

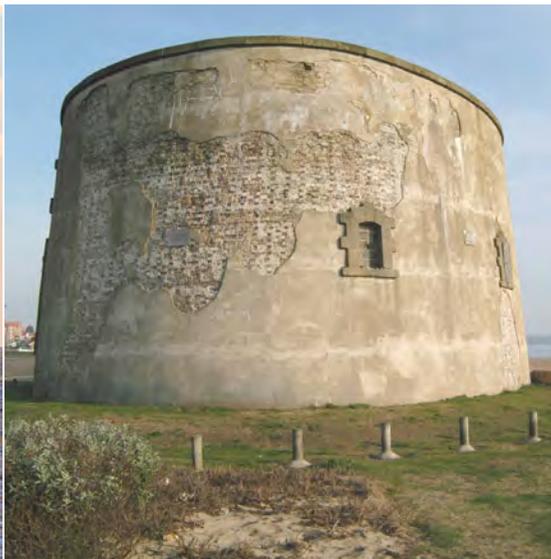
Tendring Heritage Strategy

Tendring
District Council



Client:
Tendring District Council

Date:
February 2020



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**Identification of Key Themes.
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Executive Summary

Heritage is a shared asset which underpins our identity, sense of place and community, as well as contributing to the economic growth and enjoyment of an area. Tendring has rich history celebrated across Essex by residents and visitors alike. Its coastal location has provided it with a unique and varied heritage, from prehistoric artefacts and medieval buildings to Victorian villas, with many sites recognised as being of national significance. It is important for us all to protect and promote both the physical and intangible characteristics of Tendring, now and into the future, so that we can continue to enjoy and appreciate Tendring's unique heritage.

Tendring's Heritage Strategy aims to promote the protection and celebration of the area's rich history, predominantly contained within its historic environment, and guide its evolution to enhance the positive contribution it makes to the lives of those people living in and visiting the District.

The Strategy promotes a holistic and collaborative approach to the management of heritage. It draws together existing Council strategies, priorities and approaches in order to identify areas within Tendring with significant heritage and provide a basis for future management and identification of opportunities for enhancement. To deliver the Strategy a partnership approach between the Council, its partners and key stakeholders will allow for the full potential of Tendring's heritage to be realised.

The strategy is organised into two parts:

Part One: The Baseline

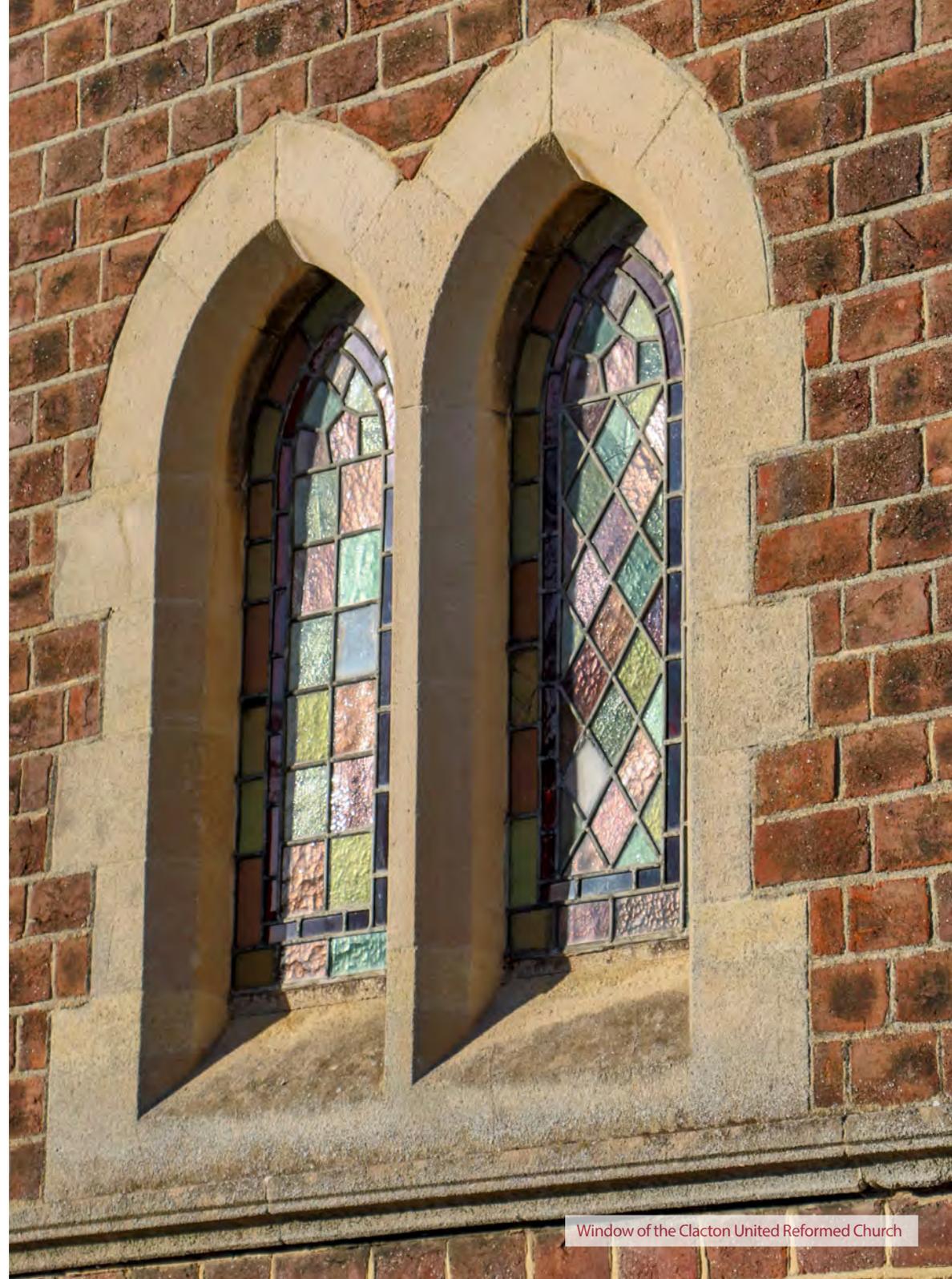
This section explores the historic development of Tendring, and identifies existing heritage assets, sites and resources. It covers the physical heritage of Tendring in the form of the historic environment, and includes archaeology, buildings, settlements, landscapes, archives and artefacts. It also creates a comprehensive list of the people who are involved in looking after the historic environment today.

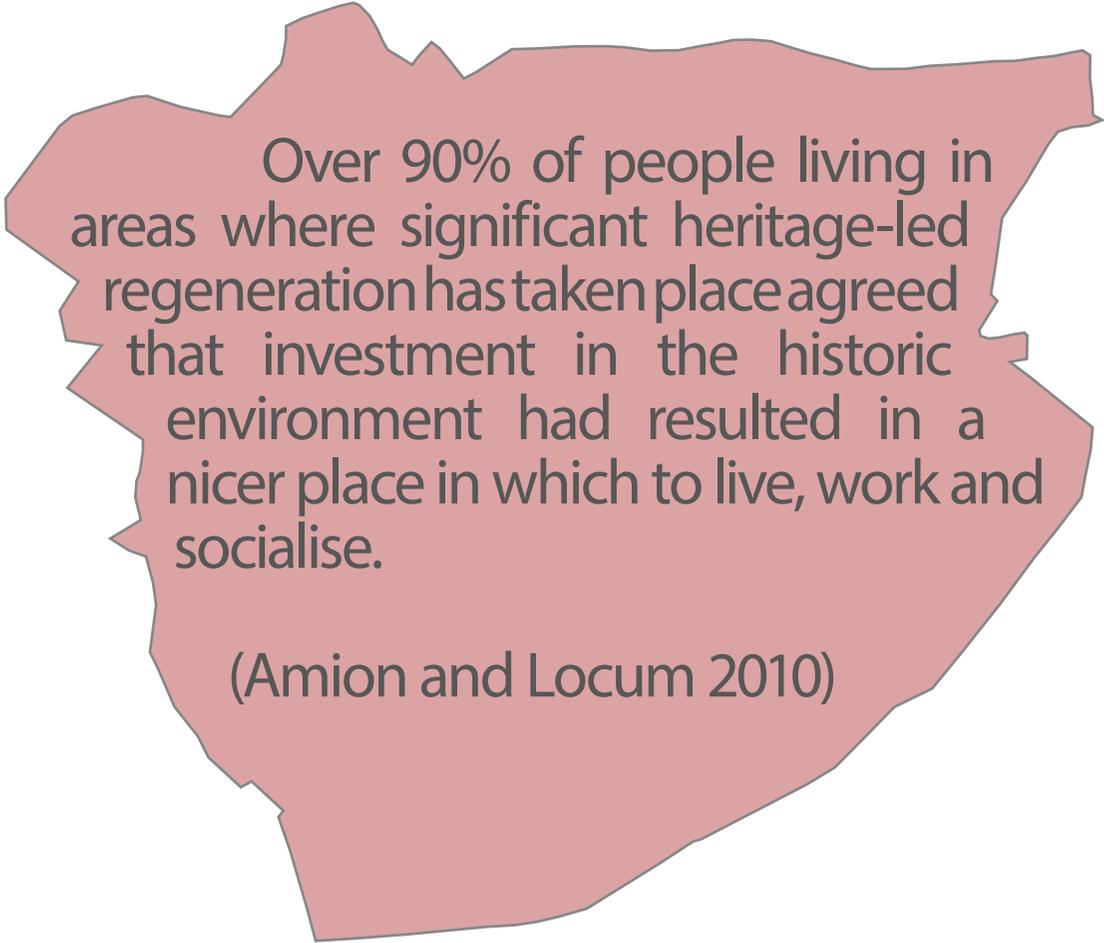
Part Two: Assessment and Strategy

This section draws on the findings of Part One to identify key issues and opportunities within Tendring. It will address key issues facing Tendring's heritage, and propose actions to preserve and protect it for the future. This section can be updated independently of the baseline to respond to arising needs, and to allow the Action Plan to be revised.

Vision

The unique heritage of our district provides a rich, often hidden landscape that informs what it is to live here in the 21st century. This strategy identifies those historic features and aims to celebrate and enhance the heritage of Tendring.





Over 90% of people living in areas where significant heritage-led regeneration has taken place agreed that investment in the historic environment had resulted in a nicer place in which to live, work and socialise.

(Amion and Locum 2010)

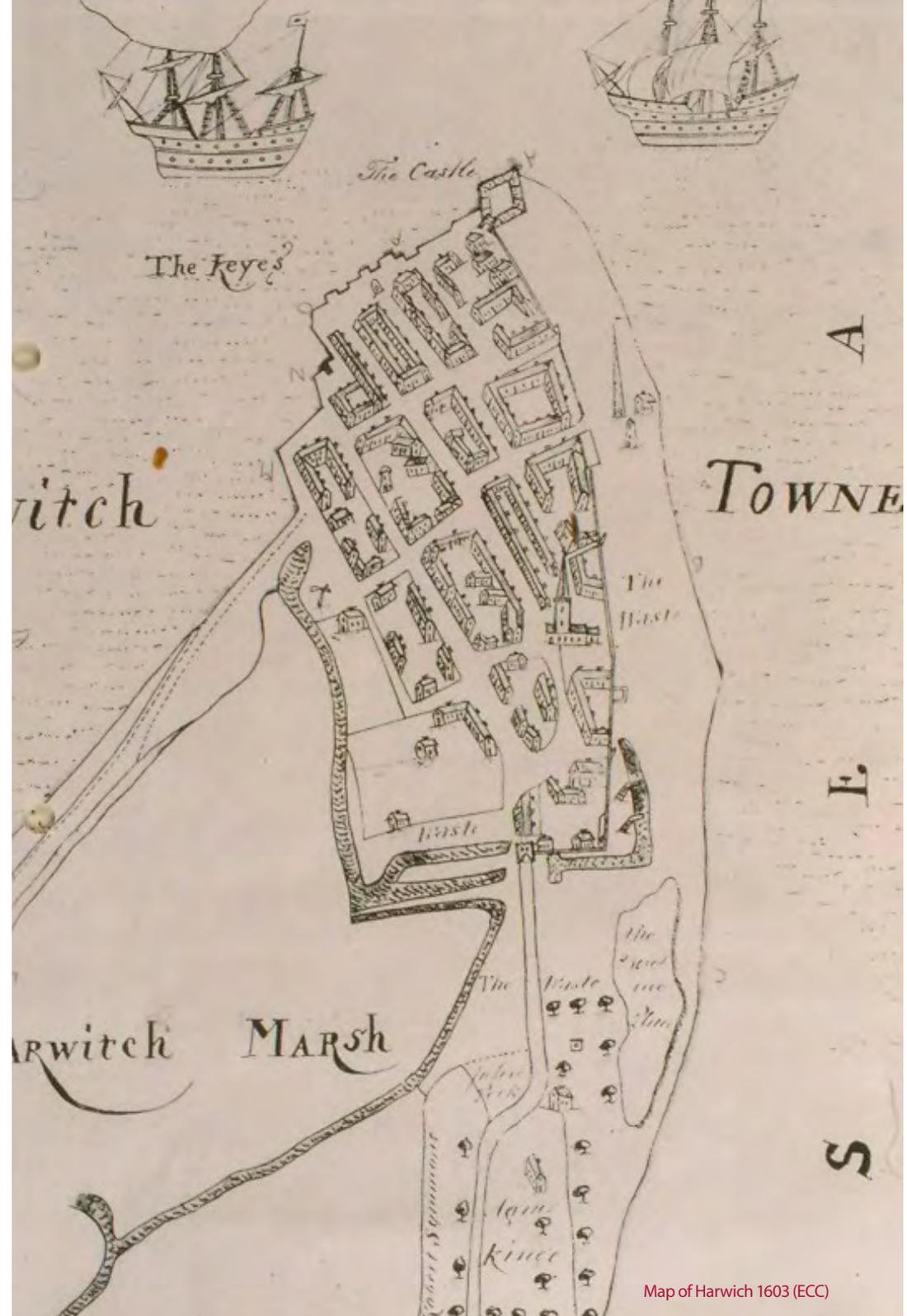
Introduction

What is a heritage strategy?

Heritage strategies allow all aspects of the historic environment to be identified and considered within one document. They cover physical heritage that we can see and interact with, including buildings, monuments, sites, areas, landscapes, archives, museums and artefacts, as well as intangible heritage such as traditions, events, culture and character. All of these elements combined give an area its unique identity. A strategy explores and celebrates the unique heritage of an area, and encourages a holistic, collaborative approach to its conservation, enhancement and enjoyment.

This Strategy is provided for all stakeholders with regard to Tendring's historic environment. This includes residents, owners, organisations, businesses, councillors and council officers, as well as those involved in promoting and managing new development. Our heritage is vital for our enjoyment and quality of modern life, and is fundamentally shaped by our understanding and interpretation of the past. The interaction with objects or environments of the past reinforces our identity and sense of belonging. Our future is intrinsically linked with our history, making our heritage a powerful resource.

This Strategy will form a baseline document, accessible to all, pertaining to the management and promotion of all aspects of the historic environment.



Purpose of Heritage Strategy

Tendring is a significant district within Essex with a unique and diverse heritage to celebrate. As a fundamental aspect of the District's environmental infrastructure, and its tourism, heritage has a major role to play in Tendring's future. At the same time it is constantly evolving in response to our understanding of and interaction with the historic environment and the demands of modern life. It is also an irreplaceable resource. Therefore, it is vital to assess heritage alongside the wider factors which influence it, in order to fully understand it and to ensure its proper conservation and management. This will ensure that Tendring's heritage, and in particular its historic environment, makes a positive contribution to shaping sustainable communities and maintaining the District's unique qualities throughout its future growth.

Tendring has **over 1000 designated heritage assets** and many other historic buildings and archaeological features of interest. The purpose of this Strategy is to provide a platform to promote all of these heritage assets, understand the people who value them and enhance the manner in which they can be conserved and appreciated. This will create a robust base of knowledge to inform their future conservation and enjoyment. By providing this base understanding of the heritage assets and their stakeholders in Tendring, the Heritage Strategy will allow for Tendring District Council to identify key themes which relate to its heritage, and to develop a targeted action plan with clear aims and outputs to support Tendring's heritage.

*Ancient Monuments,
Ancient Woodland,
Archaeological Sites, Coastal
Heritage, Conservation Areas,
Heritage Assets at Risk,
Listed Buildings, Protected
Lanes, and Registered
Parks and Gardens*

Aims of the Strategy

This Strategy responds to the District Council's aim to protect, promote and celebrate the unique characteristics of the District and the things people most value by actively engaging with our heritage.

Proactive investment in the historic environment can, and often does, specifically underpin economic growth (AMION and Locum Consulting, 2010). This Strategy aims to highlight ways that heritage can enhance not only a sense of identity, but that development of our historic built environment can drive wider regeneration, job creation, business growth and prosperity (DCMS, 2016b).

This Strategy aims to strengthen the understanding of what exists, and make sure that assets are valued and reach their full potential, contributing to residents' quality of life, supporting strong communities, and promoting tourism and economic development.

This Strategy will explore the relationship with heritage and the historic environment to the following ideas:

- Identity
- Community
- Wellbeing
- Tourism
- Regeneration
- Interpretation
- Management

The enhanced understanding of Tendring's heritage will enable the council to:

- Recognise and understand the key assets within Tendring which give it its special character;
- Create a knowledge hub of existing museums, archives, traditions and local groups which contribute to the protection and continuation of Tendring's heritage;
- Provide a platform for collaborative working across Tendring, and encourage a continued joined-up approach to heritage management;
- Identify key areas and assets which make the greatest contribution to the heritage of Tendring;
- Identify priority areas where heritage in the form of the historic environment is under threat and the unique issues faced; and
- Actively engage with and promote heritage opportunities in terms of the wider regeneration and economic development of Tendring to provide a framework for future investment.

Consultation and Adoption

Tendring District Council have worked to encourage everyone to get involved in the Heritage Strategy through consultation, and welcomed the thoughts and suggestions of those who would like a say in the future approach to the management and conservation of heritage in Tendring. The timetable for public consultation was in line with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), and aimed to allow time for meaningful engagement. Communication ranged from posters, surveys, social media, and a public meeting and exhibition on the Heritage Strategy. Public consultation ran from the 22nd November 2019 to the 3rd January 2020, and a public exhibition was held on the 3rd December 2019 at the Council Chamber Offices in Weeley attended by members of Tendring's local history groups, residents and professionals.

Consultees were asked to consider:

- What makes Tendring unique, and how can this be celebrated?
- Why do people visit Tendring?
- What threats face Tendring's heritage?
- Do you think this document outlines these key aspects of Tendring's heritage, and does it provide a baseline for future promotion?



Information stand at the public consultation exhibition held on the 3rd Dec 2019

To ensure a collaborative approach and make sure this Strategy incorporates the views of all who are interested in Tendring's historic environment, the following statutory bodies have been consulted in its production:

- Natural England
- Historic England
- Environment Agency

The National Amenity Societies:

- The Ancient Monuments Society
- The Council for British Archaeology
- The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
- The Georgian Group
- The Victorian Society
- The Twentieth Century Society
- The Gardens Trust

Local societies:

- Tendring District's Parish and Town Councils
- Local History Groups
- Essex Society for Archaeology and History
- Victoria County History

Following consultation and review, the draft strategy will then be considered by the Council's Local Plan Cabinet Sub Committee in early 2020.

Definitions and Legislation

The key terms and definitions used in this document are drawn from the National Planning Policy Framework to allow for consistency across the Strategy with planning policies and national guidance on heritage and the historic environment. This information can be found in Appendix A.



Part 1 – Heritage Baseline An Introduction to Tendring

Tendring Today

Tendring District is located in the north east of Essex, formed from the historic Tendring Hundred. In its current configuration, the District was formed on 1st April 1974 by a merger of the Boroughs of Harwich, Brightlingsea, Clacton and Frinton & Walton Urban Districts, and Tendring Rural District. The District is located to the east of Colchester, and comprises the Tendring plateau fringed by low-lying coastal land between the estuaries of the Rivers Stour and Colne, its shoreline stretching over 60km. This rich and varied landscape contains a wealth of heritage which reflects its significant past.

Tendring has a population of 144,700 (2017), most of whom live in urban communities along the coast, including the old port of Harwich in the north, resorts such as Walton-on-the Naze and Clacton-on-Sea, and the yachting centre of Brightlingsea in the shelter of Colne Point. These towns are well connected with good railway infrastructure and links with Essex and London. Many Tendring residents commute to work as a result, heading to Colchester, Chelmsford, or London. Agriculture continues to dominate inland areas of the District with villages and historic market towns connected by a network of historic routes which now form arterial roads.

The seaside resorts in Tendring make tourism a major component of its economy and give the coastline its distinctive character and charm.



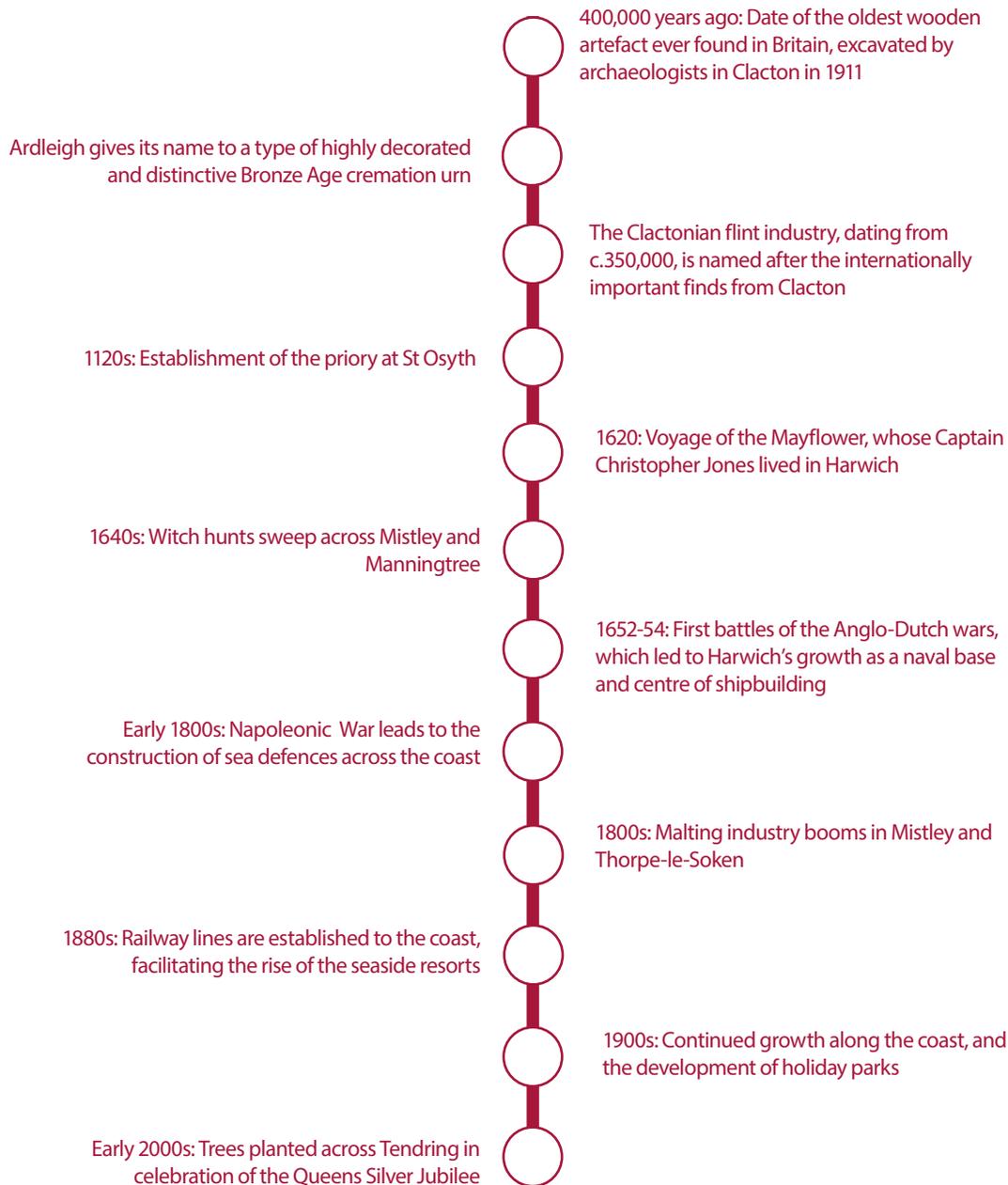
Beach huts in Brightlingsea



This map depicts the location of key settlements, arterial roads (red) and railway lines (orange) through the district.

Tendring through time

The story of Tendring is deeply interwoven with its coastal setting. Bounded by the River Stour to the north and the River Colne at the south, both of which flow into the North Sea to the east. This area is known as the 'Tendring Peninsula' because of its relatively detached coastal location. Historic occupation and activity in this landscape has been shaped and influenced by its location. Tendring is a coastal gateway to Essex, accessible from the sea and navigable by rivers. It is rich in resources but exposed, with a long and distinctive history of military defence and human intervention.



Tendring Heritage Strategy

Tendring's tale is of two contrasting landscapes, drawing both from its coast and estuary and its inland, arable landscape. Rural Tendring is scattered with dispersed historic market towns and hamlets, and its coastline is dotted with seaside towns with the remnants of coastal industry, military defences, and Victorian architecture and charm. Tendring's history is rich and diverse as a result of its varied character.

Throughout history, humans have been drawn to the river network across Tendring. Some of the evidence for the earliest pre-historic activity in the area has been found within the sediments of ancient river systems and the seafront. Perhaps most notably this includes the oldest wooden artefact ever recovered from Britain, found in Clacton, a wooden spear point which is over 400,000 years old. Finds from Clacton at this time have also given the name 'Clactonian' to a distinctive style of Palaeolithic flintworking. Objects such as these provide evidence about the inhabitants of Tendring and how they lived some 300,000 years ago.

The coastline has provided significant resources throughout pre-history. In the Mesolithic period finds indicate seasonal occupation in the environs of Walton-on-the-Naze. The production of salt most likely started in the Late Iron Age and continued to increase in scale throughout the centuries. The large number of Red Hills in the coastal zone indicate the extent of this industry.

The early residents of Tendring have left behind a physical imprint of their existence here in settlements, roads, field systems, cemeteries and monuments, as well as a plethora of artefacts of international importance.



The Clacton Spear is the tip of a wooden spear and is the oldest wooden implement found in Britain at over 400,000 years old. It was discovered in Clacton-on-Sea in 1911 and is now on display at the Natural History Museum in London. (Image ECC)



Computer reconstruction of Roman salt working and the creation of Red Hills. Red Hills are features of the coastal and tidal areas of Essex dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period. They are formed as a result of salt making. Their colour comes from the rubble of the clay structures, scorched red by fires, used to evaporate sea water to make salt cakes. Red hill sites have been identified along the coastal regions notably in the areas surrounding Hamford Water, both in the north, near Little Oakley and to the south, near Walton (Image ECC)

Tendring Heritage Strategy

The inland landscape contains significant pre-historic monuments. These include Neolithic monuments, such as the St. Osyth causewayed enclosure (formed of interrupted ditches and banks) and earthworks of a possible cursus (large, parallel banks which conceal a path within them, thought to be used in Neolithic rituals) as well as later Bronze Age ritual monuments and cremation cemeteries. Several Middle Iron Age settlements are known to have been located across the Tendring plateau.

Tendring District is located to the east of Colchester, the oldest recorded town in Britain. It is likely that Roman Colchester (Camulodunum) would have had a significant influence on the economy of the area. Septaria stone (a compacted clay) used in the construction of Roman Colchester's defensive wall was brought from the coast near Walton-on-the-Naze and Harwich. Villas, most likely representing locally important centres of farming and agriculture, have been found in a small cluster in the south-west of the District.

Over time Tendring grew in prosperity; its rich and fertile soils provided good agricultural land and its coast permitted trade and industry to boom on its shores. Throughout the medieval period, villages in land grew in a similar fashion to the wider county of Essex at this time, organised as small dispersed settlements focussed around churches, halls and commons. Harwich, Manningtree and St. Osyth in particular became centres of medieval activity and each were unique and distinct in their function and character. Harwich acted as the main urban centre and market town of the District, Manningtree was established as a successful fishing port enabling local trade, and the founding of St. Osyth's priory in 1120 has left us with one of the finest monastic buildings in England. St Osyth also functioned as a market centre for the eastern end of the Tendring peninsula until the nineteenth century. Manningtree and Mistley in particular developed in the early medieval period as ports to serve inland markets. Supplies for the North Sea Fleet in Harwich flowed through the ports here, and Manningtree also became a leading fishing port supplying Colchester.



The village of Great Bentley contains one of the largest village greens in England, covering 42.5 acres when measured in 2000. Originally common land, the Parish Council applied for its registration as a village green in the 1960s to protect its long-standing use as a place for exercise and recreation. It is now maintained by 'The Friends of the Green'.



St Osyth's Priory: The Augustinian priory was founded shortly after 1120 by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, and by 1161 the priory had become an abbey dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul, and St Osyth. A park was associated with the abbey from 1268 when a charter was granted to the abbey allowing some hunting rights. The earliest remaining monastic buildings is the sub-vault of the Dorter range and the still existing portions of the walls bounding the Cloister on the east and west. The abbey prospered and its growth and wealth are illustrated by the surviving buildings, including the late fifteenth century gatehouse and the early sixteenth century Abbot's Lodging. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s and '40s, the abbey was granted to Thomas Cromwell and then bought by 1st Lord Darcy, Lord Chamberlain of Edward VI's household who undertook much new building work. The surviving eighteenth century range and parkland were added by the 4th Earl of Rochford. The site passed through a number of owners in the twentieth century and fell into disrepair. There are now plans for the restoration of the buildings and the parkland. (Image ECC)

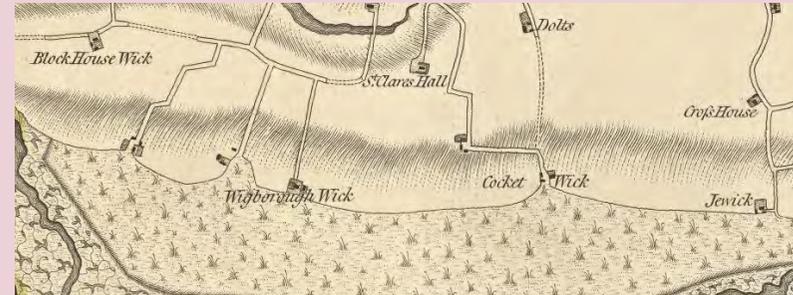
Tendring Heritage Strategy

Tendring's coastline has historically been home to a variety of coastal industries and farming. Farmers around the coast or river estuaries were able to utilise drained marshlands and adjacent saltmarshes to maintain more cattle and sheep than many inland farmers. Other agricultural and farming industries along the shores ranged from oyster pits in Brightlingsea, duck decoy ponds on the flats, tide mills at inlets or estuaries, and the fish weirs of Colne Point.

Arable growth inland led to the rise of malting for beer with surviving maltings at Kirby-le-Soken, Thorpe-le-Soken and Mistley. Places such Brightlingsea, Clacton, Holland, Frinton, Walton, Harwich and Ramsey are notable for their connection to the Copperas industry in the eighteenth century. Nodules of the substance 'Copperas' were gathered from cliffs, typically by the wives and children of fishermen. Thought to be one of the earliest developments in the chemical industries, the nodules were then manufactured nearby at 'Copperas Houses' for use in dyeing textiles, manufacturing ink, creating medicines, and for use in gunpowder. Inland, notable gravel extractions took place from c.1920 at Alresford and its neighbour Wivenhoe, where the glacial gravel deposits laid down by the Ice Age provided quality material to quarry. Remnants of all these distinctive trades can be discerned in the modern landscape and townscapes of the District in the form of buildings, structures and street names, and these are celebrated features of Tendring.

Tendring has witnessed a turbulent military and naval history. The seventeenth century Anglo-Dutch wars presented a long term threat to its shores. The Napoleonic wars of the early nineteenth century have also left their mark on the Essex coastline in the eleven Martello Towers built between 1809 and 1812, as well as a large circular redoubt at Harwich.

Tendring was also a heavily defended area in the twentieth century, with the Beacon Hill Fort forming a frontline defence during the World Wars. These features demonstrate how vital Tendring was as a strategic defensive location throughout history. Tendring has also been home to nautical voyagers, with Christopher Jones, Captain of the 1620 pilgrim ship the Mayflower, a resident of Harwich.



"Wick" place names: The drained marshlands and saltmarshes produced great quantities of cheese and milk products, which is illustrated on historic maps by the place name of 'Wick' meaning dairy farm. (Image Chapman and Andre Map, 1777)



Decoy ponds were designed to trap ducks and wildfowl to be killed for food and for feathers. They comprise of a central pool off which lead curved arms or ditches known as pipes. Birds were lured into nets at the ends of the pipes by the decoyman and his dog. The use of decoy ponds dates back to the medieval period but they became more popular in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A mid nineteenth century decoy pond, known as Lion Point Decoy, to the north of Jaywick is a Scheduled Monument. (Image Google Earth)



Plant buildings associated with gravel extraction at Wivenhoe (Image wivenhoehistory.ork.uk)



Martello towers are small coastal artillery forts constructed along the Suffolk, Essex, Kent and Sussex coasts between 1805 and 1812 to defend England against the threat of French invasion during the Napoleonic Wars. Their design and name were taken from a tower at Martello Bay, Corsica. Eleven towers were originally constructed along a 20 kilometre stretch of the Essex coastline, all within Tendring District. They were identified by the letters A to K. Six towers survive (A, C, D, E, F and K) and they are all Scheduled Monuments and unique local landmarks along the Tendring coastline. The photograph shows Martello tower F in Clacton-on-Sea which is the only remaining moated example in Essex.



Beacon Hill Fort has a long history as a military site, stretching back to Henry VIII's reign. It has defended the port of Harwich throughout the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, and after being completely rebuilt in 1892 it was manned throughout the First and Second World Wars. The fort was decommissioned in 1956, and has fell into ruin. It has recently been acquired by a volunteer team who are working to restore the site. (Image Beacon Hill Fort in 1952, ECC)



The Mayflower made its voyage to the New World in 1620, carrying the first wave of English settlers across the seas. Its Captain, Christopher Jones, was a resident of Harwich. (Sculpture by Hanman Murphy, image <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-essex-47311852>)



Throughout the nineteenth century, 'seabathing' became increasingly popular for health and pleasure, and with increased free time and better links to the coast seaside resorts became some of the fastest-growing towns in the first half of the twentieth century. (Image LNER Poster for Clacton-on-Sea 1926 (Science Museum Group Ref: 10173764))

Tendring Heritage Strategy

Influenced by the construction of the railway, the eastern stretch of Tendring's coastline was a desirable location for seaside developers in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The string of resorts along Tendring's coast provides an insight into the Victorian boom of the seaside resort. Georgian spa towns had previously been established across the coast but with a lesser degree of success. The attractive Georgian architecture of Mistley provides a reminder of this period of development. However, the most successful coastal development occurred throughout the Victorian period, as a result of the rise in fashion for fresh sea air, seaside villas, promenades and piers. This fashion shaped much of Tendring's coastline. Frinton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze and Clacton-on-Sea are all well-preserved seaside resorts, each with their own character but all unified in their purpose to provide easy access to the coast and a desirable place to visit, live and enjoy. The success of these towns highlights the importance of the railways to Tendring's development, and many historic railway buildings are now protected as heritage assets, such as the Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings Conservation Area which protects the group of buildings which surround the station.

Alongside the waves of holidaymakers who visited every summer, the population of seaside towns quickly grew. For example, in Clacton-on-Sea the population was 9,777 in 1911, 27,572 in 1961, and 58,000 by 2006.¹ For residents "a feature of living in a seaside town was the contrast between the summer season and the rest of the year", a relationship which contributes to Tendring's heritage.² The history of Tendring's residents is celebrated to this day, with research into Tendring's social history recorded by its local history societies and through projects such as *Resorting to the Coast*, highlighting the unique history of the District and its people.

¹ GB Historical GIS / University of Portsmouth, Clacton UD through time | Population Statistics | Total Population, A Vision of Britain through Time.

² R. Kennell, *Resorting to the Coast*, Clacton on Sea as a holiday resort – Memories of the 1950s



Mistley became a major centre of the late nineteenth century malt industry and retains some of the best preserved maltings in England. Malting is the process of converting grain into malt to be used for brewing. Grain, predominately barley, is steeped in water and laid out on a drying floor to germinate before being dried in a kiln to produce malt. There were seven maltings built in Mistley in the late nineteenth century, the surviving maltings and kilns are listed at Grade II. (Image ECC)



Local suffrage campaigners Kate and Louise Lilley are welcomed back to Clacton after being released from prison in May 1912 and are met by large crowds to welcome them home. Louise was the secretary of Clacton's branch of the Women's Social and Political Union and an important member of The Caravan Club (Image ERO blog)

The Archaeology of Tendring

Archaeological excavations and aerial photography have provided invaluable knowledge of Tendring's past. Aerial photos are taken during the summer, when cropmarks are clearly visible from the air, and help to reveal hidden below-ground features. They provide an understanding of the pre-historic and Roman occupation of Tendring, its historic land uses, the development of settlements and the historic relationships between other landscape features, providing a clear pattern of human settlement and activities in Tendring.

Significant Mesolithic sites, Neolithic enclosures and monuments, and Bronze Age pottery, metalwork and cemeteries are known across the District, along with a network of field systems. The Palaeolithic spear, flint-work and Neolithic settlement on the foreshore at Clacton, together with the District's highly distinctive Middle Bronze Age pottery and cemeteries, named after an example excavated at Ardleigh, make the archaeology of Tendring well known nationally.

In the Roman period Tendring was close to one of the most important towns in Britain: Colchester (Camulodunum). Excavations at Brightlingsea revealed a large Roman trackway, cut through prehistoric field systems, which remained in use until the Anglo-Saxon period. Finds included a leaded-bronze foot in the shape of a Harpy found in one of the Roman trackway ditches.

Further excavations in Brightlingsea between 2013-2015 uncovered a significant Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon settlement on the Brightlingsea peninsula which continued, to some degree, into the Late Anglo-Saxon period. The remains of the settlement included sunken huts (Grubenhäuser) and rectilinear post-built structures with further evidence for domestic and industrial activity.

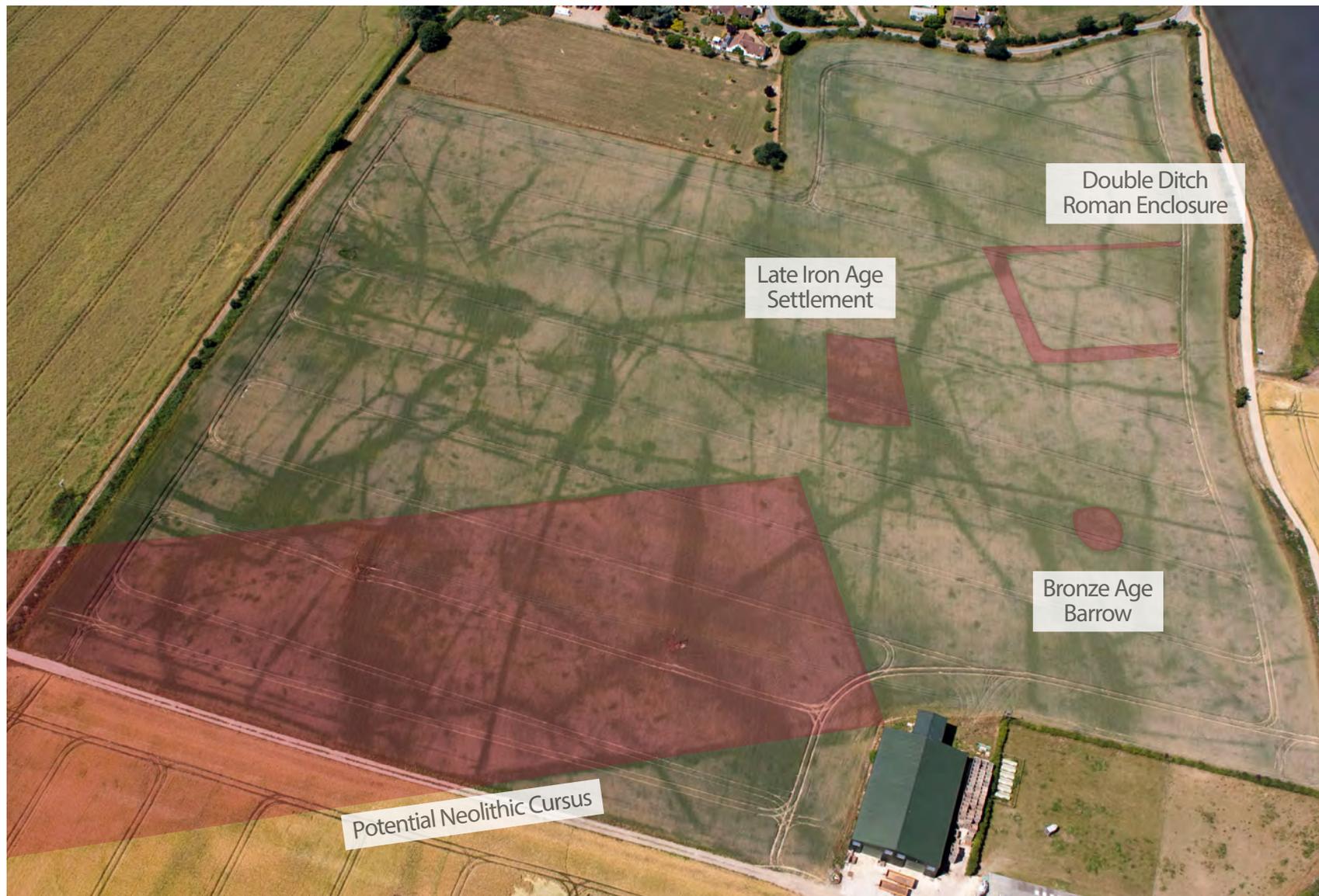
Manningtree, St Osyth and Harwich have been identified by Essex County Council as being of special archaeological importance. Manningtree is a fine example of a small market town, with elements of its past use as a sea-port and industrial town still visible. It has retained many medieval features, and there is a possibility that the medieval wharf is preserved behind the current quay. St Osyth is principally remarkable on account of the remains of its noble monastery, which derives its name from St. Osyth, daughter of Redoald, king of East Anglia. The economy of St Osyth was dominated by the priory, with the town functioning as a market centre for the eastern extent of the Tendring Peninsula prior to the development of Clacton-on-Sea. Harwich is significant due to the considerable role it has played as a naval and garrison town, and its history as a harbour are an important insight into Britain's military history and relations.



Detailed photograph of leaded-bronze foot from Brightlingsea excavations after conservation (Image ECC)

This aerial photograph was taken in 2018, during a heatwave which revealed hundreds of cropmarks across the UK.

Archaeological sites can be seen clearly on this layered landscape, with features overlapping a network of prehistoric field systems and former river causeways.



Aerial Photograph near Brightlingsea, 2018



This aerial photograph clearly shows an Iron Age Settlement and its associated fields.

These features form part of a wider, early agricultural landscape, which comprises of cropmark features following a similar rectilinear pattern. A large Bronze Age ring ditch nearby shows continual use of this coastal plain throughout the prehistoric period.

Aerial Photograph of Brightlingsea, 2018

This aerial photograph also taken in 2018, reveals a Roman Road near St Osyth, along with a rectilinear field system to the north, likely to also be Roman.



Aerial Photograph of Roman Road near St Osyth, 2018

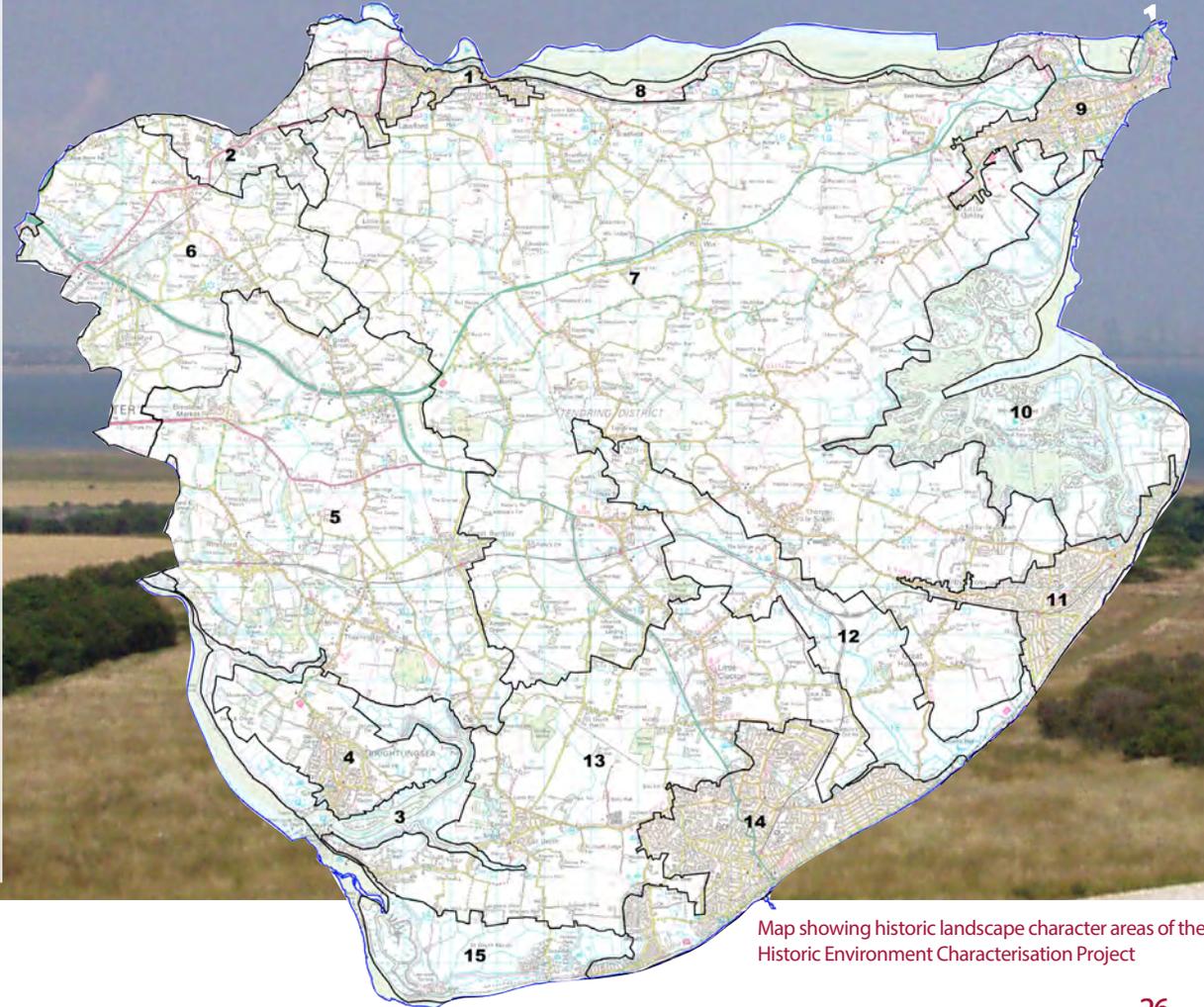
Historic Landscape Character

Tendring has a varied historic landscape character, which was described in detail in Essex County Council's 'Tendring Historic Environment Characterisation Project'. This project organised the district into distinct areas, roughly divided into those forming Tendring's inland arable plateau, those comprising the coastal port towns, and those covering the district's estuaries.

The District's flat and gently undulating plateau stretches across the mainland, made up of an open agrarian landscape. Historic villages are largely polyfocal and dispersed in character, compact and enclosed against the wide countryside vistas. The fieldscape here is predominantly of ancient origin irregular and regular fields, but there has been moderate loss of field boundaries since the 1950s.

Tendring's coastline curves from Harwich to Point Clear, scattered with historic coastal ports and towns, seaside resorts, holiday parks, and defensive structures. These character areas are urban, and notable for their planned street patterns which are still discernible today.

The stretch of coast meets the Stour and Colne estuaries to the north and south respectively. These landscapes are celebrated for their tranquillity, beauty, and geological qualities with both estuaries being designated as nature reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest and the Stour set to become an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.



Map showing historic landscape character areas of the Historic Environment Characterisation Project

Tendring Plateau: The Tendring Plateau covers much of the north-west portion of the Tendring Peninsula. Brickearth deposits have given rise to rich and fertile soils here, which have been exploited for agricultural purpose for centuries. This long historic relationship with the land has left a lasting impact on Tendring's landscape, which is now characterised by these agricultural fields and a dispersed historic settlement pattern. The Plateau is flat or gently undulating in places, dissected by a number of stream valleys and crossed by a network of historic routes linking the small, dispersed settlements with their working agricultural landscape. Of these historic routes, 16 are recognised as protected lanes; 9 of these are very well-preserved, and have retained such a strong historic character, that to follow them allows an appreciation of the history found in roads, boundaries, trees and earthworks in the landscape. The best preserved roads are located in the north of the District.





Historic rural towns and villages:

Settlements are scattered across inland Tending. These are predominantly rural in character, with fields surrounding them. They follow historic street patterns, which are still discernible today. Most settlements tend to have formed in a linear pattern along the main routes, creating long winding villages often with small greens as focal points. Many of the settlements are polyfocal, meaning that they form clusters around more than one landmark within each village, for example a church, hall or village green. These settlements are fairly enclosed with buildings concentrated along main high streets.

Historic coastal towns: In prominent locations overlooking estuaries and sea, Harwich and Brightlingsea stand as historic markers to Tendring's coast. These coastal settlements follow medieval street plans, with concentrated building development in their core. These settlements are all rich in coastal architecture, with evidence of maritime industry and commerce in the historic quays, wharfs, and oyster pits, with sea defences and their marine heritage highlighting their long history protecting Tendring from invasion.





Seaside resorts: Dotted along the coastline of Tendring are a series of seaside resorts. Most are nineteenth century in origin and full of characterful Victorian seaside architecture (Georgian in Manningtree). The towns follow a more geometric street plan, creating residential streets with long avenues and desirable views of the sea. These towns provided fashionable seaside retreats throughout the nineteenth century and continued to grow throughout the early twentieth century also. They are urban in character with a seaside vernacular with features such as piers, hotels, promenades and gardens catering to visitors and residents.

Tendring Heritage Strategy

Estuaries: The estuaries are formed of marshland, saltmarshes, creeks, mudflats and marshland islands. They are distinct in character with wide uninterrupted views and a sense of isolation. The marshes and estuaries have been used throughout history as a key resource for grazing, fishing and industry. The remains of these are still visible today. Sea walls, sinuous boundaries and drainage channels are a dominant landscape feature. The field boundaries comprise drainage channels, many of which wind the courses of the former creeks.

This estuarine landscape has also influenced a great deal of artistic activity, contributing to the cultural heritage of Tendring. Notably, the eighteenth century English landscape painter John Constable was inspired by the landscape, and it features in many of his works.

This image shows the view from The Walls in Mistley, a tree-lined walk with wide views of the Stour Valley to the north and Mistley Park to the south.





Parks and Gardens: There are three Registered Parks and Gardens within Tendring; these are Thorpe Hall, St Osyth's Priory and Clacton Seafront Gardens.

St Osyth's Priory, a former deer park, is formed of an extensive eighteenth century park, including water gardens within Nun's Wood, a hermitage and nineteenth century formal gardens set within sixteenth century garden walls beside the medieval priory complex.

Thorpe Hall is a notable twentieth century garden with a shrub and water garden, predominantly laid out between 1913 and 1945 by Lady Byng, with formal and informal features including lawns, pools and lakes, rock garden, rose garden and sunken garden.

Clacton Seafront Gardens were laid out in 1921, designed by County Surveyor Daniel Bowe to include five formally designed garden spaces. The Memorial Garden (1924), Rose Garden (1921), Sunken Garden (1920s), Mediterranean Garden (1990s), and Sensory Garden (2002).

A range of parks and gardens associated with country houses are scattered across Tendring, including Mistley Park (a former deer park), Lawford Hall Park, Little Bentley Hall and Gardens, Great Bromley Lodge, Tendring Hall, and Ardleigh Park. A triangle of land formerly belonging to Ardleigh Park was developed into Green Island Gardens by Fiona Edmond, who purchased the site and designed the gardens in the late 1990s and early twenty-first century. The Beth Chatto Gardens are also a fine example of twentieth century gardens.

Formal and seaside gardens include the Crescent Gardens in Frinton, Marine Parade Garden in Walton, Cliff Park in Dovercourt and the Mayors Garden in Dovercourt.



Ancient Woodlands: There are 52 areas of ancient woodland within Tendring. A cluster of ancient woodlands sits along the edge of the Stour Estuary in the north of the District. Areas of former and surviving parkland can be found along the northern edge of the area, for example at Mistley Park, Furze Hill and Lawford Hall Park overlooking the Stour. Within Furze Hill sits the ancient oak tree, known as Old Knobbly, which dates from the thirteenth century. (Image Old Knobbly, <https://woodlandtrust.tumblr.com/>).

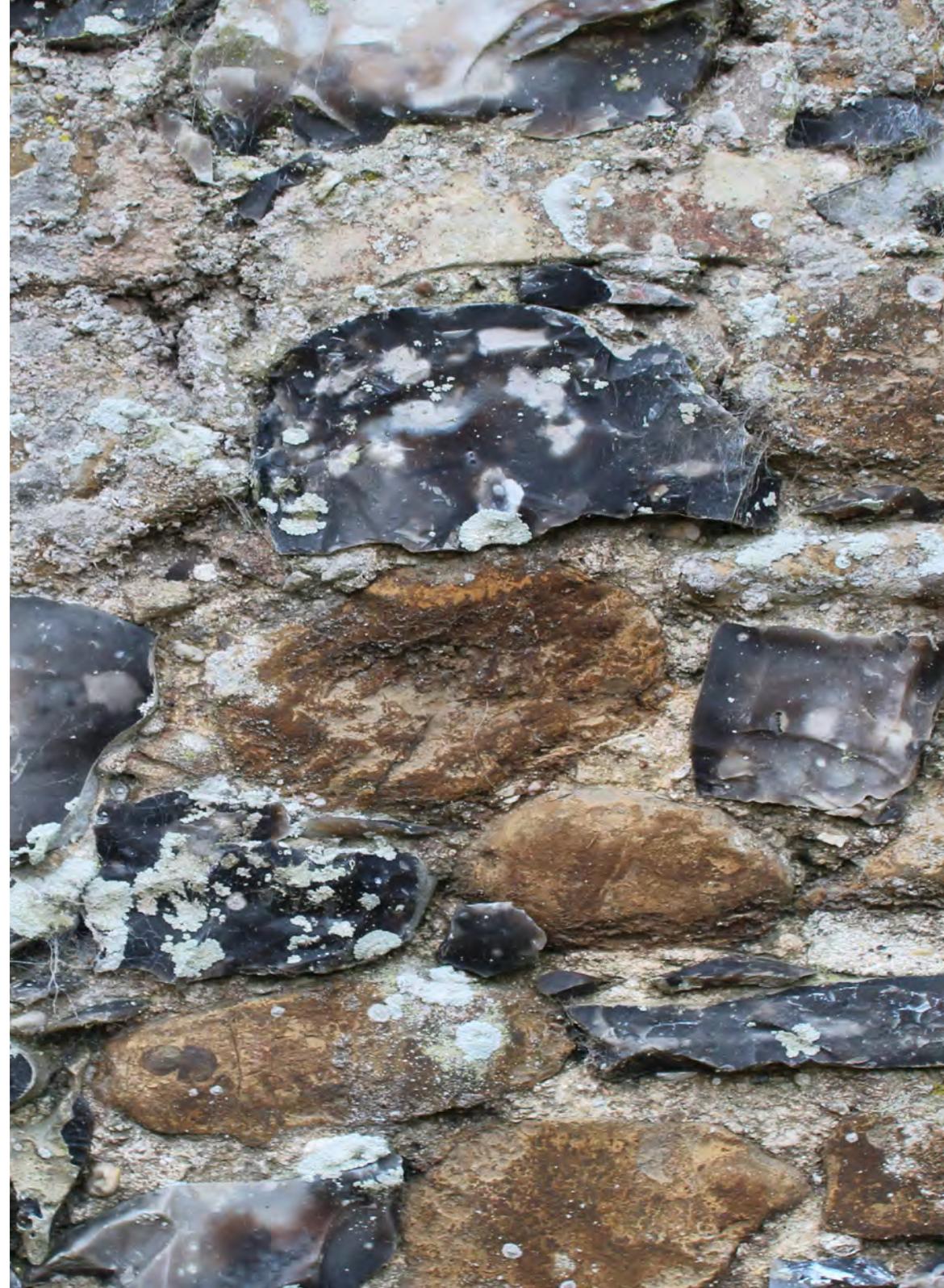
Other areas of woodland notable for their size and/or designation as Sites of Special Scientific Interest include Little Bentleyhall Wood, Stour Wood (SSSI), Copperas Wood (SSSI), Thorringtonhall Wood, Weeleyhall Wood (SSSI), and Riddles Wood (SSSI).

Architecture and Design

Historic vernacular architecture across Tendring follows a similar pattern to that found within wider Essex. Timber framed buildings with bright clay tile roofs and weatherboard cladding predominate within the mainland, forming lively and dynamic views through historic streets.

As development moved into the early modern period, brick became the favoured building material, with buildings of classical proportions and detailing. Tendring's buildings from this era were constructed in red brick, or painted in a light colour palette, and sometimes in stucco, with slate tile roofs.

The most common material for churches is flint and pebble rubble, with knapped flint and flushwork, although uncommon across Essex, more prevalent in Tendring due to its Suffolk border and found as far south as St Osyth.





Ancient House, Arleigh (Grade II Listed)

This house dates to the fifteenth century, with some sixteenth, seventeenth and later alterations and additions. It has retained its original roof structure, and once housed the Kings Head Public House in the late eighteenth century.

The identified features are prominent features of the building, and are typical of Essex's medieval vernacular.

This street scene is a virtually intact depiction of the planned eighteenth-century salt-water spa development by General Richard Rigby.

This row of Georgian terraced houses was constructed in the eighteenth century, with some later alterations and additions. They are characterful and painted in a typical seaside palette. Many have retained fine architectural detailing, such as their original six panelled doors.



Mistley High Street, Terrace of 8 Cottages (Grade II Listed)



Red brick with simple brick banding details

Slate tile roofs (with later concrete tiles in places)

Consistent, low boundary walls with planted gardens

Brightlingsea

This row of terraced housing is first shown on the first edition OS Map. They are similar to earlier Georgian development in their strong sense of rhythm created through consistent chimneys, apertures, and front gardens with low enclosing walls.

The identified features are prominent features of the building, and are typical of Essex's late eighteenth and early nineteenth century vernacular.

Frinton-on-Sea developed as a seaside resort late in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Development on the seafront and green was controlled by Sir Richard Powell-Cooper. This control, similar to Peter Bruff's in Clacton, allowed for the town to grow to a masterplan.

The Esplanade in particular has fine examples of Victorian and Edwardian splendour of seaside resorts, with the red brick buildings adorned with typical seaside architectural detailing.



The Clock Tower shelter and former Grand Hotel, Frinton

Church of St. Mary, Little Bentley (Grade I Listed)

Twelfth century nave in mixed rubble including puddingstone with some Roman bricks and sixteenth century brickwork. There are 5 ancient bells here, 3 by Robert Mott 1591 and one by Miles Gray 1625



Image Wikimedia Commons

Church of St. Mary, Lawford (Grade I Listed)

Fourteenth century nave and chancel, built in flint, rubble, septaria and brick, limestone dressings, red tiled roof with diamond patterning and pierced ridge tiles



Church of St. Mary, Ardleigh (Grade II* Listed)

Fourteenth century west bay of Nave, with fifteenth century West Tower and South Porch, constructed in flint, rubble, septaria, Roman brick, puddingstone and with dressings of brick and limestone



St Geroge's Church, Great Bromley (Grade I Listed)

Predominantly early fourteenth century Chancel, Nave and South Aisle, with fifteenth century North aisle, Arcade and South Chapel. Pevsner notes it as the "the Cathedral of the Tendring Hundred" (Stone, 1999)

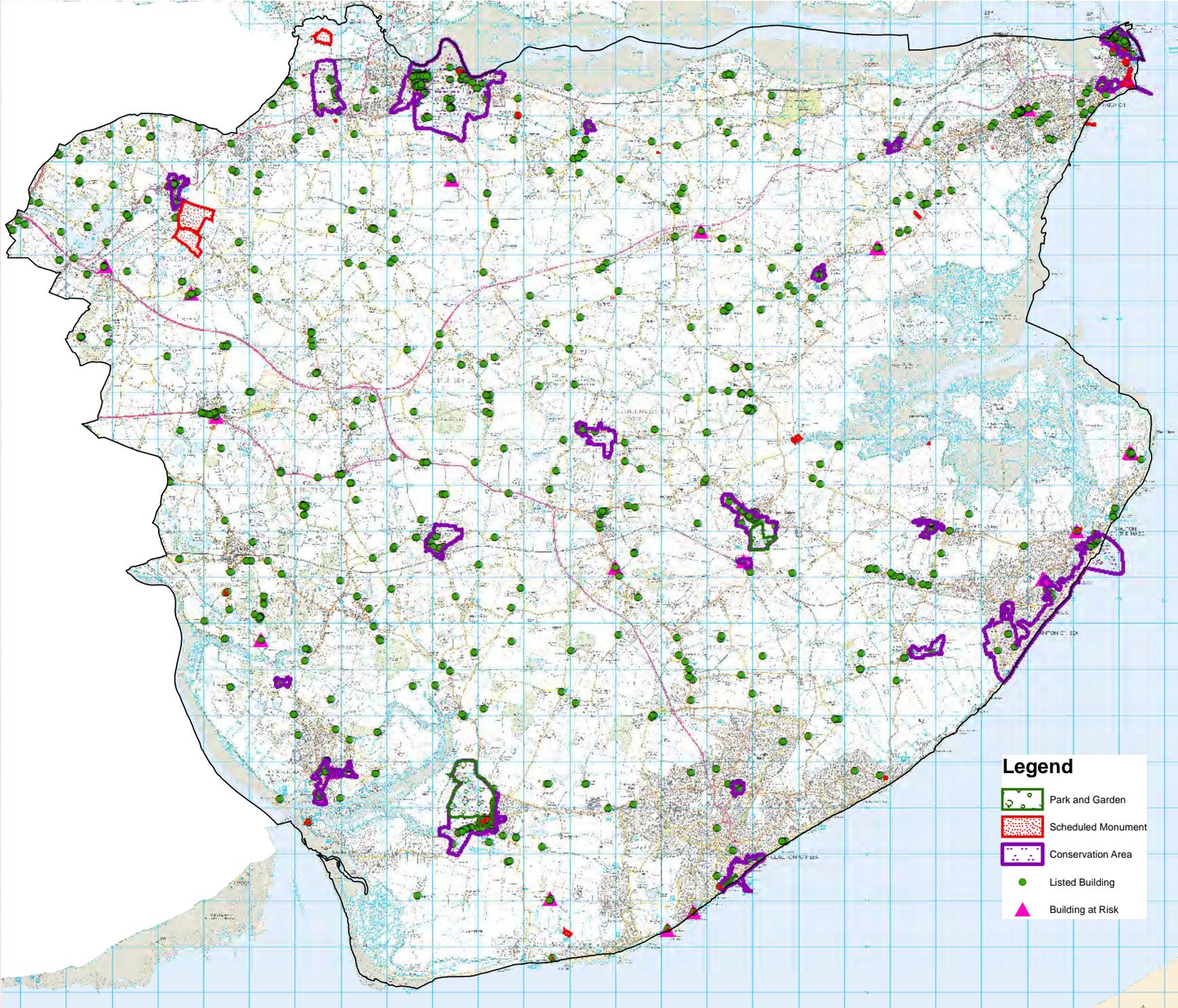


Image essexviews.uk

Ruins of Church of St. Peter, Alresford (Grade II Listed and Scheduled Mon)

Eleventh century origin, with plastered rubble walls, Roman brick and tile quoins, and stone dressings. The church was destroyed by fire in 1971, and is now roofless, its stone pinkened by fire damage





Heritage Assets

Designated Heritage Assets

Tendring comprises a countryside and coastal landscape containing a rich variety of historic buildings, structures and features. Heritage assets can include buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes which are identified as having a degree of significance.

They include designated Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas, and those recognised at a local level, known as non-designated heritage assets. These assets are irreplaceable; together they give Tendring its unique character and have a powerful impact on peoples' sense of identity and community.

Across the district, there are:

970 Listed Buildings. Listed Buildings are buildings and structures recognised as being of special historic and architectural interest and are designated by the Secretary of State for the Digital, Culture, Media and Sport following the recommendations of Historic England. Within Tendring District **19** are listed at Grade I due to their exceptional interest, and **45** are listed at Grade II*. Only the top 2.5% of listed buildings are Grade I and within Tendring these range from well preserved medieval churches including the fourteenth century Church of St Mary in Lawford to medieval houses, such as the fifteenth century Jacobes Hall in Brightlingsea .

27 Scheduled Monuments (SMs). Scheduling is the selection of nationally important archaeological sites. These sites are not always ancient, or visible above ground, and can include below-ground remains as well as standing buildings. As with Listed Buildings, recommendations are made by Historic England to the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport for the addition of sites or monuments to the schedule. Within Tendring, the SMs are representative of the unique heritage of the District and range from the Georgian Mistley Towers to a Neolithic settlement in Lawford, and from early nineteenth century defensive Martello Towers to lighthouses.

3 Registered Parks and Gardens. Historic England identifies parks and gardens of particular historic significance by adding them to the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England'. There are **3** Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens in Tendring. St Osyth's Priory is monastic in origin, and has retained elements of its ecclesiastical past within its phased designed landscape. Thorpe Hall Gardens retain the features designed by Lady Byng in the early twentieth century, and are now regarded for their 'wild' landscaping, with shrub and water gardens developed from 1913 onwards. Clacton Seafront Garden, masterplanned by Peter Bruff in 1871, was created as





a pleasure ground for visitors to the new seaside resort; it comprises of five separately designed gardens on the seafront, including the War Memorial Garden, Rose Garden, 1920s Sunken Garden, Mediterranean Garden and Sensory Garden.

20 Conservation Areas. Conservation areas are designated by local planning authorities in recognition of an area's special architectural and historic interest. Throughout Tendring these are areas of special interest with a character and appearance which is desirable to preserve or enhance. Among them are the seaside towns of Walton, Frinton-on-Sea, Clacton Seafront, Harwich and Dovercourt and historic settlements of Ardleigh, Tendring, Manningtree, Mistley, Thorpe-le-Soken and St Osyth.

Along with its heritage designations, Tendring also has a number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), **8** of which are noted as being geological SSSIs and a further one adjoining with its boundary. Tendring's geology is hugely significant to its heritage, as it contains the earliest evidence for humans in Essex and is the basis of the District's rich agricultural land that attracted some of the country's earliest agricultural communities and which continues to sustain Tendring's rural economy. This is a high number for such a small area, which testifies to the District's importance. The Red Crag deposits exposed in the cliffs at Walton-on-the-Naze are internationally recognised as providing valuable evidence of climatic deterioration at the beginning of the Ice Age.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified as having a degree of heritage significance. They do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets, but are still significant. By identifying them as non-designated heritage assets, Local Planning Authorities can afford these assets consideration in planning decisions.

Non-designated heritage assets make a positive contribution to the local character and sense of place. They can be identified based on their age, rarity, aesthetic and archaeological value, historic interest or interest as a designed landscape, landmark status, communal value, and whether they form part of a wider group. . Often they are included on a Local List.

Tendring District does not currently benefit from a Local List but many non-designated heritage assets are recorded on the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER), which is maintained by Essex County Council. Records can range from historic buildings to archaeological earthworks, and within Tendring District there are 2,821 records in total (excluding designated assets). Other non-designated heritage assets can be identified during the planning process. There are, in particular a large number of often distinctive archaeological sites in Tendring which are non-designated, but are nonetheless often of great significance.

The image opposite highlights important archaeological cropmarks in Great Bromley. The HER for this site notes that these cropmarks show a group of ring ditches, which represent the remains of a Bronze age barrow cemetery. Due to ploughing there are no longer any earthworks surviving. The photograph shows 6 ring-ditches, but there are up to 25 ring-ditches within the field. The ring ditches range in size from 8-22m in diameter. This barrow cemetery probably relates to other nearby cropmarks. It is an example of the dense clusters of ring-ditches which make the 'Ardleigh' style cemeteries so distinctive.



Badley Hall, Great Bromley, HER number 2457

Heritage at Risk

The Heritage at Risk Programme (HAR) run by Historic England provides an understanding of the overall state of historic sites across the country. The HAR Register identifies sites that are at most risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development and is updated by Historic England every year. The Historic England HAR Register assesses Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Grade II listed places of worship, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas which are added to the register by Local Planning Authorities.

Grade II listed buildings and unlisted buildings within conservation areas are included on local or regional HAR Registers where these exist. Within Essex, the Register dates from 2013, however the Action Plan identifies the need to update the at Risk Register, as it is considered to now be out of date.

The following buildings, structures or sites are included on the HAR Register:

- Clacton Seafront Conservation Area
- Dovercourt Conservation Area
- St Osyth Conservation Area
- Thorpe-le-Soken Conservation Area
- Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings Conservation Area
- Church of St Michael, Frinton and Walton (Grade II*)
- Crop mark site south of Ardleigh (SM)
- Beacon Hill Fort, Harwich (SM)
- Spring Valley Mill, Ardleigh (Grade II*)
- Martello K, Kirby Road, Walton-on-the-Naze (SM)
- Martello Tower D, Hastings Avenue, Clacton-on-Sea (SM)
- Martello Tower E, Clacton-on-Sea (SM)
- St Osyth's Priory (SM)

The following buildings and structures are included on the Essex HAR Register (2013):

- Collierswood Farmhouse Barn, Off Clacton Road, Ardleigh (Grade II)
- Plumpton's Farmhouse, Ford Lane, Alresford (Grade II)
- 41- 43 High Street, Brightlingsea (Grade II)
- Former Masonic Lodge and Flats, Central Avenue, Frinton (unlisted building in conservation area)
- Pound Farmhouse, Main Road, Dovercourt (Grade II) (since restored)

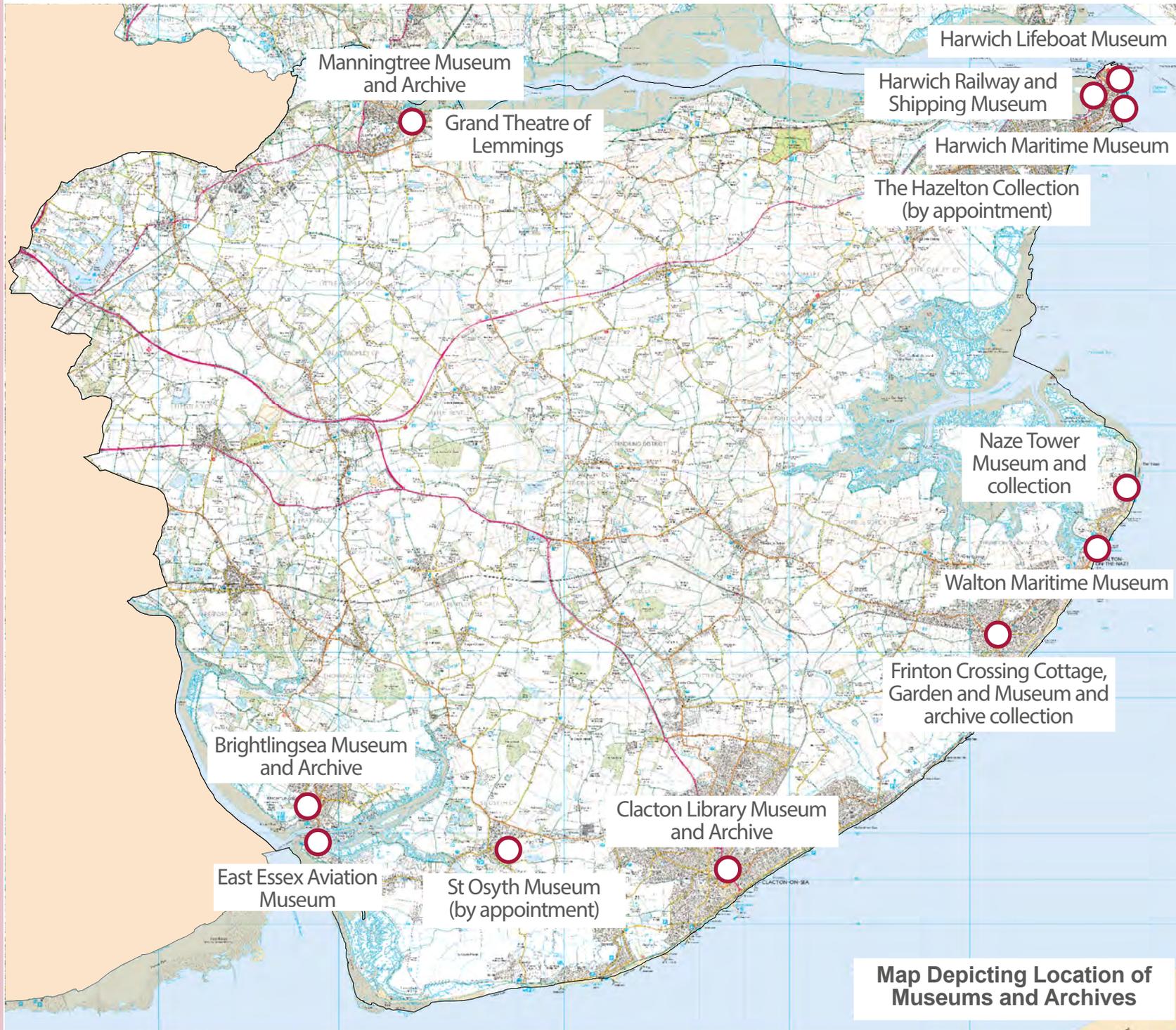
- 1, 12 & 13 Orwell Terrace, Dovercourt (Grade II)
- Elmstead Market Post Office, Colchester Road, Elmstead Market (Grade II) (since demolished)
- Great Oakley Hall Barn, Harwich Rd, Great Oakley (Grade II)
- Train Ferry Berth Gantry, George Street, Harwich (Grade II)
- Shirburn Mill, Mill Hill, Lawford (Grade II)
- 33 South Street, Manningtree (Grade II) (under restoration)
- Malting No. 1 High Street, Mistley (unused section) (Grade II)
- Barn 40m south of Dickley Hall, off Clacton Road, Mistley (Grade II)
- Cockett Wick Farmhouse, St. Osyth (Grade II)
- Telephone Kiosk (K6), St. Osyth (Grade II)
- Bailiff's Cottage, St Osyth's Priory, St. Osyth
- St Osyth's Priory Registered Park and Garden, Bury Road, St. Osyth
- Former King Edward VII Public House, near railway station Thorpe-le-Soken (unlisted building in conservation area)
- Railway Maltings, Station Road, Thorpe-le-Soken (Grade II)
- 17-23 Newgate Street, Walton-on-the-Naze (unlisted building in conservation area)
- Pier Hotel, Walton-on-the-Naze (unlisted building in conservation area)
- 42 The Parade, Walton-on-the-Naze (Grade II)
- Barn north-east of Walton Hall, Walton-on-the-Naze (Grade II)
- Barn north of Walton Hall, Walton-on-the-Naze (Grade II)
- The White Hart Inn, Wix (Grade II)
- Wrabness Hall Barn, Wrabness Hall, Wrabness (Grade II)



Underpinning Tendring's Heritage

**Behind the heritage of
Tendring are people and
groups who dedicate their
time to research, management
and promotion of the cultural
landscape.**

Heritage Baseline - Museums and Archives



As well as these local museums, archives and collections, The Essex Record Office and the Historic Environment Record at county level, which contain a wealth of information and records on Tendring's history.

Map Depicting Location of Museums and Archives

Societies and Groups

Across Tendring are a huge range of societies and groups dedicated to celebrating and promoting the heritage of their county:



Clacton and District Local History Society - The Clacton and District Local History Society was formed in 1985 to research, record and promote the history of Clacton and District. The group care for the museum in Clacton Library, and meet monthly with a programme of speakers. They have undertaken a range of research projects in Clacton's heritage, and administer a website full of digitised resources.



East Essex Aviation Society – The society is housed in the historic Martello Tower at Point Clear, where they have been based since it opened in the summer of 1986. This Tower is one of the few Martello Towers open to the public along the Essex coast.

**Frinton & Walton
Heritage Trust**



Frinton and Walton Heritage Trust - Established in 1984, the Frinton and Walton Heritage Trust act as a hub for historical knowledge of the local area, and maintain archives, artefacts and exhibits which are open to the public and reveal the story of Frinton and Walton. The group care for collections at Crossing Cottage in Frinton and the Walton Maritime Museum in Walton. Having published historical guides to Frinton-on-Sea, they are active in research. They also arrange regular trips on the James Stevens No. 14 Lifeboat, the oldest surviving motor lifeboat in existence.



Walton Community Forum – The forum were established in 2001 to promote the town of Walton and contribute to tourism, trade, and understanding of the town. Funding from EEDA and match funding from partners including Essex County Council, English Heritage, Tendring District Council, Frinton and Walton Town Council, enables the group to deliver a range of projects benefiting the town of Walton.



The Harwich Society – The Harwich Society is a well-established group with over 2,000 members. Founded in 1969, the group have developed to cover a wealth of heritage within Harwich, and several subgroups in the Society have branched out to care for particular areas such as trees, footpaths, and guiding. The Society produces a quarterly magazine, maintain the Maritime Trail, organise monthly meetings with visiting speakers for all members, and social events are regularly held, aimed at locals and visitors from Essex, England, and beyond.



The Grand Theatre of Lemmings - Originally established in 1984 as a touring theatre company, the Grand Theatre of Lemmings are now engaged with a number of heritage projects across Tendring, and are currently HLF funded a to produce projects and performances for the Mayflower celebrations in Harwich. Recent projects include 'Resorting to the Coast', 'Pages of the Sea', 'Step on Board', and a range of outdoor heritage shows and school projects.



Friends of Jaywick Martello Tower – After the Jaywick Martello Tower opened in 2005, it has been supported by the local community, and a dedicated group of core volunteers, 'The Friends of Jaywick Martello Tower'. The Friends support the Tower in opening it for the public, in interpretation, organising and maintaining exhibitions, events and workshops. The Friends of Jaywick Martello Tower help to promote the Tower as a community venue and attraction and support Essex County Council in the Towers management and sustainability.



Manningtree Local History Group – The Manningtree Local History Group runs a small museum and archive of local photographs, publications and historical information, based in Manningtree Library. The group host local history talks which are held every other month. They orchestrate the Manningtree Town History Trail, Rigby Ramble historical walk around Mistley, and have undertaken research into Matthew Hopkins and Tye Henge.



Harwich and Dovercourt – This group maintain a website of digital resources for local people to share memories and old photographs of the area. The group also provides a sound archive of oral history interviews, organise heritage events, and hold an annual summer carnival.



Harwich Festival – This annual festival brings a range of cultural and heritage events and activities to Harwich during a week of festivity. Music, dance, poetry, art exhibitions, and local competitions are held throughout the week, with roots in the maritime heritage of Harwich. The group also produces a newsletter, alongside organising the festival.



University 3rd Age (Tendring). The U3A Tendring covers Clacton, Frinton, Walton and nearby villages on the Tendring peninsular, with over 500 members. There are a range of groups within the U3A including two family history research groups, garden visits, church visits, a history group, and a geology group. These groups meet regularly to undertake research, attend talks and meet to discuss these components of Tendring's heritage.



Victoria County History – across the county, dedicated volunteers are researching the histories of their towns for the VCH. In 2002, VCH Essex established a project which aimed to support people in Clacton as they compiled their own history of the town during WWII. Volunteers were drawn from the Clacton and District Local History Society to begin, and financial support was established from the VCH Essex Appeal Fund and the VCH Trust. The group have successfully published "Clacton at War, 1939-1945", and are currently undertaking research into Harwich's historic core.



St Osyth Historical Society - The society meet monthly and host a series of talks relating to the history of St Osyth and Essex. The group runs the St. Osyth Social History Museum which houses artefacts, maps, documents and hundreds of old photographs of the village. All items are carefully stored, and available to view on appointment.



Facebook provides a platform for Tendring's active online communities to establish digital interest groups. These groups allow for members to share thoughts, images, and organise/advertise events. There are a number of local history groups on Facebook, with large memberships. Some groups within Tendring include:

- Brightlingsea History Hub
- Clacton & District Local History Society
- Harwich Dovercourt
- Harwich Historical Society
- Manningtree Museum & Local History Group
- Walton Historical Society
- Weeley and Weeley Heath History Group



A wider network of specialist groups across Essex also undertake research into Tendring's past and promote its heritage. These groups include:

Essex Society for Archaeology and History (ESAH) - The Essex Society for Archaeology and History publishes most of the results of archaeological

work in Tendring in its annual Transactions, and from 2021 will assume responsibility for publishing the Essex Journal. Its Library in the University of Essex Albert Sloman Library in Colchester comprises around 15,000 volumes acquired over the last 150 years, with particularly fine coverage of archaeology, antiquities, ancient and modern history (notably local history).

Essex Industrial Archaeology Group - The Essex Industrial Archaeology Group (EIAG) was launched in 2013 as a sub-group of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History (ESAH) to research and publish findings on industrial archaeology in Essex.

The Essex Society for Family History - aims to promote and encourage the public study of British Family history, genealogy, heraldry, and local history with particular reference to Essex and to promote the preservation, and accessibility of archival material.

Essex Historic Buildings Group - formed in 1983 to research and publish findings on the lesser buildings of Essex. The group meet regularly to hear speakers on various aspects of historic buildings and building types.

Essex Gardens Trust - the EGT protect and promote historic parks and gardens by identifying and recording their details, sharing research on gardens, and engaging with planning and conservation of these spaces. They also organise events, raise funds, support campaigns and issue publications and inventories of local gardens.

Tourism and Attractions

Heritage sites and attractions share a strong relationship with local economy. A study into heritage and the UK tourism economy estimated that for every £1 spent as part of a heritage visit, 68p is spent in local businesses including restaurants, cafés, hotels and shops (HLF 2010). Tendring benefits from a range of attractions, which promote its history and heritage, and attract visitors to the area. These include tangible heritage attractions, such as towers, lighthouses and piers, as well as the intangible qualities which connect people to Tendring, such as festivals and cultural events.

Navigational

Naze Tower

Naze Tower is an historic landmark situated on the cliffs at Walton-on-the-Naze. The navigational tower was constructed in the eighteenth century. It is set over eight floors and houses an art gallery, museum, green roof tea rooms and a roof viewing platform with panoramic views. The cliffs which surround the tower are known for the fossils uncovered within them, rich wildlife and tumultuous relationship with the sea. There are walking trails which have recently been established around the site, allowing visitors to walk the cliff top, head down to the beach or follow the public footpath along the sea wall around to Walton Backwaters, a National Nature Reserve and a Ramsar site, which is internationally important as a wetland for birds.

Harwich Low Lighthouse Museum

The Low Lighthouse was built in 1818 to replace an earlier wooden structure, which dated from the late seventeenth century. The lighthouse is now the town's Maritime Museum.

Harwich High Lighthouse

The High Lighthouse was built in 1818 to replace a light over the Town Gate. It shares a close relationship with the Low Lighthouse and both were used to guide vessels for navigation into the harbour. The Lighthouse was decommissioned in 1862. It now houses a museum of local interest and marks the end point of the Essex Way.



Harwich High Lighthouse



Piers

Ha'penny Pier

The Ha'penny Pier attracts thousands of visitors to Harwich each year and is unique as one of the UK's only surviving wooden working piers. The name of this pier originates from the ½d (half an old penny) toll which was once charged. First opened in July 1853, the pier was a popular departure point for paddle steamers until after the First World War.

Clacton Pier

Clacton's pier first opened in 1871, and served as a landing point and promenade for Victorian society. The pier is still a much loved focal point of the town and operates as a popular attraction for visitors to Clacton with arcades and rides lining the pier.

Walton Pier

Walton pier was originally built in the 1870s, but was damaged by fire in the 1940s and later restored. The pier is now home to a large undercover amusement arcade and bowling centre. Fairground rides and a rail-less train transports passengers to the pier-head, where they are able to fish.

Military and Maritime

Harwich Redoubt Fort

An extremely impressive 180ft diameter circular fort, built in 1808 to defend the port of Harwich against a Napoleonic invasion. This is a well maintained visitor attraction, with ten guns in-situ on the battlements and eighteen casements below, which would have housed 300 troops in siege conditions.

Harwich Beacon Hill Fort

This site has been utilised as a strategic defence for hundreds of years, with the existing structures dating from the nineteenth century. After falling into decay over the last 60 years, it has recently been taken on by a non-profit venture and volunteer team, made up of members of the local community, with a long term vision to become a Trust owned by the people of Harwich. The team have created a new website and digital presence for the site, sharing progress of its restoration, and promoting it as a 'beauty that has been hidden for a generation'.

Jaywick Martello Tower

This tower forms part of the Napoleonic defensive line which stretch across the coast of Tendring. Jaywick's tower has recently been renovated and now functions as an arts, heritage and community venue, with exhibitions, talks and events held regularly.

The LV18

This ex-Trinity House vessel LV18 is the last surviving example of a manned light vessel in British waters. It has recently been restored to a high standard of authenticity, and now has a permanent home in the Harwich Quay. It is owned by The Pharos Trust and hosts events, exhibitions and shanty singing.



Harwich Redoubt Reconstruction (ECC)



Internal View of a Martello Tower (ECC)



Mayflower Sculpture Hanman Murphy, (image <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-essex-47311852>)

Arts and Culture

Harwich Mayflower Heritage Centre

The Harwich Mayflower Heritage Centre is a project which embodies a range of heritage to commemorate the story of the Mayflower for its 400th Anniversary. This is an event of national and international importance and one which Harwich is proud to celebrate. As home port of the Mayflower and its captain, Captain Christopher Jones, the Harwich Mayflower Heritage Centre has been established as a legacy for Essex. Local, national and international partners are involved with the project, sharing in its story and the interpretation of this pioneering voyage of 1620. Alongside the project, Christopher Jones' House will be opening in 2020.

Harwich Arts and Heritage Centre

The Harwich Festival is an annual festival celebrating the heritage and culture of Harwich. It encourages community involvement, engaging local people to contribute in competitions, exhibitions and events, while welcoming visitors from Essex, England and abroad to join in the cultural heritage festivities of Harwich.

Harwich Electric Palace Cinema

This cinema, built in 1911, is one of the oldest unaltered purpose-built cinemas in Britain. It is currently undergoing a major refurbishment project funded by Historic England and the National Lottery Heritage Fund, to restore it to its former glory and provide a flexible space for the community.

Grand Theatre of Lemmings

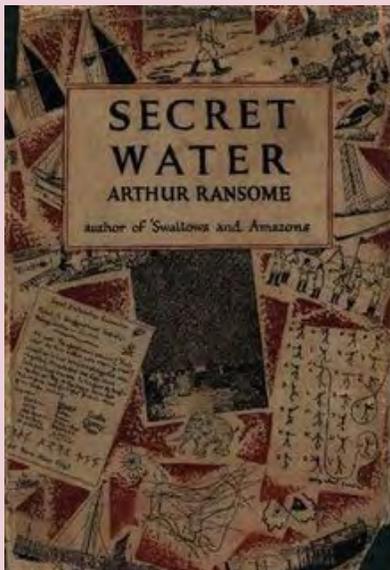
This Manningtree based arts company are involved with developing local Heritage Groups and schools, raising HLF funding for projects which celebrate Tendring's heritage. Their recent projects include "Resorting to The Coast" in partnership with Essex County Council, "Step on Board", and "Pages of the Sea".

Heritage Inspiring Art

Tendring's unique and varied heritage and its characterful landscapes have inspired the work of artists, architects and authors over the centuries.



A House for Essex is designed by FAT Architecture and Grayson Perry. It is both an artwork in itself and the setting for a number of works by Perry exploring the special character and unique qualities of Essex. The building has been designed to evoke the tradition of wayside and pilgrimage chapels. (Image by Keith Evans released under Creative Commons Licence <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4471511>)



Arthur Ransome's eighth book in his Swallows and Amazons series, Secret Water, is set in and around Hamford Water. The salt marshes form the setting to this story and the landscape inspires adventure.



'Pages of the Sea' was an outdoor public art project curated by Danny Boyle to mark 100 years since Armistice and the end of the First World War. In total 32 beaches took part nationwide, and in Clacton-on-Sea the project was delivered by the Grand Theatre of Lemmings. Clacton's West Beach was covered with the silhouettes of servicemen and women, drawn by the local community, which were then washed away into the sea as the tide rose. (Image source pagesofthesea.org.uk)



The northern estuary of Tendring is located on the outskirts of Constable Country, a swathe of landscape through the Stour Valley and Dedham Vale which inspired eighteenth century English landscape painter John Constable. This cherished landscape is known for its beauty and vast skies, and draws visitors and walkers to this day. Constable himself claimed that "those scenes [on the banks of the Stour] made me a painter" Constable, Harwich Lighthouse, 1820, Tate N01276 digital image © Tate released under Creative Commons CC-BY-NC-ND (3.0 Unported)

Industrial

Harwich Treadwheel Crane

The Harwich Treadmill Crane is a unique attraction, being the earliest surviving example of this type of structure in England. It is now the only remaining visible element of the seventeenth century naval dockyards of Harwich. The crane has been relocated, but still holds a relevance to its current dockyard setting and is a feature on the well-established Harwich Maritime Heritage Trail.

Thorrington Tide Mill

A mill has stood at this site since the seventeenth century, with the existing mill built in 1832. Thorrington Mill would have produced the finest grade white flour, with high quality mill stones and the flour would have been used locally, as well as further afield, with small vessels such as barges docking next to the mill to take goods for export. The mill continued working until 1926 and is now open to the public through group bookings and a feature of local walks.

Parks and Gardens

St Osyth Priory

This extensive parkland and the buildings within it are currently being restored, with aims to open to the public and develop as a heritage site and visitor attraction.

Beth Chatto Gardens

These Gardens began in 1960, created by award winning plantswoman Beth Chatto OBE. Following the vision 'right plant, right place', this garden is formed of five main distinct areas of planting which respond to the soil conditions and work with nature.

Green Island Gardens

Green Islands Gardens is a 20 acre triangular garden created by garden designer Fiona Edmond after 1996. The site originally formed part of Ardleigh Park as the Park Plantation until 1958, when the main House was sold and its owner, Miss Winnifred Wlin, constructed the Green Island bungalow as her new residence. The site was purchased by Fiona Edmond in 1996, who designed the gardens which are open there today.





Oliver Hill's Modern Movement Housing, Frinton

Built Heritage

Frinton Crossing Cottage, Garden and Museum

This small museum is home to a selection of artefacts and archive material, which tell the story of the local area. It is situated within a well-maintained cottage garden, with information boards and a wealth of wildlife to be found in the hidden gem of a garden set alongside a busy crossroad. In 2009 a railway signal box was moved into the Garden and is now an exhibit space.

Frinton Modern Movement Housing

Frinton is home to the largest grouping of individually designed Modernist housing in the country, masterplanned by architect Oliver Hill. Although Hill's full plan was never fully realised, this area is home to a unique and striking collection of modern movement houses, which attract visitors to tailored guided walks and tours. The buildings are also featured in Radical Essex, a project set up to 're-examine the history of the county in relation to radicalism in thought, lifestyle, politics and architecture'.

Mistley Towers

This English Heritage site includes the two porticoed classical towers, which once stood at each end of an impressive Georgian church designed by Robert Adam in 1776. The towers now stand in isolation after the removal of the church.

Ancient Woodlands

Old Knobbly

This thirteenth-century oak tree within the ancient woodland in Furze Hill, is a well-loved attraction of Tendring. Nominated for 'Tree of the Year', this tree is a unique and remarkable oak with its own facebook page and a history rich in local folklore.

Heritage Walks

Local Walks

There are a number of local heritage walks across Tendring, particularly along the coastline, some of which include: the Clacton Town Trail, Harwich and Dovercourt Trails, Jaywick's Trail, Frinton Trails, Walton on the Naze Trail and Brightlingsea's coastal walk to Colchester.

The Essex Way

The Essex Way was established after a competition organised by the Campaign to Protect Rural England in 1972, stretching 81 miles from Epping to Harwich.

Coastal Walk

Much of Tendring's coast is accessible by public footpaths and trails, allowing for an appreciation of the historic coastline and features such as Oyster beds and salt marshes, as well as rare species of birds.

Heritage Pub Trail

Historic features and buildings within Tendring are celebrated through trails such as the Harwich Pub Trail, a collaboration between the Tendring Branch of the Campaign for Real Ale and the Harwich Society.

Healthwalks - Get Moving Tendring

A series of walks are delivered by Community Voluntary Services Tendring (CVST) as part of the lottery funded Healthier Independent Longer Lives (HILL) project. Many walks take place through the historic cores of Clacton-on-Sea, Frinton-on-Sea and Harwich.



Tourism Groups

Essex Sunshine Coast

The Essex Sunshine Coast is 'Tendring District's Official Tourist Website', acting as a digital hub of information on Tendring, including heritage open days, attractions, societies, trails and news.

Tendring Coastal Heritage 'Resorting to the Coast'

Resorting to the Coast is a Heritage Lottery Funded and Essex County Council project, supported by Tendring District Council. Its aim is to celebrate and share the seaside heritage of Tendring, 'bringing it together under one parasol'. The website is run by volunteers and provides a large collection of historical material, including photos, old documents and memories of local people.

Harwich and Dovercourt Tourism Group

The Harwich and Dovercourt Tourism Group work to promote the rich history of Harwich through a programme of heritage and cultural events, festivals, activities, walking, and cycling. The group has been working on plans for the Mayflower 400 event since 2015, to promote the anniversary and maximise on the tourism opportunities it brings. They have recently produced a leaflet, available on Harwich Town Council's website, guiding visitors to places of special interest in the Harwich and Dovercourt region.



Beach Huts, Frinton

Part 2 – Heritage Strategy

Action Plan

“Heritage anchors people to their roots, builds self-esteem, and restores dignity. Identity matters to all vibrant cities and all people. In other words, the past can become a foundation for the future.”
(Rachel Kyte, Vice President, Sustainable Development Network, The World Bank in G Licciardi, 2012) Heritage Counts 2018

This Action Plan builds on the findings of Part 1 to create a strategy tailored to Tendring’s unique heritage. Forming a robust and achievable action plan is an important part of the Strategy, as this will allow for opportunities to be identified and support to be directed to those places and communities that need it most. This section can be updated independently of the baseline to respond to arising needs, and to allow the Action Plan to be revised and progressed.

Part 2 of this Strategy has been created by following the below model:

Identify key themes within Tendring

Prioritise issues to identify objectives

Create a positive Action Plan

The processes behind the delivery of the Heritage Strategy and Action Plan will predominantly be steered by Tendring District Council, who led in the delivery of this document. Through future engagement and understanding of issues which face local communities, it is envisaged that many actions will arise from public consultation and be undertaken in partnership with local communities. It is the Council’s aim to provide a platform for collaborative working and this is particularly important to heritage, as the historic environment is a shared resource valued in different ways by all. Open communication between all those who are engaged in Tendring’s heritage will help to identify the unique character of the District, protect and promote its heritage, and support its sustainable growth.

Identify Key Themes

Key themes which impact Tendring's heritage have been identified based on the findings of Part 1.

These themes identified encompass a range of issues and opportunities which relate to physical and intangible heritage. They work together to contribute to the idea of heritage, and future actions and management may need to consider some or all of these themes to ensure that Tendring's heritage is protected, sustainable and continues to develop as a resource.

Care has been taken to ensure that the outputs of this Heritage Strategy work alongside local and national policies, including Historic England's Corporate Plan 2019-2022 and The National Lottery Heritage Fund Strategic Funding Framework 2014-2019, delivering against these as well as recognised guidance. It provides a baseline of key heritage themes and areas for opportunity identified within the District, as well as a robust methodology for future work and research into Tendring's heritage. As further actions are identified, the methodology of this strategy can be followed to ensure that they are well considered and contribute towards the wider strategic aims of the Council and local community.

The following existing documents and strategies have also been reviewed alongside the identified themes, to ensure guidance can work together.

- Tendring Local Plan (2007)
- Tendring emerging Local Plan
- Tendring emerging Creative Cultural Strategy
- Tendring Historic Characterisation Report (ECC, 2008)
- Heritage at Risk (ECC, 2013)
- Heritage at Risk (Historic England)
- Tendring Economic Strategy 2019-24 (Draft Report)
- Corporate Plan 2016 – 2020 (Tendring District Council)
- Tendring Geodiversity Report (ECC, 2009)
- The Seaside Heritage Report (Historic England and ECC, 2012)

A full bibliography is included in Appendix 2.



Key themes are:

Conservation

This covers the physical conservation of the historic built environment. This includes the sustainable management of all sites, monuments, buildings and landscapes and all aspects of their repair and maintenance. Conservation allows for the preservation and protection of heritage values, or significance, and its future management.

Collaboration: Partnership Working

Partnership working is key to understanding what is valued about heritage and the ability to effectively protect and promote it. All heritage assets and artefacts are valued by a range of communities and impact people's enjoyment of the environment. By supporting collaboration between communities, stakeholders and all those engaged in heritage, the elements which are highly valued can be better understood and protected.

Knowledge

Without understanding what is valued or important about a heritage asset, it is impossible to demonstrate its importance and what is significant about it. Developing knowledge of the historic environment through new research projects, by providing training and by sharing what is already known with wider audiences can change people's perceptions and enhance their appreciation of heritage. It can also help to raise the profile of heritage and support important databases such as the Historic Environment Record, Historic England's 'enrich the list' project and local lists of assets of local significance.

Character and Identity

Heritage connects people with places, whether this is where they live, work or visit. Landmark buildings and features act as focal points in the landscape, marking routes to a certain place or reminding people of the familiarity of home. This intangible quality is integral to sustaining and promoting the enjoyment and appreciation of Tendring's heritage. Understanding the unique character of Tendring will create a strong identity for those who live in the District and can attract visitors and newcomers who wish to experience it.

Interpretation: Engage and promote

Methods of communication impact how heritage is perceived and protected. It is important to consider who to engage and how, as heritage can mean different things to different people and communities. Social media, leaflets, illustrated maps, websites, signage, emails, photographs and literature are some of the many mediums which can be used to promote heritage and enhance engagement.

Accessibility

Assessing and improving accessibility across heritage sites and assets can help to include those who may otherwise feel marginalised or unwelcome. Improving access to historic buildings and landscapes can cover physical access but also elements such as signage, lighting, use of language and health and safety management. Making positive changes while working within wider principles of conservation can have a huge impact on visitor experience and encourage new audiences to enjoy and celebrate heritage sites.

Priority Issues: Risks and Threats

Whilst the sustainable management of heritage can be proactive in approach, as funding in the sector becomes increasingly scarce it is more often the case that responses to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment is reactive. Focus on the historic environment stems from a sense of vulnerability and risk which inspires action, as it is an irreplaceable resource and once it is lost it cannot be replaced. This section identifies the more immediate risks and threats to Tendring's Heritage. Some of Historic England's Guidance has been consulted, including: Stopping the Rot, Vacant Historic Buildings, Heritage at Risk and Conservation Principles.

Heritage at Risk

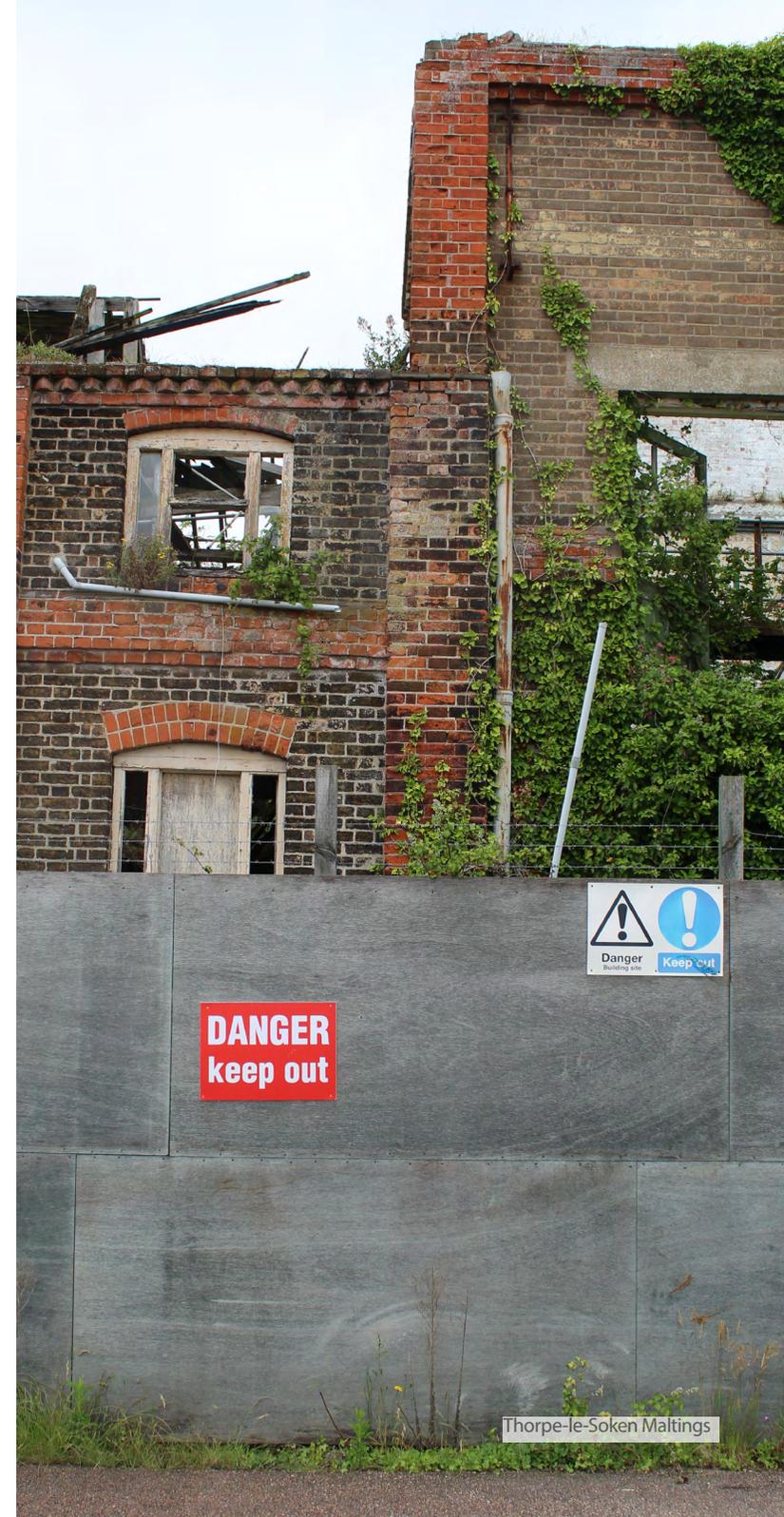
Historic England has identified heritage sites at risk within Tendring including: Church of St Michael, Frinton and Walton (Grade II*); Crop mark site south of Ardleigh (SM); Beacon Hill Fort, Harwich (SM); Spring Valley Mill, Ardleigh (Grade II*); Martello K, Kirby Road, Walton-on-the-Naze (SM); Martello Tower D, Hastings Avenue, Clacton-on Sea (SM); Martello Tower E, Clacton-on-Sea (SM); and St Osyth's Priory (SM). Tendring District Council has identified the following Conservation Areas at risk: Clacton Seafront Conservation Area; Dovercourt Conservation Area; St Osyth Conservation Area; Thorpe-le-Soken Conservation Area; Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings Conservation Area.

These assets are included due to their poor or deteriorating state of repair and the threat of further damage, impacting on their significance. The only way to mitigate this risk is to repair the damage, restore the asset and find a viable future use. In 2018, Historic England spent a total of £1,378,449 in grants across the East of England to help some of the region's best loved and most important historic sites.¹ Without intervention, these sites will deteriorate further, harming the significance of heritage assets and affecting the quality and character of the historic environment.

Naze Tower has been noted on the Historic England "20 Years of the Heritage at Risk Register in the East of England" website, which celebrates good examples of heritage rescues and highlights effective conservation and restoration of Heritage at Risk. Naze Tower is a well-loved visitor attraction the structure of which is now secured following structural repairs and repointing. This demonstrates that 'at risk' status is not permanent and through careful management and action these assets can be conserved or restored.

The Essex Heritage at Risk Register (2013) identifies grade II listed buildings at risk; this register, however, is considered to be out of date and in need of updating to assess the current condition of these buildings.

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/in-your-area/east-of-england/heritage-at-risk-revealed/#20Years>





Formerly vacant building in Clacton Seafront Conservation Area 2018, which is now being redeveloped

Vacant historic buildings

Vacant buildings are a key threat to heritage, as a vacant historic building deteriorates far more rapidly than a building in use. This can have a negative impact not only on the fabric of the building, but also its surroundings. Clacton's conservation area and town centre have been assessed frequently to ascertain the number of vacant plots within them, and the impact that this has on the character of the area, local economy, and fabric of the buildings. Between 2014 and 2018 the number of vacant plots in the town centre has ranged from 9.7% to 2.8% throughout each year; many of these fall within the conservation area and are historic buildings. Vacant plots have not only discouraged footfall and contributed to economic decline within the town, but can also lead to lack of maintenance and damage to architectural features of significance.

Heritage Crime

Heritage assets are, unfortunately, vulnerable to crime. Tendring is not alone in facing this threat, and there is not a great deal of regional variation to the pattern and nature of incidents with Historic England's figures on heritage crime across England ranging from 14.1% of crimes (London region) to 20.3% (North region). Churches are particularly vulnerable to theft of high value lead. Listed churches and other religious buildings are the most at risk, with about 3 in 8 (37.5%) being damaged by crime last year.

Disengagement

The historic environment and cultural landscape is a diverse and ever-changing resource for all to enjoy. Without reaching wider communities, there is potential for heritage to be undervalued or misinterpreted by those who are living and working with and around it every day. Without being understood and appreciated for

the unique benefits it brings, there is a risk of it being lost. The British Council's Cultural Heritage for Inclusive Growth (2018) report shows that in order to sustainably grow and benefit all, cultural heritage should be:

- **Inclusive:** By learning and understanding more about their heritage, people are able to value and appreciate it more, increasing their human capital, and contributing to greater social and economic benefit.
- **Participatory:** Looking to those closest to their heritage (whether geographically, historically, culturally or professionally) to play an active role in the inclusive growth of their environment. With more access, skills and opportunities, local communities participate in the planning, management and protection of their heritage, to increase inclusive and sustainable opportunities for economic growth.
- **Sustainable:** A bottom-up rather than top-down ethos aims to benefit people more directly, by strengthening relationships within communities to foster local ownership, social accountability and shared responsibility, as well as investment in the local economy for more inclusive and sustainable growth.
- **Far-Reaching:** In order to positively impact every level of society, any action should facilitate access to heritage for disengaged communities in both urban and rural settings, which will result in increased exchange and dialogue, allowing for a greater appreciation of cultural diversity.
- **Locally-led:** Cultural heritage for inclusive growth should primarily benefit local communities and countries in which the heritage is located. It is vital to first understand the local context, identify the needs of the given community or country and determine the role that heritage can play in addressing these needs.

This highlights the importance of community involvement to the success of heritage; it is, therefore, a real threat if a community is disengaged. Extensive research has explored how to encourage and support a community in taking ownership of their heritage, and how to welcome new audiences to recognise and enjoy the tangible and intangible heritage around them. Without their support and a people-centred approach, heritage loses its meaning.

Funding

Heritage funding has been declining very significantly since 1997, and it is widely recognised that cuts to the sector are having and will continue to have severe consequences to heritage.² Local Authorities and the National Lottery Heritage Fund face budget cuts to their historic environment services. Recent studies, for example, show that provisions for conservation and archaeological Local Authority staff have fallen 35% since 2006.³ Insufficient funds to employ specialist conservation craftsmen and undertake regular maintenance of historic buildings and sites can put them at risk of deterioration, and force actions to be reactive rather than proactive. The sector more widely is increasingly relying on volunteers.

² Lloyd Grossman, Chair of the Heritage Alliance, <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmselect/cmcmds/464/46406.htm#n143>

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/tenth-report-la-staff-resources/tenth-report-la-staff-resources/>

Impact to Archaeological Sites

There are many risks and threats to archaeological sites from both natural and human actions, and these can impact on both known heritage assets and those that are yet to be discovered. The main threats to the archaeological resource within the Tendring District are from agricultural practises, development pressures and climate change:

- Tendring has a large rural landscape and the most prominent threat to the archaeological resource is likely to come from agricultural practices (Gascoyne, 2006).
- Increasing population and the need for the District to supply more housing has led to areas of agricultural land being developed for housing and associated infrastructure.
- The geology of the District means there is a high demand for both sand and gravel quarries which remove both near surface archaeological remains and the more deeply buried Palaeolithic archaeological resource.
- Environmental impacts such as increased coastal erosion results in a continuous process of heritage asset loss, both above and below ground.

The impact of development and quarrying to below ground archaeological deposits can be mitigated against through the planning process prior to its potential loss or harm.





Priority Issues: Opportunities for Enhancement

Heritage forms a part of our cultural landscape which is growing and evolving to respond to modern audiences, pressures and advances in understanding and technology. Opportunities arise frequently and require careful consideration and creativity to meet their full potential. These opportunities can be general, and can also stem from specific risks and threats to heritage, as these can provide a platform for positive change and the possibility to make enhancements. This section explores some of the key areas to consider when assessing opportunity sites within Tendring, and approaches to enhancement.

Technology

Digital heritage encompasses a huge range of platforms and mediums to facilitate understanding and communication about heritage. Increasingly, individuals, organisations and communities are using digital technologies to document and express what they value and what they want to pass on to future generations (UNESCO Charter on the Preservation of the Digital Heritage 2009). It is a huge field, encompassing databases, images, webpages, interactive mapping, social media, apps, audio, film, and even virtual reality. Digital heritage has the potential to welcome to new audiences, and to enhance our understanding and experience of existing heritage. Across Tendring, technology is already being used successfully in a number of initiatives such as Resorting to the Coast, a webpage hub which includes interactive maps, blog posts, historic images and oral history. There is potential for future projects and initiatives to harness digital media to promote heritage, inspire and engage communities, and use technology to underpin approaches.

Museums and collections

Museums are important places to gather and share knowledge. They are spaces for the local community and visitors and provide places to engage, educate and inspire. There are a number of local museums and collections across Tendring, with huge potential to continue to preserve and promote heritage and to grow and welcome new audiences. Future approaches must respond to the specific needs of each, and open communication and partnerships are encouraged in order to fully understand the position and vision of each museum and the people who support it.

Vacant historic buildings

Vacant buildings offer a key opportunity for the building itself and the local community. Breathing new life into an old building allows it to make a positive contribution to the character of an area, protects the future of the building, and creates a desirable space for new uses. Historic buildings can respond to local pressures, and new uses can be found to help alleviate demand for housing, to provide community hubs and create office space. Historic England's Heritage Counts report of 2018 highlighted that 142,000 businesses operate in listed buildings across England and 26% of creative industries are located in conservation areas. Historic buildings affirm a sense of place and local distinctiveness, and through the retention and regeneration of these buildings local distinctiveness and economy are enhanced (Heritage Counts Heritage in Commercial Use 2018).

Education

Continued research is integral to heritage. Without developing our knowledge of heritage sites and the heritage industry, it is difficult to grow and fully appreciate heritage as a resource. Therefore, it is vital to engage young people with heritage, and encourage schools to visit heritage sites and become involved with projects in order to ensure heritage is sustainable for future generations. Links with schools and universities can establish meaningful relationships between young people and their heritage. The University of Essex, for example, offers an MA in 'Curating' and 'War, Culture and Society'; courses such as this provide potential for students to gain experience in Tendring's museums, collections and maritime heritage. Historic England's 'Heritage Schools' programme may also offer opportunity for learning. Educational training can also provide a way of enhancing knowledge of heritage; through traditional building skills practical workshops and lectures, knowledge and traditional skills and techniques can be passed on to local people and professionals.

Healthy Heritage

There is a wealth of growing evidence that demonstrates the role heritage plays in improving mental wellbeing and physical health. People who visit heritage sites reported higher life satisfaction and happiness scores, as well as lower anxiety (Department for Culture Media and Sport 2015). Across Essex there are a number of schemes and organisations to encourage and support healthy activity, such as Active Essex and Healthy Life Essex. Tendring's heritage provides a positive platform to encourage people to enjoy the outdoors and take positive steps for their personal health and wellbeing. Heritage Trails, for example, area already established in Harwich and Dovercourt, Frinton-on-Sea, Clacton-on-Sea, Jaywick Sands and Walton-on-the-Naze encourage walkers to take routes through the historic environment. Promoting these to new groups and partnering with healthy organisations can open heritage to new audiences and increase wellbeing.



Educational training course on Timber Framing (ECC)

Helping existing attractions to reach full potential

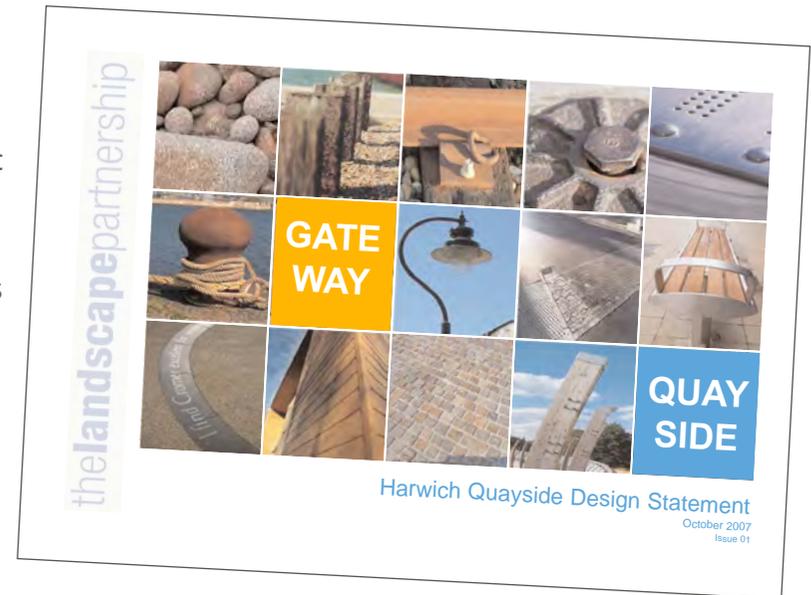
Across the county are a diverse range of unique and significant heritage, sites, assets and traditions. In order to ensure these are celebrated and sustainable, open communication and partnerships can help to support existing attractions and heritage sites to reach their full potential and make positive contributions to the community. This is an ongoing and changeable process, which is why collaborative working between all stakeholders is important to be able to understand the specific needs of each asset and to share ideas on how to achieve these. On a national scale, church buildings are frequently a topic of discussion as major assets within the historic environment with opportunities for enhancement. They are usually prominent features in local landscapes, forming the focus of streetscapes and wide reaching views, their purpose is easily identified, and they are generally valued by the wider community while also attracting visitors from further afield. Churches are mostly listed, architecturally and aesthetically valued, and integral to history of the local area.⁴ There is, therefore, potential to celebrate and promote the use of churches as spaces of culture and learning.

⁴ Church Buildings: Burden, Blessing and an Asset for Mission (2015)

New development and quality design

National policy and guidance requires that new design is sympathetic to an area’s defining characteristics in order to preserve local character and contribute to an area’s sense of place (paragraph 127 NPPF). This provides a key opportunity for enhancement, and encourages high quality new design to the historic environment. This can enrich and affirm the local

distinctiveness of places. Good quality design can be achieved through tools such as Design Guides and Codes. Within Tendring, the Harwich Streetscape Design Guide (2006) and Quayside Design Statement (2007) has contributed to the Navyard Development in Harwich.



Objectives

Six key themes underlie the Heritage Strategy: **Conservation**; **Collaboration**; **Knowledge**; **Character and identity**; **Interpretation**; and **Accessibility**. Each of these is addressed with an objective and a set of actions to address the issues and exploit the opportunities identified by the Heritage Strategy.

Objective 1: Conservation

Ensure the sustainable management of all heritage assets, including buildings, landscapes, monuments, archaeological sites and settlements, through the appropriate conservation and protection of their significance.

Objective 2: Collaboration

Promote and support initiatives for partnership working involving all people and organisations engaged with the heritage of Tendring District.

Objective 3: Knowledge

Support the furthering of knowledge and understanding of Tendring's heritage through research and education, and promote training and education opportunities to share knowledge and skills with all people and organisations engaged in the heritage of Tendring District.

Objective 4: Character and Identity

Support and promote initiatives and events that celebrate the culture, traditions and customs of all people and communities within Tendring District, and promote the unique characteristics and attractions of the District.

Objective 5: Interpretation

Raise public awareness and appreciation of Tendring's heritage through a considered approach to communication methods with different audiences, and support initiatives to encourage the promotion of heritage and the engagement of residents and visitors with it.

Objective 6: Accessibility

Recognise and promote the value heritage offers to people's wellbeing, health, identity and sense of belonging by supporting improvements in accessibility to Tendring's heritage sites, buildings and monuments and encouraging initiatives which provide wider audiences with access to heritage.

Actions

Objective 1: Conservation

Ensure the sustainable management of all heritage assets, including buildings, landscapes, monuments, landscapes and settlements, through the appropriate conservation and preservation of their significance.

Action	Lead and partners	Priority	Output	Outcome
Reassess condition and status of assets on the Heritage at Risk Register, including ownership	Tendring District Council, Historic England (Strategic Activity, Corporate Plan 2019-2022)	High	Understanding of current state of buildings and establishing contact with owners	Finding potential ways forward for buildings and sites on the Heritage at Risk Register
Adopt Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans for five conservation areas on the Heritage at Risk Register (Clacton Seafront, Dovercourt, St Oysth, Thorpe-le-Soken, and Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings)	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council), Historic England, local communities, local interest groups	High	Understanding current condition of conservation areas and threats; identification of actions	Set of actions to address 'at risk' status
Assess need for Article 4 Directions or Areas of Special Advertisement Consent within Conservation Areas at Risk (Clacton Seafront, Dovercourt, St Oysth, Thorpe-le-Soken, and Thorpe-le-Soken Station and Maltings)	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council), Historic England	High	Restriction of Permitted Development rights to provide more control over potentially harmful works to buildings	Improved management of historic environment

Update "Conservation in Tendring" booklets providing practical advice to owners of historic buildings	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council)	High	New suite of booklets containing information on the conservation of historic building construction materials and architectural features	Improved understanding of historic buildings and good conservation practice
Create and adopt a Local List	Tendring District Council, local communities, local interest groups	High	Formation and adoption of a list of non-designated heritage assets within the District	Increased understanding and protection for local heritage assets
Facilitate pre-application discussions to find solutions to problematic and redundant sites/buildings, including Harwich and Dovercourt Lighthouses	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council), Historic England (Strategic Activity, Corporate Plan 2019-2022)	Medium	Positive discussions and meetings with owners and developers	Positive conservation and protection of the historic environment
Adoption of Character Appraisals and Management Plans for every Conservation Area	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council), local communities, local interest groups	Medium	Understanding current condition of conservation areas and threats; identification of actions	Adoption of Character Appraisals and Management Plans for every conservation area
Ensure Conservation Area boundary maps are updated and made available online	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council)	Medium	Clear and consistent maps which are available online	Greater access and understanding of the Conservation Area boundaries to stakeholders

Assess need for Conservation Management Plans for sites including Beaumont Quay, St Osyth's Priory (and Registered Park and Garden), Lawford Barrow, Clacton Seafront Registered Park and Garden	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council), Historic England, The Gardens Trust, local communities	Medium	Conservation Management Plan documents outlining the issues faced by the sites and the actions needed for their proper conservation	Better protection and management of historic environment
Produce design guidance documents for historic areas, including shopfront and signage design guides and guidance for high quality new developments	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council)	Medium	Guidance documents promoting good design	Improved design and retention of architectural features
Ensure effective conservation of heritage assets and their significance through the Development Management process	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council), Historic England (Strategic Objective, Corporate Plan 2019-2022) National Amenity Societies	Ongoing	Planning decisions resulting in positive conservation and good design	Protection of the historic environment and high quality placemaking
Utilisation of Local Authority enforcement powers	Tendring District Council	Ongoing	Serving of Urgent Works Notices, Repairs Notices, Section 215 Notices	Safeguarding historic buildings falling into disrepair including those included on the Heritage at Risk register and TPO infringements

Objective 2: Collaboration

Promote and support initiatives for partnership working involving all people and organisations engaged with the heritage of Tendring District.

Action	Lead and partners	Priority	Output	Outcome
Promote the District's Heritage Champion and raise awareness of their duties	Tendring District Council, Historic England	High	Supporting the protection and encouraging the promotion of the District's heritage	Increased awareness and appreciation of the historic environment by local councillors and better integration of conservation issues in decision making
Provide targeted training courses with Parish Councils	Tendring District Council, local communities, local interest groups, Town and Parish Councils, Community Voluntary Services Tendring	Medium	Sharing of knowledge between Local Authorities, Town and Parish Councils	Positive conservation of historic environment and greater awareness of District wide requirements
Promote communication between organisations who make decisions affecting historic environment	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council), Historic England, Town and Parish Councils, Utility companies	Medium	Sharing of knowledge between Local Authorities, Town and Parish Councils, ECC (including Highways) and utility companies	Ensure positive conservation of historic environment
Promote communication and improved partnership working between Tendring District Council, regional partners, volunteer groups, local societies and business owners	Tendring District Council, local communities, local interest groups, Town and Parish Councils, Community Voluntary Services Tendring	Medium	Organisation of meetings, creation of forums and working groups	Better understanding of local issues affecting heritage

Establish a 'Cultural Partnership'	Tendring District Council, local communities, local interest groups, Town and Parish Councils, Historic England, Museum and Arts organisations	Low	Incorporation of all the heritage, museum, arts and other cultural organisations this Strategy lists	Provide a forum for discussion, and guide the development of cultural policy and activities in a collaborative fashion
Use of up-to-date GIS mapping system within Tendring District Council and Essex County Council	Tendring District Council	Ongoing	Information on heritage designations including listed buildings and conservation areas	Ensure organisations making decisions affecting the historic environment are aware of designations

Objective 3: Knowledge

Support the furthering of knowledge and understanding of Tendring's heritage through research and education, and promote training and education opportunities to share knowledge and skills with all people and organisations engaged in the heritage of Tendring District.

Action	Lead and partners	Priority	Output	Outcome
Encourage development of educational programmes between museums and visitor attractions and schools	Tendring District Council, local schools, museums and local communities	Medium	Creation of educational programmes	Improved knowledge and support for children to understand local heritage and how it relates to the national story
Investigate potential of hosting courses for building contractors and apprentices in traditional construction techniques at venues such as St Osyth's Priory and partnership with National Heritage Training Group	Tendring District Council, local owners, National Heritage Training Group, The National Lottery Heritage Fund, building and site owners	Medium	Enhance knowledge and skill set around traditional and historic building construction and repair techniques	Improved understanding of traditional and historic buildings and good conservation practice

Investigate opportunities provided by the University of Essex and other higher education facilities to carry out research into aspects of Tendring's heritage, particularly key themes of military and coastal heritage	Tendring District Council, University of Essex	Low	Establish working relationship with University of Essex	Potential to utilise sites within Tendring District to facilitate learning on University of Essex postgraduate courses including MA War, Culture and Society and MA Curating
Continue to provide conservation advice to owners of historic buildings through the "Conservation in Tendring" booklets	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council)	Ongoing	Dissemination of information on the conservation of historic building construction materials and architectural features	Improved understanding of historic buildings and good conservation practice
Promote training courses relating to conservation and the historic environment, including Traditional Building Skills courses run by Place Services (Essex County Council)	Tendring District Council, Place Services (Essex County Council)	Ongoing	Dissemination of knowledge, improved skills and continuing professional development	Education of owners, building contractors, conservation and planning professionals resulting in positive conservation in all fields of heritage conservation

Objective 4: Character and Identity

Support and promote initiatives and events that celebrate the culture, traditions and customs of all people and communities within Tendring District, and promote the unique characteristics and attractions of the District.

Action	Lead and partners	Priority	Output	Outcome
Promote the District's events and festivals	Tendring District Council, museums and visitor attractions, local interest groups, Town and Parish Councils, local tourism groups	High	Clear presence on the TDC website, TDC publications and TDC social media	Increased awareness of the unique heritage of Tendring to potential visitors and residents
Create a shared approach to branding for the District's heritage to connect the historic environment, cultural heritage and the arts	Tendring District Council, local tourism groups	Low	Recognisable online presence on the TDC website but also utilising existing websites (www.visitessex.com, www.essexdaysout.com, etc.) and social media	Increased awareness of the unique heritage of Tendring to potential visitors and residents
Collaborate with the aims, objectives and actions of the Tourism Strategy to promote the historic environment	Tendring District Council, local communities	Ongoing	Wider awareness and appreciation of the historic environment of the District as a visitor attraction	Increased numbers of visitors and tourists

Objective 5: Interpretation

Raise public awareness and appreciation of Tendring's heritage through a considered approach to communication methods with different audiences, and support initiatives to encourage the promotion of heritage and the engagement of residents and visitors with it.

Action	Lead and partners	Priority	Output	Outcome
Audit into current condition of signage and information boards, and maintenance of these where required	Tendring District Council, local interest groups, Town and Parish Councils, The National Lottery Heritage Fund	High	Regular assessment of existing information boards and maintenance/updates to information undertaken where required	Improved awareness of heritage while on site and positive visitor experience
Use of imagery and displays on hoarding to generate public interest and promote heritage during archaeological excavations and development	Tendring District Council, developers, archaeological companies, Council for British Archaeology, ClfA, Essex County Council Historic Environment Record	Medium	Creation of hoarding which displays heritage in place of blank obtrusive boards	Increased public engagement and knowledge of the historic environment and development in their local area
Encourage local schools to take part in heritage trips	Tendring District Council, local museums and visitor attractions, local schools	Medium	Tailored educational visits for school age children with potential maritime re-enactment and costume days	Facilitate learning and understanding of heritage appropriate for school ages to inspire future generations
Creation of additional signage and information boards	Tendring District Council, The National Lottery Heritage Fund, local communities, local interest groups, ECC, Trusts	Medium/Low	Assessment of heritage assets in Tendring to ascertain whether any require information boards and production of boards	

Introduction of blue plaques	Tendring District Council, The National Lottery Heritage Fund, local communities, local interest groups	Medium/Low	Establishing sites and buildings which can be marked by a blue plaque	
Creation of further heritage trails such as 'Hidden Heritage' to respond to wider national trends and interests	Tendring District Council, museums and visitor attractions, local interest groups	Low	Creation of tailored heritage trails based on key themes such as 'hidden heritage', the historic witch hunt, art or archaeology	Celebration of Tendring's unique heritage and potential to draw wider audiences
Create digital interpretive mapping	Tendring District Council, local creative industry	Low	Production of illustrative county map	Increased understanding of landmarks and key heritage of Tendring, in a widely accessible format that can be used in print and on devices
Undertake research into existing apps and resources to assess potential for future initiatives and collaboration	Tendring District Council, local communities	Low	Potential collaboration with apps, such as Viewranger and Geocaching, to create one-off additions relating to Tendring's heritage	Potential to introduce existing users of large apps to heritage concepts and inspire future projects and collaborations
Consider approach to events and exhibitions	Tendring District Council, local museum and collections, local societies, Town and Parish Councils, University of Essex, local churches	Ongoing	Targeted events and exhibitions to celebrate the heritage of Tendring and encourage new audiences	Increased engagement and awareness of unique history and potential to form meaningful partnerships between community and stakeholders

Objective 6: Accessibility

Recognise and promote the value heritage offers to people's wellbeing, health, identity and sense of belonging by supporting improvements in accessibility to Tendring's heritage sites, buildings and monuments and encouraging initiatives which provide wider audiences with access to heritage.

Action	Lead and partners	Priority	Output	Outcome
Establish collaborative approach with commercial teams to ensure heritage visitor sites are easily accessible to all	Tendring District Council teams and relevant organisations or charities, museums and visitor attractions	Medium	Sites are safe and accessible for all users	Heritage sites are welcoming to all, and communities that may otherwise feel marginalised are able to visit and fully appreciate Tendring's heritage
Organise and promote Heritage Open Days	Tendring District Council, local museums and owners of heritage assets, Heritage Open Days organiser	Medium	Opening heritage sites to the public which are otherwise restricted access, such as the Lawford Barrow and, and encouraging visitors to open attractions such as the Martello Towers and Harwich Redoubt.	Heritage sites are promoted to a variety of groups and communities who may not have visited before, creating new relationships with visitors and the local community
Create a 'healthy heritage' brand across Tendring	Tendring District Council, visitor attractions and sports and recreation facilities	Low	Encourage active engagement with heritage, for example through walks, as well as activities which can enrich mental wellbeing.	Improvement to the communities mental and physical health through engagement with heritage

Local Projects

The following one-off projects have been drawn from the objectives of the Strategy or identified through the Public Consultation. They highlight individual projects across the District which relate to specific issues or needs identified by key stakeholders and those working to preserve or enhance the heritage of the District. These projects can often be completed on a short term basis, effectively demonstrating the objectives of the Strategy.

This list can be regularly updated as new projects emerge, or once completed.

Action	Lead and partners	Objectives Met	Output	Outcome
Explore options for the resoration or sympathetic reinterpretation of the first electric street lights in Clacton	Tendring District Council, The National Lottery Heritage Fund	Conservation, Character and Identity	Assess condition of the Grade II listed Victorian Street Lamps which form an important part of Clacton's seaside heritage	Preserve a celebrated part of Clacton's heritage and ensure that the lamps are maintained and working to allow them to be appreciated by future generations
Support the future of Walton's Maritime Museum in Walton	Tendring District Council, Frinton & Walton Heritage Trust	Conservation, Collaboration	Create improved way finding, linking the Museum with other attractions and facilities, taking advantage of the coastal path and support the Trust to work with nearby facilities to develop a programme of activities for key dates and summer season.	Increase the prominence of the facility and provide a wider ranging package of attractions and interest. Ensure that the museum along with its artefacts, archives and exhibitions have a long term solution going forward
Support with the 5 year development plan for the Brightlingsea Lido	Tendring District Council, Brightlingsea Town Council, Historic England, funding partners	Accessibility	Expansion of the pool to ensure it is fully accessible for all, and construction of a Wellbeing Centre.	Improved access to site and centre to promote awareness of wellbeing within historic environment.

Case Study

An example of how to utilise the objectives of the Heritage Strategy



The objectives and overarching actions of the Heritage Strategy can be applied directly to Tendring's historic environment to utilise the strategy on a local level. This case study focusses on Harwich's historic core to create an example action plan which is tailored to enhance, promote and celebrate the unique heritage of the area. This section demonstrates how objectives can be applied to the historic environment in a methodology which has potential to be replicated throughout Tendring.

Harwich is a port town full of heritage, its historic street pattern still discernible and with a wealth of listed buildings (shown as blue dots on the map below). Harwich is set to receive unprecedented publicity in 2020 through its Mayflower 400 programme. This project can be built on to promote and publicise wider heritage in Harwich,

including the associated cultural programme, helping to capture and sustain the momentum resulting from 'Mayflower 400', and in turn the environmental, social and economic legacy.

This section will focus on Church Street (shown in blue on the map below), which runs through the centre of the town connecting the quay with St Nicholas's Church and the Guildhall.

A recent draft bid for Historic England's High Street Heritage Action Zone funding focussed on the potential of Church Street. As part of this project, a site visit was undertaken by representatives from Tendring District Council and Place Services (Essex County Council) to ascertain potential initiatives to enhance and support its heritage. The objectives highlighted in this strategy were considered, and a range of actions reached based on them.



Undertaking a site visit

Objective 2: Collaboration

The site visit was attended by a Planning Officer from Tendring District Council and acting Conservation Officer for Tendring District Council, with input from representatives from Harwich Town Council as well as historic environment, historic landscape, historic buildings and urban design specialists, to ensure a collaborative approach to the visit. Local business owners and residents were approached and surveyed during the site visit.

Images (clockwise, from top right): Quayside Court (Grade II); shopfronts retaining their historic character; view of streetscape including Tendring District Council owned properties; St Nicholas' Church; view north along Church Street; etching of a ship in the former gaol in Harwich Town Council; former post office and seventeenth century timber framed building (Grade II); view of streetscape leading north to the Quay.



Support exhibition in St Nicholas' Church to display archival documents relating to Christopher Jones' life in Harwich.

Objective 2: Collaboration
Objective 5: Interpretation

Use of green space for pop up events.

Objective 4: Character and Identity

New wayfinding, interpretation and public realm improvements to collaborate with and reflect the 'Mayflower 400' Heritage Trail, and associated events, to guide visitors around Harwich, taking in and utilising the key landmarks such as the church, business areas and spaces.

Objective 4: Character and Identity
Objective 5: Interpretation
Objective 6: Accessibility

Public realm improvements to create a shared surface outside the church, encouraging use of the space and creating a safe area for pedestrians, with access between the church and opposite green space.

Objective 1: Conservation
Objective 6: Accessibility



Increase virtual and physical access to the historic Guildhall (Grade I) in partnership with Harwich Town Council. The Guildhall contains the former prison with incised graffiti of tall ships that powerfully evoke the maritime heritage of the town. This offers potential to provide a future home for 'The Harwich Mayflower story' exhibition created as part of the 'Mayflower 400' celebrations.

Objective 2: Collaboration
Objective 5: Interpretation
Objective 6: Accessibility



Assess potential for the Guildhall to become a hub for the Heart of Harwich, with the Council Chamber hosting meetings, workshops, lectures and talks.

Objective 2: Collaboration
Objective 3: Knowledge
Objective 6: Accessibility



Assess potential for the Town Council's volunteer archivists to target research to help inform cultural activities and repairs to historic buildings, augmented by further in-kind contributions of research by staff at the Essex Record Office.

Objective 1: Conservation
Objective 3: Knowledge



Simple and sympathetic changes, including façade material treatments, to enhance the appearance of modern infill buildings and their environmental performance, better integrating them within the historic context of the street and Conservation Area.

Objective 1: Conservation
Objective 4: Character and Appearance

Preparation of a shop front design guide to inform grant aided shop front restoration projects and building repairs completed by the owners of properties such as No. 3 and 4, No.18, No. 19, No.62, the former Post Office and Trinity House offices, serving to uplift the face of Church Street, and improve and sustain the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Objective 1: Conservation
Objective 4: Character and Appearance

Assess the potential to local businesses and owners for Repair Grants to undertake maintenance.

Objective 1: Conservation
Objective 4: Character and Appearance



To prevent its imminent loss, there is potential for Tendring District Council (TDC) to compulsory purchase No.8 Church Street (derelict Grade II listed building) and commission a comprehensive scheme of repair and restoration, bringing it back into a good structural and habitable condition.

Once restored, No.8 Church Street will provide a ground floor shop for retail opportunities and additional office space.

Objective 1: Conservation

Objective 2: Collaboration

Objective 4: Character and Appearance

Restoration can encompass a bespoke programme of traditional buildings skills practical courses, demonstrations and lectures, organised by Essex County Council (ECC), providing opportunities for local trades, craftsmen and building owners to develop knowledge, skills, and experience working on historic buildings.

Objective 3: Knowledge

Funding Strategies

There are four main funding opportunities which would assist in the execution of the Heritage Strategy:

National Lottery Heritage Fund

The National Lottery Heritage Fund is the single largest dedicated funder of heritage in the UK and therefore is the most obvious potential source of funding. Funding is often targeted at schemes which preserve, enhance and better reveal the special interest of the area whilst also improving public awareness and understanding. Grant opportunities and requirements change overtime, for up-to-date information on HLF schemes Tendring District Council should consult their appointed Heritage Specialist.

Heritage Action Zones (Historic England)

Heritage Action Zones are intended to help unlock the economic potential of an area through investing in heritage, making them more attractive to resident, businesses, tourists and investors. Early engagement with Historic England is advisable

Section 106 Agreements

Planning obligations, also known as Section 106 agreements, can be used by the local authority to ensure any future development has a positive impact upon Tendring. These agreements could be used for site specific improvements.

Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas (Historic England)

Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas is a programme run by Historic England to target funding for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas. As the name suggests, the scheme forms partnerships with local authorities (along with any additional funding partners) to facilitate the regeneration of an area through the conservation of its built heritage.

The scheme makes funds available to individuals to enable them to carry out repairs or improvement works to their property to enhance the area. This would be suitable to preserve and enhance either the shop frontages or the architectural detailing.

Architectural Heritage Fund

The AHF provide advice, grants and loans to not-for-profit organisations, their support acts as a catalyst for putting sustainable heritage at the heart of vibrant local economies.

Arts Council England

Arts Council England invest money from Government and the National Lottery to support arts and culture across England.

There are a range of national and local schemes which are also relevant to the Tendring Heritage Strategy, including:

Essex Heritage Trust

Essex Heritage Trust fund individuals or bodies who are preserving or restoring any aspect of Essex's Heritage for the benefit of the public. They support: buildings, structures, monuments and maritime projects; church contents; historic and listed public buildings; museums; works of art (purchase and restoration); publications, historical research and archaeology; and landscapes and gardens. The trust offer grants ranging from £100 to £10,000.

Museums Essex

Museums Essex support museums, galleries and heritage organisations to deliver cultural and learning excellence in Essex. Since forming, Museums Essex has awarded 22 grants, totalling £10,204, to 16 museums. The offer Museums Essex Small Grants to not-for-profit organisations that are members of Museums Essex, whose collections must be publicly accessible. Tendring has a number of Museums which may fit this criteria, and could consider potential applications to the scheme.

National Churches Trust

The National Churches Trust supports churches at risk and maintenance projects. In 2018, the trust helped to remove 23 Churches and chapels from the Heritage at Risk Register with the support of grants, funded 202 Churches and chapel projects, and gave £1.2 million in grants to churches and chapels for urgent repairs, new facilities, maintenance and project development. Tendring currently has a church on the Heritage at Risk Register, which may have potential to be supported through the National Churches Trust.

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Appendix A Legislation and Planning Policy

LEGISLATION/POLICY/ GUIDANCE	DOCUMENT	SECTION/POLICY
Primary Legislation	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	1: Listing of buildings of special architectural or historic Interest. 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. 69: Designation of Conservation Areas 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions .
Primary Legislation	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Part I Ancient Monuments
Local Development Plan	Tendring District Local Plan (2007)	Policy QL6 – Urban Regeneration Areas, Policy QL7 – Rural Regeneration, Policy QL9 – Design of New Development, Policy ER16 – Tourism and Leisure Uses, Policy COM21 - Light Pollution, Policy COM35 – Managed Re-Alignment, Policy EN1 - Landscape Character, Policy EN17 - Conservation Areas, Policy EN27 - Enabling Development, Policy EN27a- St Osyth Priory, Policy EN29 – Archaeology, Policy EN30 - Historic Towns
Local Guidance	Emerging Tendring Cultural Strategy	
National Planning Policy	National Planning Policy Framework (2019) DCLG	Section 12; Annex 2
Supplementary Planning Guidance	Essex Historic Towns Study (1999) ECC	
Guidance	National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) DCLG	ID: 18a
Guidance	Historic England (2019) Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 1: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management	
Guidance	Historic England (2016) Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 2: Making Changes to Heritage Assets	
Guidance	Historic England (2015) Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: Setting of Heritage Assets	

Guidance	Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance .	
Guidance	Historic England (2016) Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 2: Making Changes to Heritage Assets	
Guidance	Historic England (2015) Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 3: Setting of Heritage Assets	
Guidance	Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance .	
Guidance	Historic England (2018) Vacant Historic Buildings	
Guidance	Historic England (2016) Stopping the Rot	

Appendix B Glossary (National Planning Policy Framework)

Term	Description
Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

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