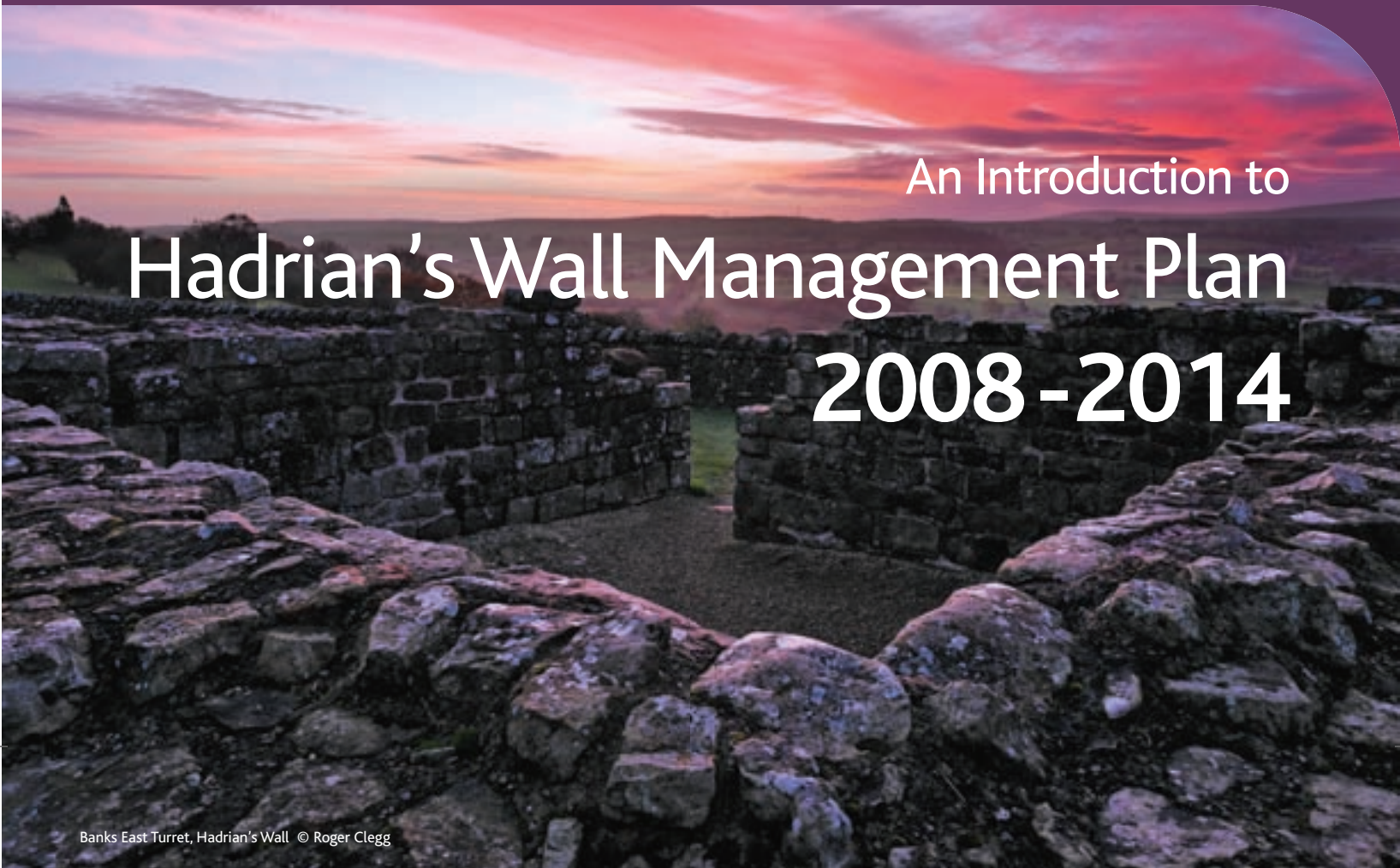




United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Frontiers of the Roman Empire
inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2005



An Introduction to Hadrian's Wall Management Plan 2008-2014

Banks East Turret, Hadrian's Wall © Roger Clegg

Introduction

This document provides a summary and introduction to the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Management Plan 2008-14.

It is intended that this document will help people to use the Management Plan to find out more about how the World Heritage Site (WHS) is managed and to enable everyone who has an interest in Hadrian's Wall to become more actively involved in addressing the challenges it faces.

Hadrian's Wall is one of Britain's largest and most complex World Heritage Sites

- The WHS runs from Ravenglass to the Solway Firth and across to the North Sea at South Shields, over 150 miles
- Hadrian's Wall itself is 73 miles long, running from Bowness on Solway to the lower Tyne
- The Buffer Zone is a narrow band in urban areas but extends up to 4 miles from the Site in rural areas and covers over 200 square miles in total
- The Site spans 10 Local Authority areas and over 70 Parish Councils
- The Site includes over 150 individually scheduled ancient monuments

and this is reflected in the full Management Plan.



**HADRIAN'S WALL
COUNTRY**



Walltown Craggs © Roger Clegg

- The first Site to be inscribed as a World Heritage Site in the UK was Stonehenge in 1986
- The most recent was the Antonine Wall in Central Scotland in 2008 which is also, like Hadrian's Wall, part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site
- Along with Hadrian's Wall the only other sites in the North East and North West regions are Durham Castle and Cathedral and Liverpool Mercantile City

What is a World Heritage Site Management Plan?

Each World Heritage Site is required to have a Management Plan setting out the particular issues, challenges and actions necessary to protect the site and to identify and to realise its use and values for the present and the future. Hadrian's Wall forms part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site along with the German Limes and the Antonine Wall. World Heritage Sites are sites designated by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) as being "of universal significance to humanity." There are currently 878 World Heritage Sites of which 27 are in the United Kingdom.

In order to be designated by UNESCO Sites must possess an "outstanding universal value"; this value can be cultural or natural or a combination of both.

The United Kingdom Government is required, through its obligations to UNESCO, to ensure that all United Kingdom World Heritage Sites are effectively managed so that their outstanding value can be maintained for the enjoyment and enrichment of people's lives today and in the future.

The Management Plan has to be formally reviewed every five years to ensure it is up to date. However, the Management Plan is an active document used to guide management of the WHS. It will therefore be subject to continuous review during the plan period and people can contribute to and comment on it at any time.



Young people at Walltown Quarry © Natural England

This introduction has been prepared to assist people to find their way around the Plan and to enable them to use the Plan to better understand the issues of the ongoing management of the WHS.



What does the Management Plan have to do with me?

The most important purpose of the Management Plan is to provide a framework for organising and undertaking the management of the World Heritage Site for the next five years. It represents, through a series of stated policies and principles, the basis on which many decisions will be made about what is done throughout the Site. It is therefore of relevance to anyone who lives in, or runs a business within the Site and its surrounding area and to all those who visit and use the Site in any way.

The Plan has a broader purpose beyond providing an aid to management of Hadrian's Wall; it seeks to set out ways in which more people can benefit more fully from the opportunities which the Site presents. These include opportunities for business and employment, for research and learning, for social and cultural enrichment, and for leisure and recreation.

The Plan therefore sets out ways in which a greater number and a wider range of people can be assisted to share in these opportunities, while ensuring that the Site's Outstanding Universal Value is protected and conserved for future generations. Through reading the Plan it is hoped that people will not only better understand the variety and complexity of the issues involved in managing the Site but will also be able to identify how they as individuals can participate in tackling these challenges and informing future management decisions.

The Plan represents where possible a consensus of views of those involved in the process of its preparation. Where there is not a clear consensus already established the Plan seeks to explain the different points of view and to set out ways through which those differing views can be accommodated. This can only be achieved if there is continued active participation from all interests in the process of determining the management of the Site. It is hoped that on reading the Plan a broader range of interests will be encouraged to participate in its implementation and in its ongoing review and updating.



Carlisle Castle: reused Roman stone © Roger Clegg

“

People cared enough to turn up at meetings and give their comments. They stuck with it, and by the time they had gone through several stages, they cared even more. They also knew more about the complexities involved.

Dr Nigel Mills,
Director of World Heritage and Access
Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd

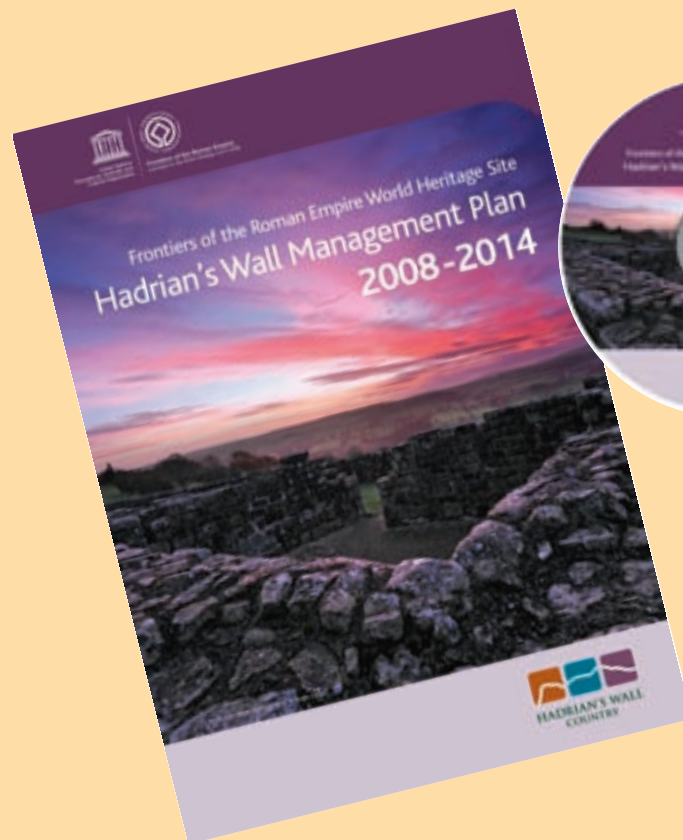
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The production of the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan

To ensure that Management Plans are kept relevant and reflect changing circumstances and challenges they are updated approximately every five years. Hadrian's Wall was the first United Kingdom Site to produce a Management Plan and this Plan covering the period from 2008 to 2014 is the third Plan published for the Site.

The process of producing the current Plan has involved widespread public consultation with interests across the site over a period of 18 months. The length of this process reflects the complexity and scale of the site, the diversity of interests involved, and the range of issues for its effective management. The process has been managed by Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd on behalf of the Hadrian's Wall WHS Management Plan Committee and with the support of English Heritage. The preparation of the document has involved substantial contributions from a great number of individuals across many organisations.

The Plan is a common document owned by all those who have contributed to its preparation. It has been created for the benefit of the WHS and all those who have an interest in it.



Pax Britannica © Countryside Agency



Finding your way around the Hadrian's Wall Management Plan

The Plan is presented in 7 Parts which divide into two broad sections. The first half (**Parts 1-5**) provides a description of the origin and context of the current Plan, including a description of the World Heritage Site.

The second half (**Part 6**) then explores a series of 15 key Issues for the management of the Site, and sets out a number of Policies to be applied to addressing those Issues and identifies a series of specific Actions required to implement those Policies. The Plan then concludes with a summary of considerations relating to how the implementation of the Plan can be taken forward and managed (**Part 7**).

A series of **Appendices** accompany and support the main body of the Plan providing more detailed information on each of its sections. Throughout the Plan references are provided to other documents and these are summarised in a separate **Bibliography**, while a **Glossary** is also included explaining the acronyms and the specialist terminology used in the Plan.

A series of maps are included covering firstly the full extent of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire trans-national World Heritage Site of which Hadrian's Wall is part, then an overall map of the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, followed by three more detailed area maps for the western, central and eastern sectors of the Site. Further maps are provided detailing the various environmental area designations across the World Heritage Site.

The Plan seeks to describe the major factors which influence the management of Hadrian's Wall including: the roles and responsibilities of different organisations; relevant legislation; heritage conservation requirements; environmental and landscape considerations; transport and accessibility; research and academic agendas; business and commercial interests (including tourism and farming); social, cultural and educational opportunities for communities and for individuals. It also endeavours to explain the relationships between these different factors and to identify how they can each be accommodated within the process of managing the Site.

Many of these themes are intertwined and recur throughout the Plan as they are considered from a number of perspectives. For example, the Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail appears in the sections dealing with conservation as well as in those dealing with access and with economic regeneration. Where possible repetition has been avoided and cross references to other sections of the Plan are provided.

The Plan looks back at the history and evolution of the Site and its management but also looks forward and describes the common aspirations and objectives for its future.

“

The past is never really past. It's part of where we are now. Hadrian's Wall may be a powerful monument to past human endeavour, but it still has meaning for us today.

Hilary Wade,
Tullie House Museum

”

“

No single interest can be allowed to dominate, or the Wall's unique qualities could be lost. So, for example, I've stood for hours with groups of naturalists, archaeologists, local people and landowners trying to establish the best route for the Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail.

Sometimes, you find everyone has to give a little bit of ground in order to move forward, but that's the best way to get something we can all live with. That inclusive approach has been used to develop this Management Plan, and will be used to deliver it.

We have a Plan that has been drafted, consulted on and modified by the very people most connected to and affected by Hadrian's Wall.

Peter Stone – Chairman,
Management Plan
Committee

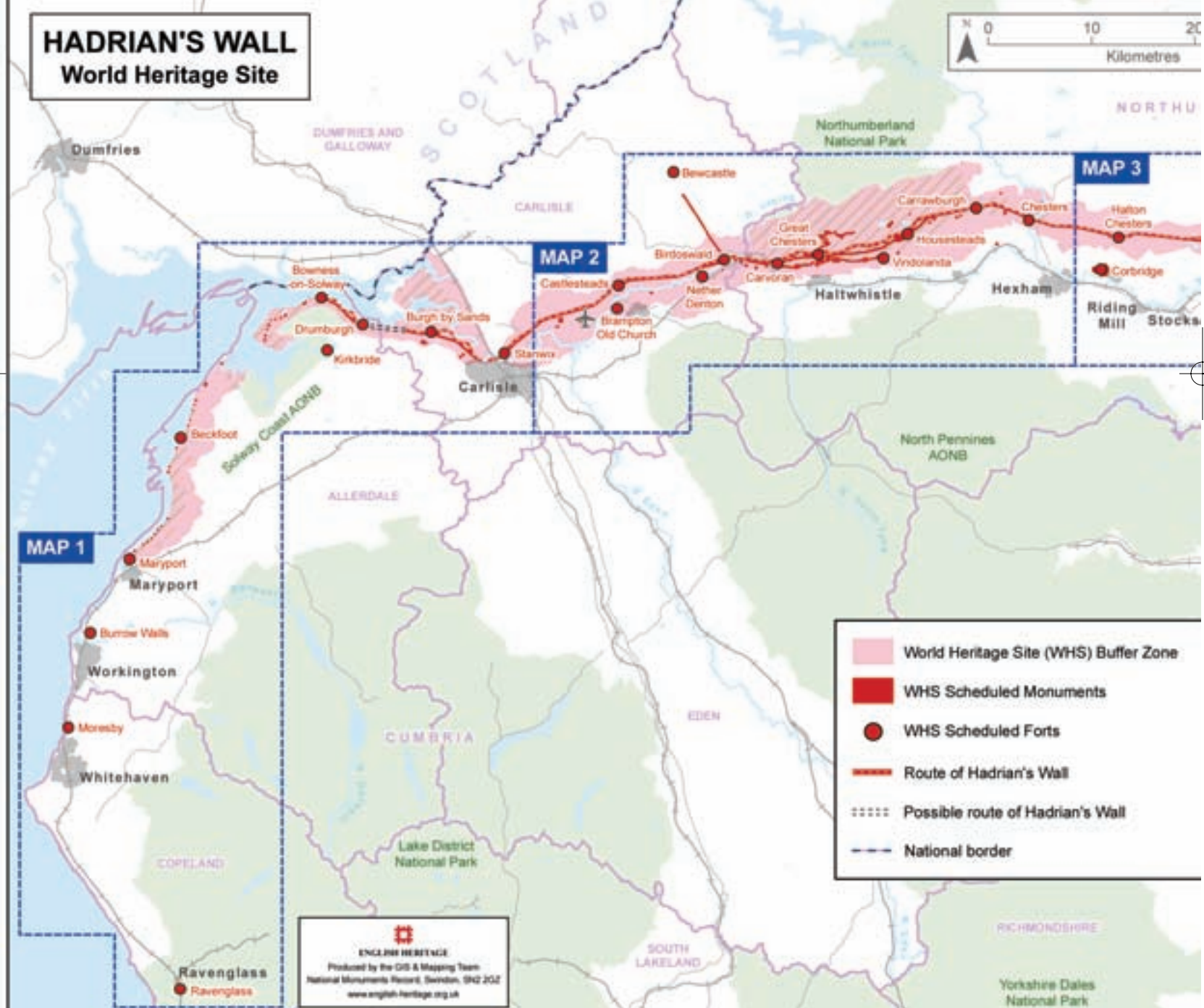
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Pax Britannica © HWHL



Hadrian's Cycleway © HWHL

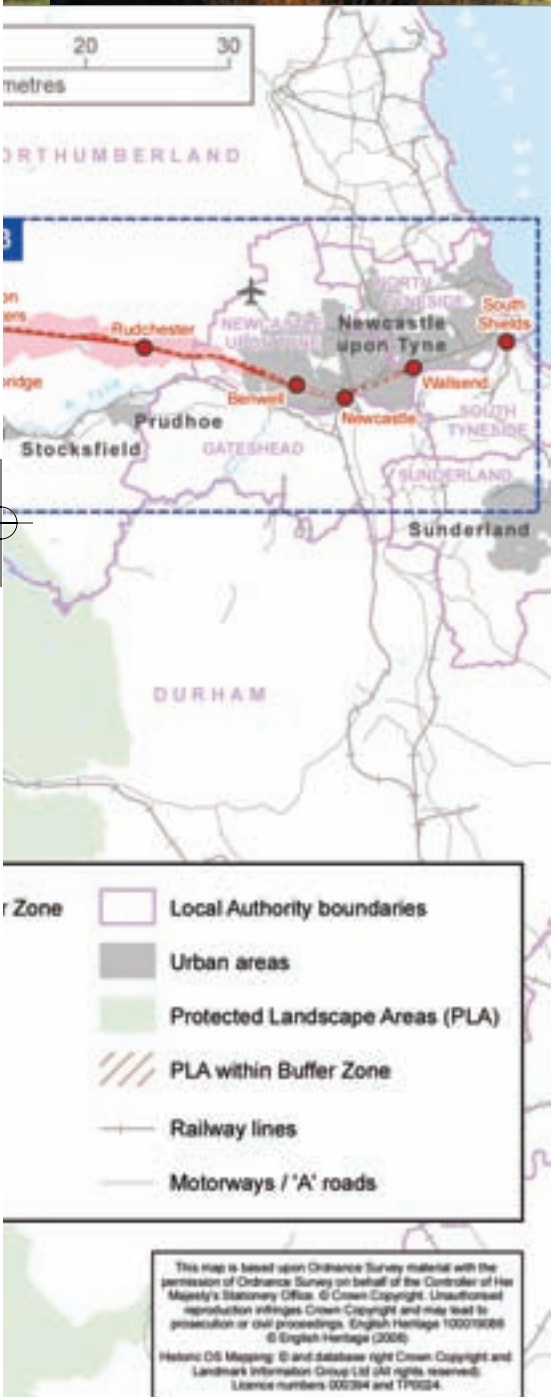




Steel Rigg © Roger Clegg

A Quick Guide to the Management Plan

The Management Plan is a long and complex document which is difficult to summarise in a few pages. The guide that follows is therefore intended to signpost people to the different sections and to explain what the purpose of each section is and broadly what each contains.



Part 1

Part 1 introduces the Plan and explains in detail the creation of the World Heritage Site and its inclusion in the Frontiers of the Roman Empire trans-national World Heritage Site. A feature of the current Management Plan period will be the development of linkages between different parts of the trans-national Site including notably the newly designated Antonine Wall World Heritage Site in Central Scotland. The need for a Management Plan and its purpose is then discussed as is the process by which the Management Plan has been prepared and the roles of those involved in its production including those of the Management Plan Committee, the Interest Groups and of Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd.

Part 2

The Plan then goes on in Part 2 to describe the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site in detail including the extent of the Site itself and that of its adjacent Buffer Zone. This section conveys the scale and complexity of the Site and how it has changed and evolved over the last two thousand years into its present form. The principal features of the archaeological remains are described, as is the history of their construction and adaptation over the centuries of Roman occupation along with their post-Roman history, through to the more recent emergence of interest in conservation of the Site. This section also provides an assessment of the current condition of the archaeological remains together with an account of the numerous finds and collections of artefacts and materials associated with the Site. The description of the Site is completed with a summary of its geology and topography, its natural environments and of how the landscape in which the Site sits has evolved to its present day form. More detailed accounts of the information contained in this section are provided in associated appendices.



Although the focus of the Management Plan must be on the archaeology, it is important to recognise the many important landscapes and wildlife habitats the WHS runs through. The Management Plan has the potential to set a standard for partnership approaches to managing these special landscapes in an integrated way.

Brian Irving, Solway Coast AONB



The numbered map sections refer to the more detailed maps of the Cumbrian Coast, Central and Eastern Sectors of the WHS which can be found in the Management Plan.

Part 3

Part 3 then explains the range and variety of bodies and individuals who are involved with the Site or who have interests in it. It describes the roles and responsibilities of the different organisations involved from international to national to regional and down to local levels. It also identifies academic, educational and cultural interests as well as commercial and recreational interests. This section acknowledges that it is not just organisations but individuals who have a stake in the Site and whose interests must therefore form part of the process of determining decisions about its management. Above all Part 3 illustrates the diversity of interests in the Site and the complexity of the partnership structures which are necessary for its effective management.

Part 4

The significance of the Site is discussed in Part 4 and includes the formal Draft Statement of Significance which sets out those cultural values for which it was originally inscribed as a World Heritage Site. A broader range of values associated with the Site are also explained, describing the significance of the Site from a variety of different perspectives including natural, recreational, educational and economic values. Collectively this section reminds us of the Site's importance not only to UNESCO but also to those who work and live in it and its surrounding area and to those who visit it. This section serves to illustrate the different considerations which need to be balanced in making decisions about the management of the Site for the benefit of all people.

The Plan identifies 15 specific Values of Hadrian's Wall grouped into:

- Evidential Values
- Historical Values
- Aesthetic Values
- Communal Values
- Natural Values

Part 5

This is the third Management Plan for Hadrian's Wall and in Part 5 the experience gained during implementation of the previous (2002 – 2007) Plan is reviewed. This section identifies significant changes which took place during the period of the previous Plan and describes how these changes have affected the management of the Site together with their ongoing implications for the current Plan and its implementation over the next five years. These changes include the restructuring of organisations and their responsibilities as well as changes in legislation and policies which affect the management of Hadrian's Wall. The inclusion of Hadrian's Wall within the trans-national Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site is also discussed although the anticipated opportunities and challenges emerging from this are yet to be fully understood. The review includes an assessment of the progress made in implementing the previous Plan's Policies and Actions and seeks to understand what factors influenced their effectiveness and to identify what lessons can be taken forward into the current Plan.

- Over a million people live within 20 miles of the World Heritage Site
- There are over 700 farms along the length of the Site and 17 public, private or voluntary bodies directly involved in its management
- The majority of the Site is in private ownership
- About 10% of the WHS is owned and managed specifically for conservation and access



Dunes to Criffel © Countryside Agency



“

I found the Interest Group approach very useful. The Management Plan covers such a large number of interests, that it was really the only sensible way forward.

Alan Eales, Carlisle City Council

”

Ermine Street Guard,
Corbridge Roman Town
© Roger Clegg



“

We receive a diverse range of enquiries from all over the world from visitors wanting to find out more information when planning their trip to Hadrian's Wall Country. Through numerous marketing campaigns over the last year, awareness of the area and what we have to offer in the north has increased greatly. First time visitors are often amazed by the dramatic landscapes and scenery and repeat visitors are never disappointed. We receive many comments about Hadrian's Wall itself, with many visitors not realising how intact it remains and how picturesque it looks.

Pamela Read,
Hadrian's Wall
Information Line

”



Visitors enjoying the World Heritage Site at Walltown in Northumberland National Park
© Andrew Hayward

Six interest groups were formed to help identify issues and actions for the new Management Plan. The interest groups bring together a range of people from different organisations with common interests in the WHS. These interest groups will continue to meet during the course of the new plan and will have responsibilities for action planning, identifying priorities and implementing the Management Plan, reporting to the Management Plan Committee.

The interest groups are:

- Planning and Protection
- Conservation, Farming and Land Management
- Access and Transport
- Visitor Facilities, Presentation and Tourism
- Education and Learning
- Research

“

Footpath restoration at King Arthur's Well has been undertaken by Northumberland National Park Rangers working on behalf of Natural England, English Heritage and the National Trail team. The footpath alongside an unconsolidated section of Wall was suffering from erosion caused by the steep slope, thin soils, water erosion, and lots of people walking over the site. The site is a scheduled monument and a SSSI, the SSSI designation being for the wild chives which grow in the area and for the Whin Sill grassland. Erosion was threatening to damage both the archaeology and the ecology.

Paget Lazari,
Ranger, Northumberland National Park.

”

“

Vindolanda and Hadrian's Wall are living monuments, and each year they are enriched by hundreds of people dedicating their free time to its exploration, excavation and preservation. In the course of the next five years over 2500 people will directly contribute to research through volunteering on the Vindolanda excavations, and by doing so both enrich their lives and our knowledge of the frontier.

Andrew Birley,
Vindolanda Trust

”

Part 6

The main substance of the Plan is contained in Part 6 which sets out a series of key Issues to be addressed during the current Plan period. The identification and articulation of these key Issues has been the result of the process of consultation by which the Plan was produced and represents a broad consensus from different interests of what the priorities for the management of the Site over the coming five years should be. Each of the Issues is explained and discussed in some detail and a number of Policies identified for each which set out the principles to be applied to addressing that Issue. Each of the Policies are then supported by a number of Actions to be undertaken by which those Policies will be implemented.

Issue 1

Issue 1 looks at the challenges surrounding the overall management of the Site and acknowledges the progress made in joint working between the different interests involved. It recognises the importance of maintaining clarity of roles and responsibilities across all aspects of managing the Site from conservation and protection, provision of facilities and access, promotion and marketing, research and education, to the overall coordination and funding of activities. The need to ensure that adequate resources are made available and appropriately deployed to enable those responsibilities to be fulfilled is also acknowledged. It highlights the importance of building on established structures of partnership working and in particular of ensuring that the Interest Groups are supported to develop into fully fledged mechanisms for taking forward the implementation of the Plan.

“

We've always wanted people to feel it's their Wall, relevant to their lives. Working alongside local people, we've had hundreds of helpers from as far as North America and Asia. Many make strong local links, and often bring in new skills, such as business or marketing, from which we can learn.

**Paul Bidwell, Senior
Archaeology Manager,
Tyne and Wear Museums**

”



Cuddy's Crags © Roger Clegg

“

We've come a long way from the days when monuments and buildings were identified, managed and written about by experts, for other experts, with uniformed attendants guarding exhibits. Now it's recognised that we all have a right to see and learn about the heritage that belongs to us.

**Eric Robson,
Journalist and Broadcaster**

”



Walking on the National Trail near Limestone Corner
© Natural England



Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields
© Tyne & Wear Museums

Issue 2

Issue 2 explains the need to review the boundaries of the World Heritage Site to ensure that its definition is consistent and clarified across its geography and that it remains valid and appropriate to the values of the Site. The question of seeking consistency between the definition of Hadrian's Wall and that of its fellow sites within the Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site is also discussed. The practical implications of making any adjustments to the current definition are then explained.

Issues 3 to 6

Issues 3 to 6 consider questions relating to the legislative protection of the World Heritage Site. Issue 3 describes the framework of international and national legislation which relates to the Site and also identifies forthcoming proposed changes in this framework and highlights their potential implications for the management of the Site. In Issue 4 the particular challenges and complications faced in urban areas, of providing ongoing protection to the Site and other remains relating to the Hadrian's Wall frontier, are discussed. The more intensive development pressures experienced in these areas are noted as are the difficulties of protecting archaeological remains currently

submerged under previous development. Issue 5 looks specifically at the need to regulate metal detecting due to the significantly adverse impact unauthorised detecting, and detecting outside of properly resourced research projects, can and does have on archaeological deposits.

The need for proactive risk management across the World Heritage Site is explained in Issue 6 as a way to anticipate and pre-empt potentially foreseeable risks to the Site including those caused by climate change and associated erosion. The need for adequate planning for responses to a variety of disasters which may impact upon the Site is discussed and draws on much of the experience gained from the Foot and Mouth epidemic of the previous Plan period.

“

It's all about joined-up thinking. If we can improve on that, businesses can make the most of the advantages of being positioned in the middle of a stunning World Heritage Site. We use all local produce at Carraw, and guests do pick up on this. The area needs more facilities for cyclists, including a cycle hire company for instance – I hope someone will plug that gap.

Kevin Vigars, Carraw B&B

”

“

We look for ways forward that will cause minimum disturbance, while allowing the life of the city to go on. If there are remains, a development has to either accommodate them, or move. Recent examples are a hotel and some shops, where parts of the Wall were found, investigated and left in situ, with the foundations of the new buildings spanning them. We always try to think of the needs of future generations.

David Heslop, Tyne and Wear Archaeologist.

”

Issue 7

The subject of conservation of the Site is discussed in Issues 7 to 9. Issue 7 looks at the processes and practice of conservation of the archaeological remains and identifies the good practice and achievements of the many organisations and individuals which contribute to conserving the monument, but also describes the particular challenges to be tackled if these achievements are to be maintained. All aspects of conservation are considered including the importance of monitoring, maintenance, repair and of prevention and mitigation of damage.

Issue 8

The significance of rural land management is discussed in Issue 8 and in particular the important role that the farming community plays in conserving the site and maintaining the landscape, the beauty of which is a core value for those living in the area and for visitors to it. The need to maintain a balance between preserving the cultural and natural environment while ensuring ongoing viability of the farming industry is explained and opportunities to assist this balance to be maintained are explored.

Issue 9

Issue 9 describes the importance of ongoing research in improving our understanding of the Site. The evolution of research from early antiquarians to modern day archaeologists is described as are opportunities for developing communities' and individuals' engagement with the research agenda. Measures are also set out to realise these ambitions through the blueprint of the Hadrian's Wall Research Framework.



Great Chesters fort: on the way to no longer being at risk © English Heritage

Much is known about Hadrian's Wall, but much remains to be discovered:

- the location of 22 of 80 Mileforts has yet to be established
- only 0.13% of the length of the Wall has been investigated under modern conditions
- 91% of the length of the Wall is not visible or lies buried
- only 10 of the 28 principal forts within the site have been investigated using the full range of modern archaeological techniques and many of these excavations have been on a small scale
- none of the civilian settlements ("vici") associated with the forts has yet been investigated in detail
- ongoing research continues to highlight gaps in our knowledge of the Wall. It is possible there are further parts of its structure still to be discovered and there remains only limited understanding of the defence system on the Cumbrian Coast

“

As a volunteer my links with Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd and the training we do, particularly the archaeology weekends, make me feel part of the WHS. The local community acknowledge Marion and I as the local WHS representatives and Trail 'experts' and the fact that the line of the Wall is within the parish boundaries helps the local economy through a growing number of visitors.

”

Colin Cook, National Trail Volunteer



Issues 10 to 15

The processes of encouraging and promoting greater participation in the Site and of enhancing the experience of people engaging with it, either as local residents, visitors, businesses or as learners, are explored in Issues 10 – 15. A theme which recurs in these Issues is the importance of environmental and financial sustainability in the management and promotion of greater participation.

The importance of improving access for all users to the Site is set out in Issue 10 which looks at the role of the Hadrian's Wall Country Bus, the National Trail and the Hadrian's Cycleway and how the experiences of users of each of these can be enhanced. This includes a description of how the

National Trail is managed and maintained so that damage to archaeological remains is avoided. Opportunities for greater linkages with rail transport as well as for linking the National Trail with other walks are also identified, as is the importance of effective management of road traffic for safety and environmental improvements.

Related to the theme of accessibility is that of need to improve the experience of users of the Site by improving the quality of interpretation provision and broadening the range of materials and activities by which people can interpret the Site. The opportunities for improving users' understanding of the Site through enhanced interpretation are examined in Issue 11.



It was my hope that the Interest Group approach would give a voice to farmers and landowners along the Wall. I believe that this was achieved.

**Angus Collingwood-Cameron,
Country Land and
Business Association**



Galloway cows on Housesteads Crag, Hadrian's Walls © Joan Thirlaway



- There are 11 manned sites and museums operating within the WHS which provide significant displays and exhibits concerned with the history and archaeology of Hadrian's Wall
- There are over 2500 businesses which benefit from visitors to the Site
- A total of 585,687 people visited manned sites and museums in 2007



We take pride in farming an iconic landscape, but our workplace is very public. Much of Hadrian's Wall Country is managed by farmers, so they need to be round the table. Some of the problems we are talking about have been issues for the last 15 years.

Julian Acton, Farmer





Hadrian's Wall Country Bus Service © Roger Clegg

- The Hadrian's Wall Country Bus had 38,000 passengers in 2008
- 40% of passengers were from outside the UK
- 80% of passengers used the bus to visit sites, many of them going for a walk as well
- 7,500 people walked the full length of the National Trail in 2008
- Over 300,000 people walked part of the National Trail or used other walking routes within the Buffer Zone in 2008

“

Mark Richards is busy cooking up a new idea for public transport-supported walks in Hadrian's Wall Country, called StagePaths:

"The walks will link country bus stops, and allow people to enjoy short walks without using their cars. Stagecoach North West is backing me to develop some StagePaths in the Lakes, and I hope to do the same for Hadrian's Wall Country. It's a great, sustainable way to get people out enjoying their heritage."

As far as I'm concerned, it's a privilege and my dream job. It's a lovely drive through the country, and through history, with the chance to share the information I've learned if passengers have any questions.

Brian Kirkwood,
Stagecoach bus driver of the AD
122 Hadrian's Wall Country Bus

”

A range of opportunities for realising greater economic regeneration benefits through the Site are described in Issue 12. These include not only opportunities for existing tourism businesses but also for other businesses and for new business activities, while prospects and opportunities for farmers and other land managers are also explored here. This section then considers the importance of sustainable development, in which opportunities for development must avoid adverse environmental impacts on the Site's cultural and natural assets.

The scope for local communities to benefit more fully from the Site is described in Issue 13 which acknowledges that some communities have participated more actively than others and that work is needed to encourage more people in local communities to share more actively in the opportunities the Site can provide.

Issue 14 covers the subject of promotion and marketing of the Site; it looks at what has been effective to date and identifies future activities and approaches which can be used to more effectively encourage people to visit and to use the Site from a variety of potential markets. Opportunities for harnessing new and emerging technologies are identified, as are the benefits of greater joint working between organisations and businesses throughout of the Site.

The progress made by the Hadrian's Wall Education Forum in developing proposals for increasing the numbers of people using the World Heritage Site as a learning resource, and for enhancing the experiences of learners is set out in Issue 15. The aspirations for broadening the range of learners using the Site through expanding the means of access to learning and the breadth of subject areas are also explained in this section.

The final chapter of the Plan is Part 7 which looks at some of the practical considerations around implementing the Issues and Policies described in Part 6 and of making sure that the Actions proposed are carried out and delivered.

This acknowledges that the list of Actions in Part 6 is not and cannot be comprehensive and does not include all that can or might be done to implement the Policies, and therefore explains how by working through the Interest Groups (described in Part 1) more detailed annual Action Plans, and appropriate monitoring indicators against which progress can be measured, will be developed.



“ Arguably Hadrian’s Wall is more relevant today than it was in the past: it stands as a symbol of our identity as well as our heritage and serves as a cultural link across continents, not simply as a tourist attraction but a means which connects our understanding of the world today.

In Wallsend, all year 7 students who attend Burnside Business and Enterprise College, explore aspects of Hadrian’s Wall including its history. However we believe an equally important aspect of the Wall and all that it represents is how it helps to promote community cohesion.

Roz Elliott, Deputy Head at Burnside School, Wallsend ”



Jim Grant from the Touching the Wall Team getting children ready for an ambush in 2008
© Lesley Sylvera/ Touching the Wall

The importance of how responsibilities for taking forward Actions will be assigned and of how different organisations and individuals will be resourced to implement those actions is also recognised. Not only does the Plan identify the need to adequately resource delivery of initiatives but similarly it points out the need to ensure that adequate provision is made for the continued co-ordination and management of activities across the broad agenda of the Plan and between the complex partnership of different agencies and private sector interests. The importance of continued working in co-operation and partnership between all these different interests is equally acknowledged.

The Plan also acknowledges that not only will the circumstances of the wider economic, social, and political environment in which the World Heritage Site is managed change over the period of the Plan, but so will the understanding and experience of those involved in managing the Site. It therefore recognises the need for ongoing review and adaptation of the proposed Actions and also of the Policies of the Plan over the coming years. This process of regular review and adaptation will not only serve to keep the Plan current and relevant to changing circumstances but will in turn inform the process by which the subsequent Management Plan is developed and produced.

“ Lesley Sylvera is a member of a group of eight dedicated outdoor educationalists who have been bringing the Wall to life for children over the last 18 years:

We work with around 100 children a day from all over the north east and Cumbria during one special week in the summer term. We’ll do hands-on work with the children, making things throughout the day, with a visit to the Wall as the climax of the event. We always do a lot of work with schools before they come and talk to them about the communities that existed before and after the Roman occupation. The drama of those times can be imagined by looking at the landscape, artefacts and remains. We encourage the children to come in costume, with a themed packed lunch, and with something they’ve made for bartering. Once they’re here, we get them to think about what it was like in Roman times, and to ask questions.

“ I see the establishment of the Interest Groups and, crucially, their continuation into the next Management Plan term, as a really positive first step towards proper representation and discussion of all the many Wall interests. There are inevitable teething problems, but we look forward to playing our part in tackling these.

Mike Collins,
English Heritage. ”

Where do I get a copy of the Plan?

The full Management Plan is available on the Hadrian's Wall Country website at www.hadrians-wall.org. It is arranged as a series of separate files covering Parts 1-5, Parts 6-7 and the Appendices.

A greyscale (black and white) version with no photographs and with numbered paragraphs is also available on the website. This has a smaller file size and the numbered paragraphs make it convenient if there is a need to refer to specific sections for use in public enquiries or other reports.

The full colour and greyscale versions are also available on a CD which can be ordered from Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd (see below).

Full printed copies of the main Plan (excluding Appendices) can be obtained from HWHL at a cost of £25 plus p+p per copy. Printed copies are also available in libraries within the WHS corridor.

Hadrian's Wall Country Volunteer Programme - fixing new signage at Limestone Corner © HWHL



Carolyn Ridley from Ridley's Fish & Game, a member of the Hadrian's Wall Country Locally Produced Scheme © HWHL

The Management Plan Committee

The Management Plan Committee lies at the heart of the management framework for the WHS. The Committee brings together representatives of all organisations and bodies with responsibilities and interests in the WHS.

The MPC has overall responsibility for:

- agreeing policies and actions contained within the Management Plan
- agreeing and overseeing action plans for delivering the Management Plan
- monitoring and reporting on implementation of the Management Plan
- championing the values, principles and objectives of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

To better ensure representation of partners and stakeholders and more effective delivery and co-ordination of the Management Plan, the new Plan recommends the creation of six Interest Groups which will be responsible for different areas of the Plan, reporting to the MPC

Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd

Implementing WHS Management Plans is a great challenge. In 2006, with the support of DCMS, the Regional Development Agencies for the north of England (One North East and North West Development Agency), English Heritage and Natural England created Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd, a not-for-profit company, to facilitate and co-ordinate management of the WHS.

HWHL is tasked with:

- realising the economic, cultural, social and environmental potential the WHS can contribute to local communities in rural and urban areas
- promoting and enhancing the WHS
- achieving a balance between public access and conservation

There are many areas of the Management Plan for which HWHL will be the primary driver and co-ordinator. These responsibilities represent a significant advance in the scope and scale of the co-ordinating body for the Wall and will require continuing and adequate resourcing if they are to be delivered effectively.

How to find out more and how to get involved

The Plan contains details of many initiatives and activities going on in and around Hadrian's Wall and those interested in participating in events can find out more by visiting the Hadrian's Wall Country website at www.hadrians-wall.org or by contacting Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd on 01434 609700 or email enquiries@hadrianswallheritage.co.uk

People who may be interested in becoming involved in the work of the Interest Groups should also contact Hadrian's Wall Heritage.

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Supported by English Heritage
Produced and published by
Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd on behalf of the
Hadrian's Wall Management Plan Committee.
Designed by r/evolution 01434 606155

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