

English Heritage Information Pack 2010



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Contents

England's Heritage	1
What We Do	2
25 Years of English Heritage	5
English Heritage Properties	10
Our Work Around the Country	12
Our Resources	
Staff	14
Funding	14
Expenditure	16
Governance	
The Commission	19
Advisory Committees and Panels	22
Chief Executive	24

England's Heritage

Heritage is all around us. It helps us understand the past and the places where we live and improves the quality of our lives.

Understanding the heritage which makes one place different from another provides a basis for successful regeneration and strengthens local identity. Refurbishing older buildings is sustainable and provides more jobs than new build.

Heritage is an accessible and enjoyable way of learning about our history – outside the classroom and throughout our lives. It provides opportunities for volunteers to get involved in looking after local places.

The quality of our heritage strengthens our international reputation. It attracts tourists and investors and will be a distinctive part of our offer for the London 2012 Olympics and Paralympics and the Cultural Olympiad.

- There are around 400,000 listed buildings and scheduled monuments and over 9,000 conservation areas
- 3% of buildings listed at grade I and II*, 7.4% of conservation areas and 17.2% of scheduled monuments are at risk
- There are 427,000 heritage volunteers
- Over 44 million people visited historic sites in England in 2008

Front cover: Children at play at Battle Abbey in Hastings, Kent. In 2009/10 there were 416,386 free educational visits to English Heritage sites, including 44,276 participants in our programme of interactive Discovery Visits which are supported by a team of volunteers.

Inside front cover: Princesshay in Exeter is a successful heritage-led development and an example of English Heritage's constructive approach to conservation.

What We Do

English Heritage helps people understand, value, care for and enjoy England's heritage. We:

- Advise local authorities on managing changes to the most important parts of our heritage
- Advise government on which parts of our heritage are nationally important and promote the importance of heritage in making places distinctive and valued
- Educate and entertain the public through our 400 sites and properties, and through events and publications
- Provide grants to reduce the amount of our heritage at risk
- Pass on our expertise through interpretation at our sites, training and guidance to improve the skills of people working in heritage, practical conservation advice and access to our resources.
 - 11 million people visit English Heritage sites each year
 - 450,000 children visit English Heritage sites with their schools
 - 1 million people take part in Heritage Open Days
 - 1 million people enjoy the benefits of English Heritage membership; membership has increased by 21% over five years
 - Over half a million people attend our events
 - Last year there were nearly 6 million unique visitors to our websites

- We advise the Government on around 2,000 requests for listing each year
- We advise local authorities on around 14,000 planning applications affecting grade I and II* listed buildings
- We give around £30 million in grants every year
- We have taken off 50% of buildings at risk from the baseline 1999 register as their futures have been secured
- Each year we train around 2,500 professionals working in local authorities and the wider sector

And,

- We invested over £21 million in our properties between 2003/04 and 2008/09
- Our earned income has increased by 86% in 10 years
- We have reduced our spend on administration by 16% since 2006/07



25 Years of English Heritage

The Creation of English Heritage

The state's legal responsibility for the historic environment can be traced back to the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882. Over the next 100 years central government developed and refined systems of heritage protection, introducing listing for buildings after the war and conservation areas in the 1960s. Local government played an increasingly important role in making conservation decisions locally.

In the early 1980s, Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, proposed that national responsibility for the historic environment should be passed to a semi-autonomous agency or 'quango' that would be able to operate with greater efficiency and enterprise, but under ministerial guidelines and to government policy. Consequently, in 1984, the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission – or to use its less formal name, 'English Heritage' – was created to secure the preservation and enhancement of the man-made heritage of England for the benefit of future generations, and to directly manage the sites and monuments taken into state care since the 1880s.

Photograph: Warden Charles David surveys the historic murals at St Martin's Church, Leeds, being damaged by rain water leaking through the roof. The church was offered a £38,000 Places of Worship grant towards restoration costs.

Early Achievements – the 1980s

- Free **educational visits** introduced
- English Heritage **membership scheme** created
- Major conservation success in saving **Acton Court**, a Tudor manor house north of Bristol which had suffered centuries of neglect. English Heritage acquires it, restores it and returns it to the nation as an independent museum
- Acquisition of **Brodsworth Hall** in 1988, a Victorian country house in South Yorkshire described as a 'time capsule' because it had altered so little since the Victorian period. A programme of minimal intervention is adopted to retain the atmosphere and interest of the house
- Definition of the historic environment broadens and **twentieth-century listing** is introduced – Jodrell Bank Observatory, the Royal Festival Hall and, later, Centre Point, both in London, and Park Hill Council Estate in Sheffield are listed
- In 1989 English Heritage wins a major battle to persuade developers to give archaeologists time to investigate and protect the newly-discovered remains of the **Rose Theatre**
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 on Archaeology and Planning is introduced by the Department of the Environment. This includes provision for **developers to fund any archaeological work** necessary to mitigate the effects of development

25 Years of English Heritage

Broadening English Heritage's Influence – the 1990s

- **Cathedral Grants Scheme introduced** in 1991 following a comprehensive survey into repair needs. In total, £52.3 million is awarded through this scheme by 2009
- The futures of **Hill Hall** in Essex and **Danson House** in Kent are secured through English Heritage's efforts
- The **Stonehenge Project** is launched in 1992 and under the guidance of Chairman Sir Jocelyn Stevens, aims to rethink the way in which this World Heritage Site is presented in order to provide the setting and facilities it deserves
- **Conservation Area Partnership grant schemes** (CAPs) are introduced in 1993 to regenerate historic areas
- A 1994 dig on a quarry site near Chichester, Sussex, unearths **Boxgrove Man**, the earliest human remains in Europe. English Heritage funds the dig and spends over £1 million on research and site preservation
- **Eltham Palace** in London is restored to its former medieval and art deco glory in 1994
- The facilities at **Dover Castle** are completely overhauled and the underground tunnels opened
- The development of HM The Queen Mother's garden at Walmer Castle leads to the **Contemporary Heritage Gardens Programme**, a five-year programme of investment in new gardens, starting with a design competition for a new planting at Eltham Palace
- **The Joint Places of Worship Scheme** is introduced in 1996, successfully supporting urgent repair projects to all listed places of worship in England, continuing through its successor scheme, Repair Grants for Places of Worship in England, both funded jointly with the Heritage Lottery Fund
- The plight of historic buildings whose owners can no longer afford their upkeep leads to the introduction of the **Buildings at Risk Register** in 1998. This highlights the vulnerability of thousands of Grade I and II* buildings and scheduled monuments across England
- In 1999, nine new **regional offices** are created to make English Heritage advice and expertise more accessible and responsive to local needs
- English Heritage merges with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments for England to form **a single lead body for the heritage sector**, bringing together all the resources dealing with the identification and survey of England's historic environment
- The **Albert Memorial** in London is repaired and restored to its former glory with £2 million from English Heritage and a huge fundraising effort

An Organisation for the New Millennium

- As the new millennium starts, English Heritage launches a project through which over 4,000 volunteers photograph all the listed buildings and structures in England leading to an **online digital library of 370,000 entries**, imagesofengland.org.uk
- In 2000 English Heritage publishes ***Power of Place***, the findings of the first ever comprehensive review of policies relating to the historic environment in England
- The following year the government publishes ***A Force for our Future***, building on ***Power of Place*** and committing to reform the heritage protection regime
- English Heritage takes on responsibility for **Wellington Arch** and 46 other statues and monuments in London in 2001
- The Department for Culture, Media and Sport conducts a quinquennial review of English Heritage in 2002 and concludes that, while its core purpose remains vital, the organisation should be modernised. English Heritage undertakes a 3 year **modernisation programme**
- In 2002 English Heritage produces ***The State of the Historic Environment***, a first-ever national audit which becomes an annual benchmark to measure how the nation is caring for its heritage
- In 2002 and 2003 English Heritage successfully fights two public inquiries to save the Whitefield area of **Nelson** – a Victorian townscape in the only new town created by the Lancashire cotton industry – a third of which had been threatened by wholesale clearance
- English Heritage acquires responsibility for **historic wrecks** and submerged landscapes within 12 miles of the English coast
- Over **£21 million is invested in improving facilities for visitors** at English Heritage properties including Helmsley, Pendennis and Dover Castles, Osborne House and Battle Abbey
- The ***Save our Streets*** campaign raises public awareness of the quality of England's streets and urges transport professionals to retain local distinctiveness and apply good design principles
- In 2004, following consultation with English Heritage, the **Heritage Protection Review** is formally launched by Government. It aims to make the system simpler, more transparent and less adversarial
- **Apethorpe Hall**, a Grade I listed country house of exceptional importance, is saved for the nation in 2004. English Heritage undertakes a £4 million programme of emergency repairs in preparation for returning it to private hands



25 Years of English Heritage

- The ***Inspired!*** campaign to tackle the problems facing England's 14,500 historic places of worship is launched in 2006. The size of the challenge is identified – a yearly repair and maintenance bill is estimated at £185 million – and support given to congregations of all faith groups with listed buildings
- The administration of the **listed building system** is transferred from DCMS to English Heritage
- **Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape** is designated a World Heritage Site in 2006
- **Silbury Hill**, part of the Avebury World Heritage Site, is stabilised for future generations in a delicate and complex operation during 2007/08. Working within the Hill gives a unique opportunity to study its construction
- **Conservation Principles** is launched in April 2008, which for the first time sets out the principles and policies that guide English Heritage's approach to conservation
- Demolition of part of **Smithfield market** in London is stopped at a public inquiry in 2008. The inquiry concludes that buildings which have been identified as interesting, whatever the designation or grade, should be retained unless there is very good reason not to do so
- The buildings and archive of **JW Evans and Sons**, a family silversmith business in Birmingham's Jewellery Quarter, are saved for the nation thanks to a £2 million English Heritage project
- Over ten years of effort comes to fruition with the spectacular restoration and extension of **St Pancras station**, the terminus of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link
- A £3.1 million restoration of **Westminster Abbey's Chapter House** is completed in 2010, the most concentrated programme of works since Sir George Gilbert Scott's restoration in the 19th century

Conclusion

In the early 1980s the historic environment was much more narrowly defined than it is today and there was little recognition of its vast social and economic potential. English Heritage has been crucial in broadening recognition of the historic environment as a whole and in helping people to appreciate its potential.

JW Evans, a family silverware and plate manufactory in Birmingham, has been saved for the nation thanks to a £2 million English Heritage project.

English Heritage Properties

English Heritage is proud to have in its care over 400 sites and monuments. These are part of the great portfolio of over 880 sites amassed by the British Government between the 1880s and the 1970s to form the national collection of built and archaeological heritage. Three hundred and forty five are now in the care of Historic Scotland and 129 with CADW, English Heritage's sister organisations in Scotland and Wales.

Carefully and scientifically assembled by the Government, these sites represent a concerted attempt to take into public ownership the nation's most significant prehistoric sites and most important medieval sites no longer in active use. Today English Heritage cares for a collection of buildings without which the history of architecture in Britain could not be written. The prehistoric monuments in care are equally crucial to the understanding of our prehistory. The collection is as coherent and important as the collections of the National Gallery or the archaeological material in the British Museum.

When British country houses came under threat after the Second World War, many of those which were saved with state aid were transferred to the National Trust. As a result English Heritage holds comparatively few furnished properties, though it is responsible for an important collection of partially ruined great houses. It also holds some industrial buildings collected in the 1970s and '80s, and funded the rescue of many more. Today sites are rarely added to the collection as other institutions are usually able to care for them and open them to the public. However an important role for English Heritage will always be to ensure that buildings, sites and monuments of outstanding importance have a future and wherever possible are open to the public.

Following two years of research, English Heritage reconstructed the Elizabethan pleasure garden at Kenilworth Castle in Warwickshire. The garden opened to the public in May 2009 and visitor numbers rose by almost 90% in the first six months.



Our Work Around the Country

English Heritage works all around the country at our sites and properties which are open to the public and through our nine regional offices which offer advice and grants to owners, developers and local authorities. We have national offices in Swindon where the National Monuments Record is based and in London.

South West

£2.6 million offered in grants
6,066 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

4 World Heritage Sites:

Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites, City of Bath, Dorset and East Devon Coast, Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

7,028 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
2.2% are at risk

6,968 scheduled ancient monuments:
20% are at risk

1,534 Conservation Areas:
12% of those surveyed are at risk

8 Registered Battlefields

294 Registered Parks and Gardens:
6% are at risk

96 English Heritage sites:
1,683,305 visitors to staffed sites

North West

£2.2 million offered in grants
1,412 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites:

Liverpool Maritime and Mercantile City and Hadrian's Wall

2,004 Grade I & II* listed buildings:
5.1% are at risk

1,316 scheduled ancient monuments:
14.8% are at risk

865 Conservation Areas:
9.4% of those surveyed are at risk

3 Registered Battlefields

130 Registered Parks and Gardens:
4.6% are at risk

35 English Heritage sites:
188,560 visitors to staffed sites

West Midlands

£4.3 million offered in grants
2,168 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites:

Ironbridge Gorge and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal

2,722 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
4.4% are at risk

1,422 scheduled ancient monuments:
17.4% are at risk

767 Conservation Areas:
8.3% of those surveyed are at risk

6 Registered Battlefields

150 Registered Parks and Gardens:
6.7% are at risk

29 English Heritage sites:
328,797 visitors to staffed sites

East Midlands

£3.3 million offered in grants
1,894 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

1 World Heritage Site:
Derwent Valley Mills

2,822 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
4.6% are at risk

1,510 scheduled ancient monuments:
8% are at risk

1,075 Conservation Areas:
7.7% of those surveyed are at risk

5 Registered Battlefields

136 Registered Parks and Gardens:
5.1% are at risk

24 English Heritage sites:
259,883 visitors to staffed sites

North East

£1.8 million offered in grants

727 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites:

Durham Cathedral and Castle and Hadrian's Wall

1,140 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
6.6% are at risk

1,383 scheduled ancient monuments:
14% are at risk

296 Conservation Areas:
8% of those surveyed are at risk

6 Registered Battlefields:
17% are at risk

53 Registered Parks and Gardens:
4% are at risk

43 English Heritage sites:
516,282 visitors to staffed sites

Yorkshire & Humber

£2 million offered in grants

1,796 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites:

Saltaire and Studley Royal Park and Fountains Abbey

2,179 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
4.5% are at risk

2,624 scheduled ancient monuments:
28% are at risk

892 Conservation Areas:
6% of those surveyed are at risk

7 Registered Battlefields:
57.1% are at risk

117 Registered Parks and Gardens:
10% are at risk

33 English Heritage sites:
648,177 visitors to staffed sites

South East

£3.1 million offered in grants

5,812 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

2 World Heritage Sites: Blenheim Palace and Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Chapel and St Martin's Church

5,521 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
1.8% are at risk

2,629 scheduled ancient monuments:
9.4% are at risk

2,119 Conservation Areas:
7.1% of those surveyed are at risk

6 Registered Battlefields:
16.7% are at risk

367 Registered Parks and Gardens:
6.5% are at risk

65 English Heritage sites:
1,176,861 visitors to staffed sites

East of England

£3.6 million offered in grants

3,806 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

5,190 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
1.8% are at risk

1,724 scheduled ancient monuments:
12% are at risk

1,214 Conservation Areas:
4% of those surveyed are at risk

2 Registered Battlefields

210 Registered Parks and Gardens:
3.8% are at risk

48 English Heritage sites:
360,381 visitors to staffed sites

London

£1.7 million offered in grants

3,997 listed building and scheduled monument consent decisions

4 World Heritage Sites: Maritime Greenwich, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, The Tower of London and the Westminster Palace/Abbey Complex

1,900 Grade I and II* listed buildings:
4.5% are at risk

155 scheduled ancient monuments:
26% are at risk

998 Conservation Areas:
8% of those surveyed are at risk

1 Registered Battlefield

149 Registered Parks and Gardens:
9% are at risk

13 English Heritage sites:
374,545 visitors to staffed sites

Our Resources

Staff

In 2009/10 English Heritage employed 1,962 people (budgeted Full Time Equivalents).

Funding

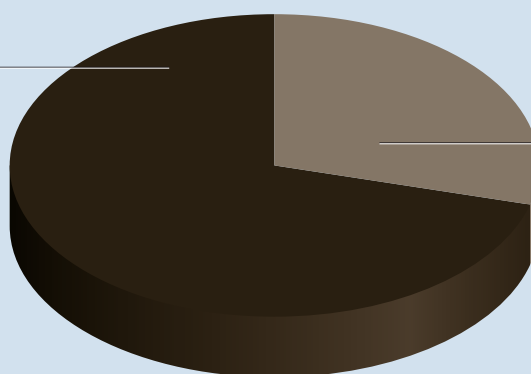
Income – Grant in Aid

English Heritage receives around three quarters of its income from the Exchequer in the form of Grant in Aid. We were awarded a modest increase in our Grant in Aid settlement for the 2008/09-2010/11 spending review period. This was against a backdrop of a below inflation allocation over the previous ten years.

Income and Grant in Aid 2009/10 (£m)

Total £185.3m

Grant in Aid
130.9

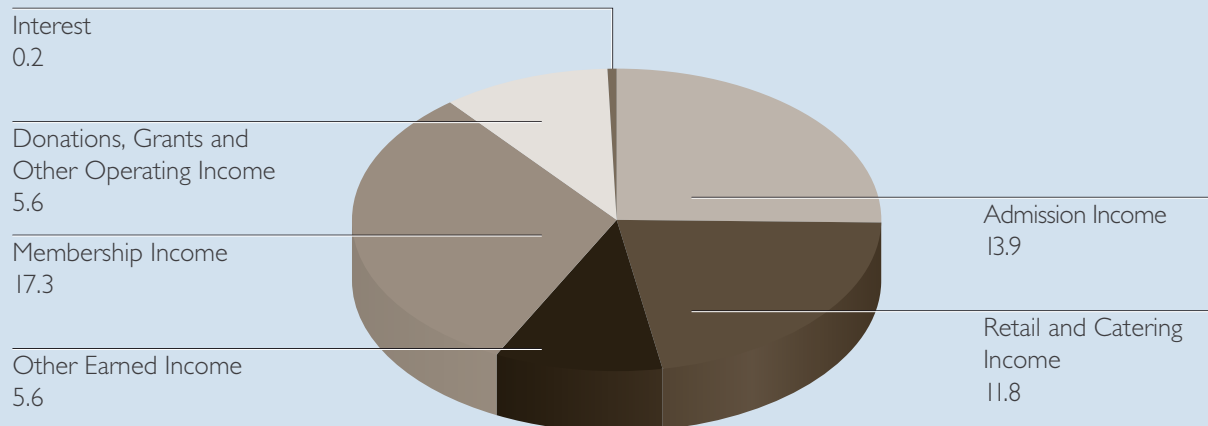


Self-generated Income
54.4

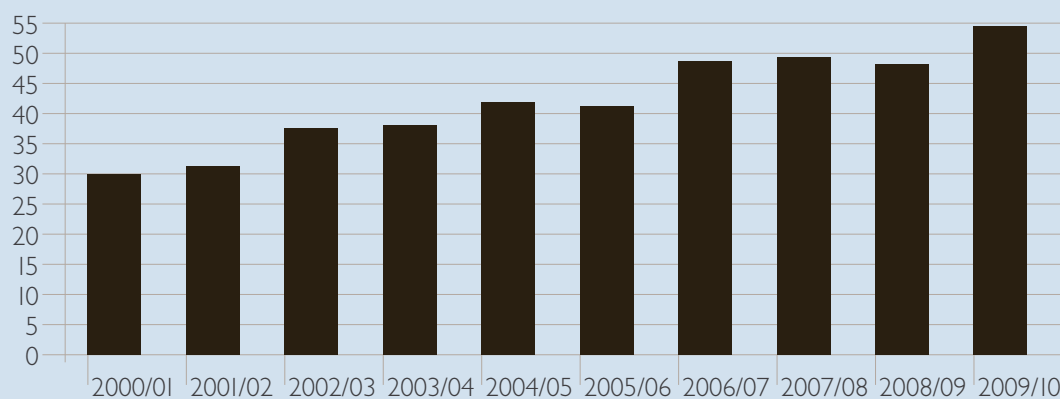
Self-generated Income

English Heritage generates around a quarter of its income through commercial activities and fundraising. The majority is from membership, admissions to English Heritage properties and from retail and catering. In 2009/10 this income grew to £48.6 million.

Self-generated Income 2009/10 (£m) Total £54.4m



Self-generated Income – Trend (£m)



Our Resources

Expenditure

In 2009/10 English Heritage's total expenditure was £186.9 million.

Grant Expenditure

English Heritage provides around £30 million in grants each year to look after historic buildings and sites most at risk and to support the rest of the sector. This element includes contributing to the running costs of voluntary, not-for-profit and charitable organisations which are working to strengthen the capacity of local communities to champion the conservation of their own local historic environments.

Grant Expenditure 2009/10 (£m)

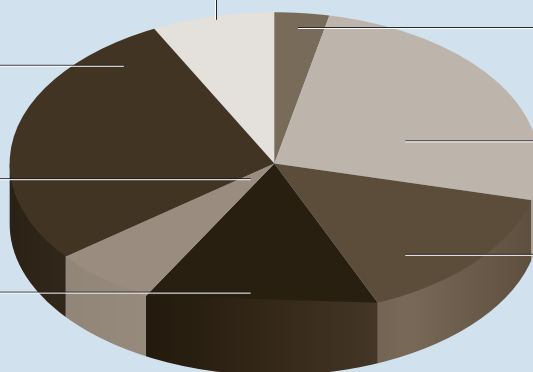
Total £32.3m

Conservation Areas
2.4

Buildings and
Monuments
9.0

Aggregates Levy
Historic Environment
2.1

Other
4.7



Cathedrals
1.1

Other Places
of Worship
8.3

Historic Environment
Enabling Programme
4.7

Grant expenditure has remained around the £30 million mark because English Heritage's Grant in Aid allocation, the money it receives from Government to carry out its work, has not kept pace with inflation. English Heritage's Grant in Aid has been reduced significantly for the 2011-14 spending review period which will impact on the funds it has available for grant-making.



English Heritage offered a grant of £500,000 towards the restoration and repair of grade II* listed Tynemouth Station, currently in the highest priority category on the Buildings at Risk register.



Governance

Governance

The Commission

Baroness Andrews OBE
Chair

Ms Lynda Addison OBE

Ms Maria Adebawale

Mrs Joyce Bridges CBE

Mr Manish Chande

Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe CBE

Mr David Fursdon

Professor Ronald Hutton

Ms Jane Kennedy

Mr John Walker CBE

Mr Chris Wilkinson OBE

Ms Elizabeth Williamson

The Commission is the governing Board of English Heritage. Its role is to establish the overall strategic direction of the organisation within the policy and resources framework agreed with Government. The Commission comprises a maximum of 17 individuals, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, for their skill or professional standing in one or more areas of expertise.

English Heritage has invested £2.5 million in the transformation of the Great Tower at Dover Castle to create an impression of its appearance in the late 12th century, ready for the King's use, the culmination of two years of research working closely with 140 artists and crafts people.

Governance

Commissioners



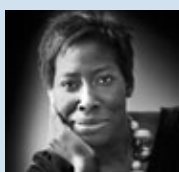
Baroness Andrews OBE
(Chair)

Particular interest in regeneration, education and learning



Ms Lynda Addison OBE

A leading practitioner in town and country planning with strong local government links



Ms Maria Adebowale

A specialist in social inclusion and diversity issues and environmental justice



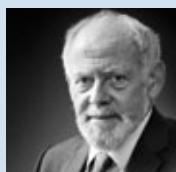
Mrs Joyce Bridges CBE

An expert in urban policy, planning, regeneration and housing issues



Mr Manish Chande

A property investor with nearly 30 years' experience of the real estate business



Professor Sir Barry Cunliffe CBE

A specialist in European prehistory of international renown



Mr David Fursdon

Wide experience of the issues associated with owning an historic estate and former President of the Country Land and Business Association



Professor Ronald Hutton

A leading historian within the academic community



Ms Jane Kennedy

An architect with 30 years' experience in historic buildings with particular experience in churches and cathedrals



Mr John Walker CBE

A specialist in regeneration and property development with a background in finance and commerce



Mr Chris Wilkinson OBE

A leading architectural practitioner with particular interest in modern architecture



Ms Elizabeth Williamson

A leading architectural historian and researcher with particular interest in the development of the British historic environment

Governance

Advisory Committees and Panels

Advisory Committees

English Heritage has three non-executive Committees to advise staff and the Commission on specific strategy, policy and casework matters:

- English Heritage Advisory Committee (EHAC)
- London Advisory Committee (LAC)
- Designation Review Committee (DRC)

Business Committees

There are five Committees to help manage internal business. These Committees comprise Commissioners and key co-opted members with relevant expertise. They report to Commission on a regular basis.

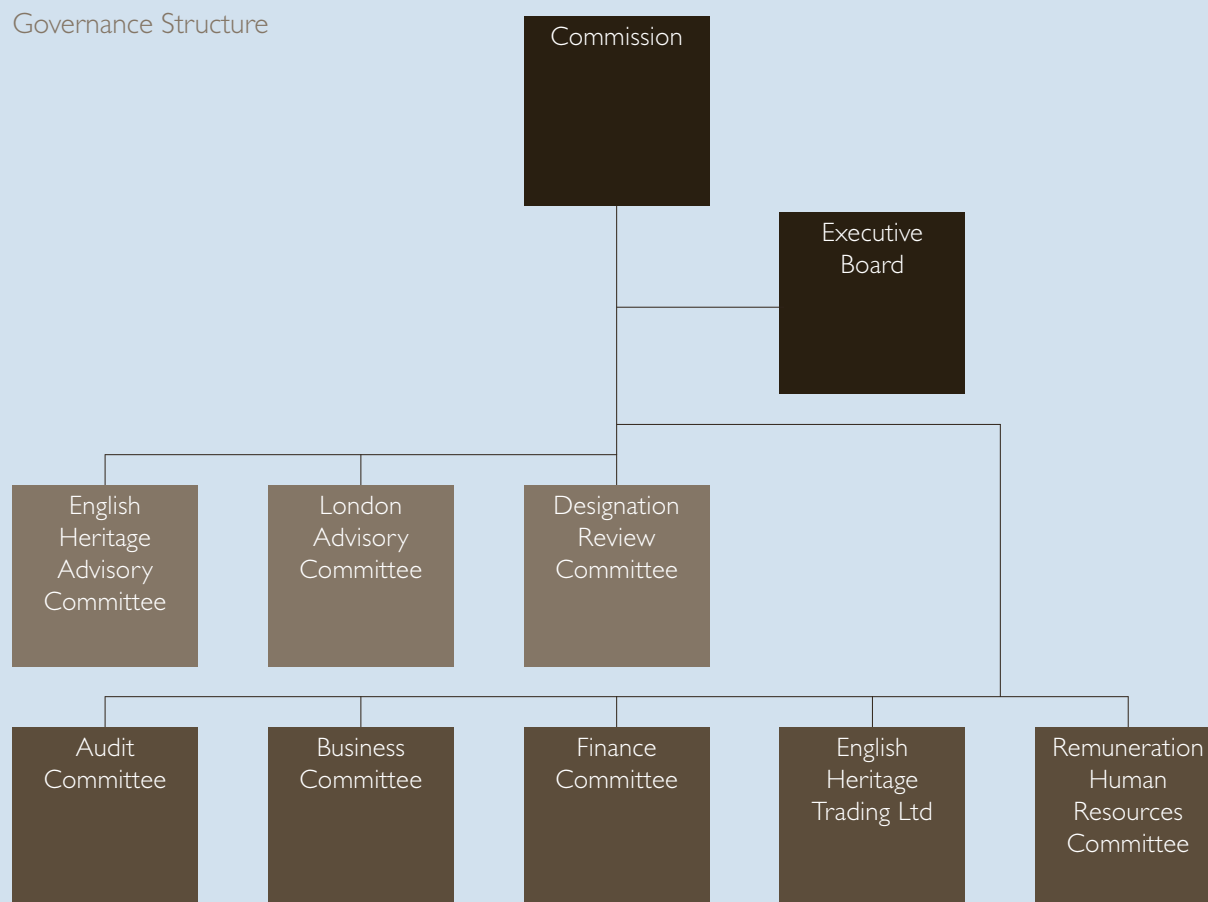
Advisory Panels

English Heritage has established six non-executive Panels to advise staff on policy and practice in specialist fields. The range of Panels changes from time to time in response to priorities and need. They do not report to Commission.

English Heritage also administers the following:

- Places of Worship Forum (POWF)
- Urban Panel
- Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS)

English Heritage Governance Structure



Advisory Panels (advice to staff)

- Battlefields Panel
- Blue Plaques Panel
- Estates Peer Review Panel
- Historic Parks and Gardens Panel
- Industrial Archaeology Panel
- Research Advisory Panel

Governance

Chief Executive



Dr Simon Thurley –
Chief Executive and
Accounting Officer

The Commission delegates operational management to the Chief Executive who also serves as Accounting Officer on behalf of DCMS. The Chief Executive is supported by an Executive Board. The Executive Board meets monthly. It focuses on managing and delivering the corporate strategy, major policy issues, corporate projects and key risks and it reviews issues for reporting to Commission.

English Heritage
1 Waterhouse Square
138-142 Holborn
London EC1N 2ST

T: 020 7973 3000
www.english-heritage.org.uk

Copyright English Heritage

All images copyright English Heritage except
Princesshay, Exeter © Princesshay

If you would like this document in a different format,
please contact our Customer Services department:

Telephone: 0870 333 1181

Fax: 01793 414926

Textphone: 01793 414878

E-mail: customers@english-heritage.org.uk

Designed by Real451

November 2010

Product code: 51650

English Heritage Offices

Head Office

1 Waterhouse Square
138-142 Holborn
London EC1N 2ST
Telephone: 020 7973 3000

Swindon Office

(including National Monuments
Record Centre)
Kemble Drive
Swindon SN2 2GZ
Telephone: 01793 414 700

Regional Offices

East Midlands
44 Derngate
Northampton NN1 1UH
Telephone: 01604 735 400

East of England
Brooklands
24 Brooklands Avenue
Cambridge CB2 8BU
Telephone: 01223 582 700

London
1 Waterhouse Square
138-142 Holborn
London EC1N 2ST
Telephone: 020 7973 3000

North East
Bessie Surtees House
41-44 Sandhill
Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 3JF
Telephone: 0191 261 1585

North West
Suites 3.3 & 3.4
Canada House
3 Chepstow Street
Manchester M1 5FW
Telephone: 0161 242 1400

South East
Eastgate Court
195-205 High Street
Guildford GU1 3EH
Telephone: 01483 252 000

South West
29 Queen Square
Bristol BS1 4ND
Telephone: 0117 975 0700

West Midlands
8th Floor
The Axis
10 Holliday Street
Birmingham B1 1TG
Telephone: 0121 625 6820

Yorkshire and the Humber
37 Tanner Row
York YO1 6WP
Telephone: 01904 601 901

Other Offices

Exeter
Bowhill
Dunsford Road
Exeter EX4 1LQ
Telephone: 01392 824 901

Fort Cumberland
Fort Cumberland Road
Eastney
Portsmouth PO4 9LD
Telephone: 023 9285 6700

Stonehenge Administration
Office
Wyndham House
65 The Close
Salisbury SP1 2EN
Telephone: 01722 343 830

