

# HERITAGE COUNTS 2008

NORTH  
WEST

## 1 THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY IN MANCHESTER.

This museum focuses on the industrial heritage of the region and in particular the city's considerable contributions to the development of science, technology, and industry. The site includes the world's first passenger railway station and there are extensive displays on the theme of transport, power, Manchester's sewerage and sanitation, textiles, communications and computing. In 2007/08 the museum attracted 819,104 visitors – 100% more than in the previous year.

*Heritage Counts 2008* is the seventh annual survey of the state of England's historic environment. This report is one of nine separate regional reports and has been prepared by English Heritage on behalf of the North West Historic Environment Forum. It should be read in conjunction with the national *Heritage Counts 2008* report, available at [www.heritagecounts.org.uk](http://www.heritagecounts.org.uk) where a full set of statistics relating to the historic environment in the North West region can also be found.



## INTRODUCTION AND POLICY

### Introduction from the Chair of the North West Historic Environment Forum

Recent *Heritage Counts* reports have highlighted key historic environment initiatives, and models of good practice. Although this report does include such exemplars, it mainly publishes evidence about the state of the historic environment. Establishing this evidence base is crucial to the sector's ability to influence regional and local agendas such as the *Integrated Regional Strategy* led by the North West Development Agency. The division of this evidence into five sections of the five sub-regions of the North West reflects the model used by the North West Development Agency.

At the regional level there are important points to highlight. The availability of funding from within the heritage sector has diminished significantly. The clearest example of this is seen in the level of Heritage Lottery Fund's grant award funding in the region which is lower in value than any year since 2004 and approximately 25% lower in real terms than the preceding two years.

On the other hand National Museums Liverpool and the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry have seen dramatic increases in their visitor numbers. The numbers of statutory applications made by those wishing to make changes to historic buildings and areas has increased by comparison with previous years. Some of these have involved works which have saved heritage assets at risk. English Heritage's initiative to expand its *Buildings at Risk Register* to incorporate all heritage assets at risk should act as a catalyst for working together on improving the condition of the heritage which local communities value so highly. The Heritage Protection Bill offers the opportunity to simplify and make more transparent the legal process but without loss of existing levels of protection.

*Heritage Counts* provides solid evidence on the condition of the region's historic environment and enables the fundamental importance of heritage to wider economic, social and environmental goals to be clearly established.

### Draft Heritage Protection Bill

The draft Bill was published in April 2008 based on the proposals set out in the White Paper *Heritage Protection for the 21st Century* published in March 2007. Following pre-legislative scrutiny, if the Bill is included in the 2008/09 legislative session, reforms would be implemented from 2010/11. An *Impact Assessment* published alongside the Bill gave estimates of the costs of implementing the reforms and how these costs would be met. The historic environment sector has all along supported the reform agenda subject to the proviso that adequate resources were made available for implementation.

Its main provisions for England include:

- A unified Heritage Register for England available on line.
- A unified designation (or 'registration') process for heritage assets.
- Transferring responsibility for designation of terrestrial heritage assets from the Secretary of State to English Heritage.
- Requiring English Heritage to consult the owners of assets prior to designation.
- A unified Heritage Asset Consent regime.
- Introducing voluntary Heritage Partnership Agreements.
- Introducing a new statutory responsibility for local planning authorities to maintain or have access to Historic Environment Records.
- Reforming the designation and licensing regime for the marine historic environment.

By the time it is introduced to Parliament the Bill will also include provisions relating to conservation areas and local designation as discussed in *Heritage Protection for the*

21st Century. English Heritage will also be given simplified grant and loan making powers. Further information on the new Bill is available at [www.culture.gov.uk](http://www.culture.gov.uk)

### Conservation Principles

English Heritage published *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* in April 2008 after extensive debate and consultation. Intended specifically to guide English Heritage staff engaged in the development process and in managing its sites, it is hoped the Principles will also be used by local authorities, owners, developers and the wider sector. A framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment was set out using six principles:

- The historic environment is a shared resource.
- Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
- Understanding the significance of places is vital.
- Significant places should be managed to sustain their values.
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent.
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.

The document also set out a range of heritage values which may be attached to places: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal. In other contexts these have been referred to as the intrinsic values of the historic environment and are contrasted with the instrumental values that are ascribed to the historic environment such as its contribution to the economy or to people's learning and recreation. It makes the point that something with a heritage value may not always have a clear market value. The full document is available at [www.helm.org.uk](http://www.helm.org.uk)

### Climate Change

Climate change is one of the most important and urgent problems facing us today. Without action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the impacts of a changing climate will have major adverse effects on society, the economy and the environment, including the historic environment. These impacts will impair future generations' enjoyment and understanding of their cultural heritage, and limit the economic and societal contributions it makes. The wide-ranging

actions required to limit further damaging emissions, combined with the need to adapt historic assets to make them more resilient to a changing climate, will also have significant implications for the historic environment and its future management. Current English Heritage thinking on climate change is set out in *Climate Change and the Historic Environment*, published in January 2008. This publication is intended both for the heritage sector and also for those involved in the wider scientific and technical aspects of climate change, to assist in the development of strategies and plans relating to climate change impact, or in projects relating to risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation.

English Heritage has also launched **Climate Change and Your Home** an interactive web portal designed specifically to help those who own or manage houses built of traditional construction, understand more about the potential impacts of climate change and ways to save energy. [www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk](http://www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk)

### Heritage Craft Skills

To function effectively, the historic environment needs an adequate workforce with the right set of skills across a range of occupations. However understanding this workforce and putting together a full mapping of it, identifying any problems with its skills base and establishing trends over time are major challenges. The National Heritage Training Group (NHTG) 2008 report (an update of the 2005 report) on *Traditional Building Craft Skills in England* estimated that 108,800 people worked on pre-1919 buildings in 2007. Its 2005 report had estimated that 86,400 people worked in the sector in 2004/05. The higher figure largely reflects increases in the projected output of the sector which has been revised upwards significantly since the 2005 report. There were also significant methodological changes between the two reports. The NHTG also published in 2008 a report on Built Heritage Sector Professionals, encompassing architects, engineers, surveyors, planners, conservation officers, building control officers and property managers who work in the sector. It was not possible to quantify how many professionals work on pre-1919 buildings, but of 1,096 professional service firms and professionals contacted across the UK, 398 said they had carried out work on pre-1919 buildings during the past 12 months and this had made up an average of 35% of their workload.

To address the issues raised in the North West region by the 2005 and 2008 reports, a Heritage Skills Hub has been established – jointly funded by the NHTG, English Heritage and the Centre for Construction Innovation. This project aims to map out the provisions of craft skills training for the built environment in this region, identify gaps, promote examples of good practice in training and skills, drive the demand for heritage craft skills and most importantly try to bring some coordination between the supply and demand for such training. The project is led by Heather Emery and further information is available at [www.ccinw.com](http://www.ccinw.com)

### Heritage at Risk

Assessing the overall condition of historic environment assets and identifying those facing the greatest pressures and threats, is of critical importance to understanding the state of England's heritage. It also provides the basis for undertaking the actions and committing the resources necessary to mitigate those pressures and threats so as to reduce the number of heritage assets at risk. In July 2008, English Heritage published its first *Heritage at Risk (HAR) Register* bringing together the Grade I and II\* listed building entries at risk across England (not including current places of worship), Grade II listed building entries at risk in London and registered battlefields and protected wreck sites assessed as being at risk. This first HAR register covered 12% of the nationally designated historic assets in England. English Heritage also published analyses of the proportion of scheduled monuments and registered parks and gardens assessed as being at risk, which meant that in total 17% of nationally designated assets were analysed. Over the next two years analysis of conservation areas at risk and places of worship in need will be added. The main gap to fill will be a systematic analysis of the more than 325,000 Grade II listed building entries outside of London which account for 82.5% of all nationally designated assets. English Heritage aims to publish each year a comprehensive *Heritage at Risk Register* covering all nationally designated assets to go alongside the unified *Heritage Register for England* which is a centrepiece of the draft Heritage Protection Bill. It is also hoped that local authorities will record in their Historic Environment Records (HERs) details of both nationally and locally designated assets that are assessed as being at risk, with each authority potentially publishing its own HAR register.

# CHESHIRE

## 2 LISTED HERITAGE ASSETS

The table below shows the registered historic assets of Cheshire

	LISTED BUILDINGS	SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	PARKS AND GARDENS			WHS	BATTLEFIELDS
CHESHIRE			I	II*	II	TOTAL	
CHESTER		67	0	0	2	2	0
CONGLETON		21	0	2	2	4	1
CREWE & NANT		20	0	0	2	2	0
E P & NESTON		6	0	0	6	6	1
HALTON		7	0	0	0	0	0
MACCLESFIELD		67	0	5	4	9	0
VALE ROYAL		44	0	0	1	1	0
WARRINGTON		13	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: National Monuments Record 2008.



The county of Cheshire for *Heritage Counts* comprises the county council, the districts and unitary authorities of Warrington, Vale Royal, Halton, Chester, Ellesmere Port and Neston, Crewe and Nantwich, Congleton and Macclesfield. However by the time of the next edition of *Heritage Counts* the authorities will be Cheshire West and Chester; Cheshire East, Halton and Warrington. It covers 234,200 hectares, has a population of 999,800 and a GVA of approximately £19,306 million (£19,367 per head). Cheshire's historic environment is dominated by the important historic city of Chester, with its Roman and Medieval origins. Cheshire has 26 registered parks and gardens covering approximately 3,950 hectares. 11,905 hectares of the eastern edge of Cheshire is in the Peak District National Park.

### Understanding the historic environment

▲ **Table 2** shows the registered historic assets of Cheshire.

There are 197 conservation areas in the county, with Chester having the most at 61 and Ellesmere Port and Neston the least at seven. 37% of the conservation areas have had an appraisal in the last 5 years. There are 8.9 full time equivalents conservation staff working in the local authority conservation departments.

Cheshire has 16 museums and heritage centres accredited with the MLA.

### Caring for the historic environment

English Heritage encourages each local authority to appoint a senior councillor as a Heritage Champion who represents the interests of the historic environment in their authority. There are currently 7 such champions in Cheshire (representing 78% of local authorities) – the following authorities do not have them; Crewe & Nantwich and Ellesmere Port & Neston.

The surveying of the character of the historic landscape of Cheshire has been 100% completed. More information on characterisation can be found at [www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation)

English Heritage maintains a register of the most highly graded historic buildings at risk. This year this has been extended (see policy section) to include buildings, ancient monuments, landscapes, battlefields and wrecks. Cheshire has 28 buildings on the register (29 in 2006/07) and 102 monuments at high or medium risk. Vale Royal is the only authority in the region to maintain a heritage at risk register.

There were 12,092 (11,928) planning applications decided by local authorities in Cheshire in 2007/08 (2006/07 figures in brackets), of which 528 (462) – 4.7% were for Listed Building Consent, 51 (39) were Conservation Area Consents. Scheduled Monument Consents were decided by the DCMS in 11 (15) cases.

In addition the Garden History Society was consulted on 6 (4) planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens. English Heritage was consulted on 345 planning cases in total in Cheshire in 2007/08, an increase of 82 (31%) on the 2006/07 total of 263.

Natural England, on behalf of Defra, administers Environmental Stewardship, which is a grant scheme for farmers carrying out environmental management on their holdings. Two of the aims of Environmental Stewardship (ES) are to 'Maintain and enhance landscape character' and 'Protect the historic environment', with management payments available for a range of works beneficial to archaeological sites and traditional farm buildings. In Cheshire there were 167 entry level schemes created in 2007/08 and 11 higher level schemes finalised, covering a total of 13,729 hectares.

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) awarded grants of £3,255,033 in Cheshire during 2007/08. Since 1993 a total of 450 heritage projects have been supported by the HLF in the county. English Heritage spent £484,586 in Cheshire in 2007/08 (including the RGPOW (Repair Grant for Places of Worship) scheme run jointly with the HLF). This was 8.5% of English Heritage's spending in the region.

The Heritage Tourism project distributes a grant from the North West Development Agency to projects at historic properties that will boost tourism and jobs. It has awarded grants to historic properties in Cheshire in 2007/8 of £21,000 – making a total of £121,000 awarded to 5 sites in Cheshire in the past 3 years of the scheme.

There are 5 Building Preservation Trusts based in Cheshire and they have 3 active schemes involving 34 volunteers.

### Enjoying the historic environment

There are 4 National Trust pay for entry sites (excluding Dunham Massey and Lyme Park which are actually in Greater Manchester), just 1 English Heritage staffed site in Cheshire, and 20 historic houses which are members of the Historic Houses Association (HHA) of which 11 are open to the public. In 2007/08 there were 470,340 visits in total to English Heritage, National Trust and Historic Houses Association properties in Cheshire; 65,184 to the English Heritage site, 186,190 to the NT properties and 218,966 to HHA houses. There are 370 friends of the HHA in Cheshire. In addition to these figures the National Trust owns Tatton Park (managed by the county council) which has over 800,000 visitors per year, generating a net output to the local economy of £8.8 million and supporting 159 jobs.

There were 5,678 formal educational visits to Beeston Castle (English Heritage site) in Cheshire in 2007/08 and 33,597 to the National Trust staffed sites. Tatton Park had 19,586 school visits in 2006. The overall total of education visits to HHA sites is unknown but one property (the Blackden Trust) specialises in education experiences for gifted and talented students. In 2006 they had 31 students attending events. In 2007 they had 79.

For a long weekend in September, *Heritage Open Days* events open historic places that are usually closed to the public free of charge. In 2007 there were over 70 events in Cheshire, involving approximately 39 members of staff and 252 volunteers. ► **Case 3**



Volunteers working in the newly opened gardens at Styal Mill.

**3** CHESHIRE PARKS AND GARDENS Cheshire is renowned for its beautiful historic parks and gardens, and the large numbers visiting these annually encouraged Visit Chester and Cheshire to make 2008 its 'Year of Gardens 08' to coincide with the designation of Liverpool as European Capital of Culture. The year-long festival aimed to celebrate the rich culture and heritage of the gardens in Cheshire and to promote visits to its attractions. Over 250 events have been organised and promoted on the dedicated website [www.yearofgardens08.com](http://www.yearofgardens08.com)

Open to the public for the first time during the Year of Gardens, the mill owner's garden at Quarry Bank Mill in Styal is being restored to its original design. This 18th-century garden was created by the mill's founder, Samuel Greg, whose family home was on the site at a time when mill owners were proud to live adjacent to their source of wealth. They are set in the sandstone valley of the River Bollin, which provided power for the Mill and humidity to help the cotton spinning process. Construction of the garden began in the 1790s, in the then fashionable picturesque style, creating a valley garden of meandering paths, terraces and riverside walks with beautiful vistas. Both the house and its eight acre garden were acquired by the National Trust in November 2006 and have enabled the Trust to unite one of Britain's most important industrial heritage sites into single ownership.

When restoration of the garden began in April 2007, the National Trust enlisted the help of volunteers from the local community, including corporate companies and Styal prison. Their involvement has been an integral part of the project. The Trust established a team of approximately 70 regular garden volunteers supplemented by around 200 volunteers attending 10 corporate volunteering days. Volunteers from Disability Stockport have also provided on-site advice on accessibility. Although the garden is now open to the public, it remains a work in progress and will take around five years to completely restore.

The economic success of the scheme so far is indicated by the visitor figures – the National Trust had estimated potential visitors to the garden for 2008/09 to be 18,000 which was exceeded by 6,000 in the first 4 months alone. Figures for April and May showed an increase of 70% in attendance across the whole of the property over the previous year – indicating a wider, positive knock-on effect. Feedback has been excellent and generally indicates that visitors will return to see the garden during different seasons and as the restoration plan continues to unfold in future years.

# CUMBRIA

## 4 LISTED HERITAGE ASSETS

The table below shows the registered historic assets of Cumbria

	LISTED BUILDINGS	SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	PARKS AND GARDENS			WHS	BATTLEFIELDS
			I	II*	II	TOTAL	
<b>CUMBRIA</b>							
ALLERDALE		141	0	0	1	1	0
BARROW IN FURNESS		4	0	0	0	0	0
CARLISLE		161	1	0	1	2	1
COPELAND		120	0	1	0	1	0
EDEN		296	0	2	4	6	0
SOUTH LAKELAND		133	1	2	6	9	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>855</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: National Monuments Record 2008.



At 676,800 hectares the county of Cumbria covers almost one third of the area of the North West region. It is predominantly rural with a number of historic market towns and villages scattered across the county. The Lake District National Park covers 227,385 hectares, 34 % of the county, with a further 3 % in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. In total 248,707 hectares are in National Parks. Two of the region's 4 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are in Cumbria, covering 76,368 hectares.

Cumbria has the only section of heritage coastline in the region, St Bees – it is 3.62 miles long and covers 511 hectares. The western half of the World Heritage Site Frontiers of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's wall), crosses the northern part of the county. Cumbria has registered parks and gardens covering approximately 1,420 hectares. Cumbria's population is 496,200 and the GVA is £6,687 million at £13,497 per head.

### Understanding the historic environment

▲ **Table 4** shows the registered historic assets of Cumbria.

There are 115 conservation areas in the county with Eden having the most at 23 and Copeland the least at nine. 20% of the conservation areas have had an appraisal in the last 5 years, which is about half the average of the other counties.

There are 6.2 full time equivalents conservation staff working in the local authority conservation departments.

Cumbria has 22 museums and heritage centres accredited with the MLA.

### Caring for the historic environment

English Heritage encourages each local authority to appoint a senior councillor as a Heritage Champion who represents the interests of the historic environment in their authority. There are currently 4 champions in Cumbria (57%) – the following authorities do not have them; Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland.

85% of the surveying of the character of the historic landscape of Cumbria has been completed; more information on characterisation can be found at [www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation)

English Heritage maintains a register of the most highly graded historic buildings at risk. This year this has been extended to include monuments, landscapes, battlefields and wrecks. Cumbria has 37 buildings on the register (a decrease of 2 on 2007) and 365 monuments at high or medium risk.

There were 6,638 (6,864) planning applications decided by local authorities in Cumbria in 2007/08 (2006/07 figures in brackets), of which 495 (487), 7.5% were for Listed Building Consent, 25 (29) were Conservation Area Consents. Scheduled Monument Consents were decided by the DCMS in 31 (44) cases. In addition the Garden History Society was consulted on 1 (3) planning application affecting registered parks and gardens. English Heritage was consulted on 395 planning cases in total in Cumbria in 2007/08, an increase of 59 (18%) on the 2006/07 total of 336.

Natural England, on behalf of Defra, administers Environmental Stewardship, which is a grant scheme for farmers carrying out environmental management on their holdings. Two of the aims of Environmental Stewardship (ES) are to 'Maintain and enhance landscape character' and 'Protect the historic environment' with management payments available for a range of works beneficial to archaeological sites and traditional farm buildings. In Cumbria there were 286 entry level schemes created in 2007/08 and 34 higher level schemes finalised, covering a total of 40,010 hectares. Cumbria has 45% of all of the schemes in the region, covering 50 % of the land area under environmental stewardship.

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) awarded grants of £5,858,262 in Cumbria during 2007/08. Since 1993 a total of 430 heritage projects have been supported by the HLF in the county. English Heritage spent £708,941 in Cumbria in 2007/08 (including the RGPOW (Repair Grant for Places of Worship) scheme run on behalf of the HLF). This was 12.5% of the spending by English Heritage in the region.

The Heritage Tourism project distributes a grant from the North West Development Agency to projects at historic properties that will boost tourism and jobs. It has awarded grants to historic properties in Cumbria in 2007/8 of £67,619 – making a total of £96,119 awarded to 6 sites in the county in the past 3 years of the scheme.

There are 3 Building Preservation Trusts based in Cumbria with 3 active schemes. Between them the trusts employ 9 full time staff and 9 part time, they also have an estimated 75 volunteers working with them. The value of the trust's properties in 2007/08 is reported as £515,000 and they expect to receive some 74,000 visitors.

### Enjoying the historic environment

There are 6 English Heritage staffed sites in Cumbria, 7 pay for entry National Trust sites and 40 historic houses which are members of the Historic Houses Association (HHA) of which 14 are open to the public. In 2007/08 there were 685,776 visits in total to these English Heritage, National Trust and Historic Houses Association properties; 130,128 to the English Heritage sites, 294,984 to the NT properties and 260,664 to HHA houses. There are 396 friends of the HHA in Cumbria.

For a long weekend in September, *Heritage Open Days* events open historic places that are usually closed to the public free of charge. In 2007 there were nearly 100 events in Cumbria, involving approximately 158 members of staff and 606 volunteers.

With much of the historic environment freely available it is difficult to quantify formal education visits to it. However the National Trust had 3,138 education visits to their staffed Cumbrian properties and English Heritage 9,245. The number of education visits to the HHA houses is unknown. ▶ **Case 5**



*Studying ancient monuments in Cumbria – part of the HOD programme in 2007.*

## 5 HERITAGE OPEN DAYS IN CUMBRIA

Launched in 1994 by the Civic Trust, Heritage Open Days (HODs) sees buildings and places that are closed to the public, or that normally charge for admission, opening up for free. First and foremost a grass roots movement, HODs has gone from strength to strength because of its flexibility. Although it is coordinated by the Civic Trust with support by English Heritage, it is the wide spectrum of support from across the professional and the voluntary sector that has made the scheme successful – and nowhere more so than in Cumbria, where participation has grown from 22 events in 2003 to 96 events in 2007. In 2003 Cumbria was still recovering from the impact of the Foot and Mouth outbreak and West Cumbria had long suffered from the decline in its industrial base. Many towns were keen to maximise their tourism potential but struggled to draw attention from the Lake District 'honey pot'. English Heritage Outreach began working with a number of Cumbrian towns, Millom perhaps most prominently, but also more recently with Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, Whitehaven and Workington to identify and foster potential

HOD events. HODs are a fantastic mechanism for boosting civic pride, building capacity and confidence amongst communities, attracting funding for heritage related projects and, of course, boosting visitor numbers from across the region. As Mandy Penellum from Millom Tourist Information centre noted:

“2007’s festival was in many ways a culmination of all the painstaking work put in during the past four years. The event was once again a phenomenal success, with visits increasing from 2,000 in 2006 to more than 3,000 in 2007. Collectively we are beginning to feel secure enough to be honest and realistic about the festival and, as a group, feel confident and comfortable about putting on both an ambitious event and in developing related spin-off heritage projects.”

More recently since 2007, strategic support by the Federation of Cumbrian Amenity Societies has seen the scheme take a giant leap forward in the region. It looks set to become a permanent and popular part of the cultural calendar in Cumbria.

# GREATER MANCHESTER

## 6 LISTED HERITAGE ASSETS

The table below shows the registered historic assets of Greater Manchester

GREATER MANCHESTER	LISTED BUILDINGS	SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	PARKS AND GARDENS			WHS	BATTLEFIELDS
			I	II*	II		
BOLTON		3	0	0	5	5	0
BURY		4	0	0	0	0	0
MANCHESTER		6	0	0	8	8	0
OLDHAM		3	0	0	3	3	0
ROCHDALE		3	0	0	4	4	0
SALFORD		3	0	0	2	2	0
STOCKPORT		6	0	0	2	2	0
TAMESIDE		4	0	0	1	1	0
TRAFFORD		1	0	1	2	3	0
WIGAN		12	0	0	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: National Monuments Record 2008.



Greater Manchester comprises the metropolitan authorities of Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. It is the most populous place in the region with a population of 2,553,800. It has the largest and strongest economy of the region providing £42,082 million GVA to the region's total of £111,252 million (38%) averaging £16,546 per head. It is 127,600 hectares in size and Greater Manchester's registered parks and gardens cover approximately 1,030 hectares. With historically important buildings such as the world's first passenger railway station, the first industrial canal (The Bridgewater Canal) and the first canal basin it is appropriate that Manchester is known as the world's first industrial city.

### Understanding the historic environment

▲ **Table 6** shows the registered historic assets of Greater Manchester:

There are 236 conservation areas in the county with Stockport having the most at 37 and Tameside the least at nine. Greater Manchester has more conservation areas than any other sub-region in the North West— and 37% of them have had an appraisal in the past 5 years. There are 16.8 full time equivalents conservation staff working in the local authority conservation departments.

Greater Manchester has 40 museums and heritage centres accredited with the MLA.

### Caring for the historic environment

English Heritage encourages each local authority to appoint a senior councillor as a Heritage Champion who represents the interests of the historic environment in their authority. There are currently 9 such champions in Greater Manchester (90% of all local authorities) – only Trafford does not have one.

Just 15% of the surveying of the character of the historic landscape of Greater Manchester has been completed; more information on characterisation can be found at [www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation)

English Heritage maintains a register of the most highly graded historic buildings at risk. This year this has been extended to include monuments, landscapes, battlefields and wrecks. Greater Manchester has 25 buildings on the register (a reduction from 2007's figure of 31), and 10 monuments at high or medium risk

There were 19,926 (20,415) planning applications decided by local authorities in Greater Manchester in 2007/08 (2006/07 figure in bracket), of which 349 (352), 1.7% were for listed building consent, 112 (103) for conservation area

consents. Scheduled Monument Consents were decided by the DCMS in 5 (5) cases. In addition the Garden History Society was consulted on 2 (10) planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens. English Heritage was consulted on 231 planning cases in total in Greater Manchester in 2007/08 an increase of 6 (2.7%) on the 2006/07 total of 225. Greater Manchester has 33% of the total planning applications for the region but has the second lowest level of English Heritage casework.

Natural England, on behalf of Defra, administers Environmental Stewardship, which is a grant scheme for farmers carrying out environmental management on their holdings. Two of the aims of Environmental Stewardship (ES) are to 'maintain and enhance landscape character' and 'protect the historic environment' with management payments available for a range of works beneficial to archaeological sites and traditional farm buildings. In Greater Manchester there were 23 entry level schemes created in 2007/08 and 1 higher level scheme finalised, covering a total of 1,321 hectares.

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) awarded grants of £13,215,976 in Greater Manchester during 2007/08. Since 1993 a total of 854 heritage projects have been supported by the HLF in Greater Manchester. English

Heritage spent £2,167,262 in Greater Manchester in 2007/08 (Including the Repair Grant for Places of Worship scheme run jointly with the HLF); at 38% of English Heritage Funding this is the largest proportion English Heritage spend in the region.

There are 8 Building Preservation Trusts (BPTs) based in Greater Manchester with 7 active schemes between them. There are 2 full time and 9 part time staff employed with the BPTs. The value of their projects adds up to approximately £5m. In 2007/08 2 of the schemes attract some 12,500 visitors annually – Victoria Baths Building Trust has around 10,000 visitors and Manchester Historic BPT around 2,500. Collectively the BPTs have 189 volunteers working for them.

### Enjoying the historic environment

There are no English Heritage staffed sites in Greater Manchester; 2 pay for entry National trust sites (with Cheshire addresses – Lyme Park and Dunham Massey) and no members of the Historic Houses Association. In 2007/08 there were 202,511 paying visits to the National Trust sites. There are 68 Friends of the HHA who live in Greater Manchester.

The Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester reported visitor numbers in 2007/08 of 819,104; this was an increase of approximately 100% over 2006/07 when there were 408,469 visitors to the museum. In 2007/08 there were also 732,778 visitors to the 3 museums and galleries in The Hub in Manchester (Manchester Art Gallery, Manchester Museum and the Whitworth Gallery).

For a long weekend in September, *Heritage Open Days* events open historic places that are usually closed to the public free of charge. In 2007 there were over 130 events in Greater Manchester; involving approximately 224 members of staff and 1,544 volunteers.

With much of historic environment freely available it is difficult to quantify formal education visits to it. However the National Trust had 33,597 education visits to their two staffed Greater Manchester properties (comprising their 2 Cheshire sites in Greater Manchester). The Museum of Science and Industry had formal education visits by those aged 16 and under in 2007/08 of 100,189; this was an increase of 24% over 2006/07. The 3 Hub members in Manchester had 149,336 formal education visits by those aged 16 and under in 2007/08. ► **Case 7**



*The Castlefield conservation area in Manchester is the largest in the city and one of the most important industrial heritage sites in the region.*

## 7 INDUSTRIAL POWERHOUSE

It wasn't by accident that the creation of the industrial world happened in the North West. It happened here because it could only happen here. The location made it the perfect place for industry to flourish. The region had the land and coastal ports, the people, the natural resources, the power supply via water from the hills, and the creative nous which led to the world's first industrialised society. This industrial revolution involved inventions and technological development on an unprecedented scale – it also involved the rapid urbanisation of Manchester and the surrounding 'textile towns' of South Lancashire and North Cheshire. This in turn provided an important generator for the further expansion of what was to become the British Empire's second port – Liverpool. The area also produced a number of social reformers, famous politicians and was the birthplace of the Trades Union, Co-operative and the Temperance movements.

Industrial Powerhouse is a website and a campaign launched to celebrate this rich industrial heritage and to encourage heritage based day and short break visits to the region. With a varied collection of exciting heritage trails and tours, information about people, places and events, recommended places to stay

and to eat, books to read and activities for children, as well as downloadable maps and MP3 tracks, the website seeks to be a focal point for information. It also includes links to over 70 other sites and attractions such as the partner museums. There are now 37 entertaining trails (and 6 podcasted audio trails) plus 13 tour ideas/itineraries based around 6 themes; Power, Fashion, Transporting the World, The Revolutionaries, The Workers and Building a New Britain.

The website has grown from being a Manchester based site to now being a partnership of the North West's Destination Management Organisations and industrial heritage attractions – the North West's only pan-regional marketing campaign. In 2007/08 there were over 35,000 trail downloads from the website, 2,300 audio trail downloads and 150,000 unique visits – 73% of visitors to the site stayed and browsed in detail. A recent e-survey of the 5,000 registered users found that 59% have visited the heritage sites, with an average of 2 visits per year and 3.5 people in the group per visit. 40% of these are from outside the region, spending £1.3m and staying 8,000 bed nights when industrial heritage is the prime reason to visit, and £4.6m when it's one of several reasons. To visit the site go to [www.industrialpowerhouse.co.uk](http://www.industrialpowerhouse.co.uk)

# LANCASHIRE

## 8 LISTED HERITAGE ASSETS

The table below shows the registered historic assets of Lancashire

	LISTED BUILDINGS	SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	PARKS AND GARDENS		WHS	BATTLEFIELDS
			I	II*	II	TOTAL
<b>LANCASHIRE</b>						
BLACKBURN WITH DARWEN		6	0	0	6	6
BLACKPOOL		0	0	1	0	1
BURNLEY		23	0	0	5	5
CHORLEY		10	0	0	5	5
FYLDE		0	0	0	3	3
HYNDBURN		1	0	0	0	0
LANCASTER		39	0	0	3	3
PENDLE		11	0	0	0	0
PRESTON		3	0	0	8	8
RIBBLEVALLEY		28	0	1	2	3
ROSSENDALE		2	0	0	1	1
SOUTH RIBBLE		4	0	0	2	2
WEST LANCASHIRE		12	0	0	1	1
WYRE		7	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: National Monuments Record 2008.



Lancashire is the second largest county in the North West at 307,600 hectares and a population of 1.4 million. Its GVA is £21,073 million at £14,568 per head. Lancashire has 2 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty covering 79,010 hectares. Lancashire's registered parks and gardens cover approximately 1,540 hectares.

### Understanding the historic environment

▲ **Table 8** shows the registered historic assets of Lancashire.

There are 202 conservation areas in the county with Lancaster having the most at 37 and Blackpool the least with two. 41% of the conservation areas have had an appraisal in the last 5 years. There are 15.5 full time equivalent conservation staff working in the local authority conservation departments.

Lancashire has 38 museums and heritage centres accredited with the MLA.

### Caring for the historic environment

English Heritage encourages each local authority to appoint a senior councillor as a Heritage Champion who represents the interests of the historic environment in their authority.

There are currently 10 such champions in Lancashire (71% of their local authorities) – the following 4 authorities don't have one: Chorley, Pendle, Ribble Valley and Wyre.

The surveying of the character of the historic landscape of Lancashire has been 100% completed; more information on characterisation can be found at [www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation)

English Heritage maintains a register of the most highly graded historic buildings at risk. This year this has been extended to include monuments, landscapes, battlefields and wrecks. Lancashire has 29 buildings on the register; a decrease of 2 over 2007's total and 60 monuments at high or medium risk.

There were 14,192 (14,097) planning applications decided by local authorities in Lancashire in 2007/08 (2006/07 figures in brackets), of which 502 (366), 3.5% were for Listed building Consent, 55 (63) were Conservation Area Consents. Scheduled Monument Consents were decided by the DCMS in 9 (12) cases. In addition the Garden History Society were consulted on 12 (18) planning

applications affecting registered parks and gardens. English Heritage were consulted on 240 (148) planning cases in total in Lancashire in 2007/08, an increase of 92 (62%) on the 2006/07 total.

Natural England, on behalf of Defra, administers Environmental Stewardship (ES), which is a grant scheme for farmers carrying out environmental management on their holdings. Two of the aims of ES are to 'maintain and enhance landscape character' and 'protect the historic environment' with management payments available for a range of works beneficial to archaeological sites and traditional farm buildings. In Lancashire there were 171 entry level schemes created in 2007/08 and 10 higher level schemes finalised, covering a total of 19,289 hectares; 20% of the land under stewardship in the region is in Lancashire.

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) awarded grants of £4,931,415 in Lancashire during 2007/08. Since 1993 a total of 538 heritage projects have been supported by the HLF in the county. English Heritage spent £1,177,471 in Lancashire in 2007/08

(including the Regional Grants for Places of Worship (RGPOW) scheme run jointly with the HLF). This was 21% of English Heritage's spending in the region.

The Heritage Tourism project distributes a grant from the North West Development Agency to projects at historic properties that will boost tourism and jobs. It has awarded grants to historic properties in Lancashire in 2007/8 of £15,000 – making a total of £33,851 awarded to 4 sites in the county in the past 3 years of the scheme.

Lancashire has 3 Building Preservation Trusts (BPTs) based in the county with 14 active schemes between them. The Friends of the Midland Hotel in Morecambe attracted around 3,000 visitors on the first day of opening the hotel scheme and regularly has around 3,600 visitors each weekend; they have 11 volunteers. Also in Morecambe is the Winter Gardens where the BPT has an active scheme with 1 full time employee and 30 volunteers. The largest BPT in the whole region is the Heritage Trust for the North West, based in Lancashire. It has 13 active schemes, 37 full time and 27 part time employees and a significant turnover. Their sites attract around 150,000 visitors annually and they have 479 volunteers working with them.

### Enjoying the historic environment

There are no English Heritage staffed sites in Lancashire, just 2 pay for entry National trust sites and 17 historic houses which are members of the Historic Houses Association (HHA) of which 9 are open to the public. In 2007/08 there were 142,123 visits in total to these National Trust (NT) and HHA properties; 54,618 to the NT properties and 87,505 to HHA houses. There are 469 friends of the HHA in Lancashire.

For a long weekend in September, *Heritage Open Days* events open historic places that are usually closed to the public free of charge. In 2007 there were over 75 events in Lancashire, involving approximately 164 members of staff and 861 volunteers.

With most of historic environment freely available it is difficult to quantify formal education visits to it; the number of education visits to the NT and HHA properties in Lancashire is unknown.

### ► Case 9



Salmesbury Hall, Lancashire.

## 9 LANCASHIRE, HERITAGE TOURISM AND SALMESBURY HALL

The North West region has a Heritage Tourism scheme operating which is a nationally unique project, jointly funded by English Heritage and the North West Development Agency (NWD) and managed by Culture Northwest through the regional Cultural Consortium. There are two main aspects to this project, the first is to administer a Heritage Tourism Improvement Scheme by which grants from the NWD are awarded to heritage attractions to develop new business opportunities and adapt to changing tourism markets. Open to all historic houses, gardens or buildings in the Northwest that either have an impact on tourism or offer a public service, the scheme awards grants of between £1,500 and £30,000 for physical improvements that enhance the experience of visitors.

The visitor economy as a whole contributes over £11 billion to the North West's economy each year. Heritage tourism makes a significant contribution to this, with over 2 million people visiting heritage sites in 2006 alone. Heritage tourists stay longer and spend up to 40% more than their leisure counterparts. This scheme is an important factor in increasing heritage tourism's economic contribution; since improvements have been made, some attractions have reported an increase in visitor numbers of up to 50%. Additional benefits are the creation of new employment opportunities and allowing venues' tourist seasons to be extended. In 2005/06 total grants of £76,683 were awarded to 4 projects, in 2006/07 grants of £70,668 were awarded to 6 projects and in 2007/08 5 projects received a total of £102,099. From the scheme's inception to date

(July 08) 18 projects have received £308,000 and this has brought in almost £1,000,000 in private investment. The second main part to the scheme is to help develop cooperative working across the heritage tourism sector. This is particularly done by sharing best practice, experiences, and also maximising marketing and other joint activities. Salmesbury Hall in Lancashire is a good example of a historic venue that has benefited from a Heritage Improvement grant and has become involved in a newly created 'heritage attractions cluster'.

Salmesbury Hall is a Grade I listed building owned by a preservation trust that for years generated income from acting as an antiques market and running tours. As the antiques market declined, the venue's restaurant was strengthened to offer high quality local produce, and in turn the gardens were developed to supply it. The weddings business has increased, as have the tours and other events, and now, as part of the drive to improve quality and business, the antiques business has been reduced to a small, higher quality selection. Signage and lighting have been improved with the help of grants, and an area has been set up to sell local crafts and produce.

The Director of the trust has been active in working with the Tourist Board, the Lancashire Heritage Attractions Cluster, and the Heritage Tourism Scheme to improve the business and obtain grants, and it is encouraging to see what a difference this has made. Visitor numbers have increased by 4,000 between 2006/07 and 2007/08 with 15% more evening bookings. The director particularly notes the benefits of working in a cluster such as "gaining valuable experience of how others work" and "gaining help with funding applications".

# MERSEYSIDE

## 10 LISTED HERITAGE ASSETS

The table below shows the registered historic assets of Merseyside

	LISTED BUILDINGS	SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	PARKS AND GARDENS			WHS	BATTLEFIELDS
MERSEYSIDE			I	II*	II	TOTAL	
KNOWSLEY		0	0	0	2	2	0
LIVERPOOL		4	0	2	8	10	0
SEFTON I		0	1	4	5	0	0
ST HELENS		12	0	0	2	2	0
WIRRAL		9	1	1	2	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: National Monuments Record 2008.



Merseyside comprises the metropolitan boroughs of Knowsley, Liverpool, St Helens, Sefton and Wirral. It is the smallest of the region's counties at 64,500 hectares, with a population similar to Lancashire's at 1,353,600. The registered parks and gardens on Merseyside cover approximately 1,930 hectares. It contributes a GVA of £17,352 million to the regional economy, but is the poorest area with an average GVA per head at £12,784. Its rich historic legacy was recognised as being of international importance in the UNESCO designation of Liverpool Maritime Mercantile City as a World Heritage Site in 2004. Protecting the assets whilst managing change in this historic environment has been a key task for the heritage sector:

### Understanding the historic environment

▲ **Table 10** shows the registered historic assets of Merseyside.

There are 109 conservation areas on Merseyside with Liverpool having the most at 35 and St Helens the fewest at ten. 41% of the conservation areas have had an appraisal in the past 5 years. There are 13.83 full time equivalents conservation staff working in the local authority conservation departments. Liverpool's commitment to heritage is indicated by the 7 staff in their conservation department – more than any other authority in the region.

Merseyside has 16 museums and heritage centres accredited with the MLA. In addition there are 8 National Museums on Merseyside.

### Caring for the historic environment

English Heritage encourages each local authority to appoint a senior councillor as a Heritage Champion who represents the interests of the historic environment in their authority. There are currently 3 (60% of all local authorities) such champions in Merseyside – Knowsley and St Helens don't yet have one.

The surveying of the character of the historic landscape of Merseyside has been 100% completed; more information on characterisation can be found at [www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/conservation)

English Heritage maintains a register of the most highly graded historic buildings at risk. This year this has been extended to include monuments, landscapes, battlefields and wrecks. Merseyside has 16 buildings on the register, a decrease of just 1 over 2007's total and 16 monuments at high or medium risk

There were 9,544 (10,009) planning applications decided by local authorities on Merseyside in 2007/08 (2006/07 figures in brackets), of which 284 (256) 2.9% were for Listed Building Consent, 29 (41) were Conservation Area Consents. Scheduled Monument Consents were decided by the DCMS in 3 (2) cases.

In addition the Garden History Society were consulted on 28 (13) planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens this represents 57% of the regional total and is a reflection of the level of work and development in the area's parks during the year. English Heritage was consulted on 292 planning cases in total on Merseyside in 2007/08 a decrease of 29 (-9%) on the 2006/07 total of 321.

Natural England, on behalf of Defra, administers Environmental Stewardship (ES), which is a grant scheme for farmers carrying out environmental management on their holdings. Two of the aims of ES are to 'maintain and enhance landscape character' and 'protect the historic environment' with management payments available for a range of works beneficial to archaeological sites and traditional farm buildings. On Merseyside there were 12 entry level schemes created in 2007/08 and 4 higher level schemes finalised covering a total of 4998 hectares. This is the smallest number of schemes in the region.

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) awarded grants of £4,122,577 on Merseyside during 2007/08. Since 1993 a total of 523 heritage projects have been supported by the HLF in the area. read English Heritage spent £1,069,737 on Merseyside in 2007/08 (including the Regional Grants for Places of Worship (RGPOW) scheme run jointly with the HLF). This was 19% of spending in the region by English Heritage. An assessment by Liverpool

City Council (LCC) of the investment into Liverpool's historic environment since 1978 has found that a variety of area and building schemes affecting 764 buildings, received grants (from the HLF, English Heritage and LCC) totalling £6,673,000. This in turn drew in private sector investment of £17,527,000 (making a total of £24,200,000). These figures do not include the current Townscape Heritage Initiative scheme in the Ropewalks nor the grants to churches in current use.

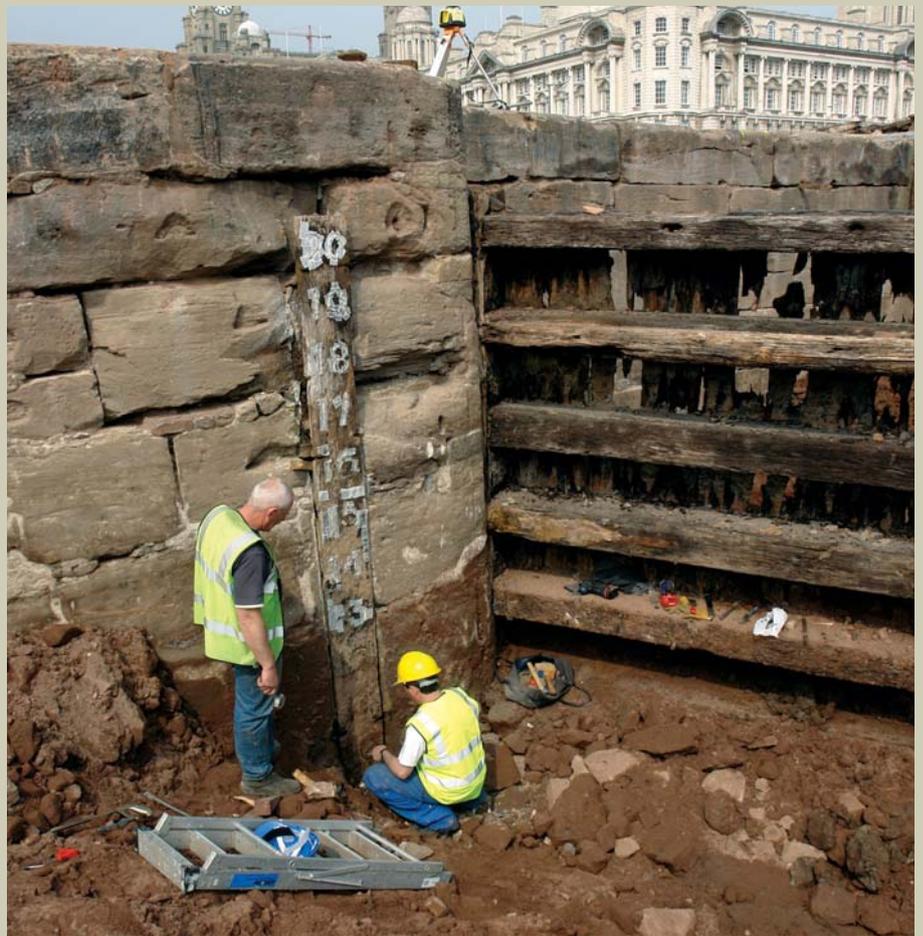
There are 2 Merseyside based Building Preservation Trusts with 3 active schemes between them. They have around 50 volunteers working for them.

### Enjoying the historic environment

There are no English Heritage staffed sites on Merseyside, but there are 4 pay for entry National Trust (NT) sites and 5 historic houses which are members of the Historic Houses Association (HHA) of which 3 are open to the public. In 2007/08 there were 699,595 visits in total to the NT and HHA properties in Merseyside; 94,107 to the NT sites and 605,488 to HHA houses (which includes Knowsley Park). There are 169 friends of the HHA on Merseyside. The National Museums Liverpool had an extremely successful year in 2007/08 with an increase in visitor numbers of 28% across their 8 sites – to a total of 2,167,626 visitors (221,899 to the newly opened International Slavery Museum).

In September 2007 the *Heritage Open Days* events which open historic places free of charge, that are not normally open to the public, was extended to cover a whole month. There were over 64 events on Merseyside involving approximately 13 members of staff and 157 volunteers.

With most of the historic environment freely available it is difficult to quantify formal education visits to it, however the National Trust had 25,787 education visits to their Merseyside properties. The number of education visits to the HHA houses is unknown. The 8 National Museums Liverpool had 562,645 onsite organised learning visits (school visits, pre-booked tours etc) in 2007/08. Adding the formal organised learning visits to the adults and children taking part in the drop-in learning sessions held at the 8 sites, gives a huge total of 1,213,742 learners. A further 381,066 people attended off site learning sessions. There were 366 active volunteers involved in work at the National Museums Liverpool in 2007/08. ► **Case 11**



Archaeological exploration underway at the former Manchester Dock on Liverpool's waterfront showing a tidal gauge, dock walls and gates.

### LIVERPOOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

The extent of new building in Liverpool has provided opportunities for archaeologists to investigate areas of the city which have long been known to hold great archaeological potential, but which have previously received little attention. Important excavations have been carried out at; the Old Dock, the King's Dock, at two different areas of the Manchester Dock, and in areas of the north of the city for the canal link across the Pierhead. They have all provided pieces of a huge archaeological jigsaw, which tells the story of the gradual reclamation of land from the River Mersey with a series of bulky sandstone sea walls, and demonstrates some of the technology used in the construction of the Liverpool's docks.

The area where the Museum of Liverpool is currently under construction formed part of the tidal estuary of the Mersey until the late 18th century when the land was reclaimed. Documentary and map evidence showed that the area contained part of Manchester Dock (constructed in 1785) and the southern wall of the Chester Basin. Chester Basin, constructed in 1795, remained a tidal basin and was never converted to an enclosed dock.

In addition to these structures, many associated dock fittings survived intact along with the foundations of sheds and other buildings. In the process of reclamation of land, and construction of the docks, space was in-filled with a wide range of material including sands and gravels which were probably derived from dredging the river as well as demolition material and hardcore from central Liverpool and the docks. These latter deposits contained substantial dumps of pottery manufactured in Liverpool and Staffordshire including a large group of sugar moulds as well as the first archaeological evidence for the manufacture of clay tobacco pipes in Liverpool. Finds from the site will be displayed in the new Museum of Liverpool on a permanent basis.

A further celebration of Liverpool's historic environment has come through the publication by English Heritage of 6 books in the *Informed Conservation* series, each produced in conjunction with a partner. They cover aspects of the city's built environment and were produced as part of the Historic Environment of Liverpool Project. Further details are available at [www.english-heritage.org.uk/online/shop/books](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/online/shop/books)

# REGIONAL INDICATORS

INDICATOR	NW IN 2002 OR OTHER BASELINE AS INDICATED (% = OF NATIONAL TOTAL)	NW IN 2008 OR FINANCIAL YEAR 07/ 08 (% = OF NATIONAL TOTAL)	NATIONAL FIGURE 2008 (OR FINANCIAL YEAR 07/ 08)
<b>UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS</b>			
WORLD HERITAGE SITES	1	2 (11.7%)	17
LISTED BUILDINGS	25,223	25,420 (6.8%)	373,315
SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	1,268	1,316 (6.7%)	19,720
REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS	113	129 (8.1%)	1,595
REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS	3	3 (6.9%)	43
CONSERVATION AREAS	825 (2005)	859	unknown
NUMBERS OF STAFF EMPLOYED IN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENTS	55.1 (2007)	61.23	unknown
CONSERVATION AREA APPRAISALS IN LAST 5 YEARS	234 (2007)	309	unknown
AREA OF NW LAND CHARACTERISED BY THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION PROJECT	5,335 (37.8%) OF ALL NW LAND	12,007 sq km (85.1%) OF ALL NW LAND	93,751 sq km (76%)
AREA OF LAND IN A NATIONAL PARK (% OF TOTAL AREA)	260,612 hectares (18.4%)	260,612 hectares (18.4%)	1,051,031 hectares (8%)
AREA OF LAND IN AN AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY	155,378 hectares (10.9%)	155,378 hectares (10.9%)	2,071,163 hectares (15%)
AREA OF ANCIENT WOODLAND	Unknown	22,731 hectares (1.6% of the NW)	352,347 hectares
AREA OF HERITAGE COASTLINE (ST BEES)	unknown	5.8 km in length 510 hectares	1,027km
MLA ACCREDITED MUSEUMS IN THE NORTH WEST	Unknown	127	unknown
<b>CARING FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b>			
BUILDINGS AT RISK	162	135	977
PLANNING APPLICATIONS	55,300	62,400 (10.5%)	593,900
LISTED BUILDING CONSENTS	1,949	2,158 (6.3%)	33,927
CONSERVATION AREA CONSENTS	193	272 (7.5%)	3,626
SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENTS	64	59 (6.0%)	968
PLANNING APPLICATIONS PARKS & GARDENS	37 (2003/4)	49 (6.2%)	787
ENGLISH HERITAGE PLANNING REFERRALS	(2006/07)	(2007/08)	unknown
• Planning notifications	497	600	
• LBC referrals	15	20	
• LBC notifications	553	671	
• SMC consent applications	88	73	
• Section 42 licence applications	2	21	
• Ecclesiastical exemption	90	70	
• Formal enquiries	n/a	48	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1,503</b>	
AUTHORITY WITH A HERITAGE CHAMPION	21 (June 2006) 46% of authorities in the NW	33 (July 2008) 70% of authorities in the NW	289 (75%)
ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP SCHEMES (AND AREAS)	unknown	659 entry level (70,496 hectares) 60 higher level (297 hectares)	unknown

INDICATOR	NW IN 2002 OR OTHER BASELINE AS INDICATED (% = OF NATIONAL TOTAL)	NW IN 2008 OR FINANCIAL YEAR 07/ 08 (% = OF NATIONAL TOTAL)	NATIONAL FIGURE 2008 (OR FINANCIAL YEAR 07/ 08)
HLF FUNDING	£18,528,094 (1995/96)	£32,333,112 (11.7%) (£467,620,550 awarded to 2,786 projects since April 1993)	£276,696,170 (£3,431,543,449 awarded to 26,046 projects since April 1993)
NUMBER OF HLF AWARDS	19	277 (10.8%)	2,559
ENGLISH HERITAGE GRANTS SPENT (INCLUDES GRANTS TO PLACES OF WORSHIP ADMINISTERED BY ENGLISH HERITAGE BUT FINANCED BY THE HLF)	£3,305,000 (2001/02)	£2,856,000 (a decrease of 14% on 2001/02)	£23,104,000 (a decrease of 13% on 2001/02)
HERITAGE TOURISM SCHEME GRANT AWARDS (UNIQUE TO THE NW)	£76,683 (2005/06)	£103,619	n/a
<b>ENJOYING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT</b>			
DCMS 'TAKING PART' SURVEY. NUMBER OF ADULTS MAKING AT LEAST 1 VISIT TO HISTORIC SITES PER YEAR.	68% (2005/06)	67% (2006/07)	69% (2006/07)
AGREE ON IMPORTANCE OF SAVING HISTORIC FEATURES.		92.2% (2006/07)	92.1% (2006/07)
INTERESTED IN HISTORY OF LOCAL AREA		68.9% (2006/07)	70.7% (2006/07)
ENGLISH HERITAGE MEMBERSHIP	5.34% (2004/5)	5.48%	642,116 (total UK membership)
NT MEMBERSHIP	345,092 (10%) (2006/07)	357,966 (10%)	3,596,130
VOLUNTEERS AT NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTIES	5,756 (2006/07)	5,334	52,644
HHA HOUSES (OPEN TO THE PUBLIC)	37	37 (7.4%)	498
HHA NUMBER OF FRIENDS IN THE REGION	unknown	1,472 (6.0% of total)	24,495
ENGLISH HERITAGE VISITORS (PAYING SITES ONLY)	205,467 (2005)	195,312 (3.7%)	5,249,350
NT VISITORS (PAYING SITES ONLY)	773,840 (2005)	832,410 (5.5%)	15,021,582
HHA VISITORS (INCLUDES EVENTS)	1,173,647 (8.9%)(2006/07)	1,172,623 (9.2%)	12,738,604
NUMBER OF EDUCATION VISITS TO ENGLISH HERITAGE PAYING SITES (INCLUDES % OF NATIONAL)	14,477 (3.6%)	14,923 (3.8%) (4,000 decrease on 2004/05 high point)	397,530
NUMBER OF EDUCATION VISITS TO NT PAYING SITES	81,743 (17%)	62,522 (12%)	517,598
NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL VISITS TO HHA PROPERTIES	unknown	52,110 (12.9%)	400,894



► **1** Little Moreton Hall, Cheshire. One of a number of characteristic historic houses in Cheshire open to the public and one of the most popular.  
 ► **2** Manchester Tennis and Racquets club was built in 1880 and is the second oldest real tennis club still in use today. For years a social hub of the city's leading sportsmen, the club retains many of its original features, including a wooden skittle alley, a wine cellar, and a workshop for the resident professional to make real tennis balls for the

members, a skill that goes back to sixteenth century France. ► **3** The largest collection of Grade I listed buildings in the country is the Albert Dock in Liverpool, part of the city's World Heritage Site.  
 ► **4** The western portion of Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site crosses Cumbria and includes the remains of Willowford Bridge, seen here. Most of Hadrian's Wall is open to the public with the remains of forts, turrets and milecastles as well as the wall itself visible to those who walk the

national trail or visit the key sites. ► **5** The Weavers' Triangle is a modern name for an area alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal that was once at the heart of Burnley's textile industry. The area contains a largely unbroken sequence of weaving sheds, spinning mills, along with foundries, warehouses and domestic buildings – making this one of the finest surviving Victorian industrial landscapes in Lancashire and the country.

This document has been produced by English Heritage on behalf of the North West Historic Environment Forum. The North West Historic Environment Forum is a consultative body comprising organisations and agencies from across the region's historic environment sector. The Forum aims to develop a coherent voice to give effective advocacy to the region's Historic Environment. Forum members are the:

- Association of Building Preservation Trusts
- Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers
- Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
- Council for British Archaeology
- Country Land and Business Association
- Culture Northwest
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport
- English Heritage
- Garden History Society
- Heritage Lottery Fund
- Historic Houses Association
- ICOMOS for World Heritage Sites
- Institute of Historic Building Conservation
- Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester
- Natural England (North West)
- North West Association of Civic Trust Societies
- North West Development Agency
- North West Museums, Libraries and Archives Council
- North West Regional Archive Council
- North West Regional Assembly
- National Museums Liverpool
- The Dean of Liverpool (on behalf of faith communities)
- The National Trust
- The Victorian Society



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