

Heritage and History Sub Strategy, 2013-15

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CHAPTER 1: Introduction

Foreword

To be inquisitive about the histories of the places where we live is to be part of an active, lively and self-confident community. To seek to understand better the local, national and the international forces which have over time combined to shape the particular characteristics of the institutions, society, environment, economy and culture of the places where we now live and others will come to live in the future, seems a particularly generous instinct, which recognises both the contribution of individuals to the development of our communities and the ways in which they responded to the broader circumstances of the time. As such, study of the histories of where we live is an impulse to be fostered and supported through archive, museum and educational provision, as well as through well-evidenced and enlightened conservation of the historic environment and documents and objects relating to our pasts.

This is important. It is important for its own sake - every place inevitably has a history of different types of economic activity, land use, thought, social conditions, building and links to other places, irrespective of our attitude to them. Active study and research of those pasts, welcoming a multitude of different viewpoints and assessments of which aspects of that past carry greatest significance, helps to engender a sense of self-worth in a community, which can help to foster a confident approach to thought on social, environmental, economic and cultural change in the future. Study of local history is also a highly-effective way of stimulating a sense of enquiry as part of the education process, it helps to support the economy by attracting visitors and contributing to a positive image for a place, and it contributes to high levels of health and well-being throughout our lives, by contributing to a sense of interest in what is around us, thus being an efficient and effective way of ensuring active minds and bodies (with all of the health benefits which these bring) at every stage of our lives.

It is a great pleasure to introduce the new History and Heritage Strategy for the borough.

Cllr. Andrew Curtin.
Cabinet Member for Culture, Towns and Communities.

*"... this sudden new colony hadn't appeared out of empty
desert.*

*A space had to be made for it, bit by bit, in the long-established
settlements that occupied the ground already.*

*The new plots were carved out of the smallholdings
that had supplied the city with vegetables, out of the orchards
growing its apples and cherries, and the meadows
that had kept its horses in fodder."*

Michael Frayn "Snies". 2002

About the Heritage and History Strategy

Reflecting that of the Culture Strategy, our Heritage and History Strategy is driven by the very simple **ambition**:

“To transform lives through participation in, and enjoyment of, the heritage and history of Havering”

The **purpose** of the Heritage and History Strategy is to:

‘Provide focus and added value to the efforts of everyone with an interest in the heritage and history of Havering, linked to a very clear view of what will be achieved by 2015’.

The **Objectives and Principles** of our strategy are also based on those of the Culture Strategy:

OBJECTIVE 1: Health and Wellbeing

Support a high standard of mental, physical and emotional health for all by increasing the number of people taking part in heritage and history activities.

OBJECTIVE 2: Learning and Development

Support learning opportunities for all, by enabling people to study and take part in new heritage and history activities.

OBJECTIVE 3: Towns and Communities

Enriching our towns and communities, through investment and engagement in heritage and history.

PRINCIPLE 1: Community Empowerment

Promote more active engagement in service delivery, from consultation, to volunteering, to devolving services to the local community.

PRINCIPLE 2: Work in Partnership

Continue to work with our partners, internal and external, and regionally across borough boundaries, to achieve shared objectives.

PRINCIPLE 3: Inclusion & Cohesion

Be smarter about collecting information on our customers and communities. Target new audiences and broaden access to our services, breaking down barriers to engagement where these exist, facilitating social progress and improved quality of life.

PRINCIPLE 4: Good Value Services

Continue to develop innovative, modern and efficient methods of service delivery, thereby maintaining the high quality of our services against a backdrop of reduced budgets, and ensuring that activities are evaluated effectively to retain a focus on outcomes for local people.

CHAPTER 2: The Value of Heritage and History in Havering

2.1 Definitions and Commentary

“Heritage is very broad – it can cover everything from land and biodiversity, to buildings and landscapes, collections and even intangible heritage such as language and memory. In fact what makes something part of our heritage is not whether it is a building or landscape, but the value we place on it”. (Capturing the Public Value of Heritage – Report on the Proceedings of the London Conference, 2006)

History is “the study of past events, particularly in human affairs” (Oxford English Dictionary)

“There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so.” (Hamlet, Shakespeare)

“Places of cultural significance enrich people’s lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records that are important as tangible expressions of identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious. These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations”. (The Burra Charter, 1999, ICOMOS, Australia)

2.2 The intrinsic and instrumental value of Heritage and History

The heritage and history of an area has an **intrinsic** value. Restoring, conserving, improving and increasing peoples’ access to the borough’s heritage and history should be encouraged for its own sake if people are to live life to the full in our borough.

The heritage and history of Havering is rich and varied, stretching back thousands of years. Reading and learning about the history of the borough; writing about that history; writing diaries that capture personal history; attending history society meetings; visiting and viewing Havering’s many historic buildings and landscapes; restoring and conserving those buildings and landscapes; visiting museums and art galleries; collecting objects of historical interest; celebrating anniversaries and talking about the past, all bring immense pleasure to many thousands of people in Havering. This is the main intrinsic value of heritage and history and the reason why it should be treated with respect.

In addition to the enjoyment of being involved, individuals also benefit in other, very personal ways. The heritage and history of an area gives people great pride in the area in which they live; it gives them a sense of place and provides stability in an age of ever

increasing change (helping to give people peace of mind) and it provides people with a strong sense of personal identity, which is so important if people are to live happy and productive lives. This is particularly true of communities where historic traditions and customs, passed on from one generation to another, help shape cultural identity and help give people self esteem and a sense of worth. Put another way, where people are disconnected from their history and cultural traditions, they often feel a sense that something is missing in their lives, which can then have knock on negative impacts on their health and wellbeing.

People believe that an area's heritage and history belongs to them and is a part of their lives. They feel a sense of loss if a historically important building or landscape is damaged, or even lost. The reaction to inappropriate development and the support for the creation of the Conservation areas in the borough, are two ways in which these very personal feelings manifest themselves in Havering.

Many people in Havering are involved in a voluntary capacity, spending significant amounts of time helping to make the borough's heritage and history more accessible to residents and people visiting from outside the borough. This volunteering gives them opportunities to socialise and provides pleasure and fulfilment, often at a time of their lives when people want to make a positive contribution and "give something back".

People are fascinated by the past. The significant and growing interest in genealogy and family history is evidence of that. People get a sense of satisfaction and feel more complete when they have full understanding of their own past. People value heritage and history for the story it has to tell about the past and because it can be associated with memories of people or events that are important to them.

Understanding the past is crucial to addressing the challenges of the future. The truism that history often repeats itself can be partly attributed to the fact that people often don't learn from the mistakes they have made in the past, even where those mistakes have had significant consequences. Today's intractable problems can often only be resolved if people fully understand what those problems are and often those problems are rooted in the past. Sustainable solutions to those problems require an understanding of the historical context, so it is important that the past is understood and taken account of when solutions are proposed.

However, the reality of what has actually happened in the past is often not clear cut. Evidence of what might have happened has to be assessed and, if there are conflicting accounts, the evidence and arguments need to be weighed up before a final view can be established. In studying history it is essential that conclusions are not "jumped to" without proper thought and without going through a process of weighing up evidence: a process that is taught in history lessons in schools. This process of weighing up evidence is invaluable in later life, making it more likely that individuals and communities take sensible decisions about their future.

Although the development of personal skills is important, many people have argued that the teaching of history in schools is not providing young people with a strong enough narrative about British history, with an absence of chronology and sufficient facts

about the past compounding the problem. Others go further and claim that Britain's history should be celebrated and used to develop a stronger sense of patriotism in individuals. These issues, which relate to the intrinsic value of teaching history in schools, are considered in Sir David Cannadine's excellent book "The Right Kind of History", which traces the teaching of history in state schools. At the time of writing this sub strategy the future of history teaching in the National Curriculum is still to be determined, but it does appear as if the teaching of history will become more important in the future, making it all the more important that young people in Havering have access to a rich variety of buildings, landscapes, documents and objects, to support their learning and help develop their personal skills.

Finally, the buildings, the landscapes, the collections, the documents, the artefacts etc. all have their own intrinsic value, in the sense that they are original and have their own qualities and characteristics, in comparison to copies or replicas. People get pleasure from their understanding that what they are looking at is not only aesthetically pleasing, but also original.

English Heritage have identified a method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage value that can be ascribed to a particular place, which focuses on four categories: "Evidential Value" (the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity); "Historical Value" (the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present); "Aesthetic Value" (the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place) and "Communal Value" (the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory).

The **instrumental** benefits of participation in and supporting heritage and history activity in Havering are many and varied.

Towns and Communities

Heritage buildings and landscapes make a significant contribution to providing a high quality local environment that can be enjoyed by the residents of Havering. The borough's historic landscapes, often under the jurisdiction of the Council's Parks and Open spaces service, and the borough's many historic buildings all help make Havering an attractive place to live in. In fact it is one of the main reasons why residents choose to live in Havering and a relatively low number choose to leave.

Archives and Museums are very important in ensuring that geographical areas have a rich culture and well maintained historic environment, adding to the visual interest of an area, and providing a focal point for community interaction and identity;

Tourism and Local Economy

Havering's historic buildings and landscapes attract many thousands of visitors each year, encouraging spend in the local economy and also providing a limited number of employment opportunities. Rainham Marshes, for example, are expected to attract half a million visitors a year when visits reach their peak.

Health and Wellbeing

Visiting historic buildings and landscapes invariably involves a degree of physical activity, which has knock on benefits in terms of improving peoples' health and wellbeing, helping people to live longer and reducing costs to health agencies. Talking and reminiscing about the past has been shown to have a positive effect on mental health, including delaying the onset of dementia.

The contribution of local history to health, in particular to mental health, has been highlighted by studies such as the "Opening Minds: Mental Health, Creativity and the Open Museum" study (2010). The study argues that work with museums and archive collections made an important contribution to promoting mental health and recovery from mental illness and resulted in a "surge in confidence and levels of skill which can be more potent than medication".

Learning and Personal Development

Ensuring widespread access to the heritage and history of the borough is important in helping children to develop, helping them to develop a sense of enquiry, encouraging them to learn and, most importantly, stimulating an interest in reading and writing (thus helping to achieve objectives relating to increasing literacy levels). The pivotal role of history and local history in a rounded education has been highlighted by the 2011 Ofsted report "History for All". This report showed that local history in particular has the power to bring abstract principles and distant events alive for children, stimulating minds and imaginations and improving learning.

Children also learn to play in historic environments, i.e. not just through formally constructed play sites, but also through the historic natural environment. Providing children with positive play opportunities is crucial to their development (see the Council's Play Strategy). As children get older they study the history of their local area at school, which can be brought alive by access to Havering's historic buildings, landscapes, documents and objects; as well as through visits to the Havering Museum and local Libraries. This can be inspiring to young people and help shape their later lives, whether it be through higher education, employment, volunteering opportunities or through their hobbies. Heritage and history therefore plays an important role in educational attainment, lifelong learning and improving the life chances of young people.

Safe, Inclusive and Cohesive Communities

Heritage and history is central to fostering a better, more inclusive society. An inclusive society will not exist unless participation in "mainstream" activities such as heritage and history is accessible to all. Heritage and history can help address crime and community safety issues by engendering a sense of pride in a local area and by providing diversionary activities, and it promotes community cohesion by being a focal point around which all in the community can gather and find a sense of local pride and identity.

Unfortunately Heritage assets can suffer from theft and criminal damage, thus undermining the role that heritage and history can play in achieving the instrumental and intrinsic benefits outlined above. The Council, the Police, local voluntary groups and organisations such as the “Alliance to reduce crime against heritage” (ARCH) all have a part to play in ensuring that theft and criminal damage is minimised as far as possible.

2.3 The value that residents’ place on increasing access to and involvement in the heritage and history of the borough

The last Culture & Leisure residents’ survey conducted in 2010 illustrates how residents value heritage and history provision in Havering, and explains the personal and community benefits that participation in such activities bring. The survey asked local residents to indicate how strongly they agreed with various statements about a cross section of cultural activities. 70% gave a score of 8 or more out of 10 to the statement: “Heritage in Havering is a valuable asset to the borough; 74% agreed with the statement that local heritage is “fun and enjoyable” and 72% said they would like to learn more about local history.

The results of the ‘Your Council, Your Say’ survey in March 2011 showed that the largest proportion of Havering residents felt health services were the most important factor in making the borough a nice place to live. This was closely followed by level of crime, with activities and support for older people and activities for teenagers also featuring in the top 10. The provision of high quality heritage and history activities for all ages, and with a focus on healthy lifestyles, makes a significant contribution to each of the above agendas that have been identified as priorities by local residents.

Borough residents have the opportunity to become involved in a wide range of heritage and history activities, principally through the voluntary sector. Local Trusts run many of the important heritage sites in the borough, including Havering Museum, the Upminster Windmill Trust and the Upminster Tithe Barn Trust. A number of Friends Groups work alongside the Council to ensure that important heritage sites are restored and conserved (for example the Friends of Langtons House); whilst the members of the Historic Environment Forum and the various Historical Societies based in the borough play an important advocacy role.

Nationally, over 90% of adults living in England think that when improving local places it is worth saving their historic features, over 70% of adults visit historic sites at least once a year and over 70% say they are interested in the place in which they live in (“Valuing our Heritage” – English Heritage, 2007). There is no reason to think that these views are not replicated in Havering.

2.4 Our contribution to Living Ambition

In 2008 the Council launched 'Living Ambition', a long term strategy to further improve the quality of life enjoyed by Havering residents, based on five goals – Environment, Learning, Towns and Communities, Individuals and Value.



Heritage and history contributes to all five of these Living Ambition goals:

Environment

Providing well maintained heritage and history buildings and landscapes contributes to a visually interesting and rewarding local environment; as well as helping to prevent low level “enviro-crime” (tagging, vandalism etc). The Parks Protection team, the Police and ARCH all play a role in ensuring that the borough’s heritage assets do not suffer from theft or criminal damage.

Learning

Engaging in heritage and history activities can stimulate an interest in enquiry, learning, including encouraging children to read, helping young people to study history in schools and providing lifelong learning opportunities for all sections of the community.

Towns and Communities

The historic environment, including buildings, landscapes, archives and museums, provides character, distinctiveness and a sense of place; as well as attracting people to live, work and visit Havering.

Individuals

Individuals benefit in terms of the enjoyment and satisfaction they obtain from being involved, with knock on benefits to their health and wellbeing (for example the History Group established at Western Road Life Skills Centre). Black History Month, Disabled History Month and International Women’s Day all provide individuals with a chance to celebrate history in a way that is directly relevant to them.

Value

Providing access to the borough’s heritage and history is a relatively cost effective way of achieving the intrinsic and instrumental benefits set out above; but all organisations involved in encouraging that access need to make sure they offer a quality service and are operating as efficiently as they can, in order to provide value to their customers and stakeholders.

CHAPTER 3: Where are we now?

3.1 What heritage buildings and landscapes are of historical significance?

An account of the historical development of the borough is included as appendix 1. This shows the layering of Havering's history from Saxon settlements and Roman transport links; through country estates and Victorian industry, to 20th century suburbs. In each of these roles Havering has served the city as a staging post on routes to eastern England and Europe, a rural retreat, as a supplier of produce and, now, as a home for commuting workers. Despite the overlay of developments undertaken by successive generations, evidence of all the main periods of the borough's history still exist.

Havering has a rich and varied range of heritage assets, which are detailed in appendix 2. 140 heritage sites are formally designated in the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest; in addition to the three Scheduled Ancient Monument sites, 11 conservation areas and a registered historic garden. Appendix 3 provides a summary list of Council owned heritage sites (a Gazetteer of such sites).

3.2 Council services with an interest in heritage and history

The role of the Parks and Open Spaces service:

The Parks and Open Spaces service plays an important stewardship and management role in relation to much of the borough's historic and natural environment. The service aims to promote and bring alive the history of the parks and open spaces it manages, through delivering major restoration projects (including the current Raphael Park, Langtons Gardens and Bedfords Walled Garden restoration projects); providing signage that summarises the local history of the area; installing public art that reflects important historical events, the provision of benches and trees that commemorate people's lives and supporting Friends Groups (and other interested stakeholders) to research the history of their local area.

The Parks and Open Spaces service is leading on an important piece of corporate work that is looking at how Havering's natural environment can be improved and conserved.

The Service is responsible for:

- Managing and maintaining to the highest possible standard the Councils own historic buildings and landscapes.
- Providing specialist advice on historic buildings and landscapes to officers and Members.
- Providing an annual programme promoting historic buildings and landscapes to include talks, walks and open days etc.

- Working in partnership with Friends Groups, Trusts and other project groups to develop and promote historic buildings and landscapes in Havering.
- Identifying and sourcing internal and external funding to enhance Havering's historic buildings and landscapes.
- Contributing towards the development of Havering as a visitor destination through its historic buildings and landscapes.
- Acting as the Council's lead officer for the Open House programme and also the Havering Mini Open House event
- Organising the Historic Environment Forum.

The Parks Protection team, in conjunction with the local police, play an important role in preventing theft and criminal damage to the borough's heritage assets.

The Council's Library Service:

The Library Service has an extensive stock of history books that can be loaned or used as reference material and provides access to historical material via the internet (including through the free 24 hour Virtual Library); whilst the schools' library service provide books and materials for history teachers. The Library buildings offer an appropriate and safe environment for young people to do their homework and people of all ages to undertake research; they offer space for history talks to be delivered and local history societies to meet; and the murals on many of the library walls depict the history of the local area. Finally, the Library Service provides the Local Studies and Family History Centre, which is covered in more depth below.

The Council's Local Studies and Family History Centre:

The Local Studies and Family History Centre, based in Romford Central Library, offers visitors the opportunity to browse a collection of key books about the Borough, as well as a range of local history journals and an extensive collection of books dealing with specialist aspects of family history. Local newspapers back to 1866 and copies of parish registers for the area are available on microfilm and various online resources (including Ancestry.com and "Find My Past") offer free access to a wide range of records of great interest to family and local historians.

The Local Studies collection policy is to collect material about the Havering area, to organise and exploit the material and make it available to users. At the same time the service is responsible for ensuring safe storage of material to serve the immediate and long term needs of users and to conserve items, keeping them free from damage and possible destruction. The Local Studies and Family History service serves as a repository for historic Council records e.g. minute books and rate books. The service concentrates on paper based two dimensional items e.g. books, documents, ephemera, photographs, newspapers and pamphlets.

Local Studies and Family History Centre staff offer assistance to visitors and provide outreach services to groups and individuals through courses, talks, group research sessions, project work with partner organisations and providing material for published local

history books. Enquiries are accepted in person, by telephone, letter or e-mail. The service supports projects run by Havering Museum, including hosting research sessions with Museum volunteers and assisting with images and information for their projects. In addition, the Local History Librarian assists other Council departments with information, research and copies of items and images from the Local Studies collection. For example, the service supports those involved in researching Heritage Walks and supplies historic images for inclusion in the final brochures.

Staff at the Centre also provide training for volunteers working on restoration projects (eg the volunteers working on the project to restore the Upminster Old Chapel).

The Local Studies and Family History Centre continues to display and support exhibitions celebrating anniversaries and the rich history of Havering. During 2011/2012 these included the Romford Garden Suburb, Gidea Park Centenary exhibition, the 75 years of Hornchurch Libraries exhibition, The Working Lives of Thames Gateway exhibition, the 50 Years of Romford Summer Theatre exhibition and the Art and War: The Artists Rifles and Romford 1915-1918 exhibition.

In addition to visitors carrying out their own research, using the material available on the shelves in the Local Studies centre, or arriving without appointments and receiving assistance, there were in excess of 400 appointments for more detailed specialist assistance with family history and local history and access to unique material in the borough's collection in 2011/12.

The service offers a range of courses and taster sessions for groups or individuals wishing to learn about tracing their family history, including the popular Family History for Beginners course. The staff take referrals from Havering Council's Adoption Team, to assist individuals wishing to trace existing family members or learn more about their origins and also deliver talks about family history in libraries across the Borough.

The Local Studies and Family History Centre assist schools and other educational bodies in the teaching and understanding of history, typically involving the loan of or access to local materials bringing alive the history of the local area.

The Council's Arts Service

The Council's Arts Service directly manages and helps organise events that celebrate the history of local areas (e.g. the Hornchurch Arts and Heritage Festival) and attracts people into the historic environment (e.g. Chamber Concerts at Langtons, Rainham Hall Arts Fair, Fairkytes Open Day); organises writing competitions that often involve the story teller writing about past events; public art linking to history and heritage of the environment (for e.g. Rainham Art Trail 'Bronzes', Hornchurch 'Infinite Possibilities' and Roneo Corner relating to industrial history of the area).

The Council's Planning service:

As the local planning authority, Havering Council is responsible for planning policy and planning decisions in the Borough. Planning policy provides the framework for the management of Havering's heritage assets, including buildings of heritage interest, conservation areas, historic landscapes and archaeology, and in ensuring that new development respects and enhances the special character and the appearance of these assets. Havering places a high priority on ensuring that heritage issues are successfully embedded across the Council, to ensure a positive and proactive approach to heritage in the borough, the achievement of wider planning and regeneration objectives and ensuring that our residents have a high quality of life.

The Development Planning team, which includes the Council's Heritage Officer, leads on the borough's spatial planning policy – the Havering Local Development Framework (LDF) – and it provides a pro-active development planning and heritage service to all stakeholders within the Council and beyond. The Heritage Officer with the planners are responsible for the provision of specialist advice to applicants before, during and after the planning application stage with regards to heritage assets and conservation issues.

Havering's planning policies ensure that new development preserves or enhances heritage assets in the Borough. Additionally, the Council has prepared specific planning guidance on heritage issues in its Heritage Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in 2010, to compliment the core policies relating to the historic environment, and national policy

The Heritage SPD aims to provide further guidance and clarification in relation to the identification, protection and enhancement of Havering's heritage assets by providing clear guidance to developers, applicants, the public and other parties bringing forward development proposals within Havering. The SPD supports development proposals that take full account of their impact on heritage assets through conservation and enhancement measures that are a planned and positive feature of design in relation to the built environment.

Through the planning system, the Council is also responsible for the designation of Conservation Areas in the Borough and providing conservation area character appraisals for the areas which identify their special interest and heritage values. Havering currently has 11 Conservation Areas, with the most recent, Langtons and St Andrew's (both in Hornchurch) designated in 2010. Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans for the Langtons and St Andrew's Conservation Areas were adopted by the Council in 2012.

The Heritage Officer works with English Heritage on the 'Heritage at Risk' Register to explore and negotiate repairs, restoration and the re-use of heritage assets deemed to be "at risk". This work includes monitoring and reviewing the register. Officers are involved in the development and implementation of funding applications and grants relating to heritage issues including the "Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas (PSICA) grants awarded by English Heritage and Heritage Lottery Funding grants. Officers may also produce historical area assessments and /or characterisation studies where this was felt to be beneficial in the planning process.

The planning service can use its enforcement powers to rectify breaches of planning regulations and conditions, where the significance of heritage assets has been harmed and the service could also, potentially, issue “Article 4 Directions” to prevent inappropriate development in sensitive areas (eg for example in relation to inappropriate development in a conservation area or development that negatively impacts on a listed building).

Officers have recently started work on producing a new Havering Local Plan which will replace the LDF. The Havering Local Plan will set out the planning policies which will guide future development in the Borough over the next 15 years. As with the LDF, the Local Plan will include policies ensuring that Havering’s heritage assets and historic environments are central to the future planning of the Borough.

The Council’s Regeneration team:

The Councils has identified four key priority regeneration areas: Romford, Harold Hill, Rainham and Hornchurch. Major regeneration programmes for each area are co-ordinated by the Council’s Regeneration Service, and represent diverse opportunities for economic development capitalising on the areas’ unique cultural and historic characteristics.

Romford is an historic and established town centre with its traditional market, cross roads and museum. The Town Centre Regeneration Programme recognises the importance of the historic environment and a number of projects have been developed which seek to enhance the character of the town centre. These range from interpretation projects such as the historic images in Romford Market and in the subways, through to the design of spaces such as the St Edwards Churchyard, which respect the character of the listed church and encourage people to explore and understand the history of the town. In addition, initiatives such as the Partnership Scheme in Conservation Areas (operated by English Heritage and Local Authorities) provide grants towards the repair of selected traditional buildings located in the Romford and Rainham Conservation areas. The recent improvements to the Golden Lion pub, a traditional Coaching House, is an example of the use of this grant to enhance the historic fabric of Romford.

Hornchurch is the second largest town centre in the borough and is its main cultural centre, with a number of important historic buildings that draw visitors from a wide catchment area, bringing economic benefits for local shops and restaurants. The history and heritage of Hornchurch is reflected in the urban strategy and conservation area appraisals, as well as in the delivery of physical regeneration projects such as the improvements to the Green next to the Queens Theatre and the major scheme being brought forward in the town centre. In addition community engagement and promotional projects reflect and interpret the history of Hornchurch, such as the Hornchurch Directory and the poetry project.

The Cabinet Report that established the **Harold Hill** Ambitions Programme recognised the heritage of the area - that it had been characterised by large manors and landscape gardens before their decline and the construction of Harold Hill as a post-war new town. Since the Cabinet Report there have been efforts to promote the history of Harold Hill including a 60 year anniversary

exhibition about the area which was held in Harold Hill Library and toured local events. The production of a book on the history of the area is near completion.

Rainham, with its former industrial landscape and its rich wild open space, offers sustainable redevelopment and the potential for improved transport links, which are both key to the future prospects of the area. The regeneration of Rainham village – part of the Rainham Compass Programme - has been focussed on restoring the historic fabric and developing the village as a heritage destination. A range of physical and interpretation projects have been delivered and are planned including the ongoing shop front grant scheme which has restored 16 historically significant shops and buildings, and the installation of architectural lighting to the church and Rainham Hall. Close working with the National Trust to deliver a significant tourist attraction through exploring and interpreting the history of Rainham Hall is underway. A major traffic management scheme is in progress which will divert through traffic from the congested village centre. This will allow for the creation of new pedestrian areas and public realm that will enhance and make the village core more accessible and safe and provide an appropriate setting for the many historic buildings and the Rainham War Memorial.

The new Rainham Library building has been carefully designed to reflect and enhance the historic local vernacular; its interior will host a number of features that highlight Rainham's heritage. A range of community interpretation projects allied to the restoration of the Rainham Hall Gardens have been undertaken with further interpretation projects being implemented around the village. The Council's Rainham to the River Initiative seeks to restore the historic links between the Rainham community and the River and associated marshes, whilst a restoration of the historic wharf at Creekside Park remains an aspiration.

Regeneration also led on 'Havering Walks' initiative, a series of self guided heritage walks across the borough. These walks follow historical themes and different environments; Transport/Urban (Romford), Royal/rural (Havering atte Bower and Harold Hill), Arts/Culture (Gidea Park & Hornchurch) and Industrial (Rainham). In addition the service has provided external funding support to help bring forward a number of historic projects such as Havering Museum and the Upminster Windmill.

The Council's Streetcare Service

The Council's Streetcare service plays an important role in preserving the streetscene and street furniture of historical significance; as well as being responsible for maintaining the setting for listed buildings and maintaining the borough's Conservation Areas.

The Council's Property Services team, in Asset Management:

This service is responsible for supporting, promoting and managing (in conjunction with Streetcare) the historic Romford Market. The service also draws up Leases for Council owned buildings, including buildings of historical importance, which require the lessee to undertake various roles and responsibilities to protect the heritage asset they have responsibility for.

Culture and Leisure's Marketing team and the Council's Communications team

The two teams help stimulate an interest in and increase access to Havering's heritage and history, through producing publicity material, ensuring the Council's website focuses on the heritage and history of the borough and ensuring that events of historical significance are covered in the local press (including important anniversaries). The first Discover Havering guide, published in 2012, included a significant feature on the heritage of the borough.

Havering Schools:

Many schools have a guardian role in relation to maintaining and, where necessary, restoring buildings of historical significance. Sacred Heart of St Mary Girls school in Upminster is a good example of that given the pro active way in which they have secured external funding to restore the Upminster Old Chapel. The school plans to make use of the building for various purposes including worship, prayer and reflection, as well as using it as a learning resource and allowing the local community to tour the building at certain times.

In addition, there are many other schools who operate in listed buildings (for example, the Royal Liberty school in Romford).

Schools are responsible for teaching history as a core subject in the national Curriculum, which goes beyond ensuring that their pupils achieve in an academic sense and extends to stimulating a genuine interest in history. One of the ways in which schools do that is by taking their pupils on school visits to museums and sites of historical significance, to see objects and documents that capture the history of the local area; including visits to local sites such as Havering Museum, the Upminster Windmill and the Upminster Tithe Barn.

3.3 The Role of the Voluntary Sector

Havering Museum Limited

Havering Museum, located in one of the original Romford Brewery buildings, is managed through their Board and their many trained volunteers and active 'Friends of Havering Museum'. The Museum has a permanent exhibition capturing the social and economic history of Havering and its main town centres; a temporary exhibition space (which can also be booked for functions); an education room and a shop (which sells books covering the history of Havering). The Trust works proactively with schools, local housing providers and a range of other voluntary organisations (such as Age Concern) to increase access to local history.

Societies

The Gidea Park and District Civic Society, the Havering-atte-Bower Conservation Society and the Rainham Village Conservation Society all play a crucial role in preserving the heritage and history of the area they have an interest in. The Havering-Atte-Bower

Conservation Society have advised that they would be very interested in being involved in a research project that explored the remarkable history of their local area, which, amongst other things, could reveal the foundations of several historically important structures.

Friends of Parks Groups

Many of Havering's Friends of parks Groups have been involved in projects that bring alive the history of the park they have an interest in (for example, the Friends of Harold Wood Park have been instrumental in providing a sculpture of King Harold, whilst the Friends of Cottons Park helped provide a lasting memorial to six people who died in a WWII bombing raid).

Upminster Windmill Trust and the Friends of the Upminster Windmill

The Trust are responsible for the management and day to day maintenance of the Upminster Windmill, a grade II* listed original "Smock Mill", located in Upminster. They are ably supported by the Friends Group whose members do the majority of the day to day maintenance and restoration work. The Trust are working closely with the Council, to secure external funding to restore the Windmill to its former glory and to provide a visitor / education centre and with the Sacred Heart of St Mary Girls' School in relation to holding open days, sharing expertise, developing learning and use of volunteers.

Essex Wildlife Trust

The Trust is responsible for managing the visitor centre in Bedfords Park and for working alongside the Council and the Friends of Bedfords Park Group to increase access to the historic landscape in Bedfords Park. The Trust are working with the Council to help restore the Walled garden and other features of significance in Bedfords Park. The Trust is also working with the Council on a project to provide a new visitor centre in the Ingrebourne Valley (Hornchurch Country Park) which will include an internal fit out that will capture the history of the local area (principally the former airfield).

Clear Village

A charity with local connections, are taking a lead on a project to restore the Bedford Walled Garden, in Bedfords Park. The project will involve setting up a Food Growing project, to create a sustainable use for the Walled Garden. It is intended that a wide range of community groups and schools will visit the Walled Garden, to learn about its history and the natural environment.

The Essex Boys and Girls Club

The Essex Boys and Girls Club manage the historically important Stubbers Adventure Centre site, including the historic walled garden and the associated "crinkle crinkle" wall. Stubbers became famous in the late 17th century when the botanist, William Coys

grew many interesting plants on the site; whilst the famous landscape designer, Humphry Repton, produced garden designs in the early 19th century.

Thames Chase Trust

The Thames Chase trust are responsible for managing 40 square miles of countryside and the new Forest Centre, in the east of the borough. The new centre includes a number of carefully restored farm buildings (most notably the restored 17th century Essex barn).

Churches and the Faith Sector

Churches are responsible for the maintenance and repair of many of the boroughs most important heritage buildings. For example, the St Helens and St Giles Church in Rainham is the oldest remaining building in Havering, dating back to 1170.

The National Trust

The Trust is directly responsible for one significant and very important restoration project in Havering: the restoration of Rainham Hall and Coach House, (Grade II * listed), a property owned by the National Trust. This follows the very successful project to restore Rainham Hall Gardens.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

The Society makes a hugely important direct contribution in the borough: their stewardship and management of the Rainham Marshes, a historically important landscape, is crucial to the protection of important wildlife species and the biodiversity of the area.

Veolia Havering Riverside Trust

The Trust have played a crucial role in funding many projects that have helped restore and preserve the boroughs heritage assets.

Historic Environment Forum

The Forum brings together representatives of a wide range of organisations with an interest in the heritage and history of Havering, to jointly learn about the heritage and history of the borough, develop new partnerships and joint working arrangements, to learn about new funding opportunities and to act as advocates for the sector.

Havering Wildlife Project

The Project plays an important role in conserving and protecting the natural environment, which forms a crucially important part of Havering's heritage. A number of voluntary organisations and individuals with a specialist interest meet with Council officers, on a regular basis, to ensure work relating to the natural environment in Havering is progressed in a co-ordinated manner.

West Essex Archaeological Group

There is the potential for the Council and other partners to work more closely with the West Essex Archaeological Group on projects in Havering (for example in Havering-Atte-Bower and Rainham).

Havering Theatre Trust

Havering Theatre Trust (Queens Theatre) has formed important partnership with Havering Museum, enabling drama to be used to explore and study history, and for history to be an inspiration for the theatre. The Queen's Theatre Community Plays also often include a strong reference to local history and local environment.

3.4 The Role of the Private Sector

Many private sector organisations have a guardian role in relation to maintaining and, where necessary, restoring buildings of historical significance.

3.5 The Role of the Historic Environment Champion

The Council's Historic Environment Champion has an important advocacy role, ensuring that Members of the Council and the residents of the borough are made aware of the importance of the borough's heritage and history. The Champion's annual report provides an opportunity to set out the progress that has been made in the previous year.

3.6 The Role of the Heritage Lottery Fund

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) have played an invaluable role in providing funding to help restore buildings and landscapes of historical significance in Havering, to improve access and increase visits to those buildings and landscapes and to provide them with a more sustainable future. Increasingly HLF funding carries with it requirements for education, training, access and audience development, as well as exemplary standards of repair and restoration.

Havering has benefited from c £5.7m of HLF spending, with notable grants to support the opening of the Havering Museum and the restoration of Raphael Park. HLF has also awarded funding to the National Trust for Rainham Hall, Essex Wildlife Trust for the Ingrebourne Valley Visitor Centre, the Royal Society for the protection of Birds (RSPB) for the Rainham Marshes and the Sacred

Heart of Mary Girls' School for Upminster Chapel. In addition the project to restore Langtons Gardens has received a Round 1 pass. HLF has also supported smaller community heritage projects such as the Life of William Adams, which the Council progressed with the Western Road Life Skills Centre. With the assistance of HLF support, Havering has developed a strong heritage offer that HLF believes is a model in East London.

HLF has advised Havering that it looks forward to an ongoing productive relationship with the borough as they move forward and deliver their new Strategic Framework. HLF is particularly keen to ensure that the Havering Museum is supported and welcomes the borough's commitment to broaden access and activities delivered through the museum. HLF believe the Museum is a wonderful asset for Romford and the borough and they would welcome the new partnerships and activities that are proposed, to help the museum achieve a sustainable future.

HLF have advised that they would welcome good project proposals across the full range of heritage and history, from built to natural, tangible and intangible particularly proposals that address the access and participation needs of all ages and abilities. HLF's new Strategic Framework (2013-18) sets out new ways in which HLF can provide support to the heritage sector, for example through Catalyst Capacity Building small grants and the new Heritage Enterprise scheme, both of which will launch in February 2013.

3.7 The Museum of London and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)

The Museum of London provides opportunities for the curation and loan of artefacts (which is of interest to Havering's Museum), whilst GLAAS provides an archaeological service for the London Boroughs and provides advice to borough planners on archaeology matters, as well as maintaining a formal Historical Environment Record. GLAAS are in the process of re-drawing the Archaeological Notification Areas for London, which will result in Havering's Notification Areas being redrawn and rewritten.

3.8 Significant achievements from 2010-12

The most significant achievements, delivered by the Council and its partners, from 2010-12, are listed below:

- Opened the Havering Museum, in an original building on the former Romford Brewery site;
- Completed a 5 Year Anniversary Plan that set out key anniversary dates and how they could be celebrated;
- Celebrated a number of important anniversaries over the life of the Strategy;
- Secured Heritage Lottery funding to restore Raphael Park;
- Secured Stage 1 Heritage Lottery funding to restore Langtons Gardens;
- Restored the interior of Langtons House, restored the Gazebo and began work on restoring the Plunge house;
- Completed the first three phases of a project to restore Fairkytes Arts Centre
- Finalised a bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund to restore the Upminster Windmill heritage site;
- Publicised a book celebrating the 75th anniversary of Elm Park;
- Began work on the book that focuses on the historic landscapes of Harold Hill;
- Established a regular feature in the Romford Recorder called “Times Gone By”;
- Opened a new Local Studies and Family History Centre in the refurbished Romford Central Library;
- Started work on the restoration of the Sacred Heart School, Old Chapel, funded by the heritage Lottery Fund;
- Introduced new signage in the 8 Green Flag parks, with a focus on the history of the park;
- Established the Historic Environment Forum;
- Made a number of improvements at the Bretons site;
- Installed sculptures in Cottons park and Harold Wood park that capture the history of the site;
- Created and marketed a number of Heritage Walks in the borough;
- Established an annual Havering Open House weekend, in addition to the London Open House weekend;
- Expanded the Hornchurch Arts and Heritage Festival;
- Secured Veolia and conditional 0Big Food lottery funding to restore the Bedfords Walled Garden and grow traditional foods;
- Secured funding and led on the restoration of Rainham Hall Gardens, in partnership with the National Trust;
- Established 2 new Conservation Areas (Langtons and St Andrews), making a total of 11;
- Continued with the restoration shop frontages in Rainham;
- Completed valuable social history research in to the lives of people living in Romford, progressed by the history group based at the Western Road Lifeskills Centre;
- Completed environmental improvement works on the Queens Theatre green, thus improving the historic setting;
- Completed the Heritage Lottery funded “Working Lives of the Thames Gateway” project;
- Improved the historic fabric of the green at Havering Atte Bower, including the restoration of the stocks and the installation of new historic signage;

- Secured Veolia funding to restore pathways and provide signage in Bedfords Park;
- “Discover Havering 2012” published, with a significant focus on heritage assets and the history of Havering.
- Significant archaeological finds, including the bronze age field system at the Dunningford School site and both the Neolithic/bronze age ring ditch and the very early environmental remains found during the works associated with the M25 widening.

There are a number of outstanding issues that have not been addressed during the lifetime of the previous strategy, including:

- Finding a long term solution that will secure the required investment at the Bretons Manor site;
- Restoring the Parklands Bridge;
- Establishing a locally based Archaeology group;
- Finding a home to display the artefacts and exhibits capturing the heritage and history of Rainham;

3.9 SWOT analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<p>Rich history stretching back thousands of years and Havering’s many heritage assets</p> <p>Role of the Historic Environment Champion</p> <p>Role of the Historic Environment Forum and the Havering Wildlife Project</p> <p>Strong and committed Voluntary sector</p> <p>11 Conservation Areas established</p> <p>Good resident satisfaction levels</p> <p>HLF support to the Borough, including a number of significant funding awards</p> <p>Support from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and the Veolia Trust</p> <p>Enthusiastic and competent staff</p>	<p>Need for better customer information</p> <p>Lack of business acumen in some parts of the sector</p> <p>Some heritage assets on English Heritage’s At Risk register</p> <p>Limited “strategic management” of archaeology in the borough</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>Opportunities through Big Society policies and funding, including philanthropy, volunteering, and voluntary sector capacity building</p> <p>Further HLF and Veolia funding opportunities</p> <p>S106 planning agreements and Infrastructure Levy Fund, to fund future projects</p> <p>The planned new Rainham and Harold Hill libraries</p> <p>Linking the teaching of history in schools to Havering Museum and local heritage sites. The new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which focuses on public engagement and civic benefits, as this strategy does. The NPPF will require developers to develop their understanding of how heritage is affected by their proposals, which could result in archaeological finds being made more accessible to local people and may result in more artefacts being able to be displayed in local museums, libraries etc.</p>	<p>Economic climate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council Funding - Impact of financial / economic situation on clubs / voluntary sector

3.10 Responding to a changing community

Accurate local demographic data, both current and forecasted, is of great importance in terms of planning and delivering our services to meet the needs and interests of residents. This section provides an overview of our local population and how we will respond to changes, challenges and opportunities.

Information from the DCMS 'Taking Part Survey' shows the number of people who have visited a heritage site in the last year (April 2011-March 2012), broken down by demographics. In the absence of local data we can use this information to gauge who engages in heritage in Havering, and seek to target specific groups who may be underrepresented.

16-24	67%
25-44	78%
45-64	79%
65-74	75%
75+	58%

Male	76%
Female	73%

Upper Socio-economic group	82%
Lower Socio-economic group	63%

White Ethnicity	76%
Black or Minority Ethnic (BME)	61%

Non Disabled	77%
Disabled	67%



A Growing Population

At the time of writing, there are approximately 240,000 people living in Havering, with population projections predicting a 5% increase by the end of this strategy (2015) and a 13% increase by 2021ⁱ. An increasing number of people living in the borough means increasing demand for services, and presents both a challenge and an opportunity for the heritage sector.

An Ageing Population

The 2011 census calculated the average age for residents in Havering as 40 – the highest average age in London and above the England average. 17.9% of residents were over 65 and 2.6% were over 85. The percentage of older people is due to increase significantly over the next few years. In 2011 there were 1,937 people over 90, by the end of this strategy (2015) there will be 2,496, and by 2021 there will be 3,297 (a 70% increase).

It is increasingly important that this age group be encouraged to adopt, and supported to maintain, a healthy lifestyle. A large proportion of older people also live alone and would benefit from socialisation to maintain mental health. As explained earlier in this strategy, engaging in heritage contributes to health and wellbeing and provides opportunity for social interaction.

The Taking Part survey suggests a high level of engagement in the 65-74 age bracket, although this engagement dips for those aged 75+. This is likely to be more a case of reduced health and mobility, or problems with access, than a lack of interest. Local heritage sites should seek to reduce any barriers to access and to explore ways to engage this growing older demographic.

An Increasing Number of Children

The 2011 census found 5.8% of Havering's population were under 5s – the lowest in London (though set to increase by 15% in 2015 and by 23% in 2021). The 5-9 bracket is currently about average for London, but is set to increase significantly over the next few years (from 13,307 in 2011 to 15,157 in 2015 and 18,424 in 2021 – a 38% increase).

Heritage attractions are often popular destinations for families, providing a fun and educational day out which can be enjoyed by both parents and children. Local heritage sites should be family friendly and continue to market their offer to this growing young audience.

A More Diverse Community

The population of Havering is the least ethnically diverse in London, but it is becoming more diverse. The highest ethnic diversity in Havering is amongst young people, with 23% of school pupils in 2011 coming from non-white ethnic backgrounds, primarily Black African descent. Some estimates predict the current percentage of BME residents could grow 21% by 2016 and 40% by 2021ⁱⁱ.

The Taking Part survey suggests a lower level of engagement in heritage within BME communities. As Havering's BME population increases, it becomes increasingly important to look at ways to better engage these groups in the future.

Disability

Approximately 17.5% of working age residents in Havering are disabledⁱⁱⁱ, and approximately 49% of Havering residents aged 65 or older have a limiting long term illness^{iv}. Of these 65+ residents with a limiting long term illness, 7,742 also live alone^v. The JSNA states that this number of disabled people in Havering may increase by 7% over the next ten years, while the number of adults with learning disabilities may increase by the same amount.

This forecast suggests there will be an increase in the number of heritage customers/visitors with physical, learning and sensory disabilities. The Taking Part survey suggests that engagement in heritage is lower for disabled people than non-disabled. We need to be proactive in ensuring there is sufficient understanding and training across the sector so that heritage sites and facilities are accessible to disabled people.

Areas of Deprivation

Indices of Multiple Deprivation combine information about topics such as housing, health and economic circumstances to give an overall indication of the levels of deprivation experienced by people in a local area. Havering is ranked as 200th most deprived out of 354 local authority areas. It does not therefore appear to be a highly deprived area when compared with other places nationally.

However, when areas within Havering are examined, pockets of residents experiencing deprivation do emerge. Gooshays, Heaton and South Hornchurch emerge as the areas with the most residents experiencing deprivation, whereas Emerson Park, Cranham and Upminster emerge as the wards with the least residents experiencing deprivation. For older people, Gooshays, Heaton and Brooklands are the wards with the most people experiencing deprivation while for young people it is Gooshays, Heaton and South Hornchurch. It should also be noted, however, that there are smaller pockets of deprivation (at super output area level) that are not reflected within ward level analysis.

The Taking Part survey suggests a lower level of engagement in heritage from those in lower socio-economic groups, which if translated to Havering, could mean that more deprived areas of the borough are less engaged and therefore opportunities to engage in heritage and history could be targeted in these areas.

Summary

In summary, the implications of the current and forecasted demographic makeup include a need to:

- Provide appropriate, and increased, targeted provision for the elderly (75+)
- Prepare for a potential increase customers with young children, particularly 5-9 year olds
- Ensure that heritage sites and facilities are family friendly
- Ensure that heritage sites and facilities are accessible to disabled people and older people with reduced mobility
- Increase work with, and promote activities to, black and minority ethnic groups to encourage a higher level of engagement
- Provide access to more affordable opportunities, or better promote opportunities, in specific wards with higher levels of deprivation
- Improve access to heritage buildings and landscapes among Havering residents across the board in order to contribute to improved overall health and wellbeing and quality of life
- Ensure activities and facilities are accessible to all, removing barriers to engagement where and however these exist

3.11 An overview of strategic national, regional and local documents relevant to Heritage and History.

A large number of policies, strategies and national and regional priorities all influence the way in which the heritage and history of an area is celebrated and made more accessible. Below is an analysis of some of the most important influencers.

National Policy

Organisation/Document	Focus
Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) Strategic Framework 2013-18 – “A lasting difference for heritage and people”	The Strategic Framework aims to give confidence and provide some certainty as to how the HLF will deploy its resources in the next 5 years, whilst retaining some flexibility to respond swiftly to emerging needs. HLF’s vision for heritage is “a sector that is fully fit for the future – vibrant and flourishing.” The document provides partners with clarity on what funding will be available and what the emerging priorities will be in the next 5 years”.
Heritage Lottery Fund guidance publications – the “First Steps” series and the “Thinking About” series	These guidance publications provide invaluable advice and support on how to become involved and take forward an interest in heritage and history.
National Trust strategy – “Going Local: Fresh Tracks Down Old Roads”	<p>The mission statement in the strategy reads: “Our mission, “for ever, for everyone” can never end. While our values and objectives remain eternal and constant, our means of achieving them must evolve to suit the times we live in. However unpredictable the future may be, we must make sure that the special places which nurture us today will still have that power to move unborn generations, centuries from now. We are a rare thread of continuity in an unstable world. But the durability of that thread depends on our charity’s capacity to meet people’s changing needs. Bold evolution is the heroic story of the Trust’s first 115 years, and it must be our story today. In our founder’s words, “new occasions teach new duties.”</p> <p>This document describes our thoughts about the “new duties” we face as we enter the second decade of the 21st century. Our aim is unchanging: to conserve and defend our precious but vulnerable heritage of buildings and landscapes for the benefit of the nation”.</p>
English Heritage Corporate Plan 2011-15 (follow on document to EH’s previous	<p>The Corporate plan has 5 aims: (i) Understanding – aim is to identify and protect our most important heritage;</p>

<p>strategy for 2005-10 – “Making The Past Our Future”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Valuing – aim is to champion England’s heritage; (iii) Caring – aim is to support owners, local authorities and voluntary organisations to look after England’s heritage; (iv) Enjoying – aim is to help people appreciate and enjoy England’s national story; (v) Excellence – an underlying aim for EH, to achieve excellence, openness and efficiency in all we do.
<p>Arts Council Vision 2011-21 – “Achieving Great Art for Everyone”</p>	<p>This Vision document, written before the Arts Council took over responsibility for Museums and Libraries, is relevant as it considers art in a historical context and recognises that great works of art are a part of our heritage.</p>
<p>Arts Council companion document to the Vision – “Culture, Knowledge and Understanding: Great Museums and Libraries for Everyone” (produced in Sept. 2011)</p>	<p>The Arts Council see themselves as having a role to champion, develop and invest in Museums and Libraries. The document has 5 main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Excellence is thriving and celebrated; (ii) More people experience and are inspired by museums and libraries; (iii) Museums and libraries are sustainable, resilient and innovative; (iv) The leadership and workforce in museums and libraries are diverse and highly skilled; (v) Every child and young person has the opportunity to experience the richness of museums and libraries.
<p>Various Museum Association publications</p>	<p>The “Museums Journal”, a magazine that provides news, opinions and reviews of latest developments in the Museums world; “Museum Practice” which provides essential information, forensic analysis and practical case studies at the forefront of Museum thinking; the “Museum and Galleries Yearbook”, listing events etc. and the “museum Services Directory”, which has over 1,200 company entries.</p>
<p>Equality Act 2010 and Public Sector Equality Duty</p>	<p>1) The Equality Act replaces previous anti-discrimination laws, it prohibits unfair treatment in the workplace, when providing goods and services, in education and by associations (such as private clubs), and covers nine protected characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

	<p>2) Public Sector Equality Duty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation ii) advance equality of opportunity between different groups iii) foster good relations between different groups
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Regional Policy

Organisation/Document	Focus
Greater London Authority – the Mayor’s Culture Strategy for London 2010 – “A Cultural Metropolis”	The Strategy focuses on the Mayor’s leadership and co-ordinating role and recognises London’s unrivalled collections of art, historical artefacts and architecture.
The Mayor’s London Plan, July 2011	The Plan includes policies to ensure that London’s built and landscape heritage is identified, preserved and restored.

Local Policy

Organisation/Document	Focus
Havering’s Culture Strategy (agreed by Cabinet in June 2012)	The Councils Culture Strategy provides important context for the Heritage and History Strategy and includes reference to the strategically important restoration projects that are planned in the borough.
Havering Council’s Local Development Framework / Local Plan and relevant Planning Policies	<p>The Council’s Local Development Framework and subsequently the Local Plan will ensure that new development preserves or enhances heritage assets in the Borough. Additionally, the Council has prepared specific planning guidance on heritage issues in its Heritage Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in 2010.</p> <p>The following policies are relevant to this strategy:</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework 2012, Chapter 12: “Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;</p> <p>London Plan 2011, Policy 7.8: “Heritage assets and archaeology” and policy 7.9: “Heritage-led regeneration”</p> <p>Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2008: Policy CP18 –</p>

	<p>Heritage; Policy DC67 – Buildings of Heritage Interest; Policy DC68 – Conservation Areas; Policy DC69: Other Areas of Special Townscape or Landscape character; Policy DC70 – Archaeology and Ancient Monuments; DC71: Other Historic Landscapes.</p>
<p>'Fair to All' LBH Single Equality Scheme 2010-13 (updated November 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the Council's equality objectives • Communicates the Council's commitment and priorities • Meets Council's legal duties in Equality Act 2010 and Public Sector Equality Duty <p>Equality Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing our communities and equality mapping • Place shaping, leadership, partnership and organisational commitment • Community engagement and satisfaction • Responsive services and customer care • A modern and diverse workforce
<p>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)</p>	<p>The JSNA informs the development of the health and wellbeing strategy, which in turn drives the development of commissioning within local areas. The JSNA uses local data to try and answer key questions about the Borough and draws attention to issues that may need particular attention in commissioning local services. The document tries to address questions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is Havering's population changing? • What does this mean for future services? • How does health in Havering differ from other areas? • What are the main inequalities in health within the borough? • Where can we invest time and resources to make the biggest difference? <p>And looks specifically at the following groups in detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and Young People • Older People • Disabilities, learning difficulties and mental health.
<p>Youth Vision (Strategy to follow in 2013)</p>	<p>The vision of the new youth service strategy describes a shift in emphasis, away from the idea of a youth service, and towards 'services for young people' which focus on a</p>

	<p>'more collaborative, creative and sustainable approach'. The strategy for delivering services for young people centres around a new framework of engagement – the Havering Assets Framework – which all people working with children and young people can contribute to and develop. The strategy explains that having a number of assets can help young people 'be safe, social and successful' (described in the document).</p> <p>The vision paper recognises that already 'much activity with young people within the Borough takes place through provision provided and commissioned by Culture and Leisure.</p> <p>The creation of the new 'Youth Facilitation Team' based in Culture and Leisure will provide opportunities for improved partnership working and delivery of activities for young people.</p>
Parks and Open Spaces Strategy	The Parks and Open Spaces strategy shares the same objectives as the proposed Heritage and History Strategy. Havering's parks and open spaces provide a wealth of opportunity to enjoy and participate in activities linked to the heritage and history of the borough.
Play Strategy	The Play Strategy shares the same objectives as the proposed Heritage and History Strategy. The historic environment provides endless opportunities for play, which is fundamentally important to the quality of life, enjoyment and health of children.
Safeguarding policies for Children and Vulnerable Adults	Safeguarding is a top priority for the Council whether commissioning, delivering or supporting services which involve contact with vulnerable people. The Council has an important role to play in ensuring that partners managing Council owned heritage sites are aware of their responsibilities.
Prevention Strategies for Children's Services and Adult Social Care	The Parks and Open Spaces service (and other services with an interest in Heritage and History) have a key part to play particularly in regard to 'primary prevention' and 'secondary prevention' / 'early intervention'. A strategic shift towards prevention and early intervention has been recognised to lead to a better quality of life for individuals and lead to reduced health and social care service costs. The concept of prevention is now fully incorporated into the strategic planning of social care and within the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
Health & Wellbeing Strategy	Havering's Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out how we will work together to

improve the health and wellbeing of local people and improve the quality of, and access to, local healthcare services. It provides the overarching direction for the commissioning of health and social care services in Havering and is the responsibility of the new Health and Wellbeing Board.

- Priority 1: Early help for vulnerable people to live independently for longer
- Priority 2: Improved identification and support for people with dementia
- Priority 3: Earlier detection of cancer
- Priority 4: Tackling obesity
- Priority 5: Better integrated care for the 'frail elderly' population
- Priority 6: Better integrated care for vulnerable children
- Priority 7: Reducing avoidable hospital admissions
- Priority 8: Improve the quality of services to ensure patient experience and long-term health outcomes are the best they can be

CHAPTER 4: Our Action Plan (2013-15)

Our action plan is based on our three objectives:

1. Health and Wellbeing
2. Learning and Personal Development
3. Towns and Communities

Objective 1: Health and Wellbeing

Support a high standard of mental, physical and emotional health for all by increasing the number of people taking part in heritage and history activities.

Action	2012 Baseline	2015 Target
To maintain and where possible develop the Council's Healthy Walks Programme, which include walks with a focus on heritage and history.	Average of 26 walks per month.	Average of 27 walks per month.
To develop at least one new initiative to encourage the engagement of young people in heritage and history, during the lifetime of the strategy.		One new initiative progressed.
To maintain and where possible develop the Council's Heritage Walks Programme	6 heritage Walks established and marketed.	7 Heritage Walks established and marketed (a new Heritage Walk to be developed in Upminster). Rainham Heritage Walk to include an art trail capturing the history of the local area.
To produce a plan to conserve and improve the borough's natural heritage.	Outline Plan drafted	Plan produced to protect and enhance Havering's unique natural heritage assets, including its forests, rivers, ponds, marshes and species. Actions built in to relevant annual service plans and partners' future plans.
To continue to support reminiscence workshops for older people, for the benefit they have on health and wellbeing of residents.	Regular workshops run by Havering Museum.	Continue to run workshops and look to market these through Havering Circle and other groups.

Objective 2: Learning and Personal Development

Support learning opportunities for all, by enabling people to study and take part in new heritage and history activities.

Action	2012 Baseline	2015 Target
To increase the number of school visits to the Havering Museum and the main heritage sites in Havering.	20 visits per annum	Increase by at least 10%
To increase the number of young people engaged in the borough's heritage.	No specific targets included in the Council's youth strategy	Targets to engage young people included in the Council's youth strategy.
To increase the number of trained volunteers working at Havering Museum.	40 trained volunteers working at Havering Museum.	45 trained volunteers working at Havering Museum.
To increase the number of general visits to Havering Museum and increase the number of temporary exhibitions.		Increase by 10% in visits and exhibitions
Ensure that as parks signs need replacing the new signs capture the history of the park and the local area.	6 Parks signs covering the history of the park and the local area (i.e. Cottons park, Harold Wood park, Hylands park, Lawns park, Lodge Farm park and St Andrews park).	At least 12 Parks signs covering the history of the park and the local area.
To increase the number of volunteers working at the Upminster Windmill.	35 volunteers working at Upminster Windmill.	60 volunteers working at Upminster Windmill.
To increase the number of visitors to the Upminster Windmill, subject to HLF funding being secured.	Approx. 2,500 visitors per year.	Approx. 10,000 visitors per year.
To increase the number of people accessing services at the Local Studies and Family History centre.	1,146 appointments and other visits. 5 exhibitions	1,295 appointments and other visits. 5 exhibitions
To produce a new 5 Year Anniversary Plan for Havering.	2007-2012 Anniversaries Plan	2012-17 Anniversaries Plan
To write and publish books capturing the history of local areas in Havering.	Elm Park 75 th Anniversary Book published	Harold Hill history book published.
To produce a revised version of the Heritage Brochure.	Heritage Brochure produced in 2010	Revised Heritage Brochure published
To increase the number of heritage assets involved	15 heritage assets involved in the	17 heritage assets involved in the

in the London Open House and Havering Open House.	London Open House weekend. 10 heritage assets involved in the Havering Open House weekend	London Open House weekend. 12 heritage assets involved in the Havering Open House weekend
To capture the history of the Rainham area in the planned new Rainham Library.	Library not yet built	New Library to include blinds and floor murals that capture the history of the local area.
To continue efforts to digitise heritage and historic resources, in order to increase access, promote learning opportunities, and protect / record these for future use.	Libraries pursuing opportunities for external funding in order to digitise the local studies and family history collection.	Significant percentage of collection digitised. Further extend access to, and promote opportunities for, educational and adult learning.

Objective 3: Towns and Communities

Enriching our towns and communities, through investment and engagement in heritage and history.

Action	2012 Baseline	2015 Target
To resolve existing legal and property issues at Bretons Farm and open space, develop a better understanding of the historic and natural environment and produce a long term sustainable plan for the Bretons site.	Community Association managing the building. A number of legal, property and financial issues need to be resolved. The historic and natural environment not fully understood. Significant investment required in the historic buildings.	Resolution of all outstanding legal, property and financial issues. Reports on the historic and natural environment produced. Long term sustainable solution to the management of the site to be in place.
To restore the Bedfords Walled Garden and develop a community based food growing project.	Walled Garden requires significant restoration, including one section that has collapsed. Partnership Agreement with "Clear Village has been signed. A Food Growing project is planned.	Collapsed section of the wall is addressed and other, high priority restoration works to the wall have been progressed. Lease signed between the Council and Clear Village. Food Growing project is established in the Walled Garden.
To complete the restoration of Langtons Gardens, the Bath House and the Orangery.	HLF support for a stage 1 funding bid has been secured.	HLF Stage 2 funding secured. Subject to HLF funding:

		Restoration works completed; Green Flag status secured
To complete the restoration of Raphael park.	Stage 2 HLF Funding secured	Restoration works completed, Green Flag status secured.
To complete the final phases of the Fairkytes Arts Centre restoration project.	Phases 1-3 completed	Phase 4 completed
To review and update the existing Conservation Area Character Appraisals, including a review of the current boundaries.	Review is planned.	Review completed and any proposed updates are agreed.
To complete the restoration of the Parklands Bridge and Grove Bridge, subject to funding being made available.	Bridges not yet restored	Both bridges restored, subject to funding being available
To restore the Romford Market Fountain and relocate it in its original historic setting.	Fountain in storage	Fountain restored and relocated in Romford market place
To deliver the Upminster Windmill Heritage Site project, including the restoration of the Windmill and the provision of a visitor / education centre; subject to HLF funding being secured.	Bid submitted to HLF	Funding secured. Subject to funding, the Windmill will have been restored and a new visitor / learning centre will have been built.
To continue work on the restoration of Rainham Hall and Stable Block to increase public access to these buildings.	National Trust have submitted their round 1 application to HLF. Work progressing on the round 2 application.	Subject to HLF funding being secured, Rainham Hall conservation work to be finished. These works to include an innovative approach to interpreting the buildings history and provide new learning opportunities for visitors. The Stable Block will be restored, with new visitor facilities, a new café and a new community space to be created as part of these works.
To install the “Rainham Tokens” historic trail	Research completed. Publicity produced	“Tokens” to be installed and the trail to be completed.
To deliver a new visitor centre in the Ingrebourne Valley, with a focus on the history of the local area, subject to receipt of funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund.	No centre provided	New visitor centre provided. Internal fit out captures the history of the local area Improvements to park to increase access to the centre are completed

To work in partnership with the “Froglife Project” to help ensure amphibian and reptile conservation in Havering.	Project not yet started	Develop the project in Bedfords Park in 2013, Dagnam Park in 2014 and Hornchurch Country park in 2015.
To restore and improve access to the Rainham War Memorial.	War Memorial in need of cleaning and restoration.	War Memorial cleaned and restored. New public pedestrian access in place.
To ensure that Havering Local Plan is informed by the Culture Strategy and the Heritage and History sub strategy.	Local Development Framework being reviewed.	New Havering Local Plan agreed and informed by the Culture Strategy and the Heritage and History sub strategy.
Supporting third sector heritage organisations to be sustainable, through income generation, access to external funding, and other support and guidance	Advice and support provided to a number of local organisations	Advice and support continues to be provided to a number of local organisations
To continue to maintain and improve the Upminster Tithe Barn.	Ongoing improvements made as and when required.	Subject to funding, to re-thatch the roof that is nearing the end of its life.
To reduce the number of heritage assets on the English Heritage’s “Heritage at Risk” (HAR) register.	12 listed buildings, 1 schedule monument and 1 Conservation area currently on the HAR register.	Reduction in the number of heritage assets on the HAR register.

i Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections

ii Projected Ethnicity Growth in Havering, London & Outer London Boroughs 2011-2021. Round Population Group Projections, Greater London Authority, 2010 (14).

iii Working Age People with Disabilities, Annual Population Survey: Department for Work and Pensions, (2012).

iv Limiting Long Term Illness in Havering, Census: Office of National Statistics, (2001).

v Residents Aged 65+, Living Alone with LTLI, POPPI, (2012). Available online at www.poppi.org.uk