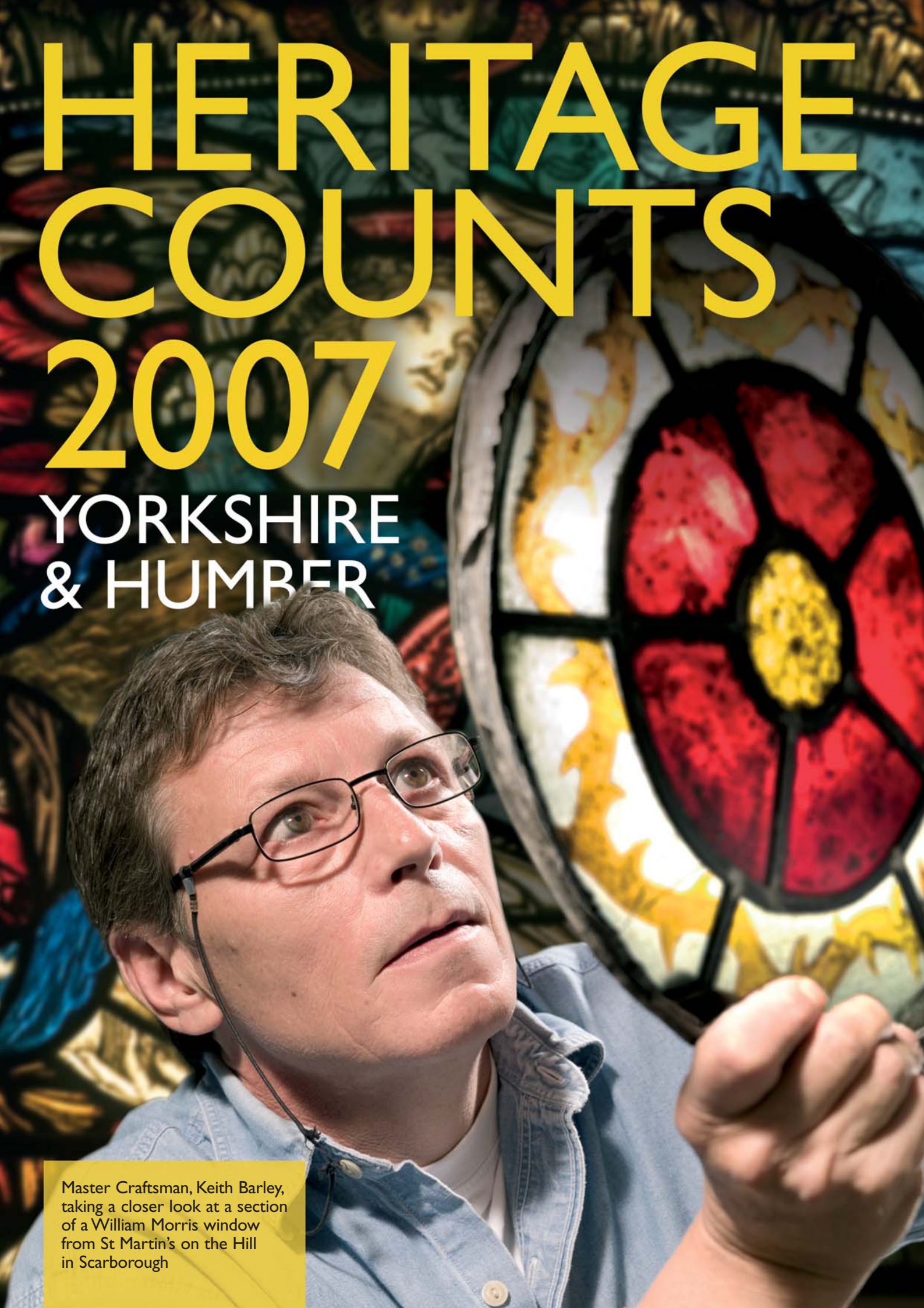


HERITAGE COUNTS 2007

YORKSHIRE
& HUMBER

A man with short brown hair and glasses, wearing a light blue button-down shirt, is looking upwards and to the right. He is holding a small object in his right hand. The background is a large, colorful stained glass window with various designs, including a central red and yellow circular motif and a figure in the upper left.

Master Craftsman, Keith Barley,
taking a closer look at a section
of a William Morris window
from St Martin's on the Hill
in Scarborough

HERITAGE COUNTS 2007

YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

Heritage Counts 2007 is the sixth annual survey of the state of England's historic environment. It is five years since the publication of the original *State of the Historic Environment Report* and this year's report looks at the principal changes which have occurred in the historic environment since 2002. It also includes a focus on the historic environment as a learning resource and on the issues faced by the sector in relation to the skills of the workforce. This report is one of nine separate regional reports and has been prepared by English Heritage on behalf of the Yorkshire and the Humber Historic Environment Forum. It should be read in conjunction with the national *Heritage Counts 2007* report, available at www.heritagecounts.org.uk.

This latest survey of the historic environment in Yorkshire and the Humber, bringing particular focus on learning and skills, showcases some encouraging trends but also offers some challenges.

Significant progress is being made in reducing the number of buildings at risk in the region. Of the 176 entries on the 1999 Register, 90 have now been removed. The region has seen the most significant reduction in the proportion of buildings at risk of any region in England. The overall number of buildings at risk has fallen by a third since 1999.

To continue this trend, it is vital the region has a workforce equipped with the necessary skills. The maintenance and conservation of old buildings is a specialised and prestigious part of the construction industry, requiring highly skilled craftspeople and other built heritage professionals such as conservation officers, archaeologists and architects. Data shows that half the region's local authorities have less than two full time equivalent specialist building conservation staff. The craft skills shortage is explored in further detail in this report. It is imperative that young people and career-changers see building conservation and restoration as a viable career choice. Only then will the future of our historic buildings and craft traditions be secured for generations to come.

The historic environment provides a powerful way of engaging young people with the past. Almost every aspect of the National Curriculum can be accommodated – not only for the study of history but for many other subjects.

Despite this, there has been a downward trend in the number of free educational trips to heritage sites in the region over the past five years. This could be due to a number of factors – transport cost considerations, fears

about pupils being injured or low awareness of the opportunities available. Clearly the sector needs to understand and address these concerns.

The pages that follow feature an inspiring selection of case studies drawn together by the Yorkshire and Humber Historic Environment Forum which illustrate the significant opportunities our historic buildings and places offer for education – from historic houses, to places of worship, from parks and gardens to archaeological sites.

Whilst the region is struggling to attract people into craft skills careers, our case studies suggest ways that this can be addressed, perhaps by staging demonstration events for the public and for schools, or by employers providing specialised in-house training courses for staff. We hope the case studies will inspire you to take practical action.

MADDY JAGO
CHAIR, YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT FORUM

COVER STORY – St Martin's on the Hill in Scarborough is a pre-raphaelite church designed by the renowned Victorian architect G F Bodley and built in 1863. Much of the stained glass was designed by Morris & Co, using pioneering techniques. There can be no doubt that the stained glass at St Martin's is one of the most important and complete 19th century glazing schemes in the country.

English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund awarded over £120,000 in 2006/07 to restore the windows. Work is being undertaken by the Barley Studio in York. Keith Barley was the first ever apprentice at York Glaziers' Trust in 1967 and has gone on to train a team of award-winning conservators, craftsmen and artists.

KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

2007 has seen the publication of two key documents which will set the framework for the historic environment for a number of years to come:

- The Department for Culture, Media and Sport published the long awaited White Paper *Heritage Protection for the 21st Century* in March.
- The Department for Communities and Local Government published its White Paper *Planning for a Sustainable Future* in May.

The Heritage Protection White Paper

The Government launched its White Paper on Heritage Protection reform in March 2007 following four years of review, consultation and testing. The White Paper includes proposals for a unified register of historic sites and buildings for England, a unified consents regime, the introduction of statutory management agreements and new statutory requirements relating to Historic Environment Records. For suitable sites, a new Heritage Partnership Agreement (HPA) between owners, managers, local authorities and, where appropriate, English Heritage will cut time-consuming consent administration and encourage strategic management of large sites.

The DCMS has identified three core principles underpinning the reforms:

- A unified heritage protection system that is easy to understand and to use.
- A system that engages the public on protection decisions and provides wide opportunities for involvement for individuals, owners and community groups.
- Putting the historic environment at the heart of a reformed planning system.

The historic environment sector has stressed the need for a fourth principle:

- A system that was adequately resourced at every level.

The Planning White Paper

The Department for Communities and Local Government published its White Paper *Planning for a Sustainable Future* in May 2007. Along with its four associated consultation papers, it addressed two key sets of issues:

– improving the way nationally significant infrastructure projects are dealt with through a three stage process,



DARNALL WORKS HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (HPA) PILOT

Darnall Works in Sheffield was one of eight HPA pilot projects selected by English Heritage in 2006. Darnall is a complex historic industrial landscape, extending to 12 acres, which retains the most complete sequence of evidence of steel making processes from the late 18th Century to the early 20th Century of any site in Britain. The mix of earlier building types (industrial and business premises) are either listed or scheduled and, in some cases, both. Owners at the site voiced concerns about not understanding the different consent regimes, not knowing who to approach to gain consent and when to apply for consent or even which consent to apply for. The HPA removes these issues by enabling certain works to be pre-agreed, providing owners with clear guidance on what they can do and how, as well as setting out which works do not need consent. As an HPA can be agreed for a period of years, it means that site owners can plan for the future with certainty and confidence.

The HPA will enable changes to be made at Darnall to ensure its legacy as a centre of industry and business continues in Sheffield whilst maintaining the historic and archaeological importance of the site.

involving national policy statements drawn up by Ministers, an improved application process to help developers improve their proposals and an independent commission to take decisions on major projects. The reforms are designed to speed up the decision making process while providing better opportunities for public engagement. At each stage the historic environment sector will need to make its voice heard.

– improving the town and country planning system, speeding it up and making it more efficient by, for example, allowing householders greater flexibility to make minor extensions to their homes. The detail of a number of changes remains to be fleshed out following consultation, including the proposal to replace the 'need test' with a new test which would aim to strengthen the 'town centre first' policy in relation to retail development while continuing to promote competition and consumer choice.

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AS A LEARNING RESOURCE

The historic environment presents a rich resource for lifelong learning. *Heritage Counts 2007* offers an opportunity to look at the sector's contribution as a learning resource, specifically for the 5-19 age range. The Government has indicated its enthusiasm for fostering more learning outside the classroom and using the built environment more effectively. The main priority is to increase participation in education and training post-16, making the curriculum more interesting and relevant for the 14-19 age group. History remains one of the most popular GCSE subjects. Developments in courses relevant to the heritage sector might play a role in encouraging more young people to stay in learning. There are many examples of historic sites being used creatively for learning, however, data suggests that the number of schoolchildren visiting historic sites in Yorkshire and the Humber has been falling (see page 11).

Secondary Curriculum Review

The historic environment has always been relevant across the curriculum, not just in history, but in geography and science, art and design and design and technology, religious education, the core subjects of English, mathematics and ICT and more recently the citizenship curriculum. The secondary curriculum review proposes changes to programmes of study at Key Stage 3 (11-14 year olds), from September 2008, that seek to encourage field trips and study outside the classroom to help pupils understand how subjects are related to the outside world. In history, this should mean offering pupils opportunities to undertake visits, where possible, to museums, archives and historic sites with an aim of engaging pupils' interests so they continue visiting and using them in their lives beyond school. Religious education should offer opportunities, where possible, to visit places of major religious significance.



ANGELS AND DRAGONS

Ripon Cathedral's hidden treasures of gargoyles, memorials and medieval woodcarvings have been made more accessible to visitors thanks to a Heritage Lottery Fund *Your Heritage* grant, announced in March 2007. It is hoped the project will attract people who have never visited a Cathedral before, including education and community groups.

As part of the project, a group of 12 students, their teacher and helpers visited Ripon Cathedral on St George's Day 2007 to take part in an *angels and dragons* tour. Dressed as either 'goodies' or 'baddies', they spotted their counterparts in the Cathedral, looking at the gargoyles, grotesques, angels, wyverns and dragons. The statue of St. George slaying the dragon, which is part of the Ninian Comper reredos behind the High Altar, was a favourite and was recreated in several of the children's drawings (above).

An *Interactive Heritage in your Cathedral* event was organised in conjunction with Ripon City Partnership's *Discover Ripon Day* in June 2007. People of all ages were able to take part in a number of activities in the Cathedral, from hand-bell ringing and crafts to needlework and gargoyle drawing. Craftspeople also demonstrated woodcarving and stained glass techniques.

EDUCATION VOLUNTEERING

Brodsworth Hall is the Yorkshire pilot site for English Heritage's education volunteers programme, launched in September 2006. Seven volunteers have been recruited to assist the Visitor Operations staff in delivering existing *Discovery Visits* for education groups and to develop a new session focusing on the gardens.

Garden Detectives is an interactive, cross curricular session which helps children develop their historical enquiry and problem solving skills by exploring the gardens as a piece of historical evidence, and collecting information that helps them learn about the lives of both rich and poor people in the past. They are encouraged to respond creatively to the gardens, through descriptive language and nature-inspired art, and have fun using all their senses to learn in an outdoors setting.

The benefits of the volunteers programme are two-fold. It enables English Heritage to increase the range of workshops and other activities for education groups by introducing more people on site to help deliver them, whilst the volunteers learn new skills and help ensure the historic environment is understood and enjoyed by more visitors.



CREATIVE LEARNING AT JULIAN'S BOWER MAZE

North Lincolnshire teachers are well acquainted with the turf maze at Alkborough, but using it creatively requires imagination.

In 2007, a writer, artist and environmental experts worked with local teachers and primary school children to develop challenging sessions to support English, maths and science. During a busy week, Year 2s created a play in a day, complete with costumes and props, and Years 5 & 6 explored the intricate maths behind the maze and created their own versions.

The first part of an e-resource celebrating sites along the South Humber Bank will be available in Spring 2008, filled with cross curricular inspiration and providing step by step guidance for projects in the core subjects. Loans boxes and a second phase focusing on local history, investigative skills and Geography will also be added in 2008, providing a comprehensive guide for Key Stages 1-3.

This initiative is part of the South Humber Bank Wildlife and People Project supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The partnership organisations, North Lincolnshire Council, Environment Agency, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and English Heritage, aim to promote the estuary's natural and heritage assets.



The smallest window in Hull is one of the many secrets along the trail

WALKING WITH WILBERFORCE

A heritage trail has been created to link the various sites in Hull's Old Town that highlight Hull's role in the slavery abolition campaign. As well as enhancing appreciation of the Old Town, it is hoped the trail and related activities will

improve access to heritage sites relating to William Wilberforce and also attract new learners to appreciate the connections between Wilberforce House and the wider historic environment. Free guides are available at the trail website www.wilberforcetrail.co.uk/

BENINGBROUGH HALL

May 2007 half-term visitors to National Trust property Beningbrough Hall near York were given the opportunity to connect with the house's heritage in a unique way.

At the drop-in family art session, children aged 4-13 were invited to use junk materials to put together a Georgian dress, complete with hooped skirt, and a Georgian gentleman's jacket. Once made, the children had the opportunity to dress up themselves in Georgian clothing and have their photos taken in portrait frames and then look at the dress and portraits in the House.



DISCOVERY VISITS

As well as administering the Free Education Visits Scheme, English Heritage now offers Discovery Visits for schools – a range of site-based workshops and interactive tours that take a fresh look at history and reveal the cross-curricular promise of their sites. Sessions are led by specialist educators and site staff, who bring the buildings and landscapes to life.

Covering the breadth of English history, the varied programme of encounters is tailored to meet the learning needs of groups across the Key Stages. Some sessions also link to other subjects including literacy, science, drama, PSHE, citizenship, art or music.

The workshops on offer involve different teaching and learning approaches including storytelling, construction, problem-solving, role-play, games, handling objects and much more. Pupils can meet a Victorian Butler at Brodsworth Hall, build a medieval catapult at Scarborough Castle or explore the monastic remains with Brother Anthony at Rievaulx Abbey.

Interactive tours are also available, offering learning experiences led by site staff who know their site inside out. Pupils can get involved in observation, questioning, and discussion, artefact-handling or role-play to discover the hidden histories of the properties.

Sites in Yorkshire and the Humber which offer Discovery Visits are: Scarborough Castle, Brodsworth Hall, Whitby Abbey, Richmond Castle, Helmsley Castle, Byland Abbey, Rievaulx Abbey, the York Bunker and Thornton Abbey and Gatehouse.



Monitoring footpath erosion at Ravenscar

GUARDIANSHIP SCHOOLS

The Guardianship Scheme forges close and supportive links between (mainly primary) schools and their local National Trust property. Staff from the Trust and school collaborate to develop active, imaginative and unique hands-on education programmes.

The ongoing relationship not only supports curriculum work, but also provides stimulating, practical experience of conservation work. The scheme encourages environmental learning and helps to build a sense of ownership and responsibility in the participating children. The Guardianships provide the pupils with different hands-on activities ranging from environmental art and local history studies to traditional crafts. Guardianship Wardens make special visits to their schools regularly through out the year to work with pupils and teachers to plan a variety of activities.

In 2007, there were 16 schools involved with the National Trust Guardianship scheme in Yorkshire and the North East.

LEARNING ABOUT HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

Parks & Gardens UK, a new database and website to be launched in Autumn 2007, will offer a gateway to learning about historic parks and gardens across the UK.

The project, which is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, will bring together, for the first time, research on more than 6000 historic ornamental landscapes in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. 'A huge amount of research already exists, and our aim is to bring as much of it as possible together in one place, so that Parks & Gardens UK is the first port of call for anyone who is interested in parks and gardens,' said project manager Rachael Sturgeon. 'The database, accessible via a content-rich website, will contain different layers of information, so it will be relevant to a very wide audience. We expect the web resource to be used by school children, life-long learners, academic researchers, visitors to the UK, and people interested in finding out more about their local green spaces.'

New research will be a key component of the database, in addition to the inclusion of existing records from county gardens trusts and other associated organisations. The project will train volunteers in researching and recording the history of parks and gardens in their local areas and in adding information to the database. The website will also feature themed educational resources on topics such as historical styles, garden artefacts and designers.

The project is managed by Parks and Gardens Data Services, a partnership between the Association of Gardens Trusts and the University of York. For more information, visit www.parksandgardens.ac.uk.



Excavation at Smawthorne Henry Moore Junior School, Castleford

EXCAVATION DAYS

The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) is deeply committed to involving children and young people in practical ways of exploring the past. With the help of a wide range of partners (teacher training organisations, local societies, the Portable Antiquities Scheme, countryside units, museums as well as the schools themselves) they have been able to present a programme of small scale archaeological investigations for pupils at Key Stage 2 (aged 7-11) and Key Stage 3 (aged 11-14) over a number of years.

The type of site which WYAAS investigates can vary immensely. Some have been in school grounds, such as 2007 work at Carr Manor (Leeds) and Half Acres (Castleford). Others are in the environs of a known historical site such as ongoing investigations at Oakwell Hall (Birstall) or the work they are planning for 2008 at Temple Newsam (Leeds). The important thing is to find a 'hook' on which the project can be based around. At Castleford, for example, the project was about defining the extent of the Roman town. At Temple Newsam, they will be looking at the archaeology of parks and gardens.

Taking part in an excavation tends to be the most popular element of these projects. Children like the opportunity to get dirty and the chance to make the find that could change the interpretation of a whole site. It doesn't often happen, but it can. In Wetherby a few years ago, children found the line of what might be a previously unsuspected Roman road. In Rothwell, they found part of a medieval metal working site. However, for the most part, there are no Romans and no Tudors: it's all Victorian bottles, broken bits of blue and white china and clay pipe stems. It doesn't matter – one of the most important things the children learn is that history and archaeology can be fun.

CRAFT SKILLS: ADDRESSING THE SKILLS SHORTAGE

To function effectively, the historic environment needs a workforce which has a wide range of skills. There have been long-standing concerns that recruitment difficulties resulting from *skills shortages* are a major problem, particularly in relation to some craft skills. Meanwhile *skills gaps* amongst existing staff, for example those working in local authority historic environment services or as volunteers (and their managers) in the sector, have also received attention. This section of Heritage Counts summarises the findings of a 2005 report into the craft skill shortages and the ways in which the region is responding to it.

Traditional Building Craft Skills: Assessing the Need, Meeting the Challenge was published in June 2005 by the National Heritage Training Group (NHTG). It outlined the importance of maintaining a skilled workforce to ensure that the historic built environment is adequately protected and enhanced for the future. A seminar for a wide range of stakeholders was held in the region in November 2005 to raise awareness of the findings of the report and to begin the action planning process to address the skills shortage in Yorkshire and the Humber.

It was estimated that in 2004 only 1.3% of the region's 180,000 construction sector workers were traditional building craftspeople. The NHTG calculated that this complement needed to increase by 6% to meet predicted demand in the region. Alongside the shortfall in numbers in key trades, long-term vacancies added to the skill shortage. Addressing these issues meant attracting entrants to the construction crafts sector and training those already in it to improve the pool of appropriately skilled applicants to fill hard-to-fill vacancies.

Lack of applicants for construction crafts vacancies was a significant problem in the region – 69% of contractors (the highest rate of all regions) cited this recruitment difficulty. However, only 10% of contractors were increasing their training programmes to address this situation. This is clearly something that needs to be addressed within the context of the regional action plan.

There is a lack of young people entering the traditional skills sector. The majority of those coming in to traditional skills trades are career changers or those who have gained experience and progressed to become a highly skilled



York Minster; stonemason in action



SKILLS AT FOUNTAINS ABBEY AND STUDLEY ROYAL

May 2007 saw the 4th annual Skills event at Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal, designed to demonstrate heritage skills to the wider public. The first event in 2002 attracted 4000 visitors and offered a programme of demonstrations and walks, utilising masons, architects and heritage specialists from the industry.

Schools are now the cornerstone of two of the four days, giving children the opportunity to get hands-on experience of the work and perhaps make them think about working in the heritage sector in the future.

For 2007 the event was widened to take in a professional day. 70 architects, practitioners and degree students in the heritage sector had the opportunity to listen to a group of this country's leading heritage specialists on how we should be conserving our nation's built heritage.



TRAINING FOR BRITISH WATERWAYS STAFF

The British Waterways Yorkshire Office carries out heritage training annually. In summer 2006, maintenance staff were offered two full-day sessions, consisting of heritage awareness in the morning and a practical demonstration using lime mortar in the afternoon.

From these sessions it became apparent that some stone repair training would be useful for key members of staff. Bridge parapets are regularly damaged by vehicles and where possible any broken copings are pinned. If this is not possible, reclaimed stone is redressed to match existing (above).

The Regional Heritage Advisor is also in the process of surveying all the historic structures on the Yorkshire waterway network, to produce a canal by canal directory showing the statutory listings and noting anything else of 'heritage value'. These are 'guides' for British Waterways maintenance staff who are out and about without computer access so they can use the paper version to check on the listing status of any structure. The document includes the statutory list descriptions, maps showing Conservation Area boundaries, key contact details and Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent guidance. These directories will contribute to their ongoing raising of heritage awareness and will be a useful tool for discussion in training sessions.

More practical training, including a dry stone walling day, is planned for late 2007.

craftsperson. Some become self-employed and become trainers themselves, although Yorkshire and the Humber had one of the lowest proportions of self-employed contractors or sole traders in the country. In the 2005 NHTG report, contractors in Yorkshire and the Humber reported they had the highest apprenticeship completion rate of any English region, but sole traders reported the lowest apprenticeship completion rate, suggesting the need for financial and other support to sole traders wishing to provide training.

Course capacity for NVQ Level 3 construction units with a heritage or conservation component was significantly lower in Yorkshire and the Humber (an average of 21 places per course compared to 35 nationally), and courses were oversubscribed.

Training providers reported difficulties in recruiting staff, not least because colleges could not compete with trade earnings for some crafts specialists. Some trainers reported lack of support and knowledge to run the heritage-based components of NVQ courses while others felt the Level 3 focus on management rather than practical competencies was not a helpful way to develop built heritage conservation skills.

The Skills Action Plan within the NHTG 2005 report is being used as the template for the regional steering group, set up in March 2007. The group brings together a wide range of stakeholders including the Regional Development Agency (Yorkshire Forward), Learning & Skills Council, English Heritage, York Consortium for Conservation and Craftsmanship, British Association of Construction Heads, ConstructionSkills, Historic Houses Association, as well as training providers and contractors.

The regional steering group has identified a need to develop Heritage Skills Academies or Traditional Building Skills Centres to meet regional demand. Although still at the planning stage, it is hoped the Yorkshire and Humber Heritage Skills Academy will bring together a number of training providers and will offer a range of practical courses as well as improving awareness of traditional building craft skills and conservation within the school and mainstream construction courses curriculum. There are already a great many craft skills initiatives underway in the region, including

TRAINING FOR YOUNG ARCHAEOLOGISTS' CLUB LEADERS

Holy Trinity Church in York was the location for the first Skills Training Day for Branch Leaders of the Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC), offered by the Churches Conservation Trust in conjunction with the Council for British Archaeology. The training, held in May 2007, focused on surveying churchyards and recording gravestones; interpreting the signs of change within a church building; conservation issues; and accessing and using local documentary sources. The adult volunteers were taught a range of interpretative and survey skills during the practical training sessions, which will enable them to design hands-on activities for their YAC Branch members at local churches.

There are currently six YAC groups in Yorkshire. For further information, visit www.britarch.ac.uk/yac

SPAB – FAITH IN MAINTENANCE

Faith in Maintenance (FIM) is a unique project that aims to provide training and support for thousands of volunteers in England and Wales who help to maintain our historic places of worship. Along with protecting significant historic structures, the project will also encourage more people to become actively involved in their community's heritage. A key aspect of the scheme is that the training courses are free and available to any faith group using a historic building for its worship.

Volunteers at Rotherham All Saints Church benefited from a course in 2007. The delegates found the practical session particularly useful and spent an hour looking around the church to identify the various maintenance issues. This element of the training gives people a much better understanding of the problems to look out for and also the confidence to tackle the issue of the maintenance of their own churches more effectively.

FIM is run by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage and others. For details of future training courses, visit www.spabfim.org.uk

live site training in Malton at the Fitzwilliam Estate, organised by the Centre for Construction and Heritage Skills at Craven College. The Centre, developed with financial assistance from the Learning and Skills Council, aims to develop opportunities for real, practical taster courses for those looking to acquire new skills. York College also offers a variety of craft skills courses including stonemasonry, carpentry and traditional roofing.

A part-time Regional Co-ordinator is now in post. In consultation with the steering group, the co-ordinator will identify existing demand for and raise new awareness of the need for specialist skills training on a regional basis and coordinate regional research into the current state of skills gaps and shortages.

It is envisaged that the co-ordinator will also develop a register and database of all those engaged in conservation crafts and trades in northern England, drawing on the networks of the NHTG, the York Consortium for Conservation and Craftsmanship and other local partners and link to the NHTG plan for an electronic users group and a website linking to other initiatives around the country.

A follow up to the NHTG survey, due in 2008, should provide an updated estimate for employment in this part of the heritage sector as well as indicating how far skills problems identified in the 2005 report have been addressed.



YORK MINSTER RESTORATION

£10 million was awarded by the Heritage Lottery Fund in July 2007 to fund a programme of vital restoration work at York Minster. The stonework, much of it dating from the 14th and 15th Centuries, is in a fragile condition. The funding will also be spent on more tailored training for the Minster's 500 volunteers. Additionally, an initiative is being set up to target a more diverse range of individuals, including students from the nearby Universities of York and York St John, to get involved at the cathedral.

A £390,000 grant to the York Glaziers' Trust in September 2006 was the 2000th HLF grant for Yorkshire and the Humber. It enabled urgent repairs to commence on York Minster's Great East window and funds were also used to open up the restoration work to the public through the conversion of the Bedern Chapel into an open access workshop. The first phase of the project will focus on each of the 311 stained glass panels and their restoration by conservators from the York Glaziers' Trust. The three-year scheme will increase opportunities to train more people in stained glass conservation and crafts. A programme of short courses, one-day taster sessions and master classes has been established, focusing upon stained glass, glass conservation, iconography and the history of the window, which has increased participation and interaction with the local community and wider audiences.

The York Glaziers' Trust, established in 1967, is responsible for the preservation and conservation of the stained glass of York Minster, which houses one of Europe's largest single collections of medieval glass. The Trust also provides a comprehensive service for the conservation and restoration of stained glass and glazing of historic or artistic importance throughout the UK.

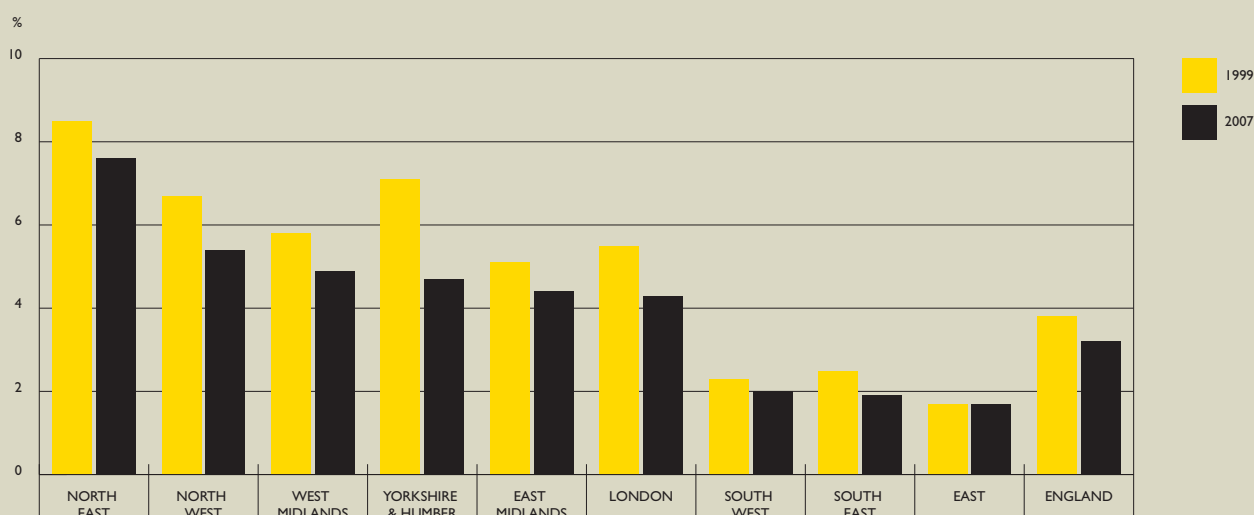
KEY REGIONAL STATISTICS

Heritage Counts 2007 aims to analyse trends in indicator data since the first *State of the Historic Environment* report in 2002. Key headlines associated with this data are highlighted here; full sub-regional and regional indicator data are available in full in the online web report at www.heritagecounts.org.uk The National Monuments Record, which holds the national database for listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments, has undertaken a great deal of work to produce consistent data over the time series being analysed in *Heritage Counts 2007* and consequently some figures quoted may vary greatly from those in previous years.

HERITAGE ASSETS

- There were 31,331 listed buildings in the region at April 2007, 6.9 per cent of which are Grade I or Grade II*.
- Of these highly graded buildings, 102 were 'at risk' in 2007. The region has seen the most significant decline in the proportion of buildings at risk of any region in England, from 7.1% in 1999 to 4.7% in 2007 (see figure below). The overall number has fallen by a third since 1999. In 2007, eight entries, seven of which have been repaired with the aid of English Heritage grant, have been removed from the Yorkshire and the Humber Register.

Percentage of Grade I and II* listed building entries at risk in each region, 1999 and 2007



- The region had 2,632 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in May 2007, a modest increase of 75 on the 2002 total.
- A survey in 2004/05 found that 55 per cent of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the region were at either high or medium risk.
- Yorkshire and the Humber was the pilot region for the English Heritage Landscapes At Risk project. In 2004, all 14 cemeteries on the register of historic parks and gardens for Yorkshire were surveyed along with 14 unregistered cemeteries of local historic interest. The pilot found that eight of the 28 cemeteries had suffered irreversible changes which affected the sites in a negative way.
- One fifth of the region is within a National Park (Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors). There are two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty wholly within the regional boundary (the Howardian Hills and Nidderdale), and two partly within (Forest of Bowland and Lincolnshire Wolds).
- It is estimated there are approximately 800 Conservation Areas in the region.

MANAGING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

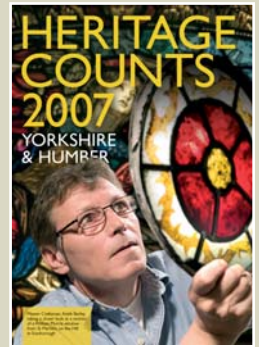
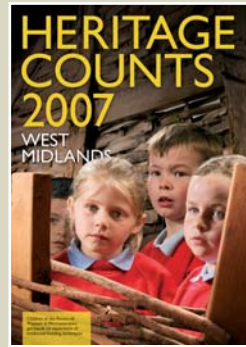
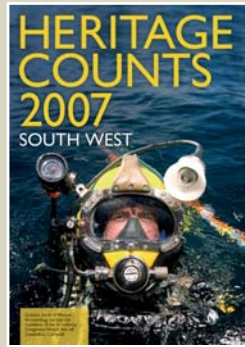
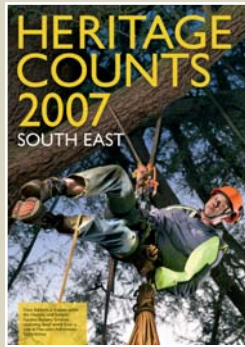
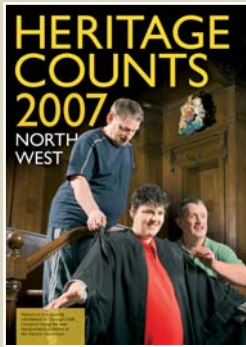
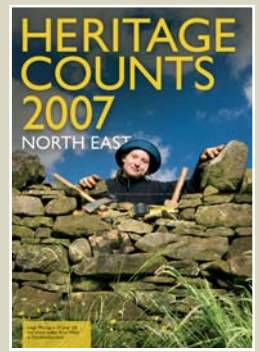
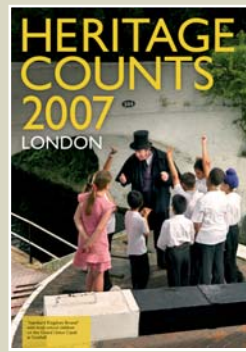
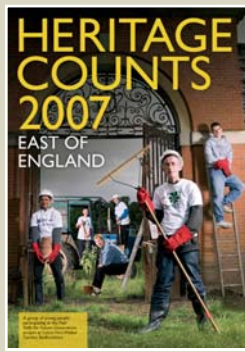
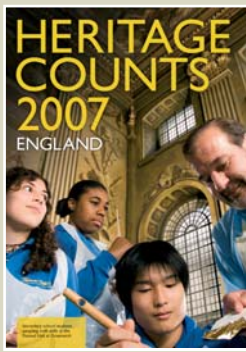
- There were approximately 54,000 planning applications in the region in 2006/07, a reduction of around 2,500 on 2005/06. There were 2,396 applications for listed building consent and 327 applications for Conservation Area Consent, both slightly down on 2005/06 figures.
- There were 49 planning applications made for listed parks and gardens, 6 for grade I sites, 5 for grade II* and 38 for grade II.

FUNDING

- The Heritage Lottery Fund is the largest source of public funding for the historic environment in the UK. The cumulative total for funding in the region now stands at £299,797,109 (from 1994/95 to 2006/07). Over 2,500 grants have been awarded.
- English Heritage offered £3,688,510 in grants in 2006/07 in the region (this includes the Repair Grants for Places of Worship scheme operated on behalf of the Heritage Lottery Fund).
- 37% of the English Heritage 2006/07 grants budget went to buildings at risk, varying from full-scale repair to conservation studies to help understand how to best protect and secure the buildings.

PARTICIPATION

- Results from the Taking Part survey indicate that 69% of all adults surveyed in the region attended a designated historic environment site in 2005/06. This is similar to the national average.
- National Trust properties in the region attracted 52,621 visitors in 2006/07
- English Heritage membership has risen steadily both regionally and nationally over the period from 2001/02 to 2006/07. Regional membership was approximately 62,000 in 2006/07, up from approximately 53,000 in 2004/05.
- National Trust membership has also increased steadily since 2002. Nationally there were over 3.5 million members in summer 2007. Yorkshire and the North East had 326,860 members at February 2007.
- In 2006/07, the National Trust had 3,886 volunteers in Yorkshire and the North East, an increase of two fifths since 2002/03.
- 37 Historic Houses Association properties in the region were open to the public in 2006. Of these, 4 offered formal education programmes. There were 1,129,630 visits to HHA properties in the region in 2006.
- There were 41,019 free educational visits to English Heritage properties in 2006/07. This is a decline of over 5,000 on 2005/06, and the lowest since 2002. School visits to National Trust properties in Yorkshire and the North East have also steadily decreased. 51,238 school visits were made to Trust sites in 2006/07, a decrease of over 4,000 on 2005/06 figures.
- There were 11 Historic Environment Champions in the region in May 2007, representing 50 per cent of all local authorities. This is a slight decrease on 2006, as a result of the 2007 local elections.



The Yorkshire and Humber Historic Environment Forum consists of the following agencies and organisations:

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO)
- British Waterways
- Churches Regional Commission
- Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)
- Country Land and Business Association
- English Heritage
- Government Office for Yorkshire and the Humber
- Heritage Link
- Heritage Lottery Fund
- Historic Houses Association
- Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC)
- Natural England
- The National Trust
- York Consortium for Conservation and Craftsmanship
- Yorkshire and Humber Assembly
- Yorkshire and Humber Association of Civic Societies (YHACS)
- Yorkshire Culture
- Yorkshire Forward
- Yorkshire Gardens Trust
- Yorkshire Tourist Board

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