



Historic Buildings
Council for
WALES

46th

ANNUAL REPORT
2001-02



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and as amended by
section 45 of the
Government of Wales Act 1998

To
Ms Sue Essex
Minister for Environment

Crown Building,
Cathays Park,
Cardiff CF10 3NQ

It has been another busy and rewarding year for the Historic Buildings Council for Wales (HBC) and I am pleased to present you with our report for 2001–02.

As the National Assembly's statutory expert advisers on historic buildings, we have been delighted to offer our recommendations on the important historic properties that should be offered grant for repair and restoration. We have also considered a range of other issues involving historic buildings, including advice on specific buildings at risk, and on policy development. We met formally on five occasions but also provided advice as required between meetings.

We recommend for the award of Assembly grants only those few buildings which we consider to be of outstanding architectural or historic interest or works which will make a real difference to the appearance of historic conservation areas. It is tremendously encouraging that the number of applications for grant remains high, indicating that owners recognize the importance of their buildings and want to see them preserved for the enjoyment of future generations. In 2001–02 we considered some 212 applications for grant which resulted in ninety-seven 'in principle' offers of support.

Particularly striking has been the diverse nature of the buildings we have considered in all parts of Wales. These include not only fine country houses, churches and chapels but also small vernacular cottages in the western areas of Wales, former industrial structures in the south Wales valleys and a unique underground garden in the south-east — a wide variety of types of building but all united in their importance to the rich historic environment of Wales. Townscapes have also featured prominently in our work, where groups of buildings have been repaired and restored, benefiting not only the appearance of an area but also the economic well-being of the historic town.

We continue to consider all applications thoroughly against the criteria set out in our general aims and objectives, outlined at annex D. We trust that the current review of the Council will find that we make a valuable contribution to the work of the Assembly by providing expert advice in this field and that we can look forward to advising the National Assembly further during 2002–03.

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 Esq RIBA ARIAS FSA Scot
 Mr Robert Wall BArch BSc (Hons)

Secretary: Mrs Jean Booker

Assistant
 Secretary: Mrs Irene Allen
 (until December 2001)
 Mrs Claire Jenkins
 (from January 2002)

Right: The members of the Council in front of Ffynnon Oer, Temple Bar, Ceredigion.



REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

Visits

The Council held five formal meetings during the year in Cardiff, St Davids, Abergavenny, Cowbridge in the Vale of Glamorgan and Pwllheli in the Lleyn Peninsula. We paid visits to a number of buildings in the surrounding areas.

We had an extremely interesting and valuable tour of the **Lleyn Peninsula** when we looked particularly at the history, development and retention of the vernacular buildings in the area. Lleyn retains an exceptionally complete vernacular landscape in a magnificent, rugged, coastal setting. Although it can boast few architectural set pieces or pre-eighteenth-century buildings, the survival of its nineteenth-century architectural landscape is perhaps unsurpassed. Its building stock encompasses houses of the many ranks of a finely graded traditional rural society, including houses which are amongst the smallest dwellings to survive anywhere in Wales, being the homes of virtually landless labourers. Lleyn stands out for the retention of this social landscape, in which the scattered tiny dwellings of rural labourers and smallholders have survived in considerable numbers.

Single storey cottages are ubiquitous over Lleyn. They are testimony to the lives of the poorer members of a now vanished rural society, and are therefore a vitally important historical resource. These little buildings acquire even more resonance here because they survive within an exceptionally complete hierarchy of buildings, which includes the gentry house and the large estate farm as well as modest low-acreage farmsteads and road side smallholdings. Virtually all of these buildings adhere to similar traditions and together constitute a remarkably cohesive vernacular inheritance. We considered that the importance of these buildings as part of the social and landscape history of Wales should be recognized and we made a specific recommendation to this effect to Cadw. Our deliberations have led to Cadw undertaking to publish a document highlighting the remarkable survival of such buildings.

On another occasion the Council visited a fascinating small cottage that had been repaired and restored with historic buildings grant. That cottage at **Tretio, St Davids**, featured in our report last year but we were able to see it in the final stages of its restoration. The cottage started life in the eighteenth century but was abandoned in 1954 and had fallen into disrepair. It is a survival of a rare construction technique using straw-rope underthatching and we were delighted to see it restored to the residential use for which it was originally built.

Not all such cottages will be of outstanding architectural or historic merit and eligible for historic buildings grant but many are of tremendous interest and importance as a rapidly disappearing part of the Welsh landscape. We hope that the booklet on the Lleyn to be published by Cadw will lead to a renewed interest in such properties leading to their conservation and reuse.

Right: *Porth y Tŵr, St Davids.*

While at **St Davids**, the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority showed us a number of buildings that had been repaired with the benefit of grant from a **town scheme partnership** between themselves and Cadw. This had resulted in a significant improvement not only to the individual buildings but also in the appearance of the town as a whole. It provided ample evidence of the merits of a partnership approach which can bring substantial benefits to the historic environment with a reduced funding input from the respective partners. The local authority wants to continue the St Davids scheme and to tackle further buildings in need of historic repairs under Cadw's new, more targeted town scheme partnership approach. We hope that its bid will be successful and that more partners will become involved.

A visit to St Davids has, of course, to take in the remarkable cathedral complex. We have recommended over a number of years grants for works to the fabric of the cathedral itself. On this occasion though we viewed the completed works to the gatehouse, **Porth y Tŵr**. This ancient double-towered gateway to the cathedral close was a ruin until 1929 when it was decided to reroof the large octagonal northern tower as a bell tower for the cathedral below. The remainder of the gate had remained roofless but the Council was pleased to recommend in 1999 grant to reroof the central part and the south tower. The work has been completed and we were impressed with the outcome. The gatehouse is open for public access and, now that it is secure and weatherproof, it is in use as an exhibition area for visitors, as well as housing a fine collection of inscribed stones.

During the year we visited a number of church buildings. Sadly two of the buildings are no longer in use for worship and we were visiting them to assess whether they were of such outstanding interest that they should be taken into the care of the Friends of Friendless Churches for protection. **St Gwynin's Church, Llandegwynin** was closed officially in 1995 but it is thought that regular services ceased some 30 years ago. The church, listed grade II, is located south of Botwnnog, Gwynedd, in a small churchyard which has several nineteenth-century chest tombs. It is a small church in a primitive Gothic style, rebuilt in 1840 to the designs of the architect, John Welch. A particular feature is the octagonal west tower with rendered conical spire. The rest of the church is single-cell and it retains its original simple interior, with whitewashed walls and box pews. The Council considered that St Gwynin's provided a charming example of simple Georgian Gothic church building in a very remote location and recommended that it was of outstanding interest. As such, it could be considered for the care of the Friends of Friendless Churches but we noted that it had been advertised for sale and there were several offers of purchase. In this event, we hope that any purchaser will respect the particular charm of St Gwynin's and will actively seek its preservation.

St Teilo's Church, Llandeloy, Pembrokeshire, also listed grade II, had also been declared redundant by the Church in Wales. The building is medieval in origin but was rebuilt from ruins in 1926 by the architect J. Coates Carter at the cost of the Thomas family of St Edrins.



Forty-Sixth Annual Report 2001–02

The Council noted that it was a rare example in west Wales of a church built according to Arts and Crafts principles, using the simplest available local materials without attempt at period styles. The Council judged the building to be outstanding and it has now been taken into the care of the Friends of Friendless Churches which is proposing repairs to protect the building.

We visited **St Illtyd’s Church, Mamhilad, Pontypool**, for a rather different reason. This church was featured in last year’s report and we went to view the works that had been carried out with the benefit of historic buildings grant, and in particular, the lime render and limewash that had been applied. We — and Cadw — had requested that the church be rendered to address the problem of water penetration that was severely affecting internal decoration and causing deterioration of the exterior. We also knew that there was ample evidence that the church had previously been rendered so that it would be returning to its former appearance. We were delighted with the outcome of the work. In our view, the church was aesthetically pleasing but, more importantly, the structure was much drier and would be less prone to future decay. We realize though that appearance can be a matter of personal preference and that some parishioners are unhappy with the completed work. However, we hope that in time they will appreciate the positive benefits of lime render and appreciate its historic authenticity.

Our visits in south-east Wales were particularly interesting. In particular, we were very pleased to visit **Allt y Bela, Llangwm**, again. This grade II* listed house is of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century origins and has been described as the earliest dated example in Monmouthshire of a small Renaissance building. The Council has noted the decay of this building over a number of years and was concerned at one point that the house had deteriorated to such an extent that it was in severe danger of being lost. The Council had previously recommended grant for emergency works to protect the structure. The building has now been taken on by a building preservation trust, the Spitalfields Trust, which has prepared a scheme to return the building to residential use. Preparatory work has started and we look forward to seeing completion of the project and to the building being once more occupied.



Above: *Allt y Bela, Llangwm, in 1985 (Tom Lloyd).*
 Right: *Allt y Bela, Llangwm: restoration has started.*



The underground rockwork gardens at Dewstow House, Caerwent, provided a unique experience. The gardens, which extend over some seven acres, were made in about 1890 by Henry Oakley, a director of the Great Western Railway, who had a strong interest in horticulture and, in particular, ferns. The area comprises a honeycomb of interconnecting underground passages and chambers, all built in artificial ‘Pulhamite’ stonework, and leading to various rockeries, water gardens, pools, chambers and caves with stalagmites and stalactites. Much was filled in and blocked in the early twentieth century. At the time of our visit the full extent of the gardens was still being discovered but we concluded that this must be one of the most unusual and extraordinary gardens not only in Wales but in Britain. The owners were proposing a restoration project and we look forward to hearing more about their detailed plans.



*Above: An entrance to the underground gardens at Dewstow House, Caerwent.
Left: One of the underground grottoes.*



Our final visit of the year was to the **Eagle Academy in Cowbridge** in the **Vale of Glamorgan**. The building was offered grant in 1997 and we were very pleased to see the completed works, shown on page sixteen.

Applications considered during the year

Secondary House, Plas Chambres, Denbigh

Plas Chambres was the seat of the now extinct Chambres family, allegedly descended from Jean de la Chambre, one of William the Conqueror's knights. They were prominent in the county from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Captain Charles Chambres, at the time of the Civil Wars, was a royalist commander who attacked Denbigh Castle in 1648 in an attempt to free the imprisoned Major General Sir John Owen.

The Plas Chambres complex is located a couple of miles to the north of Denbigh. On first sight it appears to be a traditional farmstead dating from the early nineteenth century but, in fact, this group of buildings has origins of higher status as a largely unaltered sub-medieval unit-planned complex. The focal point is the Elizabethan gentry house with late medieval timber-framed core, extended and encased in rubble in the second half of the sixteenth century and retaining fine contemporary plasterwork.

An application came before the Council for repairs to the secondary house. This is at right angles to the main house, facing the cobbled outer court, and has remained unoccupied and neglected for many years. It was also a timber-framed building originally, a late medieval five-bay domestic block of full cruck construction. Its relationship to the main house would suggest that it was always intended as a secondary unit and may have served as a steward's or dower house.

In the late sixteenth century it was extended into a house of more than one storey with a wing added to the rear in rubble stone construction with an end chimney. In the late seventeenth century the building was encased in brickwork but two pairs of cruck blades are still visible, embedded in the walls. There is a central entrance with a boarded door and an overlight with a window to either side, one now blocked. The upper floor has two late seventeenth-century wooden cross windows which break the eaves and are topped with gabled dormers. The gable facing the house has the remains of an external staircase and first-floor entrance. The first-floor structure has finely stop-chamfered main beams and joists of late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century character. A simple nineteenth-century stick baluster staircase gives access to the first floor. The original box-framed external wall still separates the main body of the house from the later rubble stone extension which has a wide fireplace with stop-chamfered bressumer.

The group of buildings as a whole is undoubtedly a rare survival from the Tudor and Stuart periods. With the exception of minor alterations and additions in the early nineteenth century, such as the cart house and granary, the group has remained largely unaltered since the late seventeenth century.

The application we considered was for repairs to the structure, including reroofing, pointing, brick and stonework repairs and external clearance to the site. We were pleased to recommend grant aid and look forward to seeing the completed work.

Trivor, St Maughans, Monmouth

Trivor (the name is a derivative of the original Treyvor) is a fine example of a seventeenth-century Monmouthshire hall encapsulating many interesting features. It is a mixture of periods and designs forming a complete dwelling. Construction of the present house began in 1625 and building works for that phase were completed five years later. Successive additions were built in the following 300 years. The house is a lofty structure of weathered deep red sandstone, with traces of the original limewash still visible. The house was owned by the James family who were staunch Roman Catholics and their chapel and priest's room are still contained within the roof space. The chapel is reputed to have been used for secret religious services during the seventeenth century.

The Council had considered a number of previous applications for grant to repair parts of the house and we had no hesitation in declaring it to be outstanding. The application we considered during the year involved remedial work to the principal chimney stacks that were suffering invasive vegetation growth and some water penetration. We recommended that grant should be offered.

The case underlined again the importance of routine maintenance to clear vegetation and to clean gutters, without which minor works in time become major and expensive battles.

The Old Gaol, Ruthin

The grade II listed Old County Gaol dates from 1775 and was built on the site of a seventeenth-century House of Correction. It was designed by Joseph Turner of Chester and other structures — a women's gaol in 1802 and a vast Pentonville-inspired block in 1866 — were added. The old gaol is a monumental block in roughly dressed and squared stone. It comprises mainly two storeys and the central three bays project under a simply moulded pediment. There is a recessed two-storey arch with the entrance modernized in utilitarian style. The roundel in the pediment contains the inscription 'The magistrates, sensible of the miserable state of the ancient prison, in compassion to the unfortunate, caused this building to be erected.' A traditional folk song, *Mae Wil yng Ngharchar Rhuthun (Wil is in Ruthin Gaol)*, commemorates its local significance.

Use as a prison ceased in 1916 and prisoners were then sent to Caernarfon or Shrewsbury. The building was used as a munitions factory making armour-piercing shells in World War II and subsequently was converted to county offices, public library and archives.



Above: *The Old Gaol, Ruthin: work in progress to the interior.*

In 1998 the Council recommended that grant should be offered for reroofing and window repairs to the earliest building, and during the year considered another application for external repairs to the other structures on the site. Given that the Old Gaol is situated in the Ruthin town conservation area, we considered that these repairs, along with the reconstruction of the imposing Georgian gateway, which was demolished in 1916, would certainly enhance the appearance of the conservation area. We therefore had no hesitation in recommending that grant be offered.

The building is now providing an extremely secure records store for the local authority's many important historic documents. A visitor trail with interpretation tells the story of how the building was used, and how it compares with similar Pentonville-type buildings (i.e. long top-lit ranges with tiered galleries), most of which are still in use as prisons. We are delighted that the local authority's scheme to promote the Old Gaol as a visitor attraction, opening up the galleries to provide central light, has already proved to be a success. The scheme is an admirable example of how partnership funding — Cadw, the Welsh Development Agency, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the local authority contributed — can bring not only environmental but also economic benefits to historic areas.

Right: *The Old Gaol, Ruthin.*



Completed work

St Deiniol's Church, Worthenbury, Wrexham

St Deiniol's Church is a fine Georgian church in the small village of Worthenbury, east of Wrexham. It was constructed between 1736 and 1739 to the design of Richard Trubshaw, a mason-architect and quarry-owner from Staffordshire. The commission for the church probably came to Trubshaw by way of the Puleston family for whom he had rebuilt parts of nearby Emral Hall in the 1720s. The hall was demolished in 1936 but the church survives remarkably intact. It is notable for its internal fittings, including a complete set of box pews (of which those for the Puleston family have fireplaces), pulpit, font, chandeliers and hatchments. The east window incorporates fourteenth-century glass from the chapel of Winchester College.

The large churchyard is raised well above the level of the surrounding land and is enclosed by a brick wall. The entrance to the church is on the east side of the churchyard, where the wall takes a great inward curve centred upon iron gates flanked by tall brick piers. A flight of four stone steps leads up to the gates. Trubshaw's arrangement here emphasizes formality by means of scale and symmetry. The curved design also had the very practical advantage of allowing adequate space for horse-drawn hearses to turn full-circle in the forecourt in front of the entrance. Drivers of motor hearses today still take advantage of this practicality. We had no hesitation in recommending grant for repairs to the church and the boundary walls. This case also provides an example of how adaptations were made to facilitate access for some disabled people. The steps at the entrance to the churchyard presented an obstacle. The original suggestion was to create a new opening in the left-hand section of the curved wall, approached by a ramped path. But this had several disadvantages: the ramp was short and quite steep; the design destroyed the symmetry and grandeur of Trubshaw's entrance; and the location of the ramp in front of the wall interfered with the turning area for hearses.

The solution to the problem was found a short distance away. To the north of the gates there was a small opening in the churchyard wall which originally allowed the vicar to gain access to the church via a door in the chancel. The gateway was wide enough to permit the passage of a wheelchair user, but immediately within the gate there were steep steps up to the churchyard level. By removing these steps it was possible to construct a shallow ramp at right angles within the churchyard, following the line of the wall back to the inner side of the main gates. From that point there is a level path to the church door, and no raised threshold at the building's entrance. A wheelchair user can therefore alight from a vehicle without difficulty at the new ramp entrance, where a vehicle can remain parked without obstructing the manoeuvring of hearses.

This scheme was implemented in 2001 and is working successfully.



Above: *St Deiniol's Church, Worthenbury, Wrexham.*



Above: *Eagle Academy, Cowbridge.*
The gallery before restoration.
 Below: *Interior and exterior completed.*

Eagle Academy, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan

The Eagle Academy was constructed as the ballroom, or assembly room, of the Spread Eagle Inn in Cowbridge and probably dates from shortly after 1740. It was possibly the ‘new assembly room’ in which John Wesley preached twice in 1758. The ballroom became a school in the later 1700s and by 1805 it is recorded as being in use as the celebrated Eagle School or Academy, counting amongst its pupils Dean Howell, Judge Gwilym Williams and probably General Nott. Subsequently, it was used for storing grain and as a furniture warehouse.

The building is a two-storey structure, fronting onto Eagle Lane, with walls of rubble stonework. The southern part of the ground floor, immediately behind the old inn, is a vaulted undercroft which is possibly sixteenth century. The northern part is a stone-cobbled and generally unaltered brew house. Access to the ballroom is from Westgate via a wide timber staircase rising through the old inn. The ballroom has a barrel-vaulted plaster ceiling surrounded by a massive cornice. At each end are wide fireplaces with architrave surrounds and dentil mantels, flanked at high level by musicians’ galleries.

When the building came before the HBC it was in urgent need of repair and restoration. The roof timbers needed repair and the rainwater goods renewal. The stonework required consolidation and re-rendering. New windows were required and internally much needed to be done to the plaster and timber work. The Council considered that this was a remarkable survival of an early Georgian ballroom or assembly room with a significant historical association. We were pleased to recommend grant assistance for the much needed repairs and were thrilled to see the finished works when we visited Cowbridge in February 2002. The building has been carefully restored and the interior returned to its former glory.



Ffynnon Oer, Temple Bar, Ceredigion

Ffynnon Oer is a fascinating building. It was originally refused grant in 1997 because the Council at that time did not have enough evidence to consider it to be of outstanding architectural or historic interest. However, careful removal of modern accretions as part of the restoration by a sympathetic new owner revealed more of the design of this vernacular cottage with its original under-thatch, rafters and scarfed roof trusses. The Council was delighted to encounter this rare survival and to change its earlier recommendation.

The house consists of three sections constructed in a row, all built of clom with thatched roofs. The earliest part is the southern unit, which the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales has dated to the mid-eighteenth century and was originally a separate cottage. The southern and central units of the current house contain the remains of wicker chimneys and have gorse and turf under-thatch which rests on branches acting as rafters. The northern unit of the house which dates to around 1820 has a roof of woven wattle between rough poles and its northern gable retains a half hip (a rare survival) with the thatch held in place by straw ropes. This part of the house retains its original crogloft and during restoration the original crogloft of the central unit was discovered complete above a modern inserted ceiling.

When the building came before the Council again in 2000 its owner had carried out a significant amount of restoration. However, the thatch of the cow house was subsiding from decay and was resulting in water penetration into the clom of the south gable which was starting to fail structurally. We had no hesitation in declaring the property to be of outstanding interest given its surviving features and we recommended that grant be given to assist rethatching, partial rebuilding of the gable and the replacement of modern cement render by lime render and limewash.



Above: *The crogloft at Ffynnon Oer, Temple Bar, Ceredigion.*
Left: *The cottage after restoration of the roof.*

Issues of Interest

DELEGATION OF LISTED BUILDING CONSENT

During the year we were pleased to offer comments to Cadw on its consultation to delegate some applications for listed building consent to local authorities. This proposed removing from local authorities the requirement to notify the Assembly of the majority of applications involving alterations to (but not demolition of) grade II listed buildings. We recognize the imperative for this move: that such matters ought properly to be dealt with completely at the local level. But we made it quite clear in our response to Cadw that this additional power should be considered only where the local authority can clearly show that it has the necessary conservation skills and expertise. Only then will it be able to give confidence that it will consider listed buildings sympathetically without compromising the historic character that makes them so special. We view this change positively and consider that it has the potential of significantly strengthening the cause of historic building conservation in local authorities. We hope that authorities will recognize the benefits and will respond positively. We look forward to Cadw receiving applications from authorities for this delegation.

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT : A FORCE FOR OUR FUTURE

We noted with great interest the publication of this document by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport and the Department of Transport, Environment and the Regions, following English Heritage's review of the historic environment as detailed in its publication *Power of Place*. The Government document is, of course, for England only but we are pleased that the historic environment has been brought to the fore in this way. We endorse many of its messages about the importance of the historic environment and how it impacts on other strategic policy areas, such as sustainability and economic regeneration. We appreciate that the Assembly shares many of the aims and objectives of the publication and, indeed, is taking them forward in Wales. We know that the current quinquennial review of Cadw has been extended to look also at more general policy issues affecting the historic environment and we look forward to playing a part in this wider debate.

VAT AND HISTORIC REPAIRS

In our last report we highlighted our concerns about the anomaly of VAT levied on historic building repairs but not on alterations. We made representations about this to the Assembly and were delighted that the Listed Buildings Places of Worship Scheme was launched during the year. This provides from a central UK fund grant for listed places of worship to cover any VAT paid on repair schemes over 5 per cent. This has released significant additional resources for historic building repairs and we welcome its introduction. However, our concerns remain since the Listed Buildings Places of Worship Scheme is temporary only. We strongly hope that the European Community will address this anomaly when it reviews VAT or that the UK grant scheme will continue in its current or similar form.

We remain concerned too that a large number of historic building repairs will be carried out to buildings that are not in use for worship and which still generally attract a VAT rate of 17.5 per cent. A unified VAT rate for alterations and repairs would provide tremendous benefits to the conservation of our historic environment.

ACCESS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE

During the year we were pleased to note the development of Cadw's guidance on physical access for disabled people to historic buildings — *Overcoming the Barriers*. As a group of experts in architectural history advising the Assembly, particularly on buildings of outstanding architectural and historic interest, we are naturally very aware of their importance to the heritage of Wales and we want to ensure that they are conserved as far as possible. But, at the same time, we recognize that it is vital that such buildings can be appreciated by all sectors of society and that no one is denied the opportunity to experience a particular element of Welsh culture and life. Sometimes we have found that some people, rightly concerned that disabled people should have access to their historic building, have put forward proposals involving unsympathetic alterations that would completely spoil the historic character that makes the building so important. If they were to proceed, the very reason for wanting to visit could be lost. Often this is a case of insufficient thought going into development plans. We are pleased that the forthcoming Cadw guidance advocates careful consideration of all the options, an access audit and flexible and innovative approaches leading to appropriate and reasonable access for disabled people without compromising the character of the historic building. We endorse the Assembly's commitment to an inclusive society and want this to be applied to the historic environment — but at the same time we wish to ensure that detailed thought is given to appropriate access solutions so that we do not dilute the value of the historic building stock that it is so important to make accessible to all. We have given an example of such a case at St Deiniol's Church, Worthenbury, (see page fifteen).

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	£5,573
Meeting expenses	£8,503
Cadw's estimated costs in supporting the Council	£16,000
Total	£30,076

Acknowledgements

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

ANNEX A

Grants Summary

1. Grants for Outstanding Secular Buildings

Applications received	2001–02
New applications	94
Applications for increases	14
Total	108
Number of grants approved by the National Assembly	36 ^(a)
Value of grants recommended and approved ^(b)	£1,579,203 ^(c)
Expenditure	£1,299,472

(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 £256,129 in 2001–02.

(c) This figure includes the value of increased grants, which totalled £138,213 in 2001–02.

2. Grants for Outstanding Buildings in use for Worship

Applications received	2001–02
New applications	64
Applications for increases	21
Total	85
Number of grants approved by the National Assembly	34 ^(a)
Value of grants recommended and approved ^(b)	£1,258,633 ^(c)
Expenditure	£1,006,024

(a) Additionally, 21 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 £85,987 in 2001–02.

(c) This figure includes the value of increased grants, which totalled £416,586 in 2001–02.

3. Grants for Schemes in Conservation Areas

Applications received	2001–02
New applications	53
Applications for increases	23
Total	76
Number of grants approved by the National Assembly	26 ^(a)
Value of grants recommended and approved ^(b)	£529,690 ^(c)
Expenditure ^(d)	£1,270,109

(a) Additionally, 23 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 £111,797 in 2001–02.

(c) This figure includes the value of increased grants, which totalled £81,908 in 2001–02.

(d) This includes expenditure in respect of Historic Town Schemes.

ANNEX A

4. Grants for Cathedrals

1 application was received in 2001-02, namely:

	Grant
St Davids Cathedral (Lady Chapel and Eastern Chapels)	*

*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: A slate worker's cottage near Llanberis. The Council discussed the importance of such small vernacular buildings during the year.

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 2001 to 31 March 2002. Grant need not necessarily have been paid, in part or in full, in all cases.

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>

Blaenau Gwent

Christ Church, Church Street, Ebbw Vale

A large and prominent church built by the Ebbw Vale Iron Company in 1860–61 to the designs of John Norton of London, to serve the growing ironworks town and to provide its first Anglican place of worship. Grant of £145,000 for repairs to the tower and spire, as well as glazing, masonry and repointing work elsewhere in the church.

South-West Roundhouse, Roundhouse Farm, Nantyglo

One of two fortified stronghouses at Roundhouse Farm built in 1822 by Joseph Bailey, ironmaster, allegedly to protect him and his family in case of rebellion by the workers at his Nantyglo ironworks. Grant of £6,000 in respect of consolidation works.

Caerphilly

Lady Llanover's Church, off High Street, Abercarn

Built in 1853 and of interest on account of its patron, Benjamin Hall (who gave his name to Big Ben), and its mission of preaching in the Welsh language. The church now houses the Welsh Presbyterians, who have adopted responsibility for the building, and the Church in Wales, who moved when St Luke's Church, Abercarn, became unusable. It has remained almost entirely unaltered since it was opened. Grant of £22,500 for comprehensive repair including reroofing, glazing, repointing and rainwater goods.

ANNEX B

Navigation Colliery, Crumlin

Built between 1907 and 1911, this colliery was a show pit of the period, with high quality buildings and up-to-date machinery. One of the earliest collieries in south Wales to be built in brick rather than local stone with brick dressings, it was owned by the firm of Partridge Jones and Company, one of the largest coal combines in south Wales, which owned nine collieries in the area. Grant of £45,000 towards emergency repairs to four of the five main structures to prevent further deterioration pending a long-term repair programme.

Cardiff

Tŷ Bronna House, Fairwater, Cardiff

The only house in Wales to have been designed by C. F. A. Voysey, one of Britain's most important and influential domestic architects of the period. Constructed between 1903 and 1906, it was converted to hospital use in the mid-twentieth century. The building was badly damaged by fire in the 1990s. Grant of £195,000 to restore the external appearance of the building.

Carmarthenshire

St Illtyd's Church, Pembrey

The double aisled church has an early Tudor window in the south wall of the nave, with carved heraldic shields around the interior splays and soffits. There are also an octagonal stone font and eighteenth-century wall monuments. Grant of £110,000 for reroofing, repointing, masonry repairs, and timber window repairs.

Trewern Mansion, Whitland

Originally known as Trewern Fawr and the residence of the Beynon family, this three storey, early nineteenth-century house is set in its own grounds, north-west of Whitland. It retains many of its original late Georgian interior features. Grant of £4,000 for the repair of the entrance portico.

St Michael's Church, Golden Grove, Llandeilo

A small church built in 1846-48 in the Decorated style by Sir George Gilbert Scott as an estate church for John Fredrick Campbell, first Earl Cawdor. It replaced one of 1617 in the same location and the timber belfry is said to be an exact copy of that of the earlier church. Grant of £30,000 for the repair of the south porch, window glazing and ferramenta, roof and rainwater goods.

ANNEX B

Ceredigion

St Gwenog’s Church, Llanwenog, Llanybydder

A medieval church, the only one dedicated to St Gwenog, built in the late fourteenth century with the tower added in the late fifteenth century for Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefwr and Carew. The interior has a fifteenth-century barrel roof, exceptional in the county, and much carved woodwork of high quality made between 1889 and 1924. Grant of £60,000 for an extensive programme of internal and external works, including masonry, windows and the tower roof.

Conwy

St Doged’s Church, Llanddoged, Llanrwst

A late medieval double-naved church prominently sited in the centre of the village of Llanddoged within a raised, circular churchyard, suggesting pre-Christian origins. The church is a rare surviving example of a pre-Oxford Movement interior. Grant of £20,000 towards the repair of the roofs and central valley.

Pond at Condober House, Llandudno

A high-quality example of international modern domestic style built about 1936 by Harry W. Weedon, architect for the owner, Harry Scribbans. Originally known as Villa Marina, it also has an exceptionally fine and interesting garden complementing the house. Grant of £1,008 for repairs to the pond.

Kinmel Hall, Primrose Hill, St George Village, Abergele

The present enormous Kinmel Hall was built in the mid- to late Victorian period in innovative style, designed by W. E. Nesfield. It has had a variety of uses, including a school, a rheuma spa, a military hospital, a boarding school and a Christian conference centre. Grant of £18,000 towards repair of the roofs and rainwater disposal systems.

ANNEX B

Denbighshire

Bodrhyddan Hall, Rhuddlan

A fine late seventeenth-century house with earlier origins and nineteenth-century additions, an excellent example of the carefully detailed and crafted work of W. E. Nesfield. A major programme of work has been carried out over the years to keep the house in good order. Grant of £36,000 towards strengthening the dining room ceiling, renovating the dining room windows and reslating part of the service wing.

St Mary's Church, Betws Gwerfil Goch, Corwen

A small fourteenth-century church, well restored by John Douglas, architect, in 1879–80. It retains an important medieval carving of the crucifixion with St Mary and St John, now mounted as a reredos and said to have come from the rood. Grant of £15,000 towards external repairs identified in the recent quinquennial inspection including roofing, external stonework, windows and rainwater goods.

The Old Palace, St Asaph

Situated below St Asaph Cathedral and built for Bishop Bagot in 1791 by Samuel Wyatt, the Old Palace is half Georgian and half rather heavy Regency Gothic, having been enlarged by Edward Blore in 1831. Set in a fine park to the west of the cathedral, it is currently used as sheltered housing. Grant of £8,800 towards the reconstruction of the two tall chimney heads on the north and south ends of the Blore building.

Secondary House, Plas Chambres, Denbigh

Formerly the principal seat of the Chambres family, allegedly descended from Jean de la Chambre, one of William the Conqueror's knights. The overall complex at Plas Chambres represents a particularly fine example of a unit-planned gentry house of the Tudor and Stuart periods, and with the exception of some minor alterations and additions of the early nineteenth century, has remained essentially unaltered since the late seventeenth century. Grant of £52,800 for general repairs to the structure of the Secondary House.

Plas y Faerdref, Cynwyd, Corwen

Plas y Faerdref is essentially two houses built in three distinct phases. At the front is a Georgian villa and at the rear a fifteenth-century house with seventeenth-century additions. The front house is provincial in style and is thought to have been built at the cusp of the Georgian and Victorian periods. The rear is built into a bank and externally appears to be a seventeenth-century farmhouse but internal inspection reveals a medieval cruck-framed hall-house with many of the original features still remaining. Grant of £32,000 for comprehensive restoration works.

ANNEX B

St Peter's Church, Ruthin

Dating back to the fourteenth century, this church was restored in 1859 when the spire and chancel were erected. The original nave, with the north aisle, has an enriched roof of Henry VII period. Other monuments in the church date from the sixteenth century. The church and other notable structures within its boundary form a group together with Christ Hospital. Grant of £45,000 towards repointing the south and east walls of the building together with reglazing of the large fifteenth-century window in the north wall.

St Thomas's Church, Russell Road, Rhyl

Prominently sited within the town of Rhyl and a fine example of high Victorian Gothic, the church was completed in 1867 and the spire in 1875. Grant of £40,000 for the cost of stone replacement, repairs to rainwater goods and slipped cornice stones on the nave and aisles.

The Carriage Yard, Lleweni Farm, Lleweni Lane, Denbigh

Situated within the grounds of the demolished Lleweni Hall, this complex is constructed of brick, with stone dressings and ornamental Coade stone roundels with close similarities to the bleach works built by Thomas Sandby in the 1770s on the same site (now demolished). The complex appears to have housed a wide range of agricultural activities, effectively forming a self-contained unit of almost industrial character. Grant of £344,000 for sympathetic restoration of walls, floors, roof windows, doors and paving.

Glan Hesbin farmhouse, Llaneliden, Ruthin

A seventeenth-century house with later additions. Major internal repairs were completed earlier in the year. Grant of £10,800 for external door/window openings and render repairs.

Flintshire

Gwysaney Hall, Mold, Flintshire

An early seventeenth-century three-storey stone mansion with later alterations. Internally there are many original features including a Jacobean staircase with ornamental finials to newels. Grant of £15,200 for roofing works, rebuilding of two chimney stacks, and renewal of lead to parapet gutters.

Coach house buildings, Gyrn Castle, Llanasa

Built for John Douglas, a Holywell cotton manufacturer, in the period 1817–24. An enlargement of an earlier house, it incorporates offices and domestic dwellings and forms an integral component of the service buildings associated with Gyrn Castle. Grant of £16,000 for repairs to the roof and rainwater goods.

ANNEX B

St Deiniol's Library, Hawarden

Designed by the eminent Chester architect John Douglas and founded in 1890 by W. E. Gladstone as a centre for Christian learning and a place for study. Grant of £92,000 towards the repair of the library wing as a first phase of the proposed extensive repair of the building.

Gwynedd

Cefn Caer, Pennal

A well preserved, sub-medieval house of gentry status with good, sophisticated sixteenth-century internal detail. Built of local limewashed stone, including stone retrieved from the nearby second-century Roman fort. Grant of £16,446 for repair/renewal of windows, maintaining existing crown glass, and application of exterior limewash.

St Mary's Church, Caernarfon

Built in 1307 for Henry de Ellerton (then deputy master mason at the castle) and presumably designed by him. The south and east walls were rebuilt by Benjamin Wyatt between 1809 and 1810. Traditionally known as the Garrison Chapel, it is constructed in the north-west angle of the town wall. The upper storey is reached by a mural stair and originally probably provided living quarters for the chaplain. It has a lobby with a two-light mullioned window and the fireplace in the main room has a hood on ogee corbels over stop-chamfered jambs. Grant of £33,000 for phases 6 and 7 of the stonework repairs and repointing, encompassing the north west tower and east and west walls.

St Twrog's Church, Llandwrog, Caernarfon

A large, essentially cruciform building in Decorated style, built in 1856–60 on the site of the medieval church. The most prominent feature of the church is the tower with a spire that projects from the south-west corner of the nave, buttressed at the corners and having a massive iron door with studding and decorated strap hinges. Contains a very fine and unaltered High Victorian interior which also preserves several notable features from the previous church. Grant of £24,000 for reslating of the vestry roof, repointing of buttresses, repair of rainwater goods, new window guards, and structural repairs within the tower.

St Cadfan's Church, Tywyn

Including a late Norman nave and arcades, the remainder of the church largely dates from the restoration of 1885. St Cadfan's stone, an early Christian gravestone of about A.D. 650, is a four-sided pillar with two incised crosses and the oldest known inscription in Welsh. Grant of £8,500 for urgent structural repairs to the north and south transept window mullions.

ANNEX B

Penrhyn Castle, Bangor

The building, set in landscaped grounds, was constructed in the form of a vast Norman castle, between 1820 and 1837, and has been altered very little since. One of the most important large country houses in Wales, it has been owned by the National Trust since 1951. Grant of £100,000 for reroofing of the Oak Tower and the entrance gallery.

Plas Tan y Bwlch (gardens), Maentwrog, Blaenau Ffestiniog

The house itself consists of a late nineteenth-century castellated mansion built around an Elizabethan nucleus. Grant of £46,800 for repairs to the terrace walls, steps and gate, the former stable building undercroft, and the rebuilding of a collapsed section of ha-ha wall.

St Ddwywe's Church, Talybont, near Harlech

The structure is medieval, with no external division between the nave and chancel. The south porch is dated 1593 above an arched door. Internally the nave and chancel have a fine arch-braced trussed roof and there is a panelled cellure over the sanctuary. Grant of £17,000 for reslating, repointing, window repairs, and some internal plastering.

Cae'r March, Llanfachreth

A late medieval open hall with good surviving sixteenth-century detail. Many structural timbers survive, including the arch-braced collar trusses and ogee stop-chamfered beams and joists, as does the original dais partition with double ogee door heads and oak hinge blocks. Grant of £20,000 for the restoration of the roof, floor structures, and repointing of stonework.

Isle of Anglesey

Plas Dinam, Llangaffo, Anglesey

Built in the late seventeenth century and later remodelled with further additions in the late eighteenth century and late nineteenth to twentieth centuries. Several largely unaltered outbuildings, a gateway and a wall have interesting group value. Grant of £13,200 for repairs to windows, casements and lead work of the main house, and also towards the roofs of the outbuildings.

Llwydiarth Esgob farm house, Llanerchymedd, Anglesey

An early nineteenth-century gentry house, remodelled in the late nineteenth century but retaining much Georgian character. The house forms the centrepiece of the unusually comprehensive farmstead group at Llwydiarth Esgob Farm and reflects the then expanding fortunes of the estate. Grant of £1,880 for restoration of the chimney stacks.

ANNEX B

Victoria Terrace, Beaumaris, Anglesey

A large scale, grandly designed terrace of three-storey houses (with basements). Individual properties within the terrace have been renovated in recent years but grant of £98,000 is offered for a composite scheme of external repairs to the whole structure.

St Dyfnan's Church, Llanddyfnan, Anglesey

Of fourteenth-century origin with later fifteenth-century additions. Grant of £50,000 has been awarded towards the cost of external and internal repairs.

Monmouthshire

St Mary's Church, Rogiet, Caldicot

A medieval church, mostly fourteenth-century, but with a north aisle added in 1903. The church is unusual in forming part of a group of sub-medieval buildings associated with Manor House Farm, which was first established by the Norman family of Gamage. Grant of £14,820 for repairs to the roofs, vestry, tower, doors, windows, railings and gates.

St Mary's Priory Church, Monk Street, Abergavenny

A major parish church, cruciform in plan, with an embattled central tower and important monuments. Grant of £17,500 for consolidating and reinstating the pulpit and north-east nave floor.

Trivor, St Maughans, Monmouth

Built between about 1630 and 1690 by the Roman Catholic James family, the property is reputed to have been used for secret religious services during the seventeenth century, the attic serving as a chapel. Grant of £13,600 for repairs to the chimney stacks, roof, external masonry, windows and oak floors.

Our Lady & St Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Pen-y-Pound, Abergavenny

A mid-nineteenth-century convent by J. B. Bucknall, comprising a chapel and domestic range in Gothic style. Grant of £22,500 for repairs to the sacristy and presbytery roof.

Sessions House, Usk

Built in 1875–77 to the design of T. H. Wyatt. The character of the building still survives despite the loss of one of the two courtrooms. Grant of £34,000 for repairs to the stonework, lime mortar pointing and roof as well as some internal repairs.

ANNEX B

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- to eighteenth-century monuments. Grant of £75,000 towards a first phase of major repair.

St Teilo's Church, Llanarth

A well preserved, mostly fifteenth-century, medieval parish church, with good details including west tower and openings to roof loft, as well as good rustic neoclassical monuments. Grant of £8,000 for renewing the lead to the tower, associated stonework repairs and repointing.

St Thomas's Church, Redwick

A medieval church of twelfth-century origins but with major work dated to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The church was restored in 1875. Grant of £36,000 for reroofing, repointing, ground drainage, internal plaster, stone and paving repairs.

Pembrokeshire

The Monastery, Caldey Island

Although there was a monastic presence on the island from at latest the sixth century, the present abbey was built between 1910 and 1913. In 1897 Caldey Island was purchased by the Revd Done Bushell, who invited a community of Anglican Benedictine monks to establish a monastery there. The row of cottages used by the monks was incorporated into a traditional quadrangular-plan monastery by the architect John Coates Carter. Grant of £59,000 for the replacement of corroded windows and the replacement of some modern window additions with designs sympathetic to that of the originals.

St Peter's Church, Johnstown, Haverfordwest

The well proportioned interior of this small church maintains a medieval character. All openings are framed with very shallow arches, as is the vaulted roof to the fine regional tower. There is a Norman font with a square scalloped bowl on a round pedestal. Grant of £40,000 for repointing, reroofing, replacement rainwater goods, some replastering, and the formation of a lead roof covering to the tower which had previously been tarred and felted.

ANNEX B

Bethesda Baptist Chapel, Haverfordwest

One of the most confident and accomplished of George Morgan's essays in the Romanesque style. The vast interior of the chapel is impressive in the grandness of its design. The attached vestry, elders' room and schoolroom are unusually consistent with the style and quality of the main church building. Grant of £75,000 for the reslating of defective roofs, new lead work, repair/renewal of barge boards, new rainwater goods, the reconstruction of the dormer at the front of the chapel and the schoolroom lantern, and renewal of defective external rendering.

St Colman's Church, Capel Colman, Boncath

Built in 1835 by Morgan Jones of Cilwendeg, one of Teifiside's leading squires. The family's memorial plaque dominates the chancel giving the church a family chapel feel. The church is a single chamber with a relatively shallow pitched roof, and a west tower with a moulded stone cornice and high battlemented stone parapet. The porch, with its chamfered Tudor arch provides an ornate entrance to the church. Grant of £31,863 for roof repairs, repointing, external rendering, window repairs, and repairs to the rainwater goods.

St David's Church, Prendergast, Haverfordwest

Partly Norman, and with an ancient tower, but otherwise a largely nineteenth-century church. Grant of £6,750 for remedial work following settlement of the floor under the organ, and remedial works to the porch and steps, window mullions, timber trusses, belfry floor, medieval arch in the tower, and slate louvres.

The Oratory, St Mary's Church, Carew

The Oratory, or Old Mortuary Chapel, in St Mary's churchyard, has a vaulted undercroft which was originally a charnel house, but in which paupers were later lodged. The chapel is known to have been converted to a school in 1625, and remained as such until a replacement school in the village was established in 1872. The entrance to the chapel is by an external flight of steps in the north side. Grant of £7,250 for the renewal of the roof and associated lead work, reworking of the upstand gable details, some repointing and replacement stonework.

Carew French Mill, Carew

The only remaining working tidal mill in Wales, the building comprises a north wing, and the main mill. The main building is of three storeys and may date from 1872–74 when, after a vacancy, a new tenant took a lease of the 'dilapidated' mill and a large mortgage. The building was used mainly as a corn mill, but also briefly as a bone mill in its last years. Production ceased in 1937. Now managed by the National Park Authority, the mill was opened to the public in 1985 after restoration. Grant of £12,000 for replacement windows and doors, and overhaul of slating, gutter boards, and rainwater goods.

ANNEX B

Old Vicarage, Castlemartin

This roofless, single storey medieval building lies within the churchyard at Castlemartin. The west and east walls are formed around arcades of dressed stone with carved capitals and corbels now supporting arched recesses.

The original structure was incorporated into a two-room cottage, which was later enlarged to three rooms. It was recorded as a cottage and dame school for twenty-one children in 1847 and as a cottage in 1868. Occupation continued until 1900. Grant of £29,719 for consolidation work.

Powys

Ciliau, Llandeilo Graban, Painscastle

A remarkable survival of a late fifteenth-century hall-house with seventeenth- to eighteenth-century remodelling which is largely unmodernized. The central hall, with its inserted floor and fine staircase, is flanked by two-storey gabled wings, with the solar to the west, and services to the east. The former hall has a moulded door frame, and substantial chamfered beams. A later lean-to cider house has been added next to the hall chimney on the north. Grant of £26,400 for repairs to a collapsed gable, chimneys, external walls, windows, and floors.

Llangattock Court, Llangattock, Crickhowell

A very good example of a gentry house, constructed between 1695 and 1700. There is a historical connection to William Wroth (1570–1642), the father and founder of Welsh Nonconformity. It comprises two storeys and an attic, with a rear wing. At right angles, and linked to the main house, is another building now used as a kitchen. It is unclear whether this is an earlier house, or was built as a service wing. Grant of £4,000 for the repair of two windows and shutters in the drawing room, and some plaster repairs.

Church of St Trinio, Peter & Paul, Llandrinio, Crickhowell

The church has a nave and chancel in a single long cell, with a bell tower rebuilt over the west end. The east window has reticulated tracery.

The interior is plastered with a ceiling following the rafters and collars.

The nineteenth-century raised sanctuary is paved with encaustic tiles.

The west gallery, extended in 1829, has a panelled font with painted inscriptions recording benefactions. Grant of £37,500 for the replacement of defective ridge tiles, the archival recording of the exterior of the church, external repointing, lime render to the north, south, and east external walls, limewashing, window repairs, the insertion of sub-floor air vents, timber treatment, ceiling repairs, and internal replastering.

ANNEX B

Broneirion (Welsh Guides' Training Centre), Llandinam

Commissioned by the eminent industrialist, David Davies, this Italianate mansion was built in 1864–65. The building comprises two stories with attic and cellars. The ground floor is channel rusticated with quoins, the upper floor stuccoed. The interior was mostly refitted in 1910 when his son, Edward Davies, extended the property to the rear. Grant of £60,000 for reroofing, external render repairs, and chimney repairs.

Treberfydd, Llangasty, Brecon

An outstanding early Tudor Revival house, and the earliest work of a major Gothic revival architect, J. L. Pearson. Contains excellent detailing, both inside and out, and retains most of its original internal features. Follows an asymmetrical L-shaped plan, incorporating the core of an earlier house (Treberfedd Villa) in the large central hall. The house is built of coursed sandstone rubble with Bath stone dressings. The roof is of plain and fishscale tiles with a terracotta ridge. Grant of £34,000 for retiling the main roof, repair of chimney heads, restoration of lead roofs over bay projections, and repair of leaded lights and wrought iron windows.

St Peter's Church, Llanbedr, Crickhowell

A substantially medieval church within a walled churchyard. Originally consisting of a nave and chancel, the tower was probably added in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. The church was substantially enlarged in the late fifteenth century with the addition of a south aisle and chapel, to which a porch was added. Numerous wall monuments include a tablet in the south wall to Thomas Brute (d. 1724), the son of a well known local mason. Grant of £10,000 for removal of the concrete tower gutter, the construction of a replacement, and for stonework repairs to the windows.

Stable block and pineapple house at Penpont Estate, Brecon

The stables date from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century and comprise two ranges of stone building with central pediment and windows with semicircular heads. The present pineapple house follows plans that were provided in 1812, and still has many interior details. Grant of £72,000 for repair of the roof and structure of the stable building, and for the temporary stabilization and protection of the pineapple house, with a structural investigation into the cost of future repairs.

Stable block and Trophy Room at Cefndryys, Llanelwedd, Builth Wells

The house, constructed in 1787 for David Thomas, is of elegant neoclassical design and quality ashlar stonework. In 1840 a low two-storey extension was added to its eastern side, and an Italianate lodge was built at the entrance to the park. At the same time a square stable block was constructed to enclose a service yard on the western side of the house.

ANNEX B

The stable block still has its original clock at the centre of the eastern range, and to the left of this is the Trophy Room (or Hornery), the ceiling of which is composed of canvas panels painted with arabesques. Grant of £56,000 for reslating of roofs, rainwater goods, repairs to the bell turret, repointing of external stonework, limewashing, conservation of the Trophy Room ceiling and painted religious symbols, and the eradication of rot.

Penarth House, Pool Road, Newtown

Sixteenth-century timber-framed house, comprising two storeys with attic, in an H-plan with a central chimney. Later lean-to additions were built to either end of the house and an eighteenth-century extension to the rear with its own cellar. The jettied attic and jettied first floor are herringbone-framed and have three-light small-paned casement windows. Grant of £16,800 for repair of structural timber frame members, replacement of infill panelling with limewashed wattle and daub, replacement rainwater goods in cast iron, and replacement of unauthentic windows to the rear.

St Mary's Church, Abbey Cwmhir, Llandrindod Wells

Built in 1865–6 in the Decorated style, in banded red stone and local rubble, and comprising a nave, apsidal chancel and south porch under a tower and spire. The chancel interior has a ribbed and boarded polygonal ceiling and an arcade with granite columns to the north chamber. The chancel also contains fine pre-Raphaelite stained glass. Grant of £10,000 for repointing of stonework to the east nave wall including north and south nave buttresses, leadwork repairs, replacement of defective rainwater goods, and re-rendering of internal walls of the organ chamber.

Abercamlais House, Brecon

About 1600 in origin and largely rebuilt in the early eighteenth century. Three storeys and attic with fine enriched modillion cornice under the eaves. The east side has some original seventeenth-century windows on the secondary staircase, which has carved balusters. The balusters of the main staircase, which dates from the early eighteenth century, are made of boxwood. Grant of £13,200 for repair of sash windows to the west elevation and some reslating and repairs to the dormer windows, and partial repointing of the west wall and attention to the drainage.

St Gastyn's Church, Llangasty, Tal-y-Llyn, Brecon

An 1850 rebuild, by J. L. Pearson in early Gothic Revival style, of a medieval church, it is built of coarse rubble with ashlar dressings and a stone tile roof in diminishing courses. Much fine internal detail has been preserved. The stained glass in the windows — mostly figures set in grisaille — is by Clayton and Bell. Grant of £2,450 for renewal of the lead roof to the vice turret/staircase tower, renewal of the lead rainwater chute, some repointing, repairs to the vice turret door, and installation of a lightning conductor.

ANNEX B

St Mary Magdalene's Church, Bleddfa, Knighton

An early thirteenth-century building, with later extensions and alterations. A bellcote was added about 1711. There are substantial remains of a rubble tower probably of the fourteenth century which was reputedly destroyed by Owain Glyn Dŵr's troops before the battle of Pilleth in 1402. Excavations by Lawrence Butler in 1960–63 revealed mural steps leading down to a narrow doorway with a crude cyclopean head. The east wall of the tower has been incorporated into the present west wall of the church. The interior has a fine open roof of predominantly fifteenth-century origins. Grant of £34,000 for stonework repairs, repointing, repairs to the stone flag floor, consolidation of the ruined tower, replacement rainwater goods, and joinery repairs to the roof structure.

Rhondda Cynon Taff

St Peter's Church, Llewellyn Street, Pentre, Rhondda Cynon Taff

Built in 1888–89, this church has a fine, well preserved interior and its tower is an important architectural landmark in the Rhondda Fawr. Grant of £8,500 for repairs to the roof and parapet.

Swansea

St Illtyd's Church, Oxwich, Gower, Swansea

Well preserved medieval church with fine tower and interesting monuments. The tiny chancel is reputed to be the original pre-twelfth-century monastic cell. Alterations to the church were made during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Grant of £25,000 towards the cost of repairs to the tower and nave including new leadwork, wet rot treatment, repointing, removal of render coating and limewashing.

Torfaen

Pontymoile gates, Pontypool Park, Torfaen

Situated at the entrance of Pontypool Park, the gates are reputed to have been given to Major John Hanbury by his friend Sarah, duchess of Marlborough some time between 1722 and 1734. The maker remains unknown. Grant of £22,500 towards the cost of restoration.

ANNEX B

Vale of Glamorgan

St Augustine’s Church, Penarth

The church is Victorian Gothic, designed by William Butterfield and built by Webb & Co. of Birmingham. The building is Butterfield’s most ambitious work in Wales and is an unspoilt example of High Victorian church architecture. Grant of £117,500 for the restoration of the fabric of the church.

Wrexham

Whitehurst Gardens, Holyhead Road, Chirk, Wrexham

Whitehurst Gardens were laid out about 1651 at considerable personal expense by Sir Thomas Myddleton of Chirk as a pleasure garden in which to entertain important visitors passing along the Holyhead Road, rather than requiring them to divert the two miles up hill to Chirk Castle. Grant of £12,050 for repairs to the walls, which form an essential part of an outstanding historic garden.

Right: *The Old Shop, Tretio.*
Straw-rope underhatching to the roof.
Main picture:
The exterior.





ANNEX C

Conservation Area Grants

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

Grants offered 1 April 2001–31 March 2002

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>
BRIDGEND		
Coity	Church of St Mary, Coity	613
CARDIFF		
Llandaff	Pendinas, The Green, Llandaff	24,000
CARMARTHENSHIRE		
Llansaint	All Saints' Church, Llansaint	44,000
Llandeilo	St Teilo's Church, Llandeilo	1,964
CEREDIGION		
Aberaeron	Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, Aberaeron	16,000
Llanon	St Bridget's Church, Llanon	26,000
CONWY		
Llandudno	Tower House, Cwllach Road, Llandudno	6,000
Llanfair Talhaiarn	St Mary's Church, Church Street, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Abergele	*
DENBIGHSHIRE		
Ruthin	Former County Gaol, Ruthin	115,000
Denbigh Town	Bryn Orme, Denbigh	1,500
Henllan	Brintirion House, Denbigh St, Henllan	7,140
FLINTSHIRE		
Whitford	Church of St Beuno & St Mary, Whitford (entrance & gates)	10,000

ANNEX C

GWYNEDD

Llandwrog	St Twrog's Church, Llandwrog (Lychgate)	9,600
Pwllheli	Penmount Chapel Buildings, Penmount Square, Pwllheli	*

ISLE OF ANGLESEY

Beaumaris	Ye Olde Bull's Head, Castle Street, Beaumaris	14,688
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MONMOUTHSHIRE

Abergavenny	Abergavenny Baptist Church, Frogmore St, Abergavenny	34,000
Abergavenny	The Tithe Barn, St Mary's Church, Monk St, Abergavenny	63,000

NEATH PORT TALBOT

Tonna Lock	T'yn yr Heol (Lock No 1), Neath Canal, Neath	35,000
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NEWPORT

Newport	Kensington Lawns Club, Kensington Place, Newport	33,000
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PEMBROKESHIRE

Fishguard	Training Ship Skirmisher, Bridge Street, Lower Fishguard	4,800
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POWYS

Machynlleth	Maengwyn Welsh Presbyterian Church, Heol Maengwyn, Machynlleth	14,800
Llangatock	St Catwg's Church, Llangatock, Crickhowell	6,800
Brecon	The Deanery, The Cathedral Close, Brecon	9,000
Montgomery	The Old Stores House, Arthur Street Montgomery	885
Rhayader & Cwmdauddwr	The Old Corner Shop, South Street, Rhayader	*

SWANSEA

Morrison	The Old Police Station, Morrison, Swansea	37,500
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*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.

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.

Annual Report

The legislation requires the HBC to present an annual report to the Assembly, which is then published.

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. The Council has to date held 220 meetings. 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 is currently ongoing and its conclusions will be available in 2002–03.

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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 212 individual applications for grant were considered by the HBC in 2001–02, resulting in ninety-seven ‘in principle’ grant offers by Cadw with a value of almost £3.4m. 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

The future direction of the Historic Buildings Council will need to reflect the outcome of the current ongoing review. Until that is known the Council’s deliberations will be in line with the approaches set out below.

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 reuse 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.

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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.

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 matters of importance, including implications for Wales of the review in England of the historic environment; it will continue to adopt an independent view and be proactive in addressing key issues.

Policy objectives for 2002–03 and beyond (subject to the conclusions of the review of the HBC)

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, 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 and encourage greater public access to Cadw-aided properties.

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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, 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 Act.
2. To advise the National Assembly for Wales on the exercise of its powers under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 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.
3. To provide advice for the Capital Taxes Office and the Treasury on the exemption from Inheritance 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 National Assembly for Wales 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 National Assembly for Wales.

ANNEX D

Appendix B: Definition of Buildings 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:

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, etc.);
- 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 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.