

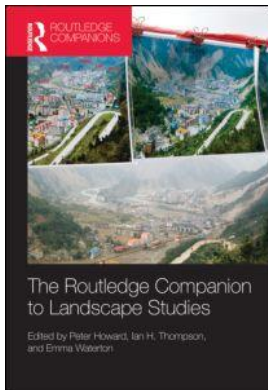
This article was downloaded by: 10.3.97.143

On: 30 Sep 2023

Access details: *subscription number*

Publisher: *Routledge*

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London SW1P 1WG, UK



## **The Routledge Companion to Landscape Studies**

Peter Howard, Ian Thompson, Emma Waterton

### **Valuing the whole historic landscape**

Publication details

<https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203096925.ch14>

Peter Herring

**Published online on: 06 Dec 2012**

**How to cite :-** Peter Herring. 06 Dec 2012, *Valuing the whole historic landscape from: The Routledge Companion to Landscape Studies* Routledge

Accessed on: 30 Sep 2023

<https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/doi/10.4324/9780203096925.ch14>

**PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR DOCUMENT**

Full terms and conditions of use: <https://www.routledgehandbooks.com/legal-notices/terms>

This Document PDF may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproductions, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The publisher shall not be liable for an loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

# Valuing the whole historic landscape

*Peter Herring*

ENGLISH HERITAGE

---

## Conditional and contestable landscape and value

Landscape is changing. Fairly closed discourses on aesthetics, art and architectural history are being opened up and historical accounts of the development of place that emphasized overarching economic, social and political processes are being contested (see Chapter 11). As value is typically placed on aspects that most directly inform favoured discourses, new ways of valuing are stimulated by new definitions of landscape, including the European Landscape Convention's, 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors' (Council of Europe 2000). How landscape is experienced from within, as 'a constantly emergent perceptual and material milieu' (Wylie 2007: 2) also influences evaluation.

The typically critical and subjective emphases of the newer landscape studies suggest that wider society can and should be actively and constructively involved in evaluating landscape. They should then develop greater confidence to become involved in the democratically established processes of formal planning and policy, in the management of the historic landscape, and in the representation of more local or personal values in debates about place and identity (Schofield 2008). More than that, people are encouraged to more actively recognize that a key aspect of being human is the way we consciously and unconsciously work and play in and with landscape, connect with and perform our lives in it. Such self-aware engagements increase those other forms of landscape evaluation displayed through satisfaction and enjoyment, or their opposites (Ingold 2000; Pearson 2006) (see Figure 14.1).

The notion that landscape need not be a detached and certain image, viewed from afar and managed by those with developed knowledge, but instead a fluid impression, partly of our own creating and located within us, is not necessarily new. It resembles how place was appreciated and responded to by all in pre-Enlightenment times, deeply aware of the ways of their world, but less constrained by the certainties imposed by more systematized forms of knowledge or understanding (Tilley 1994: 26; Herring forthcoming). 'Landscape is nothing but Deceptive visions, a kind of cousning or cheating your owne Eyes, by our owne consent and assistance, and by a plot of your owne contriving' (Edward Norgate, 1648–50, cited in Walsham 2011: 17).



*Figure 14.1* Boconnoc, Cornwall. View from the Grade II listed building Boconnoc House, past the Grade I listed church, and over the Grade II registered park and garden, designated nationally for their architectural, historic and landscape design values. All are components of a complex and diversely valued landscape enjoyed this summer Sunday by those attending a popular steam engine rally. The following day, with the rally over, this place would be enjoyed quite differently. (Photo: P. Herring, July 2007).

Less concrete, less certain, and thus more conditional and contestable, this formulation of landscape liberates those contained and constrained by established ways of experiencing, studying, and presenting place, or landscape. ‘The study of landscape is much more than an academic exercise – it *is* about the complexity of people’s lives, historical contingency, contestation, motion and change’ (Bender 2001: 2, italics original). Landscape is thus also active, driven from within, being ‘the way in which people – all people – understand and engage with the material world around them’. ‘We make time and place, just as we are made by them’, so landscape is ‘always in process, potentially conflicted, untidy and uneasy’ (ibid.: 3–4). The meanings of a place, what it ‘signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses’ (Australia ICOMOS 1999: 3) and levels of attachment to it (Byrne 2008: 149), grow, diminish and shift under the influence of observation, experience and memory (Tilley 1994), appreciation, persuasion, affection and anger (Bender 1998). Landscape, fashioned by interplay of place, perception and cognition, can be thoroughly personal and subjective. While cities are ‘interpreted and understood by exceedingly few, their historicity is appreciated by the many’ (Worthing and Bond 2008: 25) (see Figure 14.2).

Such views of landscape as encapsulated by Bender, Wylie, Tilley and the Council of Europe have supported diversification over the last few decades in approaches to research, presentation,



*Figure 14.2* Eyre Lane, Sheffield: part of the early modern grid around which one of the steel city's industrialized quarters was arranged. Much changes (university buildings, resurfacings, etc.), but much also continues (the roadline, plots, reused works, etc.), creating variably legible and variably well understood historic landscape, but a richly interesting and therefore deeply meaningful urban place. (Photo: P. Herring, May 2007).

conservation and management, and thus evaluation. These increasingly reflect the broadening of local and immediate empowerment allowed by reappropriation of landscape by all, and by each. Of course, that empowerment is usually partial, there being other more concrete constraints on action than those that developed alongside traditional approaches to landscape. Most land is owned, its use under the control of particular individuals or groups, and most societies have laws and rules (including those developed in response to the campaigns of conservationists), and customs guiding the actions of owners, users and those others who value it (Worthing and Bond 2008).

## Value and change

Most change is deliberate, the outcome of thoughtful action. Planned change, whether physical, perceptual or presentational, and whether undertaken by owners, developers, planners, historic environment advisers or interested members of the public, typically revolves around consideration of three factors, each informed by understanding: opportunity, vulnerability and significance. When actors are attentive to each factor, management and exploitation are generally more sustainable and presentation of place is more inclusive and stimulating (Herring 2009).

The ways that people either design or respond to change, including incidental or unintentional change (like neglect), are affected by wider cultural contexts and processes. In Britain an early modern culture supportive of preservation of selected aspects of heritage was reinforced by influential individuals (such as Wordsworth, Ruskin and Betjeman) and bodies like the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty (founded in 1894) and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England (CPRE) (founded in 1926 and renamed in 2003 as the Campaign to Protect Rural England). Their equivalents, both individuals and bodies, exist in most other countries and have contributed to ways of thinking about heritage, place, society, identity and change. To some degree these were codified in the 1964 Venice International Charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites (ICOMOS 1964).

While such thinking might appear almost natural or commonsensical to those comfortable in a society, to others, the more marginalized in particular, it may appear to privilege and support a hegemonic culture. That might include an established heritage sector developing (however benign their intent) what has been characterized as an Authorized Heritage Discourse (Waterton and Smith 2009: 12–17). Balancing such Discourse with others has increasingly affected landscape practice (Syse 2010; Tabbush 2011), as the remainder of this chapter illustrates.

## Comprehensive, inclusive and fluid

We can briefly turn to England and to Cornwall in particular to sample more inclusive approaches to evaluation and management being developed by the historic environment sector in the UK. As in many other countries, this includes government, local authorities, rural and urban agencies, environmentalist charities, lobbying groups and privately run consultancies. In most cases evaluation is done with specified forms of physical change (such as creation, loss, conversion, refurbishment, maintenance, etc.) in mind. Most also use ever-widening panels of stakeholders to increase influence and multiply benefit when making the step from deepened understanding to evaluation. This typically involves some form of prioritization, or ranking, of opportunities, vulnerabilities and significance:

- Developing strategies for sustainable futures of particular places by meshing evaluations of the historic landscape with those of other sectors of society. The Bodmin Moor Vision, for

- example, set out to resolve differences in strategy, policy and publicly funded support between, amongst others, those representing the historic landscape, the semi-natural environment, landowners and the farming community (Reynolds 2010).
- Conservation Management Planning (e.g. Cox 2010), using principles for inclusively assessing vulnerability and significance as developed by amongst others, Kerr (2004) and Clark (2001).
  - Using understanding and evaluation to produce more informed, integrated, innovative, invigorating and inclusive community-led plans, such as parish, town and community plans (English Heritage 2011).
  - Influencing spatial strategy by considering capability, vulnerability and significance of the historic landscape in relation to particular change scenarios, such as solar power (Cornwall Council 2010).
  - Informing research strategies; shifting emphasis from well-preserved and relatively static ‘relict’ landscape to more rapidly changing urban, peri-urban and industrialized places (Penrose 2007; Herring in press).
  - Extending designation’s range to include more modern, industrialized, sub- and peri-urban assets, including infrastructure and so on (Fairclough 2006a: 258–62; Schofield 2008; Bowdler 2010).
  - Widening involvement in planning issues (policy, strategy and individual proposals), aiming to use more holistic understanding of place earlier in decision-making chains to better inform location and design of change. Exemplified by planning policy guidance and guidance on master-planning (DCLG 2010; EH and HCA 2009).
  - Using historic landscape to frame local Historic Environment Action Plans (HEAPs) (Herring 2007: 24; Rouse 2011).
  - Recognizing that all landscape matters, including the ordinary, and all can be thoughtfully cared for: a principle underpinning Historic Landscape Characterisation (Herring 1998) and Historic Area Assessment (EH 2008b).

Aspects of landscape make evaluation interestingly problematic. To begin with, all is cultural and historic with, for most people, the natural (or semi-natural) environment being just one of landscape’s many attributes. Most land in most parts of most countries has been transformed by management and most is owned, named and known (Hoskins 1955; Herring 1998: 1–2). ‘[Saying] that certain things in certain areas are somehow more historic than other things or places ... is rather like saying that there is more geography in one place than another’ (Lewis 1979, cited in Worthing and Bond 2008: 13). The same applies to the sea (Hooley 2007) and the sky. So, if the historic landscape is valued for the ranges of meanings it contains, then we value it all and can care for it all. For most people such a conclusion reflects the reality of their relationship with the world they know.

Landscape is also continuous; it ‘is, and always has been, a seamless canvas extending out in all directions’ (Darvill et al. 1993: 566). Definitions of areas, boundaries, key components and value vary according to observers’ interests. Bodmin Moor in Cornwall may be granite, an upland, or a granite upland differently delineated and designated as National Character Area, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and Less Favoured Area (Axford 1975; Countryside Agency 2005). Writers may have dulled it by repeating adjectives like untamed, forbidding, treacherous, sinister, immense, pure, and timeless (Bender et al. 2007: 37), but those studying it or living and working there, know it as varied and time-rich; full of past and ongoing change. They could subdivide it, if obliged to, by drainage, ecology, enclosure, tenure, names, networks, and so on, but many would not rely on systematically agreed representations and



Figure 14.3 The *signum tricuput* may symbolize our place in time and thus the feeling that landscape is within us. We look differently, more or less confidently or gloomily, at past, present and future worlds. Sixteenth-century bench end in Cardinham church, Cornwall. (Photo: P. Herring, May 2011).

divisions to corral their thoughts about the place. Instead they use mental maps, populated with personal meanings, namings, emphases and distortions (ibid.: 38–39).

All the world's historic landscape, while developed in the past, is located in the present, and for most people its most active orientation is towards the future (Palmer 2009, 8; Herring

forthcoming). If such landscape were represented by a symbol, then the medieval *signum tripicit* with its three-faced person looking backwards, outwards and forwards, might catch it best (see Figure 14.3). A representation of prudence – pondering the past and present and using the understanding gained while conceiving the future (Panofsky and Saxl 1926: 177–8) – the symbol also captures the role of thoughtful evaluation in establishing present identity and planning future change.

Landscape, then, is ever-changing, physically (in use and form), and in the ways individuals and communities perceive it (Herring 2007). The ways people value landscape also change; the *tripicit*'s three faces are usually represented at different life stages, reflecting experience, understanding and outlook. Unless anchored by fixed or relatively abstracted criteria or principles, values shift as circumstances and influences shift, and as developing issues or scenarios concentrate attention and thought on particular aspects of change (or continuity).

### Including communal and individual value

Given its contribution to establishing and sustaining a sense of worth in individuals and communities, landscape may be regarded as vital for the future well-being of both society and individual citizens (Jowell 2006: 11). The Council of Europe's 2005 (Faro) Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society recognizes the importance of both individuation and communalization of engagement with chosen cultural heritage, itself 'a reflection and expression of ... constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions' (Council of Europe 2005: Article 2). A preface to essays stimulated by the Faro Convention re-emphasizes the value of both conscious and unconscious valuing.

A heritage ... disjoined from ongoing life has limited value. Heritage involves continual creation and transformation. We can make heritage by adding new ideas to old ideas. Heritage is never merely something to be conserved or protected, but rather to be modified and enhanced. Heritage atrophies in the absence of public involvement and public support. This is why heritage processes must move beyond the preoccupations of the experts in government ministries and the managers of public institutions, and include the different publics who inhabit our cities, towns and villages. Such a process is social and creative, and is underpinned by the values of individuals, institutions and societies.

(Palmer 2009: 8)

As value is normally reducible to a good (or its opposite), consideration of how people value places, or types of places, brings landscape studies close to ethics, especially when evaluation effectively involves, as we have seen, the establishing and fixing of personal or communal meaning. Fourteen articles in the 1999 Burra Charter covering the principles and practice of the ethics of co-existence when conserving significant places were developed from the assumptions that, 'in a pluralist society, value differences exist and contain the potential for conflict; and ethical practice is necessary for the just and effective management of places of diverse cultural significance' (Australia ICOMOS 1999: 20–1). The Burra Charter also set out the following four overarching values (or forms of significance) now routinely used by Australian heritage agencies when considering place:

- **Scientific** (or 'evidential' as in the more recent equivalents in *Conservation Principles*; EH 2008a), dependent 'on the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information';



- **Historical**, based on how the place influenced or was influenced by ‘an historic figure, event, phase or activity’;
- **Aesthetic**, based on sensory perceptions of such qualities as ‘form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric [and] the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use’;
- **Social**, embracing the qualities for which a place may have become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group (Australia ICOMOS 1999: 12).

As well as evidential, historic and aesthetic values, cultural, educational, economic, resource and recreational values had also been identified as forces uniting and dividing communities of place and of interest in England, and thus as drivers of policy and strategy (English Heritage 1997: 4). *Power of Place*, a millennial review of historic environment policies concluded that ‘the future will be richer if ... built around the values people place on their historic environment’ (Cossons 2000: 1). The broad base of those values was set out in the document’s foreword:

Most people place a high value on the historic environment ... and, in a multi-cultural society, everybody’s heritage needs to be recognized. The historic environment is seen by most people as a totality. They value places, not just a series of individual sites and buildings [and] care about ... the whole of their environment. This has implications for the way we identify and evaluate significance. Everyone has a part to play in caring for the historic environment. Everything rests on sound knowledge and understanding. ... [that] accommodates multiple narratives and takes account of the values people place on their surroundings.

*(ibid.)*

Replying to *Power of Place*, the UK government noted that ‘We need to find new ways of reaching and empowering excluded individuals and communities ... [to respond to] people’s desire to broaden the definition of what should be valued ... [while also championing] the role of historic assets in the development and regeneration processes and as a focus for community cohesion’ (DCMS 2001: 4–5). That relationship between institutionalized valuing schemes and more pluralist ones is nicely set out in *A Force for Our Future*:

We are rightly proud of the statutory designation systems which ... protect our historic buildings, monuments and archaeological sites. Informed decision-making to identify and safeguard the most significant examples ... will always ... be a primary responsibility. However, the designation system does ... reinforce the sense that the historic environment can be defined precisely, quantified even, in terms of formally listed buildings or scheduled monuments. These decisions ... taken by central government on the advice of professionals within a framework of national criteria ... do not always take account of other factors which might be of importance to the local community. Yet the value a community places on a particular aspect of its immediate environment might be ... critical ... in getting engage[ment] in local planning or regeneration issues. The Government wants to ensure that policy-making ... takes proper account of this wider perception. The historic environment should be seen as something which all sections of the community can identify with and take pride in, rather than something valued only by narrow specialist interests.

*(DCMS 2001: 3.15–16)*

It was felt then that designation could be complemented by approaches such as those in historic characterisation (HC) programmes supported by English Heritage, the non-departmental public

body advising central and local government on the historic environment. In place since the early 1990s, these include historic landscape characterisation (HLC) and urban archaeological assessment (ibid.: 3.17; and see Fairclough 2006a). They have since been extended to include the sea (Historic Seascape Characterisation; Hooley 2007) and various types of place, such as historic farmsteads (Lake and Edwards 2006).

HLC exemplifies the philosophy behind these characterization approaches. It treats landscape as continuous and deals with all of it even-handedly, identifying blocks of land that appear from consideration of systematic sources (maps, aerial photos etc.) to share a dominant historic character, normally presented as being of a particular character type. The principles that underpin the method and application of HLC were developed with plurality of evaluation in mind. Care is taken not to assume that certain parts of the characterized historic landscape are more important than others. Instead it sets out a spatial representation of a range of descriptive and interpretative attributes, creating a framework that any user, whether in the heritage sector or not, can use. Values can then be established as and when required, and according to the emphases determined by the user and the needs of any scenario under consideration (Herring 2009).

Of course it is impossible to escape systems of valuing and these surface in the selection of attributes employed in characterization, and in the emphases placed on certain schemes of interpretation, such as privileging understanding of plot patterns in urban landscape and field patterns in rural areas. To minimize the effects of this and increase users' confidence in the material, sources and interpretation are transparently presented (Clark et al. 2004).

## Public value

When critically assessing how the UK's Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) allocated funds on behalf of the wider community, the think-tank Demos split the public value of heritage into three parts, represented by the three equal sides of a triangle, and then correlated those with three significant interest groups in society: the public, the politicians and policy makers, and the heritage profession:

- **Intrinsic values** within heritage, 'the value of heritage in itself ... in terms of the individual's experience of heritage intellectually, emotionally and spiritually' (Hewison and Holden 2006: 15), underpin much of what heritage professionals do, but they are also the principal mode of engagement for most members of the public;
- **Instrumental values** reflect how heritage may be used to achieve social or economic purposes (regeneration, crime reduction, etc.) and are most readily associated with the work of politicians and policy makers;
- **Institutional values** embody the ways organizations, including government agencies, engage with the wider public, enhancing trust and respect among citizens; they underpin the work of heritage professionals, but the public are also sensitive to them as consumers (ibid.: 15–16).

Of course, values and actors are in actuality not so neatly separated; as we have seen, their interaction increases each other's potency, with all actors benefiting most when recognizing the aims and limitations of all others. For example, 'Politicians talk about accountability, but what they need is democratic consent. By the same token, in order for professionals to be able to address politicians, they need the engagement of the public'. This need not mean that 'heritage organizations should be ruled by public referenda and popular plebiscite', and thus by the often

subjective and rapidly changing intrinsic values, as the Demos model of cultural value also gives equal weight to institutional values (*ibid.*: 17).

Variety in how heritage agencies across Europe and around the world formally assess institutional values and designate significant places reflects different understandings of what constitutes heritage (Schut 2009: 9). In England, statutory protection of the historic environment, the responsibility of English Heritage, is largely focussed on ‘heritage assets’ (DCLG 2010: 13): buildings may be ‘listed’, archaeological remains ‘scheduled’ and battlefields and wrecks ‘registered’. Parks and gardens, though not subject to statutory protection, may also be ‘registered’, to increase awareness of their value and to encourage owners, managers and users, to care for them.

Such aims chime with those of the non-statutory Welsh Registers of Historic Landscapes of Outstanding or Special Interest, that represent ‘an open book from which children and adults alike can learn and understand the forces and events which moulded them, their character and their nation’ (Feilden 1998: ix). The identification of these 58 areas, by ‘a subjective assessment ... informed and authenticated by professional consensus’ (Cadw 1998: xix) is expected not only to ensure that continued change within them is guided with greater care, but that they inspire those with an interest in Wales to care for the whole of its landscape, including the much larger part lying beyond the registered areas (*ibid.*: xiv–xvi; xxix–xxxii).

Most heritage designation, in Britain and elsewhere, aims to use systematized historical and archaeological understanding to support either protection or the prioritization required to guide action. Some stimulates conservation-oriented change, often by guiding use of scarce resources, as in supporting research, targeting management (through agri-environment schemes, urban regeneration initiatives, etc.) or funded conservation activities.

Evaluation for designation usually rests on judgements about significance based on a heritage asset’s qualities (rarity, coherence, legibility, contribution to understanding the past, etc.). Statements of significance may be framed so that these qualities appear intrinsic, or absolute. The experts who contributed to the Welsh Registers privileged five forms of historic landscape:

- those subjected to intensive or extensive remodelling;
- where change has largely been arrested at one stage (‘relict landscape’);
- with legible evidence from several periods;
- where evidence has been effectively buried or destroyed;
- with historic or cultural associations.

‘Integrity’ and ‘coherence’ were also considered when reviewing candidate areas (Cadw 1998: xxii–xxv). Other countries have also identified and protected by national or regional designation areas of historic landscape (for Europe see <http://heritagelaw.org/>).

Discussions had also been initiated in England in the early 1990s on including ‘relict cultural landscapes’ within the scheduling process (Darvill et al. 1993). English Heritage, however, chose not to attempt rationalization of multiple and fluid values into one national designation scheme, but instead to put resources into developing HLC, the practice of which, as we have seen, avoids fixing formal value. Instead it recognizes that all places have historic fabric and character that people can explore, relate to, communicate to others, and so develop the confidence to champion and care for (Fairclough et al. 1999; Fairclough 2006b). It has been noted that designation or statutory protection is ‘particularly inappropriate when dealing with continuing living cultural landscapes, since the inhibition of change may well destroy the essential



*Figure 14.4* Temporary cranes of 'change and creation' (see Bradley et al. 2008) between Blackfriars and St Paul's, London. (Photo: P. Herring, May 2011).

characteristics of the landscape – in other words, its continuity of change' (Worthing and Bond 2008: 15) (see Figure 14.4).

### **Gaining confidence**

All these questions concern conceptions of historic landscape as a place whose value is inevitably reduced as it changes. Change, including environmental change, is no longer inevitably relentlessly, inexorably damaging. We no longer face the future exclusively defensively and in a state of relative hopelessness. Being positive about change no longer feels like conceding ground to the wider needs or wants of society (Schofield 2007; Fairclough 2009). It is important that the historic environment sector is able to develop proactive approaches to landscape, building HEAPs, informing design, extending the range and interdisciplinarity of landscape research (ESF 2010), and using the past to inspire and guide the direction of future change. In doing so it is better able to support and inspire wider communities, of locality and of interest, to use the richer, wider, deeper notions of historic landscape to build and reinforce senses of identity and place, and to gather together the confidence to be positive and intelligent actors (Fairclough et al. 2008).

### **Acknowledgements**

Thanks to the following who have contributed material or have wittingly or unwittingly discussed aspects of this chapter with me: Judith Allfrey, Barbara Bender, Graham Fairclough, Peter

Howard, Graeme Kirkham, Jeremy Lake, Cathy Parkes, Ann Reynolds, Bryn Tapper, Roger M Thomas.

NB: Views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views, or policies, of English Heritage.

## References

- Australia ICOMOS (1999) *The Burra Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Burwood: Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites
- Axford, E. (1975) *Bodmin Moor*, Newton Abbot: David and Charles
- Bender, B. (1998) *Stonehenge, Making Space*, Oxford: Berg
- (2001) 'Introduction', in Bender, B. and Winer, M. (eds) *Contested Landscapes, Movement, Exile and Place*, Oxford: Berg, pp. 1–18
- , Hamilton, S. and Tilley, C. (2007) *Stone Worlds, Narrative and Reflexivity in Landscape Archaeology*, Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press
- Bowdler, R. (2010) 'The heritage values of inherited infrastructure', *Conservation Bulletin* 65, 13–15
- Bradley, A., Buchli, V., Fairclough, G., Hicks, D., Miller, J. and Schofield, J. (2008) 'Change and Creation: Historic landscape character 1950–2000', in Fairclough, G., Harrison, R., Jameson, J.H. and Schofield, J. (eds) *The Heritage Reader*, London: Routledge, pp. 559–66
- Byrne, D. (2008) 'Heritage as Social Action', in Fairclough, G., Harrison, R., Jameson, J.H. and Schofield, J. (eds) *The Heritage Reader*, London: Routledge, pp. 149–73
- Cadw (1998). *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, Cardiff: Cadw
- Clark, J., Darlington, J. and Fairclough, G. (2004) *Using Historic Landscape Characterisation*, London: English Heritage and Lancashire County Council
- Clark, K. (2001) *Informed Conservation*, London: English Heritage
- Cornwall Council (2010) *Historic Landscape Character and Sensitivity Mapping for Photo-Voltaic (Solar Energy) Installations in Cornwall*, Truro: Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
- Cossons, Sir N. (2000) 'Foreword', in *Power of Place: the future of the historic environment*, London: English Heritage, p.1
- Council of Europe (2000) *European Landscape Convention*, European Treaty Series, no. 176, Florence: Council of Europe
- (2005) *Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society*, Faro: Council of Europe
- Countryside Agency (2005) *Character of England Landscape, Wildlife and Cultural Features Map*, Cheltenham: Countryside Agency
- Cox, J. (2010) *Godolphin, Conservation Management Plan*, Exeter: Keystone
- Darvill, T., Gerrard, C. and Startin, B. (1993) 'Identifying and protecting historic landscapes', *Antiquity* 67, 563–74
- DCLG (2010) *Planning Policy Statement 5, Planning for the Historic Environment*, Department of Communities and Local Government, Norwich: The Stationery Office
- DCMS (2001) *The Historic Environment: a force for our future*, London: Department of Culture Media and Sport
- EH (1997) *Sustaining the Historic Environment: new perspectives on the future*, London: English Heritage
- (2008a) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*, Swindon: English Heritage
- (2008b) *Understanding Place: historic area assessment*, Swindon: English Heritage.
- (2011) *Knowing Your Place: heritage and community-led planning in the countryside*, Swindon: English Heritage
- and HCA (2009) *Capitalising on the Inherited Landscape: an introduction to historic characterisation for masterplanning*, London and Milton Keynes: English Heritage and Homes and Communities Agency
- ESF (2010) *Landscape in a Changing World: bridging divides, integrating disciplines, serving society*, Science Policy Briefing, 41, Strasbourg: European Science Foundation
- Fairclough, G. (2006a) 'From Assessment to Characterisation: current approaches to understanding the historic environment', in Hunter, J. and Ralston, I. (eds) *Archaeological Resource Management in the UK: An Introduction*, 2nd edn, Stroud: Sutton Publishing, pp. 253–75
- (2006b) 'Our Place in the Landscape? An Archaeologist's Ideology of Landscape Perception and Management', in Meier, T. (ed.) *Landscape Ideologies, Archaeolingua, Series Minor 22*, pp. 177–97

- (2009) 'New Heritage Frontiers', in *Heritage and Beyond*, Strasbourg: Council of Europe, pp. 29–41
- , Harrison, R., Jameson, J.H. and Schofield, J. (2008) *The Heritage Reader*, London: Routledge
- , Lambrick, G. and McNab, A. (1999) *Yesterday's World, Tomorrow's Landscape*, London: English Heritage
- Feilden, Sir B. (1998) 'Foreword', in *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, Cardiff: Cadw, pp. ix–x
- Herring, P. (1998) *Cornwall's Historic Landscape, Presenting a Method of Historic Landscape Character Assessment*, Truro: Cornwall County Council
- (2007) 'Historic landscape characterisation in an ever-changing Cornwall', *Landscapes* 8.2, 15–27
- (2009) 'Framing perceptions of the historic landscape: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and Historic Land-Use Assessment (HLA)', *Scottish Geographical Journal* 125.1, 61–77
- (forthcoming) 'The Past Informs the Future: landscape archaeology and historic landscape characterisation', in Kluiving, S. and Guttmann, E. (eds) *Proceedings of Landscape Archaeology Conference 2010*, Amsterdam
- Hewison, R. and Holden, J. (2006) 'Public Value as a Framework for Analysing the Value of Heritage: the ideas', in Clark, K. (ed.) *Capturing the Public Value of Heritage*, Swindon: English Heritage, pp. 14–18
- Hooley, D. (2007) 'England's Historic Seascapes – archaeologists look beneath the surface to meet the challenges of the ELC', *Landscape Character Network News* 26, 8–11
- Hoskins, W.G. (1955) *The Making of the English Landscape*, London: Hodder and Stoughton
- ICOMOS (1964) *International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites*, Venice: International Council on Monuments and Sites
- Ingold, T. (2000) *The Perception of the Environment*, London: Routledge
- Jowell, T. (2006) 'From Consultation to Conversation: the challenge of Better Places to Live', in Clark, K. (ed.) *Capturing the Public Value of Heritage*, London: English Heritage, pp. 7–13
- Kerr, J.S. (2004) *The Conservation Plan*, Sydney: National Trust of Australia
- Lake, J. and Edwards, B. (2006) 'Farmsteads and landscape: towards an integrated view', *Landscapes* 7.1, 1–36
- Lewis, P. (1979) 'Axioms for Reading the Landscape: some guides to the American scene', in Meinig, D. W. (ed.) *The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes: geographical essays*, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 11–32
- Palmer, R. (2009) 'Preface', in *Heritage and Beyond*, Strasbourg: Council of Europe, pp. 7–8
- Panofsky, E. and Saxl, F. (1926) 'A late antique religious symbol in works by Holbein and Titian', *Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs* 49.283, 177–81
- Pearson, M. (2006). *In Comes P: performance, memory and landscape*, Exeter: University of Exeter Press
- Penrose, S. (2007) *Images of Change: an archaeology of England's contemporary landscape*, Swindon: English Heritage
- Reynolds, A. (2010) 'Vision for Bodmin Moor', *CBA Newsletter* 12, 6
- Rouse, E. (2011) *Historic Environment Action Plans*, Cranborne: Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Schofield, J. (2007) 'The new English landscape: everyday archaeology and the angel of history', *Landscapes* 8.2, 106–25
- (2008) 'Heritage Management, Theory and Practice', in Fairclough, G., Harrison, R., Jameson, J.H. and Schofield, J. (eds) *The Heritage Reader*, London: Routledge, pp. 15–30
- Schut, P.A.C. (2009) 'Listing Archaeological Sites, Protecting the Historical Landscape', in Schut, P.A.C. (ed.) *Listing Archaeological Sites, Protecting the Historical Landscape, Europae Archaeologiae Consilium*, Occasional Paper 3, pp. 9–11
- Syse, K.V.L. (2010) 'Expert systems, local knowledge and power in Argyll', *Landscape Research* 35.4, 469–84
- Tabbush, P. (2011) 'Field discussion in the Great Trossachs Forest and Loch Katrine', *Landscape Research Extra* 59, 4–7
- Tilley, C. (1994) *A Phenomenology of Landscape: places, paths and monuments*, Oxford: Berg
- Walsham, A. (2011) *The Reformation of the Landscape, Religion, Identity and Memory in Early Modern Britain and Ireland*, Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Waterton, E. and Smith, L. (2009) 'There is no such thing as heritage', in Waterton, E. and Smith, L. (eds) *Taking Archaeology Out of Heritage*, Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars
- Worthing, D. and Bond, S. (2008) *Managing Built Heritage: the role of cultural significance*, Oxford: Blackwell
- Wylie, J. (2007) *Landscape*, London: Routledge