



HERITAGE COUNTS 2004

The State of the
EAST MIDLANDS'
Historic Environment

Key findings of *Heritage Counts 2004*

Cover image: Louth
Produce Market,
Lincolnshire.

- The historic environment is a successful tool in key regeneration projects in the region
- The historic environment is a major contributor to the tourist industry in the East Midlands
- The historic environment continues to be at risk from increased development pressure and arable cultivation, and is under-utilised
- The widespread popularity of heritage has never been higher as demonstrated by the hundreds of thousands of people in the region who belong to heritage bodies as members and volunteers
- Better baseline data are required to ensure well-informed regional decision making

Heritage Counts 2004 is the third annual state of the historic environment report. It provides new information and analysis on the condition of heritage assets, the pressures they face and the social and economic benefits that they provide. This report has been prepared by English Heritage on behalf of the East Midlands Regional Heritage Forum and is one of nine separate regional documents. It should be read in conjunction with the national *Heritage Counts 2004* report, available at www.heritagecounts.org.uk.

Heritage Counts 2004 in the East Midlands

HERITAGE
COUNTS
2004

The State of the
EAST MIDLANDS'
Historic Environment

This year sees the tenth anniversary of the creation of the National Lottery and the Heritage Lottery Fund. It is also the 21st anniversary of the creation of English Heritage; the National Heritage Memorial Fund is celebrating its 20th anniversary; and just over 50 years ago the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act (1953) formalised government's authority to give grants for the repair and restoration of listed buildings.

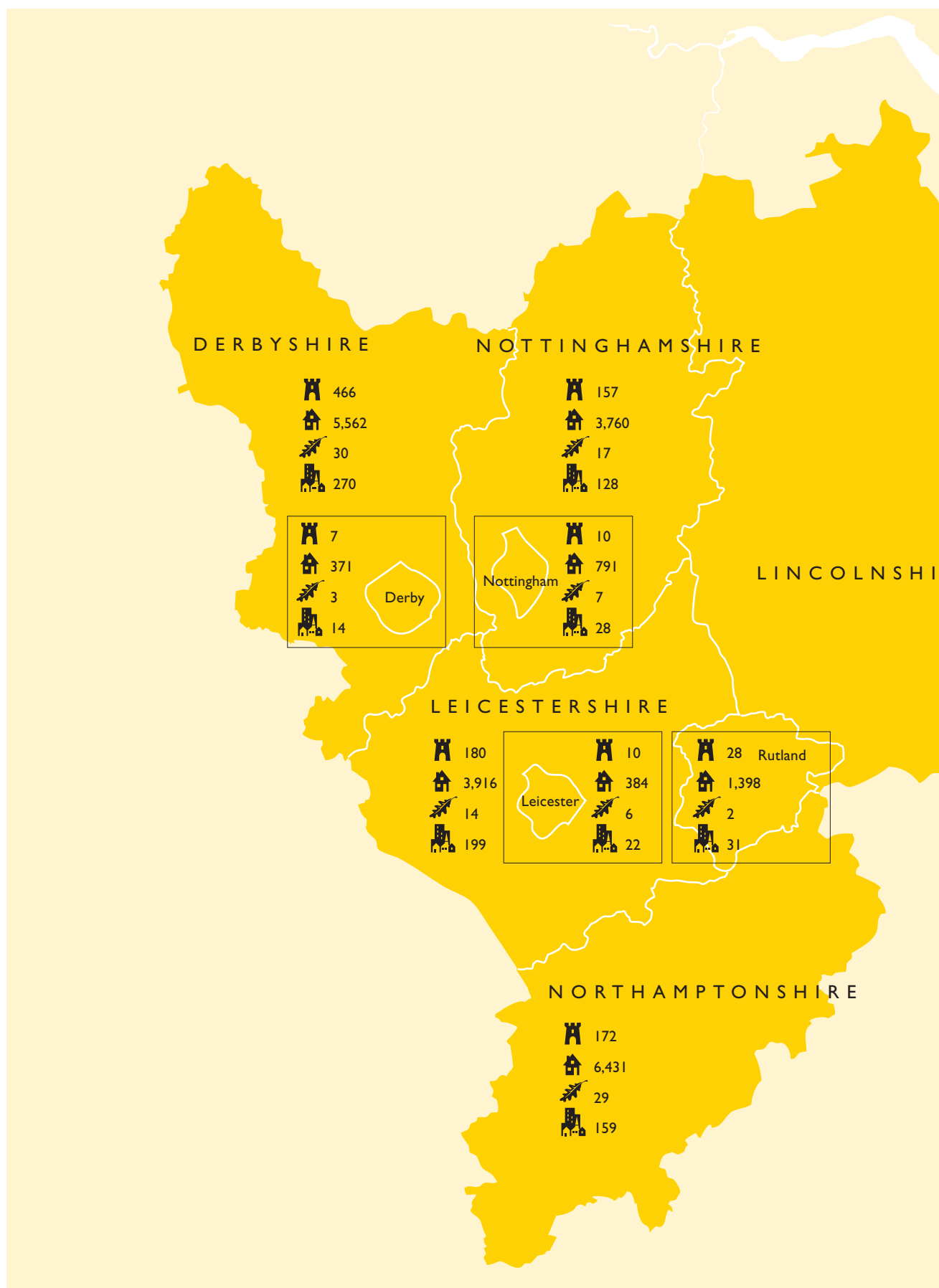
The East Midlands enjoys a varied and diverse historic environment, ranging from the great estates and ancient woodlands of Sherwood Forest to the legacy of its industrial past in the factories, warehouses and canals of its major cities. The ten-year anniversary of the foundation of the Heritage Lottery Fund is an excellent opportunity to highlight the contribution that investment in this heritage makes to key agendas in the region, in particular regeneration, tourism, education and community enjoyment of our environment.

Heritage Counts 2004 examines key data relating to the region's historic environment, in order to quantify and monitor the condition of the historic environment and the pressures it faces. These data will contribute to key regional documents such as the Regional Assembly's Regional Environment Strategy. The report also concentrates on the social and economic benefits of the historic environment and the value of investing in our regional heritage.

Finally, *Heritage Counts 2004* reports on the progress made by the East Midlands Regional Heritage Forum over the last year in delivering the Action Plan priorities arising from the 2002 report to the Regional Assembly *Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*.

Anthony Streeten
Chair of the East Midlands Regional Heritage Forum





The East Midlands: key facts



AREA	15,607 sq km
POPULATION	4.175 million

MAP KEY

			
Scheduled Monuments	Listed Buildings	Parks & Gardens	Conservation Areas
 Unitary authority			

 478
 6,936
 28
 155



A

Using and Benefiting



Drill Hall, Lincoln
© Lincoln City Council

In Nottingham, the Alfreton Road Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (HERS) focussed on the repair of commercial properties, and supported and reinstated local businesses such as Wriste's Motors, a specialist vintage and classic automobile garage, The Running Horse, a Victorian pub with stunning faience frontages, and Provident Works, a large nineteenth-century hosiery factory. In Lincoln, there has also been major change and regeneration in the last decade, presenting challenges and opportunities for the historic fabric of the city. The Lindum Hillside Partnership guided recent regeneration initiatives in the historically sensitive hillside area, which included the renovation of the Drill Hall, which dates back to 1890. In addition, the City and County Museum, a new £12.5 million building located in the Flaxengate area of Lincoln, is due to open in May 2005 and will house over two million artefacts. This building will provide the catalyst for much-needed regeneration in this part of the City Centre.

A1 HERITAGE AND REGENERATION

The historic environment has been demonstrated to contribute actively to regeneration projects in the region. As stated in the Regional Economic Strategy, much successful regeneration is dependent upon a good quality environment where people want to stay and where companies want to invest. The region has high quality historic buildings which contribute to the local distinctiveness and character of our cities, market towns and villages.

In Leicester, English Heritage is working closely with the Urban Regeneration Company and City Council to ensure that the historic environment is not only protected but also plays a key role in the city's future as it embarks on its regeneration masterplan. Heritage is recognised as a key component of this success: for example in the New Business Quarter the Classical 1930s Police Station will create a high-profile office development, and a range of nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings in the New Community initiative will provide both a sense of place and a human scale of architecture for the new families coming to the area.

The best example of an archaeology-led social and economic regeneration project in the UK is perhaps Creswell Crags. The Crags straddle the county boundary between Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and contain 20 caves that were used by humans during the last Ice Age. Over the past seven years, English Heritage has provided nearly £250,000 for a range of research, management and environmental enhancement projects, making the total recent inward investment to the Crags and Creswell Village from both the public and private sectors well in excess of £15 million. In 2005, the B6042 road will be relocated out of the Crags, and plans are well advanced for a new Museum and Education Centre that can become a national focus of excellence for presenting the story of the Ice Age and profound climatic change.

A2 HERITAGE TOURISM

Heritage Tourism is a major economic contributor in the region. The Regional Tourism Strategy produced by East Midlands Development Agency again draws attention to the crucial contribution a high quality environment and our heritage assets make to

drawing visitors to the East Midlands, not only to top visitor attractions but also to our countryside and distinctive historic market towns and villages. Without historic buildings and landscapes, many small local businesses that rely on the visitors' pocket would struggle. Investment in heritage can deliver a long-term economic asset, as well as helping bring jobs to rural areas.

During 2003/04, 3.4 million visits were made to historic attractions in the region. 65 per cent of visits were day trips taken by UK residents. 29 per cent were made by UK residents on longer holidays and six per cent overseas visitors. Historic attractions generated £10 million of revenue directly in the region last year. This figure breaks down to an average of £172,000 generated per venue and an average spend of £3.50 per visitor in the region.

Visitor figures for the National Trust pay-for-entry properties in the East Midlands in 2003/4 stand at 787,000 and English Heritage received 245,800 visitors at its properties. At key 'open space' regional sites such as Clumber Park it is estimated there were up to one million visitors during the year.

A3 PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

People can enjoy heritage in a variety of ways, whether through visiting built and landscape heritage sites and museums, membership of heritage organisations such as English Heritage and The National Trust, or through volunteering at historic sites. Membership of heritage organisations is on the increase. Within the East Midlands, National Trust membership for 2003/04 is 244,000, from a total of 3.3 million members in the UK. English Heritage membership in the region now stands at 35,000, seven per cent of the national total.

Heritage sector members and volunteers make an extremely significant contribution to the region, not only in terms of expertise, but also to the region's economy through the investment of time and effort. National research carried out by Heritage Link has indicated that in the East Midlands:



The Minster Refectory tea shop, Southwell

© The National Trust

The Workhouse, Southwell

This redundant building in rural Southwell was bought by the National Trust with help from Heritage Lottery Fund. Now restored and opened as a visitor attraction, it provides a wide range of economic benefits to the local area:

"We manage a tea room and catering business in Southwell. When the National Trust opened The Workhouse in March 2002 we noticed a significant increase in our business. In restoring and opening it as a visitor attraction, the National Trust encouraged people to visit and stay longer in Southwell and this has helped to support local businesses like ours."

Jane Griffin: Owner of the Minster Refectory Tea Shop, Southwell.

The Price of a View

"We know that one of the main draws for our visitors is the outstanding landscape of the Peak District. Businesses like ours rely on the continued care of the countryside that we are located in, but we recognise that this conservation work comes at a cost. That's why we encourage our guests to donate to the National Trust and we match every pound they give. This means that our visitors for many years to come can enjoy what we have today."

Colin MacQueen: Managing Director of Peak Cottages

USING AND BENEFITING

A4 EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING



Citizenship Project at South Normanton

© English Heritage

- Over a third of a million people in the region are members of a heritage organisation
- The value of heritage-led membership in the East Midlands is over £7 million each year
- Over 10,000 people in the East Midlands volunteer to protect and improve our heritage
- Heritage volunteers in the East Midlands perform approximately £3.5 million pounds worth of 'work' each and every year.

Many local heritage societies have an important part to play in shaping the local community. Sleaford and District Civic Trust was set up in 1972 and has provided views and support for the heritage-led regeneration in the local area, particularly at the Bass Maltings site in Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

A4 EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING

The historic environment offers a variety of interest and experiences that help people to learn and get involved. During the last year National Trust properties were visited by 30,000 school pupils and English Heritage properties by just under 29,000. In June 2004 the East Midlands Branch of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC), and Nottinghamshire County Council jointly launched an Education pack 'Conserving the Built Environment' for teachers of Primary/Junior (Key stage 2) pupils. The pack, is available on CD ROM and can also be downloaded from the websites of the IHBC, Nottinghamshire County Council and many of the regions other education authorities. Using the pack, teachers can bring to life the places where we live; the changes and development of those places through history to the present day and the importance of looking after our own environment. As well as covering parts of the Geography National Curriculum it also teaches Citizenship and Social Responsibility.

The advent of Citizenship in the curriculum presented the heritage sector with a unique opportunity to engage young people with their local historic environment. English Heritage embarked on a wide range of pilot projects with schools across the country which focussed on a wide range of issues. South Normanton, Derbyshire, was the setting for an innovative Citizenship project run by Junction Arts, a local community group, in partnership with English Heritage. Streets Ahead aimed to use art and photography to help young people connect with their local heritage, environment and community. The results of this and the other case studies, together with suggestions for similar projects, have been compiled into a major new English Heritage publication for teachers: 'Citizenship: Using the evidence of the historic environment'.

The designation of key heritage assets is an essential part of managing the historic environment. It allows us to identify and assess the significance of those assets, ensure their protection for future generations and manage change in an effective way. As demonstrated on the map overleaf, designated historic assets in the East Midlands include one world heritage site, 1,510 scheduled monuments, 29,685 entries for listed buildings, and 136 registered parks and gardens.

In July 2003 the Department for Culture, Media and Sport launched a review of the heritage designation system. The government intends to make the designation process more efficient and clearer for all involved. From 1 April 2005 English Heritage will take over the administration of the listed buildings system. Eventually, the currently separate regimes of listing, scheduling and registration will be combined into a single register of historic sites, supported by a single combined heritage consent regime.

In May 2004 a series of pilot projects were launched across the country to examine how these reforms would work in practice. Within the East Midlands, two pilot projects have commenced at RAF Scampton, Lincolnshire and at Northampton Battlefield. They were deliberately chosen as complex and difficult sites to test the new system fully. Further sites will be added focussing on class consent, ecclesiastical exemption and marine archaeology issues over the next year. The pilots will also inform the eventual revision of Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 15 (*Planning and the Historic Environment*) and PPG 16 (*Archaeology and Planning*).

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) World Heritage List in December 2001 in respect of its wealth of industrial heritage. The site is supported by a management plan, produced in 2001 and updated in 2003, setting out the significance of the area and an action plan for its future use. This includes management guidelines for conservation and maintenance of the cultural heritage; plans to encourage public awareness of the area and education; and proposals for transportation and sustainable tourism. A wide range of partners are responsible for the implementation of the action plan, including Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Derbyshire Dales District Council, Amber Valley District Council, Erewash Borough Council, the East Midlands Development Agency, Southern Derbyshire Chamber, CBI East Midlands and English Heritage.

The world heritage site contributes to tourism in the region, and investment in projects in Cromford, Belper and Milford have helped to fund repairs to street furniture and repaving schemes in key public areas. Repairs to key buildings have been included, as well as a scheme to regenerate surviving mill workers' cottages which contribute greatly to the local character of this part of Derbyshire and are a lasting reminder of the importance of this area's industrial past. A Heritage Lottery Fund Townscape Heritage Initiative will commence in late 2004 in Belper and Milford. Further information on the site and its management plan can be found at www.derby.gov.uk.

B1 DESIGNATED ASSETS

B1.1 WORLD HERITAGE SITES

Following its nomination in 1999, an area of 15 miles along the lower Derwent Valley in Derbyshire was added to the UNESCO (United Nations

B1.2 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

Scheduled monuments are sites, structures and buildings of national importance. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport has a duty to compile and maintain a schedule of the nation's most important monuments. As at 31 March 2004 there were 19,594 sites recorded on the list of scheduled monuments in England, an increase of 148 on last year's total. Within the East Midlands were 1,510 monuments, 7.7 per cent of the national total.

UNDERSTANDING THE REGION'S ASSETS

B1 DESIGNATED ASSETS

B2 HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES

B1.3 LISTED BUILDINGS

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport also has a legal responsibility to maintain a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. At a national level there were 371,971 entries on the list recorded in August 2004 in all three grades (grade I, II* or II). In the East Midlands region there were 29,685 entries for listed buildings, an increase of 97 from last year's total. 2.9 per cent of these were at grade I, 6.1 per cent were at grade II* and the remaining 91 per cent were at grade II.

B1.4 HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

At a national level English Heritage maintains a register of historically significant parks and gardens. These sites are a recognised under PPG15 and will also be included (under policies 28 and 32) in the proposed Regional Planning Guidance as well as in local development plans. During 2003/04 there were 66 planning applications involving grade I, grade II* and grade II historic parks in the region. 12 per cent of these applications related to the improvement of car park and visitor facilities, whereas sports and equestrian developments account for 15 per cent.

B1.5 BATTLEFIELDS

There are five registered historic battlefields in the East Midlands. Northampton Battlefield has been selected as the second pilot scheme in the region for the national review of the designation system. The battlefield is partly taken up by a golf course and contains within it a grade II* building at risk, Delapre Abbey. Assessment work has been carried out by English Heritage, Northampton Borough Council and the landowner so that a new-style designation description can be formulated and the possibility of devising a management plan for the site fully investigated.

B2 HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES

B2.1 CONSERVATION AREAS

There were 1,006 conservation areas in the region in 2004, and increase of eight on the figure for 2003

B2.2 URBAN OPEN SPACES

Public parks and green spaces add to the distinctive character of the region's cities, towns and villages and are a resource that all members of the community can enjoy and use. At a regional level, government departments and agencies are working together to make communities 'cleaner, safer and greener' through improving the quality of our everyday environment. This year English Heritage launched a major campaign in conjunction with the Women's Institute called 'Save our Streets' which aimed to bring character back to our streets by retaining local features and removing unnecessary clutter, such as excessive signage and inappropriate street furniture.

The benefits of improving street quality are not just aesthetic: it helps to retain an area's individuality and therefore its sense of place, which can have community and regeneration benefits. A streetscape manual entitled 'Streets for All' will be published for the East Midlands alongside the campaign which highlights examples of good and bad practice in the region and sets out the general principles for good conservation, management and design of streets. Further information can be found at www.english-heritage.org.uk.

B2.3 AREA DESIGNATIONS

The East Midlands has one Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB) and one National Park. The Lincolnshire Wolds AONB has been designated particularly for its landscape qualities, and AONB partnerships led by local authorities are dedicated to conserving and enhancing their natural beauty. However, the landscape also contains important elements of the historic environment and much of the area has been shaped by human action and human settlement over the centuries. This has been recognised in the recently published Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan.

National Parks are areas with their own managing authority to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of their special qualities. Over the last year two projects within the Peak District National Park have had a particular impact upon the region's understanding of its cultural heritage.

Lead mining is an industry that has helped shape the landscape of the Peak District. It had a significant impact on the local economy and the life of its communities over many generations and created new habitats for wildlife. The vestiges of the industry have great landscape, cultural, archaeological, ecological and geological merit. Nevertheless, only about a quarter of what once existed now survives in reasonable condition and degradation continues, mainly through mineral operations and agricultural activity.

In partnership with the Peak District National Park Authority and English Nature, the Lead Legacy initiative seeks to conserve the historic lead workings across the ore field and to promote understanding and appreciation of these important remains. Grant-aid support of £56,000 from English Heritage has enabled examination of the landscape conservation issues, the production of a strategic forward-looking report, campaign leaflets, an educational pack and a travelling display.



Bateman's House, Lathkill Dale, Peak District
© English Heritage

Bateman's House, Lathkill Dale, Peak District

This highly unusual nineteenth-century house built in Lathkill Dale for a mine agent is directly over a mineshaft which had a rare type of underground pumping engine at its base. It lies within a scheduled monument, a candidate Special Area of Conservation, a Site of Special Scientific Interest, a National Nature Reserve and the National Park. A consolidation project commenced in 2001 with support of £25,000 from English Nature, £25,000 from English Heritage and £100,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The project has been a model of integrated heritage and nature conservation, with public access and interpretation, a bridge over the river and a staircase down into the shaft now provided. The Dale attracts over 100,000 visitors per year and Bateman's House can now be enjoyed in safety and appreciated as an example of one of the first major achievements of the wider Peak District Lead Legacy initiative.

UNDERSTANDING THE REGION'S ASSETS

B2 HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES

B3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION

B2.4 WOODLANDS

Rockingham Forest

Rockingham Forest, an area of 200 square miles in the north of Northamptonshire, was designated as royal hunting forest in the eleventh century. A project to map the historic landscapes of the Forest has revealed its evolution over a thousand years, as the medieval open fields were gradually enclosed between the fifteenth and nineteenth centuries. The research involved the digitisation of information gathered from old estate maps and many years of field survey work, and includes the historic landscape element of the Rockingham Forest landscape characterisation project, a wider initiative led by the Rockingham Forest Trust. The Trust is now exploring how the information can be used to inform historic landscape conservation by working with land managers and local communities in particular. A recent event in the village of Harringworth was an opportunity to share the findings of the project with local residents and get feedback on how they might like to use the survey in future.

As well as being a vital natural asset, a habitat for biodiversity and an area of recreational value, the region's woodlands are also an important historic asset and have been a part of the landscape for hundreds of years. The importance of ancient woodland to biodiversity and people was recognised this year when the Secretary of State for the Environment declared the National Trust's Calke Park a National Nature Reserve. According to the Woodland Trust, the East Midlands has nearly 24,000 hectares classified as ancient woodland, 12,066 hectares of ancient semi-natural woodland and 11,240 hectares of planted ancient woodland sites. The East Midlands is one of the three regions in England with the least ancient woodland, and its continued protection is therefore all the more important.

B2.5 MARITIME AND RIVER HERITAGE

The coastline of Lincolnshire has a high potential for submerged maritime archaeology and it is widely accepted that the marine zone can preserve former land surfaces that contain evidence of past human settlement as well as palaeo-environmental evidence. In addition, the region

has a large number of important inland wetland areas, which not only host an abundance of natural assets but also protect important elements of the historic environment. As a result, a number of projects are being undertaken in the region to raise awareness of this important resource.

The Lindsey outmarsh once contained large areas of historic grasslands, with evidence of medieval ridge-and-furrow field systems, and deserted or shrunken settlements. It also contains many areas of wet grassland, an important habitat for wading birds. However, this land now faces increased land drainage and conversion of pasture to arable. The Lincolnshire Coastal Grazing Marsh project aims to protect and enhance the unique character of the grasslands in the marsh. The project has funded consultants to look at ways of reducing and reversing the most damaging trends and to protect sites of archaeological and historic landscape value as well as improve declining biodiversity. Part of this work has involved a baseline archaeological and historical data collection exercise, to help with understanding the resource. Future work will include an assessment of the loss of ridge and furrow through land-use change.

B3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION

B3.1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

Historic environment records (HERs, formerly sites and monuments records) maintain registers of all known archaeological sites in the region. HERs are mainly based in local authorities and are used for planning advice and as a resource for finding out about the historic environment. They include archaeological sites that are not only scheduled as being of national importance, but also those that are important at a regional and local level. The number of entries in these registers is rapidly increasing, partly as a result of the successful Portable Antiquities Scheme which has encouraged members of the public and metal detecting enthusiasts to record their findings with a dedicated officer usually based at a County level, in a local

authority or museum. Within the East Midlands there are now four officers working within the scheme and further information can be found at www.finds.org.uk.

B3.2 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

Historic Landscape Characterisation provides a large-scale understanding of the historic development of the landscape, for example field patterns, settlement patterns, roads and trackways. The technique uses Geographical Information Systems (GIS) linked to Historic Environment Records and can be used for a variety of purposes, including guiding planning decisions at a strategic level and providing a sound basis for landscape management. The process helps define, understand and describe landscape character and helps raise awareness of the historic landscape. Within the East Midlands county-based studies have now been completed in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Northamptonshire. The potential of Historic Landscape's Characterisation is also being recognised for large-scale planning projects. For example, in Lincoln, the Lincoln Archaeological Research Assessment puts detailed information about the historic landscape at the fingertips of developers, planners and local schools; the project will now be extended to the built environment and determine what the historic places of Lincoln mean to people who live there. Characterisation is also being used to help with masterplanning in Boston and, with the benefit of experience in the Thames Gateway area, work is underway to encourage the use of characterisation during the planning stages of the South Midlands Milton Keynes Growth Area which will have a major impact upon the Northamptonshire landscape.

Strategic River Corridors

Strategic River Corridors is an East Midlands Regional Assembly initiative which aims to improve the quality of the region's rivers while preserving other environmental features such as archaeological deposits and historic buildings, biodiversity and the creation of wetland habitats. The Regional Assembly is one of a number of regional partners who funded this project and has been involved in the process of producing a range of documents aimed at local planning authorities to encourage them to ensure the sustainable management of River Corridors. Additionally, the group has helped to set up and support projects to demonstrate multi-functional management of rivers and wetlands, and is currently preparing an application for further European funding.

The Trent Valley Geoarchaeology Project

Over the last 40 years, most archaeological excavation in the Trent Valley area has been in advance of quarrying. The Trent Valley Geoarchaeology Project has provided a new assessment of the archaeology of this part of the region. The project ran from February 2003 to March 2004 and aimed to identify and take forward new research and management approaches in the Trent Valley. It sought to address a range of specific issues including bringing archaeological information, knowledge and understanding throughout the Trent Valley up to a common level; enhancing information for the minerals industry and planning policy; and enhancing historic environment records. The project has increased knowledge through the mapping of ancient river channels, the modelling of the gravel deposits, and the plotting of archaeological remains into a computerised geographical information system. Further details on the project and the public dissemination of the results can be found at www.TVG.org.uk.

Historic Environment Records across the region

TOTAL NUMBER OF HERS IN EAST MIDLANDS	RECORDED MONUMENTS	FINDS RECORDED	EVENTS RECORDED	SOURCE RECORDED
12	112,168	49,950	46,089	46,640

Source:

CI HERITAGE AT RISK

CI.1 BUILDINGS AT RISK

English Heritage produces an annual edition of its *Buildings at Risk Register*, which collates information on all grade I- and II*-listed buildings and structural scheduled monuments which are considered at particular risk of neglect or decay. In the East Midlands there are 123 entries at risk, 11.6 per cent of the national total.

As well as the national *Buildings at Risk Register*, some local authorities maintain their own list of buildings at risk, for all grades of listed building. Research undertaken by English Heritage in 2004 has highlighted that nationally around a half of the local authorities in England maintain a register of this type. In the East Midlands, 13 authorities publish their own register (32 per cent), a further eight have an internal register, and nine say they have a register in preparation. Nine authorities have no register at all.

Grade II buildings constitute 91 per cent of the total listed building stock in the East Midlands. All local authorities are encouraged to monitor their historic buildings and to compile their own 'at risk' registers. The East Midlands has the most published lists in the country after London and the East of England which is encouraging, however there are still improvements that can be made to ensure this important resource is cared for.

CI.2 LANDSCAPES AT RISK

An English Heritage pilot project 'Landscapes at Risk' is being carried out in Yorkshire region with the help of local Garden History Society volunteers. It is hoped the study will be extended to a nationwide project in the future.

CI.3 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AT RISK PROJECT

Of the scheduled monuments in the region, 164 (11 per cent) are assessed as being at high risk, 302 (20 per cent) at medium risk and the remaining 69 per cent at low risk. This is an improvement on the 2003 figures, based on the same number of monuments, when 195 (13 per cent) were at high risk and 335 (22 per cent) at medium risk. Across the region, the level of risk has been reduced on a total of 31 high-risk monuments and 33 medium-risk monuments. This has been achieved through English Heritage grant (for example, emergency propping and coppicing of tree cover on the coke ovens at Dronfield, Derbyshire), the targeting of agri-environment agreements administered by Defra (such as the Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Red Hill, Lincolnshire, which was removed from arable cultivation as part of a Countryside Stewardship Agreement); and the review of old mineral planning permissions which has enabled re-assessment of several monuments at high risk from minerals extraction in Derbyshire.

The majority of monuments in the East Midlands region with a high-risk assessment have been levelled by ploughing and are at risk from ongoing cultivation. Reduction in the risk level is difficult to achieve due to the Class One Consent which exists for cultivation of scheduled monuments (a longstanding issue to be addressed as part of the designations review). Although there have been a few successful reversions of ploughed monuments to pasture under the Countryside Stewardship Scheme, they have proved difficult to negotiate as reversion is not usually a viable option for farmers. However, the introduction of the new Entry and Higher Level agri-environment schemes in 2005 will bring increased incentives for farmers to take sites out of cultivation. English Heritage has been working closely with Defra to ensure that its scheduled monuments at risk sites are a priority target for these new schemes. The results of the Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Cultivation (COSMIC) project, also due in 2005, will help further to refine targeting of resources towards those scheduled monuments which are being actively damaged by ploughing.

C2 MANAGING POSITIVELY

C2.1 LISTED BUILDING CONSENTS

Out of the 2,327 applications for listed building consent in the region, 1983 were granted last year. This is a slight decrease on the figures for 2002/03, however this important resource continues to be under considerable development pressure.

C2.2 SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENTS

55 applications for scheduled monument consent were submitted in the region in 2003/04. The figures for scheduled monument consent have stayed broadly consistent since 2000/01.

C2.3 CONSERVATION AREA CONSENTS

Out of the 279 applications in the East Midlands to demolish unlisted buildings in conservation areas in 2003/04, 239 were granted. Local authorities are required to base their policies for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas on a clearly analysed and expressed appraisal of their character and appearance. However, at a national level only about one quarter of conservation areas have a character appraisal. The percentage of conservation area character appraisals in a local authority area within the last five years has been proposed as a Best Value Performance Indicator for 2005/06 by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Research carried out earlier in the year by the East Midlands Local Government Association, on behalf of the Regional Heritage Forum, indicated there was a very poor baseline for information on the number of conservation area appraisals in the region. As a result, this will be a priority for further research next year.



Newstead Abbey

© English Heritage

Newstead Abbey

The BBC's second series of *Restoration* has highlighted the public's enthusiasm and determination to rescue historic buildings that are at risk from decay or neglect. Newstead Abbey was the region's candidate for *Restoration* and is one of the gems of the East Midlands. Newstead is a site of outstanding national importance and a place of recreation and relaxation for local residents. A comprehensive conservation plan for the site will ensure that future changes maintain the spirit and significance of the place. One of the main priorities will be to repair the west front of the original Priory and ensure it is removed from the *Buildings at Risk Register*. The elevation has been recorded using advanced digital techniques, and the condition of the masonry has been assessed comprehensively by conservation architects. At an estimated £1.2 million the costs are high, but it is hoped that the recent publicity will assist in securing the necessary funds that will enable this iconic ruin and important piece of medieval art to live on for the enjoyment of future generations.

CARING AND SHARING

C3 CAPACITY AND RESOURCES



Grace Dieu Priory, Leicestershire
© English Heritage

Grace Dieu Priory, Leicestershire

Grace Dieu Priory was a small Augustinian nunnery founded on the edge of the Charnwood Forest in the thirteenth century. The nunnery was closed in 1538 and became a private house after the Dissolution, falling into decay from the seventeenth century. In 2001 the Heritage Lottery Fund agreed to support a plan to consolidate the ruins and help remove the building from the *Buildings at Risk Register*. An investment of over £500,000 was provided by the local authority, the Heritage Lottery Fund and English Heritage. Works of investigation started on site in 2002: the ruins were photographically recorded and a topographic survey of the area was carried out; a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken and a conservation statement commissioned. During 2003 work on a trial section of ruin was carried out to test repair techniques and materials. The benefits of the completed project will result in not only a restored historic asset but will also give public access to the scheduled monument and provide much needed interpretation for education purposes.

C3 CAPACITY AND RESOURCES

C3.1 INVESTING IN THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Since 1994, the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) has awarded over £150 million to more than 1,250 projects in the East Midlands. HLF is unique in two ways – no other heritage funder covers such a breadth of heritage on such a huge scale. HLF can also take an integrated approach to funding of the heritage – for example, supporting projects on sites which combine a range of interests, such as a museum collection housed in a historic building in a designed landscape setting (for example, Papplewick Pumping Station, near Nottingham).

Although well known for supporting conservation, HLF does not only fund the repair and restoration of historic collections, land and buildings. A high priority is encouraging communities to identify, be involved in and make decisions about their heritage. By ensuring that everyone can have a role in looking after their local heritage assets, for example through volunteering, educational projects and training, HLF support has significantly increased the number of people with an active interest in safeguarding our diverse heritage for the future.

Widespread public involvement is also critical to sustaining the benefits of heritage conservation. Many projects HLF has supported have involved finding new community uses for sites that have fallen into dereliction or disrepair. At the same time, each project has also had people at its heart – ensuring that as well as addressing conservation needs, there is provision for public access, in its broadest sense, and opportunities for learning and enjoyment.

In the last ten years, HLF funding has contributed to changing the face of the East Midlands through large projects such as the spa town regeneration currently being achieved in Buxton through the £10 million invested in projects such as the Pavilion Gardens, Opera House and Devonshire Royal Hospital. However, HLF also funds many smaller projects, such as small land acquisitions enabling local communities to take ownership of, and bring into conservation management, areas of land at risk. With the region's heritage significantly enhanced, there remains the challenge of retaining its distinctive character and ensuring its continued contribution to the economy, tourism, education and quality of life.

Other investment in the historic environment in the East Midlands comes from a variety of sources, both public and private. The majority of historic buildings and landscapes are in private ownership, where the full cost of maintenance and repair falls to these owners. For example, over the last year approximately £700,000 was spent on maintenance by the National Trust in the region. English Heritage gave a total of £2.2 million in grant aid in 2003/04 of which £931,000 was spent on secular buildings, £597,000 was spent on places of worship and £701,000 was spent on area regeneration grants. Local authority expenditure also contributes considerably to the historic environment in the region.

Through the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) three sites have been the recipients of £955,000 of funding in 2003/04. At Bugsworth Canal Basin, substantial repairs to the Lower Basin have been carried out to provide a mooring facility for narrow boats and help in the rejuvenation of the economy of the area. Further work for the future will include the Upper Basin, improved and updated interpretation for the site, and improvements to access. A heritage audit has also been undertaken of the Cromford and High Peak Railway and the Peak Forest Tramway, both of which were used in the nineteenth century for transporting minerals between quarries and the canal network. The resulting report will be used in the future to inform management, conservation and interpretation of the routes and monuments, as well as assisting in the planned development of a recreational walking trail along the Cromford and High Peak Railway route.



Buxton Pavilion Gardens

© Heritage Lottery Fund



Bugsworth Canal Basin

© English Heritage

CARING AND SHARING

C3 CAPACITY AND RESOURCES

C4 SKILLS AND TRAINING



The Adams Building, New College, Lace Market, Nottingham

© Heritage Lottery Fund

The Adams Building, New College, Lace Market, Nottingham

Designed by the Victorian architect, Thomas Chambers Hine, the Adams Building was named after its owner, Thomas Adams, one of Nottingham's most significant industrialists. The building was falling into serious disrepair until, in 1996, an HLF grant of £7,750,000 enabled the restoration of the grade II*-listed former textile factory, lace warehouse and salesroom to begin. Since then, it has been cited by many as the starting point for the urban renewal for the Lace Market district. Today, the site serves as a busy campus for New College, with around 3,000 students passing through its doors each year.

C3.2 EMPLOYMENT

Within the region 2,908 staff were employed at historic properties in 2003. There were 768 full-time and 856 part-time staff employed in museum and heritage services. A survey of local authority provision in 2002 indicated that there was an average of 1.28 Building conservation staff per local authority in the East Midlands compared to 1.71 nationally. For future *Heritage Counts* reports it is felt that a regular, consistent measure of the size of the historic environment sector will be needed. New work is being commissioned at a national level to devise a methodology for such a measure and first findings will be published in next year's national version of *Heritage Counts*.

As a result of the important role of local authorities in the management of the historic environment, they are being encouraged by English Heritage to invite elected Members to become Historic Environment Champions. Champions will provide leadership for heritage issues within the authority and help unlock the untapped potential of the local historic environment. So far nine Historic Environment Champions have been appointed in the East Midlands. Future reports will monitor the appointment of additional Historic Environment Champions.

C4 SKILLS AND TRAINING

Historic Environment Local Management (HELM) is a comprehensive training programme managed by English Heritage with financial support from DCMS, ODPM and Defra and advice from key partners including the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation. It aims to improve decisions that impact upon the historic environment by raising awareness of its intrinsic value among decision makers within local authorities and government agencies, in particular elected members and officers such as planners, highways engineers and estate managers. The first stage of the project saw the launch of a website, www.helm.org.uk which

provides a range of expert guidance relating to historic buildings, archaeology and landscape. The second stage of the project will involve a series of training lectures across the region.

C5 ATTRACTING NEW AUDIENCES

Broadening access and inclusion is a priority for the heritage sector and national targets have been set to attract 100,000 new users of the historic environment by 2005/06.

East Midlands Museums Libraries and Archives Council has awarded two grants to the Northamptonshire Black History Project (NBH) and Towcester Museum Trust to help achieve this. Now there is a dedicated space within the Northamptonshire Record Office that has been created to enable visitors to access the project's oral history archives. It is hoped the project will encourage new users to the Record Office to utilise this unique material, in particular members of black and minority ethnic communities, schools and other educational establishments. The research carried out by Towcester Museum Trust hopes to secure the long-term future of an important heritage asset and artefactual collection by establishing a museum for Towcester, a priority identified through the Market Towns Initiative, which will meet the social and cultural needs of the community and at the same time strengthen the profile and tourist infrastructure of this historic town.

At Kirby Hall, 'Making Tracks' a photographic project for families, helped link the English Heritage site with the nearby town of Corby in Northamptonshire. Over a series of six sessions, a group of local people walked from Corby to Kirby Hall, capturing images of the changing built environment with digital cameras as they went. The project aimed to give local people the opportunity to explore the changing face of the built environment in an accessible and enjoyable way at a time when the town is preparing for major regeneration work to commence. The images were brought together in an exhibition at Kirby Hall launched during the Heritage Open Days weekend in September 2004.

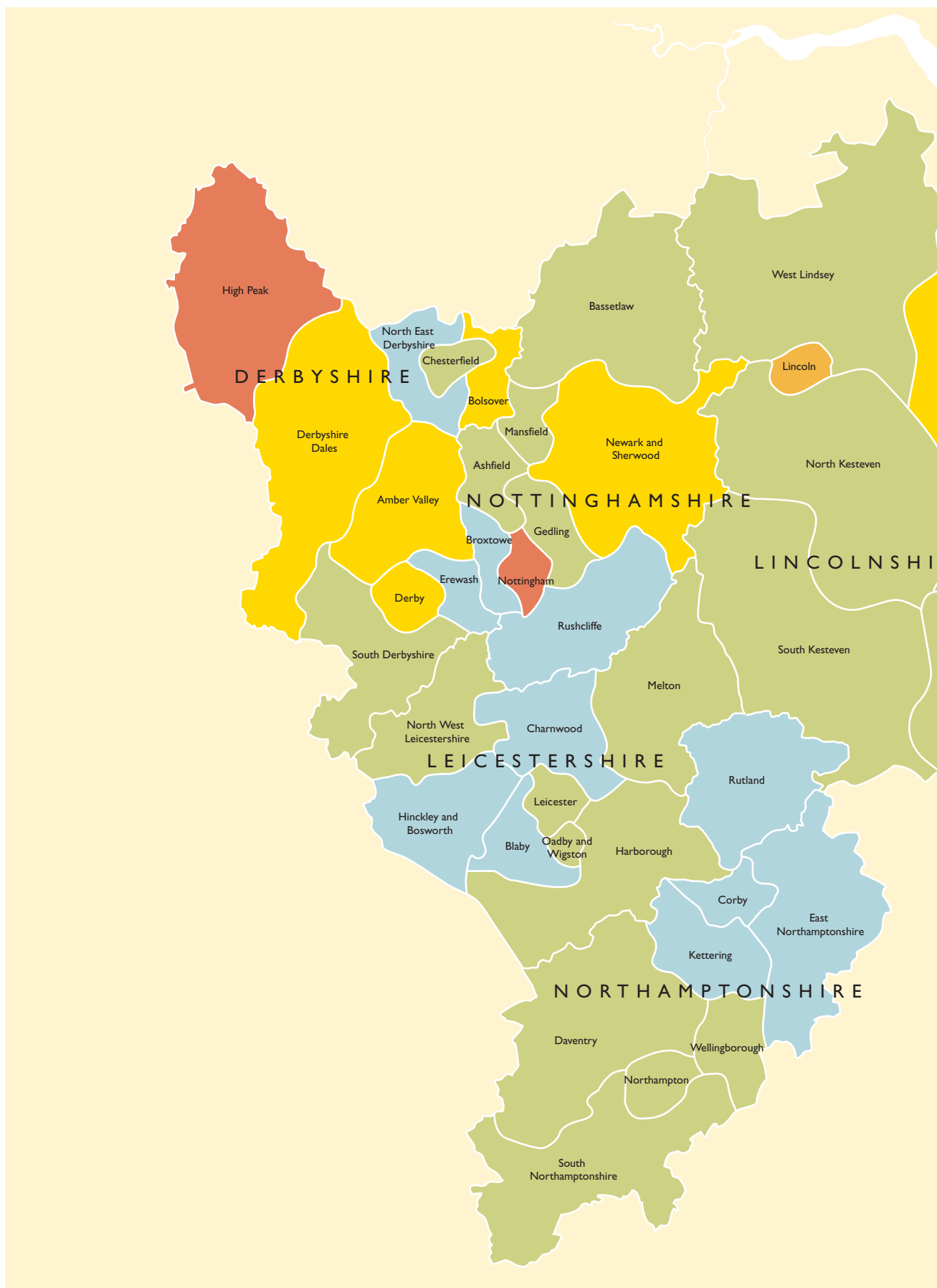


Blakesley Reading Room
© Heritage Lottery Fund

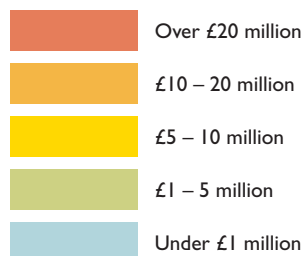
Blakesley Reading Room

In 2001, an HLF grant of £73,600 helped to repair the village reading room in Blakesley, South Northamptonshire. This small, two-storey building dates from 1887, is not listed, but is an important public meeting place in the conservation area and holds the village's collection of historic objects and archives. By 2000, the building had unfortunately reached a state of severe dilapidation and was in urgent need of repair. In addition to paying for essential repairs, the HLF grant helped to improve the building's facilities for the use and enjoyment of the local community, including providing disabled access, toilet and kitchen facilities and efficient heating. It is now fully back in use by over 14 local groups, including as the reading room for which it was purpose-built over 100 years ago. The building also now meets the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act for reasonable access, without the need for a lift to the first floor, which would have been insensitive to the building's fabric and character.

Heritage Lottery Awards in the East Midlands 1994 to 2004



VALUE OF AWARDS



AUTHORITY	VALUE (£)
Amber Valley	5,113,942
Ashfield	3,107,574
Bassetlaw	1,119,660
Blaby	256,956
Bolsover	9,529,592
Boston	2,940,803
Broxtowe	381,944
Charnwood	925,529
Chesterfield	2,934,784
Corby	144,876
Daventry	1,675,546
Derby	7,499,212
Derbyshire Dales	7,120,237
East Lindsey	6,511,290
East Northamptonshire	973,513
Erewash	210,442
Gedling	1,284,863
Harborough	4,415,873
High Peak	21,705,449
Hinckley and Bosworth	263,780
Kettering	452,250
Leicester	4,552,584
Lincoln	10,294,415
Mansfield	3,976,182
Melton	1,177,371
Newark and Sherwood	7,272,325
North East Derbyshire	282,719
North Kesteven	1,706,546
North West Leicestershire	3,556,437
Northampton	3,989,735
Nottingham	22,731,848
Oadby and Wigston	1,080,535
Rushcliffe	496,265
Rutland	630,162
South Derbyshire	2,734,957
South Holland	1,610,437
South Kesteven	1,782,807
South Northamptonshire	1,379,889
Wellingborough	1,362,219
West Lindsey	1,543,914

To find out more about opportunities for heritage funding please contact the Heritage Lottery Fund Regional Office on 0115 934 9050.

The East Midlands Regional Heritage Forum

During 2002 the Regional Heritage Forum set out a number of regional priorities for the heritage sector. This Action Plan was listed on the inside front cover of *Heritage Counts 2003*. Progress in the last year has included the submission of a funding bid to the East Midlands Development Agency to research the contribution of heritage to the economy of the region. Forum members have continued to contribute to ensure planning systems safeguard and enhance the historic environment. The Forum has continued to make closer links with the cultural sector and promote heritage-related tourism in the region. Next year the Forum hopes to take forward the promotion of best practice under the terms of the Disability Discrimination Act.

If you would like to find out more about the Regional Heritage Forum and its work please contact eastmidlands@english-heritage.org.uk or one of the member organisations that are listed overleaf.



Heritage Counts 2004 is produced by English Heritage on behalf of the East Midlands Regional Heritage Forum

- Association of Building Preservation Trusts
- British Waterways
- Country Land and Business Association
- East Midlands Amenity Societies Association
- East Midlands Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
- East Midlands Churches Tourism Association
- East Midlands Development Agency
- East Midlands Local Government Association
- East Midlands Museum, Libraries and Archives Council
- East Midlands Regional Assembly
- Government Office East Midlands
- Heritage Education Trust
- Heritage Lottery Fund
- Historic Houses Association
- Institute of Historic Building Conservation
- National Trust



ENGLISH HERITAGE