

## East Midlands *Heritage Counts 2007* INDICATORS FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

### Background

*Heritage Counts 2007* both looks back at trends in the state of the East Midlands' historic environment since 2002 and also draws comparisons and conclusions about the performance of this region against the national and regional pictures.

The original *State of the Historic Environment Report 2002 (SHER 2002)* brought together information in an annual report to allow key trends in the historic environment to be monitored over time. *Heritage Counts 2003* introduced the idea of using indicators for the historic environment and set out the rationale for grouping them under three headings (benefits, identity and condition, conserving and explaining). Following a consultation period, *Heritage Counts 2004* set the baseline for a framework of indicators of change in the historic environment, based around three headings: **Understanding the assets** (data on the extent of historic environment assets and on the information about those assets), **Caring and sharing** (data on the condition of assets and the resources available to manage them) and **Using and benefiting** (data on the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from active use of the historic environment).

Analysing the trends over the last three years from 2004 would not be very informative and, in practice it is possible to extend the time series for most data back to 2001/02 (the data that would have been reported in *SHER 2002*). It makes sense to try and go further back for some time series.

In practice establishing consistent time series for some data has required a great deal of work to tidy up the databases. One consequence of this is that many of the numbers reported in *Heritage Counts 2007* for previous years are not the same as those quoted in previous editions of *Heritage Counts* or in *SHER 2002*.

*Heritage Counts 2007* represents an opportunity to take stock of what the current set of indicators is telling us about how the state of the historic environment has evolved since 2002. Also some important new data has become available since *SHER 2002*, most notably from the Taking Part survey, which from 2005-06 has given detailed information on patterns of participation in the historic environment.

# A Understanding the Assets

## A1 Designated heritage assets

### A1.1 World Heritage Sites

World Heritage Sites are places of outstanding universal value to humanity and are recognised as such under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention which promotes their management, protection and conservation.

When *SHER 2002* was published there were 14 World Heritage Sites inscribed in England. The three sites that had been added in 2001 included the East Midlands only World Heritage Site, the Derwent Valley Mills. Over a period of five years (2001-6) the number of World Heritage Sites in England rose from 11 to 17.

The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site runs 15 miles from Matlock Bath to Derby. 'It was inscribed as a World Heritage Site because 'The Derwent Valley saw the birth of the factory system, when new types of building were erected to house the new technology for spinning cotton developed by Richard Arkwright. In the Derwent Valley for the first time there was large-scale industrial production in a hitherto rural landscape. The need to provide housing and other facilities for workers and managers resulted in the creation of an exceptional industrial landscape that has retained its qualities over two centuries'. (Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Statement of Significance 2001)

### A1.2 Scheduled monuments

Scheduled monuments are sites, structures and buildings of historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest, given legal protection by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

**Table 1 Scheduled Monuments**

Region	2002 total	2007 total	% of National total (2007)	increase	% increase
North East	1349	1389	7.0%	40	2.8%
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>1512</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
London	150	152	0.8%	2	1.3%

Yorkshire and Humber	2557	2632	13.3%	75	2.8%
South West	6845	6979	35.4%	134	1.9%
South East	2614	2640	13.4%	26	1.0%
East of England	1639	1725	8.6%	86	5.0%
North West	1278	1316	6.7%	38	2.8%
West Midlands	1390	1424	7.2%	34	2.4%

In 2002 SHER reported that the 1,503 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the region represented 8% of the national total. With only an increase of 9 sites since 2002 the East Midlands has the lowest increase in Scheduled Monument designation outside London (which has only increased by 2 sites and is naturally low due to its intensive urban character).

The largest increases were in the South West (134), East Anglia (86) and Yorkshire & Humber (75). The regions with the most Scheduled Monuments in 2007 were the South West (35.4% of national total), South East (13.4%) and Yorkshire & Humberside (13.3%).

### **A 1.3 Listed Buildings**

Listed Buildings are buildings of special architectural or historic interest and are legally protected. On 1 April 2005, English Heritage took over responsibility for administration of the list from DCMS.

The number of entries on the list of buildings reported in previous editions of Heritage Counts has fluctuated significantly. *SHER 2002* cautioned that the year-on-year changes it reported were not reliable because the totals in any one year were calculated using different methods. This problem persisted through successive Heritage Counts publications. For *Heritage Counts 2007*, a great deal of work has been done by the National Monuments Record to make the database more accurate so as to establish a more consistent time series.

In 2007 the East Midlands had 29,552 listed buildings which comprised 7.9% of the national total.

**Table 2 Listed Buildings**

NE	12,141	3.2%
<b>EM</b>	<b>29,552</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
LO	18,380	4.9%
YH	31,331	8.4%
SW	88,486	23.7%
SE	75,855	20.3%
EE	57,623	15%
NW	25,370	6.8%
WM	34,053	9.1%

The percentage of grade I and II\* listed buildings in the region (2007) is 8.9% of the national total and thus the remaining 26,751 buildings are listed Grade II.

**Table 3 The percentage of grade I and II\* listed buildings**

Region	Grade I	Grade II*	Total	% of National
NE	386	659	1,045	3.4%
<b>EM</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
LO	575	1285	1860	6.1%
YH	681	1467	2148	7.1%
SW	1994	4997	6991	23.2%
SE	1699	3748	6696	22.2%
EE	1741	3421	5162	17.1%
NW	485	1506	1991	6.6%
WM	602	2074	2676	8.8%

The listing system has been reactive over the last 5 years, responding to requests for listing rather than actively designating assets. From 2002 to 2007 the total numbers of listed buildings in the East Midlands increased by 146. The East Midlands has experienced the third lowest numeric increase in listed building numbers, only the North East & Yorkshire and Humber had less. The largest increases were in the South East (485), South West (323) and London (318). However the percentage increase at a half of one percent is very similar to that in most other regions apart from London.

**Table 4 Listed buildings designated 2002-2007**

North East	61	0.50%
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>0.50%</b>
London	318	1.70%
Yorkshire and Humber	140	0.44%
South West	323	0.36%
South East	485	0.64%
East of England	246	0.43%
North West	147	0.58%
West Midlands	172	0.51%

#### **A1.4 Registered Parks and Gardens**

The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest was first published by English Heritage in 1988. Although inclusion of an historic park or garden on the Register in itself brings no additional statutory controls, registration is a material consideration in planning terms, so in considering applications for development, local planning authorities must take into account the historic interest of the site and are required to consult the Garden History Society on all applications affecting registered sites and English Heritage on applications affecting a grade I or II\* registered site.

There are significant differences in the numbers of parks and gardens in the regions. The average in 2007 is 177 per region and with 135 the East Midlands is below this average. The region has the fourth fewest parks and gardens with only the North West (129), YH (115) and the NE (52) having fewer.

In April 2002, there were 1,491 registered parks and gardens nationally (*SHER 2002* quotes 1,531 as of October 2002) and by April 2007, this had risen to 1,590. However, since a baseline was set in *Heritage Counts 2004* of 1,584 registered parks and gardens (in April 2004) only six further parks and gardens have been added to the list. All regions have experienced an increase in Parks & Gardens from 2002 – 2007 though there are significant variations in the size of this increase. The WM (+5) and NE (+6) had the lowest increases, whereas the SE (+20), NW (+16) and SW (+14) had the largest. An increase of 8 sites in the East Midlands has raised the region only slightly from that with the third lowest number to that with the fourth. Perhaps more interestingly the 6% percentage increase experienced in the region places it higher up the table as the region with the fourth largest percentage increase.

**Table 5 Registered Parks & Gardens**

Region	2002 total	2007 total	increase	% increase
NE	46	52	6	11.5
<b>EM</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Lo	140	148	8	5.4
YH	102	115	13	11.3
SW	276	290	14	4.8
SE	344	364	20	5.4
EE	200	209	9	4.3
NW	113	129	16	12.4
WM	143	148	5	3.4

Park & Garden designation is another example of an indicator where the rate of change has slowed down significantly over the five year period since *SHER 2002* and especially over the three year period since *Heritage Counts 2004*.

## **Historic Battlefields**

English Heritage first published its **Register of Historic Battlefields** in 1995 to help promote their conservation and interpretation. *SHER 2002* recorded that there were 43 designated battlefields on the Register, the same number was recorded in *Heritage Counts 2004* and the number remains the same in this year's Heritage Counts

There are five battlefields in the East Midlands a figure very close to the national average of 4.7. The majority of designated battlefields commemorate battles of the Wars of the Roses (1455-87) and the Civil War (1642-51) and this is also true of sites in the region. Sites from the Wars of the Roses are Stoke Field, Bosworth and Northampton and from the Civil War are Winceby and Naseby.

## **A2 Historic areas and open spaces**

### **A2.1 Conservation areas**

Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

*SHER 2002* and *Heritage Counts 2004* both quoted figures for the total number of conservation areas in England, with the data suggesting that the number had grown significantly in the 1980s and 1990s. However, after the publication of *Heritage Counts 2005*, it became

apparent while updating the figures that English Heritage had not been informed of all conservation area designations and the data gave an inaccurate representation of the total number. *Heritage Counts 2005* quoted a figure of 9,374 conservation areas as of April 2005. *SHER 2002* had quoted a figure of 9,027 as of June 2002. Data from local authorities collected as part of the Best Value Performance Indicator regime give a different figure of 9,273 conservation areas in England in 2005/06.

As a result of these discrepancies, EH is investigating the feasibility of creating a national dataset of conservation areas and from 2006 has been conducting a pilot in the South East Region. If this is deemed to be feasible and resources are available it may be possible to provide detailed statistics on conservation areas in a future edition of *Heritage Counts*.

In the meantime it seems reasonably safe to conclude that the number of conservation areas continued to increase after 2002, but probably at a slower rate than in previous decades.

## **A2.2 National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty**

A number of national landscape designations have an important historic environment dimension. The *State of the Countryside Report* in 2005, 2006 and 2007 reported the same data (for 2005) on key protected landscape designations. In 2005 8.1 per cent of England's total land area fell within one of the nine National Parks and 15.7 per cent of England's land area was designated within the 36 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Figures quoted in *SHER 2002* referred to landscape designations as of 1998. Since then the number of Heritage Coasts has increased from 30 to 32 and the New Forest National Park was designated in March 2005.

It is significant that the only major extension in protected landscape designation since *SHER 2002* has taken place in the South East, a region facing some of the most intense development pressures due to rising population and economic prosperity. This region is also home to the proposed South Downs National Park.

It is possible for an area to be part of more than one of these designations so one cannot sum the figures to get the total area of England covered by these designations. Including the proposed National Park in the South Downs, coastal and landscape designations accounted for 24.2% of England's total land area in 2005.

The East Midlands has one National Park, The Peak District National Park, and one AONB, the Lincolnshire Wolds.

## **B Caring and sharing**

### **B.1 Historic environment at risk**

#### **B 1.1 Buildings at Risk**

English Heritage's *Register of Buildings at Risk* recorded 140 entries of Grade I and II\* buildings and structural Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk through neglect and decay in 2007 in the East Midlands. This compares with 161 entries on the baseline 1999 Register, a reduction of 21 over the whole period but an increase of 7 since 2006.

12 entries were added to the East Midlands Buildings At Risk Register in 2007, but only 5 were removed. Many of these new entries are categorised as non-beneficial monuments or managed ruins that have suffered from neglect or delayed maintenance. The 2007 Register also reported a positive trend with 15 sites being downgraded to a category denoting they were less at risk whilst none were upgraded or considered to be at greater risk.

The proportion of buildings at risk as a percentage of all grade I and II\* buildings has fallen slightly since from 5.1% of in the baseline 1999 Register to 4.4% in 2007.

#### **B1.2 Landscapes at Risk**

*Heritage Counts 2005* reported that nearly half of all parkland recorded in 1918 had been lost by 1995 as a result of agricultural development, conversion to golf courses and other changes and for *Heritage Counts 2006* data became available at local authority level which showed a number of regional hot spots for the loss of over 70% of parkland. What is currently lacking is any measure of the trend over more recent years in the proportion of designated historic landscapes at risk, but a baseline for measuring such trends will become available later in the decade.

#### **B 1.3 Monuments at Risk**

English Heritage will in 2007 complete the first set of surveys in each of the English regions to systematically assess the condition and vulnerability of all scheduled monuments and to establish priorities for



action and monument management. A national report on scheduled monuments at risk will be published in 2008 and this will set a baseline against which to measure future trends. The first of the regional studies in the East Midlands was published in February 2006. It showed that 35% of the region's monuments were at risk from damage, decay or loss. Agriculture and natural processes such as unmanaged tree and scrub growth were the main agencies putting monuments at risk, along with decay or neglect. Threats from development were a much less significant problem.

[Scheduled Monuments at Risk: East Midlands region](#)

<http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/SM%40R.pdf>

## B2 Managing positively

### B2.1 Planning applications

*Table 6 Planning applications 2006/07*

Planning applications decided 2006/07	
North East	23,900
North West	63,300
Yorkshire and the Humber	54,000
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>46,400</b>
West Midlands	50,700
East of England	70,600
London	84,300
South East	113,600
South West	80,500
<b>England</b>	<b>587,300</b>

*Table 7 All Planning decisions 2001/02 – 2006/07*

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>46.4</b>
England	534.1	585.6	625.1	645.9	599.4	587.3

### B2.2 Listed building consent

*Table 8 Applications for listed buildings decided 2006/07*

Applications for listed buildings decided 2006/07	
North East	900
North West	1,900
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,400
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>2,400</b>
West Midlands	2,700
East of England	4,500
London	4,400
South East	6,800
South West	7,500

**England**

**33,500**

The number of LBC decisions in the region in 2006/07 represents changes made to around 8% of the protected building stock in the region. This, of course, is based on the not always correct assumption that each Listed Building Consent application relates to a different entry on the list rather than, as can be the case, more than one application is made on a site subject to change in a year.

**Table 9 LBC decisions 2001/02 -2006/07**

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/7
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>2,406</b>
England	31,160	32,587	33,283	34,978	33,406	33,500
LBC as proportion (%) of all planning decisions	5.82	5.54	5.31	5.40	5.57	5.70

A moderate but steady increase in numbers of Listed Building Consent applications in the region represents a 14% increase over the period from 2001/02 to 2006/07. As the number of listed buildings in the East Midlands have risen by only 0.5% this increase is clearly related to more change activity than to more protected buildings. The increase could be a result of economic buoyancy leading to more building work. It could alternatively be the result of better awareness of the need for LBC or better local authority regulation. If this were the case the LBC figures do not necessarily provide an indications of change and renewal in historic building stock.

### **B2.3 Scheduled monument consent**

Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required for alterations to any monuments. Unlike the procedure for listed building consent, decisions on Scheduled Monument Consent are made by the DCMS rather than the DCLG.

**Table 10 Scheduled Monument Consent 2001/02 -2006/07**

Region	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>74</b>

England	790	867	979	1,006	951	1,010
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The number of SMCs issued nationally has risen by about 28% from 2001/2 to 206/07. Regionally a 15.5% rise was experienced over the same 5 years but this masks a sudden increase of 85% in 2006/07.

**Table 11 Scheduled Monument Consent decisions in the East Midlands 2006/07**

Counties and Unitary Authorities For Which SMC Decisions Were Issued	Region	No. SMC Decisions Issued (2006/7)
Derby	EM	1
Derbyshire	EM	14
Leicester	EM	1
Leicestershire	EM	12
Lincolnshire	EM	21
Northamptonshire	EM	8
Nottingham	EM	1
Nottinghamshire	EM	13
Rutland	EM	3
	<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	74
	<b>NATIONAL TOTAL</b>	1010

The East Midlands generated 7.4% of all SMC applications in 2006/07 which correlates almost exactly to the regions 7.6% share of all Scheduled Monument. Despite this correlation the number of SMCs issued in the region in 2006/07 was the lowest in the country although London, the North Eats and the North West received only a handful more applications all reaching less than 80. The region has consistently been one of those with the lowest number of applications over the 2001-2007 timeframe

#### **B2.4 Planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens**

The Garden History Society (GHS) is a statutory consultee on all planning applications affecting parks and gardens on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

Nationally consultations to GHS fell from 1,162 in *SHERS 2002* to 751 applications in 2003-04. This fell to 722 in 2004-05 and 677 in 2005-06 before recovering to 750 in 2006-07. The 2006-07 figure represents a decline of 35% since the high number recorded for 2001. *SHER 2002* noted that the 1,162 applications in 2001 represented 79 applications per 100 registered sites. The 750 applications in 2006-07 would have represented 47 applications per 100 registered sites, a decline of two-fifths over 5 years.

The decline in consultations could be as a result of:

- increased involvement by GHS in pre-application discussions and better management.
- Falling awareness in local authorities of the necessity to consult. The GHS contacted every local authority in 2000 to explain how and why they needed to be consulted, but the impact of this may have diminished over time.
- Less development in registered parks and gardens.

In 2005/06 there were 64 applications made in the region affecting registered parks and gardens and the GHS commented on 10 of these applications. In 2006/07 the GHS received 58 applications affecting registered parks and gardens and commented on 5 of these.

***Table 12 Planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens***

<b>County</b>	<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Number of Applications</b>	<b>Number of Written Reponses</b>
Derbyshire	Bolsover DC	1 Grade I	
	Derbyshire Dales DC	1 Grade II*	
Leicestershire	Leicester CC	1 Grade II*	
	Leicester CC	1 Grade II	
	North West Leicestershire DC	6 Grade II*	
	Rutland CC	3 Grade II	
Lincolnshire	East Lindsey DC	2 Grade II	
	Peterborough	1 Grade II*	
	South Kesteven DC	2 Grade I	
	South Kesteven DC	2 Grade II	
	South Kesteven DC	2 Grade II*	

	West Lindsey DC	1 Grade I	
	West Lindsey DC	2 Grade II	
Northamptonshire	Daventry DC	1 Grade I	
	Daventry DC	1 Grade II	
	East Northamptonshire DC	1 Grade II	
	Kettering BC	1 Grade II	
	Kettering BC	2 Grade II*	
	South Northamptonshire DC	1 Grade I	1
	South Northamptonshire DC	7 Grade II	1
Nottinghamshire	Bassetlaw DC	2 Grade I	1
	Bassetlaw DC	2 Grade II	
	Gedling BC	6 Grade II*	
	Newark and Sherwood DC	1 Grade I	
	Newark and Sherwood DC	3 Grade II	1
	Nottingham CC	1 Grade II	1
	Nottingham CC	3 Grade II*	
	Rufford Abbey	1 Grade II	
	<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>9 Grade I</b>	<b>2</b>
		<b>27 Grade II</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>22 Grade II*</b>	

Garden History Society

<http://www.gardenhistorysociety.org/>

## B2.5 Conservation area consent

Conservation area consent is required for the total demolition of any unlisted building in a conservation area. Prior to the case of *Shimizu v Westminster City Council* 'demolition' was taken to include the demolition of part of a building and many more CAC applications were made. But the House of Lords ruling in 1997 concluded that the removal of part of a building was alteration and not demolition. As a result the demolition of a part of a building in a conservation area no longer requires conservation area consent. The ramifications of the Shimizu judgment have led to a sidelining of CAC as a control mechanism and this explains why there are so few CAC consent applications both nationally and regionally. In 2006/07

CAC represented only just over 0.5% of all planning applications despite the wide nature of such area based designations whilst more site specific listed building consents comprised 5.7% of all planning applications. It is not unsurprising that CAC applications are higher in London where economics lead to greater pressure for total demolition.

**Table 13 Conservation area consent applications determined 2006/07**

Conservation area consent applications determined	
North East	100
North West	300
Yorkshire and the Humber	300
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>200</b>
West Midlands	200
East of England	400
London	800
South East	500
South West	500
<b>England</b>	<b>3,300</b>

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>248</b>
England	2,971	3,004	3,147	3,411	3,414	3,430
Conservation Areas Consent as a percentage (%) of all planning decisions	0.52	0.51	0.5	0.53	0.57	0.58

**Table 14 Conservation Area Consent 2001/02 -2006/07**

## B2.6 Management of world heritage sites

When *SHER 2002* was published, 10 out of 14 World Heritage Sites had a management plan and *Heritage Counts 2004* reported that 13 out of 16 Sites had a plan. By 2007 all 17 Sites in England had a management plan. The plans aim to achieve an appropriate balance between conservation, access, sustainable use of the site and the needs of local communities. However, they depend on their effect on achieving consensus among the key stakeholders and achieving this and appropriate balance can be complex and sometimes contentious. The management plan for the region's only World Heritage Site the Derwent Valley Mills was adopted in April 2003.

**Table 15 Development-based Archaeology in the East Midlands 2006-2007**

Local Authority	Desk-based Assessments	Evaluations	Excavations	Watching briefs	Building recording	TOTAL
Boston	2	5	3	18	6	34
Derbyshire	18	10	4	12	5	49
Derby	3	2	3	2	2	12
Leicestershire	47	41	13	49	30	180
Leicester	12	10	5	8	12	47
Lincolnshire	13	14	-	30	20	77
Lincoln	1	9	2	31	3	46
Northamptonshire						
Nottinghamshire						
Nottingham	15	10	6	12	3	46
Peak District National Park	5	3	1	5	4	18
South Kesteven	3	8	1	-	3	15
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>524</b>

## B3 Capacity and resources

### B 3.2 Funding for the historic environment

It is not possible to have a full account of all sources of funding for the region's historic environment. Resources to protect, maintain and manage historic assets come from the public voluntary and private sectors. Our knowledge base in relation to the voluntary and private sectors remains weak and even in the public sector it is not possible to be certain about all the resources devoted to the historic environment. Moreover, a lot of double counting is possible where, for example, the spending of a voluntary body is part funded by grants from a public



agency. This section gives details of what we do know about the principal regional sources of funding for the historic environment.

### ***Private sector***

There are no 'official' statistics on the spending of the private sector on historic commercial buildings or historic private dwellings. Thus the picture presented of private sector spending remains fragmentary and inconsistent.

The **Historic Houses Association** represents the interests of private owners of historic houses, castles and gardens. In 2007, 117 properties were represented by the HHA in the East Midlands of which 46, or around 39% were open regularly to the public and 12 had formal education programmes. These properties received 2,014,560 visitors between January and December 2006. They employed 664 staff on a permanent basis and a further 410 on a seasonal basis.

<http://www.hha.org.uk/>

### ***Voluntary sector***

The **National Trust** is the largest single voluntary organisation managing historic properties and landscapes across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Over the period from 2003-04 to 2006-07, its grant income from public sources has steadily increased (in real terms), though the figure for 2006-07 is heavily distorted by a large endowment payment by the Heritage Lottery Fund for Tyntesfield in Somerset (Wessex region). Over this four year period, the Heritage Lottery Fund has provided on average about one-quarter of the national grant income of the National Trust and English Heritage just over one-tenth, with 15% coming from Defra and its Rural Payments Agency, emphasising the Trust's stewardship of both the natural and historic environment.

<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/main/>

Over the 2003/07 period shown in the table above the East Midlands region of the National Trust received a substantial grant income of £15.8 million. This is significantly higher than other regions where incomes were around £4 and £5 million.

**Table 16 National Trust grant income by region**

	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7
Devon & Cornwall	£1,560,433.60	£1,987,477.10	£3,702,987.30	£ 1,301,835.87
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>£3,417,100.99</b>	<b>£4,883,896.95</b>	<b>£4,980,035.14</b>	<b>£ 2,684,267.49</b>
East of England	£ 945,530.51	£1,316,649.43	£1,476,349.47	£ 1,857,096.87
North East	£1,757,422.60	£ 105,792.55	£ 56,696.84	£ 2,914,404.45
North West	£1,570,087.68	£2,092,231.74	£2,465,821.35	£ 2,414,076.52
Northern Ireland	£ 438,415.31	£ 614,227.64	£2,007,476.25	£ 1,305,258.26
South East	£1,562,340.80	£ 852,805.26	£ 944,283.94	£ 1,132,921.38
Thames & Solent	£ 436,823.02	£ 528,446.00	£ 927,703.74	£ 794,790.70
West Midlands	£ 362,422.92	£ 455,556.63	£ 833,361.65	£ 526,133.83
Wales	£2,607,970.30	£2,110,828.25	£3,767,157.93	£ 4,839,536.41
Wessex	£1,224,092.37	£1,096,764.69	£1,818,803.66	£14,940,395.00

### **Public Sector**

The **Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)** is the main source of public funding for capital and revenue projects which safeguard and improve access to the historic environment in the UK. <http://www.hlf.org.uk/English/>

The East Midlands along with the North East and Yorkshire & Humber has received funding which is broadly commensurate with the regions population.

**Table 17 Value of HLF investment 1994/95-2006/7: by REGION AND COUNTRY**

<b>SUMMARY OF AWARDS BY REGION AND COUNTRY</b>	<b>value (£)</b>	<b>number of awards</b>	<b>% number of awards</b>	<b>% of spend</b>	<b>% of applications submitted</b>	<b>% success rate of applications</b>
(No Region)	64,015	3	0.01%	0.00%	0.29%	0.91%
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>199,963,596</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>8.60%</b>	<b>5.04%</b>	<b>8.43%</b>	<b>67.78%</b>
East of England	244,094,617	2,892	9.94%	6.15%	9.62%	67.24%
London	801,486,458	2,618	9.00%	20.20%	9.79%	64.60%
North East	179,922,425	1,645	5.66%	4.53%	5.37%	74.75%
North West	435,293,323	2,918	10.03%	10.97%	9.76%	70.43%
South East England	364,574,480	3,068	10.55%	9.19%	10.66%	65.93%
South West	407,486,342	2,985	10.26%	10.27%	10.43%	67.00%
West Midlands	271,952,699	2,632	9.05%	6.85%	8.37%	72.28%
Yorkshire and the Humber	299,797,109	2,542	8.74%	7.55%	8.57%	68.69%
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>3,204,635,062</b>	<b>23,804</b>	<b>81.84%</b>	<b>80.75%</b>	<b>81.28%</b>	
<b>N. IRELAND</b>	<b>116,293,349</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>3.28%</b>	<b>2.93%</b>	<b>3.46%</b>	<b>70.92%</b>

**Table 18 HLF investment by sector 1994/95-2006/7**

<b>HERITAGE SECTOR*</b>	<b>Value of awards</b>	<b>No. of awards</b>
Historic buildings and monuments	91,141,006	602
Industrial maritime and transport	13,872,806	42
Intangible heritage**	11,460,029	1,535
Land and biodiversity***	49,811,528	159
Museums libraries archives and collections	33,678,227	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,963,596</b>	<b>2,500</b>

\* This year projects have been reclassified to take into account the fact that some projects are multi-sectoral. e.g. a railway museum project might be classified as both Industrial Maritime & Transport, and as a Museum. In such cases the figures are divided equally

between the categories. This has resulted in a slight redistribution of amounts awarded to each Heritage Sector, and a drop in the amount attributed to Museums libraries archives and collections.

\*\* For example, oral history, language heritage and cultural traditions

\*\*\* Land and Biodiversity: includes Parks

**Table 19 HLF investment by grant size 1994/95-2006/7**

<b>GRANT SIZE BAND</b>	<b>Value of awards</b>	<b>No. of awards</b>
up to and including £50,000	20,194,112	2,067
£50,001 - £999,999	68,419,484	345
£1,000,000 - £4,999,999	78,960,500	78
£5,000,000 and over	32,389,500	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,963,596</b>	<b>2,501</b>

**Table 20 HLF investment by grant programme 1994/95-2006/7**

<b>GRANT PROGRAMME</b>	<b>Value of awards</b>	<b>No. of awards</b>
Awards for All, Home Front Recall and Microgrants	3,636,595	1,240
Heritage Grants	136,230,886	335
Joint Places of Worship	1,549,045	34
Local Heritage Initiative	3,130,361	206
Major Museums Archives and Libraries Programme	0	0
Millennium Festival Community Award	801,922	27
Museums and Galleries Access Fund	166,010	3
Parks Programmes	25,000,829	48
Project Planning Grants	837,800	26
Repair Grants for Places of Worship	4,642,369	309
Townscape Heritage Initiative and Conservation Area Partnership Scheme	16,839,718	52
Young Roots	1,341,730	64
Your Heritage	5,786,331	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,963,596</b>	<b>2,501</b>

**English Heritage (EH)** administers much of the heritage protection regime, is the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment and is the largest source of non-lottery grant funding.

Cathedrals and other places of worship are the largest single recipient of EH grants, accounting for just over a quarter of the national total

but not so dominant in the regional picture representing just under a third of regional grants. Regional spend on conservation led regeneration schemes through the Heritage Economic Regeneration Schemes (HERS) was substantial in 2006/07 being 14.5% of the national total invested in HERS. There has been an increasing emphasis on devolving funding to EH's regional offices. Over the period 2003-07, £164,000 was disbursed through capacity building grants in the region.

The region benefited from an above average increased spend on Grants for Historic Buildings, Monuments and Designed Landscapes in 2005/06 and 2006/07. This may be a result of the £4million targeted repair work underway at Apethorpe Hall in Northamptonshire which began in late 2004 and will continue to 2008.

**Table 21 English Heritage Grants in the East Midlands 2001/07 (£000's)\_**

Nominal	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Grants for Historic Buildings, Monuments and Designed Landscapes		544	871	900
Historic Environment Regeneration (HERS)		502	540	700
Joint Places Of Worship (JPOW) Grants		917	899	450
RGPOW			34	37
Regional Capacity Building				20
Management Agreements		29	12	8
Total		1992	2356	2400

**Table 22 Grant categories in 2006/07 (£000's)**

Grants in 2006/07	East Midlands expenditure	Total national expenditure
Buildings & Monuments	914	7865
Conservation Areas (HERS schemes)	735	5063
Places of Worship	798	8998
Regional Capacity Building	65	563
Management Agreement	10	165
HEEP	305	5256
ALSF	341	3062
Maritime	0	433
National Trust		1177
National Capacity Building		1400
		33982

## B5 Local authority Historic Environment Champions

Local Authority Historic Environment Champions provide leadership for heritage issues within their authority and are playing an essential role in unlocking its potential. In July 2006, 44 % of local authorities in the region had appointed a Historic Environment Champion and in 2007 coverage remains at 44%. This is well below the national average of 57%. This static position coupled with increases in some other regions has meant that the East Midlands is now, along with the East of England, the region with the lowest coverage of Historic Environment Champions... The East Midlands needs to work hard to fill the gaps and the region being left further behind by other regions.

**Table 23 Regional distribution of local authority HE Champions**

Region (number of authorities)	Number of Champions, July 2007	As % of LAs July 2007	Number of Champions, July 2006	As % of LAs July 2006
<b>East Midlands (45)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44%</b>
East of England (54)	23	43%	27	50%
London (33)	27	82%	15	45%
North East (25)	19	76%	19	76%
North West (46)	24	52%	21	46%
South East (74)	43	58%	38	51%
South West (50)	32	64%	29	58%
West Midlands (38)	25	66%	25	66%
Yorkshire & Humber (22)	11	50%	14	64%
<b>TOTAL (387)</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>54%</b>

## C Using and Benefiting

### C1 Participation

#### C1.1 Attending historic environment sites

*Heritage Counts 2006* was the first edition to report results from the Taking Part survey, a continuous national survey of nearly 30,000

adults each year aged 16 and above living in a representative cross-section of private households in England. The survey measures attendance at historic environment sites widely defined to include, for example, a visit to a city or town with historic character. It was set up specifically to provide the evidence base for assessing whether the historic environment and other cultural sectors have met the Public Service Agreement (PSA) target set following the 2004 Spending Review to increase participation by under-represented groups. The PSA3 target set for the historic environment sector by the DCMS is, by 2008, to increase by three percentage points the proportion of adults from these three under-represented groups visiting designated historic environment sites. In June 2007, the DCMS published provisional estimates from the Taking Part survey for the first six months of 2006/07.

**Table 24 Attendance to at least one historic environment site in the East Midlands by priority group during the past 12 months\* (Q1-6).**

	Percentage	Range (%) **
All adults	71.7	70.1-73.4
Black and minority ethnic	55.0	49.1-60.9
Limiting disability/illness	65.2	61.7-68.7
Lower socio-economic group	61.8	59.1-64.5

**Table 25 National figures for attendance to at least one historic environment site by priority group during the past 12 months (Q1-6)**

	Percentage*	Range (%)**
All adults	69.8	69.3-70.3
Black and minority ethnic	49.9	48.3-51.4
Limiting disability/illness	60.2	59.3-61.1
Lower socio-economic group	57.3	56.2-58.5

*\* The 12 month period covered is the 12 months before the interview was carried out. The data collected is thus related to 12 months before June 2005 to December 2006.*

*\*\* The key to interpreting the results of the Taking Part survey is to understand that as a sample survey, each figure quoted is an estimate which is subject to sampling error and thus has a statistical confidence interval attached to it. When we report above that 71.7% of all adults attended a designated historic environment site, we are actually saying that we can be 95% confident that somewhere between 70.1% and 73.4% of all adults attended. The practical importance of reporting the range of results is to stop us from falling into the trap of thinking that small differences between two results are significant or that small changes over time are significant.*

About 72% of adults in the region attended historic environment sites in 2005/06, slightly above the national average. In terms of attendance to at least one historic environment site (by all adults), only the South East is notably above the national average (with a difference of 5.7 percentage points).

The East Midlands is above the national average in the proportion of adults visiting from the three key priority groups of black and minority ethnic people, those with a limiting disability or illness and those from lower socio-economic groups. The neighbouring West Midlands region is notably below the national average in terms of attendance by people from BME backgrounds, (by 8.1 percentage points), whilst the East Midlands is above the national average by some 5.1 percentage points. This is perhaps a surprising statistic given the similarities of the two regions and the equally high levels of integration in communities.

## **C1.2 Membership of historic environment organisations**

One of the most significant ways in which individuals can register their interest in the historic environment is by joining one of the many heritage organisations. The two largest membership organisations are the National Trust and English Heritage.

### **National Trust Membership**

***Table 26 National Trust Membership***

<b>National Trust Region</b>	<b>Membership at February 2007</b>
Devon & Cornwall	190,476
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>276,565</b>
East of England	341,076
North West	345,092



Northern Ireland	42,692
South East	480,022
Thames & Solent	638,895
Wales	92,896
Wessex	370,271
West Midlands	319,428
Yorkshire & North East	326,860
Other	55,915
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,480,188</b>

The East Midlands has 8.4% of the National Trust's total membership in England, which is almost exactly the same as the region's share of England's population.

## English Heritage Membership

*Table 27 English Heritage Membership*

Where Members Live	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7
North East	5.95%	6.22%	6.20%
North West	5.34%	5.33%	5.48%
Yorkshire and Humberside	9.54%	9.67%	9.91%
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>7.23%</b>	<b>7.14%</b>	<b>7.23%</b>
West Midlands	8.29%	8.17%	8.22%
East of England	13.25%	13.08%	12.83%
London	12.91%	12.16%	12.24%
South East	24.14%	25.02%	24.82%
South West	8.59%	8.62%	8.64%
Wales	0.85%	0.84%	0.87%
Scotland	0.50%	0.52%	0.52%
Northern Ireland	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Overseas	2.01%	1.87%	1.56%
Other*	1.38%	1.33%	1.45%

Nationally, English Heritage membership numbers have increased from 293,860 in 1992 to 630,000 in 2007. Regional English Heritage membership data only extends back to 2004. However, for the three years from 2004 to 2007, the proportion of EH members in the region remained relatively unchanged at just above 7% of the national total. The high levels of membership in the South East may reflect the larger number of available properties to visit and may also reflect disposable income of potential members. Given the relatively few large sites held by EH in the East Midlands the regions ranking as the English region

with the third smallest proportion of the membership is unsurprising. 11 properties in the region charge for entry and so are free for members to visit compared with 24 in the South East and 17 in the North East.

### C 1.3 Volunteering in the historic environment

The heritage sector is heavily dependent on the contribution made by volunteers. VisitBritain's annual *Survey of Visits to Visitor Attractions* suggests that about two-thirds of staff at historic visitor attractions were unpaid volunteers in 2006. *Heritage Counts 2003* reported the results of research carried out by Heritage Link suggesting that England had an active heritage volunteer workforce of about 157,000 in 2003. *Heritage Counts 2006* was able for the first time to report new estimates from the Taking Part survey on the number of adults involved in heritage volunteering.

The National Trust has a time series on the number of its volunteers as estimated by their various sites and which can be broken down into region (see below). In 2002-03, the Trust estimated it had about 3,181 volunteers in the East Midlands and this had grown to about 4,120 in 2006-07, an increase of just over 29%. This increase reflects exactly the 29% national increase in National Trust volunteers. We cannot of course be certain that the growth in the National Trust's volunteer workforce between 2001/02 and 2006/07 is representative of the sector as a whole, but it is suggestive.

**Table 28 National Trust Volunteers**

	<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>Annual % increase in region</b>	National Total	Annual national % increase
2002/03	<b>3,181</b>		34,266	
2003/04	<b>2,349</b>	<b>-26%</b>	38,739	11%
2004/05	<b>3,023</b>	<b>29%</b>	43,317	29%
2005/06	<b>4,042</b>	<b>34%</b>	47,156	34%
2006/07	<b>4,120</b>	<b>1.93%</b>	49,358	4.67%

## C2 Economic benefits

In its report on the Heritage Lottery Fund, the National Audit Office highlighted the difficulty of assessing the economic impacts of heritage projects. It concluded that there was not yet a sufficiently large body of evidence to draw general conclusions about the economic impact of the HLF's funding of heritage, although the evaluation of individual projects had identified economic benefits from visitor spending and increased employment. Although the NAO report referred specifically to the economic impact of HLF funded projects, its emphasis on the difficulties of evaluation apply more widely.

### C2.1 Number of visits to historic visitor attractions

At first sight data on the number of visits to historic attractions would seem to be another measure of *participation* rather than a measure of the *economic benefits* of the historic environment. However, when matched with data on what visitors are spending at those historic sites, we have a useful proxy measure of the minimum economic benefit derived from the use of a heritage asset.

The VisitBritain *Survey of Visits to Visitor Attractions* offers a consistent time series on visits to historic sites in England going back to 1989, broken down by type of attraction. Taking the whole period 1989-2006, there is no overall strong trend.

**Table 29 Geographic distribution of historic properties**

	National Total		East Midlands	
	Number of properties	%	Number of properties	of %
Castles/forts	89	11	4	6
Gardens	111	14	5	8
Historic houses	302	37	29	47
Historic monuments	54	7	1	2
Visitor/heritage centres	81	10	10	16
Places of worship	98	12	8	13
Other historic properties	86	10	5	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total % of attractions</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>8%</b>	

Almost half of the historic properties included in this work in the East Midlands are historic houses. No other region has such a high percentage of historic houses amongst its visitable sites and the national average is 37%. The other significant variation from the national picture is due to the inclusion of only one historic monument (2% of all properties) which leaves the region with the lowest

percentage of properties being historic monuments and sets it against a national average of 7%.

**Table 30 Visits to historic properties in the East Midlands**

<b>Data in 000s</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>East Midlands</b>
Castles/forts	5,203	148
Gardens	8,699	69
Historic houses	20,406	1,315
Historic monuments	3,309	41
Visitor/heritage centres	4,823	53
Places of worship	10,963	282
Other historic properties	9,424	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,827</b>	<b>1,944</b>
<b>Total % of visits</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>% change 05/06</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+1%</b>

The regional benefits from a relatively low number of people visiting historic properties. Only 3% of the national total of visit are made in this region. As we have seen from the geographical distribution of properties there are sufficient sites to visit so the reasons can not all be based on lack of visiting options.

**Table 31 Origin of visitors to historic properties**

	<b>% overseas</b>	<b>% local/day trip</b>	<b>% other UK</b>
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>

More visitors in the East Midlands visit historic properties on day trips than the national average and the region receives substantially less overseas visitors

**Table 32 Gross revenue at historic properties 2005-06**

	Sample	% Increase	% Similar	% Decrease	%05/06 change
East Midlands	(44)	48	34	18	+9
TOTAL	(630)	47	28	25	+5

Gross revenue at historic attractions in the region rose by 9% between 2005 and 2006, a 4% rise above the national increase. This suggests that the 'commercial' heritage sector in the region is in a reasonably healthy state.

**Staffing of historic properties 2006**

The sample properties studied in the region appear to rely less on full time permanent staff than do properties in any other region. Here they employed an average of two staff compared with 4 in the West Midlands and the East, rising to 11 in London and leading to a national average of 7. In all other tenure of staffing the region is comparatively close to the national average.

**Table 33 Staffing of historic properties 2006**

	Sample	Average full-time permanent	Average part-time permanent	Average full-time seasonal	Average part-time seasonal	Average unpaid volunteers
East Midlands	(51)	2	3	1	4	33
National Total	(660)	7	4	2	6	32

## C3 Education and lifelong learning

### School visits to heritage sites in the region

*Table 34 Educational visits to English Heritage sites in the East Midlands*

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>18161</b>	<b>19748</b>	<b>19284</b>	<b>19670</b>	<b>18310</b>	<b>19316</b>
NATIONAL TOTAL	405274	426278	438534	447305	440733	424793

Region	01/02	06/07	% increase	Proportion of all school visits in 06/07
London	8,767	17,997	105.3%	4.2%
East of England	37,756	17,682	-53.2%	4.2%
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>19,316</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
West Midlands	17,289	30,820	78.3%	7.3%
North East	31,546	31,141	-1.3%	7.3%
North West	14,477	15,269	5.5%	3.6%
Yorkshire & Humber	47,777	41,019	-14.1%	9.7%
South East	176,593	182,760	3.5%	43.0%
South West	52,908	68,789	30.0%	16.2%
National Total	405,274	424,793	4.8%	

English Heritage welcomes educational groups free of charge to over 400 of the country's most significant historical properties. Educational visit to English Heritage properties in the region have remained

relatively stable and slowly increasing over the period 2001/02 – 2006/07. The East Midlands has relatively few large sites of the sort that attract large numbers of educational visits and has half the number of sites with an educational programme than a region such as the South West. The stable and steadily growing visit numbers are testament to the strong education programmes at sites like Kirby Hall, Peveril Castle & Bolsover Castle.

### ***Educational visits to National Trust properties in the East Midlands***

National Trust properties in the East Midlands have enjoyed a steady and consistent increase in educational visits from 2001/02 to 2006/07. Over that period, visits increased by a notable 51.1%, an improvement substantially greater than in other regions where the maximum growth was 38.8%. Although Trust properties in the region still receive comparatively fewer educational visits than do some other regions the growth trend has allowed the region to rise from seventh of eight regions in the number of visits in 2001/-2 and 2003/04, to sixth in 2004/05 and 2005/06 and fifth in 2006/07. The East Midlands now receives 10.4% of all the Trusts educational visits

***Table 35 Educational visits to National Trust properties in the East Midlands***

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7
<b>East Midlands</b>		<b>32556</b>	<b>35606</b>	<b>36182</b>	<b>36843</b>	<b>49205</b>
Total Visitors	427794	487670	542020	491,290	549,308	535,915

Region	2002/03	2006/07	% increase over time series	Proportion of all school visits in 06/07
East of England	48,378	52,836	9.2%	11.1%
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>32,556</b>	<b>49,205</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
North West	81,743	73,776	-9.8%	15.5%
South East	52,576	63,470	20.7%	13.4%
London	20,443	28,384	38.8%	(6.0%)
South West	124,270	142,866	15.0%	30.1%
North East and	46,413	51,238	10.4%	10.8%

Yorkshire & Humber				
West Midlands	30,206	41,880	38.4%	8.8%
National Total	416,142	475,271	14.2%	

***Educational visits to Historic Houses Association properties in the East Midlands***

The launch of the HHA's Learning Advisory Service in April 2006 represented a major step in the Association's access and learning programme. The Service will help HHA houses owners and managers to explore how their houses can be used to create stimulating and exciting learning environments. It has been designed to provide tailored advice and guidance to houses wishing to explore their educational potential or to develop what they are already doing. Around a quarter of HHA houses which are open to the public in the region have a formal education programme. This is above the national average and represents the region as that with the third highest percentage of educational activity proportionate to the number open houses. It must be borne in mind that HHA properties are in wholly private ownership and do not have the same dedicated educational support or the same requirements to conduct education programmes as organisations such as the National Trust or English Heritage.

***Table 36 Educational visits to Historic Houses Association properties in the East Midlands***

Region	HHA Total Houses	HHA Open House	Houses with formal educational programmes	Proportion of Open Houses with educational programmes
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
East of England	174	73	17	23.3%
London	15	6	2	33.3%
North East	61	21	3	14.3%
North West	83	36	8	22.2%
South East	237	100	30	30.0%
West Midlands	118	59	9	15.3%
Yorkshire & Humber	88	37	4	10.8%



South West	252	113	10	8.8%
National Total	1145	491	95	19.3%

### ***Learning resources for schools***

Many organizations within the region have produced learning resources to help teachers use the historic environment in their classes. They are aimed at all stages in the national curriculum and demonstrate how the historic environment can be used as a fascinating resource for lessons in history, geography, citizenship, English, drama, art, science and so many more subjects. Packs which specifically relate to the region and are available for easy download or as indicated include:

- British Waterways; 'An introduction to the East Midlands Waterways', Foxton Locks, River Trent, River Soar, The Grand Union Canal, Stoke Lock, Torksey Lock activity pack, Trent Lock trail. Available from the Wild over Waterways website [www.wow4water.net](http://www.wow4water.net)
- Institute of Historic Building Conservation & Nottinghamshire County Council; 'Conserving the Built environment' [www.ihbc.org.uk/Branches/east\\_midlands/conserving\\_built\\_environment.pdf](http://www.ihbc.org.uk/Branches/east_midlands/conserving_built_environment.pdf) or [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/conserving\\_built\\_environment.pdf](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/conserving_built_environment.pdf)
- Derwent Valley World Heritage Site; 'What was the impact of the factory system and the building of the cotton mills on the working lives of men, women and children living in the Derwent Valley in the past?' [www.derwentvalleymills.org/05\\_edu/nat\\_cur.asp](http://www.derwentvalleymills.org/05_edu/nat_cur.asp)
- Derbyshire County Council; Designing Sustainable Neighbourhoods [www.derbyshire.gov.uk/education/schools\\_colleges/ed\\_visits/environmental\\_studies\\_service/sustainable\\_neighbourhoods/](http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/education/schools_colleges/ed_visits/environmental_studies_service/sustainable_neighbourhoods/)
- English Heritage; Teacher leaflets teacher leaflets available for individual sites.
- MLA East Midlands 'Learn with Museums' The site contains free resources and teaching packages that demonstrate the flexible ways museums can support the National Curriculum. <http://www.learnwithmuseums.org.uk/>

- Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire; The Siege of Bolingbroke Castle ([www.lincsheritage.org/education/bolingbroke](http://www.lincsheritage.org/education/bolingbroke))
- Heritage Education Trust - HERO  
<http://www.heritageeducationtrust.org.uk/hero/index.html>  
HERO (Heritage Education Regional Outreach) was a three year Heritage Lottery Funded project, which developed new heritage education programmes working in partnership with five sites within the historic environment in the East Midlands. Each site successfully developed distinct heritage education opportunities, demonstrating good practice to the education and heritage sectors.
- Leicestershire County Council Community Heritage Initiative  
[http://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/index/community/community\\_services/environment\\_and\\_heritage/hne\\_team/celebrating\\_wildlife/young\\_people.htm](http://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/index/community/community_services/environment_and_heritage/hne_team/celebrating_wildlife/young_people.htm)  
The Community Heritage Initiative is working with local communities to encourage people to record and celebrate the biodiversity and natural heritage of Leicestershire and Rutland.
- Nottinghamshire County Council; 'The Dissolution of the Monasteries in Tudor Nottinghamshire' key stage 2 resource pack (CD available from Peter Pearson 01623 821341).
- Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust - Attenborough Nature Reserve  
<http://www.attenboroughnaturecentre.co.uk/>  
Attenborough Nature Centre offers a comprehensive learning programme which is relevant to all stages of our education system.  
[Teacher Information](#) <<file:///pdf/teacher%20information.pdf>>  
[Key Stage 1 and 2](#)  
<[file:///pdf/programme\\_key%20stage%201\\_2%20\(kbenne tt%20v1\).pdf](file:///pdf/programme_key%20stage%201_2%20(kbenne tt%20v1).pdf)>  
[Key Stage 3](#)  
<[file:///pdf/programme\\_key%20stage%203%20\(kbennett %20v1\).pdf](file:///pdf/programme_key%20stage%203%20(kbennett %20v1).pdf)>  
[A level Programme](#)  
<<file:///pdf/A%20level%20flyer.doc>>
- National Trust; Teacher Resource books for Dovedale, Woolsthorpe Manor, Belton House, Calke Abbey, Tattershall Castle, Stainsby Mill, Clumber, Canons Ashby and CD roms for The Workhouse and Hardwick Hall (available form the properties or the National Trust, Regional Office, Clumber Park)

- Woodland Trust: Nature Detectives  
<http://www.naturedetectives.org.uk/>

The project enables young people to explore the natural heritage of their local environment. They are learning to understand the methodology and techniques used in scientific observation and analysis by making regular observations of natural phenomena and recording their findings using web-based materials.

**Table 37 East Midlands Museums Accredited Breakdown 2007**

	Number of Museums	Accredited/Registered Museums
Derby City	7	4
Derbyshire	39	19
Leicester City	14	7
Leicestershire	30	14
Lincolnshire	52	18
Northamptonshire	39	11
Nottingham City	10	8
Nottinghamshire	28	14
Rutland	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>99</b>