

**Nottingham Local List Criteria and Selection Process**  
**Criteria for the Designation of Locally Listed Heritage Assets in Nottingham**

The Local List should be a tangible reflection of the characteristics and history of Nottingham. Therefore, nominations for the list will be assessed against the criteria listed below. Elements of historical association will require evidence within the fabric of the building or heritage asset to meet the criteria of the list. Heritage assets must as a minimum have a local significance in order to be included on the list and for their inclusion to be regarded as a material planning consideration. The impact of development on locally listed assets will be part of the balancing exercise in the determination of planning applications (National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 135). All buildings that meet the criteria of national listing should be included in the National Heritage List of England if Historic England are aware of the building. However, designation of archaeological remains and designed landscapes at a national level only represents a sample of nationally important heritage assets and therefore some heritage assets included in the Local List may also be of national importance. The Local List is compiled through applications rather than a systematic survey and is not exhaustive. If a heritage asset is not included in, the list it does not mean it is ineligible for inclusion or that it cannot be afforded some level of protection under general planning policy.

In the following –HER means Historic Environment Record and UAD means Urban Archaeological Database

Criterion	Description
<b>Age criteria for buildings and structures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-1840 likely to be nationally listed if not will normally be included in the Local List</li> <li>• 1840-1914 – Likely to be of traditional construction and, while other criteria of selection need to be met, heritage within this timeframe is likely to provide evidence of the development of Nottingham from a medieval to modern city. Greater selectivity will be necessary from this period to today as mass production and availability of materials led to more standardisation of buildings.</li> <li>• 1914-1960 – for heritage within this category there will be a high level of selectivity and assets will be selected that either represent innovation; high quality design or aesthetic value or reflect important historic or communal associations</li> <li>• Post-1960 – The highest level of selectivity will be used for this group where the asset will demonstrably contribute to the heritage of the city to be included in the list</li> </ul>
<b>Rarity</b>	Appropriate for all assets, as judged against local characteristics. Is the building or monument type either a local rarity or uniquely characteristic of the heritage of Nottingham? Selection will be made based on protecting rare heritage types as well as representing the typical or common place. Guidance on the relative rarity of heritage assets is given below with advice on how to judge good examples of each.

<p><b>Heritage Asset Type</b></p>	<p>The following heritage asset types play an important role in understanding the heritage of Nottingham:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural – surviving examples of pre-enclosure heritage assets that have been subsumed in the city – all are likely to be good candidates for local listing</li> <li>• Commemorative – high quality monuments that show a high level of craftsmanship or artistry will be good candidates for local listing especially if associated with a known artist. This category includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Public Art and Sculpture by leading artists or of communal value</li> <li>○ Good quality Funerary Monuments</li> <li>○ Civic Monuments and Statuary</li> <li>○ War Memorials – are likely to be good candidates for local listing as they represent the role the people of Nottingham in events on a world stage</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Commercial – Within this category, there will be a high level of selectivity in terms of the survival of fabric and aesthetic quality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Banks and Offices</li> <li>○ Shops, department stores, markets and auction houses</li> <li>○ Good quality historic public houses (is it on the CAMRA historic pubs list?), Inns and Hotels</li> <li>○ Tea houses, temperance bars and social clubs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cultural and Entertainment – this category will need to demonstrate a high aesthetic quality and substantial original fabric of the building in order to be listed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Libraries and reading rooms</li> <li>○ Museums and Art Galleries</li> <li>○ Assembly Rooms and Music Halls</li> <li>○ Concert Halls, music venues, Theatres and Cinemas</li> <li>○ Dance Halls, Villages Halls and institutes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Surviving vernacular houses, usually dating to the pre-enclosure period, are likely to be at least of local significance due to their local rarity. Complete cave dwellings are likely to be of local if not national importance (see caves).</li> <li>• Town Houses – there are many examples of town houses on the national heritage list within the Nottingham City Council area. Those houses before the mid Victorian period that do not meet the national criteria are likely to be good candidates for local listing.</li> <li>• Workers Housing and textile workers housing – good examples of groups of workers housing might be better served by conservation area status. For individual buildings and small groups that reflect good historic examples local listing might be a good management tool. Frame-work knitters and lace maker’s dwellings are likely</li> </ul>
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	<p>to be locally significant if they are not recognised by national listing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suburban and Country Houses – well-designed examples with high aesthetic value will make good candidates for local listing; especially if there is a historical association with important Nottingham figures such as local industrialists. This type of housing includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Villas</li> <li>○ Halls (e.g. Clifton, Basford and Wollaton)</li> <li>○ Suburban housing</li> <li>○ Clergy Housing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Modernist Housing – individual houses are a relative rarity in the city so good examples might meet the criteria for local listing. There are significant numbers of 20th century housing typical of the era so a very high level of judgement will be used in the selection of Local List candidates. There are good examples of wartime housing, which might be of local significance (see prefabricated buildings below).</li> <li>• Education – the city is well served with good education board schools from the 1870s. There are also good examples of earlier schools such as the Town Mission Ragged School of 1858 and the Old Grammar School at Bulwell of 1667. The two universities and a number of higher education establishments contain good historic buildings. Good candidates for local listing will include early schools and well-designed historic education buildings from all periods. Buildings within this category include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Board Schools and other school</li> <li>○ University and Higher Education establishments</li> <li>○ Halls of Residence – the universities have several high quality halls of residence that were either purpose built, such as Florence Boot Hall or were reused residential properties, such as High Stewart Hall (formerly Lenton Hall). Those historic halls of residence that are not nationally recognised are good candidates for the Local List.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Health and Welfare – there are some high quality undesignated health and welfare buildings in the city. Good examples would make excellent candidates for the Local List. This category includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Hospitals and Asylums –Victorian institutions within the city that are not nationally listed are likely to make good candidates for the Local List. There are the potential for archaeological remains of earlier foundations, such as the medieval hospital of St John. Remains of medieval hospitals are likely to be of national significance and will be managed through the Archaeological Constraint Areas and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p>be added to the HER and UAD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Almshouses – standing almshouses survive from the Victorian and Edwardian period with many being nationally listed. Good examples of almshouses are likely to be excellent candidates for local listing.</li> <li>○ Workhouses and Children’s Homes – such as Basford Union Workhouse</li> <li>○ Dispensaries</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Industrial – the main industries in the city of Nottingham during the post-medieval and modern periods were lace, bicycles and tobacco. While national listing protects some heritage, assets relating to these industries many fall below the criteria while adding greatly to the story of Nottingham. These would therefore meet the criteria of local listing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lace and stocking Manufacturing, finishing (bleach works) and warehousing buildings</li> <li>○ Buildings associated with Viyella manufacturing</li> <li>○ Boots buildings – including diversified industry such as the print works</li> <li>○ Heritage assets relating to the tobacco industry</li> <li>○ Fabric relating to Raleigh Bicycle manufacture</li> <li>○ Heritage Assets relating to the leather and tanning industry</li> <li>○ Breweries and Maltings</li> <li>○ Mining/Quarrying</li> <li>○ Warehouses – including rail warehouses</li> <li>○ Heritage Assets relating to motorcycles and the early motor industry.</li> <li>○ Early Industry – archaeological remains of early industry are likely to make good candidates for local listing, such as mining from the 16<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>○ Any remains of the Nottingham alabaster industry will be protected by local listing if not by national designation</li> <li>○ Heritage assets relating to pottery, tile and brick production</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Law and Civic – Civic buildings tend to represent the highest quality of design and planning and therefore are often included within the National Heritage List. Historic examples that do not meet the criteria of national listing are likely to be of local significance in terms of the history of the civic development of the city. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Town Halls and government buildings</li> <li>○ Law courts, police stations and prisons</li> <li>○ Fire stations</li> <li>○ Political Clubs and Institutions, such as the Mechanics Institute</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Military – there is a high potential of military remains of</li> </ul>
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	<p>different periods throughout the city. Elements that survive well are likely to be locally listable. This might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pre-Norman Conquest (Late Saxon) defensive ditch - archaeological traces of the defensive ditch are at least of local significance</li> <li>○ Medieval Town Wall – archaeological traces of the town walls are at least of local significance. There is only one short length of in situ town wall and this is already scheduled. Further remains are unlikely to survive; however, theoretically some remains of wall could exist</li> <li>○ Medieval (post Norman Conquest) town ditch – archaeological traces of the defensive ditch are at least of local significance</li> <li>○ Civil War remains – any remains are of local if not national significance</li> <li>○ 20th century defences – such as pill boxes, airfields, anti-aircraft batteries, bombing decoys or bunkers/shelters</li> <li>○ Prisoner of War locations and camps and army training grounds – there are at least two known locations within the city where prisoners of war were detained. If there is surviving fabric of these historical events, they may be worth of local listing in their own right or would add to the case for local listing with other factors.</li> <li>● Places of Worship or religious sites – Good examples of historic places of worship of all different denominations and faiths can be eligible for local listing. This includes buildings that have been reused as faith buildings such as houses, which have been converted to mosques. There are potential archaeological remains in the city of medieval religious foundations such as at the scheduled Lenton Priory or the site of the Carmelite Friary off Friar Lane as well as smaller scale sites such as the scheduled Lenton Hermitage. Any traces will be of national significance and will be protected through Archaeological Constraint Areas.</li> <li>● Burial or funerary sites without religious affiliation – there is at least one medieval site and there are also known Bronze Age and Roman sites within the city</li> <li>● Sports and Recreation – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Swimming Baths</li> <li>○ Early or well-designed historic Indoor sporting venues such as billiard halls, lads or girls clubs, skittle alleys, gymnasia, drill halls and sports centres</li> <li>○ Good quality historic outdoor sporting venues – including pavilions, grandstands, and sports grounds</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street Furniture – good examples will be grouped with other heritage assets to meet the criteria for designation unless of exceptional quality. This category can include street surfaces and steps, lighting, boundary markers, signposts, bus shelters, drinking fountains, pumps, letterboxes and telephone kiosks.</li> <li>• Transport – surviving infrastructure and buildings can be locally listable such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rail viaducts and trackbeds</li> <li>○ Suburban Railways</li> <li>○ Canal and river structures</li> <li>○ Bridges</li> <li>○ Train warehouses</li> <li>○ Car parks and showrooms</li> <li>○ Bus and tram depots and sheds</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Utilities and Communication – historic examples of the following heritage assets could be added to the Local List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Power generation or distribution site</li> <li>○ Wells, waterworks, pumping stations, water towers and reservoirs.</li> <li>○ Communications structures – good quality historic post offices and telegraph exchanges</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Prefabricated buildings, such as the ‘Crane House’ in the Middleton Boulevard Conservation Area – need to evaluate whether they would benefit from extra protection through being locally listed. There are also a group of Tarran bungalows on Beechdale Road. With local listing, selectivity will be used in designation to protect key buildings that add to the understanding of the whole or that retain original fabric.</li> <li>• Caves – these have been cut into the soft sandstone below the city centre for centuries for different purposes from hermitages, to pub cellars and even malt kilns, tanneries and catacombs. The caves have now been extensively mapped and a Supplementary Planning Document is being prepared for their management. Individual local listing of the caves would help to flag up their presence in the planning process and ensure the impact of development on the caves is understood and considered within the determination of planning applications.</li> <li>• Prehistoric Nottingham – There is a high potential that prehistoric remains survive, particularly in areas close to the River Trent. Excavations have shown the presence of Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements in Clifton, Wilford and Broxtowe. These remains are likely to be regionally if not nationally important and if they are not designated, they will be included in the Local List.</li> <li>• Roman Nottingham – considering the plentiful prehistoric evidence in the Trent Valley there is a paucity of Roman</li> </ul>
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	<p>evidence within Nottingham. Any remains of Roman date will be added to the Local List if not nationally designated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saxon and Medieval Nottingham – There is a high potential that remains of the Saxon borough sited around the Lace Market and the Norman Town focussed at the castle survive beneath the city centre. These have the potential to contain information about everyday life in the city for more than 1000 years. Outside the centre, there is the potential for remains to survive of smaller settlements around the city such as at Basford, Bulwell, Sneinton, Wilford and around the Lenton Priory site. Any significant remains are likely to be of national importance and therefore will be managed through the Archaeological Constraint Areas by the City Archaeologist. These will be added to the HER and UAD.</li> </ul>
<b>Architectural or Artistic value</b>	<p>The intrinsic design value of an asset relating to local styles, materials or any other distinctive local characteristics, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of Bulwell Stone or Derbyshire Gritstone in a good quality building</li> <li>• High quality use of architectural ceramics</li> <li>• Good examples of brick buildings using brick detailing – needs additional selection criteria</li> <li>• Fine examples of architectural styles, such as neo-gothic, Art Deco, or eclectic</li> <li>• High quality of craftsmanship or design</li> </ul>
<b>Group value</b>	<p>Groupings of assets with a clear visual, design or historic relationship, such as the group of heritage assets around Wellington Circus or the Civic area around the Guild Hall. Consideration needs to be made whether there are enough assets for a conservation area and whether that would be a better means of managing them.</p>
<b>Documentation</b>	<p>The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant contemporary or historic written record</p>
<b>Historic association</b>	<p>The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures, such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings designed by Nottingham architects T.C. Hine, Watson Fothergill, Cecil Howitt, GT Hine, AM Bromley, Gilbert Smith Doughty, Brewill and Baily, Arthur Marshall</li> <li>• Architects that designed any buildings of Special Interest recognised on the National Heritage List for England</li> <li>• Key figures in the history of Nottingham such as Jesse and Florence Boot, Albert Ball, William and Catherine Booth, or Mary Potter</li> <li>• Examples of philanthropy within the city</li> <li>• Heritage Assets associated with Literary or artistic figures such as Lord Byron, DH Lawrence, Alan Stillitoe (?), Laura Knight</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heritage Assets associated with rebellion or social reform within the city, such as Luddite disturbances, Chartist riots and the Suffragette and Women’s movement</li> </ul> <p>Selectivity will be taken with heritage assets designated for historical association, there will be a link between the historical events/figures and existing fabric. Historical association without a link to existing fabric can be recognised by other means, such as a blue plaque scheme</p>
<b>Archaeological interest</b>	<p>Heritage assets can be locally designated on the grounds of archaeological interest if the evidence base is sufficiently compelling and if a distinct area can be identified. In Nottingham, there is a high potential for important archaeological remains, which are not protected through national designation including caves cut into the rock (see above) to a range of buried deposits potentially from as early as the Bronze Age detailing everyday life in the city. Extensive remains of medieval date within the area of the Saxon and Norman city are likely to be of national importance. Specific heritage asset types are dealt with above and consideration must be made of whether local listing is an appropriate management tool or whether remains will be managed through Archaeological Constraint Areas alongside recording on the HER and UAD. There are some sites within the Nottingham City Council area that contains high palaeoenvironmental potential, which could be locally protected within the Local List.</p>
<b>Designed landscapes and Open Spaces</b>	<p>This includes gardens, grounds and other planned open spaces, such as town squares, that are not on the national register of Parks and Gardens but do have historic significance. Some started life as the grounds of private houses while others include public parks and cemeteries. Even hospital landscapes and industrial sites such as pumping stations can be included, because they have skilfully planned surroundings reflecting the landscaping fashions of their day. The emphasis of the Register is on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. Nottingham has an interesting and strong assemblage of different design landscapes emphasising the planning of green spaces in the later development of the town and later city. Designed landscapes that are characteristic of Nottingham include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allotments and detached town gardens – Nottingham has the largest area of detached town gardens (St Ann’s Allotments) and two (St Ann’s Allotments and Bagthorpe Gardens) of the five designated areas of detached town gardens in the country. Detached town gardens were plots of land at the edge of the town rented out to artisans and the skilled working class, such as lace makers, for use as ornamental and productive gardens. This is a nationally rare landscape type, which is likely to be recognised by inclusion on the register of parks and gardens. In addition to these nationally designated</li> </ul>



	<p>landscapes, there are historic allotments within the city. A candidate for local listing would need good survival of historic layout, boundary features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gardens/Grounds of villas and country houses – where there is the survival of layout, boundaries, structures and planting consideration for local listing will be given.</li> <li>• Victorian/Edwardian Suburbs – with circuses and squares – such as the Park Estate or Wellington Circus. Good candidates for local listing will have surviving layout and boundaries with a preference for original planting schemes.</li> <li>• 20<sup>th</sup> century Garden Suburbs – for example Clifton South where the layout still survives with good tree planting to increase public amenity. A high level of judgement will be needed to select those elements that are characteristic of the whole and survive intact.</li> <li>• Public Parks and gardens including structures – such as the Arboretum, Highfields Park or the Castle Bailey. A discussion regarding the most appropriate management tool might be appropriate as the three examples are already nationally designated.</li> <li>• Public Walks – Nottingham has a number of public walks created immediately after the Enclosure Act of 1845. These are not unique; however, Nottingham is unusual having a planned set of walks including Robin Hood Chase, Corporation Oaks, the walk around Bellevue Reservoir, Elm Avenue and Queen's Walk.</li> <li>• Cemeteries and Gardens of Remembrance – including designated sites such as Rock Cemetery (grade II* registered) and the General Cemetery (grade II registered) or locally significant places such as the Jewish Burial Ground on North Sherwood Street. Other examples include St Mary's Garden, which was a Cholera Burial Ground and intra-mural burial grounds at Mount Street and Barker Gate. Good candidates for local listing will have surviving boundaries, layout and landscaping, planting, monuments and buildings.</li> <li>• Institutional landscapes – such as University Park or King Edwards Park, Sinton (the site of the County Lunatic Asylum). Surviving elements will normally include boundaries, layout, landscaping, and structures.</li> </ul>
<b>Landmark status</b>	An asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be singled out as a landmark within the local scene. This might include a historic building that ends the view down a street or a church or institutional building.
<b>Social and communal value</b>	Relating to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence; often residing in intangible aspects of heritage contributing to the “collective memory” of a place. This can include public places such as

	<p>swimming baths, schools, pubs or parks; or historic places associated with influential figures in the city. Allied to this is the importance of the asset to the story of Nottingham or parts of Nottingham. Within this category assets representing the following might represent good candidates for local listing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage assets that relate to Black And Minority Ethnic (BME) communities within the city</li> <li>• War memorials</li> <li>• Community facilities such as schools, swimming pools and public houses (see above)</li> <li>• Buildings that reflect discrete communities in the city such as LGBTQ buildings</li> </ul> <p>This can add to the significance of a building but will relate to the fabric of heritage assets for this to be a defining criteria of selection.</p>
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### Selection Process for Local Listing

1. Online Application Process – seeking:
  - **Statement of significance:** *identifying the significance of the asset in the local context*
  - **Location details:** *Ordnance Survey (OS) grid references and street address*
  - **Administrative information:** *may include Parish, District and County details*
  - **Photographs:** *visual recording of the asset from the public realm, concentrating on significant elements*

The Local List database populated from the application form will fulfil the data requirements of the Historic Environment Record so that it can be incorporated directly.
2. Application risk assessed to determine whether it needs to be assessed as a matter of urgency by the Selection Panel or whether it can be considered at the next quarterly meeting of the Panel
3. Selection Panel comprising of City Council Heritage Officers, Nottingham Civic Society and Community Heritage Representative assesses the application against the selection criteria for the Local List with the possible need of a site visit to assess significance as well as assessment of the requirement of an article 4 direction.
4. 28 Day Consultation - Owner and Applicant informed of selection process and implications of local listing through guidance. Consultation with local stakeholders, such as ward councillors, businesses and heritage organisations and publication of notices.
5. Application and results of consultation and referred to Portfolio Holder to determine whether the Asset be included in the Local List or rejected and if Article 4 Direction should be made. If included in the List the Asset will be add to the HER and GIS (Geographical Information System) layers on Nottingham Insight Mapping.
6. Applicant and owner informed of decision and reasons for designation or rejection.
7. If Article 4 Direction required the relevant Direction will be made, notified, published and confirmed in accordance with the procedure in Schedule 3 of

the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure)(England )  
Order 2015

8. Annual review of the Local List to assess whether any assets should be delisted with removal of article 4 directions.