



Historic Buildings  
Council for  
**WALES**

**47<sup>th</sup>**

ANNUAL REPORT  
2002-03



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Published by the  
National Assembly for Wales  
in pursuance of  
Section 2(8) of the  
Historic Buildings and  
Ancient Monuments Act 1953,  
as applied by  
section 3 of the same Act,  
and as amended by  
section 45 of the  
Government of Wales Act 1998



To  
Alun Pugh  
**Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport**

Crown Building,  
Cathays Park,  
Cardiff CF10 3NQ

I am pleased to present you with this report of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales giving details of our work during 2002–03.

Once more we have appreciated the opportunity to assist the Welsh Assembly Government by offering advice on historic building repair and conservation and related issues. We continued to see a keen demand for grant for conservation projects and during the year considered 208 applications. Of these, eighty-three were successful and were offered grant 'in principle'. Yet again, the range of buildings was diverse. Medieval churches and fine country houses continued to feature large in the grant offers but it is pleasing that Welsh vernacular architecture has taken its share, along with buildings that have a particular place in the social history of Wales, such as chapels and relics of our industrial past.

During the year we have undergone a review of our functions and we are delighted that the Assembly has endorsed the overall conclusion of the reviewer's report that the Council is of value and that, in principle, it should continue to exist. We welcome this recognition by the Assembly of the Council's role and, more generally, of the importance of historic buildings as a vital part of the rich heritage of Wales and as a component part in many of the Assembly's key priorities and objectives.

It is pertinent to receive this mandate to continue our work as we approach our half-century. It was in 1953 that the Council was introduced in legislation for the express purpose of providing quality assessment to Government through a panel of experts. We believe that the Council has fulfilled this role over almost fifty years — it has stood the test of time but has not stood still. The Council continues to evolve, to be alert to new challenges and to respond to changing priorities and demands. This is all the more important as the Assembly Government launches a major consultation on the future policy and strategic direction of the historic environment in Wales.



*Forty-Seventh Annual Report 2002–03*

The mandate to continue will not, though, be without sadness with the appointments of most of the current membership coming to an end in September 2003. Members receive no salary but show a tremendous dedication to their role in preserving the heritage of Wales. While I look forward with great confidence to the appointment of new members with acknowledged expertise, the combined specialist knowledge of the present council has forged a body of great wisdom and experience and I trust you will join me in passing on thanks and best wishes to them.

**Thomas Lloyd**

*Chairman*

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## COUNCIL MEMBERS

Chairman:

Mr Thomas Lloyd MA FSA DL

Members:

Professor Prys Morgan MA DPhil FRHistS FSA DL

Dr Simon Unwin BSc BArch PhD RIBA

Mrs Sara Furse DipArch

Dr Eurwyn Wiliam MA PhD FSA

Miss Elizabeth Evans DipArch RIBA

Dr Roger Wools BArch PhD DipCons (York) RIBA

Architectural Assessors:

Mr Douglas Hogg RIBA ARIAS FSA (Scot)

Mr Robert Wall BArch BSc (Hons)

Secretary:

Mrs Jean Booker

Assistant Secretary:

Mrs Claire Jenkins

Right: *The Cloister  
Garden at  
Aberglasney  
(Aberglasney Trust).*



## REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

### Visits

The Council held five formal meetings during the year in Carmarthenshire, Flintshire, Ceredigion, Monmouthshire and at St Fagans, near Cardiff. We made a number of visits to historic buildings in those areas.

We were impressed with the further progress that has been made in restoring the historic house and gardens at Aberglasney in Carmarthenshire by the Aberglasney Restoration Trust. Aberglasney's origins are shrouded in obscurity and are still subject to research, though it is known that an important dwelling stood roughly where Aberglasney does now as far back as the 1470s. The property became known as Aberglasney in the middle of the seventeenth century, when the house built by Bishop Rudd and his son Sir Rice was rated amongst the largest in Carmarthenshire. The house was sold to a different family in each of the last four centuries and, as the fortunes of each new dynasty rose and fell, a see-saw pattern of wealth alternating with misfortune emerged, with the house in splendid condition at one moment and in decline the next. By 1995, when the Trust acquired Aberglasney, the house was derelict and its surroundings smothered by weeds. The transformation since then has been dramatic; the house is being restored and the gardens are being reclaimed and replanted.

The Council had recommended grant for several aspects of the overall project, including the aviary, pond cottage, gatehouse, cloister walk and garden walls and the house itself. We were delighted to see that the works completed to date have been carried out to a high quality, which has set the standard for works to the remainder of the house.

In September we paid an interesting visit to Llanerchaeron House, Ceredigion, which has been in the ownership of the National Trust since 1989 when it was bequeathed to them by Mr John Powell Ponsonby Lewes. The Llanerchaeron estate has great importance in the context of the Welsh built heritage. It is a rare and untouched example of a once ubiquitous but now scarce Welsh gentry residence, with the many ancillary buildings and the estate all of a piece. The villa, a rare survival of



Above:  
*Aberglasney: the house and garden.*

Right:  
*Llanerchaeron  
House (National  
Trust Photographic  
Library, Andrew  
Butler).*

the architect John Nash's work in Wales, is listed Grade I while other buildings in the estate have attracted a Grade II\* listing. We had been glad to recommend several grants over the years for the restoration of the villa and the charming service courtyard and were delighted with the finished work. The house had been formally opened to the public by the First Minister of the Assembly a few months before our visit and we understood that visitor numbers had been high. We find it tremendously encouraging that full public access is available and that there is keen interest in buildings of such importance in the historic environment of Wales.

At the other end of the range of building types, we were pleased to pay a visit to Ffynnon Oer, a vernacular cottage at Temple Bar, Ceredigion, which featured in our 2001–02 annual report. The building was formerly three cottages, the earliest dating from the mid-eighteenth century. We were thrilled to see the building — and its croglfts — continuing in residential use through careful and authentic restoration.

We visited Flintshire in July and noted that repairs undertaken to Trimley Hall at Nant y Ffrith near Brymbo would secure the immediate future of this important building and give the owner time in which to consider its future use. The house, now in use for agricultural storage, was built as a gentry house in the late 1630s by a prominent Royalist who served in the garrison at Denbigh. It is known particularly for its Renaissance centralized plan and its largely unaltered fenestration and seventeenth-century interior features. We were pleased that the local authority brought the house to our attention and persuaded the owner to carry out the repairs with the grant assistance we were only too pleased to recommend. The partnerships that can be created between local authority conservation officers and ourselves in cases such as this are of the greatest value.

We visited three towns that are receiving funding through the Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) — Llandoverly, Llangadog and Holywell. THIs aim to stimulate economic regeneration through historic building conservation and operate through a number of funding partners, including the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), local authorities, the Welsh Development Agency and Cadw.



We were delighted that these towns had been approved for the THI project by the HLF and were pleased to see the steps being taken towards the refurbishment of many prominent and important buildings in these historic townscapes as a result of the initiative.

However, we did have some concerns that the economic regeneration benefits envisaged by the scheme did not seem to be materializing in the same way. It was our impression that, although local authorities are being successful in restoring and refurbishing THI target buildings, they seem to be less successful in getting businesses to occupy the refurbished buildings. This poses the threat of prominent repaired buildings remaining empty and we were concerned that the economic regeneration benefits of the scheme and the long term sustainability of our historic townscapes might be compromised.

We understood that local authorities needed to have identified and addressed all of these issues as part of obtaining HLF approval for inclusion in the scheme. However, it did appear that at least some of these issues were not apparently being translated into practice once the schemes were on the ground and we therefore raised the matter with the HLF as one that their monitors might usefully consider further. Nevertheless, we pass on our best wishes for success to these towns and others approved by the HLF for THIs. Successful initiatives have enormous potential and we acknowledge the very considerable efforts of local authority officers in putting the bids together.

We were amazed to see the transformation of the former Congregational chapel in Glendower Street, Monmouth, into residential use. This was an early Victorian chapel in grand Classical style with a three-bay façade flanked by two full height pillars. It was built in the 1840s but closed after its last service in 1953. The building came before the Council in April 2000 when we assessed it to be of outstanding interest despite its severe disrepair and gladly recommended grant-aid. Three years later the former chapel is in use as a family home. Work to the dilapidated exterior has significantly improved the appearance of both the building and the street scene of the conservation area of which it is a major part. The interior design retains the full height of the former chapel and the gallery has been remodelled into curved wooden screens housing storage cupboards for the family living area.



Above: *Glendower Street Chapel in derelict state (Anthony Jones).*

The Council was delighted with the result of the grant-aided works. Clearly there is much to be gained in conserving and imaginatively converting chapels in this way. We would just sound a cautionary note that any conversion should be carried sensitively and in sympathy with the essential character of the building. We commend Cadw's booklet, *Chapels in Wales: Conservation and Conversion*, for guidance on acceptable adaptations.



Top: *Original features have been restored.*

Above: *The interior has been adapted for domestic use.*

Left: *The chapel after restoration.*

## Applications considered during the year

A large part of the Council's work was, as usual, to consider individual grant applications and to provide advice to Cadw on the merits of the properties concerned. The Council advised which buildings were of outstanding architectural or historic merit — the legislative requirement for grant under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953. We also made recommendations on which projects might make a significant contribution to the enhancement and preservation of conservation areas for the purposes of conservation area grant under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

In total 208 applications were considered by the Council. The highest grant offered was £119,411 for a comprehensive programme of restoration at St Mary's Priory Church, Usk, Monmouthshire, and the lowest was £1,840 for masonry repairs to St Aelhaiarn's Church, Guilsfield, Powys.

There were eighty-three 'in principle' offers of grant during the year, although for one reason or another not all these schemes will progress and the actual amount of grant will vary in the light of tenders received. But the grant offers set out below reflect the recommendations of the Council.

| <b>Applications for grants 2002–2003</b> | <b>Number</b> | <b>Value (£)</b> |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Total applications                       | 208           |                  |
| Offers 'in principle'                    | 83            | 2,041,046        |
| Outstanding buildings — secular          | 20            | 483,124          |
| Outstanding buildings — ecclesiastical   | 27            | 1,066,792        |
| Conservation area grant                  | 36            | 491,130          |

Annexes B and C give brief details of the properties that were offered 'in principle' grants during the year:

Applications were submitted for buildings of all types and from private individuals, charitable and other organizations and local authorities. Notable applications during the year are noted in the following case studies.



Left: *Hengoed Viaduct, Maesycymmer.*



## Case studies

### Tŷ Bronna, Cardiff

Tŷ Bronna is a Grade II\* listed building on the outskirts of Cardiff. It was built in 1903–06 for Hastings Watson and was the only house in Wales designed by C. F. A. Voysey, the important and influential domestic architect. The architect's original designs survive. There are some differences between these and the completed building. The house has three storeys and is clad in roughcast render with ashlar stone surrounds framing intricate steel casement windows. The house was converted for hospital and then ambulance service use in the mid-twentieth century but when it first came before the Council in 1998 it was unoccupied and derelict and had suffered from theft and vandalism. Subsequently it was damaged by a fire, but the view was taken that it was still possible to repair and restore the building.

Recognizing its importance, the Council recommended grant for emergency works to protect the building from the elements while a scheme of restoration was prepared. Further grant to the owners, the Cadwyn Housing Association, facilitated the restoration of the property. The works have now been completed and the result is an important building once more being used for housing.



Top: The house was damaged by fire (Cadwyn Housing Association).

Above: Rebuilding in progress (Cadwyn Housing Association).

Left: Tŷ Bronna after restoration (Cadwyn Housing Association).



## Dolbelydr, Denbighshire

Dolbelydr is located in a tranquil and remote location near the city of St Asaph. Its level site, now on the south side of the river Elwy, was at one time probably the river bed. The house was built in the late sixteenth century and was still habitable until the early 1900s, when access was gained via an old bridge across the river. The building is listed Grade II\* for its special historic interest as the home of the Elizabethan grammarian and physician, Henry Salesbury, and for its special architectural interest as a fine example of an end-chimney gentry house. It was at the house that Henry Salesbury wrote his *Grammatica Britannia*, a treatise on Welsh grammar, which was published in 1593. He also produced a Welsh Latin dictionary at around the same time. He was working on his great dictionary, *A Lexicon of the Welsh Tongue*, when he died in 1637. The building's design and detail suggest the house of a country gentleman of moderate status. It is comfortable and well built but without show.

After a century of neglect, with no occupant, only the main shell of the house survived, together with some original roof and floor timbers and several original oak mullioned windows. Despite concerns, access and ownership difficulties had prevented the rescue of Dolbelydr until the building came into the ownership of the Landmark Trust. It first came before the HBC in 1998, when the Trust proposed grant for emergency works to prevent further collapse of the building and to keep the structure wind- and weather-proof by the erection of a temporary roof. The Council confirmed that the building was indeed of outstanding interest and recommended grant assistance. This first application was followed by one for repairs as part of a programme of conservation and restoration of the building.

At the end of the year, the restoration was largely complete and there has been an amazing transformation. We should like to commend the Landmark Trust for its sensitive approach to this vulnerable building, which has led to the imminent prospect of it being once more put to constructive use. The building and its wonderful setting will be a source of inspiration to future occupants and a very instructive example of a high quality conservation repair.



Top: The original beams were retained where possible (Landmark Trust).

Above: Roof timbers complete (Landmark Trust).

Left: A roof truss is lowered into position (Landmark Trust).

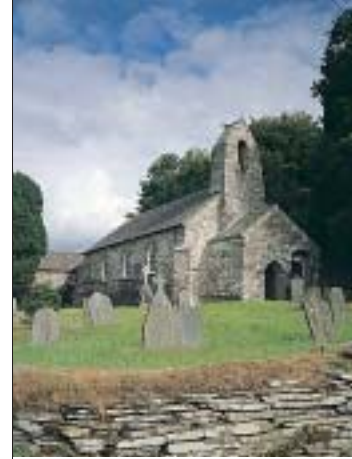


### The Old Church, Manordeifi, Pembrokeshire

The Old Church at Manordeifi is located just above the flood plains of the river Teifi, near Llechryd Bridge, Pembrokeshire. The earliest foundation is early medieval, possibly dating to the sixth century, and was originally dedicated to St Llawddog. The present church is thought to date from the thirteenth or fourteenth century, with alterations during the eighteenth century. It was abandoned as the main parish church in 1899 but was repaired in 1905 and again between 1948 and 1973. The building is listed Grade II\* for its outstanding, though humble, character which lacks Victorian contributions. It has a number of notable features, including a weeping chancel, a low priest's door with a cambered voussoired arch, a number of interesting wall memorials mostly dating to the eighteenth century, and a font of Norman origin. The churchyard has a number of impressive family tombs with ornate railed surrounds. An unusual family memorial, with timber columns and pedimentation, is located in a purpose-built recess on the south side of the porch entrance.

When the building first came before the HBC in 2000, the congregation had dwindled to a maximum of twelve and services were being held only once a month. The Church in Wales was considering declaring it redundant and suggested that it might be taken into the care of the Friends of Friendless Churches for protection. The Friends is a voluntary organization formed to look after the very best of redundant churches in England and Wales. It currently cares for some twelve buildings no longer in full use for worship in Wales.

Members of the HBC visited in 2000 to assess whether the Manordeifi building was of a standard that would be eligible for vesting into the care of the Friends and came to the conclusion that the charm and simplicity of the building and its churchyard, together with its considerable historic interest, put it into the outstanding category and made it, as such, a candidate for vesting. The building is now in the care of the Friends and repairs, grant-aided by Cadw and the Church in Wales, have been completed to great effect. Without assistance, such a fine historic building would have been at severe risk of dereliction and loss.



Above: *The Old Church, Manordeifi.*

Left: *Box pews in the nave.*

## Issues of note

### PUBLICATION SCHEME

The HBC has always been conscious to ensure that our consideration of grants is fair and open and for many years we have published the criteria against which we assess grant applications. Given the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, we drew up a Publication Scheme, which we submitted during the year to the Information Commissioner. We are pleased that the Commissioner gave approval without amendment and we are now working in accordance with the scheme. Agendas and minutes of our meetings are available in hard copy and on the web, except where those documents would make it possible to identify individual grant applicants. As before, the criteria we use and our annual reports are also publicly available.

### RURAL BUILDINGS

Over the decades of its lifetime there has been an evolution in the HBC's understanding of what truly constitutes the country's historic environment, with more emphasis in recent years on the importance of hitherto neglected rural buildings. The old view that Wales has no traditional architecture of its own has given way to an appreciation of remarkable examples of forgotten carpentry and structural techniques handed down over centuries. The HBC has been pleased to recommend grant for a number of such buildings as rare survivors of building traditions. Our report for 2001–02 included a number of examples and also featured our visit to the Llyn peninsula where we viewed a number of cottages and considered their importance in the social history of Wales. We considered their survival to be of particular significance and recommended to Cadw that this should be recorded, possibly in a publication. We were delighted therefore that Cadw responded to our advice and launched in March a booklet on the care and conservation of small rural dwellings. We congratulate Cadw on the presentation and content of this guidance and trust that it will serve to draw attention to these humble but historically important structures and will assist in their protection.



Above: *Small Rural Dwellings in Wales – Care and Conservation.*

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## HERITAGE POLICY REVIEW

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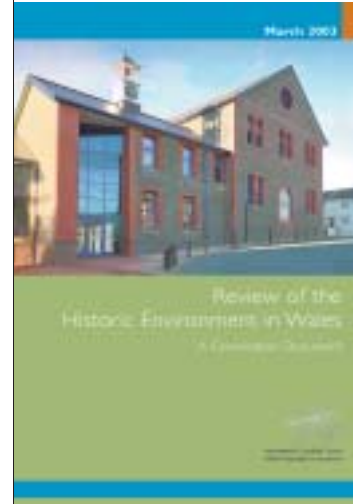
Members were glad to participate in the conference on the historic environment of Wales instigated and hosted by the Minister for Environment of the Assembly Government at Cwmaman in July. The conference rightly placed emphasis on the historic environment, not as a narrow concept but as having many interrelated parts. The conference made it clear that the historic environment is a considerable asset and one which should be valued, given the contributions it can make to wider policy objectives including economic and social regeneration, sustainable development and educational and cultural development. We welcomed the Minister's initiative to maintain the momentum of the conference and to commission a review of the historic environment. We were glad to be able to help inform a report from a small group of experts, which was issued in March by the Minister as a consultation paper to a wide range of interests. We very much welcome this consultation as a way not only of raising the profile of the historic environment but also of helping to inform future policy and strategic direction. We look forward to offering comments and being further involved in the process. We trust that others of a like mind, who respect our heritage and want to ensure its protection, will also want to offer comments.

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## LISTED BUILDING CONSENT DELEGATION

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We welcomed the opportunity last year to contribute to Cadw's consultation on proposals to delegate certain applications for listed building consent for Grade II buildings to local authorities. We made the point to Cadw that delegation should be considered only where the local authority could clearly show that it had the necessary conservation skills and expertise. We were pleased that Cadw accepted these points and that the invitation to local authorities to apply for delegation made it quite clear that this could be achieved only on the basis of good and proven conservation skills in the authority. We believe that this could act as a powerful tool for historic building conservation at the local level and one that should be pursued by authorities. We have been pleased to note that two applications from local authorities have been confirmed so far and that more are likely to come forward.



Above: *Review of the Historic Environment in Wales.*

## HBC costs

The Council's secretariat, which provides support and professional advice, is provided by Cadw. The Council's costs during the year were as follows:

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Chairman's salary                                | £5,712               |
| Meeting expenses                                 | £8,335               |
| Cadw's estimated costs in supporting the Council | £16,500              |
|  | <b>Total £30,547</b> |

## Acknowledgments

The Council was grateful for the support it received from its secretariat and architectural assessors within Cadw, and to those other bodies and individuals who provided detailed comments and advice during the year.

## ANNEX A

## Grants Summary

## 1. Grants for Outstanding Secular Buildings

|   | <b>2002–03</b>          |
|---|-------------------------|
| <b>Applications received</b>                            |                         |
| New applications  | 89                      |
| Applications for increases                              | 24                      |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>113</b>              |
| Number of grants approved by the National Assembly      | 20 <sup>(a)</sup>       |
| Value of grants recommended and approved <sup>(b)</sup> | £620,464 <sup>(c)</sup> |

(a) Additionally, 24 applications for increases were approved during the course of the year.

(b) The value of grants recommended and approved does not take account of the value of grants cancelled, which totalled £320,336 in 2002–03.

(c) This figure includes the value of increased grants, which totalled £137,340 in 2002–03.

## 2. Grants for Outstanding Buildings in use for Worship

|   | <b>2002–03</b>            |
|---|---------------------------|
| <b>Applications received</b>                            |                           |
| New applications  | 53                        |
| Applications for increases                              | 14                        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>67</b>                 |
| Number of grants approved by the National Assembly      | 27 <sup>(a)</sup>         |
| Value of grants recommended and approved <sup>(b)</sup> | £1,131,786 <sup>(c)</sup> |

(a) Additionally, 14 applications for increases were approved during the course of the year.

(b) The value of grants recommended and approved does not take account of the value of grants cancelled, which totalled £103,500 in 2002–03.

(c) This figure includes the value of increased grants, which totalled £64,994 in 2002–03.

## 3. Grants for Schemes in Conservation Areas

|   | <b>2002–03</b>          |
|---|-------------------------|
| <b>Applications received</b>                            |                         |
| New applications  | 66                      |
| Applications for increases                              | 10                      |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>76</b>               |
| Number of grants approved by the National Assembly      | 36 <sup>(a)</sup>       |
| Value of grants recommended and approved <sup>(b)</sup> | £559,877 <sup>(c)</sup> |

(a) Additionally, 10 applications for increases were approved during the course of the year.

(b) The value of grants recommended and approved does not take account of the value of grants cancelled, which totalled £187,500 in 2002–03.

(c) This figure includes the value of increased grants, which totalled £68,747 in 2002–03.



**Gambarini's**  
ITALIAN RESTAURANT  
*The New*  
**Bella Mamma's**

## ANNEX B

### Grants to Outstanding Buildings

#### **The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953, Section 4.**

The following is a list of buildings in respect of which a recommendation for grant has been made during the period 1 April 2002 to 31 March 2003. Grant may not have been paid if the scheme did not in the event proceed or may have been paid only in part.

All grant offers in respect of outstanding buildings are subject to a condition requiring access for the public. Details of access arrangements can be found on Cadw's website: <http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk>

### Bridgend

#### **Merthyr Mawr House, Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend**

A well preserved late Georgian country house, retaining good internal and external detail and the focus of the rebuilding of the Merthyr Mawr estate after 1804. Grant of £48,400 for roof restoration works.

#### **St David's Church, Bettws**

This Grade I listed church has early medieval origins and much surviving fabric from that period. Of particular importance are its woodwork and west bellcote. Grant of £25,000 offered for stonework, timber and floor repairs.

#### **St John the Baptist Church, Newton Nottage, Porthcawl**

An important, Grade I listed medieval church that has not been heavily restored and has much surviving original fabric, including a rare medieval carved stone pulpit. The church is situated in the centre of the village of Newton but in the sixteenth century, when Newton was a small seaport, the church would have stood significantly at the entrance to the village from the sea. Grant of £47,386 for repairs to the roof, repair of rainwater disposal systems and stone repairs.

*Left: Buildings in the lower Dock Street area of Newport have been restored as part of a Townscape Heritage Initiative (Newport County Borough Council).*

## ANNEX B

### Caerphilly

#### **Hengoed Viaduct, Maescymmer, Hengoed**

A striking landscape feature with its sixteen arches spanning the villages of Hengoed and Maescymmer; the Hengoed viaduct is one of the oldest surviving of its type. Built in 1857 for the Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford Railway, later part of the Great Western Railway, the viaduct opened up a growing colliery district and formed part of a railway line that crossed almost every valley between the Afon Llwyd and eventually the Cynon. Grant of £75,000 for essential masonry repairs to the fabric of the structure which is now used as part of a long distance pedestrian and cycle route — the Celtic Trail — which forms part of the National Cycle Network.

### Cardiff

#### **Lansdowne Primary School, Roath**

A well designed and almost unaltered example of a late nineteenth-century board school, Lansdowne School was built during 1896–8. Whilst its exterior style is Elizabethan, its interior is Classical with many original features remaining. Grant of £24,000 for the replacement of the windows with copies of the original designs.

#### **Roath Park Primary School, Roath, Cardiff**

A late nineteenth-century board school, Roath Park School is built in Queen Anne style and retains many of its striking original features. Grant of £24,000 offered for the replacement of existing windows with copies of the Victorian originals.

## ANNEX B

### Carmarthenshire

#### **Tyrheol Farm, Felinfoel, Llanelli**

This late eighteenth-century building probably has earlier origins. As a simple traditional rural building that still retains its vernacular character, it is a rare survival. Grant of £32,000 towards restoration works.

#### **Holy Trinity Church, Pontargothi**

This nineteenth-century church has an elaborate and exceptionally well preserved decorative scheme, particularly to the chancel. Grant of £35,000 offered for the restoration of the painted ceilings and wall panels.

#### **Christ Church, Twyn, Ammanford**

Christ Church is a rare and unusual survival in south Wales of an early 1840s Commissioners' church in the Gothic style and it is important as a particularly well preserved example of its type. Grant of £20,125 offered towards repairs to the historic fabric of the building.

#### **Heol Ddu Farm, Foelgastell, Cefneithin**

Heol Ddu comprises a remarkable farmyard group, with two dwelling houses, a stable, a barn and a cowshed all with eighteenth-century datestones. The application was for the second house, for long converted to outbuilding use and now in very poor condition. Grant of £36,000 for the consolidation and authentic restoration of the exterior of the building.

#### **Trewern Mansion, Whitland**

Trewern is a fine early nineteenth-century mansion house with a contemporary interior and was originally the residence of the Beynon family. Grant of £5,320 offered for works to eradicate dry rot.

## ANNEX B

### Ceredigion

#### **Billiard room at Llanerchaeron, Ciliau Aeron**

This small and charming neo-Classical building is an important constituent of the Llanerchaeron group. Grant of £12,760 offered for the restoration of the historic fabric of the building.

#### **Troedrhiwfallen, Cribyn**

This humble vernacular house is of a once common building type but now constitutes a rare survival. It was built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century using shaley rubble with a thatched roof on scarfed cruck trusses, and it remains in an unaltered state. Grant of £17,600 for restoration works to include stabilizing the structure, replacing the chimney, rethatching the roof and replacing floor joists, windows and doors (see photographs on pages 38 and 39).

#### **The Guildhall, Cardigan**

Built in 1858–69 by R.J. Withers and situated in a prominent position in the centre of the town, this was the first municipal building in Britain to be built in the Ruskinian Gothic style. Grant of £16,500 for high level repairs including slating, repointing and restoration of stonework detail.

### Conwy

#### **Plas Muriau, Betws-y-Coed**

A particularly well preserved small Victorian house set in contemporary grounds, Plas Muriau has recently been discovered to contain a remarkable painted ceiling. Grant of £4,800 offered for repairs to the chimney heads and roof.

## ANNEX B

### **St Michael's Church, Church Street, Abergele**

This fine medieval church has been listed Grade II\* as a regionally important church with surviving medieval fabric and a good collection of monuments. A rare surviving example of medieval glass is found in its vestry. Grant of £67,500 for repairs to the roof, rainwater goods and stonework.

### **St Grwst's Church, Llanrwst**

St Grwst's Church dates from the late fifteenth century. It has a magnificent castellated tower at its west end and a chancel and nave separated by a fine carved rood loft and screen. The remarkable Gwydir Chapel contains the famous seventeenth-century Wynne monuments. Grant of £50,000 towards a programme of repairs.

## Denbighshire

### **St Garmon's Church, Llanarmon yn Iâl**

This Grade I listed church is medieval in origin and is notable for its combination of fine detailing from both the medieval and early Georgian periods. Grant of £17,500 offered for work to re-render the west gable.

### **Bodrhyddan Hall, Rhuddlan**

Bodrhyddan Hall is a Grade I listed building of importance both as a fine late seventeenth-century house and as an excellent example of the later work of the architect W. E. Nesfield, who remodelled the building in the nineteenth century. Grant of £12,000 offered for roofing repairs to the north-east side of the house.

## ANNEX B

### **Hen Esgobty, St Asaph**

The privy at Hen Esgobty is an unusual, pyramid-roofed structure dating from the early eighteenth century. The early Georgian dovecote, still in use, has access to its nesting boxes via the gable roof rather than the usual lantern arrangement. Grant of £16,000 offered for reslating, repointing and repairs to the timberwork of both of these outstanding buildings.

## Flintshire

### **St Eurgain's and St Peter's Church, Northop**

The original dedication of this church to St Eurgain, the niece of St Asaph, dates back to the mid-sixth century. Although the present building has been extended and remodelled over the years, it remains a fine Perpendicular church with notable features such as the tower. Work is now needed on the roof and parapet ties, stonework and rainwater outlets to prevent any further ingress of rainwater. Grant of £55,000 offered towards these repairs.

### **Old Bakery, Gelli Lyfdy, Babel**

The bakehouse at the Gelli Lyfdy farmstead is a rare survival of a small seventeenth-century dwelling that retains much of its early character. Grant of £11,200 offered towards the repair of the historic fabric of the building.

## ANNEX B

### Gwynedd

#### **Clenennau, Dolbenmaen**

Clenennau, a seventeenth-century farmhouse, is historically important as the home of Sir John Owen, a Royalist general in the Civil War in north Wales. In more recent history, Sir Winston Churchill and David Lloyd George are said to have met here during the Second World War. Grant of £16,544 for reroofing and repointing work.

#### **Capel Peniel, Tremadog, Porthmadog**

This early nineteenth-century chapel is built in imposing style, its frontage having side piers and central Roman Doric columns framing a loggia and supporting a pediment with circular floral light. Grant of £6,842 offered towards repairs to the important frontage of the building.

#### **St Celynnin's Church, Llangelynnin**

The church, which dates from the thirteenth century with later sympathetic additions, has a wealth of early features and retains a wholly pre-Victorian character. It has a dramatic setting and fine internal features. Grant of £40,000 for works of restoration including repointing of stonework and reroofing.

#### **Plas Hen, Old Caerynwch, Brithdir**

Plas Hen is an important sub-medieval regional house with tall dormer windows and sensitive additions by the eminent architect Sir Clough Williams-Ellis. Grant of £22,000 offered for the reslating of the original roof slopes.

## ANNEX B

### Isle of Anglesey

#### **Former keeper's cottage at Skerries Lighthouse**

The cottage is Grade II\* listed as the earliest surviving keeper's house in Wales, and possibly the first such purpose-built dwelling of its kind. It dates from about 1720 — from the very first period of occupation of the island for the purpose of maintaining the light. Remarkably, much of the fabric of the building has survived. Grant of £36,000 for the first of a two-phase approach to the conservation, repair and preservation of the cottage.

#### **St Gredifael's Church, Penymynydd, Llangefni**

St Gredifael's Church is a scarcely restored medieval church of charming rural style which has immense local and national historic interest for its connection with the Tudor family of Plas Penmynydd, who were closely related to the Tudor royal dynasty. Grant of £45,000 offered for various works of repair, including reroofing and plastering and window repairs.

### Monmouthshire

#### **Priory Church of St Mary, Usk**

An imposing structure of red sandstone and slated roofs, the additions made to the church since it was originally built about 1100 have resulted in an unusual plan. The interior is equally striking with its twin naves and timber barrel-vaulted ceilings. Grant of £119,411 for comprehensive restoration works to the roof and external masonry.

#### **Tŷ Asch, Mamhilad**

This recently discovered historic dwelling dates from the late sixteenth century. Almost completely unaltered since the time of its construction, it is a classic example of the Monmouthshire vernacular style. Grant of £50,000 for the sympathetic consolidation and rebuilding of the historic fabric.

## ANNEX B

### **St Tysoi's Church, Llansoy**

This Grade I listed parish church probably has Celtic origins and retains most of its fifteenth-century fabric. In particular it has a fine interior with panelled barrel ceilings and a moulded stone chancel arch. Grant of £9,500 offered towards stonework and window repairs.

### **St Wonnnow's Church, Wonastow**

St Wonnnow's Church is of medieval origin and has important historical associations with Wonastow Court. It also has a fine Arts and Crafts porch and an important Renaissance monument. Grant of £17,000 offered for general works of conservation repair.

### **St Cadoc's Church, Llangattock Lingoed, Abergavenny**

A very well preserved and carefully restored medieval church retaining a fine tower, tracery and roofs as well as a medieval rood beam, seventeenth-century box pews and seventeenth- and eighteenth-century monuments. Grant of £101,138 towards a second phase of major repair.

## Newport

### **St Basil's Church, Bassaleg**

St Basil's Church was probably built in the fifteenth century but underwent extensive restoration in the nineteenth century. Constructed mainly of rubble sandstone, the Morgan Chapel was originally a mausoleum to the Morgan family of nearby Tredegar Park but it was converted in 1909 into a chapel in memory of Frederick Courtenay Morgan. Grant of £15,000 for repairs to the tower roof.

## ANNEX B

### Pembrokeshire

#### **St James's Church, Manorbier**

The Grade I listing of St James's Church reflects its importance as one of the most interesting medieval churches in south-west Wales. The church retains a fascinating series of stone vaults and furnishings, quite medieval in form. Grant of £71,190 offered towards a phased programme of conservation work.

### Powys

#### **St Mary's Church, Llanywern, Brecon**

St Mary's is a rare example of a medieval church which survived the Victorian church restoration programme largely unaltered. Grant of £25,000 for works of historic fabric repair.

#### **St Aelhaiarn's Church, Guilsfield, Welshpool**

St Aelhaiarn's Church dates from the twelfth century and has many later additions, including a sympathetic restoration by G. E. Street in 1877–79. The church retains much of its medieval fabric as well as housing a fine collection of wall monuments from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Grant of £1,840 towards a scheme of masonry repairs.

#### **St Cynog's Church, Boughrood, Glasbury**

An excellent example of a small Victorian village church, St Cynog's Church has an interior of character and a fine detailed chancel arch. Grant of £55,000 offered for reinstatement works to the spire and stonework and roof repairs.

## ANNEX B

### **St Cynog's Church, Merthyr Cynog, Brecon**

This impressive church, by tradition the burial place of St Cynog, who established a settlement on the site before 500 AD, is visible for miles across the rolling hills. The existing church is Norman with a strong square tower. The grant offer is in respect of the tower where the west wall (rebuilt in 1860) is becoming detached from the rest of the structure. Grant of £33,000 offered towards works to include restraining the outward movement, repointing the walls in lime mortar and reslating the tower roof.

### **Powis Castle, Welshpool**

Powis Castle is a Grade I listed building owned by the National Trust. The original castle dates back to about 1170 when it was a Welsh stronghold, probably of Owain Cyfeiliog and his heirs. Altered through the years, it was acquired in 1587 by Sir Edward Herbert who initiated the creation of a country house. Powis Castle continues to be an outstanding monument which charts a progression from medieval fortress to domestic residence. The extensive survival of the medieval external structure forms the framework for a remarkable series of later interiors, amongst which those of the late sixteenth century and late seventeenth-century Baroque are of exceptional importance. Grant of £7,000 offered for work to repair distortion to the marble floor in the entrance hall.

### **St Cynyw's Church, Llangyniew, Welshpool**

St Cynyw's church is a Grade II\* listed, small medieval church which has escaped substantial Victorian modernization so retains many of its fine original features. Grant of £27,500 offered towards external repairs and treatment of beetle infestation.

### **Church of St Tysilio and St Mary, Meifod**

This is a Grade I listed medieval church which is very important in the region in terms of both its architectural and its historical significance. Grant of £47,500 offered for repair works including reroofing, internal repairs and treatment of death-watch beetle.

## ANNEX B

### **St Bilo's Church, Llanfilo, Brecon**

A church of Norman origins with later alterations and additions, St Bilo's retains interesting features such as a blocked Norman doorway with an ornamental carved lintel of about 1100, seventeenth-century pews and pulpit and a rood screen and loft complete with surviving rood stair. Grant of £67,110 for works to underpin the building and repair internal and external walls.

## Rhondda Cynon Taff

### **Bethlehem Chapel, Treorchy**

Built in 1881 to an impressive and well considered Classical design, Bethlehem Chapel was highlighted as one of the best of its type in Wales in the National Museum of Wales publication, *Welsh Chapels* (1984). Grant of £17,500 offered for the replacement of window frames with exact replicas of the originals.

## Wrexham

### **Erddig Hall, Marchwiel**

Listed Grade I, Erddig Hall is a major country house with late seventeenth-century origins and early and late eighteenth-century additions, including well preserved interior schemes. It is located within an unusually well preserved early eighteenth-century formal garden and a late eighteenth-century landscaped park, all now in the care of the National Trust. Grant of £16,000 offered for repairs to the fine sweeping steps and terrace to the west front of the house.

## ANNEX B

### **St Marcella's Church, Marchwiel**

The old church was reconstructed in 1774 as a compact rectangular structure in fine ashlar stonework. It has an elegant three-stage western tower and a collection of fine Georgian monuments. Grant of £8,750 offered for repairs to the stained glass windows.

### **St Chad's Church, Holt**

The church is listed Grade I and is an outstanding example of a medieval Perpendicular parish church. Grant of £41,000 is offered towards the fifth phase of a long term programme of stonework repairs. This phase will embrace the south and north aisle windows and both internal and external stonework.



Above:  
*Troedrhwiwallen*  
before restoration  
work started  
(Tim Jones).



Above: Work in  
progress (Greg  
Stevenson).

## ANNEX C

### Conservation Area Grants

#### The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Section 77

#### Grants offered 1 April 2002–31 March 2003

Grants were offered towards the cost of schemes which make a significant contribution to the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas.

The exteriors of these buildings are their most important feature and may be viewed from the street.

| <i>Conservation area</i> | <i>Building</i>                            | <i>Grant £</i> |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>BRIDGEND</b>          |  |                |
| Merthyr Mawr             | School House                               | 6,900          |
| Newton                   | Pwll y Dre Cottage,<br>Newton Nottage Road | 3,900          |
| <b>CARDIFF</b>           |  |                |
| Butetown                 | 36 West Bute Street                        | 2,750          |
| Cathedral Road           | St Mary of the Angels RC Church            | 76,000         |
| <b>CARMARTHENSHIRE</b>   |  |                |
| Laugharne                | Dylan Thomas's writing shed                | 5,643          |
| <b>CEREDIGION</b>        |  |                |
| Lampeter                 | Royal Oak Hotel, High Street               | 9,314          |
| Llanrhystud              | St Restitutis's Church                     | 73,200         |
| <b>CONWY</b>             |  |                |
| Abergele                 | St Michael's Church (lychgate)             | 4,000          |



Above: Work in progress (Greg Stevenson).

Left: The new thatch is now in place (Greg Stevenson).

ANNEX C

**DENBIGHSHIRE**

|          |                          |        |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|
| Bodfari  | St Stephen's Church      | 20,000 |
| Henllan  | St Sadwrn's Church       | 10,000 |
| Rhuddlan | Gwindy Fawr              | *      |
| Ruthin   | Almshouses, Church Walks | *      |
| Ruthin   | South Prior House        | 18,000 |

**FLINTSHIRE**

|           |                     |       |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|
| Mold      | Old Courthouse      | 6,250 |
| Trelawnyd | St Michael's Church | 6,400 |

**GWYNEDD**

|            |                                 |       |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Caernarfon | Rhydalun House, 2 Bangor Street | 5,000 |
| Caernarfon | 4 Bangor Street                 | 6,250 |
| Harlech    | London House, Lower Harlech     | 7,500 |

**MERTHYR TYDFIL**

|            |                        |   |
|------------|------------------------|---|
| Thomastown | 32 Upper Thomas Street | * |
|------------|------------------------|---|

**MONMOUTHSHIRE**

|            |                       |       |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Overmonnow | 9–13 St Thomas Square | 3,000 |
|------------|-----------------------|-------|

**NEATH PORT TALBOT**

|       |                   |        |
|-------|-------------------|--------|
| Neath | Town Hall         | 20,000 |
| Neath | St David's Church | 40,000 |

**NEWPORT**

|             |                            |        |
|-------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Newport     |                            |        |
| Town Centre | Indoor Market, High Street | 37,500 |

**PEMBROKESHIRE**

|           |   |        |
|-----------|---|--------|
| Manorbier | Ruins at Church Hill Cottage              | 4,500  |
| Pembroke  | 36 Main Street                            | 12,000 |
| Pembroke  | Town walls to rear of<br>111 Commons Road | *      |
| Tenby     | Holyrood and St Teilo's RC Church         | 31,200 |

ANNEX C

**POWYS**

|            |   |        |
|------------|---|--------|
| Brecon     | Friar's Yard, Steeple Lane                | 28,549 |
| Cemmaes    | Capel Cemmaes                             | 17,000 |
| Clyro      | Ashbrook House                            | 2,500  |
| Guilsfield | St Aelhaiarn's Church<br>(boundary wall)  | 4,240  |
| Hay on Wye | Old Black Lion Inn, Lion Street           | 9,500  |
| Montgomery | Old Bell Museum,<br>3 and 5 Arthur Street | 1,950  |

**SWANSEA**

|                |                              |       |
|----------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Loughor        | The Sanctuary, Castle Street | *     |
| Oxwich Village | The Nook                     | 4,084 |

**TORFAEN**

|           |                              |        |
|-----------|------------------------------|--------|
| Blaenavon | Park Street Methodist Church | 14,000 |
|-----------|------------------------------|--------|

\*Schemes in respect of which the Council has recommended grant be given but subject to conditions, such as the agreement of a suitable scheme of repair, before the level of grant is determined.



Left: Dylan Thomas's writing shed, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire.

## ANNEX D

### Role and Future Direction of the Historic Buildings Council

#### **Background**

The Historic Buildings Council for Wales is an Assembly-sponsored public body established under primary legislation — the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953; its role is to give independent advice to the Welsh Assembly Government on matters concerning the historic environment in Wales and, particularly, on applications for grant from Cadw for the repair of buildings of outstanding historical or architectural interest or for works which will make a significant contribution towards the preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of a conservation area.

#### **Membership**

The Council is comprised of members with expert knowledge of buildings of historic and architectural importance in Wales. Its Chairman receives a small salary but the other six members are unpaid; appointments are made by the Assembly Government. The Chairman also serves on the Cadw Advisory Committee, which reviews Cadw's general performance quarterly.

#### **Reports**

The legislation requires the HBC to present an annual report to the Assembly, which is then published. The HBC has also prepared a Publication Scheme, in accordance with freedom of information principles, which has been approved by the Information Commissioner.

#### **Role of the HBC**

The terms of reference of the Council are set out in Appendix A. The HBC meets formally five times a year, holding business meetings and carrying out visits to properties throughout Wales, for which grant has been requested.

## ANNEX D

The Council has held 225 meetings to the end of 2002–03. In addition, members are consulted on matters of policy or concern on an ad hoc basis; and members often make ad hoc inspections of buildings and offer advice where it may be impractical or where there is no need for the whole Council to visit. A review of the Council was undertaken by the Welsh Assembly Government during 2002.

The main focus of the Council is to consider individual applications for grants and in this way it has been successful in ensuring that large numbers of important historic buildings have not been lost to future generations through decay, dereliction or even demolition. The Council has published criteria against which it considers whether a building is of outstanding architectural or historic interest; these were reviewed in November 2000 and are set out in Appendix B.

The current historic buildings grant scheme has worked well for many years. Grants have been directed exclusively to the repair of historic fabric, save where alterations or replacement are required for reinstatement of an original design. Some 200 individual applications for grant were considered by the HBC in 2002–03, resulting in some ninety 'in principle' grant offers by Cadw with a value of almost £2m. The Council also considered allocations to local authorities for historic building repairs in agreed local authority and Cadw historic town schemes and projects under the Heritage Lottery Fund's Townscape Heritage Initiative.

### **Future Direction**

A five-yearly review of the HBC was carried out by the Welsh Assembly Government during 2002, which considered the role of the HBC, the value of its work, and its effectiveness. The review recommended the continued existence of the HBC with some suggestions about its aims and future development. The report of the review will be considered in detail during 2003–04.

## ANNEX D

Cadw and the HBC are aware that there is a need for regular review of the grant arrangements to ensure that they continue to reflect the current and future needs of the historic environment in Wales and that resources are targeted where they are most needed.

The trend in building types being aided has shifted over the years from large houses to include an ever wider range of other historic buildings and structures, such as churches and chapels in use, cathedrals, vernacular buildings, built features in historic gardens and, particularly, assistance for emergency works to buildings at risk of being lost. There has, nationally, been a growing appreciation of the widening boundaries of what constitutes heritage and a realization that the repair and re-use of buildings is an inherently sustainable use of resources which adds quality to the local environment.

Given changing circumstances, the HBC has worked with Cadw to consider new systems for historic buildings grants, moving away from a primarily reactive, demand-led position to a more structured scheme with clear priorities and more transparency for and accountability to applicants.

In considering its overall role and objectives, the HBC is increasingly aware of the added value of heritage conservation — in terms of promoting sustainable development and contributing to local social, economic and aesthetic regeneration. In so doing, the HBC is conscious that it should not view its work in a vacuum but should encourage Cadw and other agencies to work together.

The HBC welcomes the partnership approach of the Townscape Heritage Initiative which brings together agencies such as the Heritage Lottery Fund, local authorities, the Welsh Development Agency, the Wales Tourist Board and Cadw in regeneration schemes through historic building conservation. The Council also endorses Cadw's approach of contributing grant-aid to local authority housing group repair schemes in conservation areas to meet the additional costs of repairs to conservation standards. Cadw's new arrangements for town scheme partnerships follow this approach.

## ANNEX D

In making recommendations involving the use of public funds, the HBC, with Cadw, will look for ways of encouraging wider awareness of, and access to, historic buildings by the public, including access for disabled people.

As an independent body, the HBC will also continue to draw to Cadw's attention, and comment on, matters of importance, including the Assembly's Review of the Historic Environment in Wales, which was issued for consultation in March 2003. The HBC will continue to adopt an independent view and to be proactive in addressing key issues.

### **Policy Objectives for 2003–04 and beyond**

The HBC will —

- advise the Welsh Assembly Government on individual applications for grant within its terms of reference and published criteria;
- contribute to the wider strategy of encouraging the conservation of all buildings which it considers to be of outstanding architectural and/or historic interest and the enhancement of conservation areas;
- develop and maintain a broad strategic view of the historic environment of Wales, which allots a place to buildings of all types and takes account of geographical and social diversity;
- within the context of Cadw's arrangements for historic building grants, ensure that recommendations are made in a fair and open manner, and have full regard to the principles of transparency and accountability, and that priority is given to the buildings of greatest need;
- ensure that its recommendations represent 'best value'; and set standards of quality in historic building conservation;
- promote partnership with a range of other agencies to ensure consistency of approach and cohesion in the historic environment;
- promote the positive contribution that conservation of historic buildings can bring to wider regeneration and sustainability strategies;
- promote awareness of and encourage greater public access to Cadw-aided properties.

## ANNEX D

### Appendix A: Terms of Reference

1. To advise the National Assembly for Wales on the exercise of its powers under Part I of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 as amended, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and on other general matters, namely:

- i. the making of grants and loans towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest or their contents or adjoining land and of gardens or other land of outstanding historic interest;
- ii. the acquisition by purchase, lease or otherwise, or the acceptance as a gift, of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest; or their contents or adjoining lands or of the contents of the buildings of which the Assembly is guardian under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, or of the contents of buildings vested in the National Trust, and on the disposal of any property so acquired or accepted;
- iii. the making of grants towards the acquisition of buildings under Section 47 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 by local authorities, and of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest by the National Trust;
- iv. the listing of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the exercise of the Assembly's other functions relating to such buildings under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

2. To advise the National Assembly for Wales on the exercise of its powers under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended to make grants or loans towards schemes which make a significant contribution towards the preservation, or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas and to make grants towards the repair of buildings included in a town scheme which are of architectural or historic interest.

## ANNEX D

3. To provide advice for the Capital Taxes Office and the Treasury on the exemption from Capital Transfer Tax of buildings of outstanding architectural or historic interest, their adjoining land, and land of outstanding historic interest.

4. To make representations to the National Assembly for Wales if it appears to the Council that there is a need for immediate action under Part I of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953.

5. To keep under review, and to report to the Assembly from time to time on, the general state of preservation of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest throughout Wales, and on ways of finding new uses for historic buildings, and to make suggestions about possible uses for particular buildings when requested by the Assembly.

## Appendix B: Definition of Building of Outstanding Historic or Architectural Interest

The Historic Buildings Council considers the merits of all kinds of buildings in Wales. The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 provides that only examples judged to be of 'outstanding historic or architectural interest' are eligible for grant assistance. Assessment of buildings is always a matter of judgement; different building types — religious buildings, houses, industrial buildings, etc. — may be judged in different ways. There can be no firm rules by which eligibility for grant is judged, but in addition to the condition of the building, generally the following criteria (not in order of importance) are taken into account:

## ANNEX D

### Historic Interest

- strong association with a significant historical event;
- strong association with an important figure in history;
- strong association with an important movement (e.g. religious, political, social, cultural);
- strong association with an important cultural or industrial achievement.

### Architectural Interest

- architectural quality (this may derive as much from the simple form of a vernacular building as from the rich architectural details of a religious building, or the grand proportions of a country house);
- importance within a setting of significant quality (landscape, townscape, etc.);
- importance as a distinctive example of the work of a significant architect, or a significant contribution to the history of architecture;
- importance as a classic example of a particular style, movement or building type;
- importance as a rare example or survival of a particular building type, structural form, or historical method of construction, including local, formerly typical, structures now under threat of disappearance;
- importance as an example of an innovative contribution to the technology of building construction.