

Introduction

This report is one of nine regional documents that are being published alongside the national document *Heritage Counts 2003: The State of the Historic Environment*. The suite of *Heritage Counts* documents builds on the first *State of the Historic Environment Report* (SHER), which was published in 2002 in response to the Government's statement *The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future* (2001). This regional report has been prepared by English Heritage on behalf of Yorkshire's Historic Environment Forum. It aims to quantify and monitor the condition of the historic environment in the region, the pressures it faces and its contribution to economic and social well being. The report focuses on the collection and synthesis of key data relating to the region's historic environment, and should be viewed as an evolving document in its second year of development.

There is a virtuous circle in the work of conservationists: by **understanding** the historic environment, people place a high value on it; by **valuing** it, they will want to care for it; by **caring** for it, they will help to enjoy it; from **enjoying** the historic environment comes a thirst to understand; and the circle starts again. But the foundation of the virtuous circle is understanding what we have and what we might lose. The purpose of this report is to understand the state of the historic environment of Yorkshire and northern Lincolnshire. This is the second such annual report for our region, covering the 21 local authorities, and two national parks, of the government office region of Yorkshire and the Humber. The report was written from information supplied by members of the Yorkshire Historic Environment Forum. The Forum, set up in 2002, represents a wide range of organisations and interest groups and is maturing into a respected and authoritative source of information and views for the historic environment sector in the region. For the first time this disparate group is meeting regularly and recognising that we have much in common. A single voice is powerful and influential in the shifting tides and structures of modern life. This snapshot of the region in 2003 is illuminating, but it is the changes over years and decades which will really help us to see if we are successfully valuing and caring for the assets of our past. It is my hope that this report will help us all to build a greater understanding of the historic environment of our region, and we will build on that understanding as the years unfold.

David Fraser Chair, Yorkshire Historic Environment Forum

Summary for 2003



1.1

KEY FINDINGS

- More Grade I and II* listed buildings and scheduled monuments in Yorkshire have been removed from English Heritage's *Register of Buildings at Risk* than in any other region. Almost half of those still on the Yorkshire Register are now under repair or have agreed solutions
- Planning applications in the region have increased by a third since 1999, however those affecting the historic environment have remained constant
- A quarter of the region's registered parks and gardens have been surveyed to help develop a national set of indicators for measuring change and vulnerability in historic designed landscapes
- The region's local authorities have more specialist building conservation posts than in 2002, however, there is significant disparity in the distribution of such posts across the region
- Environmental and heritage tourism generate a third of the region's tourism spend. Visitor numbers to heritage attractions have increased since 2002, and continue to account for over half the visits to all visitor attractions
- Educational visits to English Heritage properties in the region have recovered since 2001/02, but are still not back to 2000/01 levels
- The Heritage Lottery Fund offered 25% more grant in Yorkshire this year than in 2002. The amount of grant offered by English Heritage in Yorkshire has increased by 11% on 2002
- Research into the activities of the region's Civic Societies has improved our understanding of the way in which the historic environment is cared for and promoted by volunteers at a local level

Historic Environment Assets: Designated Sites, Buildings and Landscape

2

Yorkshire's historic environment is rich and diverse. This section audits the range and distribution of assets designated as locally or nationally important, and summarises some of the key forces for change that they face. The designations and their legislative frameworks are summarised in the Glossary at the end of this report. Proposed changes to the way in which the historic environment is designated and protected is summarised in the national *Heritage Counts 2003* report.

Each designation is considered separately, alongside data highlighting trends in its condition or management. However, planning pressure across all heritage assets in the region is not increasing: the figures below show that since 1999, planning applications in the region have increased by a third, but the proportion of those affecting the historic environment has remained constant (see Table 1).

2.1

LISTED BUILDINGS

Yorkshire's listed buildings include structures as diverse as Fountains Abbey and Park Hill flats in Sheffield. Within the Yorkshire region, there are 31,823 entries on the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) list as at 1 April 2003, representing 8.6% of the national total. DCMS figures relate to 'entries' not individual structures.

Condition and management

Since 1998, English Heritage has maintained and published an annual *Register of Buildings at Risk*. The register lists details of all Grade I, II* and structural scheduled monuments known to be 'at risk'. Risk is assessed on the basis of condition and, where appropriate, occupancy.

The 2003 Yorkshire *Register of Buildings at Risk* shows that the region has a higher proportion of Grade I and Grade II* buildings at risk than the national average (5.3% as opposed to 3.6%). The number of entries on the regional *Register* is one of two historic environment indicators in the Regional Planning Guidance and the Regional Sustainable Development Framework. Progress on finding solutions to the buildings on the regional at risk *Register* is being monitored by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly, and can be measured in terms of number of entries removed from the 1999 baseline figure through positive management and/or repair.



Crucibles and waterwheel, Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, South Yorkshire

Industrial buildings at risk

Yorkshire has the highest number of industrial buildings on English Heritage's register of buildings at risk of any region; they make up the greatest single 'type' of at risk building on the current register. In South Yorkshire, these structures have played a key role in both social and economic regeneration.

Kendal Works in Sheffield, a former metal trades workshop was converted to retail and café use, supporting the regeneration of the Carver Street area of the city, now almost complete and kick-started by the re-use of the historic industrial buildings.

Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, a monument in the care of Sheffield Industrial Museums Trust, was removed from the *Register* in 2002, following a long programme of consolidation, securing its future as a working museum, which was in some jeopardy in the mid-1990s due to the condition of some of the principal structures.

In 1999, there were 176 entries on the Yorkshire Register. By April 2003, 65 (37%) of these had been removed. On aggregate, taking into account the 40 additions, the Yorkshire Register has 32 (18%) fewer entries than in 1999. More entries have been removed from Yorkshire's 1999 baseline Register than in any other region.

In 2002/03, a further eight entries were removed, and 59% of English Heritage's regional secular grants budget was offered to buildings at risk, for full scale repair or conservation studies to help determine appropriate future action.

Each entry on the *Register* falls within one of six 'risk' categories: 'A' being at 'immediate risk of further rapid deterioration' to 'F' which signifies that a repair scheme is in progress. Entries in categories B, D and F have agreed solutions, those in categories A, C and E are yet to reach that stage.

1 All Planning Applications in the region 1999-2003

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
TOTAL NO. OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED TO LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES IN THE REGION ^(a)	40,060	40,758	44,187	49,675
NO. OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS NOTIFIED TO ENGLISH HERITAGE DUE TO IMPACT ON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	336 ^(b)	485	479	485
NO. OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS REFERRED TO ENGLISH HERITAGE DUE TO IMPACT ON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AS % OF TOTAL PLANNING APPLICATIONS IN THE REGION ^(c)	0.8%	1.19%	1.08%	1%

Source: (a) Planning Statistics: www.odpm.gov.uk

(b) English Heritage. Figures for 1999/2000 may be inaccurate due to central recording difficulties

(c) English Heritage

2 Listed building entries in Yorkshire on the English Heritage listed building system 2003

	TOTAL NO. OF LISTED BUILDINGS (APRIL 03)	GRADE I	GRADE A	GRADE II*	GRADE B	GRADE II	GRADE C
NORTH YORKSHIRE							
CRAVEN	1,627	21	0	46	1	1,559	0
HAMBLETON	1,761	43	0	82	0	1,636	0
HARROGATE	2,265	48	0	108	1	2,106	2
RICHMONDSHIRE	1,974	42	0	82	1	1,849	0
RYEDALE	2,035	64	0	83	0	1,888	0
SCARBOROUGH	1,960	26	1	86	2	1,843	2
SELBY	627	29	0	35	0	563	0
YORK	1,575	71	0	170	0	1,334	0
NORTH YORK MOORS ^(a) NATIONAL PARK	2,993	35	0	76	0	2,882	0
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK ^(b)	1,801	18	0	68	0	1,715	0
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTALS	13,824	344	1	692	5	12,778	4
HUMBER							
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	2,388	103	0	157	1	2,124	3
KINGSTON UPON HULL	456	7	0	16	0	433	0
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	221	12	0	12	0	197	0
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	910	39	0	36	0	834	1
HUMBER TOTALS	3,975	161	0	221	1	3,588	4
SOUTH YORKSHIRE							
BARNSLEY	676	13	0	26	0	637	0
DONCASTER	807	25	0	31	0	751	0
ROTHERHAM	527	16	0	36	0	475	0
SHEFFIELD	1,126	5	0	60	0	1,061	0
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTALS	3,136	59	0	153	0	2,924	0
WEST YORKSHIRE							
BRADFORD	2,399	21	0	77	2	2,299	0
CALDERDALE	2,157	16	0	103	1	2,028	9
KIRKLEES	3,144	10	0	65	14	3,055	0
LEEDS	2,442	48	0	101	0	2,293	0
WAKEFIELD	746	23	0	59	1	661	2
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTALS	10,888	118	0	405	18	10,336	11
YORKSHIRE TOTALS	31,823	682	1	1,471	24	29,626	19

Source: (a) North Yorkshire Joint Structure Plan (Pre-Deposit Consultation Draft, January 2003)

(b) YDNPA

Totals for both National Parks include entries already counted in their constituent districts. 424 entries in Yorkshire Dales National Park are within South Lakeland District Council.

3 Entries on the Yorkshire region *Register of Buildings at Risk*

	TOTAL REGISTER ENTRIES	GRADE I	GRADE II*	GRADE II	UNLISTED SCHEDULED MONUMENTS
		(MAY ALSO BE SCHEDULED MONUMENTS)			
SOUTH YORKSHIRE					
BARNSELY	6	0	5	0	1
DONCASTER	3	0	3	0	0
ROTHERHAM	4	1	3	0	0
SHEFFIELD	12	0	10	0	2
HUMBER					
EAST RIDING	7	2	4	1	0
KINGSTON UPON HULL	1	0	1	0	0
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	2	0	2	0	0
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	2	0	2	0	0
NORTH YORKSHIRE					
CRAVEN	4	1	0	2	1
HAMBLETON	11	3	5	2	1
HARROGATE	13	1	6	2	4
RICHMONDSHIRE	12	7	2	0	3
RYEDALE	15	6	6	2	1
SCARBOROUGH	5	1	1	2	1
SELBY	7	0	6	1	0
YORK	2	0	2	0	0
WEST YORKSHIRE					
BRADFORD	5	1	4	0	0
CALDERDALE	13	2	11	0	0
KIRKLEES	4	0	3	1	0
LEEDS	12	3	8	0	1
WAKEFIELD	4	0	3	0	1
TOTALS	144	28	87	13	16

4 Entries on the Yorkshire region *Register of Buildings at Risk*: progress by local planning authority 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	AGGREGATE CHANGE SINCE 1999
SOUTH YORKSHIRE						
BARNSELY	5	5	5	6	6	+1
DONCASTER	3	3	3	3	3	0
ROTHERHAM	8	6	6	5	4	-4
SHEFFIELD	19	19	17	15	12	-7
HUMBER						
EAST RIDING	10	8	7	7	7	-3
KINGSTON UPON HULL	1	1	1	1	1	0
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	2	2	2	2	2	0
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	3	3	2	2	2	-1
NORTH YORKSHIRE						
CRAVEN	5	5	4	4	4	-1
HAMBLETON	11	12	11	11	11	0
HARROGATE	13	13	15	14	13	0
RICHMONDSHIRE	8	10	13	14	12	+4
RYEDALE	19	18	17	17	15	-4
SCARBOROUGH	10	6	5	5	5	-5
SELBY	7	6	4	5	7	0
YORK	3	2	3	4	2	-1
WEST YORKSHIRE						
BRADFORD	5	9	8	8	5	0
CALDERDALE	20	16	16	13	13	-7
KIRKLEES	3	3	2	3	4	+1
LEEDS	12	12	13	12	12	0
WAKEFIELD	9	7	5	3	4	-5
YEAR TOTALS	176	166	160	154	144	-32

■ An item is an individual structure or building within a group where the group constitutes one Register entry.

Nationally, in April 2003, an average of 27.5% at risk items ■ had solutions agreed or in progress. However in Yorkshire, the figure was 41% (and has been around this level since 2000). This is the highest percentage of all nine regions. (See Figure 5)

It should be noted that in Yorkshire items within the 'solution agreed' categories (B, D and F) are, and have always been significantly higher than the national average (see Figure 6). This reflects that routinely, English Heritage and local authorities in Yorkshire are already taking positive action by the time vulnerable buildings are placed on the *Register*.

Figure 5 shows that due to the success in removing items from the baseline, particularly those in categories C and E, the entries in category A is growing as an overall proportion of the regional *Register* although Yorkshire still has fewer buildings than the national average in the 'most urgent' category.

Other 'At Risk' Registers

The English Heritage *Register of Buildings at Risk* only provides information on the condition of 7% of the total number of listed buildings in the region. The primary source for data on Grade II buildings at risk is the local planning authority. However, in the Yorkshire Region, 11 (47%) local authorities currently have no register or an out of date register (over five years old), 10 (43%) have a current register and 1 has a register in preparation.

The funding and staffing of the production and maintenance of at risk registers is an issue for many local authorities. Furthermore, the incentive to prepare registers might be affected if resources are insufficient to support any resulting buildings at risk strategy, particularly for buildings with little or no economic benefit.

Data from two authorities suggests that between 5-6% of the region's Grade II buildings are at risk, amounting to perhaps 1,500 structures. However, further analysis would be instructive:

The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority 'Building at Risk' comparative study

As part of their 2002-03 Best Value Performance Plan, the Yorkshire Dales National Park conducted a comprehensive 'at risk' survey of its listed buildings, and compared the results to enable comparisons between 2002/03 with their 1991 register, in order to assess progress and trends.

The National Park, covering parts of Craven, Richmondshire and South Lakeland, contains 1,801 listed buildings, 1,377 of which are within Yorkshire. This represents 4.3% of the region's listed buildings. Of the 1,801, 5.3% (96) are at risk; 93 (5.1%) of these are Grade II. Twenty-four of the 'at risk' buildings are residential.

The findings indicate that:

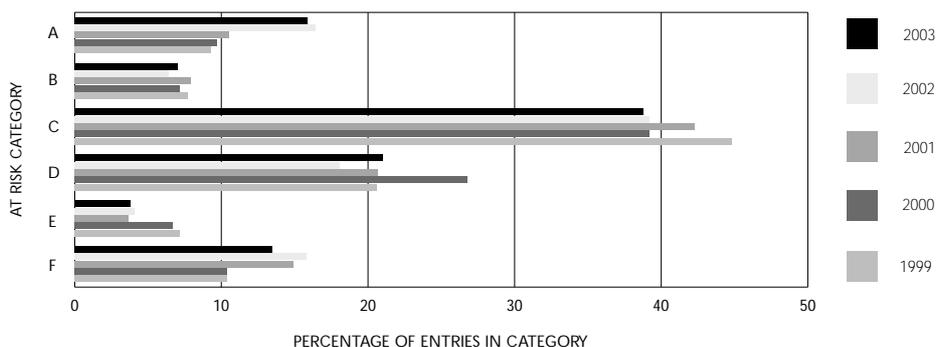
- The state of the Yorkshire Dales National Park listed building stock has improved since 1991 – for example, none of the 33 buildings at 'extreme' risk in Richmondshire in 1991 remains in that category in 2003
- Craven's proximity to West Yorkshire, and its development and investment benefits, might explain why more buildings are being removed from the register than in Richmondshire
- Around 85% of the buildings at risk in both districts are unoccupiable, and offer little or no economic repair incentive, often requiring the National Parks' support or intervention

Ryedale District Council's 2003 'At Risk' Register

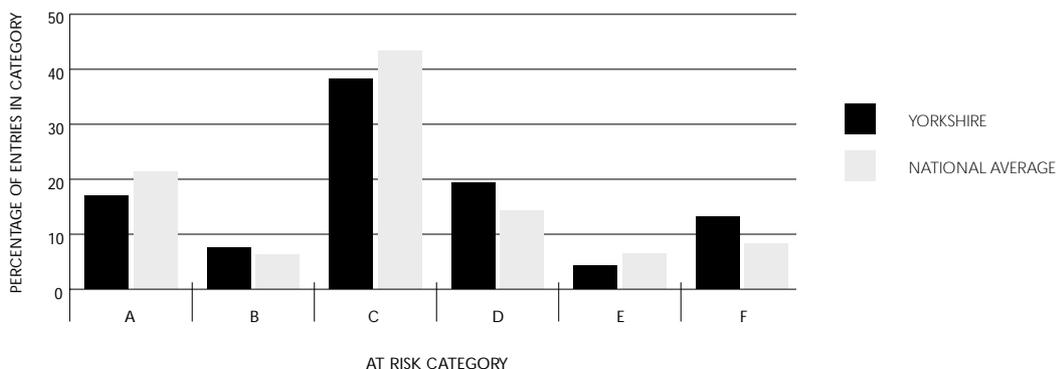
Ryedale District Council has updated its Buildings at Risk register for entries outside the North York Moors National Park boundaries this year.

Ryedale's survey covered 1,567 listed buildings, of which 97 (6.2%) are at risk, 91 (5.8%) of which are Grade II. As with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, the majority of entries in the category of 'extreme risk' are unoccupiable buildings and structures.

5 Buildings at risk in Yorkshire: progress by category 1999-2003



6 Yorkshire buildings at risk by category 2003



'AT RISK' CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
A	Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed
B	Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; solution agreed but not yet implemented
C	Slow decay; no solution agreed
D	Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented
E	Under repair or in fair to good order, but no user identified, or under threat of vacancy with no obvious new user (applicable only to buildings capable of beneficial use)
F	Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented



Eighteenth-century houses and shop front, Barton upon Humber conservation area

Conservation Area Appraisals

By the end of the financial year 2003/04, appraisals will have been drafted for all 17 of the conservation areas in North Lincolnshire.

The process is being completed in an innovative and proactive manner. Consultation is being carried out through distribution of leaflets and questionnaires to all homes and businesses within each conservation area, and contact with key community groups, including all church bodies. Press releases and other media events are being held, and the local authority Environment Team have run an information stall at farmers' markets to gather feedback on the proposals and explain their potential effects on future development in each conservation area. An additional member of staff has been recruited for one year to assist the progress of this high priority task.

Development pressure

In 2002/03, 2,421 applications were made for listed building consent affecting 7.6% of the listed building in the region. The number of listed building consent applications submitted to local planning authorities in the region has remained almost constant since 1997/98 (at between 5.6% and 5.8% of all applications), but in 2001/02 and 2002/03 this figure dropped to 5.2% and 4.8% respectively.

The number of listed building consent applications to local authorities has actually increased by over eight per cent since 1997. However, planning applications have increased by 23% over the same period, so that the relative proportion of listed building consent applications has reduced.

Local planning authorities are required to notify English Heritage of 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 2002/03, the English Heritage regional team was consulted on 497 such applications (6.6% of the national total of applications referred to English Heritage). This represents a 14% increase in the numbers of applications referred from that in 1997 (which compares to a similar percentage increase at a national level) (see Table 7).

2.2

CONSERVATION AREAS

Within this region there are 823 conservation areas (equivalent to about around 9% of the national total) covering approximately 20,000 hectares. They include traditional village settlements and historic industrial areas, such as those connected with the Sheffield metal trades, and the Settle-Carlisle railway line, the longest conservation area in the country at just over 72 miles.

Condition and management

There is no nationally defined indicator for assessing the condition of conservation areas. This makes it difficult to assess the degree of change that might be taking place within the region's conservation areas (see Table 8).

Both Planning Policy Guidance note 15 (PPG15) and the English Heritage publication *Conservation Areas – Policy and Practice* advocate the production of conservation area appraisals to assist in the understanding and management of conservation areas. The appraisal procedures are not standardised and the existence of a conservation area appraisal does not necessarily imply that it is actually being implemented. However, the presence of a conservation area appraisal has been used as an indicator of management activity relating to conservation areas in the absence of any indicator of physical condition.

In 2002, seven local authorities, representing a third of the conservation areas in the region, reported that about 38% of their conservation areas had adopted appraisals. In 2003, information from 22 local authorities shows that in fact only 27% of of the region's conservation areas have appraisals.

7 Listed building consents

	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
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	44,187	49,675
NO. APPLICATIONS FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT ^[A]	2,210 ^(a)	2,318 ^(b)	2,374 ^(c)	2,318	2,296	2,421
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%	5.2%	4.8%
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT AFFECTING GRADE I AND II* BUILDINGS AND DEMOLITIONS OF GRADE II BUILDINGS NOTIFIED TO ENGLISH HERITAGE ^[B]	428	423	478	567	600	497
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT AFFECTING GRADE I AND II* BUILDINGS AND DEMOLITIONS OF GRADE II BUILDINGS NOTIFIED TO ENGLISH HERITAGE AS A % OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS DETERMINED BY LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITIES	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1%
NO. OF APPLICATIONS FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT AS A % OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE REGION	N/A	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%	7.6%

Sources: ^[A] Planning Application Statistics, www.odpm.gov.uk. Data for 2002/3 represents number of applications determined, not number of applications.

^[B] English Heritage

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

8 Conservation areas

	NUMBER OF CONSERVATION AREAS 2002	NUMBER OF CONSERVATION AREAS 2003	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LAND WITHIN CONSERVATION AREAS	NUMBER OF CONSERVATION AREAS WITH ADOPTED APPRAISALS
NORTH YORKSHIRE				
Craven	39	39	3398	1
Hambleton	52	52	743	0
Harrogate	52	52	1,823	52
Richmondshire	41	41	Not available	40
Ryedale	36	37	346	0
Selby	19	No data, assume 19	480	No data
Scarborough	28	28	572	0
City of York	30	32	690	0
North York Moors National Park	41	41	202	
Yorkshire Dales National Park	30 35	10,000	10	
North Yorkshire Total (see note)	347	355	16,395	96
HUMBER				
East Riding of Yorkshire	71	75	3,443	44
Kingston upon Hull	21	21	404	9
North Lincolnshire	17	17	380	17 pending
North East Lincolnshire	14	14	248	1
Humber Total	123	127	4,383	71
SOUTH YORKSHIRE				
Barnsley	18	18	369	0
Sheffield	33	35	868	1
Rotherham	26	27	436	0
Doncaster	41	42	904	5 pending
South Yorkshire Total	118	122	2,577	6
WEST YORKSHIRE				
Bradford	56	56	1,058	33
Calderdale	16	16	483	0
Leeds	63	63	2,167	No data
Kirklees	57	57	870	17
Wakefield	27	27	339	No data
West Yorkshire Total	219	219	4,934	50
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	808	823	28,289	223

9 Conservation area consent, 1997-2003

	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
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	44,187	49,675
NO. APPLICATIONS FOR CONSERVATION AREA CONSENT ^[A]	345 ^(a)	290 ^(b)	242 ^(c)	255	287	260
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	0.6	0.5

Notes: ^[A] Source Planning Application Statistics, www.odpm.gov.uk

^(a) Figures from Leeds for first three quarters of year only; no figures from Richmondshire for this year;

^(b) Figures from Doncaster for first three quarters of year only

^(c) Figures from Richmondshire for first quarter of year only

10 Registered historic parks and gardens

LOCAL AUTHORITY	NUMBER OF REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS (AT 08/03)	GRADE I	GRADE II*	GRADE II	APPROXIMATE AREA (ha)
NORTH YORKSHIRE					
CRAVEN	3	0	0	3	94
HAMBLETON	5	0	0	5	803
HARROGATE	12	2	3	7	1,431
RICHMONDSHIRE	5	0	1	4	407
RYEDALE	10	3	4	3	2,303
SCARBOROUGH	4	0	1	3	387
SELBY	2	0	0	2	229
CITY OF YORK	4	0	0	4	17
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	3	2	1	0	See note
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	1	0	0	1	See note
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	45	5	9	31	5,671
HUMBER					
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	7	1	3	3	1,130
KINGSTON UPON HULL	2	0	0	2	44
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	1	0	0	1	9
HUMBER TOTAL	10	1	3	6	1,183
SOUTH YORKSHIRE					
BARNSELY	5	1	0	4	668
DONCASTER	4	0	1	3	167
ROTHERHAM	5	0	2	3	984
SHEFFIELD	11	0	0	11	201
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	25	1	3	21	2,020
WEST YORKSHIRE					
BRADFORD	13	0	0	13	129
CALDERDALE	5	0	1	4	44
KIRKLEES	5	0	0	5	65
LEEDS	12	2	1	9	1,600
WAKEFIELD	3	0	1		36
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTAL	38	2	3	33	1,874
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	118	9	18	91	10,748

Source: English Heritage.

Note: Totals for National Parks are given for information only, entries are counted within the constituent districts.

11 Scheduled monuments

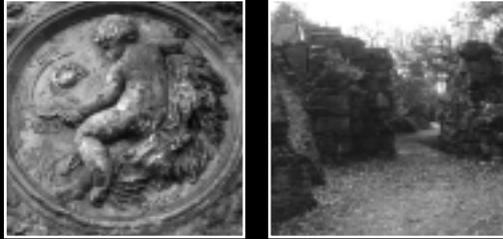
LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	NUMBER OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS (MARCH 2003)
NORTH YORKSHIRE	
CRAVEN	167
HAMBLETON	211
HARROGATE	169
RICHMONDSHIRE	159
RYEDALE	515
SELBY	45
SCARBOROUGH	465
CITY OF YORK	21
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK ^(a)	700
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK ^(b)	239
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	1,752
HUMBER	
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	342
KINGSTON UPON HULL	1
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	44
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	11
HUMBER TOTAL	398
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	
BARNSLEY	23
DONCASTER	50
ROTHERHAM	37
SHEFFIELD	46
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	156
WEST YORKSHIRE	
BRADFORD	193
CALDERDALE	32
KIRKLEES	22
LEEDS	57
WAKEFIELD	23
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTAL	327
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	2,633

Source: English Heritage

Notes: (a) National Park Authorities Data Working Group. 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, therefore column does not sum

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



East Park Hull: vulnerable architectural features and planted areas

East Park, Hull

This nineteenth-century public park is situated in a densely residential area in Hull, and in July 2002, the Heritage Lottery Fund made an award of £5.4million towards its restoration. Yorkshire has a higher than national proportion of Grade II registered parks and gardens, the majority of which were designed as public parks, and which remain in local authority ownership.

The Heritage Lottery Fund's Urban Parks programme has therefore had a significant role to play, and indeed impact, in Yorkshire. The pilot Designed Landscapes Research project shows there is a clear correlation between available investment, particularly from the HLF, and condition of public parks.

Boundary reviews

It is clear from responses received this year that the review of conservation area boundaries almost only occurs in connection with the preparation of a conservation area appraisal. In Yorkshire, only five planning authorities reported making boundary reviews in the last five years, two of them in relation to programmed conservation area appraisal exercises. In total, 49 of the 823 conservation areas in the region have had boundary reviews: 28 of them have been increased in size, one was decreased in size and there was no change in two. Those in North Lincolnshire are pending but it is understood that the majority will be increased, primarily to include Victorian and Edwardian residential areas

Development pressure

There is no data available on 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 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 impact. **2**

Within this region in 2002/03 there were 260 applications for conservation area consent, not all of which were referred to English Heritage for comment (English Heritage is not a statutory consultee). This represented a mere 0.5% of the total number of planning applications to local planning authorities across the region – a figure which has been broadly consistent since 1997. (See Table 9)

2.3

HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

Within Yorkshire there are 118 registered historic parks and gardens covering an area of over 10,000 hectares (greater than the area of Kingston upon Hull Unitary Authority). Those registered represent only a small proportion of historically significant designed landscapes.

Nationally, 8.3% of registered parks and gardens are Grade I, 25.1% are Grade II* and 66.5% are Grade II. In Yorkshire, compared to the profile for England, a lower proportion are Grade I (7.6%) and Grade II* (15.2%) whilst 77.2% are Grade II. Many of the region's Grade II registered parks and gardens are urban public parks and cemeteries.

The regional register has increased since 2002 with the addition of eight public cemeteries and two urban public parks in South and West Yorkshire as part of an ongoing national thematic review. (See Table 10)

Condition and management

Both at national and regional level last year, the need to develop a set of indicators for measuring change in historic designed landscapes was highlighted. In 2003, a two-part research project has been completed, to analyse possible indicators, and to test them on a quarter of Yorkshire's registered parks and gardens.

The national overview was built from a 40% sample of the national register of historic parks and gardens, while the methodology was piloted in 28 sites in Yorkshire (a quarter of the region's registered sites). The results of the research have enabled an assessment to be made for the first time of the context in which parks and gardens are currently being managed, the changes they have undergone since they were first laid out, and the pressures that they are currently under.

The size of the field trial sample gives a relatively robust representation of the sustainability of parks and gardens in Yorkshire, however, drawing conclusions from smaller subsets of the data, for example, grade, ownership or site type, has been avoided. The results provide a gloss to the data collected from the national overview, and point to areas which might benefit from further field observations.

The research suggests that key forces for change are connected to ownership, land use and decay.

Ownership

- Both nationally and regionally, the majority of sites were originally designed for single, private domestic dwellings (70% and 64% respectively). Half of those sites are now in other ownership categories, principally local authority. In Yorkshire, only a fifth of the registered sites were originally designed as public spaces; twice as many are now in single local authority ownership. The research has identified that changes in ownership correlates strongly with high incidence of land use change.
- Encouragingly, data collected from the field trials suggest that over half of the region's landscapes have adopted Management Plans, primarily those in public ownership, 50% more than was predicted from the national overview. The Yorkshire figure may be slightly skewed by the high incidence of Heritage Lottery Fund projects in public parks for which a Management Plan is a prerequisite, and perhaps a more representative figure may be somewhere between the overview figure and that collected from field survey.

Land use

- The national overview suggests that just over 18% of registered sites have had land use changes, and that in Yorkshire the figure is 10%. The field surveys suggest, however, that this figure might actually be significantly higher: 31% of the sites surveyed include car parks, 31% have inappropriate modern landscaping or gardens, and 41% have abandoned areas.
- Data from the Garden History Society (GHS) on planning applications that affect registered historic parks and gardens suggest that nationally, planning applications are recorded for 23% of sites over the period February 2002 – September 2003.

The figure for Yorkshire is 15%. Both these figures are higher than for other designations. This demonstrates that change is taking place, but does not tell us what the nature of that change is.

- The only protective designation for a quarter of the sites surveyed was local plan policies.

Decay

- All sites surveyed exhibited some features in 'poor' condition. In two cases, over 50% of the constituent elements of the landscape were in 'less than fair' condition, indicating an advanced stage of vulnerability. Extrapolating this for the region suggests that perhaps 8% of registered parks and gardens could be in a similar condition. This is a slightly higher incidence of vulnerability than for highly graded listed buildings in the region (just over 5% are 'at risk').
- Some of the most common features of all designed landscapes are water features and garden buildings. Only a fifth of water features in designed pleasure grounds were in 'better than fair' condition, and of those in public parks, condition correlated with past or present HLF funding. Garden buildings were present in 86% of the pleasure grounds surveyed, where only a fifth were in 'better than fair' condition, and present in all the public parks and cemeteries, where only a quarter were 'fair' or better.
- Whilst the regional sample for public cemeteries cannot be said to be representative, most attained a relatively high vulnerability score. Further research on public cemeteries, given that they constitute a slightly higher than average proportion of the region's registered sites, might be instructive.

2.4

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

There are over 19,000 scheduled monuments in England. However this number is growing as the country's archaeological heritage is being systematically reviewed and evaluated as part of the **Monuments Protection Programme** to identify the best surviving monuments and sites. Within Yorkshire region, there are 2,633 scheduled monuments (see **Table 11**).

3 Although since November 2002, the complement has been reduced to 2 due to the secondment of one member of staff.



Managing scheduled monuments

The Thornborough Henge complex lies towards the northern end of an extensive prehistoric landscape that stretches north from Ferrybridge to Catterick. The complex comprises three henges (north, south and central), barrows, cursi and pit alignments, all of which belong to the Neolithic and Bronze ages.

The protection and management of this internationally important landscape is of paramount importance to the historic environment sector and to those living close to it. Past mineral extraction has removed a large portion of the western and northern side of the landscape, whilst deep ploughing has impacted on the southern and central henges.

A partnership agreement involving the owner, English Heritage and Defra has led to the creation of a Countryside Stewardship Agreement that has placed the central and southern henges in an arable reversion scheme, in addition to the spaces between the three henges.

Condition and management

Within the Yorkshire and the Humber area, English Heritage employs three Field Monument Wardens to inspect the condition of the scheduled monuments. 3 On average, each scheduled site is visited once every 18 months, although some are visited more frequently. These monuments 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.

Currently, 1,623 scheduled monuments (62% of the regional total) have a condition code, and of these, 166 are considered to be in Poor or Bad condition, representing over 6% of the region's complement. Whilst the sample is incomplete it suggests that up to 200 scheduled monuments in the region may be vulnerable.

Evidence from the first phase of English Heritage's Scheduled Monuments at Risk project however suggests that the figure could be as high as up to 35%.

In 2004, the Scheduled Monuments at Risk Survey will be rolled out to Yorkshire. It will be supported by a 0.5 full-time equivalent in-house staff, and should enable a systematic review of the condition of the region's scheduled monuments, leading to the formation of a strategy for addressing the most vulnerable monuments and monument types.

Development pressure

English Heritage advises the Secretary of State on all applications for scheduled monument consent (SMC) and is consulted by local planning authorities on applications which affect the setting of scheduled monuments.

The number of applications for scheduled monument consent each year is extremely small. In 2002/03, for example, in this region there were only 81 applications (affecting the equivalent of just over 3% of the total number of scheduled monuments in Yorkshire). The trend since 1998 has been fairly constant in terms of number of applications. However, the proportion of applications is reducing due to the steady increase in the number of monuments being added to the schedule each year. (See Table 12.)

2.5

WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Two of the UK's 15 World Heritage Sites are in Yorkshire: Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal Park in Harrogate (inscribed in 1986) and Saltaire in Bradford (inscribed in 2001). Both the World Heritage Sites in the region have management plans which indicate that management and land use decisions are made in a fully-informed context.

In 2002, English Heritage and Bradford Metropolitan District Council jointly funded a World Heritage Site Officer post to take forward the actions and projects identified in the Saltaire World Heritage Site Management Plan.

12 Applications for scheduled monument consent 1998-2003

	1998/9	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
NO. OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	2,249	2,311	2,429	2,554	2,633
NO. APPLICATIONS FOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT	87	89	86	68	81
SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENTS AS % OF TOTAL NO. OF SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS	3.8%	3.8%	2.6%	2.7%	3.07%

Source: English Heritage

13 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

South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

In July 2003, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport launched an initiative entitled 'Historic Environment Records: Benchmarks for Good Practice'. The initiative, which underwent consultation until October 2003, comprises a series of proposals for developing Sites and Monuments Records into 'historic environment records', primarily to support a streamlined planning system and to provide public access to SMR records.

This year, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service have recruited a full-time employee to begin reviewing and enhancing the HER towards 'Benchmark' standards, and to consider ways in which new audiences can be afforded access to the HER. In recognition of the valuable service provided by the HER, and acknowledging that the work entailed adds a considerable burden to the day to day work of the unit, the post has been funded by the South Yorkshire local authorities.

In addition to the NMR, local authority archaeologists are responsible for maintaining a register of all known archaeological sites in their area – known as Historic Environment Records (HERs), formerly Sites and Monuments Records. England's HERs contain over 1.5 million records of archaeological sites, monuments, buildings and findspots. Only a small proportion of these sites are protected as scheduled monuments or listed as being of national importance, but many others merit protection for their regional or local importance.

HERs also provide the basis for the formulation of management policies and provide a valuable resource for research and education.

Last year, based on data from respective HERs and the NMR, it was estimated that there were over 85,000 HER entries in the region (14% of national total), ranging from buildings to individual finds, and 54,820 NMR sites.

Condition of other monuments within the region

Given the extent of this resource, there is a lack of data to assess its true condition or how much threat it might be under. Based upon extrapolation of the 1995 Monuments at Risk pilot study findings, it is estimated that over 12,000 field monuments have either been destroyed since 1945 or fall within the 'very poor' condition category. This represents about 14.6% of the national total of field monuments destroyed or in 'very poor' condition.

Development pressure

Within the Yorkshire region, because of the absence of data from a large number of HERs, it is impossible to ascertain the true extent of the workload which the planning system imposes upon HER staff or any trends.

2.6

REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS

Condition of registered battlefields within the region

There are no nationally agreed indicators to assess the condition of registered Battlefields and few have management plans to provide an informed context for making decisions affecting their character or interpretation. Of the seven registered battlefields in Yorkshire and the Humber, only five are identified in adopted local plans which also include appropriate policies for their protection. Management plans are being piloted for battlefields by English Heritage (see Table 13).

2.7

OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

Scheduled monuments represent under 5% of the total number of monuments recorded on the **National Monuments Record** (NMR) for this region (the National Monuments Record is English Heritage's public archive). Nearly 15% of all the monuments of England recorded on the NMR are in Yorkshire.

2.8

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES

Yorkshire, along with Suffolk and Norfolk, has yielded the greatest number of finds under the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The scheme, launched in 1996, has been successful in encouraging the voluntary reporting of archaeological finds, particularly those located by metal detectorists (which account for 400,000 items and over 95% of finds reported). To date, the region has 12% of the total finds for England, and DCMS employs two finds officers in Yorkshire.

2.9

DESIGNATED WRECK SITES

The seas around Britain contain an immense wealth of archaeological sites and remains, potentially without equal elsewhere in the world in terms of number and diversity. The remains include submerged landscapes as well as remains from subsequent military, mercantile and industrial exploitation of the sea.

Nationally, the NMR maritime record contains over 40,000 sites, only a small proportion of the number of potential sites.

In the territorial waters off the coast of Yorkshire there are 1,702 NMR sites and one Designated Wreck site – thought to be the *Bonhomme Richard*, sunk in battle in 1779, but currently undergoing further research as part of the HLF-funded Filey Bay Initiative.

2.10

MUSEUMS

There are 163 registered museums in Yorkshire.

The region is unusually rich in having eight nationally funded museums, which include the National Railway Museum in York, the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television in Bradford and the National Coal Mining Museum for England.

Although there are many collections of material in the region's universities and Further Education colleges, only eight so far have become registered, largely due to the lack of public access.

Amongst the 75 museums in the 'Independent' sector are those institutions housing diverse collections, a significant number relating to local social history. There is a high incidence of volunteering support for these establishments, many of which do not employ paid staff at all. Seventy-two museums are local authority owned and managed.

2.11

ARCHIVES

Yorkshire is second only to London in the complexity of its archive holdings.

In March 2003, the Yorkshire Signpost Project, a two-year project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund to create an electronic guide to all the publicly accessible archive collections in the region, was completed. Up to February 2003, by the Yorkshire Signpost team and made available over 125,000 catalogues as part of the 'A2A' (Access to Archives) initiative, which aims to create a national archive database for England.

3

The Economic Dimension

■ Heritage Dividend East of England Region 2003: Measuring the results of heritage regeneration, English Heritage, East of England Development Agency and HLF, 2003.



Traditional stone slate roof in the Yorkshire Dales

Sustainable repair of historic buildings

The historic environment sector has a long established tradition of 'recycling' buildings. It also has a role to play in encouraging the prudent use of natural resources to promote the resource efficiency of buildings.

Many Pennine towns were originally roofed with rough rock flags. Currently, a shortage of quarries in the region supplying new flags has led to the theft of material from some roofs, and to the use of man-made substitutes or imported material.

English Heritage is currently working with British Waterways to assess the potential market for rough rock roofing flags for repairs of their estate, which includes a number of large canal warehouses. If economically feasible, a quarry in the Huddersfield area will begin producing roofing slates appropriate for repairs to historic buildings across West Yorkshire and the Pennine region more widely.

3.1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) was adopted by the Yorkshire and Humber Assembly (YHA), in 2000. It translates the four national objectives for sustainable development into 15 aims for Yorkshire. The RSDF is due to be reviewed in 2005, however, progress against the regional sustainability indicators will be reported on in September 2004.

A significant part of the work of regional historic environment bodies and agencies already meets many of the RSDF's aims and objectives in securing socially and economically sustainable futures for historic environment assets. Investment of public funds supports the reuse of buildings for commercial, residential or amenity use, and supports community involvement in local heritage issues, many instances of which are given as case studies in this report.

3.2 REGENERATION

In 2002/03, English Heritage offered £587,000 to seven new Heritage Economic Regeneration Schemes (HERS) in the region, and the Heritage Lottery Fund offered £26,000 to develop two Townscape Heritage Initiative schemes, to support the regeneration of urban and market town conservation areas.

A study into the multiplier effect of English Heritage and Heritage Lottery Fund investment in regeneration has been carried out in the East of England Region. ■

The study calculates that for every £10,000 invested, a further £45,000 is levered from public and private sources. On this basis it might be reasonable to assume that the £1.46 million due to be invested via new and established HERS in Yorkshire in 2003/04 may lever in up to £6.5 million from other sources. A similar study for Yorkshire is proposed.

3.3 HOUSING

The Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) monitoring report 2002 outlines:

- Higher than the English average number of properties in Kingston upon Hull, Leeds, Wakefield and South Yorkshire are local authority owned
- Of the local authority owned housing stock in Bradford, over 8% is deemed 'unfit to live in', whilst in Doncaster this figure is just under 20%
- Unfitness in private sector rented property is twice that for local authority stock, and many areas with high percentages of unfit private or local authority rental stock are coincidental

The RPG recognises that selective clearance in some areas where housing has become unfit for suitable modern living may be required. In relation to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's (ODPM) Housing Market Renewal areas in the region, English Heritage will provide an early assessment of heritage value.

3.4

BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT

Yorkshire, historically, has achieved less than the national target rate of land recycling (60% of new homes on brownfield sites on average between 1998-2016), although improvement in the region has been achieved over most local authority areas since 1997. Approximately 8,000 hectares of previously developed land in the region that is unused may be available for development, 2,300 hectares of which may be suitable for housing. ²

Much of the brownfield land in South and West Yorkshire is on former industrial sites. A recent report outlines the challenges associated with archaeological appraisal and intervention on such sites, and in particular the need to adopt a flexible approach to the evaluation process. The sites provide unique opportunities to further knowledge about the region's key industries, such as steel processing, and the communities which supported them. ³

3.3

TOURISM

It has been estimated that in 2000, £4.2 billion was spent by tourists in Yorkshire, and that the industry supported 160,000 jobs (equivalent to 7% of the workforce). Agriculture, by contrast, was worth £0.5 billion and employed 16,000 people. ⁴

Tourism is one of the top priority areas for investment in the Regional Economic Strategy. Research is currently underway into this sector, although direct contribution of the historic environment is not the main focus of the research, elements of it will be studied. However, a recent estimate suggests that approximately 35,000 tourist jobs (FTE) and £1.25 billion of expenditure (translating to some £640 million worth of region's gross domestic product) is generated in the region specifically by environmental and heritage tourism. ⁵ The historic environment has a significant role to play in the future prosperity of one of the region's key economies. The Yorkshire Tourist Board estimates that there are about 500 tourist attractions within the Yorkshire region, over half of which are historic sites.



Richmond town and environs,
North Yorkshire

Countryside Agency Beacon Towns

The Richmond Swale Valley Initiative is a national pilot study funded by the Countryside Agency, aimed at demonstrating heritage and environment-led regeneration in market towns. The project aims to revitalise Richmond as a more prosperous, lively and accessible place for residents, visitors and businesses, drawing on its considerable built, natural and cultural assets.

The project's Steering Group, comprising town, district and county council representatives, and Countryside Agency and English Heritage staff, is currently preparing a Heritage Management Strategy.

Richmond is one of the Countryside Agency's national network of twelve 'Beacon Towns', each chosen to develop and become exemplars of best practice in a number of key subject areas. The progress of the Richmond Swale Valley Initiative will therefore be closely monitored, and if successful, may provide a national exemplar of the way in which market towns can harness the built and natural environment to the cause of regeneration.

3.6

VISITOR NUMBERS

The regional downturn in visitor numbers and revenue, due to a combination of region-specific, national and international factors, has been well documented. Predictions that recovery would begin by late 2002 have so far been borne out in the region. **Table 14** shows that in 2001/02, visitor numbers in Yorkshire were up by 2%, precisely in line with the national trend. Historic properties continue to attract just over 12% of all visits in the region, museums and galleries steadily attract just under a quarter of all visits.

² National Land Use Database.

³ 'A damn'd bad place, Sheffield: challenges and opportunities of the urban renaissance' ARCUS (Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield), 2002.

⁴ KPMG Consultants 'Yorkshire and Humber Tourism Study (Draft)', June 2002.

⁵ ERM, *The Environmental Economy of Yorkshire and the Humber*, 2002.



Colliery housing: Victorian terraces (left) and 1907 terrace by C F A Voysey (right), Castleford

The Historic Environment and Social Regeneration: The Castleford Heritage Group

Castleford is a town of some 40,000 people on the River Aire at the eastern edge of Wakefield. The town grew to prosperity on the back of deep coal mining, other extractive industries and primary chemicals. Its cultural heritage is rich, including a major Roman fort, industrial and mining heritage, the birthplace of Henry Moore and important nineteenth and twentieth-century social history including Rugby League.

With the dramatic contraction of the mining industry, residents sought to 'bring Castleford's heritage back to Castleford for the benefit of current and future generations and to place the town firmly on the map as a significant heritage and cultural centre'. Public meetings, attended by more than 300 residents, led to the formation of the Castleford Heritage Group, who have recently received HLF grant to employ a Community Heritage Facilitator to co-ordinate a range of innovative ways to involve the community in investigating, appreciating and celebrating their local heritage.

Channel 4 have commissioned a series of programmes about the regeneration of Castleford, which will offer advice on how to celebrate and enhance neighbourhoods, and highlight how, given imagination, enthusiasm and community leadership, heritage can support regeneration.

Trends in the Places of Worship and Gardens categories are based on very small samples, and therefore not indicative for the vast number of other sites within these categories in the region.

The economic contribution derived from historic attractions is not restricted to visitor numbers. In some rural areas employment at historic properties operating on a commercial basis is now greater than those employed in agriculture. **6**

3.7

EMPLOYMENT IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Practical conservation

Nationally, English Heritage is working with the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB), the Government's Sector Skills Council, to deliver a strategy to support traditional building crafts skills.

Concerns about shortages in practical built environment conservation skills are held by the Yorkshire Historic Environment Forum, a member of which is the York Consortium for Conservation and Craftsmanship (YCCC).

The YCCC suggest that the shortage may be due to a number of factors including the retirement of apprentice-trained craftsmen (given that most formal apprenticeships ended in the 1960s) and the insufficient reward offered by current wage structures in order to become proficient at a skill. Modern construction methods also tend to narrow the range of activity to single skill operatives who have little chance of acquiring the broader knowledge of the trade in which they are working.

Further Education colleges in the region and elsewhere are also reporting a reduction in NVQ course completion due to several factors, including the lack of on-site training to cover syllabus requirements, employer reluctance to release trainees to other firms for work experience, and the inability of Further Education establishments to offer 'simulated' training situations where work placement opportunities are not available.

YCCC detect that there is less of a problem in other areas of their activity that cover conservation, and for example, data from the United Kingdom Institute of Conservators shows that at least a third of England's pre-Victorian stained glass conservators registered with the UKIC are based in Yorkshire.

Findings from the national three-year research project will prove invaluable to the sector. However, further research into regional issues may be required in due course.

14 Visitors to attractions in the Yorkshire region 2000-2002 (in order of volume of visitor numbers in 2002)

CATEGORY	SAMPLE SIZE ^(a)	2000	2001	2002	% CHANGE 2000-02	SHARE OF 2000 VISITOR NUMBERS (%)	SHARE OF 2002 VISITOR NUMBERS (%)
MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES *	60	3,224,178	3,911,877	3,937,869	+18.1	21.8	23.9
COUNTRY PARKS	10	2,603,933	2,571,811	2,580,000	-0.9	17.6	15.7
HISTORIC PROPERTIES *	43	1,837,667	1,929,295	2,069,705	+11.2	12.5	12.6
PLACES OF WORSHIP *	8	2,027,530	1,845,170	1,858,110	-9.1	13.7	11.3
WILDLIFE ATTRACTIONS ^(c)	6	862,500	49,500	1,515,047	+43	5.8	9.2
LEISURE/THEME PARKS	1	1,301,000	1,322,000	1,393,300	+6.6	8.8	8.5
OTHER	6	696,376	545,433	756,361	+7.9	4.7	4.6
VISITOR/HERITAGE CENTRES *	4	610,348	533,607	537,169	-13.6	4.1	3.3
FARMS	5	403,000	214,500	533,000	+24.4	2.7	3.2
STEAM/HERITAGE RAILWAYS *	5	551,322	516,923	523,420	-5.3	3.7	3.2
WORKPLACES	12	468,337	444,013	490,674	+4.5	3.2	2.9
GARDENS * ^(b)	7	143,667	192,732	270,189	+46.8	0.9	1.6
TOTALS	167	14,729,858	14,078,862	16,464,844	+10.5	^(d)	^(d)
TOTAL FOR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CATEGORIES (STARRED (*) ABOVE)	127 (76% of sample)	8,394,712	8,929,604	9,196,462	+8.7	57%	56%

Source: VisitBritain

Notes: ^(a) includes 'major' attractions

^(b) one of the seven sampled was not open until 2002

^(c) high level of 'Don't Know' returns for 2000 and 2001

^(d) due to rounding totals do not sum to 100%

4

Regional and Local Government

¹ According to CIPFA planning and development statistics for the period.

² Source: Local authorities, 2003.

³ Oxford Brookes University, *Local Authority Conservation Provision in England*, 2002.

4.1

EXPENDITURE ON THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Since 1998, English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund have invested over £133million in Yorkshire's historic environment. Other agencies and funding bodies are also making significant contributions, and many more have the potential to do so. In the coming year, a Historic Environment Funding Strategy will be produced by English Heritage for the region.

4.2

PUBLIC SECTOR FUNDING

English Heritage

English Heritage is one of the major providers of grant aid for the nationally important historic environment of the region. In 2003 it provided grants totalling £3.8 million in the Yorkshire region. Total grants offered between 1998-2003 in the Yorkshire region represent 10.2% of total English Heritage grants over the same period (see Table 15).

Heritage Lottery Fund

Within Yorkshire, the Heritage Lottery Fund represents the single largest source of funding for conservation of the historic environment. A total of £134.3million was offered between 1997 and 2003 (see Table 16). Funding is divided into land and countryside; parks; historic buildings and sites; industrial, transport and maritime; and museums and archives. Currently, privately owned property remains ineligible for HLF capital repair grants. In this six-year period, overall allocation to the region represents 10.4% of total HLF expenditure in the UK.

Community groups can apply for a 100% grant of up to £25,000 from the **Local Heritage Initiative** (LHI) scheme, operated for the Heritage Lottery Fund by the Countryside Agency. The grants are designed to help groups learn more about their local built, natural, industrial and social heritage, and to take practical action to restore and interpret it. Almost £1.15 million has been awarded to projects across the region since the LHI scheme was launched, roughly 13% of the total offered in England.

Local authority conservation grants

It is difficult to assess the true extent of grant aid from local authorities 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 (see Table 17). ¹

Local authorities were approached this year for data on offers made in the financial year 2002/03. Of the 22 authorities offering a response, five currently have no historic environment grant schemes. Fourteen authorities are part-funding HERS or THI schemes. The overall sum of at least £1.5 million represents an average local authority annual investment of £68,000 into historic environment conservation.

Agri-environment schemes

Figures from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) show that in 2002/03, over £13million was spent in protecting and enhancing the historic environment in the countryside. 15% of the national total offered to Countryside Stewardship Schemes went to Yorkshire (£905k), plus 4.7% of schemes within Environmentally Sensitive Areas (£366,000). 368 (14.2%) of the region's scheduled monuments are receiving funding as part of these programmes, equivalent to the national average.

4.3

STAFFING

Local planning authority staffing

The majority of applications for development affecting the historic environment are determined by the region's local planning authorities. Each of the local planning authorities (LPAs) has a responsibility for protecting, on average, 1369 listed buildings and 35 conservation areas - a huge responsibility.

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 LPAs in the region is 2.15 full-time equivalent staff. ² This is exactly the same as the national average as audited in 2001, ³ but may be skewed by the relatively large complement of specialist staff at Bradford Metropolitan District Council; two authorities have less than one full-time equivalent specialist members of staff, and seven have only one full-time specialist member of staff.

15 English Heritage grant offers in the region, 1998-2003 (£000)

	1998/9	1999/0	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	% SPLIT BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT GRANT AREAS (1998-2003)
HISTORIC BUILDINGS	1,446	1,514	1,473	1,994	573 ^(a)	15
PLACES OF WORSHIP	1,469	746	1,152	658	2,650 ^(b)	69
CONSERVATION AREAS	554	665	834	736	587	16
TOTAL YORKSHIRE REGION	3,469	2,925	3,459	3,388	3,810	
TOTAL ENGLISH HERITAGE NATIONALLY	35,504	35,410	38,940	27,268	29,568	
TOTAL GRANT AID IN REGION AS A % OF NATIONAL ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANT AID	10%	8.3%	8.9%	12.4%	12.9%	

Source: English Heritage

Notes: (a) The apparent drop in the Historic Buildings grant budget for 2002/03 is due to the absence of any National Large Grants in the region's allowance, which was present in all the preceding year totals.

(b) The figure includes the Heritage Lottery Fund component for the Repair Grants for Places of Worship in England scheme.

16 Heritage Lottery Fund grants in Yorkshire 1997/98–2002/03

	1997/8	1998/9	1999/0	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	1997-2003 TOTAL	TOTAL NO. PROJECTS
NORTH YORKSHIRE								
CRAVEN	5,500	42,000	272,120	339,709	6,550	-	665,879	12
HAMBLETON	784,600	613,300	20,555	33,850	210,958	17,500	1,680,763	32
HARROGATE	150,000	627,250	2,438,651	59,050	1,367,872	775,200	5,418,023	40
RICHMONDSHIRE	564,000	93,300	11,351	529,615	1,785,500	742,400	3,726,166	17
RYEDALE	246,300	521,400	155,416	150,730	245,626	923,500	2,242,972	22
SCARBOROUGH	627,500	3,600,500	68,800	454,168	1,754,018	38,200	6,543,186	32
SELBY	-	77,000	13,959	419,492	336,670	-	847,121	13
YORK	3,988,100	1,021,000	142,157	413,112	466,784	5,680,600	11,711,753	38
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTALS	6,366,000	6,595,750	3,123,009	2,399,726	6,173,978	8,177,400	32,835,863	206
EAST YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER								
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	335,170	871,500	605,521	58,332	575,775	4,017,700	6,463,998	62
HULL	3,544,500	626,600	2,641	3,700	22,769	5,538,450	9,738,660	16
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	25,996	-	8,034	72,320	323,000	-	429,350	45
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	55,300	43,200	2,928	9,496	16,120	249,080	376,124	15
EAST YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER TOTALS	3,960,966	1,541,300	619,124	143,848	937,664	9,805,230	17,008,132	138
SOUTH YORKSHIRE								
BARNSELEY	51,640	535,200	1,029,097	533,382	565,600	994,300	3,709,219	36
DONCASTER	7,500	518,100	224,618	276,097	890,995	5,052,000	6,969,310	24
ROTHERHAM	92,775	461,000	196,486	1,092,330	2,443,999	45,600	4,332,190	53
SHEFFIELD	610,906	2,534,000	295,752	1,121,157	5,092,746	12,960,900	22,615,461	71
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTALS	762,821	4,048,300	4,811,121	3,022,966	8,993,340	12,016,306	37,626,180	184
WEST YORKSHIRE								
BRADFORD	907,975	478,300	824,407	683,579	545,937	3,958,000	7,398,198	49
CALDERDALE	2,841,954	859,000	84,260	4,100	1,194,620	1,429,860	6,413,794	21
KIRKLEES	392,300	112,400	16,845	247,527	891,185	-	1,660,257	44
LEEDS	2,052,700	2,868,100	613,997	1,686,301	10,645,572	595,800	18,462,470	68
WAKEFIELD	1,057,682	502,100	511,914	5,175,358	1,030,431	4,657,300	12,934,785	45
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTALS	7,252,611	4,819,900	2,051,423	7,796,865	14,307,745	10,640,960	46,869,504	227
YEAR TOTALS FOR REGION	18,342,398	17,005,250	10,604,677	13,363,405	30,412,727	40,639,896	134,339,679	

Source: www.culture.gov.uk

Note: The figures do not include Local Heritage Initiative awards

17 Local authority historic environment grants

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	NUMBER OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT GRANT PROGRAMMES	TOTAL BUDGET FOR 2002/03 (£000)
NORTH YORKSHIRE		
CRAVEN	1	14
HAMBLETON	5	55
HARROGATE	5	180
RICHMONDSHIRE	2	17
RYEDALE	3	165
SELBY	NO DATA	NO DATA
SCARBOROUGH	4	57
CITY OF YORK	0	0
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	5	162
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	1	100
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL*	26	750
HUMBER		
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	1	50
KINGSTON UPON HULL	3	247
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	1	160
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	1	8
HUMBER TOTAL	6	465
SOUTH YORKSHIRE		
BARNSELY	0	0
DONCASTER	0	0
ROTHERHAM	0	0
SHEFFIELD	1	0 ⁴
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	1	
WEST YORKSHIRE		
BRADFORD	1	40
CALDERDALE	3	NO DATA
KIRKLEES	2	160
LEEDS	1	150
WAKEFIELD	0	0
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTAL	7	350
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	40	1,565,000

Source: Local authorities

⁴ Sheffield City Council is running the Cultural Industries Quarter Townscape Heritage Initiative which is five-year project funded by the Heritage Lottery, Objective 1 and the Single Regeneration Budget. No direct City Council funding is going into the scheme.

18 Specialist building conservation posts within local planning authorities in Yorkshire

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY	ESTABLISHED SPECIALIST POSTS (FTE) 2002 ^(a)	ESTABLISHED SPECIALIST POSTS (FTE) 2003 ^(b)
NORTH YORKSHIRE		
CRAVEN	0	1
HAMBLETON	1	0.5
HARROGATE	3	3
RICHMONDSHIRE	1	1
RYEDALE	1	1
SELBY	2	2 ^(c)
SCARBOROUGH	2	1
CITY OF YORK	2	4.3
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	1	1.3
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	2	3
NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	2	2
NORTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	17	20.1
HUMBER		
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	3	3.5
KINGSTON UPON HULL	0.8	1.8
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	1.5	1.3
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	1	1
HUMBER TOTAL	6.3	7.6
SOUTH YORKSHIRE		
BARNSELY	1	0.5
DONCASTER	4	3
ROTHERHAM	1	1
SHEFFIELD	2.5	3.5
SOUTH YORKSHIRE TOTAL	8.5	8
WEST YORKSHIRE		
BRADFORD	5	6
CALDERDALE	3.5	3.5
KIRKLEES	3	3
LEEDS	4	3.2
WAKEFIELD	1	1
WEST YORKSHIRE TOTAL	16.5	16.7
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	48.3	52.4

Source: (a) Oxford Brookes University, Local Authority Conservation Provision England, 2002

(b) Local authorities

(c) No data, assume no change

19 Historic Environment Record staffing in Yorkshire

AUTHORITY	ESTABLISHED SPECIALIST POSTS (FTE) 2002	ESTABLISHED SPECIALIST POSTS (FTE) 2003
NORTH YORKSHIRE		
NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	3	4
NORTH YORK MOORS NATIONAL PARK	1	1
YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK	1.3	1.3
CITY OF YORK	1	1
HUMBER		
HULL/EAST RIDING (HUMBER ARCHAEOLOGY PARTNERSHIP)	4.5	4.5
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	1.5	1.5
NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE	1	1
SOUTH YORKSHIRE		
(SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE)	3	4.5
WEST YORKSHIRE		
(WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE)	5.3	5.3
TOTAL FOR YORKSHIRE REGION	21.6	24.1

Source: HER (SMR)

Historic building conservation specialists within LPAs 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, it is impossible to make a meaningful comparison between one authority and another (see Table 18).

HER staffing

The HER provides planning advice, both to the local planning authorities and to developers or their consultants. All planning applications are checked against the HER 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 24.1 full-time equivalent archaeologists engaged in providing such advice and maintaining the HERs within the region (see Table 19).

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, provide grants to owners and occupiers of historic sites and areas and manage 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 121 permanent and seasonal posts in the region, 81 (67%) were responsible for the care and management of English Heritage's historic properties (this includes 57.25 site custodians of which 36.25 were part-time or seasonal). 17.5 staff within the region (14%) provide advice, administer grants and deal with statutory casework.

Heritage Lottery Fund staff in the region

The Regional office of the Heritage Lottery Fund opened in 2002. Its 12.5 full time staff are engaged in handling the large portfolio of grant casework and development work with applicant bodies.

5.1

THE ROLE OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IN FORMAL EDUCATION

There are 658,441 5-15 year old children in Yorkshire, amounting to approximately 13% of the region's population. Just over 40% of the region's school-age children live in the four local authority areas of Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield and Kirklees, placing them in reasonable proximity to the four national museums in the region, plus key historic environment assets such as the cathedrals of Bradford and Wakefield, the industrial quarters in Sheffield and Bradford, historic houses such as Harewood House, Temple Newsam, and Nostell Priory, and important designed landscapes such as the Sheffield Botanical Gardens and Lister Park. In 2003, 106 properties or sites participated in Heritage Open Days in these four local authority areas, Leeds providing the most number of Heritage Open Day properties in the region.

Last year's report outlined the downturn in the number of educational visits to English Heritage sites in the Yorkshire region between 1998 and 2002, reflecting a national trend over the same period. The reasons were thought to include issues such as insurance and the emphasis on SATS performance and outside factors like Foot and Mouth in 2001.

5.2

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Land management, agriculture and conservation

There are a number of land management, agricultural and conservation management (natural environment) courses in the region. However, it is not known what proportion of these courses include elements relating to the management of the historic environment. New legislation arising from the current *Heritage Protection Review* and changes within agri-environmental schemes, such as Defra's new entry level scheme for Countryside Stewardship will increase the desirability for owners, occupiers and land managers to assess the requirements and potential of elements of the historic environment under their management. An audit of the region's land management courses is proposed.



Young Roots team, Huddersfield

Huddersfield's Afro-Caribbean Heritage

The HLF's Young Roots scheme enabled young people in Huddersfield to work with local historians, older members of the community and the town's museum and archive holdings to create a series of six programmes for local radio. The broadcasts explored the contribution that African Caribbean people make to Huddersfield and celebrated its rich African Caribbean heritage. The team also designed and set up a website to make the material available for longer-term reference.

5.3

INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL ACCESS TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

English Heritage's outreach capacity has increased this year with the appointment of a regional Outreach Officer. Responsibility for broadening the scope of Heritage Open Days in the region now lies with this post, along with the remit to build links with communities who traditionally have had little or limited involvement with the historic environment.

Physical access

In October 2004, the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 will become enforceable. English Heritage has completed disabled access audits for all properties in its care and has embarked upon an action plan for reasonable improvements on every property. Many other properties or establishments have also completed access audits or implemented access plans. An English Heritage guidance document is currently in preparation.

1 Census 2001.

2 'Heritage for All',
Hayton Associates, 2000.

3 Graham Lewis,
'Mapping the Contribution
of the Voluntary and
Community Sector in
Yorkshire and the Humber'
Yorkshire and Humber
Regional Forum, 2001.



Akansha Tyagi at Brodsworth Hall,
April 2003

Discovering Chintz, Brodsworth Hall, South Yorkshire 2003-2005

The **Discovering Chintz** exhibition at Brodsworth Hall has inspired innovative education and outreach projects. The exhibition follows the journey of chintz from its origins in India to its popularity in the Victorian country house to the present day, where fragile and rare survivals pose difficult questions for conservators. Chintz provides a point of departure to explore many social, historical and economic stories, but it is also an important inspiration in contemporary culture. For example, Doncaster College fashion students have used Brodsworth Chintz as a reference for their 2003 collections, and a festival of Asian music and dance, including newly commissioned pieces inspired by the collection, was held at Brodsworth Hall in August

Under-represented and socially excluded groups

Within the region, higher than national average proportions of the population describe their ethnic group as Asian and their religion as Muslim. 1 There are also a significant number of wards in the region which fall into the top ten percent of wards of social deprivation. It is imperative that the historic environment sector takes account of these socio-economic factors in developing policies for broadening access to the wide spectrum of its activities, from appropriate interpretative material to accessible grant schemes.

Recent regional research into the distribution of culturally diverse communities in Yorkshire aimed to discover the perceptions of and engagement with the cultural heritage of the region amongst Black and Asian communities and individuals. 2 A key recommendation was for the sector to undertake a three-year research project to examine ways to reduce barriers to the historic environment. A project, provisionally entitled 'Whose Heritage' is currently in development.

However, the report also recognised that the sector was already actively engaged in a number of successful initiatives responding to the ways in which ethnic and socially deprived groups wish to use and become involved with the historic environment

The Heritage Lottery Fund in Yorkshire is currently funding 16 projects with grant to the value of £11.5 million which support ethnically diverse or socially excluded groups in accessing and understanding their local heritage.

5.4

DIRECT INVOLVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC IN PROTECTING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

A project to audit volunteering activity in the historic environment nationally has been carried out this year and is reported in the national *Heritage Counts* report.

In Yorkshire, according to a recent estimate, at least 300,000 people regularly engage with voluntary activity. 3 The Historic Houses Association (HHA) report over 300 volunteers in the region and the National Trust has in excess of 3,400. The historic environment clearly enjoys a very close and productive working relationship with the region's voluntary groups.

Civic Societies in Yorkshire

A small-scale study into the activities and resourcing of the member groups of the Yorkshire and Humber Amenity Civic Societies Association (YHACS) has been carried out this year.

- There are 67 active Civic Societies within the region who are members of the Yorkshire and YHACS. 26 (38%) responded to the study.
- The 26 respondents reported a total of just under 4,000 members which may indicate as many as 10,500 civic society members in the region.
- Average income per annum varies greatly. However, 60% responded that they felt their society to be 'adequately resourced' to carry out its core objectives.

- The equivalent of 40 full-time employees carry out voluntary work, relating to the historic environment in the region. This is broadly equivalent to the number of conservation officers in the region.
- Most work is related to the historic built environment or natural and gardens resource. Established archaeological or historical societies tend to undertake archaeological work
- Most societies' primary activities are education, information and outreach; followed by campaigning. Whilst some are involved in grant-giving, the figure is far lower than for practical conservation; half the respondents are engaged in hands-on work in the historic environment
- Whilst 75% have secured funding for project work from various public and private sources, there was no discernible pattern in the sample of the uptake of, for example, Lottery distributor funding, and 60% reported that they found grants and awards difficult to access. 25% had so far not obtained any project funding at all
- Recruiting and retaining members poses problems: Over 60% of the respondents disagreed with the statement 'there is a lot of interest in joining our society as a volunteer'

The findings above clearly show that there can be significant variations in membership base and resourcing, which needs to be taken into consideration by the sector. The Churches Regional Commission for Yorkshire and the Humber has audited volunteer participation church social action in the region. ⁴ The findings suggest that whilst voluntary groups are able to achieve much, they can be under-resourced in terms of time, money and membership, and may have varying degrees of project management experience or funding awareness.

Further research will be needed to establish whether this is true of voluntary bodies involved with the historic environment, what its potential impact is, and what the sector agencies could do to provide appropriate support.

⁴ 'Angels and Advocates: Church Social Action in Yorkshire and the Humber' The Churches Regional Commission for Yorkshire, 2002.

20 Educational visits to English Heritage properties in Yorkshire 1998-2003

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
ENGLISH HERITAGE	54,341	51,050	57,954	47,777	50,159

6

Glossary of Designations

DESIGNATION	MEANING AND APPLICATION	LEGISLATIVE/ REGULATORY BASIS	BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR DESIGNATION	PRINCIPAL CONTROL REGIME	CONTROLS ADMINISTERED BY
LISTING	Individual buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest, assessed individually and thematically against national criteria.	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990) PPG 15	Secretary of State for Culture Media and Sport.	Listed Building Consent	Local authority and First Secretary of State (ODPM) for listed building consent. Secretary of State (DCMS) for urgent work and Compulsory Purchase Orders
LOCAL LISTING	Buildings which may not be of sufficient architectural or historic merit to meet the national criteria for listing, but which are of local interest, contribute to the area or are valued by the community	None, but recognised in other statutory regimes, eg, Building Regulations	Local authority	None, other than the planning system	Local authority
CONSERVATION AREA	Areas of 'special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'.	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990) PPG 15	Local authority, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport	Conservation Area Consent	Local authority First Secretary of State (ODPM)
THE SCHEDULE OF MONUMENTS	The Schedule is list of sites of national importance	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, as amended PPG 16	Secretary of State for Culture Media and Sport	Scheduled Monument Consent	Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS	Any area which appears to merit being treated as an area of archaeological interest may be so designated. There are five such areas, one is the City of York.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979, as amended PPG 16	Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, Local Authorities (subject to SoSs confirmation)	Notification procedures	Local authority
REGISTER OF PARKS AND GARDENS	Protection of parks and gardens of specific historic interest.	Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 PPG 15	English Heritage	Material consideration in planning system	Local authority
REGISTER OF BATTLEFIELDS	Sites where the country's most significant armed conflicts took place	Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 PPG 15	English Heritage	Material consideration in planning system	Local authority
HISTORIC WRECKS	Remains of historic ships/sites of historic shipwrecks and regulates all diving on designated sites	Protection of Wrecks Act 1973	Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport	Licence for all site activity	Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport
WORLD HERITAGE SITES	A site considered to be of outstanding universal value,	Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972	UNESCO	Agreed management plans	UNESCO World Heritage Committee

Source: DCMS