



Data for Heritage Places – a new analysis using the Heritage Index

Methodology

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The National Lottery Heritage Fund Research, Data and Insight team

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1) Introduction

The National Lottery Heritage Fund's vision is for heritage to be valued, cared for and sustained for everyone, now and in the future. We are the UK's largest funder of heritage. Our new strategy, Heritage 2033, sets out how we will invest £3.6 billion over the next 10 years. This includes a new commitment to a place-based approach, including a targeted strategic initiative called Heritage Places.

This strategic initiative will take a local approach to transforming heritage in 20 different places. Our ambition, by 2033, is to have delivered long-term projects to transform local areas, towns, cities and landscapes that improve the condition of heritage and increase the pride people take in their local environment.

The National Lottery Heritage Fund (Heritage Fund) has used a wide range of evidence and analysis to support the new strategic initiative and the selection of places. This document explains the process and methodology for the analysis that supported the selection of places and design of the strategic initiative. This report will cover:

- Our new conceptual framework for place, incorporating need, potential and opportunity.
- Our review of data sources that might support analysis against the new framework.
- How we used data to analyse four factors from the framework.
- The process for combining local insight and intelligence with data analysis and how this supported decision making.
- Strengths and limitations of our approach and some options for future development of the analysis.

The focus of the report is on the quantitative analysis that was used to support the selection of heritage places and then how this was supplemented by local knowledge and insight. Our new framework for place emphasises the importance and role of heritage within communities. Section three explains why we have adopted this approach and how it varies from our previous funding frameworks.

Section three outlines how we conducted new analysis against four factors in the framework: heritage condition and need, deprivation, prior funding from the Heritage Fund and extent of place-based funding from others. Heritage data was given the highest weighting in our modelling, and we have drawn heavily on the Heritage Index, a Royal Society for the Arts (RSA) analytical tool that collates data in all four nations of the UK from over 120 measures.



This report is therefore designed to be read alongside [‘Pride in Place: The Heritage Index 2020’](#) which outlines the full methodology and data sources used by the RSA. Where we discuss the details of heritage related datasets, further information on these can be found in the Heritage Index main report and the accompanying [technical appendix](#). Section three focusses on the changes we made to the Heritage Index and our rationale for those.

Updated quantitative analysis is also available for each nation of the UK via a series of Excel workbooks, titled Place analysis mapping of measures, published alongside this document which offer the rankings for each local authority in the UK. Annex A also includes a summary of the rankings for each area and nation.

In the final two sections we outline how the quantitative analysis described here was supplemented with local insight and intelligence to advise our committees, who recommended a list of nine heritage places for the first tranche of investment. The analysis and committee recommendations were discussed by the Board of Trustees and the first 9 places in this strategic initiative was agreed. The budget for this initiative sits with the Board and further details can be found in our [delivery plan 2023-2026](#).

2) Developing a new framework for place and heritage

2.1 Background and context

The Heritage Fund has a strong history of investing to achieve improvements in places across the UK. Our previous and ongoing programmes of place-based work include Future Parks Accelerator, Landscape Partnerships, Townscape Heritage Initiative and 15-Minute Heritage (on behalf of the Welsh Government). We also currently offer targeted outreach to applicants in 13 Areas of Focus that had previously received only low levels of investment and we have been evaluating the effectiveness of the work for the past four years.

The introduction of the Strategic Funding Framework in 2019 saw most of our investments delivered through open programmes, however, rather than initiatives with a place-based focus. In 2021, an external review was commissioned by the Heritage Fund from Wavehill Social And Economic Research to explore the impact of this change and our record of place-based investment. This sought to address three central questions:

1. How effective is the Heritage Fund at delivering on its place priorities within the Strategic Funding Framework?
2. What does the evidence tell us about how the Heritage Fund should advance its place priorities through financial and non-financial approaches?
3. What options are open to the Heritage Fund to advance its place priorities through our investment in the short, medium and longer term?

The central finding of the analysis was that a more targeted approach, and concentration of resources, are needed to have an impact in relation to local places. The research found that the number of grants awarded through the Strategic Funding Framework that were place-based was relatively low and far smaller than when the Heritage Fund had operated targeted programmes.

The review also looked at the process through which the Heritage Fund identified the Areas of Focus in the Strategic Funding Framework and how this relates to the fall in investment in place-based schemes. Drawing on a wide range of interviews, secondary literature and analysis of grant data, [the Wavehill research](#) found that:

'The process of prioritising investment and defining areas of focus needs to move beyond reliance on solely data measures to draw on broader considerations around 'potential' as well as [heritage] 'need'...in addition to the existing sources such as the Heritage Index'.

The conclusion that the Heritage Fund drew from this work was that we needed to ensure that our work on place champions the role of heritage-led regeneration and recognises the needs of heritage more strongly.

At this time we also considered the external context and how we should respond. [Evidence from the Institute for Fiscal Studies](#) regarding the COVID-19 pandemic emerged at that time to show that recovery across the UK was uneven and that different parts of the country were affected disproportionately. This means places need support that is tailored to their needs and shows that there is a need for proactive, not only reactive, funding in relation to places. In 2021, [Arts Council England conducted a meta-evaluation of place-based programmes](#) which emphasised the role of longer timeframes for investment to build effective partnerships. Longer investment aimed at transforming places often requires strategic targeting of resources.

The context for the Heritage Fund and wider society was considered by the Board of Trustees in December 2021, in the first of a series of discussions regarding place. This was the start of the process for commissioning a new approach to place-based investment which required a new conceptual framework and supporting analysis.

2.2 Designing a new framework for place-based investment

The review by Wavehill identified a strong body of evidence from the heritage sector and elsewhere that the local context for places was paramount when designing new programmes of investment. In the early stages of designing a new approach, it was less clear how this translates into a framework for prioritising and deciding on areas for investment, or how national datasets could be used alongside the type of nuanced, contextual information which is so important to understanding 'place'.

In early 2022, the Heritage Fund commissioned new work to develop our strategic approach to place further, via a scoping exercise.

The Audience Agency and MyCake were commissioned to:

- design a new conceptual framework for place and heritage
- identify potential datasets and indicators that could be used to run analysis against the conceptual framework

The work began in the middle of May 2022 and was completed by the end of June 2022.

The aim of the project was to create a conceptual framework for use across the UK to help identify places for more active support and investment, based on a consistent set of criteria. The first step in the work was to agree the overall principles for place-based investment in heritage.

2.3 Definition of principles

In the first instance the project developed a set of three principles to guide decisions about place, which were defined as:

Need

Places with heritage of all kinds which are at risk of loss, damage, neglect or in significant need of investment, where it is shown that the sector lacks capacity, communities face challenging economic, social and wellbeing circumstances.

Opportunity

The local economic and political/civic factors within places, including time-specific events and funding, which may function as multipliers for investment in heritage and lead to wide-reaching impacts.

Potential

Factors inherent to a place (quality and type of heritage, prior connection to heritage, social infrastructure and partnerships) that make successful delivery of heritage projects or a stronger contribution to their local community more likely.

2.4 Factors for consideration in each principle

To develop a full framework that could be used for decision making, the project also defined the factors that would indicate need, opportunity and potential in a place. The multi-faceted nature of place meant that it was impossible for the project to define all factors that influence the prospects for successful place-based working. The project team recognised that these factors were specific to the challenge at hand – the design of national level policy for the Heritage Fund regarding place-based investments.

Drawing on the policy context for place across the UK, the outcomes in the 2019 [Strategic Funding Framework](#) and the evidence base regarding best practice for place-based investment, the project settled on the following 13 factors which were approved for use in the development of the new approach by the Board of Trustees in June 2022.

Need

- heritage at risk or in poor condition
- heritage organisations/ecosystem less resilient
- low levels of prior funding in heritage
- social and economic deprivation
- heritage valued or engaged with less

Opportunity

- non-heritage-specific infrastructure, cultural, creative public funding
- evidence of strong local leadership in relation to heritage
- cultural and tourism level and quality of activity (eg: City of Culture)
- local economy heritage and heritage-adjacent

Potential

- high levels of civic pride and participation
- diversity, quality and scale of heritage assets
- heritage valued or engaged with more
- strong social infrastructure and local partnerships

2.5 Review of indicators and datasets

The second part of the work in 2022 involved considering the level of data available for each part of the new framework. The aim was to identify the factors which were well covered by national datasets and would be suited to quantitative analysis and those that instead required a more subjective and qualitative assessment at a local level. In order to identify suitable indicators, the following considerations had to be taken into account:

- In accordance with the Heritage Fund's aim to cover the full breadth of heritage, all heritage types were treated equally. It was preferable to have all

types of heritage covered to some extent rather than one covered to a high quality that we could not match in others.

- We balanced the desire for a common framework with respect for the differences between UK nations. In practice this meant using UK-wide indicators wherever possible, while also considering nation specific metrics if necessary or appropriate.
- Differences in geographical area and population density in rural and urban areas were taken into account.
- We wanted to create analysis that was heritage specific and aligned with modelling of similar principles and factors elsewhere in UK policy.
- The framework should determine the right things to consider and measure before assessing the extent to which this is doable, in what timeframe and to what quality.

Process for identifying datasets

The agency team then undertook a review of available datasets. The process for this was as follows:

1. Development of principles and factors (above) by the project team with input from the steering group, place workstream and wider Heritage Fund staff discussion.
2. Long list indicators from the Heritage Index and other sources – this involved the review of 500 indicators from 180 publicly available datasets.
3. Coding indicators by principle, factor and relevance by the project team.
4. Shortlisting indicators based on quality criteria.
5. Input from steering group on overall approach and key issues identified.
6. Overall coverage and availability score for each of the 13 factors, to show where quantitative measurement would be appropriate.

After the review of 180 different publicly available datasets and 500 indicators and a shortlisting process, the consultants rated each of the factors to show the availability and coverage of indicators linked to each factor. Table 2.1 shows the assessment of data availability against each factor.

Table 2.1: Data availability and coverage for each of the factors in the framework.

Principle	Factors	Availability and coverage
Need	Heritage at risk or in poor condition	High
Need	Heritage organisations/ecosystem less resilient	Low
Need	Low levels of prior funding in heritage	High
Need	Social and economic deprivation	High
Need	Heritage valued or engaged with less	Low
Opportunity	Non-heritage-specific infrastructure, cultural, creative public funding	Medium
Opportunity	Evidence of strong local leadership in relation to heritage	N/A – not suitable for quantitative analysis
Opportunity	Cultural and tourism level and quality of activity (eg: City of Culture)	Medium
Opportunity	Local economy heritage and heritage-adjacent	Low
Potential	High levels of civic pride and participation	Low
Potential	Diversity, quality and scale of heritage assets	High
Potential	Heritage valued or engaged with more	Low

Principle	Factors	Availability and coverage
Potential	Strong social infrastructure and local partnerships	Low

The assessment of the availability and coverage of indicators linked to the factors showed there were four factors and associated indicators that were suitable for national level analysis. Therefore, the prototype model included four factors and indicators based on the availability of data. These were:

Need

- Heritage at risk or in poor condition – measured via a modified RSA Heritage Index.
- Social and economic deprivation – measured via Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
- Low levels of prior funding in heritage – measured via the time series of Heritage Fund investment.

Opportunity

- Non-heritage-specific infrastructure, cultural, creative public funding – measured through the presence of other place-based investments.

Other areas of the framework were found to only have very limited datasets available, or indicators that were not publicly available. In most cases these were considered better suited to qualitative or local analysis when determining areas for investment.

The Research and Data team set out to run the analysis for these four factors for all areas of the UK and this process is described in section 3.

3) Conducting the quantitative analysis

3.1 Structure and design

Once the choice was made to run quantitative analysis of the four factors listed above, work commenced on creating prototype models. At this stage we faced a number of decisions relating to the design and structure of the analysis. This section explains these key decisions.

Although we were working to a UK-wide framework, we also recognised that data about heritage varies enormously by nation. We therefore created one model each for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This also worked from a data availability point of view, as we were using the Heritage Index as the starting point for the Heritage Condition factor, and the data available within the Heritage Index differs markedly for each nation of the UK. The consequence of this approach is that in the final output places are ranked within their own national context, rather than across the UK as a whole.

The following sub-sections explain in further detail the methodological decisions we made before conducting the analysis.

3.2 Geographic scope

A choice was made to produce this analysis based on local authority boundaries, as data is overwhelmingly available in that format, including in the Heritage Index. We recognised from the outset of the project that administrative geography is often a poor approximation for locally meaningful definitions of place. Section 5.3 discusses this point in further detail and considers alternative definitions that might be available in future.

The boundaries used in the modelling are the Lower Tier-only authorities and the Upper and Lower Tier Authorities. This is made up of the 11 Local Government Districts for Northern Ireland, the 32 Council Areas in Scotland, the 22 Unitary Authorities in Wales and for England the 33 London Boroughs, 36 Metropolitan Districts, 181 Non-metropolitan Districts and 59 Unitary Authorities. These boundaries were correct as of April 2021, subsequent changes to boundaries have not been included.

The most recent iteration of the Heritage Index was created in 2020 and used the local authorities of that time. In April 2021, the new authorities Buckinghamshire, West Northamptonshire and North Northamptonshire were established. Data from the Heritage Index for the constituent previous authorities were combined to provide data for those new authorities. As almost all of this work creating the analysis took place before the establishment of new local authorities Cumbria, North Yorkshire and

Somerset in April 2023, scores for those new authorities remain in their constituent previous authorities.

3.3 Heritage condition and use of the Heritage Index

A key principle of this work was that the Heritage Condition factor should cover the full breadth of heritage, even if the quality of data in some domains varied. We ensured there was at least some data included from all domains within the Heritage Index, namely:

- historic built environment
- museums, archives and artefacts
- industrial, maritime and transport
- cultures and memories
- landscapes and nature
- parks and open space

Full details of the scope of each heritage area can be found in the [RSA Heritage Index technical appendix](#). In this section of the report, we have sought to highlight the key changes we made to the methodology.

The Heritage Index contained 144 individual measures across all four nations; 62 of the 144 measures were chosen to be part of this analysis. These were chosen based on their relevance to new framework for place. Therefore, when measures were excluded this was either because they were not a measure of heritage condition, that they were measured elsewhere in the models or that using them would skew the results in favour of a small number of places and one particular type of heritage, eg: whisky distilleries which are largely concentrated within the boundaries of three local authorities in the Scotland model. The accompanying Excel document, Place analysis mapping of measures, provides the full list of indicators for each national model and the reason for exclusion, where relevant.

In the original Heritage Index each measure was weighted, and for the Industrial Heritage and Landscape and Natural Heritage sub-domains those weightings were used in this analysis. In the other sub-domains, the weightings were not needed as new calculated measures were introduced, eg: in Historic Built Environment the calculation was to divide the total number of assets at risk by the total number of assets to get a percentage at risk. These calculated measures are also shown in the accompanying document, Place analysis mapping of measures.

We also sought through this analysis to rationalise data in the original Heritage Index where we felt that measures overlapped. In industrial heritage, for example, the original Heritage Index includes indicators of both the length of canals and the extent of canal infrastructure. We chose to use data on canal infrastructure since the unit of measurement (assets) was consistent with other data in this domain. The weightings in the model therefore also needed to be adjusted. For the total length of canals in a local authority in the England and Wales models, the weighting allocated to that measure in the Heritage Index was re-allocated to canal infrastructure. In the Scotland model the weightings for the Industrial Heritage sub-domain were revisited and remodelled completely in consultation with the Scotland team.

To ensure that each of these domains was treated equally, the overall Heritage Condition score is made up of the overall score for each domain simply added together and then indexed on a 0–100 scale (see section 3.6 for details on the indexing process).

3.4 Previous Heritage Fund support

Previous funding from The Heritage Fund was included as a measure in the Heritage Index within each domain, however this was identified as a factor in its own right in the framework outlined in section 2 of this document. As our ambition was to measure heritage need and condition, prior funding was treated separately, and this is one of the more significant changes we made to the original Heritage Index.

Data for this indicator was taken in June 2022 from the total amount of funding awarded in the previous 10 years based on the initial award date recorded on The Heritage Fund's own grant management systems, and this was combined with [2021 mid-year population estimates](#) from the Office of National Statistics' most recent publication. The total amount of funding for each place was divided by the population to give a per capita amount. This was then indexed on a 0–100 scale (see section 3.6) to obtain the overall score for previous Heritage Fund funding. It was necessary in the England model to index this factor against a percentile as described in section 3.6 as, largely due to its small population, the City of London per capita funding of £1,839 was an outlier compared to the next highest figure of £354 and this would have skewed the indexing.

3.5 Deprivation across nations

To measure deprivation in the modelling, we sourced data from each of the nations of the UK. Specifically, [English Indices of Deprivation](#), [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation](#), [Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) and [Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measures](#).

There are many ways to analyse deprivation data. The method chosen for this analysis was the percentage of sub-areas within the local authority boundary (Lower

Super Output Areas for England and Wales, Datazones for Scotland and Super Output Areas for Northern Ireland) that were in the 20% most deprived sub-areas.

This method was chosen as it allows each individual sub-area to count towards the overall score. When using some other methods, deprived sub-areas can be cancelled or averaged out by less deprived sub-areas within a local authority boundary. It was also important to have a consistent methodology across all four nations.

3.6 Compilation of data on other government funding

Our initial research into place-based working had stressed the importance and value of working in partnership to deliver long-term change. The ability to partner with others therefore features strongly in the framework when thinking about the opportunity and potential of a place. For this reason, we considered information on the funding through other schemes for each place as an important data point for our quantitative analysis.

Determining which place-based schemes should be included in the model depended on a number of different factors. First, the scheme needed to be identified as having an emphasis on place – taken to mean that investments were targeted at specific areas. Secondly, the relevance to heritage needed to be considered, since we wanted to identify places where our own work would complement an existing scheme. Finally, the scope of the investment was also important – we focussed our search on funding programmes from the Westminster and devolved governments, or funding distributors in each nation. In practical terms, data had to be available at a local authority level to fit with the geographic remit of our model. An exercise was carried out with each of the Heritage Fund area and nation teams to identify place focused UK or devolved nation government funding present in those locations. Once the lists were compiled the Research, Data and Insight team carried out a search for publicly available information on the amounts of funding awarded by each tranche of government funding.

Using this process, one UK-wide fund was identified, the Levelling Up Fund, where data about round one awards was integrated into all four of the models. This was supplemented by data from 13 programmes in each of the nations of the UK.

Where the amount of investment for each place was available for a programme, those amounts were indexed on the same 0–100 scale as used in other parts of the models (see Section 4.6) to provide a score. These scores were then weighted and combined to give a total score for other government funding. The weighting for each funding stream was decided in conjunction with each Area and Nation team, with higher weighting given to funding streams which more closely aligned with the aims and priorities of the Heritage Fund.

Where information on the amount of funding per place could not be found, each place in receipt of that funding was scored as 100 on the 0–100 scale. This enabled the presence of that funding stream in a local authority to contribute to the overall score but doesn't give the same degree of granularity or separation between places that the actual amounts give for other funding streams. A full list of funding streams for which amounts could be sourced and those where the presence of funding was used, and the weightings used for each funding stream, can be found in the accompanying Excel document, Place analysis mapping of measures.

3.7 Indexing and the treatment of outliers

Indexing on a 0–100 scale is a core part of the design of the models, since the analysis had to handle datasets that reported information in different units, often across very different scales. The method used is Min-Max Normalisation. Indexing or normalisation puts multiple variables that are measured on different scales into the same range, to prevent one variable from being overly influential while preserving the relationships among the original data values. To do this, the minimum value of the dataset was subtracted from all the values in the dataset. This ensured that the minimum value on the scale was 0. The resulting values were then divided by the difference between the minimum and maximum values in the dataset and multiplied by 100, which ensured that the maximum value in the indexed dataset is 100. The method used can be shown as a formula using X as the data value and Y as the data range:

$$\text{Indexed_Value} = ((X - Y_{\min}) / (Y_{\max} - Y_{\min})) * 100.$$

The downside of Min-Max Normalisation is that outliers can have a big impact. For example, in the Museums, Archives and Artefacts domain, there is a calculated measure of the total number of assets per 100,000 of the population. In that measure, the City of London scores very highly due to a small population and a large number of museums, etc. City of London's raw calculated score was 731, with the next highest scoring places being the Isles of Scilly at 132 and Westminster at 109. The remaining 306 places scored between 84 and 0. If this had not been addressed, the City of London would have scored 100 with all the other places scoring between 18 and 0, meaning that most of the variation between places had been lost in the indexing.

To avoid the undue influence of outliers on some measures, the scores were indexed against a percentile. In the example above, the 99th percentile was used (106.7). To show the updated indexing formula, where Z is the percentile to be indexed against, Z replaces the maximum value in the data range:

$$\text{Indexed_Value} = ((X - Y_{\min}) / (Z - Y_{\min})) * 100.$$

A clause is appended to give any value above Z a score of 100 automatically to maintain their pre-eminence. In the example, any place with a raw score of more than 106.7 was allocated 100 (City of London, Isles of Scilly and Westminster). However, as a result of introducing the percentile to the calculation, the other places now score between 79 and 0 rather than 18 and 0, giving a much better range of separation.

Where measures have been indexed against a percentile value, this is shown in the accompanying Excel document, Place analysis mapping of measures.

3.8 Overall score and weightings

In agreeing the framework and approach for the place analysis, the Board of Trustees decided in June 2022 that data on heritage need was the most important factor in the modelling. The overall weightings were agreed as:

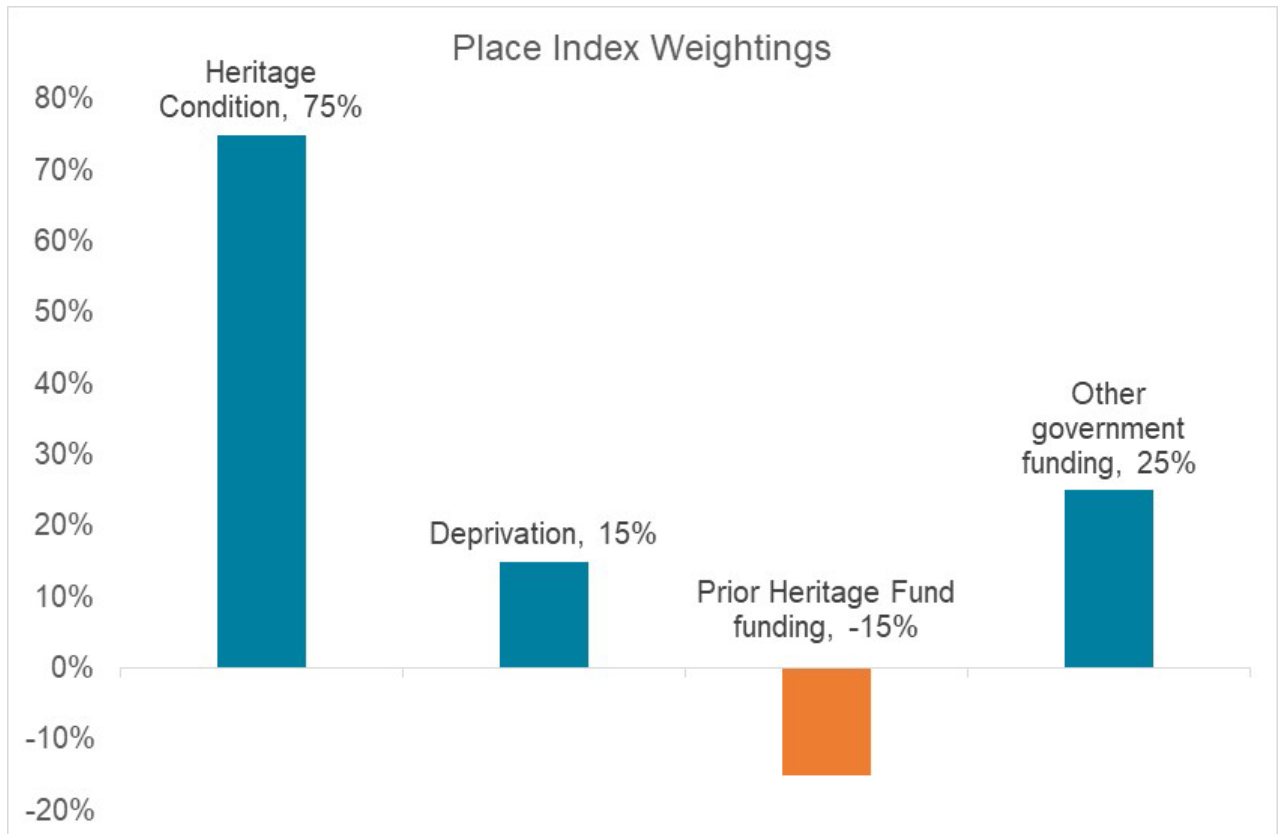
- heritage assets and condition: 75%
- deprivation: 15%
- other government funding: 25%
- extent of prior Heritage Fund investment: -15% (favouring areas of prior under-investment)

The impact of each factor was then weighted, providing the final score for each place. The final weightings are shown on the below graph. As referred to in section 3.3, previous funding from the Heritage Fund was allocated a negative weighting. This has the impact of reducing the final score and ranking of places which had received larger amounts of funding from the Heritage Fund over the past 10 years and promoting those places that received less. However, as the weighting for this factor is only 15%, it does not have as big an impact on final scores and rankings as the presence of other government funding at 25% or especially Heritage Condition at 75% of the total score.

The overall score for each factor was indexed on the same 0–100 scale using the method described in section 4.6 and added together to produce an overall score for each place to enable them to be assigned a rank.

The indexed scores for each place against each of the four factors are available in the Excel document, Place analysis mapping of measures, published alongside this report. The total score for each area can also be found in the tables in Annex A.

Figure 3.1: Weightings of factors within the model



4) Using the analysis to support decision making

The Heritage Fund's framework for place-based investment is based on the principles of need, opportunity and potential. In creating this new framework we sought to adopt a nuanced approach to place that incorporated insight from both national datasets and local intelligence.

As the above sections show, the principle of need is better suited to quantitative analysis and has been the focus of the data analysis. The principles of opportunity and potential, by contrast, relate to intangible factors such as the strength of local partnerships and these can only be judged through local knowledge and understanding.

The first round of investment by the Heritage Fund through the strategic initiative is in nine places. As a UK-wide funder it is important that our investment reaches every part of the country and is well balanced between devolved nations and English regions. Our Executive team therefore decided that Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland would each have one area in the first set of nine places and the Heritage Fund's English areas (North, London and South and Midlands and East) would each have two. Our area committees, advised by their staff teams, recommended places based on the analysis and these were considered and agreed by the Board of Trustees.

The Heritage Fund's local teams had been involved in the construction of the model. They were briefed on the quantitative analysis and this was accessible through interactive maps which showed the updated positions of local authority areas within each nation, as well as summary scores for each place from the four quantitative factors measures.

In their analysis of the local context for each place, local teams were asked to consider three factors from the framework that were not part of the quantitative analysis:

- **Evidence of local leadership** – whether the local authority and other partners actively include heritage within local plans relating to the area and/or whether there are cultural, heritage or green space strategies that align with our own ambitions (opportunity).
- **Strength of local infrastructure** – strength of local infrastructure and partnerships to support successful heritage investments in the next three years (potential).
- **Extent of heritage and heritage adjacent ecosystems** – alignment with cultural and tourism activities or investment that create the opportunities for lottery funding to have greater impact and reach over time, and particularly within the next three years (opportunity).

For some areas, the current distribution of awards through the open programme in places was also an important consideration, as well as the profile of areas that had been priorities in the past under previous strategic frameworks.

The local teams used the quantitative analysis to shortlist places which were then subject to in depth assessment using the above factors. Local teams typically shortlisted between six and 10 places for review and then completed a detailed assessment of the opportunity and potential for each.

The Heritage Fund's six committees were asked to agree the priority places based on the analysis of their local teams. Committee discussions on this topic took place during the spring of 2023. In the March, April and May 2023 committee meetings, the first tranche of nine places were identified. These were then agreed by the Board of Trustees in May 2023.

The first tranche of priority places are:

- Stoke on Trent (Midlands & East)
- Leicester (Midlands & East)
- County Durham (North)
- North-East Lincolnshire (North)
- Torbay (London & South)
- Medway (London & South)
- Glasgow (Scotland)
- Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (Northern Ireland)
- Neath Port Talbot (Wales)

4.1 Balancing local context and quantitative analysis

The exercise of selecting areas was different in each part of the UK, owing to the diversity of places in each nation and English area, as well as the different policy contexts across the UK.

In some areas the data and the local insight supported the same priority places, whereas for others the local intelligence brought new places into focus. In Scotland, for example, Glasgow was identified through the local team's analysis as offering significant opportunity and potential and was also very highly ranked in the quantitative rankings for need. Elsewhere, the London & South team's own insight led them to carefully analyse a wide range of highly ranked places in the list of 126 in



their area. The cultural and heritage leadership on display, together with the alignment with other funders, were crucial subjective factors in the selection of Torbay and Medway by the London & South committee.

Each local team conducted their own analysis to integrate local intelligence with the insight in this way. The full lists from the quantitative analysis that were supplied to each team are presented in Annex A together with the rankings for each place within the area or nation in question.

5) Strengths, limitations and future development

The aim of this analysis has been to support evidence-based decision making by the Heritage Fund as we embark on a new programme of investment in places. We used a combination of quantitative and qualitative insight because research has shown us that it is important to understand the need, potential and opportunity of places when making investment decisions.

With our quantitative analysis focusing heavily on the need for places, this section explores the strengths and limitations of the data in this area and makes recommendations for future analysis.

5.1 Strengths of the analysis

Under the new framework for place outlined in section 3, the Heritage Fund aims for the first time to account for the needs of heritage in a UK-wide analysis. Our previous Areas of Focus method did not account for the heritage of an area, instead focusing purely on deprivation and low levels of prior funding. The evaluation of Areas of Focus has found that this created challenges, particularly when seeking to engage with places that did not already consider heritage as a core part of their vision. [The year two evaluation of Areas of Focus](#) illustrated the challenges of this approach by showing that the nine English priority areas all ranked at the bottom of the RSA 2020 Heritage Index for assets, with none inside the top 100. Four have a ranking of 300 or lower.

One of the strengths of this analysis is that our new approach indicates areas of the UK where heritage would benefit from investment and particularly where there is a wide range of different types of asset. In doing so, we have built on well-established research in this area, in the form of the Heritage Index, which is now in its third iteration. This allowed the early development of the strategic initiative to progress very rapidly and to meet the needs of the Board of Trustees for timely analysis as our new strategy developed.

We believe that the introduction of two further factors alongside the Heritage Index – deprivation and the level of funding from other place-based schemes – is also a strength of this new analysis and means there is a connection between Areas of Focus and Heritage Places. They offer data and insight that account for a broader range of factors from the new framework for place, both of which are important when planning impactful place-based schemes.

Since this new analysis relies so heavily on the Heritage Index, we asked Gareth Maeer, original author of that research, to review the changes we have made. There are significant challenges in working with heritage data and this section summarises his key points and highlights the main limitations of our analysis.

5.2 Limitation 1: variation in the range of indicators by heritage domain

As in the original Heritage Index, our analysis considers data from six different heritage areas (see section 3.2 above). We have adjusted the method for each domain to prioritise the data regarding heritage assets and (where available) need and condition.

The data available for this exercise varies significantly by type of heritage and nation. To meet the Heritage Fund's remit for the full breadth of heritage, our aim throughout has been to weight every domain equally, irrespective of the level and type of data available.

By focusing on heritage assets and their condition, we have narrowed the scope of the data used, however. Within the built heritage domain, for example, we have used data about assets that are 'at risk' in the nations where it is available and expressed this as a percentage of all listed assets – a change from the original Heritage Index. Similarly, for parks and green spaces, we have used a single measure on the extent of open spaces defined by Ordnance Survey (relative to total land mass) as the measure of assets, in order to capture more than just parks that have a listing or historic designation. Cultures and memories has just one data point in the form of blue plaques and so reflects a similarly small dataset. By contrast, data in the land and nature domain is drawn from up to 16 different indicators to identify the different designations present within a local authority, while industrial heritage has seven measures.

Although some domains have a far larger number of measures than others, we weight all six heritage types equally. This means that small variations in the data in the domains with few indicators can exert a strong influence on the model and this is a weakness of our current approach.

One alternative would be to explore a change to the model that recognises the differences in data and weights those with stronger data more heavily, such as land and nature. This would remove some bias within the overall model and reduce the influence of highly specific data points. But as a principle this approach is potentially at odds with the Heritage Fund's mission to support all types of heritage and not to define which are of greater importance. It is also difficult to see how any differential weighting of heritage domains could ever be designed or agreed. As a result, this was not explored during this project and the principle of treating all domains consistently, agreed at the start of the project, was maintained throughout.

Longer term, we believe in a more strategic approach of strengthening the availability of data about condition and need within our sector and to strive for more consistent formats and measures of heritage assets. The Heritage Fund is open to working with specific sector partners on new approaches to assessing need and we undertake to update the analysis of places accordingly as new data becomes available.

In the short term, a future iteration of this analysis could seek to include improved data that already exists and has been published since the original RSA research but needs processing to fit into the Heritage Index. Data on the condition of different designated landscapes (or their future prospects) and/or on the needs of parks and museums, for example, could be suitable for a further version of this analysis.

5.3 Limitation 2: use of administrative geography as scope for analysis

The analytical team working on the project has been conscious throughout the research of the need for place-based investment to use definitions that have relevance and meaning locally. On the other hand, any UK-wide quantitative analysis must find a geographic scope that approximates this sense of place and can be applied to a wide range of datasets.

Administrative geography was chosen in the early stage of the work as the only viable option for the analysis, as explained in section 3.2. Using data fitted to local authorities was a pragmatic choice for the analysis because of the need to rapidly assemble data on heritage need, deprivation, prior funding and funding from other agencies. All of this data comes readily fitted to administrative geographies and would need major work to be adjusted for any other definition of place.

We recognise that the appropriate geographic scope for thinking about place varies enormously in different heritage areas. Local parks and museums might consider a hyper-local or '15-minute' definition to be most appropriate to their context. By contrast, we know that the needs for nature are best considered on a landscape scale that takes into account habitats and ecosystems.

There are also huge variations in the size and scale of local authority areas across the UK, particularly in Scotland and Wales, which make administrative geography challenging to work with. We have sought to control for these throughout the model by normalising indicators according to the land area and population of local authorities, but this cannot entirely accommodate the fact that the places in question vary enormously in character and size.

Finding a geographic scope for modelling that meets the needs of all stakeholders and yet offers a common analysis across the full breadth of heritage is extremely challenging and the project team have considered a range of alternatives.

One approach that could offer more meaningful analysis is to define places in the model according to their heritage or landscape character. Models of this already exist, such as the [National Character Area profiles from Natural England](#) or [Landscape Character Types from NatureScot](#). Similarly, Historic England also offer the [National Historic Landscape Characterisation](#).

These typologies from our partners offer potential for a new approach to defining 'place' within the context of heritage, but each originates from one particular type of

heritage (predominantly built or natural) and usually from within one nation of the UK. If striving for a universal geographic scope, the Heritage Fund would need to consider each of these closely before adopting them into other heritage domains, such as museums, or trying to implement them across different nations.

In practical terms, adopting a new geographic scope would require the Heritage Index and deprivation measures to be entirely refactored and reworked to fit all indicators to, say, a landscape definition rather than a local authority one. As a rapid, incremental analysis, the scale of this change was beyond the scope of the current project.

The analytical team will aim to continue the discussion with our stakeholders regarding the geographic scope that best meets the need for holistic place analysis, in the pursuit of a consensus. Any discussion of changes to scope must also assess the feasibility and scale of work needed to apply more bespoke heritage focused definitions and this would be an important consideration when designing any new approach for the selection of further places for investment.

5.4 Limitation 3: timeliness of data

One of the limitations of the heritage data used is that it is from the Heritage Index 2020. Most of the datasets used relate to 2019 or 2020, although some date to the previous iteration of the Index in 2016. In the original development of the analysis in 2022, the Heritage Index data was considered timely enough since many measures of the volume and type of heritage assets do not move significantly year on year. At the time of publication, however, we note that many of our partners within the sector have released more recent and often improved datasets for specific types of heritage asset and the model would benefit from incorporating fully up to date information.

For future iterations of the analysis, the Heritage Fund will update analyses with new datasets wherever possible and where these can be fitted to local authority boundaries. A full revision of all data in the Heritage Index involves sourcing and processing around 160 indicators, however, and requires significant planning and resourcing.

5.5 Next steps

The Heritage Fund is committed to further place-based investment through the lifetime of our new strategy, Heritage 2033. Our 2023–2026 delivery plan explains how we will identify a further 11 places for investment during the second year of the strategy (2024–2025).

We will again use data about the profile of heritage within areas to support our selection of the second tranche of places. Wherever possible we will improve the quantitative analysis to address the limitations we have highlighted above. This includes through our ongoing work with partners from across different sectors.

6) Annex A: place rankings, by area and nation

England, North

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
1	10	50.53	Blackpool	No
2	14	48.13	Tameside	No
3	16	46.22	County Durham	Yes
4	19	44.75	South Tyneside	No
5	21	43.74	Sunderland	No
6	25	42.49	Liverpool	No
7	26	42.25	North East Lincolnshire	Yes
8	27	42.21	Rochdale	No
9	28	41.91	Manchester	No
10	30	40.92	Kingston upon Hull, City of	No
11	31	40.90	Rotherham	No
12	35	39.58	Barrow-in-Furness	No
13	36	38.51	Sheffield	No
14	37	38.39	Redcar and Cleveland	No
15	38	38.33	Kirklees	No
16	39	38.07	Wirral	No
17	40	38.04	Barnsley	No
18	41	37.56	Hartlepool	No
19	43	37.38	Stockton-on-Tees	No
20	48	35.62	Middlesbrough	No
21	50	35.53	Burnley	No
22	52	35.30	Wigan	No
23	54	35.07	Leeds	No
24	55	34.34	Wakefield	No
25	63	32.81	Bradford	No
26	64	32.81	Lancaster	No
27	65	32.32	Knowsley	No
28	66	32.10	Oldham	No
29	70	31.11	Scarborough	No
30	72	30.78	Bolton	No
31	73	30.62	Allerdale	No

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
32	74	30.52	Copeland	No
33	75	30.04	Calderdale	No
34	76	30.03	Blackburn with Darwen	No
35	77	29.90	Newcastle upon Tyne	No
36	78	29.85	Stockport	No
37	80	29.75	Northumberland	No
38	88	28.46	Halton	No
39	89	27.98	Sefton	No
40	90	27.98	Selby	No
41	97	27.30	St. Helens	No
42	98	27.07	Carlisle	No
43	99	27.00	Salford	No
44	101	26.87	Doncaster	No
45	102	26.59	South Lakeland	No
46	109	25.63	North Tyneside	No
47	112	25.11	North Lincolnshire	No
48	119	23.97	Cheshire East	No
49	121	23.58	Hyndburn	No
50	122	23.54	Hambleton	No
51	123	23.46	Cheshire West and Chester	No
52	125	22.97	West Lancashire	No
53	127	22.37	Wyre	No
54	131	22.12	Bury	No
55	142	20.25	Pendle	No
56	145	20.09	Craven	No
57	157	18.79	East Riding of Yorkshire	No
58	158	18.74	Darlington	No
59	163	18.44	Gateshead	No
60	166	18.02	Preston	No
61	167	17.95	York	No
62	174	16.99	Richmondshire	No
63	182	16.03	Fylde	No
64	186	15.60	Trafford	No
65	197	14.44	Rossendale	No
66	203	14.02	Warrington	No

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
67	215	12.82	Harrogate	No
68	217	12.55	Ryedale	No
69	238	10.07	Chorley	No
70	252	8.60	Eden	No
71	258	7.78	South Ribble	No
72	301	2.47	Ribble Valley	No

England, Midlands & East

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
1	2	64.06	Stoke-on-Trent	Yes
2	4	62.99	Sandwell	No
3	6	58.14	Wolverhampton	No
4	7	55.86	Walsall	No
5	13	49.03	Birmingham	No
6	20	43.98	Leicester	Yes
7	22	43.69	Nottingham	No
8	24	43.18	Great Yarmouth	No
9	33	40.27	Dudley	No
10	34	39.74	Norwich	No
11	56	33.92	Peterborough	No
12	58	33.79	Coventry	No
13	60	33.44	Nuneaton and Bedworth	No
14	62	33.10	East Lindsey	No
15	71	31.07	Ashfield	No
16	79	29.76	Lincoln	No
17	84	28.88	East Suffolk	No
18	91	27.93	Luton	No
19	94	27.75	Tendring	No
20	104	26.23	Southend-on-Sea	No
21	105	26.13	Fenland	No
22	114	24.83	North Norfolk	No
23	115	24.79	Worcester	No

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
24	120	23.81	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	No
25	124	23.24	Derby	No
26	133	21.79	Wyre Forest	No
27	134	21.39	Chesterfield	No
28	136	21.14	Newark and Sherwood	No
29	137	21.05	Cambridge	No
30	138	20.84	West Northamptonshire	No
31	140	20.64	High Peak	No
32	143	20.25	Herefordshire, County of	No
33	144	20.20	Mansfield	No
34	147	20.02	Tamworth	No
35	149	19.71	North Northamptonshire	No
36	151	19.67	Stafford	No
37	153	19.07	Warwick	No
38	155	18.84	Broxbourne	No
39	156	18.83	Ipswich	No
40	159	18.71	Shropshire	No
41	160	18.65	Lichfield	No
42	161	18.61	Central Bedfordshire	No
43	162	18.58	Newcastle-under-Lyme	No
44	168	17.76	Breckland	No
45	170	17.44	Bolsover	No
46	171	17.40	Cannock Chase	No
47	172	17.40	Hinckley and Bosworth	No
48	178	16.65	Huntingdonshire	No
49	180	16.34	Colchester	No
50	187	15.54	Amber Valley	No
51	188	15.40	Bedford	No
52	189	15.31	North East Derbyshire	No
53	190	15.25	Boston	No
54	191	15.07	Harlow	No
55	196	14.50	Castle Point	No
56	198	14.34	Basildon	No
57	202	14.10	South Kesteven	No
58	207	13.87	Watford	No

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
59	208	13.78	Thurrock	No
60	209	13.63	Derbyshire Dales	No
61	211	13.58	Broxtowe	No
62	212	13.35	Telford and Wrekin	No
63	222	12.15	Redditch	No
64	225	11.78	Bromsgrove	No
65	227	11.58	East Hertfordshire	No
66	228	11.52	West Lindsey	No
67	230	11.27	Epping Forest	No
68	233	10.77	Erewash	No
69	234	10.66	Stevenage	No
70	237	10.23	Staffordshire Moorlands	No
71	239	9.91	South Holland	No
72	241	9.60	Broadland	No
73	242	9.59	South Norfolk	No
74	243	9.56	East Staffordshire	No
75	244	9.06	Maldon	No
76	245	8.83	Rochford	No
77	248	8.68	South Staffordshire	No
78	250	8.63	Welwyn Hatfield	No
79	253	8.47	Dacorum	No
80	259	7.71	South Derbyshire	No
81	260	7.68	West Suffolk	No
82	263	7.32	Chelmsford	No
83	264	7.32	East Cambridgeshire	No
84	269	6.97	Charnwood	No
85	270	6.89	Gedling	No
86	271	6.85	Bassetlaw	No
87	273	6.66	North Warwickshire	No
88	275	6.50	Solihull	No
89	279	6.31	Three Rivers	No
90	280	5.90	Mid Suffolk	No
91	282	5.86	Malvern Hills	No
92	283	5.79	North Hertfordshire	No
93	284	5.64	Rutland	No

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
94	287	5.33	Oadby and Wigston	No
95	289	5.21	Wychavon	No
96	291	4.91	Stratford-on-Avon	No
97	292	4.91	Rugby	No
98	293	4.52	Melton	No
99	294	4.29	North West Leicestershire	No
100	295	3.78	Hertsmere	No
101	296	3.64	Brentwood	No
102	298	3.39	Uttlesford	No
103	299	3.02	South Cambridgeshire	No
104	302	2.27	Harborough	No
105	303	2.22	Babergh	No
106	304	1.64	Rushcliffe	No
107	305	0.42	Blaby	No
108	307	0.00	St Albans	No
109	308	-0.30	Braintree	No
110	309	-1.07	North Kesteven	No

England, London & South

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
1	1	70.51	Isles of Scilly	No
2	3	63.33	Westminster	No
3	5	59.49	Camden	No
4	8	54.60	Gosport	No
5	9	51.19	Tower Hamlets	No
6	11	50.52	Hastings	No
7	12	50.31	Newham	No
8	15	47.47	Barking and Dagenham	No
9	17	45.52	Portsmouth	No
10	18	45.19	Brent	No
11	23	43.22	Thanet	No
12	29	40.97	Medway	Yes

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
13	32	40.42	Croydon	No
14	42	37.45	Torbay	Yes
15	44	36.36	Wandsworth	No
16	45	36.02	Plymouth	No
17	46	35.90	Isle of Wight	No
18	47	35.88	Gloucester	No
19	49	35.57	Haringey	No
20	51	35.47	Oxford	No
21	53	35.20	Southwark	No
22	57	33.83	Hackney	No
23	59	33.79	Merton	No
24	61	33.14	Waltham Forest	No
25	67	32.08	Enfield	No
26	68	31.92	North Somerset	No
27	69	31.40	Dover	No
28	81	29.65	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	No
29	82	29.33	Bristol, City of	No
30	83	29.24	Swindon	No
31	85	28.79	Redbridge	No
32	86	28.79	Greenwich	No
33	87	28.63	South Somerset	No
34	92	27.92	Cornwall	No
35	93	27.87	North Devon	No
36	95	27.71	Richmond upon Thames	No
37	96	27.37	Lewes	No
38	100	26.96	Windsor and Maidenhead	No
39	103	26.26	Ealing	No
40	106	25.89	Kensington and Chelsea	No
41	107	25.77	Hillingdon	No
42	108	25.73	Hounslow	No
43	110	25.58	Sutton	No
44	111	25.58	Wiltshire	No
45	113	25.00	Southampton	No
46	116	24.65	Harrow	No

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
47	117	24.52	Somerset West and Taunton	No
48	118	24.09	Hammersmith and Fulham	No
49	126	22.59	Brighton and Hove	No
50	128	22.35	Havant	No
51	129	22.34	East Devon	No
52	130	22.30	City of London	No
53	132	21.92	Eastbourne	No
54	135	21.24	Lewisham	No
55	139	20.68	Reading	No
56	141	20.43	Teignbridge	No
57	146	20.06	Rushmoor	No
58	148	19.79	New Forest	No
59	150	19.69	Dorset	No
60	152	19.29	Swale	No
61	154	18.95	Sedgemoor	No
62	164	18.44	West Devon	No
63	165	18.30	South Hams	No
64	169	17.47	Islington	No
65	173	17.13	Tewkesbury	No
66	175	16.98	Havering	No
67	176	16.94	Bath and North East Somerset	No
68	177	16.69	Waverley	No
69	179	16.44	South Gloucestershire	No
70	181	16.05	Rother	No
71	183	16.02	Bromley	No
72	184	15.71	Ashford	No
73	185	15.62	Mendip	No
74	192	14.89	Kingston upon Thames	No
75	193	14.71	Buckinghamshire	No
76	194	14.71	Wealden	No
77	195	14.61	Eastleigh	No
78	199	14.33	Lambeth	No
79	200	14.26	Epsom and Ewell	No
80	201	14.20	Runnymede	No
81	204	14.02	Winchester	No

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
82	205	13.95	Horsham	No
83	206	13.91	Crawley	No
84	210	13.59	Arun	No
85	213	13.21	Chichester	No
86	214	13.12	Gravesham	No
87	216	12.81	Forest of Dean	No
88	218	12.50	Mid Devon	No
89	219	12.49	Cheltenham	No
90	220	12.39	Folkestone and Hythe	No
91	221	12.18	East Hampshire	No
92	223	12.09	Test Valley	No
93	224	12.06	Canterbury	No
94	226	11.65	Slough	No
95	229	11.29	Torridge	No
96	231	11.20	Exeter	No
97	232	11.15	Dartford	No
98	235	10.58	Barnet	No
99	236	10.43	Fareham	No
100	240	9.80	Woking	No
101	246	8.76	Bracknell Forest	No
102	247	8.72	Surrey Heath	No
103	249	8.64	Cotswold	No
104	251	8.60	Milton Keynes	No
105	254	8.42	Guildford	No
106	255	8.17	Bexley	No
107	256	8.02	Worthing	No
108	257	7.79	Vale of White Horse	No
109	261	7.53	Cherwell	No
110	262	7.41	Mid Sussex	No
111	265	7.29	West Oxfordshire	No
112	266	7.25	Stroud	No
113	267	7.15	Elmbridge	No
114	268	7.01	Mole Valley	No
115	272	6.76	South Oxfordshire	No
116	274	6.54	West Berkshire	No

Ranking within area	National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
117	276	6.47	Tunbridge Wells	No
118	277	6.42	Hart	No
119	278	6.34	Spelthorne	No
120	281	5.87	Adur	No
121	285	5.52	Tonbridge and Malling	No
122	286	5.46	Maidstone	No
123	288	5.24	Wokingham	No
124	290	4.98	Reigate and Banstead	No
125	297	3.60	Basingstoke and Deane	No
126	300	3.01	Tandridge	No
127	306	0.09	Sevenoaks	No

Scotland

National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
1	93.59	Glasgow City	Yes
2	87.58	Aberdeen City	No
3	85.34	Dundee City	No
4	78.53	City of Edinburgh	No
5	74.41	Shetland Islands	No
6	64.08	West Dunbartonshire	No
7	60.51	Na h-Eileanan Siar	No
8	52.73	Highland	No
9	52.12	North Lanarkshire	No
10	51.75	Orkney Islands	No
11	50.16	North Ayrshire	No
12	48.59	Scottish Borders	No
13	48.51	Inverclyde	No
14	47.71	Dumfries and Galloway	No
15	47.49	Argyll and Bute	No
16	44.68	Angus	No
17	44.26	Stirling	No
18	43.18	Aberdeenshire	No

National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
19	43.15	Fife	No
20	41.56	Renfrewshire	No
21	40.29	Perth and Kinross	No
22	38.68	West Lothian	No
23	37.58	Moray	No
24	37.10	Falkirk	No
25	33.53	South Lanarkshire	No
26	23.23	South Ayrshire	No
27	22.56	Clackmannanshire	No
28	22.44	East Ayrshire	No
29	22.03	Midlothian	No
30	19.48	East Lothian	No
31	9.66	East Renfrewshire	No
32	2.31	East Dunbartonshire	No

Wales

National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
1	79.24	Swansea	No
2	73.15	Monmouthshire	No
3	67.61	Neath Port Talbot	Yes
4	66.09	Powys	No
5	65.21	Blaenau Gwent	No
6	62.48	Newport	No
7	60.87	Denbighshire	No
8	59.22	Rhondda Cynon Taf	No
9	57.24	Carmarthenshire	No
10	52.84	Pembrokeshire	No
11	52.62	Caerphilly	No
12	50.36	Torfaen	No
13	49.90	Isle of Anglesey	No
14	48.79	Gwynedd	No
15	43.04	Cardiff	No

National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
16	38.60	Wrexham	No
17	38.15	Merthyr Tydfil	No
18	35.79	Conwy	No
19	31.95	Ceredigion	No
20	28.99	Vale of Glamorgan	No
21	18.21	Bridgend	No
22	14.23	Flintshire	No

Northern Ireland

National rank	Total Score	Place	Heritage Place (yes/no)
1	80.35	Belfast	No
2	62.69	Derry City and Strabane	No
3	59.65	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Yes
4	59.18	Fermanagh and Omagh	No
5	52.06	Ards and North Down	No
6	49.30	Newry, Mourne and Down	No
7	41.62	Mid and East Antrim	No
8	37.55	Causeway Coast and Glens	No
9	28.41	Lisburn and Castlereagh	No
10	16.06	Mid Ulster	No
11	5.55	Antrim and Newtownabbey	No