A1.1- World heritage sites (WHS):** Scotland has five sites inscribed as WHS, under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. Four are cultural WHS – Edinburgh Old and New Town, New Lanark, Orkney and the Antonine Wall; and one is a mixed cultural and natural WHS at St Kilda. The Antonine Wall, the Roman frontier in Scotland, was granted world heritage status in July 2008, and is part of the transnational property 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'. Further information about world heritage sites is available from www.whc.unesco.org.

10. **A1.2 - Properties in care (PIC):** Historic Scotland takes ancient monuments into its care on behalf of Scottish Ministers, under the provisions set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. There are 345 properties in the care of Historic Scotland. A PIC may comprise a group of structures or elements. For example, Edinburgh Castle with around 70 structures is a single PIC. Further information about PICs is available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

11. **A1.3- Scheduled monuments:** Scheduled monuments are sites or monuments of national importance that are legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Historic Scotland maintains the schedule of monuments and an associated dataset. At March 2012, there are 8,205 scheduled monuments in Scotland, a net increase of 184 sites since 2008. The oldest scheduled monuments date from around 8,000 years ago, when people first settled in Scotland; the most recent include Second World War defences. In between is a wide range of monuments of all types, from prehistoric chambered cairns to Roman forts, from early medieval carved stones to industrial mills. Information on scheduled monuments and GIS maps of scheduled areas are available at http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

12. **A1.4- Listed buildings:** Historic Scotland lists buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and maintains an associated dataset of listed building descriptions that is available online. The list ensures that the planning process takes into account the needs of the historic environment and guides the management of change. At March 2012, there are 47,672 entries on the list, a net increase of 507 listings since 2008. The number of records relates to listing entries, not individual buildings or ownerships. A number of individually owned properties, such as a terrace of houses, may be covered by a single listing entry. The criteria for listing identify entries of national, regional and local significance. These are then assigned to one of three categories according to their relative importance. Currently 8% of listed building entries are Category A, 50% are Category B and 42% are Category C. This split has remained consistent since 2008. Further information about listing is available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

13. **A1.5- Gardens and designed landscapes:** As at March 2012 there are 390 sites on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, which Historic Scotland compiles and maintains on behalf of Scottish Ministers (compared to 386 in 2008). Sites included on the Inventory are considered to be of national importance. The Inventory is managed through an area-based re-survey programme, which includes a comprehensive programme of fieldwork and research designed to update the existing Inventory, first published in 1987. Historic Scotland also welcomes external proposals for candidate sites to be considered for inclusion and is pleased to amend existing Inventory entries following notification of any new information. The Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011 permits the Inventory to change dynamically as with listing and scheduling. The Inventory is available at http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/gardens.htm.

14. **A1.6- Wreck sites:** There are eight wreck sites designated by Scottish Ministers (through Historic Scotland), under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. Seven other wrecks offshore are scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The distribution of these designated wreck sites is more an indicator of trends in diving exploration and a reactive approach to designation than a pointer to patterns of maritime activity. The enactment of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 provides a framework to help balance the competing demands on Scotland's coasts and seas and gives new powers to Scottish Ministers to designate Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) for the purposes of nature conservation; demonstration and research; and preservation of historic assets of national importance. Historic Marine Protected Areas will, in due course, replace use of section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 in Scotland. Information

about designated wrecks and *Historic Scotland's Marine Heritage Strategy 20-12-15* is available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

15. **Scotland's seas** generate around £22 billion worth of industry and provide thousands of jobs. Scotland holds a quarter of Europe's total tidal and offshore wind resource and 10 percent of its potential wave power. Research contributing to Scotland's Marine Atlas has demonstrated the diversity of Scotland's coastal and marine cultural heritage and the contribution this heritage makes to the economy. Scotland's Marine Atlas is an assessment of the condition of Scotland's seas, based on scientific evidence from data and analysis and supported by expert judgement. It is available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/03/16182005/0.

16. **A1.7- Conservation areas** are designated by local planning authorities as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. At March 2012 there are 645 conservation areas in Scotland, compared to 641 in 2010 and 636 in 2008. There has been a net increase of nine conservation areas between 2008 and 2012. During this time, councils have actively managed through appraisal many existing conservation areas, their boundaries being amended or their area merged (while still afforded the same level of protection). Using the postcode index we estimate that, as at 2012, 9.4% of households live in these conservation areas, which cover around 0.3% of Scotland's land area. Information on Scotland's conservation areas is available from Historic Scotland online at http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk .

17. **A1.8- National parks:** There are two national parks in Scotland – Loch Lomond & the Trossachs and Cairngorms. Together, they cover around 8% of Scotland's land area in 2012, compared to 7% in 2010. The area covered by the Cairngorms National Park was extended in 2010. More information is available at www.lochlomond-trossachs.org and www.cairngorms.co.uk.

18. **A1.9- National Scenic Areas (NSAs):** There are 40 NSAs in Scotland, covering 13% of the land area of Scotland. NSAs are Scotland's only national landscape designation. They identify areas of Scotland's finest scenery for protection from inappropriate development. NSAs contain many historic environment features. More information is available at www.snh.gov.uk.

19. **Scotland's landscapes** are an important part of the wider historic environment. They make a valuable contribution to Scotland's national and local economies; to society and our environment; to tourism; and to our sense of identity and wellbeing.

20. **A1.10- Historic battlefields:** The Inventory of Historic Battlefields, was established in 2011, and provides a list of nationally important battlefields in Scotland that meet the criteria published in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011.* It provides information on the sites in it to raise awareness of their significance and assist in their protection and management for the future. It is a major resource for enhancing the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of battlefields, for promoting education and stimulating further research, and for developing their potential as attractions for visitors. As at March 2012, there are 28 historic battlefields on the Inventory, which is available from http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/battlefields/battlefieldsunderconsideration.htm

Acquiring information (A2)

21. **A2.1- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)** archive and online databases give us a good national overview of the individual landscape elements that make up the historic environment. Most of this information relates to undesignated sites although RCAHMS also maintain archive and database records for designated sites. As at March 2012 there are 295,784 unique records of known sites within RCAHMS databases, (compared to 281,230 records in 2008). At March 2012, half (51%) of all records relate to archaeology (165,448); 43% relate to architecture (140,197); and the remaining 6% to maritime (20,690). This breakdown is based on a total of 326,335 records identified as archaeology, architecture or maritime. This split is similar to that found in 2010 and in 2008. The overall number of records increase steadily each year due to RCAHMS' programmes of surveying, recording, research and collection. RCAHMS website is available at www.rcahms.gov.uk.

22. Estimates of the size of the **undesignated historic environment** in Scotland vary widely. Industry wide perception is that the scale of the undesignated resource is around 90-95% of the total resource. One approach to quantifying the undesignated historic environment is to look at the number of sites within the RCAHMS databases that are not linked to scheduled monument, listed building or other designations. It should be noted, however, that the RCAHMS databases include some information about the historic environment which cannot sensibly be linked to designation categories (for example, records that describe the discovery of stray artefacts such as arrowheads or pottery). Bearing in mind these caveats, the following provides ballpark estimates of the size of the undesignated historic environment. We welcome views on the usefulness of this approach. **Note that the following paragraph has been updated in November 2013 to reflect feedback from stakeholders.**

    - 92% of archaeological sites and monuments recorded in Canmore are undesignated. As of February 2013, there are 125,685 archaeological monuments recorded in Canmore of which 9,967 (8%) are linked to scheduled monument designations.
    - 51% of recorded historic architecture is undesignated. As of February 2013 there are 67,369 architecture records in Canmore linked to listing records (Note: 67,369/138,601*100=48.6% designated).
    - 99.9% of recorded maritime heritage is undesignated (number of maritime records not linked to the 7 scheduled + 8 protected wrecks (20,675)/ all RCAHMS maritime records (20,690)*100). It is worth noting that a number of wartime shipwrecks off Scotland are designated as 'protected places' or 'controlled sites' under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. This legislation is administered by the Ministry of Defence (MoD). http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/wrecksites/scotlands-historic-wrecks.htm" This is not a figure we can currently provide.
    - 92% of recorded gardens and related sites (sundials, garden features etc) are undesignated (3,370 'garden' and related terms not linked to items on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes/all RCAHMS 'garden' and related records.
    - There are 297 records relating to battle sites or battlefields in the RCAHMS database, including the 28 battlefields on the Inventory.

23. **A2.2- Historic Land-use assessment (HLA):** HLA is a key approach for understanding the historic environment as a whole and will aid in assessing significance. At March 2012 RCAHMS and Historic Scotland had mapped around 80% of Scotland using HLA, compared to 68% in 2010 and 64% in 2008. The web-site, HLAmap, is the key point of access to view the data and supporting documentation, guidance and reports. It can be accessed at http://hla.rcahms.gov.uk. The digital data, which allows full interactive interrogation, is available as web-downloads on Historic Scotland's web-site and on the HLAmap web page.

24. **A2.3- Local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)/Historic Environment Records (HERs)** contain information on both nationally designated and locally important sites. Based on partial returns from individual local authorities RCAHMS estimates that at March 2012 there are 283,238 items recorded on SMRs/HERs, compared to 265,354 in 2010. Many of the records held by local authorities are similar to those held within the RCAHMS database. However, they are not an exact match as they are correlated in different ways for different purposes. A range of other bodies hold historic environment records, notably the National Trust for Scotland, who make this information available through Canmore www.canmore.rcahms.gov.uk.

25. **A2.4- Dictionary of Scottish architects:** The number of entries in the Dictionary of Scottish architects has increased steadily between 2008 and 2012. As at 2012 there are 14,480 Architects listed, compared to 12,747 in 2010 and 8,581 in 2008. Further details about this resource are available in the Glossary and at www.scottisharchitects.org.uk.

26. **A2.5- Pre-1919 dwellings** (traditionally constructed): 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. The Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey (CSHCS) latest figures (at 2010) estimate that around 19% (455,000) of Scottish dwellings were built pre-1919. Change since 2003/4 is not statistically significant. Which means that one fifth (19%) of our housing stock is now over 90 years old. These properties comprise the bulk of the vernacular architecture which gives Scotland its unique character. Further results are available at A3.2 (page 18) and at www.shcs.gov.uk.

Historic environment at risk (A3)

27. There is limited nationally collated information on the condition of Scotland's historic sites, buildings and landscapes. However, the presence of management plans and regular inspection regimes for some designated historic environment assets means that a considerable amount is known locally. We do not have enough information to provide a national picture of the current or changing condition of all of Scotland's historic sites, buildings and landscapes. The condition of those historic assets measured (A-listed buildings and scheduled monuments) is stable and is improving. Analysis of the condition of pre-1919 dwellings shows that older dwellings are more likely to have some disrepair than newer ones. These sources are examined below in more detail.

Buildings at risk register (BARR)

28. The Buildings at Risk Register (BARR) for Scotland is currently maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) on behalf of Historic Scotland who fund and manage the work. The BARR highlights properties of architectural or historic merit that are considered to be at risk or under threat. Buildings at risk are not necessarily in poor condition. They may simply be standing empty with no clear, future use. Many buildings on the BARR are in this latter category.

29. **A3.1- A-listed buildings at risk:** Based on the most recent data available at 2011, more than 9 out of 10 A-listed buildings in Scotland are in a stable condition and not at risk. Based on estimates from the BARR we know that 8.2% (267 out of 3,247) of A-listed buildings are at risk in Scotland, in 2011, compared to 8.7% (277 out of 3,199) in 2009. This represents an improvement (a decrease of 0.5 percentage points between 2009 and 2011). The reduction in A-listed buildings at risk is an encouraging story against the economic conditions of the intervening period. This is the measure used in the National Performance Framework www.scotlandperforms.com.

30. A national level analysis of A-listed buildings at risk is available in the BARR: survey of A-listed entries in Scotland, National Report 2011 at www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk. Key findings from this report are set out below:

- 8.2% of A-listed buildings in Scotland are recorded on the BARR. This means that 267 A-listed entries are assessed as at risk out of the 3,247 A-listed entries in the survey scope and assessed.

- At risk levels are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The majority of A-listed buildings are located in towns and cities. However A-listed entries in rural areas are more likely to be at risk than those in urban areas.

- 60.2% of A-listed entries on the BARR are assessed as being at minimal, low or moderate risk; 29.6% are assessed as being at high risk; and 10.1% at critical risk. An entry need not be in a ruinous condition to be at critical risk. A properly maintained building in a ruinous condition need not be at high or critical risk if it is deemed that it is stable and unlikely to experience rapid deterioration. Rural and remote areas have above average proportions of A-listed buildings at high or critical risk.

- 32.8% of A-listed entries on the BARR are assessed as being in good or fair condition; 53.9% are in poor or very poor condition and 13.4% are in a ruinous condition. Rural and remote areas have above average proportions of properties in a very poor or ruinous condition.

- Four out of every five A-listed BARR entries are vacant.

- Once on the BARR, for each A-listed building demolished, 11 are saved.

- Between 2009 and 2011 62 entries have either been added to or removed from the BARR. Of the 277 A-list entries on the BARR in 2009, 241 remain at risk, 13 have been saved, 18 are in the process of being restored, 1 has been demolished and 4 have been removed as a result of data cleaning. In total 36 no longer qualify for inclusion on the BARR in 2011. As a result of resurvey work an additional 24 A-listed entries were

added to the BARR and a further two entries were added as a result of data cleaning. As at 2011 there were 267 A-listed entries on the BARR in Scotland.

- The profile of A-listed entries on the BARR is similar in 2009 and 2011. The most typical A-listed building on the BARR is vacant; in a rural or remote area; and is associated with residential or farming use. Some 39% (86 out of 219) A-listed BARR entries fall within this profile in 2011, compared to 36% (84 out of 232) in 2009.

Scottish House Condition Survey

31. The Scottish House Condition Survey provides a useful source of evidence on the condition of pre-1919 residential buildings. If we use the number of pre-1919 dwellings as a proxy for traditionally constructed dwellings we can pull together evidence about their condition. The following is a summary of the key points, based on the latest published data at 2010. Further results are available at www.shcs.gov.uk.

32. **A3.2-condition of pre-1919 Scottish dwellings:** Figure 1 shows that there are 455,000 pre-1919 dwellings in Scotland. Of these, 90% (410,000) of residences show some level of disrepair; 76% show elements with critical disrepair; and 31% show extensive disrepair to some elements. Key facts about the condition of pre-1919 dwellings are summarised below. The paper *Establishing the need for traditional skills*, Historic Scotland, 2011 provides a more detailed analysis of pre 1919 stock. It is available from www.historic-soctland.gov.uk.

- *Some disrepair:* 80% of all Scottish dwellings have some disrepair. Older dwellings are more likely to have some disrepair than newer ones.
- *Critical disrepair to some elements:* The likelihood of experiencing disrepair to critical elements increases with the age of the dwelling. Around three quarters (76%) of pre-1919 dwellings have some form of disrepair to critical elements, compared to about a quarter (24%) of those built after 1982.
- *Extensive disrepair to some elements:* 26% of Scottish dwellings have some extensive disrepair. Older dwellings are more likely to suffer from extensive disrepair to some elements than newer dwellings. In 2010 31% of dwellings built pre-1919 have some extensive disrepair compared with 9% of those built after 1982.

Figure 1: SHCS repair categories by age of dwelling

	PRE 1919	1919-44	1945-64	1965-82	POST 1982	TOTAL
Number of dwellings	455,000	298,000	554,000	539,000	511,000	2,357,000
Some disrepair	90%	90%	93%	82%	51%	1,896,000 (80%)
Critical disrepair to some elements	76%	70%	72%	58%	24%	1,208,000 (51%)
Extensive disrepair to	31%	40%	32%	25%	9%	609,000 (26%)

some elements									

Source: SHCS, 2010 www.shcs.gov.uk
Note: categories of disrepair are not subsets, so the rows do not sum

Condition of scheduled monuments

33. **A3.3- Historic Scotland's Field Officer reports** provide the only systematically generated condition data about ancient monuments in Scotland. The data relates only to scheduled monuments and needs careful interpretation. It is not possible to extrapolate from these figures to produce estimates of condition and risk among the population of ancient monuments as a whole. However, the range of issues faced by unscheduled monuments is likely to be very similar. An analysis of current data is described in the following paragraphs and the Glossary provides details of the Field Officer reports including the definition of the condition assessment scores.

34. Figure 2 shows that 87.6% of the scheduled monuments visited in 2011/12 are perceived to be in an optimal or satisfactory condition, according to assessments by Historic Scotland's Field Officers. This compares to 86.9% of scheduled monuments visited in 2011, 86.4% visited in 2010, 87.8% visited in 2009 and 82.4% visited in 2008.

Figure 2: Condition assessment scores for scheduled monuments

Condition	Num 2012	% at 2012	Num 2011	% at 2011	Num 2010	% at 2010	Num 2009	% at 2009	Num 2008	% at 2008
Optimal	157	20.2%	194	22.1%	122	18.7%	160	23.0%	95	16.7%
Satisfactory but with minor localised problems	316	40.7%	358	40.8%	276	42.3%	267	38.5%	225	39.6%
Satisfactory but with significant localised problems	207	26.7%	211	24.0%	166	25.4%	182	26.2%	148	26.1%
Unsatisfactory with major localised problems	75	9.7%	92	10.5%	81	12.4%	74	10.7%	87	15.3%
Extensive significant problems	21	2.7%	23	2.6%	8	1.2%	11	1.6%	13	2.3%
All scheduled monuments assessed in year	776	100%	878	100%	653	100%	694	100%	568	100%

Source: Historic Scotland, Field Officer Reports, 2008-2012 (based on scheduled monuments assessed in year)

35. Historic Scotland undertook a detailed analysis of the condition of scheduled monuments based on Field Officer reports (previously known as monument warden reports). Key findings are summarised below.

- The percentage of monuments in an optimal or satisfactory condition has increased over the last 13 years, and is currently around 87%.
- There is a direct relationship between condition and risk, with monuments in an optimal or satisfactory condition likely to be associated with a low risk of future deterioration.
- There is an increasing trend of monuments assessed as being at high or immediate risk of further deterioration. Currently around 12% of monuments fall into this category.
- There is significant variation in condition between each category of monument. Prehistoric and roman monuments are in general in a better condition than secular, ecclesiastical and industrial monuments.
- Around 28% of monuments show an improvement in condition over time, with 26% showing a decline.
- Around 26% of monuments show an increase in assessed risk with time, with a further 26% showing a decrease.
- Particular monument types appear more vulnerable than others.

Table 1: Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment[1]

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
A1: DESIGNATED ASSETS http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk					
A1.1	Number of World Heritage Sites	5	5	5	**No change**
A1.2	Number of Properties in Care (PIC)	345	345	345	**No change**
A1.3	Number of scheduled monuments	8,205	8,151	8,021	**Increase** of 184 sites since 2008
A1.4	Number of listing entries	47,672	47,540	47,165	**Increase** of 507 sites since 2008
A1.5	Number of sites on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes	390	386	386	**Increase** of 4 sites since 2008
A1.6	Number of Designated Wreck Sites	8	8	8	**No change**
	Number of scheduled wrecks (below Mean Low Water)	7	7	7	**No change**
A1.7	Number of Conservation Areas	645	641	636	**Increase**, overall, of 9 sites since 2008
	Extent of CAs (Hectares)	24,508	24,255	23,974	**Increase** in area covered by CAs
	% of Scotland covered by CAs	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	
	% of households in CAs	9.4%	9.6%	9.2%	**Increase** of 0.2 percentage points on 2008
A1.8	Number of National Parks	2	2	2	**No change**
	Extent of National Parks (Hectares)	639,150	567,994	567,994	**Increase** in area covered as the Cairngorms National Park was extended in 2010
	% of Scotland covered by NPs	8%	7%	7%	

[1] Unless otherwise stated data are as at 31 March of 2012, 2010 and 2008 or are for the relevant financial year. Explanations of the individual asset classes are available in the Glossary and from www.heritageaudit.org.uk

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
A1.9	Number of National Scenic Areas (NSAs)	40	40	40	**No change**
	Extent of NSAs (Hectares)	1,378,358	1,378,358	1,378,358	**No change**
	% of Scotland covered by NSAs	13%	13%	13%	**No change**
A1.10	Number of historic battlefields identified in Inventory	28			The Inventory of Historic Battlefields was established in 2011
A2: ACQUIRING INFORMATION					
A2.1	Number of RCAHMS records of known sites	295,784	290,565	281,230	**Increase** of 5,219 sites recorded since 2010
A2.2	% of Scotland covered by Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA)	80%	68%	64%	**Increase** of 16 percentage points on 2008
A2.3	Number of SMR/HER records	283,238	265,354	215,000 (estimate)	**Increase** of 17,884 records on 2010
A2.4	Dictionary of Scottish Architects entries:				
	Number of Architects	14,480	12,747	8,581	**Increase** of 5,899 entries on 2008
	Number of buildings designed by these architects	57,176	54,176	40,336	**Increase** of 16,840 entries on 2008
A2.5	Pre-1919 dwellings as a % of all dwellings	19%	19%	19%	**No change**
A3: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AT RISK					
A3.1	% of A-list buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)	*2011* 8.2%	*2009* 8.7%		**Decrease** of 0.5 percentage points on 2009 is an improvement
A3.2	% of pre-1919 dwellings with: • Some critical disrepair • Some extensive disrepair		76% 31%		
A3.3	% of scheduled monuments assessed as being in optimal or satisfactory condition	87%	86%	82%	**Increase** of 5 percentage points on 2008, represents an improvement in condition.

Chapter 2: Managing and resourcing the historic environment

36. A wide range of organisations and individuals are involved in caring for the historic environment - across the private, public and voluntary sectors. They are seeking creative ways of working together to respond to reduced budgets. The associated management information from these organisations can be informative about the scale of investment in the sector, the profile of the sector in wider decision making (such as in the town and country planning system) and the effectiveness of our general management of the sector. Table 2 (page 34) provides data on planning applications and consents; management indicators; employment and accreditation levels; and investment in the historic environment.

Planning applications and consents (B1)

37. There is evidence that performance in dealing with planning applications and consents is improving.

38. **B1.1- Planning applications:** The Scottish Government Planning Performance Statistics show that during 20011/12, 39,826 applications (excluding major) were decided by local planning authorities, compared to 41,557 planning applications (excluding major applications) in 2010/11 and 39,536 in 2009/10. Local authorities decided 68.1% of planning applications within two months in 2011/12, compared to 66.5% in 2010/11 and 64.4% in 2009/10.

39. Definitions changed between 2007/8 and 2009/10 and major applications are now reported separately[2]. Comparable data are, however, available for 2008/9 and 2009/10. The latest government planning statistics are available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Planning/planapps2010.

40. Historic Scotland exceeded its target (of 90%) and reached a view on 98.4% of statutory planning consents within 14 days, compared to 92.7% in 2009/10. These data were not collected in 2007/8.

41. **B1.2- Listed building consent and conservation area consent (LBC/CAC):** The Scottish Government Planning Performance Statistics show that during 2011/12 around 9% of all planning applications also involved listed building consent

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[2] From 3 August 2009, the definition of a major application changed, and minor applications became known as local applications. Local applications with Environmental Impact Assessments were also counted separately. Further guidance on definitions and statistics are available from www.scotland.gov.uk

and conservation area consent. Local authorities decided 3,593 applications for listed building consent and conservation area consent in 2011/12, compared to 3,592 in 2010/11. The number of consents has been relatively constant since around 2000/1 and each year around 90% are granted. In 2011/12, local authorities decided 49.9% of LBC/CAC cases within two months, an increase of 7.7 percentage points on 2010/11. Historic Scotland exceeded its target (of 97.5%) and reached a view on 99.7% of LBC/CAC cases within 28 days in 2011/12, compared to 98.6% in 2009/10.

42. **B1.3- Scheduled monument consent (SMC):** During 2011/12 Historic Scotland received 153 applications for SMC, and none of the applications received in 2011/12 was refused. In 2011/12 Historic Scotland reached a view on 96.1% of SMC applications within 5 weeks, exceeding the target of 82%. This compares to 94.0% in 2010/11 and 88.2% in 2009/10.

Management plans and indicators (B2)

43. **B2.1- Management plans:** Although there is limited nationally-collated information about the condition of historic environment assets, the presence of management plans for some designated sites means that a considerable amount is known locally. It should be noted however, that management plans are generally only available for designated sites which covers a small proportion of the whole historic environment. For example, as at 2012:

- Four out of five World Heritage Sites have an agreed management plan in place. New Lanark has a draft management plan.
- All 345 Properties in Care have an interim Statement of Cultural Significance in place. A rolling programme to revise the statements is underway, aiming to have full Statements of Significance in place for most sites by 2015.
- Both National Parks have current management plans.
- Historic Scotland currently holds visit information for 88% of scheduled monuments. Field Officers visit monuments of a 5-10 year visit cycle to record the condition of the monument on a five point scale and make an assessment as to the future risks facing the monument.

44. **B2.2- Conservation areas:** Three Article 4 Directions were confirmed during 2011/12. As at 2012, 62% (400 out of 645) of conservation areas have had Article 4 Directions confirmed by Scottish Ministers and 39% (251 out of 645) of conservation areas have Conservation Area Appraisals in place. In 2010 and 2012 these data were gathered by trawling on-line records, through consultation and by drawing on data gathered about townscape heritage initiatives. In 2007/8, the same data was gathered as part of a wider survey. These figures indicate a levelling off of Article 4 Directions as a result of changes to the General Permitted Development Order and a steady increase in Conservation Area Appraisals as councils implement programmes to manage their conservation areas.

45. **B2.3- Designated wreck site licences:** During 2011/12, Historic Scotland issued one designated wreck site licence, compared to five in 2009/10 and 13 in 2007/8.

Scotland's national forest estate

46. Scotland's national forest estate covers 660,000 Hectares across Scotland. There are 332 scheduled monuments and 35 listed buildings on the Forestry Commission Scotland Designated Historic Assets Register. There are also around 12,000 individual historic environment features on the Forestry Commission Scotland Forester GIS (geographic information systems) Heritage Module. Over the course of 2011/12, the historic environment programme (with a budget of £130,000) included several archaeological measured surveys, archaeological evaluations, data enhancement projects and the development of learning resources. In addition the ten Forest Districts commission surveys and resource conservation management of their historic environment assets www.forestry.gov.uk/scotland.

47. **B2.4-** Forestry Commission Scotland maintain a Designated Historic Assets Register on Scotland's national forest estate. It provides a valuable source of information about the historic environment. Key facts are set out below.
    - All appropriate designated historic assets on Scotland's national forest estate (and several significant undesignated sites) have a current Forestry Commission Scotland Management Plan in place. The Forestry Commission Scotland historic environment programme includes conservation management, archaeological measured surveys and historic building surveys.
    - 100% (332 out of 332) of scheduled monuments have a management plan.
    - 100% (35 out of 35) of listed buildings have condition surveys.
    - All of the 35 listed buildings and 332 scheduled monuments on (or partially on) the national forest estate are open to the public in 2011/12.

Employment and accreditation (B3)

48. **B3.1- Staff numbers:** Basic staff counts are readily available from individual organisations. At March 2012:

    - Historic Scotland employed 965 full-time equivalent staff, a decrease of 6.2% on 2008;
    - NTS employed 463 permanent full-time equivalent staff, a decrease of 11.6% on 2008. The NTS also employed around 782 seasonal staff at March 2012, a decrease of 5.1% on 2008. The number of NTS seasonal staff fluctuates during the year.
    - RCAHMS employed 105 full time equivalent staff, an increase of 15.4% on 2008. The increase in staff reflects the fact that RCAHMS have taken on SCRAN (the Scottish online resource for educational use by the public, schools, further and higher education) and The Aerial Reconnaissance Archives (TARA) since 2008.
    - The Built Environment Forum Scotland (BEFS) estimate that other voluntary sector organisations employ around 62 full-time equivalent staff (paid). To avoid double counting this figure excludes the NTS but includes paid staff employed by other voluntary sector organisations who are members of BEFS.

49. **B3.2 -** There are no nationally consistent estimates of the number of people employed across the whole of the historic environment by the public, private and voluntary sector in Scotland. However, there are several surveys which provide useful information. *Profiling the Profession 2007-08* and *ALGAO Scotland's staffing and casework survey 2010-11* provide estimates of the

numbers of archaeologists working across Scotland. Historic Scotland and the former Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland (HEACS) commissioned two pieces of research to provide one-off estimates of the numbers employed in the sector. These are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Profiling the Profession

50. The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) undertakes a survey of the UK archaeology profession every five years. The most recent published survey: *Profiling the Profession 2007-08* is available from http://www.archaeologists.net/profession/profiling. The report states that there were a reported 325 paid archaeologists in Scotland (around 12% of all archaeologists working across the UK). This figure is grossed up to an estimated 848 paid archaeologists in Scotland. Of this 848:
    - 17% (148) work for national government agencies;
    - 13% (108) for local government;
    - 16% (135) for universities;
    - 50% (426) for private sector organisations; and
    - 4% (31) for other organisations.

51. Analysis of trends show that 848 archaeologists were employed in Scotland in 2007/8, compared to 456 in 2002/3 and 369 in 1997/8. This represents 12% of the UK total archaeological workforce in 2007/8, 8% in 2002/3 and 8% in 1997/8. Anecdotal information from the IfA suggests that there has been a reduction in the number of archaeologists employed since 2007/8. This is discussed at http://www.archaeologists.net/profession/recession. It is hoped that the planned research *Profiling the Profession 2012-13* will provide useful estimates on the size of the archaeology sector in Scotland and analyse numbers of professional archaeologists, their roles and skills, and enable trends with previous surveys (quinquennial since 1997-8) to be examined.

ALGAO: Scotland staffing and casework survey

52. The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) have gathered casework and staffing figures from members in Scotland since 2005. Levels of response from the 13 members have been variable, with only three members having consistently provided figures for all six years of the survey. Based on the returns to this survey it is estimated that in 2010/11 local authority archaeologists responded to just under 1,500 planning applications, indicating the scale of the historic environment including both designated and undesignated. In addition to this survey, staffing figures have been collected. These indicate that there are around 25 to 30 full time equivalent archaeologists employed by Scottish local authorities. Further information about ALGA is available from http://www.algao.org.uk/scotland.

Survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources for the historic environment in Scotland

53. The findings from this research were reported in SHEA 2010. Although the research has not been updated since then, the results are repeated here as they represent the most up-to-date picture we have. Historic Scotland commissioned an independent survey of local authority policies, staffing and

resources for the historic environment in Scotland. The research was undertaken in 2008 and involved a self-completion survey (issued to around 100 appropriate staff across all Scottish planning authorities) and case studies of five local authorities to explore the management of the local historic environment. It proved difficult to gather data for this project. Responses were received from all local authorities, but not from all services with historic environment responsibilities. All of the questions were not answered by every respondent, but there was a reasonable response in relation to core services. The methods used were robust and it does provide an interesting snapshot of how local authorities manage and resource their historic environment activities. Local authorities are anonymised, so no league table comparisons can be made from the report. The report highlights a wide variation between local authorities in terms of resourcing and practice in relation to the historic environment. This is the first time we have had a picture of this situation across Scotland. The report, *A Survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources,* Geoff Peart Consulting and Arup Planning, 2009 is available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/survey-of-la-historic-environment-resources.pdf.

54. The research shows that the overall picture is mixed. The system appears to be coping with the pressures with which it has to deal and there is no evidence to suggest that it is in crisis. All local authorities identified some areas of unmet need, some of which were significant. The system does not appear to have the capacity to undertake many of the discretionary activities which would make local stewardship more effective.

55. **B3.2-** It is estimated that local authorities employ around 203 full-time equivalent staff with some historic environment responsibilities. Of these, around half (110) are specialist staff exclusively relating to planning and archaeology. Around 65% of local authorities outsource their archaeological services.

Economic impact of the historic environment in Scotland

56. **B3.2-** The historic environment is a major employer, directly supporting more than 41,000 full time equivalent employees in Scotland. Including direct and induced effects, the historic environment sector supports in excess of 60,000 jobs, accounting for 2.5% of Scotland's total employment. The full report on the *Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland* (ECOTEC, 2008) is available from www.heacs.org.uk. This research demonstrates that the economic contribution of the historic environment is comparable with many other Scottish industries and sections of economic activity, including those traditionally taken as measures of the health of the Scottish economy.

Accreditation

57. **B3.3- Accreditation:** The number of accredited members in the two largest historic environment professional associations, based in Scotland, has increased between 2008 and 2012. The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) has 308 accredited members and 135 student and affiliate members in Scotland in 2012, an increase of 30% on 2008. The Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) has 176 members in Scotland in 2012, an increase of 32% on 2008.

Investment in the historic environment (B4)

58. Funding for the historic environment comes from a wide variety of sources across the public, private and voluntary sectors. These are described in more detail on the following pages.

59. **Private investment:** The majority of designated and undesignated historic sites remain in private ownership and private investment is the largest source of funding for the historic environment. The ability of private owners to invest sufficiently in the maintenance of historic buildings and places is critical to the long term management of the historic environment. Historic Scotland disseminates advice to building owners and professionals to ensure best practice in maintenance and repair.

60. **B4.1- Historic Scotland's expenditure** was £77.9 million in 2011/12, which includes £31.5 million in income from properties in care. Figure 3 shows that in real terms Historic Scotland's overall expenditure has decreased by 5.0% since 2010/11. The largest items of expenditure in 2011/12 were grants (£13.9 million) - which includes historic building grants, grants to owners of scheduled monuments and the ancient monument grants programme; the repair of Historic Scotland's 345 properties in care (£22.7 million); and the presentation of properties (£20.5 million). These figures include staff costs.

Figure 3: Historic Scotland's expenditure

	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8
Total expenditure in year	£77.9m	£80.1m	£75.9m	£72.2m	£76.0m
*Adjusted net expenditure on heritage		£82.0m	£79.9m	£77.2m	£83.4m
Income from properties (included in Total expenditure above)	£31.5m	£27.8m	£27.0m	£23.8m	£24.9m
*Adjusted income from properties in care		£28.5m	£28.4m	£25.4m	£27.3m
Largest items of expenditure (includes staff costs) – not adjusted to real terms figures					
Grants	£13.9m	£16.5m	£15.5m	£13.8m	£17.9m
Repair and maintenance of HS 345 PICs	£22.7m	£20.7m	£17.8m	£17.9m	£17.5m
Presentation of Properties	£20.5m	£23.5m	£24.0m	£21.9m	£20.8m
Source: Historic Scotland. *Adjusted figures presented in 2011/12 prices using HM Treasury GDP deflators: http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/data_gdp_fig.htm					

Heritage Lottery Fund

61. **The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) (B4.2):** Figure 4 shows that the HLF awarded a total of £29.6 million in grants to 107 different heritage projects in Scotland in 2011/12, which reflects an increase on 2010/11 in both the total finance awarded and in the number of projects awarded a grant. In 2009/10 the HLF introduced new decision making processes, so the figures that year only include firm commitments. These figures are for all awards and will, for example include awards to typical historic environment type projects as well as to museums and galleries, libraries, archives, oral history and natural heritage. Analysis of key facts shows that:

- In Scotland the HLF spent £582.7 million during the period 1994 to 2012. £248.5 million (42.6%) of the money awarded has been for projects related to historic buildings and monuments. UK wide that figure is 37.2%.
- Across the UK as a whole the HLF spent £285.5 million in 2011/12, making Scotland's share in 2011/12 (£29.6 million) 10.4%.

Figure 4: Heritage Lottery Fund's expenditure (Scotland)

Scottish HLF: Expenditure by year					
Year	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8
Number of awards made by HLF in Scotland	144	128	95	195	238
Number of projects funded in Scotland	107	93	71	178	216
Amount awarded to projects in Scotland	£29.6m	£22.6 m	£7.7 m	£14.0 m	£25.8 m
Source: Heritage Lottery Fund (Scotland), 2012					

Scottish HLF: Applications and awards by heritage sector, 1994 to 2012			
Applications and awards by heritage sector	Value	Number of projects	Number of Awards
Historic buildings and monuments	£248.5m	665	897
Industrial, maritime and transport	£41.3m	101	119
Intangible heritage	£32.8m	1,633	1,644
Land and biodiversity	£92.4m	308	363
Museums, libraries and collections	£167.7m	424	465
Total	£582.7m	3,131	3,488
Source: Heritage Lottery Fund (Scotland), 2012			

62. The HLF also invests in training for the heritage sector and this has significant potential to raise quality standards in Scotland. For example, the HLF Training Bursary Scheme (2006-2010) awarded £1 million to Historic Scotland's Conservation Group to fund training on traditional masonry construction and repair skills. The Skills for the Future Programme delivers paid training opportunities for people seeking a career in heritage. Further information about HLF is available from www.hlf.org.uk.

63. The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) was awarded funding from the HLF workplace learning bursary programme to support placements in a variety of organisations as set out below:

- 2006/7: Field survey (RCAHMS)
- 2007/8: Finds assistant (Headland Archaeology)
- 2008/9: Development Control (Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust)
- 2009/10: Archaeological records management (NTS)
- 2010/11: Buildings survey (RCAHMS)
- 2011/12: Archaeological information management (RCAHMS), Public archaeology (AOC Scotland), Archaeological conservation and management (Western Isles Council) and Community archaeology (Archaeology Scotland)
- 2012/13: Surveying Scotland's Buildings (RCAHMS). Currently recruiting for Environmental post-excavation (Northlight Heritage), Archaeological surveying (RCAHMS) and Heritage advice (Scottish Canals and Waterways Trust).

Local Authorities

64. **B4.3- A Survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources, Geoff Peart Consulting and Arup Planning, 2009:** In 2007/8 local authorities spent around £49 million on the management of the historic environment. Most income reported by local authorities comes from external heritage grants (estimated to be around £15.5 million in 2007/8). The figures suggest a substantial level of grant application activity in local authorities and considerable reliance on it for project finance. The full report is available from http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/publicationsresultsdetail.htm?id=4fe7b8e27.

65. **B4.3- CIPFA figures** (Figure 5) show that in 20011/12 local authorities' net expenditure on heritage[3] was £7.6 million. Spend on heritage was around 1.3% of the overall net expenditure on culture in 2011/12, an increase of 0.3 percentage points on 2007/8. The CIPFA Cultural Statistics in are available from www.cipfastats.net. Heritage includes museums and heritage centres and culture includes sport and leisure. The CIPFA survey has had a near consistent 100% response rate, and therefore reflects actual spend and not a change in survey methodology.

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[3] 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 historic 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.

Figure 5: Local authority expenditure on heritage in Scotland

	2011/12 Estimate	2010/11	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8	2006/7	2005/6	2004/5
Net local authority expenditure on Heritage	£7.6m	£7.2m	£7.4m	£5.3m	£6.1m	£12.3m	£13.5m	£12.1m
*Adjusted net expenditure on heritage		£7.4m	£7.8m	£5.7m	£6.7m	£13.8m	£15.6m	£14.3m
Net expenditure on Culture	£586.9m	£614.6m	£638.0m	£598.7m	£588.7m	£604.7m	£584.6m	£540.5m
*Adjusted net expenditure on Culture		£614.6m	£656.1m	£625.0m	£631.3m	£664.6m	£659.8m	£624.0m

Source: CIPFA Cultural Statistics in Scotland www.cipfastats.net
*Figures adjusted to 2010/11 levels using GDP deflator www.statistics.gov.uk

Grant-aid area-based regeneration and conservation initiatives

66. 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. For example, between 2002 and 2012 Historic Scotland awarded grants of more than £123 million that assisted repairs of over £563 million. However, the level of grant funding awarded is decreasing and is set to reduce further in response to wider economic conditions.

67. **B4.4** - Each year, a number of historic environment assets are grant-aided to improve their condition. Some examples of these are set out below.

- **Conservation Area Regeneration Schemes (CARS).** Since 2005 (when the scheme began) 35 CARS have been approved with a total funding of £17.0 million. During 2011/12, seven CARS were approved and £3.3 million in funding was awarded.

- **Historic Building Repair Grants (BRG).** During 2011/12, 10 entities were offered a historic building grant. Grants are usually claimed over more than one year.

- **Places of worship grants.** This scheme has been running since 2002 and provides repair grants for places of worship. Each year Historic Scotland provides £1.5 million in funding and the Heritage Lottery Fund also contributes £1.5 million in funding. From January 2012 the places of worship scheme is being administered by the Heritage Lottery Fund on behalf of the both organisations. During 2011/12, three places of worship were offered a grant under this scheme.

- **Ancient Monument Grants.** During 2011/12, 12 entities were awarded a grant under the Ancient Monument Grant scheme.

- **Management agreements.** As at March 2012, there were 18 management agreements in place.

- **Scottish Rural Development Plan (SRDP).** The SRDP 2007-13 offers a £1.4 billion programme of economic, environmental and social measures to help deliver the Government's strategic objectives in rural Scotland. Around £7 million of the SRDP budget is available for the management of the historic environment. Applications for Land Manager's Options (LMOs) have increased as more applicants have become aware of the scheme and many land managers' agreements under the predecessor scheme (land managers contracts menu system) have ended. Rural priorities is a competitive mechanism which awards funding to projects best able to deliver agreed regional priorities. It is an integrated funding mechanism (open to land managers, rural businesses and community groups) which delivers targeted environmental, social and economic benefits. www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Rural/SRDP. Analysis of SRDP funding over the period 2008 to 2010 shows that:
  - *Land Manager's Options (LMOs):* there has been an increase in both the number of claims paid and the value of claims paid each year.
  - *Rural Priorities:* there has been a decrease in both the number of approvals and the value of claims paid for repairs to vernacular rural buildings. There has been a decrease in the number of approvals and an increase in the value of approvals for the improved management of archaeological sites.

68. **B4.5- RCAHMS expenditure** in 2010/11 was £6.2 million, compared to £6.2 million in 2009/10 and £5.6 million in 2007/8.

Voluntary sector investment

69. The voluntary sector, including local and national voluntary organisations, the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) and the churches, play a vital role in caring for the historic environment. The voluntary sector spends substantial sums of money each year on the historic environment from grants and charitable donations. These data have not been collated for national reporting as measuring investment from the voluntary sector is not straightforward. Interpreting the available data is complex as double-counting is possible where for example, the spending of a voluntary body is part funded by grants from a public agency.

70. **B4.6 – The National Trust for Scotland (NTS)** is the single largest voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes in Scotland. Figure 6 shows that the NTS' total expenditure in 2011/12 was £42.1 million, compared to £51.2 million in real terms in 2010/11. The NTS has a broad remit encompassing the countryside, habitats and species as well as the historic environment. The total expenditure figures given below includes both the natural and the historic environment as it is not straightforward or sensible to separate these components. It also includes grants from public sources such as the Scottish Government (including Historic Scotland), local authorities and enterprise companies. Further information about the NTS is available from www.nts.org.uk.

Figure 6: National Trust for Scotland's expenditure

	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8	2006/7	2005/6
NTS Total Expenditure in year	£42.1 m	£48.7 m	£36.1 m	£38.7 m	£37.9 m	£37.4 m	£41.0 m
Adjusted total expenditure (using RPI)*		£51.2m	£39.7m	£42.4m	£43.1m	£44.4m	£50.2m
Source: National Trust for Scotland Annual Review 2004/5 to 2011/12 www.NTS.org.uk *Figures adjusted to 20011/12 levels using RPI index at www.statistics.gov.uk							

Table 2: Managing and resourcing the historic environment[4]

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
B1: PLANNING APPLICATIONS AND CONSENTS					
B1.1	Number of planning applications decided by LAs (excluding major)	*2011/12* 39,826	*2010/11* 41,557	2007/8 data not comparable	**Decrease** of 4.2% on 2010/11
	% of planning applications (excluding major) decided by LAs within 2 months	68.1%	66.5%		**Increase** of 1.6 percentage points on 2010/11 is an improving performance by LAs
	Number of major planning applications decided by LAs	442	500		**Decrease** of 11.6% on 2010/11
	% of major planning applications decided by LAs within 4 months	29.9%	33.6%		**Decrease** of 3.7 percentage points on 2010/11
	% of cases where HS reached a view on statutory planning consultations within 14 days (target 90%)	98.4%	92.7%		**Increase** of 5.7 percentage points on 2010/11 represents an improving performance by Historic Scotland.
B1.2	Number of listed building consent (LBC)/ conservation area consent (CAC) applications decided by LAs	*2011/12* 3,593	*2010/11* 3,592	*2008/9* 3,636	**Decrease** of 43 consents on 2008/9
	LBC/CAC as a % of planning applications (excluding major)	9.0%	8.6%	8.0%	**Increase** of 1.0 percentage points on 2008/9
	Percentage of LBC/CAC applications decided by LAs within 2 months	49.9%	42.2%	30.9%	**Increase** of 7.7 percentage points on 2010/11 is an improving performance by LAs

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[4] Unless otherwise stated data are as at 31 March of 2012, 2010 and 2008 or are for the relevant financial year. Explanations of the individual asset classes are available in the Glossary and from www.heritageaudit.org.uk

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
	Percentage of LBC/CAC applications where a view is reached by HS within 28 days (target 97.5%)	*2011/12* 99.7%	*2010/11* 98.6%	*2008/9* 99.2%	**Increase** of 0.5 percentage points on 2008/9 is an improving performance by Historic Scotland
B1.3	Number of scheduled monument consent (SMC) applications received by HS	*2011/12* 153	*2010/11* 238	*2008/9* 284	**Decrease** of 46.1% on 2008/9
	Number of SMC applications refused by HS	0	0	0	**No change**
	% of SMC applications where a view is reached by HS within 5 weeks (target 82%)	96.1%	94.0%		**Improving performance** by Historic Scotland
B2: MANAGEMENT PLANS AND INDICATORS					
B2.1	% of World Heritage Sites with a current, agreed management plan	4 out of 5	4 out of 5	4 out of 5	**No change.** New Lanark has a draft management plan
B2.2	% of Conservation Areas with Article 4 Directions in place	62% (400 out of 645)	62% (397 out of 641)	62% (393 out of 636)	**No change** in overall percentage on 2008. 3 Article 4 Directions were confirmed during 2011/12.
	% of conservation area appraisals (CAAs) in place	39% (251 out of 645)	32% (204 out of 641)	31% (194 out of 636)	**Increase** of 8 percentage points on 2008.
B2.3	Number of designated wreck site licences issued by Historic Scotland	1	5	13	**Decrease** on 2008
B2.4	Scotland's National Forest Estate. Number of:				
	• Scheduled Monument Management Plans	332	327	329	**Increase** on 2008.
	• Listed Building Condition Surveys	35	34	34	**Increase** on 2008.
	• Undesignated Monument Management Plans	15	9		**Increase** on 2008.

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
B3: EMPLOYMENT AND ACCREDITATION					
B3.1	Number of FTE staff employed by:				
	Historic Scotland	965	1,024	1,029	**Decrease** of 6.2% on 2008.
	NTS (permanent staff)	463	472	524	**Decrease** of 11.6% on 2008.
	NTS (seasonal staff)	782	698	824	**Decrease** of 5.1% on 2008.
	RCAHMS	105	104	91	**Increase** of 15.4% on 2008.
	Other voluntary organisations (members of Built Environment Scotland)	61.8			
B3.2	Number of (full time equivalent) staff employed by local authorities in Scotland with some historic environment responsibilities	*2008* 203	*Survey of Local Authority policies, staffing and resources*, ARUP and Geoff Peart Consulting, 2009 www.historic-scotland.gov.uk		This survey estimated that in 2008 LAs had around 203 (FTE) staff with some historic environment responsibilities.
	Number of paid archaeologists in Scotland, estimated by *Profiling the Profession* survey	*2007/8* 848	*2002/3* 456		**Increase** in number of paid archaeologists estimated between 2002/3 and 2007/8. See page 26.
	Number of full-time equivalent employees that the historic environment sector directly supports Including indirect and induced effects, estimated number of full-time equivalent employees supported by historic environment sector in Scotland	41,000 (estimate) 60,000 (estimate)	Estimates from a one off research project: Economic Impact of the historic environment in Scotland, ECOTEC, 2008 www.heacs.org.uk		This survey estimated that in 2008 the historic environment is a highly significant contributor to the Scottish economy directly supporting 41,000 (FTE) jobs.
B3.3	Number of accredited professionals:				
	Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (Scotland)	308 membs 10 orgs	265 membs 7 orgs	236 membs 5 orgs	**Increase** of 30.5% on 2008 **Increase** of 100% on 2008
	Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) (Scotland)	176	169	133	**Increase** of 32.3% on 2008

Ref	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
B4: INVESTMENT IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT					
B4.1	Historic Scotland total expenditure (in real terms)	£77.9 m	£79.9m	£83.4m	**Decrease** of 6.6% on 2007/8 in real terms.
	Income raised from Historic Scotland Properties in Care in year (in real terms)	£31.5m	£28.4 m	£27.3m	**Increase** of 15.4% on 2007/8 in real terms.
B4.2	Heritage Lottery Fund: Scotland	*2011/12*	*2010/11*	*2007/8*	**Decrease** in the number of awards and projects on 2008
	Number of awards	144	128	238	
	Number of projects funded	107	93	216	
	Amount awarded	£29.6m	£22.6m	£25.8m	**Increase** in amount awarded on 2008
B4.3	Total expenditure by local authorities in the management of the historic environment (includes grants from others and spend on planning and consents)	*2007/8* £49m	*The Survey of Local Authority Policies, Staffing and Resources,* ARUP and Geoff Peart Consulting 2009 http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/publicationsresultsdetail.htm?id=4fe7b8e27		This survey estimated that in 2007/8 LAs spent around £49m on the management of the historic environment of the historic environment.
	CIPFA estimates Local authority net expenditure on heritage (in real terms)	*2011/12* £7.6 m	*2009/10* £7.8m	*2007/8* £6.7m	**Increase** of 13.4%, in real terms on 2007/8
	Heritage spend as a % of all culture spend by LAs	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	**Increase** of 0.3 percentage points on 2007/8 CIPFA Statistics are available from www.cipfastats.net.
B4.4	Number of conservation area regeneration schemes (CARS) approved	*2011/12* 35	*2009/10* 28	*2007/8* 19	Funding is cumulative. Since 2005 (when CARS began) 35 CARS have been approved with total funding of £17.0 million. 7 CARS were approved and £3.3 million was awarded in 2011/12.
	Total funding awarded to CARs (since 2005 when scheme began)	£17.0m	£13.7m	£8.5 m	

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
B4.4	Number of entities (in year) offered: • Building Repair grant • Place of Worship Grant • Ancient Monument Grant Number of Management Agreements in place	10 3 12 18	28 11 14 19	108 17 16 19	These figures are for offers made in each year. Grants are usually claimed over more than one year.
	Land Managers' Options (SRDP) Repairs to vernacular rural buildings: • Number of claims paid • Total value of claims paid Improved Management of archaeological sites: • Number of claims paid • Total value of claims paid **Rural priorities (SRDP)** Repairs to vernacular rural buildings: • Number of approvals • Value of approvals Improved management of archaeological sites: • Number of approvals • Value of approvals	*2010* 714 £1.4 m 19 £16,000 20 £0.9m 5 £0.7 m	*2009* 395 £0.6 m 8 £3,000 45 £1.7m 7 £1.6 m	*2008* 379 £0.5 m 5 £2,000 40 £1.4 m 8 £0.03m	**Increase** in both the number of claims paid and the total value of claims paid year on year. **Increase** in both the number of claims paid and the value of claims paid year on year. **Decrease** in both the number and value of approvals on 2008 **Decrease** in the number of approvals on 2008 **Increase** in the value of claims approved on 2008
B4.5	RCAHMS expenditure	*20010/11* £6.2 m	*2009/10* £6.2m	*2007/8* £5.6m	**Increase** of 10.7% between 2008 and 2012. Spend fairly static between 2010 and 2012.
B4.6	National Trust for Scotland total expenditure (real terms)	*2011/12* £42.1m	*2009/10* £39.7 m	*2007/8* £43.1m	**Decrease** of 2.3% on 2007/8 in real terms

Chapter 3:
Benefits from the historic environment

71. The historic environment offers many benefits including: education and lifelong learning opportunities; economic benefits from tourism, employment and regeneration; and membership, participation and volunteering opportunities. Headline data on these socio-economic benefits from the historic environment are set out in Table 3 on page 46.

Education, training and lifelong leaning (C1)

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

73. **C1.1- School visits:** As the main education providers, local authorities play a key role in emphasising the importance of the historic environment through the formal education system. In 2011/12 the Visit Scotland survey reported 129,587 school visits to historic sites. This equates to more than one in five (21%) of all the school visits reported for the year to all attractions. Data are not comparable to previous years as a number of participating attractions have closed and did not participate in the 2011/12 research. Further data from this survey is available from www.visitscotland.org.

74. **C1.2- Secondary education:** overall, the number of candidates entering for history exams has increased between 2008/9 and 2010/11. The post-appeals data, published by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) shows that in 2010/11 some 10,583 candidates entered for higher/advanced higher history, an increase of 15% on 2007/8. Some 7,081 candidates entered for Intermediate 1 & 2 in 2010/11, an increase of 26% on 2007/8. In 2008/9, 19,360 candidates entered for Standard Grade history, a decrease of 8% on 2007/8. Further SQA data is available from www.sqa.org.uk.

75. **C1.3- Higher education:** the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) estimate that during 2010/11 there were 12,265 higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment[5] (at institutions located in Scotland); an increase of 1.7% on 2007/8. Further HESA data is available from www.hesa.ac.uk.

76. **C1.4- Construction modern apprenticeships:** during 2012, there were 2,484 construction modern apprenticeships (starts), compared to 2,311 in 2010 and 2,477 in 2009. This represents around 9% of all the Modern Apprenticeships in Scotland. The sector plays an important role in promoting

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

vocational training and in up-skilling the construction workforce. HLF funded training is reported on page 29.

Tourism

77. The historic environment remains a strong pull for tourists. The historic environment is a key cultural resource that lies at the heart of visitor experiences throughout Scotland. Tourism is one of the most important industries in Scotland, and the historic environment is a major contributor to that industry.

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

Visitor numbers (C2.1)

79. VisitScotland analyses visitor profile statistics from visitor attraction across Scotland. The latest figures estimate that 16 million tourists visited historic environment attractions in 2011/12, which accounts for more than one in three (34%) of all recorded visits to Scottish attractions. Visit Scotland data is available from www.visitscotland.org.

80. Visitor numbers have remained healthy across the period 2008 to 2012. Data for 2008 and 2010 are not directly comparable with data for 2012 as a number of attractions have closed and did not participate in Visit Scotland's research in 2012.

Historic Scotland, National Trust for Scotland and Historic Houses Association member houses and gardens

81. **C2.2**- During 2011/12 some 3.4 million (recorded) visitors came to Historic Scotland's attractions. This is an increase of over 200,000 (6.2%) from 2007/8 and includes visitors from both home and abroad. In 2011/12 there were 2.0 million (recorded) visitors to National Trust for Scotland properties, an increase on 2007/8 where visitor numbers were 1.3 million. In 2011/12 there were 1.3 million (recorded) visitors to Historic Houses Association member houses and gardens in Scotland, compared to 1.3 million in 2007/8.

82. **C2.3**- In 20011/12 all of Historic Scotland's 345 sites are open to the public. Public access to sites in the care of Historic Scotland, on behalf of Scottish Ministers, is a statutory s duty under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. All of the 129 National Trust for Scotland's properties are open to the public. The Historic Houses Association's latest data notes that 47 member properties are open to the public on a regular basis (in total 105 are open to the public, including those open by appointment).

Scottish Household Survey (C2.4)

83. The Scottish Government is committed to promoting and supporting cultural activities because it recognises the benefits that culture brings, not only to individuals but also to our communities. The Government's work is focussed on widening access and participation and ensuring that the necessary infrastructure is in place to deliver cultural opportunities whilst promoting cultural excellence. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a useful tool for understanding and monitoring levels of cultural engagement.

84. *Scotland's People Annual Report 2011* provides national level results on Cultural Attendance and Participation and is available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002. The full SHS covers a wide range of topics. The most relevant facts for the historic environment are listed below.
    - Around one in five (21%) adults had visited a historic or archaeological site in the last 12 months (prior to 2011), compared to 18% in 2010 and 20% in 2009.
    - Overall cultural attendance is higher for women than men. However, there are some types of cultural events where attendance by men is greater than for women. For example 22% of men state they have attended a place of historical or archaeological interest in the last year compared with 20% of women.
    - Those aged 16 to 24 and 75 plus are less likely to visit historic or archaeological sites than those in other age groups.
    - Attendance at cultural events or places is consistently highest for adults with a degree or professional qualification. Attendance at all types of cultural event or place is lowest among adults with no qualifications. In 2011, 41% of people with a degree/professional qualification attended places of historic or archaeological interest, compared to 5% of those with no qualifications.

Membership and participation (C3)

85. **C3.1- Membership:** a wide range of Scottish based organisations are active in the historic environment sector. Membership of the three largest historic environment membership organisations has increased steadily over the period 2008 to 2012:
    - National Trust for Scotland (up 2% on 2008 to 312,000 members in 2012),
    - Historic Scotland (up 34% on 2008 to 122,000 members in 2012)
    - Historic Houses Association Scotland (up 35% on 2008 to 34,704 in 2012).
    Further information about these organisations is available from their websites: www.historic-scotland.gov.uk; www.nts.org.uk; and www.hha.org.uk.

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

87. **C3.2- Adopt-a- Monument scheme:** Archaeology Scotland note that as at 2012 there are 19 Adopt-a-Monument schemes in Scotland, an increase of 7 projects on 2008. www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk.

88. Scotland's contribution to European Heritage Days (which was launched by the Council of Europe www.ehd.coe.int is Doors Open Days and Scottish Archaeology Month. These are described below.

89. **C3.3- Doors Open Days (DOD):** Participation in Doors Open Days (DODs) in 2011 was good and attracted an increasing number of sites, visitors and volunteers on 2008. The Scottish Civic Trust (www.scottishcivictrust.org.uk),who co-ordinate DODs, note that in 2011:
    - events took place in 30 out of 32 local authorities
    - around 192,000 visits were made (based on people through the doors at events) by more than 61,900 individuals.
    - around 5,700 volunteers helped to run DOD 2011.

90. **C3.4- Scottish Archaeology Month (SAM) 2011:** Archaeology Scotland reported an increase in the number of events listed in the guide (191 in 2011, compared to 171 in 2007). The numbers of visitors and volunteers are estimates and show that these events attract a healthy number of visitors and volunteers each year. The estimated numbers of visitors in 2011 (30,000) is lower than in 2009 (38,216) as a number of events have introduced a charge in 2011. Archaeology Scotland co-ordinated SAM, which takes place in September each year. www.archaeologyscotland.co.uk

91. **C3.5- Online databases:** we have not developed one single indicator about the use of historic environment online databases. By way of illustration we report data about the use of RCAHMS online databases and the Dictionary of Scottish Architects at indicator C3.5. During 2011/12 RCAHMS recorded 91,115 searches on Pastmap and 941,844 on Canmore and Canmap. These statistics are not directly comparable to previous years. However, data shows that all of these databases are well used. The numbers of searches continues to be high and at a healthy levels. During 2008/9 there were 1.8 million searches on the Dictionary of Scottish Architects.

Volunteering (C4)

92. The historic environment provides a wide range of opportunities for volunteering and levels are healthy. It is not possible to include all volunteering initiatives across the historic environment sector. However, by way of example, we examine findings from the latest study of volunteering in the historic environment and data from the National Trust for Scotland on volunteering.

93. **C4.1-** Each year more than 18,500 volunteers contribute to the historic environment in Scotland, with an economic value estimated at £28 million per annum, according to estimates from *Volunteering and the Historic Environment,* Volunteer Development Scotland, 2008. This survey, which was commissioned by the Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland (HEACS), identified the scope and scale of volunteering in the historic environment across Scotland, based on 233 organisations (a 26% response rate). The full report is available from www.heacs.org.uk. Although this survey has not been repeated since it was undertaken in 2008, we can get an

indication of trends in volunteering in the historic environment by looking at patterns elsewhere. Data from the *Taking Part Survey* in England (published in *Heritage Counts* 2011 www.heritagecounts.org.uk) shows that volunteering levels are remaining healthy over time.

94. **C4.2 – National Trust for Scotland (NTS) volunteers:** In 2011/12 the NTS had 3,605 volunteers, carrying out around 185,543 hours. The NTS 2011/12 figures show an increase in both the number of volunteers and the number of hours carried out by these volunteers on 2008 levels. Further information about the National Trust for Scotland is available from www.nts.org.uk.

Economic value (C5)

95. **C5.1- Economic value:** The study of the *Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland (ECOTEC, 2008),* commissioned by HEACS, concluded that the historic environment makes a valuable contribution to Scotland's economy, contributing in excess of £2.3 billion (2.6%) to Scotland's national gross value added (GVA). The historic environment sector is a major employer, accounting for 2.5% of Scotland's total employment. The full report is available from www.heacs.org.uk.

Sustainable development

96. The historic environment and its ongoing upkeep is inherently sustainable as it reuses existing buildings and minimises the use of new resources. There is a wide range of research on energy use in historic buildings and the role that traditional construction can play in a sustainable future. For example, information on energy use in historic buildings is available at http://www.ihbconline.co.uk/context/103/#/21/zoomed; information on traditional construction for a sustainable future is available from http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415467575/; and Historic Scotland's website www.historic-scotland.gov.uk provides useful information.

Climate change

97. It is predicted that Scotland will become warmer and wetter and there will be an increase in annual rainfall of between 5 to 20 percent by the end of the next century. Climate change is and will continue to affect the historic environment in a number of ways:

   - Our archaeology and coastal landscapes are vulnerable to coastal erosion, rises in sea level, flooding and storminess. Some of Scotland's unique and special sites such as Skara Brae in Orkney are most at risk.
   - More rainfall will mean that traditional buildings will be wetter for longer periods of time resulting in increased weathering of stone, algal and fungal growth and corrosion of metals. It will be vitally important that buildings are well maintained and managed to ensure that they can withstand increased rainfall and weathering.
   - All measures to improve energy efficiency in traditional buildings should be considered carefully with thought given to the carbon footprint, longevity and sustainability of existing and replacement materials.
   - In improving energy efficiency it is important to avoid damaging effects on traditional buildings. For example, reducing air leakage in buildings to prevent heat loss might result in condensation and mould growth, with

damaging effects on the building fabric and the health of those living there.

98. Historic Scotland are playing an important part in the government's Greener Scotland strategic objective to improve Scotland's natural and built environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it. *A Climate Change Action Plan for Historic Scotland 2012-2017* is available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

Reputation and attitudes to the historic environment

99. **C6.1- Reputation – Nation Brands Index:** Measuring sense of place, reputation and national identity is hugely complex. However, the Nation Brands Index provides a useful analytical tool and a source of evidence. Scotland's reputational strengths are around Tourism, People and Governance. In particular the cultural heritage element. Overall there is a thread running through Scotland's narrative about tourism related ideas, including welcoming people, a rich cultural heritage and beautiful scenery. Respondents to the Nation Brands survey are asked to rank 50 countries on a range of issues. The Nation Brands Index report for 2012 is available from http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/12/4188/downloads.

100. The key findings for culture and heritage are set out below.

- Scotland's reputation for culture is good. It is ranked 17th (out of 50) by panel nations in 2012 and 18th (out of 50) in 2010.
- Analysis of the cultural dimension shows that Scotland is ranked 12th (out of 50) for being rich in historical buildings and monuments in 2012, compared to 11th in 2010. Scotland is continuously recognised as rich in cultural heritage.
- Scotland is ranked 7th (out of 50) for its natural beauty in both 2010 and 2012.
- The tourism dimension looks to test the kind of image a country has as a tourist destination. Tourism is Scotland's reputation peak. It is ranked 13th (out of 50) for Tourism in 2012, compared to 12th in 2010 and 13th in 2009.
- When asked to describe what Scotland has to offer as a tourist destination the words panellists most commonly used in 2012 were fascinating (29%), exciting (25%), educational (22%), relaxing (22%) and romantic (18%). The patterns in 2009, 2010 and 2012 are similar.

Attitudes to the historic environment

101. Attitudes to heritage are extremely positive with more than 9 out of 10 saying that historic features are an important part of the identity of our villages, towns and cities. 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 in 2006. Although this research is now quite out of date there is useful evidence from work done in England in 2011 to show that attitudes to heritage remain high and unchanged from 2005/6 levels (www.heritagecounts.org.uk). Overall, the survey on 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.

Table 3: Benefits from the historic environment[6]

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
C1: EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING					
C1.1	Number of recorded school visits to historic sites	*2011/12* 129,587	*2008/9* 321,310	*2007/8* 240,313	2012 data not directly comparable as far fewer attractions participated in the research.
	School visits to historic sites as a percentage of all school visits reported for the year	21%	39%	35%	
C1.2	Number of candidates entering for history exams at the following level (SQA data):	*2010/11*	*2008/9*	*2007/8*	
	• Higher/Advanced Higher	10,583	9,621	9,187	**Increase** of 15.2% on 2007/8.
	• Intermediate 1& 2	7,081	6,223	5,599	**Increase** of 26.5% on 2007/8.
	• Standard Grade	19,360	20,065	20,984	**Decrease** of 7.7% on 2007/8.
C1.3	Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (at institutions in Scotland)	*2010/11* 12,265	*2008/9* 12,680	*2007/8* 12,055	**Increase** of 1.7% on 2007/8.
C1.4	Number of construction Modern Apprenticeships (starts)	*2011/12* 2,484	*2009/10* 2,311	*2008/9* 2,477	**Increase** of 0.3% on 2008.
C2: VISITOR NUMBERS					
C2.1	Number of recorded visits to historic visitor attractions	*2011/12* 15.9m	*2008/9* 15.1m	*2007/8* 16.3m	2012 data not directly comparable as far fewer attractions participated in the research.
	Visits to historic sites as a percentage of all recorded visits in year	34%	35%	35%	Visit Scotland estimate that 16 million visitors visited historic environment attractions in 2011/12, accounting for more than one third (34%) of all recorded visits to Scottish attractions.
	Average adult admission charges (historic attractions)	£5.40	£2.19	£2.76	
	Average total spent by visitor (historic attractions)	£6.74	£5.66	£5.61	

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[6] Unless otherwise stated data are as at 31 March of 2012, 2010 and 2008 or are for the relevant financial year. Explanations of the individual asset classes are available in the Glossary and from www.heritageaudit.org.uk

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
C2.2	Number of recorded visitors in year to: • Historic Scotland's admission-charging properties • NTS properties • HHAS properties	*2011/12* 3.4m 2.0m 1.3m	*2009/10* 3.1m 1.5 m 1.4 m	*2007/8* 3.2m 1.3m 1.3m	**Increase** of 6.2% on 2008 **Increase** of 53.8% on 2008 **No change** on 2008
C2.3	Number (and %) of properties/sites open to the public in year: • Historic Scotland • NTS • HHAS (open on a regular basis) • HHAS (open by appointment)	 345 100% 129 100% 47 58	 345 100% 129 100% 57	 345 100% 129 100% 45	 **No change** **No change** HHAS figures reported differently over time. 105 properties open to the public, including those open by appointment only.
C2.4	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) that have visited a historical or archaeological site in the last 12 months (from main Scottish Household Survey)	*2011* 21%	*2010* 18%	*2009* 20%	**Increase** of 1 percentage point on 2009
C3: MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION					
C3.1	Number of members: National Trust for Scotland Historic Scotland Historic Houses Association Scotland (friends)	*2012* 312,000 122,000 34,704	*2010* 310,000 104,000 31,000	*2008* 306,000 90,700 25,787	 **Increase** of 2.0% on 2008. **Increase** of 34.5% on 2008. **Increase** of 34.6% on 2008.
C3.2	Number of Adopt a Monument scheme projects in place	19	12	12	**Increase** of 7 projects since 2008.
C3.3	Doors Open Days: • Number LAs offering events • Number of sites participating • Number of visitors • Number of visits • Number of volunteers	*2011* 30 out of 32 954 61,900 192,000 5,700	*2009* 32 out of 32 917 70,900 261,000 5,900	*2007* 29 out of 32 952 61,500 226,000 5,400	Two local authorities did not take part in 2011 **Increase** of 2 sites on 2008 **Increase** of 0.6% on 2008. **Decrease** of 15.0% on 2008 **Increase** of 5.6% on 2008

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
C3.4	Scottish Archaeology Month: • number of events listed in guide • number of visitors (estimate) • number of volunteers (estimate)	*2011* 191 30,000 382	*2009* 228 38,216 456	*2007* 171 24,000 400	**Increase** of 11.7% on 2007/8 Numbers of visitors and volunteers are estimates
C3.5	Number of searches: RCAHMS online databases (in year): • Pastmap (jointly with Historic Scotland) • Canmore/Canmap searches • SCRAN • Scotland's Places (jointly with National Archives of Scotland) Number of searches on the Dictionary of Scottish Architects (in year)	91,115 941,844 4.2m 781,973	98,344 837,094 6.9m 313,848 *2008/9* 1.8m	106,000 *2007/8* 1.1m	Counting not directly comparable across years. However, data shows that all of these databases are well used. The numbers of searches continue to be high and are at a healthy level. **Increase** of 63.6% on 2007/8
C4: VOLUNTEERING					
C4.1	Number of active and non active volunteers Number of hours per month carried out by these volunteers Estimated economic value per year of these volunteer efforts	18,564 167,721 £28m	Estimates from a one off research project: Volunteering and the Historic Environment, Volunteer Development Scotland, 2008. www.heacs.org.uk		Each year more than 18,500 volunteers contribute to the historic environment in Scotland. The economic value of this volunteering is estimated at over £28 million.
C4.2	Number of NTS volunteers Number of hours carried out by NTS volunteers	3,605 185,543	3,340 95,097*	3,140 143,801	**Increase** on 2008 in both the number of NTS volunteers and the number of hours carried out by these volunteers. *Figure lower due to loss of Project Scotland volunteers and incomplete reporting.

REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2012	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
C5: ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT					
C5.1	Historic environment sector's contribution to the national economy, expressed as % of Scottish gross value added (GVA) % of Scotland's total employment	*2008* 2.6% 2.5%	Estimates from a one off research project: Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland, ECOTEC, 2008 www.heacs.org.uk		The HE contributes in excess of £2.3 billion (2.6%) to Scotland's national gross value added (GVA). The HE is a major employer, accounting for 2.5% of Scotland's total employment.
C6: REPUTATION					
C6.1	Nation Brands Index. Reputation (rank out of 50) for: • Culture • Rich in historic buildings and monuments • Tourism	*2012* 17 12 13	*2010* 18 11 12	*2009* 18 n/a 13	**Increase** in reputation on 2009 **Decrease** in perception on 2010 **No change** in reputation on 2009

Chapter 4:
Gaps in our knowledge

102. The historic environment knowledge base is incomplete. 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 small 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.

103. Below we highlight possible areas for further study, grouped under the three themes used in this report.

Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment
- A better understanding of the scale and nature of the undesignated historic environment.
- Gathering data to provide a national picture of the current and changing condition of all of Scotland's historic sites, buildings and landscapes.
- Improved information on the marine historic environment that can be used to inform planning and decision making.
- A better understanding of the role of landscapes in the historic environment, how they are managed and the benefits they provide.

Managing and resourcing the historic environment
- A better understanding of the issues faced by local authorities in managing the historic environment.
- A better understanding of third sector activity in relation to the historic environment.
- Investigate the availability and utility of reliable data on heritage-related crime in Scotland.
- A comprehensive picture of the current and changing patterns of employment and volunteering in the historic environment.
- The current and changing picture of investment in the historic environment, including investment from developers and from private owners (who are the largest funders for the historic environment).
- Building on the work of the *Traditional Building Skills Summit*, it would be useful to improve our understanding of the availability and use of traditional skills and materials.
- Improved information on the availability of skills in the identification, recording, illustrating, conserving and understanding of the historic environment.
- An improved understanding of the quality of development and the trends in the value of older property.
- An assessment of the impact of historic environment grants.
- A better understanding of the role of museum and archive resources in relation to the historic environment.

Benefits from the historic environment

- Providing evidence (over time) of the economic, social and environmental benefits of the historic environment.
- An improved understanding of the role of the historic environment in regeneration, sustainable development and climate change.
- 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.
- A better understanding of the availability of, participation in and impact of historic environment education programmes, including lifelong learning and the training of non-professionals through initiatives such as Scotland's Rural Past and Shorewatch.
- The Scottish Household Survey gives us a good overview of who participates in the historic environment. But we need to gather data about who is excluded and what are the barriers to greater access and participation.
- Various snap-shot surveys show very positive attitudes to the historic environment. Further work is needed to develop trends in attitudes to the historic environment.
- A number of UK and worldwide 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.
- The contribution that the historic environment makes to the nation's health and wellbeing.

104. Our priorities for analysis will be informed by the needs of the Historic Environment Policy Review and Scottish Government priorities. We will work with stakeholders to identify and undertake a programme of work as part of the implementation of the *Corporate Analytical Strategy for Historic Scotland 20012-15*, which is available at http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/corporate_analytical_strategy_for_historic_scotland_2012-15.pdf.

105. In prioritising our work, we will take account of relevant research agendas, such as those developed by English Heritage and the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (SCARF).

106. We welcome suggestions from stakeholders on priorities for analysis. Comments should be sent to heritage.audit@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

Glossary

This glossary provides a brief explanation of terms listed below. Further detailed information about historic environment assets are available from the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2011*
 http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/policy/shep.htm

The **Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)** for Scotland highlights 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. To be at risk a building does not necessarily need to be in poor condition, it may simply be standing empty with no clear future use. 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.

Buildings at risk are assigned to one of five current condition categories (good, fair, poor, very poor and ruinous) and one of five risk categories (minimal, low, moderate, high and critical). The BARR is available online and can be consulted at www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk.

Conservation areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. All planning authorities are required from time to time to determine which areas meet this definition and to designate them as conservation areas. 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. Unlisted buildings in conservation areas have protection under the planning system through Conservation Area Consent (see entry on Listed Building Consent).
Further information is available from *A Guide to Conservation Areas in Scotland, 2005 at* http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/37428/0009675.pdf. At 2012, there are 645 Conservation Areas, covering around 0.3% of Scotland. Data are available at http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

Conservation Area Consent (CAC): See listed building consent (LBC)

A **designated wreck site** is one designated under Section 1 of the *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*. This 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. 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). In addition to the eight Designated Wreck Sites within Scotland's territorial waters, there are also seven underwater historic wrecks which are scheduled monuments. The enactment of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 gives new powers to Scottish Ministers to designate Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) for historic assets of national importance that will in due course replace use of section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 in Scotland. In the meantime, further information about designated wrecks is available from http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/wrecksites.htm. There are currently eight wreck sites, designated by Scottish Ministers (through HS), under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. Seven wrecks are scheduled under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Data are available at http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

The **Dictionary of Scottish Architects** is a database providing biographical information and job lists for all architects known to have worked in Scotland during the period 1840-1980, whether as principals, assistants or apprentices. Its purpose is to assemble all known published data and personal recollections in a searchable form, to provide a quick key to further research. It is searchable by name or location of architect, practice, or building, as well as by client. Architects based in Scotland have all their known works fully catalogued, but only the Scottish works of English and Irish architects have been included. The Dictionary, which is maintained by Historic Scotland, is currently being extended to cover up to 1980, and it is constantly being amended as new information becomes available. Further details about this resource are available from www.scottisharchitects.org.uk.

Field Officer Reports (previously known as Monument Warden reports): Historic Scotland's Field Officers visit scheduled monuments and report on their condition and management issues. As part of the assessment, the Field Officer scores the current condition of the scheduled monument and the potential risk of further deterioration in the monument's condition. The factors that affect monument condition vary greatly according to the type of monument. A monument's condition is therefore scored relative to its type, field monument; cropmark site; standing building; or carved stone. The scoring system is based on a simple 5 point scale, where 1 is optimal and 5 is extensive significant problems. In addition to recording the condition of scheduled monuments, Field Officers 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 minimal risk and 5 is immediate risk (ongoing deterioration).

Gardens and Designed Landscapes: At March 2012 there are 390 gardens and designed landscapes on the Inventory. The criterion for inclusion on the Inventory is that the site is of national importance. Under the terms of section 32A of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 Scottish Ministers have a statutory duty to compile and maintain an inventory of such gardens and designed landscapes as appear to them to be of national importance. The same Act defines gardens and designed landscapes as grounds 'which have been laid out for artistic effect and , in appropriate cases, include references to any buildings, land, or water on, adjacent, or contiguous to such grounds'. Such gardens and designed landscapes often include architectural features, trees, shrubs, flowers, lands and parkland. They can often have significant archaeological and scientific interest. 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 condition and overall integrity of the site are also important factors. The Inventory is produced and published by Historic Scotland of behalf of Scottish Ministers. Under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008, planning authorities are required to consult with Scottish Ministers on development which may affect an inventory garden or designed landscape. Historic Scotland's views on such applications will be a material consideration in the planning authority's determination of the case. Scottish Ministers' policy on Gardens and Designed Landscapes is set out in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2011. Data are available from http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk

The **Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)** is the largest dedicated funder of heritage projects in the UK, and continues to make a substantial contribution the historic environment in Scotland. More information can be found at: http://www.hlf.org.uk/Pages/Home.aspx

Historic Battlefields: 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. Under the terms of section 32B of the Ancient monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 Scottish Ministers have a statutory duty to compile and maintain an inventory of such battlefields as appear to them to be of national importance. The Act also defines a battlefield as an 'area of land over which a battle was fought' or, 'an area of land on which any significant activities relating to a battle occurred (whether or not the battle was fought over that area)'. Under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008, planning authorities are required to consult with Scottish Ministers on development which may affect an inventory battlefield. Historic Scotland's views on such applications will be a material consideration in the planning authority's determination of the case.
Potential battlefield sites for the Inventory are assessed on the following key values: association with historical events or figures of national significance; the presence of significant physical remains and/or archaeological potential; and, battlefield landscape. In addition the potential inventory site must be capable of definition on a modern map. Scottish Ministers policy for historic battlefields and the assessment are published in Scotland's Historic Environment Policy 2011 SHEP http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/policy/shep.htm. Data are available from http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk

The Historic Environment (Amendment) Scotland Act 2011 (HEAS Act 2012): is available from http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/environmentbill.htm. The HEAS Act 2012 is a tightly focused amending piece of legislation which was introduced to help improve the management and protection of Scotland's historic environment. It amended the following three principal acts:
- the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953;
- the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and,
- the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.

Historic Environment Records (HERs): See Sites and Monuments Records

The **Historic Houses Association (HHA) represents** around 1,500 privately-owned historic houses, castles and gardens throughout Scotland and the UK. These are listed buildings or designated gardens, usually Listed Category A or B (or Grade I or II*), and are often outstanding. Many are considered to be iconic symbols of Britain's unique heritage. **The Historic Houses Association for Scotland (HHAS)** supports historic properties in Scotland and monitors legislation that affects them. Further details about the HHA and the HHAS are available from www.hha.org.uk.

Historic environment membership organisations:
The three largest membership organisations in the Scottish historic environment sector are the National Trust for Scotland, Historic Scotland, and the Historic Houses Association for Scotland (see these individual glossary entries). Details of the other main historic environment membership organisations are set out in the lists below.

Scottish historic environment organisations
- Archaeology Scotland (formerly the Council for Scottish Archaeology) www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk
- Young Archaeologists Club www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk
- Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers (Scotland) www.algao.org.uk
- Architectural Heritage Society Scotland www.ahss.org.uk
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland www.socantscot.org
- Garden History Society in Scotland www.gardenhistorysociety.org
- Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in Scotland www.spab.org.uk
- Built Environment Forum Scotland www.befs.org.uk
- Scottish Industrial Heritage Society www.sihs.co.uk
- Nautical Archaeology Society (Scotland) www.nauticalarchaeologysociety.org

UK and international HE organisations with a presence in Scotland
- Institute for Archaeologists (formerly the Institute of Field Archaeologists) www.archaeologists.net
- Association for Industrial Archaeology www.industrial-archaeology.org
- Society for Architectural Historians www.sahgb.org.uk
- The International Committee on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH). www.mnactec.cat/ticcih/
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) www.icomos-uk.org
- Council for British Archaeology www.britarch.ac.uk
- Institute of Civil Engineers, Panel for Historic Engineering Works (PHEW). www.ice.org.uk
- The Prehistoric Society www.prehistoricsociety.org
- Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies www.romansociety.org
- Society for Medieval Archaeology www.medievalarchaeology.org
- The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology www.spma.org.uk
- Society of Antiquaries of London www.sal.org.uk
- British Archaeological Association www.britarch.ac.uk

Historic Land-use assessment (HLA) is a project undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland. 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 the 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 http://hla.rcahms.gov.uk. RCAHMS and HS have mapped around 80% of Scotland using HLA. 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 crafting feature in regions across Scotland.

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. Further details of Historic Scotland are available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

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. Listed buildings have statutory protection under the planning system. Data area available from http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk. Historic Scotland is responsible for listed buildings and a programme of systematic resurvey is ongoing. The lists are a dynamic archive and structures are added to, or removed from the lists, as required. There are three 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 of building type which may have been altered; and
- **Category C** – buildings of local importance, lesser examples of any period, style of 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.

Listed building consent (LBC) provides statutory protection under the planning system for listed buildings. 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. 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 unlisted buildings in a conservation area.

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.

Monument warden reports – see Field Officer reports

National Parks: There are two national parks in Scotland – Loch Lomond & the Trossachs and Cairngorms. **Increase** in area covered as the boundary to the Cairngorms National Park was extended in 2010. They cover around 8% of Scotland's land area. www.lochlomond-trossachs.org www.cairngorms.co.uk

National parks are designated in areas of outstanding national importance for their natural heritage, or for the combination of their natural and cultural heritage. Scotland's two national parks, Loch Lomond and The Trossachs and The Cairngorms, 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 an 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.

There are 40 **National Scenic Areas (**NSAs) in Scotland, covering 13% of the land area of Scotland. 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. 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 of mixture of richly diverse landscapes including prominent landforms, coastline, sea and frewshwater lochs, rivers, woodlands and moorlands. Further information about NSAs is available from www.snh.org.uk.

National Trust for Scotland (NTS) 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. As the largest conservation charity in Scotland, the NTS is a key player in the historic environment - managing 128 historic properties. Further details are available from www.nts.org.uk.

A **Property in Care** (PIC) is an ancient monument and/or historic building 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). 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. There are 345 properties in the care of Historic Scotland. A PIC may comprise a group of structures or elements. For example, Edinburgh Castle with around 70 structures is a single PIC. Almost all PICs are scheduled monuments (around 340) and many are also listed buildings (215). These properties, therefore, receive the same statutory protection as other monuments scheduled under the 1979 Act or buildings listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Data are available from http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk

The **Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) - also houses the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS)** is a non-departmental government body, sponsored by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Government. RCAHMS collects, records and interprets information on the architectural, industrial, archaeological and maritime heritage of Scotland. RCAHMS databases are available live and searchable online through Canmore www.rcahms.gov.uk; on Pastmap www.pastmap.org.uk, a joint project by RCAHMS and Historic Scotland, with Scottish local authorities; and on ScotlandsPlaces www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk, a joint project by RCAHMS and the National Archives of Scotland. RCAHMS also hosts Scran www.scran.ac.uk an online learning resource containing over 360,000 images and media from museums, galleries, archives and the media, and the National Collection of Aerial Photography http://aerial.rcahms.gov.uk, containing historic aerial imagery from around the world.

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). 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 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. 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 RCAHMS and local historic environment databases meet the scheduling criterion of national importance. Details of the guidance used by Historic Scotland in determining national importance are found in *Scottish Historic Environment Policy.* 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.
http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk

Scheduled monument consent (SMC): 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 protection of ancient monuments and their setting is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications

The **Scotland Rural Development Programme (SRDP) 2007-2013** offers a £1.5 billion programme of economic, environmental and social measures designed to develop rural Scotland over the seven year period from 2007 to 2013. Further information about the SRDP is available from
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Rural/SRDP

Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs): An 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, although the bulk of the data tends to archaeological in nature. SMRs are the major source of information for understanding the archaeological elements of the local historic environment. The inclusion of a site on an SMR give 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. SMRs/HERs contain information on both nationally designated and locally important sites. As at 2012 there are 283,238 records, an increase on 68,238 sites since 2008. Data are available at www.rcahms.gov.uk.

World Heritage Sites: Scotland has four cultural world heritage sites – Edinburgh Old and New Town, New Lanark, Orkney and the Antonine Wall; and one mixed cultural and natural WHS at St Kilda. The Antonine Wall, the Roman frontier in Scotland, was granted world heritage status in July 2008. Data are available at http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk. 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. Individual state parties are responsible for nominating sites in their territory. DCMS acts as the state party for the whole of the UK, working closely with the 'devolved administrations'. Decisions on whether to inscribe sites in the World Heritage List are taken by UNESCO's 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. Further information about WHS is available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk or from http://whc.unesco.org/.