Shaping our Future

Working together for Scotland's historic environment

SCOTLAND'S HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2014

Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA) draws on current data and research to highlight key trends in the sector

Contents

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.

Introduction

1. Scotland's historic environment is unique and irreplaceable. It includes thousands of historic buildings and monuments as well as many historic landscapes, gardens and battlefields. These assets attract millions of visitors every year and generate income and jobs.

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

3. Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA) is an on-going project which draws on current robust data and research to provide, in one place, basic facts and figures that are of practical use for the sector in managing the historic environment. The information in this report can be used by anyone with an interest in the historic environment.

4. SHEA 2014 is the fourth publication in the series. The picture presented by SHEA 2014 is inevitably partial and influenced by current data and research programmes. SHEA 2014 and previous reports are available from http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/about/corporatereports/heritageaudit.htm

5. This report is structured around the strategic priorities in Our Place in Time, Understanding, Protecting and Valuing, as follows:

   Chapter 1:   Understand: Investigate and Record
   Chapter 2:   Protect: Care and Protect
   Chapter 3:   Value: Share and Celebrate
   Chapter 4:   Next Steps

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 and use of Scotland's historic environment. We welcome feedback from users on the usefulness of this publication. Comments should be sent to: karen.robertson@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.

Chapter 1 UNDERSTAND: Investigate and Record

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

7. The historic environment is not static. There is a range of evidence to show that the sector is continually investigating the historic environment and acquiring and recording new knowledge. **Table A: Investigate and Record the historic environment (Page 6)** provides some suggested measures to evidence this.

8. **A1: 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 2014 there are 308,000 unique records of known sites in Scotland within RCAHMS databases, (compared to 269,000 records in 2008). At March 2014, 46% of all records relate to archaeology; 44% relate to architecture and the remaining 10% to maritime. This split is broadly similar to that found in each year 2008 to 2014 (with a slightly higher increase in the % of maritime records reflecting survey work done). The overall number of records increased steadily each year due to RCAHMS' programmes of surveying, recording, research and collection; and as a result of records generated through commercial mitigation work. RCAHMS website is available at www.rcahms.gov.uk.

9. **A2: The majority of our historic environment is undesignated.** Estimates of the size of the undesignated historic environment in Scotland vary widely. Sector-wide perception is that the scale of the undesignated resource is around 90-95% of the total resource. Based on data recorded in RCAHMS database (Canmore) we know that as at March 2014 some 93% of archaeological sites and monuments recorded in Canmore are undesignated. It is difficult to meaningfully quantify the proportion of other records in Canmore that are designated, as the RCAHMS databases include some information that cannot sensibly be linked to designation categories (e.g. records that describe the discovery of stray artefacts such as arrowheads or pottery). Local authorities play a key role in managing the majority of the undesignated resource.

10. **A3: Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA):** HLA is a key approach for understanding the historic environment as a whole and will aid in assessing significance. HLA's main product is a digital map that depicts the historic origin of land-use patterns and describes them by period, form and function. At March 2014 RCAHMS and Historic Scotland had mapped around 87% of Scotland using HLA (up from 64% in 2008). The web-site, HLAmap http://hla.rcahms.gov.uk is the key point of access to view the data and supporting documentation, guidance and

reports. The formal project will end in 2015, when national coverage is expected to be completed.

11. **A4: Local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)/Historic Environment Records (HERs)** contain information on both nationally designated and locally important sites. Based on returns from individual local authorities, the [Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers](#) (ALGAO) estimate that at 31 March 2014 there are 288,000 items recorded on SMRs/HERs. The number of records held in SMRs/HERs has continued to increase each year since the baseline year (2008). 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 (NTS), who make this information available through Canmore [www.canmore.rcahms.gov.uk.](http://www.canmore.rcahms.gov.uk)

12. The first ever **Scottish Historic Environment Data (SHED) Strategy** is a sector-wide initiative to improve access to information about Scotland's historic environment. The key aim is to work in partnership in order to protect, promote and enhance Scotland's historic environment through coordinated activity to improve the data, and the associated systems and processes. The partnership includes government agencies, non-government organisations and academic institutions, but also supports the public's involvement in the care and enjoyment of the historic environment through better records. The strategy is being undertaken under the umbrella of the SMR Forum, which brings together many of the bodies that create and maintain records about Scotland's historic environment. The Strategy is now available on the SMR Forum Scotland website at
 [http://smrforum-scotland.org.uk/shed/.](http://smrforum-scotland.org.uk/shed/)

13. **A5: Number of catalogue records in the RCAHMS collection.** At March 2014, RCAHMS note that there are 1.26 million catalogue records linked to around 176,200 sites. The number of items in the collection has increased year on year (up from 0.98 million in 2008). [RCAHMS Collections](#) have been developing since the organisation was established in 1908. The collection includes drawings, photographs, manuscripts and other material relating to Scotland's archaeology, buildings and maritime heritage, and, through the National Collection of Aerial Photography, over 20 million aerial images of locations around the world.

14. **A6: Number of items in Historic Scotland collection.** At March 2014 there are 32,221 items in the Historic Scotland collection. The number of objects documented on the collections database has increased year on year (up by 27% from 24,570 in 2008). To improve the understanding of the historic environment, Historic Scotland is continually documenting and researching objects relating to its Properties in Care (PiC) and from its sponsored archaeological excavations. For example, in recent years, research has been undertaken to inform new site based interpretation at Stirling Palace (2000-2014), Melrose Abbey (2011), Iona Abbey (2011-2012), Trinity House (2012-2014), and Edinburgh Castle (2014). Specialist research includes topics such as architectural carved stones, 19th century painted glass, 18th century regimental weaponry and medieval pottery. Further information is available from Historic Scotland's [Collections Website](#); and from the microsites for [Trinity House](#), [Edinburgh Castle](#) and [Pictish Stones](#). All oil paintings in the collection are published on the [BBC Your Paintings Website](#).

15. **Table 1** shows that **between 2008 and 2014:**
   - There was a **27% increase in the number of objects catalogued from HS Properties in Care** (32,221 objects at 2014, 24,570 objects in 2008).
   - There was a **63% increase in the quality and completeness of object records** (16,867 records at 2014, 6,199 records in 2008).
   - Objects on inward loan at HS Properties in Care were documented and audited (2,877 objects on inward loan in 2014).
   - Archaeological assemblages (group of associated artefacts) arising from Historic Scotland sponsored excavations were audited (277 assemblages in 2014. There are 1,840 boxes of finds currently in storage).

Table 1: Historic Scotland collections

	2014	2012	2010	2008	Change 2014 on 2008
Number of objects documented by HS (HS Collection + Inward Loans)	**32,221**	**30,299**	**26,293**	**24,570**	**27% Increase**
• *Number of objects documented relating to HS collection (91% of collection above)*	*29,344*	*27,412*	*23,406*	*21,683*	*27% Increase*
• *Number of objects documented on long term loan to Historic Scotland owned by external lenders (9% of collection above)*	*2,877*	*2,877*	*2,877*	*2,877*	*0% Increase*
Number of objects documented to catalogue standard (52% of collection in 2014)	**16,867**	**11,591**	**10,223**	**6,199**	**63% Increase**
Number of archaeological assemblages (group of associated artefacts) **relating to HS archaeology programme currently in storage**	**277 (1,840 boxes)**	**277 (1,840 boxes)**	**No data**	**No data**	**No 2008 baseline**

Source: Historic Scotland, 2014

16. **A7: 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. They face similar conservation and maintenance issues to listed buildings and are an integral part of the Nation's housing stock.

17. The Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) latest figures (at 2013) estimate that around 20% (480,000) of Scottish dwellings were built pre-1919. Change since 2003/4 is not statistically significant. This means that currently one fifth (20%) of our 2.4 million housing stock is now over 95 years old. These properties comprise the bulk of the vernacular architecture which helps give Scotland its unique character.

Table A: Investigate and Record the historic environment

Ref	Indicator	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2014 on 2008
A1[1]	Number of RCAHMS records of known sites in Scotland (rounded to nearest 1,000) www.rcahms.gov.uk	308,000	287,000	276,000	269,000	▲ 14.5% Increase
A2	% Canmore Archaeology records undesignated http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/	93%	92%			▲ 1 percentage point Increase
A3	% of Scotland covered by Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) http://hla.rcahms.gov.uk/	87%	80%	68%	64%	▲ 23 percentage points Increase
A4	Number of SMR/HER records (rounded to nearest 1,000) www.algao.org.uk/scotland	288,000	283,000	265,000	215,000 (estimate)	▲ 33.9% Increase
A5	Number of catalogue records in the RCAHMS collection www.rcahms.gov.uk	1.26m	1.14m	1.05m	0.98m	▲ 28.6% Increase
A6	Number of objects documented from HS Properties in Care (HS Collection + Inward Loans)	32,221	30,299	26,293	24,570	▲ 27%
	Number of archaeology assemblages relating to HS archaeology programme currently in storage HS Collections Website	277 (1,840 items)	277 (1,840 items)	No data	No data	↔
A7	Pre-1919 dwellings as a % of all dwellings Scottish House Condition Survey - key findings 2013	20%	21%	19%	19%	↔ Change not statistically significant

[1] A1 Values for 2008, 2010 and 2012 are different to those reported in SHEA 2012 as RCAHMS has cleaned its dataset and applied the changes retrospectively to provide more accurate trend data.

Chapter 2
PROTECT:
Care and Protect

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

18. A wide range of organisations and individuals are involved in protecting and caring for the historic environment - across the private, public and voluntary sectors. They are seeking creative ways of working together to respond to reducing budgets. Management information from these organisations provides useful evidence about the scale of investment in the sector, the profile of the sector in wider decision making (such as in the town and country planning system) and the effectiveness of our general management of the sector.

19. In this chapter we use information from a number of organisations to provide the current and changing profile of our activities relating to the care and protection of Scotlands historic environment. **Tables B1 to B6 (pages 31-36) provide key measures**. The chapter is structured as follows:
    - B1: Designated sites buildings and landscapes
    - B2: Condition of the historic environment
    - B3: Planning consents
    - B4: Management plans and indicators
    - B5: Employment and accreditation
    - B6: Investment in the historic environment
    - B7: Climate change, coastal erosion and pollution
    - B8: Sustainability of traditional buildings

Designated sites, buildings and landscapes (B1) environment

20. Some parts of Scotland's historic environment are protected through the process of designation. Designation aims to identify the most important parts of the historic environment to recognise their significance and enhance their protection. Data can be downloaded from Historic Scotland's website.

21. Scotland has five **World Heritage Sites** (sites of outstanding universal value) under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. Four are cultural World Heritage Sites:
    - Edinburgh Old and New Towns
    - New Lanark
    - The Heart of Neolithic Orkney
    - The Antonine Wall

St Kilda is a mixed cultural and natural World Heritage Site.

22. The Forth Bridge was formally nominated for inscription on the World Heritage Listing on 24 January 2014, and the nomination was subsequently accepted as 'complete' by UNESCO. It will therefore go forward for evaluation during 2014-15 and the final decision on inscription will be made at the World Heritage Committee in June 2015. The nomination dossier comprises two parts: the Nomination Document and the Management Plan, both of which can be downloaded from the Forth Bridges Forum website at http://www.forth-bridges.co.uk/forth-bridge.html .

23. **B1.2** - A **Property in Care (PiC)** is an ancient monument or historic building that is cared for by Historic Scotland under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46. There are 345 properties/sites in the care of Historic Scotland, including Edinburgh Castle, Stirling Castle, Skara Brae and Calanais standing stones. Information on these sites is available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

24. **B1.3 - Scheduled monuments** are of national importance and are legally protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Historic Scotland maintains the schedule of monuments. At March 2014, there are 8,197 scheduled monuments in Scotland, a net increase of 176 sites since 2008. The oldest scheduled monuments date from around 8,000 years ago; the most recent include Second World War defences. In between is a wide range of monuments of all types, from prehistoric chambered cairns to Roman forts, from early medieval carved stones to industrial mills. Scheduled monuments cover around 0.3% of Scotland's land area. Information on scheduled monuments and GIS maps of scheduled areas are available at http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

25. **B1.4 - 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 2014, there are 47,547 entries on the list, a net increase of 382 listings since 2008. Buildings are 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 http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/historicandlistedbuildings.

26. **B1.5- Gardens and designed landscapes:** as at March 2014 there are 391 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 on the Inventory are of national importance and should be taken into account during the planning process. The Inventory is available at http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/gardens.htm

Marine Heritage - nationally protected sites
27. **B1.6 -** There are 15 nationally protected wreck sites across Scotland, at March 2014, compared to 16 in 2013. Statutory protection for Blessing of Burntisland was revoked altogether on 1 November 2013, because the site no longer meets the criterion of national importance. Of the 15:

- Eight wrecks are protected as seven [Historic Marine Protected Areas](#) (MPA) under the [Marine (Scotland) Act 2010](#). Historic MPAs have replaced use of section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 for designation of historic shipwrecks in Scottish territorial waters. The 1973 Act was repealed in Scotland on [1 November 2013](#).

- Seven other wrecks offshore are scheduled under the [Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.](#)

28. 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. Information about designated wrecks and *Historic Scotland's Marine Heritage Strategy 2012-15* is available from [http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/wrecksites.](#) Further information on Scotland's marine historic environment is contained in [Scotland's Marine Atlas](#).

29. **The value of potential Marine Protected Areas in the UK to divers and sea anglers.** [This Report](#), published in 2013, investigated the recreational use and non-use values of UK divers and sea anglers for 25 (Scottish) potential Marine Protected Areas, 119 English recommended Marine Conservation Zones and 7 existing Welsh marine Special Areas of Conservation, using a combination of monetary and non-monetary valuation methods and an interactive mapping application to assess site visit numbers. The study did not assess the values of Historic Marine Protected Areas in Scotland. However, shipwrecks were included within the various site attributes which were considered and were found to be highly valued by divers and anglers.

30. **The Scapa Flow 2013 Marine Archaeology Survey Project**, commissioned by Historic Scotland, undertook remote sensing surveys and archaeological diving evaluations at key sites within Orkney. The project was undertaken by ORCA Marine and SULA Diving. The project aimed to establish or confirm the identification, extent of survival, character and condition of around 28 known but mostly poorly recorded First and Second World War wreck sites, 8 salvage sites, several sites thought to be associated with Second World War boom defences, and a limited sample of geophysical features identified in previous studies. The work successfully documented the condition of several high priority sites within Scapa Flow and at the Churchill Barriers. The final report and also the results from the surveys of several of the sites examined can be found at http://www.scapaflowwrecks.com/projects/index.php

31. **B1.7- Conservation areas** are designated by local planning authorities as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. At March 2014 there are 658 conservation areas in Scotland. There has been a net increase of 22 conservation areas between 2008 and 2014. During this time, councils have actively managed, through appraisal, many existing conservation areas, their boundaries being amended or their area merged (while still affording the same level of protection). Using the postcode index we estimate that around 9% of households live in these conservation areas, which cover about 0.3% of Scotland's land area. Information on Scotland's conservation areas is available from [http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/03/29141519/15200](#)

32. **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.

- **B1.8** - Scotland has two **national parks:** Loch Lomond & the Trossachs and Cairngorms. Together, they cover around 8% of Scotland's land area in 2014, 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.

- **B1.9** - There are 40 **National Scenic Areas (NSAs)**, covering 13% of the land area of Scotland. NSAs are Scotland's only national landscape designation. They identify areas of Scotland's finest scenery for protection from inappropriate development. NSAs contain many historic environment features. More information is available at www.snh.gov.uk.

33. **B1.10-** There are 39 nationally important historic battlefields on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields in 2014. The Inventory, was established in 2011, and 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 visitor attractions.

Condition of the historic environment (B2)

34. 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 (Category A-listed buildings and scheduled monuments) is stable. Analysis of the condition of pre-1919 dwellings shows that older dwellings are more likely to have some disrepair than newer ones. Work is on-going to analyse the condition of the Historic Scotland's Properties in Care in a format suitable for national reporting. These sources are examined below in more detail.

Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)

35. **B2.1- The Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)** for Scotland www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk. was established in 1990 and highlights properties of architectural or historic merit that are considered to be at risk. Buildings at risk are not necessarily in poor condition; they may simply be standing empty with no clear future use.

36. A survey of Category [A-listed Buildings at Risk](#) in 2013 found that:

- More than nine out of ten Category A-listed buildings (nationally or internationally important) in Scotland are in a stable condition and not at risk.
- 8.0% of A-listed buildings are at risk in Scotland, compared to 8.2% in 2011 and 8.7% in 2009. www.scotlandperforms.com
- A-listed buildings in rural areas are more likely to be at risk than those in urban areas.
- Nine out of ten A-listed buildings at risk are vacant.
- 69% of A-listed entries on the BARR are assessed as being at minimal, low or moderate risk; 23% at high risk; and 8% at critical risk.
- 33% of A-listed entries on the BARR are assessed as being in good or fair condition; 52% are in a poor or very poor condition and 15% are in a ruinous condition. Rural and remote areas have above average proportions of properties in a very poor or ruinous condition.

Scottish House Condition Survey

37. Traditional buildings (those built before 1919) form an important part of Scotland's heritage. To ensure they continue to contribute to Scotland's historic landscape and provide suitable housing it is important that the condition of traditional buildings is understood. The Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) provides a useful source of evidence on the condition of pre-1919 residential buildings (a useful proxy for traditionally constructed dwellings). The latest published data at 2013 is available from [Scottish House Condition Survey - key findings 2013](#).

38. **B2.2 - Condition of pre-1919 (traditionally constructed) Scottish dwellings: Table 2** shows that there are 480,000 pre-1919 (traditionally constructed) dwellings in Scotland in 2013 (around 20% of all Scottish dwellings).

39. **Any (basic) disrepair:** This is the minimum threshold of disrepair measured in the SHCS and relates to any damage where a building element requires some repair beyond routine maintenance. It is the most comprehensive category covering all types of disrepair, however minor.
- The rate of basic disrepair of pre-1919 stock fell by 3 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 to 89%. This reflects the trend for all dwellings where between 2012 and 2013 there was a 3 points drop in any disrepair from 81% to 78% of dwellings in Scotland.
- Older dwellings have higher rates of basic disrepair than newer ones. However, the rate of basic disrepair most markedly declined in post-war dwellings (1954-1964), falling by 7 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 to 84%.

40. **Extensive disrepair:** to be described as extensive, the damage must cover at least a fifth (20%) or more of the building element area. Scottish Government note that the 2012 estimates of extensive disrepair have been revised to correct for errors in the derivation of the indicator. Further details are available in the methodology notes in the [Scottish House Condition Survey - key findings 2013](#).

- Extensive disrepair remained similar to 2012 levels, at 7% in Scotland overall in 2013.
- Older dwellings are more likely to suffer from extensive disrepair to some elements than newer dwellings.
- 10% of pre-1919 dwellings have extensive disrepair in 2013, compared to 12% in 2012.
- Inter-war dwellings (1919-1944) have the highest rates of extensive disrepair (14%) in 2013.

Table 2: Scottish House Condition Survey repair categories by age of dwelling

		Any disrepair			Extensive disrepair		
Age of dwelling	Number of dwellings	2013	2012	change	2013	2012(r)	change
pre-1919	480,000	89%	92%	-3%	10%	12%	-3%#
1919-1944	286,000	91%	88%	3%	14%	11%	3%
1945-1964	521,000	84%	91%	-7%*	9%	11%	-2%
1965-1982	553,000	78%	82%	-3%	6%	9%	-3% *
post-1982	562,000	54%	54%	1%	3%	3%	-
Scotland	2.4m	78%	81%	-3%*	7%	9%	-1%

Source: Scottish House Condition Survey - key findings 2013.
Note: categories of disrepair are not subsets, so the rows do not sum
(r) restated
rounding
*statistically significant change

41. The paper ***Establishing the Need for Traditional Skills*** provides a detailed analysis of the condition of Scotland's traditional buildings. The analysis is based on 2010 SHCS data and other data sources and illustrates the need for repair and maintenance in pre-1919 dwellings across the country.
http://conservation.historic-scotland.gov.uk/establishtraditionalskills.pdf

Condition of scheduled monuments

42. **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.

Condition scheduled monuments visited in 2013

43. **B2.3 – Table 3** shows that 84.6% of the scheduled monuments visited in 2013 are perceived to be in an optimal or satisfactory condition, according to assessments by Historic Scotland's Field Officers. This is based on visits to 779 monuments during 2013. Data is not directly comparable to previous years as the way visits are planned has changed. Field Officers now prioritise visits to monuments where their previous condition has been recorded as unsatisfactory, so the 2012 onwards data is not directly comparable with previous years (where visits were not prioritised by previous condition). However, we are still able to make an assessment of change over time, and this is explained in the next paragraph.

Table 3: Condition of scheduled monuments

Condition of scheduled monument (as assessed by Historic Scotland Field Officers)	2013 Number	2013 %
Optimal	112	14.4%
Satisfactory but with minor localised problems	349	44.8%
Satisfactory but with significant localised problems	198	25.4%
Unsatisfactory with major localised problems	104	13.4%
Extensive significant problems	16	2.1%
All scheduled monuments assessed in year	779	100%

Source: Historic Scotland, 2014

44. Of the scheduled monuments visited in 2013 for which there is a previous record of condition (613 out of 779 monuments), it is estimated that 78% are in a stable or improving condition:
   - 84 showed significant improvement (14%)
   - 79 showed minor improvements (13%)
   - 316 showed no change in condition (51%)
   - 89 showed minor deterioration (15%)
   - 45 showed significant deterioration in condition (7%).

Condition of scheduled monuments – trends

45. Historic Scotland undertook a detailed analysis of the condition of scheduled monuments based on Field Officer reports (previously known as monument warden reports). The following findings are based on an analysis of the whole Field Officer dataset (not just those visited in 2013). The analysis was undertaken in 2012. A full re-analysis of the entire Field Officer dataset is planned for 2015. 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.

Condition of Properties in Care – Historic Scotland and National Trust for Scotland

46. Historic Scotland collects information on the condition of the 345 properties in their care. At the time of writing, work is on-going to analyse these data in a format suitable for national reporting. The National Trust for Scotland (NTS) manages 129 historic properties in Scotland, and has in place a variety of mechanisms to monitor their condition.

Planning consent (B3)

47. **B3.1**- The number **of listed building consents (LBC) and conservation area consents (CAC)** has fallen by 8.1% between 2013/14 and 2010/11. The performance in dealing with these consents has improved between 2013/14 and 2012/13. Key points are listed below.

- Scottish Government Planning Performance Statistics show that during 2013/14 around 10.8% of all planning applications also involved LBC and CAC. Local authorities decided 3,300 applications for listed building consent and conservation area consent in 2013/14. The number of these consents has fallen since 2006 (3,700).

- The average time to decide LB/CA consents has improved from 12.8 weeks in 2012/13 to 12.5 weeks in 2013/14.

- Historic Scotland exceeded its target (of 97.5%) and reached a view on 98.3% of LBC/CAC cases within 28 days in 2013/14, compared to 98.7% in 2012/13.

48. **B3.2-** During 2013/14 Historic Scotland received 172 applications for **scheduled monument consent (SMC),** and one of the applications received in 2013/14 was refused. In 2013/14 Historic Scotland reached a view on 97.1% of SMC applications within 5 weeks, exceeding the target of 82.0%. This compares to 98.6% in 2012/13.

Management plans and indicators (B4)

49. 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 cover a small proportion of the whole historic environment.

50. **B4.1-** All of the five **World Heritage Sites** have an agreed management plan in place.

51. **B4.2- 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 local authorities implement programmes to manage their conservation areas. This data is no longer collated centrally by Historic Scotland or by Scottish Government.

52. **B4.3** – **Scheduled monuments.** As at 2014 Historic Scotland's Field Officers have visited and assessed the condition and future risk of 92% (7,255 out of 7,877) of scheduled monuments. Of these, around half (49%) (3,551 out of 7,255) of scheduled monuments with a Field Officer record in place, are considered current (within the last 5 years); 34% (2,475 out of 7,255) are 5-10 years old; and the remaining 17% are more than 10 years old.

53. **B4.4- All 345 Properties in Care (PiC)** have a Statement of Cultural Significance in place. These statements provide a succinct statement of the key values that make a site important and are used to guide its management. This approach to heritage sites provides a universally adopted methodology for heritage conservation. Historic Scotland has a rolling programme to update these statements as new research becomes available; and work is currently on-going to update the statements into a new format which better reflects current heritage thinking. All 345 PiCs have a condition survey in place (although some are more than 10 to 15 years old). The frequency of assessment is based on need as judged by Historic Scotland's conservation staff and set down in a programme of five year, ten year and fifteen year cycles. Between 2014 and 2010 some 71 condition assessments were undertaken; between 2008 and 2012 128 assessments were undertaken; between 2006 and 2010 148 assessments were undertaken; and between 2004 and 2008 166 assessments were undertaken.

54. **B4.5-** As at 2014, 99% of National Trust for Scotland's (NTS) properties have a final Management Plan/Property Statement (the final 1% are in draft). Two-thirds (66%) of NTS properties have a current Property Action Plan, with a further 16% being worked on.

55. **B4.6** Both National Parks have current management plans.

56. **B4.7-** All 335 scheduled monuments and 34 listed buildings on Scotland's National Forest Estate have a current management plan.

Scotland's national forest estate (B4.7)

57. Scotland's national forest estate covers 650,000 hectares across Scotland. There are 335 scheduled monuments and 34 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 2013/14, the historic environment programme included several archaeological measured surveys, conservation and consolidation projects, 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.

58. **B4.7-** 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 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% (335 out of 335) of scheduled monuments have a management plan.
   - 100% (34 out of 34) of listed buildings have condition surveys or are recorded within the Designated Historic Assets Register.
   - All of the 34 listed buildings and 335 scheduled monuments on the national forest estate are open to the public in 2013/14.

Employment and accreditation (B5)

59. **B5.1-** 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 (including part-time and seasonal workers).
   Economic impact of the historic environment in Scotland, ECOTEC, 2009 [pdf, 304kb]
   Review of Estimates of the Economic Impact of Scotland's Historic Environment, Ecorys, 2013 [pdf, 181kb]

60. **B5.2 -** Basic staff counts are readily available from individual organisations.

   As at   2014:
   * Historic Scotland employed 984 full-time equivalent staff, a decrease of 4.4% on 2008.
   * NTS employed 503 permanent full-time equivalent staff and 336 seasonal staff at the high point in July 2014. The number of NTS seasonal staff fluctuates during the year. 2014 figures include project posts and are not comparable with previous years' data.
   * RCAHMS employed 109 full time equivalent staff, an increase of 19.7% 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. RCAHMS hosts 10 Skills for the Future trainees.
   * The Built Environment Forum Scotland (BEFS) estimate that other voluntary sector organisations employ 64.7 full-time equivalent staff (paid) in 2014, compared to 61.9 in 2012. To avoid double counting this figure excludes the NTS but includes paid staff employed by other voluntary sector organisations that are members of BEFS.

61. Three recent surveys provide useful information on employment in the historic environment sector. These are examined in more detail in the following paragraphs. However, it should be noted that none of these studies have data or analysis which evidence the impact of changing employment trends on service delivery.
   * Profiling the Profession, Institute for Archaeologists, Landward Research, 2012/13.
   * ALGAO Scotland's staffing survey 2013/14.
   * Study into capacity and operations across Scotland's Local Authority. Conservation Services, The Institute of Historic Building Conservation's (IHBC), 2013.

Profiling the Profession (B5.3)

62. Profiling the Profession is a survey of the UK archaeology profession, which is undertaken every five years. The most recent survey was undertaken by Landward Research in 2012/13. *Archaeology Labour Market Intelligence: Profiling the Profession* 2012/13 is available from http://www.landward.eu/Archaeology%20Labour%20Market%20Intelligence%20Profiling%20the%20Profession%202012-13.pdf

63. This survey estimates that in 2012/13 there were 496 paid archaeologists in Scotland (around 10% of all archaeologists working across the UK). Of the 496:

   * 42% (210) for private sector organisations
   * 32% (160) work for national government agencies
   * 11% (54) for universities
   * 8% (40) for other organisations
   * 6% (32) for local government

64. This is the fourth survey in the series of *Profiling the Profession* studies. The baseline survey used the same fundamental methodology that was previously

employed in 1997/98, 2002/03 and 2007/08, and consequently a time-series dataset has been compiled which allows trends to be identified with increasing confidence.

65. The economic downturn over the last few years has significantly affected employment in archaeology, resulting in the sector being considerably smaller in 2012/13 (496 archaeologists) than it was in 2007/8 (848 archaeologists).

66. The estimated number of archaeologists in Scotland grew from 1997/8 (350) to 2007/8 (848), there has been a significant reduction since then, particularly in the numbers employed by local authorities, universities and commercial organisations.

67. The Survey also showed that, looking at the UK as a whole: the gender balance has continued to improve (although females are well underrepresented in private limited companies); the average age of archaeologists has continued to rise (this reflects the gender balance: most archaeologists aged under 40 years of age are female, while there are more men in the older cohort); and increasing numbers of archaeologists hold postgraduate qualifications.

ALGAO: Scotland staffing survey (B5.4)

68. The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) has gathered staffing figures from members in Scotland since 2005. As at 31 March 2014 there are 24.6 FTE archaeologist employed by Scottish local authorities. There have been around 25 to 30 full time equivalent archaeologists employed by Scottish local authorities since 2005.

IHBC 'scoping' report on 'Scotland's Local Authority Conservation Services'

69. The Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) produced a 'scoping' study into capacity and operations across Scotland's Local Authority Conservation Services.
http://www.ihbc.org.uk/news/docs/Scotland's%20Local%20Authority%20Conservation%20Services%20-%20First%20'Scoping'%20Report%202013%20IHBC.pdf

- Early in 2013 the IHBC gathered data, information and opinions from lead officers for all of Scotland's 34 local authority conservation services, covering 32 local planning authorities and two national park authorities.
- The report suggests that Scotland's conservation services play a critical and successful role in the management, care, protection and regeneration of all of Scotland's places, helping set standards in activities that range from enforcement to new design. It is considered that critical local services are facing pressure but are not in crisis.
- Conservation service structures in the 34 authorities vary hugely, from individual advisers to multi-skilled teams, and most are considered to work well, having proportionate access to specialist conservation skills through dedicated staff who value support networks that range from professional bodies to Historic Scotland.
- There is also a substantial body of skilled conservation staff in the services in Scotland. Comparable research in England and Wales indicates that Scotland has a disproportionately large number of 'non-conservation specialist' officers in

these specialist roles. Three authorities offer planning services with no specialist local conservation advice.

- Staff, generally, see themselves as functioning reasonably effectively in their core role as conservation advisers. However that advice is delivered under what is seen as considerable strain compared to even a few years ago. This reflects substantial recent cutbacks nationally that, in the absence of better data, have been retrospectively estimated in this research at over 15% in two years, with more anticipated.
- The report concludes that further work is required to demonstrate more fully the threats to the historic environment where such services are not functioning properly, as well as the major social, economic and cultural benefits that conservation services offer other public policy agendas.

Accreditation

B5.5- Accreditation: The number of accredited members, based in Scotland, in the two largest historic environment professional associations has increased by more than a third between 2008 and 2014. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (**CIfA**) has 316 members (240 accredited and 76 student and affiliate members) and ten registered organisations in Scotland in 2014. The Institute of Historic Building Conservation (**IHBC**) has 180 members (95 full and 85 affiliate) and 3 registered organisations in Scotland in 2014.
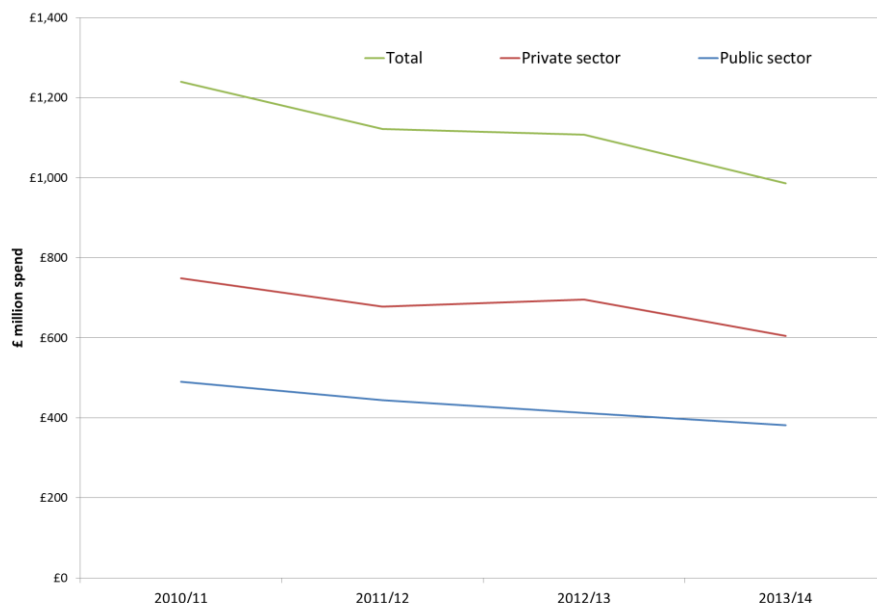
Investment in the historic environment (B6)

70. Each year we spend around £1.0 billion on our historic environment in Scotland. Funding for the historic environment comes from a wide variety of sources in the private, public and voluntary sectors.

71. Research undertaken in 2008 (http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/econmomicimpact-ecotec2009.pdf) and updated in 2013 (http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/reconomiimpact-ecorys2013.pdf) suggested that the best estimate of annual spend on repairing and maintaining historic buildings (including historic industrial and commercial buildings and infrastructure) was £1.1 billion.

72. Using this methodology and data from the 2014 ONS output tables, Historic Scotland has updated the estimates and created **Figure 1**, which shows the trend in expenditure of repair and maintenance of the historic environment 2010/11 to 2013/14.

Figure 1: Expenditure on Repair & Maintenance of the Historic Environment, 2010/11 to 2013/14

Source: Historic Scotland, 2014
(using ONS output tables and the Ecotec method)

73. **Table 4** shows that:

- Total estimated spend on repair and maintenance of the historic environment was £986 million in 2013/14.
- This is a 4-year low for spend on the historic environment, having declined each year since 2010/11 (the latest year for which directly comparable data is available). This mirrors the trend for the construction industry's repair and maintenance sector as a whole.
- The private sector accounts for the majority (61%) of total spend, and a higher share (76%) of spend on historic housing. The public sector accounts for the majority of non-housing spend (62%).

Table 4: Expenditure on repair and maintenance of the historic environment

Year	Housing			Non-Housing			Total			
	Public	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**	**% private**
2010/11	£179	£566	£745	£312	£183	£495	£491	£749	£1,240	60%
2011/12	£173	£547	£719	£271	£132	£403	£444	£678	£1,122	60%
2012/13	£175	£554	£729	£237	£141	£379	£412	£695	£1,108	63%
2013/14	£145	£459	£604	£236	£146	£382	£381	£605	£986	61%

Sources:
Scottish repair & maintenance expenditure: Output in the Construction Industry, August 2014, ONS:
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-330941
Assumptions for the share total Scottish expenditure which is attributable to the historic environment follows the method set out in Ecorys 2013: Estimates of the Economic Impact of Scotland's Historic Environment:
40% of housing repair and maintenance spend is on pre-1919 stock
20% of spend on non-housing repair & maintenance is on pre-1919 stock
76% of pre-1919 housing is assumed to be in private ownership
http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/reconomiimpact-ecorys2013.pdf

Private Investment

74. Private funding is the largest source of investment for the historic environment. At a conservative estimate the private sector accounts for around three-fifths (61%) of all money spent on the historic environment in Scotland. Most historic buildings and places are privately owned, so it is critical that private owners are able to invest enough to maintain them. Historic Scotland disseminates advice to building owners and professionals to ensure best practice in repair and maintenance.

Public and voluntary sector funding

The main public and voluntary sector funders are Historic Scotland, RCAHMS, HLF, Local Authorities and the National Trust for Scotland. Analysis of annual accounts enables us to track general trends in the expenditure of these main historic environment organisations. However, it should be noted that other voluntary and Government spending will provide funding for maintaining historic environment landscapes and infrastructure. For example, Forestry Commission, SRDP and Regeneration and church organisations and congregations.

Historic Scotland

75. **B6.1- Table 5** shows that in 2013/14, the Scottish Government, through Historic Scotland, spent £79.1 million, which includes £38.2 million in income from Properties in Care (e.g. visits, events, membership and funding from partners). Although the Scottish Government funding for Historic Scotland has reduced over the period 2008 to 2014, this has been offset by increased commercial income and therefore Historic Scotland's expenditure rose overall between 2008 and 2014.

Table 5: Historic Scotland - expenditure

Historic Scotland	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8
Total expenditure in year	£79.1m	£80.6m	£78.0m	£80.1m	£75.9m	£71.9m	£77.2m
Income from Properties in Care (included in Total expenditure above)	£38.2m	£33.7m	£32.4m	£29.7m	£28.6m	£25.0m	£26.2m

Source: Historic Scotland, Annual Accounts 2013-14

(Note: some figures have been restated in accounts and so may differ from those reported in previous SHEAs)

RCAHMS

76. **B6.2-** RCAHMS expenditure in 2013/14 was £6.3 million (**Table 6**). Funding has remained relatively constant since 2009/10.

Table 6: RCAHMS - expenditure

RCAHMS	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8
Total expenditure in year	£6.3m	£6.3m	£6.4m	£6.4m	£6.5m	£6.4m restated figure	£5.6m

Source: RCAHMS audited financial statements.

Heritage Lottery Fund

77. **B6.3-** The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) awarded (www.hlf.org.uk) a total of £84.9 million in grants to 295 different heritage projects in Scotland in 2013/14, which reflects an increase on 2010/11 in both the total finance awarded and in the number of projects awarded a grant (**Table 7**). The 2013/14 figures are higher than in previous years due to a rise in budget and a change in the way HLF calculate the amount awarded. (2013/14 projects are awarded the full grant amount at the first round decision). 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 history.

Table 7: Heritage Lottery Fund's (HLF) Awards (Scotland)

HLF	*2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Number of Projects	295	196	107	93
Amount	£84.9m	£32.3m	£29.6m	£22.6m

Source: HLF, 2014
*2013-14 data is not comparable with previous years

78. Over the period 1994 to 2014, Scotland's share of the total HLF spend across the UK was 11% (**Table 8**).

Table 8: HLF - awards by heritage sector, 1994 to 2014 (Scotland)

HLF	1994 to 2014	% of UK total
Amount awarded	£678.20 m	11%
Number of projects	3,589	10%

Source: HLF, 2014

79. **Table 9** shows that the HLF spent £678.2 million in Scotland, during the period 1994 to 2014.

Table 9: HLF - awards by type of heritage, 1994 to 2014 (Scotland)

Heritage type	Value	Number of projects
Community heritage	£2.38m	87
Historic buildings and monuments	£289.06m	729
Industrial maritime and transport	£42.92m	112
Intangible heritage	£36.52m	1,842
Land and biodiversity	£114.68m	343
Museums libraries archives and collections	£192.61m	474
Total	£678.20m	3,589

Source: HLF, 2014

80. The HLF also invests in training for the heritage sector and this has significant potential to raise quality standards in Scotland. For example, HLF has funded Historic Scotland to run Training Bursary Schemes providing 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 is available here on the Training Bursary Schemes and about the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Local Authorities

81. **B6.4 –** Local Authority Finance Returns (LFR) provide the most complete and reliable source of data on local government expenditure in Scotland. The data are for **net revenue expenditure only**, and do not include capital spend (this is not collected via the LFR). They also do not include spending on culture and leisure from other departments such as education. **Note that the definition of other cultural and heritage services includes: archives, arts development and support, heritage and theatres and public entertainment.**

82. **Table 10** shows that from 2011/12 to 2012/13 local authority net revenue on culture and related services fell by 0.7% from £618 million to £614 million (in nominal prices). It should be noted that archaeology services, built conservation services and other projects relating to the management of historic assets tend to fall under mostly Planning and Economic Development as well as Environmental Services and Culture and Related Services.

Table 10: Local authorities - general fund expenditure by service, 2011/12 to 2012/13 (Scotland)

£ millions (nominal prices)

	Final Outturn		Nominal prices	% share of Total General Fund Expenditure	
	2011-12	2012-13	% change 2011-12 to 2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Education	£4,553	£4,595	0.9%	39.6%	39.7%
Social Work	£2,873	£2,962	3.1%	25.0%	25.6%
Cultural & Related Services	**£618**	**£614**	**-0.7%**	**5.4%**	**5.3%**
Environmental Services	£656	£656	0.0%	5.7%	5.7%
Roads & Transport	£477	£487	2.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Central Services	£419	£362	-13.5%	3.6%	3.1%
Planning & Economic Development	£292	£283	-3.3%	2.5%	2.4%
Non-HRA Housing	£331	£316	-4.7%	2.9%	2.7%
Trading Services	-£12	-£4	-71.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Total General Fund Expenditure	**£11,510**	**£11,588**	**0.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: Scottish Government Local Authority Finance Returns, 2014

83. Looking at trends over time, the figures do show a year-on-year reduction of net revenue expenditure in the Culture and Related Services area since 2009/10. However, there is no clear pattern in the figures of a particularly disproportionate targeting of budget reductions in the Culture and Related Service Area. For example, between 2011/12 and 2012/13, percentage reductions were greater in the service areas of Central Services; Planning and Economic Development and Non HRA Housing. http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Local-Government-Finance/PubScottishLGFStats

84. Culture and related services can be broken down to examine specific culture services. These consist of museums and galleries; other cultural and heritage services; and library services. **Table 11** shows that **Local authorities spent £47 million on other culture and heritage services in 2012-13 in Scotland** (7.7% of the culture and related services budget). Between 2011/12 and 2012/13, Specific Cultural Services in Scotland saw a decrease of 4.6%. This is broken down into a:

- 2.3% decrease in expenditure in Museums and Galleries
- **14.6% decrease in expenditure in Other Cultural and Heritage Services**
- 0.7% decrease in expenditure in Library Services.

TABLE 11: Local authorities - general fund expenditure by Specific Cultural Services

£ millions	Final Outturn						Nominal prices	% share of Total General Fund Expenditure	
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	% change 2011-12 to 2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Specific cultural services	£207	£211	£230	£221	£212	£203	-4.6%	1.8%	1.7%
Museums and galleries	£37	£40	£44	£42	£43	£42	-2.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Other cultural and heritage services	£54	£52	£68	£60	£55	£47	-14.6%	0.5%	0.4%
Library service	£115	£119	£118	£118	£113	£113	-0.7%	1.0%	1.0%

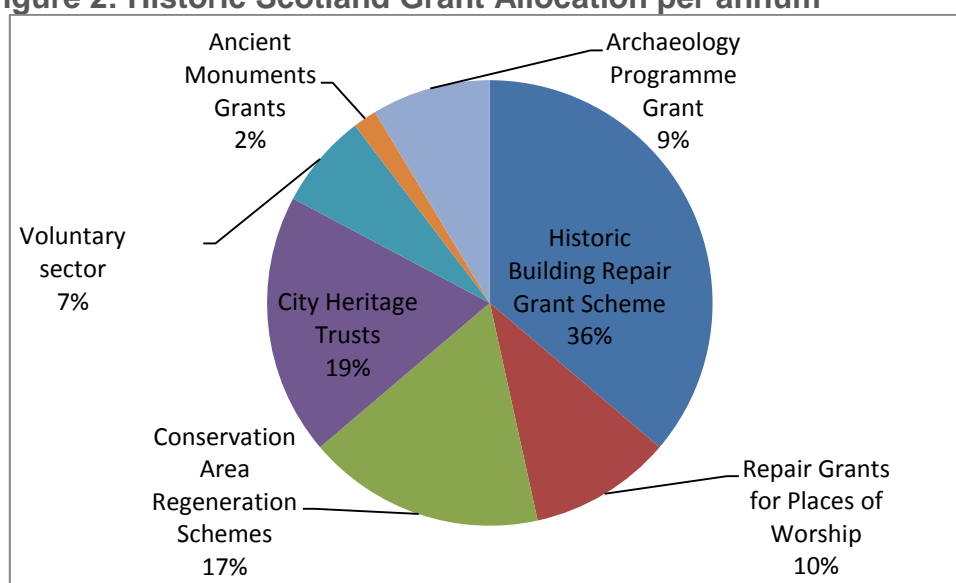Source: Scottish Government, Local Authority Finance Returns, 2014

Grant-aid area-based regeneration and conservation initiatives

85. Grants are a major incentive for conserving the nation's built heritage, regenerating our town centres, creating work in the construction industry and supporting tourism. For example, between 2003 and 2013 Historic Scotland awarded grants of more than £133 million that assisted repairs of over £580 million. For every £1 Historic Scotland invests in grant funding, an additional £3.36 is provided from other sources, further benefitting the Scottish economy.

86. In 2014 Scottish Ministers confirmed that Historic Scotland's annual grant budget will be maintained at current levels (around £14.5 million) in cash terms for 2015/16. Fiona Hyslop said *"this underlines the Scottish Government's commitment to protecting and preserving Scotland's incredible built heritage for future generations and encouraging the historic environment to play an important role supporting local communities and the Scottish economy"*.

87. Historic Scotland administers several funding streams on behalf of Scottish Ministers (£14.5 million budget per annum over 2011/12 to 2013/14) that are available to support historic environment projects. **Figure 2**: provides an illustration of how the grant money is allocated per annum.

Figure 2: Historic Scotland Grant Allocation per annum

Study on the Impact of Historic Scotland Grants

88. An independent assessment of the [Impact of Historic Environment Grant Investment](#), through Historic Scotland, Jura Consultants, 2013, showed that historic environment grants have a wide range of social, cultural and economic benefits.

89. The research assessed the impact of six Historic Scotland grant programmes providing financial investment to the historic environment. Key findings are listed below and the full report is available from http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/grantsimpactreport.pdf

- Conservation Area Regeneration Schemes (CARS): Historic Scotland's investment of £6.7 million attracted a further £18.6 million of investment from other sources, delivering a leverage factor of almost 3:1.

- Building Repair Grant (BRG): Over the period 2007 to 2012, 259 properties have benefited from a Building Repair Grant with a combined value of £33 million. The total investment value of these projects is circa £147.5 million. Therefore for every £1 Historic Scotland invests, it attracts a further £3.46 investment for the historic environment. The sample of projects suggests that BRG is critical to the delivery of projects and act as a stimulus for attracting additional funding.

- Archaeology Grants: Over the period 2007/08 to 2011/12, Historic Scotland has grant funded 431 projects representing a combined investment of £7.7 million. These projects range from large scale excavations to literature reviews and production of reports.

- City Heritage Trusts: Over the period 2007/08 to 2011/12, Scotland's 6 City Heritage Trusts (7 from 2012 with the inclusion of Perth), received circa £16 million of funding.

- Ancient Monument Grants: During the period 2007/08 to 2011/12, 64 projects received Ancient Monument Grant funding totalling £2.1 million.

- Voluntary Sector Grants: Voluntary sector funding is distributed to organisations and projects that aim to support the sector or encourage public engagement with the historic environment. Approximately £3.1 million has been distributed via 65 grants over the period under review.

90. The report assesses the types of economic, social and environmental impacts created by grant investment. These include, for example:
    - contribution to Scotland's tourist economy;
    - skills development, learning and place setting/creating impacts;
    - developing relationships with the community and development of new and strengthening of existing networks;
    - continuing professional development and supporting learning at all stages;
    - public engagement and community involvement with heritage;
    - generating a sense of pride in an area and a sense of community responsibility; and
    - supporting the recruitment and development of volunteering.

91. The first round of the CARS scheme appears to have been very successful, generating considerable investment in local communities, restoring and enhancing the historic environment whilst engaging with the resident and business communities. CARS funding delivers an important catalytic effect, attracting additional match funding to projects but also encouraging building owners to take action irrespective of whether or not work is being match funded by the CARS programme. CARS funding has contributed to the revitalisation and regeneration of conservation areas through the projects that it delivered or facilitated. The collaborative nature of the development and delivery of CARS projects has led to capacity building within individuals, organisations and groups. In some areas this has led to follow on activities and other benefits for the locality.

92. The report details how Historic Scotland's investment contributes to the strategic priorities that underpin the Scottish Government's Economic Development Strategy and National Performance Framework and also to Historic Scotland's strategic aims as set out in the agency's Corporate Plan.

Voluntary sector investment

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

94. **B6.5- The National Trust for Scotland (NTS)** is the single largest voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes in Scotland. The NTS' total expenditure in 2013/14 was £46.6 million, compared to £44.2 million in 2012/13 (**Table 12**). The NTS has a broad remit encompassing the countryside, habitats and species as well as the historic environment. The total expenditure figures given below include both the natural and the historic environment as it is not straightforward or sensible to separate these components. Note that there is an element of double counting as the figures also include grants from public sources such as the Scottish Government (including Historic Scotland), local authorities and enterprise companies. Further information about the NTS is available from www.nts.org.uk.

Table 12: National Trust for Scotland - expenditure

National Trust for Scotland	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8
Total expenditure (nominal prices)	£46.6m	£44.2m	£42.1m	£48.7m	£36.1m	£38.7m	£37.9m

Source: NTS Annual Accounts

The Scotland Rural Development Plan (SRDP)

95. The SRDP 2007-13 offered a £1.4 billion programme of economic, environmental and social measures to help deliver the Government's strategic objectives in rural Scotland. The SRDP budget was delivered through a range of different schemes, many of which delivered benefits for the historic environment. The schemes most relevant to the historic environment were Land Managers' Options and Rural Priorities.

96. **Land Managers' Options (LMOs)** was a non-competitive scheme which offered support to agricultural producers for the provision of economic, social and environmental improvements across Scotland. It included money for archaeological sites and for repairs to vernacular rural buildings. Scottish Government estimate that over the course of the programme LMO applications totalled around £31 million of which around £8 million was paid out to claimants (**Tables 13 and 14**).

Table 13: SRDP - Land Managers Options - number of applicants

Year	Archaeological Sites	Applied for (£)	Vernacular Rural Buildings	Applied for (£)
2008	29	£29,803	1,164	£2.0m
2009	24	£19,314	1,291	£2.4m
2010	46	£55,753	2,326	£5.4m
2011	32	£40,098	2,679	£6.7m
2012	36	£44,639	2,891	£7.0m
2013	30	£48,022	3,033	£7.6m
Total	**197**	**£237,629**	**13,384**	**£31.1m**

Table 14: Land Managers Options – number of claims (paid out)

Year	Archaeological Sites	Claimed (£)	Vernacular Rural Buildings	Claimed (£)
2008	5	£2,256	368	£0.5m
2009	8	£3,273	396	£0.5m
2010	21	£19,790	741	£1.5m
2011	14	£16,656	863	£1.9m
2012	10	£10,315	776	£1.7m
2013	5	£7,274	805	£1.8m
Total	**63**	**£59,564**	**3,949**	**£7.9m**

97. **Rural Priorities** was a competitive mechanism which awarded funding to projects best able to deliver agreed regional priorities. It was an integrated funding mechanism (open to land managers, rural businesses and community groups) which delivered targeted environmental, social and economic benefits. Rural Priorities Statistics show that to 30 April 2014, the following historic environment related options had been approved:

- Management of archaeological or historic sites, 22 cases, value £3.6 million.
- Management and repair of vernacular buildings, 109 cases, value £4.3 million.
- Enjoyment of rural landscapes – restore built boundaries, 55 cases, value £197,543.
- Enjoyment of rural landscapes – veteran trees, 22 cases, value £54,096.

98. The next stage of the SRDP runs from 2014 to 2020. The Scottish Government took steps to ensure that transition arrangements were in place for the SRDP for 2014, until the new Common Agricultural Policy starts in 2015.

Climate change, coastal erosion and pollution (B7)

99. It is predicted that climate change will lead to Scotland becoming warmer, with drier summers and wetter autumns and winters. More rainfall will mean that traditional buildings will be wetter for longer periods of time, resulting in increased weathering of stone, rotting of timbers 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.

100. Rising sea levels mean that coastal erosion is an increasing threat to heritage assets. Some of Scotland's special sites such as Skara Brae in Orkney are particularly at risk. Information about the impact of coastal erosion on Scotland's heritage is available from the SCAPE Trust http://www.scapetrust.org/.

101. In the past, severe pollution in urban areas, particularly black soot and sulphur dioxide, caused significant damage to buildings. Although levels of these pollutants have fallen over recent decades, their effects continue to cause damage, particularly to materials such as sandstone, resulting in these materials being vulnerable to ongoing decay. Furthermore, poorly executed stone cleaning has had a damaging effect on some historic buildings.

102. Climate change is affecting Scotland's historic environment, and a lot of effort is being made to raise awareness of the risks so that action can be taken to protect valuable assets. The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment and SEPA's National Flood Risk Assessment are two examples of comprehensive studies that have significantly raised awareness of the potential risks, impacts and adaptations.

103. Historic Scotland is 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

Sustainability of traditional buildings (B8)

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

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

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

- information on 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/

- Historic Scotland's website www.historic-scotland.gov.uk provides useful information.

B: Care and Protect the historic environment

Table B1: Designated Sites, Buildings and Landscapes

Ref	Indicator	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2014 on 2008
B1.1	Number of World Heritage Sites	5	5	5	5	↔
B1.2	Number of Properties in Care (PIC)	345	345	345	345	↔
B1.3	Number of scheduled monuments	8,197	8,205	8,151	8,021	⬆ 176 2.2%
B1.4	Number of listing entries	47,547	47,672	47,540	47,165	⬆ 382 0.8%
B1.5	Number of sites on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes	391	390	386	386	⬆ 5 1.3%
B1.6	Number of Designated Wreck Sites	0^2	8	8	8	⬇ See Fn2
	Number of historic marine protected areas (MPA)	7 MPAs (8 wrecks)	n/a	n/a	n/a	●
	Number of scheduled wrecks (below Mean Low Water)	7	7	7	7	↔
B1.7	Number of Conservation Areas	658	645	641	636	⬆ 22 3.3%
	% of Scotland covered by CAs		0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	
	% of households in CAs		9.4%	9.6%	9.2%	
B1.8	Number of National Parks	2	2	2	2	↔
	% of Scotland covered by NPs	8%	8%	7%	7%	⬆ 1 percentage point
B1.9	Number of National Scenic Areas (NSAs)	40	40	40	40	↔
	% of Scotland covered by NSAs	13%	13%	13%	13%	↔
B1.10	Number of historic battlefields identified in Inventory	39	28	Inventory of Historic Battlefields was established in 2011		⬆ 11 39.3%

[2] Eight Historic Wrecks de-designated under Protection of Wrecks Act (repeal of Section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973). But are now protected as historic marine protected areas (MPAs).

Table B2: Condition of the historic environment

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013	Value 2011	Value 2009	Change 2013 on 2009
B2.1	% of A-list buildings on the **Buildings at Risk** Register (BARR) www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk	8.0%	8.2%	8.7%	⬇ National Performance Framework Performance Improving between 2009-2011. Performance Maintaining between 2011-2013

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013		Value 2012	Change 2013 on 2012
B2.2	% of **pre-1919 dwellings** with:				
	• Any (basic) disrepair	89%		92%	⬇3 percentage points
	• Extensive disrepair	10%		12%	⬇3 percentage points (due to rounding)
	Scottish House Condition Survey - key findings 2013				

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013/14	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2013/14 on 2008
B2.3	% of **scheduled monuments** assessed as being in optimal or satisfactory condition	85%*	87%	86%	82%	Improvement 2008 to 2012 *2013/14 data not comparable with previous years
B2.4	Condition of Properties in Care					Indicator under development

Table B3: Planning consents

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2010/11	Change 2013/14 on 2010/11
B3.1	Scottish Government Planning Performance Statistics: Number of Listed Building Consent/Conservation Area Consent applications decided by LAs	3,300	3,359	3,593	3,592	⬇ 8.1%
	LBC/CAC as a % of planning applications (excluding major)	10.8%	Not comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable	●
	Average time to decide (weeks)	12.5	12.8	Not comparable	Not comparable	⬆ Improving 2012-14
	Percentage of LBC/CAC applications where a view is reached by HS within 28 days (target 97.5%)	98.3%	98.7%	99.7%	98.6%	⬇ -0.3 percentage points
B3.2	Number of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) applications received by HS	172	212	153	238	⬇
	Number of SMC applications refused by HS	1	0	0	0	⬆
	% of SMC applications where a view is reached by HS within 5 weeks (target 82%)	97.09%	98.58%	96.08%	94.0%	⬆ Improving
B3.3	Number of designated wreck site licences issued by Historic Scotland	0	0	1	5	⬇

Table B4: Management plans and indicators

Ref	Indicator	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2014 on 2008
B4.1	% of World Heritage Sites with a current, agreed management plan	100% (5 out of 5)	80% (4 out of 5)	80% (4 out of 5)	80% (4 out of 5)	⬆ Improving
B4.2	% of Conservation Areas with Article 4 Directions in place		62%	62%	62%	↔
	% of conservation area appraisals (CAAs) in place		39%	32%	31%	⬆
B4.3	% of scheduled monuments with:					New Measure
	• Field Officer Record in place	92%				
	• Current Field Officer Record in Place (in last 5 years)	49%				
B4.4	% of HS Properties in Care (PiC) with condition assessment in place	100%	100%	100%	100%	↔
	Number of PiCs with a current condition assessment (less than 5 years old)	71	128	148	166	
	% PiCs with a Statement of Cultural Significance	100%				New Measure
B4.5	% NTS properties with Management Plans/Property Statements	99%				New Measure
B4.6	% National Parks with Current Management Plans in place	100%	100%	100%	100%	↔
B4.7	Scotland's National Forest Estate. % (Number) of:					
	• Scheduled Monument Management Plans	100% (335)	100% (332)	100% (327)	100% (329)	↔ ⬆
	• Listed Building Condition Surveys	100% (34)	100% (35)	100% (34)	100% (34)	↔

Table B5: Employment and accreditation

Ref	Indicator	Value 2008	
B5.1	Number of full-time equivalent employees that the historic environment sector directly supports	41,000 (estimate)	Estimates from a one off research project: Economic Impact of the historic environment in Scotland, ECOTEC, 2008 www.heacs.org.uk
	Including indirect and induced effects, estimated number of full-time equivalent employees supported by historic environment sector in Scotland	60,000 (estimate)	Review of estimates of economic impact of the historic environment in Scotland, Ecorys,2013: I http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/reconomiimpact-ecorys2013.pdf

Ref	Indicator	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2014 on 2008
B5.2	**Number of FTE staff employed by:**					
	Historic Scotland	984	965	1,024	1,029	⬇ 4.4%
	NTS (permanent staff)	503	456	472	524	●
	NTS (seasonal staff)	336	328			●
	RCAHMS	109	105	104	91	⬆ 19.7%
	Members of Built Environment Forum Scotland (BEFS)	64.7	61.9			⬆
B5.3	Number of paid archaeologists in Scotland, estimated by *Profiling the Profession* survey		496 2012/13 estimate		848 2007/8 estimate	Survey estimates 456 FTE staff in 2002/3
B5.4	Number of Archaeologists employed in Scottish Local Authorities (FTE) *ALGAO Staffing Survey*	24.6				
B5.5	Number of members of:					
	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists ClfA (Scotland)	316 membs 10 orgs	308 membs 10 orgs	265 membs 7 orgs	236 membs 5 orgs	⬆ 34%
	Institute of Historic Building Conservation IHBC (Scotland)	180 membs 3 orgs	176	169	133	⬆ 35%

Table B6: Investment in the historic environment

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2010/11	Value 2009/10	Value 2007/8	Change (2013/14 on 2007/8)
B6.1	Historic Scotland total expenditure (nominal prices)	£80.4	£81.1m	£78.0m	£80.1m	£75.9m	£77.2m	⬆
	Income raised from Historic Scotland Properties in Care in year (nominal prices)	£38.2m	£33.7m	£32.4m	£29.7m	£28.6m	£26.2m	⬆
B6.2	RCAHMS expenditure (nominal prices)	£6.3m	£6.3m	£6.4m	£6.4m	£6.5m	£5.6m	⬆
B6.3	Heritage Lottery Fund: Scotland							
	Number of projects funded	295	196	107	93	71	216	⬆ 2010/11 to 2012/13 * Data not comparable
	Amount awarded (nominal prices)	£84.9m *	£32.3m	£29.6m	£22.6m	*	*	
B6.4	Local Authority net revenue expenditure on Other Cultural and Heritage Services (nominal prices) www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Local-Government-Finance/PubScottishLGFStats	n/a	£47m	£55m	£60m	£68m	£54m	⬇
B6.5	National Trust for Scotland total expenditure (nominal prices)	£46.6m	£44.2m	£42.1m	£48.7m	£36.1m	£37.9m	⬆

Chapter 3
VALUE
Share and Celebrate

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

107. Scotland's historic environment makes a valuable contribution to our quality of life, cultural identity, education and economy. Key evidence showing how we share and celebrate our heritage is described in this Chapter. Tables C1 to C9 (pages 51 to 54) provide key measures.

> C1: Education and training
> C2: Tourism
> C3: Scottish Household Survey – cultural engagement
> C4: Membership and participation
> C5: Volunteering
> C6: Scotland's reputation
> C7: Economic value
> C8: Attitudes to the historic environment
> C9: Wellbeing

C1: Education and training (Table of Measures C1, Page 51)

108. 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.

109. **C1.1- School visits:** As the main education providers, local authorities play a key role in promoting the importance of the historic environment through the formal education system. In 2012 the Moffat Centre for Travel and Tourism www.moffatcentre.com estimated that around one in five (19%) of all the school visits reported for the year to all attractions are to heritage attractions. Data are not comparable over time as methods of categorisation have changed between years.

110. **Widening access for school visits.** The sector operates a number of schemes to extend the reach of the historic environment. For example:

- **C1.2 - Uptake of Historic Scotland Free Educational Visits:** 105,351 learners accessed HS properties using the free educational visits scheme in 2013/14 (up from 66,660 in 2003/4; and up 28% since 2008/09, but below its peak of 117,879 in 2011/12). The NTS also offers free educational places. This data could be collected in future years.

- **C1.3 - HS manages the Scottish Government's Travel subsidy for schools** supporting visits to properties in care, world heritage sites and battlefields. 1,028 schools and 36,346 learners benefitted from this scheme in 2013/14.

111. **C1.4 - Secondary education:** Overall, the number of candidates entering for history exams has increased by 6% between 2008 and 2013. The post-appeals data, published by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) shows that in 2012/13 some 38,027 candidates entered for history exams (higher/advanced higher history, Intermediate 1 & 2, Standard Grade), compared to 35,770 in 2007/8. Further SQA data is available from www.sqa.org.uk.

112. **C1.5 - Higher education:** The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) estimate that during 2012/13 there were 11,275 higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (at institutions located in Scotland); a decrease of 6.5% on 2007/8. Courses relating to the historic environment include: Architecture, Building, Landscape Design, Planning (urban, rural and regional), History (by period, by area and by topic) and Archaeology. Further HESA data is available from www.hesa.ac.uk.

Vocational training

113. The sector plays an important role in supporting, developing and promoting Scotland's traditional building skills and the use of traditional building materials http://conservation.historic-scotland.gov.uk/. Historic Scotland has helped to develop new specialist vocational qualifications and launched the Traditional Buildings Health Check scheme http://conservation.historic-scotland.gov.uk/healthcheckscheme in partnership with CITB Construction Skills Scotland. This will introduce independent inspections to identify issues with traditional buildings, which will benefit the repair and maintenance market through using appropriately skilled and qualified contractors.

114. Evidence of the need for proactive maintenance and repair of the traditional building stock in Scotland is provided in this analysis paper, carried out by Historic Scotland http://conservation.historic-scotland.gov.uk/establishtraditionalskills.pdf. Using Scottish House Condition Survey data, it estimates that 75% (340,000) of Scotland's traditional dwellings (built pre-1919) show disrepair to critical elements such as roofing and walls, with 53% (240,000) in need of urgent repairs.

115. The Engine Shed is Historic Scotland's project to create Scotland's first National Building Conservation Centre. The £8.9 million project will open in 2016 and is funded by the European Regional Development Fund, Scottish Government's Young Scot's Fund, Historic Lottery Fund grant and other sources. It will create a world leading centre for technical conservation in Scotland – bringing together the disciplines of technical education, training and outreach, digital documentation and conservation science. It will provide a skills platform to explore and promote the use of traditional crafts and materials.

Community engagement and capacity building

116. The HLF has awarded £1.65 million to the five year project **Scotland's Urban Past (SUP)** http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/rcahms-projects/scotlands-urban-past. SUP will be taken forward by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) in 2015 and will work with around 60 communities across Scotland to investigate and tell the stories of

Scotland's urban environment. SUP builds on the success of Scotland's Rural Past, run by RCAHMS, detailed here http://www.scotlandsruralpast.org.uk/

C2: Tourism (Table of Measures C2, Page 52)

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

118. 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 (estimated at £1.3 billion in 2012, ECORYS Review 2013).

119. 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 for growth, including: natural & built assets – quality of the landscape, natural & built heritage, city & rural, culture, safe place.* As part of the work to deliver Our Place in Time - the historic environment strategy for Scotland, a Heritage Tourism Group is considering how best to make full use of Scotland's heritage tourism assets to grow the overall value of heritage tourism.

Visitor numbers (C2)

120. **C2.1-** The Moffat Centre for Tourism analyses visitor profile statistics from visitor attractions across Scotland. The latest figures estimate that around 14 million tourists visited historic environment attractions in 2012, which accounts for almost one in three (29%) of all recorded visits to Scottish attractions. We cannot report an accurate time series over the period 2008 to 2012 as the categorisation has changed. However, broadly we know that historic environment visitor numbers have remained healthy over the period 2008 to 2012 and the share of visits has remained fairly constant at around one in three.

Heritage Share of Visits
121. The UK wide Association of Leading Visitor Attractions ALVA 2013 report shows that the most popular visited free attraction outside London was the National Museum of Scotland (1.8 m visitors in 2013), while Edinburgh Castle was the most popular paid for attraction outside London (1.4 million visitors in 2013, following an increase of 15% on the previous year).

The Association of Scottish Visitor Attractions ASVA 2013 Visitor Trends Report also notes that heritage properties fared particularly well in achieving a high share of visits.

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

122.**C2.2** During 2013/14 some 3.5 million (recorded) visitors came to Historic Scotland's attractions. This is an increase of 257,596 (8.1%) from 2007/8 and includes visitors from both home and abroad. In 2013/14 there were 0.45 million (recorded paid) visitors and 2.4 million (recorded unpaid) visitors to National Trust for Scotland properties. This is a decrease on 2008/9 for the number of paid visitors (0.47 million) and an increase for the number of unpaid visitors 1.3 million. In 2013 there were 1.5 million (recorded) visitors to Historic Houses Association member houses and gardens in Scotland, compared to 1.3 million in 2007/8.

123.**C2.3-** In 2013/14 99.1% of Historic Scotland's sites (342 out of 345) are fully open to the public. Due to necessary safety work, three sites were fully closed and a further 37 sites were partially closed to the public in 2014. Public access to sites in the care of Historic Scotland, on behalf of Scottish Ministers, is a statutory 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 in 2013/14. The Historic Houses Association for Scotland's latest data in 2013 shows that 61% of their 240 properties are open to the public (70 are open to the public on a regular basis and 77 are open by appointment).

The Visitor experience

124.**Visitor satisfaction:** A variety of research indicates that overall visitors remain highly satisfied with their visits to heritage sites. The likelihood of recommending also remains strong. (TNS Surveys of Visitors at Edinburgh, Stirling and Urquhart Castles, 2012; and Historic Scotland and NTS Visitor Research, Lyn Jones Research, 2011 and 2012). These issues are explored in more detail in Section C8 Attitudes to the historic environment.

125.**C2.4- Quality of Visitor Sites:** In 2013/14, 92% of HS staffed sites received a VisitScotland rating of 4 stars (excellent) or above. In 2013/14, 45% of NTS sites (including self-catering properties and properties in the visitor attraction sector) received a VisitScotland rating of 4 stars (excellent) or above. VisitScotland has operated the quality assurance grading system for visitor attractions since 1995 http://www.visitscotland.com/quality-assurance/star-grading.

Visitor origin

126.Nationally, people from within Britain account for the majority of tourism in Scotland. However, the historic environment attracts a higher proportion of visitors from overseas than other types of attraction, according to VisitScotland data.

127.International markets are important to Scottish tourism. Historic Scotland (HS) data (**Table 15**) shows increases in visitors coming from the emerging tourism market of China. In 2013/14 a quarter (26%) of visitors to Historic Scotland paid sites were from Scotland, 20% from the Rest of UK, 29% from Europe and 25% from Rest of World. The share of visits from Europe has declined between 2011/12 (34%) and 2013/14 (29%), but is still the largest single market for HS tourism.

Table 15: Visitor origin - Historic Scotland (All Sites)

Historic Scotland All Sites Visitor Origin %	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12
Canada	2%	2%	2%
China	6%	4%	4%
England	19%	18%	18%
France	8%	8%	7%
Germany	7%	9%	9%
India	2%	2%	2%
Italy	4%	4%	5%
Rest of Europe	7%	8%	10%
Rest of the World	8%	8%	9%
Rest of UK	1%	1%	1%
Russia	1%	1%	1%
Scotland	26%	24%	22%
Spain	3%	3%	4%
USA	7%	7%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%
Scotland	26%	24%	22%
Rest of UK	20%	19%	19%
Europe	29%	33%	34%
Rest of World	25%	24%	25%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: Historic Scotland, 2014

C3: Scottish Household Survey – cultural engagement
(Table of Measures C3, Page 52)

128. The Scottish Government is committed to promoting and supporting cultural activities because it recognises the benefits that culture brings, not only to individuals but also to our communities. The Scottish Household Survey (SHS) is a useful tool for understanding and monitoring levels of cultural engagement.

129. **C3.1-** 28% of adults in Scotland visited a historic or archaeological site in 2013, according to the Scottish Household Survey (28% in 2012). The question on cultural engagement was changed in the SHS in 2012 to provide a more realistic estimate of attendance. As a result the 2012 figures are not comparable with those reported previously. The previous time series shows that 21% of adults visited historic sites in 2011, 18% in 2010 and 20% in 2009. The historic environment is in a strong position regarding cultural attendance in Scotland. *Scotland's People Annual Report 2013* provides national level results on Cultural Attendance and Participation from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/08/7973.

130.At the time of writing, only headline data were published for 2013. So, the detail which follows is based on 2012 data. The full SHS covers a wide range of topics. The most relevant facts for the historic environment are listed below. As at 2012:

- **Gender:** Overall cultural attendance is higher for women than men. However, there are some types of cultural places where attendance by women is the same as for men. For instance, in 2012 28% of both women and men visited a place of historical interest. These figures were 22% for men and 20% for women in 2011.

- **Age:** Cultural attendance at specific events or places varies by age. Those aged 25 to 59 are most likely to visit historic or archaeological places. Whereas those aged 16-24 and 75 plus are less likely to visit historic or archaeological places. This pattern is similar in previous years.

- **Highest level of qualification:** Overall attendance at cultural places and visiting places of culture is highest for those with degrees or professional qualifications (93%) and lowest for those with no qualifications (50%). 51% of those with a degree or professional qualification visited a historic place in 2012, compared to 9% with no qualifications. By contrast, 50% of those with degrees or professional qualifications visited a museum in 2012, compared to 13% of those with no qualifications.

- **Area deprivation:** Levels of cultural attendance varies with the level of area deprivation that respondents live in. Those living in more deprived areas are the least likely to visit a place of culture in 2012.

- **Long-standing illness, health problem or disability:**

  o Overall, those with either a disability, illness or health problems, or both, are much less likely to attend a cultural event than those without.

  o The same pattern exists when considering cultural attendance (where the cinema is excluded from the list of events), although the difference is smaller.

  o In 2012, those with either a disability or illness/health problems, or both, are much less likely to attend a place of historical or archaeological interest than those without. Those living with a disability or long-term illness were more likely to attend the cinema, library or a museum than a place of historical or archaeological interest. The same pattern has been found in previous years.

- **Ethnic origin: Table 16** shows that rates of attendance at historic places are similar for those from White, Asian and Other ethnic groups, according to SHS 2012. When looking at other minorities sample sizes become too small to be credible enough to be reported on. 'Other ethnic' as defined in the table includes African, Caribbean or Black, and other ethnic minority.

Table 16 – Rates of attendance at historic places by ethnic origin

	Have not been to historic place	Have been to historic place	
	%	%	Sample Base
White	72.07	27.93	9627
Asian	71.93	28.07	158
Other ethnic	71.87	28.13	102
Total	72.07	27.93	-
Sample base	7265	2622	9887

Source: Scottish Household Survey, 2012

- **Frequency of attending cultural events or places:** The SHS 2012 provides information on how regularly those who attended particular cultural events or visited places of culture had done so in the past year. Overall libraries were by far the most frequently visited cultural place or event. Of the people who had visited a historic place in 2012, around a third (36%) had visited twice in the last 12 months and around a third (32%) had visited at least 3 to 4 times a year. Around 22% attended once in the last 12 months, 9% attended at least once a month and 1% attended at least once a week.

Visitor Profile

131. Visitors **most** likely to visit a historic place are:
  - Aged 25-59
  - With a degree or professional qualification
  - Living in a less deprived area
  - Higher socio-economic group
  - Higher income
  - No illness or disability

132. Visitors **least** likely to visit a historic place are
  - Aged 16-24 or 75+
  - No qualifications
  - Living in a more deprived area
  - Lower socio-economic group
  - Lower income
  - With a disability and/or long-standing illness or health problem

133. The [People and Culture in Scotland](#) 2008 report provides useful information on the drivers and barriers to cultural attendance and supplements the results from SHS 2012. In 2007 and 2008, a sub-sample of respondents from the SHS were asked a more detailed set of questions about their cultural engagement.

134. **Factors which might contribute to the growth in attendance rates.** Heritage Counts (by English Heritage) suggests a number of factors that are considered likely to be contributing to the growth in heritage visits and participation. It is likely these may also contribute to increased rates in Scotland.

- Increase in word of mouth recommendations and repeat visits as a result of high satisfaction rates.
- More people staying at home for holidays due to the state of the economy.
- Continuing popularity of historical themed television shows such as Downton Abbey.
- Investments made in a number of historic sites that have increased their attractiveness as destinations.
- Positive marketing campaigns. In Scotland, by VisitScotland, Historic Scotland, the National Trust for Scotland and other heritage organisations.
- Continuing success of Heritage Open Days and Scottish Archaeology Month.

Comparing rates of attendance at heritage sites between Scotland and England

135. Participation rates are not measured on a consistent basis between Scotland and England. However, data shows that rates of attendance at heritage sites are increasing in both England (as reported by the DCMS Taking Part Survey) and Scotland (as reported by the Scottish Household Survey). In England 69% (in 2009) and 74% (in 2012) of people visited a heritage site. This is significantly higher than the Scottish figure where attendance rates ranged from 18% (in 2009) to 28% (in 2012). The discrepancy is due to a difference in survey methods and definitions. The DCMS Taking Part Survey asks far more detailed questions than the Scottish Household Survey. The definition of heritage is much broader in the DCMS survey and includes things such as visiting a historic town.

C4: Membership and participation (Table of Measures C4, Page 53)

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

137. **C4.1- Membership:** a wide range of Scottish based organisations are active in the historic environment sector. Membership of the two largest historic environment membership organisations (National Trust for Scotland (NTS) and Historic Scotland (HS)) has increased steadily over the period 2008 to 2014.

- National Trust for Scotland (up 4.6% on 2008 to 320,116 members in 2014),
- Historic Scotland (up 54.6% on 2008 to 140,217 members in 2014)
- Historic Houses Association Scotland has 350 Friends and 220 Members (property or garden owners).

138. **Archaeology Scotland** note that the current economic climate has resulted in a downward trend in individual, local society and institutional membership of Archaeology Scotland. Conversely, participation in archaeology continues to grow as can be seen in the number of Adopt-a-Monument projects (Page 47), Scottish Archaeology Month (Page 47) events and the many other local initiatives across Scotland. At 2014, Archaeology Scotland has members from 600 individuals, 30 museums/libraries and 30 local societies (compared to 694 individuals, 50 museums/libraries and 48 local societies in 2011).

European Heritage Days

139. 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 in the following paragraphs.

140. **C4.2- Doors Open Days (DOD)** www.doorsopendays.org.uk: Participation in Doors Open Days (DOD) in 2013 was good and attracted a significant increase (143% increase) in visitors compared to the 2012 festival. The increase in visitor numbers, may in part be explained by a more accurate system for counting visitors. However, fewer local authorities participated in 2013 (24) compared to 2012 (30). Feedback from local co-ordinators suggest a number of factors have contributed to this, including budget and staff cuts in local authorities. The Scottish Civic Trust (SCT), who co-ordinate DOD (funded by Historic Scotland), are working with local authorities to support their ongoing participation. The approach is to focus on the quality and depth of visitor experience rather than quantities of areas or visitors. The SCT note that in 2013:

- events took place in 24 out of 32 local authorities.
- around 225,000 visits were made (based on people through the doors at events) by more than 160,000 individuals.
- around 4,600 volunteers helped to run DOD 2013.
- 160,000 visits were made in Glasgow and Edinburgh and 65,000 visits were made in the rest of Scotland. This compares to 2012 when 141,200 visits were made in Glasgow and Edinburgh and 84,000 visits were made in the rest of Scotland.

141. At the time of writing 2014 DOD data had not been published. However, early indications show a healthy level of participation. The Engine Shed, which will be Scotland's first national building conservation centre attracted over 600 visitors who participated in a wide range of activities giving a flavour of how the centre will champion research, learning and skills in conservation to inspire a new generation to care more, learn more and become involved with their built heritage.

142. Historic Scotland also funds Scottish Archaeology Month, giving access to free events across the country throughout September. **C4.3- Scottish Archaeology Month (SAM) 2013** attracted around 30,000 participants and 990 volunteers across 495 events. Between 2012 and 2013 there has been a substantial increase in the number of event organisers, number of events, number of volunteers and number of participants. Archaeology Scotland has implemented a more accurate way to gather data about SAM events and to estimate the number of participants. These events continue to attract a healthy number of participants and volunteers annually. Archaeology Scotland co-ordinates SAM, which takes place in September each year.

143. **C4.4- Adopt-a- Monument scheme:** Archaeology Scotland note that as at 2014 there are 32 Adopt-a-Monument schemes in Scotland, an increase of 7 projects on 2008. The increase is due to an increase in awareness of the scheme and an increase in uptake by community groups and the establishment of outreach projects (working with new audiences). Outreach and community work requires effort in developing projects and partnerships, which happened over the first year of the scheme. www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk.

144. **C4.5- Online databases:** We have not developed a single indicator to measure the level of use of historic environment online databases. By way of illustration we report data about the use of online databases delivered by RCAHMS:

- **PastMap:** During 2013/14 RCAHMS recorded 78,394 searches on PastMap and 785,728 users with around 4.0 million page views.

- **Canmore:** During 2013/14 RCAHMS recorded 4.0 million page views and 785,728 users. Data are not directly comparable with previous years. However, data over time shows broadly that these databases are well used. The numbers of searches and users continues to be high.

- **Historic Landscape Assessment:** Data for the period 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2014 show that HLA had 1,492 Visits/Sessions and 4,500 Pageviews; and HLAmap had 1,006 Visits/Sessions and 1,496 Pageviews.

C5: Volunteering (Table of Measures C5, Page 54)

145. 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.

146. **C5.1-** 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.

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

148. **C5.2 – National Trust for Scotland (NTS) volunteers:** In 2013/14 the NTS had 3,818 volunteers, carrying out around 197,415 hours. This is 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.

C6: Scotland's reputation (Table of Measures C6, Page 54)

149.**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. The 2013 Nation Brands Index is available from http://www.gfk.com/news-and-events/press-room/press-releases/pages/nation-brand-index-2013-latest-findings.aspx and provides data for the UK as a whole. However, at the time of writing 2013 Scottish data has not been published.

150.**C6.1 -** 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 continally 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. Scotland 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.

C7: Economic value (Table of Measures C7, Page 54)

151. **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). This includes both tourism and the repair and maintenance effect of the construction industry. The historic environment sector is a major employer, accounting for 2.5% of Scotland's total employment (including part-time and seasonal). In their 2013 Review ECORYS concluded that the value of the direct contribution resulting from the historic environment is slightly lower than the estimate made in 2008, but of a similar order of magnitude

152. **The Economic Impact of the UK Heritage Tourism Economy, Oxford Economics, 2013** provides estimates for the UK http://www.oxfordeconomics.com/my-oxford/projects/236505. This study examines the economic impact of heritage-based tourism using a broad-based, top down methodological approach. The heritage-based tourism economy directly accounts for £5 billion (built heritage tourism) to £10 billion (including natural heritage tourism) in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 134,000 jobs (associated with visiting historic buildings in the UK in 2011) to 253,000 jobs (estimate rises when heritage tourism such as visits to parks and gardens is included). Once indirect and induced effects are accounted for, however, the total heritage-based tourism economy is estimated to account for £14-26 billion in GDP and 393,000-742,000 jobs.

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

C8: Attitudes to the historic environment

154. **Visitor satisfaction** with heritage continues to be very high, and this is evidenced by a variety of research. Rates of visitor loyalty/repeat visits to heritage attractions are high.

155. **Perceived value for money**. Seven out of ten visitors in 2012 think that the three castles (Edinburgh, Stirling and Urquhart) offer excellent or good value for money. Perceived value for money has remained stable since 2010/11.

156. **Key motivators.** A range of research shows that heritage, history and culture are regarded by many visitors as their main reason for visiting Scotland. For example:

- There is a huge enthusiasm for Scotland amongst people in the ancestral tourism market. **Ancestral Tourism Research, VisitScotland, 2012** http://www.visitscotland.org/research_and_statistics/tourism_sectors/ancestral_tourism.aspx

- When asked *why did you chose Scotland for this trip*?, 28% of all visitors said to learn more about the history/culture of Scotland. This figure rises to 43% for those on a first time visit to Scotland. **The Scotland Visitor Survey 2011 and 2012** http://www.visitscotland.org/research_and_statistics/visitor_research/all_markets/scotland_visitor_survey.aspx

157. 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 2013/14 to show that attitudes to heritage remain high and similar to 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; 12% neither agreed or disagreed with the statement; and 22% agreed with the statement.
- 88% agreed that traditional skills and materials should be used when repairing or maintaining the historic features of old buildings.

C9: Wellbeing

158. **Healthy Attendance - The Impact of Cultural Engagement and Sports Participation on Health and Satisfaction with Life in Scotland, Scottish Government, 2013** http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0043/00430649.pdf presents the findings of an analysis of the relationship between taking part in cultural and sporting activities, attending cultural places and key quality of life measures in Scotland.

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

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

161.English Heritage note that Heritage Counts 2014 brings together evidence so that the sector can better understand and demonstrate the value of heritage and its impact on many factors including the economy, wellbeing and sense of place. It shows that taking part in heritage is good for our happiness and wellbeing.

Summary - http://hc.english-heritage.org.uk/content/pub/2014/heritage-counts-summary-2014.pdf

Main Report http://hc.english-heritage.org.uk/content/pub/2014/heritage-counts-national-2014.pdf

C: Share and Celebrate

Table C1: Education and training

Ref	Indicator	Value 2012	Value 2011		Value 2009	Value 2008	Change
C1.1	School visits to historic sites as a percentage of all school visits reported for the year www.moffatcentre.com	19%	21%		39%	35%	● Data not comparable

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2010/11	Value 2009/10	Value 2008/9	Change 2013/14 on 2008/9
C1.2	Number of learners benefitting from HS Free Education Visits	105,351	114,206	117,879	103,262	93,237	82,292	⬆ 28.0%
C1.3	SG travel subsidy for schools uptake: Number of learners Number of schools	 36,346 1,028						New measure

Ref	Indicator	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2010/11	Value 2009/10	Value 2008/9	Value 2007/8	Change 2012/13 on 2007/8
C1.4	Number of candidates entering for history exams at the following level: *Higher/Advanced Higher* *Intermediate 1& 2* *Standard Grade* **TOTAL** www.sqa.org.uk	 *11,552* *7,527* *18,948* **38,027**	 *11,081* *7,612* *19,485* **38,178**	 *10,583* *7,081* *19,360* **37,024**	 *10,3861* *7,019* *19,428* **36,833**	 *9,621* *6,223* *20,065* **35,909**	 *9,187* *5,599* *20,984* **35,770**	 ⬆ 6.3%
C1.5	Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (at institutions in Scotland) www.hesa.ac.uk	11,275	11,430	12,265		12,680	12,055	⬇ 6.5%

Table C2: Tourism

Ref	Indicator	Value 2012	Value 2011		Value 2009	Value 2008	Change
C2.1	Number of recorded visits to historic visitor attractions	14.0m	15.9m		15.1m	16.3m	● Data not comparable
	Visits to historic sites as a percentage of all recorded visits in year www.moffatcentre.com	29%	34%		35%	35%	

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2009/10	Value 2008/9	Value 2007/8	Change 2013/14 on 2007/8
C2.2	Number of recorded visitors in year to:							
	Historic Scotland's admission-charging properties	3.5m	3.2m	3.4m	3.1m	2.9m	3.2m	⬆ 8.1% (rounding)
	NTS properties paid	0.45m	0.43m	0.44m	0.45m		0.47m	⬇ -4.2%
	NTS properties unpaid	2.4m	2.2m	2.2m	1.7 m		1.3m	⬆ 84.6%
	HHAS properties	1.5m		1.3m	1.4 m		1.3m	⬆ 15.4%
C2.3	% of sites open to the public in year: • Historic Scotland • NTS • HHAS (open regular basis) • HHAS (open by appointment)	99.1% 100% 70 77 All 61%	100% 100%	100% 100% 47 58	100% 100% 57		100% 100% 45	⬇ ⬌ ⬆
C2.4	Quality of Visitor Sites % of Historic Scotland staffed sites with a VisitScotland rating of 4 stars or above	92%	92%	92%				⬌
	% of NTS properties (includes self-catering properties and properties in the visitor attraction sector) with a VisitScotland rating of 4 stars or above	45%	44%	42%				⬆ 3 percentage points

Table C3: Scottish Household Survey – cultural engagement

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013	Value 2012		Value 2011	Value 2010	Value 2009	Change
C3.1	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) that have visited a historical or archaeological site in the last 12 months (Scottish Household Survey) http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002	28%	28%		21%	18%	20%	⬌ 2012 to 2013 ⬆ 2009 to 2011

Table C4: Membership and participation

Ref	Indicator	Value 2014	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2014 on 2008
C4.1	**Number of members:**					
	National Trust for Scotland	320,116	312,000	310,000	306,000	↑ 4.6%
	Historic Scotland	140,217	122,242	104,175	90,726	↑ 54.6%
	Historic Houses Association Scotland (friends)	350				
	Archaeology Scotland			**Value 2011**		
	• Individuals	600	730	694		
	• Museums/Libraries	30	50	50		
	• Local societies	30	48	48		↓

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013	Value 2012	Value 2011	Value 2009	Value 2007	Change 2013 on 2007
C4.2	**Doors Open Days:**						
	Number LAs offering events	24	30	30	32	29	↓
	Number of buildings participating and events	1,057	1,073	954	917	952	↑
	Number of visitors[3]	160,000	66,100	61,900	70,900	61,500	●
	Number of visits	225,000	225,200	192,000	261,000	226,000	↓
	Number of volunteers	4,600	4,600	5,700	5,900	5,400	↓
	www.doorsopendays.org.uk						
C4.3	**Scottish Archaeology Month:**						
	Number of events listed in guide (actual)	495	260	191	228	171	↑
	Number of volunteers (est)	990	520	382	456	400	↑
	Number of visitors (adjusted for optimism bias)[4]	29,205	19,500				
	Number of visitors (estimated)	87,615	58,500	30,000	38,216	24,000	↑
	www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk						

Ref	Indicator	Value 2014	Value 2013	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2008	Change 2014 on 2008
C4.4	Number of Adopt a Monument scheme projects www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk	32	24	19	12	12	↑
C4.5	**Number of online searches:**						
	PastMap	78,394		91,115	98,344	106,000	↓
	Canmore/Canmap users	785,728		602,397	346,492	n/a	●
	Canmore/Canmap page views	4.0m		3.3m	2.7m	n/a	●
	SCRAN	8.3m		4.2m	6.9m		↑
	Scotland's Places users	367,567		370,173	313,848		↓
	Scotland's Places page views	4.1m		2.3m			↑
	www.rcahms.org.uk						

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[3] Increase in visitor number in 2013 may be due to a more accurate system in counting visitors.
[4] Archaeology Scotland has changed the way they record the number of visitors to provide a more accurate assessment. The figures for 2013 and 2012 are calculated on data supplied through feedback, averaged and then adjusted for repeat visits and optimism bias.

Table C5: Volunteering

Ref	Indicator		Value 2008
C5.1	Number of active and non-active volunteers	Estimates from a one off research project: Volunteering and the Historic Environment, Volunteer Development Scotland, 2008. www.heacs.org.uk	18,564
	Number of hours per month carried out by these volunteers		167,721
	Estimated economic value per year of these volunteer efforts		£28m

Ref	Indicator	Value 2013/14	Value 2012/13	Value 2011/12	Value 2009/10	Value 2007/8	Change 2013/14 on 2007/8
C5.2	Number of NTS volunteers	3,818	3,711	3,605	3,340	3,140	⬆
	Number of hours carried out by NTS volunteers	197,415	186,675	185,543	Partial return	143,801	⬆

Table C6: Scotland's reputation

Ref	Indicator	Value 2012	Value 2010	Value 2009	Change 2012 on 2009
C6.1	Nation Brands Index. Reputation (rank out of 50) for:				
	Culture	17	18	18	⬇
	Rich in historic buildings and monuments	12	11	n/a	⬆
	Tourism	13	12	13	↔
	Natural beauty	7	7	n/a	↔
	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00409519.pdf				

Table C7: Economic value

Ref	Indicator		Value 2008
C7.1	Historic environment sector's contribution to the national economy, expressed as % of Scottish gross value added (GVA)	Estimates from a one off research project: Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland, ECOTEC, 2008 www.heacs.org.uk	2.6%
	% of Scotland's total employment		2.5%

Chapter 4
Next Steps

162. 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 undesignated historic environment.

163. Priorities for future data collection and further study will be identified through the programme which is being developed by stakeholders to [measure the success](#) of [Our Place in Time](#) - the historic environment strategy for Scotland. In prioritising areas for further study, we will take account of relevant research agendas, such as those developed by English Heritage and the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (SCARF).

164. We welcome suggestions from stakeholders on priorities for analysis. Comments should be sent to [karen.robertson@scotland.gsi.gov.uk.](mailto:karen.robertson@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)