



## The Heritage Dynamo

how the voluntary sector drives regeneration

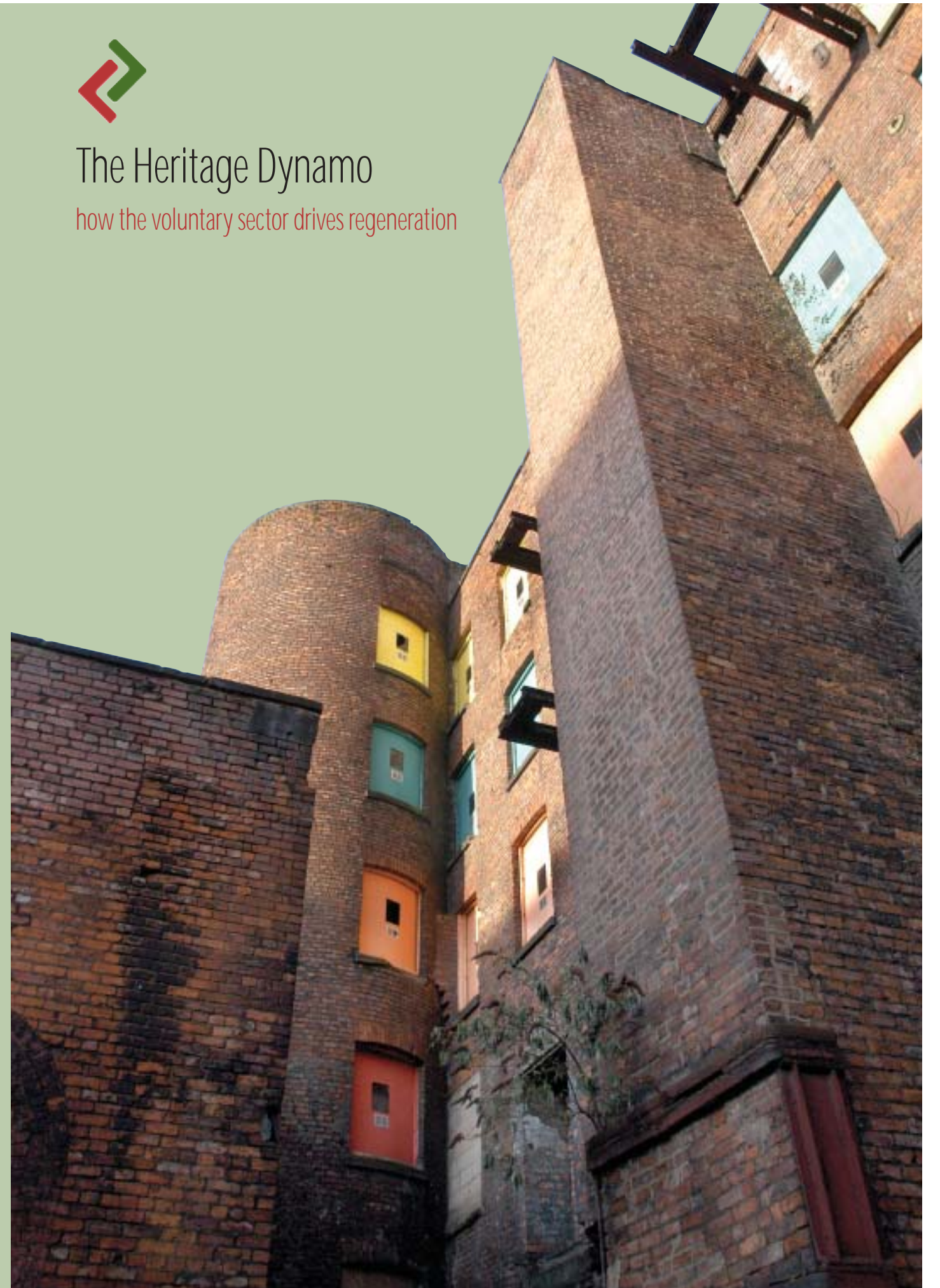


**HERITAGE LINK**

Heritage Link was established in 2002 to enable the voluntary sector to speak with a more collective and co-ordinated voice. It aims to influence policy, underpin advocacy and increase capacity across the sector.

Heritage Link  
89 Albert Embankment  
London SE1 7TP  
Tel: 020 7820 7796  
Fax: 020 7820 8620  
email: [mail@heritagelink.org.uk](mailto:mail@heritagelink.org.uk)  
[www.heritagelink.org.uk](http://www.heritagelink.org.uk)

Heritage Link is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales and a registered charity  
Registered No: 4577804  
Registered Charity No 1094793





## The Heritage Dynamo how the voluntary sector drives regeneration

Heritage Link was set up in 2002 to enable voluntary bodies concerned with the heritage to speak with a more collective and concerted voice. With over 70 members including the National Trust and the Civic Trust as well as many more specialised bodies, it aims to influence policy, underpin advocacy and build capacity. Heritage Link provides a forum for members to formulate and promote policy on core issues as well as a support and information network. Apart from its membership, a significant means of communicating information throughout the heritage sector is Heritage Link Update, the fortnightly e-bulletin now reaching an estimated 4000 mailboxes, mainly in England, including local, regional and central government and their agencies as well as voluntary organisations.

### The Heritage Dynamo was undertaken by the Heritage Link Funding Working Group:

John Sell (Chairman)  
Dave Chetwyn (IHBC)\*  
Stephen Enthoven (AHF)\*  
Ian Lush (Director, AHF)\*  
Denis Dunstone (Transport Trust)\*  
Louisa Lawson (Leche Trust)\*  
Hilary Weir\*  
John Jeffery (Heritage Railway Association).  
Catherine Croft (Twentieth Century Society)  
Richard Wilkin (Historic Houses Association)

\*members of Heritage Link Regeneration Task Group responsible for the Heritage Dynamo project.

Its message is supported by the member organisations listed inside the back cover.

The Heritage Dynamo was written by Christopher Catling.  
Designed by Blacker Ltd  
Printed by Chandlers Ltd

### Acknowledgements

Heritage Link gratefully acknowledges the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund, The Architectural Heritage Fund, G & M Wilson Charitable Trust, The Council for British Archaeology, Wessex Archaeology, The Leche Trust and the National Trust.

The Architectural Heritage Fund  
[www.ahfund.org.uk](http://www.ahfund.org.uk)  
email: [ahf@ahfund.org.uk](mailto:ahf@ahfund.org.uk)  
The AHF's primary role is to fund charities that are restoring historic buildings and giving them a new lease of life, through grants and low interest loans. It helps community groups to set up such charities and fund the early stages of projects and to seek help from other major funders.

### Illustrations

Thanks to: Front cover: Ancoats Building Preservation Trust, Murray Mills; p3 Heritage Trust for the North West, No 2 Victoria Street, Nelson, Lancs; p4 Architectural Heritage Fund, 4-6 Clemens St, Royal Leamington Spa; p5 Oxford Preservation Trust, Oxford Castle; p5 The National Trust, The Lizard; p6 Grainger Town AGM 2003, Graham Bell, North East Civic Trust; p7 HMS Trincomalee Trust, HMS Trincomalee; p8 Michael Loveday, Norwich Heritage Economic & Regeneration Trust, King Street, Norwich; p9 Norwich City Council, King of Hearts; p9 Custom House and Canning Town Renewal Project, St Luke's Canning Town; p10 Traditional Buildings Preservation Trust, Yonse Farm; p11 Architectural Heritage Fund, Thatcher; p11 Heritage Lottery Fund, Stonemason; p11 Traditional Buildings Preservation Trust, Yonse Farm; p12 Groundwork, St John's Hackney; p13 Phoenix Trust, Anchor Mills; p14 Ancoats Buildings Preservation Trust, Ancoats; p15 Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, Ramsbottom Station; p15 British Waterways, Kennet & Avon Canal.

And to the many Building Preservation Trusts and other voluntary organisations which provided information.

'Put people first, restore historic buildings, find space for the new and bold ... and people come back into declining city centres'

JOHN PRESCOTT, THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

It used to be said that heritage was a barrier to regeneration. Now there is widespread recognition that sweeping heritage away in the name of regeneration has the opposite effect – people prefer to live and work in environments that are rich and diverse, and that blend the modern and the historic.

The evidence of this is clear for all to see. The conversion of vacant and neglected warehouses into lofts has led to a rise in the population of Liverpool's Ropewalks district from 3,000 to 10,000 in three years. Now developers who wanted to demolish the warehouses and build modern flats say they cannot complete new conversions fast enough to meet the demand. The historic environment therefore has a central role in the development of new housing markets and city living. This trend is by no means confined to England's former industrial heartland. In Paisley, Renfrewshire – not an area previously associated with a loft conversion life-style - Persimmon has sold off plan almost every flat in the former Domestic Finishing Mill at Anchor Mills.

Historic buildings can also serve as a focus for community activities that engender the confidence and pride that entrepreneurs look for in a community before they invest. Such community pride can be every bit as important to investors as the skills and physical infrastructure that underpin economic growth. Regenerating historic areas and buildings can thus result in radical economic transformations, improving an area's competitiveness.

The historic environment also plays a crucial role in supporting creative industries and new, small businesses, providing a diverse range of accommodation, often at lower rentals. Historic areas, especially canals, are also often the focus for new cultural and leisure facilities. These are essential to attracting people to live and invest in an area.

But not everyone has got the message yet – hence this publication, which explains what benefits flow from spending money on the heritage as an integral part of regeneration schemes. Very specifically it also tells you how the voluntary sector can help. Charities such as building preservation trusts, development trusts and other similar voluntary bodies can make such projects happen, either directly or in partnership with local authorities or commercial developers, because they have the experience, expertise and determination necessary to take on and restore historic buildings. They also have access to funding sources not available to other organisations.

This publication is about changing ideas. It explores some recent success stories in the delivery of heritage-led regeneration by the voluntary sector. These achievements are cause for celebration; but our aim is to ensure that they become unremarkable and routine – a natural component of all regeneration schemes, and something that everyone takes for granted in the shared knowledge of the benefits heritage can bring.

It also builds on the recommendations contained in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's Select Committee Inquiry into The Role of Historic Buildings in Urban Regeneration (Eleventh Report of the ODPM Housing, Planning, Local Government and the Regions Committee Session 2003–04, 21 July 2004). That report calls on all the bodies involved in regeneration projects – national and regional governments, agencies and developers – to incorporate the historic environment into their regeneration strategies. The report makes a compelling case for the best possible combination of the historic and the modern, and argues that without the historic element, many key regeneration aims simply cannot be achieved, because it is the historic that gives meaning, spirit, richness and diversity to our towns, cities and communities. By entering into a dialogue with the organisations whose work is featured on these pages, you can begin to make that happen.

Gordon Innes  
Managing Director  
Persimmon Homes West Scotland Ltd

← Persimmon's participation in Anchor Mill has been both fruitful, and rewarding, for all involved, given the high profile nature of the project, and testament to what can be achieved with participation from the voluntary sector. →

© Heritage Link

Further copies are available from Heritage Link,  
89 Albert Embankment  
London SE1 7TP.

Email: [mail@heritagelink.org.uk](mailto:mail@heritagelink.org.uk)  
Tel: 020 7820 7796  
Fax: 020 7820 8620  
or from the website  
[www.heritagelink.org.uk](http://www.heritagelink.org.uk)

## Heritage and regeneration go hand in hand

‘Regeneration needs to draw on all the available assets, including the historic ones: we want the best possible combination for the built environment, and that means integrating the historical into quality new design’

YVETTE COOPER, PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

England is noted for the quality and extent of its historic environment. Ever since the first fields, dwellings, religious monuments and burial sites began to be constructed 8,000 years ago, our landscape has been used and developed so intensively that the structures of the past are now literally everywhere.

This historic environment constitutes our common heritage – the many different things and places that have been, and can be, passed on from one generation to another. All regeneration projects involve some aspect of the heritage because regeneration is all about breathing new vigour into something that already exists, bringing places back to life, and reversing the consequences of market failure, redundancy, under-investment, neglect or dilapidation.

So whenever anyone embarks upon a regeneration project they have to ask the question: ‘what do we do with what is already there?’

‘Historic buildings play a central role in many towns and cities. They lend character to an area and have deep-seated associations for local residents and communities. They offer a foundation for regeneration initiatives.’

THE ROLE OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN URBAN REGENERATION – ODPM SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT 2004

From a purely theoretical standpoint, the easy answer is to sweep it away and start again. Comprehensive regeneration schemes, which pay little regard for heritage or existing communities, are still the favoured option of far too many decision-makers. One of the tasks of those who care about heritage is to remind people continually that this solution does not work. All the lessons from the post-war ‘slum clearance’ programmes and the wholesale redevelopment schemes of the 1960s and 1970s prove that this is not a solution that leads to prosperous and sustainable communities.

The fact is that people actually like the organic mix of buildings and styles that gives character and diversity to our villages, cities and towns. They do not want to see their familiar environments obliterated. Instead they want to see them made new through evolutionary change that blends the present and the past. This does not mean that new development should copy the old. Indeed, the historic environment often makes an ideal setting for radical and challenging new buildings, such as the new Selfridges store in Birmingham.

Equally, it does not mean that every old brick and stone has to be revered and preserved. The idea that conservationists

‘Historic buildings provide a foundation for the regeneration of many of our towns and cities. Regenerating these buildings can reinforce a sense of community, make an important contribution to the local economy and act as a catalyst for improvements to the wider area. They should not be retained as artefacts, relics of a bygone age. New uses should be allowed in the buildings and sensitive adaptations facilitated, when the original use of a historic building is no longer relevant or viable.’

ODPM SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT 2004

want to preserve everything in aspic never was an accurate caricature and it is even less true now than before. The organisations whose work is featured in this publication are well able to distinguish between what is significant and important and what is not. It does mean, however, that regeneration works best when governments, companies, corporations and developers sit down together with people in the local community who care about historic buildings and listen to what they have to say.

There are further benefits to such an approach. By working with the voluntary sector, funds can be unlocked that are not available to commercial enterprises. England is fortunate in possessing a network of dedicated and experienced conservationists working for Building Preservation Trusts and other charitable bodies. They have the skills and expertise to manage community-based heritage projects that bring old buildings back into use or turn neglected spaces into valued parks, gardens and public amenities.

This publication explores in more detail the types of benefits that such projects can bring. Our aim is to show that heritage is an asset and a resource, not an obstacle to progress.

‘Something like 24 per cent of all waste is generated by demolition and construction. It is simply better in sustainability terms to use and recycle old buildings than to demolish them and to build new ones.’

ODPM SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT 2004

### Nelson

Local people in Nelson, Lancashire, won a notable victory in 2003 after they fought to protect their homes in an area of early Victorian terraced housing from being cleared by the local authority for 1960s style ‘comprehensive redevelopment’. A key argument that local people put to the public inquiry was that it is cheaper to maintain older houses than to build new ones: why, they asked, spend £80k on new buildings when it only costs £25k to bring existing houses up to modern standards? In terms of sustainability, you could not look for a more common sense solution.

The Heritage Trust for the North West has worked towards the restoration of the houses in the Whitefield Area for over twenty years, demonstrating its commitment by acquiring three cottages and offering to acquire and renovate 50 more. The Trust has also acquired Lorneshaye Bridge Mill and St Mary’s Church. It works closely with the Whitefield Area Action Group, and others. In fact, one of the features of the campaign has been the partnership between local people and voluntary groups including the Heritage Trust for the North West and the Council for British Archaeology. Whitefield has been featured widely in the media and is now seen as a pioneer of the heritage-led approach to terraced housing.



◀ No 2 Victoria Street, Nelson. A former corner shop, acquired by the Heritage Trust for the North West will be restored to become the headquarters of the Whitefield Conservation Area Action Group. ▶



‘To demolish a Victorian terraced house is to throw away enough embodied energy to drive a car around the world five times. None of this is wasted if the building is refurbished.’

HERITAGE COUNTS 2004

## The voluntary sector's contribution



◀ The project could not have succeeded without access to funds that are only available to building preservation trusts. As a result of its success, a number of other restoration projects have now begun on the same street. ▶

Literally hundreds of voluntary sector bodies are involved in heritage and regeneration work. Many of them are Building Preservation Trusts set up to conserve specific historic buildings. Others are partnerships set up to manage projects using grants from Government funding schemes or from charitable organisations.

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) is the biggest source of such funds, having channelled some £2.1 billion into heritage regeneration projects over the last eight years (42 per cent of that going to areas classified as deprived by Government statisticians). Most HLF-funded projects have a substantial community and voluntary sector involvement. Indeed, it is a condition of HLF funding that not only is the local community consulted and involved in projects that it funds, but that local volunteers should be part of the planning and decision-making teams, so that solutions arise from genuine community needs and are not imposed from outside.

### Townscape Heritage Initiatives

The involvement of locally based voluntary sector organisations has proved to be the critical factor in ensuring the success of Townscape Heritage Initiatives (THIs), which are designed to promote conservation as an integral part of urban regeneration throughout the UK. Launched in 1999 the THI programme supports historic areas at risk from disrepair, vacancy, or loss of character and cohesion. An important characteristic of the schemes is that they should engage a wide range of partners including the voluntary sector and local community interests, and that they address conservation needs as part of an overall strategy for the long-term fortunes of an area in terms of the environment, economy and community.

THI schemes are based on the creation of a 'Common Fund', managed by a local partnership, half of which is made up of grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund and half of which comes from a variety of other sources. To date the THI programme has supported 118 separate schemes throughout the UK totalling some £92m of investment.

### Royal Leamington Spa Buildings Conservation Trust

Nos 4 to 6 Clemens Street in Royal Leamington Spa was built in the Old Town area between 1813 and 1820 as a spa water pump room and baths, grandly known as 'Smarts Imperial Fount and Marble Baths'. Its splendour was eclipsed with the growth of the fashionable New Town in the 1820s, and a slice of the building was demolished to make way for a viaduct when the railway came to Leamington in the 1840s.

Nevertheless the building survived and was identified as a prime candidate for restoration in 1999 when a Townscape Heritage Initiative was established to kick-start the economic regeneration of this area of the town centre. A feasibility study grant from the Architectural Heritage Fund enabled the Royal Leamington Spa Building Conservation Trust to consider a range of options for the building's future and identify a suitable end-user in the community-run regeneration trust, Regensis, which provides support for new business in the area. With grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund and other sources and a cash flow loan from the AHF the restoration of the building was completed in February 2002. As a result of the success of this scheme, a number of other restoration projects have now begun on the same street. This project could not have succeeded without access to funds that are only available to building preservation trusts.



### Oxford Castle

Oxford Preservation Trust has been awarded £3.7 million by the Heritage Lottery Fund which will allow the Trust to fill in the final part of the jigsaw at the £24million Oxford Castle Heritage Project in the centre of the City. The site became vacant in 1996 when the Home Office closed the Prison.

The County Council has entered into a development agreement with commercial developers Trevor Osborne Limited, who are undertaking a commercial scheme to create a mixed use development, with a Malmaison Hotel in the 19<sup>th</sup> century prison wing, restaurants, bars and residential accommodation. As part of their agreement they will restore the earlier heritage buildings and build the shell of a new education facility.

Working in partnership with the County Council, the Trust has been able to ensure high levels of public access throughout the site, giving visitors intellectual access to all the buildings, including those in commercial use. Visitors will be able to climb the 11<sup>th</sup> century St. Georges Tower and Castle Mound. A new public square, 'the Castleyard', is to be created between the Tower and Mound and will be home to a state-of-the-art education centre with a café onto the Square.

The Castle Heritage Project will create a new and vibrant quarter for the City, which has gained from the unique partnership between the commercial, public and voluntary sectors. The success of the



commercial venture helps to ensure the success of the heritage project, which in turn adds interest and encourages visitors to the quarter. The public will gain a level of public access and understanding that would not have been achievable without the voluntary sector and the input from the Heritage Lottery Fund that it has been able to bring.

### Transforming urban and rural environments

The National Trust, with one of the largest volunteer workforces in the UK, is another major participant in regeneration schemes – some of them are designed to benefit inner-city communities in Liverpool, Birmingham or Belfast, while others are aimed at developing sustainable economic solutions to falling incomes in some of England's most beautiful but economically deprived rural areas.

Fifteen years of investment by the National Trust in the Lizard Peninsula in Cornwall, for example, has helped to regenerate an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty that had suffered decades of neglect and inappropriate development, to the great disappointment of the many thousands of visitors who came to see what they imagined to be a scenic and romantic spot at the southernmost tip of mainland Britain.

Levering in public and private funds, and working with numerous partners, the National Trust has removed the blight of intrusive buildings and cables and converted a neglected building into a youth hostel. The Trust has opened the

◀ The public will gain a level of public access and understanding that would not have been achievable without the voluntary sector ▶



'Private developers are showing new interest in the reuse of historic buildings. In many cases, the management and reuse of historic buildings, particularly those in a poor state, is complex and cannot be achieved through the traditional commercial property development market. Building Preservation Trusts offer an alternative approach. There are 250 trusts which, according to the UK Association of BPTs, are "largely grassroots, community driven charities whose remit involves the rescue, repair and re-use of historic buildings within their area for a range of viable, dynamic and innovative new functions. The buildings BPTs redevelop for public benefit are those that for whom the normal, commercial property development market has not delivered solutions.'

ODPM SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT 2004

Poldu Marconi Centre at the birthplace of modern communications, invested in Solar slates to generate electricity at the café at Kynance Cove, improved public access and changed farming practices to restore endangered habitats. This mixture of economic, social and environmental investment has delivered long-term sustainable benefits bringing new jobs to one of England's poorest counties.

## Creating places where people want to live and work

'Historic buildings play a central role in many towns and cities. They lend character to an area and have deep-seated associations for local residents and communities.'

'THE ROLE OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS IN URBAN REGENERATION' (ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE ODPM: HOUSING, PLANNING, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE REGIONS COMMITTEE, 2004)



Attractive and well-maintained historic buildings, parks or monuments add significantly to the appeal and value of any regeneration scheme. Surveys conducted by the Investment Property Databank on behalf of the Royal Institute for Chartered Surveyors and English Heritage show that developments with a heritage element literally 'drag the area up'. They not only command a premium and sell faster, but also remain in demand and continue to command higher rental and capital values than many modern buildings.

The implications of this go far beyond simple consumer preference for attractive living and working conditions; heritage-led regeneration is all about recognising the merits and potential of brownfield sites and contributing to the revitalisation of inner cities. Often the effects of heritage-led regeneration ripple outwards to the benefit of nearby neighbourhoods, as they did in Birmingham, as a result of the improvements that were made to Cathedral Square, in the heart of the city.

**Grainger Town, Newcastle upon Tyne**  
Grainger Town, the 'Tyneside classical' element of Newcastle, was in 1992 an area with over 1m sq ft of vacant floor space, contained a large proportion of decaying listed buildings at risk and although these underlined the quality and strong identity of the area, there was a lack of developer, investor and occupier confidence.

A comprehensive ten year strategy for the regeneration of Grainger Town, the 'Civic Vision' provided the basis for a £120m regeneration programme to strengthen and develop the area as a mixed use historic urban quarter.

Despite having no community at the outset, the project has provided the means to build on what it had, giving residents a

new forum of influence alongside experienced voluntary sector agencies like the North East Civic Trust and local amenity societies. Everyone felt valued, having a real say alongside 'the experts' in how resources were applied. In addition to economic vitality, Grainger Town now has an experienced, confident community of residents and small traders. The full range of voluntary groups included Grainger Town Resident Association, Grainger Market Traders Association, North East Civic Trust, Northumberland and Newcastle Society, The Thomas Bewick Society, Institute of Historic Building Conservation, Chinese Association, Irish Association, City Centre Chaplaincy, St Mary's RC Cathedral, Victorian Society, 20th Century Society and the Council for British Archaeology.

Grainger Town is widely recognised as an exemplar regeneration scheme with its inclusive approach being replicated in many other countries both in the UK and abroad. In 2001 the Partnership received a BURA Best Practice in Regeneration Award and a commendation from the RTP1.

**Hartlepool: top city break destination**  
When rich and varied urban environments are created from the structures of the past, people return to cities and towns as places to live and work, and cities that were once empty of life after office hours begin to develop the vitality that comes from having a living community.

The people of Hartlepool certainly know this to be true. Having been England's third largest port and one of the UK's most important centres for shipbuilding, the town became a byword for decline and dereliction, a place from which people moved away rather than one where you might aspire to live and work. All that has changed with the development of the redundant docks as a marina and commercial centre.



The centrepiece of that development is HMS Trincomalee, the second-oldest ship in the world still afloat. Built in the Bombay Dockyard in 1817 under the direction of Master Shipbuilder Jamssetjee Bomajee Wadia, of the famous Bombay dynasty of shipbuilders, Trincomalee is the earliest surviving example of the classic Royal Navy frigate used to protect British maritime supremacy in far corners of the globe during the Victorian era.

The volunteers who formed the HMS Trincomalee Trust have pursued a ten-year programme of repair and conservation to create a major visitor attraction at the heart of the city. The project has not only created and maintained employment by the establishment of the ship as a major national attraction – with 350,000 visitors a year – it has brought focus to the development, restored local pride in the town's shipbuilding past, helped to preserve Hartlepool's local distinctiveness and changed residents' perceptions of the place where they live. In turn this has reduced crime and vandalism and generated a new sense of confidence and aspiration amongst local businesses and residents.

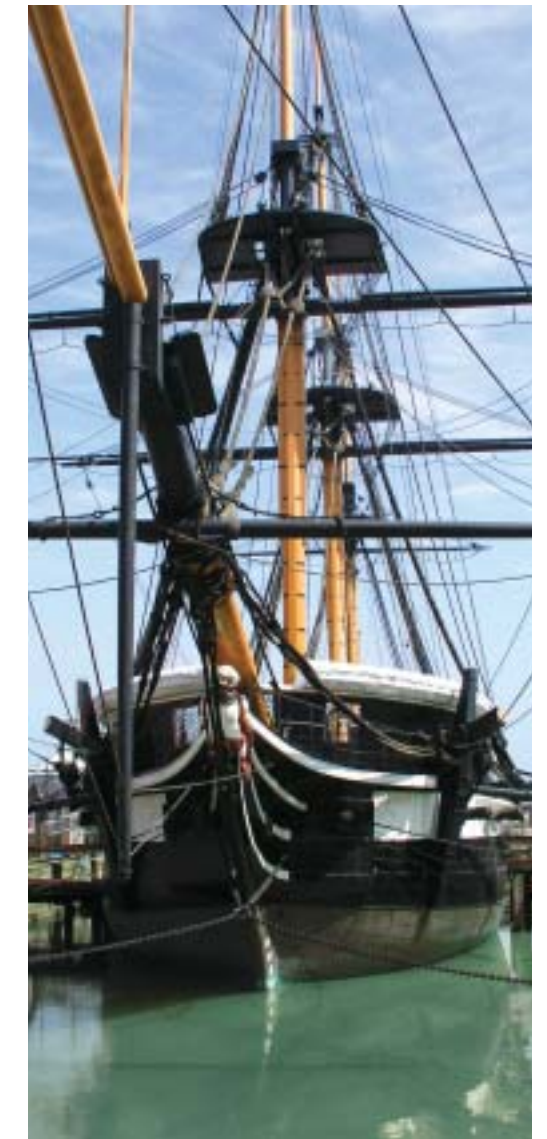
As people have moved back to the area, shops, cafés and restaurants have been established to cater for residents and visitors. Perhaps the ultimate test of the success of the project in changing the town's image is the fact that VisitBritain, the UK's tourist authority, now promotes Hartlepool as one of its top UK mini-break cities – on a par with Oxford, Bath and Stratford upon Avon.

HMS Trincomalee – the oldest ship afloat in the UK

A derelict hulk restored and transformed into an award winning maritime attraction with repercussions for the benefit of the wider area.

- > HMS Trincomalee Trust took 11 years to restore the warship
- > It raised £10.5m to undertake the project
- > Restoration took three-quarters of a million man hours of skilled employment
- > The Trustees estimate that approximately £8m was returned to the local economy in wages and purchases during the restoration period 1990-2001.
- > The associated regeneration of the docklands with its mix of waterside venues has created a continental style marina. Visitor numbers have grown nine-fold
- > Not only did the project win a specialist award – the World Ship Trust's Maritime Heritage award for excellence in restoration - in 2001, but the wider benefits have been recognised by a Silver Award in the Excellence in England Tourism Awards – the Tourism Oscars – in 2004.

◀ HMS Trincomalee Trust raised £10.5m to undertake the restoration of the ship. It is estimated that £8m was returned to the local economy in wages and purchases. ▶



## Supporting communities now and in the future

'If sensitively done and with a good architect, you can come up with wonderful reuses of an old building ... giving it new uses that have a resonance with the local community.'

TOM BLOXHAM, CHAIRMAN OF URBAN SPLASH



An important part of the challenge inherent in any regeneration project is not just to restore historic buildings, parks or monuments, but also to ensure that they have an economically viable use and hence a sustainable future. The voluntary sector has an outstanding record in this area, building on many years of direct experience of schemes that work and schemes that do not.

The many new and sustainable uses to which historic buildings have been put include educational and community use, restaurants and retail development and low-cost housing and business units. Old buildings are often ideal for providing low-rent accommodation for small and new businesses, helping to foster the creative, innovative and high-tech businesses on which the future of our economy depends, at the same time as improving the quality of the public realm and creating jobs.

Over 260 Building Preservations Trusts operate in the UK. In Norwich, as elsewhere, the restoration of the King of Hearts and Swan Yard has sparked off the regeneration of neighbouring properties. BPT initiatives often deliver much richer and inclusive solutions than a simple commercial option.

### Partnership with voluntary agencies in Norwich

**The King of Hearts Trust, Magdalen Street:** detailed investigation of three apparently unremarkable listed shops in Magdalen Street, then in very poor condition, revealed that they formed part of an early sixteenth-century merchant's house built around a courtyard, with remarkable features that had remained hidden for many years, such as fine oak-beamed ceilings and the largest mullioned window in the city. Norwich City Council passed these properties over to the Norwich Preservation Trust for restoration as a visual arts and music performance complex with a top floor flat. Adjacent properties (also containing elements of the original courtyard house) have since been acquired and converted into a café and lecture rooms.

**The King Street Festival:** during the 1990s Norwich City Council created a pedestrian priority route along King Street in an area that had previously been plagued with dereliction, traffic intrusion and social problems, including car-borne

'Mixed-use schemes involving cultural drivers are not nice fluffy 'add-ons' – they produce real social and economic as well as cultural benefits and often deliver much richer and more inclusive solutions than a simple commercial option.'

MICHAEL LOVEDAY, CHIEF EXECUTIVE, NORWICH HERITAGE ECONOMIC AND REGENERATION TRUST



prostitution. The paving scheme gave a new impetus to the regeneration of a complex range of historic buildings, transforming Swan Yard from a derelict ruin to a hub of activity for more than a dozen small businesses.

At that stage, the only 'dead spot' was a derelict group of Victorian buildings formerly used as a fish warehouse. These had been proposed for a range of residential uses but none had met the owner's market aspirations so they had remained empty.

An ambitious plan was then conceived to transform these buildings into a venue for a range of creative specialists to work from and as a base for the King Street Festival. The day-long festival, which has been running since 1998, now attracts over 30,000 people each year. The initiative has gone on to develop projects that bring the public to the area by linking the King Street and the river to the commercial core of the city, along with a new Museum of Contemporary Art, providing the city with new facilities that previously did not exist.

'Councils need to incorporate in their regeneration strategies a clear role for their historic buildings and to establish multi-disciplinary teams to implement them.'

ODPM SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT 2004



### St Luke's, Canning Town

Canning Town suffered badly during the Blitz, and post-war land clearance and redevelopment did little to help. Ronan Point and eight sister tower blocks were built in the early 1960s, but created so many social problems that they were demolished in 1990.

In this unpromising landscape, with few surviving pre-war buildings, St Luke's Church is a building to treasure. Designed by Giles & Gane and built in 1875, St Luke's was used as a place of worship until 1985, when the congregation moved to another building on a nearby housing estate.

Having watched the church decay and become prey to vandals, local people formed the Custom House and Canning Town Community Renewal Project in 1993 to acquire St Luke's on behalf of the community. Using European Regional Development Funding and a Heritage Lottery Fund award, the Project refurbished the church as a base for providing the social facilities needed in the area. Now the Father Goose Community Hall hosts youth clubs and elderly groups, parties and events all year round for up to 110 people.

To encourage local enterprise the centre rents out 22 fully equipped station desks, which come with a business computer, telephone, free internet connection and 24-hour access. Tenants also have the use of shared office facilities including printers, a fax machine, a photocopier and a scanner. These incubator units have led to the creation of fifty new businesses in

To encourage local enterprise, the centre rents out 22 fully equipped station desks under the eaves. These incubator units have led to the creation of fifty new businesses in the area, which move on to bigger premises in due course.

the area which move on to bigger premises in due course, and eventually employ an average of twenty people each. This local economic hub houses 60 jobs. The centre generates £80,000 in surplus rents per year, which is used to pay the core costs of the Custom House and Canning Town Renewal Project.

The centre also provides three GP surgeries serving almost 3,000 patients, a child care facility, computer access, a community education training suite and a café. Some 80 people participate in training courses in the centre. A conscious decision was made by the Project to house a recruitment company and job advice club in the centre, and the advice and support they provide has helped hundreds of people to find employment. Organisations such as Docklands Recruitment, First Call Training Force, Families at Canning Town and Powerhouse all have offices at the centre and offer services and advice to meet a range of community needs.

In an unpromising landscape with few surviving pre-war features, St Luke's Church is a building to treasure.

## Access to traditional skills



◀ The project proved that it was possible to provide useful training for young people in building conservation, to find uses for the buildings that generate new jobs by finding a productive rather than residential use for the buildings, and to meet the special needs of people with disabilities ▶

Modern building materials and methods started to appear in the 1930s – gradually at first, but the 1960s saw a radical and almost total break with the traditions of the past. Regenerating historic buildings is therefore made more difficult by an acute shortage of people with traditional skills in roofing, leadwork, joinery, masonry, mortar, ironwork and glazing.

Rather than let these skills die, the voluntary sector has been in the forefront of keeping them alive through apprenticeships, weekend workshops, full-time courses and scholarships. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the Woodchester Trust – to name just two examples – provide practical courses that enable people to acquire the skills that underlie buildings conservation work, and to encourage people with existing construction skills to specialise in traditional techniques and materials.

Some voluntary organisations, such as the Spitalfields Trust and the Landmark Trust, also create employment by retaining their own direct labour force of people with specialist building conservation skills who move from project to project, committed to their work in a way that the private sector find hard to match.

Indeed, the high degree of job satisfaction involved in conservation work is a major reason why people choose this career path, including some who have had difficulty fitting into a more academic environment and who have found the strength to rebuild their lives after prison,

addiction or health problems through apprenticeships or craft training with the National Trust, the Arkwright Trust and the Prince's Trust, amongst others. Training in specialist building skills creates more skilled and better paid employment.

### Yonseas Farm

The Traditional Buildings Preservation Trust currently manages the relocation and reconstruction of Yonseas Farm, near Ashford, Kent, which lay directly in the path of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. The seven buildings comprising the 1816-19 model farm are being rebuilt 9 miles away by the Trust using a skilled direct labour force rather than a main contractor. This decision was taken to enable the Trust to control directly the standard of the work and monitor the training given to young persons.

What makes this project remarkable is that an unusually high proportion – nearly half of the workforce – was in training and a high proportion were youngsters. The Trust was able to set up a day release scheme so that some of them could attend South Kent College under training agreements to study Construction Trades NVQ level 2, some working on brickwork and others on carpentry. College fees were paid by the Kent Training and Education Council, although the project had to bear the cost of a day's work a week lost for each apprentice.

The apprentices were therefore able to study skills needed for new build for

◀ The new £4m scheme will promote work-based training and skills development in the heritage sector. Local authorities, development agencies, professional and education bodies as well as community and voluntary organisations will benefit. ▶

careers in modern construction but the experience in reconstructing the timber frame and brick buildings also called for traditional building skills for all the Trust team that was much more comprehensive than repair work. At the end of the project, those in training in the project could choose between a career pursuing the traditional skills learned on site or the modern skills learned at College.

Four of the seven original buildings have so far been reconstructed. A two roundel oast has been converted into an art and crafts centre for adults with learning disabilities, stables are currently a workshop but are planned as a riding centre for people with disabilities, a toll cottage provides site interpretation and a granary is being used as a meeting room.

The project combined heritage conservation, training, regeneration and social outcomes in the same project. It provided useful training for young people in building conservation, found uses for the buildings that will generate new jobs rather than residential use, and will meet the special needs of people with disabilities.

### Heritage Lottery Fund Bursary Schemes

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) announced in summer 2004 a £4million Training Bursary Scheme to address work-based training and skills development in the heritage sector. In its 2002 survey Sustaining our Living Heritage the HLF had identified a significant decline of

traditional heritage skills. The report noted that many employers were failing to acknowledge the lack of training and education on offer and that poor support for apprenticeships and ongoing professional development meant that some conservation craft skills were now almost extinct.

These bursaries are available to local authorities, development agencies, professional and education bodies as well as community and voluntary organisations,

The bursaries scheme takes forward HLF's response to skills shortages – a process begun with the condition that grants of over £1m should include a training plan and encouragement that training elements be included in other applications for grant. The HLF also support stand-alone training projects where these are for volunteers. One example here is a UK wide scheme with the British Aircraft Preservation Council for training volunteers who work on historic aircraft.



## Partnership, commitment, financial and management skills



'A well-maintained church building gives a positive message to its local community whether or not it directly benefits from its activities. The space around churches including churchyards can sometimes provide the only green space in an otherwise concrete-bound urban environment. These benefits apply even before the vast array of voluntary and charitable work sourced from these buildings have been fully quantified.'

ODPM SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT 2004

When Governments, agencies and developers tap into the voluntary sector's desire to see the historic environment kept alive through sustainable new uses, they can draw on a wealth of energy, experience and skill that regards no problem as insuperable. This is because the voluntary sector not only brings sophisticated financial and management skills to regeneration projects, it also has an over-riding commitment to certain ideals and goals that can be very effective in achieving results, despite all the complexities and uncertainties involved in such projects.

### Hackney

St John at Hackney Churchyard Gardens provide 3.15 hectares of public recreational space in the heart of one of London's local town centres. The gardens are owned by the parish church and are managed by the local authority. In recent years, the gardens have fallen into dereliction caused by neglect, vandalism and litter as well as the impact of reduced park maintenance budgets.

In July 2000, the Hackney Society (the local amenity society) and Groundwork East London (part of the federation of Groundwork Trusts within the UK) undertook a public consultation which identified this key public open space as a priority case for the investment of the limited funds available under Single Regeneration Budget funding. Groundwork East London's role was to engage the various stakeholders who at that time had no agreed way forward and help them to develop a strategy for the churchyard's sustainable improvement.

The outcome of the work was an action plan, which enabled Groundwork East London to put together a funding package from a range of different sources, including the Heritage Lottery Fund and a further

'Our skill in balancing priorities and building consensus has been key to the project's success.'

MATTHEW CARRINGTON, GROUNDWORK EAST LONDON

tranche of Single Regeneration Budget funding. A Friends' group has been established to be involved in the delivery of the project and will undertake future monitoring of the management and maintenance with other stakeholders. Groundwork also has proposals to run an employment programme on the site, getting some of Hackney's most hard to reach individuals back into meaningful work.

Groundwork's involvement has been motivated by a consistent desire to improve the site despite the difficult relationships. The Trust has helped others understand how the project can deliver the needs of various stakeholders by taking a classic heritage project and recasting it as a major town centre regeneration initiative with economic and social value. This supports the policy of national government which is now more focused on the improved quality of life arising from greenspace enhancement.

The delivery of integrated cross-sector projects through partnership work is a major skill that voluntary bodies like Groundwork can offer. In this particular project, this has resulted in the successful negotiation of legal agreements between the church and local authority to generate revenue from creating new parking space. This will go some way to meeting the increased costs of managing the regenerated churchyard. The Trust's knowledge of funding has also enabled a substantial funding package to be assembled.

### Anchor Mills

The work of the Phoenix Trust in rescuing Anchor Mill, in the heart of Paisley, is another example of bringing a combination of financial flair and commitment to the built heritage to a project that looked to be too risky for a commercial sector solution.

Anchor Mill is a massive and beautifully constructed building in brickwork wrapped around a cast iron column and beam structure prominently located in the medieval heart of Paisley Town Centre in full view of Paisley Abbey. Listed Category A (equivalent to Grade I) – the mill was built in 1886 and is one of the few surviving buildings left in Paisley to bear witness to the town's textile heritage – once such an international success story that the town gave its name to a distinctive pattern still popularly used on shirts and shawls.

Anchor Mill continued as a thriving business until the Second World War and is now one of only two buildings remaining from the town's once-huge manufacturing complex. Now in a serious state of disrepair as a result of vandalism, theft, water ingress and fire damage, the intrinsic qualities of the building were in danger of becoming lost to inner-city blight and decay until the Phoenix Trust became involved and took up the challenge of managing this major regeneration project.

The Phoenix Trust tackled the problem in collaboration with the local authority, Renfrewshire Council. It was their tenacious and pragmatic use of the planning system that provided the Phoenix Trust with the

'The historic environment plays a central part in ensuring that distinctive neighbourhoods are created ... new neighbourhoods that become recognisably "somewhere" rather than "anywhere" ... historic buildings and areas should be seen positively as assets that can inspire the best of new housing rather than becoming an excuse for lowest common denominator solutions.'

ODPM SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT 2004

opportunity to rescue the mill. The local authority granted Safeway Stores, the former owners of the building, planning consent for the development of brownfield land adjoining Anchor Mill on condition that they rescued the building. The agreement specified that £2.8 million (based on the estimated cost of putting the surviving fabric of the listed mill into a state of good repair) would be set aside by Safeway and dedicated towards the repair of the mill through the Phoenix Trust.

Phoenix then formed a partnership between the local authority, Safeway, Historic Scotland and Scottish Enterprise Renfrewshire, which in turn appointed a professional team to draw up detailed proposals for the regeneration of the mill to provide apartments, commercial space and parking.

Site work finally began in summer 2004 with Persimmon Homes (the developer and new owners) and Lilleys (the contractor) proposing 60 residential apartments on the top three floors, 21,100 sq ft of commercial space, public access to the spectacular atrium space on the first floor and parking.

Key to the success of the project was the funding package that the Phoenix Trust was able to put in place because of its charitable status. As a Building Preservation Trust, Phoenix was able to treat the Safeway donations as Gift Aid and hence amplify its value by reclaiming corporation tax paid on the donation. This brought the total amount to be dedicated to the repair and rescue of the historic mill building to £4million.

Phoenix and the grant awarding bodies entered into a legal agreement with Persimmon to protect the disbursement of both the amplified Safeway donation



and grants from Historic Scotland to ensure that this money was dedicated to saving the historic building. Phoenix and the grantees appointed an independent financial advisor to oversee the disbursement process. With the cost of the work to the historic fabric covered, all the other costs – including the fitting out and all the risks of the new work – are met by the developer.



This mechanism ensures that the money for the restoration is available to Persimmon Homes as the work proceeds; its release controlled through the usual mechanism of architect's certificates, protected by the independent financial monitor as well as the scrutiny of the grantees. The tax relief was available in this case because of the Phoenix Trust's status as a charitable trust and the fact that the money was to be spent wholly on the restoration of the historic building – but financial mechanisms aside, what really makes the difference is the determination of everyone involved to ensure that a magnificent monument, greatly valued by people today as part of Paisley's history, is still available to be valued and enjoyed by people in the future.

**'Building Preservation Trusts perform an important role in bringing back into use neglected buildings which the private sector are not interested in ... they achieve spectacular results which regenerate an imposing diversity of historic buildings. Their work represents real value for money ... It could be argued that the BPTs are dealing with the problems created by the failure of the public agencies responsible for the built and historic environment to use the present designation and legislation apparatus effectively.'**

ODPM SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT 2004

#### Ancoats

Ancoats, the world's first industrial suburb, prompted by Manchester's huge expansion in the late 18th century comprises industrial buildings, with associated housing, community facilities and related businesses.

The shell and tower of the former St Peter's Church have already been repaired by Ancoats Buildings Preservation Trust (ABPT) and the landmark has been widely heralded as a 'beacon of hope' for the regeneration of the area. A full restoration project is now underway and plans for the conversion of St Peter's into a textile-related exhibition centre are well developed.

Far more ambitious is the permanent repair of the enormous Grade II\* Murrays' Mills complex, Manchester's oldest steam-powered cotton spinning mill, dating from 1798. Upon completion of the on-going £10m restoration and strengthening project, the complex is to be converted by a private sector partner to provide a vibrant mix of uses. Proposals include a textile resource centre, managed workspace, a hotel and residential accommodation.

Ancoats Buildings Preservation Trust has been a key driver in the regeneration of the Ancoats Urban Village, the world's first industrial suburb and part of the proposed World Heritage Site nomination for 2006. Since it was established in 1996 it has been able, as a 'developer of last resort'; to attract grant funding and 'soft' loans for capital projects from a number of sources. At present it receives revenue funding for its office operations and staff from the Northwest Development Agency and the Heritage Lottery Fund. In recent years, supporters have included the Monument Trust, Esmee Fairbairn

Foundation, The Pilgrim Trust, the Architectural Heritage Fund and the Lloyds TSB Foundation.

In total ABPT has levered in over £12m in grants for its capital projects from public and Lottery sources, which, it believes, would have been unavailable to the private (commercial) sector.

In addition ABPT has worked with public, private and voluntary sector organisations and in particular with the Northwest Development Agency in a number of innovative partnerships. The NWDA's area-wide Compulsory Purchase Order has underpinned the regeneration of Ancoats. ABPT has acted in an advisory capacity to the NWDA and other partners in the preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance and Development Briefs for key sites, to support the CPO. Following the negotiated purchase of Murrays' Mills, ABPT has provided conservation expertise and regeneration experience to assist the NWDA in the delivery of this complex heritage-led urban renewal project, finally taking title of this major site in order to undertake a permanent repair project.

ABPT's project management and fund-raising capacity derives from the combined skills and experience of its staff and voluntary Board members, whose professional backgrounds range from town-planning and architecture to property law, from development surveying to management accountancy. ABPT also has an acclaimed reputation from community outreach and engagement, running a number of access and participation programmes to complement its physical regeneration activity.

## Leisure, tourism, investment and jobs

Many different values are attached to our historic assets: they are beautiful and interesting, they add richness and variety to our townscapes and landscapes, they are the visible reminder of a community's history, they have commemorative, religious, cultural or architectural value, and they embody historical and archaeological information about past people, societies, economies and industries – but above all they are useful and enjoyable, especially when they become the focus for leisure activities, giving people the opportunity to escape from their day to day lives and enjoy the special atmosphere of particular places.

#### Transport heritage and regeneration

This is especially true of the various forms of transport heritage – from ships to canals and railways – which are among the most popular forms of physical heritage in the country. Between six and nine million people visit preserved railways every year. Use of the canals and inland waterways for leisure has grown dramatically over the last forty years, with over 100,000 boats afloat and some 10 million visitors per annum.

Many of the country's canals and preserved railways have been rescued from decay and restored to new life within the last twenty years or so, a period that has been called a new waterways and railway age because of the upsurge in regenerative projects. Monitoring the success of these schemes has enabled the benefits of heritage-led regeneration to be measured and quantified, so that we can now say, for example, that restoring the Kennet & Avon canal to navigable condition is not only hugely important for wildlife, landscape, buildings and monuments (seven ancient monuments and 194 listed buildings), it has also led to £82.6m of new investment (public and

private) which has generated 1,353 new full time jobs and 708 seasonal posts, as well as safeguarding untold numbers of existing jobs. The tourism and leisure economy along the canal is estimated to be worth a healthy £30m per annum.

The restoration has improved the quality of property developments and influenced towns such as Deveses and Newbury to regenerate their own neglected wharf areas to create more attractive public spaces. New businesses have been started up to create a thriving waterside economy.

Behind the whole project lies the Kennet and Avon Canal Trust which can claim credit for initiating and sustaining the long campaign to restore the Kennet and Avon Canal as a through route from Reading to Bristol.

The Kennet & Avon canal regeneration scheme is a particularly well-studied case, but it is far from unique. Since opening in 2002, the Forth, Clyde and Scottish Union Canal has had brought major benefits to the area: 1,200 jobs have been created, and the development of fifty individual sites has been attributed to the revival of the canal. Canal investment in such cities as Birmingham has had a profound effect upon the value of canal-side neighbourhoods and has led to economic revival.



◀ Ramsbottom's main street were vacant before the East Lancashire Railway was restored by volunteers, converting the town into a tourist attraction. Now every shop is occupied. ▶

Transport related investment elsewhere has had a positive effect on local economies, such as that of the small and formerly declining town of Ramsbottom, near Bury in Lancashire where 30 per cent of the shops in the main street were vacant before the East Lancashire Railway was restored by volunteers, converting the town into a tourist attraction: now every shop is occupied. Tourism figures have risen from 35,000 in 1987 to 110,000 in 2003 making Ramsbottom a successful small Lancashire mill town than can stand on its own.

Here, the scale of volunteer's input can be demonstrated. Every weekend more than a 100 volunteers, from the East Lancashire Railway Preservation Society turn up to work on maintenance, trackwork, fencing and a host of other environment tasks along the railway. The enhancement of the land has led to neighbouring land being improved and acted as a catalyst for a series of developments along the railway corridor. The partnership of the Preservation Society with its 400 or so active members with the operating company and land-owners to form the East Lancashire Railway has brought a valuable labour force including skilled labour as well as community involvement to the project.



# The Heritage Dynamo

The Heritage Dynamo: how the voluntary sector drives regeneration was produced by Heritage Link's Funding Working Group and is supported by the following member organisations. Further information may be obtained from any of the contact names given here.

## The Architectural Heritage Fund

Clareville House, 26-27 Oxendon Street, London SW1Y 4EL  
Tel: 020 7925 0199 Email: [ahf@ahfund.org.uk](mailto:ahf@ahfund.org.uk)  
[www.ahfund.org.uk](http://www.ahfund.org.uk)

Contact: Ian Lush, Chief Executive

The AHF's primary role is to fund charities that are restoring historic buildings and giving them a new lease of life, through grants and low interest loans. It helps community groups to set up such charities and fund the early stages of projects and to seek help from other major funders.

## ASHTAV (The Association of small historic towns and villages of the UK)

2 Warwick Court, Abbey Road, Malvern WR14 3HU. Tel: 01684 566543  
Email: [mail@ashtav.org.uk](mailto:mail@ashtav.org.uk)

ASHTAV's objective is to seek to inform and advise Village/Town Amenity and Civic Societies, Parish and Town Councils in their efforts to preserve and protect valued townscape in its historic setting from inappropriate development in an endeavour to ensure any addition or adaptation is sensitive to features of historic interest.

## The Association for Industrial Archaeology

School of Archaeology, Leicester University, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH  
Tel: 0116 252 5337 Email: [aia@le.ac.uk](mailto:aia@le.ac.uk)  
[www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk](http://www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk)

Contact: Simon Thomas, AIA Liaison Officer  
Promoting the study and appreciation of industrial archaeology.

## Association of Preservation Trusts

Clareville House, 26-27 Oxendon Street London SW1Y 4EL  
Tel: 020 7930 1627 Email: [apt@ahfund.org.uk](mailto:apt@ahfund.org.uk)  
Contact: Nicola Dyer  
APT exists to promote the preservation of historic buildings by encouraging and supporting the work of Building Preservation Trusts in the UK.

## Cathedrals and Church Buildings Division

The Church of England Archbishops Council Church House, Gt Smith Street, London SW1P 3NZ  
Tel: 020 7898 1866  
Email: [enquiries@ccc.c-of-e.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@ccc.c-of-e.org.uk)

## The Churches Conservation Trust

1 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9EE  
Tel: 020 7213 0683 Email: [centre@tcc.org.uk](mailto:centre@tcc.org.uk)  
[www.visitchurches.org.uk](http://www.visitchurches.org.uk)  
Contact: Crispin Truman, Chief Executive  
The CCT cares for over 330 historic churches across England and encourages their enjoyment, understanding and use through education, promotion and community involvement projects.

## The Civic Trust

Winchester House, 259-269 Old Marylebone Road, London NW1 5RA  
Tel: 020 7170 4297 Email: [info@civictrust.org.uk](mailto:info@civictrust.org.uk)  
The Civic Trust promotes progressive improvements in the quality of urban life for communities throughout the United Kingdom. It is Britain's leading charity devoted to enhancing the quality of life in Britain's cities, towns and villages: the places where people live, work, shop and relax.

## Council for British Archaeology

St Mary's House, 66 Bootham, York YO30 7BZ  
Tel: 01904 671417  
Email: [director@britarch.ac.uk](mailto:director@britarch.ac.uk)  
[www.britarch.ac.uk](http://www.britarch.ac.uk)  
Contact: Dr Mike Heyworth, Director  
The CBA is the principal UK-wide non-governmental organisation that promotes knowledge, appreciation and care of the historic environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

## The Georgian Group

6 Fitzroy Square, London W1T 5DX,  
Tel: 020 7529 8920  
Email: [info@georgiangroup.org.uk](mailto:info@georgiangroup.org.uk)  
[www.georgiangroup.org.uk](http://www.georgiangroup.org.uk)  
Contact: Robert Bargery, The Secretary  
The Georgian Group campaigns for the preservation of Georgian buildings in England and Wales and promoting the enjoyment and understanding of Georgian architecture.

## Historic Houses Association

2 Chester Street, London, London SW1X 7BB  
Tel: 020 7259 5688  
Email: [info@hha.org.uk](mailto:info@hha.org.uk) [www.hha.org.uk](http://www.hha.org.uk)  
Contact: The Director  
The HHA works for beneficial policies and economic circumstances on all issues that affect private ownership and the preservation of the houses, their contents and gardens.

## The Inland Waterways Association

3 Norfolk Court, Norfolk Road, Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 1LT  
Tel: 01923 711114 Email: [iwa@waterways.org.uk](mailto:iwa@waterways.org.uk)  
[www.waterways.org.uk](http://www.waterways.org.uk)  
Contact: Matt Duncan, Operations Manager  
IWA campaigns for the conservation, use, maintenance, restoration and development of inland waterways.

## Institute of Field Archaeologists

PO Box 239, University of Reading  
2 Earley Gate, Reading RG6 6AU  
Tel: 0118 378 6446  
Email: [admin@archaeologists.net](mailto:admin@archaeologists.net)  
The Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) is the professional body for archaeologists, representing all parts of the discipline. It promotes best practice in archaeology and has c 2000 members across the UK and abroad.

## The Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC)

Jubilee House, High Street, Tisbury, Wiltshire, SP3 6HA  
Tel: 01747 873133 Email: [director@ihbc.org.uk](mailto:director@ihbc.org.uk)  
[www.ihbc.org.uk](http://www.ihbc.org.uk)  
Contact: Dave Chetwyn, Vice Chair  
The Institute of Historic Building Conservation

is the professional body representing conservation specialists and practitioners in the public and private sectors in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. The Institute exists to establish the highest standards of conservation practice, to support the effective protection and enhancement of the historic environment, and to promote heritage-led regeneration and access to the historic environment for all.

## The Leche Trust

84 Cicada Road, London SW18 2NZ  
Tel: 020 8870 6233  
Contact: The Secretary  
The Leche Trust gives grants to restore Georgian buildings.

## Maintain our Heritage

Weymouth House, Beechen Cliff Road, Bath BA2 4QS  
Tel: 01225 482228  
Email: [tcantell@maintainourheritage.co.uk](mailto:tcantell@maintainourheritage.co.uk)  
[www.maintainourheritage.co.uk](http://www.maintainourheritage.co.uk)  
Contact: Timothy Cantell, Project Coordinator  
Maintain our Heritage is promoting a new, long-term, sustainable strategy for the care of historic buildings with pre-eminence given to maintenance rather than sporadic major repair.

## The National Trust

36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BY  
Tel: 020 7222 9251  
Email: [enquiries@nationaltrust.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@nationaltrust.org.uk) or see the contact directory on the website  
[www.nationaltrust.org.uk](http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk)

## The Norfolk Archaeological Trust

Union House, Gressenhall, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR.  
Tel: 01362 667043  
Web site: [www.norfolktrust.org](http://www.norfolktrust.org)  
The role of the Trust is the conservation of the historic environment in Norfolk through the acquisition and care of archaeological sites and historic landscape features, linked to public access and education.

## Oxford Preservation Trust

10 Turn Again Lane, St Ebbes, Oxford OX1 1QL.  
Tel: 01865 242918  
Email: [d.dance@oxfordpreservation.org.uk](mailto:d.dance@oxfordpreservation.org.uk)  
The Trust works to preserve and enhance Oxford's architectural heritage and its unique green setting.

## SAVE Britain's Heritage

70 Cowcross Street, London EC1M 6EJ  
Tel: 020 7253 3500 Email: [save@btinternet.com](mailto:save@btinternet.com)  
[www.savebritainsheritage.org.uk](http://www.savebritainsheritage.org.uk)  
Contact: The Secretary  
SAVE campaigns publicly for historic buildings. It fights against the demolition and promotes imaginative re-use of buildings ranging from country houses and churches to warehouses, theatres, hospitals and barns.

## The Theatres Trust

22 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0QL  
Tel: 020 7836 8591  
Email: [info@theatrestrust.org.uk](mailto:info@theatrestrust.org.uk)  
[www.theatrestrust.org.uk](http://www.theatrestrust.org.uk)  
Contact: Mark J Price, Planning Adviser  
The ultimate objective of The Theatres Trust is to help ensure that the United Kingdom has the best possible theatre buildings, equipped to modern standards of audience and user comfort and technical facilities, well looked after, and in active use

## The Transport Trust

202 Lambeth Road, London SE1 7JW  
Tel: 020 7928 6464  
Email: [hq@thetransporttrust.org.uk](mailto:hq@thetransporttrust.org.uk)  
The Transport Trust is the UK's only national charity established to promote and encourage the preservation and restoration of Britain's transport heritage for the benefit of the nation. Its remit includes all forms of road, rail, air and waterborne transport.

## Twentieth Century Society

70 Cowcross Street, London EC1M 7EJ  
Tel: 0207 250 3857  
Email: [co-ordinator@c20society.org.uk](mailto:co-ordinator@c20society.org.uk)  
[www.c20society.org.uk](http://www.c20society.org.uk)  
The Twentieth Century Society exists to safeguard the heritage of architecture and design in Britain from 1914 onwards.

## The Victorian Society

1 Priory Gardens, London W4 1TT  
Telephone 0870 774 3698  
Email: [admin@victoriansociety.org.uk](mailto:admin@victoriansociety.org.uk)  
[www.victoriansociety.org.uk](http://www.victoriansociety.org.uk)  
The Victorian Society is the national charity campaigning for the Victorian and Edwardian historic environment.

## The Vivat Trust

70 Cowcross Street, London EC1M 6EJ.  
Tel: 0845 090 2212.  
Email: [enquiries@vivat.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@vivat.org.uk)  
The Trust acquires freehold or leasehold, for the purpose of preservation, important buildings at risk of being lost through neglect, insensitive alteration or demolition.

## Wessex Archaeology Ltd

Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867  
Email: [info@wessexarch.co.uk](mailto:info@wessexarch.co.uk)  
[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)  
Contact: Sue Davies  
Wessex Archaeology aims to promote the education of the public in heritage, culture, arts and science through the pursuit of archaeology, funded by providing professional conservation management and archaeological services in the UK and Europe.

Heritage Link was established in 2002 to enable the voluntary sector to speak with a more collective and co-ordinated voice. It aims to influence policy, underpin advocacy and increase capacity across the sector.

## Heritage Link

89 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TP  
Tel: 020 7820 7796  
Fax: 020 7820 8620  
email: [mail@heritagelink.org.uk](mailto:mail@heritagelink.org.uk)  
[www.heritagelink.org.uk](http://www.heritagelink.org.uk)

Heritage Link is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales and a registered charity  
Registered Company No: 4577804  
Registered Charity No 1094793