

Victoria Thomson, HE

Slide 1



# Introducing Local Heritage Lists

*Victoria Thomson*  
*Head of National Strategy, Historic England*

# What is Local Listing?

- The NPPF defines 'heritage assets'
- The PPG confirms two types:
  - Designated
  - Non-designated
- Local listing is one mechanism for identifying non-designated heritage assets (NDHAs)



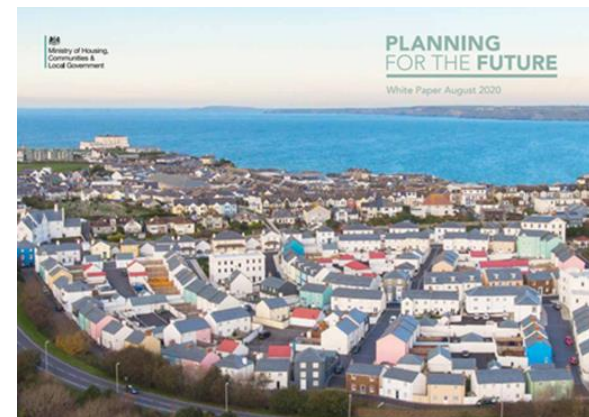
*Linton Gardens (© Hastings Borough Council)*



# The Implications of Planning Reform

- Local heritage not explicitly addressed in the Planning White Paper
- Nevertheless growing in profile

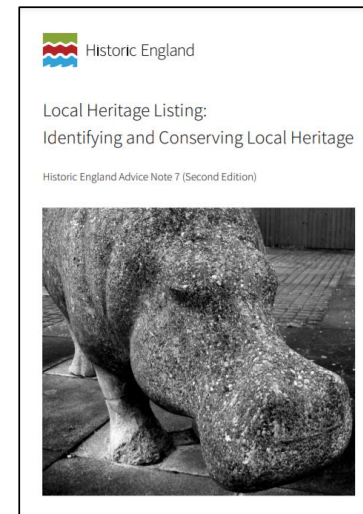
Guidance  
**Local heritage list campaign: guidance**  
Published 16 October 2020





# Historic England Advice

- Historic England advice on local heritage lists since 2012
- Current advice to be found in HEAN 7 (2021)
- HEAN 7 covers:
  - The protection of non-designated heritage assets through local lists
  - Preparing and maintaining a local heritage list
  - Further mechanisms to protect local heritage







Historic England

# The Process

- HEAN 7 outlines the seven key stages in the production of a local heritage list
- Key points:
  - Importance of local heritage
  - Community involvement
  - Consistency and creativity





**Louise Wickham, Yorkshire GT**

Slide 1

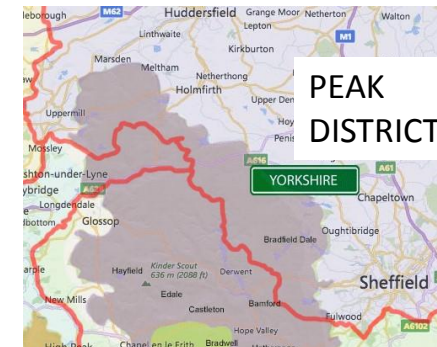
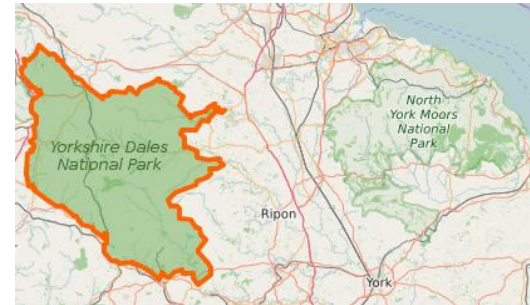
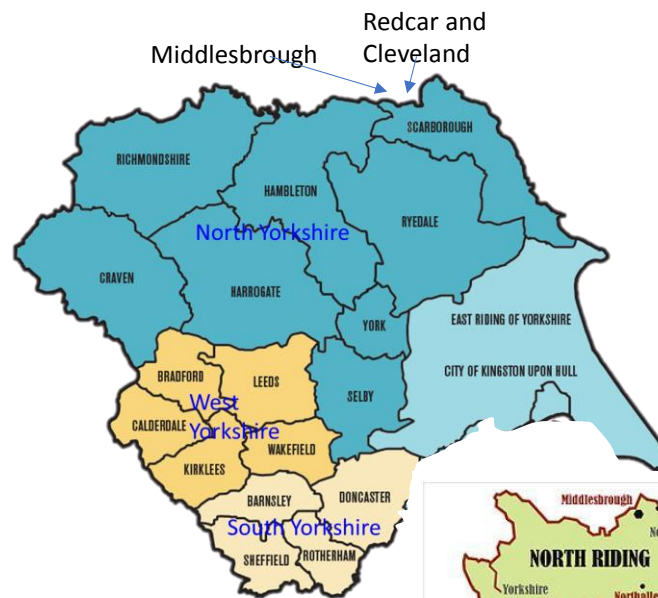
# Adding to local lists in Yorkshire

Gardens Trust Workshop

4 October 2021



## The complexity of 'Yorkshire'





## YGT's Research & Recording Programme

- Started in 2012 with pilot project
- Aim to research and record locally significant historic designed landscapes (not on HE Register)
- Worked within a local authority area
- Reports (details of site, site recording form and statement of significance) put on our website & sent to LA and relevant HER
- Criteria for choosing site – complexity & size, availability of archive material & remaining features

## Experience of working with local authorities

- East Yorkshire – pilot area, worked with Conservation Officer, we picked 20 sites
- Selby District – suggested by North Yorkshire historic landscapes officer, we picked 20 sites, little interaction with District Council, completed 16
- Hambleton District – approached by CO (left and not replaced), wanted us to look at 38 sites, only able to complete 17
- North York Moors National Park Authority – approached by them, initially 27, only completing 7 sites (contacts also left)
- Doncaster District – LA's Conservation Officer had done initial work on 31 sites, will complete 8

## Learnings

- Apart from Doncaster, largely a one way flow of information
- Most LAs had too high an expectation of what we could do
- They picked sites that may be impacted by planning but had little for volunteers to research
- Difficult to build relationships with Conservation Officers as they often moved jobs
- For some LAs our work was seen as a low priority (especially where we working for a District vs a County where there was more resources)
- Volunteers need help and resources e.g. providing information sources and templates, dealing with site owners and general monitoring and support
- As a result, we have now decided to focus on sites of interest for the R&R volunteers across 'Yorkshire'



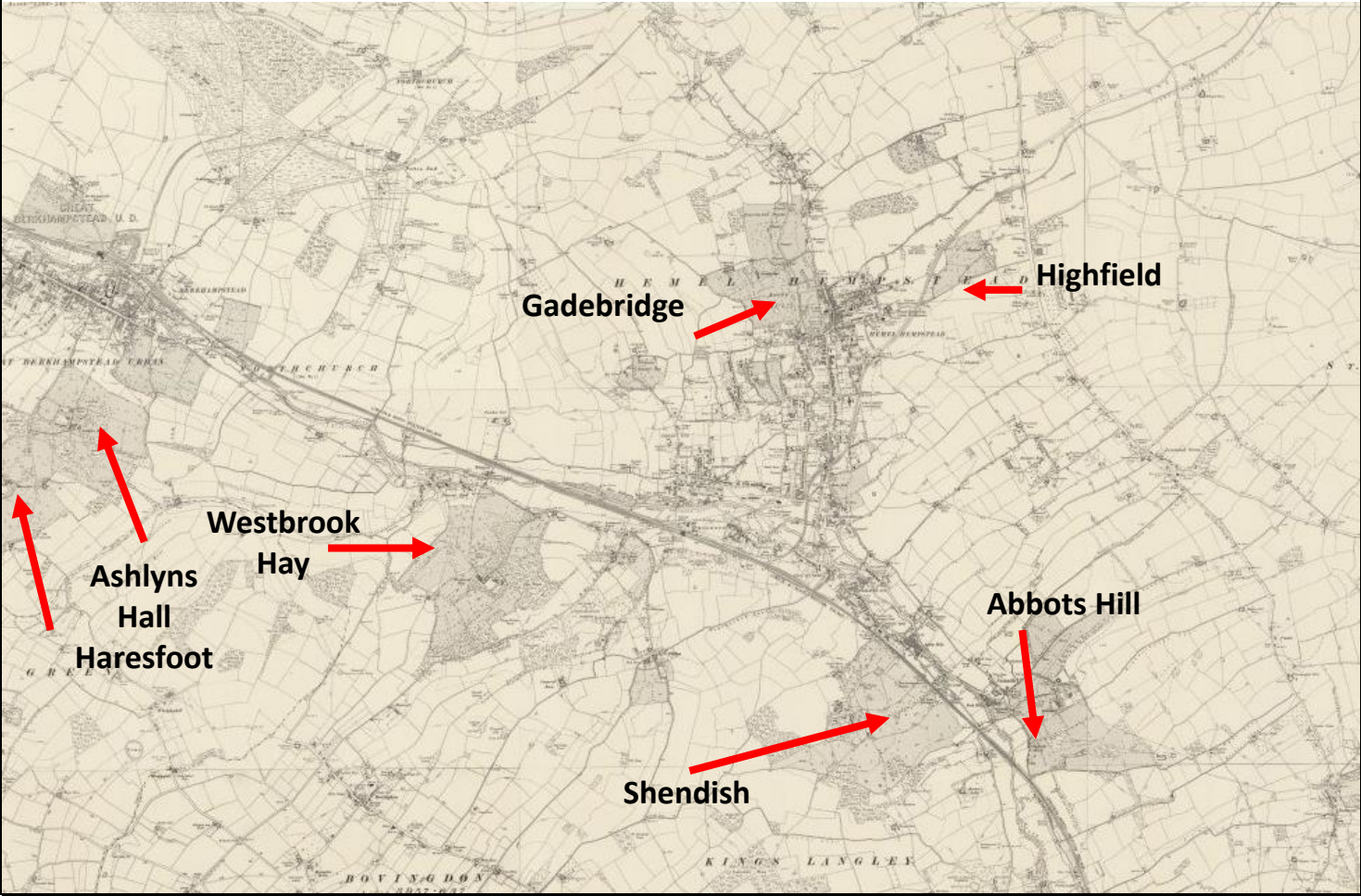
## Historic Parks & Gardens

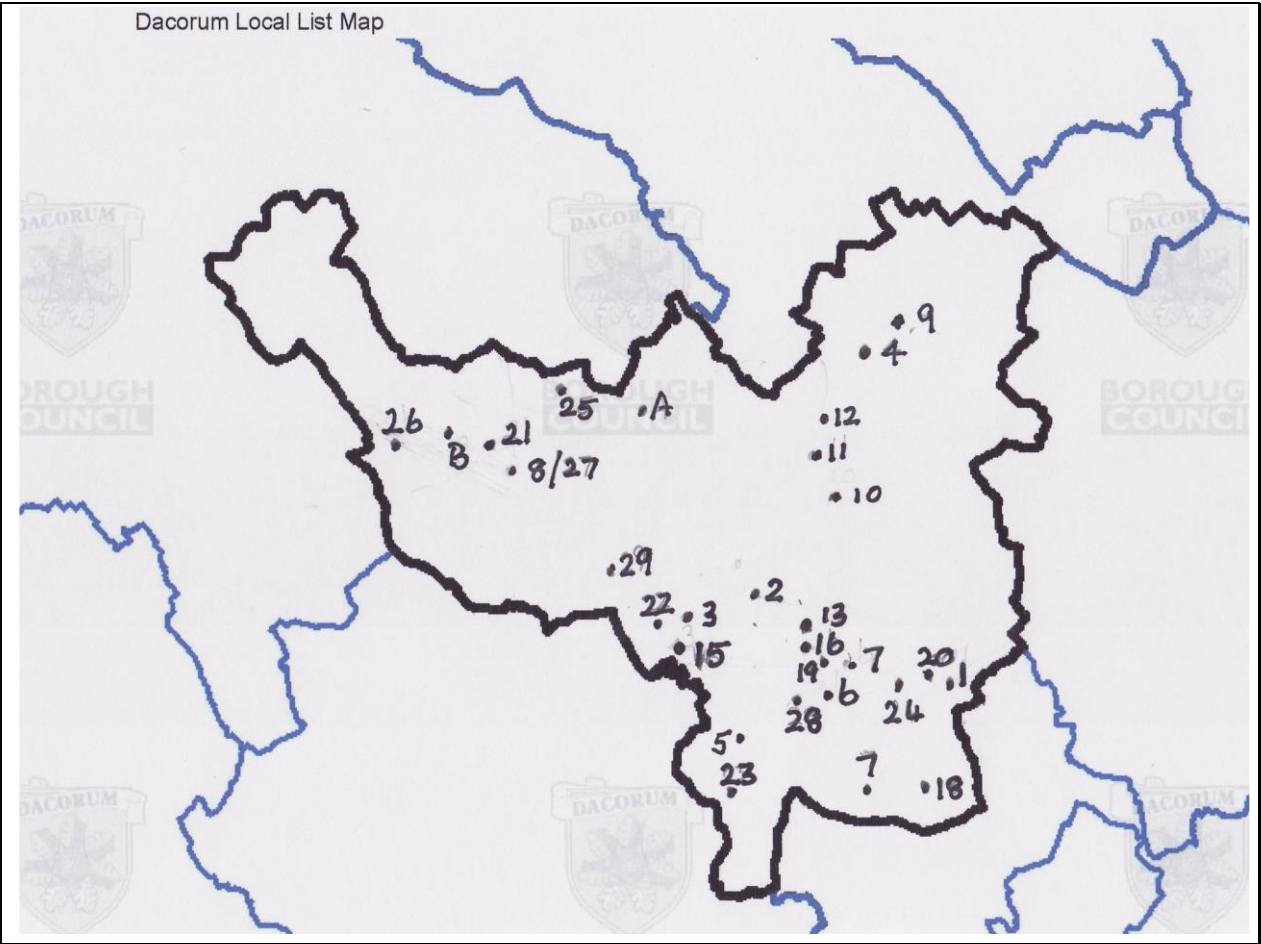
Locally Important Sites in Hertfordshire

Lists for Local Planning Authorities



Part of Dacorum Borough Council







## Slide 4

HERTFORDSHIRE GARDENS TRUST  
LOCAL LIST: ST ALBANS

Present Name of Site  
**e.g.** ROTHAMSTEAD RESEARCH COURTYARD

Historic Name  
Lily Pool Garden

Parish/Town **e.g.** Harpenden

National Grid Reference of Principal Building: **e.g.** SP962133

Present Area (approximate)

**Statement of significance:** What is important about this garden.

**Evidential value:** the potential to yield new evidence about past human activity; how it matters for future research – the humps and bumps of garden archaeology are a good example of this. The work of Anne Rowe and the HGT Research group at **Gobions**, **Benington** Park, **Standon** Lordship, **Rope's** and other sites has clarified the existing evidence as well as making new discoveries, as at **Gobions**, which really take us into new territory.

**Historical value:** the ways in which a site is connected to past events and people; how it tells our national story – this could be with an artist, designer, writer etc, or be a place that evokes or illustrates past events, such as High Leigh at Hoddesdon, **Briggs**, **Bayfordbury**, Aldenham House, **Munden** House all of which highlight the role plant collectors played in our Hertfordshire gardens. Sites with historical value include Hanstead House (**Bricket** Wood), **Felden** Lodge (Hemel Hempstead) and Shenstone Court at Potten End) where recent research by Kate Harwood has revealed that gardens in the Arts and Crafts style were created.

**Aesthetic value:** the way a place can give us sensory and intellectual stimulation and how people respond emotionally – it doesn't necessarily have to be beautiful in the traditional sense! Its appeal might be designed or fortuitous. This could be the wonderful forest garden at Tring Park or the rides and vistas at Ashridge, or on a smaller scale, the Rose Garden in Bushey.

**Communal value:** the meanings we give to a place through our collective experience or memory of it; how it brings people together – currently the meaning of landscape in commemoration of World War I and war memorials. A good example is the restoration of the Canon Glossop Memorial Garden by local residents in St Albans. Another aspect would be the value as a historical resource and valuable public open space as at Panshanger, Hemel Water Gardens or Digsweil.

### Brief Description

The site as it is now:

Brief history:

Principal Building:

The main approach:

Subsidiary approaches:

Lodge(s):

Stables etc:

**Pleasure grounds** **incl** important extant historical planting and remains of original layout/buildings

Site Name 1/2

**Walled Kitchen Garden** **incl** extant buildings or remains, path layout, walls, historical planting

**Park** **incl** features such as temples, ice-houses, **woodbanks**, original planting, interesting lumps and bumps (identified if **possible**), etc.

### Important people associated with site:

**Owner**

**Architect**

**Garden Designer**

**Important Visitors**

### Landscape Character Area:

**Principal Uses:** **e.g.** school playing grounds, golf course

### Public Access/Rights of Way:

**Designations:** **e.g.** Registered, Locally Listed, Listed buildings, Green Belt, AONB, AAS, SSSI, Conservation Area

**Sources of information:** **e.g.** HALS, private archives

**HHER Number:**

**Site visited by:** Hertfordshire Gardens Trust **Date:** latest visit

1<sup>st</sup> edition OS.

For parks use 6 **inch**.

For gardens use 25 **inch**.

Or both

Mark on important views and area of setting, i.e.

Important relevant historic estate map or garden plan

TRY TO KEEP IT TO 2 PAGES A4 FOR WRITING AND 2 /3 PAGES OF MAPS & PLANS

Site Name 2/2

## Hertfordshire Gardens Trust Conservation Group Local Lists

### Requirements for a site entry for the Local List

**Potted history** and **current condition** of site formatted in categories laid out on template. Details of buildings can be found on the Heritage Gateway site ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)) so only brief details required.

**1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS Maps** (2<sup>nd</sup> will do if 1<sup>st</sup> not available) at 25" (for pleasure grounds) and 6" (for estate). 2 copies of each: 1 for scanning by Kate to append to entry, and 1 for you to indicate with arrows the views, both internal and external. If possible current and historic boundaries should also be marked. Later OS maps or estate maps if they show special features or the site is later than 1<sup>st</sup> Ed.

**1 photo** of any particular feature worthy of note (e.g. crinkle-crankle wall, avenue). Not essential or desirable in most cases.

**Designations** etc I will do.

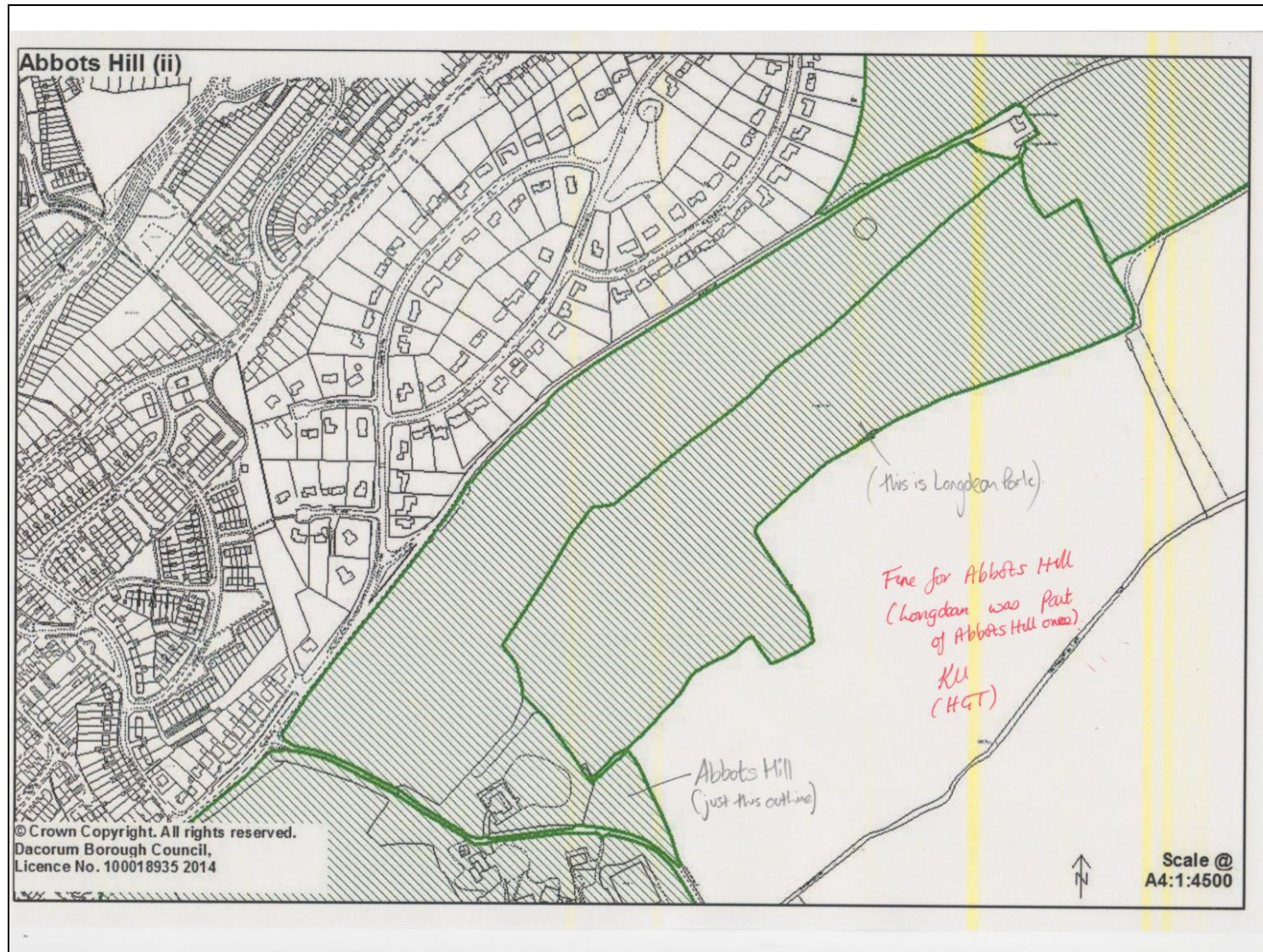
**Footpaths** will be found on current OS, their numbers will be found either on the signpost on site, or at county or sometimes by a web search. Leave this out if it is too time-consuming.

**Acreage/hectarage** is also difficult to find. If current acreage is not possible then acreage as given in a Sales Catalogue (with date) will do.

**Assessment of significance** is difficult. Things to mention if relevant are rarity, group value, particularly good example of style, situation if that is important (e.g. last remaining small estate on edge of town), connections with particular people or other sites.

Total words should be no more than 2 sides + 2 A4 maps (25" and 6") + photo (if required)

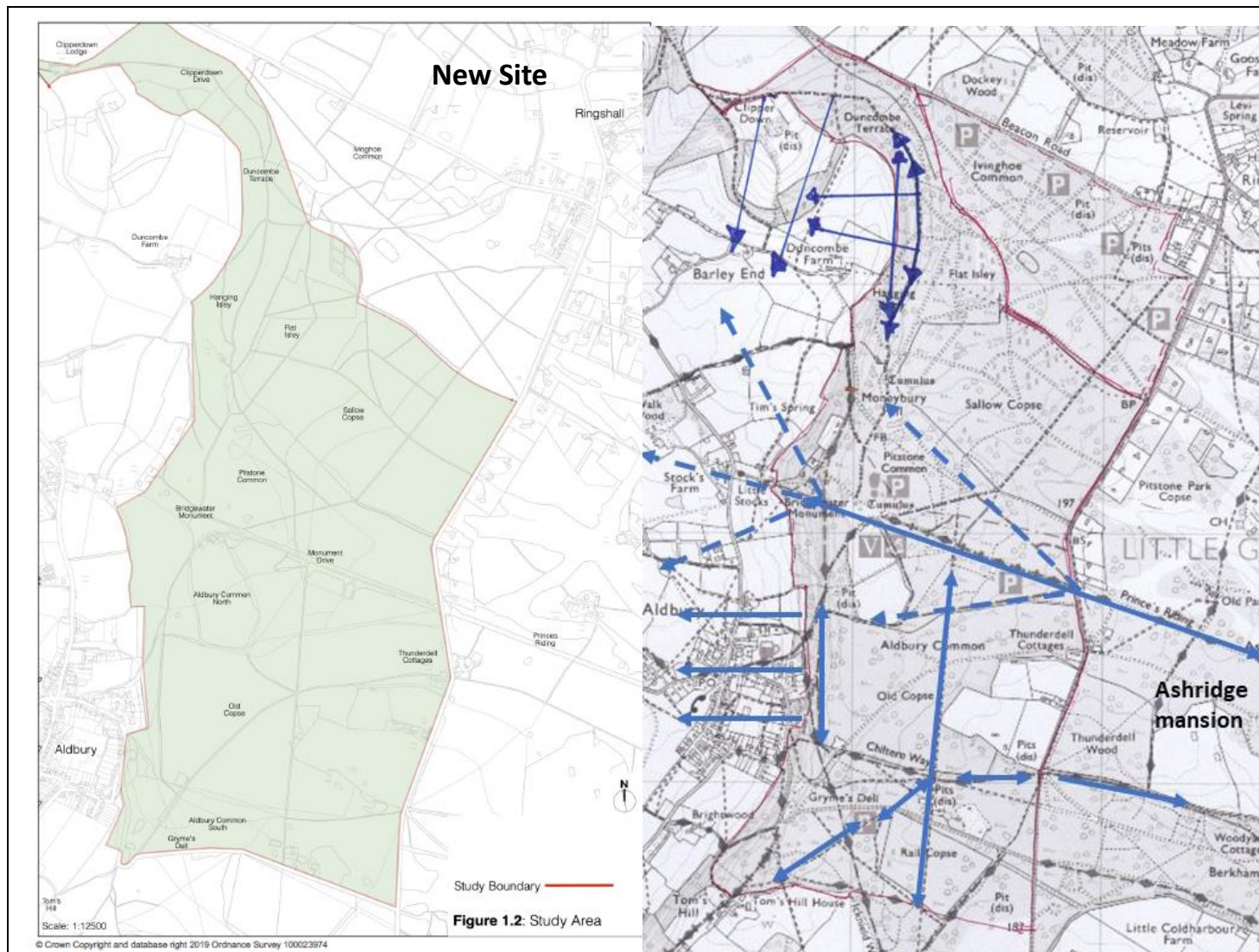
*Kate Harwood  
August 2008*





**New Information**  
**Confirming WA Nesfield's layout at Moor Park**





# A GOOD NEWS STORY

HOW TO BE INVOLVED IN WINNING  
HERITAGE LOTTERY FUNDING IN  
YOUR AREA



- In 2014 Kent Gardens Trust was commissioned by Dover District Council (DDC) and the Historic Environment Agency (HEA) to be consultants towards the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) that would be part of the application for stage 2 Heritage Lottery Funding joint with Parks for People Conservation plan (2012)

- The brief of the CMP was to understand the significance of the heritage of Kearsney Parks, why they are valued, by whom and how they can be maintained for the benefit of local people.

- The plan was to report on the entire area of Kearsney Abbey and Russell Gardens Approximately 50 acres. Between the two sites the B2026 runs, a very busy road with no crossing.

- The KGT volunteered to research and report on the area and Virginia Hinze edited the reports and helped to steer us in the right direction.
- The sites were divided into 2 areas Kearsney Abbey and Russell Gardens. See KGT website for reports and photographs.
- A joint statement of significance was sent to DDC to be included in the HLF application.



## MAIN FINDINGS

Each site had very different features

Kearsney Abbey is a large park and garden with many features from a C19 garden and the remains of a C19 paper mill. For 100 years it has been a public park with free access. Communally it has many features for all ages to enjoy which in 2014 all needed some care and attention.

## Russell Gardens

- Is a identifiable designed garden by Thomas Mawson(1820-1822), owned half by DDC and the rest privately. The view of the garden from the publics view was obstructed by yew trees that had originally been designed hedges, much of the brick structures could be classified as 'buildings at risk.'

## OUTCOMES

In January 2015 the HLF 'Parks for People Project' awarded DDC £3.3m towards the restoration and upgrade of Kearsney Parks.

Aim of the Parks for People project is to protect parks heritage so that people have more opportunities to visit and be more involved with parks and their history.

Kearsney Abbey's grade 11 listed café has now been extended creating a multi use venue with facilities to support volunteering, training and education.

The playgrounds have been upgraded and the paths and bridges repaired.

The 1951 open air theatre constructed to celebrate the Festival of Britain has been reinstated for performances.

A pedestrian crossing has been inserted across the busy road and the car park has been extended.



- Russell Gardens is now restored showing the full potential of a rare example of an Edwardian designed garden.
- The playground has also been restored.

## Russell Gardens 2021



**Dianne Long, Devon GT**

Slide 1



**CGTs Local Listing Discussion  
Site Reports**



## Background

- From early 2000s Devon GT had a local list comprising some 170 sites.
- Devon local list is known as *Devon Gazetteer*.
- Have established good relationships with HER and the 9 district / city council conservation officers.
- Have sent new reports and any additions to the *Gazetteer* to HER.
- *Devon Gazetteer* is available on Devon GT website alongside the 56 registered sites.
- New DGT website developed to provide an online repository for all site information and articles published by Devon GT (and others if permission granted), and references.
- Pilot Project begun in 2018 to train more volunteers to research and record sites starting with those potentially at risk or for which little or no information existed.



Slide 3

Search :

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Championing Devon's garden heritage

Devon Gazetteer

Filter by:

Name:

Local Authority:

- Any -

Parish:

- Any -

Submit

Name:	Local Authority:	Parish:
Allerton	South Hams	Loddiswell
Annery	Torridge	Monkleigh
Ashton Manor	Teignbridge	Ashton

Creedy Park

Designation:

Period/Century:

Post Code:

All on Devon Gazetteer

C18

EK7 4EB

Parish:

Local Authority:

OS Grid Ref:

Sandford

Mid Devon

SS8320701653

Description:

Creedy Park is situated in a secluded valley to the north of Crediton. The mansion was built in 1846 by William Burn for Colonel HR Ferguson-Davie, but was destroyed by fire in 1915 and rebuilt in 1916-21 by Sarel for Arthur Ferguson-Davie. The mansion was converted into thirteen residential units by Lucas, Roberts & Brown, c1982. Creedy Park is laid out in the English Landscape Style with extensive woodland on the perimeter hillside, sheltering the mansion and screening it visually from the adjacent village of Sandford to the north and Crediton to the south. The stone boundary walls of the estate survive, although in need of repair in places. The small lake is now used for fishing. There were two carriage drives from the East and West Lodges; principal approach was from the East Lodge but today the approach is along the secondary carriage drive from the West Lodge; the drive from the East Lodge can still be discerned. There are walled kitchen gardens to the north of the house, the smaller one unfortunately is now a garage court, there are 'allotment gardens' for the residents in another, and modern house has been built along the north wall of the largest walled garden. There is a Rookery and woodland with some specimen trees north of the house, and open parkland with specimen and small clumps of trees to the south. There are formal gardens near the house with stone balustraded walls. Polwhele noted in 1793 that it is delightfully situated in a large park which is surrounded by a strong wall. Three years later Revd John Swete visited Creedy and wrote that 'The situation at Creedy is fine, surrounded by what was a park, but what had been converted by the late baronet, who was a great practical agriculturist, into pasture grounds. The whole consisting of (blank) acres he had surrounded by a wall at a vast expense, which rendering the grounds more compact and less liable to being trespassed on did not add to the picturesque; there was not much variety in the disposition of the lawn, and though there was a good deal of timber wood and many clumps dispersed about it, yet there was something in the general appearance, which betrayed neglect or inattention which is not usually met with around seats of similar consequence.' White (1850) noted that it was 'delightfully situated on the west bank of the River Creedy. . . . The mansion, built by the first baronet, has been frequently altered, and has still a modern appearance' while Stockdale described it as 'a handsome spacious mansion very delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, in an extensive park about 3 miles in circumference'

Listed Buildings

House listed Grade II: East Lodge, West Lodge, former stable blocks (now two houses), Keeper's Cottage and Kerswell Cottage all listed Grade II.

References

Cherry & Pevsner: The Buildings of England - Devon, 1989: 301 5 Pugsley: Devon Gardens - An Historical Survey, 1994: 44 T Gray: The Garden History of Devon, 1995: 83 T Gray: Devon Country Houses and Gardens Engraved Vol 1, 2001: 93

Slide 4



## Background

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## Site Reports Standard Contents

- Acknowledgments.
- Copyright.
- Current site boundary using Land Registry details overlaid on to an Ordnance Survey (OS) map.
- Current aerial photograph (eg. from Google Earth).
- Maps including historic 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, other relevant OS maps, Tithe map and apportionment, estate maps etc.
- Location details: OS grid ref., Parish, District Council/Planning Authority, HER Record Number, Post Code.
- Overview of the Statement of Significance based on the four Interests as outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework: Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic and Historic; also Community interest.
- Chronology.
- Description of the site history, derived from documentary research and a site visit.
- Description of the current site.
- Map showing principal views and features.
- Key images.
- References.
- Other information.



## Assessment

### Report

- Content too detailed for some sites.
- Scale of report should reflect Significance of site.
- Felt like a straight-jacket, not allowing for different writing style or site requirement.
- Perhaps too academic.
- Repetitive and/or overlaps, and potentially confusion on what should go in each section.
- Statements of significance difficult for novice researcher-recorders and those with less garden history knowledge.

However, a useful framework.

### Experience for Researcher-recorder

- Report-writing potentially intimidating for those not used to such writing.
- Requiring all researcher-recorders to have skills (and interest) in the range of research (family, architectural, horticultural etc.), recording, writing, mapping, and garden history was a big ask.
- Map interpretation, identification of historical and modern boundaries as well as transferring sight-lines on the ground to maps proved challenging for some.





## Going Forward

- No one size fits all – reports appropriate to the Significance of the site and data available.
- No single volunteer should be expected to be master of the whole process.
- Play to volunteers' strengths.
- Collaborative approach to research, recording and data presentation/reports.
- Statements of Significance to be developed with conservation and research teams.
- Consider researcher-recorders handing over to report writers.
- Investigate OASIS in terms of getting data to HER – might this obviate need for formal reports?
- Seek HER feedback.
- Review of *Devon Gazetteer* and criteria for site inclusion.
- Review and updating of all site information on DGT website.

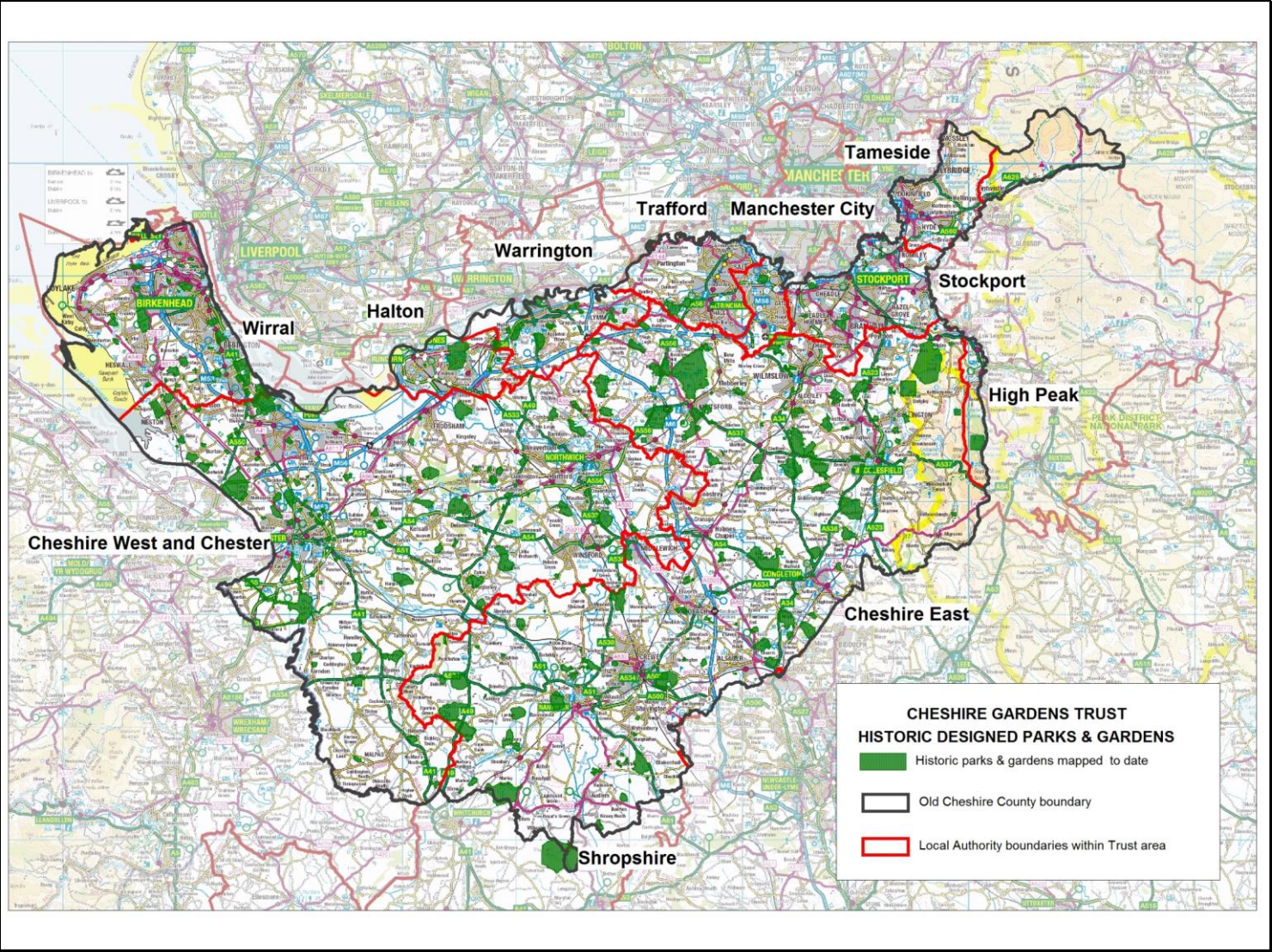


## Barbara Moth, Cheshire GT

Slide 1









*Include all sources in a series of endnotes*

+

**SITE NAME:**  
 Address  
 Unitary Authority:  
 Parish:  
 Location:  
 Grid Ref:

Recorder:

Date of Site Visit

Date of Report:

Significance

---

Principal remaining features

---

History *(main periods of development/change, important events, people)*

---

Description *(overview of the site-parkland, garden, etc; period/style- Georgian, Victorian, formal/natural, etc elements remaining and their condition, as observed)*

---

Appended information/ additional notes *(other sources not inspected; open/not open to the public; paintings/engravings of the site; public footpaths etc)*

*Include any acknowledgements here without using names, e.g.*

*We are grateful for the assistance of the owner/local history group/archivist in permitting access/ assisting with research.*

**Endnotes**  
*Author, initial. Date of publication. Title - in italics. Place of publication: publisher, page*

**Sample endnote**  
*Mowl, T and Mako, M. 2008. The Historic Gardens of England: Cheshire. Bristol: Redcliffe Press Ltd, 161-163*

**Please note** that this report contains the research and recording information available to Cheshire Gardens Trust at the time. It does not purport to be the finite sum of knowledge about the site as new information is always being discovered and sites change.

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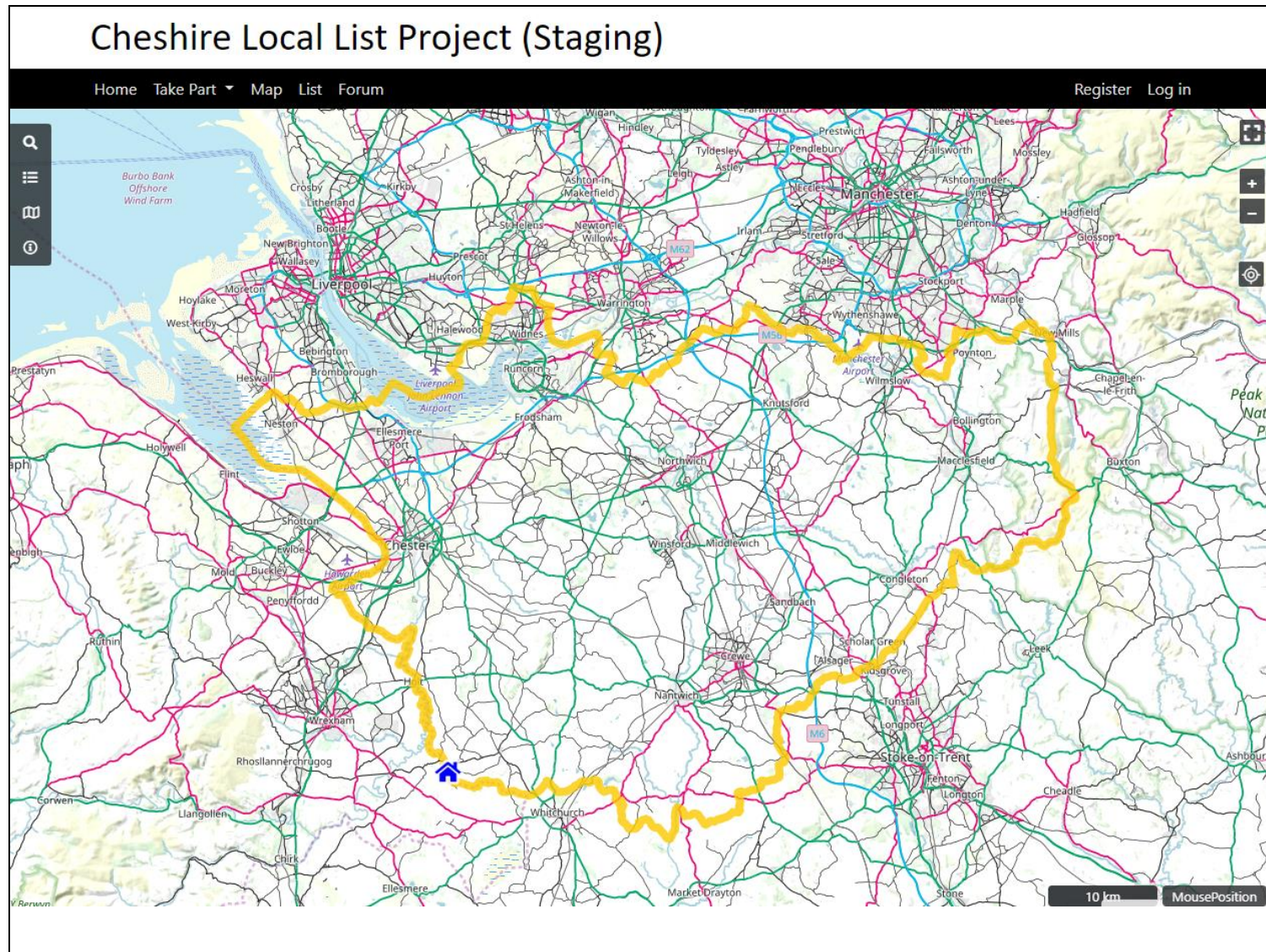
Site name

Page 2 of 2

Site name







**Criteria**

CRITERIA	EXPLANATION
Asset type	<p><b>All asset types are eligible for inclusion on the Cheshire Local List.</b></p> <p>Practically, we consider the Cheshire Local List to be comprised of assets that make up four broad categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings</li> <li>• Parks &amp; gardens</li> <li>• Landmarks, artworks &amp; wayfinding</li> <li>• Other sites, sculptures &amp; landscapes</li> </ul> <p>Anything has potential to be significant enough for inclusion on the local list.</p>
Age	<p><b>Assets of any age are eligible for inclusion on the Cheshire Local List.</b></p> <p>The majority of locally listed buildings would be expected to date to between 1850 and 1945, but older buildings may be included where their significance does not merit inclusion on the National List. Likewise, any post-1945 buildings can be included where of appropriate significance according to other criteria.</p> <p>For other asset types, age should be considered as a criteria alongside any others that demonstrate significance rather than as the sole criteria for designation.</p>



# Cheshire Local List Project (Staging)

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## Asset Type

**All asset types are eligible for inclusion on the Cheshire Local List.**


Assets on the Cheshire Local List fit into four broad categories:

- Buildings
- Parks & gardens
- Landmarks, artworks & wayfinding
- Other sites, sculptures & landscapes


Anything has potential to be significant enough for inclusion on the Local List.



**463 London Road, Davenham**  
Stable in front of the Bull's Head, Davenham



**Denhall Quay, Little Neston**  
Sandstone blocks of former quay



**Ellesmere Port Civic Hall**  
Classically-styled civic hall, 1954

## Outcomes and uncertainties

Involvement in the local listing project has raised the profile of CGT

How will locally listed assets be picked up when authorities are consulting on Planning Applications?

Will automated statements of significance work?

Who will undertake all the data entry?

- remembering that we have HERs, OASIS and P&GUK.....