

Chapter 2

Summary of Available Data

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

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

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

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

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

Overview of the historic environment

Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA)

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

RCAHMS Records

18. RCAHMS archive and online databases give us a good national overview of the individual and landscape elements that make up the historic environment. Most of this information relates to undesignated sites. As at March 2007, there were around 129,000 archaeological sites recorded within RCAHMS databases; there were around 130,000 architectural records; and there were around 15,000 maritime records². Annex 13 provides further details about the RCAHMS organisation.

Sites and Monuments Records

19. Local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs)/Historic Environment Records (HERs) (around 215,000³ records) contain information on both nationally designated and locally important sites. Locally important SMR/HER sites may not receive statutory designation, but can be given formal recognition in the planning process. Annex 15 provides more information about local authorities' role in relation to the historic environment.

Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey

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

21. The Continuous Scottish House Condition Survey⁴ (CSHCS) estimates that 422,000 (18%) of Scotland's dwellings were built before 1919 (Figure 1). Further information about the CSHCS is available from www.shcs.gov.uk and in note 4.

Figure 1: Age of dwellings in Scotland

Age of dwelling	Number (estimate to nearest thousand)	%
pre-1919	422,000	18
1919-1944	341,000	15
1945-1964	545,000	24
1965-1982	578,000	25
post-1982	415,000	18
Total	2,301,000	100

Source: Scottish House Condition Survey 2004/05

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

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

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

Designated sites, buildings and landscapes

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

World Heritage Sites

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

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

Properties in Care

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

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

Scheduled Monuments

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

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

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

Figure 2: Condition assessment scores for scheduled monuments, based on most recent Monument Warden Visit

Scheduled monuments assessed as being in the following condition:	No.	%
• Optimal	1,091	20.6
• Generally satisfactory but with minor localised problems	2,215	41.9
• Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	1,204	22.8
• Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	674	12.8
• Extensive significant problems	102	1.9
Total scheduled monuments with a valid condition assessment recorded during the warden's most recent visit	5,286	100

Source: Historic Scotland, Monument Warden Records, 2007

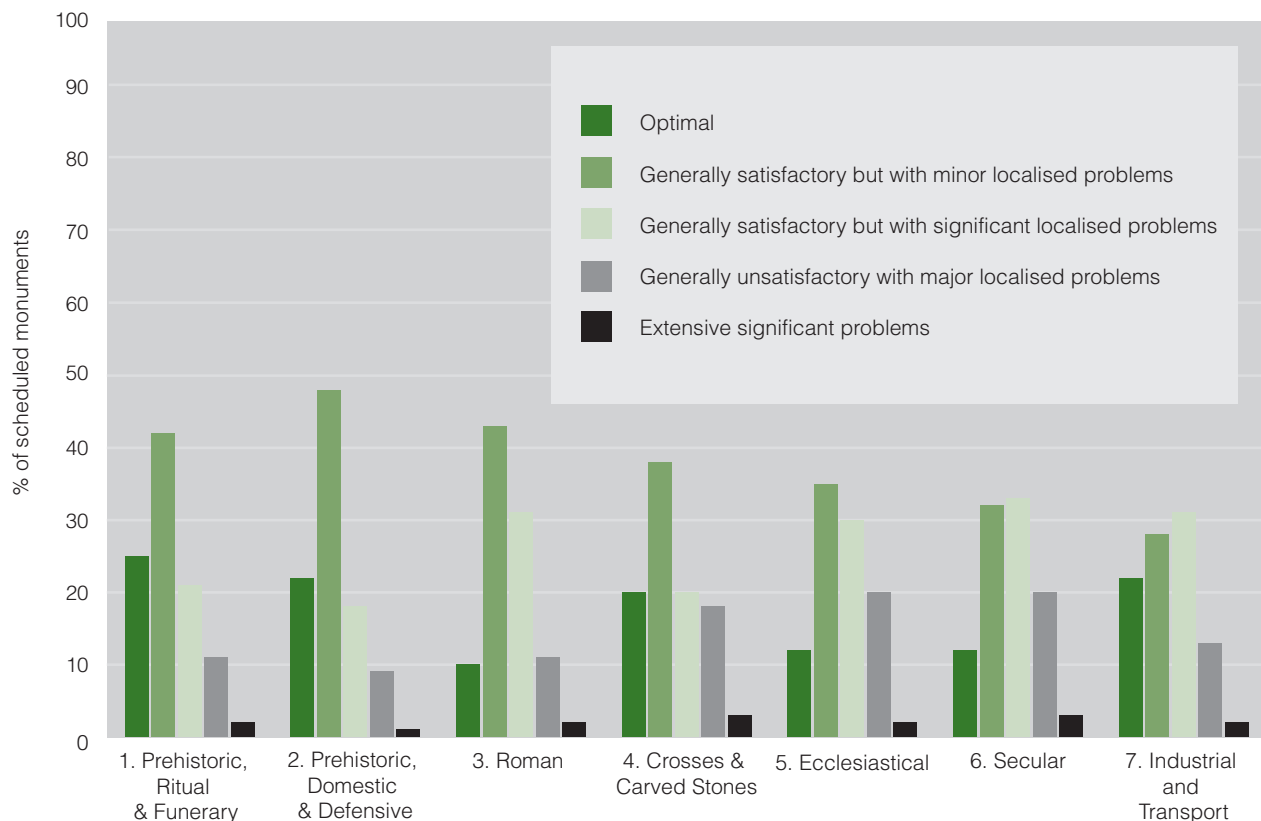
ecclesiastical use or portable objects. Scheduling can be applied in the marine environment but not for wrecks protected under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 (see Annex 6). In addition, not all monuments which are technically schedulable will meet the criterion of national importance.

30. Historic Scotland's Monument Warden Reports (MWRs) provide the only systematically generated, detailed condition data about ancient monuments⁵. The data needs careful interpretation but its potential utility is highlighted below.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

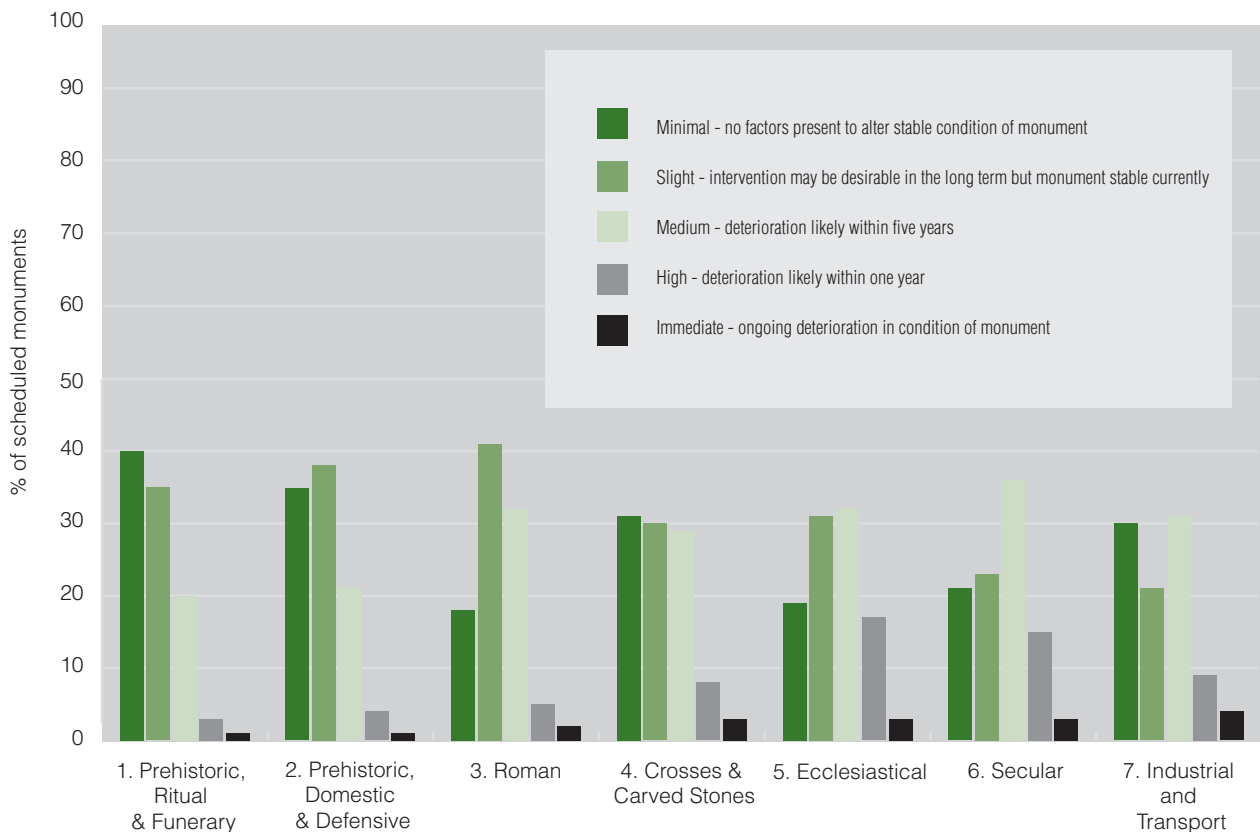
Figure 4: Risk (of future deterioration) assessment scores for scheduled monuments, based on most recent Monument Warden visit

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

Source: Historic Scotland, Monument Warden Records, 2007

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

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



Source: The State of Scotland's Ancient Monuments Report, CFA Archaeology, 2007.

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

Listed Buildings

38. Historic Scotland is responsible for listing buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' and therefore holds an associated dataset. Listing covers both the interior and exterior of a building. Some listings are also scheduled monuments. As at March 2007, there were 47,329 entries⁶ on the list; but the list is constantly being updated. For example, since 1 April 2006, the revision and rationalisation of the lists for both the Cairngorms and Loch Lomond National Parks have been completed.

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

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

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

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

42. The Scottish Civic Trust's (SCT) Buildings at Risk (BAR) register, funded by Historic Scotland, records the condition and degree of risk to historic buildings that have been brought to their attention throughout Scotland. As well as assessing the current condition of buildings on the BAR register, the SCT also considers whether the building is or is not at risk⁷ of further deterioration. For example, a building currently in good condition may be threatened with demolition, putting it into a critical category of risk.

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

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

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

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

Figure 6: Buildings at Risk condition and risk assessment scores		
Number of buildings at risk assessed as being in the following condition:	No.	%
Good	43	4.1
Fair	315	30.4
Poor	469	45.3
Very poor	54	5.2
Ruinous	153	14.8
Unknown	2	0.2
Total	1,036	100%
Number of buildings at risk assessed as being in the following category of 'risk':		
Critical	47	4.5
High	584	56.4
Moderate	72	6.9
Low	299	28.9
Minimal	30	2.9
Unknown	4	0.4
Total	1,036	100%
Source: Scottish Civic Trust, 2007		

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

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

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

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

Figure 7: Number of reportable fires in A-listed properties 2006/07

Service	A-listed	B-listed	C(S)-listed	Total	Notes
Central	-	-	-	-	Awaiting confirmation of reporting procedures
Dumfries & Galloway	1	9	1	11	To end of March 2007
Fife	3	13	6	22	To mid February 2007
Grampian	5	26	20	51	To end of March 2007
Highlands & Islands	1	5	6	12	To end of March 2007
Lothian & Borders	19	84	40	143	To end of March 2007
Strathclyde	-	-	-	-	Awaiting confirmation of reporting procedures
Tayside	-	-	-	-	Awaiting confirmation of reporting procedures
Totals	29	137	73	239	

Source: Historic Scotland, 2007

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

Gardens and Designed Landscapes

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

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

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

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

Designated Wreck Sites

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

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

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

Conservation Areas

58. Conservation areas are designated by local planning authorities⁸ as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which is desirable to preserve or enhance'. As at January 2007, there were 628 conservation areas in Scotland (based on returns made to Historic Scotland from local authorities). Annex 7 provides further information on conservation areas, including the number in each local authority.

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

National Parks and National Scenic Areas

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

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

Other historic environment assets and landscapes

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

Ancient Woodland

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

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

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

Historic Battlefields

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

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

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

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

Theme B: Managing and resourcing the historic environment

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

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

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

Standard setting and advice

70. The legislative and policy framework is perhaps the most obvious starting point for relevant benchmarks against which to measure our care of the historic environment. For example, on legislation, Historic Scotland sets standards in relation to listing and scheduling and provides statutory and non-statutory advice on a range of nationally-important designated heritage assets. On policy, the Scottish Historic Environment Policy series set out Scottish Ministers' policies. For example, SHEP 1¹⁰ provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment.

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

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

Planning consents and controls

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

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

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

Planning applications

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

Figure 8: Planning applications that involve Listed Building Consent, Conservation Area Consent and archaeological conditions

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

Source: Planning authorities and Historic Scotland, 2006/07

Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 9: Listed Building Consent/Conservation Area Consent decisions

Number of applications for LBC/CAC decided by local authorities (2005/06)	3,450
Number of cases granted by local authorities (2005/06)	3,177 (92.1%)
Percentage of Listed Building Consent (LBC) and Conservation Area Consent (CAC) cases resolved by Historic Scotland within 28 days (target 97%) (2006/07)	99.6%
Source: Planning authorities and Historic Scotland, 2006/07	

Appeals

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

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

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

Figure 10: Appeals against Listed Building Consent, Conservation Area Consent and listed building enforcement notice decisions

	Appeals decided	Allowed - in full	Allowed - in part	Dismissed
2006/07				
Listed Building Consent	46	17	3	26
Conservation Area Consent	3	1	0	2
Listed building enforcement notice	16	2	1	13
Total	65	20	4	41
2005/06				
Listed Building Consent	47	17	3	27
Conservation Area Consent	5	1	0	4
Listed building enforcement notice	14	1	1	12
Total	66	19	4	43
Source: Scottish Government DG Planning and Environmental Appeals, 2007				

82. Scottish Ministers called in two cases for Listed Building Consent (LBC) in 2006/07. Both cases have been referred to the Scottish Government (DG Planning and Environmental Appeals) and are still under consideration. In 2005/06, the equivalent was six LBC cases (of which two were withdrawn, one was revoked¹⁴, and the remaining three were subsequently refused).

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

Scheduled Monument Consent

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

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

Figure 11: **Scheduled Monument Consent applications**

Number of scheduled monument consents received	265
Number (and percentage) of these consents refused	1 (0.4%)
Percentage of scheduled monument consent applications resolved within 9 weeks (target 80%)	92.1%

Source: Historic Scotland, 2006/07

Designated Wreck Site Licences

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

Article 4 Directions and Conservation Area Appraisals

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

Management Plans

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

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

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

Employment

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

Figure 13: **Key examples of employment within the historic environment**

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

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

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

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

Figure 13: Key examples of employment within the historic environment

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

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

Investment

89. We do not currently have a full picture of all the funding available to protect, maintain and manage the historic environment in Scotland. It is a complex thing to measure and further work is needed to explore suitable definitions and collection methods. Additionally, interpreting the available data is complex as double-counting is possible where, for example, the spending of a voluntary body is part-funded by grants from a public agency. Our knowledge base in relation to the public sector is stronger than for the voluntary or private sectors. What we do currently know is set out below.

Private investment

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

Direct public sector investment

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

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

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

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

Figure 14: **Breakdown of Historic Scotland's expenditure**

Historic Scotland's expenditure (£m's)	2002/03*	2003/04*	2004/05*	2005/06	2006/07
Total expenditure in year	53.3	54.5	57.9	61.8	67.1
Adjusted total expenditure (using RPI) **	60.4	60.2	62.0	64.6	
Protection – external built heritage					22.7
Breakdown:					
• Statutory Protection					2.7
• Grants					12.9
• Archaeology					3.1
• Policy					1.5
• Research					2.5
Protection – Properties in Care					17.0
Breakdown:					
• Major Conservation					0.8
• Conservation and Routine Maintenance					13.4
• Health & Safety and Disability Access					1.0
• Utilities and Factoring					1.8
Presentation of properties					19.5
Central services					6.4
Depreciation and impairment charges					1.5

Source: Historic Scotland Annual Accounts 2002/03 to 2006/07

*Restated figures not available for 2002/03, 2003/04 and 2004/05

** Figures adjusted to 2006/07 levels using RPI Index at www.statistics.gov.uk

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

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

Figure 15: Heritage Lottery Fund awards to historic environment projects in Scotland

HLF awards to historic environment projects in Scotland	2004/05	2005/06
Total value of HLF awards for historic environment projects in Scotland	£26.2m	£46.7m
Adjusted value (using RPI)*	£26.9m	
Total number of awards	69	84

Source: HLF, 2007

* Figures adjusted to 2005/06 levels using RPI index

95. Similar information is also available by local authority. Figure 16 provides CIPFA statistics which show that in 2005/06 local authorities spent around £13.5 million on heritage²⁰, around 2.5% of the total net expenditure on culture, compared to £12.1 million (£12.4 million in real terms) in 2004/5. Net expenditure per head increased from £2.38 (£2.44 in real terms) in 2004/05 to £2.64 in 2005/06. Although the CIPFA definition of heritage (note 20) covers more than just the historic environment, it provides a broad indication of spend on heritage by local authorities.

Figure 16: Local authority expenditure on heritage in Scotland

Net local authority expenditure on heritage	2003/04	2003/04* (adjusted)	2004/05	2004/05* (adjusted)	2005/06
Expenditure on Heritage	n/a	n/a	£12.1m	£12.4m	£13.5m
Expenditure on Heritage per head	n/a	n/a	£2.38	£2.44	£2.64
Total Expenditure on Culture ²¹	£509.0m	£537.8m	£540.5m	£553.3m	£584.6m
Total Expenditure on Culture per head	£100.19	£105.86	£105.96	£108.47	£114.27

Source: CIPFA Cultural Statistics in Scotland, 2005/06

* Figures adjusted to 2005/06 levels using RPI index

Grant-aid and area based regeneration and conservation initiatives

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

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

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

Figure 17: Examples of grant-aid and area-based regeneration and conservation initiatives

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

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

maintenance, and can encourage the use of non-VAT registered firms, which may employ less-skilled tradespeople. The 2006 HEACS report²² raised this issue. The Scottish Government notes this is a significant issue and are continuing to investigate this with UK counterparts. The Listed Places of Worship Grant Scheme allows places of worship to recover a grant equivalent to the VAT on eligible repairs. Inheritance tax also has an effect on the financing of historic properties.

Voluntary sector investment

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

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

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

Figure 18: Breakdown of National Trust for Scotland's income

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 19: Breakdown of National Trust for Scotland's expenditure

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

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

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

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

Skills and Materials

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

Figure 20: Key findings from the skills-needs analysis of the construction and maintenance aspects of the built heritage sector in Scotland

There is a shortage of labour, skills and experience.

There is insufficient training provision to meet demand across Scottish regions.

The poor image of construction industry and a lack of knowledge of built heritage sector results in a lack of applicants for training.

Skilled trades/craftspeople are difficult to find, especially stonemasons.

4,740 additional workers are needed in the traditional sector to meet expected demand from 2006 to 2010.

Knowledge gaps are evident in specifications by architects and building surveyors for traditional building work.

The use of compatible building materials for conservation and repair is essential to ensure the health of the fabric of the buildings.

Less than 25% of materials used by traditional building materials manufacturers and suppliers are of Scottish origin.

Source: National Heritage Training Group, 2007

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

Theme C: Benefits from the historic environment

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

Education and lifelong learning

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

School visits

106. The general public recognises the important role that the historic environment plays as an educational tool. Around 95% of adults, polled in 2006²³, agreed that it is important for children to be able to visit historic buildings and heritage attractions. Encouraging children to experience and enjoy the historic environment is a key way to develop a longer-term appreciation across the whole population. As the main education providers, local authorities play a key role in emphasising the importance of the historic environment through the formal education system. Half (172) of the historic environment attractions that took part in the 2006 VisitScotland survey provided data on school visits. These sites reported 239,193 school visits to historic sites²⁴ during 2006. This equates to around 24% of all the school visits reported for the year to all attractions (983,898). Further data from this survey is available from www.visitscotland.org/research.

Further education

107. The Higher Education Statistics Agency estimate that during 2004/05, there were 11,575 higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment²⁵ (at institutions located in Scotland). This compares to 109,795 for the UK as a whole.

Apprenticeships

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

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

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

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

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

Accreditation

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

Figure 21: Numbers of accredited professionals in the historic environment

61 individuals accredited by the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS).

11 individuals accredited by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in Scotland (RICS).

9 Architects Accredited in Building Conservation (AABC) resident in Scotland (6 of these are accredited by both AABC and RIAS). The accreditation is a UK-wide scheme and in 2007 there was a total of 323 accredited individuals in the UK. These individuals can also undertake work in Scotland.

72 accredited conservators (see www.PACR.org.uk) based in Scotland, although many conservators based outside Scotland will also undertake work here as they provide services to more than their immediate local area. There is a total of 698 accredited conservators across the UK.

Historic environment education programmes and lifelong learning

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

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

Figure 22: Examples of historic environment education programmes and lifelong learning

Traditional building skills/vocational skills training	<p>There is a number of centres and initiatives geared at training in traditional building skills, including St Mary's Episcopal workshop (part-funded by Historic Scotland); Historic Scotland's training workshop in Elgin; NTS stone-masonry and lime production facility, Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; the NTS school of heritage garden skills, Threave; the Scottish Traditional Skills Training Centre at Fyvie Castle; and the Scottish Lime Centre Trust. There are also bursary schemes available for traditional skills training. For example, in January 2006, Historic Scotland was awarded a £1 million grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund to invest in a masonry conservation scheme which will offer over 30 bursaries a year between 2006 and 2010. It is likely that the development of measures could flow from the follow-up work to the HEACS skills and materials report.</p>
The National Heritage Training Group's (NHTG) skills needs-analysis of the built heritage sector in Scotland	<p>The NHTG research provides data on the supply and demand for traditional skills and materials. Further information about this project is available from www.nhtg.org.uk. Key findings are noted below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is often a greater emphasis on new-build construction training and less on traditional building skills in further education courses, although this varies according to provider. • It is estimated that 8,710 individuals require training in traditional building skills between 2006 and 2010. • Manufacturers and suppliers rely heavily on in-house training. • 65% of manufacturers and suppliers feel they need further training. • In September 2005, there were 4,150 first-year trainees undertaking SQV training in construction-related courses at further education colleges in Scotland (and in March 2007 there were 7,668 people registered as taking a Modern Apprenticeship (MA) course in Construction in Scotland). • There is substantial demand for training, but a small number of trainees in traditional construction-related courses and apprenticeships. Reasons include cost to the employer to train apprentices and a low number of training opportunities in some regions. Further information about this project is available from www.nhtg.org.uk
Non-professional courses	<p>There are non-professional courses and initiatives designed to encourage participation and engagement with the historic environment. Some examples of these are set out below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland's Rural Past is an initiative of the Historic Rural Settlement Trust. It is hosted by RCAHMS, with partnership funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, Highland and Islands Enterprise and the National Trust for Scotland. It is a five-year project that will work with local communities in Scotland to discover and record abandoned settlements. The data collected by all SRP volunteers will be added to the RCAHMS database and will have a real impact helping our understanding of these long neglected rural sites and promoting their future participation. Further information about Scotland's Rural Past is available from www.scotlandsruralpast.org.uk • The Shorewatch Project is designed for people interested in the coastal archaeology of Scotland. It brings together individuals and groups to save information about Scotland's archaeological sites before they are lost to erosion. It is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic Scotland. Further information is available from www.shorewatch.co.uk • The training scheme of the Nautical Archaeology Society is designed to develop standards and encourage public involvement in the recording and conservation of the underwater cultural heritage. Further information is available from www.nauticalarchaeologysociety.org
Photoarch	<p>One example of a current historic environment education initiative is the Photoarch competition. Photoarch is an annual historic environment photography competition for primary-aged children throughout Scotland. The competition which began in 2004 is funded by Historic Scotland and managed by the Scottish Civic Trust. It aims to provide young people with the opportunity to express their thoughts, experiences and perspectives on the heritage, buildings and archaeology around them. PhotoArch is Scotland's contribution to the International Heritage Photographic Experience and links in with European Heritage Days.</p>

Economic benefits

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

Tourism

113. Tourism is one of the most important industries in Scotland, and the historic environment is a major contributor to that industry. Based on 2005 data, VisitScotland estimate that tourism is worth around £2.6 billion to the Scottish economy²⁶ and it employs an estimated 204,000 people (9% of all employment in Scotland). VisitScotland²⁷ collected information on the total number of visits to 692 visitor attractions in Scotland, reporting 45.3 million visits in 2006. Of these, 344 of the attractions were historic environment attractions, recording 16.4 million visits - 36% of all recorded visits were to historic environment attractions. Visitor attraction operators estimated that on average 28% of visits to all visitor attractions were made by people from overseas during 2006. This proportion rises to 35% for the sample of historic environment attractions. Although based on a relatively small sample of attractions, this may suggest that the historic environment has a significant share of the overseas tourist market. Further work would be needed to develop measures of how important the historic environment is in encouraging people to visit Scotland.

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

Visitor numbers

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

Figure 23: Number of visitors to HS, NTS and HHAS properties and to RCAHMS archives

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

Source: HS, NTS, HHAS, RCAHMS (2006 and 2007)

²⁶VisitScotland estimate that Tourism represents 3% of the total Gross Value Added (GVA) of £86.3bn in Scotland. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector.

²⁷The 2005 Visitor Attractions Monitor is compiled by The Moffat Centre on behalf of VisitScotland. It analyses visitor profile statistics from visitor attractions across Scotland.

Properties and sites open to the public

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

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

Other economic benefits

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

- Many places in Scotland attract inward investment by emphasising the history of their area. Further work would be needed to establish how much of a role the historic environment plays in encouraging inward investment.
- Grants and investment for historic buildings, sites and conservation areas are a significant stimulus to the economy by generating work in the construction sector and supporting tourism.
- In England the Investment Property Databank has produced a regular series of reports (since 1993) on the investment performance of listed offices (www.rics.org).
- HEACS is undertaking work to measure the economic impact of the historic environment. We will consider the findings of this work to see if useful measures for future reports might be developed.
- Historic buildings provide a focal point for local tourism and a backdrop for events.

Membership, participation and volunteering

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

Membership of national organisations and groups

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

Membership of local organisations and groups

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

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

Participation

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

Figure 26: Examples of historic environment participation initiatives

Initiative	Value	Comments
Scottish Archaeology Month (2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of opportunities to participate • number of visitors • number of volunteers 	c.700 c.24,000 c.400	<p>The aim of Scottish Archaeology Month (SAM) is to make archaeology more accessible to the wider public and to encourage awareness, understanding and appreciation of the nation's archaeology. SAM, which is co-ordinated by the Council for Scottish Archaeology (CSA), takes place every September and comprises a diverse programme of free archaeology-related events held all over the country. SAM 2006 proved very successful, attracting more than 24,000 visitors and over 700 opportunities for people to explore Scotland's archaeological heritage. The CSA does not currently collect comprehensive information on numbers of volunteers participating in SAM. However, they estimate that around 400 volunteers assisted at events during SAM 2005/06. Scottish Archaeology Month forms part of European Heritage Days (EHD), a joint initiative between the Council of Europe and the European Union to give people a greater understanding of each other through sharing and exploring cultural heritage. Some 48 countries hold similar initiatives across Europe involving over 20 million people.</p>
Doors Open Days (2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of sites participating • number of visitors • number of volunteers 	802 c.200,000 c.4,000	<p>Doors Open Days (DOD) form another key part of Scotland's contribution to European Heritage Days. The Doors Open Days programme in Scotland takes place during September. Each area develops its own programme, with around 30 local co-ordinators arranging free events across the country. In 2006, 802 buildings took part in Doors Open Days across the country, compared to 781 in 2005. The programme included 20 events that were joint events with Scottish Archaeology Month. The DOD events attracted some 200,000 visits in 2006, compared to 174,000 in 2005. The Scottish Civic Trust estimate that around 4,000 volunteers participated in Doors Open Days in 2006, compared to an estimated 3,900 the previous year. On average there were 5.5 volunteers per building/site and it is estimated that overall more than 32,500 volunteer hours contributed to the running of Doors Open Day.</p>
Number of visits to Historic Scotland free weekend (2007)	77,000	<p>Each year Historic Scotland's 75 paid attractions welcome everyone for a free weekend. Edinburgh Castle is also open free on St Andrews day. This event continues to be a great success, with around 77,000 visitors to Historic Scotland's sites over two days in 2007. As well as encouraging participation and engagement with the historic environment, this initiative attracts visitor spend and income from new Historic Scotland memberships.</p>

Figure 26: Examples of historic environment participation initiatives

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

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

Volunteering

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

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

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

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

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

Attitudes to the historic environment

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

Cultural Identity and quality of life

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

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