

Date	Comment	Action
31-Oct	<p>Brightlingsea is one of the few Towns that consists of several listed Buildings including the All Saints Church, Jacobs Hall and Cottages on Hurst Green which are Grade 1 and several grade 2 buildings.</p> <p>We also have Salt Marshes with rare breeding birds, Oyster beds and several walks. You can start in Brightlingsea and walk to Colchester most of it along the coastal walkways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed buildings including those in Brightlingsea have already been included in Designated Heritage Asset section p41 with image of Jacobs Hall on p41 Highlight walks and natural heritage of Tendring and Brightlingsea p58
04-Nov	<p>Mill at Thorrington has been sold by ECC and is now private</p>	<p>Amendment made p56</p>
22-Nov	<p>I am quite surprised that Little Bentley history seems to have been ignored.</p> <p>Little Bentley Wood 100 acres is an Ancient Woodland, and not mentioned.</p> <p>Little Bentley Hall was a major House originally the size of Hampton Court and owned by the Earls of Oxford before it was demolished, and the ancient Stew ponds still remain in the Grounds. It is now one of the finest private gardens in East Anglia.</p> <p>St Marys Church, Little Bentley is Grade 1 Listed and is one of the finest churches in Tendring dating from the 11th Century. Roman brick quoins are incorporated in the Chancel, indicating an earlier structure. The Hammer Beam Roof trusses are carved with angels holding shields which were defaced in the reformation. There are many other features including having a twin of the famous tenor bell in Lavenham Church, said to be the sweetest bell in England.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little Bentley Woods now referenced on p33 along with others of notable size or SSSI designation Little Bentley Hall garden now referenced on p32 St Mary’s Church added to the page on church buildings due to its Grade I status and ancient bells p39
24-Nov	<p>I am responding to the call for input.</p> <p>I suggest that to omit Weeley altogether from the strategy is amazing considering that it was in the Small Domesday Book.</p> <p>The Church goes back to Saxon times and has a Saxon hedge, and Weeley Hall Woods are ancient.</p> <p>Please look at https://weeleyresidentsassociation.btck.co.uk/WeeleyHistory and also contact Melanie Carter who runs the Weeley history Facebook page.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weeley has been highlighted on the map of Tendring already p15 Reference now made to local history pages and active communities on facebook (Weeley and others) p50 Weeleyhall Woods (ancient and SSSI) are now referenced on p33



	<p>I think you'll find you have missed out a whole tranche of Tendring history here.</p>	
<p>29-Nov</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>I was reading the Clacton Gazette and i was reading about the Tendring Council and the Heritage Plan Consultation. I read about the further details on the Tendring Council website, but i couldn't find anything.</p> <p>I would like to make a suggestion that the council look at finding grants or spend money on the refurbishment of the first electric streetlights in Clacton. These are the Victorian lamps columns along Clacton seafront along the Eastern and Western promenade and by the Clacton Pavilion. These structures were erected circa. 1912 and have been Grade II listed since July 4 1986. Naturally, due to this history, they form an important part of Clacton’s heritage. In all of the old postcards and images of Clacton's seafront these lamps cam always been seen, currently today most stand as a pole with the removed ornate metalwork and light fittings or stand not currently working. I have many images to share if you need these.</p> <p>In 2001 the council refurbished 4 of the lamps with a lottery grant, along by the remembrance gardens. These now need some further work as most of the bulbs have now burn out and only 1 or 2 still work.</p> <p>I would like to suggest the council seriously consider the restoration of all of these iconic victorian lights, which form such an important part of Clactons victorian sea side heritage.</p> <p>I have also attached an image of at petition that was set up with</p> <p>I have also attached a link to a survey which has recently been carried out with 314 Clacton residents signing this wanting the refurbishment of these iconic lamps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree that these are important historic feature, an action has been included to investigate options p73

<https://you.38degrees.org.uk/petitions/save-our-60-columns-in-total-all-old-victorian-street-lights>

There are comments from the public on this matter such as:

"As an old Clactonian I despair that the heritage of a once proud Edwardian sea-side town has been eroded to such an extent that many young people would not be aware of their history."

"For this history of Clacton"

I hope that this reaches the right department and if you could please update me with any outcome this would be much appreciated as i can include this in my article for the Clacton Gazette in regards to the situation with the lamp posts.

<p>01-Dec</p>	<p>In March of this year I wrote to Clacton Gazette calling for a Blue plaque to be installed to Honour Tendring's Brave women who fought for the right to vote. I am the great great niece of Mrs Pankhurst the founder of the WSPU.</p> <p>Having lived in Tendring all my life, I did not know that there was such a strong, big following of the suffragettes in this area, It was last year when I came back from Manchester, after attending the unveiling of Emmeline Pankhurst's statue, that I started to look into more of my family's history and noticed that other councils had celebrated and honoured the suffragettes in other areas of the country.</p> <p>It was in that time that I noticed and found out about the sisters Kate and Louise, the daughters of a magistrate and co-owner of Lily and Skinner the shoe brand, Louise was also the secretary of the branch WSPU and an important member of the caravan club, Both the sisters were imprisoned at Holloway on their release hundreds of people came and cheered from Clacton train station.</p> <p>There was also Louise and Amy Hicks mother and daughter from Great Holland, they were Arrested and imprisoned on Black Friday, November 18, 1910 the same time as my other great great aunt Mary Jane Clark.</p> <p>I never knew that Clacton had such a strong following of the suffragette movement even when I went to the local library.</p> <p>Tendring needs to be proud of its history, our local school students need to learn about the history of the suffragettes and the importance of these remarkable women, if I had not looked into my family's history I would've never known about these women of Tendring. I feel that our local schools should Embrace the history of Tendring .</p> <p>I have read that they are asking for more blue plaques around the country and it would be great to see a blue plaque to honour these women in Clacton.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and image of local suffrage campaigners added to baseline history on p21 • New Action added to plan for blue plaques p79 – discuss further with TDC to make this specific
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	<p>My mother and I have also written to Councillor Dan Land, chairman of the council and Keith Simmons, both were very interested in doing something for Tendring.</p>	
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<p>01-Dec</p>	<p>Heritage Consultation</p> <p>I wish to make the following comments /suggestions</p> <p>1)That TDC encourages each Parish Council to appoint a Heritage Officer so that somebody in each village keeps an eye on what is going on ,especially any work being done to Listed Buildings .Suggested "job description "to be determined (I suggested this to TDC many years ago and it was ignored)</p> <p>2)That TDC places an "advert "in local magazines and newspapers which points out the "do's and dont's " for owners of Listed Buildings .Also a small brochure could be produced explaining the rules .I believe a document of this nature already exists, "Listed Buildings General Advice For Owners ,Prospective Owners and Developers " TDC no date,(it may need updating) , but how is it distributed ? Given that there are not hundreds of Listed Buildings in any one Parish , distribution would not be an onerous task .I am sure that there is a list for each Parish .The Parish Heritage Officer could distribute. Many owners of Listed Buildings seem to do as they please when it comes to planning .This may be out of ignorance or otherwise .Several buildings in Mistley have been ruined in this way.</p> <p>3) TDC should make it abundantly clear that owners of Listed Buildings (and others)will only be granted Retrospective Planning Permission in exceptional circumstances and it must be made clear clear that the planning rules will be vigorously enforced .The penalties should be made quite clear .This is a must if you are serious about our heritage. This has not been the case in the past .</p> <p>4) Owners of Listed Buildings should not be allowed to outsource building regulation inspections .This should be kept "in house "at TDC .Outsourcing inspections to private companies invites a "bending of the rules ",to say the least .We have personal experience of this .</p> <p>5) Particular care should be taken to ensure that Planning Applications within a Conservation Area take into account the nature of the surrounding buildings . TDC has recently passed plans for a building which is completely out of character with the rest of the area .I cite School Lane as an example of a recent eyesore .There should be strict criteria for developments within a Conservation Area .</p> <p>6) When TDC is informed about illegal work being done to a Listed Building ,(and others)it should be inspected and an immediate "Stop Notice " issued .</p> <p>7)Green lanes to be protected .Ours is being ruined by vehicles</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This is considered to be similar to a Heritage Champion, which is already included as an action on p74 2) A similar action is already in the action plan, p76. Discuss potential for a training day on this with TDC 3) Whilst the ability to submit a retrospective application is set nationally, the Council can invest in local training, Potential to have a webpage or hub on the council website? 4) Unable to comment on this specific issue in the strategy, but highlight to TDC for consideration 5) Topic is covered by actions within the 'conservation' section of the action plan, but add 'use of heritage statements' to this action to address the issue 6) This is covered by enforcement action 7) Not really a heritage consideration 8) The council does have a local plan (2007) and another is currently emerging
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8)It might be a good idea to get A LOCAL PLAN !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Without one the above is redundant

As A PS Can you explain why there is no Local Plan



<p>03-Dec</p>	<p>At the Committee meeting Members made the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns were raised that the business rates of historic tourist attractions and museums restrict the operation of these uses. We were asked to look into the reduction of rates for these attractions. Concerns over the closure of the lifeboat station in Walton. Thorrington Tide Mill is now privately owned and not open to the public. P380 - Church of St. Peters Alresford should be 11th century No mention of protection of historic railway buildings. No mention of historic gravel extraction at Alresford No mention made to Queen’s silver jubilee trees across the District A request that s106 contributions go toward historic buildings. The Victoria County History Society should be consulted as part of this exercise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raised to TDC for further investigation Add supporting with lifeboat station as an action under ‘collaboration’ objective p75 Tide Mill amendment made Church of St Peters amendment made Historic Railways now added on p21 Gravel extraction added p19 Jubilee trees added to timeline p16 S106 request raised to TDC for further investigation VCH were consulted
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<p>09-Dec</p>	<p>The Parish Council has now had the opportunity to look at the Tendring Heritage Strategy and relevant document and link. It would wish to comment as follows: Within the District of Tendring, Mistley is the home to some of the most important and distinctive listed buildings and primarily we have Mistley Towers. Our historic environment is a precious and finite resource as well as a powerful reminder of the work and way of life of earlier generations. The beauty and unique character of our Village is enhanced because of Mistley Towers and these listed buildings. The Parish Council is pleased to note that Mistley Towers is detailed in the draft strategy document. Although not a structure or building, The Walls is not mentioned or referenced. The Parish Council is also pleased to note that our ancient woodland - Furze Hill and Old Knobbly our veteran tree are mentioned in the draft Strategy. Indeed, the Parish Council and its Volunteer Tree Warden work very closely with Clive Dawson the District Council's Tree Officer/Specialist. The Parish Council's Planning Committee meets approximately every 3 weeks in order to consider planning and development in Mistley in its capacity as statutory consultee to the LPA. Our Planning Committee makes comments and observations on many listed buildings within the Conservation Area. However, the Parish Council has never met or received any direct communication from the LPA's Heritage/Conservation Officer. The current documents on the LPA website are out of date and it is unclear of where exactly the Conservation Area boundary currently is. The Parish Council would welcome your Council's Heritage/Conservation Officer attending one of our Planning Committee Meetings in the new year. It notes Objection number 2 - Collaboration and your Council's intention to promote communication and improved partnership between the LPA and community partners, i.e. Mistley Parish Council. However, no timescales are detailed. The Parish Council would welcome partnership schemes in Conservation Areas in conjunction with your Council, Historic England, any funding opportunities and working in conjunction with other key stakeholders. The Parish Council notes the Policies proposed for the protracted emerging Draft Local Development Plan. More detail in this regard would be helpful. It also notes your very brief comment about Section 106 Agreements. Again, this comment is very vague. Mistley Parish Council is passionate about preserving the special architectural, historic interest,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added The Walls as a notable feature, particularly in terms of the views it affords of the Stour Valley p31 • Have now addressed conservation area boundaries in action plan p72 • Highlight message to Tendring/conservation officer about communication between Tendring and LPAs • Considered unable to elaborate further on Section 106 Agreements without a specific case, as this is done per application
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the character and appearance of our Village and its appearance which it feels strongly that it would wish to preserve and enhance. The Parish Council would also wish to see that the LPA will continue to provide assistance and guidance to owners of historic buildings and properties within the Mistley Conservation Area to help them to conserve and enhance our built heritage and to increase public awareness, appreciation and understanding of our historic environment. In the new year the Parish Council looks forward to meeting your Council's Heritage/Conservation Area Officer and receiving the final document relating to the outcome of this consultation event/exercise. Mistley Parish Council



<p>13-Dec</p>	<p>Tendring Heritage Strategy</p> <p>Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 21 November 2019 which was received by Natural England on 21 November 2019.</p> <p>Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>Natural England does not consider that this Tendring Heritage Strategy poses any likely risk or opportunity in relation to our statutory purpose, and so does not wish to comment on this consultation.</p> <p>The lack of comment from Natural England should not be interpreted as a statement that there are no impacts on the natural environment. Other bodies and individuals may wish to make comments that might help the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to fully take account of any environmental risks and opportunities relating to this document.</p> <p>If you disagree with our assessment of this proposal as low risk, or should the proposal be amended in a way which significantly affects its impact on the natural environment, then in accordance with Section 4 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, please consult Natural England again.</p>	<p>No action required</p>
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<p>18-Dec</p>	<p>An excellent document overall. A few points for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I believe the basis of this work is to align with the NPPF requirement set out in para 185 & 192 as set out below and as such this should be a positive strategy for heritage and the future of heritage assets. <p>185. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. <p>192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. <p>To achieve this we need to allow heritage to be celebrated and be put to good use. Ideally this means the optimum viable use (OVU) or as close to as possible so that the heritage is sustained and not seen as a millstone around some poor custodian’s neck which everyone else can enjoy. Custodians need help and encouragement and this should come through in your document. Tendring District Council needs to be an authority that has a positive can-do attitude to heritage and truly embraces the concepts of conservation for the wider public good. The ideal should be that people are keen to acquire listed buildings and that they love working with the local conservation officer (CO) because, although they cannot do everything they want, it is explained to them why and the CO offers alternatives that achieve as near as dam it the same</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are referenced through the ref to NPPF and throughout doc. It is considered that paragraph 185 is in reference to local plans, so reference is not required specifically in this strategy • Added new development guidance to action plan p73
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outcome but in a more collaborative manner. The more adversarial approach that is too often the case drives people underground and actually is bad for heritage. Idealistic may be but it would make a massive difference to heritage assets if we could nudge closer to this ideal.

- Following on from this I note that your document uses ‘preservation’ where actually it would be better to use ‘conservation’ instead. The reason I say this is that preservation = do no harm whereas conservation is a more rounded approach that brings in the concepts contained within the NPPF of wider public benefits, considers the benefits and disbenefits and weighs these together with appropriate weight applied. This is all to do with the concept of sustainability with heritage being sustained because it has a use and purpose and is valued. Preservation is out-dated and is just going to fuel the At Risk register. Conservation is the right word. This also aligns with the concept of OVU where residual harm is allowed where the OVU is achieved. Conservation also allows for enhancements (See below)

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.

Conservation is a more positive word to use within a positive strategy.

- This positive strategy should include the integration of heritage into the built history that this and subsequent generations are or are going to create. The focus should be for new development on high quality architecture and ideally historic interest so it aligns with the concepts of special architectural or historic interest.

- The document should also pick up on para 185 better and recognise and repeat some of the following linkages so that the social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits are clear to all.

o Extracts from <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2017/heritage-and-the-economy-2017.pdf>

“Heritage is an important source of employment and draws millions of visitors each year.

England’s unique collection of historic buildings provides premises for businesses, homes for residents and can help reverse decline in town centres.”

“£16.4 Billion - Heritage tourism generated £16.4 billion in spending by domestic and international visitors.

£9.6 Billion - Repair and maintenance of historic buildings directly generated £9.6 billion in construction sector output.

£11.9 Billion - Gross Value Added (GVA)

- Amended reference to ‘conservation’ where able to (ie not in reference to a specific document etc)

- See above comment on p185
- Have added further detail on economic benefits of heritage within the tourism section p51

278,000 - 278,000 people are employed in heritage.”

- “According to DCMS’s Taking Part Survey, three quarters of adults (73.2%) in England, or approximately 40 million people, visited a heritage site at least once in 2015/16. This is a statistically significant increase since the survey began in 2005/06 (69.9%) (DCMS, 2016a).”
- “Historic attraction numbers experienced strong growth in the last decade. In 2016, visits to historic houses/castles increased by 3% compared to 2% for all other English visitor attractions in the previous year. Since 2000, visits to historic attractions have risen by 50% (BDRC, 2017).”
- “Tourism is expected to continue to grow in 2017 (Visit Britain, 2016b) – VisitBritain forecasts inbound visits to the UK to increase by 6% to 39.7 million visits and a 14% increase in visitor spending to £25.7 billion, compared to 2016.”
- “Visiting heritage generates money for the local economy – In 2010, research commissioned by the HLF estimated that for every £1 spent as part of a heritage visit, 32p is spent on site and the remaining 68p is spent in local businesses: restaurants, cafés, hotels and shops (HLF, 2010).”
- “In a study commissioned by Heritage Lottery Fund, Oxford Economics estimates that the heritage tourism sector paid almost £2 billion to the Exchequer in tax revenue in 2015. This includes VAT, corporation tax and other taxes such as income tax, business rates and employer national insurance contributions (HLF, 2016).”
- “Our built heritage has formed the cornerstone of many successful regeneration projects in towns and cities across England. Local historic buildings add to the unique character of an area, help to foster a sense of community and have an important role in creating a sense of place and distinctiveness; this in turn attracts people, businesses and investment.”
- “The development of our historic built environment can drive wider regeneration, job creation, business growth and prosperity. Culture White Paper (DCMS, 2016b)”
- “Investing in the historic environment generates economic returns for local places. On average, £1 of public sector expenditure on heritage-led regeneration generates £1.60 additional economic activity over a ten year period (AMION and Locum Consulting, 2010).”
- “People spend more in their local economy after investment in the historic environment – In areas that had received investment in the historic environment, approximately one in five visitors in a survey of 1,000 stated they spent more in an area after investment in the historic environment than they did before. One in four businesses stated that the historic environment investment had directly led to an increase in business turnover (AMION and Locum Consulting,

2010).”

- “Heritage and Social Value - So far, the economic contribution of heritage has been mainly expressed in terms of traditional macroeconomic measures such as Gross Value Added (GVA) and employment. To only focus on these measures, however, would be to significantly underestimate the full value of heritage to individuals, communities and the nation as a whole. The historic environment also has important social value which manifests itself in a sense of identity, memories, spiritual association, belonging and place (AHRC, 2015). The extent of this social value of heritage is explored in Heritage and Society (Historic England, 2017), however, its relevance here comes from the need to be able to take them into account when economic decisions are being made about conservation, preservation and funding.”

- “A study by Simetrica in 2014 estimated the well-being value of visiting heritage sites to be equivalent to £1,646 per person per year (Fujiwara et al., 2014). This is the amount of money that would have to be taken away from a person to restore them to the level of well-being they would have had, had they not visited a heritage site. This figure is more than participating in sports or the arts. Visiting a historic town or city was found to be the most beneficial.”

- “Research by VividEconomics and the National Trust estimate that for every £1 spent on parks services in Sheffield, £36 of benefits are generated for local residents (VividEconomics, 2016). The methods used in this research involved combining evidence on health and other benefits of urban parks and green space and presenting it in a financial reporting statement: a ‘natural capital account.’”

- o The English Heritage publication ‘Heritage Works’ supports the theory of heritage being a catalyst for regeneration, investment and the creation of jobs both directly and indirectly. The 2006 version of the publication quotes Patrick Green, Director, The Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester:

- “For every £1 spent by visitors at the museum, £12 is spent elsewhere in the local economy. With 300,000 visitors spending £1.5m in 2000, the contribution to the prosperity of the region was £18m. To this can be added the goods and services purchased by the museum from local businesses, the employment of 120 people and the investment in new exhibitions and building work.”

- o The 2010 version of the Heritage Counts Report ‘Impact of Historic Environment Regeneration’ 1 October 2010, states in its conclusion:

- “In addition to economic benefits, it is also evident that heritage led regeneration leads to a

number of less tangible, but equally important, wider social, cultural and environmental benefits. A survey of nearly 1,000 people and interviews with over 120 businesses, along with consultations with individuals involved in the implementation of the case study projects, highlighted a range of social and environmental impacts that are strongly associated with improvements to historic buildings and places. The results of the 'on street' survey identified that:

- “93% of respondents rated the projects assessed as making a good or very good contribution to the local environment;”
 - “over 90% of respondents indicated that investment in the historic environment had resulted in a nicer place in which to live, work and socialise, as well as a more attractive visitor destination;”
 - “some 92% of those that responded indicated that they would rate the projects assessed as either good or very good in terms of raising pride in the local area, while 93% rated the projects as good or very good in terms of creating a sense of place;”
 - “89% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the investment has created an environment with an enjoyable atmosphere and over 80% that the local areas are pleasant places to spend time in during the evening;”
 - “approximately 95% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the project areas were now a good place to meet friends;”
 - “perceptions of safety had also improved – the proportion of respondents that indicated positive feelings of safety increased from 81% to 91% during the day and from 85% to 94% after dark;”
 - “the historic environment contributes to determining where people choose to visit, with 91% of respondents identifying it as an important or very important factor. The influence of historic buildings and places in decisions about where to live and work appears to be somewhat lower at 74% and 68% respectively, but still a significant proportion of respondents; and 93% and 91% of respondents indicated that the project had improved the image of the immediate project area and of the wider town or city respectively.”
- o These same themes also came out in the Social Impacts of Heritage-led Regeneration produced by The Architecture Heritage Fund in 2008, which recognises the following social benefits that follow from heritage led regeneration:
- “Heritage-led regeneration is recognised as a socio-economic agent of change, creating

employment and raising market values”

- “heritage-led regeneration can influence on social issues such as crime, health, education and particularly social capital”
- “the improvement of ...‘disadvantaged people or places’ is the key outcome of heritage-led regeneration”
- “Around 98% of people in England believe that the historic environment is a “vital educational asset” (Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment, English Heritage, 2000)”
- “Heritage-led regeneration can [provide] opportunities for participation and training that may result in a long term change in attainment and future employment of individuals in deprived areas.”
- “Participation in regeneration results in a sense of ownership, increasing civic pride, which in turn could improve the viability of the project”

You may well be able to pick up your own stats but these give a great indication of how important heritage is in ways that people perhaps don’t recognise but take for granted. It is also useful in persuading people to invest in heritage.

- The picture on page 27 doesn’t sit with the words as well as you may find in Thorpe-le-soken
- Text on page 31 should mention the medieval deer park and a little bit about deer parks. Even with one of the old maps that show the deer parks on it.
- Page 36 surely there is a better picture than this in the district? It reminds me of a degraded Conservation Area that is lucky to be one.
- Page 39 the map needs to be a bigger scale and the key needs rethinking with a colour wash for parks and garden so it stands out – may be purple. The Scheduled Ancient Monument at St Osyth is lost under the listed buildings dots. St Osyth could have its own blow up perhaps?
- Page 42 – these lists should be update or be an action to update and links available to the latest information (I note you recognise this later on in the document). For instance Bailiffs cottage can no longer be suitable to be on the list. City & Country would be happy to work in partnership with the council to underwrite any compulsory purchase costs for any of these sites so allowing the council to have more bite in their threat to Conservation Principles so making things happen.
- Page 45 – Should have the St Osyth Museum too.

- Have substituted picture for a clearer example p28
- Have included further information on which parks have origins as deer parks p32
- Have substituted image p37
- Increased size of map and altered colours and layer of features for readability p40
- Unable to show any one feature in greater detail, as there are too many across Tendring to include on one map. St Osyth is referenced throughout the document in greater detail elsewhere.

- Page 46 – 48 Should have mention of the St Osyth Local history group
- Page 49 – 55 I wonder whether the baseline should include the work we are doing with the Council to get the Priory open. It is open but not regularly and/or completely
- Page 57 – There should be some tangible targets that flow from this % reduction of heritage on the At Risk register in the district, satisfaction survey from listed building owners within the District with regard the support and service Tendring District Council give them say and targets that flow from that survey, ???

- Page 58 – Is a little intelligible so needs revisiting. It reads that your proposal is to align with existing work and build upon that work to get a better outcome for Tendring District Council's heritage and in turn the community and visitors given the overwhelming benefits that heritage brings on economic, social and environmental levels. Most people can understand and align with that. The key themes title feels as if it should highlight the key themes from these documents and restate what they are if indeed they are included.

- Page 59 – Not sure that these main recurring themes or high level objectives that these documents all contain but your document needs to go beyond the past and get into the detail so that there are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time specific) objectives that can be monitored annually to see what progress is being made and decisions altered or enhanced to improve performance. Also are we following the same formula and hoping to get a better result when in the past it has not happened? For me some of the key themes that are a barrier to a better and more healthy historic environment are:
 - o VAT on repairs – madness and counter-productive – we could change this once outside the EU and we should have that as an objective and we should be encouraging other local planning authority's to do the same in their positive NPPF heritage strategy documents. We should get onto the Times and Daily Mail and see if they are willing to run a campaign to get this change effected. Great publicity for Tendring District Council & Place services.
 - o An overly and too adversarial and bureaucratic approach that has become embedded in heritage regulation – we saw great examples on Tuesday where Andrew mentioned how things were in 2001 where the CO offered solutions and worked with the applicant or custodian to find a mutually acceptable solution (there needs to be more of this where possible) and how Sonia sees heritage as a crazy barrier to achieve public benefits with too many hoops to jump through. Heritage regulation needs to become user-friendly to help encourage new owners who

- Museum/collection added to map p47
- St Osyth History Society added to p50
- Priory now mentioned as a tourist attraction to open in the future after works are completed etc p56
- P57 comment - Not sure we understand this comment, and the actions within the plan follow from wider strategy not cases or surveys
- Have reworked the page to clarify meaning, and show where the themes have been identified from (part 1, rather than the documents referenced. These documents are in line with the actions, but they do not come from them specifically). The key themes are bespoke to the strategy, and are guidance to later make targeted actions, which can be measurable. p61
- These comments are considered to be specific to cases, and this level of detail is not feasible to address within the Strategy itself

can help with maintaining the nation's heritage. The Council/Government needs to invest in positive steps – all heritage officers should be instructed to have to not only say what you cannot do and why but what you could do subject to satisfactory supporting information and detailed proposals and this needs to be confirmed in writing to heritage owners and interested parties; the heritage assessment by the local planning authority needs to list all the elements considered and effective weighting in the conclusion on heritage applications so there is transparency; grants should be available to assist owners with understanding their heritage asset say 40% of the cost because this will be of value to the public at large and Historic England should archive it with each listing so that the details are not lost in local planning authority filing; Council loans at low rates of interest should be available to communities for large scale projects that are likely to yield economic benefits that outweigh the cost of the investment AND consider heritage Angels being approved experienced architects and heritage practitioners or developers etc. who will give advice at a low rate because they have been qualified as suitable by the local planning authority and they have negotiated a low rate that takes into account the work that they are likely to get as a result – plus the ability to be employed by the owner if they so wish (however perhaps during that appointment they may not give advice – personally I wouldn't agree this is beneficial although it may feel like it – the council can simply remove people from their approved list if they feel that they are not working fairly and professionally in all parties interest).

- o Council grants now non-existent – See above suggestions

- o Timeframes to deal with heritage applications say – no application should be undecided for more than 6 months and ideally 3 months – refusals should be clear and more detailed as to what is missing or causing issues – see heritage angels proposal above. Approved heritage operator scheme being set up and operated by local planning authorities, within which there are different levels of qualification that allow different degrees of freedom from self-certification/approval to varying schemes with an annual audit of all approved operators to see if scheme is being abused or not and to upgrade or demote or throw off with penal fines and the threat of imprisonment within the existing legislation.

- o Lack of understanding of what tangible and intangible benefits flow from heritage development – skills, education, place-making, community pride, well-being, economic – there needs to be greater understanding and recognition and this is apparent in all decision-making – agreed metrics used to quantify what these benefits may be for varying scales and types of

development.

- Page 62 – If Tendring District Council believes in this enough to print the inclusive growth it really needs to translate that into actions that Tendring District Council will do and then monitor the outcome and enhance/change/retire ideas and actions according to desired outcomes.
- Page 67 – 76 – All objectives need to be SMART otherwise they are frankly just lofty aspirations that will probably go not far over a long period of time. Happy to have a discussion on these and others on how we could make them SMART and really give this some teeth – I suggest we ask the CEO and leader of the Council to join the debate so the document gets high level buy in before being formally adopted by the Council. This is a great opportunity for Tendring District Council to produce an exemplary document that really does support and enhance the historic environment within the district – Tendring District Council should also consider bringing Heritage Lottery Fund to help fund some of these actions to pump prime and act as a catalyst especially as Tendring District Council has been identified as a priority investment area. Some examples where you propose updating heritage guides for I guess windows/joinery, materials, shopfronts etc. – really this should be a Historic England action that the local planning authority can make their own by insertion of relevant text and local pictures rather than re-inventing the wheel. In fact many local planning authority's have their own versions – a combined version for regions should be a simple task that is more cost effective if it's a pooled action. The local list is fine but it needs to have enough info so people understand and use it. It needs to be readily accessible. The Heritage Champion should have a budget, be responsible for delivering the strategy and be able to engage with the media and get coverage to increase awareness.
- Page 77 – it doesn't make clear what owners of the buildings were included in this initiative. If they weren't it's a great faux pas for obvious reasons including alienating the people in control of the assets. We really need to be thinking of selling something of this initiative to the Americans, write to Trump and whoever is relevant, get Boris to get on board with this a symbol of that special relationship as a precursor to a trade deal!!, have a donation scheme where all parties who donate are recognised on a lasting monument and become supporters of the history and effectively become part of that history. This may have different levels of sponsorship from corporate to individual but there needs to be a package that can be sold online. I note the On board video and its good but it feels a little parochial compared the

- Requires further discussion with TDC on monitoring the action plan, and taking the strategy forward.
- Text has been reworded to introduce the case study as an example, rather than a live case.

potential market and its not clear enough why its an important part of American and English history. There should be a partnership with Plymouth too. This is a sales and marketing opportunity and whilst very capable people are involved it hasn't reached my household really until now so more could be done if you can get the right people engaged and show them how it can help deliver their objectives and messages. This is a little off piste but the principles apply to heritage as well. Happy to discuss ideas further.

I note also the emerging local plan states

Tendring District Council's Emerging Local Plan

This is relevant for Tendring as although it is already a mature tourist destination, it suffers from a short season, which is recognised in the Tendring District Council emerging Local Plan and it seeks to address this. I include below some relevant extracts from the emerging Local Plan.

“6.6.1.1 Tourism is worth more than £276 million to Tendring District. Many of our District's jobs are related in some way to tourism, whether that is directly in hotels, caravan and chalet parks and tourist attractions or indirectly in shops, cafés and restaurants.

A significant proportion of new jobs in our District could come from tourism if the right action is taken by providing an appropriate range of tourist attractions and holiday accommodation.

With that in mind, the Council's Tourism Strategy identifies the following four core objectives to develop tourism in Tendring District:

1. increase the amount of money visitors spend in the District;
2. extend the length of time visitors stay in the District;
3. attract higher spending visitors;
4. and improve the perception of the District as a tourism destination.

6.6.1.2 To achieve these objectives, the Tourism Strategy sets out five priorities for action:

Priority 1: Marketing, Public Relations and E-tourism – working with businesses to make the best use of marketing and advertising, the internet, tourist information points and possible events and exhibitions to attract visitors.

Priority 2: Thematic Product Development – building on the strengths of our District to develop a series of 'themed products' such as history and heritage, food and drink, family fun, countryside and nature, and myths and folklore.

Priority 3: Visitor Economy and Experience – developing new and exciting products that will appeal to existing and new visitor markets including marinas, heritage attractions, up-market hotel and self-catering accommodation and interactive visitor facilities, along with improved

public spaces, lighting and signage.

Priority 4: Responsible Tourism – making positive use of Tendring District’s unique environmental assets like its countryside, coast and wildlife areas to promote activities like walking, cycling, sailing and bird watching.

Priority 5: Business Support and Community Engagement – working in partnership with businesses and other organisations to deliver projects to support growth in the Tendring District tourism industry.”

These items should be covered in the strategy with actions align with the objectives. The two don’t dovetail enough yet. Happy to help on how this can be better achieved.

To answer your questions:

Here are some questions to get you started:

- What makes Tendring unique, and how can this be celebrated? Tendring’s Heritage is unique as a collection of interconnected places, buildings, landscapes and people. This is the same for all regions or districts. To celebrate it you need to polish up your best stories and examples that will change perceptions and get people interested.
- Why do people visit Tendring? Tradition – living on habit and past reputations too much. The area needs to be revamped and resold appealing to different and varied markets.
- What threats face Tendring’s Heritage? The usual issues as heritage faces across the country exacerbated more than some other places due to the relative low property values and lack of appeal to a wider marketplace. A strategy that is too high level and not enough objectives that are truly SMART.
- Do you think this document outlines these key aspects of Tendring’s heritage, and does it provide a baseline for future promotion? Baseline is fine subject to detailed comments above but the next section needs more work but that is the toughest section and needs different skillsets to be involved to ensure it hits the mark.

These comments are not meant as destructive criticisms but rather as a candid reflection of the status quo and hopeful they are generally constructive criticisms and observations that can be harnessed to achieve a better result. If not let me know and I will try harder.

- Tourism Strategy not yet published so no further action required

<p>18-Dec</p>	<p>RE: Tendring Heritage Strategy</p> <p>Thank you for consulting Historic England with regard to this draft Heritage Strategy for Tendring. As the government’s advisory body for the historic environment, we are keen to ensure that consideration of its conservation and enhancement is included at all stages of the planning process. We therefore welcome the opportunity to review the Tendring Heritage Strategy at this early stage.</p> <p>We welcome the production of this detailed, clearly laid out and well-illustrated document as a positive step towards Tendring being able to take full advantage of its varied and interesting built, archaeological and indeed natural heritage, and use it to support sustainable economic growth and social vitality. Its adoption by Tendring District Council should provide robust guiding principles upon which the district can build, unlocking the enhancement of its historic places through collaborative partnership working and by encouraging and guiding investment. As the document highlights, there are a number of challenges facing Tendring’s heritage at present, including a number of heritage assets that are on the At Risk Register. There are, however, clear opportunities to be explored, and we look forward to working with Tendring to develop solutions for their enhancement in due course. Once this Strategy is finalised, we would welcome more in depth engagement, but at this time we would like to offer the following comments on the draft document below.</p> <p>Introduction:</p> <p>It is useful to summarise the purpose of the document at an early stage, but we consider that this section could be clearer about the precise nature and purpose of the heritage strategy, and how it will help Tendring District Council and its partners to develop a clear set of achievable and measurable outputs (which are set out in detail later in the document) related to the enhancement of the historic environment. The ‘what is’ and ‘purpose of’ sections would seem to be trying to provide quite similar information, with slightly different words. Could the Vision statement also be moved to before the Introduction? This statement, which we note will be provided by the District Council, should provide a high level, “scene setting” statement of intent for Tendring’s future in relation to its historic environment, from which everything else in the strategy should ideally flow. The Strategy is about ‘achieving the vision’.</p> <p>Page 11 - In the second paragraph, the sentence “This understanding will allow it to be managed successfully as Tendring grows” suggests that the District is itself increasing in size. Unless one of the strategies involves land reclamation, presumably this won’t be the case. With</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail added about the action plan section of the strategy, and heading altered slightly p10-11 • Vision has been moved to earlier point in document • Correction made and reference to economic growth elaborated on p11
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regard to economic growth, here we would suggest the document makes the point more strongly that proactive heritage management can, and often does, specifically underpin economic growth, rather than be something that needs to be managed in spite of or because of it.

Heritage Baseline:

This section of the report is, overall, a useful and fairly comprehensive overview of the history and heritage of Tendring, and helps provide a good level of contextual information to support the Action Plan. One suggestion we would make is to avoid using phrases such as ‘The area has a rich and varied landscape, and a wealth of heritage that reflects its significant past’. Although this is demonstrably true, it is also something that can be said of nearly everywhere. Could a phrase more specific to Tendring be substituted here?

P 15: this is a helpful map. We would suggest highlighting railway lines as well, as they are specifically referenced on the previous page.

P 16 - 19: the use of the timeline on p16 is a good visual device, highlighting some key moments in Tendring’s history and its depth and breadth. We would suggest that something of Tendring’s history/archaeology from the period between 400,000BP and 1120s could be included too, to fill this large gap. Tendring’s Roman and early Medieval development also contributes significantly to the District today - particularly with regard to settlement pattern, but also through the salt workings highlighted elsewhere.

The sentence “it is rich in resources but exposed and defended, with a long and distinctive history of human intervention” reads slightly oddly - does it mean to say ‘poorly defended’?

P17 - We would suggest that ‘Early residents’ could be reworded a little, because this paragraph leads directly on from, and appears to relate to, a discussion of Tendring 300,000 years before present, when roads, cemeteries etc were not a feature of the landscape.

P22-24 - We welcome the inclusion of the annotated aerial photographs on these pages, which clearly show the rich potential of previously unknown archaeological deposits in Tendring.

Historic Landscape Character:

P25 - First paragraph: could this be reworded slightly to make the language more accessible for the lay reader not used to reading a planning report, i.e: Tendring has a varied historic landscape character, which was described in detail in Essex County Council’s ‘Tendring Historic

- Phrase has been edited to be clearer that it references the discussion above, which is unique to Tendring p14
- Railway lines have been added p15
- Further archaeologically significant dates and features have been added to the timeline, as well as an example for the twenty-first century p16
- Amendment made p16
- Sentences have been restructured for readability/clarity p17
- Amendment made p26

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.

Third paragraph: The last sentence doesn’t quite follow on from the previous one. It might need to say “These character areas are urban...” .

P30 - landscape forms a key part of both tangible and intangible heritage in Tendring, and Essex’s estuarine landscape has influenced much artistic and cultural activity over the years, as is made clear later on in the report on page 53. A reference to this landscape’s importance to wider cultural heritage could be added here also?

Architecture and Design:

P36 - an annotation describes “Consistent low boundary walls” while highlighted a wooden picket fence, while the street shown is anything but consistent in its boundary treatments. Could a different photograph be found to illustrate this point?

Heritage Assets:

P39 - We welcome the inclusion of the map of designated heritage assets. Is there a way of making this clearer? There are three Registered Parks and Gardens in Tendring, but they are not legible on the map. We would also note that the Legend includes ‘SAM’, which should read ‘Scheduled Monument’.

Heritage at Risk:

P42 - we welcome the inclusion of this section. Could the paragraph make clear that conservation areas are added to the Historic England HAR Register by local planning authorities? It might also be clearer if the reference to the local Tendring HAR Register from “Grade II buildings..” onwards is moved to the white area of the page, to link it to the local HAR list included there.

Tourism and Attractions:

P49 - could the first paragraph highlight or reinforce the economic benefits brought by tourism that are underpinned by Tendring’s heritage here? There may be some useful data to draw on in this regard in the most recent Heritage Counts documentation, produced by Historic England

- Amendment made p26
- Reference to artistic and cultural significance of the estuaries added p31
- Image updated to reflect better consistency p37
- SAM updated to SM and map edited for clarity on features, reordering layers and changing colours p40
- Amendment made as suggested p44

on behalf of the Historic Environment Forum, which can be found here:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/heritage-and-economy/>.

NAZE Tower - could the 'RAMSAR' acronym be clarified? This may not be something that members of the public will find clear.

Arts and Culture:

P52 - please could it be noted that the refurbishment of Electric Palace Theatre is being funded by Historic England and the National Lottery Heritage Fund? It might also be useful to note that it is in Harwich.

Heritage Strategy Action Plan

Overall, we welcome the formulation of this strategy, including as it does Priority Issues that incorporate both the risks and threats to Tendring's heritage but also the opportunities that there are for enhancement. It is noted that a number of the Actions found in the tables from page 67 onwards of the document include input from Historic England, and we look forward to engaging in a dialogue with Tendring District Council and other stakeholders about how to move forward with the issues identified.

P58 - minor typo "...Strategic Funding Framework 2019-2014".

P60 - Under 'Heritage at Risk', please note that Tendring District Council, rather than Historic England, identify Conservation Areas at Risk.

P61 - Under 'Vacant Historic Buildings', we welcome the identification of vacancy as a key driver of risk. However, it isn't clear whether the change from 9.7% vacancy to 2.8% is a trend - if it is the trend, then this should be highlighted as a positive.

Under Heritage Crime, reference to English Heritage should be Historic England.

P64 - Education: We would highlight Historic England's 'Heritage Schools' programme, which

- Amendment made to reinforce economic benefits as an introduction p51
- This is not an acronym but a place name, decapitalised for clarity/correction p51
- Reference to funding added p54
- Correction of typo p61
- Correction made to highlight conservation areas identification p63
- Sentence reworded for clarity p64
- Correction made p64

provides advice and assistance to schools in incorporating their local historic environment into school curriculums. For further information, please contact the Heritage Schools Team at <<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/heritage-schools/>>.

We welcome the Objectives set out on page 66 of the Action Plan.

Actions:

P67 - we suggest that the Outcome of the fourth Action should include other heritage asset types on the register, not just buildings.

P68 - We strongly welcome Tendring's commitment to updating its conservation area appraisals for those areas on the Heritage at Risk Register, and would be pleased to feed in any advice to this process at the appropriate point, and would welcome discussion regarding potential actions to address the risk status of these areas.

We welcome the review of Article 4 Directions, and strongly support their introduction and enforcement as a measure that demonstrably aids the protection of local character and significance. Where they are to be introduced, we suggest that a building by building photographic survey is undertaken as a baseline, to aid future management and enforcement.

We note the proposed action for a Conservation Management Plan for registered parks and gardens in Tendring. You may wish to contact Historic England's landscape architect Chris Laine (chris.laine@historicengland.org.uk <<mailto:chris.laine@historicengland.org.uk>>), who specialises in the management of and mitigation of threats to parks, gardens, and other landscapes at risk in the East of England.

P70 - We welcome the commitment to appointing a Heritage Champion in Tendring. Historic England offer guidance and training for Heritage Champions. Please contact our Stakeholder Engagement Advisor Hetty Thornton for more information, on Hetty.Thornton@historicengland.org.uk <<mailto:Hetty.Thornton@historicengland.org.uk>>. You may wish to add Historic England as a Partner for this Action.

- Reference to Heritage Schools added to Education section p68

- Correction made p71

- HE added as a partner to this action p72

- HE added as a partner to this action p74

We also welcome the general commitment to improving communication between organisations making decisions regarding the historic environment.

We welcome the proposed action to improve Partnership working, and would be pleased to assist with this where possible. A suggestion we would make at this point is to consider setting up a 'Cultural Partnership' in Tendring, incorporating all the heritage, museum, arts and other cultural organisations this Strategy lists, to provide a forum for discussion, and guide the development of cultural policy and activities in a collaborative fashion. This model works successfully elsewhere, for example in Great Yarmouth and in Lowestoft.

In addition there is also the High Streets Task Force that is being established and which will be fully operational in 2020. This will provide expertise, advice, training, data and insight to help local authorities, Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and other town centre partnerships, as well as communities, to transform their high streets. You can find more information here: (<<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-task-force-to-help-revitalise-high-streets-and-town-centres>>).

The Task Force will empower local people and places by:

- Boosting local authority capacity, with access to experts in areas such as planning and design;
- Building sustainable place-making skills by providing training for place leaders, to ensure that they possess the place-making skills required to deliver sustainable change in their high streets;
- Coordinating the range of groups involved in sustainable high street place-making: by bringing together the diverse range of organisations and groups that make up the high street offer in one place. This includes BIDs local authorities, community groups, property owners and businesses; and
- Sharing information, best practice and data by managing a repository of support, data, toolkits and best practice guidance available to all local high streets and town centres.

Once they are operational, we recommend that you make contact with the Task Force and look to make use of the support they offer.

We welcome the commitment to promote training courses, and would highlight Historic

- Establishment of a 'cultural partnership' added to action plan p74 and to discuss with Officers in more detail

England's own 'HELM' courses, which cover a broad range of topics and are free to attend. We note that the key themes for further research include military heritage, and for specialist advice on significance and potential research opportunities in this field, we suggest that Historic England's Wayne Cocroft would be a useful member of our Research team to contact regarding this (Wayne.Cocroft@historicengland.org.uk <mailto:Wayne.Cocroft@historicengland.org.uk>).

P74 - We would recommend contacting the Council for British Archaeology; the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; and Essex County Council Historic Environment Record for further advice and support regarding the promotion of archaeological heritage during archaeological investigation works.

With regard to signage and information boards, there may be other stakeholders that are worth including as Partners with regard to this strand of activity. For example, the Canal and River Trust provide signage and interpretation on their estate, and Essex County Council may also be useful to include.

Funding Strategies (P83)

We note the inclusion of Heritage Action Zone and Partnership Schemes in Conservation Areas funding from Historic England. Future rounds of Heritage Action Zone funding will be advertised on our website, while Partnership Schemes are open to application at any point. However, we would recommend that stakeholders undertake early discussions with Historic England regarding the possibilities for funding through either of these schemes. Funding is unlikely to be possible without this early engagement.

S106 - why does this only apply to Clacton?

We suggest also that the Architectural Heritage Fund and Arts Council England are included as potential sources of grant funding.

Once again, we welcome the production of this heritage strategy as a clear commitment to Tendring's historic environment, and look forward to future partnership working with Tendring

- Partners added to action p78
- Partners added to action p78
- Reference to early engagement added p87
- Correction made p87
- AHF and Arts Council England added p87



where appropriate to help deliver its outcomes. To avoid any doubt, this letter does not reflect our obligation to provide further advice on or, potentially, object to specific proposals which may subsequently arise as a result of the proposed Strategy, where we consider these would have an adverse effect on the historic environment.

I trust the above is helpful, but please contact me if you have any queries.

<p>23/12</p>	<p>Please see response from Great Bromley Parish Council for the Heritage Strategy:</p> <p>“Members overall felt that the Strategy was a positive initiative, however it concentrated on coastal towns, and not villages. The following actions were suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase litter patrols along A120/A133, along with the upkeep of maintenance of main artery roads, emptying rubbish bins in lay-bys more frequently and enforcing netting of lorries carrying rubbish (and also skip lorries) thereby improving the visual environment. • Reduce speed limits to 30mph in all towns and villages, possibly with traffic calming measures to reduce their use as rat runs.. • St George’s Church in Great Bromley is known as the cathedral of the Tendring Hundred, and Little Bromley Church dates back to 1300 with little known unusual stain glass windows. • Use of intelligent planning and stopping planning applications which alter the character of villages. • Enforcing and possibly increasing fines for TPO infringements.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered to not be relevant to the heritage strategy scope, • Considered to not be relevant to the heritage strategy scope, • St George’s Church has been added to the section on church buildings due to its grade I listed status and significance as Pevsner notes p39 • Considered to be included in action plan – conservation theme (design guidance, article 4s, conservation area appraisals and management plans) p72 • Specific reference to TPO infringements made within the action ‘utilisation of Local Authority enforcement powers’ p73
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02/01	<p>Draft Tendring Heritage Strategy: Comments from Essex Society for Archaeology and History</p> <p>Thank you for consulting the Essex Society for Archaeology and History (ESAH), the Society's comments are set out below.</p> <p>General Comment</p> <p>Tendring District Council's decision to prepare a Heritage Strategy is very welcome, and the draft strategy is good. Since the National Planning Policy Framework was first issued in 2012 the requirement for Local Planning Authorities to prepare a positive heritage strategy has tended to be viewed as fulfilled by having appropriate policies in the Local Plan. Whilst that might be considered as fulfilling the letter of the NPPF, it has never seemed to be in the spirit of its requirements, and the opportunity to develop a prominent integrated and constructive approach to the historic environment has been missed. In that context Tendring Council's approach to developing a heritage strategy is farsighted and places the Council at the forefront of Local Authority planning for the conservation, management and promotion of the historic environment. The draft strategy is attractively presented, clear and wide ranging. However, the current draft does not bring out the full significance and distinctive character of Tendring's archaeology. That point and a number of other suggestions for amendments are set out in the specific comments below.</p> <p>Specific comment</p> <p><u>Page 12</u>: In terms of the questions set out here the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeology of Tendring is particularly distinctive, that is something well known to professional archaeologists but perhaps not appreciated locally, and is further addressed in comments below. Coastal erosion and agriculture are amongst the greatest threats to Tendring's heritage and are not really dealt with in the draft text, suggestions for their inclusion are given in comments below.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction made as suggested p14
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<p><u>Page 14:</u> First paragraph 5th line delete ‘formed of’ insert the phrase ‘comprises the Tendring plateau fringed by’ the Tendring plateau is a key part of the District’s character and needs to be mentioned, including it here will make the wording consistent with descriptions used later in the strategy, for instance the top of page 17 and on page 25.</p> <p><u>Page 17:</u> End of second paragraph it is misleading to speak of Flintwork from Clacton in the context of the growth of industry, it was never an industry in the modern sense. However, Clactonian flintwork is one of the things that makes the archaeology of Tendring famous, a better form of words might be something like ‘finds from Clacton have given the name Clactonian to a distinctive style of Palaeolithic flintworking’.</p> <p><u>Page 18:</u> The St Osyth Causewayed enclosure is hardly circular, delete that wording and replace with something like ‘formed of interrupted ditches and banks’ This would also be the place to mention that Tendring’s Middle Bronze Age cremation cemeteries are highly distinctive (see comment on page 21 below).</p> <p><u>Page 20:</u> Caption under the poster of Clacton says that seaside resorts became the fastest growing towns in the first half of the 19th century, is that right? Nationally surely places like Manchester will have been growing faster than seaside towns in the early 19th century, locally Tendring’s resorts grew rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p><u>Page 21:</u> The Archaeology of Tendring. At present this description does not bring out the most significant and distinctive aspects of the archaeology of Tendring. There are a number of sites and periods which make the archaeology of Tendring nationally, and indeed internationally, famous. Palaeolithic remains from Clacton are famous, and the Neolithic archaeology of the District is well known, particularly through the seminal Warren et al 1936 PPS paper on the submerged landsurface at Clacton, together with more recent excavations at</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction made as suggested p17 • Correction made as suggested p18 • Middle Bronze Age cremation cemeteries reference added to p22 • Correction made for clarity p20 • Archaeology team have reviewed text and made additions and changes as necessary to p22 and 16-19. Some examples are considered to be too specific to include as this level of detail is not met across the full periods.
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<p>Lawford, Brightlingsea and St Osyth. Clacton has given its name to one of the sub styles of Grooved Ware (and of course Grooved Ware itself was once regarded as part of a Rinyo-Clacton culture). Perhaps the most characteristic aspect of the District’s archaeology is the highly decorated Middle Bronze Age pottery Ardleigh style pottery, often found in very distinctive cremation cemeteries formed of dense clusters of ring-ditiches.</p> <p>It is important that the strategy brings out the significance of Tendring’s highly characteristic archaeology. As noted above, whilst this is very well known amongst archaeologists locally its significance, and perhaps even its presence, are not much appreciated. Moreover given that, by its nature, this archaeological evidence is not visible on the ground, it needs to be emphasised in this strategy so that its conservation and management is given due weight.</p> <p>A way of beginning to address this might be to reword the second and third paragraphs, in fact the second paragraph begins rather oddly with the phrase ‘Mesolithic settlement’ when movement rather than settlement is generally considered to typify Mesolithic societies. A possible alternative form of words is given in italic below</p> <p><i>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</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment made as suggested p22 • Aerial photographer has commented that these are not confined to the modern boundaries of Tendring, with further examples in Colchester and other areas of
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<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><u>Pages 22-24</u>: The aerial photographs are clear and well explained but might as easily be from Maldon or Thurrock, but it would be good to replace at least one with an AP of one of the dense clusters of ring-ditches which make the ‘Ardleigh’ style cemeteries so distinctive and which are highly characteristic of the archaeology of Tendring</p> <p><u>Page 27</u>: Not sure of the sense of the 2nd sentence, are there words missing?</p> <p><u>Page 30</u>: Mid paragraph delete ‘agriculture’ and substitute ‘grazing’ may as well be clear that for hundreds, if not thousands, of years the main importance of the marshes was for grazing.</p> <p><u>Pages 31 and 32</u>: Several parks are mentioned in the description of Ancient Woodland but are not noted in the Historic Parks and gardens section. Reword to be consistent or at least explain why they are mentioned in one place and not the other.</p> <p><u>Page 33</u>: Given its visual importance in various places in Tendring, it would be worth mentioning weatherboarding somewhere here.</p> <p><u>Page 34</u>: The building shown is certainly a fine example of Victorian seaside architecture, but aren’t the majority of buildings on the Esplanade Edwardian or later rather than Victorian?</p> <p><u>Pages 39 -41</u>: This section deals well with designated assets, but something needs to be said about undesignated assets, in particular the large number of</p>	<p>Essex. We do not have aerial photographs of the Ardleigh site, as the features have not been seen from the air for c30 years of flights. Our team do not have copyright to use earlier images. Reference to these type sites added to p43 instead within the ‘non-designated heritage assets’ section</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correction made p28 • Correction made p31 • Additional text has been added to the section on Parks and Gardens and Ancient Woodland pps 32-33 • Weatherboarding reference added p34 • Text amended for clarification p38 • Page added on Non-Designated Heritage Assets p43
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<p>often distinctive archaeological sites in Tendring are undesignated and are always likely to be so, but are nonetheless often of great significance.</p> <p><u>Page 42:</u> The Heritage at Risk list is essential, but other more general aspects of risks to the historic environment need to be included.</p> <p>Coastal erosion is an obvious example, particularly in the context of climate change with its implication of sea level rise and increased storminess.</p> <p>In the mid '90s the Monuments at Risk Survey identified agriculture as the greatest single risk to archaeological sites that is unlikely to have changed significantly. Given the extent and significance of archaeological sites, particularly cropmark sites, in Tendring and the dominance of arable agriculture, ploughing is likely to be a major long-term threat. In the context of imminent potential changes to agricultural subsidies as a consequence of leaving the EU it is essential to consider agricultural impacts on the historic environment. Adrian Gascoyne, in illustrating the adverse effects of ploughing, has often used some very striking photographs of plough damage to one of Tendring's highly distinctive Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch cemeteries at Little Bentley. Indeed a close up of plough damage to a cremation urn at Little Bentley is one of the photographs on the cover of the paper he prepared for the Planarch 2 project on the conservation of the rural historic environment. It might be useful to cite that paper the reference is:-</p> <p>Gascoyne, A. 2006, <i>Conservation Management of the Rural Historic Environment in Essex</i> Essex County Council report for the Planarch 2 project.</p> <p><u>Pages 46-48:</u> At the risk of special pleading, it might be worth including the Essex Society for Archaeology and History in the main list of Societies and Groups. Most of the archaeological work undertaken in Tendring as in the rest of Essex is published in its Transactions; in 2021 the Society will take over publication of Essex Journal, which you use to illustrate page 48, and the Essex</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological team have reviewed and provided an overview of threats to archaeology in Tendring, which has been added to p66 • All specialist groups have been elaborated on, including ESAH p50
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<p>Industrial Archaeology Group is part of ESAH. A possible form of words is given in italic below:-</p> <p><i>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 housed in the University of Essex Albert Sloman Library in Colchester is the finest archaeological Library in the East of England outside Cambridge. One of the Society's most active elements is the Essex Industrial Archaeology Group</i></p> <p><u>Pages 52-53:</u> With regard to wider literary and artistic associations you may care to note the Birmingham Museum and Art gallery has a fine painting by Ford Maddox Brown of Walton on the Naze showing the Martello tower, tide mill and windmill. Speaking of the midlands Arnold Bennett, although famously connected to the Staffordshire potteries lived for some years at Thorpe-le Soken, prior to and during the First World War.</p> <p><u>Page 60:</u> Risks and Threats it is important to include coastal erosion and agriculture here see comment above relating to page 42</p> <p><u>Page 66:</u> Given the sheer number and significance of archaeological sites in Tendring together with the fact that so few are designated they should be specifically included in the list of heritage assets under objective 1 Conservation.</p> <p><u>Page 75:</u> In view of the importance and distinctive nature of Tendring's archaeology something which is perhaps not well known locally, the specific mention of archaeology under action 2 is very welcome</p> <p><u>Page 84:</u> Bibliography Although Essex County Councils Archaeological management guidance for historic towns is included, it is essential to include Essex County Council's individual Historic Town Surveys for Harwich, St Osyth, Maningtree etc they provide fundamental baseline information for the conservation and management of historic towns in Tendring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological threats added p66 • Addition made p70 • Additions made as suggested p88
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	<p>Given the significance of Tendring’s archaeology it would be sensible to include some of the key published sources three East Anglian Archaeology volumes might be appropriate:-</p> <p>Brown, N, 1999, <i>The archaeology of Ardleigh, Essex: Excavations 1955-1980</i> E. Anglian Archaeol. 90</p> <p>Clarke, C.P. and Lavender, N. 2008, <i>An early Neolithic ring-ditch and Middle Bronze age cemetery: excavation and survey at Brightlingsea, Essex</i> E. Anglian Archaeol.</p> <p>Germany. M. 2007, <i>Neolithic and Bronze age Monuments and Middle Iron Age settlement at Lodge Farm, St Osyth, Essex: Excavations 2000-3</i> E. Anglian Archaeol. 117</p> <p>Nigel Brown BA, MCIfA, FSA, FSA Scot, President Essex Society for Archaeology and History</p>	
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<p>03/01</p>	<p>Re Tendring Heritage Strategy,</p> <p>We are the Grand Theatre of Lemmings, a Manningtree based arts company with a passion for Heritage and we have delivered several heritage projects in the Tendring area. We are delighted to see that Heritage Strategy has been developed for the area and have read it with interest.</p> <p>Firstly however, we feel that our work should be included on 'page 53' under the heading of 'Arts & Culture' as we instigated and raised the HLF funding for more than one major heritage project in Tendring.</p> <p>We came up the the concept of "Resorting to The Coast" and in partnership with Essex County Council raised funding for the project, which looked into the growth of our Tendring Seaside Resorts. The project eventually brought over £300,000 pounds into the district and as part of it we then produced a travelling heritage museum and live entertainment that toured to 6 Tendring Seaside towns. It is also worth emphasising that in the context of heritage work, our company engages with young people and community groups, stages events and runs training workshops.</p> <p>We are currently funded by Heritage Lottery and the Arts Council to produce projects and performances for the Mayflower celebrations in Harwich in 2020. The Arts Council has given us a grant to produce an installation about the voyage of the Mayflower that will be available for festivals in 2020. In addition Heritage Lottery and Essex CC are funding an extensive schools project that will tour to every school in Tendring this year. This link will take you to a short video of our pilot for the Heritage Lottery schools project ~ Step on Board</p> <p>In 2018 we delivered 'Pages of the Sea' a commemoration of Armistice Day conceived by Danny Boyle and delivered in Clacton. ~ Pages of the Sea.</p> <p>Having read through the strategy, I applaud the vision but know that the district does not even have a listed buildings office, let alone a designated person in the planning team to lead on this hugely important plan. If it is to have any chance of progressing to more than a document of intent, then perhaps funding must be raised for an officer to deliver this important role, alongside having a Councillor as a Heritage Champion for Tendring.</p> <p>It will also be important to draw on local resources that already promote heritage in the area. As part of the 'Resorting to The Coast' project we were involved in instigating and developing local Heritage Groups across Tendring, which is a great starting point and inroad to the various people who already have a passion for the area and the subject matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to the Grand Theatre of Lemmings made on p54 and to societies and groups on p48, and Pages of the Sea project included on Art section p55 • Resorting to the Coast referenced throughout the document, and further mentioned on p54 <p>• Discussion with TDC required</p>
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	<p>We are in the process of setting up an Arts and Heritage Centre in our Grade 2 listed building in Manningtree High Street. When this is set up in the Spring, we intend to run courses for the general public as well as for the local heritage groups and would be very interested in working alongside Tendring DC and Essex CC on conservation, traditional building skills etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A point to highlight with TDC and Conservation Officer/TBS manager
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