

# 3 INDICATORS FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

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## 3.1 UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

■ Data supplied from English Ancient Woodland Inventory, English Nature.

*Heritage Counts 2004* proposed a new framework of indicators of change in the historic environment. These indicators were based around three headings: **Understanding the assets** (data on the extent of historic environment assets and information about them), **Caring and sharing** (data on the condition of assets and the resources available to manage them) and **Using and benefiting** (data on the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from active use of the historic environment).

This section of the report provides an update on the *Heritage Counts* indicator set. Headline data are set out in **Table 3.5**, and key trends and developments are described below.

## 3.1 UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

### A1 DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

- England has 16 sites inscribed as **World Heritage sites (A1.1)**. Sites are recognised under the UNESCO World Heritage Convention which promotes their management, protection and conservation, and encourages the participation of local communities in the preservation of their heritage. In 2005 Hadrian's Wall, inscribed in 1987, became the first part of a major trans-national World Heritage Site, *Frontiers of the Roman Empire*, following a decision by the World Heritage Committee.
- **Scheduled monuments (A1.2)** are given legal protection by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. As at April 2005, there were 19,717 scheduled monuments in England, a net increase of 123 on 2004 (see **Figure 3.1**).
- **Buildings** of special architectural or historic interest are listed and legally protected (**A1.3**). On 1 April 2005, English Heritage took over responsibility for administration of the list. As at April 2005, there were 372,038 entries on the list, a net increase of 67 on 2004 (see **Figure 3.2**).
- Inclusion of a **landscape** on the *The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens* is a material planning consideration (**A1.4**). Three sites were added to the register in 2005, bringing the total number to 1,587.

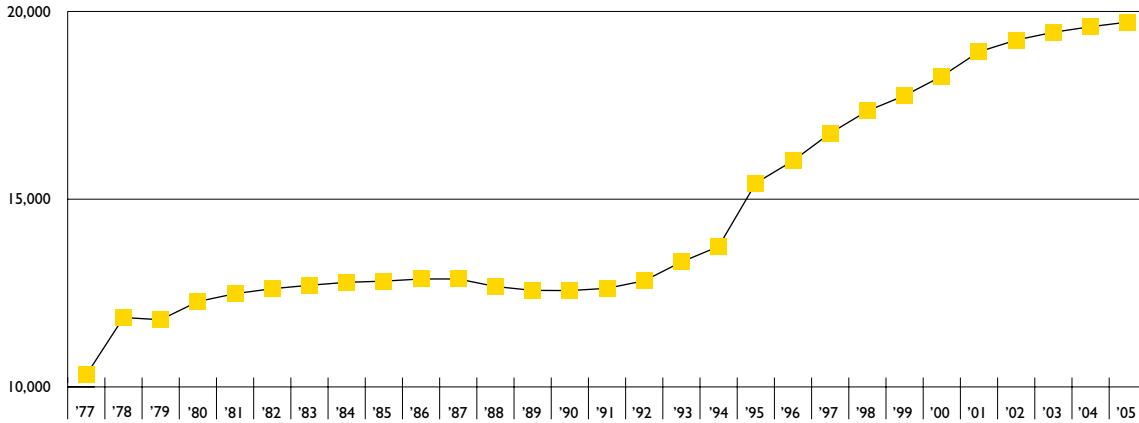
### A2 HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES

- **Conservation areas (A2.1)** are designated by local authorities as areas of special architectural or historic interest. There were 9,374 recorded by English Heritage in 2005, an increase of 234 compared to 2004. Future editions of *Heritage Counts* will report on a new best value performance indicator which will measure the number of conservation areas, the proportion with up-to-date character appraisals, and the proportion with character appraisals that have been developed into management plans with community involvement.
- Nine per cent of England's total land area falls within a **National Park**, and 15 per cent is designated as an **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (A2.2)**. A new National Park for the New Forest was established in 2005.
- **Ancient woodland (A2.3)** is defined as land continuously wooded since at least AD 1600. There were 364,620 hectares of ancient woodland in England as at August 2005. ■ The Woodland Trust estimates that 292 ancient woodland sites in England are currently under threat from new developments, including road schemes, utility companies and airport development.

### 3.1 UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

#### 3.1 Number of Scheduled Monuments: by Year

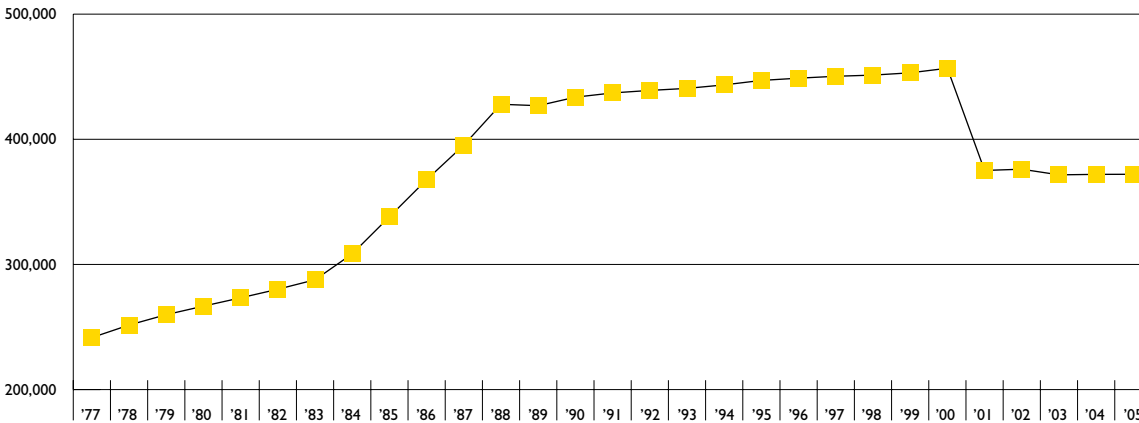
Number of Scheduled Monuments



Source: English Heritage

#### 3.2 Number of Listed Building Entries: by Year

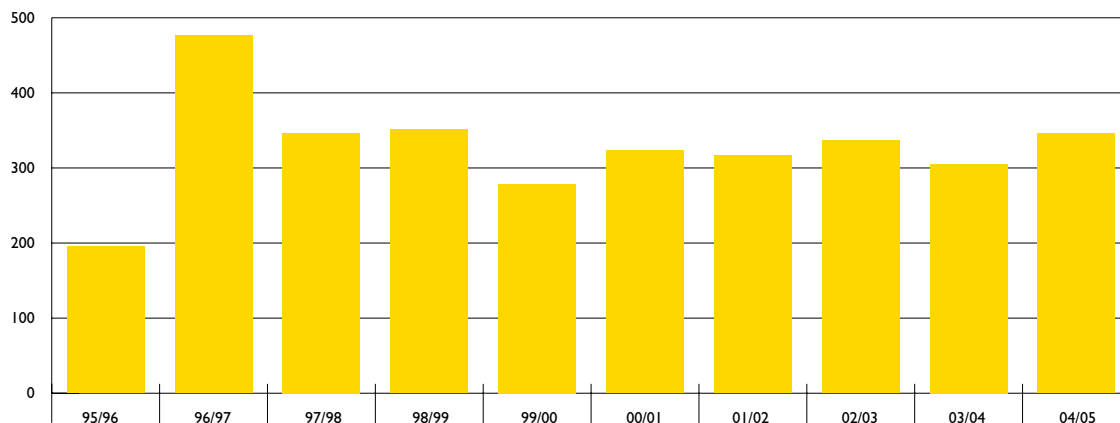
Number of Listed Building Entries



Source: English Heritage

#### 3.3 Heritage Lottery Fund: Value of Awards by Year

Value of Awards £ millions



Source: Heritage Lottery Fund

## 3.2 CARING AND SHARING

**2** Data available at [www.biab.ac.uk](http://www.biab.ac.uk).

**3** Data in B2 supplied by Planning and Land Use Statistics Division, ODPM.

**4** Figures provided by Garden History Society.

## A3 ACQUIRING INFORMATION

- Nearly 1.5 million items are recorded on **historic environment records (HERs)**, which are maintained by local authorities and used as a resource for planning and for anyone wanting to find out about the historic environment (**A3.1**). According to figures provided by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), ten HERs are now online, and 40 authorities have plans to put their HERs online.
- Map-based **characterisation (A3.2)** is especially suitable for helping to inform the spatial planning processes undertaken by local and regional authorities. The national Historic Landscape Characterisation programme is nearly two-thirds complete for rural areas.
- The British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography provides comprehensive coverage of publications of **research** relating to the archaeology, monument conservation and heritage management (**A3.3**). The number of annual publications in these areas has declined in the last five years, from 2,746 in 2000 to 1,028 in 2004. **2**

## 3.2 CARING AND SHARING

### B1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AT RISK

- English Heritage's register of Grade I and II\* **buildings at risk (B1.1)** records 1,302 grade I and II\* buildings and structural scheduled monuments as being at risk in 2005, a reduction of 126 entries compared to the baseline in 1999. The number of entries on the *Buildings at Risk Register* continues to decline, from 3.5 per cent of all grade I and II\* entries in 2004 to 3.4 per cent in 2005. This year, the proportion of entries that were economic to repair (and therefore not requiring subsidy) rose from 12.2 per cent to 13.1 per cent.

## B2 MANAGING POSITIVELY

- The overall number of **planning applications (B2.1)** per year continues to rise. In 2004/05, 645,900 applications were decided by planning authorities, an increase of 3.3 per cent on the previous year. **3**
- There were 34,840 decisions on applications for **listed building consent (B2.2)** in 2004/05, an increase of 4.5 per cent on the previous year. Of those decisions, 88 per cent were granted.
- There were 1,006 decisions on applications for **scheduled monument consent (B2.3)** in 2004/05, an increase of 2.8 per cent on 2003/04.
- There were 722 **planning applications affecting registered parks and gardens (B2.4)** in 2004/05. This represents a decrease of 4.9 per cent on 2003/04. **4**
- There were 3,396 decisions on applications for **conservation area consent (B2.5)** in 2004/05, an increase of 7.9 per cent on 2003/04. Of those decisions, 80.6 per cent were granted.

## B3 CAPACITY AND RESOURCES

- There were 27,603 people **employed** in museums, conservation and heritage services according to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) of the Office of National Statistics (**B3.1**). These figures do not reflect the true extent of employment generated by the historic environment. In conjunction with the Institute of Field Archaeologists, the Institute of Historic Building Conservation and the Landscape Institute, English Heritage is developing a methodology to collect and analyse data on the number people employed as heritage professionals and their direct support staff in archaeology, historic building conservation and historic landscape conservation activities, which will provide long-term trend information on employment in the sector.

## 3.2 CARING AND SHARING

## 3.4 Heritage Lottery Fund: Number and Value of Awards by Region

REGION	VALUE (£)	NUMBER	% VALUE	% NUMBER	VALUE TO RURAL AREAS (£)	REGIONAL % OF VALUE TO RURAL AREAS	RURAL VALUE AS % OF TOTAL VALUE
EAST MIDLANDS	167,518,428	1,533	5	9	101,963,307	10	61
EASTERN	207,597,592	1,736	6	10	105,809,057	10	51
LONDON	678,752,316	1,698	2	9	–		0
NORTH EAST	147,872,446	974	5	5	44,956,946	4	30
NORTH WEST	349,180,863	1,717	11	10	54,376,299	5	16
SOUTH EAST	284,395,947	1,893	9	11	137,146,167	13	48
SOUTH WEST	347,221,382	1,819	11	10	236,280,141	22	68
WEST MIDLANDS	219,627,903	1,510	7	9	90,799,635	8	41
YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	245,407,804	1,571	8	9	88,277,640	8	36
<b>ENGLAND</b>	<b>2,647,574,680</b>	<b>14,451</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>859,609,191</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>32</b>
NORTHERN IRELAND	95,063,040	503	3	3	38,467,481	4	40
SCOTLAND	378,025,142	1,849	12	10	81,081,058	8	21
WALES	143,544,755	1,113	4	6	90,393,024	8	63
<b>TOTAL VALUES</b>	<b>3,264,207,616</b>	<b>17,916</b>			<b>1,069,550,754</b>		<b>33</b>

Source: Heritage Lottery Fund

## 3.5 Heritage Lottery Fund: Number and Value of Awards by Programme

PROGRAMME	1994-2005				2004/05			
	TOTAL VALUES (£)	TOTAL AWARDS	% VALUE	% NUMBER	TOTAL VALUES (£)	TOTAL AWARDS	% VALUE	% NUMBER
AWARDS FOR ALL	24,684,651	7,086	0.8%	39.6%	4,545,562	1,139	1.2%	38.8%
CAPS	29,888,800	186	0.9%	1.0%				
HERITAGE GRANTS	2,189,875,426	4,717	67.1%	26.3%	256,050,284	288	69.1%	9.8%
JOINT PLACES OF WORSHIP	59,538,771	513	1.8%	2.9%	-1,948,800	4	-0.5%	0.1%
LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP	9,978,810	9	0.3%	0.1%	9,978,810	9	2.7%	0.3%
LOCAL HERITAGE INITIATIVE	16,258,036	1,079	0.5%	6.0%	5,150,630	292	1.4%	10.0%
MAP	243,615,707	72	7.5%	0.4%	1,145,713	1	0.3%	0.0%
MGAF	4,168,350	60	0.1%	0.3%				
MILLENNIUM FESTIVITIES FUND	12,242,868	213	0.4%	1.2%				
PARKS	404,980,021	522	12.4%	1.2%	29,492,200	24	8.0%	0.8%
PROJECT PLANNING GRANTS	11,995,531	331	0.4%	1.8%	5,425,050	144	1.5%	4.9%
RPOW	52,186,547	903	1.6%	1.8%	19,744,310	341	5.3%	11.6%
TOMORROW'S HEATHLAND HERITAGE	12,212,089	25	0.4%	0.1%	-38,500	1	0.0%	0.0%
TOWNSCAPE HERITAGE INITIATIVE	123,764,625	196	3.8%	1.1%	17,000,000	20	4.6%	0.7%
YOUNG ROOTS	7,080,031	333	0.2%	1.9%	2,615,930	123	0.7%	4.2%
YOUR HERITAGE	61,737,353	1,671	1.9%	9.3%	21,374,189	546	5.8%	18.6%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,264,207,616</b>	<b>17,916</b>			<b>370,535,377</b>	<b>2,932</b>		

Source: Heritage Lottery Fund

## 3.3 USING AND BENEFITING

5 *Visits to Visitor Attractions 2004* (Visit Britain, 2005).

6 ALGAO staffing and casework survey, 2004.

7 *Traditional Building Craft Skills: Assessing the Need, Meeting the Challenge* (English Heritage, NHTG, CITB, 2005). Available at [www.nhtg.org.uk/assets/pdf/Heritage\\_NHTG.pdf](http://www.nhtg.org.uk/assets/pdf/Heritage_NHTG.pdf).

8 Data from Department for Education and Skills.

9 *Visits to Visitor Attractions 2004* (Visit Britain, 2005).

- Employment related to **tourism activities** at 733 heritage attraction sites is estimated at just over 32,000. Of this figure, nearly 13,000 are paid employees and over 19,000 are volunteers. Historic houses and palaces are the main employers with over 15,000 staff, of which over 6,000 are paid employees and nearly 9,000 are volunteers. The South East and the South West are the two largest regions for employment with 7,500 and nearly 6,800 employees and volunteers respectively. **5**
- A survey of members of ALGAO showed that in 2004 there were 387 archaeological staff working in local authorities across England, an increase of 30 on 2003. **6**
- The HLF is the largest source of public funding for the historic environment. It awarded £370 million in 2004/05. Since 1994, £3.3 billion has been allocated to 18,000 awards in the UK. A third of all funding has gone to projects involving historic buildings and monuments across the UK. **See Figure 3.3 and Tables 3.4 and 3.5.**
- New data has shown that £1 billion of HLF funding has been spent on building conservation projects. This funding has conserved 3,750 individual historic buildings and another 4,000 in THIs, repaired around 2,000 places of worship, supported 183 projects conserving 263 buildings at risk, helped to remove 61 buildings from English Heritage's *Buildings at Risk Register* since 2001, and helped 67 Building Preservation Trusts to save 139 buildings.

## B4 DEVELOPING TRAINING AND SKILLS

- A new study by the National Heritage Training Group has produced baseline data on the scale of employment in traditional craft skills sectors. An estimated 6,590 additional skilled craftspeople are needed to meet current shortages. **7**

## B5 NEW USERS

- Government sets targets for the DCMS and the wider heritage sector to reach out to new audiences for the historic environment. The last target was to achieve 100,000 'new users' of heritage from priority groups (black and minority ethnic people, and people from C2DE social classes) over the period 2003/04 to 2005/06. English Heritage was able to demonstrate that it had met this target three times over. A new target has now been set covering the period 2005/06 to 2007/08, which seeks to ensure a three percentage point increase in the proportion of people participating in each of three specific socio-economic groups: people with disabilities, black and minority ethnic people and people from C2DE social classes. The DCMS's *Taking Part* survey will record a baseline rate of participation among these groups in 2005, against which future trends can be measured.

## 3.3 USING AND BENEFITING

### CI EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING

- In 2003/04, there were over 200,000 candidates for **GCSE history** and nearly 40,000 candidates for **A Level history (CI.1)**. These figures represent an increase of 5.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively on the previous year. **8**
- Among the 680 attractions that recorded any **school visits (CI.3)** in the *Visits to Visitor Attractions* survey, a total of 2.4 million visits were made, an average of 3,500 per attraction. Among attractions responding to this question in both 2003 and 2004, there was a three per cent increase in the number of school children visiting. Historic houses had the highest aggregate number of school visits in 2004. Places of worship recorded the highest increase in school visits between 2003 and 2004 (a 15 per cent increase). **9**

## 3.3 USING AND BENEFITING

## C2 ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- The annual VisitBritain survey, *Visits to Visitor Attractions*, received data from 2,244 attractions in England, recording 216 million visits. <sup>10</sup> Of these, there were 58 million **visits** to 922 heritage sites in 2004 (**C2.1**). The figures show a decline of one per cent in visitor numbers between 2003 and 2004. This follows increases in 2001 and 2002. Historic houses and palaces represented 35 per cent of the sample and received over 17 million visits (29 per cent of the total). Gardens accounted for 11.5 million (20 per cent of the total). The third largest category was places of worship with 9.8 million visits. These figures inevitably underestimate the true level of activity. There are a large number of sites where visitor numbers are not known at all, and the figures do not reveal visits made to special events held at heritage attractions such as conferences and concerts.
- Entrance fees were charged at three-quarters of the sites, and the average adult admission price was £4.38 (six per cent higher than that recorded in 2003). Among historic sites that replied to the survey, over half of all visits were made by individuals within local or day trip distance. 21 per cent of visits were made by overseas visitors.

## C3 PARTICIPATION

- The National Trust has 3.4 million **members** (**C3.1**), making it the largest charitable organisation in the UK. English Heritage's membership has increased to 550,000.
- A study in 2003 estimated that the equivalent of 157,000 people volunteered in 107 organisations contributing around £25 million in unpaid work to the historic environment. <sup>11</sup> Around 26,000 volunteers participated in ensuring that this year's Heritage Open Days were the most successful to date. The DCMS's *Taking Part* survey will provide more precise data on levels of volunteering in heritage organisations for future editions of *Heritage Counts*.

- Following the increasing success of National Archaeology Days, 2005 saw the first National Archaeology Week (NAW), a nine day event running from 16 to 24 July 2005. The event was launched by David Lammy, Minister for Culture. The aim of NAW is to make archaeology accessible to all and to inspire communities to celebrate and understand their national and local heritage. A total of 310 sites participated in NAW in 2005, an increase of 34 per cent on last year's 232 sites. A good geographical spread across the country was achieved, including events in two counties (Staffordshire and Leicestershire) that ran no events in 2004. The 310 sites attracted over 100,000 visitors. The types of events included open days and activity days, tours and exhibitions, themed days including re-enactments, guided walks, demonstrations, public talks and lectures and finds and identification days.

## C4 WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE

- Opinion polls suggest that people place a high value on the historic character of their local area. One of the questions in the DCMS's *Taking Part* survey asks respondents to what degree they agree with the statement 'When trying to improve local places, it's worth saving their historic features.' It is hoped that this survey will provide a regular series of data for future years on people's attitudes to the heritage in their local area.

## C5 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- There are 689,675 homes currently standing empty. This represents a decrease of 4 per cent compared to 2004. <sup>12</sup> The re-use and adaptation of empty and disused buildings can help restore the character of run-down areas and limits the need for energy-intensive demolition and construction activity. Under the Housing Act (2004), the Government has introduced Empty Dwelling Management Orders to enable councils to take over temporary management of longer-term unoccupied houses and flats so that they can be leased to tenants.

<sup>10</sup> For the purposes of *Heritage Counts*, we define heritage attractions to be those categorised by the survey as either castles and forts; gardens; heritage visitor centres; historic houses (including their gardens) and palaces; historic monument and archaeological sites; places of worship; and other historic properties. Report available at [www.tourismtrade.org.uk/MarketIntelligenceResearch/DomesticTourismStatistics/VisitorAttractions/default.asp](http://www.tourismtrade.org.uk/MarketIntelligenceResearch/DomesticTourismStatistics/VisitorAttractions/default.asp).

<sup>11</sup> *Heritage Counts 2003*, P83-86.

<sup>12</sup> See [www.emptyhomes.com](http://www.emptyhomes.com)

## 3.3 USING AND BENEFITING

**MANAGING THE PUBLIC  
HISTORIC ESTATE**

In England, there are 20 government departments and agencies with historic estates, including about 1,000 listed buildings. The Ministry of Defence manages over 600 listed buildings while HM Prison Service, the Royal Parks and the Department for Constitutional Affairs each have more than 100 listed items in their care. The Ministry of Defence and the Forestry Commission both have very extensive land holdings in rural areas that include large numbers of archaeological sites. The former has over 900 scheduled monuments on its land while the latter has around 650 scheduled monuments on its estate in England.

British Waterways (a public corporation) has the largest number of historic assets with 2,600 listed buildings and 130 scheduled monuments in England, Scotland and Wales. English Heritage (a non-departmental public body) has 412 historic sites in its care that are open to the public. The majority of these are either held in guardianship (65 per cent) or owned by the Secretary of State (25 per cent). Together with historic operational property, such as office buildings, English Heritage is responsible for 713 designated buildings and structures.

Some recent changes to the government estate include the transfer of responsibility for magistrates' courts from local authorities to the Department for Constitutional Affairs and the transfer of 96 former hospital sites from NHS Estates to English Partnerships. The disposal of surplus government sites continues, affecting historic military sites such as RAF Bentley Priory (London Borough of Harrow), Mount Wise (Devonport) and RAF Bicester (Oxfordshire).

Since the demise of the former Property Services Agency in 1991, estate management has been devolved to individual departments and some, including the Inland Revenue, have transferred their entire management responsibility to private sector partners. The Private Finance Initiative has been used for two recently completed refurbishments of listed buildings in Whitehall: the Ministry of Defence Main Building and the combined headquarters of HM Treasury and HM Revenue and Customs. The Ministry of Defence has adopted Prime Contracting as another of its preferred procurement routes, and several regional Prime Contracts are now in place.

The Government Historic Estates Unit (GHEU) in English Heritage provides advice to departments on the repair, adaptation and sustainable development of their historic buildings. It also advises the following organisations, each having responsibility for nationally significant buildings: Historic Royal Palaces, the Royal Household, the Parliamentary Estates Directorate, the Royal Hospital Chelsea and the Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College at Greenwich. GHEU publishes guidance and disseminates best practice, for example, by means of an annual conservation seminar. The unit holds regular liaison meetings with major estate holders and is broadening its remit to include liaison with organisations such as Network Rail and the Crown Estate.

New standards governing the management of the government estate were issued in 2004 as part of the *Sustainable Development in Government* (SDiG) initiative. This requires departments to adopt the *Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate*, issued by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport in 2003, and it includes targets for reducing the number of buildings at risk and completing periodic condition surveys on listed buildings. The performance of departments and agencies in relation to these targets will be measured in GHEU's next Biennial Conservation Report, due for publication in 2006.

## 3.3 USING AND BENEFITING

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL DATA RELATE TO THE POSITION IN APRIL 2005.

## A Understanding the assets

INDICATOR	REFERENCE	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE ON 2004
<b>A1</b> DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	A1.1	NUMBER OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES	16	NO CHANGE
	A1.2	NUMBER OF SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	19,717	INCREASE OF 123 MORE SITES COMPARED TO 2004
	A1.3	NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS	372,038	INCREASE OF 67 MORE SITES COMPARED TO 2004
	A1.4	NUMBER OF REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS	1,587	INCREASE OF 3 MORE SITES COMPARED TO 2004
<b>A2</b> HISTORIC AREAS AND OPEN SPACES	A2.1	NUMBER OF CONSERVATION AREAS	9,374	INCREASE OF 234 MORE SITES COMPARED TO 2004
	A2.2	AREA OF LAND IN ENGLAND WHICH IS A NATIONAL PARK OR AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (HECTARES), 2004	994,000 HECTARES OF NATIONAL PARKS PLUS 2,018,000 HECTARES OF AONB	INCREASE DUE TO DESIGNATION OF NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK
	A2.3	EXTENT OF AREA OF ANCIENT WOODLANDS (HECTARES)	364,620	INCREASE DUE TO CHANGES IN ENGLISH NATURE'S MAPPING OF ANCIENT WOODLAND
<b>A3</b> ACQUIRING INFORMATION	A3.1	ITEMS RECORDED ON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS	1.43 MILLION (2004 FIGURE)	NEW DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE. ITEMS (ESTIMATED) ON HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS
	A3.2	EXTENT OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION	NEARLY TWO THIRDS OF RURAL AREAS	INCREASE
	A3.3	EXTENT OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH		NO INDICATOR IDENTIFIED

## INDICATORS FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

## 3.3 USING AND BENEFITING

## B Caring and sharing

INDICATOR	REFERENCE	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE ON 2004
<b>B1</b> HERITAGE AT RISK	B1.1	PERCENTAGE OF GRADE I AND II* BUILDINGS AT RISK; PERCENTAGE ON REGISTER TO REPAIR	3.4% & 13.1%	DECREASE IN NUMBER OF ENTRIES AT RISK (FROM 3.5%), INCREASE IN NUMBER REMAINING THAT ARE ECONOMIC TO REPAIR (FROM 12.2%)
	B1.2	LANDSCAPES AT RISK	–	NEW DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE – CURRENTLY AT PILOT STAGE
	B1.3	MONUMENTS AT RISK	–	NEW DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE – CURRENTLY AT PILOT STAGE
<b>B2</b> MANAGING POSITIVELY	B2.1	NUMBER OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS DECIDED 2004/05	645,900	INCREASE OF 3.3% ON 2003/04
	B2.2	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT DECIDED 2004/05	34,840	INCREASE OF 4.5% ON 2003/04
	B2.3	NUMBER OF SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT DECISIONS 2004/05	959	INCREASE OF 3.3% ON 2003/04
	B2.4	NUMBER OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS AFFECTING REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS 2004/05	722	DECREASE OF 37 (4.9%) ON 2003/04
	B2.5	NUMBER OF CONSERVATION AREA CONSENT APPLICATIONS DETERMINED ANNUALLY 2004/05	3,396	INCREASE OF 249 (7.9%) ON 2003/04
	B2.6	PERCENTAGE OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES WITH MANAGEMENT PLANS IN PLACE	75%	NO CHANGE
<b>B3</b> CAPACITY AND RESOURCES	B3.1	NUMBERS EMPLOYED ON HERITAGE, MUSEUMS AND CONSERVATION SERVICES (2003 FIGURES)	27,603	DECREASE OF 1,789 (6%) ON 2002
	B3.2	AMOUNT OF PUBLIC FUNDING AVAILABLE	–	NO INDICATOR IDENTIFIED
<b>B4</b> DEVELOPING TRAINING AND SKILLS	B4.1	NUMBER OF NEW APPRENTICESHIPS IN HERITAGE CRAFT SKILLS	–	NO INDICATOR IDENTIFIED
<b>B5</b> NEW USERS	B5.1	PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE FROM THE DCMS'S PRIORITY GROUPS WHO PARTICIPATE IN HERITAGE	–	DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE (TO BE MEASURED BY TAKING PART SURVEY)

## 3.3 USING AND BENEFITING

## C Using and benefiting

INDICATOR	REFERENCE	MEASUREMENT	VALUE	CHANGE ON 2004
<b>C1</b> EDUCATION AND LIFELONG LEARNING	C1.1	NUMBER OF GCSE/A LEVEL HISTORY CANDIDATES (2003/04)	205,500 GCSE AND 38,159 A LEVEL CANDIDATES	INCREASE OF 5.5% (GCSE) AND 2.4% (A LEVEL) ON 2002/03
	C1.2	NUMBER OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS STUDYING COURSES RELATED TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT (2003/04)	109,610	INCREASE OF 4.9% ON 2002/03
	C1.3	NUMBER OF SCHOOL VISITS TO HISTORIC SITES (2004)	2.4 MILLION	INCREASE OF 3% ON 2003
<b>C2</b> ECONOMIC BENEFITS	C2.1	NUMBER OF VISITS TO HISTORIC VISITOR ATTRACTIONS (2004)	58 MILLION	DECREASE OF 1% ON 2003
<b>C3</b> PARTICIPATION	C3.1	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ORGANISATIONS	3.4 MILLION (NATIONAL TRUST), 550,00 (ENGLISH HERITAGE)	INCREASE OF 4% ON 2004
	C3.2	NUMBER OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT VOLUNTEERS (2003)	157,000	NEW DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE (TO BE MEASURED BY TAKING PART SURVEY)
<b>C4</b> WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE	C4.1	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGREEING WITH THE STATEMENT 'WHEN TRYING TO IMPROVE LOCAL PLACES, IT'S WORTH SAVING THEIR HISTORIC FEATURES'	-	NEW DATA NOT YET AVAILABLE (TO BE MEASURED BY TAKING PART SURVEY)
<b>C5</b> ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	C5.1	NUMBER OF EMPTY HOMES	689,675	DECREASE OF 4% ON PREVIOUS YEAR

## THE JOINT COUNTRYSIDE CHARACTER AREAS

See Figure 2.5 on Page 20.

1	NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND COASTAL PLAIN	80	THE BROADS
2	NORTHUMBERLAND SANDSTONE HILLS	81	GREATER THAMES ESTUARY
3	CHEVIOT FRINGE	82	SUFFOLK COAST AND HEATHS
4	CHEVIOTS	83	SOUTH NORFOLK AND HIGH SUFFOLK CLAYLANDS
5	BORDER MOORS AND FORESTS	84	MID NORFOLK
6	SOLWAY BASIN	85	BRECKLAND
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