

## APPENDIX 1

### 1. Dartmoor's heritage assets

#### *What is a heritage asset?*

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).<sup>i</sup>

#### a. Designated heritage assets

#### *What is a designated heritage asset?*

These are heritage assets with statutory protection or recognition through national designation and include Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens.

##### i. Listed buildings

Since 2010, 25 new listed buildings have been designated and listing revisions made for HM Prison Princetown and Okehampton Camp, as well as a number of WWI village war memorials. Listed buildings were last surveyed in 2012. The current total deemed to be 'at risk' from neglect and decay stands at 36. This is a reduction of 3 since 2010 but due to the revision in listed building totals outlined above, the overall percentage has risen slightly to 1.7%. A total of 1.1% of the listed buildings designated at Grade I or II\* are deemed to be at risk – this compares favorably with the average for the South West of 3%.

##### ii. Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas were first designated in 1967 and there are currently almost 10,000 of them across England. Dartmoor now has 25 Conservation Areas, an increase of two since 2010, with new designated areas created for Ilsington and Walkhampton in 2013. There are currently no Conservation Areas at risk in DNP.

##### iii. Scheduled Monuments (SMs)

Scheduling is England's oldest form of heritage protection and has its origins in the 1882 Ancient Monuments Protection Act, when a 'schedule' of largely prehistoric monuments considered worthy of protection was first compiled. SMs are a legal designation imposed by the government for an archaeological site, historical building or structure, that due to a range of criteria, is deemed to be worthy of protection by the law. The National Park has 1,082 SMs which cover 10% of its land area, the highest number and concentration of all National Parks in England. As of 2017, 33% of DNP's SMs were classified as being 'at risk'. Monuments are removed from the 'at risk' register following successful interventions that remove the primary threat.

#### b. Non-designated heritage assets

#### *What is a non-designated heritage asset?*

These are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets and are not protected by legislation.<sup>ii</sup>

##### i. Dartmoor non-designated heritage assets list

The Dartmoor non-designated heritage assets list is intended to collate local heritage assets not currently under some form of designation. The 2014 - 2019 Management Plan stated that working with local communities to identify undesignated heritage assets was a 'key task'

in order for those heritage assets to be protected. There are currently only 23 entries indicating a strong need to add to this.

ii. Premier Archaeological Landscapes (PALs)

PALs are areas of landscape classified as representing the archaeological equivalent of a SSSI/SAC. Dartmoor's current PALs number fourteen and were selected to represent the best examples of Dartmoor's rich archaeological resources. They are areas that are considered to be of international importance, and are some of the finest archaeological landscapes in Europe. These areas are managed with a priority on archaeological interest.

iii. Historic farmsteads

Dartmoor National Park Authority has identified and surveyed some 900 historic farmsteads which have been added to the HER. Historic farmsteads, whilst being a non-designated heritage asset, will include buildings that have listed status (and are therefore also designated heritage assets).

Source, unless otherwise stated: Dartmoor National Park Authority, State of the Park Report 2017

## APPENDIX 2

### Policy and regulatory framework

#### 1. International treaties

The UK is a signatory to a number of international treaties that touch upon or concern culture and heritage (see Table 1). They are not law but provide guidance for the management of the historic environment and cultural heritage. A treaty is effectively a promise by the UK government to adhere to the treaty's principles and, if necessary, enshrine these in law to do so.

Table 1 - International Treaties and Conventions

#### The Paris Convention 1954

Formally known as the European Cultural Convention (2) its main relevant obligations are: Development of the national contribution to the common cultural heritage of Europe (article 1); Safeguarding objects of European cultural value placed under government control (article 5); Ensuring reasonable access to such objects (article 5).

The UK is a signatory.

#### The Granada Convention 1985

Originally known as the European Charter of the Architectural Heritage, it was later turned into the "Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe".

It defines 'architectural heritage' and each signatory promises to maintain an inventory of it and to take statutory measures to protect it. There is also a promise to provide funding, but only within budgetary limitations, and to promote the general enhancement of the surroundings of conservation groups.

Signatories (including the UK) also promise to adopt integrated conservation policies in their planning systems and other spheres of government influence that promote the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage and the fostering of traditional skills.

#### The Valetta Convention 1992

Formally known as the Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe it was originally signed in London in 1969 but was revised in Valletta in 1992. It defines archaeological heritage and the signatories promise to make and maintain an inventory of it and to legislate for its protection. The emphasis is on protection of sites for future study, the reporting of chance finds, the control of excavations and the use of metal

detectors.

Signatories (including the UK) also promise to allow the input of expert archaeologists into the making of planning policies and planning decisions.

#### World Heritage Convention 1972

Formally known as the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, it was adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 1972.

The UK adheres to the Convention as a member state of UNESCO. The convention defines and 'natural heritage' and sets out a framework for the identification and designation of cultural or natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value as World Heritage Sites.

#### The Paris Convention 1970

Formally known as the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, its signatories promise to legislate to prevent the trade in illegally obtained cultural objects. The UK signed the Convention in 2002 and then passed the Dealing in Cultural Objects (Offences) Act 2003.

#### The Florence Convention 2000

Formally known as the European Landscape Convention, its signatories (including the UK) agree to recognise "landscapes" in law as "an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity". These recognised landscapes are then to be subject to policies for their management, amongst other obligations. The UK became a signatory in 2007.

## 2. National legislative and policy framework

The key national policies and legislative regulations related to the historic environment are set out in Table 2.

**Table 2 - National Legislative and Policy Framework**

#### Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

This Act introduced legislation which created special controls for the protection of historic buildings (as listed buildings) and areas (as conservation areas). It established that damage to these assets could amount to a criminal offence.

#### Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

This Act legislates to protect the archaeological heritage of Great Britain. The Act defines monuments which warrant protection and establishes that damage to these amounts to a criminal offence.

#### National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

This sets out the Government's planning policies for England. Paragraphs 184 - 202 detail historic environment policies and focus on ensuring heritage assets are given protection commensurate with their status and encouraging new development which preserves their special qualities.

#### National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

Explains key issues and answers common questions to guide implementation of national policies. The Historic Environment section is of relevance to this paper.

### a. Joint statement on the historic environment in the National Parks of England, Scotland and Wales

This document is a declaration of intent made on behalf of Cadw, Natural Resources Wales, Historic England, Historic Environment Scotland, the National Park Authorities, Natural England, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, and Scottish Natural Heritage. It is "an expression of the shared commitment of the signatories to further the sustainable management, public understanding, access to, and enjoyment of the

cultural heritage of National Parks, by all appropriate means.”<sup>iii</sup> Signed in 2015 and effective for five years, the joint statement is due to be reviewed in 2020.

b. Dartmoor National Park Authority’s two statutory purposes  
DNPA’s two statutory purposes are; Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park; and Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.

### APPENDIX 3

#### 1. Current academic partnerships involving DNPA

University	Nature of partnership
<b>Queen’s University, Belfast, Dr Laura Bassel</b>	A partner in the Granite Project – an application to the Leverhulme Fund for a major academic research project
<b>University of Winchester, Dr Niall Finneran</b>	A partner in the Granite Project – an application to the Leverhulme Fund for a major academic research project
<b>University of Brighton, Dr Chris Carey</b>	Involved in the geo-archaeological aspect of the Holwell Hut Circle Project
<b>University of Plymouth, Prof Ralph Fyfe</b>	Member of Peatland Partnership and undertakes palaeoenvironmental research on Dartmoor
<b>University of Exeter, Carlotta Farci (PhD student)</b>	Undertaking research at Ausewell Wood
<b>University of Exeter, Alan Endacott (PhD student)</b>	Scheduled to commence research into the Bronze Age landscapes of northern Dartmoor
<b>University of Exeter, Dr Linda Hurcombe</b>	Possible experimental input into construction of Bronze Age round house at Postbridge
<b>Queen’s University, Belfast and the Universities of Exeter, Plymouth, Brighton and Newcastle</b>	Contributing to the development of the Dartmoor Cultural Heritage Research Framework

<sup>i</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2012), *National Planning Policy Framework*, Annex 2: Glossary

<sup>ii</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) *National Planning Practice Guidance, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*, Para 039

<sup>iii</sup> Joint statement on the historic environment in the National Parks of England, Scotland and Wales [http://www.nationalparksengland.org.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/717628/Historic-Environment-Joint-Statement-2015.pdf](http://www.nationalparksengland.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/717628/Historic-Environment-Joint-Statement-2015.pdf)