

Gardien of our Island story.

JH
JERSEY
HERITAGE

2015 HERITAGE COUNTS

La Mèrquéthie d'l'Hethitage



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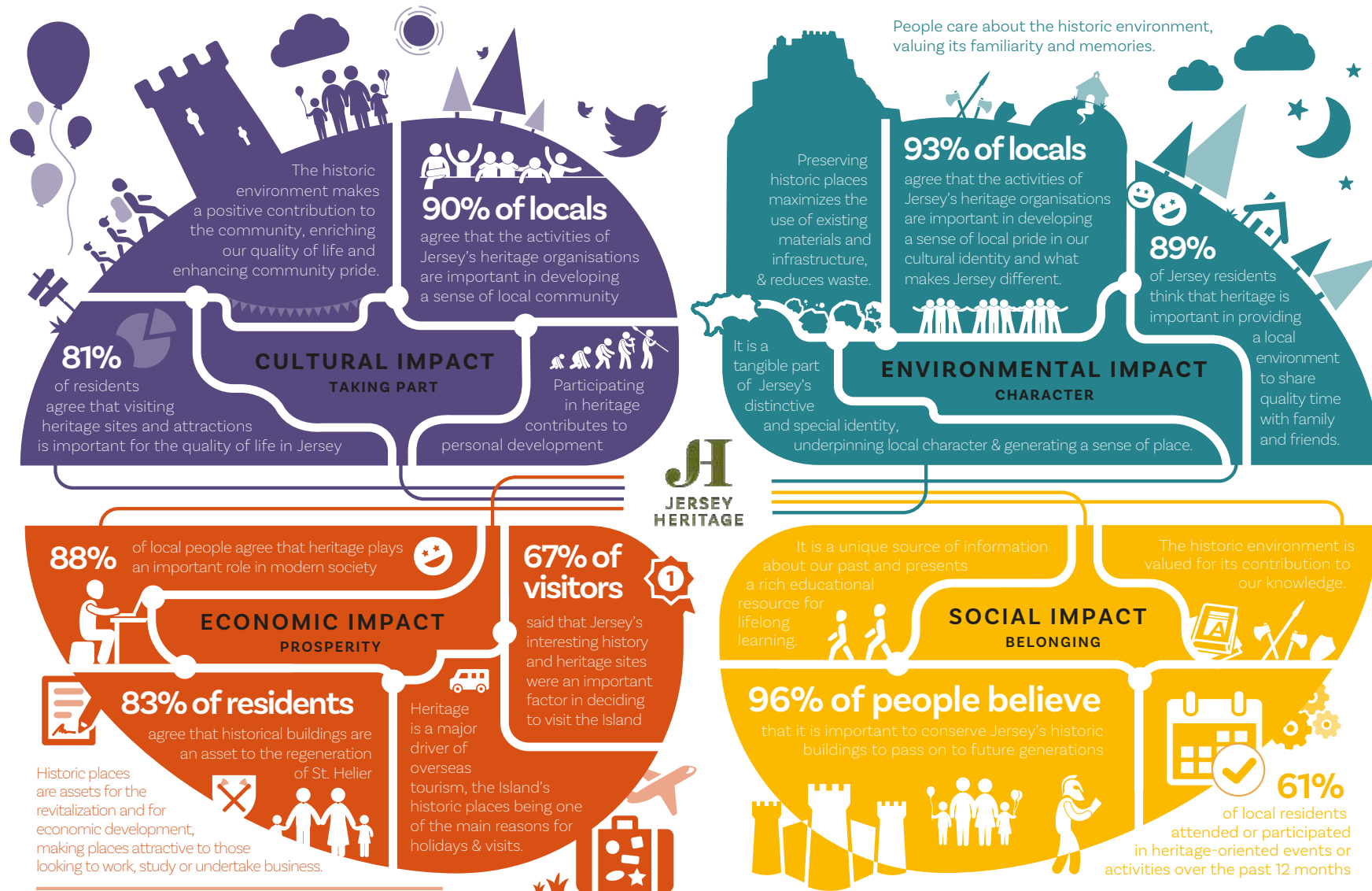
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INTRODUCTION

Heritage Counts is an annual audit of the state of Jersey’s historic environment. It is produced by Jersey Heritage on behalf of the States of Jersey Environment Department and other local heritage organisations including the Société Jersiaise, the National Trust for Jersey and the Channel Islands Occupation Society.

Each year Heritage Counts explores the social and economic role of the historic environment and provides an overview of key developments. The theme of Heritage Counts 2015 is the changing face of the town of St. Helier, and the desirability of protecting its historic character and identity.

As in previous years, the report provides a summary of measurable indicators which show how Jersey’s heritage and historic environment have an economic, cultural, environmental and social impact on the wellbeing of the Island and its community. It is hoped the evidence-based report will help us all to better understand the historic environment and the challenges it faces, and make a positive contribution to future policy development and actions.





THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IN 2015

Heritage continued to play a significant and highly visible role in raising Jersey's international profile and standing throughout 2015.



Projects such as the ongoing live conservation of the world's largest Celtic coin hoard, and the Ice Age Island Project exploring the Island's earliest stories from half a million years of human prehistory have been covered extensively in both the academic world and in television programmes from the BBC and ITV, reaching the homes of millions of people.

Our shared human history is also intertwined with the natural heritage of the Island, and 2015 saw fantastic progress being made in returning Plémont headland to nature. Previously blighted by an abandoned Pontins Holiday Camp, after a public campaign the National Trust for Jersey matched the £3.5m voted by the States of Jersey to buy the land and return it to nature. Demolition was completed by early 2015 and the Trust has since nurtured the site, creating ponds and encouraging heathland grass.

As highlighted in Heritage Counts 2014, Islanders rightly treasure Jersey's coast and countryside but the demands of an increasing population and economic needs are increasingly focussing development in the Island's built-up area, particularly St. Helier.

St Helier is a special place with its own urban character and a heritage which has evolved over many centuries, and quite rightly will continue to do so, but care is needed to ensure the ongoing renaissance of Town takes advantage of its rich heritage and works with the historic character - not simplistically view 'heritage' as a restriction to be overcome. This attention on town should also be taken as an opportunity to focus resources on the repair and re-use of town buildings.

Improving St. Helier is a strategic priority for the Council of Ministers and 'Future St. Helier' workshops and stakeholder sessions held by the Department of the Environment in 2015 identified some key considerations and concerns shared by the public in the improvement of St. Helier. There was a strong view that the physical identity, character and distinctiveness of Town is created by its historic buildings and spaces. It was generally felt that more was needed to be made of St. Helier's heritage as manifest in its historic quarters and buildings: these heritage assets significantly contributing to its sense of place.

The public expressed concern that the town's character was being challenged by the need for higher density residential development, and that neighbourhoods are in danger of losing their unique identity and character.

People felt there is a need for a greater awareness and appreciation of St. Helier's historic character, and that its heritage needs greater protection - without unduly stifling development - with a need for new development to better reflect the scale and character of its locality.

The focus of new development activity on the town also provides opportunity for development and investment to contribute positively towards the protection and enhancement of local character and identity.

Although no new permissions for the demolition of historic buildings were granted in 2015, many that had already been approved came to fruition this year and the character of Town is showing signs of change. The case studies in this report illustrate a range of new developments - some show how they can work hand-in-hand with historic buildings, both to sustain St Helier's special character and distinctiveness and add to its economic vitality, other cases demonstrate how the historic grain of Town can be eroded through incremental loss or more dramatic demolition.





CASE STUDY A

1 Don Terrace

Part of an impressive terrace of tall stucco villas linked by castellated wings, built by Philip Le Rossignol in 1852-53. The house has been carefully converted into new flats which meet current building standards and modern living requirements, whilst retaining much of its historic layout and original high quality Victorian features.

The scheme also incorporates a new extension to the side to create an additional dwelling.



CASE STUDY B

12-14 Hilgrove Street (French Lane)

These two small historic buildings were examples of purpose-built shops from the late Georgian period, of which increasingly fewer examples survive, and as such were of value to the Town's architectural heritage.

The buildings were subject to ongoing development pressures for many years, and suffered from the incremental loss of original fabric, later the retention

of the facades only, and more recently the granting of permission for full demolition. There is often a balance to be struck between the needs of modern development against the irreversible loss of historic buildings and in this case the architectural and historical merits of the site have ultimately lost out.



INDICATORS

The indicators provide an insight into the state of the historic environment. They are reported under three sections:

1. Understanding the assets

The extent of Jersey's historic environment assets;

2. Caring and sharing

The condition of historic environment assets and resources, including funding available to manage them;

3. Using and benefiting

The social, economic and environmental benefits derived from active use of the historic environment.



1. UNDERSTANDING THE ASSETS

1.1 Designated heritage assets



Listed Buildings and Places

In 2015, there were 1,882 Listed buildings and places in Jersey and 2,404 designated as potential Listed buildings and places. Listing identifies the most important parts of our built heritage so they can receive special protection and continue to be enjoyed by present and future generations. Substantial progress was made during 2015 with the ongoing programme of formal Listing resulting from an Island-wide resurvey of heritage sites, which is on track to be successfully completed by 2017.



Protected Historic Wreck Sites

In 2015, there were no Protected Wreck Sites within Jersey's territorial waters. Jersey's story is inextricably linked with the surrounding seas and there are known wreck sites related to the Island's commercial, military and social history. Although the Receiver of Wreck may already take advice to identify whether a wreck is of historical or archaeological interest, formal designation would ensure that this aspect of the archaeological resource is properly protected for the first time.

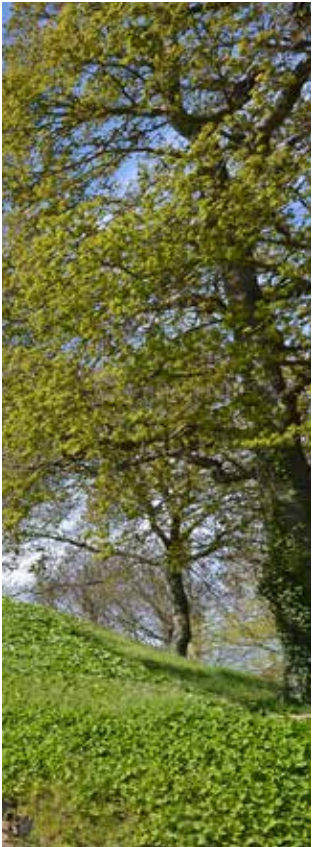
Sites Designated of International Importance

In 2015, there were four Ramsar sites in Jersey which are wetlands of international importance. These protected wetlands include the south-east coast, Les Écrehous & Les Dirouilles, Les Minquiers, and Les Pierres de Lecq (the Paternosters).

There are no World Heritage Sites in Jersey: work is continuing to explore the potential for inclusion of Channel Islands fortifications in the UK Tentative List, and the WHS potential of Jersey's exceptional geological record for the Ice Age and the traces of ancient human occupation stretching back hundreds of thousands of years.



1.2 Heritage areas & open spaces



Conservation Areas

In 2015, there were no Conservation Areas in Jersey. The introduction of some form of area-based protection for parts of the Island's historic built environment is a long-standing proposal, the potential introduction of Conservation Areas featuring in Island Plans since 1987. The Department of the Environment is currently working to ensure there is a legislative framework to enable Conservation Areas to be identified and designated in the near future.

National Park

In 2015, 1,925 hectares (2,093 vergées) of land were within a National Park – the same extent as the previous year and since the Jersey Coastal National Park was designated in 2011.

The Park encompasses: southwest headlands; St Ouen's Bay; large parts of the north coast; St Catherine's Bay; parts of Grouville Bay; the offshore reefs and islets of the Écréhous and the Minquiers.

Protected Trees and Woodland

In 2015, there were 63 protected tree designations which serve to safeguard individual specimens and groups of trees – an increase of five designations since 2014.



Natural sites of special interest (SSIs)

The Department of the Environment publishes a separate report on the state of Jersey's natural heritage 'The Environment in Figures: A report on the condition of Jersey's environment'. The report for the period 2011 to 2015 can be found at:

www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?ReportID=2312

There is a fundamental inter-relationship between the cultural and natural heritage with much of Jersey's landscape the result of centuries of human intervention, and many of the geological and ecological SSIs containing sites and structures of archaeological and historic interest.

To date, 13 ecological sites and 21 geological sites have been added to the list of SSIs.

1.3 Acquiring information



Historic Environment Record (HER)

As with the previous year, in 2015 online information was available on every Listed or potential Listed building and place in Jersey, via the States of Jersey website:

www.gov.je/PlanningBuilding/ListedBuildingPlaces/Pages/ProtectionStatus.aspx

It is recognised that a more sophisticated and interactive Jersey HER should be developed that fulfils a greater public service as the essential core of historic environment services, and with a user-friendly interface for use by the general public, researchers and schools as a rich source of information about the community and its past.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

There has been no historic landscape characterisation undertaken in Jersey although the historic evolution of the landscape has informed work to objectively characterise the Island's countryside and town.¹

HLC is a tool for describing the historic character of places as they are today and how past changes have shaped present-day appearance, and of managing change in the historic landscape.

The historical dimension of the wider landscape, such as ancient field systems and the network of roadside walls and banques, is easily overlooked when protection is concentrated on individual buildings and sites, and this issue would benefit from further study and consideration.

¹ See:
Countryside Character Appraisal (1999) <http://www.gov.je/planningbuilding/lawsregs/islandplan/background/pages/countrysidecharacterappraisal.aspx>
St. Helier Urban Character Appraisal (2005) <http://www.gov.je/planningbuilding/lawsregs/islandplan/background/pages/urbancharacterappraisal.aspx>



CASE STUDY C

13 Cattle Street

Originally dating to the late Georgian period, and shown on the 1834 Le Gros Town Map, this building was remodelled with a curving corner and shopfront as part of a 19th century road-widening scheme.

The shop was recently converted to a new use as a music school, whilst retaining its historic internal features and carefully repairing the historic Victorian

shop front which continues to add an interesting historical element to the street.



CASE STUDY D

Southampton Hotel

A large modern development now sits on the north side of Weighbridge Place, incorporating the corner facade of no.14, the former 19th century Southampton Hotel. The now demolished historic buildings that until recently occupied the site, originated in the 1820s when the new harbour area and plaza was first laid out.

All had been variously altered from their original Georgian appearance - no.14 being greatly embellished in the later Victorian period, no.15 with the loss of

its more elaborate detailing, and no.16 significantly remodelled in the early 20th century - but they represented a continuity of streetscape.

The retention of a façade could be argued as helping to maintain the historic streetscape, but ‘facadism’ is not the best approach to building conservation and is in danger of being seen as a token gesture to facilitate development.





2. CARING & SHARING

2.1 Heritage at risk register

Buildings at Risk

There are 'at risk' buildings in Jersey – these are important historic buildings that are in peril of being lost due to a lack of proper maintenance and repair, or from pressures for commercial re-development. The first national Register of buildings at risk in England was published in 1998 and has helped to focus practical advice, guidance and resources to owners, local authorities and developers to secure the future of endangered listed buildings.

As first noted in the 2014 Heritage Counts report there isn't as yet an equivalent buildings at risk register for Jersey, and efforts should be made to rectify this. SAVE Jersey's Heritage, The National Trust for Jersey, and Jersey Heritage first focused attention on this issue in 2009 by highlighting ten of the Island's most prominent and pressing cases of historic buildings in peril at that time. These buildings have since suffered mixed fortunes.

Regrettably some have been demolished, including a pair of 1830-40 town shops at 12 & 14 Hilgrove Street, and the unusually designed Victorian Waterworks Lodge in Le Chemin des Moulins. 6 & 7 Dumaresq Street, both of 18th century origins, have also been lost to demolition as part of a new retail and hotel development which will see 8 Dumaresq Street and 4-6 Pitt Street retained and refurbished.

Some of the buildings remain much as they were in 2009, such as the mid-16th century farmhouse and courtyard buildings at Le Marinel in St John, and the 1819-26 townhouse Sans Souci in St. Saviour's Road.

La Fantaisie, a rare early 19th century Gothic Cottage Ornée on Belvedere Hill in St Saviour has planning permission to refurbish the existing building into staff apartments approved in 2012, but works are yet to begin. The Le Seilleur Workshop in Oxford Road, dating back to 1845, also has planning permission - approved in 2015 for change of use to residential - soon to be implemented.

2. CARING & SHARING

There were three other buildings highlighted in 2009. Works are in progress to convert the former Jersey College for Girls to residential units. Although the 2013 planning approval has ensured a future for the late 19th century college, the historic interiors are now virtually all lost, and the oak panelled library relocated to the new school site. The other cases can be seen as success stories.

Hope Villa, an 1880s single-storey coastal cottage on La Grande Route de la Cote in St Clement has been refurbished by the owners as a modern home whilst retaining its original character and features; and the 17th century Fishermen's Cottage on Mount Bingham sensitively restored by the Parish of St Helier for holiday lets.

Lost Historic Buildings and Sites

In 2015, 7 Listed / potential Listed buildings and sites were lost:

- 7 were lost through total demolition (with planning permission granted in previous years);
- 0 were lost through unpermitted development;
- 0 were lost as the result of fire.

All of the losses were in St Helier and include the demolition of a Victorian hotel and warehouse as part of the redevelopment of 66-72 Esplanade; the demolition of a pair of 1830s shops in Hilgrove Street; the demolition of two houses with 18th century origins in Dumaresq Street; and of an early 19th century property in Weighbridge Place - the same scheme retaining part of the façade of the Southampton Hotel.

Other partial demolitions include the redevelopment of two Victorian warehouses - the new property at 8-9 Esplanade retaining part of the façade and warehouse interior; and the warehouse façade also being saved at 38 Commercial Street.



2. CARING & SHARING



2.2 Managing positively



Planning Applications

In 2015 there were 1,500 planning application decisions made in Jersey.

Historic Environment Team Advice

In 2015, the States of Jersey Historic Environment Team provided heritage guidance on 469 applications – contributing to 31% of all planning applications. This is a considerable input of heritage expertise, and an increase of 1% on 2014 with the same available resources.

Archaeological Requirements

In 2015, 34 planning permissions included a requirement for archaeological monitoring and/or works – a 42% increase on the previous year – which has added to the local archaeological knowledge base.

2. CARING & SHARING



Number of heritage buildings / sites under care of local heritage organisations

The number of heritage buildings / sites under the care of heritage organisations has remained stable since 2014, with a slightly increased total of 233 in 2015:

173 sites under the care of the National Trust for Jersey, including 28 historic buildings;

www.nationaltrust.je

17 buildings / sites owned by the Société Jersiaise;

www.societe-jersiaise.org

24 buildings / sites under the management of Jersey Heritage;

www.jerseyheritage.org

19 buildings / sites under the management of Channel Islands Occupation Society;

www.ciosjersey.org.uk

There are other archaeological sites and historic buildings directly under the care and ownership of the States of Jersey. These would equally benefit from an approach to their future stewardship which is in line with best practice in heritage and conservation.



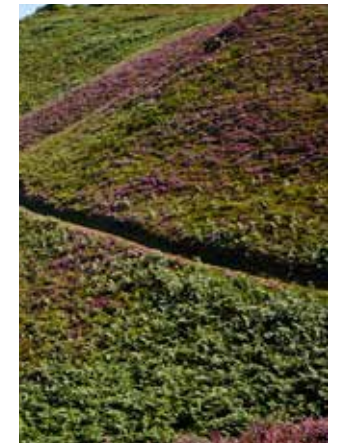
2. CARING & SHARING



Conservation Plans / Statements

In 2015, there were 20 Conservation Plans or Statements in place for important heritage sites in Jersey:

- Jersey Heritage prepared and adopted 17 Conservation Plans / Statements between 2005-2015 for sites under its management care – including Mont Orgueil Castle, Elizabeth Castle, Fort Leicester, La Crête Fort, L'Etacquerel Fort, La Tour Carrée, Kempt Tower, La Rocco Tower, Archirondel Tower, Le Hocq Tower, Lewis Tower, Seymour Tower, Radio Tower (MP2), La Hougue Bie, No.9. Pier Road, Barge Aground and Jersey Cold War Bunker; and guidance on the Conservation of Masonry Ruins in Jersey in 2015.
- Jersey Heritage prepared a Conservation Statement for Le Col de la Rocque on behalf of the National Trust for Jersey in 2013;
- The States of Jersey commissioned and adopted a Conservation Plan for Fort Regent in 2006;
- The Société Jersiaise prepared a Conservation Statement for La Cotte de St Brelade in 2014.



2.3 Capacity & resources



Employment in the operation of historic sites and buildings

In 2015, there were 67 individuals employed in the operation of historic sites and buildings in Jersey:

- 52 by Jersey Heritage
(+ further 8 Archive staff, 5 FOI staff & 2 Coin Technicians);
- 6 by the National Trust for Jersey
(+ further 4 on seasonal part-time & 5 working on lands);
- 9 by the Société Jersiaise
(otherwise voluntary assistance by members).

Public sector funding for private owners

In 2015, there were no grants awarded by the States of Jersey to building owners for maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage.

It is recognised that the reintroduction of a scheme to support restoration and repair of the historic fabric of Listed buildings is desirable, and is being kept under review.

Developing training and skills

There were no recorded numbers for apprenticeships / trainees in heritage-related craft skills in Jersey in 2015 and consideration should be given to future assessment of this issue.

Training in traditional building skills such as stonemasonry and carpentry ensures there are locally-based craftspeople that are able to work on historic buildings.



CASE STUDY E

Aquila Road former Methodist Church

This former Methodist chapel, originally built in 1839, has for many years made a strong contribution to the predominantly 19th century street setting, with its notable pedimented classical east front with Corinthian pilasters and porch, and round-arched windows with Gothic ballflower mouldings.

Recent external works to renovate and repair the fabric of the building have retained this historic character and streetscape value, whilst allowing its continued use as a new community centre.



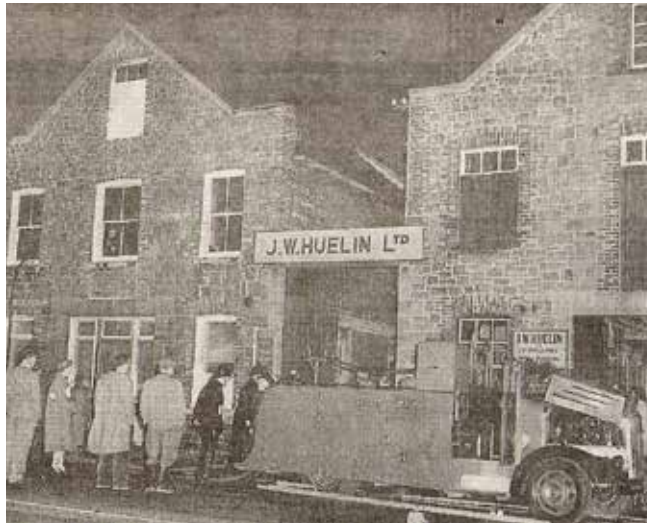
CASE STUDY F

27 Esplanade

This listed merchants store / warehouse was built in the 1890s and operated for many years as a purchasing and export depot for Jersey potatoes – one of the few tangible reminders of the Esplanade’s commercial history.

The characteristic interior of the warehouse, with its bays of sturdy timber beams and posts, survived until

very recently but much has now been demolished. The façade and first three bays of the warehouse are to be retained as part of a new seven-storey office development, but the integrity and heritage value of the building has been severely comprised.



3. USING & BENEFITING

3.1 Participation in the Historic Environment



Visits to Heritage Sites

Surveys continue to demonstrate a very active local population with regard to participation in Jersey's heritage, and more active than the UK population as a whole. The Jersey Heritage Annual review for 2015 shows that 90% of surveyed residents had visited at least one historic site in Jersey during the year.

Visits to free-to-access sites by tourists during their stay in Jersey were measured in the Jersey Heritage Visitor Exit Survey 2015. 10% had visited Grosnez Castle, 3% the prehistoric Dolmen sites, and 4% Greve de Lecq Barracks and other free historical sites. This was a 1-3% increase on the same visits recorded in 2014.

Digital Participation

The latest data from the Jersey Heritage Residents Survey shows that in 2015 53% of the respondents used websites or digital media to find out about heritage sites and activities in Jersey, with the main sources being the Jersey Tourism and Jersey Heritage websites. Twitter feeds were used by very few.

The Jersey Heritage Annual review for 2015 shows that there were 89,488 online users for the JH website during the year.

3. USING & BENEFITING



Membership of heritage organisations

In 2015, there was a slight increase in membership of heritage organisations in Jersey from the previous year:

- 11,063 Jersey Heritage members;
- 2,583 National Trust for Jersey members (+ 30 corporate members);
- 2,500 Société Jersiaise members;
- 405 Channel Islands Occupation Society members;
- 337 Channel Islands Family History Society members.



Volunteering in the historic environment

Jersey's heritage organisations each benefit from the generous and enthusiastic contribution of volunteers and this remained strong in 2015.

The Jersey Heritage Annual review for 2015 shows that there were nearly 17,000 hours of volunteer engagement at its sites during the year.

The National Trust for Jersey's 'Trust Helpers' made an invaluable contribution in a variety of roles protecting and promoting the Island's natural and built heritage.

The Société Jersiaise 'Sections' continued their academic studies of different aspects of the Island.

The Channel Islands Occupation Society, an entirely voluntary organisation, continued to help preserve and record all aspects of the German Occupation of Jersey including restoring and opening sites to the public.

The Channel Islands Family History Society, also on an entirely voluntary basis, researched the genealogies and histories of local families, collated genealogical records and assisted with research.



3. USING & BENEFITING

3.2 Economic benefits



Number of visits to heritage attractions

In 2015, there were 213,186 recorded visits to heritage attractions in Jersey. The visitor figures to individual sites / events remained strong in 2015, and many increased on the previous year, although the overall figure appears lower and is skewed by the peak in visitors to the newly-opened wetland centre in 2014:

- 188,881 to Jersey Heritage sites/events;
- 19,305 to National Trust for Jersey sites/events;
- 5,000 to Channel Islands Occupation Society sites/events.

Jersey Heritage's 'Heritage Lets' continues to be very popular with tourists and residents alike. The scheme has restored and converted a number of publicly-owned coastal fortifications of the period 1770-1830, a Second World War naval range-finding tower, and a 1930s beach house for use as holiday rental accommodation. This has secured the future of these important historic buildings and generates significant income which is then reinvested in further restoration and development of other redundant assets, supporting a myriad of local trades and businesses.

Visitor score of heritage as a tourist motivation

Jersey's heritage remained amongst the principal reasons for people to visit the Island in 2015.

The Jersey Heritage Visitor Exit Survey (2015) showed that 67% of visitors said Jersey's interesting history and heritage sites were an important factor in deciding to visit the Island. This is an increase of 4% from 2014. 96% of visitors identified the Island's natural heritage and environment as an important factor in deciding to visit.

3.3 Education & lifelong learning



Number of school visits to heritage sites

In 2015 9,266 school visits (number of students) were made to heritage sites in Jersey – this represents a 25% increase on the previous year:

- 6,631 school visits to Jersey Heritage sites;
- 2,635 school visits to National Trust for Jersey activities;
- In addition the CIOS opened bunkers on many occasions for special interest groups and school/student groups (figures not recorded)

The attainment of qualifications relevant to heritage

In the academic year ending 2015, 406 school pupils in Jersey took GCSE History and 116 took A-Level History.

The historic environment and higher education

The total number of students from Jersey studying courses most related to the historic environment (history, archaeology, architecture, building, landscape design and planning) was 115 in the academic year ending 2015, slightly lower than the previous year. This includes 14 postgraduate and 101 undergraduates.



CASE STUDY G

Charing Cross

The cluster of historic buildings set around the junction of Dumaresq Street and Hue Street is the only surviving corner of the 'old town quarter' - much of which was lost in the 1970s - and the buildings were listed after many years of development pressure and discussion. Permission was subsequently granted for the demolition of nos.6 & 7 Dumaresq Street, both of 18th century origins, and the site incorporated into a new retail and hotel development. No.8 Dumaresq Street and nos. 4-6 Pitt Street are to be refurbished.

The loss of these buildings was felt justified by the contribution of the new development to the sustainable economic vitality of St Helier. However, in many cases, heritage-lead regeneration is the best approach, embracing historic buildings as valuable assets that can play an important role in the future of a town and give a stimulus to regeneration and sustainable development.



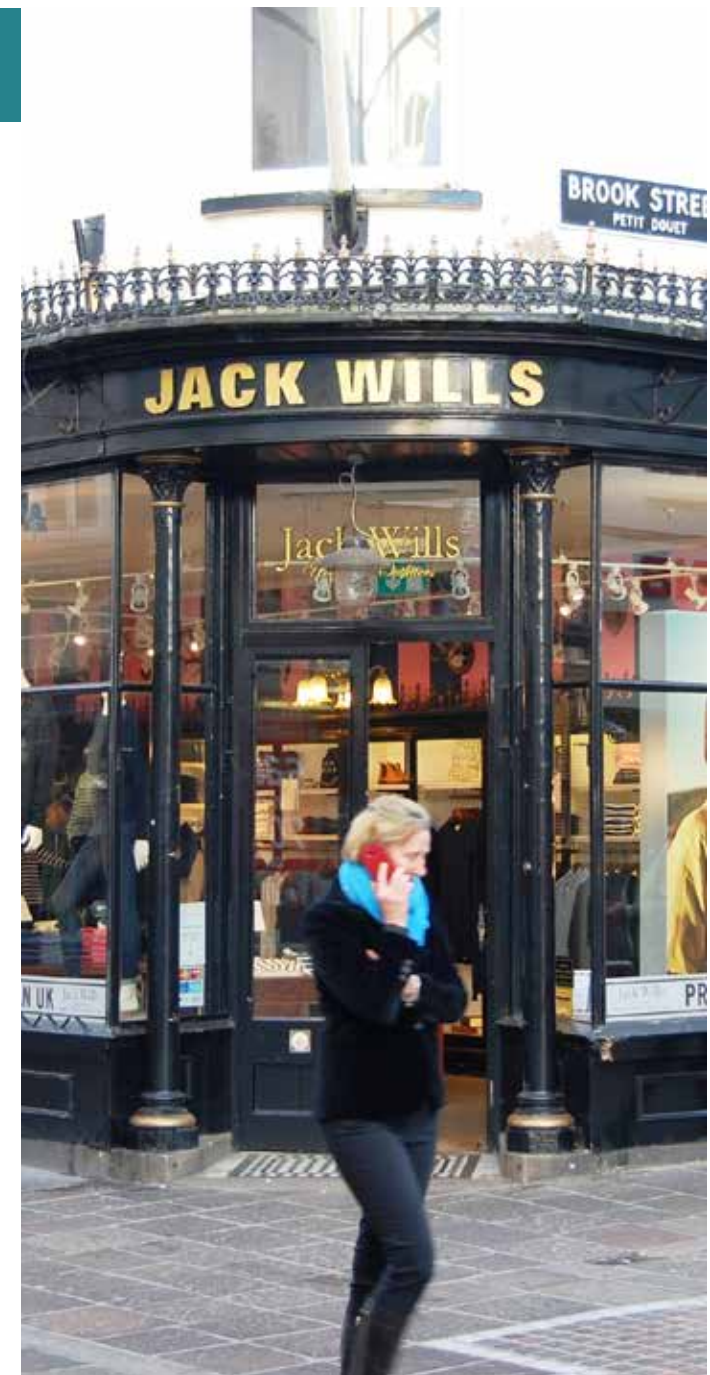
CASE STUDY H

35 King Street

This is a show-piece example of a late Victorian shop in St Helier, which was run by the same family for well over a hundred years until 2009.

It has more recently seen a sensitive conversion and re-use where the need to operate the premises as an

effective modern retail outlet have been successfully accommodated with a limited loss of historic fabric and character.



HERITAGE COUNTS INDICATORS

1. Understanding the assets

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2015)

Indicator	Measurement	Value	Change on baseline (2014)
1.1 Designated heritage assets	Number of Listed buildings and places	1,882	Increase of 1,219 (65%)
	Number of potential Listed buildings and places	2,404	Decrease of 1,182 (49%)
	Number of protected historic wreck sites	0	No change
	Number of sites designated of international importance	4	Change to methodology to now include Ramsar sites; no change to WHS
1.2 Heritage areas and open spaces	Number of Conservation Areas	0	No change
	Area of land which is a National Park	1,925 hectares (2,093 vergées)	No change
	Number of sites with protected trees	63	Increase of 5 (8%)
	Natural sites of special interest (SSIs)	34	Not recorded in 2014 report
1.3 Acquiring information	Number of entries in on-line Historic Environment Record	4,380	Increase of 131 (3%)
	Extent of Historic Landscape Characterisation	0	No change

2. Caring & sharing

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2015)

Indicator	Measurement	Value	Change
2.1 Historic environment at risk	Number of buildings and places on Heritage at Risk Register	Not recorded	Not recorded
	Number of Listed / potential Listed buildings and places lost in year	7	Increase of 6 (86%)
2.2 Managing positively	Number of planning applications decided	1,500	Decrease of 39 (2.6%)
	Number of applications with SoJ Historic Environment Team advice	469	Increase of 6 (1.2%)
	Number of planning applications with archaeological requirements	34	Increase of 10 (29%)
	Number of heritage sites under care of local heritage organisations	233	Increase of 6 (2.5%)
	Number of Conservation Plans / Statements for heritage assets	20	No change
2.3 Capacity & resources	Numbers employed in the operation of historic sites and buildings	67	Increase of 10 (15%)
	States of Jersey grants to building owners for maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage	£0	No change
	Number of new apprenticeships / trainees in heritage craft skills	Not recorded	Not recorded





3. Using & benefiting

(Unless otherwise specified the value is based on the situation at the end of 2015)

Indicator	Measurement	Value	Change on baseline (2014)
3.1 Participation	Visits to heritage sites (Jersey Heritage Annual Review 2015)	90%	No change
	Digital participation (local residents survey 2015)	53%	Decrease of 4%
	Number of members of heritage organisations	16,888	Increase of 561 (3%)
	Number of heritage volunteers	-	New methodology in future reports to capture data
3.2 Economic benefits	Number of visits to heritage sites/events	213,186	Increase of 11,078 (5%)
	Score of heritage as tourist motivation	67%	Increase of 4%
3.3 Education & lifelong learning	Number of school visits to heritage sites	9,266	Increase of 2,246 (24%)
	Number of GCSE/A level history candidates (school year ending 2015)	522	Increase of 8 (1.5%)
	Number of higher education students studying courses related to the historic environment (academic year ending 2015)	115	Decrease of 12 (10%)





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