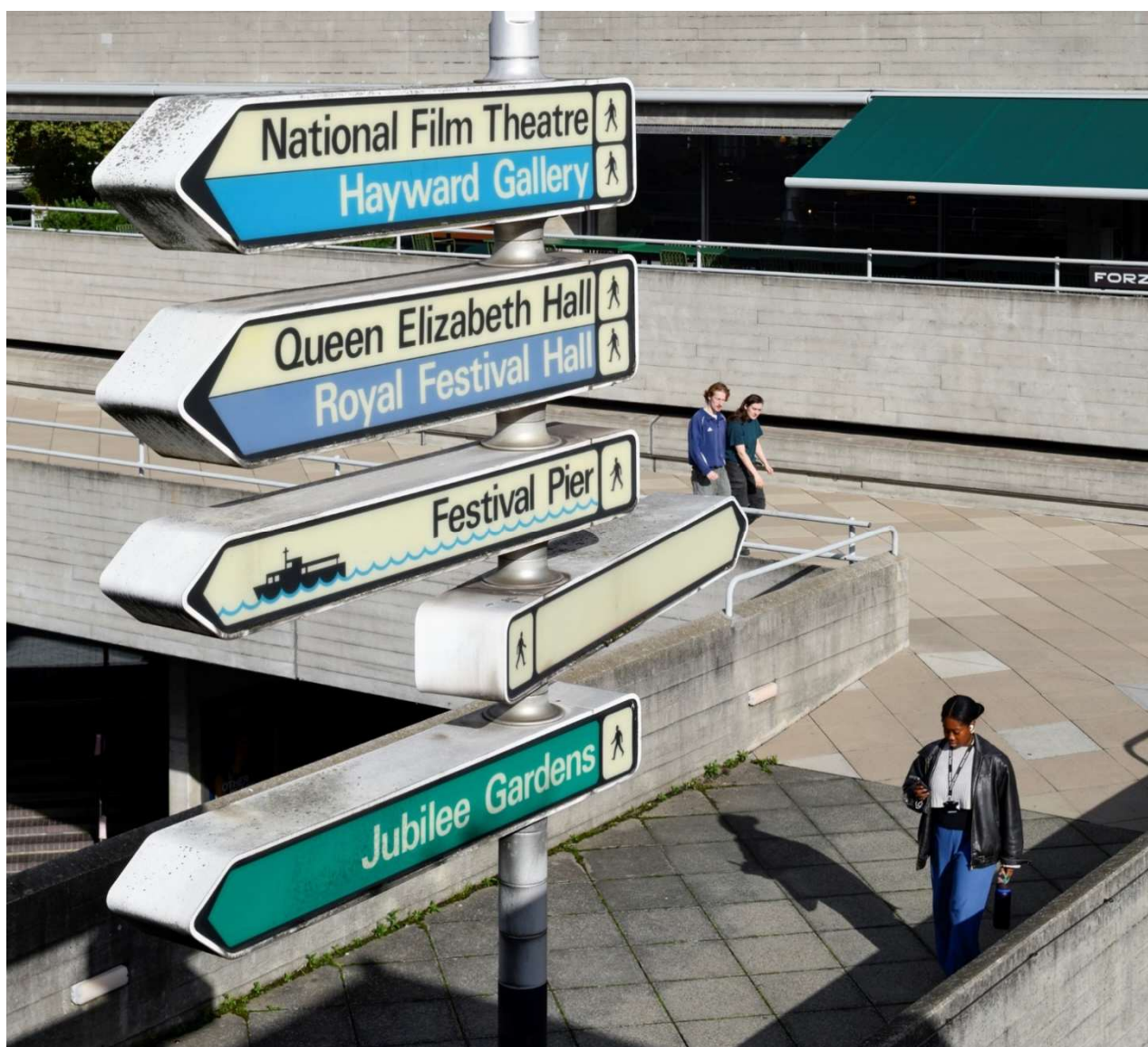


RRS Local Heritage Lists: The National Perspective

Local Heritage Lists: The National Perspective

Caroline Kendall

Amy Burnett and Zoe Shaw



RRS Local Heritage Lists: The National Perspective

Local Heritage Lists

Volume 1 of 1

Caroline Kendall

Amy Burnett & Zoe Shaw

2025

Historic England
Cannon Bridge House
London

Print: ISSN 2398-3841

Online: ISSN 2059-4453

The Research Report Series incorporates reports by Historic England's expert teams, their predecessors and other researchers. Many Research Reports are interim, to make available the results of specialist investigations in advance of full publication. Although subject to internal quality assurance, they are not usually refereed externally and their conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of information not available at the time of the investigation. Where no final project report is available, readers should consult the author before citing these reports.

For more information email Res.reports@HistoricEngland.org.uk or write to:

Historic England, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney,
Portsmouth PO4 9LD

Opinions expressed in Research Reports are those of the author(s) and are not necessarily those of Historic England.

Summary

Local heritage listing, since its development as a concept, has varied in uptake and profile. It has enjoyed renewed interest in recent years, yet the last detailed research into the topic took place almost a decade ago.¹

In 2019, the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) announced a campaign to develop or revise local heritage lists across England. The campaign, lacking a published evaluation until now, has brought local heritage lists into the spotlight and several LPAs not involved in the pilot have also revised or developed new lists since the campaign was initiated.² The impact of the campaign and the growing number of local heritage lists across the country means a fresh perspective on the topic is timely.

In addition, the delivery of ambitious housebuilding targets and major infrastructure projects as part of the Government's Plan for Change means that certainty on the early identification of heritage assets is vital. Whilst the total number of local heritage lists is higher than previously understood, this report seeks to provide compelling evidence on the importance of developing and refreshing local heritage lists, with a view to encouraging even greater uptake.

This report advocates for local heritage listing as a proactive, locally led tool that can support place-shaping and community empowerment, helping to deliver high-quality, unique places to live and work.

The report is intended to support Historic England (HE) and Central Government in developing policy and guidance to support Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) and others in the production and revision of local heritage lists.

For clarity, this report uses Government Regions.

Contributors

Amy Burnett, Policy Officer (Listing), Antony Lowe, Senior Policy Advisor (National Planning), Charles O'Brien, Listing and Architectural Research Director, Charlotte Garratt, Senior Communities Advisor, Emily La Trobe-Bateman, Historic Environment Record

¹ S Jackson, 'Contesting the Expert in the Big Society', University of York, (2016)

² As part of a survey conducted to inform this report, 80 of the responding Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) were able to provide the year their local heritage list was compiled. Of the 23 local heritage lists compiled between 2020-25, 13 of those were compiled by LPAs who hadn't participated in the MHCLG campaign.

(HER) Development Manager, Katie Parsons, Head of Heritage Protection, Rob Lloyd Sweet, Head of Devolution, Zoe Shaw, Better Places Coordination Manager (TP).

Acknowledgements

With thanks to colleagues at Historic England and in the wider heritage sector for their knowledge and support in compiling this report. Front cover image: South Bank Fingerpost, Waterloo Bridge, London Borough of Lambeth. Included on the London Borough of Lambeth's Local List. Chris Redgrave © Historic England Archive DP528124

Archive location

Historic England Archive, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon SN2 2EH

Date of survey/research/investigation

The survey that informed this report was carried out between December 2024 and January 2025. The report was written between January and April 2025.

Contact details

Heritage Protection Team, Policy Development, Historic England:
customers@HistoricEngland.org.uk

Contents

Introduction.....	5
The history of local heritage listing.....	9
Local listing and national designation	15
Local listing and other tools for heritage protection	20
Survey results: Existing local heritage lists	24
Survey results: Barriers to developing or revising local heritage lists	28
Evaluating the MHCLG local heritage list campaign	33
Recommendations for the future.....	43
Conclusion.....	44
Appendices.....	47

Introduction

What is a local heritage list?

A local heritage list is a list or register of assets (primarily but not exclusively historic³) which are of importance to a particular place and the community who live and work there. Buildings included on local heritage lists are classified in the planning system as ‘**non-designated heritage assets**’ (NDHAs). Local heritage lists are only one way in which NDHAs can be formally identified, so that their significance can be taken into account in planning applications affecting the asset, or its setting.

Under the current framework, for applications that impact an NDHA or its setting, LPA decision makers are required to make a balanced judgement considering the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset. LPAs currently have discretionary powers to draw up a local heritage list and create bespoke policies for NDHAs. As there is no requirement to hold a local heritage list, and the protection afforded to NDHAs is less than that afforded to statutorily designated assets, there may be reluctance to dedicate limited local authority resource to developing or refreshing lists. As a result, there has never been complete or consistent coverage of local heritage lists in England, and the degree of coverage varies by region.

Fortunately, uptake has increased over the last two decades as policies and guidance on local heritage listing have developed, and the community empowerment benefits are recognised by LPAs, Civic Societies and other local groups. Desk-based research conducted in 2025 to support the development of this report found that **71% of LPAs in England have one or more local heritage lists** (a total of 218 LPAs), and that at least eight LPAs are currently undertaking projects to refresh an existing list or develop a new one.⁴ This number is likely to fluctuate as more LPAs develop them, or local authority boundaries change.

A survey of LPAs conducted to support the development of this report found that on average, local heritage lists have around 681 assets on their local heritage list. Scaling this up, we can estimate that there are around **148,458 locally listed assets in England**.

³ Some local heritage lists include examples of contemporary buildings as exemplars of good design, or potential candidates for future statutory designation. For example, the London Borough of Southwark have included the 2009 Michael Faraday Community School by Alsop Sparch on the Borough’s local heritage list.

⁴ The list might also be managed by an organisation other than a Local Authority, like an amenity society. An LPA may have multiple lists covering different areas, for instance if multiple local authorities have merged.

Whilst this is less than half the number of assets on the statutory list it still represents a considerable number of buildings, places, monuments, landscapes, sites and other assets of real importance to their communities.⁵

Defining a non-designated heritage asset (NDHA)

The National Planning Policy Framework (2024, appendix 2, page 73) defines a heritage asset (to include both designated and non-designated) as:

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local heritage listing).⁶

The National Planning Policy Guidance (2019, paragraph 039) provides further detail on what constitutes a non-designated heritage asset, stating that:

Non-designated heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.

A substantial majority of buildings have little or no heritage significance and thus do not constitute heritage assets. Only a minority have enough heritage significance to merit identification as non-designated heritage assets.⁷

What are the benefits of local heritage lists?

Local heritage listing is a key component of a holistic approach to heritage protection, in which heritage assets are given protection or consideration within the planning system commensurate to [their significance](#). It is also a way of identifying those buildings which are of value to the local community and giving the local community a voice in the process.

As such, there are two primary drivers for the development of a local heritage list:

⁵ As of 18 Feb 2025, there are 379,561 entries for listed buildings on the NHLE.

⁶ MHCLG, 'National Planning Policy Framework', (2024)

⁷ MHCLG, 'Guidance - Historic environment', (Revised 2019)

- **Heritage Protection:** Formal, proactive recognition and therefore increased protection;
- **Community Empowerment:** An opportunity to engage with local communities about the places and spaces that they value, ensuring what is protected and celebrated is determined collaboratively.

Both drivers can lead to a range of benefits, detailed in the table below.

Heritage Protection	Community Empowerment
Heritage that people care about is recognised and celebrated	
NDHAs reflect what the local community care about, and reflect a broad range of heritage values	People are given a greater voice in articulating what is important to them
Heritage that people care about is safeguarded for the future	
Buildings are proactively identified as NDHAs and the need to give them appropriate consideration through the planning system is recognised early by all involved	The community have a tool in countering the demolition or unsympathetic redevelopment of buildings that they care about
Buildings that people care about are identified for reuse	
Historic buildings are identified for reuse and given a future	The community benefits from fewer empty, derelict buildings
Diverse heritage is celebrated, and new audiences are engaged	
Diversifying and challenging perceptions of what is considered 'heritage'	Under-represented histories are told, and more people are given the chance to participate in heritage
Specialist craft & heritage skills are supported	
The sector benefits from having a skilled workforce	People are provided with employment & training opportunities
The heritage benefits of wellbeing are unlocked	
Contributing to community wellbeing by supporting a local environment rich in heritage	Contributing to community wellbeing through positive engagement and giving people a voice
The character of an area is recognised and reinforced	
Contributing to place-shaping	Contributing to people's pride in place
Heritage is better protected in communities	

Heritage is better protected because people are aware of it and bought-in to caring for it	Reinforcing a positive view of a place through community buy-in and involvement in the heritage protection process
Heritage benefits the economy	
Profits come back into the sector (i.e. admission fees & philanthropy) and can be used for conservation	Increased tourism and visitor revenue benefits the local economy
Local heritage listing increases engagement with heritage	
The sector benefits because people are engaged	The participatory nature of developing a local heritage list encourages engagement and participation

Table 1 The benefits of local heritage lists both for heritage protection and for community empowerment



Tyne Tunnel Ventilation Tower (South Side), Ferry St/Chaytor St, Jarrow, Tyne & Wear. Included on South Tyneside’s Local Heritage List. Alan Bull © Historic England Archive DP486725

The history of local heritage listing

The earliest local heritage lists: the 1930s onward

Although the practice of statutory listing originates with the 1944 and 1947 Town and Country Planning Acts, there are examples of local authorities developing lists of significant buildings prior to the Second World War. These lists came about in response to development pressures and changes to legislation resulting from the 1932 Town and Country Planning Act, which gave powers to larger local authorities to issue Building Preservation Orders (BPOs). To support with identifying those buildings against which they might wish to serve an Order, several local authorities began to draw up lists of locally significant buildings. These authorities included Brighton, Dagenham, Ilford, Cheltenham, Surrey County Council and the London County Council (LCC).⁸ In the case of the LCC (which began compiling lists in 1938), these lists were graded according to significance.⁹ In addition, local amenity societies also developed lists, such as that prepared by the Georgian Group for East Yorkshire.¹⁰

The 1944 act gave the Minister of Town and Country Planning the power to either compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest¹¹, or to adopt existing lists such as those compiled by the LCC, or the wartime salvage lists drawn up by the Ministry of Works.¹² It is likely that the prewar local lists (where they existed) would also have supported the Investigators undertaking this work in identifying candidate buildings.

The first set of criteria for statutory listing came with the publication of 'Instructions for Investigators' in March 1946, which explained the concept of grading buildings according to significance, and the subsequent level of consideration they should be afforded through the planning system. Initially the grades for statutory listing were I and II - Grade II* was established later to accommodate the top 10% of Grade II buildings.¹³ Some Investigators also compiled supplementary lists of non-statutory Grade III buildings, which were not afforded protection against alteration or demolition in the same way as Grade I or II, but which should still warrant 'special consideration and protection' by local authorities when

⁸ F Kelsall, 'Not as Ugly as Stonehenge: Architecture and History in the First Lists of Historic Buildings', *Architectural History*, 52, (2009)

⁹ IBID

¹⁰ IBID

¹¹ Although the 1944 act empowered the Minister to compile lists, and work began in earnest on this in 1946, there was no formal requirement to do so until the 1947 act.

¹² J Delafons, 'Politics and Preservation – A policy history of the built heritage 188201996', E & FN Spon, (London, 1997)

¹³ C Ryan, 'The original listing survey', *IHBC Context*, 112, (2009)

making planning decisions.¹⁴ Grade III generally comprised of buildings which were deemed not to have the national significance required to merit the higher grades, but which were felt either to have evident local interest, group value, or were Victorian buildings considered at the time to be too recent to warrant designation.

The 1960s and 1970s

In 1968, around half of all Grade III buildings were incorporated into Grade II¹⁵, and in 1970 the Grade III category was abolished altogether.¹⁶ Many Grade III buildings dated from the Victorian period onwards, and incorporating some of these into the statutory lists reflects changing sentiments about buildings from this period. Grade III buildings were in many cases to form the basis for local heritage lists, as the buildings removed from these supplementary lists were reported to local authorities. As an example, page three of the provisional list for Harrogate (drawn up in August 1947) contains five Grade III entries, all of which were upgraded to Grade II in 1975:

Sheet and No. on map	Grade	Item	Notes
<u>PAWINGTON GREEN (Cont'd)</u>			
4/41	III	Nos. 20 and 24	C.18 mid., altered. 3 s. 4 and 3 w. Stucco. No. 20 - ironed windows. No. 24 - near-flush fr. windows and band at 1st fl. sills. Plain eaved porches.
4/42	II	Statue of Mrs. Sarah Siddons (on the S. side of the centre Green.)	Unveiled 1897. Chavilland, sculptor. Marble statue on Portland stone pedestal.
<u>PALMER COURT</u>			
4/44	III	No. 2	Circa 1890. W. Fleckhart, architect. 3 s., basement and cornice. Red br. with curved enrichment. Tile roof. Gable, turret, oval window and arched porch.
4/45	II	No. 10	Circa 1890. J. MacLaren, architect. 4 s. and 3 w. Unsymmetrical pair in red br. with curved stonework. Green slate roof. Stone milllion cornice, stone bands 1st fl. and bay window.
4/46	III	No. 47	1890. Leonard Stokes, architect. 4 s., basement and gable story. Mainly 4 w. No. 46, with stone including bands 1st fl. and entrance. Splay eaved 1st fl. No. 47, 1st fl. ornamenting above bay.
<u>PAW FLINT VILLAGE</u>			
2 and 4/47	III	Nos. 2 to 6 (consecutive)	1830 and later. Group of stucco detached houses mostly 2 s. and basement with balustrade or pencilled parapets and architraves to windows.
2/48	III	No. 19	Circa 1830. 3 s. and attic. Stucco. Groups with Nos. 24-32 Main Avenue, as the return portion of Nos. 24 (4 w.)
<u>FOURSHURTON PLACE</u>			
4/22	II	No. 2	Circa 1828. Included with No. 10a, <u>CONINGTON GREEN</u> . (4 w.)
<u>CONINGTON GREEN</u>			
4/49	III	Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and 4, 5, 6 and 7	Circa 1830. 3 and 4 s. 2 w. Brick, rusticated stucco g. fl. 1st fl. windows in arched recesses with springing bands. Iron balconies 1st fl.

Harrogate Municipal Borough (August 1947, page 3)

Provisional List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest for Consideration in Connection with the Provisions of Section 50 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947.

Church Square

Grade III - Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (Listed Grade II, 1975)

Grade III - Mansfield House (Listed, Grade II, 1975)

Cornwall Road

Grade III - Nos 2, 5 and 6 (Listed, Grade II, 1975)

Crescent Road

Grade III - No. 1. (Listed Grade II, 1975)

Devonshire Place

Grade III - County Hotel (Listed Grade II, 1975)

Harrogate Municipal Borough, provisional list, August 1947 © Historic England

¹⁴ J Delafons, 'Politics and Preservation – A policy history of the built heritage 1882-1996', E & FN Spon, (London, 1997)

¹⁵ S Jackson, 'Contesting the Expert in the Big Society', University of York, (2016)

¹⁶ P Boland, 'The role of Local heritage lists', IHBC Context, 61, (1999)

Until 1978, buildings of interest which fell below the line for Grade II were still reported to local authorities.¹⁷

As compiling a local heritage list was not a legal requirement, there is likely to have been a high degree of loss for those buildings on Grade III lists that were reported to local authorities but not recognised by local heritage listing. A Historic England colleague recalls two different LPAs visiting the archive in Swindon to look at Grade III lists as a potential basis for the development of new local heritage lists. In both cases, almost every building on the Grade III list that hadn't been added to the statutory list had been subsequently demolished.¹⁸

The 1990s

There is little information on the uptake of local heritage lists prior to the early 1990s, when a 1992-3 survey¹⁹ found that around 18% of respondents had a local heritage list of some form.²⁰ The same survey also reported a high level of loss even where local authorities had a list: almost 80% of respondents stated that at least one building on the local heritage list had been demolished and in some cases authorities had no means of recording this demolition. One local authority stated that 250 of its locally listed buildings had already been demolished, an extraordinary number as the same survey found that half of all local heritage lists comprised between 100 and 500 assets.²¹

The low uptake is perhaps unsurprising given that prior to 1994 there was no specific reference to local heritage lists in planning policy. The publication of Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15, 1994) confirmed for the first time that planning authorities had the option to develop local heritage lists, and that local plan policies could be put in place to protect locally listed buildings:

...many buildings which are valued for their contribution to the local scene, or for local historical associations, will not merit listing. Such buildings will often be protected by conservation area designation (see paragraphs 4.2 ff). It is also open to planning authorities to draw up lists of locally important buildings, and to formulate local plan policies for their protection,

¹⁷ A practice revived some 30 years later when decisions not to list were again reported to Local Authorities.

¹⁸ N Guiden, pers. comm, (2025)

¹⁹ J Parker, 'The Spirit of Localism', IHBC Context, 42 (1994)

²⁰ The 1992-3 survey, which had a high response rate, found that 95 English Local Authorities had some form of local heritage list. At the time of the 1991 census there were 532 Local Authorities in England.

²¹ J Parker, 'The Spirit of Localism', IHBC Context, 42 (1994)

through normal development control procedures. But policies should make clear that such buildings do not enjoy the full protection of statutory listing.²²

Whilst PPG15 marked the first time local heritage lists were referred to in planning policy, these two short sentences alone were not enough to persuade greater uptake. A 1996 opinion piece in IHBC's *Context* magazine notes the lack of any guidance on developing a list or on the criteria to use, and bemoans the lack of consistency, noting that coverage was only strong in the London boroughs.²³

The 2000s and 2010s

The 2007 DCMS White Paper 'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century' outlined a series of ambitious reforms to the existing heritage protection system, including measures to strengthen the role of local heritage lists. The paper recommended:

- Publishing 'new criteria and good practice guidance for local designation, based on the national system';
- Providing statutory guidance to outline the protections available;
- Strengthening the protection against demolition for locally designated buildings by 'making the demolition of all locally designated buildings 'development' and by granting permitted development rights for demolition, leaving local planning authorities with the option of making an Article 4(1) direction to remove these rights where appropriate';

The measures recommended in the white paper were not all enacted, however the early 2010s did see positive changes come about to support the development of local heritage lists. In 2010, PPG15 was replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment', which for the first time set out that NDHAs should be a material consideration in the planning process (Policies HE7 and HE8), separate from the process of consent for designated heritage assets.

PPS5 stated the need for LPAs to identify and assess heritage assets, to take into consideration their significance and future value, to seek the views of communities where an asset might have particular significance to them (beyond the usual consultation

²² 'Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG15): Planning and the Historic Environment', Department of the Environment, (1994)

²³ 'Local heritage listing', *IHBC Context*, 50, (1996). The stronger coverage in London Boroughs perhaps reflects the LCC's practice of developing local lists in the pre-war period.

process) and to consider the asset's role in place-shaping, economic vitality and the development of sustainable communities. Policy HE7 also stated that deliberate damage or neglect to an asset should not be a factor in decision making.

Policy HE8, which applied to heritage assets not covered by statutory designation, stated that 'The effect of an application on the significance of such a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application' and that LPAs should use the criteria provided in the annex when identifying heritage assets. The criteria defined a heritage asset as:

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in this PPS) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local heritage listing).

PPS5 was replaced in 2012 by the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework). Following this, many LPAs found their local heritage lists in need of revision. Because older lists created prior to 2012 didn't relate to the NPPF, there was concern that their contents were no longer defensible.²⁴

The same year also saw the publication of the first guidance on local heritage listing, English Heritage's 'Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing', as recommended by the 2007 white paper.²⁵

The 2020s

In October 2019, then Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government Robert Jenrick [announced a campaign](#) to provide funding and support for the development or revision of local heritage lists, in response to concerns about the unequal protection of England's heritage. The campaign initially intended to fund 10 ceremonial counties with an allocation of £700,000 and the appointment of an Independent Heritage Adviser to support

²⁴ S Jackson, 'Contesting the Expert in the Big Society', University of York, (2016)

²⁵ This guidance became HEAN 7 and continues to be the main source of guidance and advice on the development of local heritage lists.

the process. The campaign captured the attention of local authorities and local interest groups, and 56 expressions of interest were received, totalling over £3.5 million.

As a result of the clear appetite for developing or revising local heritage lists, the funding was doubled to £1.5 million and the number of projects increased to 22. In addition to support from an Independent Heritage Advisor (Charles O'Brien, formerly Editor of the Pevsner Architectural Guides, now Historic England's Listing and Architectural Research Director), Historic England also updated the published guidance on developing local heritage lists (HEAN 7) and sought to encourage participant LPAs to put forward assets for assessment for statutory listing.

Whilst the MHCLG campaign faced a number of challenges including the Covid-19 pandemic and changes of Secretary of State (a full evaluation of the campaign can be found [later in this report](#)), it showed a real appetite for local heritage listing, and led to the development of a number of new or refreshed lists, of which 14 have subsequently been adopted.

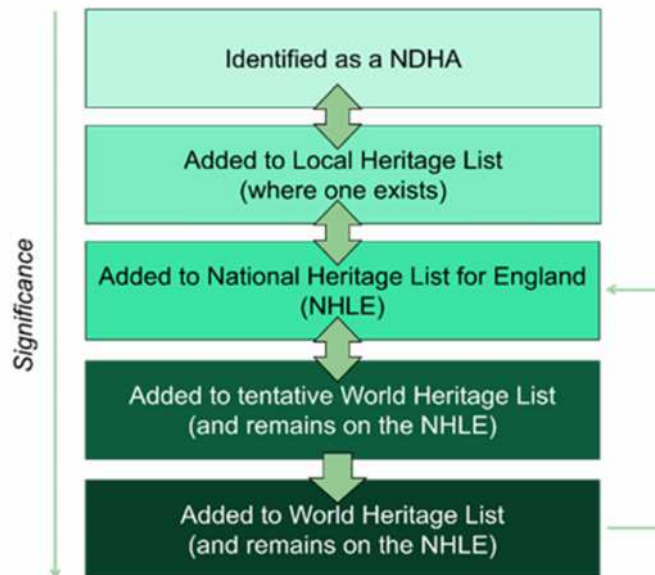


Bicycle wall mural by John Watson, Stantonbury Centre, Stantonbury, Milton Keynes. Included on Milton Keynes' New Town Heritage Register, which was part of MHCLG's Local Heritage List Campaign. Steven Baker © Historic England Archive DP235472

Local listing and national designation

The benefits of local listing, both to heritage protection and to community empowerment, are myriad. However, as a process that largely evolved from the development of the statutory lists, there is an inevitable interplay between the two. Along with other heritage protection tools such as UNESCO’s World Heritage inscription, local heritage lists form part of a holistic approach to the recognition and protection of the historic environment. A holistic approach provides a means to capture the interest of different types of heritage assets, depending on their relative significance, age or rarity.

Assets can move up and down as their significance changes or is better understood (see diagram above). Some



LPA’s have secondary local lists for assets that have been removed from the main local heritage list, to recognise that they still form part of the historic environment even if they no longer meet the criteria.

Local heritage lists can often be more flexible and responsive than the statutory list, particularly when developed collaboratively with communities, and the two should not be seen as entirely binary. The way in which the two processes complement each other are explored further in this chapter.

Greater community involvement in the process

The early statutory lists were compiled by those with specialist architectural knowledge, and although many new list entries today stem from public nominations, applications are still assessed by experts using criteria developed by those with heritage expertise. By contrast, the criteria and the decision-making process for local heritage lists can be firmly in the hands of the local community, who are not required to be experts in anything other than identifying what is of value to them. Local heritage lists recognise the value of buildings, monuments and places to local people and set heritage assets within the local context. As a result, local heritage lists can play a vital role in sustaining the spirit of a place and informing placemaking. This can allow for a reduced reliance on the

'completeness' or 'authenticity' of the asset, to reflect greater focus on its meaning and value to communities.



Exterior of the Jamia Masjid Al-Madina (former church), 133a Waterloo Road, Middlesbrough, North Yorkshire. Included on Middlesbrough's Local Heritage List. Alan Bull © Historic England Archive DP486738

Recognising a wider range of heritage values

Dr Stella Anne Jackson's PhD thesis (2016)²⁶ analysed a sample of applications for statutory listing and found that 44% of applications '...referred to the local significance of the asset, often as a community resource or due to its local distinctiveness.'

Statutory listing can only take into consideration the criteria of special architectural or historic interest, outlined in the Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings (2010).

However, a wider range of heritage values exist as outlined in Conservation Principles (Historic England, 2008), such as 'social', 'communal', 'spiritual' and 'commemorative and

²⁶ S A Jackson, 'Contesting the expert in the big society. An assessment of national and local significance in relation to heritage designation in England', University of York, (2016)

symbolic'. Jackson argues for the benefits of local heritage listing in being able to capture a wider range of heritage values, due to the flexible nature of the criteria.

As an example, the London Borough of Lewisham have included on their local heritage list Grove Park Youth Club, a 1960s youth centre designed by the London County Council which has been included on the basis of its 'architectural and historic social interest'. Still operating today, the building is a valued asset within the community that through the local heritage list will receive both recognition and a degree of consideration in planning.

Jackson explains that 'The recognition of the significance of these assets to their local community is as much part of the potential of local heritage listing as their actual 'protection' from demolition or substantial redevelopment, as one of the main areas of contestation in relation to national designation is a decision which states that the site is not significant.'²⁷

The binary nature of statutory designation, as well as the relative opacity of the decision-making process, can seem off-putting to communities who wish to have a greater input into the future of valued local heritage assets. Local heritage listing can ensure a collaborative approach, enabling community input into the content of the list and the criteria used to identify assets.

A 'holding space' for younger buildings

As many Grade III buildings were eventually subsumed into the statutory lists, so too can local heritage lists act as a 'holding space' for heritage assets not yet 'of age' for statutory designation, or those assets whose significance has not yet been evaluated in a national context. Later, the LPA may decide to submit assets on the local heritage list for assessment for statutory listing, or these may come to Historic England for assessment via an application, or through thematic project work.

In some cases, successful statutory listings are celebrated on the LPA's website, as in the case of Hull, where a number of heritage assets previously on the local list have been added to the NHLE in recent decades. These include the [Former National Picture Theatre](#) (Grade II), listed in part for its historic interest as a place of refuge during the blitz, and the 1960s [Gulbenkian Centre](#) (Grade II), at the University of Hull. Such examples not only illustrate the importance of the local heritage list as a 'holding space', but they also validate the decisions of local people and the LPA in identifying those assets as being of value.

²⁷ IBID

The Twentieth Century Society recognises the benefits of local heritage lists in this way, noting that they can be a useful tool for their own casework, which often ‘...involves buildings that we recognise will not meet the standard required for national listing for the foreseeable future.’²⁸ The Society also notes that ‘Conservation officers are more likely to contact the Society about planning applications affecting locally listed buildings than cases where there is no designation at all.’²⁹

Recognising a wider range of asset types

Another key benefit of local heritage listing is the ability to celebrate and recognise asset types that might not be suitable for the statutory designations administered by Historic England, but that are nevertheless of heritage value. As such a wider range of assets can and are included on local heritage lists, including murals painted on gable-end walls, ghost signs, pavement setts and cobbles, village greens, boundary markers embedded into pavements and small pieces of wall-mounted public art.

The benefit of identifying a wider range of asset types is recognised in Jackson’s analysis of the two systems: ‘Local heritage lists, therefore, should be able to include and protect a wide range of heritage categories and asset types’³⁰, however she also notes that the development of the process of local heritage listing from the Grade III lists means that ‘buildings’ (in the traditional sense) tend to be the dominant asset type.

The statutory listing process can be one of a range of methods to identify heritage for local heritage listing

The process of reporting ‘Not List’ decisions³¹ to LPAs through the consultation process is another way in which the two systems complement each other, providing the LPA with a detailed history of a building and an assessment of its interest. When compiling or revising local heritage lists, these records can provide a similar source of potential assets to that provided by the Grade III lists in the 1970s, if the buildings are still extant.

Somerset and Exmoor’s local heritage list panel assess candidates from Historic England’s decision letters, to determine whether any should be added to the local heritage list. At the November 2023 panel meeting, 29 ‘Not List’ decisions were considered. Of these, 19 were recommended for addition to the local heritage list, eight required further information or assessment and two were ineligible, as the buildings were no longer extant.

²⁸ C Price, ‘A designation with potential’, C20 Magazine, Issue 2020/2, (2020)

²⁹ IBID

³⁰ IBID

³¹ Where a building has been assessed for statutory listing, but determined not to have the necessary special architectural or historic interest to merit inclusion.

The buildings added to the local heritage list from these 'Not List' decisions were as diverse as a newspaper office and printing works, a memorial to nine US airmen who crashed in Wincanton during the Second World War, the pier at Burnham-on-Sea (the shortest pleasure pier in Britain) and a Cold War era experimental radar station.

For those LPAs with local heritage lists that are open to new nominations, such buildings may be included on an ad-hoc basis if the building is at threat. LPAs surveyed for this report were asked in relation to applications for statutory listing: 'If HE recommend not to list a building within your LPA, do you ever consider this as a potential for the local heritage list?' The responses were unanimous: 78 LPAs said they would consider it, with just seven stating that they wouldn't.



Hackney Peace Carnival Mural, Dalston Lane, London. Included on the London Borough of Hackney's Local Heritage List. Chris Redgrave © Historic England Archive DP264974

Local listing and other tools for heritage protection

Conservation areas

Conservation Areas are statutory area designations which can cover an extremely broad range of assets within an area, from sports stadium complexes to extensive historic landscapes, industrial districts, villages, planned suburbs, towns and city centres and historic transport infrastructure. Conservation Areas are designated by LPAs. However, the requirement to have special historic or architectural interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and the legal protection imposed means the scrutiny given to their designation is similar to those heritage assets designated nationally through statutory listing. In brief

- Conservation Areas benefit from legal protection through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Planning decisions affecting them should be made with reference to the paragraphs relating to designated heritage assets in the NPPF including the ‘great weight’ that should be given to their conservation;
- They are also subject to additional restrictions on permitted development rights with many rights explicitly excluding or adding limitations to the scope of rights for buildings within conservation areas, including for example demolition (added following abolition of the conservation area consent process).

Where an area’s interest may be considered ‘local’ rather than ‘special’ there is potential to designate the area as an NDHA. As such local heritage lists may need to include clear provision to include areas either as a category or through their criteria.³²

LPAs have a legal duty to review their area ‘from time to time’ and determine whether any new Conservation Areas should be designated. A local heritage list may provide candidates for consideration for new Conservation Areas either where areas have been included or where a cluster of non-designated assets may suggest a wider area could meet the statutory definition.

³² See for example [Dudley Metropolitan Borough](#) which includes several landscape categories, and [Oxford City Council Heritage Assets Register](#) which includes areas through its criteria.

In the case of [Oxford City Council v Greyhound Racing Association](#) it was determined that inclusion of an area on the local heritage list in the first instance did not prevent the council from choosing to designate it as a Conservation Area subsequently, when the area's significance was considered to be at risk of loss through demolition. Indeed, the process assisted the council in understanding the significance of the asset, including consulting the owners before progressing to consider whether to invest its resource in following up with Conservation Area designation.

Neighbourhood plans

Neighbourhood Plans are created by communities either as Town, Parish or Community Councils, or as constituted Neighbourhood Forums. The Neighbourhood Plan preparation process is more streamlined than Local Plans but is nevertheless rigorous. Policies are required to be evidenced, subject to public and stakeholder consultation, independent examination and a referendum. The policies must also be formally adopted by the LPA, becoming part of the Development Plan. Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan but once adopted their policies have equal weight with those of the Local Plan as part of the Development Plan.

Neighbourhood Plans were introduced by the Localism Act in 2011 and many early plans included identification of NDHAs, notably where they would be affected by site allocations. There was some uncertainty about the status of local heritage lists identified in neighbourhood plans and as a result the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was updated to clarify that the Neighbourhood Plan-making process was a route through which NDHAs can be identified (Historic Environment, paragraph 40). The NPPG directs users wanting advice on incorporating historic environment issues into their Neighbourhood Plan to the advice provided by Historic England (Historic Environment, paragraph 5). This includes HEAN 11, which provides advice on developing a local heritage list in a Neighbourhood Plan at Section 2.4 (pages 18-19), and HEAN 7, which reinforces the role of Neighbourhood Plans as an appropriate place to identify NDHAs.

Whilst local heritage lists identified in Neighbourhood Plans have the same policy weight as those compiled by LPAs, the Neighbourhood Plan process is based on the adoption of a single plan which can then be reviewed at regular intervals (normally every 5 years). This does not allow additions to the local heritage list during the intervening period and, as such they are less flexible than LPA-led local heritage lists. There have also been some examples where tensions within the community have occurred as a result of concerns about neighbours applying 'controls' over each other's property. Nevertheless, as a community-led approach they have particular merit in being determined by local communities, with a democratic process of endorsement.

Whilst it is now common for Neighbourhood Plans to contain local heritage lists, this can present a challenge in understanding which parts of the historic environment have been recognised as being of value across the range of different datasets, processes and designations (including the NHLE, Conservation Areas, LPA local heritage lists, Neighbourhood Plan local heritage lists and the Historic Environment Record).

Neighbourhood Plan Policies cannot require an LPA to add NDHAs identified through Neighbourhood Plans to their local heritage list. However, the NPPG does recommend that this happens to provide clarity (Historic Environment, paragraph 40).

Assets of Community Value (ACVs)

An Asset of Community Value (ACV) is defined under the Localism Act 2011 as a building or land whose principal use furthers the social wellbeing or social interests of the local community and is likely to do so in the future. 'Social interests' can encompass cultural, recreational, and sporting interests. While these 'interests' are not specifically 'heritage' interests, there is a high potential for overlap, particularly where the use is long-standing or has involved investment of resource into buildings and their management over time. As such there are likely to be many cases where features of the built environment that are eligible for registration as Assets of Community Value may also be heritage assets, and the two systems should be seen as potentially complementary and non-exclusive.

As part of our 2025 survey, we asked LPAs with local heritage lists if they were aware of any locally listed buildings also designated as ACVs. Eighteen LPAs were aware of buildings bridging both the local heritage list and their register of ACVs. Of these, 13 LPAs were able to provide specific examples, of which five were halls or community venues, five were pubs, one was an allotment site and one a music venue. The remaining 5 LPAs³³ stated that the ACVs on their local heritage list were pubs, but didn't provide details.

LPA	Assets of Community Value also included on the local heritage list
Barnsley	Knowle Top Chapel, Stannington (Community Venue) The Little Plough Public House, Doncaster (Pub)
Gosport	Queens Hotel, Gosport (Pub)
London Borough of Hounslow	Park Road Allotments, Isleworth (Allotments)

³³ London Boroughs of Barnet, Bexley, Harrow and Wandsworth. Uttlesford District Council.

London Borough of Lewisham	The Birds Nest PH, Deptford (Pub)
Nottingham	Peggy's Skylight, Nottingham (Music Venue)
Salford	Bridgewater Hotel, Worsley (Pub)
Somerset	The Old School, Burton Joyce (Community Venue) Carnarvon Reading Rooms, Burton Joyce (Community Venue)
South Gloucestershire	St Anne's Church Hall, Oldland Common, Bristol (Church Hall) King William IV Public House, Hallen, Bristol (Pub) The Village Hall, Littleton upon Severn (Community Venue)

Table 2 LPAs who provided examples of heritage assets included on both their local heritage list and the register of ACVs

Historic Environment Records (HERs)

HERs have played a key role in the development and maintenance of local heritage lists across many parts of England. The reasons are three-fold: HERs by their nature involve data acquisition about the historic environment; the majority are based in local authorities; and most have had decades of continuous, specialist oversight. In addition, recent local heritage list work, including the MHCLG pilot projects, have been administered by staff who have responsibility for the HER in some way, usually as HER staff. The Greater London HER is a notable exception: the Boroughs maintain their own local heritage lists and only a small number share these datasets with the HER.

HERs should include or sign-post local heritage lists because of their position in the data value chain. HERs are supported through mechanisms such as the [national HER Audit Programme](#), and they have a [long history](#) of compiling and managing datasets about the historic environment. There is provision in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 for HERs to have statutory status, but this provision is not yet in force. Specialists with responsibility for HERs have the skills and knowledge to advise on metadata, the use of terminologies and creation of map attributes, so that the consistency and accessibility of local heritage listing datasets is improved. The result will be local heritage lists that meet [FAIR Principles](#) and can actively contribute to the digital planning agenda.

Survey results: Existing local heritage lists

Survey methodology

To develop a comprehensive picture of local heritage listing across the country, Historic England devised a survey which was sent to over 200 LPAs with local heritage lists.³⁴ The purpose of the survey was to determine the current status of existing lists, including how they were developed, the criteria used for nominations, the level of community engagement and opportunities for the revision of existing lists.

There have been several previous research projects and Historic England also ask targeted questions about local heritage lists as part of the annual HER Survey. However, this is the first comprehensive survey of local heritage lists sent to LPAs since that undertaken in 2010³⁵ as part of the Heritage Protection Reform programme, which followed on from surveys in 1992³⁶ and 1998³⁷ conducted as part of MA dissertations.

The survey was sent to LPAs in mid-December 2024 and remained open until the end of January 2025. The full list of respondents and the questions asked can be found in [the appendices](#). Survey responses were received from **89** LPAs across the country, a **42%** response rate.³⁸ The results below are therefore based on the responses received, rather than the total number of local heritage lists in existence, unless otherwise stated.

Survey responses – quantitative results

- Across the responding LPAs, there are around **60,672 locally listed assets** - an average of 681 assets per list;

³⁴ Some LPAs returned responses that cover several local authorities. Additionally, some lists (such as those developed as part of MHCLG project) were developed based on ceremonial counties. Other LPAs may have several local heritage lists developed by parish councils rather than one which spans the entire LA area. The complicated nature of local authority structures and the inconsistency in reporting necessarily means that these figures will be indicative in some cases, rather than exact.

³⁵ M Cherry, G Chitty et al, 'Statutory Lists – Review of quality and coverage', English Heritage, (2010)

³⁶ J Parker, 'The Spirit of Localism', IHBC Context, 42, (1994)

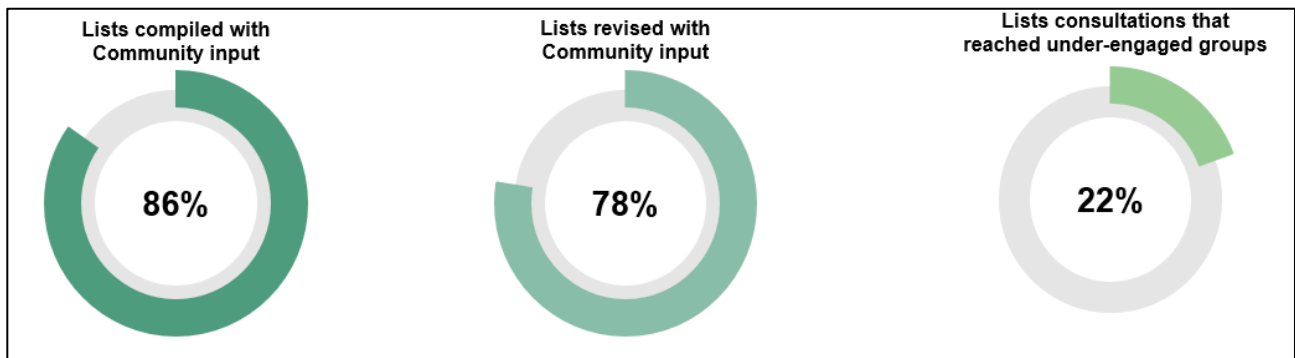
³⁷ P Boland, 'The role of Local heritage lists', IHBC Context, 61, (1999)

³⁸ Research shows that that between 2006 and 2018, historic environment staffing in Local Authorities declined by 35%. The pressure on understaffed LPAs is likely to be a factor in the response rate to the survey. Historic England, Heritage Counts - Employment, Volunteering, Education and Training [accessed January 2025]

- 64 lists are open to new assets (71%);
- 21 LPAs have adopted their local heritage lists as a supplementary planning document (SPD) or supplementary planning guidance (SPG);
- 2012 was the average year of compilation;
- The oldest list reported was Maidstone, where the list dates to 1974.

Community engagement and participation

- Despite frequently citing difficulties of resource, time and capacity in their responses, most LPAs were able to conduct at least some community engagement during the process of creating their local heritage lists:
 - **86%** of LPAs who responded said that the local heritage list had been **developed** with community input;
 - **78%** of LPAs who responded said that the local heritage list had been **revised** with community input;
 - **47** LPAs said they developed **criteria** for the local heritage list with community input;
 - However, only **22%** of respondents stated that the consultations about local heritage listing had reached under-engaged groups



Survey responses – qualitative observations

Key asks for support and guidance

- Responding LPAs were keen to see more central guidance, setting out some uniformity of approach and clear guidelines for the development or revision of local heritage lists;

- Responding LPAs requested support with resourcing some of the more complex and time-consuming tasks such as engagement, mapping, research and maintenance, which many lack the in-house capacity to complete effectively;
- Respondents wanted greater clarity on the purpose and benefits of local heritage listing, both for the community and for the future protection of the assets.

Perceptions about local heritage listing

- Most responding LPAs considered local heritage listing to be worthwhile and overall, a positive experience both for the understanding of local heritage assets and for forging relationships with the community.

Barriers to refreshing local heritage lists

- Across the survey responses, there were **41** references to either additional funding or resource, often citing staff time as being a key barrier to undertaking further community engagement and revising local heritage lists;
- An example of the need for additional capacity was offered by an LPA in the South West: 'Lobby government for more LPA funds to employ staff to do this work. I am the only person employed in this LPA to deal with all heritage matters including Conservation Areas, article 4 directions, enforcement appeals and public enquiries plus an average of 500 planning and LBC application consultations per year...'

Strengthening protections

- One theme that emerged from the survey responses was a call for more robust protection for locally listed assets, to make the process more meaningful - this is particularly important given that **65** of the LPAs surveyed cited heritage protection as their main rationale behind compiling a local heritage list;
- A National Park Authority recommend that MHCLG invoke a statutory duty towards local heritage listing, while an LPA in the Yorkshire and Humber region stated that they would welcome support for '... introducing Article 4 Directions to protect entries on the list.'
- An LPA who participated in the MHCLG local heritage listing pilot felt that greater protection for NDHAs would help to justify the resource required in the process of creating a local heritage list: 'Limited point in expending so much time when an asset is included on the local heritage list it doesn't change anything with regards the protection for the significance of the asset';

- The same LPA recommended that government: ‘Make a decision about what the Local heritage list is for. Homeowners don’t want to be on a list which they think will stop them doing what they want while on the flip side people expect protection for buildings on the List.’



Boiler House designed by Sir Basil Spence, University of Sussex, Brighton, East Sussex. Included on Brighton and Hove’s Local Heritage List. James O. Davies © Historic England Archive DP439659

Survey results: Barriers to developing or revising local heritage lists

Survey methodology

To complement the survey for LPAs with local heritage lists, another version was targeted at LPAs without a local heritage list, or with a partial, outdated or draft list. The aim of the survey was to understand from LPAs what barriers they face in developing or revising local heritage lists, to support Historic England in creating new or revised guidance.

The survey received 86 responses, which included information about 95 LPAs. LPAs were keen to engage with the topic, and this is reflected in the high response rate. Fewer questions were asked than in the survey for LPAs with local heritage lists.

The survey was open between mid-December 2024 and 31st January 2025 and respondents were asked the following questions:

- Do you have a local heritage list?³⁹
- Please share the link if so.
- If you would like to elaborate on the status of a partial list, or one that is in draft form, please write it here.
- If you don't have a full and complete local heritage list, would you like to have one?
- If you would like to create or update a local heritage list, what could help you to achieve this?
- What, if anything, could Historic England and MHCLG do to help you with the compilation or updating of a local heritage list?

³⁹ NB. If the response was 'yes' and the list appeared to be relatively current and with good coverage the respondent was sent the other survey, for those LPAs with a local heritage list.

Survey responses – quantitative results

Do you have a local heritage list?

Answer	Count	As a % of LPAs who answered survey (95)
Yes – partial or in progress	25	26.3%
Yes – but it needs updating	9	9.5%
No	55	57.9%
Other⁴⁰	6	6.3%

Table 3 Responses to the question: Do you have a local heritage list?

If you don't have a full and complete local heritage list, would you like to have one?

Answer	Count	As a % of responses to this Q (89)
Yes	55	61.8%
Maybe	25	28.1%
No	9	10.1%

Table 4 Responses to the question: If you don't have a full and complete local heritage list, would you like to have one?

Survey responses – qualitative observations

Barriers to developing a local heritage list

- The majority of respondents (61%) said they did not have a local heritage list but would like one, noting that this would be impossible without further resource;
- Those who responded 'maybe' were often hesitant to respond 'yes', due to lack of resource. 'Resource' typically refers to hiring a new member of staff to dedicate themselves to the development of a local heritage list;
- In contextualising the need for additional resource, a National Park Authority stated that 'We would like a dedicated staff post for a fixed term to help us engage with communities, write our criteria and get a first iteration of a local heritage list prepared and publicly accessible on our website (map-based). We know that it would need to be updated on an ongoing basis, but we would make the case for

⁴⁰ These five 'Other' answers provided further detail, revealing that they did not have a full and complete list: they might have something included in a Neighbourhood Plan, for instance.

building this into existing roles once it is up and running - at present, getting something off the ground is outside the scope of our staffing resources’;

- Other barriers to developing a local heritage list included scarcity of staff time, the cost of external consultants, and the cost of and access to software. An LPA in the East Midlands explained that ‘...Councillors are keen on a publicly searchable map-based register and a process of crowd sourcing. However, the council does not have software that would allow this’;
- Another anonymous respondent stated that ‘We would need a fully funded scheme that recognised the ongoing burden of maintaining a list with clearly determined outputs’;
- Some LPAs state that if local heritage listing brought further powers with it, they would be more likely to pursue one. Additionally, it is seen as a mid-level priority by some LPAs, who might prefer to spend their time on other initiatives. For instance, an LPA in the South East stated that: ‘There is still often a perception of ‘why bother with a local heritage list’ and there are more projects, such as ones around climate change for instance, which would likely be more a popular route.’

Potential inequality in coverage

- Some LPAs stated concerns about coverage when expanding existing local heritage lists, risking inequality across the LPA;
- An LPA in the East Midlands (part of the MHCLG pilot local heritage list project), responded to the survey that ‘...we have not formalised this list. The main reason is that the area is large and the list that was created as part of the [MHCLG local heritage list pilot] campaign was very small. So, we have gaps. I don't want to present a list for adoption that misses huge areas as I don't want the lack of inclusion on the list to be an excuse....’;
- In any new guidance on local heritage lists we should be clear that partial lists can still have weight, not least as upcoming local authority changes may lead to more authorities starting from a position of one or more partial lists, rather than one covering the whole LPA.

Training, guidance and skills development

- The survey found that there is significant appetite for training and further guidance from Historic England. Almost invariably, this would focus on best practice and how to engage with communities and local groups;

- An LPA in the South West asked Historic England to ‘Provide additional resources (i.e. funding for staff) and assist with undertaking the assessment and producing a local heritage list. A guide to doing this may be useful (i.e. what to consider, how to assess, what to produce, liaising with local bodies, best practice etc.)’;
- One anonymous respondent suggested that Historic England should ‘Work with local civic groups with a guide to compiling in neighbourhood areas. Not a guidance note, but a step-by-step user guide and standard forms, so the end result is balanced and equal across areas’;
- A significant number of LPAs expressed a desire for more structure around the process, mainly in the form of specific templates (i.e. for nominations processes or forms);
- Getting buy-in was identified as another area for further advice and guidance. An LPA in the West Midlands suggested that Historic England: ‘Circulate an advocacy paper which shows the benefits to all concerned of having a local heritage list from the point of view of all stakeholders, including owners of heritage’;
- LPAs also stated that they want accessible guidance for homeowners. An LPA in the South West requested ‘A guidance section on the website, which is accessible for homeowners, explaining what a NDHA is... The guidance note [HEAN] is good, but rather more than is needed for homeowners or potential purchasers’;
- A National Park Authority also said: ‘It may be useful for Historic England to create guidance for the general public that uses accessible language to ensure we can achieve the most from our submissions’. The need for accessible language was mentioned numerous times.

Suggested policy changes

- An LPA in the South East expressed a desire for greater powers, as they felt that Central Government could ‘Potentially strengthen the value of non-designated heritage assets in the NPPF. Unfortunately, I am currently of the view that local heritage listing (from experience) is a disproportionately time-consuming task, which has limited benefits and does not confer additional control’;
- An LPA in the East Midlands requested ‘A structured, national strategy for enhancing the use of and updating Local Heritage Lists would be ideal but would require funding that would also be available for LPAs to tap into’;

- Frameworks for identifying NDHAs were identified as an ask by an LPA in the East Midlands: 'I believe the whole system of non-des should be given a framework for identification - to allow COs without an adopted local heritage list to use the framework.'

Other comments

- A minority of LPAs consider local heritage lists to be a 'nice to have,' but not that different to NDHAs identified through other means such as in local plans and conservation area appraisals. Thus, they do not attribute time and budget to it;
- An LPA in the Eastern Region said: 'We do identify buildings of townscape value in conservation areas, which we treat as a 'local heritage list'...'. Another LPA in the South West responded: 'One or two of our Neighbourhood Plans do have some identified non-designated heritage assets, which essentially counts as being locally listed.' This highlights the need for greater clarity and understanding on how NDHAs can be identified and the benefits of including them in a local heritage list.



Sutherland Road affordable housing scheme by Levitt Bernstein, Sutherland Road, Waltham Forest, London. Included on the London Borough of Waltham Forest's Local List. Chris Redgrave © Historic England Archive DP528483.TIF

Evaluating the MHCLG local heritage list campaign

In 2019, MHCLG launched a campaign to support the development of new local heritage lists, or the revision of existing ones, in response to concerns about poor and unequal coverage. The campaign aimed to develop lists for ceremonial counties, rather than LPA areas, meaning that projects tended to involve the input of more than one LPA. The initial funding allocation for the project (£700,000) was increased to £1.5 million due to the appetite for the campaign, which received over 50 expressions of interest.

Expressions of interest were assessed by MHCLG and HE against two essential criteria: a commitment to community engagement (in both determining criteria, and nominating assets) and an innovative use of digital tools within the process, both for the development of the list and in the presentation of the final list. Projects were also expected to commit to the long-term future of their local heritage list, ensuring its accessibility through the HER.

As a result of personnel changes, the campaign hasn't benefitted from a published evaluation until now. This chapter aims to draw conclusions from the campaign, for the benefit of future projects to develop or refresh local heritage lists. The findings were developed from end of project reports provided by project participants⁴¹, and Charles O'Brien's unpublished draft final report on the campaign.

Quantitative observations (as of Feb 2025)

- **22 projects were funded**, of which 10 were new lists, eight were revised lists and four were for ceremonial counties which had some local heritage listing coverage, but which was incomplete or outdated;
- At least **74 LPAs** were involved across the 22 projects;
- At least **13,132 assets were nominated**, across 16 projects⁴² (an average of 820 assets per project);

⁴¹ No end of project report was received for Cumbria, or Winchester (part of the Hampshire project).

⁴² Data on the total number of assets nominated, and the total number of assets added to local lists, wasn't available for all of the projects.

- At least **10,287 assets were added to local heritage lists**, across 18 projects⁴³ (an average of 571 assets per project);
- At least **14 local heritage lists have been formally adopted** (Cheshire – Cheshire West & Chester, Black Country, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Gloucester and Tewkesbury, Hampshire, Newcastle, Peterborough, Somerset, Surrey, Milton Keynes, County Durham, Cornwall – Redruth, Cumbria – Westmoreland and Furness);
- **At least 16 local heritage lists** have been added to the HER.

Successes

A more consistent approach to assessing NDHAs

- Establishing a local heritage list and the process of assessing nominated assets for inclusion led to greater confidence and a more consistent approach to assessing NDHAs;
- Dorset's end of project report explains that the project '...proved extremely useful for conservation officers when assessing planning applications which impact on non-designated heritage assets, as prior to this the approach was ad hoc.'

Development of clear criteria and a consistent assessment process

- Establishing clear, robust selection criteria was a common theme across the end of projects reports;
- Participant LPAs valued the opportunity to develop criteria unique to their area, for instance Hampshire reported that the criteria reflected local traditions. Cambridgeshire noted that the criteria developed was useful for 'capturing the uniquely local heritage Cambridgeshire possesses';
- Project participants also highlighted the importance of ensuring consistency in the assessment process, with some projects establishing selection panels to review nominations and ensure an element of transparency in the selection process.

⁴³ See footnote 43.

Greater knowledge of the local historic environment

- The research required to understand the nominated assets involved positive engagement with local civic and history societies, local studies libraries and archives;
- The research element also deepened colleagues' own knowledge of the historic environment;
- Including the local heritage list in the HER will ensure this research has longevity, although this hasn't yet happened for all the projects.

Recognising a wide range of assets and heritage values

- It is clear from the number of assets nominated and added to local heritage lists that the project had a significant impact on the identification of locally significant heritage, supporting decision-makers when considering applications which might impact on these assets;
- End of project reports celebrate the wide range of asset types nominated, including boundary walls and maritime heritage (Durham), milestones, parkland and public art (Buckinghamshire) and mills, tramways and sluice gates (Lancashire);
- In addition, the project addressed under-designation both in geographic areas and in particular heritage asset types, with Somerset stating that the nominations to their project '...covered a wide range of asset types and locations underrepresented in statutory designations';
- There is also an understanding that local heritage listing can incorporate a wider range of heritage values than statutory listing, with Dorset referencing Conservation Principles (English Heritage, 2008), and Surrey reflecting that: 'Engagement with local communities made it possible to capture what is locally significant, often due to long association with and shared memories of an asset.'

Increased use of digital tools

- All the local authorities used digital platforms as part of the development of their local heritage lists, as this was a requirement of the funding;
- Whilst nearly half of the LPAs used Exegesis/Idox's Local Heritage List Platform, other LPAs developed in house solutions or used other existing or off-the-peg solutions. For example, Somerset used the existing 'Know Your Place' platform,

Tyne and Wear used PlaceChangers. Surrey developed their own in-house solution whilst Milton Keynes used their existing HER software;

- Hampshire used Survey 123 for nominations and Durham County Council worked with their consultations team to develop a nomination form. In some cases, creating a digital platform has enabled the local heritage list to be presented in this format in the long term (for instance Buckinghamshire).

Long-term commitment to local heritage listing

- In their final reports, some project participants identified how they will take the local heritage list forward in the future if they have resource. This includes continuing to assess nominations for inclusion, moving the lists forward to adoption, expanding the areas covered by the pilot local heritage lists and exploring the use of article 4 directions;
- Some projects recognised the need for their lists to remain dynamic and representative, for instance Tyne and Wear who noted that: ‘Providing the public with continual access to the local heritage lists is a key factor in maintaining these lists. As local communities are always changing, so will non-designated heritage assets.’

New appointments:

- Funding enabled authorities to recruit new staff on temporary contracts, either to manage the project, or to provide backfill for existing staff who were then able to upskill themselves by taking part in these projects.

Opportunities to collaborate

- Some local authorities reported positive cross-authority working to help deliver best practice, as well as positive engagement with parish councils and local councillors;
- For instance, West Yorkshire’s end of project report stated that ‘...establishing the process for local heritage listing has been supported by the four Heads of Planning [across the participating LPAs], as the benefit of closer working on local heritage listing and the relevance for planning work was also appreciated.’

Positive community engagement

- Projects engaged with local communities, civic and history societies and volunteers in the development of criteria and in the nomination process;

- Cornwall estimate that more than 30,000 people in the region were reached via the campaign ‘either directly or indirectly, via social media, local press, workshops, talks, walks, online training, pop-up and drop-in sessions at local markets or in community halls’;
- The Cheshire local heritage list project successfully engaged local communities in nominating heritage assets, empowering them to define local heritage significance: ‘Members of the public greatly appreciate the community-led approach taken by the Cheshire local heritage list project, and this has led to good participation in the project, in the pilot studies and beyond’;
- Buckinghamshire engaged with over 40 stakeholders including the Canals & Rivers Trust and ran working parties for volunteers, including a branch of the Young Archaeologists’ Club.

Training, outreach and partnership

- Several projects ran training sessions and workshops or developed partnerships to resource the project and provide opportunities for volunteer engagement. For instance, the Surrey project partnered with building conservation students at Kingston University and the Buckinghamshire project engaged with Cultural Heritage Students from the Royal Agricultural University;
- Gloucestershire engaged volunteers to help survey and assess nominated buildings as part of a validation panel. These volunteers included local councillors, planning committee members, representatives from Parish Councils, Civic Societies, Local History Groups and a local museum.

Challenges

Challenges with engagement

- Some projects struggled to engage with local communities, with the Merseyside project attracting only 12 participants to volunteer training events, and only 11 nominations. This may have been in part due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which paused possibilities for in-person engagement;
- Although some projects reported successes in engaging a broad cross-section of their local communities, West Yorkshire concluded that ‘...there has not been sufficient time and resources to engage with sections of the community who do not normally become involved in heritage’;

- Greater Manchester similarly noted that despite efforts to reach under-engaged groups ‘...it seems that the vast majority of individuals who actively contributed to the project were drawn from the ‘usual’ groups that engage with heritage-focused projects.’
- Cheshire expressed interest in including heritage of importance to Gypsy, Roma & Traveller Communities on the local heritage list but concluded that doing so would require building long term relationships with those communities. They also expressed that working with groups under-represented in traditional heritage discourse would require ‘...more targeted work to encourage participation.’

Differences between authorities

- Several projects noted that, despite the positives in working across authority areas, there were challenges when procedures and processes differed between authorities. For instance, Dorset reported that the two authorities involved ‘...ended up doing separate but parallel consultations to meet their individual requirements.’

Lack of formal adoption

- At the time of writing, not all of the local heritage lists developed or refreshed during the project have been formally adopted. This is not necessarily a negative outcome - in some cases LPAs have opted not to take the formal adoption route, which can be laborious and lengthy;
- Cheshire have ‘...taken the decision to not adopt the content of the Cheshire Local heritage list, so that it can be as dynamic as possible. Instead, the three authorities involved in the Cheshire Local heritage list are pursuing adoption of the Cheshire local heritage list criteria and approval process.’

Lack of formal protection

- Although the end of project reports are positive about the benefits of local heritage listing, there remain concerns about the lack of protection afforded to assets included on local heritage lists;
- Greater Manchester identified three nominated assets that have either been subject to alteration since nomination or are the subject of live planning applications for demolition. The LPA recognises the benefit of removing PDRs for NDHAs, which are ‘...currently vulnerable to demolition without adequate protection.’

Lack of resources

- Unsurprisingly, one of the greatest challenges was that of staff resource, exacerbated in some cases due to staff members falling ill with Covid-19 during the project;
- Resourcing also varied between authorities. For instance, Huntingdonshire District Council had to pull out of the Cambridgeshire project due to staff shortages;
- Authorities also lacked resource to extend fixed-term contracts even where projects overran.

Problems continuing the momentum of the pilot

- The challenges identified mean that some projects have not been able to continue expanding projects beyond the pilot areas, or to continue investing time into developing them;
- Cornwall piloted the project in two areas, one of which was adopted (Redruth). However, further expanding the pilot approach across the county would not be possible due to budgetary constraints;
- Not being able to maintain and refresh existing lists weakens the significant effort and resource that went into the projects, particularly if they aren't integrated into the HER;
- The need for local heritage lists to be dynamic is summarised by Charles O'Brien in his draft report on the campaign: 'Identifying assets of local significance to a community must evolve naturally, with passing generations, and so a list of this kind should be prepared with the expectation of regular review, updating and revision.'

Procurement challenges

- Complicated procurement processes led to delays with projects commissioning consultants. One authority recognised that the challenges involved in the procurement process made it easier for an existing member of staff to undertake the work than to put the project out to tender.

Projects overambitious in scale

- The timescales for the project tended to be too short to achieve such a large piece of work in addition to the extra challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic;
- This meant that some local heritage lists were adopted as late as 2024, whilst a number of others (as of Feb 2025) still haven't been adopted;

- Some of the local heritage lists have yet to be incorporated into the HER, which was a commitment at the start of the project;
- Some projects recommended longer timescales in their end of project reports, to enable more sustained engagement with local communities;
- The Black Country project noted that: ‘Although the overall project was (and continues to be) a success in terms of engagement and the updating and enhancement of the local heritage lists, the processes took significantly longer than anticipated and timetabled.’

Challenges with digital platforms

- The platform was designed in a short space of time by Exegesis for the pilot group of HERs;
- The initial cost for the system was around £10,500 per project, and 10 of the projects bought into this: Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire;
- The decision to use commercial software with on-going licencing renewal costs caused challenges for some authorities, who could not afford to renew licences after the initial pilot project ended;
- Cornwall identified issues with the standardisation of criteria and categories in the software, noting that it would be: ‘Important for future projects that the criteria and categories used for data on the Web-app [Exegesis] is standardized to ensure a direct transfer of information to a new layer within the HER.’
- At the time the end of project reports were compiled Lincolnshire identified an issue importing the local heritage list data into HERs, as they were awaiting an update from Exegesis to allow direct import, however this has since been resolved;

Evaluating Historic England’s Local to Statutory Listing Project

Alongside the main project, MHCLG allocated funding to Historic England to encourage participants involved in the Local Heritage List Campaign to submit applications for statutory listing. The project funded two fixed-term Project Officers, who created a toolkit of resources and engaged with projects to encourage applications.

Lessons learnt:

- The local heritage list projects often continued beyond the original timetable, so there was a lack of clarity over who was responsible for the local to statutory element of the project at HE, once the fixed-term roles had ended;
- Regular monitoring of cases dropped off when the fixed term posts ended. Few cases came in earlier in the project, however at the time of writing this report a number of listing applications have been submitted unexpectedly by participant LPAs, causing an unexpected increase in casework;
- As LPAs didn't view this as a core part of the project, this element could have been planned for later or even after the project, allowing listing teams to better predict and respond to the number of cases coming in;
- A project tag was set up on UDS (the database used for managing listing casework), however it was not used consistently, not least because it wasn't always clear whether a case was part of the project or not (if the LPA hadn't referred to it in the application). This made reporting more difficult;
- Although meetings between HE and LPAs were offered initially, they were not always taken up, possibly because this element of the project often came quite late in the timeline as it was seen as a 'nice to have' rather than essential;
- Having mini 'sift' meetings between LPA colleagues and HE colleagues would have supported applications to be submitted with a greater chance of success. In the case of Durham, the regional listing team asked the LPA to submit a short list for initial comment, to manage expectations and the listing team's limited resource;
- It wasn't possible to embed the toolkit into our website because of the format used. In addition, by the time the listing webpages were revised in 2024, some of the toolkit content was no longer relevant. Instead, some of the content produced was incorporated into Historic England's refreshed local designation webpage;
- Some projects felt the toolkit was aimed more at the public than at LPAs, who often have experience in submitting candidates for statutory listing. One project reported that 'The toolkit produced by Historic England to facilitate the nomination of locally listed assets for statutory listing was not helpful and was not considered to add anything to the process';
- Another noted that whilst a helpful resource '... the Project Team is not its intended audience as its staff are already familiar with applying for built heritage assets to be listed via the Historic England website, and with no difficulties.'



London Fields Lido, Hackney, London. Included on the London Borough of Hackney's Local List.
Chris Redgrave © Historic England Archive DP528477.TIF

Recommendations for the future

To support the development and revision of local heritage lists in England, and to promote best practice, Historic England will update HEAN 7: Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage (last updated 2021). In addition, we will develop further accompanying guidance to support LPAs and others involved in the process to ensure new or revised local heritage lists share a certain degree of consistency in their development and presentation (for instance in the data standards used to enable integration into the HER), without affecting the crucial ability for the process to be flexible to meet local needs.

English Heritage's 'Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing' (2012), the precursor to HEAN 7, contained a series of illustrated case studies highlighting different aspects of developing a local heritage list. We are currently developing a suite of new case studies which will be available on our website to complement the revised HEAN and accompanying guidance. Case studies were identified from LPAs with recently developed or revised local heritage lists, where an innovative approach had been taken to an aspect of the list, such as in its presentation, the diversity of assets included or the approach to community engagement.

In addition, Historic England will consider other options to support LPAs in this area, for instance hosting webinars to discuss best practice. We will also continue to work to champion and raise the profile of local heritage lists and engage with LPAs, Central Government and the statutory amenity societies on the subject, leveraging support where possible.

Conclusion

Our research found that England has greater coverage of local heritage lists than previously thought, and that there is a huge appetite amongst LPAs and others to engage with local heritage listing. A 1992 report on local heritage lists found that of 417 English LPAs who responded to a survey (81% of the total number of LPAs), around 25% of respondents had some form of local heritage list or were in the process of developing one.⁴⁴ Thirty-three years later, we know that 71% of English LPAs have one or more local heritage lists, and a further eight are currently developing one.⁴⁵ The profile of local heritage lists, and their importance in planning, has increased since the publication of the NPPF in 2012 and the recent MHCLG campaign has also been a catalyst, not just for those LPAs involved in the project.

Developing and refreshing local heritage lists can actively support the Government's Plan for Change through the early identification of NDHAs, helping to streamline the development process. Local heritage lists can support in identifying historic buildings for reuse as housing, offering a sustainable option to help meet housebuilding targets. Celebrating heritage through the local heritage listing process helps boost people's pride in place, creating more attractive and appealing places to live and work, which can in turn help raise living standards and tackle issues of social inequality. Local listing may also support consideration of bids for community ownership where it can provide evidence that buildings or places have had value to the community in the past that is still appreciated. This may inform whether they are also considered assets of community value (ACVs). This may influence choices over the use of measures such as community right to bid, high street auctions or a future community right to buy.

Studies show that involvement in heritage can support in improving people's wellbeing, and the process of collaboratively developing a local heritage list may be people's first introduction to engaging with heritage, leading to further engagement and interest. The built historic environment can also help unlock economic growth by providing unique and appealing locations for business and contributing to regeneration projects. Other outcomes for developing local heritage lists include:

⁴⁴ St. Helens, Bath and North East Somerset, Tendring, East Hertfordshire, West Oxfordshire, Newark and Sherwood, Nuneaton and Bedworth and Forest of Dean.

- The distinctiveness of local places, and places that are meaningful to local communities, are conserved;
- Greater involvement for the community in decisions affecting them;
- The role of heritage in tourism is strengthened, attracting tourists who are interested in history and culture, which in turn can benefit the local economy;
- Good quality, sensitive, and responsive development is delivered;
- Educational and community involvement opportunities are created, and an interest/awareness of heritage encouraged;
- Embodied carbon is optimised through the greater protection of existing buildings.

The potential outcomes are numerous, and it is therefore judicious to encourage their uptake from those LPAs who haven't yet engaged in the process, or who have a local heritage list in need of revision either due to age, lack of community input or inconsistent coverage. Local heritage lists are a relatively low-cost intervention that can make use of existing resources, skills and knowledge, particularly when partnerships are forged with local groups.

We hope that by providing improved guidance and continuing to champion and raise the profile of local heritage lists, the next research project into this topic will find an even smaller number of LPAs who haven't experienced the benefits of local heritage listing. As local heritage lists are increasingly integrated into digital platforms, we hope that LPAs with older lists will see the benefits in revising them and ensuring they remain live, dynamic and relevant tools - not just for the LPA, but for the local community that they serve.



Kali Amman Hindu Temple, Forest Road, Walthamstow, London. Included on the London Borough of Waltham Forest's Local List. Chris Redgrave © Historic England Archive DP528486.TIF

Appendices

Appendix 1: Questions asked to LPAs with local heritage lists

1. Please tell us your name
2. Please tell us your role at the LPA
3. Please tell us the LPA you are answering on behalf of
4. Please tell us how many assets are included on your Local heritage list
5. What year was your Local heritage list compiled?
6. Has your Local heritage list been revised since it was compiled?
7. Is your List currently open to new assets?
8. Do you have a Secondary or Supplementary Local heritage list?
9. If yes, please tell us the name of your secondary list
10. What was the process for adopting the local heritage list? i.e. was it signed off by committee or conservation officers etc?
11. Was/Is the process of compiling your Local heritage list transparent? i.e. is it explained on your LPA website?
12. If your Local heritage list is not part of a Local or Neighbourhood Plan, has it been adopted as a Supplement Planning Document/Guidance?
13. What is the rationale behind the development of your Local heritage list? i.e. heritage protection, community empowerment etc.
14. Are any of the assets on the local heritage list also identified as assets of community value (ACVs)?
15. If yes, please provide an example(s)
16. Were local communities invited to put forward assets for consideration when your List was developed?
17. Has there been community input in revising or managing your List?
18. Were the criteria developed with input from local communities or local amenity societies?
19. If local groups were involved in the development of the criteria and/or the list itself, did this extend further than local civic or history societies, for instance to reach under-engaged groups?
20. If Yes, please list which groups were included
21. If there has been community input in the development of the criteria and/or the list itself how was this achieved (i.e. surveys, town hall meetings, focus groups, co-production etc)?
22. If HE recommend not to list a building within your LPA, do you ever consider this as a potential for the local heritage list?
23. Have you ever submitted anything from the local heritage list for statutory listing?
24. Is your local heritage list supported by local plan policies?
25. Are any Article 4 directions in place?
26. If a Non-designated Heritage Asset (NDHA) is identified through a planning application, does the LPA record these?
27. If yes, how? Are they publicly accessible and / or added to the HER)?
28. Is your LPA aware of the MHCLG Planning Data Platform?
29. If yes, are you preparing data for it, and do you see value in its use for NDHAs?

30. Do other bodies with planning responsibility (specifically plan-making) have the power to make lists, and have they, e.g. Development Corporations?
31. Is the list FAIR? (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable)
32. Is your LPA interested in refreshing, maintaining or enhancing your local heritage list?
33. If not, why not? If yes, what are the barriers to doing this?
34. What, if anything, could Historic England/MHCLG do to help overcome these barriers?
35. If community engagement has not formed part of the local heritage listing process to date what is the reason for this?
36. How could HE/MHGLG help to overcome barriers to effective community engagement in the local heritage listing process?

Appendix 2: LPAs who responded to the Dec 2024-Jan 2025 surveys

Survey of LPAs with local heritage lists	Survey of LPAs without a fully adopted local heritage list
1. Ashfield LPA	1. Adur District Council
2. Barnsley LPA	2. Ashford Borough Council
3. Basildon LPA	3. Babergh District Council
4. Bassetlaw LPA	4. Bedford Borough Council
5. Birmingham LPA	5. Bolsover District Council
6. Blackburn with Darwen LPA	6. Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council
7. Blackpool LPA	7. Boston Borough Council
8. Brighton and Hove LPA	8. Bradford Metropolitan District Council
9. Buckinghamshire LPA	9. Breckland District Council
10. Cheshire East LPA	10. Broadland District Council
11. Chichester LPA	11. Bromsgrove District Council
12. City of Wolverhampton LPA	12. Burnley Borough Council
13. Colchester LPA	13. Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council
14. Coventry LPA	14. Cambridge City Council
15. Crawley LPA	15. Canterbury City Council
16. Dartmoor National Park	16. Central Bedfordshire Council
17. Doncaster City Council	17. City of York Council
18. Durham County Council	18. Cotswold District Council
19. East Cambridgeshire LPA	19. Council of the Isles of Scilly
20. East Devon LPA	20. Darlington Borough Council
21. Eastleigh LPA	21. Dartmoor National Park Authority
22. Elmbridge LPA	22. Dorset District Council
23. Enfield LPA	23. Dover District Council
24. Epping Forest LPA	24. East Hampshire District Council
25. Erewash LPA	25. East Herts District Council
26. Exmoor National Park LPA	26. East Lindsey District Council
27. Fareham LPA	27. East Staffordshire Borough Council
28. Fylde LPA	28. Eastbourne Borough Council
29. Gedling LPA	
30. Gosport LPA	

31. Harborough LPA	29. Folkestone and Hythe District Council
32. Harlow LPA	30. Forest of Dean District Council
33. Harrow LPA	31. Gloucestershire County Council
34. Hartlepool LPA	32. Gravesham Borough Council
35. Hertsmere LPA	33. Great Yarmouth Borough Council
36. Horsham LPA	34. Herefordshire Council
37. Hull City Council	35. High Peak Borough Council
38. Isle of Wight LPA	36. Huntingdonshire District Council
39. Lake District National Park Authority	37. Huntingdon District Council
40. Leicester LPA	38. Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council
41. LB of Barnet LPA	39. Lake District National Park Authority
42. LB of Bexley LPA	40. Leeds City Council
43. LB of Bromley LPA	41. Malvern Hills District Council
44. LB of Croydon LPA	42. Manchester City Council
45. LB of Havering LPA	43. Melton Borough Council
46. LB of Hounslow	44. Mid Suffolk District Council
47. LB of Lewisham LPA	45. Newark & Sherwood District Council
48. LB of Merton LPA	46. North Devon District Council
49. LB of Sutton LPA	47. North East Derbyshire District Council.
50. Maidstone LPA	48. North Lincolnshire District Council
51. Mansfield LPA	49. North Warwickshire Borough Council
52. Middlesbrough LPA	50. North Yorkshire Moors National Park Authority
53. Mole Valley LPA	51. Northumberland County Council
54. Newcastle upon Tyne LPA	52. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
55. Newham LPA	53. Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council
56. North Kesteven LPA	54. Peak District National Park Authority
57. North Norfolk LPA	55. Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
58. North Tyneside LPA	56. Ribble Valley Borough Council
59. Nottingham LPA	57. Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
60. Peterborough LPA	58. Rugby Borough Council
61. Redditch LPA	59. Rushcliffe Borough Council
62. Reigate and Banstead LPA	60. South Cambridgeshire District Council
63. Rotherham LPA	61. Shropshire Council
64. Runnymede LPA	62. Slough Borough Council
65. Salford LPA	63. South Derbyshire District Council
66. Sheffield LPA	64. South Downs National Park Authority
67. Somerset Council	65. South Hams District Council
68. South Gloucestershire LPA	66. South Holland District Council
69. South Tyneside LPA	67. South Kesteven District Council
70. Southampton LPA	
71. Southend-on-Sea LPA	
72. Southwark LPA	
73. Spelthorne LPA	
74. Stevenage LPA	
75. Tandridge LPA	
76. Telford and Wrekin LPA	

<p>77. Tewkesbury LPA 78. The Broads Authority LPA 79. Torridge LPA 80. Uttlesford LPA 81. Walsall LPA 82. Wandsworth LPA 83. Warwick LPA 84. Watford LPA 85. Waverley LPA 86. West Berkshire LPA 87. West Northamptonshire LPA 88. Westmorland and Furness LPA 89. Woking LPA</p>	<p>68. South Norfolk District Council 69. South Oxfordshire District Council 70. South Ribble Borough Council 71. St Helens Borough Council 72. Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 73. Stratford on Avon District Council 74. Sunderland City Council 75. Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council 76. Teignbridge District Council 77. Tendring District Council 78. Thanet District Council 79. Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council. 80. Vale of White Horse District Councils 81. Wealden District Council 82. West Devon Borough Council 83. West Lindsey District Council 84. West Oxfordshire District Council 85. Westminster City Council 86. Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council 87. Wiltshire Council 88. Winchester City Council 89. Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council 90. Worthing Borough Council 91. Wychavon District Council and three anonymous responses</p>
--	--

Illustrations

Tyne Tunnel Ventilation Tower (South Side), Ferry St/Chaytor St, Jarrow, Tyne & Wear. Included on South Tyneside’s Local Heritage List. Alan Bull © Historic England Archive DP486725.....	8
Harrogate Municipal Borough, provisional list, August 1947 © Historic England	10
Bicycle wall mural by John Watson, Stantonbury Centre, Stantonbury, Milton Keynes. Included on Milton Keynes’ New Town Heritage Register, which was part of MHCLG’s Local Heritage List Campaign. Steven Baker © Historic England Archive DP235472	14
Exterior of the Jamia Masjid Al-Madina (former church), 133a Waterloo Road, Middlesbrough, North Yorkshire. Included on Middlesbrough’s Local Heritage List. Alan Bull © Historic England Archive DP486738	16
Hackney Peace Carnival Mural, Dalston Lane, London. Included on the London Borough of Hackney’s Local Heritage List. Chris Redgrave © Historic England Archive DP264974	19
Boiler House designed by Sir Basil Spence, University of Sussex, Brighton, East Sussex. Included on Brighton and Hove’s Local Heritage List. James O. Davies © Historic England Archive DP439659	27
Sutherland Road affordable housing scheme by Levitt Bernstein, Sutherland Road, Waltham Forest, London. Included on the London Borough of Waltham Forest’s Local List. Chris Redgrave © Historic England Archive DP528483.TIF	32
London Fields Lido, Hackney, London. Included on the London Borough of Hackney’s Local List. Chris Redgrave © Historic England Archive DP528477.TIF	42

Tables

Table 1 The benefits of local heritage lists both for heritage protection and for community empowerment.....	8
Table 2 LPAs who provided examples of heritage assets included on both their local heritage list and the register of ACVs	23
Table 3 Responses to the question: Do you have a local heritage list?	29
Table 4 Responses to the question: If you don’t have a full and complete local heritage list, would you like to have one?.....	29

Historic England's Research Reports

We are the public body that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's historic environment.

We carry out and fund applied research to support the protection and management of the historic environment. Our research programme is wide-ranging and both national and local in scope, with projects that highlight new discoveries and provide greater understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of our historic places.

More information on our research strategy and agenda is available at HistoricEngland.org.uk/research/agenda.

The Research Report Series replaces the former Centre for Archaeology Reports Series, the Archaeological Investigation Report Series, the Architectural Investigation Report Series, and the Research Department Report Series.

All reports are available at HistoricEngland.org.uk/research/results/reports. There are over 7,000 reports going back over 50 years. You can find out more about the scope of the Series here: HistoricEngland.org.uk/research/results/about-the-research-reports-database.

Keep in touch with our research through our digital magazine *Historic England Research* HistoricEngland.org.uk/whats-new/research.