

# TOGETHER FUTURE FLOWS



## LEVEN PROGRAMME HERITAGE FRAMEWORK

2022– 2032



HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT  
SCOTLAND

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***PLEASE DON'T LEAVE ME ON THE SHELF:***

*the Leven Heritage Framework is intended to be used by the Leven Programme partners as a LIVE document (or touchstone) which is actively referred to as part of processes, with wider community engagement, of planning, delivery and evaluation.*

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## Introduction

The Leven Programme has a 10-year vision that by 2030, the partnership approach will have contributed to, and delivered a series of projects that will collectively have helped to breathe life back into the River Leven, improving the areas surrounding it and making them great places to live, work and visit.

The Leven Programme Heritage Framework 2022 – 2032 provides a guiding structure for planning and delivering long term benefits for people and environment of the River Leven through their shared heritage. Delivery to the framework needs partners to align and synergise with the phasing of other Leven Programme themes and projects, for example the development and delivery of the Leven River Parks project. The framework has been developed with support of Historic Environment Scotland who are an advisory partner for heritage activities within the overall Leven Programme.

The strategic framework seeks to build capacity through quick wins in the first five years, assisting in developing more substantial projects over ten years and building towards longer legacies as part of the overall Leven Programme. This phased approach gives time for early phase learning and evaluation to inform the details of future phases.

It is based on the recognition there are important places and stories that reveal the Heritage of the River Leven which can be further researched, shared and celebrated through a range different activities and projects during the lifetime of the programme. The Heritage of the Leven and the needs of its communities have informed development of three thematic focuses for delivery on: *Mills, Materials and Movement*; *Heritage Crafts and Circular Economy* and *Future Heritage Leven*.

Delivery of activities and projects should seek to widen access to and participation in the Heritage of the River Leven with the associated opportunities for learning, health and wellbeing, and an increased sense of place. Accessibility and inclusivity for all are key principles which should be adhered to but there are specific needs and opportunities relating to working with three key audiences in the long term: Schools and Lifelong Learning; Heritage Groups, and those in society who may face significant barriers to participating in or expressing their heritage.

Ultimately, we hope it provides a compass for The Leven Programme to address key challenges, such as wider participation and Net Zero adaptation, and deliver legacies through Heritage of the River Leven.

## Background

### The Leven Catchment

The River Leven has its origins, in hydrological terms, in the hills of Perthshire and Fife, extending 47 km at greatest length. There are 292 km of water courses in the Total Leven Water Catchment. Key tributaries into Loch Leven include Pow Burn, North Quiech, South Quiech and Gairney Water.

The River Leven, as a named river, flows 26 km from Loch Leven to the Levenmouth where it joins the Firth of Forth. While the River Leven is fed by many smaller Burns from the North (such as Arnot Burn, Lothrie Burn, and Kenoway Burn) and River Lochty and River Ore to the south.

The river represents a significant geophysical and hydrological system which has sustained life for thousands of years but we recognise that there are significant social and environmental challenges which the Leven Heritage Framework seeks to help address as part of wider Leven Programme.

### The Leven Programme

The Leven Programme was established in 2018 and is currently a partnership of fifteen organisations: SEPA, Scottish Enterprise, Nature Scotland, Fife Council, Sustrans, Scottish Water, Fife College, Forth Rivers Trust, Green Action Trust, Diageo, Keep Scotland Beautiful, Historic Environment Scotland, Zero Waste Scotland, Fife Coastal and Countryside Trust and The Coal Authority. It has the overall objective, as expressed in the River Leven Sustainable Growth Agreement, to realise the full cultural, economic and social potential of the river corridor.

Initial activity has included the Visioning and Regional Masterplan project and the Connectivity Project.

The Regional Masterplan project has articulated a vision:

*“The vision for the catchment is that by 2030, the Leven catchment will be a living, breathing example of **inclusive growth**, achieving **environmental excellence** whilst maximizing social and economic **opportunities**.”*

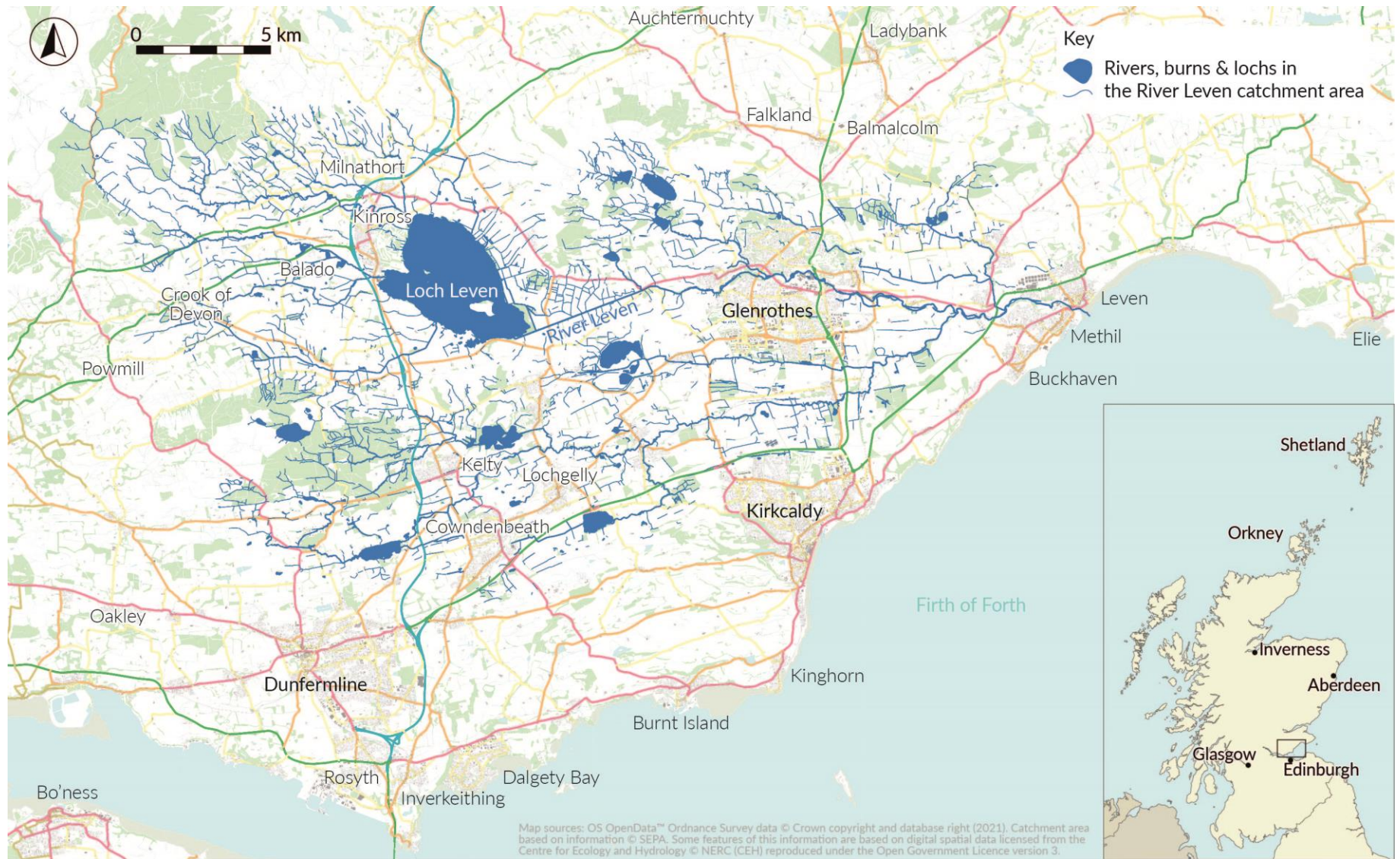


Figure 1 The Leven Catchment - location and extent

## OUR PARTNERSHIP VISION

Our vision for the River Leven catchment is to help the region prosper within the limits of our one planet. Our vision is that by 2030, the Leven catchment will be a living, breathing example of inclusive growth, achieving environmental excellence whilst maximising social and economic opportunities.

Our vision aims to lead to the following outcomes by 2030:

- The area will have a natural environment that will support a diverse ecology and celebrate its social history.
- The area will support a network of paths and sustainable travel routes that will connect people, communities and business to each other and the environment.
- The area will become a 'go to' destination and sustainable tourism will become one of the area's key economic attractions, whilst not increasing carbon emissions or negatively impacting on biodiversity of the area.
- The area will be a dynamic hub for social enterprise, youth and education.
- The area will be able to attract and support business and industry and become a hub between the cities of Dundee and Edinburgh.
- Registered vacant and derelict land will be made productive for the benefit of communities in the region and in support of inclusive economic regeneration.

Figure 2 The Leven Programme - vision & aims expressed in 2019 Sustainable Growth Agreement

The Regional Masterplan has identified some key goals:

- improving the environment,
- increasing biodiversity,
- promoting active travel,
- providing economic opportunities
- and reconnecting communities along the river.

As part of the Connectivity Project a Behaviour Change Report (2020) was produced with an associated Behaviour Change Community Action Plan. This highlighted a number of Heritage related priority actions, including to:

'Explore (social) history, heritage and nature and develop interpretation boards/murals and trails'

This would in turn deliver on actions identified in a range of Local Plans in the Levenmouth Area including to:

'Identity - Promote existing historical and architectural features and improve the built environment.' (Buckhaven Community Action Plan 2018-2023)

'Utilise our cultural heritage to develop the potential for visitors' (Plan 4 Levenmouth area 2019-2022)

'Make more of promoting local heritage' (East Wemyss&Macduff Community Action Plan 2019-2024)



## Heritage of the Leven

Our Historic Environment can be defined as

‘the physical evidence for human activity that connects people with place,  
linked with the associations we can see, feel and understand’. (HES 2016)

Our Historic Environment comprises many forms of heritage, variously described as natural heritage, cultural heritage, intangible heritage, geoheritage, biocultural heritage, built heritage, and archaeological heritage. The definition provided by the National Heritage Lottery Fund of heritage, we hope provides a clear and shared reference point:

‘Heritage can mean different things to different people. It can be anything from the past that you value and want to pass on to future generations.’

So the Leven Heritage Framework must be based on how people of the Leven understand and value things from the past and how they can look after and engage actively in them for the future. We also recognise that the Heritage Framework needs to bring together communities of different places along the River Catchment within a shared community of interest with an overarching vision for the future.

When asked what is heritage of the Leven, we might immediately think about Medieval Castles, Industrial Mills or perhaps the prehistoric remains at Balfarg / Balbirnie. But at this time, perhaps more significant are the memories and social histories of communities along the river. It is also important to recognise that the River Leven has itself been greatly modified through human activity and as such is a form of heritage.



There has been some debate about the origins of the name Leven but it may be from 'Celtic' and relate to 'smooth- or slow-flowing river'. Changes to the River Leven, its flow, banks and flood plains, occurred particularly from the late 18th century, with the growth of industry and the use of the river as a source of energy and water for a range of purposes, such as at bleaching fields and distillery. Such human impacts are perhaps most evident with the creation of The Cut in 1828-30 but also through the increasing presence of mills along the River Leven itself (Munro 1994). This resulted in greater numbers of millponds, mill lades and weirs, the energy and sounds of the River Leven transformed: not always running smooth or slow.

Map evidence shows there were at least ten mills between Loch Leven and Levenmouth in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, while in the 18<sup>th</sup> century only seven are indicated - perhaps due to the establishment of larger areas of Designed Garden and Landscapes. However, by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century there were at least 29 mills or mill complexes along the River Leven. Eight of these still operated as corn or flour mills, processing agricultural produce from the wider landscape. Many of these mills related to flax spinning, often with imported flax, but weaving and woolen mills were operating too. By this time five mills, Strathendry, Rothes Mill, Levenbank Mill (Fettykil), Balbirnie and AuchmutyMill, were for paper production. Until about 1860 they were largely using waste from the textile production following which increasingly, imported wood pulp and esparato grass was used.

The continued growth of industry from Leslie to Levenmouth in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, also led to increasing sizes of towns and villages along the Leven. A key development was the establishment of the Glenrothes New Town in 1948, in part in anticipation of the needs of the Rothes Colliery. In terms of 20<sup>th</sup> century heritage, the stories of Glenrothes and its significant programme of public art, is an important legacy for the Leven Programme.

As we look forward, people of the Leven will continue to interact with the River Leven.

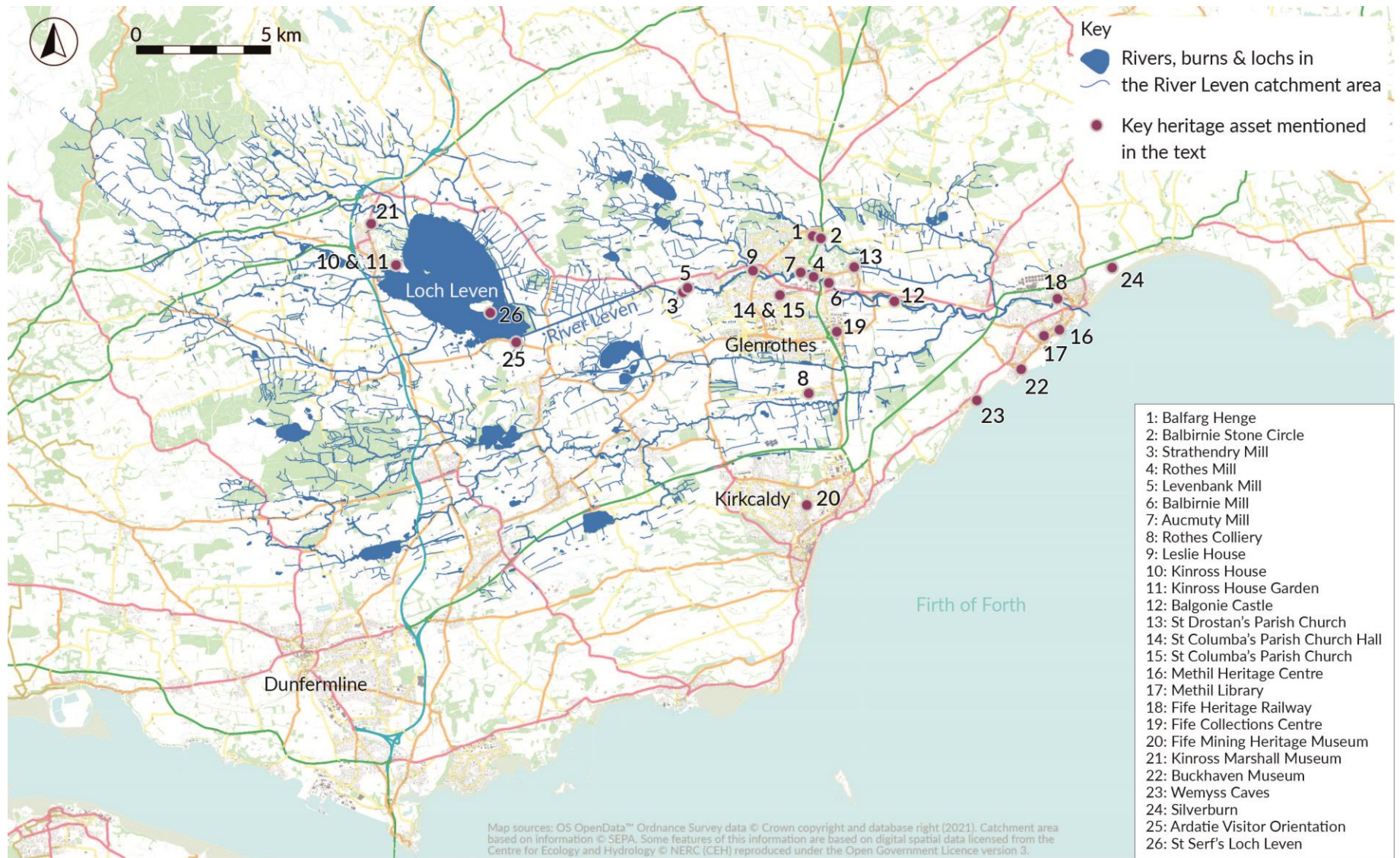


Figure 3 Key heritage assets mentioned in text

## Development Process

In developing the Leven Heritage Framework, we considered what is already known about the Heritage of the River Leven (Baseline Research), looked at what priorities Government and Local Government have (Policy Context), tried to understand needs and opportunities for partners and stakeholders (Consultation) and looked for inspiration to inform its development (Cases Studies see appendix 1).

## Baseline Research

We undertook a rapid baseline of historic environment assets in proximity to the River Leven and Loch Leven: which largely comprise Built Heritage and Archaeological Heritage (see Figures 4 and 5 below). It is important to recognise that these assets are under multiple ownerships and in various states of repair. Building on the method used by May et al (2019), who used a 500 m (or 7-minute walk) buffer, we worked with a 1 km buffer (or 15 minute walk) to identify heritage assets which could be considered as part of the Heritage Framework development process. It should be noted we recognise that there will be important sites and stories in the wider Leven Catchment which could be more fully mapped as part of future activities and projects. How the wider geographies and stories of the Leven are balanced in future project activities, for example identifying further opportunities to link sites and communities in closer proximity to the River Leven to those in the wider River catchment, is important to consider further.

The initial baseline identified three Properties In Care (Burleigh Castle, Lochleven Castle, St Serf's Priory, Loch Leven) (Figure 5a, b & c), three Gardens and Designed Landscape (Leslie House, Kinross House, Balbirnie) (Figure 5a, b & c), six Conservation Areas (including Markinch, Cadham Village, Leslie, Wester Balgedie, Kinross & Links Road, Leven) (Figure 4a, b & c), and 13 Scheduled Monuments (Figure 4a, b & c).

There are 392 Listed Buildings, including seven A Listed (Leslie House, Kinross House, Garden Kinross House, Balgonie Castle, St Drostan's Parish Church Markinch, Hall St Columba's Parish Church & St Columba's Parish Church, Glenrothes), 192 B Listed Buildings and 193 C Listed Buildings (Figure 4a, b & c).

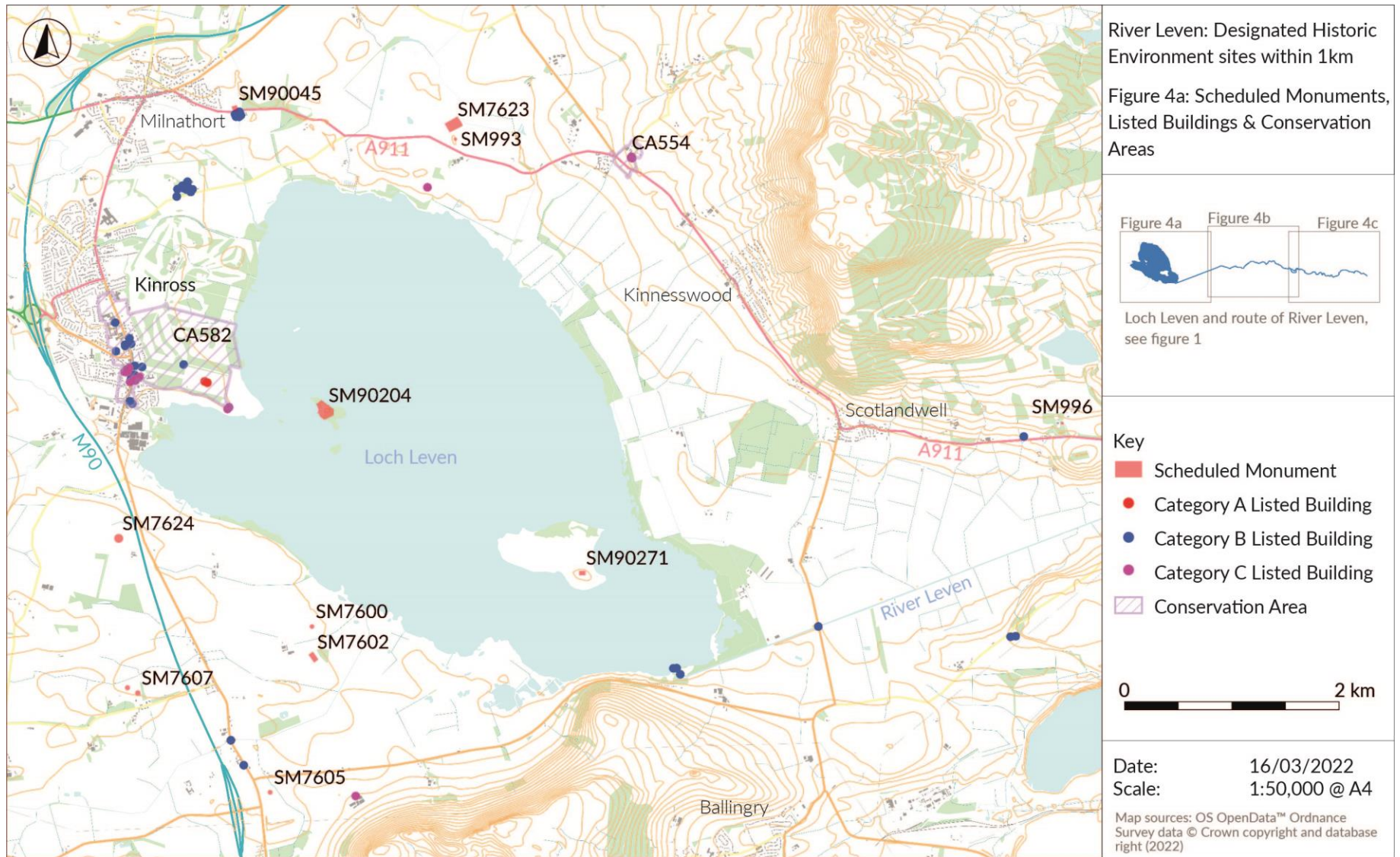


Figure 4a Heritage assets within 1 km buffer

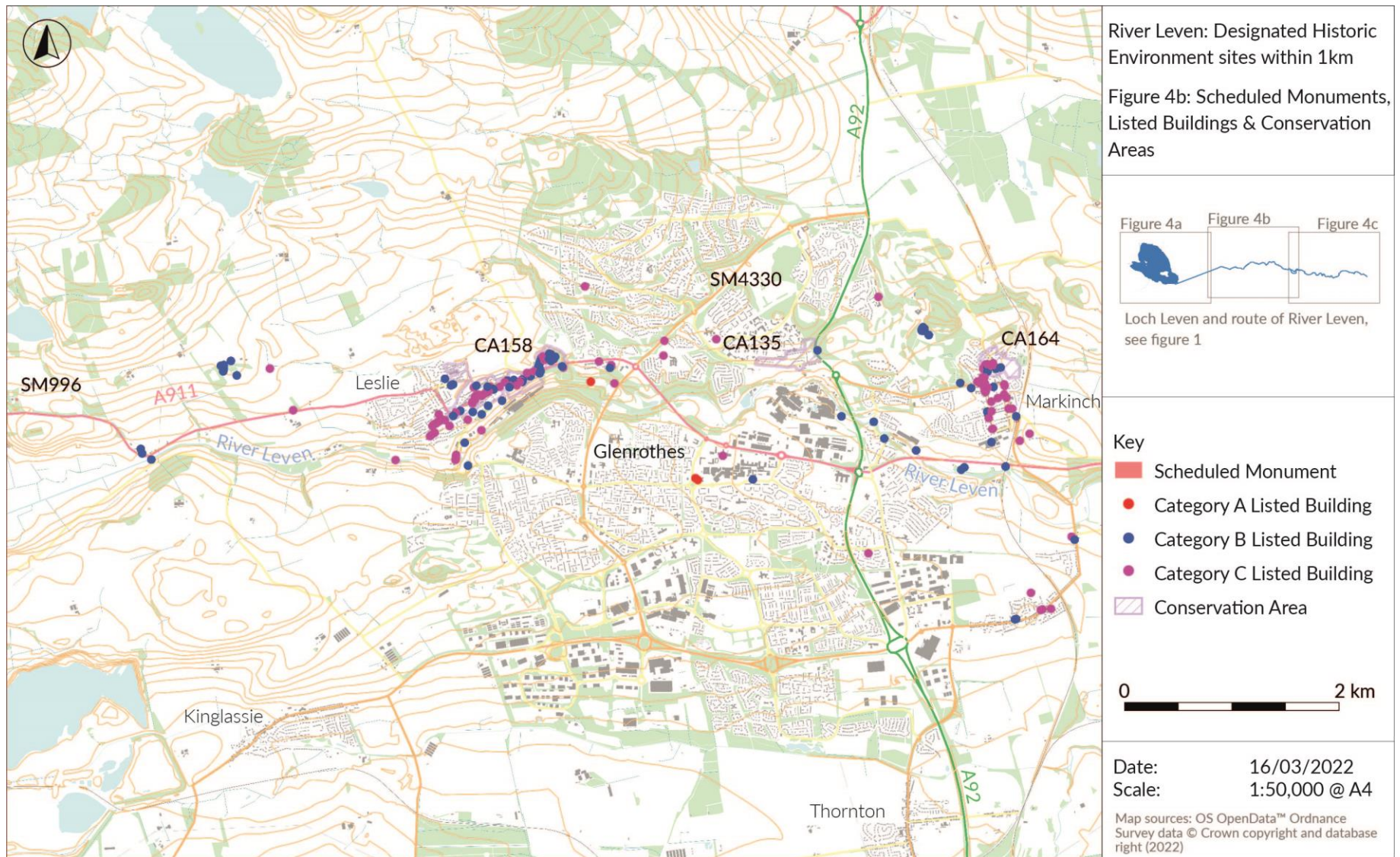


Figure 4b Heritage assets within 1 km buffer

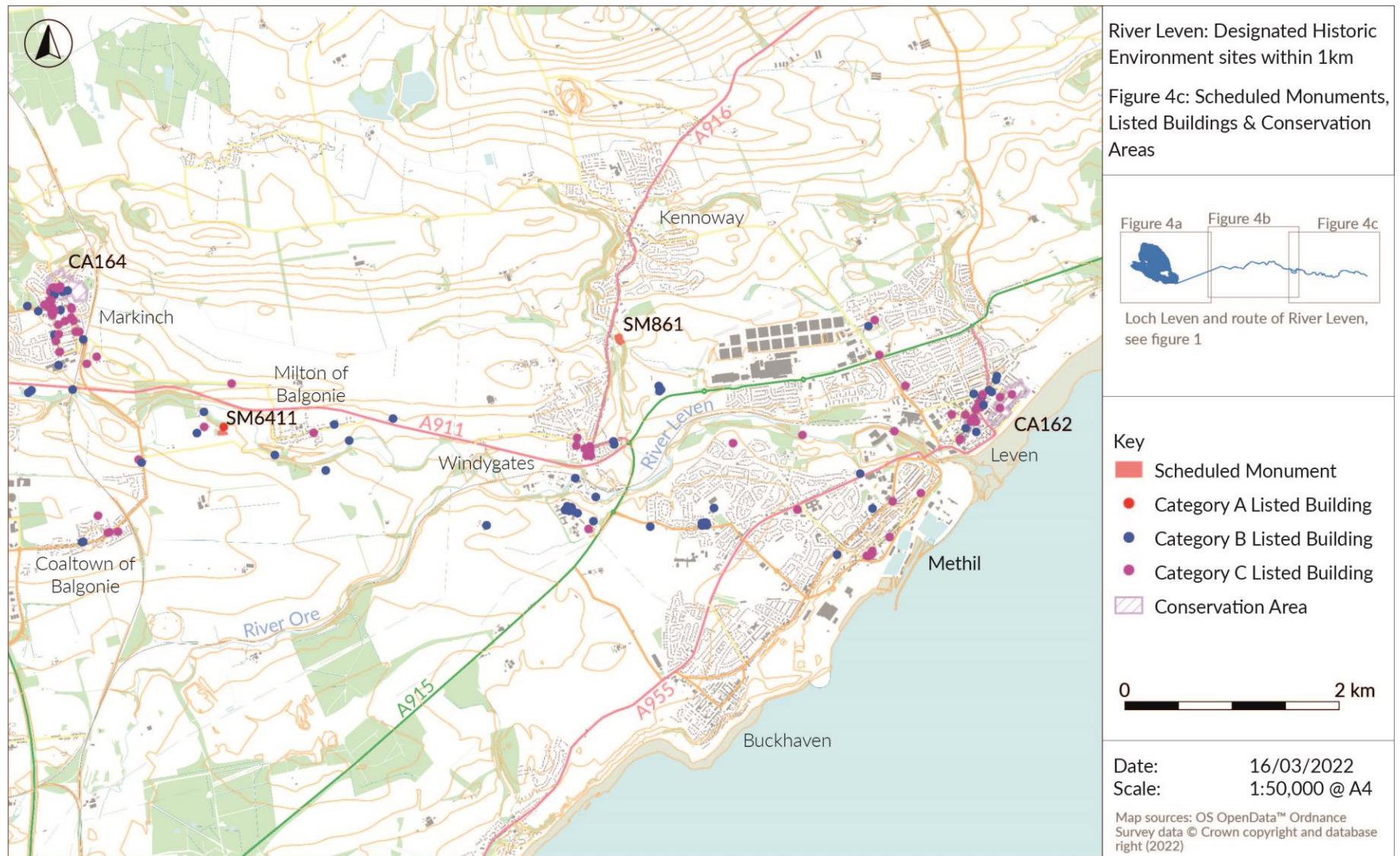


Figure 4c Heritage assets within 1 km buffer

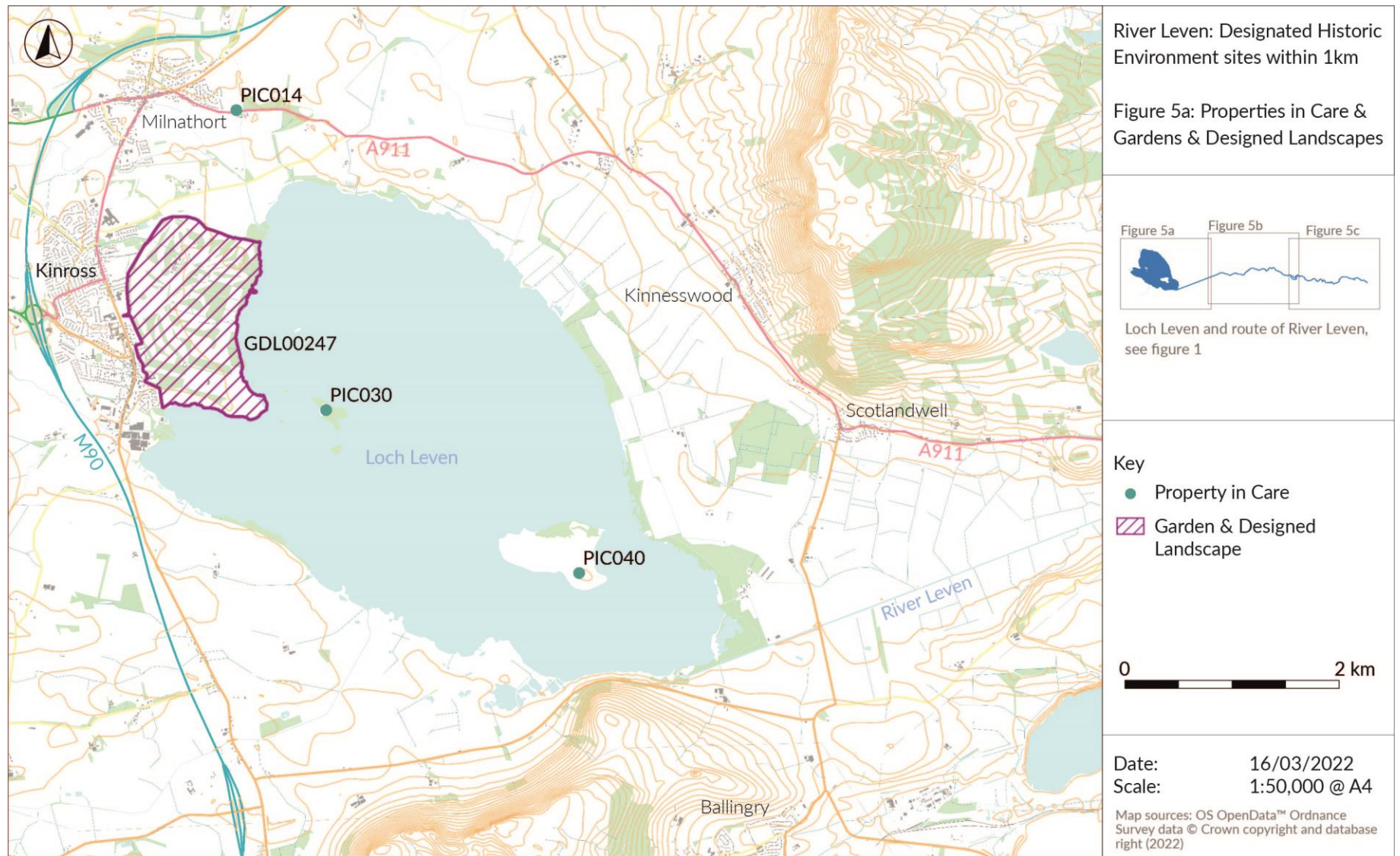
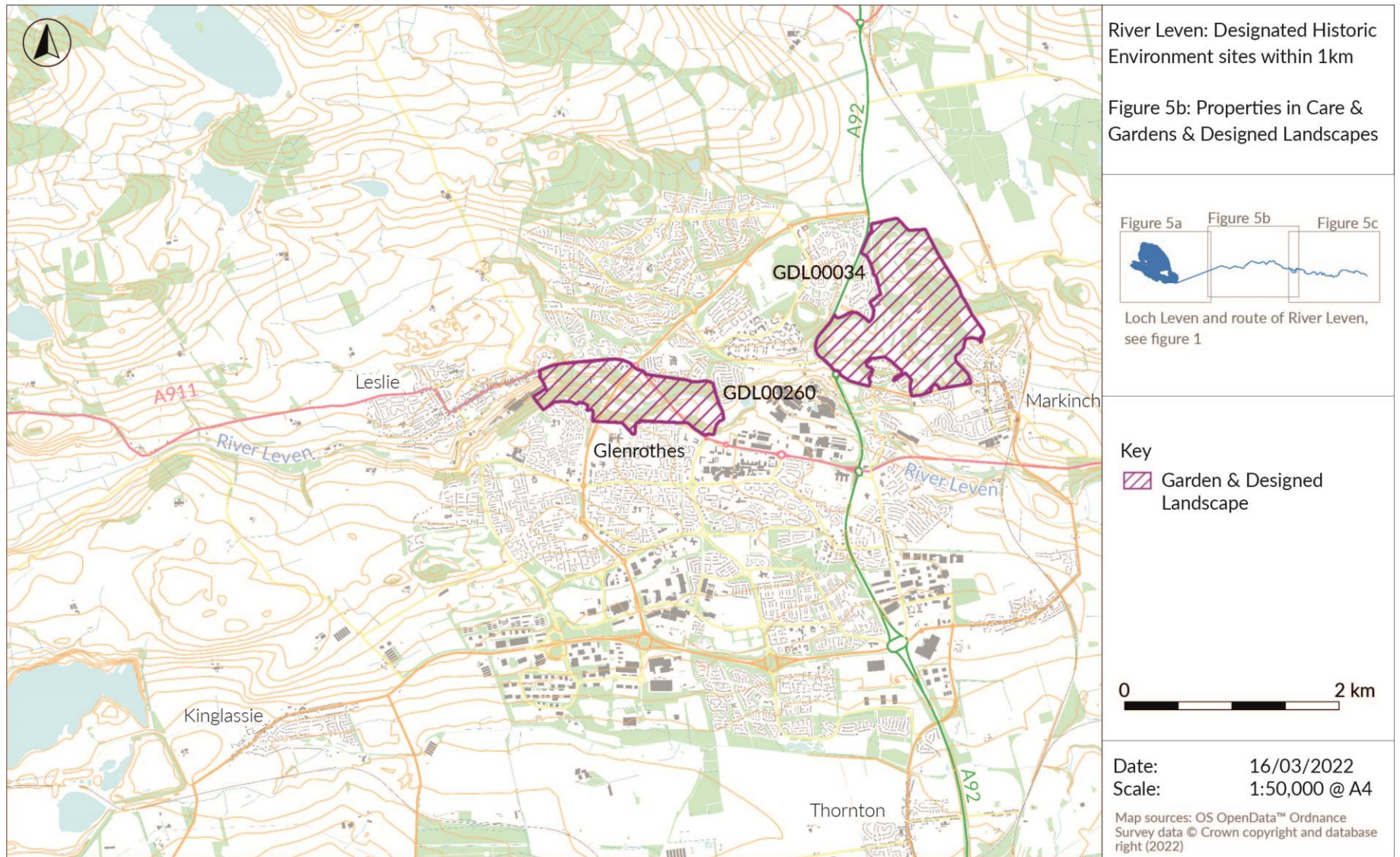


Figure 5a Properties In Care & Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 1 km.





**Figure 5b** Properties In Care & Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 1 km.

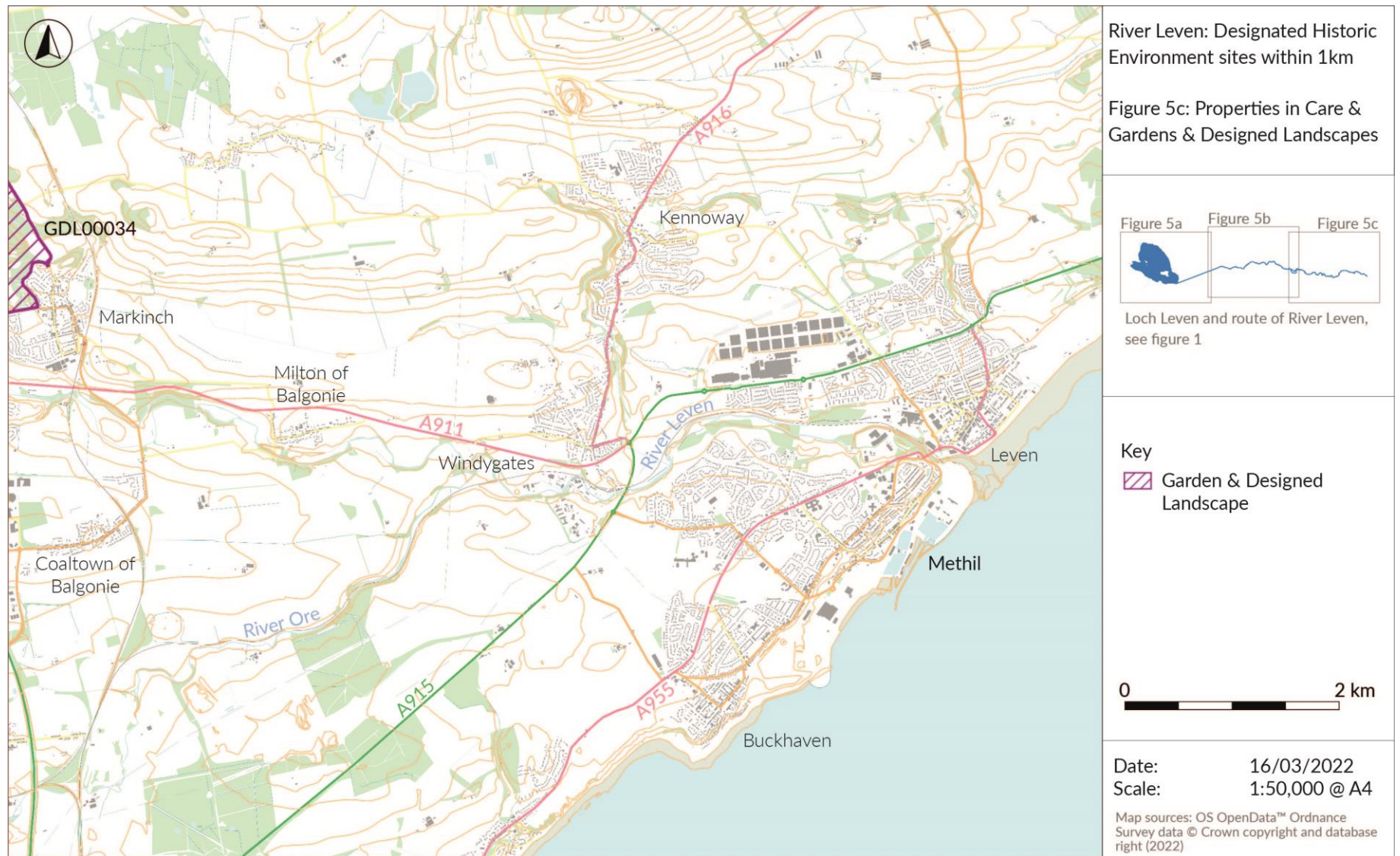


Figure 5c Properties In Care & Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 1 km.

Additionally, the Buildings at Risk Register identifies several heritage assets are located in proximity to the River Leven which may present opportunities as part of the Leven Heritage Framework:

- Balgonie Walled Garden
- Middle Mill: West Cottage
- Middle Mill, Markinch
- Leslie House with Conservatory, Garden and Walls
- West Gate, High Street, Leslie
- Building to rear, 92, High Street, Leslie
- Outbuildings to rear, 170, High Street, Leslie
- 242, High Street, Leslie
- 143a, High Street, Leslie
- Prinlaws Stalk

It should be noted however that a restoration project has currently commenced at Leslie House, which will create 28 apartments and eight houses.

More broadly the HER identifies up to 982 sites or findspots which have heritage interest, these have been rapidly assessed to identify potential. There are also 19 maritime sites within 1 km of the shoreline, all date to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, 16 of which are maritime craft and two of which are AC Hawker Aircraft.

There are a number of museums, collections and archives within and / or potentially relating to the Leven Catchment, these include:

- Methil Heritage Centre - a Community Museum with permanent display about Levenmouth.
- Methil Library - also has a Local Studies Collection.
- Fife Heritage Railway - located at Kirkland Yard with a collection of working engines with public running days.
- Glenrothes Area Heritage Museum - was housed in the Kingdom Centre Glenrothes but appears to have been closed.
- Fife Collections Centre - run by Fife Council with a range of archives and collections.
- Fife Mining Heritage Society/ Museum
- Kinross Marshall Museum - opened in 2010 based on collections of antiquarian David Marshall.
- Buckhaven Museum - local Museum.

It must be recognised the impact on these organisations due to COVID-19 has been significant and must be a consideration in the development of any delivery strategy.

Other forms of Leven Heritage:

### *Geoheritage*

While there are no designated sites (e.g., SSSI) the geological story of the River Leven is important to consider as part of the Heritage Framework, particularly in terms of developing a sense of deeper time in the landscape. With the work undertaken by Living Lomonds to develop short geology hotspots walks and geoHeritage Fife it could be useful to assess the geoheritage of the River Leven and identify any key opportunities for access and interpretation.

### *Biocultural Heritage*

The relationship between people and other plant and animal species, can help maintain distinctiveness of 'heritage varieties' but also local cultural traditions. For example, the use of reeds as roofing materials can help maintain particular forms of habitat but also crafts. There may be opportunities from reedbeds (e.g., around Loch Leven) or orchards and veteran trees relating to GDLs for project activities.

### *Intangible Heritage*

With the closure of many sites of industry on the Leven in living memory there is potential for Oral Histories to be recorded of those who worked in these industries, but also the wider social history of households from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and shared as part of delivery to the Leven Heritage Framework.

Notable heritage related initiatives which have been delivered in the recent past which could be built upon, include:

#### *Living Lomonds LPS*

Among the legacies from Living Lomonds is the LLLPA website which is maintained by FCCT. This has some geographical overlap with the River Leven and several leaflets for visitors to trails in the area, including *Leslie into the Lomond Hills, a themed placename walk* and *The Coul Burn walk*. These could be built upon, and balanced, with any proposals delivering to the Leven Heritage Framework.

#### *Loch Leven Heritage Trail*

The 21 km Loch side trail has access and visitor orientation at Ardatie which is in close proximity to The Cut. This has potential to be developed further as an orientation point for visitor access along the River Leven and any associated interpretation which could support their experience.

### *Fife Pilgrim Way*

This long-distance walking route that runs partially through the area of the Leven Catchment, with one section running from Kinglassie to Markinch and another from Markinch to Ceres. There is potential for building on this infrastructure and connecting, via the River Park Project, with the Fife Coastal Way which runs through Leven.

### *Leven Climate Beacon*

Creative Carbon Scotland supported the establishment of seven climate beacons to discuss and debate COP26 themes and climate action specific to each local area. The Leven Programme, ONFife and Levenmouth Academy collaborated to explore arts and climate action, share stories of industrial heritage and begin transformation to a low carbon future.

## Policy Context

There is a range of policy outcomes to which the Leven Heritage Framework, and any of its projects or activities, could deliver on: from wider National policies to those specific to the Historic Environment and other aspects of Heritage. In terms of wider policy context:

	<p><b>Key National Outcomes which are relevant to the Leven Heritage Framework include:</b></p>
<p>We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment</p>	<p>Protecting, articulating and celebrating the Leven will open up opportunities for enjoying the environment and biodiversity of the site.</p>
<p>We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe</p>	<p>The Leven programme supports this outcome by providing a context in which place based projects can be developed along the river and in the vicinity but with a focus on people and the difference this will make to communities.</p>
<p>We have thriving and innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone</p>	<p>The overall Leven framework notes the importance of Mills and other industry along the route and also promotes the concept of new enterprises and innovation in site development.</p>
<p>We are healthy and active</p>	<p>Accessibility is vital with a lot of the river hard to access. The Regeneration Programme will promote usage including walking and cycling with better access at key points.</p>
<p>We are creative and our vibrant and diverse cultures are expressed and enjoyed widely</p>	<p>Heritage within the mixed industrial and rural culture and history of this part of Fife.</p>

Policy	Key Priorities	How delivery to Leven Heritage Framework can align to this Policy
<b>National Policy</b>		
Scottish Government - Community Empowerment Act 2015	One of the Act's specific actions is to support communities to own assets. The Government recognises that asset ownership can provide revenue for community organisations, making them more sustainable in the long term as well as giving local people a renewed sense of pride in their communities, a real sense of a stake in the future of the places they live and work.	Though the key partners currently have minimal input from the grass roots community, the development of specific sites along the river and the development of a single vision should use community engagement to involve the contribution and increase subsequent use of local communities.
Scottish Government's Achieving Sustainable Futures	<p>“Our vision is a Scotland where our most disadvantaged communities are supported and where all places are sustainable and promote wellbeing.”</p> <p>Among other points, the future sustainability actions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put communities first, effectively involving local residents in the regeneration process and empowering communities</li> <li>• Be holistic, connecting the physical, social and economic dimensions</li> <li>• Adopt a long-term vision for places and focus on the safety and quality of places</li> </ul>	<p>This area of Leven has significant relative deprivation according to the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation. A key focus of delivery is to address this deprivation in innovative ways that will stimulate jobs, enterprise and community income generation.</p> <p>We are keen that this includes as well as benefits those on a low income.</p>
The Fairer Scotland Action Plan	<p>Based on five ambitions to reduce poverty and tackle inequality in the period to 2030:</p> <p>1 A Fairer Scotland for All</p> <p>2 Ending Child Poverty</p>	

	<p>3 A Strong Start for All Young People</p> <p>4 Fairer Working Lives</p> <p>5 A Thriving Third Age</p>	
<p>Scotland's Social Enterprise strategy<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Priority 1 Stimulating Social Enterprise</p> <p><i>"We will enable thousands more people to find out about and start social enterprises in the places they live, work or study."</i></p>	<p>A Vision for Social Enterprise</p> <p>Over the next decade social enterprise will be at the forefront of a new wave of ethical and socially responsible business in Scotland. It will become a far-reaching and valued alternative and a key part of the Scottish way of doing business.</p> <p>We will work with Local Government and third sector partners to encourage coherent and localised strategies for developing the social enterprise sector in every part of Scotland,</p>	<p>The third thematic are where there is a priority to encourage new enterprise and new history will contain a substantial resource in relation to social enterprise development.</p> <p>This has been noted as linked to art and creativity, local crafts and traditional skills along the river.</p>
<p>Place Principle, 2019</p>	<p>Adopted by the Scottish Government in 2019 and intended to provide a collective focus to support inclusive economic growth and create places which are both successful and sustainable. It recognises that:</p> <p>Place is where people, location and resources combine to create a sense of identity and purpose and is at the heart of addressing the needs and realising the full potential of communities.</p> <p>A more joined-up, collaborative, and participative approach to services, land and buildings enables better outcomes for everyone and increased opportunities for people and communities.</p>	<p>The Place Principle is already a strong policy framework many of the partners and will be a focus for the Leven Heritage Framework going forward as various sites and projects start to be funded.</p> <p>The project is site and place specific with a remit to regenerate and improve the 27 miles of the river.</p> <p>Partnership and collaboration is at the root of all developments.</p>
<p>Community Wealth Building</p>	<p>CWB is a model whereby locally based anchor</p>	<p>This is driven by statutory sector spend. One key</p>

<sup>1</sup><https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-social-enterprise-strategy-2016-2026/pages/5/>



	<p>institutions (such as local authorities, NHS, etc.) focus spend locally to encourage the development of local economies and to limit procurement spend leaking out of the area.</p> <p>The Scottish Government have bought into this concept and have seconded the lead individual from Manchester to lead on its implementation over the coming year</p>	<p>element is the drive to strengthen local, community and social enterprise businesses (and co-operatives in particular) so that when opportunities arise, the sector is strong enough to exploit them.</p> <p>There is a priority to drive new business to the river that will generate income from the land and to the local residents.</p>
<p>Net Zero Statement to Parliament 2019 Scottish Government Emission targets (Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019) The Big Climate Conversation (2019) UN Climate Change Conference (COP) to meet in Glasgow</p>	<p>Recognition of the climate emergency and a need for “transformative change”. With an increasing focus on this as a cross cutting theme in Government this is resulting in new policy areas and funding streams from Government and other bodies such as the Lottery distributors.</p> <p>Rescoping the Climate Challenge Fund is seeing concepts emerge of Climate Towns and Climate Action Hubs.</p>	<p>We will endeavour to embed net zero in all the work that is committed to.</p>
<p>Programme for Government 2021-22</p>	<p>A fairer Greener Nation</p>	<p>“While leading Scotland out of the pandemic remains our foremost priority this sits alongside rebuilding a stronger, more resilient health and care system centered on people.”</p> <p>As well as other policy areas around poverty reduction, carbon reduction and inclusive growth, there is a priority on a new way of health and wellbeing in community settings which can be developed here.</p>

## Historic Environment Framework

*Our Place In Time* (HES 2014) has an overarching vision that the 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'*

It also outlines four strategic priorities:

- cross-cutting strategic priorities – ensuring that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of our heritage continues to contribute to Scotland's well-being
- understand – investigating and recording our historic environment to continually develop our knowledge, understanding and interpretation of the past, and how best to conserve, sustain and protect it
- protect – caring for and protecting the historic environment in order to both enjoy and benefit from it, and to conserve and enhance it for future generations
- value – sharing and celebrating the richness and significance of our historic environment

There is high potential for the Leven Programme, working to the Leven Heritage Framework, to significantly deliver on these priorities and their associated aims and outcomes.

*Going Further* (2012), the National Strategy for Scotland's Museums and Galleries is now on its Third Delivery Plan 2020 - 22 (MGS 2020). It continues to focus on delivery of six aims:

- Aim 1: Maximise the potential of our collections and culture for future generations.
- Aim 2: Strengthen the connections between museums and galleries, people and places to inspire greater public participation, learning and wellbeing
- Aim 3: Empower a diverse workforce to increase their potential for the benefit of the sector and beyond
- Aim 4: Forge a sustainable future for sector organisations and encourage a culture of enterprise
- Aim 5: Foster a culture of collaboration, innovation and ambition
- Aim 6: Develop a global perspective using Scotland's collections and culture

With several local Heritage Centres associated with the Leven there is potential to deliver on many of these aims through delivery to the Leven Heritage Framework.

## *A Culture Strategy for Scotland*

Scottish Government (2020) has set out a vision for how culture can play a key role in everybody's life:

*'Scotland is a place where culture is valued, protected and nurtured. Culture is woven through everyday life, shapes and is shaped by society, and its transformative potential is experienced by everyone. Scotland's rich cultural heritage and creativity of today is inspired by people and place, enlivens every community and is celebrated around the world.'*

Its delivery focuses on three key ambitions:

- Ambition 1: Strengthening Culture - Sustaining and nurturing culture to flourish and to evolve as a diverse, positive force in society, across all of Scotland.
- Ambition 2: Transforming Through Culture - Demonstrating that culture is central to Scotland's wellbeing and cultural, social, economic and environmental prosperity.
- Ambition 3: Empowering Through Culture - Celebrating culture as part of every community; essential to our lives and wellbeing.

Delivery to the Leven Heritage Framework has high potential for contributing to the three key ambitions.

#### *The Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)*

HEPS is a policy statement that should be considered where decision making affects the historic environment. It sets out a series of principles and policies for the recognition, care and sustainable management of the historic environment, and promotes a greater understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment. The policy statement helps to deliver the vision and aims of Our Plan in Time and considers principles that the UK and Scottish Governments have agreed to in international and conventions on cultural heritage and landscape.

#### *Scotland's Archaeology Strategy*

The Archaeology Strategy has five principle aims with a range of objectives:

- Aim 1: Delivering Archaeology - To broaden and deepen the impact and public benefit of archaeology within and beyond Scotland.
- Aim 2: Enhancing Understanding - To increase knowledge, understanding and interpretation of the past.

- Aim 3: Caring and Protecting – To ensure that the material evidence of the human past is valued and cared for by society and managed sustainably for present and future generations.
- Aim 4: Encouraging Greater Engagement - To enable and encourage engagement with our past through creative and collaborative working, active involvement, learning for all ages and enhanced archaeological presentation.
- Aim 5: Innovation and Skills - To ensure that people can acquire and use the archaeological skills that they need or desire, and that those skills provide the underpinning for innovation in the understanding, interrogation, learning and funding of archaeology.

The archaeology strategy explicitly seeks to deliver on the NPF, particularly:

- *Protecting and enhancing our built and natural environment.*
- *Taking pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity.*
- *[being] better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.*
- *Living in a Scotland that is the most attractive place for doing business in Europe.*

### *Scottish Archaeological Research Framework*

The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) has developed a series of period specialist reports which provide a context for future archaeological related research in academic, commercial and community context. These have been rapidly assessed to identify potential alignments by delivery to the Leven Heritage Framework:

<b>Period</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Potential for ScARF Delivery</b>
<b>Paleolithic and Mesolithic</b>	12,700 BC – 4,100 BC	Low
<b>Neolithic</b>	4,100 BC – 2,500 BC	Low
<b>Chalcolithic and Bronze Age</b>	2,500 BC – 800 BC	Low
<b>Iron Age</b>	800 BC – AD 400	Low
<b>Roman</b>	AD 77 – AD 211	Low
<b>Medieval</b>	AD 400 – 1500	Low – Medium
<b>Modern</b>	1500 onwards	High

More specifically, with the archaeological investigations which were undertaken at St Serfs, Loch Leven (O'Grady 2017), and the archaeological work in relation to Wemyss Caves, there is some potential for delivery on the research which addresses research themes identified in the Medieval Panel report (Hall & Price 2012). This could help inform the provision of interpretation on any access improvements between the Fife Pilgrim Way and Fife Coastal Way.

More specifically, the Modern Panel report (Dalglish & Tarlow 2014) highlights a range of research themes and approaches which the Leven Heritage Framework has high potential to deliver on. Among these, Reformation (ibid 9-24), Global Localities (ibid 27-39), People and Things (ibid 72-79) and Modern Past, Modern Present (ibid 117-29) could be particularly relevant to communities of the Leven.

## Consultation

We consulted through interviews and workshops with Leven Programme Partners and stakeholders about the Leven Heritage Framework:

### *Stakeholder Conversations and Interviews*

One to one phone calls and interviews took place with representatives of the following organisations:

- On Fife
- Fife Council Economic Development
- Methil Heritage Centre
- Archaeology Scotland
- East Neuk 50
- CLEAR Buckhaven
- BRAG
- Leven Tourism Association
- Forth Pilgrim
- David Munro (local historian and archaeologist)
- Fife Historic Buildings Trust

Feedback is presented in aggregate to preserve anonymity.

## Views on the heritage surrounding the River Leven

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### Strengths/ Assets:

- The older demographic living in the area are very proud of where they come from.
- Methil Heritage Centre been a strong friends organisation in the past but has been declining in recent years. They have built up their own personal archive alongside the museum with an emphasis on industries, ship building and mining.
- The wider Levenmouth area has always been an area of innovation and problem solving.
- Coastal location, centre point in the Fife Coastal path and the nearest point that links to Pilgrim way.
- The River Leven is one of the 'hidden treasures' of the area.

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### Challenges and Needs:

- Many of the towns surrounding the River Leven are very disadvantaged and disempowered.
    - Some of the most deprived areas in Scotland. Communities south of the river have declined since the collapse of mining.
    - As the area has declined and fallen into deprivation, it has become increasingly harder to engage the community.
  - Parochialism and a real micro focused on specific local areas, this leads to tensions between local heritage groups who feel a sense of protectiveness and rivalry with one another. As a result, there are many missed opportunities for collaborative working.
  - Smaller towns struggling to maintain their own distinct identity.
  - For many smaller groups being and remaining relevant is a challenge. Small local voluntary heritage organisations are made up of older people who have the time and lived experiences.
  - There is a need to diversify who heritage is for, moving beyond that is finding a way to draw on those skills and experiences while also looking forward.
  - Need to consider how these stories from the past are being told and it is important to hear from multiple voices when interpreting heritage.
  - Opportunities for tourism surrounding the River Leven are still poor.
  - Leven and the Wemyss villages including Methil and Buckhaven are the 'less loved' parts of the East Neuk 50 route.
  - The surrounding towns are post mining communities with significant social and economic deprivation, but they have a very interesting industrial heritage. Part of the issue in these towns/villages has been the destruction of their economic systems as well as cultural destruction.
  - There are huge vacant plots and hundreds of years of mining history have been mostly wiped away.
  - The biggest challenge in the area is that people are not engaged and there is a lack of involvement. There is a sense of community missing and young people are desperate to leave the area.
    - As a result, trying to get volunteers to lead on any projects can be very challenging
    - Vandalism of heritage assets is an issue that needs to be tackled by increasing engagement.
  - Issue with the River Leven is that some parts of the river are not accessible at all and are located on private ground.
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## Opportunities for River Leven Heritage Framework

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### **Using heritage to help create a broader 'sense of place' and community engagement**

- Important role for heritage in building back community pride and civic engagement.
  - Heritage is a real opportunity to get people to feel a sense of pride and ownership of where they come from.
  - Industrial heritage is a large area to be explored but the cultural heritage that surrounds this should not be forgotten. Cultural heritage around the river needs to be explored further.
  - The river supported industry but also was a leisure aspect to this that could be a good hook to engage people in heritage.
  - The heritage framework needs to identify some key projects that will really make a difference and change people's perception of the area. The new rail line won't change things on its own.
  - There are significant social histories interwoven with the areas mining history still to be explored.
  - Priority that the heritage framework should resonate with local people but visitors too. Residents and locals first. Has to be led by what interest's local people.
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### **Capacity building through enhanced partnership working**

- There is a need to broaden perspectives and show that collaborative working will present exciting opportunities for heritage groups
  - Tackling the broad range of challenges of socio-economic deprivation faced by people living in the areas around the River Leven will require a collaborative approach.
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### **Broadening the role of heritage; tackling issues of social and economic deprivation**

- Built, natural, tangible and intangible heritage should be used as assets to support wider economic regeneration/driving footfall and broader health and wellbeing.
  - There are important opportunities to improve mental health and wellbeing, tackle social isolation and close the attainment gap all through the medium of heritage.
  - Need to explore ways to connect the areas industrial past to an entrepreneurial future by tapping into innovation and resilience within the community.
  - People have a lot of skills that they don't necessarily recognise or perhaps don't understand that their ideas can generate an income.
  - Training and employability should be a part of heritage activity in the area.
  - Potential to use heritage projects to build people's confidence and help them to move on with their lives.
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**Linking to broader developments in the area, especially relating to tourism**

- Raising awareness about the areas heritage by running events and activities is useful but the challenge is making it sustainable. Needs to tie in with other activities and engage all aspects of the landscape.
- Connectivity part of the River Leven programme is very important. Coupling the connectivity with heritage so there are meaningful routes created that can engage people's interests. Highlighting focal points for activity is needed.
  - Need to get people access to the river and start uncovering the industrial archaeology. Recovering lost places and bringing the history of the area back to life.

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**Using new approaches to engage people in heritage activity**

- Promoting the heritage of the area while keeping it fresh, contemporary and relevant.
    - New voices through heritage.
    - Discovering stories and taking them beyond traditional approaches such as exhibitions and interpretation panels. Taking traditional history and exploring it in new ways, using creative and new responses such as art/digital film/soundscapes.
  - Much of the history of the area cannot be seen, history as a seaside resort and much of the areas industrial past has disappeared, so it all needs to be recreated in some way.
  - Will have to think of creative and different ways to revisit the past.
  - Using history through play as a creative way to engage children and young people.
  - There are opportunities to engage local imaginations and give local people a sense of ownership over their own history by making discoveries.
  - There should be a focus on trying to reconnect people to the river. All of the paper manufacturers are gone but they were once a massive employer in the area. There will still be people who can remember the history, need to draw on that. There is more to the landscape than just one element; more than just mining, should be encompassing medieval history, literary heritage.
  - Bringing heritage to life using creative activities such as photography competitions comparing recent times to years gone by to explore how the area has changed over time.
  - Important to encourage young people to explore the area's history by involving schools and building into the curriculum.
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### *Virtual Summit Meeting*

A virtual summit meeting was held on the 11<sup>th</sup> December 2021 over Zoom. The meeting was attended by 15 representatives from a range of different local and heritage-based interest groups, as well as organisations covering the wider Fife area. The purpose of this meeting was to give stakeholders a further opportunity to feed back on the main thematic areas emerging from the research:

- Mills, Material and Movement
- Heritage Crafts and Circular Economy
- Future Heritage Leven

The suggested Vision for the Leven Heritage Framework was also presented and attendees were also provided with an opportunity to raise specific heritage project ideas. The three themes were supported and wider feedback emphasised the importance of increasing digital capacity, the value of social history and the significance of local Heritage Centres and accessible route ways to local communities and visitors alike. Through this we also identified the need to ensure that the Leven Heritage Framework can deliver outcomes for a range of geographies of interest related to the Leven: those who live close to the river in the 1 km buffer providing one scale; those who live in the broader catchment another and those who may visit the Leven from further afield.

### *River Leven Programme Partner Interviews*

All Leven Programme partners have been contacted and given the opportunity to feed in their views. The following partner organisations were interviewed by Community Enterprise:

- Green Action Trust
- Sustrans
- Zero Waste Scotland
- Forth Rivers Trust
- Fife Council
- Nature Scotland
- Keep Scotland Beautiful
- Fife College
- SEPA

A high-level summary of partner thoughts on the heritage of the Leven area and potential involvement in a heritage programme of activity follows:

- All partners felt that heritage has an important role to play in the overall Leven programme. While some partners organisational aims do not have a direct link to heritage, they felt that heritage funnels into their broader organisational strategic goals.
- Levels of scope for involvement in the heritage programme are varied with some partners preferring to have a more 'hands off', strategic advisory role in the process (see individual interview notes for more details).
- A focus on place-based working is common amongst national level partner organisations that want to work more closely with communities to deliver services based on their own particular needs and challenges.
- There are some national level partner organisations who are interested in delivering new projects related to heritage in the area, but have emphasised this will need to be in partnership with local organisations. Partners that have expressed an interest in being involved in heritage project delivery include Green Action Trust, Keep Scotland Beautiful and Fife Council.
- There are some potential conflicts of interest to be aware of when developing heritage related activity around the focus on built heritage vs natural heritage. It will be important to consider both elements and find a way to integrate the aspirations of partners focusing on built and natural heritage, an open dialogue and continued conversations will be key in achieving this.

Additionally, we ran workshops for Historic Environment Scotland, the Leven Programme Partners and key stakeholders to explore issues which would inform the design and delivery of a 10-year Heritage Framework to support the programme. Insights from all of these have informed the development of the framework. We also introduced and discussed the proposed framework to Levenmouth Connectivity Steering Group which highlighted the need for further community engagement in relation to its development and delivery.

The draft framework then went through a review process with Historic Environment Scotland, the Leven Programme partners to ensure it could complement and integrate with the overall Leven Programme.

# Leven Programme Heritage Framework

## Strategic Vision & Aims

We have developed a possible Vision, and associated aims, for the Leven Heritage Framework to stimulate discussion, through further Leven Programme partner and community, about how these could best be delivered on:

Our Vision for the Leven Heritage Programme is that by 2032:

The Heritage of the Leven is understood and celebrated by a wide range of people and forms a key part of communities social, cultural, economic, and environmental wellbeing.

Our Vision for Leven Heritage will be realized through working to deliver on three key aims:

- Aim 1 – Improving access to and understanding of the heritage of the River Leven.
- Aim 2 – Developing heritage-based skills and enterprises through learning.
- Aim 3 – Contributing to future sustainability for communities of the River Leven.

Delivery on the Vision and Aims could be informed by a number of key principles which would underpin all projects and activities, for example:

- Leven Heritage will be equitable and inclusive.
- Leven Heritage will be creative and innovative.
- Leven Heritage will be active and optimistic.

The Leven Heritage programme will deliver to its aims through several key objectives including on outcomes for people and heritage and associated legacies, which we begin to explore below.

## Outcomes for People and Heritage

In terms of strategic outcomes for people, design of specific projects, and related activities, may benefit from being focused on key audiences. As other Leven Programme themes are developed there may be further technical studies produced which could inform delivery to the Heritage Framework, for example an overall Audience Development Plan, Interpretation Strategy or Visitor Destination Management Plan.

We suggest the Leven Heritage Framework focuses on supporting three key audiences:

- Schools & Lifelong Learning
- Existing Heritage Groups
- Protected Characteristics

More specifically for each:

### 1) Schools Education

Total Number of:

- Four High Schools
- Fifteen Primary Schools
- One ASN campus
- Fife College two campuses

Working with local schools gives opportunities for significantly raising awareness of the importance of the heritage of the Leven across its catchment. The need to work long term to deliver strategic outcomes is also important generationally for adaptation to Net Zero targets. This could comprise working closely with Fife Council (Education Team / Community Learning Team) to deliver on Curriculum for Excellence and potentially Fife College on Lifelong Learning.

Approaches and issues:

- Citizens of the Leven – knowledgeable, caring and active
- Leven Timeline – knowledgeable, caring and active
- Active Outdoor Learning, Creative Learning

- Green skills and Employability

KEY OUTCOME: People will have learned about heritage, leading to change in ideas and actions

## 2) Existing Heritage Groups

There are a small number of local heritage groups and museums which have been active in the wider Leven area. These are essential in supporting leisure and learning activities for community and visitors alike and are critical in contributing to a sense of and pride in place.

Markinch Heritage Group is an active group which formed in 2003. Glenrothes Area Heritage Centre has been recently permanently shut. Methil Heritage Centre has been shut since the outbreak of COVID-19. Fife Heritage Railway has started some activity back on site for the public. Another local group Medieval Methil also appears, from the closure of their website, to be inactive. Kenoway Local History is an active local researcher and historian. Buckhaven Museum has relevance to the Leven Programme but also remains closed due to COVID. Also of note Benarty Heritage Preservation Group (BHPG) whose interests may overlap to some extent with the Leven Programme and the Kinross Heritage Museum. Other heritage initiatives such as Save Wemyss Ancient Caves (SWACS) and the Silverburn Flax Mill present strategic opportunities.

Following the impact of COVID there is a need to support and strengthen existing heritage groups in the Leven. These comprise knowledgeable and active individuals who are real champions in their communities. There may be some value in establishing a Leven Heritage Forum with representatives from among these groups to identify future opportunities.

Approaches and issues:

- Alignment and capacity building for resilient heritage ecosystem
- Skills Development
- Increase Membership Base
- Develop Shared Vision and Goals
- Support Confident Heritage Champions

KEY OUTCOME: People will have developed skills

KEY OUTCOME: Your organisation will be more resilient

### 3) Protected Characteristics

Widening participation, and the importance of EDI is recognised, in heritage-based activities as a priority and that it can produce a range of positive outcomes for individuals. The needs of many members of the community are not being met, in some cases this may be simply that there have been no meaningful opportunities in their community but in other cases this could be due to barriers to participation. Widening participation may be delivered through further engagement (potentially including co-design processes) and other mechanisms of support. There are a range of community organisations, charities and social enterprise whose work relates to supporting the needs in terms of education, employability and equality. Approaching, and further dialogue with organisations which already represent or support more specific groups (e.g., relating to protected characteristics) in the Leven Catchment and in Fife more broadly is a key step.

Approaches and issues:

- More Voices, Telling Different Stories
- Opportunity for improved health and wellbeing through active exploration of Leven heritage routes
- Linking to Lifelong Learning (Adult Education, Skills and Employability) priorities and initiatives in area
- Partnering with other service providers / social enterprise / third sector organisations in area.
- Social prescription

KEY OUTCOME: **a wider range of people will be involved with heritage**

KEY OUTCOME: People will have learned about heritage, leading to change in ideas



### ***Outcomes for Heritage***

Depending on the projects and activities which are developed, with the range of heritage assets relating to the Leven there are a number of opportunities to deliver on outcomes for heritage, including:

- OUTCOME: Heritage will be in a better condition
- OUTCOME: Heritage will be identified and better explained

People and Heritage Outcomes can also build towards:

- OUTCOME: People will have greater wellbeing
- OUTCOME: The local economy will be boosted
- OUTCOME: The local area will be a better place to live, work, visit

## Key Themes

Several cross-cutting themes have been developed which can inform and focus research, learning and interpretation opportunities more coherently across a range of projects and activities.

Three possible main thematic elements can be suggested:

### *Mills, Materials and Movement*

This element recognises that wider understanding and appreciation of the history of the mills on the River Leven and the related industries which emerged in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries is important to a sense of place. It also recognises the potential to demonstrate wider relevance and connectivity, through supporting opportunities to research and learn about how the people and products relating to the mills, travelled from and to other parts of the world, such as raw materials coming from Scandinavia and the Baltics through Levenmouth. This lends itself to a number of approaches, including:

- Actively support participation and skills development through archival and documentary research and the archaeological investigation of key sites with heritage groups.
- Producing clear well illustrated story of the mills and the people who worked at them and support other methods of active learning among the community.
- Create opportunities for key mill sites to be interpreted and contribute to the visitor offer along the Leven.
- Develop access and interpretation following storylines from Loch Leven to Levenmouth with global connections.

### *Heritage Crafts and Circular Economy*

This element recognises the significance of paper production (and other forms of manufacturing) in the history of the Leven, the presence of the Sapphire Mill complex and the ongoing business activities of Smith Anderson and Diageo. It recognises the potential of heritage related crafts for local employability and enterprise. Cutting across issues of shorter supply chains, resource security to vernacular architecture this theme could actively develop new opportunities for communities and businesses. This lends itself to a number of approaches, including:

- Map and explore availability and use of resources in Leven, perhaps ranging from better understanding of geoh heritage / geodiversity, potential of greener materials (e.g., reeds for thatching, coppicing for basket making), to renewable energy.
- Practice led exploration and celebration of the use of paper through time with reflection on what opportunities are there through by-products from or synergies with existing businesses.
- Consider what are potentials for 'new industry' based on social enterprise and working with and along the River Leven.

### *Future Heritage Leven*

This element comprises creative place making, as a multi-generational conversation about what we leave for future generations and whether our legacy will be celebrated as Leven Heritage. Public art was integral to the creation of Glenrothes and how it related to people who had previously lived in the area. The importance of arts and culture in developing and supporting forms of intangible cultural heritage would be important to explore in this theme. This lends itself to several approaches, including:

- Deliver oral history project which documents specific communities and interest groups stories of *Living In The Leven*.
- Support opportunities to explore how the Leven can positively respond to 'grand challenges' as a place of hope and inspiration.
- Commission a range of socially engaged artist(s) to explore and / or develop possible future heritage: establish *Leven Inspired* artists residency programme to promote deeper dialogue and creative exploration.
- Consider how visitors to the Leven experience it's heritage in the future.

Framing these three themes does not preclude projects or activities which do not directly work to these themes but provides a framework which may help provide deeper insights, better outcomes and improved legacy, in contrast to individual unrelated projects.

## Programme Phasing and Key Milestones

Our Heritage Framework is designed to support the expected ten-year programme of activities and projects being delivered as part of the overall Leven Programme. Its application is intended to align with and synergise with the phasing of other Leven Programme projects, themes and activities, for example the development and delivery of the Leven River Parks project.

Following an initial development year, delivery of the Heritage Framework will support the programme in two main phases, the first from years 2 – 4 and the second years 6 to 9.

Phase	Running
Development Phase 1	2022 - 2023
Delivery Phase 1	2023 - 2027
Evaluation Development Phase	2027- 2028
Delivery Phase 2	2028 - 2032
Evaluation Legacy	2032 – 2033

With significant activity planned around the Levenmouth area in the next few years, there may be a case for phasing heritage activities and projects to raise awareness and beginning building capacity in other areas of the Leven Catchment, for example with potential for some Development and Delivery Phase 1 to take place in Glenrothes and Loch Leven areas.

## Leadership and Governance

The Leven Heritage Framework should be adopted by the Leven Programme and supported by the Leven Communities Steering Group.

The lead partner for its development and implementation will be Historic Environment Scotland will be the lead partner to advocate and promote heritage elements within the Leven Programme but not lead on delivery of specific heritage projects or activities.

During the development phase and on a project-by-project basis a Leven Heritage Steering Group could be considered, if required, to embed heritage and culture and this could be supported through a range of methods but resources for this will need to be identified by the Leven Programme and fit within existing governance structures.

Potential first phase of focus for the Leven Heritage Steering Group could comprise:

- Engagement opportunities.
- Expertise and advice.
- Access to funding knowledge.
- Skills Audit, Training Plan, Skills Agenda.
- Education.
- Site / project visits to allow knowledge exchange and learning.

The Leven Heritage Steering Group should comprise representatives from local groups who want to deliver on the Heritage Framework and with attendance and support from representatives from a range of other organizations, including for example Historic Environment Scotland, Fife Council and Fife Historic Buildings Trust. This approach allows for, with wider community engagement during the development phase, the co-design of future projects and activities which deliver on the Leven Heritage Framework.

Any activities and projects developed and delivered to the Leven Heritage Framework need to be aligned with the wider Leven Programme policies and protocols, such as Procurement, Equal Opportunities and Health Safety and Environment.

## Measuring & Celebrating Success

Evaluation will be key to the design and delivery to the Leven Heritage Framework. It should integrate with wider methods and systems of measuring project outcomes used by the Leven Programme and learning to inform subsequent phases of projects or overall programme.

We anticipate delivering on the Heritage Framework will provide significant opportunities, through supporting participation and learning, to celebrate the achievements of volunteers and the outputs and outcomes from projects.

Capacity for high quality documentation and communications will be critical to delivering on a key programme goal. The importance of 'telling our Leven Heritage stories' during the programme will help develop skills (in communication and interpretation), sense of place and audiences which will grow in the long term with a quality and quantity of content which is engaging.

## Key Resources & Funding

Delivery on the Leven Heritage Framework will require funding. Depending on the nature of projects and activities, it is anticipated that this could include capital and revenue costs and in-kind contributions as part of an overall phased funding tapestry.

Phase	Running
Development Phase 1	2022 - 2023
Delivery Phase 1	2023 - 2027
Evaluation Development Phase	2027- 2028
Delivery Phase 2	2028 - 2032
Evaluation Legacy	2032 - 2033

At this stage we have identified some sources of funding (see table below) but need to explore financial model with partners around several possible questions, such as:

- Is there staff capacity in partner organisations to secondment or provision of capacity through exiting roles?
- Who are key funders / supporters in each phase, what are budget parameters (% in-kind / cash ratios).
- What funding opportunities are there more specifically for each of our key audiences / themes?
- What social enterprise opportunities are there in relation to micro-businesses, circular economy, regenerative tourism?
- Plus requirement for Maintenance for up to ten years, will Leven Programme be responsible? Therefore, there may be a need for high level financial model for 20 years of activities.
- Are there funder(s) who will go on 20-year journey with people and heritage of the Leven?

Table of Potential Funding:

<b>Capital upgrade and renovation: Costs Unknown</b> <b>This includes heritage orientated funding as well as wider project funding but only includes relatively substantial funds. These funds could be tapped into for multiple projects.</b>		
<b>Fund</b>	<b>Detail and requirements</b>	<b>Potential Amount</b>
<b>Scottish Landfill Communities Fund (Suez)</b>	Public Amenities (SLCF Object C) Projects must have an overall cost of no more than £250,000 so this will need to be for a phased element	£50,000
<b>Community Ownership Fund</b>	Requires 50% match in place and a 6 month spend period Next round is December then April 2022 then 5 further rounds £50m altogether	Up to £250,000
<b>Swire Charitable Trust</b>	Funds heritage projects with a particular focus on disadvantaged young people	£25,000
<b>Love Local</b>	“To build the wealth of our local communities, revitalise our local places, town centres, or 20 minute neighbourhoods; increasing footfall and activity.” Capital projects are not a great fit here as it is more related to getting trading back up and running in a run-down High Street or creating market stalls etc Could fund heritage projects with retail outlets particularly local crafts.	£50,000 max
<b>Wolfson</b>	Must ensure the building is going to be open to the public but there is a focus on specific characteristics	£50,000
<b>Regeneration</b>	Average grant of £1m with a focus on regeneration, jobs and well-being. Fife Council is	£1.5m?



<b>Capital Grants scheme</b>	<p>the applicant</p> <p>Focus on impact especially regeneration, jobs, economic development and well-being</p> <p>Crucial = fit with local and national strategy.</p> <p>Also needs to be place based and to evidence local support</p>	
<b>Place based investment programme</b>	<p>Funding via Fife Council from the Scottish Government for place-based regeneration.</p> <p>Total of £325m over 4 years</p> <p>Unknown what Fife has this year</p> <p>This would be for 2022-23 allocation and beyond</p> <p>At discretion of Council so unknown what will be required. But likely to be economic development and regeneration.</p>	Say £250,000
<b>Clothworkers Foundation</b>	<p>Main grants funding for capital costs (including purchase of fixtures and equipment as well as building purchase or renovation) – usually over £10,000.</p> <p>Must demonstrate that at least 50% of service users are within one or more target groups (these include disadvantaged young people)</p> <p>Rolling programme with no deadlines</p>	£45,000
<b>UK shared prosperity Fund</b>	<p>Post EU (replacement for what used to be ESF and ERDF) funding. Some phases were launched recently for short term funding till March 2022. There is due to be funds announced for next financial year including capital funding, but this is not guaranteed.</p> <p>There are also opportunities arising from the UK Government ‘Levelling Up’ agenda and Area Growth deals, applications to these funds would be for Fife Council to lead on, with project partners.</p>	TBC
<b>Historic Environment Scotland</b>	<p>Heritage Repair Grant –a strong heritage outcome link will be required and only for eligible costs.</p>	Say £100,000

<b>National Lottery Heritage Fund</b>	Two strands It feels possible to attract the larger grant (over £250,000 and up to £5m) but is a long and challenging process with the need for activity plans, heritage interpretation etc.	Say £250,000 Or say £2m+ if larger fund
<b>Arts &amp; Business Scotland - Culture &amp; Business Fund Scotland</b>	If a business sponsor is secured, this fund can match	Funding up to maximum of £40,000.
<b>Creative Scotland</b>	Large Capital fund is currently closed but is being reviewed. Medium grants can be used for capital Possible link to one building if there is an arts focus The current open fund is more likely to support a revenue grant.	£100,000 or higher if capital fund re-opens.
<b>Foyle Foundation</b>	Must have reached at least RIBA Stage 3 before applying	Say £75,000
<b>Social Loan funding EG Architectural Heritage Fund</b>	AHF has various strands of funding and loan finance with embedded support E.g., Heritage Impact Fund – loans up to £500,000 on good terms if there is strong heritage impact.	Say £100,000 depending on what cash flow can bear
<b>Investing in Enterprise Fund</b>	Half loan and half grant	Up to a maximum total investment of £500,000
<b>CARES</b>	Enablement Grant of up to £25,000 for feasibility studies etc. Let's do net zero community buildings - can fund the practical installation and purchase of renewables	£25,000 Up to 100% of costs with no maximum publicised.



## Legacy

The Leven Programme Heritage Framework has a vision of:

The Heritage of the Leven is understood and celebrated by a wide range of people and forms a key part of communities social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing.

The legacy of 10 years of heritage-based activities and projects, and the need for 10 years of further maintenance, could comprise:

- Increased membership and active support of existing Heritage Groups.
- Establishment of a Leven Heritage Forum / Trust and / or other new groups interested in the Heritage of the Leven
- Wider participation in the heritage of the Leven through regular ongoing support in volunteering activities.
- Better understanding and celebration of the stories of the Leven which matter to people through ongoing educational and cultural activities.
- Increased Numbers of Visitors who spend longer in the area through using a Leven Heritage Trail running from Levenmouth to Loch Leven.
- New heritage inspired enterprises and employment opportunities.

## Acknowledgments

Development of the Leven Programme Heritage Framework has been supported by Historic Environment Scotland and The Leven Programme.

Northlight Heritage and Community Enterprise thank all those who took time to discuss the Leven Heritage Framework.

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## Appendices:

### Appendix 1: Case Studies

We have looked at examples of different approaches to the celebrating and enhancing the heritage of rivers, below which are some examples which can inform delivery to the Leven Heritage framework:

#### [Tweed Rivers Heritage](#) (Case Study 1)

Since 1991 the Tweed Forum has been working to 'work to protect, enhance and restore the rich natural, built and cultural heritage of the River Tweed and its tributaries'. It has run several heritage related programmes of activity including *The Tweed Rivers Heritage Project* ran between 1999 and 2006 building capacity. The next phase of heritage-based projects and activities will be delivered through development of Destination Tweed, a long distance trail from source to sea, to be built on strong brand recognition and connectivity.

*Working at both strategic level and local delivery through partnership is important to get long term results. How can the benefits of heritage be delivered in the long term?*

#### [Rights of Rivers](#) (Case Study 2)

Several rivers have been given recognition as legal entities (Earth Law Centre 2020). Often from indigenous perspectives respecting the agency and spirit of the River and its relationships to human and more-than-human communities is promoted through such instruments. A similar philosophy can be seen in the UK through the River Dart Charter, Devon, led by the Bioregional Learning Centre.

*A key strategic aim of such approaches is more holistic protection and management of the River from source to sea. Can changing perceptions of the River Leven, lead to increased care and wellbeing for both river and people? Would a River Leven charter be worth exploring?*

#### [Hidden Heritage, Secret Streams](#) (Case Study 3)

The Don Catchment River Trust has developed the Hidden Heritage, Secret Streams project. Delivered at a tributary level, on the River Rother, it supports local learning and participation. Like the River Leven, there is a significant industrial and environmental history to be explored by the community. Wider activities are offered across the catchment through local and long-distance trails, and educational resources in 'The Learning Pool'.

*Big visions and long-term plans have to be delivered on the ground, with local knowledge and support, activities and projects ultimately make the change.*

#### [Canadian Heritage Rivers](#) (Case Study 4)

Since 1984 Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) has designated forty rivers as Heritage Rivers. Each river is recognized nationally for their outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational heritage. Each River has a [Story Map](#) which makes digitally accessible, Natural, Cultural and Recreational Heritage, to both local people and potential visitors.

*Recognising the River Leven and its heritage is part of a bigger story could be important to communicate to achieve long term changes. Is there National and International River Heritage Initiatives which could be partners?*

#### [River Styx Living Laboratory Trust](#) (Case Study 5)

The River Styx Living Laboratory Trust are working with partners to a forty-year vision (2000-2040) to manage and enhance the Pūharakekenui / Styx River catchment. The vision has been underpinned by a value (significances) based approach which builds on evidence and monitoring to identify and work towards shared outcomes.

*Individually science and culture / heritage have significant roles to play: but dialogue between them can help develop understanding and respect.*

## Appendix 2: Draft Text Boxes

Is there potential for some text boxes in the Heritage Framework, and as part of future wider engagement, to promote discussion?

For example:

### Paper Places

In 1845:

Roths paper mill was producing brown and grey wrapping papers.

Auchmuty Mill was producing cartridge, coloured, printing and writing papers.

Balbirnie paper mill was producing paper principally from London market,  
two kinds, one strong principally used by grocers,  
the other very thin and transparent used by drapers and silk mercers.

Source *New Statistical Account* 1845

What paper is produced in the Leven now?

Where is other paper used in the Leven now produced?

Is all the paper recyclable?



### ***The Balgonie Bible***

William Swan born Milltown of Balgonie (1791) and with Edward Stallybrass, translated the Bible into Mongolian for the first time.

Why did they travel?

What impact did this have on people elsewhere in the world?

Who else travelled from and to the Leven during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries?

Did they bring objects or materials back to the Leven which still survive?

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