

# HERITAGE INDICATORS 2019

A photograph of a river with a stone bridge in the foreground, a power plant with cooling towers in the middle ground, and a brick building in the background under a blue sky with power lines.

HERITAGE COUNTS



Restoration progresses at the Roundhouse, Birmingham. By refitting historic buildings for reuse, their embodied carbon is retained. As the UK reduces its dependence on fossil fuels and adopts energy efficient technologies, this year's Heritage Counts considers carbon in the historic environment. © Historic England Archive

# HERITAGE INDICATORS 2019

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Since 2002, Heritage Counts has collected and presented indicators about the state of the historic environment using data from government and leading heritage sector bodies. This document presents a summary of the main indicators for the year 2018-19. The detailed heritage indicator datasets can be found on the [Heritage Counts website](#).

The Heritage Counts website also has online [Local Authority Profiles](#), allowing users to compare indicators across local authorities.

The Heritage Indicators are presented according to the five strategic priorities of [Heritage 2020](#):

- **Discovery, identification and understanding** – Provides indicators on the scale and scope of the historic environment and assets (p.5);
- **Constructive conservation and sustainable management** – Includes indicators on the overall condition of the historic environment with indicators from the Heritage at Risk programme and data on managing the historic environment, including planning statistics (p.14);
- **Public engagement** – Presents data on participation in heritage, heritage membership and volunteering in the sector (p.18);
- **Capacity building** – Includes indicators of heritage investments from private, public and voluntary sectors as well as the skills and capacity of the sector (p.24);
- **Helping things to happen** – Provides data from Building Preservation Trusts and the local authority Heritage Champions initiative (p.26).

Harlsey Castle Farmhouse, Hambleton. The scheduled and listed remains of the 15th century tower house were removed from the Heritage at Risk register after grant-supported repairs in 2017. © Historic England Archive



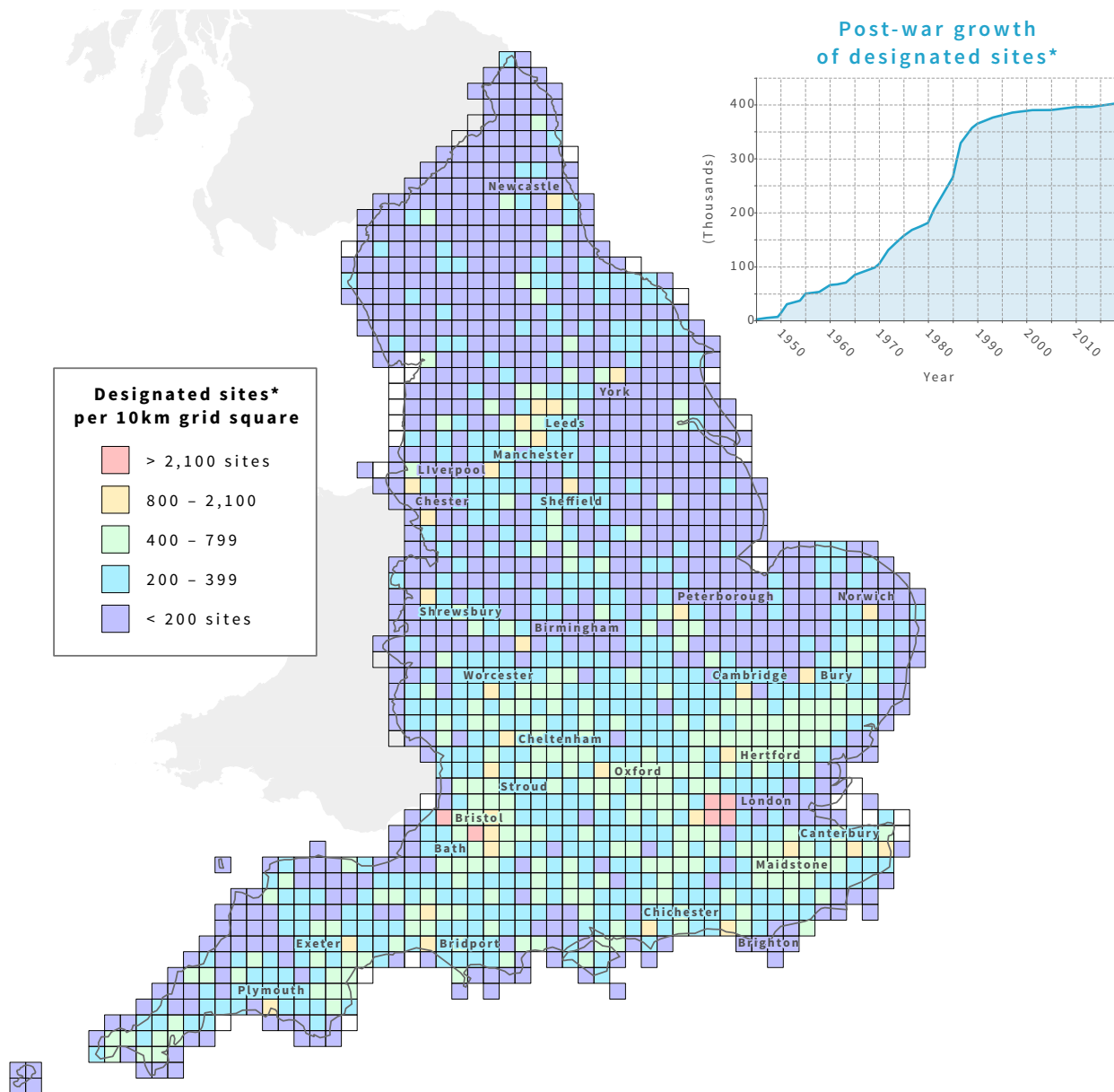
# 1. Discovery, identification and understanding

## Our heritage assets

- The [National Heritage List for England](#) (NHLE) provides the official record of nationally designated heritage assets.

After surpassing the 400,000 listings in 2018, the total number of entries now stands at 400,175. In July 2019 a new World Heritage Site, Jodrell Bank Observatory in Cheshire, was inscribed by UNESCO and added to the NHLE.

Distribution of designated heritage sites in England



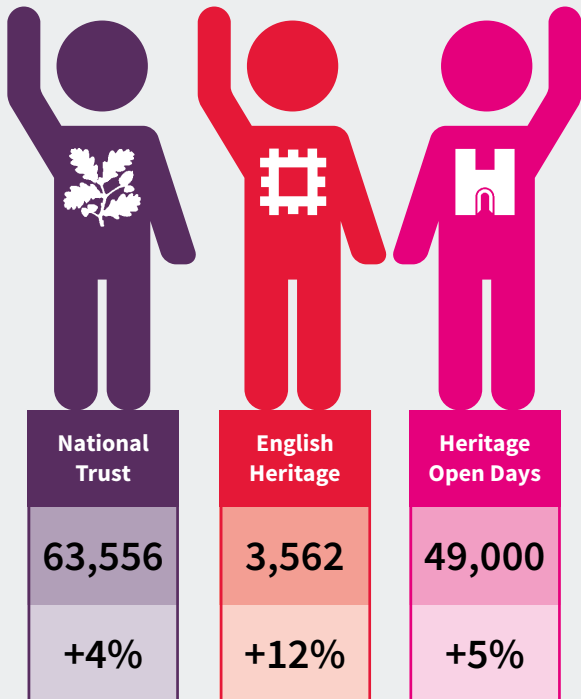
\* Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Protected Wreck Sites.  
 [Data: 31st March 2019] Historic England. © Crown Copyright and database right 2019. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900.

Source: Historic England

# Key findings

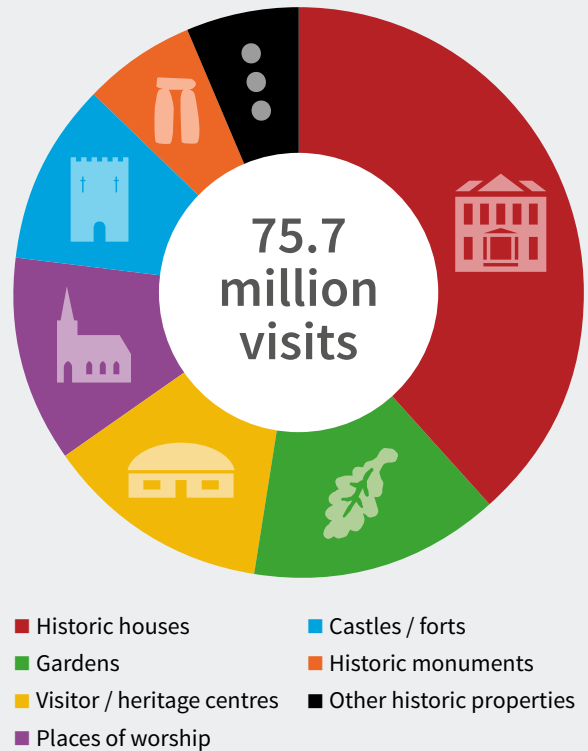
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## Numbers of volunteers in heritage, 2018-19



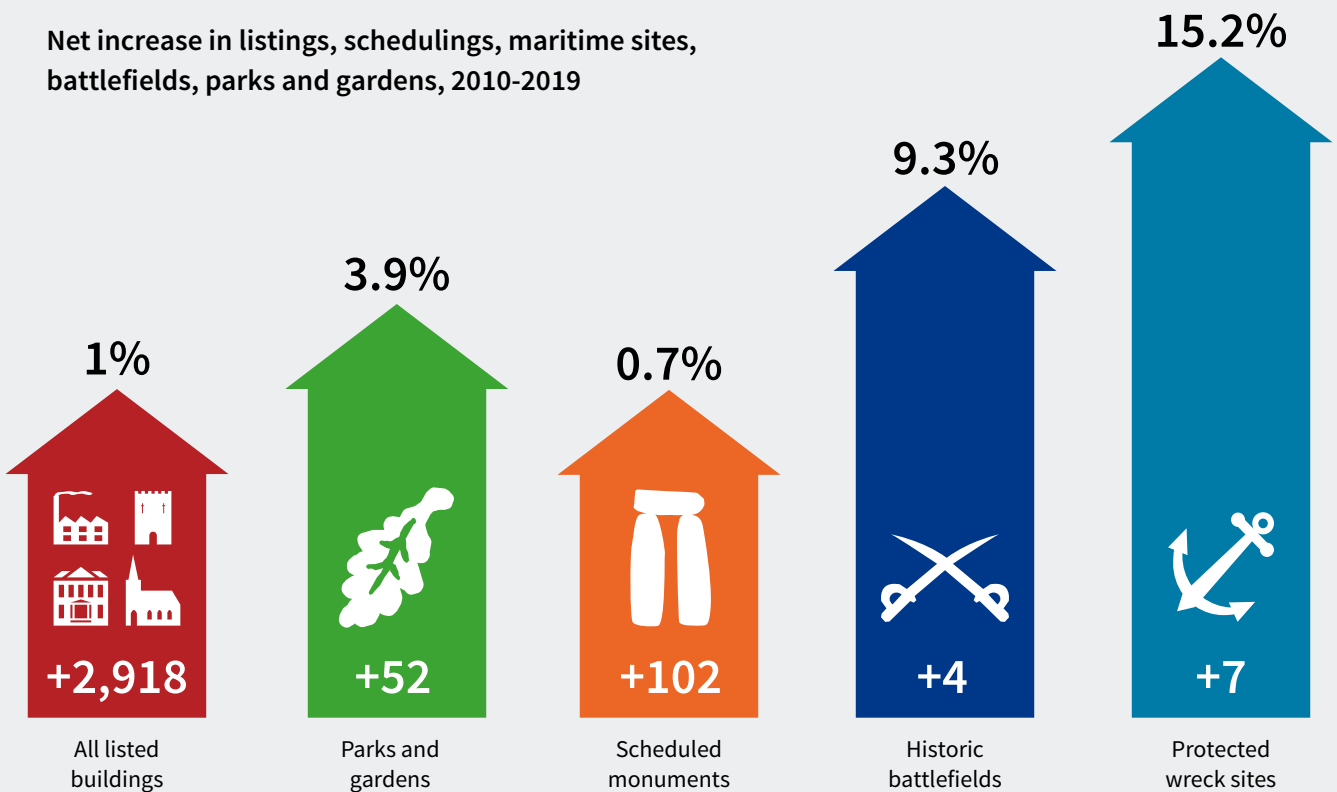
Source: [Heritage Volunteering](#) (p22)

## Visits to historic properties, 2018-19



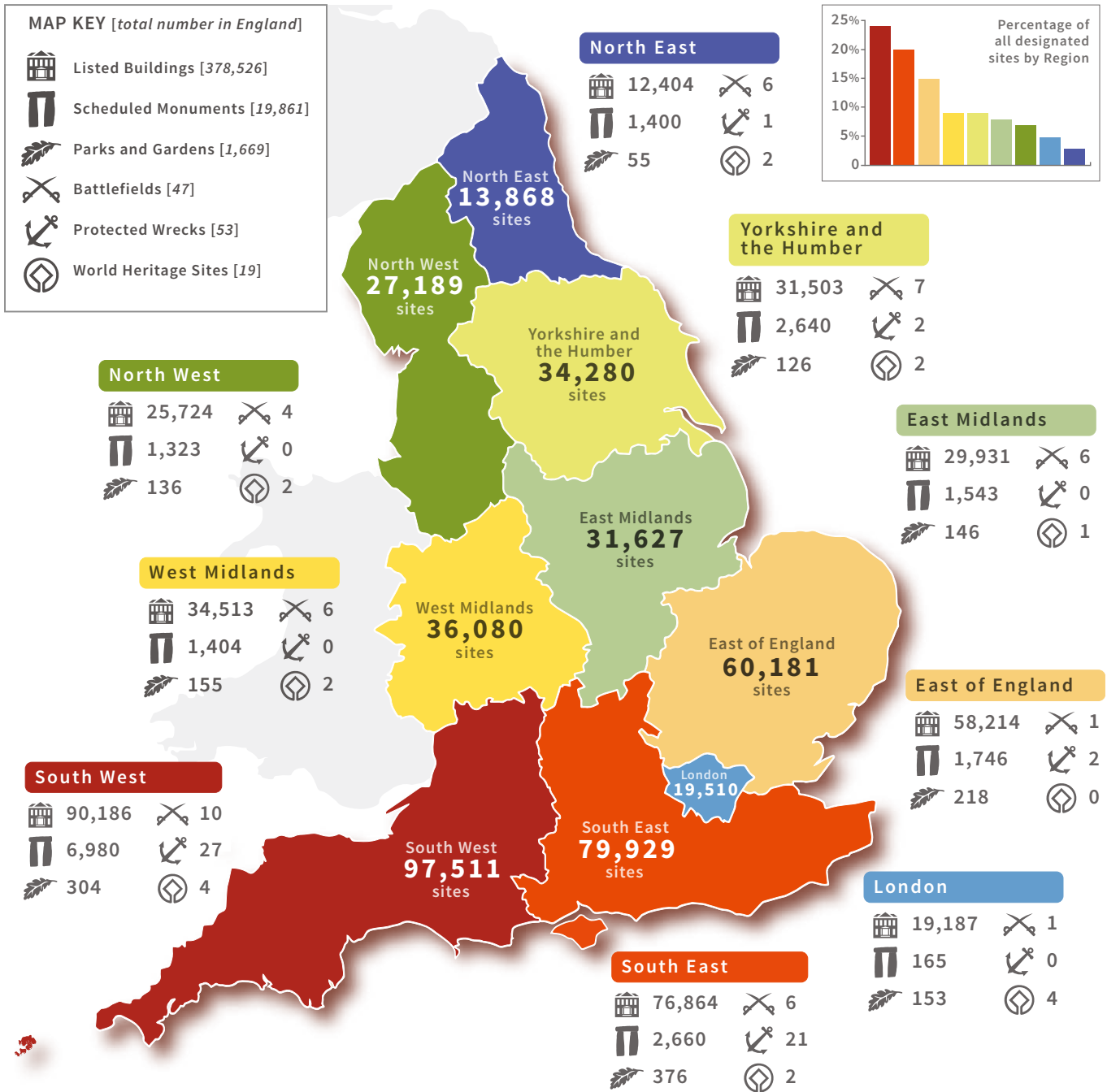
Source: [BDRC Visitor Attractions Trends in England 2018](#)

## Net increase in listings, schedulings, maritime sites, battlefields, parks and gardens, 2010-2019



Source: [Heritage Counts Indicators, 'Discovery, Identification & Understanding' \(2019\)](#)

## Numbers of designated heritage sites by region, 2018-19



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## The stock of traditionally-built (pre-1919) dwellings

- With access to the right skills and information, buildings constructed using traditional materials and techniques can be effectively maintained and kept in use. **1919 is recognised as the watershed between traditional and modern construction methods**, providing a useful definition for the broader historic environment beyond listed and designated assets. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has **identified the decline the traditional skills** required to maintain pre-1919 buildings as a source of particular risk, and Historic England is working with Cadw and the Construction Industry Training Board **to address this need**.
- Traditional buildings are a valuable resource from an environmental perspective. The materials used in their construction are typically locally sourced, often have lower embodied energy than modern equivalents and have longer lifespans. For instance, **traditionally constructed windows** in durable, high quality timber, can have extremely long service lives when properly maintained. Equally, the **lime mortar** typically used in the construction of traditional buildings is produced at lower temperatures than cement, incurring a lower carbon cost at the point of production; at the end of its life, lime mortar and bricks bonded by lime mortar can be recycled.
- **DEFRA reports** that construction, demolition and excavation generated 61% of the total waste created by the UK in 2016. The Stockholm Environment Institute and ISA estimate that **more than 50 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> are expended in the construction of an average house in the UK**. These figures demonstrate the need to make the most of England's existing stock of buildings.
- The Valuation Office Agency (VOA) collects information on the age of dwellings in the UK for council tax valuation purposes, allowing for trends in the stock of built heritage to be understood. Figures produced by the VOA indicate that the number of pre-1919 dwellings in England has increased by 60,400 since 2012.
  - The location of these new dwellings corresponds with historic towns and cities such as Brighton, Norwich and Bristol where larger homes are potentially being subdivided into flats and smaller dwellings.
  - Other locations include former industrial cities such as Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester where ex-industrial warehouses, factories and mills are being converted into multiple dwellings.







Conversion of the pre-1919 Mistley Maltings at Manningtree, Essex resulted in the preservation of significant historic buildings and the creation of new dwellings. © Historic England Archive

■ In the year 2019, excluding new builds since 2010, the only building age groups to show an increase were pre-1919 (9,280 new dwellings, a 1.2% increase) and 1983-1992 (920 new dwellings, 0.1%

increase). This increase in historic housing stock represents a vital and sustainable contribution to the country's housing needs.

## War memorials – 100 years of commemoration

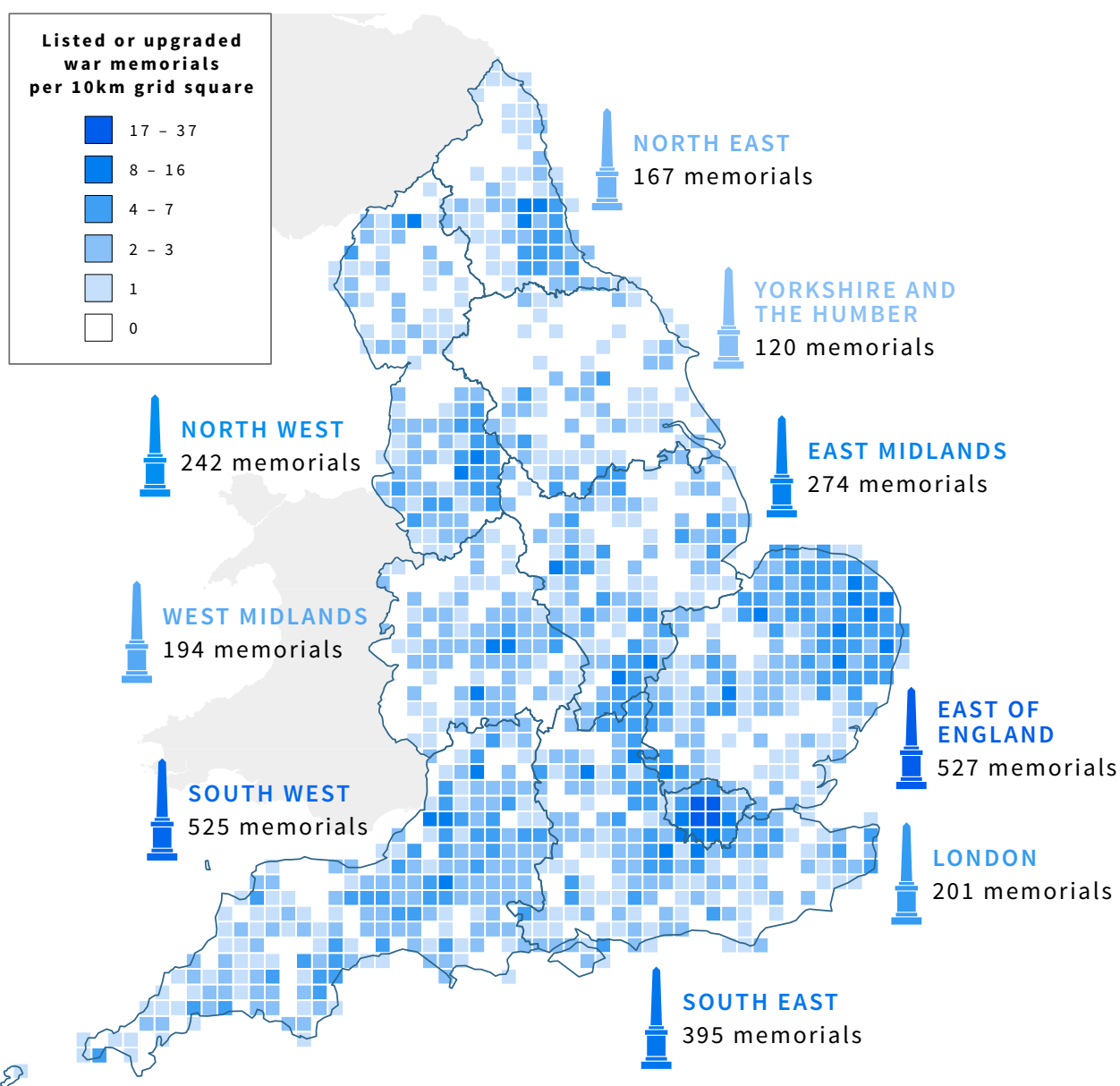
- In commemoration of the First World War centenary, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport made a £4 million fund available for the conservation and protection of war memorials. The resulting First World War Memorials Programme, which concluded this year, was a partnership of Civic Voice, Historic England, Imperial War Museums and War Memorials Trust, working with the public on a programme of recording, research, conservation and listing.
- The First World War Memorial Programme aimed to record 2,500 war memorials by adding or upgrading National Heritage List for England entries. When the listing project closed at the end of September 2018, this target was exceeded by 145 memorials with a total of 2,645 memorials listed or upgraded across England. 183 applications for listing were made by attendees at workshops organised by the programme.



Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regimental War Memorial, Bedford Road, Kempston, Bedfordshire. Detail of temple and west obelisk. © Historic England Archive

■ **Civic Voice** delivered 189 workshops training civic societies, universities and community groups to survey their local memorials. Through the surveys it was discovered that 6% of war memorials can be considered to be in poor condition and 1% in very bad condition. Large-scale community engagement in this way allows the condition of the UK's war memorials to be monitored and for any necessary preventative action to be undertaken.

### War memorials listed during First World War centenary, 2014-18



Over the centenary a total of 2,645 war memorials were listed or upgraded.

[Data: 28th Sept 2018]

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## Local lists

- In 2019, 55% of all district councils and unitary authorities in England had a local list. Local lists can be used to identify significant local heritage assets which are not nationally listed to support the development of Local Plans. The uptake of local lists is not uniform across the country, for instance, in London 91% of local planning authorities had a local list, while in Yorkshire and the Humber only 16% did. Significant progress has been made in the East Midlands, where 43% of local of district councils and unitary authorities now have local lists, when in 2018 only 21% had.

## Historic areas and open spaces

- National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) are statutory designations which protect our countryside. There are currently 1,264,424 hectares of National Parks and 1,897,794 hectares of AONBs.
- The figures for 2019 indicate that there are also 363,677 hectares of ancient woodland which is land continuously wooded since AD 1600, and 164,310 hectares of heritage coast which are non-statutory landscape definitions of our most beautiful, undeveloped coastline.

## Conservation areas

- **Conservation areas** exist to manage and protect the special architectural and historic interest of a place. There were approximately 9,872 conservation areas recorded in 2019, an increase from 9,200 in 2003. The greatest proportion of England's total conservation areas are located in London and the South East (32%), followed by the Midlands with 20%. The North West region has the fewest conservation areas (9%).

## Historic Environment Records

- Historic Environment Records (HERs) provide access to resources relating to the historic environment of a particular locality. There are 83 HERs in England which are maintained and managed by local authorities. 70% of HERs are available online through the [Heritage Gateway](#) where anyone can search several local and national datasets on the historic environment. In 2019, there was no change from the 2018 number of 69 online HERs, up by 12 since 2012.

## Historic Landscape Characterisation

- **Historic Landscape characterisation** is a tool for describing the historic character of places. It maps physical changes in the landscape over time. 99% of England's historic landscape has been mapped. All (100%) of the landscape in 7 of the 9 Government regions have been mapped, with only the South West remaining at 99% (there is no formal historic landscape characterisation in London).



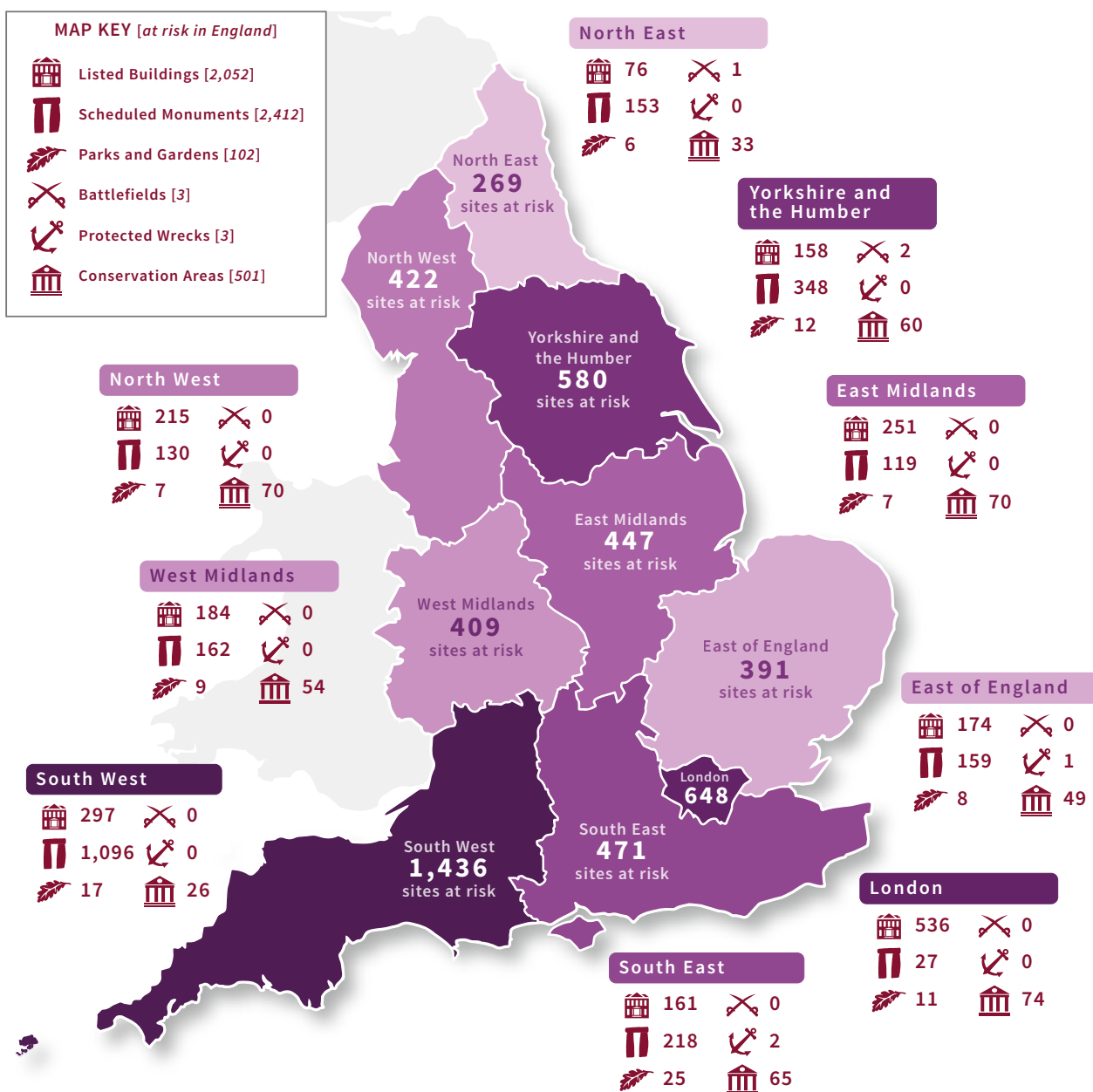
Breedon Hope Cement Works is a prominent feature in Hope Valley within the Peak District National Park.  
© Historic England Archive

## 2. Constructive conservation and sustainable management


### Heritage at Risk

- Launched in 2008, the Heritage at Risk (HAR) programme identifies sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development.
- The number of entries present on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register continued to decline in 2019, dropping from last year's total of 5,160 to 5,153. Across England, 65% of the sites on the 1999 register have been removed.
- Most Grade I and II\* listed buildings entries on the register are found in the Midlands (208 out of 828), representing 5.2% of all the Grade I and II\* listed buildings at in the region. Historic England granted £2,169,066 to save 39 at risk assets in this region.

Numbers of heritage sites at risk by region, 2018-19



Historic England. © Crown Copyright and database right 2019. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900. [Data: 17th October 2019]



North Leeds Gurdwara. Recently removed from the Heritage at Risk register, the former Potternewton Park Mansion now serves as a Sikh temple. Historic buildings can provide characterful community spaces and through reuse we can retain their embodied carbon. © Historic England Archive

## Planning applications

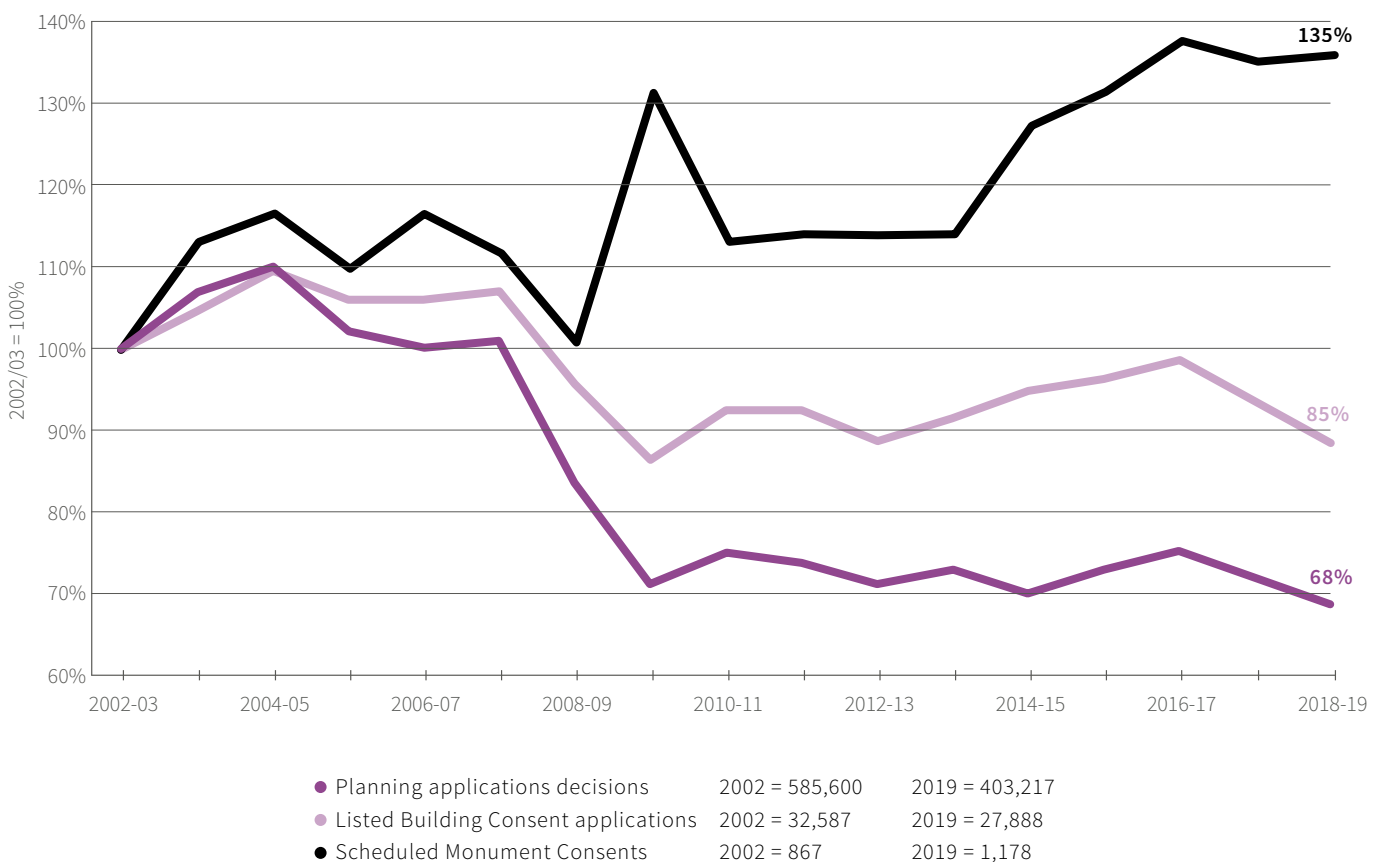
- Planning statistics from the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) show that planning applications were heavily affected by the 2008 recession, reaching a 10-year low in 2014/15.
- Despite a slight recovery in 2015 and 2016, there was a 3% decrease between 2016/17 and 2017/18 to ca. 426,000 planning application decisions. This downward trend has accelerated, resulting in only ca. 403,000 planning applications decided in 2018/19, a 6% decrease on the previous year and the lowest annual total since Heritage Counts began tracking this indicator in 2002/03.

## Listed Building Consent applications

- A similar trend is found in the Listed Building Consent application (LBCs) statistics with a significant decline following the 2008 financial crisis. While the number of Listed Building Consents had grown consistently between 2012/13 and 2016/2017, increasing by 12% in that period, a 6% decline began in 2017/18 which continued at the same rate in 2018/19.
- The result is a proportionate increase in LBCs relative to all planning decisions. In 2018/19 LBCs accounted for 6.9% of all planning permissions compared to 5.7% in 2007/08. This trend is problematic given the dramatic 31% decline in numbers of local authority historic environment (conservation and archaeological) staff in the same time period.

### Planning Applications and Listed Building Consents

Change over time, 2002/03 to 2017/18



Source: [MHCLG District matter planning authorities table 124A](#) (2019)



- In 2018/19, official demolitions made up 1.2% of national listed building consent decisions; a decrease of 10% on 2017/18 and of 46% against the total for 2009/10. Demolition decisions have declined in all regions between 2017/18 and 2018/19, with two exceptions: the North East (an increase of 157%, from 7 to 18) and the South West (an increase of 32%, from 38 to 50).

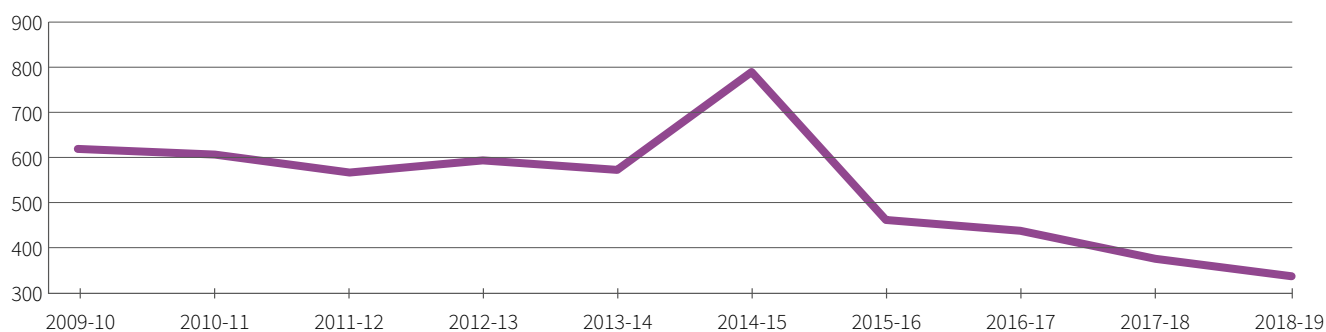
### Scheduled Monument Consent

- Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required for alterations to any scheduled monument. In 2018/19 there were 1,178 SMC decisions, a 1% decrease since 2017/18 and a 36% increase since 2002/03.
- SMCs in the East Midlands region reduced by 6% between 2017/18 and 2018/19 but this remains the region with the greatest percentage increase in SMCs since 2002/3, increasing by 117%.

### Registered Parks and Garden planning applications

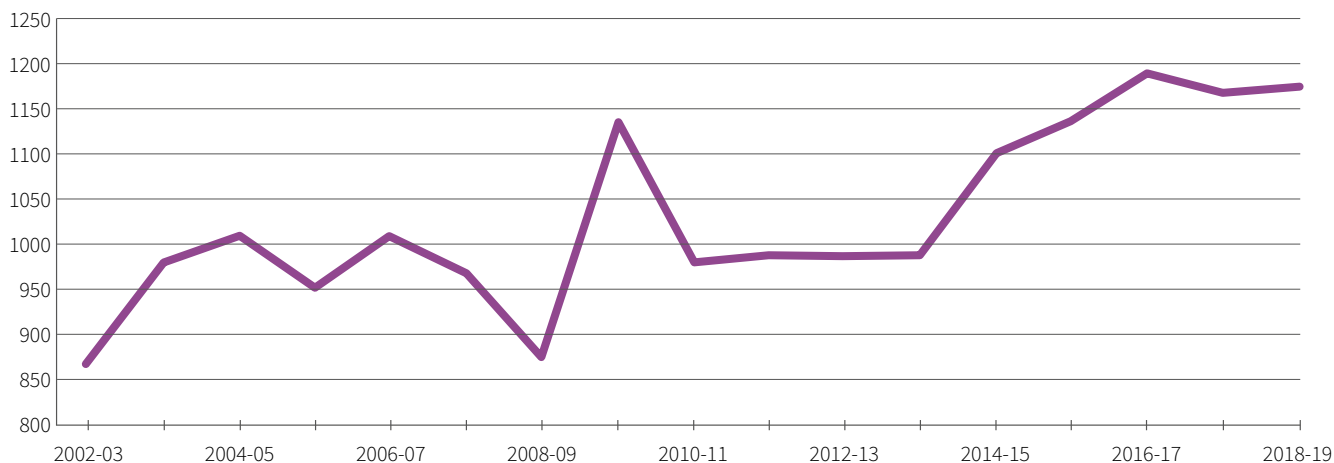
- All planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens must be sent to the Garden Trust. In 2018/19 there were 1,024 planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens, a 1% increase on the previous year and a 36% increase since 2003/04.
- The South West (19%, 194 applications) has the greatest proportion of planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens, followed by the South East (19%, 190 applications) and East of England (14%).

Listed Building Consents: demolitions



Source: MHCLG District matter planning authorities table 124A (2019)

Scheduled Monument Consents in England



Source: MHCLG District matter planning authorities table 124A (2019)

# 3. Public engagement

## Heritage visitor trends

Each year, VisitEngland conducts a survey of visitor attractions in England, including historic properties. In 2018, 725 historic properties responded to the survey and indicated that there were 75.8 million visits to historic properties that year. On average, visits to responding historic properties decreased by 2% between 2017 and 2018.

Full findings can be found in the [BDRC Visitor Attractions Trends in England 2018](#) report.

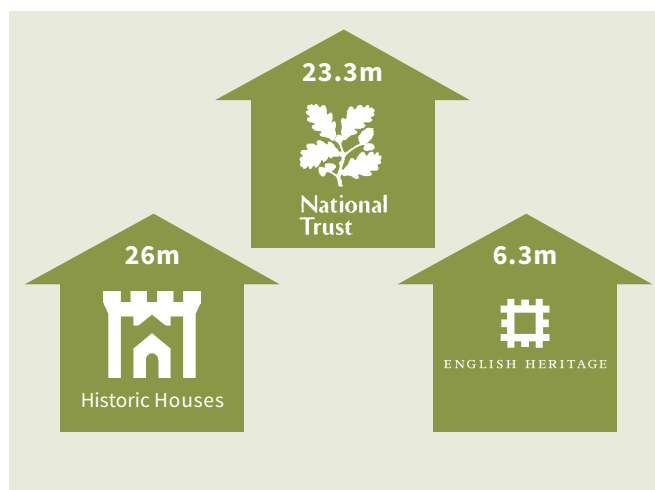
The most popular types of historic attractions according to the VisitEngland survey are historic houses (39% of all heritage visits) and historic gardens (14% of all heritage visits) In the past year, places of worship experienced a 3% increase in visits, while visits to visitor/heritage centres decreased by 4%.

Of all visitors to historic attractions, 27% are from overseas, 49% are from local/day trips and 25% are other UK visitors.



## Visits to historic properties

- Visitor numbers to historic properties continue to grow.
- In 2018/19, visits to National Trust sites totalled over 23.3m.
- Visits to Historic Houses member properties totalled 26m in 2018.
- Visits to English Heritage sites totalled over 6.3m in 2017/18.

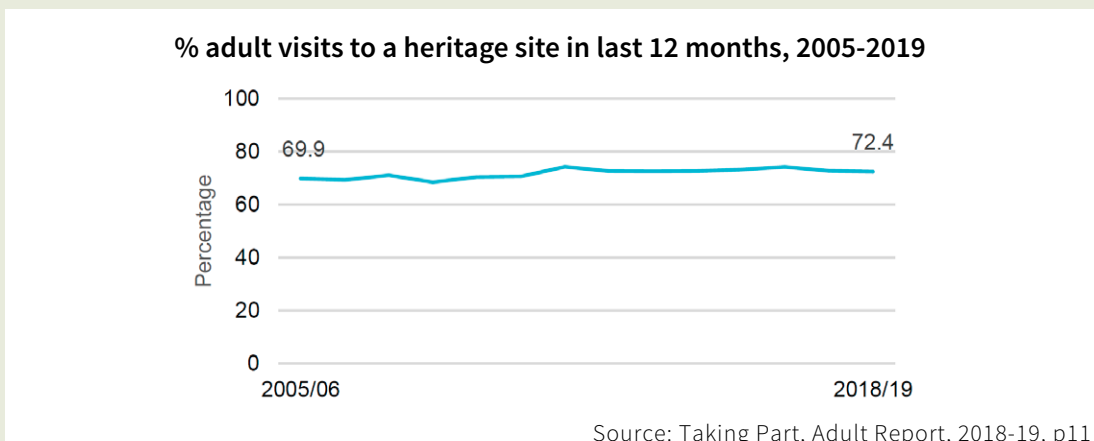
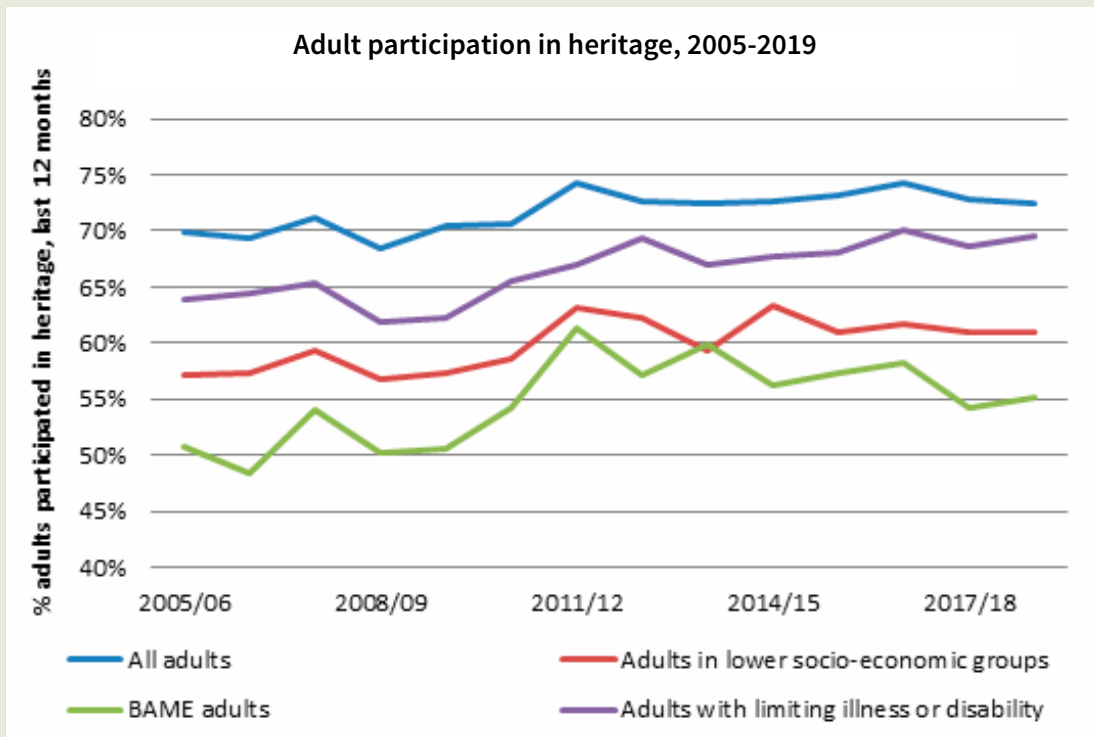


Sutton Walls Hillfort, Herefordshire. Pictured on the ramparts, the Sutton Walls Conservation Group are raising awareness of the plight of this scheduled ancient monument through the creation of a Conservation Management Plan. © Historic England Archive



## DCMS Taking Part Survey

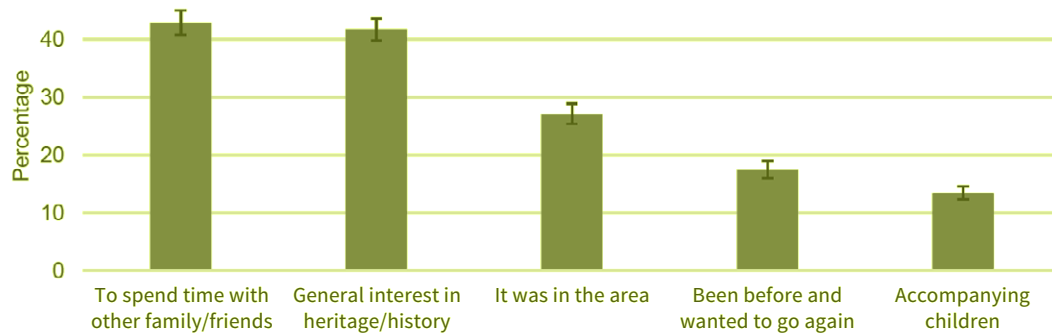
- Taking Part is a national, face-to-face survey of over 8,000 UK citizens that records participation and engagement in heritage through visits to a monument such as a castle, fort or ruin; a historic park or garden open to the public; or a city or town with historic character.
- In 2018/19, 72.4% of adults reported having visited a heritage site in the last 12 months, similar to the rate of 72.8% surveyed in 2017/18. The most common reason given for visiting heritage sites was to spend time with friends and family (42.4%), closely followed by having a general interest in heritage or history (41.6%).
- 5.5% of adults surveyed reported having volunteered in a sector connected with heritage in the past 12 months. The positive impacts of heritage volunteering on wellbeing are examined in [Heritage and Society](#).
- The Taking Part survey indicates the persistence of a heritage participation gap reflecting different patterns in several socio-demographic groups. While work remains to be done, significant increases have been recorded for all adults, those in lower socioeconomic groups, black and ethnic minority groups and those with a limiting disability or illness, since the baseline of 2005/06.



Source: Taking Part, Adult Report, 2018-19, p11

- The participation gap between adults with a long-term illness or disability and those without has halved between 2005/6 and 2018/19. 69.6% of adults with a long-term illnesses or disability participated in heritage in 2018/19, while 73.6% of adults without one participated in the same period. This gap has halved from 8.4 pp in 2005/6 to 4.0 pp in 2018/19.
- Adults aged over 75 were the age group least likely to participate in heritage. 58.2% of adults in this group reported visits to heritage sites in the last 12 months, a 1.9% decline from 2017-18.
- A significant gap exists between the participation rates of people with ethnicities described as White (75.4% participation), Asian (56.3%) and Black (42.3%).
- There is a persistent disparity between the heritage participation rates of adults from the most and least deprived areas. In the 10% most deprived areas, 59.8% of adults had visited a heritage site in the past 12 months, compared with 85.7% of those in the 10% least deprived areas who had done so. Taking Part has found this gap every year since deprivation was first analysed for the survey in 2009/10.

### Five most common reasons for adults visiting a heritage site in last 12 months, 2005-2019

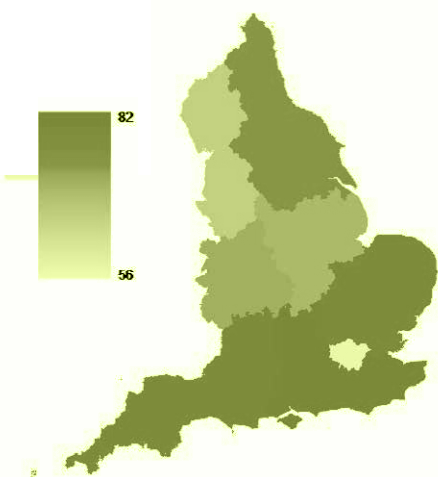


▮ 95% confidence interval

1. Figures exclude those that visited heritage sites for the purpose of paid work.

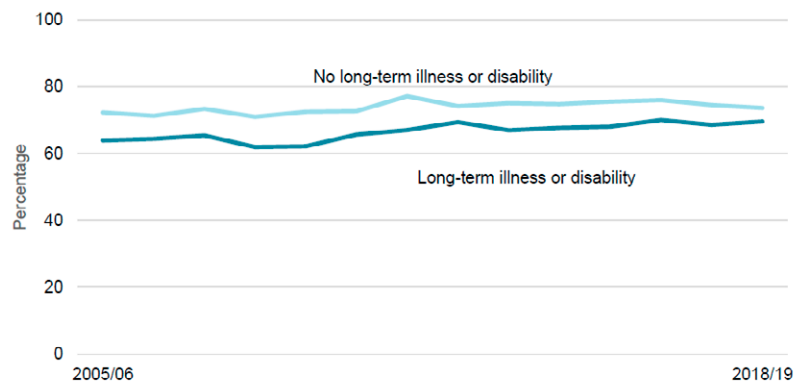
Source: DCMS, 2018-19

### % adult visits to a heritage site in last 12 months by region, 2018-2019



Source: DCMS, 2018-19

### % adults visiting a heritage site with/without long-term illness or disability in last 12 months, 2005-2019



Source: DCMS, 2018-19



## Heritage membership

Membership of heritage organisations has grown considerably over the past ten years.

- The National Trust currently has over 5.3 million members in England (an increase of 9% on 2018). Including Northern Ireland and Wales, this total increases to 5.6 million.
- The English Heritage Trust membership exceeded 1 million for the first time in 2017. In 2019, there were 1,139,000 members (an increase of 5% since the previous year). This figure increases to over 1.725 million when corporate members and members outside of England are included.
- Historic Houses membership increased by 3% between 2018 and 2019 to 53,515 members.
- Membership of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation increased by 3.5% to 2,262 members in 2018-19.

## Volunteering in heritage

- The National Trust reports that in 2018/19 the organisation had 63,556 volunteers.
- English Heritage volunteers have increased markedly from 650 in 2010/11 to 3,562 in 2018/19.
- In 2018, 49,000 people volunteered for Heritage Open Days – a heritage festival organised every September. Over 2,046 organisers were involved in 5,517 events which jointly attracted approximately 3.1 million visitors across the country, a 19% increase on the previous year.



A classroom in St Christopher's School, Westbury Park, Bristol, built as a private residential Steiner School for children with learning difficulties. © Historic England Archive

## Education and the Historic Environment

- According to the VisitEngland survey, there were almost 1.55 million school visits to historic properties in 2018, which continues the decline observed in the previous year at 2%, while showing a 12% decline from 2001. However, VisitEngland note that the actual total number of school visits is likely to be significantly higher as the figures only apply to sites that reply to the survey.
- English Heritage reports there were 347,263 free educational visits to their sites during 2018/19, which is a 14% decline since 2001/02.
- A third of Historic Houses places work with primary schools, and a fifth work with secondary schools, universities and colleges.

There is evidence of increasing numbers of young adults engaging in heritage related qualifications.

- In 2018, 42% of all GCSE students undertook a history GCSE, compared to 32% in 2008.
- The proportion of 16-18 year olds taking History A-Level has also grown from 5.7% of all students in 2008 to 6% in 2018.
- In 2018, 111,320 Higher Education students were enrolled in courses related to the historic environment in the UK, which equates to 4.8% of all students enrolled, an increase of 1% on 2017 and equal to the percentage enrolled in 2003.

## 4. Capacity building

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### **Funding the Historic Environment**

#### ***National Lottery Heritage Fund***

- In 2019 the Heritage Lottery Fund changed its name to become The National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF). The NLHF is the largest source of public funding for the historic environment in the UK.
- Over its lifetime NLHF has awarded over £6.5 billion to 36,296 projects (1994/95 to 2018/19). Approximately 36% of the funding was allocated to projects in areas with high levels of deprivation.
- In 2018/19, 1,294 heritage projects were granted over £153.7 million of HLF funding, compared with £221.5 million in 2017/18.

#### ***Other public funding***

- In 2018/19, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) spent £35.3m on Listed Places of Worship Grants. Other heritage-related funding from DCMS includes: National Heritage Memorial Fund (£4.6m), Royal Households Funding (£0.5m) and Royal Parks Funding (£10.5m).
- DCMS are a key income source for the Churches Conservation Trust (CCT). Expenditure on conservation and church repair by the CCT was £4.7m in 2018/19.
- The Historic Royal Palaces spend on conservation of Royal Palaces has decreased from £27.1m in 2017/18 to £26.1m in 2018/19.

#### ***Voluntary funding***

- The National Trust is the largest single voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. During 2018/19, £296.4m or 45% of the National Trust's total expenditure was for property operating costs and a further £148.4m or 23% for property projects.

#### ***Countryside Stewardship Scheme***

- Under the new Rural Development Programme for England 2014-2020, the Environmental Stewardship scheme was replaced by Countryside Stewardship which commenced in January 2016. In 2018, grants totalling £6,419,602 were taken up via the scheme, including 911 historic environment agreements.

### **Employment and skills in the sector**

#### ***Employee jobs***

- Using a method adapted from DCMS' Creative Industries Estimates, employment in the heritage sector is able to be estimated.
- In 2018, there were 198,000 direct heritage jobs in England, a fall of 2.5% from the 2017 estimate of 204,000 jobs. If indirect and induced heritage employment is included then this figure rises to 464,000 heritage jobs in 2018, down from 476,000 jobs in 2017.

#### ***Local authority employment***

- Local authority employment figures are not available for 2019. In 2018 there were 798 FTE jobs in the historic environment in Local Authorities. This included 265 Archaeology staff and 533 Conservation staff. The overall number of historic environment staff has increased by 2.2% since 2017 but represents a 34.8% decrease since 2006.





King Edward VII School Upper Site, Sheffield. First floor corridor showing old and new build together.  
© Historic England Archive

### Further education and training

■ In 2018, there were 51,150 people enrolled on heritage-related construction courses\*. This is a 7% increase on the previous year, and a 9% increase since 2012/13. The courses are for:

- *Bricklayers*
- *Building envelope specialists*
- *Floorers*
- *Glaziers*
- *Painters and decorators*
- *Plasterers*
- *Roofers*
- *Specialist building operatives*
- *Wood trades and interior fit-out*

\*The Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) Trainee Numbers Survey (TNS) from which this data was previously derived has now been discontinued. As a result the data reported for 2018 differs from that which has reported in previous Heritage Counts, and now includes the stats on all Further Education Courses for publically funded courses and apprenticeships in England, provided by the Skills Funding Agency, and is more representative of the full scope of activity. This will be kept under review to capture the most relevant and useful data and trends, particularly in light of the developments of new apprenticeships standards and T levels.

## 5. Helping things to happen

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### Building Preservation Trusts

- No new data was available in 2019. Building Preservation Trusts (BPTs) are important organisations in taking on heritage assets and delivering solutions which provide social and economic benefits for communities. In 2015/16 there were 192 BPTs active in England with 105 live projects to rescue historic buildings – 44 of these projects or 42% are on the Heritage at Risk Register.

### Heritage Champions

- A Heritage Champion is normally a local councillor who has been nominated by their authority to promote all aspects of the historic environment in their area <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/local-heritage/heritage-champions/>. While no new data was available in 2019, in 2018 there were 254 Heritage Champions across England, covering 69% of local authorities.

### Advice for homeowners

- Heritage2020 commits the heritage sector to engaging more effectively with owners and suggesting how heritage can help meet their needs. Historic England has published a set of documents on the subject of improving energy efficiency for owners of listed buildings, forming part of a wider suite of good practice advice on adaptation for energy efficiency and the impact of carbon legislation on older buildings.
- The complete series is available to download from the Historic England website: <https://historicengland.org.uk/energyefficiency>

### Roofs

- [Insulating pitched roofs at rafter level](#)
- [Insulating pitched roofs at ceiling level](#)
- [Insulating flat roofs](#)
- [Insulating thatched roofs](#)
- [Open fires, chimneys and flues](#)
- [Insulating dormer windows](#)

### Walls

- [Insulating timber-framed walls](#)
- [Insulating solid walls](#)
- [Insulating early cavity walls](#)

### Windows and doors

- [Draught-proofing windows and doors](#)
- [Secondary glazing for windows](#)

### Floors

- [Insulating suspended timber floors](#)
- [Insulating solid ground floors](#)

### Consent and regulations

- [Consents and regulations for energy improvement work](#)
- [Energy performance certificates](#)

**Opposite:** Artist Virginia Bounds works from the Anchor Studio, which has been added to the Heritage at Risk register. In 2019 the NLHF awarded a grant to support repairs which are now underway. © Historic England Archive



## Heritage Indicator Summary Tables

### Discovery, identification and understanding

Indicator	Measurement	Value	Change
Designated heritage assets	Number of listed building entries	378,526	Increase of 3,660 since 2010
	Number of scheduled monuments	19,861	Increase of 137 since 2010
	Number of registered parks and gardens	1,669	Increase of 63 since 2010
	Number of protected historic wreck sites	53	Increase of 7 since 2010
	Number of registered battlefields	47	Increase of 4 since 2010
	Number of world heritage sites	19	Increase of 1 since 2010 <sup>1</sup>
Historic areas and open spaces	Number of conservation areas (2018)	9,872	Increase of approximately 45 since 2010
	Area of land in England which is a national park	1,265,000 ha	Increase of 49,000 hectares since 2010
	Area of land which is an area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB)	1,927,000 ha	Increase of 30,000 hectares since 2010
	Extent of ancient woodland	364 ha	Increase of 9 hectares since 2010
Acquiring information	Number of online historic environment records	69	An increase of 12 since 2010
	Extent of historic landscape characterisation	99%	Increase of 27% since 2007

<sup>1</sup> Jodrell Bank was inscribed as a World Heritage Site after the end of the 2018-19 reporting period.

## Constructive conservation and sustainable management

Indicator	Measurement	Value	Change
Historic environment at risk	Scheduled monuments on the Register	12% (2,412)	No change from 12% in 2018
	Listed places of worship on the Register	6.2% (915)	Increase of 2 since 2018
	Grade I and II* secular buildings on the Register	3.3% (828)	Decrease from 4% in 2018
	Conservation Areas on the Register	5.7% (501)	Decrease of 1 since 2018
	Grade II secular buildings on the Register (London only)	2.3% (389)	Decrease from 2.4% in 2018
	Registered parks and gardens on the Register	6.1% (102)	Increase of 3 from 2018
	Protected wreck sites on the register	5.7% (3)	Decrease of 1 from 2018
	Registered Battlefields on the register	6.4% (3)	Decrease of 1 from 2018
Managing positively	Number of Planning applications decided 2018/19	403,217	Decrease of 31% since 2002/3
	Number of applications for Listed Building Consent application decided 2018/19	27,888	Decrease of 14% since 2002/3
	Number of scheduled monument consent decisions 2018/19	1,178	Increase of 36% since 2002/3
	Number of planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens 2017/18	1,024	Increase of 36% since 2003/4
	World heritage sites with management plans reviewed in last 5 years	17 out of 20	Decrease of 2 since 2018

## Public engagement

Indicator	Measurement	Value	Change
Participation	Participation in the historic environment (2016/17)	72.4% of all adults visited at least one heritage site in the last 12 months	Statistically significant <b>increase</b> for all adults, lower socioeconomic groups, black and ethnic minority groups and those with a limiting disability or illness since the baseline of 2005/06
		55.2% BME groups	
		61.0% lower socioeconomic groups	
		69.6% limiting disability or illness	
		67.2% of all 11-15 year olds	
		70.5% of all 5-10 year olds	
	Number of members of historic environment organisations	National Trust: <b>5.6m</b>	56% <b>increase</b> since 2008/09
		English Heritage (excl. corporate members): <b>1,139,000</b>	81% <b>increase</b> since 2007/08
		Historic Houses visiting members: <b>53,515</b>	118% <b>increase</b> since 2007
Visitor statistics	Number of visits to historic visitor attractions	<b>75,759,000</b>	<b>Decrease</b> of 6% from 2017
Education and lifelong learning	Number of GCSE/A level history candidates (school year ending 2017)	<b>243,070</b> GCSE candidates	<b>Increase</b> of 25% since school year ending 2002
		<b>43,901</b> A level candidates	<b>Increase</b> of 24% since school year ending 2002
	Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (Academic Year ending 2017)	<b>111,335</b>	<b>Increase</b> of 7% since academic year ending 2003
	Number of school visits to historic sites	<b>1,546,000</b>	11% <b>decrease</b> since 2001

## Capacity building

Indicator	Measurement	Value	Change
National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) grants	Number of projects funded	36,296 (1994/5-2018/9)	Increase of 1,294 in 2018/19
	Total value of projects	£6,502,281,268 (1994/5-2018/9)	
Environmental Stewardship Scheme	Total value of uptake of projects	£6,419,601.68	*Scheme commenced in January 2016 Decrease of 81% since 2018
Capacity and resources	Numbers employed in the operation of historic sites and buildings (Business Register and Employment Survey)	Over 13,000 (2018)	Increase of 18% since 2008.
Developing training and skills	Number of new apprenticeships/trainees in heritage craft skills	38,270 (2016/17)	Decrease of 5,210 (12%) since 2012/13

## Helping things to happen

Indicator	Measurement	Value	Change
Building Preservation Trusts (BPT)	Number of active BPTs (2015/16)	192	Increase from 144 in 2014/15
	Total projects (2015/16)	117	Increase from 116 in 2014/15
	Live Projects (2015/16)	105	Increase from 102 in 2014/15
	Projects completed (2015/16)	12	Decrease from 14 in 2014/15
Local Authority Heritage Champions	Number of local authorities with Heritage Champions (2018)	226 Local Authorities (LA) with Heritage Champions, 64% of all LAs	Decrease from 253 in 2016

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