

State of the
Historic
Environment
Report 2002

YORKSHIRE

The State of the Historic Environment in the **Yorkshire** Region 2002

COVER IMAGE:
**The Aakash
Restaurant, Bradford.**
The conversion of a disused Grade II* listed former chapel into the World's largest Indian restaurant was achieved following a £1.7m privately-funded restoration programme. The former Congregational chapel (dated 1857-1859) went on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk List in 1997 and came off the list in 2001 following this magnificent renovation.

¹ English Heritage, *Power of Place*, 2000.

² DCMS, *Force for our Future*, 2001.

³ CAG Consultants & CBA, *Indicators of Yorkshire's Historic Environment*, 2002.

In 2000, the historic environment sector, under the co-ordination of English Heritage, was asked by the government to undertake a review of future policy and strategy for the historic environment. The outcome of that review, *"Power of Place"*¹, recommended that a regular report be produced on the condition of the historic environment of England. In its response to *"Power of Place"*², the Government supported this course of action and asked English Heritage to produce a pilot State of the Historic Environment Report (SHER) by the end of 2002.

Within the Yorkshire Region, at the end of 2001 the Regional Development Agency, Yorkshire Forward, funded a pilot Project run by the Regional Office of English Heritage which aimed to establish a set of indicators which could be used, both at a regional and national level, to monitor the state of the historic environment. That Study, *"Indicators of Yorkshire's Historic Environment"*³, also commenced work collating background information which could form the basis for the development of a State of the Historic Environment Report for the Yorkshire Region.

This Report builds upon the work undertaken as part of that Study and is one of the Regional components of the national State of the Historic Environment Report alongside which it is published. Its purpose is to add a Regional dimension to the content of the national document. Unfortunately, because of the very tight timescale for the document's production, it has not been possible to commission new survey work or develop the full range of indicators. This first State of the Historic Environment Report for Yorkshire, therefore, draws together and, to a certain extent, analyses information currently available.

In producing this Report, English Heritage has attempted to involve as many regional organisations and bodies as possible. Unfortunately, the relatively short time-scale for its production has meant that it has not been possible to engage with as many regional partners as we would have liked. In future years, however, it is the intention to fully involve the whole of the historic environment sector so that the Yorkshire State of the Historic Environment Report can become a document that is representative of all who are involved with the historic environment within this Region.



SECTION 1 REGIONAL PROFILE

At 15,411 sq. km, the Yorkshire and the Humber Region is the fifth largest of the nine English Regions and forms almost 12% of the total land area of England. In 1999, it had a population of 5,047,000 (about 10% of the total for the country) at an average density of 327 persons per sq. km (compared to the national average of 381 persons per sq. km). However, across the Region, there were considerable variations, the highest density being recorded in Kingston Upon Hull (which had 3,632 people per sq. km) the lowest in Ryedale (which had just 32 people per sq. km – which was the fifth lowest density of any local authority area in England)⁴.

Yorkshire and the Humber is one of the most diverse of the English Regions. In the south-west, it is heavily urbanised and 75% of its population lives in the three cities of Leeds, Bradford and Sheffield. Conversely, to the north and east, there is an extensive rural area which accounts for over 12% of England's agricultural land. More than one-sixth of the total area of Yorkshire and the Humber is Green Belt and 6% is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Over 20% of the Region lies within one of two National Parks (the highest percentage of any Region)⁵.

Manufacturing industry accounted for some 26% of GDP in 1998 (compared to 20% for the UK as a whole) and agriculture 1.6% of GDP (compared to 1.3% for the UK). The employment rate for people of working age in Spring 2000, at 73.5%, was among the highest in the UK. However, there were considerable variations across the region with large parts included within Objective 1 and Objective 2 areas. 79 Wards are in the most deprived 10% in the country⁶.

SECTION 2 – THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE YORKSHIRE REGION

INTRODUCTION

The impact of man upon the environment of Yorkshire and the Humber is visible everywhere throughout the Region. Even the most remote upland areas, such as the North York Moors, bear witness to man's influence upon the landscape. This Report, however, concentrates upon those elements of the historic environment whose importance is recognized, either nationally or locally, through specific designations. Some of these (such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments) are laid down by Act of Parliament; others (such as the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens) have been established by bodies such as English Heritage. This Section looks at each of the elements of the designated historic environment of the Region. It explains how they are chosen, the amount of protection provided to them once they are designated, their geographical distribution across the Region, an assessment of their condition and, finally, the amount of development pressure they are under.

LISTED BUILDINGS

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE CHOSEN

The list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest is compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage. Within the Yorkshire Region there are 31,492 entries on the DCMS list⁷. This represents 8.3% of the total number of Listed Building entries in England. However, the figures on the DCMS list relate to Listed Building "entries" and not to individual buildings or structures. Thus, a terrace of houses (which may comprise a number of separate "buildings") is often given a single list entry. In Bradford, for example, although there are 2,328 list entries, the local planning authority estimates that there are, in fact, over 5,800 individual Listed Buildings or structures⁸.

There are a wide range of Listed Buildings and structures within the region. They range from simple workers cottages to spectacular country houses and from milestones and telephone boxes to colliery baths and telecommunications masts. Listed Buildings are categorised into one of three Grades according to their level of importance. Those within Grade I are buildings of outstanding interest (such as York Minster). 2.1% of the Listed Buildings in the Region fall into this category (compared to 2.4 % nationally). The second highest category are Grade II* buildings which are considered to be particularly important buildings of more than local interest. Approximately 4.7% of the Listed Buildings in Yorkshire and the Humber fall within this Grade (compared to 5.6% in England). The majority of Listed Buildings are Listed Grade II (93% of the Regional total, compared to 91% nationally). There have been 115 entries added to the List for this Region since 1999.

⁴ Regional Trends, 2001 taken from www.statistics.gov.uk

⁵ Regional Trends, 2001, Ibid.

⁶ Regional Trends, 2001, Ibid.

⁷ At March 2002.

⁸ Information provided by Bradford MDC.

⁹ English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk first published 1998.

¹⁰ Source: English Heritage, Yorkshire Region.

Of the local planning authorities in the Region, Kirklees has not only the greatest number of Listed Buildings (9.6% of the total number of Listed Buildings in the Region) but also the greatest density of Listed Buildings per sq. km. The East Riding of Yorkshire has the largest total of buildings in the highest two Grades reflecting its many high-grade rural churches and its numerous country houses.

TABLE 1.

DEGREE OF PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THE DESIGNATION

Once a building is Listed, Listed Building Consent is required for any works, both external or internal, which affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest. In determining applications for development, local planning authorities are required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting and any special features of interest it possesses.

Listed Building Consent may not be granted by a local planning authority without an application being first notified to the Secretary of State (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, via the Government Office) so that he can consider whether to determine it himself.

Under the directions in Circular 01/01, this provision is cancelled for most Grade II cases. For the remainder, English Heritage advises the Secretary of State on whether to call-in applications for his own determination, and is consulted on those applications which would be notified to the Secretary of State, in order to be able to offer timely advice intended to avoid the need for the Secretary of State's intervention.

CONDITION OF LISTED BUILDINGS WITHIN THE REGION

Proportion of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings "at risk"

Since 1998, English Heritage has published an annual "Register of Buildings at Risk"⁹. This Register lists details of all Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and structural Scheduled Ancient Monuments known to be "at risk". "Risk" is assessed on the basis of condition and, where applicable, occupancy. Of the 679 Grade I Listed Buildings in the Region, 34 (or 5% of the total number) are considered to be at risk (the comparable figure for England is 3.2% of Grade I Listed Buildings identified as being at risk).

91 (or 6.2% of the Regional total) of Grade II* Listed Buildings in Yorkshire and the Humber are considered to be at risk (compared to a national figure of 3.9%). There has been a drop in the net figure of buildings on the register of 28 since 1999 representing a reduction from 7.2% to 5.8% of the stock of Grade I and II* Buildings in the Region being identified as being at risk.

The 1999 Register for Yorkshire contained 176 buildings and monuments. Of these 54 (31%) have been secured for the future and removed from the Register.

TABLE 2.

Proportion of Grade II Listed Buildings at risk

The English Heritage "Buildings at Risk Register" provides information on the condition of just 6.5% of the total number of Listed Buildings in the Region. There is no central source for data on Grade II Buildings at Risk. Information on the condition of the vast majority of the Listed Building stock of the Region, therefore, is only available from the local planning authorities themselves. However, over a quarter of local planning authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber have no register of Grade II Buildings at Risk and a further fifth have a register which was created during the 1990s but has not been, and is not being, updated¹⁰.

CLIFFORD'S TOWER, YORK An aerial photograph looking westwards towards Clifford's Tower. The stone "four-leaf" tower, built in 1245, is the surviving keep of York's main medieval castle and stands on the earth mound created by William the Conqueror. The Tower is both a Listed Building (Grade I) and a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Surrounding the oval grassed area to the east of the Tower (known as the "Eye of York") are (from north to south) the former Female Prison, the former Debtor's Prison (now both part of York Museum), and the Assize Courts. All these date from the 18th century and are Grade I Listed Buildings. The result of a Public Inquiry for a proposed retail development on the car park adjacent to Clifford's Tower is awaiting determination by the Secretary of State.



1 Listed Building Entries within the Yorkshire Region

	Total no of Listed Building Entries (March 2002) ^[A] ^(a)	Grade I ^(c)	Grade II* ^(d)	Grade II ^(e)	Density. No of Listed Buidlings per sq. km ^[B]
NORTH YORKSHIRE					
CRAVEN ^(b)	1,594	21	47	1,526	1.35
HAMBLETON ^(b)	1,763	43	82	1,638	1.34
HARROGATE	2,257	48	106	2,103	1.73
RICHMONDSHIRE ^(b)	1,959	42	80	1,837	1.49
RYEDALE ^(b)	2,043	62	83	1,898	1.36
SCARBOROUGH ^(b)	1,967	27	87	1,853	2.41
SELBY	631	29	35	567	1.04
YORK	1,578	71	170	1,337	5.82
NORTH					
YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK ^(b)					
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK ^(b)					
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTALS	13,792	343	690	12,759	1.66
HUMBER					
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	2,402	103	158	2,141	0.99
KINGSTON UPON HULL	455	7	14	434	6.41
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	228	12	11	205	1.18
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	909	39	35	835	1.09
HUMBER TOTALS	3,994	161	218	3,615	1.14
SOUTH YORKSHIRE					
BARNSLEY	673	13	26	634	2.05
DONCASTER	815	25	31	759	1.40
ROTHERHAM	518	16	35	467	1.83
SHEFFIELD	1,129	5	60	1,064	3.08
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTALS	3,135	59	152	2,924	2.01
WEST YORKSHIRE					
BRADFORD	2,328	21	72	2,235	6.35
CALDERDALE	2,124	16	104	2,004	5.82
KIRKLEES	3,037	10	77	2,950	7.37
LEEDS	2,336	46	98	2,192	4.15
WAKEFIELD	746	23	58	665	2.23
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTALS	10,571	116	409	10,046	
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	31,492	679	1,469	29,344	2.04

Source: ^[A] English Heritage; ^[B] Areas of local planning authorities from Regional Trends, www.statistics.gov.uk

Notes: ^(a) These figures refer to "entries" on the DCMS list and not to individual buildings or structures (see text above). The figures include Grade A, B and C churches. ^(b) The totals for the National Parks are included their constituent Districts. ^(c) Includes Grade A Churches. ^(d) Includes Grade B Churches. ^(e) Includes Grade C Churches.

¹¹ CAG Consultants and CBA, Ibid.

In 2002, a limited survey of Local Authorities covering 7,504 of the Grade II buildings in the Region (just over a quarter of the Grade II Listed Buildings in Yorkshire and the Humber) found that 306 (4.1%) were at risk¹¹. It is not clear whether this represents a true picture of the condition of such buildings across the Region but, if this percentage was consistent across Yorkshire and the Humber as a whole, it would mean that, potentially, over 1,200 Grade II buildings could be at risk.

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

In 2000/01, 2,318 applications were made for Listed Building Consent in the Yorkshire Region. This figure equates to one application for Listed Building Consent for every 14 Listed Building entries in the Region. Although this number of applications represents a very slight increase on the number in 1997/8, as a percentage of the total number of planning applications determined by the local planning authorities of the Region, the figure has remained almost constant since 1997/8 (at between 5.6% and 5.8% of all applications). This compares with a national figure of between 6.2% and 6.7% for the corresponding period. Although applications for Listed Building Consent represent only a small number of the total number of applications determined by the authorities of the Region, it must be remembered that the presence of a Listed Building can be an important consideration in determining many other development proposals which may not, in themselves, require an application for Listed Building Consent (such as schemes which affect the setting of a Listed Building).

Local planning authorities are required to consult English Heritage on Listed Building applications that affect Grade I and II* buildings as well as those that involve demolition or substantial alteration to a Grade II building. In 2000/01, the Yorkshire Regional Team of English Heritage was consulted on 519 such applications (10% of the national total of applications referred to English Heritage). This represents a 21% increase in the number of applications referred from that in 1997 (which compares to a similar percentage increase at a national level). The criteria for notifying the Secretary of State and English Heritage on Listed Building Consents are the same. This enables English Heritage to give early advice and avoid the need for cases to be called-in. The available figures for referrals to both bodies suggest that up to one-third of notifications to English Heritage are non-statutory. TABLE 3.

CONSERVATION AREAS

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE CHOSEN

Conservation Areas are areas of architectural or historic interest the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They are designated by local planning authorities usually after a period of consultation with the local community. Within this Region there are 808 Conservation Areas (equivalent to about 8% of the national total) covering over 28,000 hectares (13% of the national total).

There is no prescribed format as to which part of a local authority's area can be designated a Conservation Area. In this Region, the Conservation Areas vary from picturesque rural villages to former industrial areas and in size they range from a few streets in the heart of urban areas (such as New Frodingham in Scunthorpe) to the Swaledale & Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Conservation Area in the Yorkshire Dales which is over 7,000 hectares in size (and represents one of the largest Conservation Areas in the Country). TABLE 4.

DEGREE OF PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THE DESIGNATION

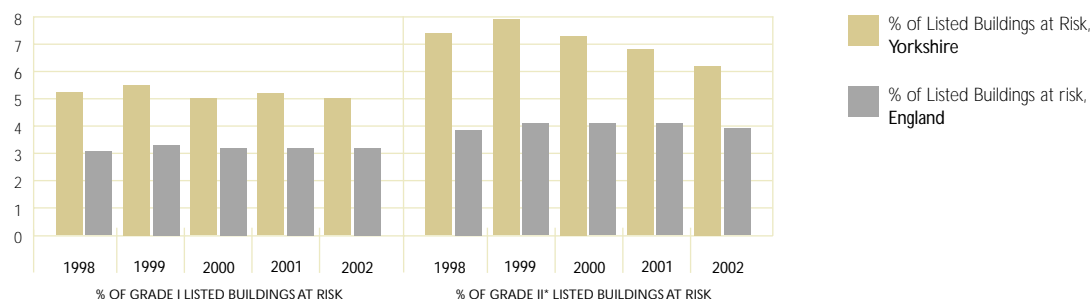
Once a Conservation Area is designated, in considering development proposals, the local planning authority has a duty to preserve or enhance its character. There are restrictions placed upon the Permitted Development rights of householders and trees cannot be felled or lopped without first notifying the local planning authority. Conservation Area Consent is required for the demolition of any unlisted building, or part of a building, with a cubic content of greater than 115 cubic metres.

CORNISH WORKS, SHEFFIELD

A substantial workshop range lining the River Don frontage in Sheffield. Investment in key historic buildings, such as the conversion to residential and commercial use of this former electroplating works, has not only secured the long-term future of a major historic complex, but has re-focused attention on the environmental assets of the metals trades buildings at the heart of the city.



2 Summary of Grade I and II* Listed Building Entries at risk for England and the Yorkshire and Humber Region



	YORKSHIRE 1998	ENGLAND 1998	YORKSHIRE 1999	ENGLAND 1999	YORKSHIRE 2000	ENGLAND 2000	YORKSHIRE 2001	ENGLAND 2001	YORKSHIRE 2002	ENGLAND 2002
Total Grade I Listed buildings	671	8,988	672	9,076	679	9,178	679	9,177	679	9,192
Total Grade I BAR entries	35	276	37	303	34	299	35	291	34	292
% of Grade I Listed Buildings at Risk	5.22	3.07	5.5	3.3	5	3.2	5.2	3.2	5	3.2
Total Grade II* Listed Buildings	1,446	2,0581	1,462	20,798	1,468	21,061	1,461	21,093	1,470	21,277
Total Grade II* BAR entries	107	792	116	855	107	868	100	857	91	825
% of Grade II* Listed Buildings at Risk	7.4	3.85	7.9	4.1	7.3	4.1	6.8	4.1	6.2	3.9
Total Grade I and II* Listed Buildings	2,117	29,569	2,134	29,874	2,147	30,239	2,140	30,270	2,149	30,469
Total Grade I and II* BAR entries	142	1,068	153	1,158	141	1,167	135	1,148	125	1,117
% of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings at Risk	6.7	3.6	7.2	3.9	6.6	3.9	6.3	3.8	5.8	3.7%

Source: English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk

¹² English Heritage Conservation Area Practice, 1995.

¹³ CAG Consultants & CBA, Ibid.

¹⁴ Information provided by Bradford MDC.

ST JOHN & ST MARY MAGDALENE, GOLDTHORPE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

The Church of St John & St Mary Magdalene, Goldthorpe, which was consecrated in 1916, is an extraordinary building. It was designed in an Italianate style – a most unusual choice for an Anglican Church in the early twentieth century – particularly in a South Yorkshire mining village. What is more peculiar, however, is the fact that it is the first church to be built almost entirely in reinforced concrete. This includes all the principal internal furnishings within the church (which are of finely finished concrete), the Presbytery and even the boundary walls.

However, whilst modern concrete has some natural protection against pollution, the 1916 materials allowed acidic water to leach through the porous concrete with the result that the metal at the core of the church walls began to rust. By the 1990s this Grade II Church also suffered from a leaking roof, no proper drainage, loss of glazing and mining settlement was cracking the walls.

By 1994 all the collieries in the area had closed. The village was in one of the most deprived Wards in the Region with high levels of unemployment. Despite this, the small community of Goldthorpe managed to raise over a quarter of a million pounds towards the costs of the repairs to the building. However, it was clear that the enormity of the repair programme was way beyond their means.

Following a grant application, in 1999 the Heritage Lottery Fund offered £663,000 almost 80% of the estimated cost of repairs along with new facilities, disabled access and electrical work. Unfortunately, the condition of the concrete proved to be far worse than anticipated, with the tower, in particular, being in very poor state of repair. The final cost of the scheme was £1,261,000 and after two increases the heritage Lottery Fund contributed £950,000, almost 75% of the project costs.

The repair works were successfully completed earlier this year and the Church re-hallowed by the Archbishop of York on 29th June 2002.

CONDITION OF CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE REGION

There is no nationally-defined indicator for assessing the condition of Conservation Areas. Therefore, it is very difficult to assess the degree of change that might be taking place within the Region's 800 or so Conservation Areas. However, within this Region, an attempt was made to provide an indicator of management activity related to Conservation Areas as a proxy for an assessment of their condition. Both PPG15 and the English Heritage publication "*Conservation Area Practice*"¹² advocate the production of Conservation Area Appraisals to assist in the understanding and management of Conservation Areas. Responses from a limited number of local planning authorities (which covered just over a third of the Conservation Areas in the Region) indicated that about 38% of their Conservation Areas were covered by Conservation Area Appraisals¹³. However, this may not be representative of the situation across the Region as a whole. In addition, the appraisal procedures are not standardised and the existence of a Conservation Area Appraisal does not necessarily imply that it is actually being implemented.

Bradford MDC has embarked upon a programme to produce a Conservation Area Appraisal for each of its 56 Conservation Areas by 2005¹⁴.



GOLDTHORPE CHURCH Built in 1916, the Church of St John & St Mary Magdalene in the former mining village of Goldthorpe, South Yorkshire was the first church in the country to be built almost entirely in reinforced concrete. Unfortunately, the composition of the concrete allowed acidic water to leach through and rust the metal core of the walls. By the 1990s the Church also suffered from a leaking roof, no proper drainage, loss of glazing and mining settlement was cracking the building. Following a grant application, in 1999 the Heritage Lottery Fund agreed to fund repairs to this unusual building. The repair works were successfully completed earlier this year and the Church re-hallowed in June 2002.

3 Applications for Listed Building Consent and referrals to English Heritage 1997–2001

	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01
Total No. of Planning Applications submitted to local planning authorities in the Region ^[A]	38,079 ^(a)	39,052 ^(b)	40,060 ^(c)	40,758
No. Applications for Listed Building Consent ^[A]	2,210 ^(a)	2,318 ^(b)	2,374 ^(c)	2,318
No. Applications for Listed Building Consent as a % of the total number of planning Applications determined by local planning authorities	5.8%	5.9%	5.9%	5.6%
Number of Applications for Listed Building Consent affecting Grade I and II* Buildings and demolitions of Grade II Buildings referred to English Heritage ^[B]	428	423	478	519
Number of Applications for Listed Building Consent affecting Grade I and II* Buildings and demolitions of Grade II Buildings referred to English Heritage as a % of the total number of planning Applications determined by local planning authorities	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Number of Applications affecting the setting of a Listed Building referred to English Heritage ^[B]	75	87	76	171
Number of Applications affecting the setting of a Listed Building referred to English Heritage as a % of the total number of planning Applications determined by local planning authorities	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
No. of Applications for Listed Building Consent as a % of the total number of Listed Buildings in the Region	Not available	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%

Source: ^[A] Planning Application Statistics, www.planning.dtlr.gov.uk. ^[B] English Heritage, Yorkshire region.

Notes: ^(a) Figures from Leeds for first three quarters of year only. ^(b) No figures were returned for Richmondshire for this year: figures from Doncaster for first three quarters of year only. ^(c) Figures from Richmondshire for first quarter of year only.

¹⁵ Baker, D and Chitty, G – *Heritage Under Pressure: a rapid study of resources in English local authorities*, 2002.

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

There is no data available of the number of applications that take place each year within, or have an impact upon the setting of, the Region's Conservation Areas. Therefore, it is difficult to get a true picture of the extent of the development pressure that the Conservation Areas might be facing. Nationally, it has been estimated that up to a third of planning applications have the potential for direct historic environment impact¹⁵. Within this Region, in 2000/01 there were just 225 applications for Conservation Area Consent. This represented a mere 0.6% of the total number of planning applications to local planning authorities across the region – figure which has been broadly consistent since 1997.

Local planning authorities are required to notify English Heritage of any development of a site with a size of 1,000 square metres or over which is within, or would affect, a Conservation Area or where the proposal would be more than 20 metres high. In 2000/01, the Yorkshire Regional Team of English Heritage was consulted on 269 such applications. Although this only equates to 0.65% of the total number of planning applications determined by the local planning authorities of Yorkshire, this, nevertheless, represents a fourfold increase in the numbers of applications referred to English Heritage from the position in 1997 and equates to the equivalent of one "major" application for every three Conservation Areas in the region.

TABLE 5.

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE CHOSEN

World Heritage Sites are selected (or "Inscribed") by an international Committee of UNESCO upon the advice of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). These sites are considered to be of outstanding universal value. There are 14 World Heritage Sites in England of which two, Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal, in Harrogate Borough (which was Inscribed in 1986) and Saltaire, in Bradford (Inscribed this year), are in this Region.

DEGREE OF PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THE DESIGNATION

There are no additional planning controls over development in, or affecting, a World Heritage Site. However, the existence of a World Heritage Site is a material consideration which must be taken into account by local planning authorities when considering development proposals. National policy guidance advises local planning authorities to include Policies for their protection in development plans.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE REGION

The two World Heritage Sites are at Fountains Abbey/Studley Royal (in Harrogate Borough) and Saltaire (in Bradford).

CONDITION OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES WITHIN THE REGION

There is, at present, no indicator to monitor the condition of World Heritage Sites. In the absence of such an indicator, the presence of a Management Plan is an important indication that management decisions affecting the World Heritage Sites are made in a fully-informed context. The production of a Management Plan is, in any case, a requirement by the UK Government to meet its obligation of ensuring that appropriate management systems are in place to protect the outstanding universal values of such sites. Both the World Heritage Sites in the Region have Management Plans. The Adopted Harrogate Local Plan has in place a Policy to safeguard the site and a Policy will be included in the Replacement UDP for Bradford covering Saltaire and its Buffer Zone.

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

There is no information available of the number of applications within either of the World Heritage Sites.

4 Conservation Areas within the Yorkshire Region

	Number of Conservation Areas ^{[A](a)}	Approx. area of land within Conservation Areas (ha) ^[B]
NORTH YORKSHIRE		
CRAVEN	39 [8 of which are split with the Yorkshire Dales National Park]	891
HAMBLETON	52 [4 of which are split with the North York Moors National Park]	743
HARROGATE	52	1,823
RICHMONDSHIRE	41 [1 of which is split with the Yorkshire Dales National Park]	Not available
RYEDALE	36 [4 of which are split with the North York Moors National Park]	303
SELBY	19	480
SCARBOROUGH	28 [4 of which are split with the North York Moors National Park]	572
CITY OF YORK	30	690
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	41 [4 of which are split with Hambleton, 4 split with Ryedale, 4 split with Scarborough]	202
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	30 [8 of which are split with Craven, 1 split with Richmondshire, 2 are in that part of the National Park lying within Cumbria]	10,691 ^[C]
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	347^(a)	16,395
HUMBER		
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	71	3,351
KINGSTON UPON HULL	21	404
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	17	380
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	14	248
HUMBER TOTAL	123	4,383
SOUTH YORKSHIRE		
BARNSLEY	18	369
SHEFFIELD	33	693
ROTHERHAM	26	436
DONCASTER	41	904
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	118	2,402
WEST YORKSHIRE		
BRADFORD	56 ^[C]	1,058 ^[C]
CALDERDALE	16 ^[C]	483 ^[C]
LEEDS	63	2,167
KIRKLEES	57	870
WAKEFIELD	27	339
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTAL	219	4,934
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	808	28,114

Sources: ^[A] Local Planning Authorities within the Region. ^[B] CIPFA Planning and Development Statistics. ^[C] Information provided by local planning authority.

Notes: ^(a) Conservation Areas which are split between Local Authorities and National Parks are counted only once in the respective National Park total.

HOWDEN, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE – CONSERVATION AREA GRANT SCHEME

Howden has been an important market town in the region since the thirteenth Century. It has an exceptionally good church and bishop's manor house dating from that period together with a legacy of fine Georgian buildings. As a result, Howden is one of the best market towns of the East Riding. Although it fell into some decline when it was by-passed by the railways, it was spared the comprehensive type of redevelopment which did so much damage to similar towns in the 1960s. By the late 1970s, Howden was settling into genteel decline.

High unemployment levels and a weak local economy generated low confidence in the town which led to deteriorating maintenance standards particularly in the historic core. This resulted in further problems such as empty shops and under-used buildings and was compounded by a failure to invest in the public realm. In an attempt to redress this decline English Heritage established a Town Scheme in Howden in 1980.

This grant scheme offered £10k per annum until 1993 gently drip-feeding the repair of historic fabric in the streets nearest to the Minster. Subsequently, English Heritage and the local authority established a Conservation Area Partnership scheme (funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund) and, latterly, a Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme spending, on average, £26k per year. As a result of these initiatives, the past 10 years has seen a considerable improvement in the town's appearance. This, in turn, has been a catalyst for renewed confidence in the Howden. The local economy has improved and empty retail premises are now rare. Most recently the Press Association has restructured its operations and has built a new headquarters in the town leading to even greater confidence for the future. The HERS scheme will continue to run until March 2004.

HOWDEN CONSERVATION AREA A series of Grant schemes in Howden Conservation Area since 1980 have helped to bring back into use a number of empty buildings in the area around the Minster and have been a catalyst for renewed confidence in the town.



REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE CHOSEN

The Register of Historic Battlefields is compiled by English Heritage. The sites identified on this Register represent areas where important battles in the history of England are sufficiently well documented to be identified on the ground. Within this Region there are 7 Registered Battlefields ranging in date from the Saxon period to the English Civil War. There are 43 Registered Battlefields in England. [TABLE 6.](#)

DEGREE OF PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THE DESIGNATION

There are no additional planning controls over development affecting the site of a Registered Battlefield. However, the existence of a Registered Battlefield is a material consideration which must be taken into account by local planning authorities when considering development proposals. National policy guidance advises local planning authorities to include Policies for their protection in their development plans.

CONDITION OF REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS WITHIN THE REGION

There are no nationally-agreed indicators to assess the condition of Registered Battlefields. Moreover, unlike Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, few across the country have Management Agreements by which one can ensure that decisions affecting their character or interpretation are made in an informed context. Of the 7 Registered Battlefields in Yorkshire and the Humber, only 5 are identified in Adopted Local Plans which also include appropriate Policies for their protection.

5 Applications for Conservation Area Consent and referrals to English Heritage 1997–2001

	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01
Total No. of Planning Applications submitted to local planning authorities in the Region ^[A]	38,079 ^(a)	39,052 ^(b)	40,060 ^(c)	40,758
No. Applications for Conservation Area Consent ^[A]	345 ^(a)	290 ^(b)	242 ^(c)	255
No. Applications for Conservation Area Consent as a % of the total number of planning Applications determined by local planning authorities	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Number of planning Applications referred to English Heritage because of their impact upon a Conservation Area ^[B]	66	121	183	269
Number of planning Applications referred to English Heritage because of their impact upon a Conservation Area as a % of the total number of planning Applications determined by local planning authorities	0.17	0.31	0.45	0.65

Sources: ^[A] Planning Application Statistics, www.planning.dtl.gov.uk. ^[B] English Heritage, Yorkshire Region.

Notes: ^(a) Figures from Leeds for first three quarters of year only. ^(b) No figures were returned for Richmondshire for this year: figures from Doncaster for first three quarters of year only. ^(c) Figures from Richmondshire for first quarter of year only.

6 Registered Battlefields in the Yorkshire Region

BATTLEFIELD	Local Planning Authority	Date of Battle
STAMFORD BRIDGE	EAST YORKSHIRE BOROUGH	1066
NORTHALLERTON	HAMBLETON	1138
MYTON	HAMBLETON AND HARROGATE	1319
BOROUGHBRIDGE	HARROGATE	1322
TOWTON	SELBY	1461
ADWALTON MOOR	BRADFORD, LEEDS AND KIRKLEES	1643
MARSTON MOOR	HARROGATE	1644

Source: English Heritage

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

Information on applications affecting the sites of Registered Battlefields is not currently recorded. However, part of one battlefield, at Adwalton Moor in Bradford, is identified in the Adopted Local Plan for employment development and there is a current planning application awaiting determination on this site. Permission was also granted, on Appeal, for temporary use of the part of the Battlefield which lies in Leeds for quad-bike racing.

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE CHOSEN

The Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest is compiled by English Heritage. The main purpose of the Register is to help ensure that the features and qualities which make these parks and landscapes of national importance can be safeguarded. Within this Region there are 103 Historic Parks and Gardens. This represents 6.7% of the national total. Like Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens are categorised into three Grades. Grade I Parks and Gardens are considered to be of international importance. There are 9 Parks or Gardens which fall into this category (6.9% of the total number of Grade I Historic Parks and Gardens in England). Examples include Duncombe Park in the North York Moors and Sledmere House in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Grade II* Historic Parks and Gardens are considered to be of exceptional historic interest.

There are 18 within this Region (which equates to 4.5% of the national total within this Grade). Examples include Brodsworth Hall in Doncaster and People's Park in Halifax. The largest number of Historic Parks and Gardens fall within Grade II. These are considered to be Parks and Gardens of a sufficiently high level of interest to merit a national designation. There are 76 Historic Parks and Gardens which fall into this category (representing 73% of the total number of Historic Parks and Gardens in Yorkshire and the Humber). **TABLE 7.**

DEGREE OF PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THE DESIGNATION

There are no additional planning controls over development affecting the site of a Historic Park and Garden. However, the existence of a Historic Park and Garden is a material consideration which must be taken into account by local planning authorities when considering development proposals. National policy guidance advises local planning authorities to include Policies for their protection in development plans.

CONDITION OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS WITHIN THE REGION

Although work is underway developing a methodology for determining whether a Historic Park and Garden is at risk, there is, at present, no nationally-agreed indicator to assess their condition.

Whilst the latest Buildings at Risk Survey identifies some 27 structures within 14 of the Historic Parks and Gardens of the Region as being at risk, it does not provide a particularly accurate assessment of the state of the Registered Park in which the "at risk" structure is located. Notwithstanding this, the number of structures identified as being at risk in Historic Parks and Gardens has decreased by 15 since 1999.

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

The Garden History Society is notified of all planning applications affecting a Registered Park or its setting. In the past twelve months, it was notified of 50 such applications. This equates to one application for every two Parks and Gardens on the Register in the Yorkshire Region. Of this total 7 (14%) affected Grade I Parks, 8 (16%) Grade II* Parks, and 35 (70%) Grade II Parks. Half of all the applications were considered to be substantive enough to warrant a detailed response from the Garden History Society¹⁶. Although this gives a broad indication that change is taking place, the figures do not indicate whether these represent a threat or an improvement. Moreover, planning permission is only required for building or engineering works and not for changes to planting or landscaping.

SALTAIRE WORLD HERITAGE SITE, BRADFORD Saltaire is an outstanding example of a Victorian Model Industrial Village. It was built by Titus Salt between 1850 and 1876. Salt's attention to social welfare and urban design were highly influential in the development of the British Town and Country Planning system and is the first known example of "planned dispersal" as a solution to the problem of urban congestion. The enormous mill building was complemented by over 800 houses together with shops, schools, churches, a hospital, almshouses, an institute and a park all dignified by a unified architectural theme. Saltaire was Inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2001.



7 Historic Parks and Gardens within the Yorkshire Region

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	Grade I	Grade II*	Grade II
NORTH YORKSHIRE				
CRAVEN	1	0	0	1
HAMBLETON	4	0	0	4
HARROGATE	12	2	3	7
RICHMONDSHIRE	5	0	1	4
RYEDALE	8	1	4	3
SCARBOROUGH	3	0	0	3
SELBY	2	0	0	2
CITY OF YORK	3	0	0	3
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	4	2	1	1
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	1	0	0	1
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	43	5	9	29
HUMBER				
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	7	1	3	3
KINGSTON UPON HULL	2	0	0	2
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	0	0	0	0
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	0	0	0	0
HUMBER TOTAL	9	1	3	5
SOUTH YORKSHIRE				
BARNSLEY	5	1	0	4
DONCASTER	4	0	1	3
ROTHERHAM	4	0	2	2
SHEFFIELD	7	0	0	7
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	20	1	3	16
WEST YORKSHIRE				
BRADFORD	11	0	0	11
CALDERDALE	4	0	1	3
KIRKLEES	4	0	0	4
LEEDS	9	2	1	6
WAKEFIELD	3	0	1	2
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTAL	31	2	3	26
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	103	9	18	76

Source: English Heritage

¹⁷ At March 2002.

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE CHOSEN

Scheduled Ancient Monuments are designated by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport on the advice of English Heritage. Unlike the comprehensive list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, the Schedule is a selective example of nationally-important archaeological remains. There are over 19,000 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in England. However this number is growing as the country's archaeological heritage is being systematically reviewed and evaluated as part of a programme (the *Monuments Protection Programme* (MPP) to identify the best surviving monuments and sites. Within Yorkshire Region, there are 2,554 Scheduled Ancient Monuments¹⁷. These range in age from earliest signs of prehistoric settlement, such as the Neolithic henges at Thornborough and the Iron-Age settlements and burials of the Wolds to a Cold War Bunker in the centre of York. As a result of the MPP, the number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Region has increased by 305 since 1998.

TABLE 8.

DEGREE OF PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THE DESIGNATION

Once a site is Scheduled, it becomes an offence to disturb it, either above or below ground, without first obtaining permission – known as Scheduled Monument Consent – from the Secretary of State. Local planning authorities are advised in national policy guidance to have regard to the effect of any development upon the setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monuments in undertaking their planning functions.

CONDITION OF SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS WITHIN THE REGION

Within the Yorkshire and the Humber area, English Heritage employs 3.5 Field Monument Wardens to inspect the condition of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Region. On average, each Scheduled site is visited once every 18 months, although some sites will be visited more frequently. In the past, the condition of each monument was assessed against five categories ranging from "Very Good" to "Poor" and "Bad". However, those monuments which have either been reassessed or designated under the Monuments Protection Programme, are now assessed against one of four categories ranging from "Good" to "Poor". A "Poor" site is one which is in a deteriorating condition with no solution agreed. Over one in ten of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Region were in a "Poor" or "Bad" condition the last time that they were visited by one of the Field Monument Wardens. The part of the Region with the greatest number in the lowest category is in the area of the former County of Humberside where over 18% of the total were in "Poor" or "Bad" condition. TABLE 9.

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

English Heritage advises the Secretary of State on all applications for Scheduled Monument Consent and is consulted by local planning authorities on other applications which affect their setting. The number of applications for Scheduled Monument Consent each year is extremely small. In 2001, for example, in this Region there were only 92 applications (affecting the equivalent of just under 4% of the total number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Yorkshire and the Humber). The number of planning applications referred to English Heritage in 2001 because of their impact upon the setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument was again very small, affecting the equivalent of 2% of the total number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Region. In 2000/01 this represented less than 1% of the total number of Planning Applications determined by the local planning authorities of the Region. TABLE 10.

8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Yorkshire Region

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (March 2002)	Comments
NORTH YORKSHIRE		
CRAVEN	165	of which 1 shared with Richmondshire and 1 with Lancashire: Pendle. 102 of the monuments lie within that part of Craven which falls within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
HAMBLETON	215	of which 15 shared with Ryedale, 2 with Scarborough, 2 with Harrogate and 3 with Redcar & Cleveland. 122 of the monuments lie within that part of Hambleton which falls within the North York Moors National Park.
HARROGATE	170	of which 2 shared with Hambleton.
RICHMONDSHIRE	158	of which 1 shared with Craven and 1 with Durham: Teedale. 50 of the monuments lie within that part of Richmondshire which falls within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
RYEDALE	488	of which 9 shared with Scarborough and 15 with Hambleton. 170 of the monuments lie within that part of Ryedale which falls within the North York Moors National Park.
SELBY	45	of which 3 shared with West Yorkshire: Leeds.
SCARBOROUGH	448	of which 9 shared with Ryedale, 2 with Hambleton and 3 with Redcar and Cleveland. 297 of the monuments lie within that part of Scarborough which falls within the North York Moors National Park.
CITY OF YORK	19	
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	566 ^(b)	170 of the monuments are in that part of the National Park lying within Ryedale, 297 in Scarborough and 122 in Hambleton
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	200 ^(b)	102 of the monuments are in that part of the National Park lying within Craven and 50 in Richmondshire. 49 monuments lie within South Lakeland.
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL*	1,679^{(a)(b)}	of which 3 shared with West Yorkshire, 6 with Redcar & Cleveland, 1 with Lancashire and 1 with Durham.
HUMBER		
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	346	
KINGSTON UPON HULL	2	
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	44	
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	10	
HUMBER TOTAL	402	
SOUTH YORKSHIRE		
BARNSLEY	22	
DONCASTER	48	
ROTHERHAM	37	
SHEFFIELD	45	
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	152	
WEST YORKSHIRE		
BRADFORD	192	of which 2 shared with Leeds and 1 shared with Lancashire: Pendle.
CALDERDALE	32	
KIRKLEES	22	
LEEDS	57	of which 2 shared with Bradford and 3 shared with North Yorkshire: Selby.
WAKEFIELD	23	
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTAL	324^(a)	
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	2,554^(a)	of which 2 shared with North West and 7 with North East.

Source: English Heritage

Notes: ^(a) The monuments which are shared between authorities are only counted once in the respective County and Regional totals. Hence, the columns do not sum. ^(b) The monuments within the National Parks are also included within the respective District totals.

¹⁸ ALGAO website.

¹⁹ Bournemouth University and English Heritage. *Monuments at Risk Survey*, 1995.

OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY ARE CHOSEN

Scheduled Ancient Monuments represent only a small proportion of the total archaeological resource of the Region. The 2,554 Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Yorkshire equate to just 4% of the total number of monuments recorded on the NMR for this Region (The National Monuments Record (NMR) is English Heritage's public archive). Nearly 15% of all the monuments of England recorded on the NMR lie within this Region.

In addition to the NMR, Local authority archaeologists are responsible for maintaining a register of all the known archaeological sites in their area – known as “Sites and Monuments Records” (SMRs). England's SMRs contain over 600,000 records of archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and finds¹⁸. Only a small proportion of these sites are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed as being of national importance, but many others merit protection for their regional or local importance. Information held on the SMRs comes from a variety of sources including members of the public, archaeological fieldwork and documentary research.

The records are varied, ranging from complete excavation archives to records of single artefacts and the information can exist in a variety of formats including maps, plans, photographs and computer records. SMRs are the major source of information for understanding the local historic environment.

The inclusion of a site on an SMR gives it formal recognition in the planning process, and local planning authorities take account of this in drawing up development plans and reaching planning decisions. They also provide the basis for the formulation of management policies and provide a valuable resource for research and education. **TABLE 11.**

CONDITION OF OTHER MONUMENTS WITHIN THE REGION

Given the extent of this resource, there is little prospect of assessing its true condition or how much threat it might be under. However, in 1995, English Heritage undertook a sample survey to provide a general picture of the condition of England's monuments, the risks to them, and to create benchmarks against which future changes can be monitored.

This Survey, the *Monuments at Risk Survey*¹⁹ (MARS), found that the Yorkshire Region had one of the highest totals of monuments in the highest category of risk. Indeed, of the 844 field monuments in the Yorkshire Region examined as part of the Survey, 75.3% were found to be in the “high” and “medium” risk categories with 80.2% of earthwork monuments falling within these two highest categories of risk. Based upon extrapolation of the MARS findings, it was estimated that 12,171 field monuments have either been destroyed since 1945 or fall within the “very poor” category. This represents about 14.6% of the national total of field monuments destroyed or in “very poor” condition.

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

The School of Conservation Sciences at Bournemouth University has been monitoring the number of planning applications across the country which have been subject to an archaeological appraisal by qualified staff. Within the Yorkshire Region, because of the absence of data from a large number of SMRs, it is impossible to ascertain the true extent of the workload which the planning system imposes upon SMR staff or any trends. **TABLE 12.**

RIEVAULX ABBEY When Henry VIII dissolved Rievaulx Abbey in 1538, it was one of the wealthiest monasteries of medieval England and is one of the most atmospheric of all the ruined abbeys of the north. When the site was originally Scheduled, only the area immediately around the Abbey itself was included in the scheduled area. However, when reassessed as part of the Monuments Protection Programme in 1992, the Scheduled area was extended to include ancillary buildings known to survive to the north of the abbey in the modern village of Rievaulx as well as a substantial area to the south of the abbey which included a fishpond and extensive water management system.



9 Percentage of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Poor or Bad Condition at last inspection

	Old County Series Monuments		Monuments Protection Programme		Total No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments categorised as being in "Poor" or "Bad" condition	% of the total number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments identified as being in poor condition
	No. of SAMs categorised as being in "Poor" or "Bad" condition	% of the total No. of SAMs categorised as being in "Poor" or "Bad" condition	No. of SAMs categorised as being in "Poor" or "Bad" condition	% of the total No. of SAMs categorised as being in "Poor" condition		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	16	5.4%	117	8.1%	133	7.7%
HUMBER	4	6.3%	71	20.7%	75	18.5%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	3	5.5%	3	2.9%	6	3.8%
WEST YORKSHIRE	6	16.2%	49	16.7%	55	16.7%
TOTAL	29	6.5%	240	11%	269	10.2%

Source: English Heritage

10 Applications for Scheduled Monument Consent and other referrals to English Heritage 1998 – 2001

	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01
No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments ^[A]	2,249	2,311	2,429
No. Applications for Scheduled Monument Consent ^[B]	87	89	92
Scheduled Monument Consents as % of total No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	3.8%	3.8%	3
Total No. of Planning Applications submitted to local planning authorities in the Region ^[B]	39,052	40,060	40,758
No. of applications referred to English Heritage because of the impact upon the setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument ^[C]	35	48	62
No. of consultations on planning Application as % of the total No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%
No. of consultations on planning Applications affecting a Scheduled Ancient Monument as % of the total No. of Planning Applications in the Region	0.08%	0.11%	0.15%

Sources: ^[A] English Heritage Scheduled Ancient Monument database. ^[B] Planning Application Statistics, www.planning.dtlr.gov.uk. ^[C] English Heritage, Yorkshire Region.

HAREWOOD CASTLE, LEEDS

Harewood Castle is situated within the grounds of Harewood House on the south side of the lower Wharfe valley in Leeds. Probably constructed in the late 14th century by Sir William Aldeburgh, it is an example of an elaborately designed, partially fortified medieval house rather than a typical, defensible castle. It is built of gritstone ashlar and consists of upper and lower halls with towers at the south-east and south-west corners. A service wing at the north end has an undercroft. There is evidence of medieval gardens and landscaping.

The condition of the castle has been of concern to English Heritage for many years and it has appeared on English Heritage's "Buildings at Risk Register" since it was first published in 1999.

In 1997 a temporary planning permission limited to 10 years was granted for the construction of a mock village within the Harewood Estate for use as an outdoor set for the television soap "Emmerdale". It was agreed during the planning process that the rent received for the duration of the consent would be directed towards a number of conservation projects on the Estate, including repairs to the Castle. This has given the Estate and English Heritage the confidence to commission architectural and condition surveys and fund the implementation of a phased programme of repair. As a result, Harewood Castle will be removed from the Buildings at Risk Register and provision will be made for managed access to this important monument.



HAREWOOD CASTLE A view of the ruins of Harewood Castle from the north-west. As part of the agreed programme of repairs, the collapsing arch on the Castle's south-west elevation will be consolidated and loose masonry to the wall-tops reset. The setting of this monument will be restored through the removal of inappropriate tree planting.

SECTION 3 – MANAGING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

The previous Section showed that, where information was available, a large number of designated areas of the historic environment were in need of action to prevent further decay and, in some cases, their total loss. Due to the lack of consistent monitoring of the majority of the historic environment stock, the actual position could be considerably worse. This Section examines the major sources of public finance available for the historic environment together with the number of specialist staff employed in conservation of the historic environment within the public sector. However it must always be remembered that the majority of the historic environment is in private ownership and is managed by private individuals.

11 Approximate number of monuments recorded on the Sites and Monuments Records within the Yorkshire Region and the number of monuments held on the NMR for the Region

AUTHORITY	Approx. No. of monuments recorded on monuments the Sites and Monuments Record^[A] (includes both scheduled and unscheduled sites)^[B]	Approx. Number of recorded on the NMR
NORTH YORKSHIRE		
NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	21,000+	
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	9,100+ [There are also 3,493 sites identified on the Defence of Britain database (but a proportion lie outside the National Park), 2,069 on the Forest Survey database and 3,080 on the Farm Management Survey database – the last 2 will include some duplication with existing SMR Sites].	
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	13,000+ [There are a further 8,000 or so MORPH records of features, 2,000 barn survey records, 1,200 mining records, together with a 4-5 person year data entry backlog from archaeological surveys and project work (which perhaps equates to a further 4000 records)].	
CITY OF YORK	Not known [Information is not broken down into “monuments”. Have 2 databases 1 covering the parishes inherited from the County on reorganisation which has 292 records, 1 an urban archaeological database covering the historic core of the city which has 2,108 records]	
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	43,100+	36,660
HUMBER		
HULL/EAST RIDING	17,000+ [There are several man-years of backlog material which include an unknown number. of monuments]	
NORTH LINKS	3,500+ [includes monuments, findspots and Listed Buildings]	
NORTH EAST LINKS	1,250 records	
HUMBER TOTAL	21,810+	6,715
SOUTH YORKSHIRE		
	3,500+ [There are 87 buildings recorded on the SMR and 3,464 monuments. There are also some 2,176 finds entries some of which will include as yet unrecognised monuments. There are several years of backlog material which will include a number of monuments]	2,945
WEST YORKSHIRE		
	7,000+ [However, this does not include several thousand historic building files (many of which are unlisted buildings) which are non-computerised and not mapped. In addition this figure may represent a stray find (a flint flake or Roman coin, for instance), but can also include several hectares of crop-marked landscape, which may include dozens of “monuments” which have not been allocated individual PRNs (There are probably several dozen PRNs which may fall into this category). There are also have several man-years of backlog material which include an unknown number. of monuments, (probably several thousand if using the monument-event-source model)]	8,500
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	85,350+	54,820

Sources: ^[A] Information provided by the respective SMRs. ^[B] The Heritage Monitor, 2000/01 based on information supplied by the NMR.

THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANT AID

English Heritage is one of the major providers of grant aid for the historic environment. In the period 1998 to 2002 it provided grants totaling £13,241,000 in the Yorkshire Region. Of this total 49% was spent on Historic Buildings, 30% on Churches and Places of Worship, and 21% on Conservation Areas. The overall level of grant funding from English Heritage in the Region was fairly stable over this period at around £3.3 million per year. However, grants in 2001/02 fell considerably nationally primarily because of a moratorium on new offers for historic churches. A new scheme for historic church repairs was launched, in partnership with the Heritage Lottery Fund, in April 2002, providing £25 million per annum nationally.

In the period up until 2001/2, grants in the Yorkshire Region have represented 9.7% of total English Heritage grants nationally. **TABLE 13.**

HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND GRANT AID

Within Yorkshire and the Humber, the Heritage Lottery Fund represents the single largest source of funding for conservation of the historic environment. In the Region, a total of £56,472,105 of Heritage Lottery Funding was provided between 1996 and 2001. Funding is divided between three areas, namely Historic Buildings; Industrial, transport and maritime; and Land. Of the expenditure within the Region, 50% was allocated to historic buildings, 16% to Industrial, Transport and Maritime and 34% to Land. However, the HLF were not able to fund privately-owned properties or buildings in commercial ownership.

In this five-year period, annual allocations to Yorkshire and Humber Region represented between 4.2% and 8% of total HLF expenditure in the UK. The variation in this figure is due to large allocations to individual projects in some years. The Yorkshire and Humber Region represents 8.4% of the UK population (based on mid-2000 population figures) so it is receiving a slightly lower than average level of support on a per capita basis.

There is great variation in the funding allocated through the HLF to Yorkshire and the Humber, both within each of its three funding areas and in terms of the overall level of funding. As a result, no discernible trend in terms of funding levels can be identified over the period in question. The variation can instead be explained by the nature of the bidding and award process, with large individual grant awards in certain years leading to far higher totals. This is particularly true within the 'Land' award category. **TABLE 14.**

LOCAL AUTHORITY GRANT AID

In relation to the other sources of funding for the historic environment, the overall expenditure from Local Authorities is small although not insignificant. It is difficult to assess the true extent of grant aid from this source since there are significant gaps in the data available. For each of the years between 1996 and 2001, for example, some 40% of local authorities did not provide details of grant expenditure. The total expenditure of £2,904,000 in the period 1996 to 2001 is almost certainly an under-representation of local authority grant aid towards the historic environment in the Region particularly when it is known that a number of the authorities for which no data is available had grant schemes running to match funding being provided by English Heritage and the HLF. **TABLE 15.**

STAFFING

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY STAFFING

As has been shown above, the majority of applications for development affecting the historic environment are determined by the Region's local planning authorities. Each has a responsibility for protecting, on average, 1369 Listed Buildings and 35 Conservation Areas. A huge responsibility, therefore, rests with the local planning authorities who are at the front-line of safeguarding the historic environment. However, they are under no obligation to have access to the quality, range or quantity of specialist skills required for decision-making in this area.

All of the local planning authorities within the Region are able to draw upon some specialist in-house advice. The average establishment of specialist Historic Building Conservation staff within the local planning authorities in the Region is 2.0 FTE. This is exactly the same as the national average²⁰. Only one authority, Craven, has no specialist dedicated conservation staff. However, other staff within the authority spend time delivering the service and the authority can draw upon the expertise provided by North Yorkshire County Council. **TABLE 16.**

Historic Building Conservation specialists within local planning authorities are routinely engaged on a wide variety of tasks including development control (which tends to occupy the majority of the workload), advice to owners, education/outreach work, administering grant schemes, developing enhancement schemes and undertaking appraisals and regeneration work. Given the varied workload of each authority (with the resultant diversity of activities which each Conservation officer is required to undertake), it is impossible to make a meaningful comparison between the staffing levels of one authority and another.

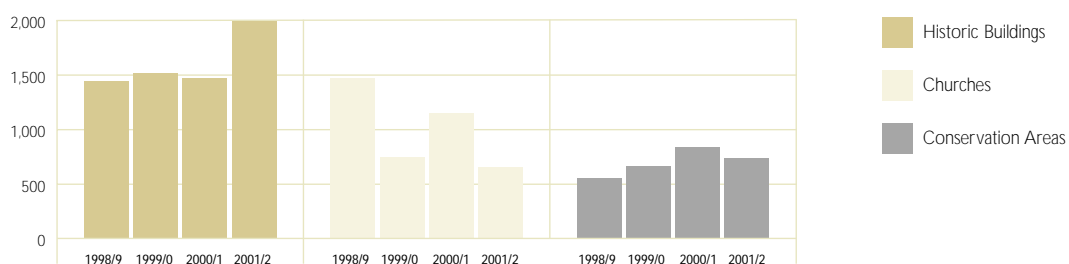
12 Number of Planning Applications in the Yorkshire Region which have been subject to an Archaeological Appraisal 1997–2001

	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01
Total No. of Planning Applications submitted to local planning authorities in the Region ^[A]	38,079 ^(a)	39,052 ^(b)	40,060 ^(c)	40,758
Planning applications subject to initial appraisal ^[B]	6,377	4,223	2,469	6,686 ^(g)
Planning applications subject to detailed appraisal ^[B]	1,362 ^(d)	1,537	634 ^(e)	1,087 ^(h)
Planning applications revealing an archaeological dimension ^[B]	505	634	73 ^(f)	460 ^(g)

Sources: ^[A] Planning Application Statistics, www.planning.dtl.gov.uk. ^[B] Archaeological Investigations Project, School of Conservation Sciences, Bournemouth University.

Notes: ^(a) Figures from Leeds for first three quarters of year only. ^(b) No figures were returned for Richmondshire for this year: figures from Doncaster for first three quarters of year only. ^(c) Figures from Richmondshire for first quarter of year only. ^(d) No figures for North Yorkshire SMRs. ^(e) No figures for North Yorkshire or West Yorkshire SMRs. ^(f) No figures for North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire or Humber SMRs. ^(g) No figures for South Yorkshire or West Yorkshire SMRs. ^(h) No figures for South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire or North York Moors National Park SMRs.

13 English Heritage Grant Offers 1998–2002 (£000)



	1998/9	1999/0	2000/1	2001/2	% split between the different grant areas (1998–2002)
HISTORIC BUILDINGS	1,446	1,514	1,473	1,994	48.5%
CHURCHES	1,469	746	1,152	658	30.4%
CONSERVATION AREAS	554	665	834	736	21.1%
TOTAL – YORKSHIRE REGION	3,469	2,925	3,459	3,388	100%
TOTAL – ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANTS NATIONALLY	35,504	35,410	38,940	27,268	
TOTAL GRANT AID IN REGION AS A % OF NATIONAL ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANT AID	10%	8.3%	8.9%	12.4%	

Source: English Heritage

²¹ Information provided by Yorkshire Tourist Board.

²² ERM, *The Environmental Economy of Yorkshire and the Humber*, 2002.

²³ Information provided by Yorkshire Tourist Board.

²⁴ Information provided by Yorkshire Museums Council.

SMR STAFFING

The SMR provides planning advice, both to the local planning authorities and to developers or their consultants. All planning applications are checked against the SMR and recommendations for archaeological investigations on proposed development sites are made in line with government guidelines. All local planning authorities in the Region have access to archaeology advisory services, either in-house (as in the case of the National Parks, the North Lincolnshire authorities and York) or from another authority. There are 21.6 FTE archaeologists engaged in providing such advice and maintaining the SMRs within the region. **TABLE 17.**

ENGLISH HERITAGE STAFFING IN THE REGION

English Heritage is the national advisor to the Secretary of State on all matters relating to the historic environment. Within the Region, its staff provide advice and assistance to local authorities and other organisations involved with the historic environment. It is also responsible for providing grants to owners and occupiers of historic buildings, ancient monuments and Conservation Areas and for managing an estate of 34 historic properties (which includes Whitby Abbey, Brodsworth Hall and Clifford's Tower). Its regional staff provide expertise in a wide range of areas including cultural resource management, architectural history, archaeology and archaeological science, historic buildings architecture, historic environment planning, artefact curation, marketing, education and visitor outreach.

Of the 114.2 permanent and seasonal posts in the Region, 85.5 (75%) were responsible for the care and management of English Heritage's historic properties (this includes 70 site custodians of which 48 were part-time or seasonal). 17.5 staff within the Region (15.3%) provide advice, administer grants and deal with statutory casework.

SECTION 4 – VISITORS TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE REGION

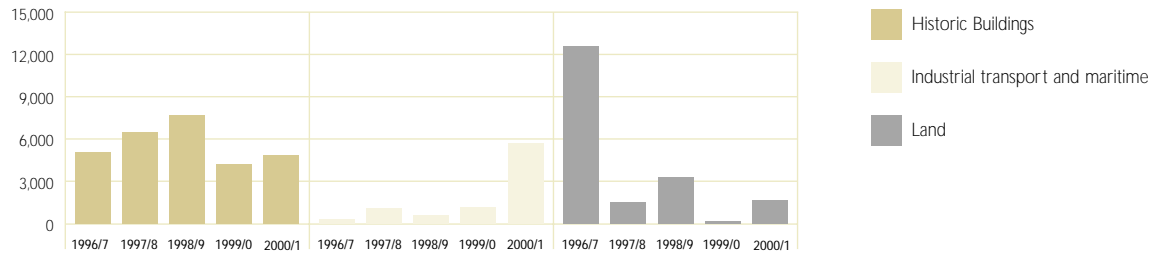
The numerous historic buildings, gardens, museums and visitor centres of Yorkshire not only provide education and enjoyment for their visitors but also make a significant contribution to the economy of the Region. "Historic properties", many of them managed by the National Trust and by members of the Historic Houses Association, accounted for 17% of all visits to attractions in Yorkshire – about level with the national average. Visits to museums/art galleries accounted for a further 30% of all visits to attractions in Yorkshire (compared with about 22% as the national average)²¹. A recent study estimated that approximately 35,000 tourist jobs (FTE) and £1.25 billion of expenditure (translating to some £640 million worth of Region GDP) is generated in the region by environmental and tourism heritage²².

The Yorkshire Tourist Board estimates that there are about 500 tourist attractions within the Yorkshire Region, over half of which are historic sites²³. In addition, there are over 160 Museums in the Region many of which house historic collections or enhance public understanding of the Region's heritage in all its various guises. Even those which have no specific heritage dimension are often based in historic buildings many with associated historic gardens²⁴. **TABLES 18 AND 19.**

GRAPH 20 gives some indication of the recent trends in visitor numbers to houses, gardens, museums and other historic attractions. The graph is based upon information provided to the English Tourism Council from 438 tourism operators within the Region. Of these, 127 are from attractions which were either historic sites in their own right or which provided access to the historic heritage of the Region, such as museums and visitor centres. However, there a large number of attractions which did not provide a full five-year time series. The graph, therefore is based upon information which was provided by the 91 historic attractions in the Region which provided data for each of the years between 1997 and 2001.

Visitor numbers across the heritage sector as a whole have shown a steady decline between 1997 and 2001, the largest drop being recorded in visitors to historic properties. The decrease to historic properties is attributable to a number of factors including the impact of Foot and Mouth (which shut much of the countryside during 2001), the effects of the floods, the petrol crisis and the problems on the east-coast rail line (in 2000), and the removal of admission charges to national museums. Given the extremely small number of returns from the Cathedrals/Churches and Country Parks categories for the five-year time-series, it is not clear how representative this trend might be for these categories of attractions. The only category which has remained reasonably consistent over this period is the museums/galleries sector many of those in urban areas which not only benefited from the shift of tourism during the end of the period away from the countryside but also, in the case of the National Museums in the Region, from the removal of admission charges.

14 Grant aid from Heritage Lottery Fund 1996–2001 (£000)

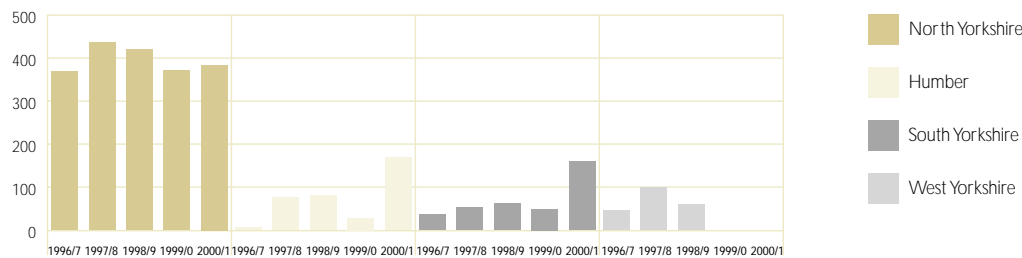


	1996/1997	1997/8	1998/9	1999/0	2000/1	% split between the different grant areas (1996–2001)
HISTORIC BUILDINGS	5,056.8	6,481.9	7,688.2	4,212.5	4,891.8	50%
INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORT AND MARITIME	329.9	1,065.0	628.0	1,155.5	5,680.2	16%
LAND	12,608.8	1,530.1	3,278.6	165.1	1,699.7	34%
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	17,995.5	9,077.0	11,594.8	5,533.1	12,271.7	100%
TOTAL FOR UK ^(a)	229,806.1	215,224.5	154,679.2	917,37.3	152,029.3	
EXPENDITURE IN YORKSHIRE AS A % OF UK EXPENDITURE	7.8%	4.2%	7.4%	6.0%	8.0%	

Source: CAG Consultants & CBA Indicators of Yorkshire's Historic Environment, 2002

Notes: ^(a) HLF were unable to provide figures for England alone.

15 Local Authority grants for Conservation of the Historic Environment 1996–2001 (£000)



	1996/7 (£)	1997/8 (£)	1998/9 (£)	1999/0 (£)	2000/1 (£)
NORTH YORKSHIRE	368 ^(a)	436 ^(b)	421 ^(c)	372 ^(c)	384 ^(d)
HUMBER	5 ^(e)	75 ^(f)	80	28 ^(g)	169 ^(h)
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	37 ⁽ⁱ⁾	52 ⁽ⁱ⁾	62 ⁽ⁱ⁾	49 ⁽ⁱ⁾	160 ⁽ⁱ⁾
WEST YORKSHIRE	46 ^(k)	100 ^(l)	60 ^(k)	0 ^(m)	0 ^(m)
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	456	663	623	449	713
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	12,015	10,483	10,705	18,817	14,172
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER TOTAL EXPENDITURE AS % OF TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	3.8%	6.3%	5.8%	2.4%	5.1%
% OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE REGION FOR WHICH DATA IS AVAILABLE	45%	58%	54%	45%	41%

Source: CIPFA Planning and Development Statistics

Notes: ^(a) No figures available for Craven, North York Moors National Park or Yorkshire Dales National Park. ^(b) No figures available for Craven, York or Yorkshire Dales National Park. ^(c) No figures available for Craven, Ryedale, York or Yorkshire Dales National Park. ^(d) No figures available for Richmondshire, Selby, York, North York Moors National Park or Yorkshire Dales National Park. ^(e) No figures available for East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston Upon Hull or North Lincolnshire. ^(f) No figures available for Kingston Upon Hull. ^(g) No figures available for Kingston Upon Hull or North East Lincolnshire. ^(h) No figures available for North East Lincolnshire. ⁽ⁱ⁾ No figures for Barnsley, Rotherham or Sheffield. ^(j) No figures for Barnsley or Sheffield. ^(k) No figures available for Bradford, Calderdale, Leeds or Wakefield. ^(l) No figures available for Bradford, Calderdale, or Leeds. ^(m) No figures available from any West Yorkshire Authority.

CASE STUDY: VISITOR ATTRACTIONS WHITBY ABBEY CHOLMLEY'S HOUSE VISITOR CENTRE

Cholmley's House lies in the shadow of the ruins of the Benedictine Abbey on the headland overlooking the town and port of Whitby. Built in 1672 by Sir Hugh Cholmley in a classical style, it served as a banqueting hall and extension to the older buildings of Abbey House. Unroofed in a gale in the 1790s, it remained derelict and open to the skies for the next two centuries. In 2002, as part of a wider project concerned with the improvement of access to the headland and abbey, a modern steel, glass and wood structure designed by architects Stanton Williams was inserted into Cholmley's House. The new building houses an English Heritage visitor centre with shop, museum collections and modern interpretative displays, and offers stunning vistas over the abbey and town which have not been seen for two centuries. Coupled with the recreation of the formal classical courts in front of the house, the result is a breathtaking blend of old and new, with the very best of the Whitby's historic environment complemented by twenty-first century architecture.



WHITBY ABBEY Since pre-history, successive generations have been drawn to the headland location of Whitby Abbey as a site of settlement, religious devotion and literary inspiration. The chequered past of Whitby Abbey has been captured within the remaining walls of the 17th century Cholmley's House which now houses a visitor centre with an innovative new museum. At the heart of a £5 million project to protect and restore the beautiful headland, the museum combines the best of modern technology with displays of artefacts which trace the history of this unique site.

SECTION 5 – BROADENING KNOWLEDGE

EDUCATIONAL VISITS TO ENGLISH HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Apart from 2000/01, in the period 1998 to 2002, there has been a general downward trend in the number of educational trips to English Heritage sites in the Yorkshire Region, reflecting what is being experienced nationally. The reasons for this are thought to be primarily concerns by schools and other educational establishments about insurance and safety combined with the increasing emphasis being placed by schools on SATS at the expense of educational visits. The drop in visitor numbers in the year 1999/00 was thought to be due to the changes to the national curriculum which resulted in teachers delaying making educational visits. The significant reduction in educational visits to the sites across the Region in 2001/02 is due to the impact of Foot and mouth (which resulted in the closure of two sites and severely affected a number of the other rural properties).

TABLE 21.

16 Specialist Building Conservation posts within local planning authorities in the Yorkshire Region

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	Established specialist posts (FTE)	LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	Established specialist posts (FTE)
NORTH YORKSHIRE		SOUTH YORKSHIRE	
CRAVEN	0 ^(a)	BARNSELY	1
HAMBLETON	1	DONCASTER	4
HARROGATE	3	ROTHERHAM	1
RICHMONDSHIRE	1	SHEFFIELD	2.5
RYEDALE	1	SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	8.5
SELBY	2		
SCARBOROUGH	2	WEST YORKSHIRE	
CITY OF YORK	2	BRADFORD	5
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	1	CALDERDALE	3.5 ^(c)
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	2 ^(b)	KIRKLEES	3
NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	2	LEEDS	4
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	17	WAKEFIELD	1
		WEST YORKSHIRE TOTAL	16.5
HUMBER			
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	3	TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	48.3
KINGSTON UPON HULL	0.8		
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	1.5		
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	1		
HUMBER TOTAL	6.3		

Source: Local Authority Conservation Provision in England, Oxford Brookes University for English Heritage and IHBC, 2002.

Notes: ^(a) No established specialist conservation staff but a total of 0.8 FTE of other staff spend time delivering the service.

^(b) Information provided by local planning authority. ^(c) The Conservation Support Team also have roles in urban design and regeneration.

17 SMR staffing in the Yorkshire Region

AUTHORITY	Established specialist posts (FTE)
NORTH YORKSHIRE	
NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	3
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	1
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	1.3
CITY OF YORK	1
HUMBER	
HULL/EAST RIDING (HUMBER ARCHAEOLOGY PARTNERSHIP)	4.5
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	1.5
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	1
SOUTH YORKSHIRE (SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE)	3
WEST YORKSHIRE (WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE)	5.3^(a)
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	21.6

Source: SMR Officers in the region.

Notes: ^(a) Does not include an Education Officer.

ARCHIVES

The archives of Yorkshire are exciting, rich and diverse. Maps, plans, letters and other manuscripts document the social, domestic, business and political lives of individuals, families, companies, organisations and communities living and working in the region and beyond. The fabric of the buildings and the evolution of the landscapes are also recorded, as are the urban and industrial developments on which the wealth of the region was founded. Besides their role in preserving the documentary evidence of the past, archive repositories also have a significant part to play in the on-going process of record management, creating the historic documents of tomorrow. There are currently a number of Projects across the region to create online access to catalogues, giving people access to catalogues in their homes, schools, libraries and workplaces.

Research is still on-going to discover the true scope of the archival holdings in the region, but one estimate of over 200 repositories of various types and sizes may not be an exaggeration²⁵. **TABLE 22.**

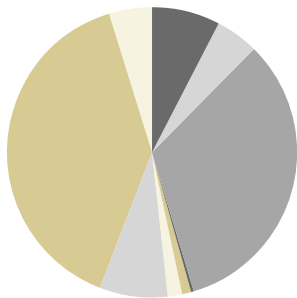
SECTION 6 – PROGRESS IN THE REGION IN THE PAST YEAR

- In November 2001, the Chairman of English Heritage announced a joint strategy between English Heritage and Sheffield City Council for the regeneration of the City's surviving mills, foundries, rolling mills and buildings of the metals trade. The announcement was made at the launch of the English Heritage publication "*One Great Workshop*" which examined how the **Sheffield metals trades** affected the lives of the people of the City and shaped the development of the city and that part of the Region.
- In December 2001 the International Committee of UNESCO announced that **Saltaire** in Bradford was to be **Inscribed** as the Region's second **World Heritage Site**.
- In February 2002, the inaugural meeting took place of the **Yorkshire Historic Environment Forum**. The Forum, which includes representatives of organisations and groups from across the whole historic sector, aims to act as an advocate in promoting understanding and appreciation of the historic environment within the Region.
- In March 2002, the spectacular **Whitby Abbey Visitor Centre** opened.
- In September 2002, the **Heritage Lottery Fund** established a **Regional Office** in Leeds.
- Two **new archive facilities** in Beverley and at York University have recently received funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund. A further project, currently at the planning stage, is being developed by West Yorkshire Archive Service to provide state of the art storage, conservation and access facilities.

SECTION 7 – FEEDBACK

This is the first of what is intended to be a regular report on the State of the Historic Environment of the Yorkshire Region. It has been written, for the most part, by Ian Smith, the Strategic Planner for the Yorkshire Region of English Heritage. If you have any comments on the contents of this document, suggestions on how it might be improved or better address your particular concerns, or issues which future Reports should examine, please contact him at ian.smith@english-heritage.org.uk. Alternatively, a comment form can be found on the national SHER website at www.historicenvironment.org.uk

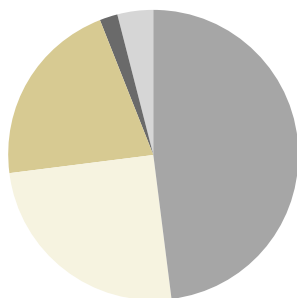
18 Historic attractions by category in the Yorkshire Region



CATEGORY	Number of sites	% of total
CASTLES/FORTS	19	7.6%
CATHERDRALS/MINSTERS	12	4.8%
HISTORIC HOUSES	82	33%
HISTORIC SHIPS	1	0.3%
TOWERS	3	1%
WINDMILLS	4	1.6%
ABBEYS/PRIORIES	19	7.6%
CHURCHES	99	39.4%
HISTORIC/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	12	4.8%
TOTAL	251	

Source: English Tourism Council

19 Visits to historic attractions in the Yorkshire Region 2001



CATEGORY	Visits 2001	% split between heritage attractions (2001)
MUSEUMS/ART GALLERIES	4,519,517	48%
HISTORIC PROPERTIES	2,302,717	25%
CATHEDRAL/CHURCH	1,963,771	21%
GARDENS	158,274	2%
HERITAGE/VISITOR CENTRES	402,236	4%
TOTAL FOR HERITAGE SECTOR	9,348,516	100%

Source: English Tourism Council

Notes: This is based upon a sample survey which covered 127 historic attractions in the Region.

20 Visitors to historic attractions in the Yorkshire Region 1997–2001

CATEGORY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 1997 – 2001
MUSEUMS/ART GALLERIES ^(a)	2,794,293	2,846,704	2,848,336	2,599,679	2,826,788	+1.2%
HISTORIC PROPERTIES ^(b)	2,787,723	2,515,063	2,635,059	2,229,632	2,134,607	-23.4%
CHURCHES ^(c)	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,750,000	1,600,000	-20%
COUNTRY PARKS ^(d)	500,000	450,000	500,000	500,000	450,000	-10%
HERITAGE/VISITOR CENTRES ^(e)	354,910	314,027	291,759	333,619	330,723	-6.8%
GARDENS ^(f)	111,210	90,309	107,222	103,199	106,948	-3.8%
TOTAL	8,548,136	8,216,103	8,182,376	7,516,129	7,449,066	-12.9%

Source: English Tourist Council

Notes: ^(a) Based on data from 46 museums/art galleries from a total sample of 68 (68%). ^(b) Based on data from 36 historic properties from a total sample of 38 (95%). ^(c) Based on data from 1 churches/cathedrals from a total sample of 9 (12%). ^(d) Based on data from 1 country park from a total sample of 1 (100%). ^(e) Based on data from 4 heritage/visitor centres from a total sample of 5 (80%). ^(f) Based on data from 3 gardens from a total sample of 6 (50%).

21 Educational Visits to English Heritage properties in the Yorkshire Region 1998-2002

	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
YORKSHIRE TOTALS	54,341	51,050	57,954	47,777

Source: English Tourism Council

22 Organizations which hold archives in the region

	Local Authority	University ^(a)	Local Studies	Museum	Specialist	Other ^(b)
NORTH YORKSHIRE	1		1	2		2
CITY OF YORK	1	1		1	1	4
HUMBERSIDE	2	1	3	1		1
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	1			1		
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	4	2				4
WEST YORKSHIRE	6	2	2	10		7

Source: Yorkshire Archives Council

Notes: ^(a) Universities often have several archive collections residing in various departments. ^(b) These include private collections, town council archives, ecclesiastical archives, educational institutions, business archives open to the public and those of charitable bodies.



ENGLISH HERITAGE

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