



# SHEA

scotland's historic  
environment audit

## SCOTLAND'S HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2010

*Know the past  
Build the future*

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## Disclaimer

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

# SUMMARY

## SCOTLAND'S HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AUDIT 2010

**Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA) 2010** draws on current data and research to highlight key trends in the sector. The data provided by SHEA 2010 can be analysed by all groups with an interest in the historic environment. The full report is available from [www.heritageaudit.org.uk](http://www.heritageaudit.org.uk).

Scotland's historic environment is a unique asset, attracting millions of visitors each year and generating income and jobs across Scotland. Our historic environment makes a valuable contribution to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the National Performance Framework ([www.scotlandperforms.com](http://www.scotlandperforms.com)). The following sets out some key facts about the historic environment in Scotland.

### Benefits of the historic environment

- **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).
- **Historic Scotland raised an income of £27 million from Properties in Care in 2009/10**, an increase of 8.4% on 2007/8.
- **The historic environment is a major employer**, directly supporting more than 41,000 full time equivalent employees in Scotland. Including indirect and induced effects, the historic environment sector supports in excess of 60,000 full-time equivalent employees in Scotland (accounting for 2.5% of Scotland's total employment).
- **Grants are a major stimulus to conserving the nation's built heritage, benefiting both communities and the general economy by generating work in the construction industry and supporting tourism.** For example, between 1999 and 2010 Historic Scotland awarded grants of more than £133 million that assisted repairs of over £650 million.
- **Tourism is one of the most important industries in Scotland, and the historic environment is a major contributor to that industry.** More than half (53%) of adults had visited a historic or archaeological site in the 12 months prior to 2008. Historic Scotland recorded a 7% increase in visitors to sites between 2009/10 and 2008/9. *Visit Scotland* data for 2008

show that more than 15 million tourists visited historic environment attractions, which accounts for more than one in three of all recorded visits to all Scottish attractions. These figures are similar to those reported in 2007. The historic environment is a strong driver for tourism and inward investment.

- **The historic environment provides strong opportunities for participation and volunteering and levels are healthy and on the increase.** Each year more than 18,500 volunteers contribute to the historic environment in Scotland. The economic value of volunteering in the historic environment is estimated at over £28 million per annum. Membership of the National Trust for Scotland (310,000 members) and Historic Scotland (104,000 members) have increased steadily since 2008. Participation in *Doors Open Days* and *Scottish Archaeology Month* are good, with both events attracting a healthy number of visitors and volunteers.
- **Scotland's seas generate around £22 billion worth of industry and provide thousands of jobs.** Tourism associated with Scotland's rich and diverse coastal and marine cultural heritage makes a positive contribution to this figure. **Scotland holds a quarter of Europe's total tidal offshore wind resource and 10% of its potential wave power.** *The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010* introduces a new framework to help deliver sustainable economic growth from our seas, balancing the protection of our outstanding marine natural and historic environments and the needs of industry and tourism.
- **The historic environment is an important contributor to education and training programmes.** More schoolchildren are visiting historic sites, more candidates are entering for history highers and intermediate exams; and more students are studying historic environment related courses at higher education institutions in 2008/9 than in 2007/8. The sector plays an important role in promoting vocational training and in up-skilling the construction workforce.
- **The historic environment can play a vital role in tackling climate change and contributes to the broader sustainability agenda.** The sensitive re-use of historic buildings is crucial if Scotland is to meet the target of cutting 80% of all carbon emissions by 2050. The Buildings at Risk Register (BARR) provides a list of historic buildings which are unoccupied or derelict, or whose future may be in some doubt and which might be suitable for restoration. Historic Scotland and other organisations provide technical advice on energy conservation in traditional buildings.

## Identification and designation

- **Designated historic environment assets in Scotland include:** five world heritage sites; 47,540 listed buildings; 8,151 scheduled monuments; 641 conservation areas; 386 designed gardens and landscapes; eight protected wrecks; and seven scheduled wrecks. There are two national parks and 40 National Scenic Areas, covering around one-fifth of the total land area of Scotland. An inventory of nationally important battlefields will be created in 2011/12. Designation aims to identify the most important elements of the historic environment so that their significance is recognised. Details of these designated sites are all available online at [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).
- **The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)** also hold information on historic environment assets, which are not necessarily nationally important or statutorily protected but which nonetheless contribute to Scotland's overall historic environment. While the majority of these sites are not formally designated assets, they do provide important contextual information, which also helps us better understand those sites that are considered nationally important and protected. Some may, in addition, come to be recognised as nationally important. There are currently 290,565 RCAHMS records and 265,354 SMR records. RCAHMS records are available online at [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk).

## Condition and management

- Although there is limited nationally-collated information on the condition of the historic environment, the presence of management plans and regular inspection regimes for many historic environment assets means that a considerable amount is known locally.
- **8.7% of Scotland's A-listed buildings are at risk**, based on estimates from the Buildings at Risk Register (BARR). A-listed entries in rural areas are more likely to be at risk than those in urban areas. Four out of every five A-listed BARR entries are vacant. Once on the BARR, for each A-listed building demolished, 11 are saved. The BARR can be consulted online at [www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk](http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk).
- **85% of scheduled monuments are perceived to be in an optimal or generally satisfactory condition**, according to Historic Scotland's Monument Warden Records.
- **Local authorities decided 39,536 planning applications (excluding major applications) in 2009/10, 13% fewer than in 2008/9.** Around 8% (3,250) of planning consents also involve listed building consent or conservation area consent. Numbers of consents have been relatively constant since 2000/01 and each year around 90% are granted.

## Funding for the Historic Environment

Funding for the historic environment comes from a wide variety of sources. The main sources of funding are described below.

- In 2009/10 the Scottish Government, through **Historic Scotland**, spent £75.9 million, which is a 1.2% increase, in real terms, on the previous year.
- In 2009/10 the **Heritage Lottery Fund** awarded a total of £7.2 million in grants to 85 different heritage projects in Scotland, which reflects a reduction in funding since 2008/9 and 2007/8.
- CIPFA figures show that in 2008/9 **local authorities'** net expenditure on heritage was £5.3 million, a decrease of 13% on 2007/8. Spend on heritage was around 1% of the overall net expenditure on Culture in 2007/8 and 2008/9 and around 2% of the spend on Culture in 2004/5, 2005/6 and 2006/7.
- In 2009/10 the **National Trust for Scotland's** total expenditure was £36.1 million, a decrease, in real terms, of 10.2% on the previous year.
- **Private investment is currently the largest source of funding for the historic environment.** As most assets are privately owned, the ability of private owners to invest sufficiently in the maintenance of historic buildings and places is crucial to the long-term management of the historic environment. Historic Scotland disseminates advice to building owners and professionals to ensure best practice in maintenance and repair. For example, there were over 11,000 downloads of the INFORM Guides for traditional building owners in 2009.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

1. Scotland's Historic Environment Audit (SHEA) is an ongoing project which draws on current 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 provided in this report can also be used by anyone with an interest in the historic environment.

### Scope of SHEA 2010

2. SHEA 2010 presents an update to the basic facts and figures about the historic environment that were first published in *A Review of existing information for Scotland's Historic Environment, 2007*, and highlights key trends. The report is structured as follows:
  - Chapter 2: Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment;
  - Chapter 3: Managing and resourcing the historic environment; and
  - Chapter 4: Benefits from the historic environment.
3. We look at the following asset classes, with information provided from across the historic environment sector:
  - World heritage sites (Historic Scotland)
  - Scheduled monuments (Historic Scotland)
  - Listed building records (Historic Scotland)
  - Properties in care (Historic Scotland)
  - Gardens and designed landscapes (Historic Scotland)
  - Designated wreck sites (Historic Scotland)
  - Conservation areas (Local Authorities)
  - National parks (National Park Authorities)
  - National scenic areas (Scottish Natural Heritage)
  - Battlefields (Historic Scotland)
4. We also include data provided by one-off surveys (such as *The Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland* and *The Survey of Local Authority Policies, Staffing and Resources for the Historic Environment in Scotland*); data from Scottish Government (such as the Scottish Household Survey and the *Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey*); the *Buildings at Risk Register* (BARR);

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS); the National Trust for Scotland (NTS); the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF); and from local authorities. Definitions of the individual assets which make up the historic environment are set out in the Glossary at the end of this report.

- 5.** To date SHEA has focussed on reporting information about historic environment assets in the form of sites on the ground. However, we do recognise the significance of moveable objects and contents and that they are regarded as inextricably part of the tangible aspects of the historic environment. Whilst there may be more appropriate vehicles to gather and report these data, we would be happy to consider the merits of extending the scope of SHEA to include these assets. Paragraph 7 gives details of how to provide feedback on SHEA.
- 6.** We plan to update SHEA statistics every three years, subject to government priorities. Further information about Scotland's Historic Environment Audit is available from [www.heritageaudit.org.uk](http://www.heritageaudit.org.uk).
- 7.** In order to maximise value for money to the public purse we have drawn on available management information and data from national surveys to describe trends and patterns in the state of Scotland's historic environment. We welcome feedback from readers on the usefulness of this publication and suggestions about useful data to include in future publications. These should be sent to [heritage.audit@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:heritage.audit@scotland.gsi.gov.uk).

# CHAPTER 2

## IDENTIFICATION, DESIGNATION AND CONDITION OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

8. A number of organisations and datasets provide information on Scotland's historic environment. Table 1 (page 18) provides headline data about: Scotland's designated historic environment assets; records held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and local authorities; and what we know about the condition of our assets.

### Designated sites, buildings and landscapes

9. Designation aims to identify the most important elements of the historic environment so that their significance is recognised. A brief description of the trends in designated assets is set out below. Further information about these assets is available from the Glossary at the end of this report and from Scottish Ministers' *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2009*.<sup>1</sup> Data can also be downloaded from <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk>.
10. **A1.1- World heritage sites (WHS):** Scotland has five sites inscribed as WHS, under the terms of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. Four are cultural WHS – Edinburgh Old and New Town, New Lanark, Orkney and the Antonine Wall; and one is a mixed cultural and natural WHS at St Kilda. The Antonine Wall, the Roman frontier in Scotland, was granted world heritage status in July 2008, and is part of the transnational property 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'. Further information about world heritage sites is available from [www.whc.unesco.org](http://www.whc.unesco.org).
11. **A1.2 - Properties in care (PIC):** Historic Scotland takes ancient monuments into its care on behalf of Scottish Ministers, under the provisions set out in the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. There are 345 properties in the care of Historic Scotland. A PIC may comprise a group of structures or elements. For example, Edinburgh Castle with around 70 structures is a single PIC. Further information about PICs is available from [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).

<sup>1</sup> Scottish Ministers' *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2009* is available from <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/policy/shep.htm>.

**12. A1.3- Scheduled monuments:**

scheduled monuments are sites or monuments of national importance that are legally protected under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Historic Scotland maintains the schedule of monuments and an associated dataset. At March 2010, there were 8,151 scheduled monuments in Scotland, a net increase of 130 sites since 2008. The oldest scheduled monuments date from around 8,000 years ago, when people first settled in Scotland; the most recent include Second World War defences. In between is a wider range of monuments of all types, from prehistoric chambered cairns to Roman forts, from early medieval carved stones to industrial mills. Information on scheduled monuments and GIS maps of scheduled areas are available online on Historic Scotland's data website at <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk>.

**13. A1.4- Listed buildings:** Historic Scotland lists buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and maintains an associated dataset of listed building descriptions that is available on line. The lists ensure that the planning process takes into account the needs of the historic environment and guides the management of change. At March 2010, there were 47,540 entries on the list, a net increase of 375 listings since 2008. The number of records relates to listing entries, not individual buildings or ownerships. A number of individually owned properties, such as a terrace of houses, may be covered by a single listing entry. The criteria for listing identify entries of national, regional and local significance.

These are then assigned to one of three statutory 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 the principles of selection for listing entries is available from [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).

**14. A1.5- Gardens and designed landscapes:**

there are 386 sites on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland, which Historic Scotland compiles and maintains on behalf of Scottish Ministers. Sites included on the Inventory are considered to be of national importance. The Inventory is managed through an area-based re-survey programme, which includes a comprehensive programme of fieldwork and research designed to update the existing Inventory, first published in 1987. Historic Scotland also welcomes external proposals for candidate sites to be considered for inclusion and is pleased to amend existing Inventory entries following notification of any new information. The current legislation does not permit the Inventory to change dynamically as with listing and scheduling. Changes such as additions, deletions and boundary changes require an amendment to the legislation. This was last done in 2007, giving full status to the additional sites included since the 1987 publication. There are proposals in the Historic Environment (Scotland) Amendment Bill, which would enable the Inventory to be updated on a rolling basis. If approved by Parliament, the new legislation is expected to come into force during 2011. Under the Town and

Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 planning authorities are required to consult Scottish Ministers on development which may affect a garden or designed landscape. Historic Scotland's views on such applications will be a material consideration in the planning authority's determination of the case. The Inventory is available online at <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/gardens.htm>.

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

**16.** Scotland's seas generate around £22 billion worth of industry and provide thousands of jobs. Scotland holds a quarter of Europe's total tidal and offshore wind resource and 10 percent of its potential wave power. Research contributing to the forthcoming *State of Scotland's Seas Atlas* has demonstrated the diversity of Scotland's coastal and marine cultural heritage and the contribution this heritage makes to the economy. Some key findings from this research are set out below.

- The tangible aspects of our marine and coastal heritage include historic ships, maritime museums, festivals of the sea and some 14,000 or more heritage assets around our coastline.
- Many coastal assets, such as harbours, remain in commercial use.
- A survey (based on information from 22 out of 89 sites that provided data) shows that managed heritage and coastal marine sites generated around £1.6 million in visitor income (from ticket sales and other visitor expenditure) in 2008.
- Every year around 3,000 divers visit the scheduled wrecks (offshore) of the German High Seas Fleet in Orkney.
- Since 1994 some 1,626 recreational divers have visited Scotland's eight designated wreck sites under special 'visitor licence.'

**17. A1.7- Conservation areas** are designated by local planning authorities as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. At March 2010 there were 641 conservation areas in Scotland, compared to 636 in 2008. Since 2008 eight new conservation areas have been

designated and some have been amended or merged their area boundaries (meaning they are still afforded the same level of protection). Based on the 2010 postcode index 262,036 (9.6%) of households live in these conservation areas, which cover around 0.3% of Scotland's land area. Information on Scotland's conservation areas is available from Historic Scotland online at <http://data.historic-scotland.gov.uk>.

- 18. A1.8- National parks:** there are two national parks in Scotland – Loch Lomond & the Trossachs and Cairngorms. Together, they cover around 7% of Scotland's land area. More information is available at [www.lochlomond-trossachs.org](http://www.lochlomond-trossachs.org) and [www.cairngorms.co.uk](http://www.cairngorms.co.uk).
- 19. A1.9- National Scenic Areas (NSAs):** there are 40 NSAs in Scotland, covering 13% of the land area of Scotland. NSAs are Scotland's only national landscape designation. They identify areas of Scotland's finest scenery for protection from inappropriate development. NSAs contain many historic environment features. More information is available at [www.snh.gov.uk](http://www.snh.gov.uk).
- 20. A1.10- Historic battlefields:** there is currently no nationally-maintained list of Scotland's historic battlefields. Scottish Ministers' published policy on Battlefields is available in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2009* (see footnote 1). Historic Scotland is now working to implement the policy by creating an Inventory of nationally

important battlefields. The Inventory will be launched in two tranches during 2011 and 2012. Historic Scotland will consult on the proposed sites for inclusion in the Inventory. Compilation of the Inventory involves research on candidate sites and the development of best practice guidance.

## Acquiring information

- 21. A2.1- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)<sup>2</sup>** 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 they also maintain archive and database records for designated sites. As at March 2010 there were 290,565 unique records of known sites within RCAHMS databases (compared to 281,230<sup>3</sup> records in 2008). At March 2010, half of all records related to archaeology (153,308); 44% related to architecture (134,579); and the remaining 6% to maritime (19,170). This split is the same as that found in 2008. The records increase steadily each year due to RCAHMS' programmes of surveying, recording, research and collection. Further information about RCAHMS is available from [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk).
- 22. A2.2- Historic land-use assessment (HLA):** HLA is a key approach for understanding the historic environment as a whole and will aid in assessing significance. At March 2010 RCAHMS

<sup>2</sup> RCAHMS also houses the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS).

<sup>3</sup> RCAHMS have revised their 2008 figure of the number of known sites. The current figure is the total unique entries, which does not double-count the sites recorded as both architecture and archaeology.

and Historic Scotland had mapped around 68% of Scotland using HLA, compared to 64% in 2008<sup>4</sup>. Between 2008 and 2010 HLA data collection focussed on Argyll, the Western Isles and Galloway. Significant improvements were also made to the web-site and documentation, including the development of guidance to facilitate its wider use. The web-site, HLAMap, is the key point of access to view the data and supporting documentation, guidance and reports. It can be accessed at <http://hla.rcahms.gov.uk>. The digital data, which allows full interactive interrogation, is available as web-downloads on Historic Scotland's web-site and on the HLAMap web page.

**23. A2.3- Local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)/ Historic Environment Records (HERs)**

contain information on both nationally designated and locally important sites. Based on returns from individual local authorities RCAHMS estimates that at March 2010 there were 265,354 items recorded on SMRs/HERs.

**24. A2.4- Dictionary of Scottish architects:** the number of entries in the Dictionary of Scottish architects has increased between 2008 and 2010. As at August 2010 there are 12,747 architects listed, an increase of 48.5% on 2008; and there are entries for 54,176 buildings designed by these architects, an increase of more than one third (34.3%) since 2008. Further details about this resource are available in the Glossary and at [www.scottisharchitects.org.uk](http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk).

**25. A2.5- Pre-1919 dwellings:** there are many older buildings which have not been designated (by listing or scheduling) but which nonetheless make a valuable contribution to the local historic environment and face similar conservation and maintenance issues to listed buildings. There is no suggestion that they should attract resources intended for formally designated assets. However, they provide a useful context and some will come to be seen as having historic merit. The latest *Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey (CSHCS)* (at 2008) estimates that around 19% (434,000) of Scottish dwellings were built pre-1919. Change since 2003/4 is not statistically significant. Further results are available at [www.shcs.gov.uk](http://www.shcs.gov.uk).

### Historic environment at risk

**26.** There is no comprehensive information on the condition of Scotland's historic sites, buildings and landscapes. However, a number of sources do provide useful data and these are examined below.

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

<sup>4</sup> RCAHMS have revised their 2008 estimate of the percentage of Scotland covered by HLA. The current figure relates to completed records that are publicly available.

**28. A3.1- A-listed buildings at risk:**

during 2008 and 2009 we worked with the SCT to assess 98% of all A-listed buildings in Scotland. A national report of these survey results is available from [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk). Key findings from this survey, as at 2009 are set out below.

- 8.7% of A-listed buildings in Scotland are recorded on the BARR. This means that 277 A-listed entries are assessed as at risk out of the 3,199 A-listed entries in the survey scope and assessed.
  - At risk levels are higher in rural areas than in urban areas. 6% (118) of A-listed buildings in urban areas and small towns are on the BARR, compared to 14% (159) in rural and remote areas.
  - 58% (150) of A-listed entries on the BARR are assessed as being at minimal, low or moderate risk; 33% (87) are assessed as being at high risk; and 9% (24) at critical risk. An entry need not be in a ruinous condition to be at critical risk. A properly maintained building in a ruinous condition need not be at high or critical risk if it is deemed that it is stable and unlikely to experience rapid deterioration. Rural and remote areas have above average proportions of A-listed buildings at high or critical risk.
  - 29% (76) of A-listed entries on the BARR are assessed as being in good or fair condition; 58% (150) are in a poor or very poor condition and 13% (35) are in a ruinous condition. Rural and remote areas have above average proportions of properties in a very poor or ruinous condition.
  - Four out of five A-listed buildings on BARR are vacant.
- 29.** Looking more broadly at trends in buildings at risk across all historic buildings in Scotland (not just those A-listed); we can identify a number of patterns and trends as shown below.
- In the last 9 years (since April 2001) BARR survey work has identified 541 historic buildings that have been saved (which means they have been repaired, are in regular use and are not under the threat of demolition).
  - As most saved properties are identified through revisiting BARR cases as part of the ongoing programme of survey work, it is hard to be precise about exactly which year they are saved in. However, in general terms around 3% to 5% of BARR cases are saved each year.
  - At March 2010 there were 124 BARR cases coded as *restoration in progress*, which means that work has commenced, and is ongoing, to repair the building to a point where it can be brought back into active use. Each year around 2% of historic buildings move from being *at risk* to *restoration in progress*.
  - During 2009/10 28 BARR cases were demolished, compared to 26 cases in 2008/9. As most demolished buildings are identified through the ongoing programme of BARR survey work it is hard to be precise about exactly which year they are demolished in. However, the SCT estimates that each year around 1% of BARR cases are demolished.

- 30.** The percentage of A-listed buildings on the BARR is the measure for the historic environment in the National Performance Framework, which can be consulted at [www.scotlandperforms.com](http://www.scotlandperforms.com). Further details about BARR are available from the Glossary at the end of this report and from the BARR online at [www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk](http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk).
- 31. A3.2-** Fires pose a major threat to historic buildings. The **national fire database**, which is funded by Historic Scotland and RCAHMS, recorded 418 fires in listed buildings in 2008/9, and 509 in 2007/8. Data are not directly comparable between years as the 2008/9 figures exclude Strathclyde Fire and Rescue. In addition, entries for all A-listed buildings have been entered into the database providing fire brigades with 'in-the-cab' data to help tackle fires in listed buildings more effectively. Work is now starting to gather data about B-listed buildings. However, the scale of this task (there are currently 23,889 B-listed buildings in Scotland) has resulted in the need for a review of the methodology.
- 32. A3.3-** Historic Scotland's **monument warden reports (MWRs)** provide the only systematically generated, detailed 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 the MWRs 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.

33. Figure 1 shows that in 2010 85% of scheduled monuments are **perceived to be in an optimal or generally satisfactory condition**; 13% are in a generally unsatisfactory condition with major localised problems; and 2% have

extensive significant problems. This pattern is very similar to that found in 2007. The Glossary provides further information about MWRs, including the definition of the condition assessment scores.

**Figure 1: Condition assessment scores for scheduled monuments, based on most recent Monument Warden visit**

Condition	Number at 2010	% at 2010	Number at 2007	% at 2007
<b>Optimal</b>	1,238	19%	1,091	20%
<b>Generally satisfactory</b> but with minor localised problems	2,668	42%	2,215	42%
<b>Generally satisfactory</b> but with significant localised problems	1,515	24%	1,204	23%
<b>Generally unsatisfactory</b> with major localised problems	822	13%	674	13%
<b>Extensive significant problems</b>	163	2%	102	2%
<b>Total</b> scheduled monuments with a valid condition assessment recorded during the warden's most recent visit	6,406	100%	5,286	100%

Source: Historic Scotland, Monument Warden Records, 2007-2010 Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**34.** An analysis of MWR condition scores by scheduled monument type shows that prehistoric monuments are generally recorded as being in the best condition as a group, with the lowest proportions of monuments in unsatisfactory condition and the highest proportions in

optimal condition. Ecclesiastical and secular scheduled monuments have proportionally higher unsatisfactory condition scores than other types of scheduled monuments (Figure 2). This pattern is broadly similar to that found in 2007.

**Figure 2: Condition assessment scores for scheduled monuments, by monument type**

	Optimal	Generally satisfactory	Generally unsatisfactory	Extensive significant problems	Total
Prehistoric, Rural & Funerary	24%	63%	11%	2%	100%
Prehistoric , Domestic & Defensive	21%	66%	10%	2%	100%
Roman	8%	75%	12%	4%	100%
Crosses & Carved Stones	21%	61%	16%	2%	100%
Ecclesiastical	11%	67%	19%	3%	100%
Secular	10%	63%	22%	4%	100%
Industrial & Transport	16%	67%	13%	5%	100%

Source: Historic Scotland, Monument Warden Records, 2007-2010  
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

35. MWRs also provide an assessment of the risk of future deterioration in the condition of scheduled monuments. Figure 3 shows that in 2010 just under two-thirds of scheduled monuments are at minimal or slight risk of deterioration;

about one-third are likely to deteriorate in the next five years; and around 2% are subject to immediate risk of deterioration. This pattern is very similar to that found in 2007.

**Figure 3: Risk (of future deterioration) assessment scores for scheduled monuments, based on most recent Monument Warden visit**

Risk	Number at 2010	% at 2010	Number at 2007	% at 2007
<b>Minimal</b> - no factors present to alter stable condition of monument	2,019	32%	1,698	32%
<b>Slight</b> - intervention may be desirable in the long term but monument appears stable currently	2,111	33%	1,797	34%
<b>Medium</b> - deterioration likely within five years	1,580	25%	1,340	25%
<b>High</b> - deterioration likely within one year	562	9%	376	7%
<b>Immediate</b> - ongoing deterioration in condition of monument	111	2%	74	1%
<b>Total</b> scheduled monuments with a valid assessment of risk of condition deterioration recorded during the warden's most recent visit	6,383	100%	5,285	100%

Source: Historic Scotland, Monument Warden Records, 2007-2010  
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**Table 1: Identification, designation and condition of the historic environment<sup>5</sup>**

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
<b>A1 Designated Assets</b>	A1.1	Number of world heritage sites	5	5	<b>No change.</b>
	A1.2	Number of Properties in Care (PIC)	345	345	<b>No change.</b>
	A1.3	Number of scheduled monuments	8,151	8,021	<b>Increase</b> of 130 sites since 2008.
	A1.4	Number of listing entries	47,540	47,165	<b>Increase</b> of 375 sites since 2008.
	A1.5	Number of sites on the Inventory of gardens and designed landscapes	386	386	<b>No change.</b>
	A1.6	Number of designated wreck sites	8	8	<b>No change.</b>
		Number of scheduled wrecks (below Mean Low Water)	7	7	
	A1.7	Number of conservation areas (CAs)	641	636	<b>Increase</b> , overall, of 5 sites since 2008.
		<i>Extent of CAs (Hectares)</i>	24,255	23,974	
		<i>% of Scotland covered by CAs</i>	0.3%	0.3%	
<i>% of households in CAs</i>		9.6%	9.2%		
A1.8	Number of national parks:	2	2	<b>No change.</b>	
	<i>Extent of national parks (Hectares)</i>	567,994	567,994 Ha		
	<i>% of Scotland covered by NPs</i>	7%	7%		
A1.9	Number of National Scenic Areas (NSAs)	40	40	<b>No change.</b>	
	<i>Extent of NSAs (Hectares)</i>	1,378,358	1,378,358		
	<i>% of Scotland covered by NSAs</i>	13%	13%		
A1.10	Number of historic battlefields	unavailable	unavailable	<b>Data available in 2011-12.</b>	

<sup>5</sup> Unless otherwise stated data are as at 31 March of 2010 and 2008 or are for the relevant financial year 2009/10 or 2007/8. Explanations of the individual assets and datasets is available from the Glossary and from [www.heritageaudit.org.uk](http://www.heritageaudit.org.uk).

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
<b>A2 Acquiring information</b>	A2.1	Number of RCAHMS records of known sites	290,565	281,230	<b>Increase</b> of 9,335 more sites since 2008.
	A2.2	% of Scotland covered by historic land-use assessment (HLA)	68%	64%	<b>Increase</b> of 4% points on 2008.
	A2.3	Number of SMR/HER records	265,354	215,000 (estimate)	Data not directly comparable. <b>2008 (estimate), 2010 (actual).</b>
	A2.4	Dictionary of Scottish Architects entries: - <i>Number of architects</i>	12,747	8,581	<b>Increase</b> of 48.5% on 2008.
		- <i>Number of buildings designed by these architects</i>	54,176	40,336	<b>Increase</b> of 34.3% on 2008.
A2.5	Pre-1919 dwellings as a % of all dwellings	19% (2008)	19% (2004)	<b>No change.</b>	
<b>A3 Historic environment at risk</b>	A3.1	% of A-list buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)	8.7%	unavailable	No comparable data available in 2008.
	A3.2	Number of reported fires in Scottish listed buildings	418 (2008/9)	509 (2007/8)	Data not directly comparable.
	A3.3	% of scheduled monuments assessed as being in optimal or generally satisfactory condition	85%	85%	<b>No change.</b>

# CHAPTER 3

## MANAGING AND RESOURCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

**36.** A wide range of organisations and individuals are involved in caring for the historic environment. The associated management information can be informative about the scale of investment in the sector, the profile of the sector in wider decision making (as in the town and country planning system) and the effectiveness of our general management of the sector. Table 2 (page 32) provides data on planning applications and consents; management indicators; employment and accreditation levels; and investment in the historic environment.

### Planning applications and consents

**37. B1.1- Planning applications:** *The Scottish Government Planning Performance Statistics* show that during 2009/10, 39,536 planning applications (excluding major applications) were decided by local planning authorities, a decrease of 13.0% on 2008/9. In 2009/10, 64.4% of all planning applications were decided in under two months, compared to 62.2% in 2008/9. In 2009/10, 959 major planning applications were received and 37.0% were decided in under four months. In

2008/9, some 1,778 major planning applications were received and 38.7% were decided in under four months. Definitions changed between 2007/8 and 2009/10 and major applications are now reported separately<sup>6</sup>. Comparable data are, however, available for 2008/9 and 2009/10. The latest government planning statistics are available from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Planning/planapps2010>. Historic Scotland exceeded its target and reached a view on 92.7% of statutory planning consultations within 14 days in 2009/10 (compared to 91.4% in 2008/9). These data were not collected in 2007/8.

**38. B1.2- Listed building consent and conservation area consent (LBC/ CAC):** *The Scottish Government Planning Performance Statistics* show that during 2009/10 some 8.2% of all planning applications also involved listed building consent and conservation area consent, compared to 8.0% in 2008/9. Local authorities decided 3,250 applications for listed building consent and conservation area consent in 2009/10, a decrease of 10.6% on 2008/9. The number of consents has

<sup>6</sup> From 3 August 2009, the definition of a major application changed, and minor applications became known as local applications. Local applications with Environmental Impact Assessments were also counted separately. Further guidance on definitions and statistics are available from [www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)

been relatively constant since around 2000/1 and each year around 90% are granted. In 2009/10, local authorities decided one-third (33.4%) of LBC/CAC applications within the target time of 2 months, compared to 30.9% in 2008/9. Historic Scotland exceeded its target and reached a view on 98.6% of LBC/CAC cases within 28 days in 2009/10, compared to 99.2% in 2007/8.

- 39. B1.3- Scheduled monument consent (SMC):** during 2009/10 Historic Scotland received 238 applications for SMC, and none of the applications received in 2009/10 were refused. In 2009/10 Historic Scotland reached a view on 88.2% of SMC applications within 5 weeks, exceeding the target of 80%. This compares to 84.9% in 2008/9.

### Management indicators

- 40. B2.1- Management plans:** although there is limited nationally-collated information about the condition of historic environment assets, the presence of management plans means that a considerable amount is known locally. For example, as at 2010:
- Four out of five World Heritage Sites have a final management plan in place. New Lanark has a draft management plan.
  - All 345 Properties in Care have a current condition assessment in place.
  - Both National Parks have current management plans.

- Most (91.3%) scheduled monuments scheduled for 5+ years have a Monument Warden Record in place.
- Almost all (99.4%) scheduled monuments on Forestry Commission Scotland land have a current Forest Enterprise Monument Management Plan in place.
- All Forestry Commission Scotland land is covered by current Forest Design Plans (see <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/scotland>).

- 41. B2.2- Conservation areas:** As at 2010, 62% (397 out of 641) of conservation areas have **Article 4 Directions** in place and 32% (204 out of 641) of conservation areas have **Conservation Area Appraisals** in place. In 2009/10, 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. Although the two methods are not directly comparable, similar levels of Article 4 Directions and Conservation Area Appraisals were found in both years.

- 42. B2.3- Designated wreck site licences:** during 2009/10, Historic Scotland issued five designated wreck site licences, compared to 13 in 2007/8.

- 43. B2.4- The Scotland Rural Development Programme (SRDP) 2007-2013** offers a £1.5 billion programme of economic, environmental and social measures designed to develop rural Scotland over the seven year period from 2007 to 2013. Further information about the SRDP is available from <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Rural/SRDP>
- 44.** Around £7 million of the overall SRDP budget is available for the management of the historic environment. SRDP measures are delivered through a range of different schemes, many of which will deliver benefits for the historic environment. The schemes most relevant to the historic environment are Land Managers' Options and Rural Priorities. These are examined further below.
- **Land Managers' Options** is a non-competitive scheme which offers support to agricultural producers for the provision of economic, social and environmental improvements across Scotland. Applications for repairs to vernacular rural buildings have almost doubled between 2008 (1,140) and 2010 (2,178). Data from 2008 shows that claims were submitted against around one-third of these applications; and around 21% of money was spent. In 2010 there were 42 applications for improved management of archaeological sites with a total value of £0.05 million, compared to 28 applications totalling £0.03 million in 2008. In 2008 around one in four projects submitted claims and around 7% of the total value of applications was spent. The increase in applications and approvals, since 2008, is reflected

across the whole LMO scheme, (not just in the historic environment options). More than 5,000 land managers had agreements under the predecessor scheme, Land Managers Contracts Menu System (LMCMS). Many of those land managers whose LMCMS ended in 2009/10, are now taking up LMOs.

- **Rural Priorities** is a competitive mechanism which awards funding to projects best able to deliver agreed regional priorities. It is an integrated funding mechanism (open to land managers, rural businesses and community groups) which will deliver targeted environmental, social and economic benefits. In 2009 there were 51 approvals for repairs to vernacular rural buildings with a value of £1.9 million; and 10 approvals for the improved management of archaeological sites with a value of £1.0 million. These figures have all increased since 2008, as awareness of the scheme grows.

## Employment and accreditation

- 45. B3.1- Staff numbers:** basic staff counts are readily available from individual organisations. At March 2010:
- Historic Scotland employed 1,024 full-time equivalent staff, a decrease of 0.5% on 2008;
  - NTS employed 472 permanent full-time equivalent staff, a decrease of 9.9% on 2008. The NTS also employed around 698 seasonal staff at March 2010, a decrease of 15.3% on 2008. The number of NTS seasonal staff fluctuates during the year.

- RCAHMS employed 104 full time equivalent staff, an increase of 14.3% 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.
- 46. B3.2-** There are no nationally consistent estimates of the number of people employed in the historic environment by the public, private and voluntary sector in Scotland. Historic Scotland and the Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland (HEACS) commissioned two pieces of research to provide one-off estimates of the numbers employed in the sector. These are summarised in paragraphs 47 to 49.

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

- 47.** In response to a recommendation from HEACS, Historic Scotland commissioned an independent survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources for the historic environment in Scotland. The research was undertaken in 2008 and involved a self-completion survey (issued to around 100 appropriate staff across all Scottish planning authorities) and case studies of five local authorities to explore the management of the local historic environment. It proved difficult to gather data for this project. Responses were received from all local authorities, but not from all services with historic environment responsibilities. All of the
- questions were not answered by every respondent, but there was a reasonable response in relation to core services. The methods used were robust and it does provide an interesting snapshot of how local authorities manage and resource their historic environment activities. Local authorities are anonymised, so no league table comparisons can be made from the report. The report highlights a wide variation between local authorities in terms of resourcing and practice in relation to the historic environment. This is the first time we have had a picture of this situation across Scotland. The report, *A Survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources*, Geoff Peart Consulting and Arup Planning, 2009 is available from [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/survey-of-la-historic-environment-resources.pdf](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/survey-of-la-historic-environment-resources.pdf).
- 48.** The research shows that the overall picture is mixed. The system is coping with the pressures with which it has to deal and there is no evidence to suggest that it is in crisis. All local authorities identified some areas of unmet need, some of which were significant. The system does not appear to have the capacity to undertake many of the discretionary activities which would make local stewardship more effective. Key findings relating to the position in 2008 are summarised below.
- Local authorities vary considerably in terms of their population, land area and distribution of historic environment assets, and so manage the historic environment in different ways. No local authority locates all of the activities concerned with the management of the historic environment within a single

department. Responsibilities are usually distributed across a number of services and in some cases contracted out to external providers. In most local authorities a significant core of activities is located in the planning service.

- It is estimated that local authorities employ around 203 full-time equivalent staff with some historic environment responsibilities. Of these, around half (110) are specialist staff exclusively relating to planning and archaeology.
- Survey returns 'grossed-up' indicate that in 2007/8 local authorities spent around £49 million on the management of the historic environment. Most income reported by local authorities comes from external heritage grants (estimated to be around £15.5 million in 2007/8). The figures suggest a substantial level of grant application activity in local authorities and considerable reliance on it for project finance. Some respondents noted that grant procedures are time-consuming, complex and inflexible and create uncertainty, which is harmful to service planning, consistency and effectiveness.
- Dealing with applications for listed building consent and conservation area consent is a major part of the historic environment workload for local authorities. Levels of specialist historic environment input to applications vary across local authorities. On average, 95% of applications involving scheduled monuments have a specialist's input; 78% of listed building applications have a specialist input; and 46% of conservation area applications have a specialist input.
- Most local authorities keep records for scheduled monuments and listed buildings and some also keep records for conservation areas, gardens and designed landscapes and other assets. Two-thirds of local authorities record unscheduled sites and buildings at risk. Few local authorities have an integrated historic environment record (HER) covering all their historic buildings and sites and much work needs to be done to put records into digital format.

## Economic impact of the historic environment in Scotland

- 49. B3.2-** The Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland (HEACS) commissioned a study from ECOTEC Research and Consulting Ltd to assess the economic contribution of the historic environment to Scotland. The report on the *Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland* (ECOTEC, 2008); and HEACS covering *Report and recommendations on the economic impact of the historic environment in Scotland* (HEACS, 2009) are available from [www.heacs.org.uk](http://www.heacs.org.uk). This research demonstrates that the economic contribution of the historic environment is comparable with many other significant Scottish industries and sections of economic activity, including those traditionally taken as measures of the health of the Scottish economy. (See also indicator C5.1 in Table 3 on page 45). HEACS and ECOTEC believe these data to be a robust and conservative assessment of employment in the sector. Key findings are set out below.

- The historic environment is a highly significant contributor to the Scottish economy, directly supporting approximately 41,000 FTE (full-time equivalent) employees.
  - Including indirect and induced effects, it is estimated that the historic environment sector supports in excess of 60,000 FTE employees in Scotland.
  - Overall, the historic environment sector is estimated to contribute in excess of £2.3 billion to Scotland's national GVA (gross value added).
  - The historic environment sector is estimated to contribute some £1.4 billion in employees' income.
  - The greater share of economic impacts relate to tourism expenditure attributable to the historic environment. Indeed, tourism expenditure attributable to the historic environment is estimated to support some 37,000 FTE employees in Scotland, with this representing nearly £1.3 billion in respect of GVA.
  - The built heritage construction sector also accounts for a substantial share of the total economic impact. Including work funded by grants and expenditure by core historic environment organisations (such as Historic Scotland, the National Trust for Scotland and the Heritage Lottery Fund), the built heritage construction sector supports some 20,000 FTE employees in Scotland, and generates approximately £1 billion in respect of GVA.
  - Within the context of Scotland's national economy, it is estimated that the historic environment sector's contribution to the national economy is equivalent to 2.6% of Scottish GVA. Similarly, it has been estimated that the Scottish historic environment sector accounts for 2.5% of Scotland's total employment.
- 50. B3.3- Accreditation:** the number of accredited professionals has increased between 2008 and 2010 for the two largest historic environment organisations – the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC). There are many organisations who accredit historic environment professionals in Scotland and the list below provides a link to the relevant websites of the main ones.
- Institute for Archaeologists ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net))
  - Institute of Historic Building Conservation ([www.ihbc.org.uk](http://www.ihbc.org.uk))
  - Professional Accreditation of Conservator-Restorers ([www.pacr.org.uk](http://www.pacr.org.uk))
  - Architects Accredited in Building Conservation ([www.aabc-register.co.uk](http://www.aabc-register.co.uk))
  - CARE register ([www.ice.org.uk](http://www.ice.org.uk))
  - Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS) Building Conservation Accredited Members ([www.rias.org.uk](http://www.rias.org.uk))
  - Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) ([www.rics.org](http://www.rics.org))
  - Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists ([www.ciat.org.uk](http://www.ciat.org.uk)).

## Investment in the historic environment

- 51.** Funding for the historic environment comes from a variety of sources across the private, public and voluntary sectors. The main sources of funding are described in paragraphs 52 to 64.
- 52. Private investment:** historically the private sector has been the largest source of funding for the historic environment, and it is likely that this will continue to be the case. The majority of historic environment assets are privately owned and receive no public assistance for their management and maintenance. The ability of private owners to invest sufficiently in the maintenance of historic buildings, sites and places is crucial to the long-term management of the historic environment.
- 53. Direct public sector investment:** the main sources of public sector investment are the Scottish Government, through Historic Scotland; the Heritage Lottery Fund; and local authorities. These are explained below.
- 54. Historic Scotland's (B4.1) expenditure** was £75.9 million in 2009/10. Figure 4 shows that in real terms Historic Scotland's overall expenditure increased steadily between 2005/6 and 2007/8; and increased slightly between 2008/9 and 2009/10. The largest items of expenditure in 2009/10 were grants (£15.5 million) – which includes historic building grants, grants to owners of scheduled monuments and the ancient monuments grants programme; the repair of Historic Scotland's 345 properties in care (£17.8 million); and the presentation of properties (£24.0 million). These figures include staff costs.

**Figure 4: Historic Scotland's expenditure**

	2009/10	2008/9	Data are compiled differently prior to 2008/9 and so are not directly comparable.		
Total expenditure in year	£ 75.9m	£ 72.2m			
<b>Adjusted total expenditure (using RPI)*</b>		<b>£75.0m</b>			
			<b>2007/8</b>	<b>2006/7</b>	<b>2005/6</b>
Total expenditure in year			£ 76.0m	£67.1m	£61.8m
<b>Adjusted total expenditure (using RPI)**</b>				<b>£ 72.9m</b>	<b>£68.8 m</b>

Source: Historic Scotland Annual Accounts 2005/6 to 2009/10

\*Figures adjusted to 2009/10 levels using RPI index at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

\*\* Figures adjusted to 2007/8 levels using RPI index.

**55. The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) (B4.2)** awarded a total of £7.2 million in grants to 85 different heritage<sup>7</sup> projects in Scotland during 2009/10 (Figure 5). This compares to £14.0 million awarded to 196 different projects in 2008/9 and £25.8 million awarded to 239 different projects in 2007/8. In 2009/10 the HLF introduced new decision making processes, so the figures for that year only include firm commitments and not “Round 1 Passes” (as each application is still subject to a competitive

substantive decision at Round 2). These figures are for all awards and will, for example, include awards to typical historic environment type projects as well as to museums and galleries, libraries, archives, oral history and natural heritage (see footnote 7). Although the year-on-year figures are not therefore directly comparable, they do reflect the general trend of a significant reduction in HLF funding of historic environment projects since 2007/8.

**Figure 5: Heritage Lottery Fund's expenditure**

Year	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8
Number of awards	85	196	239
Amount awarded	£7.2m	£14.0m	£25.8m

Source: HLF (Scotland), 2010

**56.** The HLF also invests in training for the heritage sector and this has significant potential to raise quality standards in Scotland. For example, the *HLF Training Bursary Scheme (2006-2010)* awarded £1.45 million to Historic Scotland's Conservation Group to fund training on

traditional masonry construction and repair skills. The *Skills for the Future Programme* delivers paid training opportunities for people seeking a career in heritage. Further information about HLF is available from [www.hlf.org.uk](http://www.hlf.org.uk).

<sup>7</sup> HLF adopts an approach that anything a community or organisation defines as important from its past is by that definition therefore important. The approach is therefore very inclusive and includes (but not exclusively): historic buildings, ancient monuments, museums, galleries, natural history, biodiversity, parks, industrial heritage, transport and maritime heritage, species conservation, footpaths, places of worship, townscapes, landscapes, access, heritage education, oral history, place names, language documentation and digitisation.

**57. Local authorities (B4.3):** Figure 6 provides CIPFA statistics which show that in 2008/9 local authorities' net expenditure on heritage<sup>8</sup> was around £5.3 million, around 0.9% of the net expenditure on culture<sup>9</sup>. In real terms net expenditure on heritage fell steadily over the last four years; decreasing by 63.7% between 2005/6 and 2008/9. Over the same four-year period, net expenditure on Culture fell by 5.7% to £598.7 million in 2008/9. The CIPFA survey has had a near consistent 100% response rate, and therefore reflects actual spend and not a change in survey methodology.

**58.** Net expenditure on heritage, per head was £1.03 in 2008/9, a decrease of 13.4% on 2007/8 (£1.19). Although the CIPFA definition of heritage (footnote 8) covers more than just the historic environment, it provides a broad indication of spend by local authorities, and is a useful proxy. Further CIPFA Cultural Statistics in Scotland are available from [www.cipfastats.net](http://www.cipfastats.net).

**Figure 6: Local authority expenditure on heritage in Scotland**

	2008/9	2007/8	2006/7	2005/6	2004/5
Net local authority expenditure on heritage					
Net expenditure on Heritage	£5.3m	£6.1m	£12.3m	£13.5m	£12.1m
<b>Adjusted net expenditure on heritage (using RPI)*</b>		<b>£6.1m</b>	<b>£12.7m</b>	<b>£14.6m</b>	<b>£13.4m</b>
Net expenditure on Culture	£598.7m	£588.7m	£604.7m	£584.6m	£540.5m
<b>Adjusted net expenditure on Culture (using RPI)*</b>		<b>£588.1m</b>	<b>£628.2m</b>	<b>£634.9m</b>	<b>£601.2m</b>

Source: CIPFA Cultural Statistics in Scotland [www.cipfastats.net](http://www.cipfastats.net)

\*Figures adjusted to 2008/9 levels using RPI index at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

<sup>8</sup> The definition of heritage used by CIPFA includes local authority-run museums and heritage centres and grants to independent and voluntary organisations to run such centres and/or promote heritage. It includes special events to celebrate historic events, grants to voluntary associations, expenditure on heritage sites and attractions, archaeology and conservation of the built heritage. It also includes expenditure on initiatives or services designed to develop/maintain an awareness of local history and local studies. It excludes private museums, galleries and acquisitions. The definition of heritage used by CIPFA includes local authority-run museums and heritage centres and grants to independent and voluntary organisations to run such centres and/or promote heritage. It includes special events to celebrate historic events, grants to voluntary associations, expenditure on heritage sites and attractions, archaeology and conservation of the built heritage. It also includes expenditure on initiatives or services designed to develop/maintain an awareness of local history and local studies. It excludes private museums, galleries and acquisitions.

<sup>9</sup> Culture includes sport, community recreation, parks and open spaces, the arts, heritage and museums, tourism, libraries and archives, and miscellaneous cultural activities.

**59.** *The Survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources for the historic environment in Scotland*, Geoff Peart Consulting and Arup Planning, 2009 is discussed in paragraphs 47 and 48. It estimates that in 2007/8 local authorities spent approximately £49 million on the management of the historic environment, based on survey returns 'grossed up'. The main difference between these survey figures and those gathered by CIPFA (discussed in paragraphs 57 and 58) is that the survey figures include not only local authorities' own spend on staff, maintenance and capital projects, but also grants from other agencies, managed by local authorities. The survey figures also include staff spend on planning consents and other historic environment related issues. The CIPFA figures include the staff and management costs associated with running various heritage assets (footnote 8).

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

**60.** Grants are a major stimulus to conserving the nation's built heritage, benefiting both communities and the general economy by generating work in the construction industry and supporting tourism. For example, between 1999 and 2010 Historic Scotland awarded grants of more than £133 million that assisted repairs worth over £650 million.

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

- **Town schemes:** there are 17 town schemes in operation across seven local authority areas. In 2009/10 these 17 town schemes were awarded £130,222. The number of town schemes and the amount of grant awarded to them has fallen since 2007/8, reflecting the increase in take up of conservation area regeneration schemes (CARS).
- **Conservation area regeneration schemes (CARS)** is a funding scheme launched in 2005, administered by Historic Scotland. Local authorities can apply for partnership funding for regeneration initiatives within conservation areas. In total, 28 CARs have been approved since the scheme began – across 20 local authority areas. As at March 2010, £13.7 million of funding had been awarded through CARS.
- **Historic building grants** were awarded to 47 entities during 2009/10. This number of awards has decreased since 2007/8 because the scale of projects applying for grant has increased significantly with many of them requiring larger sums of grant.

- In March 2010 there were 19 **management agreements** in place covering a total of 26 individual entities. Management agreements relating to the care of monuments (usually scheduled monuments), between Historic Scotland and the owner/occupier, normally last for five years at a time and may enable the implementation of a specified management regime.
  - **Ancient monument grants** were awarded to 24 monuments in 2009/10 and to 27 monuments in 2007/8.
- 62. B4.5-** RCAHMS expenditure in 2009/10 was £6.2 million, an increase of 10.7% on 2007/8.

## Voluntary sector investment

- 63.** The voluntary sector plays a vital role in caring for the historic environment in Scotland and each year spends substantial sums of money from grants and charitable donations. These data have not been collated for national reporting as yet, and measuring investment from the voluntary sector, other than the National Trust for Scotland (NTS), is not straightforward. Additionally, interpreting the available data is complex as double-counting is possible where, for example, the spending of a voluntary body is part-funded by grants from a public agency.

**64. B4.6- The National Trust for Scotland (NTS)** is the largest single voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes in Scotland. Figure 7 shows that the NTS' total expenditure in 2009/10 was £36.1 million, a decrease in real terms of 8.1% on 2007/8. The total expenditure includes both the natural and historic

environment and it is not straightforward or sensible to separate these components. It also includes grants from public sources such as the Scottish Government (including Historic Scotland), local authorities and enterprise companies. Further information about the NTS is available from [www.nts.org.uk](http://www.nts.org.uk).

**Figure 7: National Trust for Scotland's expenditure**

	2009/10	2008/9	2007/8	2006/7	2005/6
NTS Total Expenditure in year	<b>£36.1m</b>	£38.7m	£37.9m	£37.4m	£41.0m
<b>Adjusted total expenditure (using RPI)*</b>		<b>£40.2m</b>	<b>£39.3m</b>	<b>£40.4m</b>	<b>£46.2m</b>

Source: National Trust for Scotland Annual Review 2004/5 to 2009/10 [www.NTS.org.uk](http://www.NTS.org.uk)

\*Figures adjusted to 2009/10 levels using RPI index at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

**Table 2: Managing and resourcing the historic environment<sup>10</sup>**

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE	
<b>B1 Planning applications and consents</b>	B1.1		2009/10	2008/9	Comparable data not available for 2007/8.	
		Number of planning applications decided by LAs (excluding major)	39,536	45,442	<b>Decrease</b> of 13.0% on 2008/9.	
		% of planning applications (excluding major) decided by LAs within 2 months	64.4%	62.2%	<b>Increase</b> of 2.2% points on 2008/9.	
		Number of major planning applications decided by LAs	959	1,778	<b>Decrease</b> of 46.1% on 2008/9.	
		% of major planning applications decided by LAs within 4 months	37.0%	38.7%	<b>Decrease</b> of 1.7% points on 2008/9.	
			% of cases where HS reached a view on statutory planning consultations within 14 days	92.7% Target: 90%	91.4% Target: 70%	<b>Increase</b> of 1.3% points on 2008/9. Comparable data not collected in 2007/8.
	B1.2			2009/10	2008/9	Comparable data not available for 2007/8.
		Number of listed building consent/conservation area consent (LBC/CAC) applications decided by LAs	3,250	3,636	<b>Decrease</b> of 10.6% on 2008/9.	
		LBC/CAC as a % of planning applications (excluding major)	8.2%	8.0%	<b>Increase</b> of 0.2% points on 2008/9.	
		Percentage of LBC/CAC applications decided by LAs within 2 months	33.4%	30.9%	<b>Increase</b> of 2.5% points on 2008/9.	
		Percentage of LBC/CAC applications where a view is reached by HS within 28 days (target 97%)	98.6%	99.2%	<b>Decrease</b> of 0.6% points on 2007/8.	
	B1.3		Number of scheduled monument consent (SMC) applications received by HS	238	284	<b>Decrease</b> of 16.2% on 2007/8.
			Number of these applications refused by HS	0	0	<b>No change.</b>
			% of SMC applications where a view is reached by HS within 5 weeks (target 80%)	88.2% (2009/10)	84.9% (2008/9)	<b>Increase</b> of 3.3% points on 2008/9.

<sup>10</sup> Unless otherwise stated data are as at 31 March of 2010 and 2008 or are for the relevant financial year 2009/10 or 2007/8. Explanations of the individual assets and datasets is available from the Glossary, at the end of this report, and from [www.heritageaudit.org.uk](http://www.heritageaudit.org.uk).

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE	
<b>B2 Management plans and indicators</b>	B2.1	% of world heritage sites with a current, final management plan	4 out of 5	4 out of 5	<b>No change.</b>	
	B2.2	% of conservation areas with Article 4 Directions in place	61.9% 397 of 641	61.8% 393 of 636	Methods of data collection not directly comparable year on year. However, similar levels of Article 4 directions and CAAs found each year.	
		% of conservation area appraisals (CAAs) in place	31.8% 204 of 641	30.5% 194 of 636		
	B2.3	Number of designated wreck site licences issued by Historic Scotland	5	13	<b>Decrease</b> of 8 on 2007/8.	
	B2.4	<b>Land Managers' Options (SRDP)</b> Repairs to vernacular rural buildings:				
		Number of applications	2,178	1,140	<b>Increase</b> of 91% on 2008.	
		% of claims submitted	-	35%	2009/10 data not yet available.	
		Total value of applications	£5.2m	£2.1m	<b>Increase</b> of 148% on 2008.	
		% spent	-	21%	2009/10 data not yet available.	
		Improved Management of archaeological sites:				
Number of applications		42	28	<b>Increase</b> of 50% on 2008.		
% of claims submitted		-	25%	2009/10 data not yet available.		
Total value of applications		£0.05m	£0.03m	<b>Increase</b> of 67% on 2008.		
% spent		-	7%	2009/10 data not yet available		
<b>Rural priorities (SRDP)</b> Repairs to vernacular rural buildings:		(2009)				
Number of approvals		51	12	<b>Increase</b> of 39 more approvals since 2008.		
Value of approvals		£1.9m	£0.5m	<b>Increase</b> of 280% on 2007/8.		
Improved management of archaeological sites:		(2009)				
Number of approvals	10	3	<b>Increase</b> of 7 more approvals since 2008.			
Value of approvals	£1.0m	£0.01m	<b>Increase</b> of £0.99 million since 2007/8.			

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
<b>B3 Employment and accreditation</b>	B3.1	Number (full time equivalent) staff employed by:			
		Historic Scotland	1,024	1,029	<b>Decrease</b> of 0.5% on 2008.
		NTS (permanent staff)	472	524	<b>Decrease</b> of 9.9% on 2008.
		NTS (seasonal staff)	698	824	<b>Decrease</b> of 15.3% on 2008.
		RCAHMS	104	91	<b>Increase</b> of 14.3% on 2008.
	B3.2	Number of (full time equivalent) staff employed by LAs in Scotland with some historic environment responsibilities		203 (estimate)	<b>No new data available.</b> Estimates from one-off research project: <i>Survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources</i> (Geoff Peart Consulting and ARUP, 2009). <a href="http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk">www.historic-scotland.gov.uk</a>
		% of LAs outsourcing their archaeological services		65% (estimate)	
		Number of full-time equivalent employees that the historic environment sector directly supports		41,000 (estimate)	<b>No new data available.</b> Estimates from one-off research project: <i>Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland</i> (ECOTEC, 2008). <a href="http://www.heacs.org.uk">www.heacs.org.uk</a>
		Including indirect and induced effects, estimated number of full-time equivalent employees supported by historic environment sector in Scotland		60,000 (estimate)	
	B3.3	Number of accredited professionals in the two largest historic environment organisations, based in Scotland:			
Institute for Archaeologists (IfA):		265 membs	236 membs	<b>Increase</b> of 12.3% on 2008.	
		7 orgs	5 orgs	<b>Increase</b> of 2 organisations on 2008.	
	Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC)	169	133	<b>Increase</b> of 27.1% on 2008.	

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
<b>B4 Investment in the historic environment</b>	B4.1	Historic Scotland total expenditure	£75.9m (2009/10)	£75.0m (2008/9)	<b>Increase</b> of 1.2% in real terms on 2008/9.
	B4.2	Number of HLF grants awarded to heritage projects in Scotland	85	239	<b>2007/8 and 2009/10 data are not directly comparable.</b> See discussion in main text.
		Value of HLF grants awarded to heritage projects in Scotland	£7.2m	£25.8m	
	B4.3	Total expenditure by local authorities in the management of the historic environment (includes grants from others and spend on planning and consents)		£49m (2007/8)	<b>No new data available.</b> Estimates from the <i>Survey of local authority policies, staffing and resources, 2009</i> (see B4.2).
		Local authority expenditure on heritage (CIPFA estimates)	£5.3m (2008/9)	£6.1m (2007/8)	
	B4.4	Number of town schemes	17	25	<b>Decrease</b> of 8 since 2007/8.
		Total invested in town schemes (by HS and LAs in year)	£130,222	£367,583	<b>Decrease</b> of 64.6% since 2007/8.
		Number of conservation area regeneration schemes (CARS) approved	28	19	<b>Increase</b> of 9 more CARS since 2008.
		Total funding awarded to CARS (since 2005 when scheme began)	£13.7m	£8.5m	<b>Increase</b> of 61.2% on 2007/8.
		Number of entities receiving a historic building grant in year	47	59	<b>Decrease</b> of 12 entities on 2007/8.
		Number of Management Agreements in place	19	19	<b>No change.</b>
		Number of entities awarded an Ancient Monument Grant (in year)	24	27	<b>Decrease</b> of 3 on 2007/8.
	B4.5	RCAHMS expenditure	£6.2m	£5.6m	<b>Increase</b> of 10.7% on 2007/8.
	B4.6	National Trust Scotland (total expenditure)	£36.1m	£39.3m	<b>Decrease</b> of 8.1% in real terms on 2007/8.

# CHAPTER 4

## BENEFITS FROM THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

**65.** The historic environment offers many benefits including: education and lifelong learning opportunities; economic benefits from tourism, employment and regeneration; and membership, participation and volunteering opportunities. Headline data on these socio-economic benefits of the historic environment are set out in Table 3 on page 42.

### Education, training and lifelong learning (C1)

**66. C1.1- School visits:** there were 321,310 recorded school visits to historic sites in 2008 according to the VisitScotland survey, compared to 240,313 visits in 2007. In 2008, two out of every five recorded school visits were to historic sites. Further data from this survey is available from [www.visitscotland.org](http://www.visitscotland.org).

**67. C1.2- Secondary education:** overall, the number of candidates entering for history exams increased slightly between 2008/9 and 2007/8. The post-appeals data published by the

Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) shows that in 2008/9 some 9,621 candidates entered for higher/advanced higher history, an increase of 4.7% on 2007/8. Some 6,223 candidates entered for Intermediate 1 & 2 in 2008/9, an increase of 11.1% on 2007/8. In 2008/9, 20,065 candidates entered for Standard Grade history, a decrease of 4.4% on 2007/8. Further SQA data is available from [www.sqa.org.uk](http://www.sqa.org.uk).

**68. C1.3- Higher education:** the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) estimate that during 2008/9 there were 12,680 higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment<sup>11</sup> (at institutions located in Scotland); an increase of 5.2% on 2007/8. Further HESA data is available from [www.hesa.ac.uk](http://www.hesa.ac.uk).

**69. C1.4- Construction modern apprenticeships:** during 2009/10 the Scottish Government recorded 2,311 modern apprenticeship construction starts, compared to 2,477 in 2008/9 and 2,754 in 2007/8.

<sup>11</sup> Categories of courses included are Architecture, Building, Landscape Design, Planning (urban, rural and regional), History (by period, by area and by topic) and Archaeology.

**70.** The sector plays an important role in promoting **vocational training** and in up-skilling the construction workforce. Examples of work funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund are described in paragraph 56.

### Visitor numbers (C2.1)

**71.** Tourism is one of the most important industries in Scotland and the historic environment is a major contributor to that industry. VisitScotland analyses visitor profile statistics from visitor attractions across Scotland. The latest figures show that overall (recorded) visits to Scottish visitor attractions have decreased by 4.3% between 2007 (44.6 million visitors) and 2008 (42.7 million visitors). Historic Scotland recorded a 6.9% increase in visitors between 2008/09 (2.9 million visitors) and 2009/10 (3.1 million visitors). Visit Scotland data for 2009/10 were not available at the time of publication.

**72. Visits to historic environment sites<sup>12</sup>:** in 2008 there were more than 15.1 million visits to historic environment sites. The actual figure is likely to be higher as this only includes the data from attractions which replied to the VisitScotland survey. For those sites that provided data in both 2007 and 2008, visitor figures were down slightly (by around 3.2%) from 15.6 million visitors in 2007. Visits to historic environment sites account for more than a third of all visits to Scottish attractions and this figure has remained constant over the last three years (2006, 2007 and 2008). Further Visit Scotland data are available from [www.visitscotland.org](http://www.visitscotland.org).

**73.** Matching data on the number of visits and what visitors pay to enter historic sites provides a useful proxy measure of some of the economic benefit that can be derived from the historic environment. In 2008, the average adult admission charge for historic environment attractions was £2.19 and the average total spend per visitor was £5.66 (£6.82 for all attractions).

**74. C2.2:** during 2009/10 there were an estimated 3.1 million (recorded) visitors to Historic Scotland's 75 admission-charging properties; a 6.9% increase on visitor numbers in 2008/9 (2.9 million visitors). There were 3.2 million (recorded) visitors in 2007/8 to Historic Scotland's properties. In 2009/10 there were 1.5 million (recorded) visits to National Trust for Scotland (NTS) properties. This is an increase on 2007/8 where visitor numbers were 1.3 million. In 2009 there were 1.4 million (recorded) visitors to Historic Houses Association (HHA) member houses and gardens in Scotland, compared to 1.3 million in 2007/8.

**75. C2.3:** in 2009/10 all of Historic Scotland's 345 sites were open to the public. 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 NTS properties and all of the 34 listed buildings and 350 scheduled monuments on (or partially on) the National Forest Estate were open to the public in 2009/10. The Historic Houses Association's 2009 survey noted that 57 member properties were open to the public.

<sup>12</sup> Historic environment sites include the following categories: Castle/Fort; Garden; Heritage Visitor Centre; Historic House/Palace/other Historic property; Historic Monument/Archaeological site; and place of worship.

**76.** In 2009/10 Historic Scotland raised an income of £27.0 million from properties in care sites, compared to £23.8 million in 2008/9 and £24.9 million in 2007/8.

### Scottish Household survey – culture module (2007 and 2008)

**77. C2.4:** over half (53%) of adults visited historical or archaeological sites in the last 12 months, based on combined data from the 2007 and 2008 Scottish Household Survey (SHS) Culture module. The most popular site visited being a monument such as a castle, fort or ruin (32%). Around 26% had visited a city or town for its historic interest; 24% had visited a historic park, garden or landscape; and 23% had visited a historic (non-religious) building. Of those who had visited a historical or archaeological site, the most common reasons for visiting were for personal enjoyment or relaxation (69%), to learn something new (23%), or because they were accompanying children (23%).

**78.** There is a clear and positive association between income or where you live and participation in cultural activities generally, with those residing in the least deprived areas of Scotland and those on higher incomes being far more likely to do so than those on lower incomes or living in more deprived areas. A full analysis of participation and attendance at historic environment related activities and sites is available from the full survey report at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/16002/Publications>. Key findings are set out below.

- Two thirds (66%) of visitors to historical or archaeological sites want to visit more often. Of those who want to visit more often the most common factors that would encourage them to do so include more free admission (66%), cheaper admission (21%), more information about what is available in your area (16%), better public transport links or access to transport (16%), events for families or children (11%), and more special events (8%).
- Those who had not visited a historic or archaeological site in the last 12 months were asked why. The most common reasons were that they were not really interested (33%), they find it difficult to find the time (23%), it never occurred to them (16%), or their health isn't good enough (14%). Interestingly, few respondents noted that it costs too much (4%).
- Respondents to the SHS were asked about the level of encouragement (from adults in their household or family) they had been given when growing up, to attend cultural venues or activities. Results indicate that younger adults were far more likely than older adults to have been encouraged to take part in cultural activities or attend cultural events during childhood (by adults in their household or family). A third (33%) of adults say they had been taken very or fairly often to visit historic sites when growing up.

## Membership and participation (C3)

- 79. C3.1- Membership:** a wide range of Scottish based organisations are active in the historic environment sector. Membership levels are increasing for each of the three largest historic environment membership organisations: Historic Scotland (up 14.7% on 2008); the National Trust for Scotland (up 1.3% on 2008); and the Historic Houses Association for Scotland (up 20.2% on 2008). Further information about these organisations is available from their websites: [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk); [www.nts.org.uk](http://www.nts.org.uk); and [www.hha.org.uk](http://www.hha.org.uk).
- 80.** There is a rich diversity of Scottish historic environment organisations and of UK and international historic environment organisations based in Scotland. Membership levels are generally healthy across the sector. Details of the other main historic environment membership organisations are provided in the Glossary at the end of this report.
- 81. C3.2- Adopt-a-Monument scheme:** Archaeology Scotland note that, at March 2010, there were 12 Adopt-a-Monument schemes in place across Scotland.  
[www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk](http://www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk).
- 82. C3.3- Doors Open Days (DOD) 2009:** the number of visitors, visits and volunteers has increased between 2008 and 2009. The Scottish Civic Trust, who co-ordinate DODs, note that in 2009 events took place in all 32 local authorities (compared to 29 out of 32 LAs in 2008). Volunteering levels are higher than in 2008. Around 5,900 volunteers helped to run DOD 2009 and contributed around 31,750 working hours. In 2009, 261,000 visits were made (based on people through the door at events) by more than 70,900 individuals.  
[www.scottishcivictrust.org.uk](http://www.scottishcivictrust.org.uk).
- 83. C3.4- Scottish Archaeology Month 2009:** Archaeology Scotland co-ordinates Scottish Archaeology Month (SAM), which takes place in September each year. There were 228 events listed in the SAM 2009 guide (compared to 171 events in 2008). Archaeology Scotland estimate that SAM 2009 attracted around 38,216 visitors and 456 volunteers.  
[www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk](http://www.scottisharchaeology.org.uk).

#### 84. Local historic environment

**initiatives:** in addition to the national historic environment initiatives, there are many local initiatives. We cannot report all of these so, by way of illustration, we report some key statistics from Highland Archaeology Fortnight (HAF) run by Highland Council Archaeology Service and Perth Archaeology Month (PAM) run by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

- **HAF 2008** attracted 5,008 visitors (compared to 5,842 in 2007) and offered 118 events (compared to 163 in 2007). Visitor satisfaction is consistently high with more than 90% of visitors rating satisfaction as good or superb. Further information is available from [www.highland.gov.uk](http://www.highland.gov.uk).
- **PAM 2009** offered 54 activities organised by seven local societies and groups (compared to 57 activities, organised by 9 local societies and groups in 2008). It is estimated that 1,599 participants took part in or visited events as part of PAM 2009. Based on feedback from participants, levels of satisfaction with events is high. Further information is available from [www.pkht.org.uk](http://www.pkht.org.uk).

#### Online databases (C3.5)

**85.** Overall 42% of adults used the internet to look at a cultural website in the last 12 months according to the Scottish Household Survey (2007 and 2008 combined data). Historical or heritage websites (11%) were among the most popular cultural websites looked at. We have not developed one single indicator about the use of historic environment

online databases. By way of illustration we report data about the use of RCAHMS online databases and the Dictionary of Scottish Architects at indicator C3.5. Key points are highlighted below.

- During 2009/10 RCAHMS recorded 98,344 searches on PASTMAP, a decrease of 7% on 2007/8 (106,000 searches). In 2009/10 there were an estimated 837,094 Canmore and Canmap searches, compared to 276,812 searches in 2007/8. The big increase in the number of Canmore/Canmap searches is partly due to the fact that more accurate software is now in place to count searches (Google Analytics) and that Canmore was re-launched in 2009 with a more user friendly interface and improved searching facilities. In 2009/10 there were 6,530 HLA and AirPhotoFinder searches. In 2008 RCAHMS took on SCRAN (Scottish online resources for educational use by the public, schools, further and higher education). RCAHMS recorded 6.9 million visits to the SCRAN website during 2009/10. Scotland's Places, run by RCAHMS and the National Archives of Scotland, was launched in November 2009. During 2009/10 around 313,848 visits were recorded to the site at [www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk). Further information about RCAHMS databases are available from [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk).
- During 2008/9 there were 1.8 million searches on the Dictionary of Scottish Architects, an increase of 63.6% on 2007/8.

## Volunteering (C4.1)

- 86.** It is not possible to include all volunteering initiatives across the historic environment sector. However, by way of example, we examine the findings from a recent study of volunteering and data from the NTS on volunteering.
- 87.** In 2008, HEACS commissioned a study of volunteering in the historic environment (HE) from Volunteer Development Scotland: *Volunteering and the Historic Environment* (Volunteer Development Scotland, 2008); available at [www.heacs.org.uk](http://www.heacs.org.uk). This identified the scope and scale of volunteering in the HE across Scotland, based on responses from 233 organisations (26% response rate). Participating organisations reported:
- a total of 13,204 'active' volunteers and 18,564 ('active' plus 'non-active') volunteers contributing to the HE sector.
  - a total of 167,721 volunteering hours given in the average month.
  - the economic value of volunteering is estimated at over £28 million per annum (estimate based on the responses of participating organisations only, using the average Scottish weekly wage as a multiplier; the actual contribution of HE volunteering to the Scottish economy is likely to be significantly higher).
- **C4.1-**In 2009/10 the National Trust for Scotland had 3,340 volunteers, carrying out around 95,097 hours. The number of volunteers has increased by 6% since 2007/8, but the number of hours carried out by these volunteers has fallen by 34%. Further information about the National Trust for Scotland is available from ([www.nts.org.uk](http://www.nts.org.uk)).
  - 88. C5.1- Economic value:** Our historic environment is a unique economic asset, generating income and jobs across Scotland. It is not straightforward to measure the wider economic value of the historic environment, which encompasses tourism and the built heritage construction sector as well as the core historic environment organisations. The study of the *Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland* (ECOTEC, 2008), commissioned by HEACS is described in more detail in paragraph 49. This research concluded that the historic environment is a highly significant contributor to the Scottish economy. It is estimated to contribute in excess of £2.3 billion (2.6%) to Scotland's national gross value added (GVA) and to account for 2.5% of Scotland's total employment (or more than 60,000 FTE employees). See also indicator B3.2 in Table 2 on page 34 and associated commentary on page 24.

**Table 3: Benefits of the historic environment<sup>13</sup>**

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE	
<b>C1 Education and lifelong learning</b>	C1.1	Number of recorded school visits to historic sites	(2008) 321,310	(2007) 240,313	<b>Increase</b> of 33.7% on 2007.	
		School visits to historic sites as a percentage of all school visits reported for the year	38.9%	35.0%	<b>Increase</b> of 3.9% points on 2007.	
	C1.2	Number of candidates entering for history exams at the following level:	(2008/9)			
		Higher/Advanced Higher	9,621	9,187	<b>Increase</b> of 4.7% on 2007/8.	
		Intermediate 1 & 2	6,223	5,599	<b>Increase</b> of 11.1% on 2007/8.	
	C1.3	Standard Grade	20,065	20,984	<b>Decrease</b> of 4.4% on 2007/8.	
		Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (at institutions located in Scotland)	(2008/9) 12,680	12,055	<b>Increase</b> of 5.2% on 2007/8.	
	C1.4	Number of construction Modern Apprenticeships (starts)	2,311	2,754	<b>Decrease</b> of 16.1% on 2007/8.	

<sup>13</sup> Unless otherwise stated data are as at 31 March of 2010 and 2008 or are for the relevant financial year 2009/10 or 2007/8. Explanations of the individual assets and datasets is available from the Glossary, at the end of this report, and from [www.heritageaudit.org.uk](http://www.heritageaudit.org.uk).

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE	
<b>C2 Visitor numbers</b>	C2.1	Number of recorded visits to historic visitor attractions	(2008) 15.1m	(2007) 15.6m	<b>Decrease</b> of 3.2% on 2007/8.	
		Visits to historic sites as a percentage of all recorded visits in year	35%	35%	<b>No change.</b>	
		Average adult admission charges (historic attractions)	£2.19	£2.76	<b>Decrease</b> of 20.6% on 2007.	
		Average total spent by visitor (at historic attractions)	£5.66	£5.61	<b>Increase</b> of 0.9% on 2007.	
	C2.2	Number of recorded visitors in year to:				
		Historic Scotland's 75 admission-charging properties	3.1m	3.2m	<b>Decrease</b> of 3.1% on 2007/8.	
		NTS properties	1.5m	1.3m	<b>Increase</b> of 15.4% on 2007/8.	
		HHAS properties	1.4m	1.3m	<b>Increase</b> of 7.7% on 2007/8.	
	C2.3	Number (and %) of properties/sites open to the public in year:				
		Historic Scotland	345 (100%)	345 (100%)	<b>No change.</b>	
		NTS	129 (100%)	129 (100%)	<b>No change.</b>	
		HHAS	57			
		Forest Enterprise	384 (100%)	372 (100%)	<b>Increase</b> in number of properties available.	
	Income raised from Historic Scotland properties in care (in year)	£27.0m	£24.9m	<b>Increase</b> of 8.4% on 2007/8.		
C2.4	Percentage of adults (aged 16+) that have visited a historical or archaeological site in the last 12 months		53%	<b>No new data available.</b> Estimates from 2007 and 2008 Scottish Household Survey Culture module.		

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
<b>C3 Membership and participation</b>	C3.1	Number of members of the three largest Scottish HE organisations: <i>National Trust for Scotland</i>	310,000	306,000	<b>Increase</b> of 1.3% on 2008.
		<i>Historic Scotland</i>	104,000	90,700	<b>Increase</b> of 14.7% on 2008.
		<i>Historic Houses Association Scotland (friends)</i>	31,000	25,787	<b>Increase</b> of 20.2% on 2008.
	C3.2	Number of Adopt a Monument scheme projects in place	12	12	<b>No change.</b>
	C3.3	Doors Open Days: Number LAs offering events	(2009) 32 out of 32	29 out of 32	<b>Increase</b> of 3 LAs.
		number of sites participating	917	952	<b>Decrease</b> of 3.7% on 2008.
		number of visitors	70,900	61,500	<b>Increase</b> of 15.3% on 2008.
		number of visits	261,000	226,000	<b>Increase</b> of 15.5% on 2008.
		number of volunteers	5,900	5,400	<b>Increase</b> of 9.3% on 2008.
	C3.4	Scottish Archaeology Month: number of events listed in guide	(2009) 228	171	<b>Increase</b> of 33.3% on 2008.
		number of visitors	38,216 (est)	24,000 (est)	<b>Increase</b> of 59.2% on 2008.
		number of volunteers	456 (estimate)	400 (estimate)	<b>Increase</b> of 14% on 2008.
	C3.5	Number of searches to RCAHMS online databases (in year): PASTMAP (jointly with Historic Scotland)	98,344	106,000	<b>Decrease</b> of 7.2% on 2007/8.
		Canmore/Canmap searches	837,094	276,812	<b>Increase</b> of 202.4% on 2007/8.
		SCRAN	6,910,862	No data	SCRAN taken on in 2008.
		Scotland's Places (jointly with National Archives of Scotland)	313,848	No data	Launched in November 2009.
		Number of searches on the Dictionary of Scottish Architects (in year)	1.8m (2008/9)	1.1m	<b>Increase</b> of 63.6% on 2007/8.

SUBJECT	REF	INDICATOR	VALUE 2010	VALUE 2008	CHANGE
<b>C4 Volunteering</b>	C4.1	Number of active volunteers (from participating HE organisations)		12,499	<b>No new data available.</b> Estimates from a one-off research project: <i>Volunteering and the Historic Environment</i> , Volunteer Development Scotland, 2008.
		Number of hours per month carried out by these volunteers		167,721	
		Estimated economic value per year of these volunteer efforts		£28.2m	
		Number of NTS volunteers	3,340	3,140	<b>Increase</b> of 6.4% on 2007/8.
		Number of hours carried out by NTS volunteers	95,097	143,801	<b>Decrease</b> of 33.9% on 2007/8.
<b>C5 Wider economic value of the historic environment</b>	C5.1	Historic environment sector's contribution to the national economy, expressed as % of Scottish gross value added (GVA)		2.6%	<b>No new data available</b> Estimates from one-off research project: <i>Economic Impact of the Historic Environment in Scotland</i> , ECOTEC, 2008.
		% of Scotland's total employment		2.5%	

# ACRONYMS

Listed below is a selection of acronyms used in this report and also commonly found in other literature relating to Scotland's historic environment

## A

A+DS	Architecture and Design Scotland
AHSS	Architectural Heritage Society of Scotland
ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
AIA	Association for Industrial Archaeology
AS	Archaeology Scotland (formerly CSA)

## B

BAA	British Archaeological Association
BARR	Buildings at Risk Register
BEFS	Built Environment Forum Scotland
BOST	Buildings of Scotland Trust

## C

CA	Conservation Area
CAC	Conservation Area Consent
CARS	Conservation Areas Renewal Scheme
CoSLA	Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CSA	Council for Scottish Archaeology (now Archaeology Scotland)

## D

DCMS	Department for Culture, Media & Sport (UK Government)
DOSA	Dictionary of Scottish Architects
DWS	Designated Wreck Site

## E

EAA	European Association of Archaeologists
EASA	Environmental Assessment Scotland Act
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELC	European Landscape Convention
EWH	Edinburgh World Heritage

**F**

FCS	Forestry Commission Scotland
FES	Forest Enterprise Scotland

**G**

GDL	Gardens and Designed Landscapes
GHSS	Garden History Society in Scotland
GPDO	General Permitted Development Order

**H**

HB	Historic Battlefields
HE	Historic Environment
HEMO	Historic Environment Membership Organisations
HER	Historic Environment Record
HEACS	Historic Environment Advisory Council for Scotland
HGDL	Historic gardens and designed landscapes
HLA	Historic Land-use Assessment
HHA	Historic Houses Association
HHAS	Historic Houses Association for Scotland
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
HPG	Historic Properties Group
HS	Historic Scotland

**I**

ICE	Institution of Civil Engineers
ICON	Institute of Conservation
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
IFS	Indicative Forest Strategies
IHBC	Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation

**L**

LA	Local Authority
LAHEF	Local Authority Historic Environment Forum
LB	Listed Building
LBC	Listed Building Consent
LINK	Scottish Environment Link

**M**

MOD	Ministry of Defence
MW	Monument Warden
MWR	Monument Warden Report

**N**

NASS	Nautical Archaeology Society (Scotland)
NHS	National Historic Ships
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
NP	National Park
NSA	National Scenic Areas
NTS	National Trust for Scotland
NLT	New Lanark Trust

**O**

OS	Ordnance Survey
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**P**

PACR	Professional Accreditation of Conservator-Restorers
PHEW	Panel for Historic Engineering Works
PiC	Properties in Care (Historic Scotland)
PRT	Princes Regeneration Trust
PHS	Prehistoric Society

**R**

RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
RD	Rural Directorate (Scottish Government)
RIAS	Royal Incorporation of Architects Scotland
RIBA	Royal Institute of British Architects
RICS	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
RPID	Rural Payments and Inspections Directorate (Scottish Government)
RTPI	Royal Town Planning Institute

**S**

SA	Society of Antiquaries (London)
SAC	Scottish Agricultural College
SAH	Society for Architectural Historians
SAS	Society of Antiquaries of Scotland
SCT	Scottish Civic Trust
SEARS	Scotland's Environmental and Rural Services
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SG	Scottish Government
SHBFLG	Scottish Historic Buildings Fire Liaison Group
SIHS	Scottish Industrial Heritage Society
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SMA	Society for Medieval Archaeology
SMC	Scheduled Monument Consent

SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
SPMA	Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology
SRCT	Scottish Redundant Churches Trust
SPRS	Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
SRDP	Scotland Rural Development Programme

**T**

TICCIH	The International Committee on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage
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**U**

UKAPT	UK Association of Preservation Trusts
UKHERG	UK Historic Environment Research Group

**W**

WHS	World Heritage Site
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# GLOSSARY

This glossary provides a brief explanation of terms listed below. Further detailed information about historic environment assets is available from the Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2009 at <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-july-2009.pdf>.

The **Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)** for Scotland highlights properties of architectural or historic merit that are considered to be at risk or under threat for the purpose of cataloguing and monitoring their condition. To be at risk a building does not necessarily need to be in poor condition, it may simply be standing empty with no clear future use. A building at risk is usually a listed building or an unlisted building within a conservation area which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Vacant with no identified new use;
- Suffering from neglect and/or poor maintenance;
- Suffering from structural problems;
- Fire damaged;
- Unsecured;
- Open to the elements;
- Threatened with demolition.

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

**Conservation areas** are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest', the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Local planning authorities have a duty to identify and designate conservation areas. Designation aims to identify and safeguard a sense of place. Most conservation areas contain groups of buildings extending over areas of a village, town or city. However, they can also cover historic landscapes, for example, battlefields, public parks, designed landscapes or railways. Defining the character of an area is fundamental to decision-making in conservation areas. The overall layout and spaces may be just as important to that character as the individual buildings that are within the area and are protected whether they are listed or not. Unlisted buildings in conservation areas have protection under the planning system through Conservation Area Consent (see entry on Listed Building Consent). Further information is available from *A Guide to Conservation Areas in Scotland, 2005* at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/37428/0009675.pdf>.

A **designated wreck site** is one designated under Section 1 of the *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*. This is a UK-wide law that gives powers to Scottish Ministers to declare historic wrecks and the sites of these wrecks within Scotland's territorial waters (out to 12 nautical miles) as protected areas. Designated wreck sites are identified as being those that contain or are likely to contain the remains of a vessel or its contents, which are of historical, artistic, or archaeological importance, measured against a set of non-statutory significance criteria. To inform decision making, Historic Scotland has access to a UK-wide contract for archaeological services and an Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites, both funded by the Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS). In addition to the eight Designated Wreck Sites within Scotland's territorial waters, there are also seven underwater historic wrecks which are scheduled monuments. The enactment of the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 gives new powers to Scottish Ministers to designate Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) for historic assets of national importance that will in due course replace use of section 1 of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 in Scotland. In the meantime, further information about designated wrecks is available from <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/wrecksites.htm>.

The **Dictionary of Scottish Architects** is a database providing biographical information and job lists for all architects known to have worked in Scotland during the period 1840-1980, whether as principals, assistants or apprentices. Its purpose is to assemble all known published data and personal recollections in a searchable form, to provide a quick key to further research. It is searchable by name or location of architect, practice, or building, as well as by client.

Architects based in Scotland have all their known works fully catalogued but only the Scottish works of English and Irish architects have been included. The Dictionary, which is maintained by Historic Scotland, is currently being extended to cover up to 1980 and is constantly being amended as new information becomes available. Further details about this resource are available from [www.scottisharchitects.org.uk](http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk).

**Gardens and designed landscapes** on Historic Scotland's Inventory are defined as grounds which are laid out for artistic effect and most often include architectural features, trees, shrubs, flowers, lands and parkland. For more than 20 years, government has recognised the need to identify the nation's most important historic gardens and designed landscapes. This recognition resulted in the production of a register of sites: An Inventory of gardens and designed landscapes in Scotland was first published in five volumes in 1988, containing 275 sites. At March 2010 there were 386 gardens and designed landscapes on the Inventory. The criterion for inclusion on the Inventory is that the site is of national importance. Potential gardens and designed landscapes for the Inventory are assessed on the following key values: Work of Art; Historical; Horticultural, Arboricultural and Silvicultural; Architectural; Scenic; Nature Conservation; and Archaeological. The condition and overall integrity of the site are also important factors. The Inventory is produced and published by Historic Scotland. Under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008, planning authorities are required to consult with Scottish Ministers on development which may affect a garden or designed landscape. Historic Scotland's views on such applications will be a material consideration in the planning authority's

determination of the case. Scottish Ministers' policy on gardens and designed landscapes is set out in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2009*.

The **Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)** is the largest dedicated funder of heritage projects in the UK and continues to make a substantial contribution to the historic environment in Scotland. More information can be found at:

<http://www.hlf.org.uk/Pages/Home.aspx>.

**Historic battlefields:** Scotland has a rich history of military actions on its land and the sites of action over the centuries are important features of Scotland's cultural landscape. There is currently no nationally-maintained list of Scotland's historic battlefields although many feature as heritage assets in Historic Environment Records and RCAHMS' archaeological database. Battlefields and other historic fields of conflict are a recognised part of the cultural landscape and are often important icons of Scottish history. However, it is difficult to give them protection because few sites have any physical remains and there is often not enough documentary evidence to allow a battlefield to be delineated accurately on a map. While, at present, there is no statutory or non-statutory designation for Scotland's historic battlefields, a number are protected in part through planning legislation or through designations such as conservation areas or scheduled monuments. Scottish Ministers' policy on historic battlefields is set out in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2009*. Historic Scotland is developing an Inventory of nationally important battlefields in accordance with Scottish Ministers' published policy (*Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2009*). The Inventory will be launched in two tranches during 2011 and

2012. Historic Scotland will consult on the proposed sites for inclusion in the Inventory. Compilation of the Inventory involves research on candidate sites and the development of best practice guidance.

### **Historic environment membership organisations:**

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

### **Scottish historic environment organisations**

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

## UK and international HE organisations with a presence in Scotland

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

## Historic Environment Records (HERs) – see **Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)**

The **Historic Houses Association (HHA)** represents around 1,500 privately-owned historic houses, castles and gardens throughout Scotland and the UK. These are

listed buildings or designated gardens, usually listed as category A or B (or Grade I or II\*), and are often outstanding. Many are considered to be iconic symbols of Britain's unique heritage. **The Historic Houses Association for Scotland (HHAS)** supports historic properties in Scotland and monitors legislation that affects them. Further details about the HHA and the HHAS are available from [www.hha.org.uk](http://www.hha.org.uk).

**Historic land-use assessment (HLA)** is a project undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland. It is designed to map past and present land uses across Scotland in order to aid understanding of how today's landscape has been influenced by human activities in the past and to identify the cultural record that remains visible within it. This can be used to inform the management of the historic environment and to assist with a variety of planning decisions. Scotland has developed a systematic approach to the task. Compiled from a number of source materials including maps and aerial photographs of different dates, the Statistical Accounts and the Burgh Surveys, the digital map characterises and gives spatial distribution to a variety of landscapes across Scotland. This searchable GIS database is available at <http://hla.rcahms.gov.uk>. It is an ongoing project and new data is continually being added. A similar landscape characterisation project is being undertaken in England. In recreating patterns of past settlement and land-use it allows us, for example, to identify how distinctive elements such as crofting feature in regions across Scotland.

The **Historic Properties Group** was established in 2006 and is a collaboration between Historic Scotland, the Historic Houses Association for Scotland and the National Trust for Scotland aimed at sharing expertise within the sector and promoting joint initiatives, such as the Homecoming pass, a successful joint-ticketing initiative in 2009. It has commissioned research, including *Future Trends for Growth in the Historic Properties Sector*, by Rob Robinson Heritage Consulting, which was published in 2008.

**Historic Scotland (HS)** is an agency of the Scottish Government. All functions performed by Historic Scotland are carried out on behalf of Scottish Ministers and its staff are civil servants. The mission of Historic Scotland is to safeguard Scotland's historic environment and to promote its understanding and enjoyment. Further details of Historic Scotland are available from [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk)

A **listed building** is a building of 'special architectural or historic interest' designated by Historic Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers under the terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Historic Scotland is responsible for listing buildings and a programme of systematic resurvey is ongoing. The lists are a dynamic archive and structures are added to, or removed from, the lists as required. There are three non-statutory categories of listed buildings in Scotland. They are:

- **Category A** – buildings of national or international importance, either architectural or historic, or fine little-altered examples of some particular period, style or building type;
- **Category B** – buildings of regional or more than local importance, or major examples of some particular period, style or building type which may have been altered; and
- **Category C** – buildings of local importance, lesser examples of any period, style or building type, as originally constructed or altered; and simple, traditional buildings which group well with others in categories A and B or are part of a planned group such as an estate or an industrial complex.

**Listed building consent (LBC)** provides statutory protection under the planning system for listed buildings. LBC must be obtained from the relevant planning authority to demolish a listed building or to alter or extend it in any way, inside or out, which affects its character as a building of special or architectural interest. Unlisted buildings in conservation areas have protection under the planning system through **conservation area consent (CAC)**. CAC is normally required before unlisted buildings in conservation areas can be demolished. Planning authorities must notify Historic Scotland (acting on behalf of Scottish Ministers) if they propose to grant LBC for the demolition of any listed building or the alteration or extension of any listed building in categories A or B. They must also notify Historic Scotland if they propose to grant CAC for the demolition of unlisted buildings in a conservation area.

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

**Monument warden reports:** Historic Scotland's monument wardens visit scheduled monuments and assess and report on their condition and management issues. As part of the assessment the warden scores the current condition of the scheduled monument and the potential risk of further deterioration in the monument's condition. The factors that affect monument condition vary greatly according to the type of monument. A monument's condition is therefore scored relative to its type: field monument; cropmark site; standing building; or carved stone. The scoring system is based on a simple 5 point scale, where 1 is optimal and 5 indicates extensive problems. In addition to recording the condition of scheduled monuments wardens also assess the potential risk to that monument of further deterioration. By recording risk as well as condition it is possible to distinguish those monuments which have had historic irreversible damage, from those monuments with active ongoing problems (which can be addressed) such as scrub regeneration and animal erosion. Some monuments may have suffered catastrophic collapse in the distant past, but are now relatively stable; others may be in better condition at present, but at greater risk of deterioration. As with monument condition, the scoring system is based on a simple 1-5 scoring system, where 1 indicates minimal risk and 5 indicates immediate risk.

**National parks** are designated areas of outstanding national importance for their natural heritage, or for the combination of their natural and cultural heritage. Scotland's two national parks, Loch Lomond and The Trossachs and The Cairngorms, were designated by Scottish Ministers under the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000. Scottish National Heritage was the public body asked to act as statutory reporter for the two parks proposals, providing advice to Scottish Ministers on the details and functions of the National Park Authority, the boundaries of the proposed park and the desirability of designating the area in question as a national park. The conditions for designating a national park are set out below.

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

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

country's national heritage. They have characteristic features of scenery comprising a mixture of richly diverse landscapes including prominent landforms, coastline, sea and freshwater lochs, rivers, woodlands and moorlands. Further information about NSAs is available from [www.snh.org.uk](http://www.snh.org.uk).

The **National Trust for Scotland (NTS)** is an independent charity whose mission is to protect and preserve Scotland's natural, cultural and built heritage for present and future generations to enjoy. As the largest conservation charity in Scotland the NTS is a key player in the historic environment, managing 128 historic properties. Further details are available from [www.nts.org.uk](http://www.nts.org.uk).

A **Property in Care (PIC)** is an ancient monument and/or historic building that is cared for by Historic Scotland on behalf of Scottish Ministers under the terms of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (The 1979 Act). The purpose of the state taking properties into its care is for the long term preservation, for the public benefit, of a collection of monuments which define significant aspects of Scotland's past. Almost all PICs are scheduled monuments (around 340) and many are also listed buildings (215). These properties, therefore, receive the same statutory protection as other monuments scheduled under the 1979 Act or buildings listed under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997*.

The **Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) - also houses the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS)** is a non-departmental public body, sponsored by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Government. RCAHMS collects, records and interprets information on the architectural,

industrial, archaeological and maritime heritage of Scotland. RCAHMS databases are available live and searchable online through Canmore ([www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)); on PASTMAP ([www.pastmap.org.uk](http://www.pastmap.org.uk)), a joint project by RCAHMS and Historic Scotland, with Scottish local authorities; and on ScotlandsPlaces ([www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk)), a joint project by RCAHMS and the National Archives of Scotland. RCAHMS also hosts Scran ([www.scran.ac.uk](http://www.scran.ac.uk)) an online learning resource containing over 360,000 images and media from museums, galleries, archives and the media, and the National Collection of Aerial Photography (<http://aerial.rcahms.gov.uk>), containing historic aerial imagery from around the world.

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

A **Scheduled monument** is a site or monument of national importance included on the Schedule of Monuments maintained by Historic Scotland under the terms of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (the 1979 Act). The process of scheduling is undertaken on behalf of Scottish Ministers by staff within Historic Scotland. Historic Scotland carries out a strategic, area-based scheduling programme on a 30-year cycle. It is also responsible for the process of 'descheduling' (removing a monument from the Schedule), deciding applications for scheduled monument consent (see below), and monitoring the condition of all scheduled monuments (see monument warden records).

To be scheduled, a monument must first meet the 1979 Act's definition of 'monument'. For example, a structure in use as a dwelling house cannot be scheduled as an ancient monument nor can buildings in ecclesiastical use or portable objects. Scheduling can be used in the marine environment but not for wrecks protected under the *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*. Under the 1979 Act, the sole criterion for a monument to be scheduled is that it is of national importance. Only a small proportion of known monuments recorded in RCAHMS and local historic environment databases meet the scheduling criterion of national importance. For example, based on four recent projects from the area scheduling programme, (of the recorded sites which met the 1979 Act's definition of 'monument', and were not already scheduled), between 3.1% and 12.5% were considered to be of national importance. Details of the guidance used by Historic Scotland in determining national importance are found in the *Scottish Historic Environment Policy, 2009*. Currently, nationally important monuments in Scotland are protected under the provisions of the 1979 Act. The Act places a duty on Scottish Ministers to compile, maintain and publish a Schedule (a list) of monuments.

#### **Scheduled monument consent (SMC):**

once a monument is scheduled it becomes an offence to carry out, without the prior written consent of Scottish Ministers (Scheduled Monument Consent), any works which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up the monument. The protection of ancient monuments and their setting is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

#### **Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)**

(see also **Historic Environment Records**):

A Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is a record of all known archaeological and historic sites held by a single local authority, an aggregation of local authorities or a heritage trust providing a service to a local authority. Increasingly, these records are being named Historic Environment Records (HERs) as it is felt this better reflects the increasing breadth of information they record about the historic environment, although the bulk of the data tends to archaeological in nature. SMRs are the major source of information for understanding the archaeological elements of the local historic environment. The inclusion of a site on an SMR gives it formal recognition in the planning process and local planning authorities take account of this in drawing up development plans and reaching planning decisions. They also provide the basis for the formulation of management policies and provide a valuable resource for research and education.

**World heritage sites:** the UNESCO World Heritage Convention drawn up in 1972 was ratified by the United Kingdom in 1984. The Convention provides for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value, and requires a world heritage list to be established under the management of an inter-governmental World Heritage Committee. Individual States Party are responsible for nominating sites in their territory. DCMS acts as the state party for the whole of the UK, working closely with the devolved administrations. Decisions on whether to inscribe sites in the world heritage list are taken by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee each year. Scottish Ministers put forward sites for nomination to DCMS and are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Convention in relation to sites in Scotland. Historic Scotland carries out these roles on their behalf, and attends the annual meeting of the Committee as part of the UK delegation. There are five WHS in Scotland. Further information about WHS is available from [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk) or from <http://whc.unesco.org/>.