
Review Paper

Historic
environment and
cultural heritage
September 2018

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This is one of six Review Papers which form part of the evidence base that will advise and support the development of the 2019 Dartmoor National Park Management Plan Review.
- 1.2. This Review Paper has received contributions from all members of the Historic Environment Team and has been written and prepared by Emma Stockley.
- 1.3. The aims of this Review Paper are to inform participants attending the historic environment and cultural heritage Dartmoor Debate workshop on August 3 2018. The Review Paper is structured thus;
 - **Conserve** (highlighting key issues and factors affecting Dartmoor's Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage; identifying threats and opportunities for each of the key issues);
 - **Understand** (identifying gaps in our current understanding of Dartmoor's Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage; identifying priorities for future research); and
 - **Enhance** (examining ways in which cultural heritage can be enhanced through community engagement); and
 - A review of the current 2014 – 2019 Management Plan
- 1.4. This Review Paper has been updated throughout the course of the Management Plan Review to reflect new evidence or changes to national guidance or policy as well as input following the historic environment and cultural heritage Dartmoor Debate held on August 3 2018. The views of the local community, stakeholders and partner organisations who all have an interest in the future of Dartmoor National Park forms part of the evidence base for the Management Plan Review.

2. Dartmoor's historic environment and cultural heritage

2.1. Historic environment

Dartmoor's historic environment comprises a number of often interlinked elements, including archaeology, the built environment (buildings, structures, roads and other built features), landscapes and intangible cultural heritage.

What is the historic environment?

The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.¹

Importantly, intangible cultural heritage is also included under the term of 'historic environment', according to the 'Joint Statement on the historic environment in the National Parks of England, Scotland and Wales'. This document defines the historic environment as "the physical evidence that we see, understand and feel for past human activity. It is the cultural product of human interaction with nature and the evidence of all past human activity. It includes sites, monuments, landscapes, buildings, settlements and intangible heritage, as well as our appreciation and perception of them."

2.1.1. Historic built environment

The importance of Dartmoor's historic built environment is reflected in the high proportion of heritage assets that have national recognition and statutory protection through designation as listed buildings or by being within a Conservation Area. For information on Dartmoor's heritage assets, please refer to appendix 1. For information on policy and regulation affecting the management of Dartmoor's heritage assets, please refer to appendix 2.

2.1.2. Archaeology and cultural landscape

Dartmoor is internationally renowned as a rich cultural landscape, with evidence of thousands of years of human interaction from the Mesolithic period to present day ⁱⁱ. Archaeological remains range from Bronze Age cists, stone rows and circles to medieval settlement and field-systems and the remains of the tin-mining industry.

2.1.3. Intangible cultural heritage

What is intangible cultural heritage?

Intangible cultural heritage means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. ⁱⁱⁱ

DNP is rich in intangible cultural heritage, having many distinctive local traditions, festivals, markets and celebrations, oral histories, customs and skills. Many of these traditional skills have been maintained for centuries and include thatching, stone walling, hedge laying, charcoal making and learing (a Dartmoor term for hefting - a traditional method of managing grazing stock on common land and communal grazing). These skills and traditions have helped shape the National Park as we see it today and their continuation is essential in conserving and enhancing the special qualities of Dartmoor. Intangible cultural heritage also includes artistic expression and Dartmoor has been a source of inspiration for artists since the 18th century and continues to inspire present-day makers, writers and artists who live and work on the moor.



Figure 1 A Moor Medieval Study Group visit to Hutholes, June 2018

3. CONSERVE - key issues affecting Dartmoor's historic environment and cultural heritage

3.1. A table showing key issues and factors affecting Dartmoor's historic environment and cultural heritage, threats and opportunities

Risk/ issue	Contributing factors	Threats to the historic environment	Opportunities for the historic environment	References
LAND MANAGEMENT				
Increase in vegetation growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-stocking of Commons (reflecting priorities of Countryside Stewardship schemes) Climate change (warmer winters, increased rainfall, longer growing season, more extreme weather events) Undergrazing due to changes in farming practises resulting in the over-wintering of stock undercover or on in-bye land Reduction in number of registered Commoners who actively use the Commons for grazing Atmospheric inputs in the form of nitrogen deposition Change in vegetation from heather to purple moor-grass (molinia), which is non-palatable to grazing livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhizome and root damage to archaeological sites Diffuse erosion caused by channelling of foot pressure around or through scrub Reduction in visibility through vegetation encroachment on archaeological sites and increased risk of wildfire Alternative management of vegetation (mechanical and chemical) is intensive and can cause damage to the historic environment Lack of accessibility of archaeological sites Threatens the open character of the landscape Increase in burrowing animal-activity causing damage to archaeological sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer opportunities to 'adopt a monument' and keep vegetation encroachment under control Re-evaluation of priorities within agri-environment schemes to consider significance of historic landscape and its accessibility Establishment of baseline data for scrub and Molinia cover on Dartmoor allowing monitoring and pro-active management on a landscape as opposed to agreement scale Opportunity to improve farmer's understanding of, and commitment to the historic environment Support could be provided to farmers to enable them to target key issues 	<p>DNPA (2017), <i>State of the Park Report</i>^{iv}</p> <p>DNPA Historic Environment Team</p> <p>DNPA Hill Farm Project</p>
Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change (increased rainfall) – again atmospheric inputs altering vegetation cover Visitor pressure on sites Over-grazing Changes in land management practises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to heritage assets and their setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer/Ranger-led opportunities to mitigate the effects of erosion on archaeological sites Community archaeology projects focusing on 'rescue archaeology' 	<p>DNPA (2017), <i>State of the Park Report</i></p> <p>DNPA Historic Environment Team</p>
Warmer temperatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change (warmer winters, increased rainfall, longer growing season, more extreme weather events) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential drying-out of peatland areas and the loss of irreplaceable palaeoenvironmental remains Increase in intensive moorland fires causing damage to archaeological sites 		<p>LUC on behalf of DNPA (2017), <i>A Landscape Character Assessment for Dartmoor National Park</i></p>

Risk/ issue	Contributing factors	Threats to the historic environment	Opportunities for the historic environment	References
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longer growing seasons increases vegetation growth, causing encroachment on archaeological sites 		
Changes in farming practises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in agricultural policy Climate change (warmer winters and increased rainfall, longer growing season, more extreme weather events) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of agricultural buildings required to accommodate/over-winter livestock which puts pressure on the character of historic farmsteads Impact of TB and regulation of livestock movements on common grazing / new-takes Reduction in number of livestock on the Commons leading to under-grazing High house prices leading to pressure to sell off traditional farmhouses and landholdings, artificially creating need for new rural worker's housing in sensitive locations Poor succession practices and high cost of accessing farming leading to new farmers acquiring isolated holdings with a subsequent pressure for industrial scale buildings in inappropriate locations. Pressure on redundant buildings to accommodate residential conversions Breakdown of the home-farm and Commons system Reduction in farm income / labour leading to mechanisation and contracting out of work. Less need for traditional skills amongst farming communities Traditional boundaries (e.g. dry-stone walls and Devon hedges) no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to develop traditional skills training programmes to assist famers in the maintenance of relict boundaries Local innovation and design to reflect landscape in interpretation of regulation and practice i.e. Dartmoor TB plan Looking at succession and next generation issues / barriers through review of local planning policies and engagement with farming community The development of a new agri-environment scheme that celebrates Dartmoor's special qualities and responds to local circumstances Support from the private sector in the management of heritage assets Farmers and landowners to work in collaboration in the design and delivery of agri-environment scheme (as in Dartmoor Farming Futures pilot) 	<p>DNPA (2017), <i>State of the Park Report</i></p> <p>DNPA Historic Environment Team</p> <p>DNPA Hill Farm Project</p>

Risk/ issue	Contributing factors	Threats to the historic environment	Opportunities for the historic environment	References
		<p>longer maintained as function replaced by stock-proof fencing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in size and weight of farm machinery 		
Peatland restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded hydrological function of peatland environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to archaeology by machinery and the creation of ditch blocks Increased waterlogging of a restored area has the potential to change both human and livestock transport patterns, diverting pathways via a drier route The introduction of erosion to previously unaffected sites Increase in peat growth leading to (long-term) decrease in visibility of archaeological sites and reduction in access May impact farming and grazing patterns leading to changes in vegetation cover and the appearance of the moor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for the surveying of archaeological sites Potential opportunities for palaeoenvironmental sampling during restoration works Better preserved palaeoenvironmental record through increased wetness Better understanding of the historic environment resource Ensuring natural environment objectives for restoring peatlands are conducted in appropriate locations and do not adversely impact on heritage assets 	<p>Bray, L.S, Exmoor Mires Project (2015), <i>The Past and the Peat: Archaeology and Peatland Restoration on Exmoor</i>^v</p> <p>DNPA, <i>The historic environment and peatland restoration on Dartmoor Method Statement</i>^{vi}</p> <p>DNPA Historic Environment Team</p>
VISITORS AND COMMUNITIES				
Sustaining traditional skills e.g. Commoning practises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing farming population and changes in land ownership leading to different land ownership patterns, growth in small 'lifestyle' units and amalgamation of large units Hillfarms are marginally viable businesses and farmers and their families have difficulty prioritising time to devote to traditional practises such as hedgelaying and drystone walling Increasing house prices and high commuting costs mean contract workers generally live outside National Park, consequently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of knowledge of traditional skills in younger generation of farmers Loss of intangible cultural heritage Decline in Commoning skills – managing the landscape and stock Decline in traditional building and boundary skills, which over time can increase the cost of maintaining heritage assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to address this issue through development of a Dartmoor-specific agri-environment scheme Opportunity to develop small-grants scheme enabling farmers to undertake work on traditional landscape and building features themselves Opportunities to undertake traditional skills training programmes and engage with a new audience, such as lifestyle farmers who often have available time and resources Traditional skills courses can improve fitness, encourage people 	<p>DNPA (2017), <i>State of the Park Report</i></p> <p>DNPA Historic Environment Team</p> <p>DNPA Hill Farm Project</p> <p>Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, <i>Heritage Statement 2017</i>^{vii}</p> <p>Dartmoor Commoners' Council (2017), <i>Life and</i></p>

Risk/ issue	Contributing factors	Threats to the historic environment	Opportunities for the historic environment	References
	<p>increasing cost of labour and skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock-proof fencing is easier and cheaper to erect than maintaining a drystone wall • Mechanisation of farming i.e. hedge cutting • Move to different livestock breeds requires stock-proof fencing resulting in 'relict' boundaries • Reduction in number of registered commoners who actively make use of the Commons for grazing • Impact of TB regulations and disease control reducing numbers that wish to turn out • Poor availability and high cost of some local natural materials such as stone 		<p>to get outside, attract people to the National Park and initiate social cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courses can provide opportunities for hill-farmers to meet the public, tackle rural isolation, encourages the public to give back, builds a positive relationship between the farmers and members of the public, farmers benefit from having work done, at no cost • Improve opportunities for local workers to live within the National Park through provision of affordable housing and creation of additional accommodation on farms as part of farm diversification. • Ensuring local planning policies and conservation officers prioritise use of natural materials, in turn helping sustain production and availability. • In Mineral Policies of Local Plan, retain allowance for local quarries to be re-opened where they can supply local stone to maintain or enhance the National Park's historic fabric and character 	<p><i>Tradition on the Dartmoor Commons^{viii}</i></p> <p>LUC on behalf of DNPA (2017), <i>A Landscape Character Assessment for Dartmoor National Park</i></p>
Visitor pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in visitor numbers to Dartmoor since 2013 • Increase in large-scale recreational events • Increase in sheep worrying and dog related incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major issues and impacts caused by dogs in terms of worrying, stock displacement, fouling and confrontation • Issues of stock management and farm operations in peak periods of the year due to congestion of highways etc. • Disrupts the learing system of stock-management leading to under-grazing and the encroachment of vegetation on archaeological sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to address dog behaviour as a Park wide issue • Opportunities to make the link between farming and the National Park landscape with spin offs such as purchasing local produce • Development of a closer relationship between accommodation providers and farmers • Opportunity to engage with a wide range of visitors to Dartmoor • Additional revenue opportunities 	<p>DNPA (2017), <i>State of the Park Report</i></p> <p>LUC on behalf of DNPA (2017), <i>A Landscape Character Assessment for Dartmoor National Park</i></p> <p>DNPA Historic Environment Team</p> <p>DNPA Hill Farm Project</p>

Risk/ issue	Contributing factors	Threats to the historic environment	Opportunities for the historic environment	References
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased footfall causes site-erosion Increased pressure for signage along roads, changing visual and perceptual qualities of the landscape Unofficial recreational use of sites (littering, campfires) 	<p>generated by visitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to promote Donate for Dartmoor scheme to visitors, for the benefit of the historic environment and cultural heritage Ensure planning policies continue to protect rural character along roads and lanes, and provide clear guidance on appropriate signage for the National Park 	
POLICY				
HM Government A Green Future: Our 25 year plan to improve the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A response to Brexit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Investment Zones pose a risk to archaeological sites and the landscape character of the National Park Net gain biodiversity proposals might conflict with landscape and historic environment features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and delivering a new environmental land management system Restoring peatlands through peatland restoration projects Historic environment is suitably conserved and enhanced in future schemes <p>Ensure any future environmental enhancement policy is applied flexibly and is consistent with broader historic and natural environment objectives</p>	<p>HM Government (2018), <i>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment</i>^x</p> <p>DNPA <i>Briefing note on 25 year environment plan</i></p>
DEFRA Designated landscapes 2018 review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the Government's 25-year Plan for the Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in number of National Parks and AONBs, or an extension of their existing designations might result in less funding for existing National Park's and AONBs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to influence policy changes 	<p>DEFRA <i>Designated Landscapes (National Parks and AONBs) 2018 review</i>^x</p>
DCMS (2016) The Culture White Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First white paper for culture in 50 years (and only the second ever published) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the apprenticeship levy, supports the taking on of apprentices in cultural organisations Supports opportunities to develop and promote the contribution of culture in the improvement of health and wellbeing Encourages new cultural partnerships including a range of national and local partner 	<p>DCMS (2016) The Culture White Paper^{xi}</p>

Risk/ issue	Contributing factors	Threats to the historic environment	Opportunities for the historic environment	References
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes the use of technology to make the UK one of the world's leading countries for digitised public collections and use of technology to enhance culture-related online experiences 	
DEFRA (2018), <i>Health and Harmony: The future for food, farming and the environment in a Green Brexit</i> Command Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brexit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Uncertain future agricultural policy Consolidation of smaller farms to ensure a more viable farming business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new English agri-environment policy The development of a new agri-environment scheme that celebrates Dartmoor's special qualities and responds to local circumstances Support from the private sector to support the farming economy and the management of heritage assets Farmers and landowners to work in collaboration in the design and delivery of agri-environment scheme (as in Dartmoor Farming Futures pilot) Strengthening the market and brand of locally produced food and products from the agricultural sector 	<p>DEFRA (2018), <i>Health and Harmony: The future for food, farming and the environment in a Green Brexit</i>^{xii}</p> <p>DNPA <i>Response to the Government's Command Paper 'Health and Harmony'</i>^{xiii}</p> <p>LUC on behalf of DNPA (2017), <i>A Landscape Character Assessment for Dartmoor National Park</i></p> <p>DNPA Historic Environment and Hill Farm Project</p>
The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) Strategic Funding Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in income from the National Lottery (fewer people playing The Lottery) Five-year strategic funding review commencing in early 2019 Influenced by the Government's Tailored Review of HLF's performance and the Mendoza Review of Museum's in England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less money available overall and more demand on HLF to support heritage projects Timetable for applications and detailed information on grant programmes not currently available (applications under the new framework will open in early 2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified grants giving and application process New strategic funding to support innovation and new ways of working with a strong focus on both urban parks and, importantly for Dartmoor, landscapes Increase in the proportion of HLF's budget that supports smaller grants, awarded by locally based committees – good news for Dartmoor's community groups Retain enabling development policy 	<p>hlf.org.uk^{xiv}</p> <p>Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, <i>Heritage Statement 2017</i></p>

Risk/ issue	Contributing factors	Threats to the historic environment	Opportunities for the historic environment	References
			in local plan to allow flexibility in planning policy where it is necessary to enable important conservation works to take place.	
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in NP Government funding has led to a higher demand for funding from alternative funding-providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project ideas are not realised and new and innovative ideas not taken forward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased government funding to address climate change Opportunities to draw in funding to work with hard-to-reach groups (e.g. health referral schemes and Green Gym programmes) on heritage projects such as traditional skills training Build on successful projects such as Parishscapes and Moor Medieval which have the support of HLF staff and SW Committee Members Identify new grant providers and form creative partnerships to enhance funding opportunities Historic England funding Retain enabling development policy in local plan to allow flexibility in planning policy where it is necessary to enable important conservation works to take place. 	<p>DNPA Hill Farm Project</p> <p>Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, <i>Heritage Statement 2017</i></p>
MANAGING HERITAGE ASSETS				
Changes to the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing patterns of living (rise in home working due to increased digital connectivity) Out-migration of young people (including younger generation of farmers) in part due to poor employment opportunities and wages, and high house prices. Resulting in subsequent difficulties in access to labour and skills. Traditional agricultural holdings divided into small-holdings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diluted landscape and historic character through barn conversions, new agricultural buildings and domestic and equestrian paraphernalia. Cumulative impact of hobby farmers and demand for small scale developments Neglect of traditional farm buildings resulting in decay and dilapidation Inappropriate signage and advertising in popular tourist destinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding opportunities to bring historic farm buildings back into use (Countryside Stewardship Historic Buildings Restoration Grant) Review of impact of land values and market drivers and how this is influencing change in the NPA area and what opportunities exist to (if any) to manage this Innovation within planning policy to allow use of farm buildings for accommodation for viable farm units 	<p>DNPA (2017), <i>State of the Park Report</i></p> <p>LUC on behalf of DNPA (2017), <i>A Landscape Character Assessment for Dartmoor National Park</i></p> <p>DNPA Historic Environment Team</p> <p>DNPA (2017), <i>Dartmoor</i></p>

Risk/ issue	Contributing factors	Threats to the historic environment	Opportunities for the historic environment	References
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in 'lifestyle' farming and equestrian activities • Abandonment of farming way of life • Changes in farming practises resulting in the need to over-winter stock undercover or accommodate more stock • Changes in farming practises (resulting in 'relict' boundaries) 	Inappropriate development	<p>but otherwise ensuring re-use of farm buildings prioritises optimum use in conservation terms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of wider environmental gains when evaluating decisions for new farm buildings • Retain strong strategic planning policies which protect the historic environment from harmful development, but allow for managed change. 	<i>Local Plan Topic Paper 2 Historic Environment^{xv}</i>
Non-designated heritage assets not formally identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time pressure on HER staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No resources in place to formally assess significance of non-designated Heritage Assets – currently being dealt with on an ad-hoc basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to add to the Non-Designated Heritage Assets List currently on the HER, possibly with volunteer assistance • Ensure planning policies retain allowance for discovery of new heritage assets through the planning application process. 	DNPA Historic Environment Team
No specific criteria defining Premier Archaeological Landscapes (PALs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, there are no specific criteria defining PALs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of definition could lead to lack of protection of archaeological sites and cultural landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNPA currently undertaking a review of Dartmoor's PALs with the aim of designating two new PALs in the future • To clearly define PALs • Create new PALs • Designation/recognition of PALs 	DNPA (2017), <i>State of the Park Report</i> DNPA Historic Environment Team
Backlog of Historic Environment Record (HER) entries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time pressure on HER staff • Prolific amount of information generated by some volunteers • Backlog of data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development risk to heritage assets if not on HER • DNPA not fully aware of all heritage assets if not on HER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer assistance with updating and maintaining HER • Better training for Volunteers • Increase capacity of HER staff 	DNPA Historic Environment Team
Lack of continued Scheduling of monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduling programme came to a sudden end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 200 monuments need to be Scheduled including Sittaford stone circle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at volunteer monitoring programme to evaluate condition and risks • Ensure planning policies retain allowance for discovery of new heritage assets through the planning application process. 	DNPA Historic Environment Team



Figure 2 The restoration of the Ten Commandments Stones monument, July 2017

4. UNDERSTAND - identifying priorities for future research and gaps in our current understanding of Dartmoor's Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage

4.1. What is the purpose of research and understanding?

With the Authority's two statutory purposes in mind, research and understanding into Dartmoor's historic environment and cultural heritage needs to both conserve and enhance and/or promote understanding and enjoyment to the communities who live, work and visit Dartmoor. All methods of research and understanding should therefore be framed with these purposes foremost. It is both the gaps in our knowledge (heritage professionals) and that of the public that should be the focus of research opportunities.

Dartmoor National Park's two statutory purposes

Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park

Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public

4.2. Cultural Heritage Research Framework workshop

The results of the Cultural Heritage Research Framework have not yet been published resulting in a significant but temporary gap in our knowledge of current research priorities. However, it is clear that any future research framework must refer to the purposes of the National Park, including, but not expressly, its engagement with the public. The Cultural Heritage Research Framework focused on predominantly academic research priorities. To complement this, knowledge of how these priorities relate to the public's understanding of Dartmoor's cultural heritage is also required. For an overview of current academic institutions that are in partnership with DNPA, please refer to appendix 3.

4.3. The Historic Environment Record (HER)

The HER is a regularly updated information service, held in a database that provides access to details relating to Dartmoor's archaeological sites, finds, historic buildings and landscape features. The HER also contains information about events such as surveys and archaeological excavations. The HER includes publications and reports, all of which are publically accessible. Dartmoor's HER is one of over 85 in England and is maintained by DNPA. It is used daily for the purposes of planning applications, public engagement and project planning and is of vital importance to the Historic Environment team. Whilst the HER is an incredibly diverse and useful resource, to some members of the public, it is just a database and the risk is, that it is perceived as intrinsically uninspiring. In order for the public to make use of the HER as a tool to encourage understanding and enjoyment, the HER requires engagement and interpretation. This is already happening through projects such as Historic England's 'Enrich the list' and 'Know Your Place' where members of the public are asked to submit photographs, knowledge and insights about listed places and their associated social history in order to record this information for future generations. The MTMTE Heritage Trails project also enhances the HER through highlighting heritage assets along walking routes submitted by members of the public.

4.4. A table showing the priorities on non-academic stakeholders following initial consultation

Stakeholder	Priorities in brief/future working opportunities
DPA	Info requested
Dartmoor Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has a long-term goal of establishing a Dartmoor Study Centre
Dartmoor Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure that the HER is user-friendly and accessible to all parish communities within DNPEnsure that 'new' historic environment data, professionally mapped by Dr Phil Newman over 25 years or so, is added by Ordnance Survey to new editions of Dartmoor mapsChallenge Natural England's grazing criteria for Dartmoor commons so

	<p>that the world-class cultural environment of Dartmoor (prehistory to 20th century) is visible and accessible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop library resource base for DNPA so that it becomes the finest database for Dartmoor • Support completion of Upper Merrivale Tin Mill excavation report • Commission documentary and archaeological research on Dartmoor corn mills Commission research on industrial housing of 19th and 20th centuries • Commission research on 20th –century dwellings of inter-war period • Commission research on oral history projects, including Merrivale Quarry, Duchy Estate Management (Colin Sturmer onwards) and DNPA staff memories • Actively conserve Atlas Burning House, Ilsington and the Chapel/Sunday School/Mess Hut of 1901 at Merrivale Quarry
DTRG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce lists of sites as detailed above, and note how overgrown/inaccessible they are. When this is done, to liaise with DNPA as to how best to tackle the sites, and which need most attention. • To liaise with other groups and organisations about sites and where needed, to help in their understanding of them. • To produce material explaining all aspects of tinworking. • To begin collecting information for the gazetteer. • To continue to enrol new members to the group – this is ongoing. <p>2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To start to compile the gazetteer – this can be added to at any time (create a database along with an input form). • To create interpretation for any sites which DNPA and DTRG are keen to have, either on site or written (leaflet or website). DTRG are able to help provide information and to design information panels. • To work with DNPA in directing groups / organisations in clearing sites of vegetation. <p>2021 onwards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue with some site clearance / gazetteer / interpretation
RAMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities aim to enrich the lives of people living, working in and visiting Exeter • Wild and Wondrous Region exhibition was hugely successful in bringing Dartmoor's cultural heritage to a new and wider audience – a second exhibition a possibility
Parishscapes leads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many wish to continue the projects funded through Parishscapes but require support with establishing a constituted group and fundraising
Local history and archive groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local history and other groups offer enthusiasm, local knowledge and offer the opportunity for 'crowd– research' • Possible need for a forum for coordination and the sharing of ideas and expertise. DNPA's Dartmoor History Group Day currently fills part of this gap • Group's require access to professional assistance where research task is greater than local groups' expertise • Desire for further training • Support for fundraising • A means of publishing results • Most groups wish to retain their independence but recognise that the public have a desire to be informed and/or have access to information. • Groups have their own interests and priorities and research/projects need to play to the strengths of the group as they are dependent on volunteers
Local and accredited museums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

4.5. Actions for future research and understanding

- Academic research, where possible, will have a community engagement element in order to meet the Authority's second statutory purpose
- The development of projects and activities which celebrate Dartmoor's heritage and sense of place will bring ownership of the past, to local communities
- Supporting community heritage projects such as 'Enrich the list', will help to bring the HER to life
- To complement the Cultural Heritage Research Framework, a programme of stakeholder events to ascertain gaps in the public's knowledge of Dartmoor's historic environment and cultural heritage will be considered
- Identifying and working with new partners such as RAMM and The Box, will bring an understanding of Dartmoor's cultural heritage to a new audience
- Consider holding semi-regular research seminars for Dartmoor interest groups
- Working to ensure that Commoning skills survive into the future
- Explore ways to link academic research to local communities and the general public
- Prioritising the development of the Historic Environment Research Framework will ensure a cohesive approach to academic research
- Develop a catalogue of research publications and maximize access both physically and digitally
- Explore cultural heritage resilience on Dartmoor – what does this entail?
- Development of partnerships, possibly through a Cultural Heritage Forum
- Conduct an audit of research currently being undertaken on Dartmoor



Figure 3 The community excavation of Vinnimore Farmstead in the Bovey Valley, April 2017

5. ENHANCE - ways in which cultural heritage can be enhanced through community engagement

5.1. Opportunities for enhancing understanding of the historic environment and cultural heritage will vary depending on audience. Two audiences are identified in the Review Paper brief; local communities who live and work on the moor; and tourists and visitors to Dartmoor.

5.2. Local communities

Dartmoor's local communities include a multitude of volunteer groups including archives, local history and conservation groups, all of whom are involved in heritage activities. Dartmoor also has a number of primary and secondary schools who have successfully engaged in various *Moor than meets the eye* projects.

Actions for engagement with local communities;

- Develop archaeological volunteering opportunities, similar to those funded through MTMTE, available for local communities. These have been extremely popular and have involved a wide range of participants including students from primary schools, local colleges and universities
- Provide training and access to expertise and equipment e.g. archaeological tools, historical research skills
- Support the research objectives of local history groups
- Provide heritage opportunities for students during 'work experience' and 'enrichment' week programmes, particularly those with an interest in archaeology
- Adopt a grass-roots approach to future project development i.e. as per the Parishscapes methodology
- Provide of heritage opportunities for hard-to-reach groups such as veterans and looked-after children
- Support the continuation of groups such as the Moor Medieval Study Group post-MTMTE
- Create opportunities to explore local heritage through written and visual arts opportunities will help create 'the future's history' e.g. performing arts projects can provide broad engagement opportunities for community members e.g. Throwleigh Parishscapes
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5.3. Tourists and visitors

Since the 18th century, Dartmoor has been a popular tourist destination and received 2.31 million visitors in 2015.

Actions for engagement with tourists and visitors;

- Further develop archaeological interpretation via DNPA Visitor Centres. Postbridge - a centre for archaeological interpretation
- Develop outreach activities e.g. the MTMTE-supported lecture series at RAMM and insight-walks (both part of the 'In the footsteps of the Victorians' project). This indicated an appetite for in-depth opportunities to learn about Dartmoor's cultural heritage
- Encourage visitor engagement through archaeologist-led experiences/drop-in events at popular sites
- Develop publications for visitors highlighting the importance of Dartmoor's heritage assets
- Work with partners such as RAMM to engage with a new audience

5.4. *Moor than meets the eye* (MTMTE)

Since 2015, the primary method of heritage-engagement with Dartmoor's local communities has been via the MTMTE scheme. The scheme has also provided events and interpretation for tourists and visitors to the moor. Active over a 280 square kilometer area, MTMTE is an HLF-supported Landscape Partnership Scheme consisting of 28 heritage projects. Closing in 2019, MTMTE is enabling people to explore Dartmoor's past, work to conserve its wildlife and archaeology, improve understanding of the landscape and develop and share the skills needed to look after it for generations to come. According to MTMTE's Audience Development Plan^{xvi}, the scheme is aimed at local residents (including those interested and those 'just living here'), families and young people and honeypot site visitors, (including those 'passing through'). As MTMTE approaches its final year, the foremost issue is one of

legacy. Specifically, how volunteering and successful elements of the scheme might be maintained beyond the support of the HLF funding.

5.4.1. MTMTE legacy workshop

A recent legacy workshop was held at Parke on May 9 2018. The workshop was one of a range of strategies to elicit feedback and views to ensure that the Scheme has an effective and long-lasting legacy. The table below summarises the successes of the scheme, suggestions for opportunities and improvement and next steps.

Theme	Successes	Suggestions for improvement/ opportunities	Next steps
Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased levels of engagement and interest in heritage Improved interaction between individuals and group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities to share knowledge and skills between partners Improve budget flexibility/adaptability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish legacy group/vehicle to take ideas forward and act as a forum for sharing experiences and expertise
Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Parishscapes project - especially in relation to its success in increasing engagement and developing relationships with community groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve engagement with younger people A desire to extend Parishscapes to the wider community (outside MTMTE area, and to communities outside Dartmoor's boundaries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish legacy group/vehicle to take ideas forward and act as a forum for sharing experiences and expertise Use existing Parishscapes projects and events as a starting point for future engagement Seed funding for new projects Development of a Parishscapes legacy project
Intellectual outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide variety of publications, research and information created by the Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources catalogued for ease of reference and made available to other organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of resources, information and skills Creation of a database of skilled volunteers Funding
Partnership working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective new partnerships and a new way of working for DNPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could increase breadth of partnership Communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of a future partnership through one of three ways; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large lead partner such as DNPA (providing structure, policies, consistency) 2. A loose network of individual bodies (flexible, access to diverse sources of funding) 3. An existing Dartmoor charity e.g. DPA, Dartmoor Trust Funding, coordination, administrative support and training
Other	Professional Support Creativity, passion and enthusiasm of volunteers A grass-roots approach (Parishscapes)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide volunteers with future opportunities Consider a 'grass-roots approach to future project development to ensure community buy-in

5.5. Actions for future cultural heritage enhancement and engagement

- Develop a programme of support for local history and archive groups to assist research, publication and fundraising activities, access expertise. This would complement the existing, and greatly valued, Dartmoor Local History Groups Day
- Develop options for cultural heritage volunteering opportunities to enable volunteers to continue involvement post-MTMTE funding, in particular, the Moor Medieval Study Group
- Explore creative opportunities for local communities to value and celebrate their past through performance, written and visual arts
- Identify a site suitable for a multi-season community archaeology project following the success and completion of the North Hall Manor excavation
- Support the development of a Parishscapes legacy project
- Develop material for visitors explaining Dartmoor's unique archaeology and heritage assets and why they are important
- Identify and work with new partners to engage with a different audience e.g. RAMM and The Box, Plymouth

6. Review of the current 2014 – 2019 Management Plan^{xvii}

6.1. 2014 – 2019 management plan - historic environment and cultural heritage key drivers and challenges

The table below summarises the key historic environment and cultural heritage drivers and challenges from the 2014 – 2019 Management Plan and, based on the evidence in section 3.1, suggests whether they should remain a consideration in the forthcoming management plan review.

Key historic environment and cultural heritage key drivers and challenges	Comments
Ensuring traditional skills are sustained for the future	Current issue – see section 3.1
Under-grazing in some areas of the moor and decline in number of active graziers	Current issue – see section 3.1
Heritage assets at risk from increased vegetation, climate change, poor condition of listed buildings and loss of character of CAs	Current issue – see section 3.1
Threat from inappropriate development	Current issue – see section 3.1
Loss of cultural heritage such as threats to local fairs and traditions	Still a concern although projects such as MTMTE's Traditional Skills project and Parishscapes have focused on conserving intangible cultural heritage and skills
Improving understanding and appreciation of Dartmoor by a wide range of people	Remains an important opportunity as we approach the development of the new Management Plan – see section 3.1

6.2. 2014 – 2019 Management Plan three key areas where action should be focused

The table below shows the three key areas where action was focused over the previous plan period in order to address the challenges summarised above.

Cultural heritage action focus in 2014 - 2019 management plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community heritage projects • Identify, protect and conserve heritage assets • Increased understanding and awareness of Dartmoor's cultural heritage

The MTMTE scheme was well-underway during the 2014 - 2019 Management Plan period, and the 28 heritage projects ensured that priorities concerning the historic environment and cultural heritage were met over the plan period. The challenge for the 2019 – 2024 Management Plan will be to achieve historic environment and cultural heritage outcomes without a vehicle of delivery such as MTMTE, which has been hugely successful in its community engagement methodologies.



Figure 4 Heritage skills training, May 2018

ⁱ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012), *National Planning Policy Framework*, Annex 2: Glossary <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework>

ⁱⁱ LUC on behalf of Dartmoor National Park Authority (2017), *A Landscape Character Assessment for Dartmoor National Park*

ⁱⁱⁱ UNESCO *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* <https://ich.unesco.org/en/convention>

^{iv} Dartmoor National Park Authority, *State of the Park 2017*

^v Bray, L.S, Exmoor Mires Project (2015), *The Past and the Peat: Archaeology and Peatland Restoration on Exmoor*

^{vi} Dartmoor National Park Authority, *The historic environment and peatland restoration on Dartmoor Method Statement*

^{vii} Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, *Heritage Statement 2017*
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664657/Heritage_Statement_2017_final_-_web_version_.pdf

^{viii} Dartmoor Commoners' Council (2017), *Life and Tradition on the Dartmoor Commons*

^{ix} HM Government (2018), *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment*
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

^x Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, *Designated Landscapes (National Parks and AONBs) 2018 review* <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designated-landscapes-national-parks-and-aonbs-2018-review/terms-of-reference>

^{xi} Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2016), *The Culture White Paper*
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/510798/DCMS_The_Culture_White_Paper__3_.pdf

^{xii} Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2018), *Health and Harmony: The future for food, farming and the environment in a Green Brexit*
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/684003/future-farming-environment-consult-document.pdf

^{xiii} Dartmoor National Park Authority, *Response to the Government's Command Paper 'Health and Harmony*

^{xiv} Heritage Lottery Fund Strategic Framework 2019 – 2024
<https://www.hlf.org.uk/about-us/our-strategy/national-lottery-strategic-funding-framework-2019-2024>

^{xv} Dartmoor National Park Authority (2017), *Dartmoor Local Plan Topic Paper 2 Historic Environment*

^{xvi} Resources for Change on behalf of Dartmoor National Park Authority (2013), *Moor than Meets the Eye Audience Development Plan*

^{xvii} Dartmoor National Park Authority (2014), *Your Dartmoor Management Plan 2014 – 2019*
<http://www.yourdartmoor.org/>