Prioritisation

Principles for Prioritisation

Euan Leitch
BEFS Director

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Background

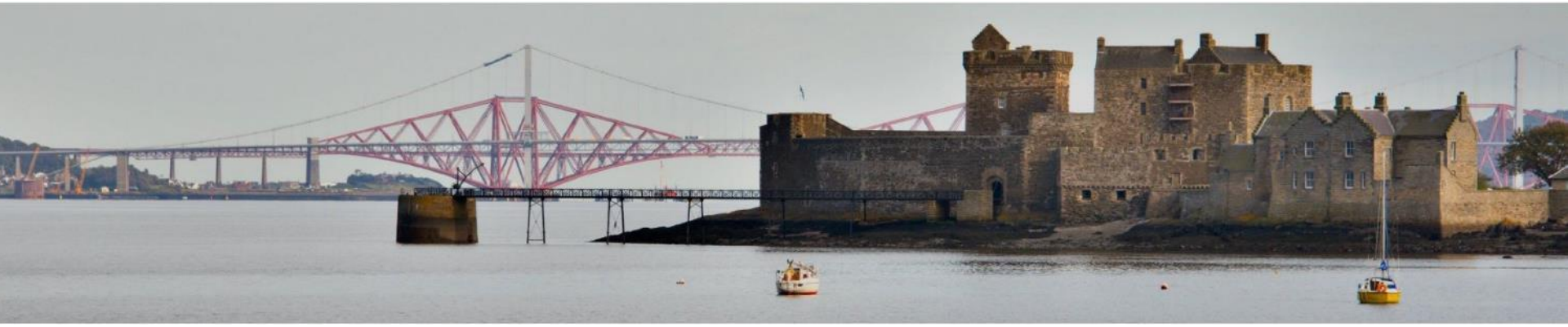
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FUNDAMENTALS

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FUNDAMENTAL	academic value	significance	rarity	social value	at risk/ vulnerability	social/community offer/ provides service	economic sustainability	environmental impact	economic benefit	skills development	social benefit	leverage for further investment	alternate use/ adaptability	accessibility/ engagement potential	collaboration partnership potential	interconnected asset/ place	ownership	stakeholders (variety)	condition/ active management	deliverability	legal requirements	existence value/bequest value WTP	numbers	visitor satisfaction
MEASURE	HERS / SMRS																							
MEASURE	letters of support from community/academia etc																		Condition Trend Analysis (like designated habitats)					
MEASURE	BS 7913										engagement reflects local population profile								BIM systems monitoring					
MEASURE	Mapping data for rarity/commonality										Community constitution								Monument Measurement					
MEASURE	Listing/ Scheduling etc							Impact on Construction Industry via maintenance spend (Scottish Annual Business Statistics and Coefficients x spend)			Identify and addressing a need								Empty Homes data					
MEASURE	Dictionary of Scottish Architects			Identify concentrations of derelict/disuse by combining datasets to identify 'hot spots'				Tourism Impact Assessment (Visit Scotland per-user estimates)			Serving target groups					Townscape / Conservation area Appraisal			Business rates					
MEASURE	Stirling University Rapid Evaluation Research project			monument and warden information for scheduled monuments				Turnover and employment in historic buildings (annual Business Inquiry ONS)			Move in SIMD ranking					link to local strategies / priorities / plans			Vacant and Derelict land survey					
MEASURE	Townscape / Conservation area Appraisal			Quinquennial reports				number of sites with Quinquennial building surveys/ field officer inspections			Numbers of local people active in or referring to heritage					Other sectors' data/ measures			Housing Condition Survey					
MEASURE	Primary Research around Willingness-to-Pay (WTP)			Dynamic Coast				natural / cultural capital - economic valuation allows for better way to express benefits/ value			Educational Attainment			SCARF - understanding and knowledge - both accessibility and engagement potential		National Park Designation			Fire / Police service - number of call outs to derelict / abandoned sites					
MEASURE	Burra Charter gives International Cross-Ref			Scotland's Towns URF		coastal zone assessment surveys (x2)		Council tax returns before/ after	number and quality of skills developed - HNDs and apprenticeships		Social Attitudes			Fuse's Guide		Historic Land Use Assessment	Local Authority Rates Listings	list of consultees for project design/ development	RAPID - climate change - can make direct comparisons	track record of delivery partners				
MEASURE	frameworks			HES Climate Change risk assessment	Government data sets to identify types of need (IMD) - to match-make assets	Dynamic Coast	potential to use HES Climate Change / natural hazard risk assessment methodology	Business rates	return of investment in training - project completion	Involvement of Social Enterprises post-completion			use in TV, Film, Media, Literature, Art		Settlements as defined in each Planning Authority's Local Development Plan		Registers of Scotland	analysis of who has 'invested'	informal observations of local stakeholders and community organisations	quality / qualification of project team - conservation accreditation			
MEASURE	research agendas			coastal zone assessment surveys (x2)	Is this community benefit? If so look to Stirling Uni PhD for Measurement	contribution to GDV carbon goals / waste reduction / social cohesion	research carbon value - refit vs rebuild	reduced vacancy rates in local properties - eg shops, in area surrounding the investment	mapping of available skills / resources in geographic areas -incl age profile (to bring in new generation)	Use any measure specific to the asset type - but all on the same scale of Levels of participation - in any form -footfall -congregation give -pupil numbers -community wellbeing surveys -economic impact -business turnover		part of opportunity zone in Scottish Planning Framework - https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-3/ - high population growth (Registers of Scotland estimates) - https://www.ros.gov.uk/ -high employment growth (Cambridge Econometrics local forecasts) - https://www.camecon.com/uk-forecasting-services/ - no alternative space (National Asset Register)	level of community interest and value could be measured by Community Shares		landscape and design quality: this is an emerging area of work - ie monitoring the success/otherwise of built developments vs what was applied for	Engagement of owners and meeting obligations (x2)	Number of engagements	is there a conservation plan / estate management plan / business plan	strength of project plan		
MEASURE	environmental value			Business rates	well used - visitor numbers	maintaining skilled trades and professionals in regular work - so skills aren't lost in geographic areas	embedded carbon	local median income/ GDP / SIMD	number of accredited (conservation) tradesmen / apprenticeships	Uptake of community shares		existing use designation or asset including Scottish Assessors Association rates database	Google stats for website dwell time.	Mapping of Development Trusts in an area - COSLA, RTAS	Density of heritage assets (overlap of designations)	Taking responsibility for delivery and management	cash and non-cash commitments	OBS field survey report	project delivery partners willing. End user committed?			
MEASURE	multiple forms of 'peer' review			Flood risk - SEPA	interconnectivity - how is the project/asset connected with other projects/ assets	longevity of works - full cost cycle	energy efficiency improvements	job support/ creation	Job creation Job creation in area/skillset that needs investment/ is in decline	SHANNARI	ease of receiving contributions and capitalising on potential	previous planning submissions (including Dean of Guild information)	go CANMORE	range of receptors LVIA	Quantity of photography/ imagery of the subject matter on social media and in publications	Willingness	note who is NOT there as well as who is	pro-active approach can be evidenced by owners	efficiency / value / indicative % on capital / activity costs				
measure	ADDED across from another category - is this community benefit? If so look to Stirling Uni PhD for Measurement			BARRE - (x 2)	consider viability of business case if a new offering	Magenta Book	design quality	tourism spend figures	works demand can be evidenced to support development	WEMWBS	combine data sets to ascertain where overlap is - ie SIMD and VACANT/DERELICT land survey.	extent of intervention - heritage impact statement	degree of visibility - LVIA assessment -	local involvement of NHS trusts?	Listed Building Register	What aspect of ownership do you want to consider? Asset transfers? (LPA, NHS etc) Types of owners? Corporate /Private (Rates, RoS)	Demonstrable support Stakeholder buy-in Governance support	Quinquennial Reports (regular)	skills audit of board to ensure project deliverability skills in place vs operational skills				
potential positive descriptor	adds significantly to canon of knowledge and research	of international importance (national importance/ local & community importance)	rare, complete example, (typology under threat)	determined to be of extreme social value	at severe and immediate risk	many facilities, well used	fully sustainable - no need to subsidise	positive environmental impact	adds to economy through employment, tourism, venue, etc	enables development of skills and training	provides social benefits - increased wellbeing, loneliness prevention, work within SIMD areas, inclusivity, inequalities reduced	central to locality gaining additional funding and regeneration - will leverage further investment	can be adapted to suit current and future needs without compromising the asset - end in high-demand	can be easily be accessed / engaged with - in some form	appropriate collaborators in place - if necessary	asset has particular value as part of a group of buildings or a pattern of development and change	large number of heritage and non-heritage stakeholders have active interest	ability to reward good practice and active maintenance procedures	the proposed project/intervention can be fully delivered based on the skills, time, money and other resources practicably available	aligned to, necessity to abide by current regulatory frameworks	individual is Willing to Pay towards the asset for its present or future use (even if they do not access it personally)	low visitor numbers	excellent customer satisfaction rating
FUNDAMENTAL (dot voting for LEAST fundamental)	academic value (12)	significance	rarity (4)	social value	at risk/ vulnerability (1)	social/community offer/ provides service	economic sustainability	environmental impact	economic benefit	skills development (3)	social benefit	leverage for further investment (5)	alternate use/ adaptability (1)	accessibility/ engagement potential	collaboration partnership potential (1)	interconnected asset/ place (2)	ownership (4)	stakeholders (variety)	condition/ active management	deliverability (1)	legal requirements (5)	existence value/bequest value WTP (9)	numbers (9)	visitor satisfaction (18)
potential negative descriptor	little new information to be gained from further exploration	of no importance at international, national / negligible local & community interest	ubiquitous, multiple changes/ additions	no known or currently understood social value	no specific risk or immediate conservation need identified	no facilities or ability to include facilities / active dis-benefit	no known method to increase sustainability - high need for subsidy	severely damaging to environment	needs extensive financial support - does not provide economic benefit	no additional skills benefit to citizens or staff	no social benefits identified	peripheral/ unimportant to any local projects, regeneration or improvement plans	for future use adaptation must occur, but cannot - or are demand due to location/asset type	cannot be accessed /engaged with and digital access would either provide no benefit or not be possible	collaboration necessary but not possible	asset is stand alone and does not help to demonstrate pattern of change more widely	challenging ownership scenario	interest only coming from one party	poor active management and condition care	the proposed project/intervention cannot be delivered based on the skills, time, money and other resources practicably available	currently sitting outwith regulatory framework	no Willingness to Pay for asset for current or future use	low visitor numbers	low customer satisfaction rating
COMMENT	spiritual significance				USE-ful or USE-less	As social benefit in broad terms?	may just be making safe until long-term solution found	promotion of local materials	post investment measures - can they be measured	CITB	opportunity potential	formal eligibility criteria - some are binary - yes/no	could penalise certain build types? Risk?	risk to asset?	partnership different to collaboration	Physical context	metaphorical or legal ownership	can bring additional values	WHO is taking responsibility and WHY has it got to this stage	ticking clock - can work be phased?				
COMMENT	frameworks				responsibility and engagement of owners	opportunities for inclusivity	links to cost-benefit	of 'thing' or 'project' - so part of sustainability?	economic benefit to whom? Area? Individual asset?	link to cultural and social impact	may not be apparent until after delivery	link to stakeholders Is everyone who should be contributing doing so?	some monuments will have NO adaptability or alternative USE so no measure available (x3)	3d forms of buildings	relates to co-production with stakeholders	Connected to economic benefit?	This looks like an eligibility question	VAT	existing schemes/processes				
COMMENT	research agendas				period/type - direct correlation	what happens when there is no community (rural areas)	how long do benefits need to be sustained to make it sustainable	needs better definition - natural environment?	is this sustainability and/or skills development?	should be linked to economic benefit	skills for sustainable care	important to look at projects in CONTEXT not in isolation. How does it connect and what could it unlock?	about viability of the site - does it qualify for change of use?	innovation	relates to deliverability and/or alignment	Identity	Can CPO powers be implemented (if needed)	include communities of interest and local communities	project leadership	how long will asset survive (without intervention or with it)				
COMMENT	environmental value				include threat of tourism	Does community need a building? Does a building need a use - match one to the other	this has lots of definitions so needs to be expanded/ explicit about what is included - economic/ environmental/ social / (cultural?)	relates to climate change?	are people more economically active - job creation - or INDIRECT improving wellbeing and health leading to economically active	professional and vocational	psychology mental health social care	alignment	future proofing and leveraging funds for alternative uses	beware digital stats and social media impact (over-reliance on unaccountable data - (noise))	international partnership potential	Local History	Are owners known	outwith sector - potential for bringing in new	stimulate/encourage active management - How in areas of social deprivation / other societal challenges?	link to RISK and Stakeholders				
COMMENT	To who? Experts / residents / visitors				identification of vulnerable places - incl depopulation trends (RoS)	potential - does this link to alternative use?	define time period of loss - 1 generation or 2	Resilience climate change flood risk sea level rise carbon footprint	an area which can be most readily measurable, but therefore there is a risk it is given the greatest weight?	develop pool of FOOT individuals eg CARS officers with a 'can-do' background	accessibility and approachability ease of access and control	area vision / outlook	could this be part of deliverability / feasibility / desirability test?	link to ownership - sense of ownership	clarify 'partnership' and engagement of partners, are they contributing or cheerleading?	Is this just geographic interconnectivity?	Public Damage Private Repair (road salt)	future generations ?	vulnerability to change of scenarios that trigger risk	is Local Authority involvement/ support/ reliance a benefit/strength of is it a risk/burden				
COMMENT	architects development of style - connections with other buildings?				commonality of type	One of only two "proper" options for heritage, the other being visitor economy - what about activities? (eg derelict area regenerated to benefit business)	accountability on reporting / enforcement			must be supported by manufacturers and suppliers	local/regional/national Outlander effect	overall impact	to inform business rates	accessible language (x3)	cross sector - Natural Heritage - Cultural Heritage	Link to community aspirations Does this come under community benefit?	Should be part of Deliverability	measure of wider benefits	what timescale is acceptable?	what is the role of public funding - risky, low pay-off investment? If clear route to delivering returns then should be privately funded?				
COMMENT	intrinsic - economic - social - environmental - evidential - historical - architectural - landscape - natural heritage - spiritual - VALUES				scenario planning (long term)	what does the local community think, might be different from communities of interest	established pillars			industry need/ led	Pride, Community Confidence	pump-priming can unlock a project	last known use	conflict with existence value (questioned by other attendees)	cross sector - business - health - education	difficult to measure	Public Investment as catalyst where there are issues with multiple owners/s?		relies on the engagement of owners - who funds where there isn't one?	before or after investment				
COMMENT	Look at UNESCO criteria for World Heritage Sites - 6 cultural values aid with measuring significance - multiple aspects under this				risk of rewarding failure - fit with owner responsibility	what if these interests are not heritage?	take account of climate change issues				Conservation of heritage asset IS a social benefit	who is the funder of last resort	repair strategies to buy time for longer term solution	reflective of the "whole story" - migrants, minorities, uncomfortable or difficult stories?	include potential to stimulate partnership using external potential partners	part of significance?	Difficult to bridge gap where owners of assets as risk can't/wont engage.		rewards for success					
COMMENT						can it be obviously linked to ecosystem services identification	environment/social/economic - merge other benefits under sustainability			what sort of skills and for whose benefit? - participation - networks - collective and individual capacity and connections	Role of public sector in securing social benefits? Or communities making up shortfall (active ones at least).	necessity for historic enviro investment for other invest. to follow	context is important	3 different fundamentals 1. knowledge and understanding vs 2. all disabilities vs 3. economic accessibilities (price of entrance)		Does asset have worth on its own?			helps build asset resilience - grows capability for investment encourages stakeholder involvement				
COMMENT						talk talk talk with local people, embed heritage professionals				should be a condition on all public funding - perhaps not a Fundamental	Most difficult measure?	better as assessment of value of asset - unlocking other activities/ benefits, rather than test of a project appeal. Need to take some risks	creative responses - arts and culture			Connected to stakeholders fundamental?			part of Risk?				
COMMENT						use = asset typology					need to invest in robust evaluation - v difficult to attribute social impact	Is this not part of economic benefit? Collaboration?							two different but related things - can a single scale apply?				
COMMENT						provision of housing is a government priority and could be considered a social benefit						VAT / tax incentives towards private/commercial benefit							need for investment/viability				
COMMENT												also connected to health and wellbeing - ultimately economic savings - 50% of all public £ now going on NHS							availability of owner funds to manage (penalising the poor)				
FUNDAMENTAL	academic value	significance	rarity	social value	at risk/ vulnerability	social/community offer/ provides service	economic sustainability	environmental impact	economic benefit	skills development	social benefit	leverage for further investment	alternate use/ adaptability	accessibility/ engagement potential	collaboration partnership potential	interconnected asset/ place	ownership	stakeholders (variety)	condition/ active management	deliverability	legal requirements	existence value/bequest value WTP	numbers	visitor satisfaction

OUR PLACE IN TIME
BUILT HERITAGE INVESTMENT PLAN



Emily A Tracey
Project Manager Built Heritage & Climate Change
Historic Environment Scotland

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OUTLINE

OUR PLACE IN TIME

- Strategy Cycle

BUILT HERITAGE INVESTMENT GROUP

- Purpose
- Stakeholders
- Outcomes
- Delivery

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OUR PLACE IN TIME
THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY FOR SCOTLAND

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OPIT STRATEGY

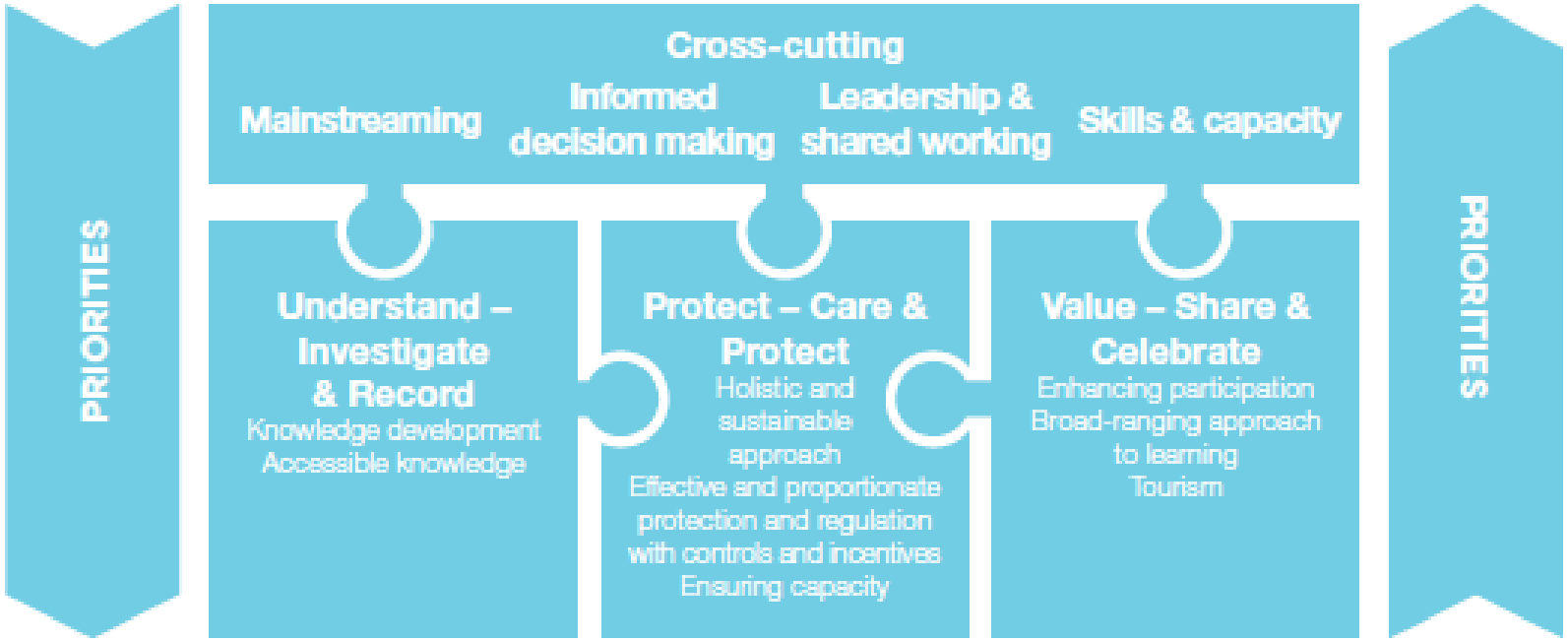
VISION

Scotland's historic environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected, enjoyed and enhanced.

It is at the heart of a flourishing and sustainable Scotland and will be passed on with pride to benefit future generations.

OPIT STRATEGY

PRIORITIES



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OPIT STRATEGY

DELIVERY

STRATEGIC HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FORUM

CHIEF EXECUTIVES' FORUM

FIVE WORKING GROUPS

- Heritage Tourism Group
- Volunteering Group
- Skills and Expertise Group
- Climate Change Group
- Built Heritage Investment Group

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BUILT HERITAGE INVESTMENT GROUP

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SNP MANIFESTO

2016 SCOTTISH ELECTION COMMITMENT:

2017 is our Year of History, Heritage and Archaeology and we will work with Historic Environment Scotland and partners to create a long-term ***Infrastructure Investment Plan*** *for restoring, enhancing and conserving our built heritage environment. We will support Historic Environment Scotland, as it takes forward the nation's first Historic Environment Strategy.*

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PURPOSE

Deliver a strategic overview of our built heritage asset and articulate measures to sustain it, including the scale, composition and management of Scotland's built heritage asset.

The Plan will highlight the value of this resource and identify:

- current funding routes
- barriers to effectively sustaining the built heritage
- areas under pressure now or those likely to be in the future.

The Plan will set out a proposed route for prioritisation.



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STAKEHOLDERS

Chaired by Dr David Mitchell (Director of Conservation, HES)

















The Church of Scotland





















the National Trust
for Scotland



PROJECT SCOPE

The scope of the Built Heritage Investment Plan is traditional buildings.

A traditional building is defined as a structure built using traditional materials and techniques. Generally, this includes buildings constructed into the first half of the 20th century but not exclusively.

A ‘building’ may include domestic dwellings, public buildings and built infrastructure such as bridges, piers and canals.



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OUTCOMES

- Define what our built heritage comprises of, where and how it is owned or managed.
- Identify assets of critical importance (measures to be confirmed) and identifying those at risk.
- Identify thematic areas under pressure now or likely to be in the future (e.g. places of worship, defence, hospitals) and outline interventions.
- Provide potential approaches to prioritisation.
- Provide an Investment Plan that outlines needs and actions.



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WORKSTREAMS

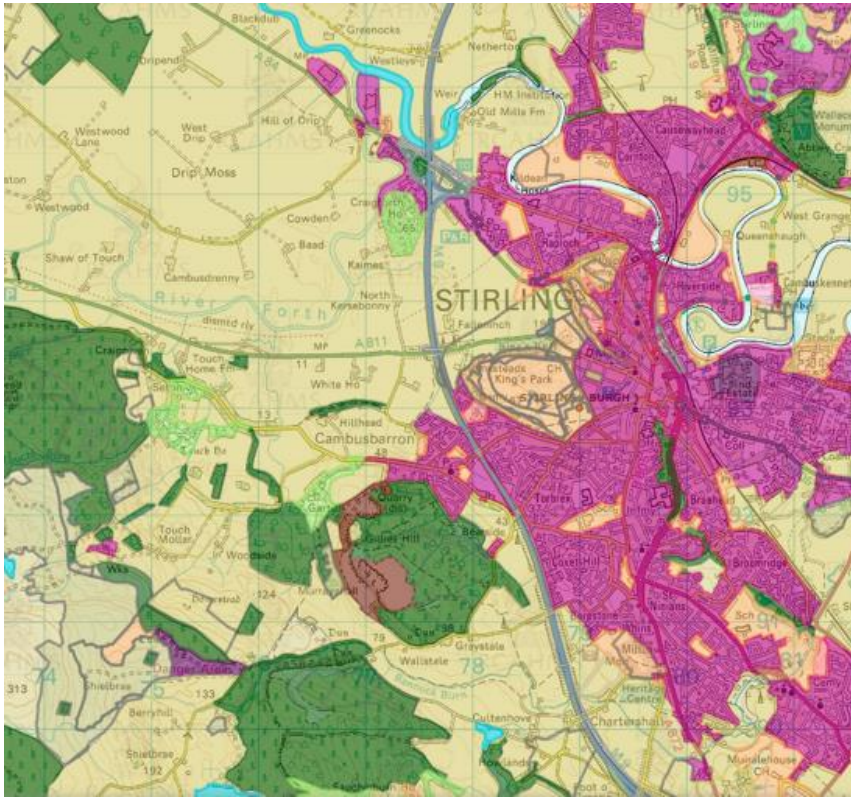
Workstream One	Workstream Two	Workstream Three	Workstream Four
Defining Scotland's built heritage asset.	Resourcing Scotland's built heritage asset.	Tackling obstacles to success	Prioritising investment



WORKSTREAM 1

DEFINING SCOTLAND'S BUILT HERITAGE ASSET

- A Geographic Information System (GIS) approach will be used to determine the scale and management of built heritage in Scotland.
- This will be a sector-wide dataset.
- Current data gaps relate to undesignated assets and infrastructure.



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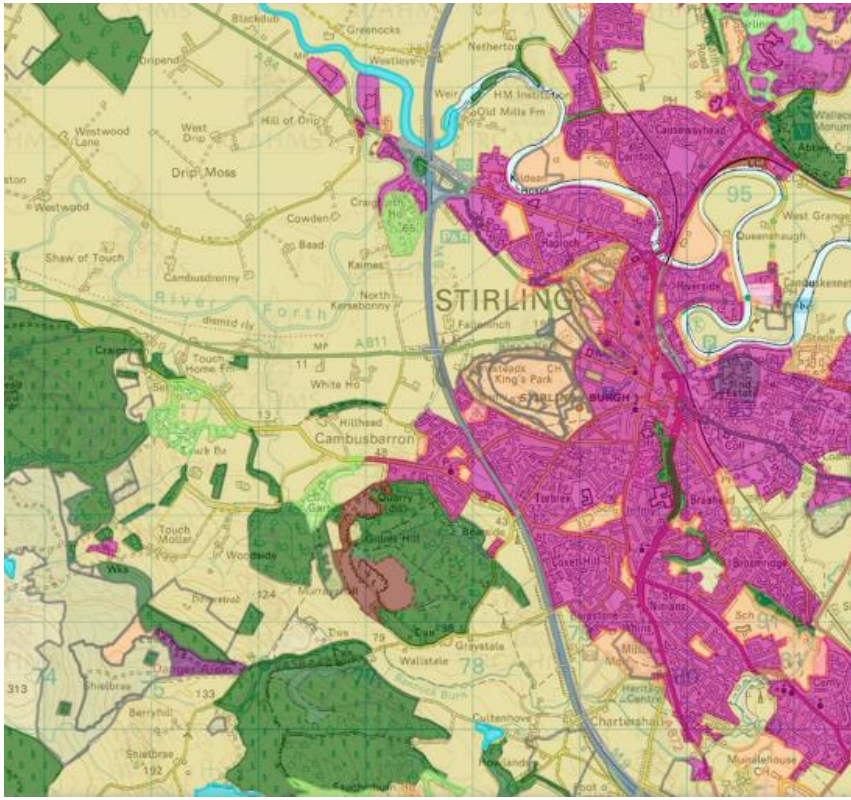
WORKSTREAM 1

DEFINING SCOTLAND'S BUILT HERITAGE ASSET

Expected outputs

- Quantitative data on Scotland's built heritage (scale, typology, management)
- Statistical information with narrative on data sources and context.

- Currently reviewing over 20 datasets



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WORKSTREAM 2

RESOURCING SCOTLAND'S BUILT HERITAGE ASSET

- Desktop exercise using public domain data and information from members to map funding input data for built heritage assets.
- Resourcing means more than cash; expertise of NTS, HES and Scottish Canals and others
- Members have expressed that heritage grant funding is possibly trying to do too much.



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WORKSTREAM 2

RESOURCING SCOTLAND'S BUILT HERITAGE ASSET

Expected outputs

- Quantitative data on funding inputs
- Financial model

- 10 /11 Cabinet Secretaries are directing resource towards the Historic Environment
- Compiling a large financial backlog of investment is not helpful and may be counterproductive
- Fiscal measures have a key role to play by providing incentives to owner/occupiers, investors and developers without requiring actual expenditure by government



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WORKSTREAM 3

TACKLING OBSTACLES TO SUCCESS

- A total of 6 workshops to identify ‘obstacles to success’ are being planned, and will all be held by end-February 2019.
- Four workshops have taken place, two remain.
- Themes for discussion at the workshops are: roles & responsibilities; governance; skills & capacity; environment; funding; community participation.



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WORKSTREAM 3

TACKLING OBSTACLES TO SUCCESS

Expected outputs

- Identification of known blockages to effectively sustaining our built heritage asset
- A series of case studies presenting exemplar solutions to obstacles

- c.100 participants
- There are emerging opportunities for purposeful collaboration and cascading benefits – e.g. in shared workforces, knowledge, application of technology and systems.



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WORKSTREAM 4

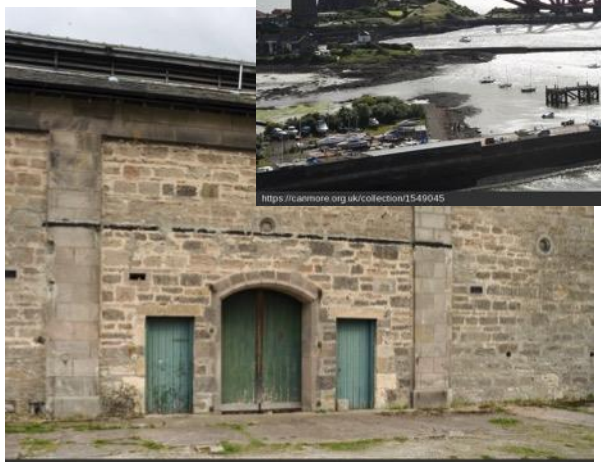
PRIORITISING INVESTMENT

- Provide potential approaches to prioritisation of investment and create a framework to guide investment decisions

- Undertaking a review of existing prioritisation approaches
- Workshops hosted by BEFS exploring strategies for the prioritisation of public investment on the historic environment
- A series of discussed ‘Fundamentals’ drafted







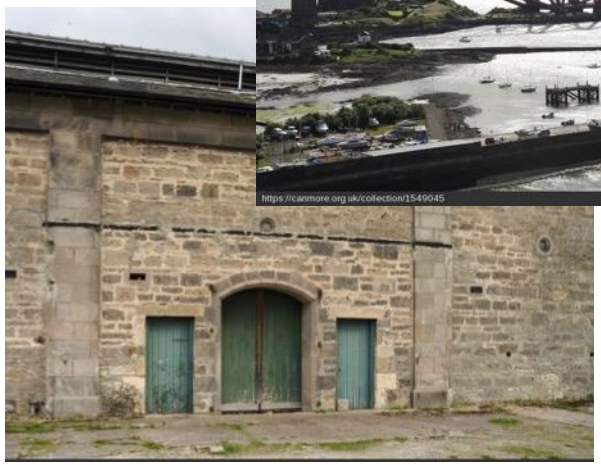
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WORKSTREAM 4

PRIORITISING INVESTMENT







Expected outputs

- Identification of thematic areas that are currently under pressure or are forecast to be in the future
- Prioritisation approach

- Guidance note / Framework containing a list of key steps for undertaking a prioritisation approach
- Heritage Asset Management Forum

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PROGRAMME

Workstream	Reporting date
1*	July 2019
2	March 2019
3	March 2019
4	July 2019
Formal Plan	November 2019

* Note: this will be a snapshot of data gathered at this point and will be subject to augmentation.

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THANK YOU

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The Principles of Prioritisation for the Historic Environment

The Principles below should be applied whilst being mindful of likely Deliverability/Feasibility, Legal/Statutory Duties, and Ownership constraints/onuses. Well managed condition and active management strategies are to be positively considered.

By resourcing the historic environment we seek to:

- Understand and value the intrinsic **cultural significance** of the historic environment. Taking into account the academic value, rarity and significance of any asset (or asset as part of a wider project). This should be fully inclusive of social value, and mindful of any current vulnerability/risk.

- Maximise the potential for the **social benefit** of the historic environment through consideration of the social & community offer/ or service provision of an asset, and the skills development potential of a presented project.

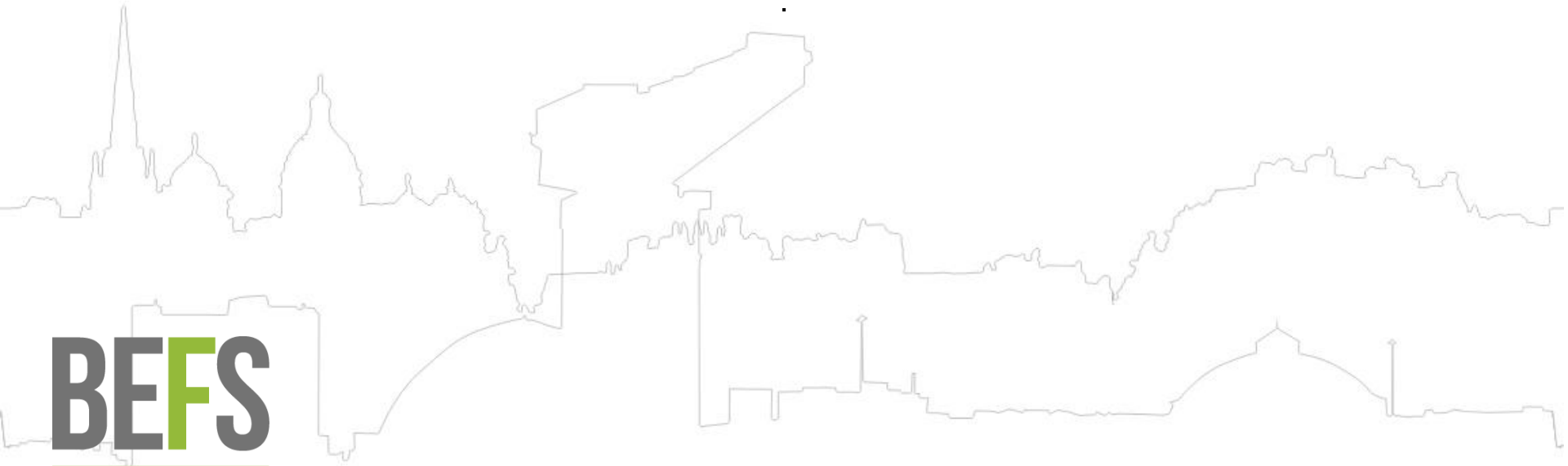
- Ensure positive **environmental impacts**, minimising environmental damage now and for the future, and enhancing environmental sustainability wherever possible.

- Encourage wider **economic benefit** realised through financing and resourcing of the historic environment; recognising the importance of project/asset financial sustainability, and acknowledging the potential for leveraging further investment.

- Increase **engagement and inclusivity** through: appropriate alternative use/adaptability of the historic environment, improved accessibility/engagement potential; and through a vision which sees assets and places as interconnected. Rewarding the positive role a variety of engaged stakeholders and partnership and collaborative working can bring to any place or project.

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Thoughts?



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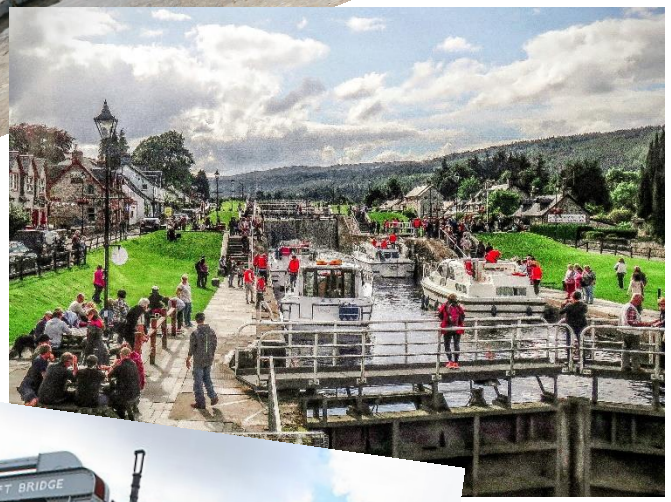
Scottish Canals

Peter Robinson CEng FICE

Asset Investment Tool

@fireball_pete







Scotland's Canals

Scottish Canals

Forth & Clyde Canal
1768 -1790

Monkland Canal
1769 -1794

Crinan Canal
1794 -1803

Caledonian Canal
1803 -1822

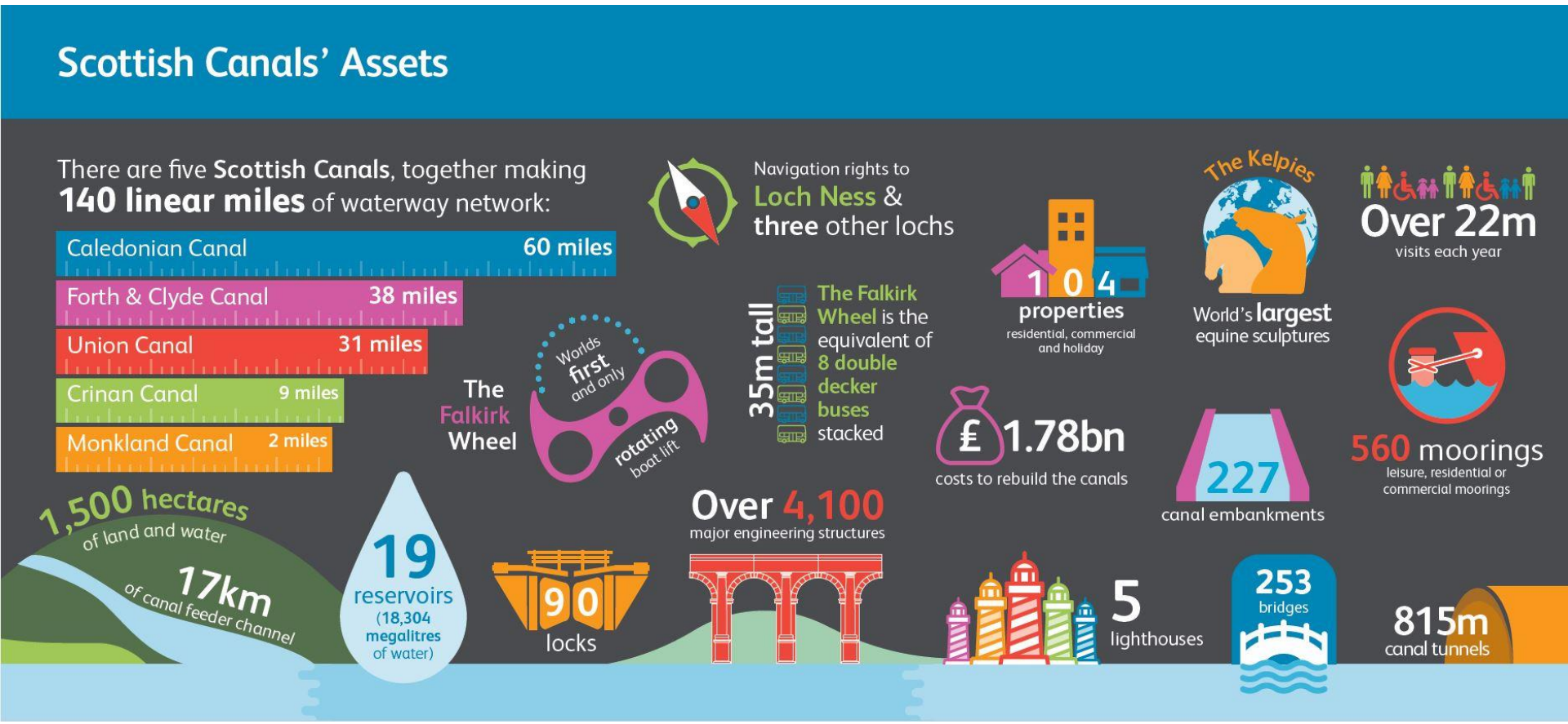
Union Canal
1818 -1822

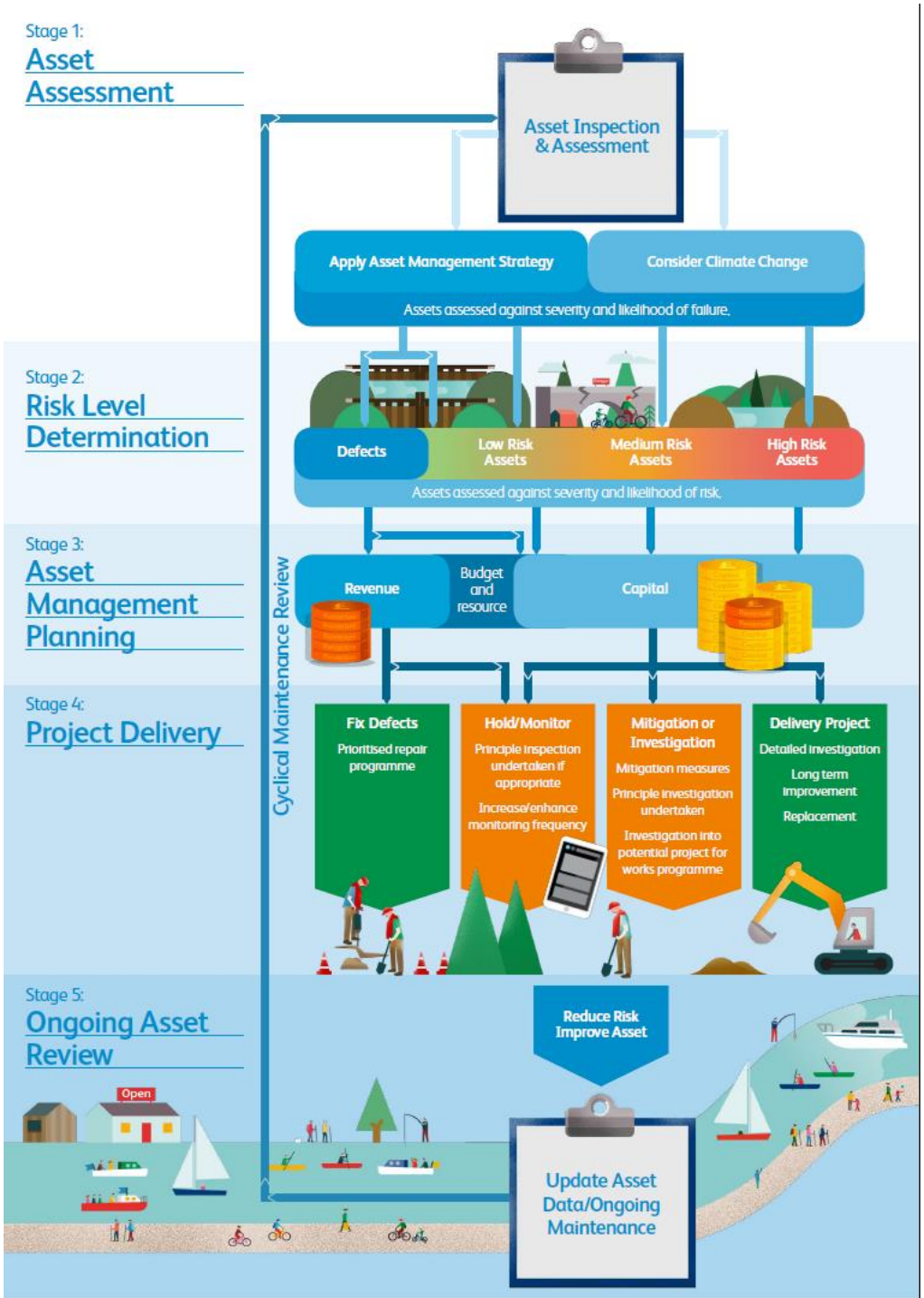


The Big Picture

Scottish Canals

Scottish Canals' Assets




Stage 1:
Asset Assessment
Asset Inspection & Assessment
Apply Asset Management Strategy
Consider Climate Change
Assets assessed against severity and likelihood of failure.
Stage 2:
Risk Level Determination
Defects
Low Risk Assets
Medium Risk Assets
High Risk Assets
Assets assessed against severity and likelihood of risk.
Stage 3:
Asset Management Planning
Revenue
Budget and resource
Capital
Cyclical Maintenance Review
Stage 4:
Project Delivery
Fix Defects
Prioritised repair programme
Hold/Monitor
Principle inspection undertaken if appropriate
Increase/enhance monitoring frequency
Mitigation or Investigation
Mitigation measures
Principle investigation undertaken
Investigation into potential project for works programme
Delivery Project
Detailed investigation
Long term improvement
Replacement
Stage 5:
Ongoing Asset Review
Reduce Risk Improve Asset
Open
Update Asset Data/Ongoing Maintenance

Proposed Prioritisation

Scottish Canals

Avoidance of major catastrophic failure
Whenever an asset presents a danger to wide spread public safety/ national infrastructure we will either fix, close or replace.

Staff & visitor safety
Delivers a safe environment for visitors and staff.

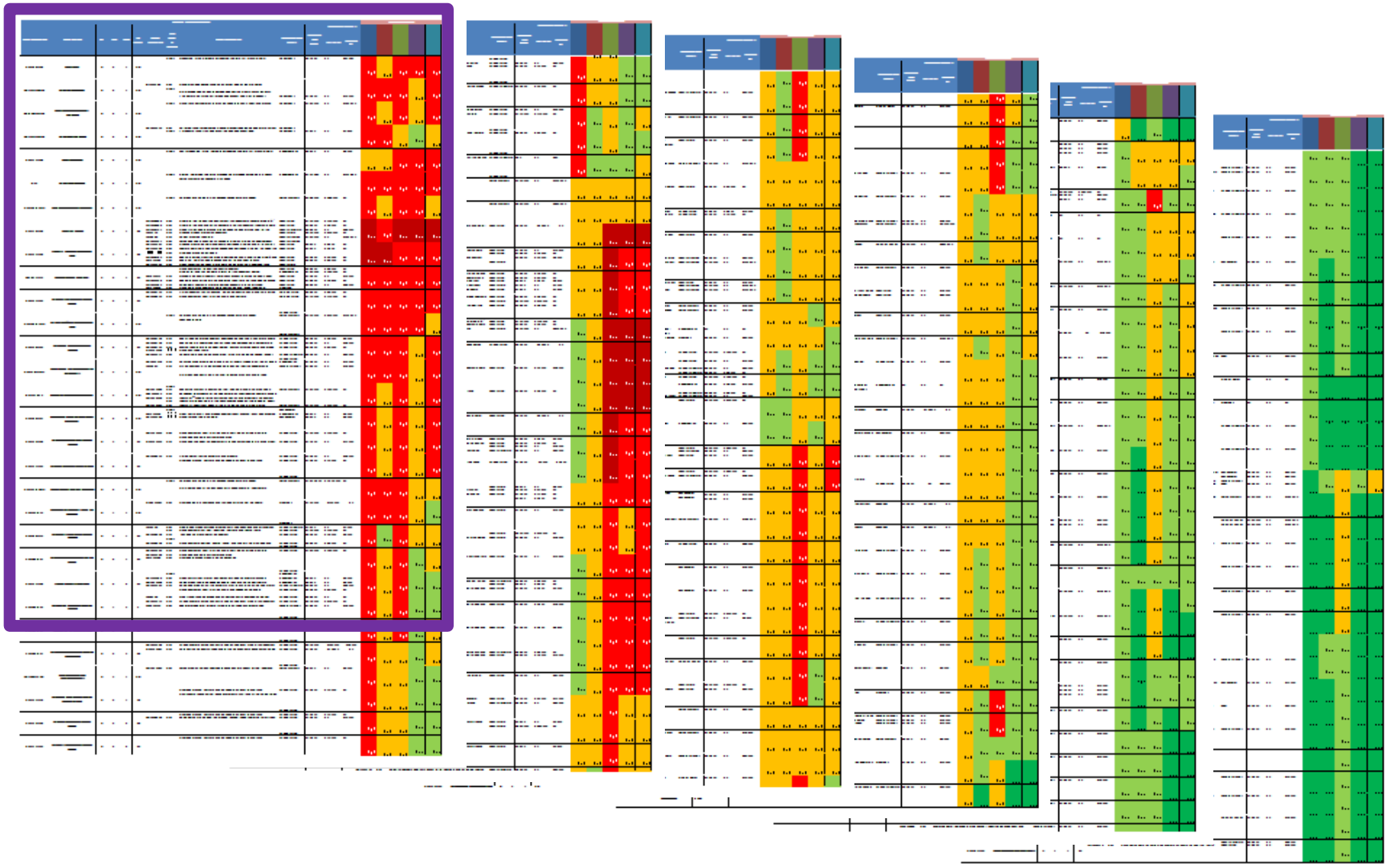
Operability & functionality of canals
Sustains operation of the canals.

Preventative maintenance to reduce risks

Our approach is to deploy resources efficiently against known prioritised risks to protect assets and slow asset decline

Prioritisation

Scottish Canals



Value of the Scottish Canals Network

Goal

Asset Management Strategy (AMS)

A rationale for prioritising investment in canal infrastructure

- Understand the impact from asset failures

Analysis

AMS focuses a narrow definition of value at the network level:

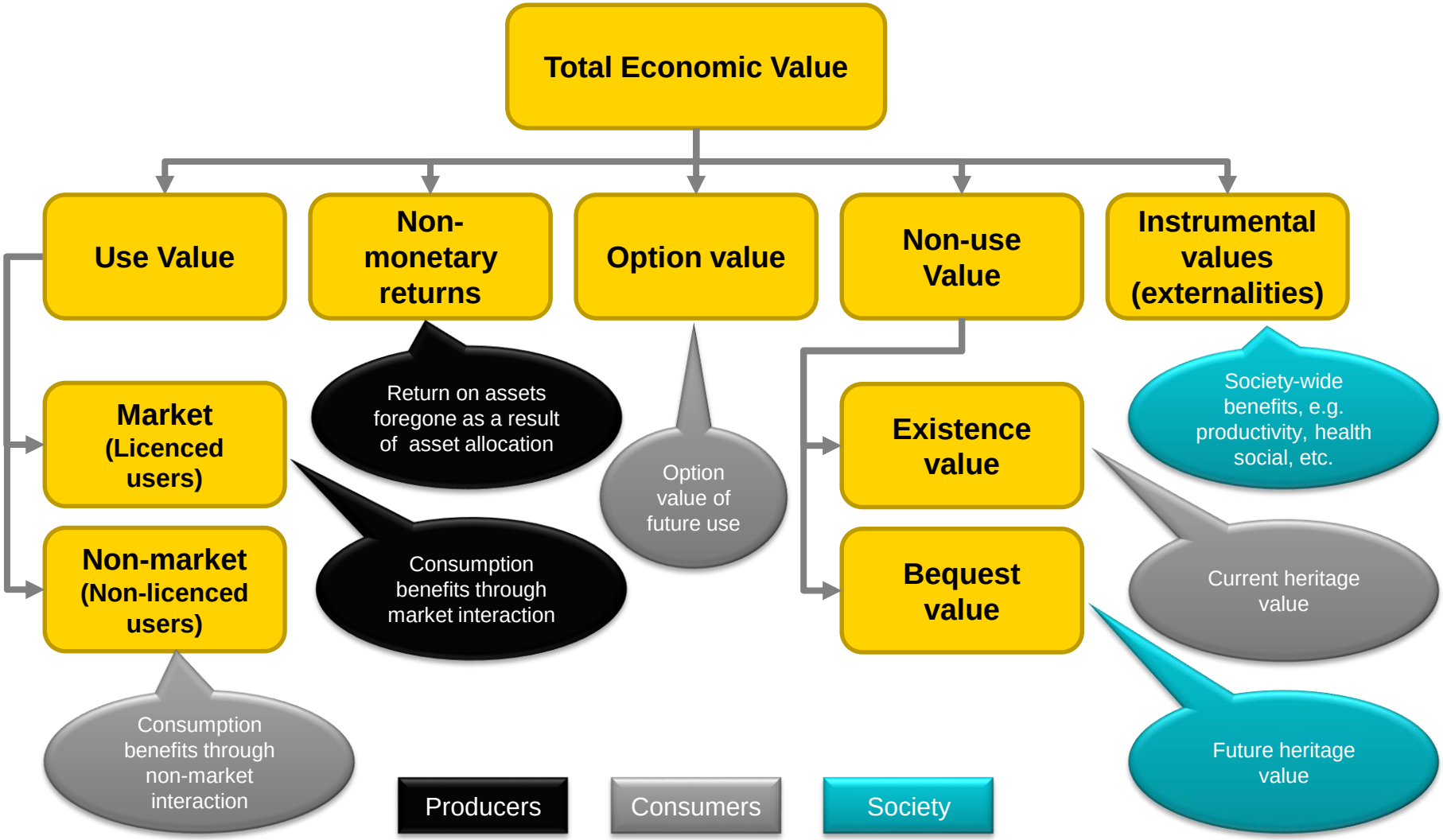
- Direct Scottish Canals Financial Implication, including savings
- Some measure of loss in economic value

Gaps

Measure of loss in economic value is not comprehensive

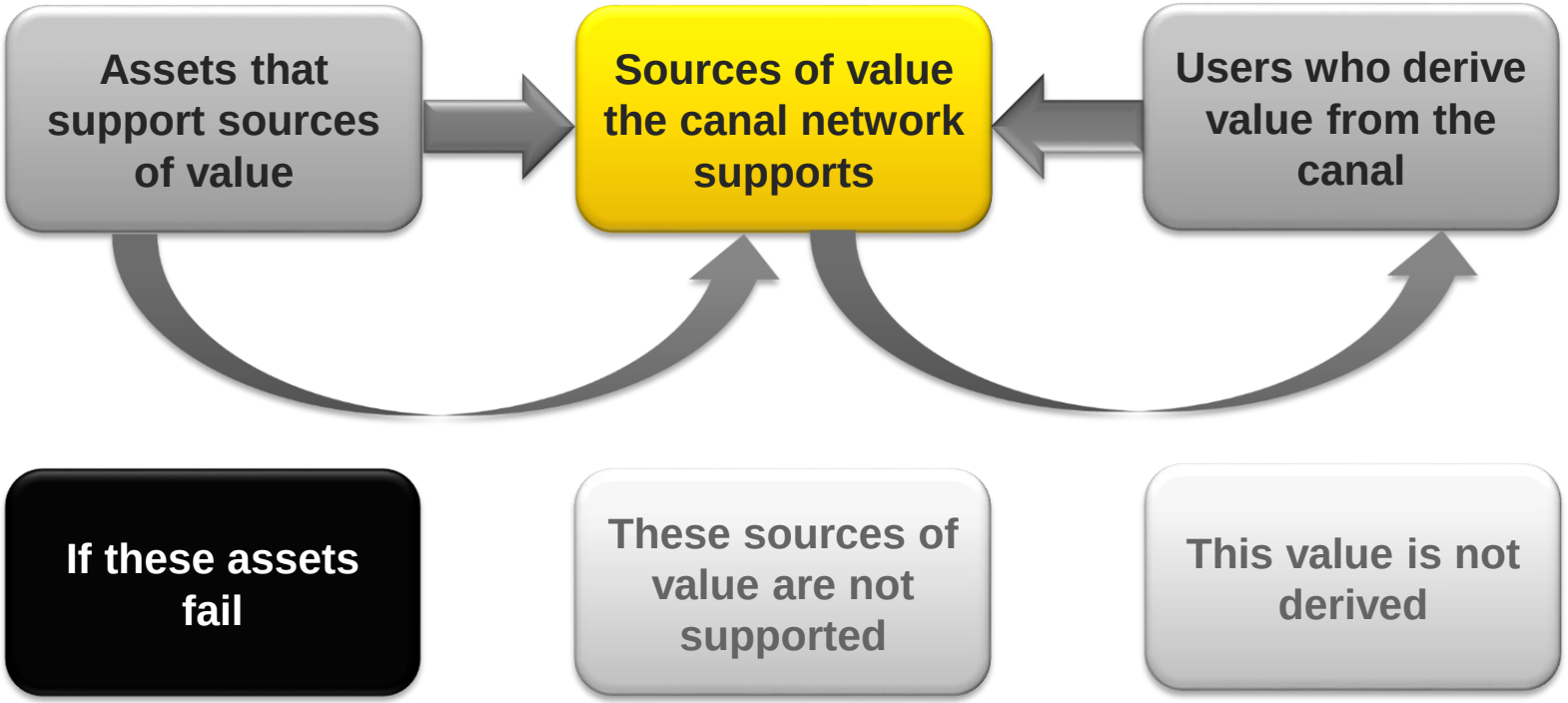
- Narrow view – even for financial return, *i.e. non-market values*
- Limited qualification of non-use values to society, *i.e. heritage*
- Value of vibrant canal localities, *i.e. as attractors/placemakers*

Quantifying Economic Value - A Framework



Linking Economic Value to Assets

- What value is derived from different ‘sources’ the canal supports?
- What assets support the different ‘sources of value’ of the canal?



Strength of a framework approach

Impossible to get precise estimates, but approach is

- Systematic
- Consistent
- Uses data
- Assumptions are transparent
- Captures a broad range of values
- Can provide information on access to canal network

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The Principles of Prioritisation for the Historic Environment

The Principles below should be applied whilst being mindful of likely Deliverability/Feasibility, Legal/Statutory Duties, and Ownership constraints/onuses. Well managed condition and active management strategies are to be positively considered.

By resourcing the historic environment we seek to:

- Understand and value the intrinsic **cultural significance** of the historic environment. Taking into account the academic value, rarity and significance of any asset (or asset as part of a wider project). This should be fully inclusive of social value, and mindful of any current vulnerability/risk.

- Maximise the potential for the **social benefit** of the historic environment through consideration of the social & community offer/ or service provision of an asset, and the skills development potential of a presented project.

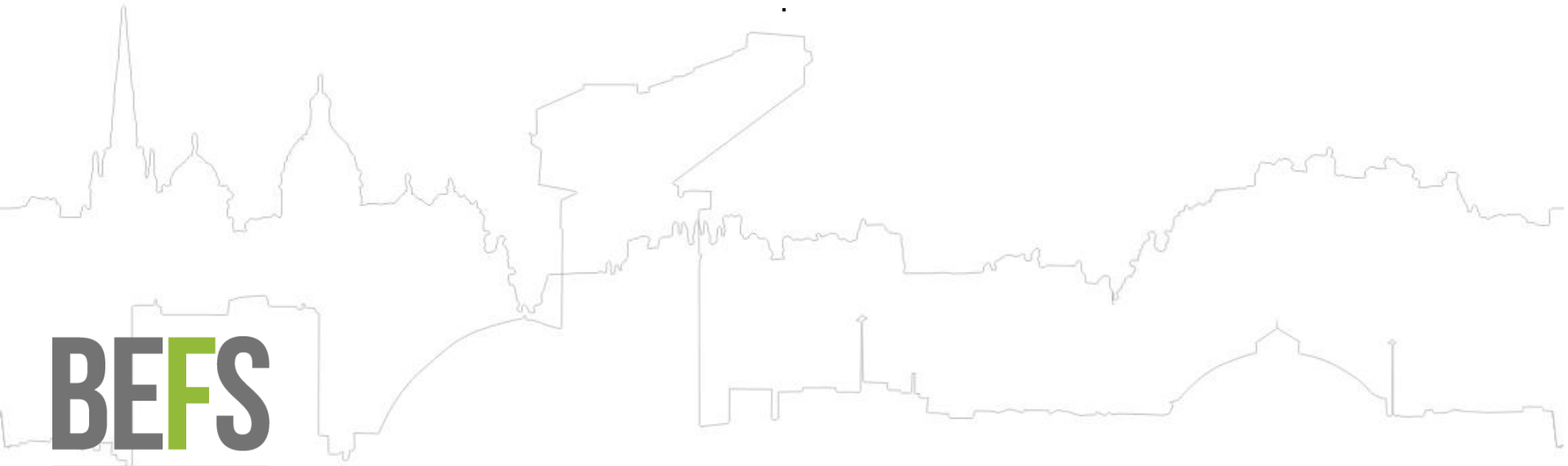
- Ensure positive **environmental impacts**, minimising environmental damage now and for the future, and enhancing environmental sustainability wherever possible.

- Encourage wider **economic benefit** realised through financing and resourcing of the historic environment; recognising the importance of project/asset financial sustainability, and acknowledging the potential for leveraging further investment.

- Increase **engagement and inclusivity** through: appropriate alternative use/adaptability of the historic environment, improved accessibility/engagement potential; and through a vision which sees assets and places as interconnected. Rewarding the positive role a variety of engaged stakeholders and partnership and collaborative working can bring to any place or project.

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Next steps for exploring Prioritisation?



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