

Caerphilly County Borough Council

‘The Value of Historic Places’

Conservation Strategy for the Historic Environment 2014 - 2019

November 2014



A greener place to live, work and visit
Man gwyrddach i fyw, gweithio ac ymweld

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Caerphilly County Borough Council

The Value of Historic Places

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Caerphilly Castle



Conservation Strategy – November 2014

1. Introduction

Why our historic environment is important

- 1.1 Our unique historic environment is an irreplaceable cultural asset and makes a vital contribution to the quality of all our lives. Our historic environment defines our local history, creates wealth through tourism, stimulates regeneration, provides thousands of attractive homes and adds a local distinctiveness fundamental to our sense of place and belonging.
- 1.2 It is recognised that the conservation of our historic environment should be fully integrated into planning for communities of the future. Historic buildings are adaptable and have an important role to play in:

1) Urban Regeneration

- Historic building conservation has an excellent record as a catalyst for regeneration, often acting as a focal point in conjunction with new development schemes that include restoration and enhancement works.
- It successfully attracts substantial public and private investment.
- Vibrant urban areas can be created by combining the conservation of historic buildings with quality new construction.
- It can provide distinctive community involvement projects and it can provide unique upskilling and training opportunities.
- Welsh Government now recognises the valuable contribution that the historic environment makes in reviving urban communities.

2) Future Housing Needs

- The efficient use of existing building stock can make a substantial impact on efforts to increase the number of homes in built-up areas,
- Many more homes could be created in underused space above shops and offices.

3) Sustainable Development

- The repair and re-use of historic buildings is an inherently sustainable use of resources,
- Re-using existing historic buildings reduces pressure for new development on greenfield sites.

- 1.3 The historic environment can provide the inspiration to raise the standards of new development. It is not always necessary to recreate, rather to reinterpret local traditions and vernaculars. Developments that use the historic environment as a source of inspiration often create more positive spaces and properties that are more easily let or sold.
- 1.4 Not only does the historic environment offer important social and environmental benefits, it also provides tangible economic returns. The Housing, Regeneration and Heritage Minister's advisory Historic Environment Group (HEG) of key stakeholder organisations, identified a need for current information on the economic and social impacts of the historic environment in Wales. HEG asked the Valuing our Environment Partnership; to commission updated research and this was done via Ecotec Research and Consulting Ltd. This was published in September 2010. It shows that conservation of the historic environment contributes significantly to the Welsh economy through heritage regeneration schemes, employment opportunities, skills development

and tourism. It found that the historic environment contributes approximately £840 million to Wales's gross value added (GVA), some £1.8billion in respect of output (turnover) and supports 30,000 full-time equivalent jobs.

- 1.5 Tourism is a major contributor to the Welsh economy. Heritage plays a significant role in the promotion of Wales as a destination; it is one of the 'top reasons to visit' Wales, as identified in Visit Wales research.

Historical legacy in Caerphilly County Borough

- 1.6 Caerphilly county borough has a rich and varied heritage, which includes well-known castles and historical attractions such as Caerphilly Castle, that was constructed in the 13th century (a grade I listed building and scheduled ancient monument), the largest medieval castle in Wales and one of the finest and most impressive in Europe. In contrast, nestled south of Draethen village and Coed Craig Ruperra, a 150-acre woodland, lies Ruperra Castle which is reached only by a private drive, is a grade II* listed building and Scheduled Ancient Monument and considered to be one of the most important Renaissance houses in South Wales. The borough also boasts Llancaiach Fawr Manor House, an early 16th century property (also a grade I listed building). They both make significant contributions to the visitor numbers within the county borough with Caerphilly Castle attracting over 100,000 visitors annually and Llancaiach Fawr Manor House attracting just over 60,000 visitors in 2012. Other attractions include the Winding House Museum, in New Tredegar (a grade II* listed building) and the Gelligaer Roman Fort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 1.7 However, it is true to say that in the main, Caerphilly's inheritance largely reflects the buildings and settlements of ordinary folk, '*Gwerin*' in Welsh and in particular, the legacy of the industrial revolution of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Accordingly, many protected buildings and structures are important civic, religious and industrial buildings and structures that form the architectural icons of that era, such as the Navigation Colliery complex Crumlin, Penallta Colliery complex, and the Llanbradach Colliery site. Also included are the many Collieries' Workingmen's Halls and Institutes at Bedwas, Blackwood, Caerphilly, Newbridge and Risca and from the more modest dwellings, chapels and workplaces built between 1820 & 1914, to those built as part of the Garden City Suburbs Movement during the inter war period, such as Pontywaun Garden Suburbs, Crosskeys. Nevertheless, the county borough council takes its duty to record, conserve and sensitively enhance the historic built environment of the county borough as seriously as do local authorities with a more prosperous past.
- 1.8 Through the identification and development of the key heritage projects included within the Council's Adopted 'Heritage Lottery Fund' Strategy 2012-2017(July 2012) and through its continued update and review, the Council aims to conserve and sustain the county borough's heritage for the enjoyment of present and future generations. It hopes to increase community participation, access to and learning about heritage and increased awareness of Caerphilly's heritage.

Need for a Strategy

- 1.9 The Conservation Strategy seeks to highlight the opportunities provided by Caerphilly County Borough's historic environment to help regeneration, tourism and education opportunities across the entire county borough. Importantly it seeks to highlight opportunities to positively and beneficially conserve, enhance and where appropriate preserve the historic environment for its intrinsic value and as an important historic asset for the people and the communities that live along side these features.

- 1.10 The need to conserve and enhance our built heritage is a requirement through planning acts, legislation and circulars, planning guidance, action plans and various position statements. These include but are not exclusive to:
- Welsh Office Circular 61/96 – Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas
 - Welsh Office Circular 1/98 – Planning and the Historic Environment: Directions by the Secretary of State for Wales
 - Welsh Office Circular 60/96 – Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012
 - Planning Policy Wales, Edition 7, July 2014
 - Technical Advice Note 12: Design
 - Heritage Minister's Ambition for the Welsh Historic Environment
 - The Welsh Historic Environment Strategic Statement; Headline Action Plan
 - The Welsh Historic Environment: A Celebration
 - The Welsh Historic Environment: A Position Statement 2010-11
 - Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales, March 2011
 - Historic Environment Strategy for Wales October 2012
 - Historic Environment Strategy for Wales Headline Action Plan October 2012
 - Historic Environment Strategy for Wales, May 2013
 - Historic Environment Strategy for Wales Headline Action Plan, May 2013
- 1.11 In addition to the existing legislation that covers the historic environment of Wales, there are a number of existing and emerging strategy documents and bills that should be considered when having regard to the historic environment.
- 1.12 In the Welsh Government's strategic plan for 2011-16, **The Programme for Government**, the WG sets out its vision for the nation:
- Healthy people living productive lives in a more prosperous and innovative economy; safer and more cohesive communities with lower levels of poverty and greater equality; a resilient environment with more sustainable use of our natural resources and a society with a vital sense of its own culture and heritage.*
- 1.13 The importance of the historic environment in realising that vision for Wales, is acknowledged in **The Programme for Government**, with one of its specific aims being to '*enrich the lives of individuals and communities through culture and heritage.*' Amongst the key actions it identifies to deliver that aim is the introduction of the Heritage Bill with 'supporting policy activity and public engagement.' The First Minister included the Heritage Bill in the five-year legislative plan that he announced in August 2012.
- 1.14 The **Draft Heritage Bill: The Future of Our Past** was issued for public consultation over three months ending on 11th October 2013. The consultation responses received were summarised and a Report published on 14th January 2014. Careful analysis of the responses has now been undertaken, and along with other relevant evidence and research, will be used to inform proposals for legislation and associated measures. The Heritage Bill is scheduled for introduction to the Welsh Assembly in Spring 2015. The on-going preparation of guidance and advice will continue through to 2015 and beyond.

- 1.15 The Welsh Government consultation document contains 57 proposals set out under the following headings:
- P1-P19: Identifying and protecting historic assets of national significance
 - P20-P25: Identifying and designating historic assets of local significance
 - P26-P46: Sustaining significance: Managing change in the historic environment
 - P47-P57: Reviewing the organisational framework for historic environment services in Wales.
- 1.16 The central vision of the Draft Heritage Bill is that '*The Welsh historic environment should be sustainably managed so it can continue to deliver meaningful social, economic and environmental benefits to the people of Wales*' and enhance the lives of the people of Wales, whether in town or country.
- 1.17 In addition to 'The Future of Our Past' document the Welsh Government produced an additional Consultation Document on 3rd March 2014 relating to the 'Proposed amendments to the criminal offences and defences in sections 2, 28 and 42 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.' Responses were required by 14th April 2014. *The future of our past* document did not propose any legislative amendments to the criminal offences and defences in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, however, a number of responses to the consultation expressed concern at the low number of successful prosecutions of such offences and some specifically suggested the removal of the permitted defence of ignorance of the status or location of a scheduled ancient monument.
- 1.18 In light of these concerns, the Welsh Government sought views on proposals to amend the criminal offences and defences which provide for:
- works which demolish, damage or alter, or operations which flood or tip on land within which there is, a scheduled monument, or works which fail to comply with a scheduled monument consent (section 2 of the Act);
 - destroying or damaging a protected monument (section 28 of the Act); and
 - using a metal detector in a protected place (section 48 of the Act).

A summary and list of responses was subsequently issued by Welsh Government in June 2014.

Summary of Planning Policy

- 1.19 Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Edition 7 (July 2014) sets out the national planning policy agenda for Wales. PPW recognises the historic environment as an important commodity and in its objectives seeks to:
- Preserve or enhance the historic environment, recognising its contribution to economic vitality and culture, civic pride and the quality of life, and its importance as a resource for future generations; and specifically to
 - Protect archaeological remains, which are a finite and non-renewable resource, part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales, and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure, and the economy, particularly tourism;
 - Ensure that the character of historic buildings is safeguarded from alterations, extensions or demolition that would compromise a building's special architectural and historic interest; and to

- Ensure that conservation areas are protected or enhanced, while at the same time remaining alive and prosperous, avoiding unnecessarily detailed controls over businesses and householders.
- 1.20 PPW acknowledges LPAs have an important role in securing the conservation of the historic environment while ensuring that it accommodates and remains responsive to present day needs (para 6.1.2).
- 1.21 In line with advice given in paragraph 5.6.1 of PPW Technical Advice Note 12: Design (June 2009), 'the objectives of good design, the value of context appraisal and achievement of design solutions is equally applicable to design in the historic environment.' 'Where a design and access statement is required to be submitted with a listed building consent application, the statement must address the specific statutory aspects of the works as a minimum; these differ from those specified for planning applications.'
- 1.22 The Key Objectives relevant in the Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan up to 2021 (Adopted November 2010) are to: -
- 22 *Maintain the vitality, viability and character of the County Borough's town and village centres and re-establish them as a focus for economic activity and community pride.*
 - 23 *Maintain, enhance and develop a hierarchy of town and village centres which are easily accessible, and which meet the needs of all sections of the population.*
 - 24 *Protect and enhance the overall quality of the historic natural and built environment of the County Borough.*

Need and Scope of the strategy

- 1.23 This is the first Conservation Strategy prepared by Caerphilly County Borough Council and it seeks to address all aspects of the historic environment and the heritage assets contained within it. Heritage assets form an identifiable component of the historic environment and are made up of historic buildings and structures, archaeological remains and historic gardens, parks and landscapes. The strategy will seek to identify how our historic environment can be best appreciated, protected, conserved and enhanced sensitively and sustainably to accommodate the needs of present and future generations without compromising the historic fabric that makes it valuable. The strategy will also seek to identify how the historic environment can contribute positively towards the national sustainability agenda and how it can be used effectively as an economic, environmental and social asset.

Strategy implementation and timeframes

- 1.24 The strategy will cover a 5-year period (2014 – 2019) and will set out the priorities for the historic environment during this period. After the 5-year period, the strategy will be reviewed.
- 1.25 The strategy will include a number of priority objectives that Caerphilly CBC will seek to achieve during the strategy period. These will be reviewed as part of the conservation strategy review and progress reported on. New priority objectives can be set at the review stage in light of progress made.

2. Strategic Vision, Aims and Priorities

Strategic Vision

Caerphilly County Borough is recognised as an area where the historic environment is valued and appreciated as an outstanding asset in its own right, and is conserved and enhanced in ways that contribute to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, and for educational benefit, improving the quality of life of the local community, and is important as a resource for future generations.

Aims

2.1 The main aims of the strategy are: -

- To secure a long-term sustainable future for all aspects of the historic environment.
- To protect and enhance the overall quality of the historic environment of the county borough.
- To ensure that new development which has the potential to affect the historic environment is well designed and respects and responds to its unique and special character and quality.
- To address commitments for action on Caerphilly County Borough's historic environment in relation to requirements and guidance set out in national and local policy documents.
- To assess the current approach to the historic environment in relation to best practice and to identify areas for improvement.
- To prepare a priority programme of action involving the council, the community, property owners, other agencies and funding partners.
- To integrate the benefit of historic environment conservation into the wider council agenda including regeneration, town centre improvements, economic development, housing, tourism and sustainable development.

Strategic Objectives

2.2 In progressing the Aims and Objectives of the Conservation Strategy, Section 3 & 4 will consider the role that the historic environment plays in terms of managing change in a sustainable way and in a way that encourages the regeneration of our towns and villages. The Strategy will then consider in more detail within Sections 5, 6, 7 & 8 the Council's priorities for the management of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments Conservation Areas, Historic Parks, Gardens, Historic Landscapes and Archaeological Sites before setting out a priority programme for action in the form of an Action Plan in Section 9.

2.3 The following objectives set out the overall strategy aspirations and identify the general goals of the strategy that have a less specific focus:

SO1 To secure greater protection for the historic environment of the County Borough.

SO2 To maintain a comprehensive database for the data capture, monitoring and review of all of the built heritage information for Caerphilly CBC.

SO3 To stimulate an awareness of conservation issues through a programme of education, including through schools and museums within and outside of the county borough.

SO4 To continue to try to secure increased resources for the heritage sector from a range of potential funding organisations, including Cadw and the Heritage Lottery Fund.

SO5 To develop a policy framework for dealing with listed building applications and establish a comprehensive package of guidance for development management purposes.

SO6 To continue to encourage the establishment of building preservation trusts and other organisations in the voluntary and private sectors to take a more active role in assisting with the conservation of the historic environment across the County Borough.

3. Sustainable Development and the Historic Environment

Introduction

- 3.1 Sustainability is a key theme of the international, national and Welsh agenda and forms a significant component of legislation and guidance. In particular, in Wales, sustainable development has a statutory footing through the Government of Wales Act, enshrining sustainable development as the central organising principle of the Welsh Government. As well as encompassing economic and environmental wellbeing and that of future generations, the Welsh Government's definition of sustainable development in Wales reflects the vital importance of social justice, equality and Wales' rich culture.
- 3.2 There is a tendency to think of sustainability exclusively in terms of the natural environment or climate change and the historic environment is often unnecessarily excluded from this agenda. However, sustainability can as easily be applied to the historic environment, which can present a number of opportunities. The historic environment legislation and statutory requirements should not be seen as a barrier to change.
- 3.3 The long-term future and adaptability of the historic environment is therefore an important consideration in the sustainability context. It is particularly pertinent when discussing the ability of the historic environment to adapt to meet the needs of the present without compromising its future. There are many conflicts that arise when thinking about the adaptability of the historic environment, but change is inevitable and in a modern age the historic environment must be managed sensitively to meet modern needs if it is to have a sustainable long-term future.

Context: Legislation and Guidance

Climate Change Adaptation

- 3.4 The *Programme for Government* is clear that decisions made now must look to the longer term. It reinforces the importance of sustainable development as a core principle in improving the quality of life for people in Wales, now and in the future. The *Programme for Government* commits to ensuring that all the Government's policies and programmes reflect this commitment, and that includes those relevant to the historic environment.
- 3.5 Amongst these commitments, the Welsh Government has agreed to take action to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including recognition that renewable energy has a key part to play in delivering this goal. It is widely recognised that large-scale renewable energy schemes are likely to be inappropriate in the historic environment. However there is no reason that, given careful consideration, micro-generation measures should be excluded from actions to secure a more sustainable future for the historic environment.
- 3.6 Cadw has produced guidance on the use of micro-generation technology: '*Renewable energy and your historic building: Installing micro-generation systems: A guide to best practice, 2010*' which identifies various micro-generation technologies and sets out the key considerations for minimising the impact on the historic environment, these include;
- Siting
 - Design
 - Cumulative Visual Impact
 - Structural Impact
 - Building Interiors
 - Buried Archaeology
 - Maintenance and Removal
- 3.7 Renewable energy is however, just one aspect of securing a more environmentally sustainable future for the historic environment. The energy efficiency of these buildings is also a key element, including how to minimise the use of energy and resources as best practice, without compromising the integrity of the historic fabric. Retrofitting is often difficult and expensive and this can be exacerbated when dealing with historic buildings. However, this is not to say that the issues are insurmountable. Research and technology have advanced and it is now possible to install energy efficiency measures such as insulation, glazing, draft proofing, ventilation and heating systems that can all contribute to a more sustainable building without causing any harm.
- 3.8 Further guidance is available in '*The Green Guide for Historic Buildings: How to improve the environmental performance of listed and historic buildings*' prepared by The Princes Regeneration Trust, first published in March 2010.

Managing change

- 3.9 Sustainability is not just about the renewable energy potential or how the energy performance of a building can be improved, but also about keeping a building in beneficial use. Many buildings were designed with a specific purpose in mind and in a modern age that use may no longer be relevant. However, it is important to recognise that change is not only inevitable, but an essential part of a viable and sustainable future for our historic buildings.
- 3.10 The retention and re-use of historic buildings is always preferable to them remaining vacant and continuing to deteriorate. However, it is important to acknowledge that it is not always practical or viable to retain a building for its original intended use and a new beneficial use for the building is required. The economic viability, the aspirations of owners and local communities and what is acceptable in planning terms are all important considerations when looking at suitable options for the re-use of an historic building.
- 3.11 Where a building is sufficiently large to accommodate more than one use, this is seen as good practice in sustainable development terms. A mixed-use approach tends to be more economically and environmentally sustainable.
- 3.12 However, it is worth acknowledging that where the level of proposed change to a building threatens to irreversibly erode the special character of the building or area then the change becomes unsustainable.

Priorities

- SP1 Encourage the sustainable re-use of historic buildings and building materials.
- SP2 Improve the understanding and appreciation of the historic environment and its role in delivering sustainable development.
- SP3 Monitor planning and listed building consent applications that are directly related to sustainable development including renewable energy proposals, energy efficiency or re-use and adaptation.

Hanbury Road Public Library Bargoed



4. Regeneration and Tourism in the Historic Environment

The role of regeneration

- 4.1 The historic environment is recognised as an important factor in regeneration. This role is highlighted in **Vibrant and Viable Places**, the Welsh Government's new regeneration framework, published in March 2013. 'Vibrant and Viable Places' identifies the historic environment as a powerful driver for renewed community confidence and inward investment, and lies at the heart of local distinctiveness and sense of place. It is acknowledged that no two places share a history, so every place has a unique historic character, which is a powerful asset in regeneration.
- 4.2 The re-use of historic buildings presents unrivalled opportunities to regenerate whole areas. The use of historic buildings as part of regeneration schemes should always be seen in a positive and beneficial light. They offer the ability to provide a unique focal point, a real sense of local distinctiveness and celebrate the history that many local people are deeply proud of. Many historic buildings can offer the kind of distinctive space that a modern building cannot.
- 4.3 A listed building is not a museum piece and sometimes an acceptable compromise must be met to enable the building to continue into the next century. Often difficult decisions have to be made about the level of appropriate renovation and adaptation, but this should be set against a number of important criteria including: -
- The quality and use of the building;
 - Its current status (i.e. vacant or occupied);
 - Its long term viability;
 - The proposed end use; and
 - The long-term impact of development on the character and fabric of the building if re-use is approved.
- 4.4 Specialist skills are needed to achieve an accurate and sensitive assessment of areas of architectural or historic character. In any proposed design that includes alterations to historic buildings or to areas of special architectural or historic interest, professional input is essential to assess the elements that make up the special interest of the building or area and to achieve a balance between sensitive change and maintenance of integrity.
- 4.5 In some circumstances it may be appropriate to abandon conventional design solutions in favour of a more imaginative and contemporary approach. Hanbury Road Baptist Chapel in Bargoed, built in 1906 is an exemplar example of the transformation of a vulnerable grade II* listed building (with a congregation of fewer than 50) that was 'at risk.' The building now houses the town's new public library, a one-stop-shop for Council services, an outpost for the family and local history resources centre, plus a café, whilst still providing a small worship space for the very much-reduced elderly congregation. This has resulted in not only bringing back into beneficial use a dominant and difficult building on the High Street, but has also added a new dynamic 'face' onto the new public access to the town and acts as a beacon for a regenerated and more vibrant Bargoed town centre.
- 4.6 When a radical design solution is proposed for an historic building or area, then this must be considered against the impact, be it positive or negative, upon the historic environment generally and its ability to accommodate changes sensitively without compromising the essential integrity of the historic fabric.

- 4.7 The Welsh Government's New Regeneration Framework, 'Vibrant and Viable Places' highlights the importance of understanding the character of the historic environment and how this was formed. It is this understanding and appreciation that is the foundation for planning, design and management; that sustains local distinctiveness. Equally, *'a process of characterisation that describes the historic character of an area and identifies the opportunities presented by its heritage, is an important tool in regeneration activity.'*
- 4.8 Local distinctiveness can be captured through such characterisation – identifying how places have been shaped over time and what makes them special. Historic character can be found in patterns of space and connection, as well as in traditions of building. These are the ingredients of unique identity, and can be used to ensure that as places continue to change, they also keep hold of what makes them special.

The Economics of Regenerating the Historic Environment

- 4.9 Further, the 'Vibrant and Viable Places' framework recognises that *"the historic environment is a powerful driver for renewed community confidence and inward investment"* and that it *'lies at the heart of local distinctiveness and sense of place'*. In turn, regeneration can bring real benefits to the historic environment. By attracting investment it can sustain the viability of historic assets and revitalise and reconnect local communities to the heritage that helps define them.
- 4.10 Heritage-themed regeneration can have two component parts. Firstly, regeneration can be heritage-led, particularly where an historic area or major historic asset is concerned. Secondly, sustaining historic character can also be an objective of regeneration schemes in a wider sense, strengthening a sense of place and making best use of existing assets.
- 4.11 The direct economic benefit from re-using historic buildings for residential use is easily measured and evidence suggests that these buildings can command higher re-sale and letting prices than a new build property.
- 4.12 The re-use of historic buildings for commercial purposes has anecdotally shown to be more problematic, principally because of the size and the adaptability of the historic buildings, which can have limited potential for commercial use. Although, there is evidence that rents can be higher because of the image of smart tradition and prestige that the historic buildings convey.
- 4.13 Industrial buildings of historic importance have the opportunity to provide some innovative and quirky spaces that are valued for the openness and uniqueness. Because of modern day technologies such as Wi-Fi and new pragmatic and innovative approaches to conversion, the viability of using historic buildings rather than purpose built buildings can easily attract comparable sale or rental income.
- 4.14 The Welsh Government recognises that successful regeneration delivery is characterised by genuine partnership to ensure all aspects of the regeneration agenda are joined-up and fully integrated. Investing in job, businesses and training is one such key element and one that the historic environment is considered to be able to contribute to. Up-skilling workforces is currently a key agenda for the historic environment sector and is being promoted as good practice by the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) and the Welsh Government.
- 4.15 'Upskilling' presents a number of valuable opportunities to assist in the regeneration of both Caerphilly's historic environment and its wider environment. Working with

local colleges to upskill their construction students on heritage techniques offers the opportunity for a skilled workforce to emerge that can offer additional specialist skills to the local area and beyond. Working with the existing Caerphilly based labour force to offer opportunities to work on historic buildings, listed or otherwise, as training projects is another pro-active approach to up-skilling the work force and businesses of the county borough.

Tourism

- 4.16 Caerphilly County Borough is fortunate to have a wide variety of historic assets that contribute to the tourism potential of the area. These assets range from the grade I listed and scheduled Caerphilly Castle, the largest medieval castle in Wales and one of the most impressive in Europe, Llancaiach Fawr Manor House, a grade I listed early 16th Century manor house, Gelligaer Roman Fort, one of the longest occupied Roman Forts in Wales, as well as a rich industrial heritage.
- 4.17 Whilst some of our heritage assets are well promoted, well used tourist destinations such as Llancaiach Fawr and Caerphilly Castle, there are some aspects of Caerphilly's heritage that have never fully exploited the tourism potential they offer. These include the local links with the Chartist Movement and any significant investigations with regards to historic battlefields. The investigations into historic battlefields and the pivotal role they played in Welsh history are something that is promoted in the draft heritage bill. A separate Consultation Document was issued by Welsh Government on 11th March 2011, seeking views on the establishment of a Register of Historic Battlefields in Wales. The consultation period ended on 10th June 2011.
- 4.18 Upskilling often offers tourism opportunities. The cemetery extension at Gelligaer, for example, was recently used as a training excavation site for university students at Cardiff University. The project is set to be phased over a 4-5 year period and has the potential to offer a number of tourism opportunities. Other similar projects at the Caerleon Roman Fort site excavation, for example, saw visitors travelling from across the country to assist as volunteers in the excavation of the site, with some staying for weekends or extended periods of time. This type of experience could offer great tourism potential for the immediate and wider area surrounding Gelligaer.

Priorities

- REH1 Encourage the economic and viable re-use of historic buildings and the contribution they make towards the immediate and wider community through the planning process.
- REH2 Promote good examples and best practice in the conversion and reuse of historic buildings in regeneration.
- REH3 Promote the upskilling and education of heritage skills of the local labour force and in our educational establishments.
- REH4 Identify and promote the tourism potential of the historic environment.

5. Listed Buildings

Introduction

- 5.1 Listed buildings are a valuable and unique historic asset that are specific to an area and are reflective of local history and vernacular architecture. They provide a distinctive window into the past and can present a number of positive regeneration opportunities for the building and its wider environment.

Statutory listing and CCBC context

- 5.2 Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires the Welsh Ministers Wales to draw up a List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest. The assessment of structures for listing rests with Cadw's Inspectors of Historic Buildings. Properties are classified in grades. These grades are: -
- Grade I — Buildings of exceptional, usually national, interest. Currently, two per cent of buildings listed in Wales qualify for this grade;
 - Grade II* — Particularly important buildings of more than special interest;
 - Grade II — Buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them (The majority of listed buildings are grade II).
- 5.3 All listed buildings and structures, regardless of their grading are afforded the same level of protection under the 1990 Act. The effect of listing is that proposals to alter, extend or demolish such a building require listed building consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in addition to any other consents such as planning permission, and building regulation approval. Listed building consent seeks to protect listed buildings from demolition and insensitive alteration. It does not prevent alteration or re-use, but guides and controls development in such a way to ensure that the historic fabric of the building is protected whilst sensitively adapting the building to meet the needs of the occupier. Statutory listing is not intended to stifle or prevent the re-use or adaptation of a listed building.
- 5.4 Currently there are around 30,000 buildings listed in Wales and a total of 411 listed buildings and structures within Caerphilly County Borough, including 2 grade I listed buildings, 31 grade II* listed buildings and 378 grade II listed buildings (see the 'List' of Listed Buildings in Appendix B, on Caerphilly CBC's Statutory Register or on the Council's website, www.caerphilly.gov.uk).
- 5.5 In terms of 'listed' structures, i.e. river and canal bridges, railway viaducts and aqueducts; there are 26 within the county borough that form a particularly important part in telling the story of the industrialisation of South Wales, and within this local authority area from Rhymney in the north to Pontymister in the south. The majority of them are still open to traffic or pedestrians and some form a critical part of many of the communities within which they are sited. For example, the grade II* listed Hengoed/Maesycwmmmer Viaduct was listed by Cadw as a major monument of railway engineering on a strategic lateral route, that was begun in 1847, was in use for over 100 years and is one of the oldest surviving viaducts of its type, linking Pontypool with the Taff Vale at Quaker's Yard that was later extended to Swansea in 1864. Michaelston Bridge, Llanfedw Rudry a single carriageway 2-span snecked rubble stone bridge that crosses the River Rhymney, is also listed as a well-

preserved early C19 road bridge and is one of a pair with Cefn Mably Bridge. In contrast to this is Iron Bridge, listed as a good example of an early cast iron bridge of additional interest for its association with Ruperra Castle and the Tredegar Estate. Canal bridges also became popular during the industrial age with six late C18 bridges (now grade II listed) being built across the length of the Crumlin Arm of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal. In the 1790's a consortium of coal owners and industrialists sought Parliamentary approval to build canals to link the industrial areas of the northern valleys with Newport on the Usk Estuary. The Bill received assent in 1792 and the Monmouthshire Canal Navigation Company was formed to build 2 canals; that in the Western Valley, also known as the Crumlin Arm, was 11 miles long, was designed to join the Eastern Valley Canal just north of Newport and was completed in 1797 by the engineer Thomas Dadford. This canal is an historic feature in its own right and can, through a future regeneration scheme also play a more prominent part as both a heritage and tourism site for visitors to Wales as well as for those who live in Wales.

Development Management

- 5.6 Development management can significantly contribute towards improving the quality of applications submitted to the local planning authority for both planning permission and listed building consent. Caerphilly CBC will continue to offer pre-application advice to Applicants and Agents to achieve a higher standard of application being submitted. Wherever possible, such a meeting should be with the Conservation & Design Officer to offer specialist advice, as well as, where possible, with the Development Management Case Officer of the authority who will actually deal with the application(s). It may also be useful to involve other relevant officers of the authority, such as the Highways Engineer and Building Control Officer, and also Cadw's Historic Buildings Inspector.
- 5.7 Preliminary meetings can be either held on site, which is preferable, at least for the first meeting, or at the authority's offices. In the latter case, detailed photographs of the building(s) should be made available. The timing of the pre-application meeting needs consideration. It should be ideally held after sufficient details of the proposed works have been considered by the Applicant/Agent for the scheme to be clear, but before it has become so detailed that it has become unchangeable and could result in expensive and abortive work later on. Where an officer expresses a view on the proposals on a 'without prejudice basis' that does not commit the LPA.
- 5.8 It is particularly important to obtain any advice from Cadw prior to the submission of a formal application, as its professional officers are not able to take part in any discussions once an application has been formally submitted to the LPA or to the Planning Division of WG (if the building under discussion is owned by the local authority). Cadw officers usually request that the planning authority is also represented (and usually request the attendance of the Conservation & Design Officer) before agreeing to meet an Applicant/Agent on site or at the authority's offices.
- 5.9 It is often sensible for those contemplating works to buildings to discuss them first with any neighbours likely to be affected and (if necessary) with national and local amenity societies and residents groups – they are likely to be consulted anyway at a later stage by the LPA and it is prudent for applicants to seek their support at an early stage, to avoid problems later on. Such consultation may also lead to constructive suggestions for modifications at an early stage.

- 5.10 For large, complex proposals, a pre-application draft design and access statement could be presented to the LPA and stakeholders for consideration. LPAs may wish to make specific reference to this practice within their paper and on-line 'notes for guidance' accompanying planning and listed building consent applications.
- 5.11 The quality of planning and listed building consent applications that are submitted to the LPA can vary significantly. It is important that LPAs liaise with applicants and owners at an early stage of the process. It is also important that the LPA relays onto the Applicants and/or Agents their need to consult with specialists who have the relevant expertise that can assist them during the pre-application and formal application submission stages. The local authority also has an 'in-house' Team of officers who can act as the main interface between Applicant/Agent and the LPA's Development Management Officers. Such a Team might include the Conservation & Design Officer, Building Control Officers, ecologists, highways engineers, landscape architects, sustainable development specialists and access officers whose skills could be utilized at the pre-application stage and throughout the planning or listed building consent process, as required.
- 5.12 On occasions the heritage asset is not fully understood which can result in insensitive and unsympathetic proposals being received. It is widely accepted that an appreciation for a building's past will afford a better understanding of the opportunities that it presents for adaptation and change. Investigations into the building's past and a thorough survey of its historic fabric can prove beneficial when preparing a proposal for a listed building and the submission of this information at planning or listed building consent application stages can provide an invaluable basis on which to make a decision.
- 5.13 Applicants/Agents are advised at an early stage to appoint a professional architect, conservation architect or surveyor to help develop their application on their behalf who has the relevant professional skills, expertise and accreditation in any particular case and who are most likely to be able to work with them to achieve a positive outcome. The LPA also gives pre-application advice with developing the application with the applicant and/or their agent (charges may apply). It is often a matter of referring the Applicant/Agent to existing national policy, any pertinent policies in the adopted LDP, Planning Policy Wales (Ed.7 July 2014), detailed design guidance and supplementary planning guidance to help guide them through the constraints and opportunities relevant to the application. In addition, lists of known, professional services that are specifically qualified and experienced in historic environment matters can be made available that are not endorsed by the LPA but are available for information, should this information be requested.

Funding/ Grants etc.

- 5.14 The number of potential historic building grants available to undertake repair works to listed buildings is currently at a low level and in the current economic climate this is only likely to worsen. However, there are currently a small number of sources of funding available from Cadw and the Heritage Lottery Fund, for example, and advantage should be taken to exploit these funding streams to restore and enhance the historic environment for the benefit of both the historic asset and the county borough.

Buildings at Risk

- 5.15 A Building at Risk (or B@R) is a listed building that has been identified as being at risk of being lost through neglect and/or decay. Buildings at risk are often, but not

necessarily, unoccupied buildings or those that have lacked regular maintenance, have fallen into lower levels of use or dis-use and now need more viable, long-term uses. Such a building is a wasted asset that degrades the quality of its surroundings and can damage an area's economic, environmental and social vibrancy. All local authorities in Wales have registers of their 'at risk' listed buildings' of all grades. Cadw published a summary of the position across all of Wales in 2009 under the title 'Buildings at risk in Wales'. The Caerphilly County Borough B@R Register was updated in April 2011. Trends are shown, broken down by building type, rate of decline with details of condition and occupancy. It also gives details of those buildings considered to be vulnerable but not yet 'at risk'.

- 5.16 Comparing the data with the rest of Wales allows us to see changes not only in the numbers of listed buildings at risk, but also in the percentage of listed buildings in a stable and improving position, a key performance indicator in the Programme for Government. An online all-Wales Cadw register is proposed, but until that time, information on buildings at risk is available from LPAs. When a Buildings at Risk Survey was carried out within Caerphilly CB in February 2011, commissioned by The Handley Partnership, out of a total of **411** listed buildings there were **73** listed Buildings at Risk within Caerphilly CB and an additional **53** listed buildings that were considered to be vulnerable.
- 5.17 However, buildings at risk can be restored, and reused and the active promotion of these buildings as an asset should be seen as a priority and encouraged accordingly. LPAs have statutory powers for use on listed buildings in their area – they can serve Urgent Works Notices and Repair Notices on an owner if they are concerned about the condition of a listed building in order to secure its short-term future. In extreme cases the use of compulsory purchase orders can be considered in order to protect a threatened building. Cadw is also able to offer a grant under their Historic Buildings Grant scheme for repairs to listed buildings 'at risk'.
- 5.18 The draft heritage bill promotes a more collaborative working approach across Welsh Government and other public services to find imaginative solutions for vulnerable and at risk listed buildings in future regeneration and housing renewal projects (Proposal 36). In addition, the draft bill supports the completion and regular review of the all-Wales condition survey of listed buildings and for Cadw to take the lead in updating buildings at risk registers (Proposal 37). Once complete, there is support for priority to be given to ensuring the availability of adequate resources to target the most vulnerable sites highlighted in the survey. The draft bill further proposes to develop joint working between the historic environment conservation services of LPAs to promote best practice and support effective enforcement action (Proposal 38).
- 5.19 The identification of an appropriate end use or uses for a listed building at risk is paramount in terms of successfully bringing it back into beneficial use and ultimately removing it from the B@R register. This was the case with Hanbury Road Baptist Chapel, Bargoed and the former Risca Palace Cinema; both listed buildings, grade II* and II respectively, whose original uses were either no longer viable or redundant. In both instances, a public library was integral to the proposals being considered. Both buildings are now fully in use and their future secured, having undergone full restoration and a change of use. Their restoration has been well received by their respective local communities. Importantly the identification of suitable end uses for these listed properties has secured their long-term future.

Priorities

- LB1 Continue to work with owners and agents to improve upon the quality of submitted applications for listed building consent.
- LB2 Continue to pursue the active re-use and restoration of council-owned listed buildings.
- LB3 Continue to source all available grant aid and funding options for works to listed buildings.
- LB4 Continue to review, monitor and update the Buildings at Risk Register (B@R).
- LB5 Establish a management policy on Buildings at Risk in the county borough.

Pontywaun Garden Suburbs Conservation Area, Crosskeys



6. Historic assets of local significance

Conservation Areas

- 6.1 LPAs have a statutory duty from time to time, to identify areas of 'special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' and to designate them as conservation areas under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
- 6.2 Caerphilly CBC currently has 16 varied conservation areas ranging from Bute Town in Rhymney, which essentially comprises of a rare surviving example of amongst the earliest planned industrial housing in the Welsh valleys in the form of 3 rows of terraced housing built for the early ironworkers built c.1825/30 by the Bute Ironworks Company; to Pontywaun Garden Suburbs, begun c.1918, built by the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co. for the officials of the local collieries and was completed in 3 or 4 phases. It was the first housing development in the Borough with an electricity supply and adequate drainage system. It was built to a high standard as part of the Garden City Movement initiated by Ebenezer Howard.

Conservation Area Legislation

- 6.3 Conservation areas are afforded statutory protection by the 1990 Act, which provides that within these areas LPAs are duty bound to prepare proposals for their preservation and enhancement, and are to have special regard for proposals that may affect its character. The Act further provides control over the total or substantial destruction of an unlisted building within a conservation area and enables local authorities to affect repairs and make available grants and loans for repairs and restoration of buildings. Some protection is afforded in respect of works to trees within a conservation area.

Article 4 Directions

- 6.4 Article 4 Directions are made under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 by LPAs to restrict permitted development rights. They principally seek to protect the features that are key elements of the character and appearance of particular historic environments, and where there is a real and specific threat to these features and elements. Directions under Article 4(2) affect conservation areas. Directions under Article 4(1) affect only listed buildings and other land.
- 6.5 Caerphilly CBC currently has four Article 4 Directions, all relating to conservation areas; Bute Town, Pontywaun Garden Suburbs (Articles 4(1) and 4(2) and Rhymney Town, an Article 4(2) Direction.

Development Management

- 6.6 Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Edition 7 (July 2014) seeks to ensure that conservation areas are protected or enhanced, while at the same time remaining alive and prosperous, avoiding unnecessary detailed controls over businesses and householders.

- 6.7 In relation to development management, PPW states that should any proposed development conflict with the objective of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area, or its setting there would be a strong presumption against the granting of planning permission. This includes the total or substantial demolition of unlisted buildings, advertisements and trees.

Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Enhancement Plans

- 6.8 Planning Policy Wales (7th Edition, July 2014) requires local planning authorities to develop policy which clearly identifies what features of the area should be preserved or enhanced, and set out how this can be done. This is often done through a conservation area character appraisal. Undertaking conservation area appraisals assist the LPA in being able to exercise their planning and development control functions. Consistent and clear criteria against which existing and/or new conservation areas and their boundaries should be reviewed.
- 6.9 Planning Policy Wales (7th Edition, July 2014) and Welsh Circular 61/96 (para 21) require local planning authorities to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas. It is acknowledged that this is a positive management approach that protects and enhances the character and appearance of the conservation area, including the contribution unlisted buildings make. LPA's should establish consistent criteria against which existing and or new conservation areas and their boundaries should be reviewed. An assessment of current planning controls and the need for supplementary protection, including Article 4 Directions should also be considered at this time.

Characterisation

- 6.10 A method of 'characterisation' has been developed by Welsh Government that identifies the distinctive historic character of an area and the opportunities presented by its heritage value. WG intends to use this process in its future regeneration activity to ensure that it strengthens and enhances historic character and sustains local distinctiveness. It is expected that LPAs will start to take the lead in undertaking these valuable local studies with local amenity bodies and the public (Proposal 20 of WG's 'The future of our past.').

Historic assets of local significance

- 6.11 Historic assets of local significance (HALS) identify local heritage assets that have a particularly pertinent role in the local historical or architectural context of an area. HALS play an essential role in building and reinforcing a sense of local character and distinctiveness through the historic environment.
- 6.12 Historic assets of local significance are often used to strengthen the role of local heritage assets as a material consideration in the planning process. In addition, they can help to identify the local distinctiveness and character of an area to ensure that these values are taken into account when changes affecting the historic environment are proposed. As part of the draft Heritage Bill consultation, the benefits of HALS have been identified and acknowledged. There is a desire to be able to promote a mechanism by which communities should be able to work with LPAs to identify, promote and manage historic assets that matter to them (para 2.99, proposals P22 – 25 of WG's 'The future of our past.').

- 6.13 Caerphilly County Borough Council does not currently keep an Historic Assets of local significance register. There is, however, an aspiration to produce a HALS register for the county borough, subject to resources being available. Whilst assets contained within the HALS register have no statutory protection, inclusion within the list would mean that the advice of the conservation officer would be required when assessing the likely affect of a development proposal on the character or setting of the property or structure on the list.

Priorities

- CA1 Undertake regular reviews of the existing conservation areas including the preparation and updating of conservation area appraisals and enhancement plans.
- CA2 Identify any new areas within the county borough that should be considered for designation as a conservation area
- CA3 Review existing Article 4 directions and look to identify any other areas within the county borough that may benefit from an Article 4 Direction
- CA4 Promote the preparation of characterisation studies in conjunction with local amenity groups, local residents and businesses to raise local awareness of historic character
- CA5 Prepare criteria for the assessment of historic assets of local significance, inclusive of unlisted buildings, structures, monuments and landscapes/parks/gardens.
- CA6 Using the criteria created for the historic assets of local significance assessment, prepare an historic assets of local significance register.

Cefn Mably, Rudry - Historic Park and Garden



7. Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens

Introduction

- 7.1 Wales is renowned for its scenic beauty, its culture and history. Practically everything that we see in our present landscape is the result of centuries of human activities, of farming, quarrying, mining, travelling and trade, of economic and spiritual need. Today's landscape offers windows into how people lived and used the land through time. Not only has the landscape itself changed over time, but so too has our perception and appreciation of it.
- 7.2 The myriad of features that make up the historic landscape is the result of the activities of the people who used and shaped the land to serve their needs in the past; from agricultural landscapes of the prehistoric periods to the industrial landscapes of the industrial revolution. They include in Caerphilly CB, for example, the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and exploitation in the past, both above and below ground. Most noticeably, the iron and coal mining legacy of the 19th and 20th centuries displayed a landscape dominated by pitheads, industrial buildings, coal tips and slag heaps. More recently, through land reclamation schemes, much of this residual landscape is being swept away and transformed into residential conversions, levelled grass plateaus and country parks.

Historic landscapes

- 7.3 Landscapes are dynamic and today's change is tomorrow's historical event, and this is what makes them so fascinating. Some landscapes are associated with great events or have been the inspiration for painters or writers. The potential benefits of historic landscapes are enormous, offering scenic, economic, ecological, social, recreation and education possibilities.
- 7.4 However, there is a need to safeguard against complacency because once key components of historic landscapes and the information they hold have been lost, they cannot be created. A balance has therefore to be found between the need to conserve the essential character and variety of different landscapes, whilst allowing them to continue to evolve in response to modern needs. The challenge is to manage change sensitively through the planning system now whilst protecting the legacy of the past, particularly where developments are likely to have more than a local impact.
- 7.5 To recognise the value of historic landscapes and raise awareness of their importance, Cadw in partnership with the ¹Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK) has compiled a Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales.
- 7.6 The Register has been issued in two parts, covering thirty-six 'outstanding' and twenty-two 'special' historic landscape areas, across Wales, making a total of 58 such areas. The Register provides information for decisions makers and landscape managers, to help ensure that the historic character of the landscape is sustained, and that where change is contemplated it is well informed.

¹ Countryside Council for Wales became Natural Resources Wales as of April 2013.

- 7.7 Gelligaer Common in the eastern Glamorgan uplands within Caerphilly CB has long been recognised as one of the most important landscapes in Wales. It has been included on the Register of Landscapes of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Gelligaer Common represents an increasingly rare survival in South Wales of an area of high upland moor rich in a diverse archaeological resource. The historic landscape extends some 8km and is approximately 1km in width with the ancient settlement of Gelligaer being the pivotal point of the historic landscape designation (see Appendix E).

Historic Parks and Gardens

- 7.8 Historic Parks and Gardens contribute to the setting of historic buildings and are often valued as ‘works of art’. They can be designed by a well-known landscape architect and often have an intrinsic horticultural interest or association with a notable person or event. They often have a clear community focus and contribute to a sense of place.
- 7.9 ‘Historic Parks and Gardens’ are contained within Part 1 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. The Register is an advisory document only and has no statutory powers. The aim of producing the register is to provide information on the historic parks and gardens of areas to aid in their protection and conservation. Historic parks and gardens are those thought to be of national importance within Wales and are graded in the same way as listed buildings, grade I, II and II*.
- 7.10 There are currently almost 400 parks and gardens on the Register across Wales. Caerphilly CB itself has four grade II Historic Parks and Gardens that are listed below (see Appendix D).
- Cefn Mably, Rudry
 - Maes Manor Hotel, Blackwood
 - Ruperra Castle, Rudry, and
 - The Van, Caerphilly

Legislation and Development Management

- 7.11 Historic landscapes are a non-statutory designation. They have been identified through the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. They are a means of recognising historic landscapes as one of the nations most fragile and vulnerable parts of our heritage, yet they provide one of the most valuable cultural assets.
- 7.12 PPW (7th Edition, July 2014) in para 6.5.25 of Chapter 6 requires LPA’s to “protect parks and gardens and their settings included in the first part of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales.” Also, “Information on the historic landscapes in the second part of the Register should be taken into account by local planning authorities in considering the implications of developments which are of such a scale that they would have a more than local impact on an area on the Register.” The effect of proposed development on a park or garden contained in the Register or on the setting of such a park or garden, may be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.
- 7.13 The register does not provide for any additional planning controls but there is a statutory requirement to consult with Cadw on planning applications affecting grade I and grade II* sites and the Garden Historical Society should be consulted on planning

applications affecting all parks and gardens on the Register. The aim is to prevent damage to significant features of the sites, such as historic layout, structure, built features and planted elements. It is not the intention to preserve everything as it is, but prevent insensitive development from harming the historic and visual character of the park or garden.

- 7.14 The Register is not intended to produce an unworkable landscape trapped in the past and should not be used to discourage change or progress. When determining planning applications paragraph 16 of the Welsh Office Circular 61/96 requires local planning authorities to take the Register into account when determining planning applications, especially road schemes, open cast mining or installing micro-generation systems, etc. where the proposed development is of a sufficient scale to have more than local impact on the historic landscape.
- 7.15 The register does not alter the status, operation or control of any statutory designation such as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The intention of the Register is to inform and enhance existing designations so that they become more effective.

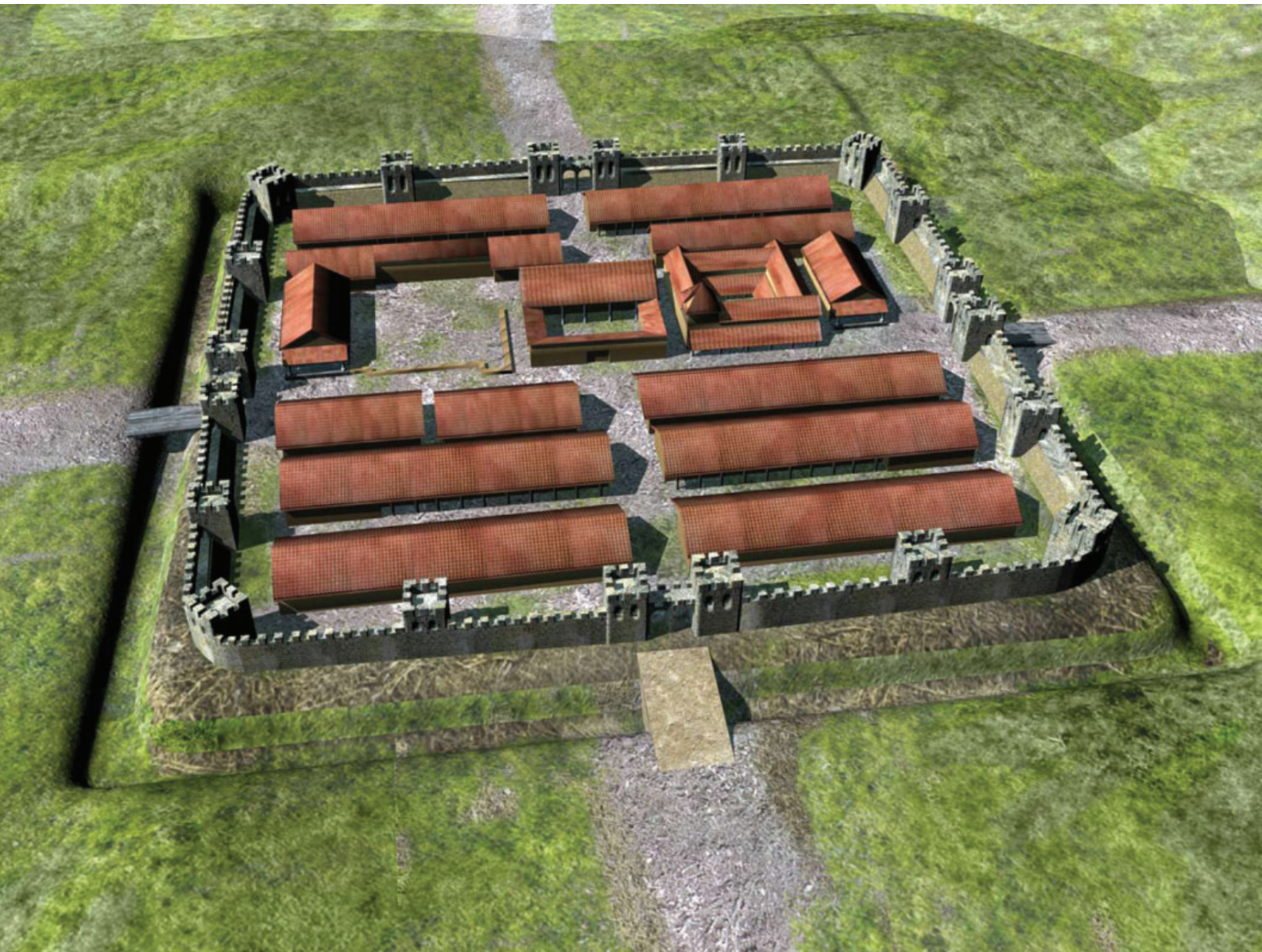
Funding

- 7.16 Cadw is responsible for maintaining and updating the Register. However, there may be opportunities to undertake community-based project work that could be eligible for funding through the Heritage Lottery Fund, GGAT and Cadw that would promote the historic landscape in its own right, identify key areas within the historic landscape that could benefit from enhancement, for example, through the interpretation of sites.

Priorities

- HLP1 Continue to liaise with national and local amenity bodies with an interest in historic landscapes, parks and gardens to promote working partnerships and encourage good design and practice within these areas.
- HLP2 Integrate the preservation of historic landscapes, parks and gardens into design and development guidelines.
- HLP3 Identify sources of funding for the identification, survey, conservation and enhancements of historic landscapes, parks and gardens.

Gelligaer Roman Fort



8. Scheduled Monuments / Archaeology

Introduction

- 8.1 Archaeology is the generic term for all historical remains that are found above or below ground and is principally concerned with human history. Archaeology provides a link to our past, provides a sense of history and contributes to our sense of local distinctiveness. Archaeology also provides an important educational, recreational and economic asset and can be a key regeneration tool.
- 8.2 Caerphilly CB has 47 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) of National Importance ranging from Bronze Age Cairns to church crosses to iron works and castles. There are also a number of other sites that are considered to have archaeological value, for example, the site adjacent to Gelligaer Roman Fort that is not part of the designated SAM, but there is known evidence supporting the presence of important archaeological artefacts. It is not known exactly how many of these locally important sites are within the County Borough.

Legislation and Guidance

- 8.3 Scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) are nationally important archaeological sites that are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. SAMs are designated and the list is maintained by Cadw. The monuments included on the Schedule are of National Importance and cover a diverse range of archaeological sites. These include ruins of castles and abbeys, caves, burial sites and military structures. SAMs are often in a ruinous or semi-ruinous condition or take the form of earthworks. More complete structures of national significance are usually protected as listed buildings.
- 8.4 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas 1979 Act provides the legislative framework for the protection of ancient monuments, supported by guidance in Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The aim of scheduling is to ensure the long-term preservation of a site. Any proposal to carry out works at a scheduled ancient monument site which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding, flooding or covering up a monument must be the subject of an application for scheduled ancient monument consent that is submitted to Cadw. It is an offence to carry out such works without first obtaining the necessary consent.
- 8.5 Planning Policy Wales (PPW), Edition 7 (July 2014) sets out the national policy agenda for Wales. Para 6.1.1. in PPW recognises the historic environment as an important commodity and seeks to *'protect archaeological remains, which are a finite and non-renewable resource, part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales, and valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure, and the economy, particularly tourism.'*

Development Management

- 8.6 Archaeology is particularly vulnerable to damage, destruction or loss through development or inappropriate management as it is not always apparent that something may have any archaeological value, or in some instances it cannot even be seen. However, it is finite and non-renewable resource that cannot be replaced or in most instances repaired.

- 8.7 Currently the process of development management in relation to archaeology relies upon the procedures and requirements set out in national legislation. Caerphilly CBC does not employ a specialist archaeologist and any specialist advice is normally sought from Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). This would normally be where it is suspected that there could be archaeological interest or where a development site lies adjacent to a SAM.
- 8.8 Welsh Government has placed a duty on local planning authorities to create and keep up-to-date a Historic Environment Record (HER) which this authority has adopted and is curated through the expert services of Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). This contains much detailed information regarding archaeological findspots, features and areas and as a physical library also much more than is digital. Proportionally, sites which are statutorily protected sites, such as those that are scheduled or listed, form about 2 or 3% of the known data points so there are many more to be aware of. HERs represent an indispensable tool for the formulation of development plans and the determination of planning applications. GGAT also provides pre-planning advice as one of their functions and have produced a useful leaflet 'Archaeology and Your Planning Application.'
- 8.9 Where a structure is both scheduled and listed, the ancient monuments legislation takes precedence and scheduled monument consent rather than listed building consent is required for the works.
- 8.10 Planning Policy Wales (7th Edition, July 2014) states that the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application, whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. There is a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains (scheduled or not) in situ, where either the monument and/or its setting is likely to be affected by a proposed development.
- 8.11 It is highly likely that development affecting a scheduled monument will need scheduled monument consent from Cadw as well as planning permission from the LPA. It would therefore be prudent for the two applications to be submitted and considered concurrently; any alterations needed to obtain one consent will need to be considered in conjunction with the obtaining of the other. No works can commence on site unless both permissions for the same scheme have been granted by the respective authorities.

Funding

- 8.12 The cost of archaeological work can be significant and works undertaken are often reliant upon funding being able to be secured from external sources and grant schemes. Currently, a number of grants are available towards archaeological projects through the Heritage Lottery Fund, for example. Many of these grants are principally awarded to community-led schemes.

Interpretation and community involvement

- 8.13 The interpretation of a site can vastly improve the public's awareness of the importance of local history. It can also provide a sense of place and an opportunity for education and regeneration. Examples of interpretation can include publications, exhibitions, lectures and guided walks. This is particularly pertinent when it is often

difficult to envisage the history when all that remains is a field with some earth mounds, which is often the case.

- 8.14 Where new developments have a direct link to the archaeology of an area then public interpretation of the site could be negotiated. Other examples of where this has occurred has resulted in not only a positive public engagement exercise, but has also benefited the development as a result of the publicity attracted by the archaeological work carried out.
- 8.15 Caerphilly CB has in the past been successful in attracting national television coverage. The BBC's 'Time Team' undertook an excavation at Llancaiach Fawr Manor House, which brought the county borough and its historic legacy to the attention of a national audience.
- 8.16 The local community of Gelligaer, led principally by the Gelligaer Historical Society, has been very successful in securing money for the interpretation of the scheduled Roman Fort Site, including information panels, booklets and school educational packs.

Local lists

- 8.17 There are potentially a number of sites across the county borough that have the possibility for archaeological remains to be present. Some are adjacent to existing known archaeological sites and others entirely independent. To date, no significant investigations into these unknown archaeological sites and remains have been undertaken due to resource constraints.
- 8.18 However, it is seen as best practice that where archaeological remains are discovered as part of a development or other works, then an archaeological assessment should be undertaken and dependent upon the importance of the site then it should be added to a local list for potentially important archaeological areas. This would need to be undertaken on an ad-hoc basis due to continued resource constraints. The local list would highlight potentially important archaeological areas and could act as a catalyst for possible educational, regeneration, or community led projects.
- 8.19 The local list would also identify where development proposals may need to be modified to protect archaeological remains or where archaeological recording will potentially be required if preservation is not feasible.

Priorities

- AR1 Develop and promote an understanding of Caerphilly County Borough's history through its archaeological legacy.
- AR2 Produce Supplementary Planning Guidance to provide further advice for developers on the archaeological implications and requirements of development schemes, including archaeological assessment and recording.
- AR3 Create a register of locally important archaeological sites present within the county borough and keep it updated as and when records of locally important sites become available.

- AR4 Encourage and support fieldwork and research by educational institutions and local groups, including the establishment of working relationships with local historical societies.
- AR5 Continue to seek to attract funding for the investigation of archaeological remains within the county borough and consider possibilities for their interpretation.
- AR6 Identify the interpretation opportunities for the archaeological legacy of the county borough.

Gelligaer Common Historic Landscape



9. Conclusion and Summary

The purpose of the conservation strategy is to promote the historic environment of the county borough as a positive player within the county borough. This is to ensure that the historic environment is not seen as a barrier to development or change and can be proactively and positively incorporated into all environments and development plans now and in the future.

A number of priorities have been identified throughout the conservation strategy that seek to highlight the many ways in which the positive integration of the historic environment can be achieved and identify the priorities for the historic environment within the county borough. Below is a table that details the priorities, initial proposals for action and the priority level and timescales.

Priority		Initial Proposals for Action	Priority level	Who to action?
Strategic Visions, Aims and Priorities				
SO1	To secure greater protection for the historic environment of the County Borough	This can be achieved by a combination of implementing existing planning legislation, PPW and SPGs as well as producing CA Character Appraisals and CA Enhancement Plans, reviewing and designating new CAs, Article 4 Directions, characterisation studies, identifying and designating historic assets of local significance. Assisting owners in securing grant aid for heritage assets in the county borough.	1	Directorate of the Environment, CCBC
SO2	To maintain a comprehensive database for the data capture, monitoring and review of all of the built heritage information for Caerphilly CBC.	Continue to maintain comprehensive database for all built heritage information within the county borough.	1	Planning Division CCBC, Cadw's Consultants, GGAT & RCAHMW
SO3	To stimulate an awareness of conservation issues through a programme of education including through schools and museums within and outside of the County Borough.	Work with local schools, colleges and museums to promote all aspects of the historic environment portfolio	5	Regeneration & Planning CCBC

SO4	To continue to try to secure increased resources for the heritage sector from a range of potential funding organisations including Cadw and the Heritage Lottery Fund	This will continue to be a main aim to help secure the sustainability of heritage assets in the county borough	1	Regeneration & Planning CCBC
SO5	To develop a policy framework for dealing with listed building applications and establish a comprehensive package of policy guidance for development management purposes.	A statutory policy framework already exists although more clarity can be given to provide specific guidance on LBC & PP applications	3	Planning Division
SO6	To continue to encourage the establishment of building preservation trusts and other organisations in the voluntary and private sectors to take a more active role in assisting with the conservation of the historic environment across the County Borough	Support and guidance should continue to be provided where BPTs are interested in setting up and where they are already established.	3	Planning Division
Sustainable Development and the Historic Environment				
SP1	Encourage the sustainable re-use of historic buildings and building materials	There is scope for more proactive work to be undertaken to take a lead on this, wherever possible.	1	CCBC
SP2	Improve the understanding and appreciation of the historic environment and its role in delivering sustainable development.	Improved links should be forged for 'joined-up thinking' between the two —disciplines	2	Directorate of the Environment CCBC

SP3	Monitor planning and listed building consent applications that are directly related to sustainable development including renewable energy, energy efficiency or re-use and adaptation proposals.	To gauge their success and outcomes within the planning process	3	Planning Division
Regeneration and the Historic Environment				
REH1	Encourage the economic and viable re-use of historic buildings and the contribution they make towards the immediate and wider community through the planning process.	Continue pro-active and pre-application discussions with owners and agents to bring back vacant and at risk, or vulnerable buildings back into viable and beneficial uses.	1	Planning Division
REH2	Promote good examples and best practice in the conversion and reuse of historic buildings in regeneration.	Conservation specialist to continue to work with professionals and owners of historic buildings through the development management process.	2	Regeneration & Planning
REH3	Promote the upskilling and education of heritage skills of the local labour force and in our educational establishments.	This can be linked with conservation projects that are currently underway and those that are in the pipeline.	1	Planning Division
REH4	Identify and promote the tourism potential of the historic environment.	Continue to work in partnership with the council's Tourism and Marketing Team to achieve better understanding between regeneration as a tool, to achieve historic environment and tourism goals.	1	Regeneration & Planning
Listed Buildings				
LB1	Continue to work with owners and agents to improve upon the quality of submitted applications for listed building consent.	Through pre-application discussions and site visits and the development management system, it is hoped that the quality of approved and implemented schemes will continue to improve.	1	Planning Division

LB2	Continue to pursue the active re-use and restoration of council-owned listed buildings.	A continued priority, this work is continuing to be actively addressed. No buildings owned by the council are on the <u>B@R</u> register.	2	Directorate of the Environment, Education, Lifelong Learning & Corporate Services
LB3	Continue to source all available grant aid and funding options for works to listed buildings.	Work with owners and their agents in securing the maximum grant aid available for restoration schemes to listed buildings.	2	Planning Division
LB4	Continue to review, monitor and update the buildings at risk register (<u>B@R</u>).	(i) This work needs to be undertaken in partnership with Cadw, as they are the administrators for the B@R database. (ii) A reporting mechanism for updating the B@R needs to be identified between CCBC and Cadw to ensure all records are kept up to date.	3	Planning Division with Cadw's Consultants.
LB5	Establish a management policy on Buildings at Risk in the county borough.	(i) Target resources both personnel and funding in adopting a more positive role in enforcement, including enforcement notices and urgent notices to prevent further decay.	3	Planning Division
Conservation Areas				
CA1	Undertake regular reviews of the existing conservation areas, including the preparation and updating of conservation area appraisals and enhancement plans.	(i) The continued regular review of existing conservation area boundaries will seek to identify areas that need to be both included and excluded as a result of new development and other changes, etc. (ii) Continue to update and prepare conservation area character appraisals, and enhancement plans for each of the conservation areas	1	Planning Division

CA2	Identify any new areas within the county borough that should be considered for designation as a conservation area.	Prepare conservation area character appraisals and enhancement plans for any new areas identified.	1	Planning Division
CA3	Review existing Article 4 Directions and look to identify any other areas within the county borough that may benefit from an Article 4 Direction.	(i) Review the effectiveness of existing Article 4 Directions and consider existing CAs for new ones, where appropriate. (ii) Consider the use of Article 4 Directions where new CAs are proposed.	2	Planning Division
CA4	Promote the preparation of characterisation studies in conjunction with local amenity groups, local residents and businesses to raise local awareness of historic character	To identify areas that may benefit most from characterisation studies and to launch this work and the use of the manual toolkit with local amenity groups, residents and businesses.	3	Planning Division with the voluntary sector, residents and businesses
CA5	Prepare criteria for the assessment of historic assets of local significance, inclusive of unlisted buildings, structures, monuments, and landscapes/parks/gardens.	Set out the main criteria for the assessment process.	2	Planning Division & Cadw/WG
CA6	Using the criteria created for the historic assets of local significance assessment, prepare an historic assets of local significance register.	Once a register of locally important historic assets is created, through the planning process it is possible to help influence planning decisions in a way that would conserve and enhance local character	2	Planning Division

Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens				
H LPG1	Continue to liaise with national and local amenity bodies with an interest in historic landscapes, parks and gardens to promote working partnerships and encourage good design and practice within these historic areas.	Establish a procedure of consultation with the relevant bodies that would want to comment on developments that would have an impact upon the historic landscape and it's setting.	3	Planning Division
H LPG2	Integrate the preservation of historic landscapes, parks and gardens into design and development guidelines.	<p>(i) This could include any design and guidance documents produced by the LPA such as SPG or the LPA making the necessary representations on relevant consultations that are being undertaken by external bodies such as the Welsh Government, Cadw or Natural Resources Wales.</p> <p>(ii) Where appropriate carry out historic landscape, parks and garden surveys as part of the appraisal of conservation areas.</p> <p>(iii) Utilise the historic landscape information on LANDMAP when assessing development proposals.</p>	3	Planning Division
H LPG3	Identify sources of funding for the identification, survey, conservation and enhancement of historic landscapes, parks and gardens.	<p>(i) Seek to maximise the potential of the Heritage Lottery Fund.</p> <p>(ii) Identify any landscape, park or garden that would benefit from community-funded projects.</p> <p>(iii) Identify any landscape, park or garden that would benefit from interpretation to enhance the character and understanding of the areas.</p>	2	Planning Division with Cadw/WG

Scheduled Monuments / Archaeology				
AR1	Develop and promote an understanding of Caerphilly County Borough's history through its archaeological legacy.	(i) Encourage and support working partnerships with external stakeholders such as educational establishments and local historical societies to promote fieldwork and research into the archaeology of the area.	3	Directorate of the Environment with GGAT/Cadw
AR2	Produce Supplementary Planning Guidance to provide further advice for developers on the archaeological implications and requirements of development schemes, including archaeological assessment and recording.	(i) Produce SPG or integrate more substantial archaeological advice into existing SPG to provide specific guidance for developers on the archaeological implications and requirements of development proposals and schemes, including archaeological assessments and recording.	3	Directorate of the Environment
AR3	Create a register of locally important archaeological sites present within the county borough and keep it updated as and when records of locally important sites become available.	(i) Create a register that can be updated as and when records of locally important sites become available.	3	Directorate of the Environment with GGAT/Cadw
AR4	Encourage and support fieldwork and research by educational institutions and local groups, including the establishment of working relationships with local historical societies.	This can be undertaken most effectively on specific sites where a wider conservation/regeneration/tourism remit is being planned	3	Directorate of the Environment
AR5	Continue to seek to attract funding for the investigation of archaeological remains within the county borough and consider possibilities for their interpretation.	This can be undertaken most effectively where specific sites are being identified and promoted	3	Directorate of the Environment with GGAT/Cadw

AR6	Identify the interpretation opportunities for the archaeological legacy of the county borough.	<p>(i) Seek to establish an interpretation plan or schedule for the archaeological sites across the county borough to educate, inform and raise awareness of the different archaeological assets the county borough has and demonstrate the diversity we have as an authority.</p> <p>(ii) Use the interpretation as an opportunity to promote the archaeological legacy as a tourism attraction, using good examples such as Gelligaer Roman Fort.</p>	3	Directorate of the Environment with GGAT/Cadw
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APPENDICES

A). Conservation Areas

- Bute Town
- Rhymney Town
- Nelson
- Ruperra Castle and Park
- Gelligaer
- Gellihaf
- Maesycwmmmer/ Hengoed
- Gelligroes
- Tredomen
- Cwmcarn Memorial Park
- Garden Suburbs, Pontywaun
- Llanbradach
- Groeswen
- Draethen
- Newbridge Gateway
- Oakdale Village

B). Listed Buildings within the county borough (411 listed buildings).

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

REF	NAME	COMMUNITY	LOCALITY	LISTED	GRADE
13498	Church of St Ilan	Aber Valley	Eglwysilan	25/05/1962	II
21956	Lych Gate at the church of St Ilan, Eglwysilan	Aber Valley	Eglwysilan	28/06/1999	II
21958	Memorial to Annie Lawrence in the churchyard of St Ilan, Eglwysilan	Aber Valley	Eglwysilan	28/06/1999	II
21960	Parc Mawr, with attached stable and barn	Aber Valley	Senghenydd	28/06/1999	II
21959	Senghenydd War Memorial	Aber Valley	Senghenydd	28/06/1999	II
21957	Tomb of William Edwards in the churchyard of St Ilan, Eglwysilan	Aber Valley	Eglwysilan	28/06/1999	II*
21001	Abercarn Aqueduct and bridge (partly in Crosskeys Community)	Abercarn	Cwmcarn	17/12/1998	II
20996	Abercarn War Memorial	Abercarn	Abercarn	17/12/1998	II
20998	Barn at Rhyswg Fawr	Abercarn	Rhyswg	17/12/1998	II
1903	Church of St Luke	Abercarn	Abercarn	03/05/1987	II*
20997	Cwmcarn War Memorial and surrounding railings	Abercarn	Cwmcarn	17/12/1998	II
20999	English Baptist Church and walled forecourt	Abercarn	Abercarn	17/12/1998	II
21000	English Baptist Church Sunday School	Abercarn	Abercarn	17/12/1998	II
21003	Hall's Bridge, Railway Viaduct over River Ebbw and Western Valleys Railway Line	Abercarn	Cwmcarn	17/12/1998	II
1900	Rhyswg Fawr Farmhouse and walled forecourt	Abercarn	Rhyswg	27/01/1982	II
25738	Terraced steps at The Gables	Abercarn	Abercarn	28/08/2001	II
25737	The Gables	Abercarn	Abercarn	28/08/2001	II
21002	Ty Mynydd	Abercarn	Cwm Pennar	17/12/1998	II
20995	Welsh Presbyterian Church	Abercarn	Abercarn	17/12/1998	II
21427	Argoed Baptist Church	Argoed	Argoed	03/01/1999	II
25235	Pont Syr Dafydd (partly in Penmaen Community)	Argoed	Rock	23/03/1999	II
26494	Aberbargoed war memorial gates	Bargoed	Aberbargoed	29/04/2002	II
26491	Bargoed & Gilfach war memorial	Bargoed	Bargoed	29/04/2002	II
25522	Church of St Sannan	Bargoed	Bedwellty	17/07/2001	II*
26495	Cross in St Sannan churchyard	Bargoed	Bedwellty	29/04/2002	II
21428	Bargoed Public Library (Former Hanbury Road Baptist Chapel and Schoolrooms), including gates and gatepiers	Bargoed	Bargoed	03/01/1999	II*
26493	Bargoed Town Hall (formerly the Police Court) and Bargoed Police Station, Hanbury Road, including forecourt walls, gates and railings.	Bargoed	Bargoed	29/04/2002	II
26492	Railway viaduct over Factory Road	Bargoed	Bargoed	29/04/2002	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

21309	Barn at Dyffryn Isaf	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	02/08/1999	II
13563	Bedwas Balti Restaurant, The Indian Cottage and Bridge Cottage	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	24/01/1978	II
21311	Bryngwyn Colliery Engine House	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Pandy Mawr	02/08/1999	II*
13542	Church of St Barrwg	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	23/11/1961	II*
21308	Church of St. John	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Machen	02/08/1999	II
21307	Former Workmen's Hall and Institute	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Trethomas	02/08/1999	II
21306	Gelli Wastad	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Machen	02/08/1999	II
13575	Pandy Mawr Railway Arch	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Pandy Mawr	01/09/1989	II
13543	Pont Bedwas (partly in Van community)	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	23/11/1961	II
21313	Railed monument of Price family in churchyard at SE corner of St Barrwg's Church	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	02/08/1999	II
21304	Remains of Churchyard Cross	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	23/11/1961	II
13551	The Old Rectory	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	01/06/1975	II
21312	The White Hart Inn	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	02/08/1999	II
13545	Ty-Isaf Farmhouse	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Cwm-y-bwch	23/11/1961	II
21310	War Memorial	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Bedwas	02/08/1999	II
21305	War Memorial within Railed Enclosure	Bedwas Trethomas and Machen	Machen	02/08/1999	II
26710	Blackwood Miners Welfare Institute	Blackwood	Blackwood	31/05/2002	II*
26700	Blackwood War Memorial	Blackwood	Blackwood	31/05/2002	II
26705	Former Coach House at Maes Manor	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
26704	Gate piers and flanking walls to forecourt of Maes Manor	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
26707	Gate piers with flanking doorways and walls at entrance to Maes Manor	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
18425	Gelli-Dywyll Farmhouse (also known as Cwmgelli Farm)	Blackwood	Cwmgelli	30/04/1997	II
26706	Kitchen garden walls, pavilion and terrace at Maes Manor	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
26703	Lower terrace revetment and gates in garden to S of Maes Manor	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
26701	Maes Manor Hotel	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
26708	North Lodge	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
26709	South Lodge	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
18426	T-plan agricultural range at Gelli-Dywyll Farm (also known as Cwmgelli Farm)	Blackwood	Cwmgelli	30/04/1997	II
26702	Upper terrace revetment and steps in garden to S of Maes Manor	Blackwood	Maes Manor	31/05/2002	II
21381	Brick stack at Wernddu	Caerphilly	Van Road	18/02/1999	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

13539	Caerphilly Castle	Caerphilly	Caerphilly Centre	28/01/1963	I
16527	Caerphilly Workmen's Hall and Institute	Caerphilly	Piccadilly	11/10/1995	II
13540	Castell Morgraig	Caerphilly	Thornhill	28/01/1963	II
21383	Church of St Martin	Caerphilly	Caerphilly Centre	18/02/1999	II
21379	Farm Range with Bee-boles at Beddau Farmhouse	Caerphilly	Beddau	18/02/1999	II
21377	Memorial to David Williams	Caerphilly	Caerphilly Centre	18/02/1999	II
13553	Milestone	Caerphilly	Caerphilly Centre	19/03/1975	II
21382	Plas Watford	Caerphilly	Watford	18/02/1999	II
21384	St Ilan Comprehensive School	Caerphilly	Piccadilly	18/02/1999	II
13568	The Court House	Caerphilly	Caerphilly Centre	15/02/1985	II
21375	Travellers Rest Inn	Caerphilly	Thornhill	18/02/1999	II
21385	Twyn County Junior School	Caerphilly	Caerphilly Centre	18/02/1999	II
18960	Van Road United Reformed Church	Caerphilly	Van Road	14/10/1997	II
21378	War Memorial	Caerphilly	Caerphilly Centre	18/02/1999	II
21380	Watford Chapel	Caerphilly	Watford	18/02/1999	II
13558	Watford Fach Farmhouse with adjoining former barn	Caerphilly	Watford	07/04/1975	II
21376	Wesley Methodist Church	Caerphilly	Caerphilly	18/02/1999	II
21012	Abercarn Aqueduct and Bridge	Crosskeys		23/12/1998	II
21007	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal at Darren Road	Crosskeys	Crosskeys	23/12/1998	II
21006	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal E of Cwmbyr	Crosskeys	Crosskeys	23/12/1998	II
21009	Former Railway bridge over canal outfall	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun	23/12/1998	II
21011	Generator Tower	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21008	Hall's Bridge, Railway Viaduct over River Ebbw and Western Valleys Railway Line	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun	23/12/1998	II
21010	Homestead	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21013	No 1 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
1910	No 10 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21021	No 11 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21035	No 12 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21014	No 13 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21036	No 14 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21022	No 15 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21037	No 16 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21023	No 17 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

21038	No 18 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21024	No 19 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
1908	No 2 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21039	No 20 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21015	No 21 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
1911	No 22 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21025	No 23 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21043	No 24 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21026	No 25 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21044	No 26 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21027	No 27 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21045	No 28 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21016	No 29 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21017	No 3 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
1912	No 30 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21028	No 31 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21049	No 32 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21029	No 33 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21050	No 34 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21030	No 35 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21051	No 36 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21031	No 37 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
1913	No 38 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21032	No 39 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21033	No 4 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21058	No 40 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
1914	No 41 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21059	No 42 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21040	No 43 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21060	No 44 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21041	No 45 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21061	No 46 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21042	No 47 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21062	No 48 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
1915	No 49 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21018	No 5 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

21046	No 51 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21047	No 53 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21048	No 55 Garden Suburbs, Circus	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
1916	No 57 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21052	No 59 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
1909	No 6 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21053	No 61 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21054	No 63 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
1917	No 65 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21055	No 67 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21056	No 69 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21019	No 7 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21057	No 71 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21034	No 8 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	15/11/1993	II
21020	No 9 Garden Suburbs	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun Garden Suburb	23/12/1998	II
21005	Trinity Congregational Church and attached Sunday School	Crosskeys	Pont-y-Waun	23/12/1998	II
87579	Former Abertillery and District Hospital (original ranges only)	Crumlin	Aberbeeg	20/02/2009	II
21266	Barn and byre range at Pen-y-groes 3	Crumlin	Croespenmaen	29/01/1999	II
21260	Barn at Gelli	Crumlin	Trinant	29/01/1999	II
21264	Barn at Llanerch-uchaf	Crumlin	Trinant	29/01/1999	II
21261	Church of Christ Church Aberbeeg	Crumlin	Aberbeeg	29/01/1999	II
21257	Crumlin Old Bridge over River Ebbw	Crumlin	Crumlin	29/01/1999	II
1898	Crumlin Old Farmhouse and abutting barn	Crumlin	Croespenmaen	27/01/1982	II
1884	Crumlin Viaduct E Abutment Ebbw Valley	Crumlin	Crumlin	19/04/1963	II
21255	Crumlin Viaduct NE Abutment Cwm Kendon	Crumlin	Crumlin	19/04/1963	II
21256	Crumlin Viaduct SW Abutment Cwm Kendon	Crumlin	Crumlin	19/04/1963	II
21254	Crumlin Viaduct W Abutment Ebbw Valley	Crumlin	Crumlin	19/04/1963	II
1885	Former Barn at Croespenmaen	Crumlin	Croespenmaen	19/04/1963	II
1894	Former Navigation Colliery North Winding Engine House	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II*
16428	Former Navigation Colliery Baths	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	28/09/1994	II
1890	Former Navigation Colliery Chimney	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II*
1895	Former Navigation Colliery Electrical Outbuilding	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II
1897	Former Navigation Colliery Fan House and Fan Drift	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II*

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

16426	Former Navigation Colliery Heapstead and Main Revetment Wall	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	28/09/1994	II
1892	Former Navigation Colliery Lamp Room	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II
16427	Former Navigation Colliery Middle Revetment Wall	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	28/09/1994	II
1889	Former Navigation Colliery Offices	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II
16425	Former Navigation Colliery Powder Store and adjoining N Rear Revetment Wall	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	28/09/1994	II
1896	Former Navigation Colliery Power House and Pump House	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II*
1891	Former Navigation Colliery South Winding Engine House	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II*
1893	Former Navigation Colliery Workshops and Stores	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	27/01/1982	II
21259	Gelli farmhouse and attached farm range	Crumlin	Trinant	29/01/1999	II
21263	Llanerch-uchaf farmhouse and attached farm range	Crumlin	Trinant	29/01/1999	II
87580	Memorial Gates to Abertillery and District Hospital	Crumlin	Aberbeeg	20/02/2009	II
21258	Penrhiwlas	Crumlin	Croespenmaen	29/01/1999	II
21265	Pentref-y-groes 3	Crumlin	Croespenmaen	29/01/1999	II
21267	Rear Revetment Wall S	Crumlin	Navigation Colliery Crumlin	29/01/1999	II
21262	Viaduct Cottage	Crumlin	Crumlin	29/01/1999	II
16011	Ogilvie Colliery Explosives Store	Darran Valley	Deri	26/09/1994	II
15678	Timber footbridge by former Ogilvie Halt	Darran Valley	Deri	28/02/1995	II
25538	Barn adjacent to Llancaiach Fawr	Gelligaer	Llancaiach	18/07/2001	II
25539	Barn and stable range at Llanbradach Fawr	Gelligaer	Llanbradach	18/07/2001	II
25537	Bee-boles at Gelliargwellt Uchaf	Gelligaer	Llancaiach	18/07/2001	II
13590	Capel Hengoed (also known as Hengoed Baptist Chapel)	Gelligaer	Hengoed	17/09/1993	II
25527	Cascade House	Gelligaer	Pen-pedair-heol	18/07/2001	II
25534	Church of Holy Trinity	Gelligaer	Ystrad Mynach	18/07/2001	II
25526	Church of St Catwg	Gelligaer	Gelligaer	18/07/2001	II
25528	Former farm building at Cascade House	Gelligaer	Pen-pedair-heol	18/07/2001	II
25536	Gelliargwellt Uchaf Farmhouse	Gelligaer	Llancaiach	18/07/2001	II
13566	Hengoed Viaduct (partly in Maesycwmmmer Community)	Gelligaer	Hengoed	31/07/1980	II*
21429	Horeb Baptist Church	Gelligaer	Gelligaer	03/01/1999	II
13541	Llanbradach Fawr	Gelligaer	Llanbradach	28/01/1963	II
13562	Llancaiach-Fawr Manor House - Living Museum	Gelligaer	Llancaiach	25/10/1951	I
25530	Mill Forge	Gelligaer	Ystrad Mynach	18/07/2001	II
13569	Former Old Fire Station	Gelligaer	Ystrad Mynach	27/03/1985	II
13580	Penallta Colliery Baths Building	Gelligaer	Penalltau	11/05/1991	II*
25540	Penallta Colliery Electricity Building	Gelligaer	Penalltau	18/07/2001	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

13579	Penallta Colliery Engine Hall and Fan House	Gelligaer	Penalltau	11/05/1991	II*
13583	Penallta Colliery Lamp Room (apartments)	Gelligaer	Penalltau	11/05/1991	II
13585	Penallta Colliery No.1 Headframe	Gelligaer	Penalltau	11/05/1991	II*
13586	Penallta Colliery No.2 Headframe	Gelligaer	Penalltau	11/05/1991	II*
13582	Penallta Colliery Old Stores	Gelligaer	Penalltau	11/05/1991	II
13584	Penallta Colliery Pit-top Offices	Gelligaer	Penalltau	11/05/1991	II
13581	Penallta Colliery Workshops (apartments)	Gelligaer	Penalltau	11/05/1991	II
25533	Pen-heol-Adam	Gelligaer	Gelligaer	18/07/2001	II
25529	Stable at Cascade House drive	Gelligaer	Pen-pedair-heol	18/07/2001	II
25531	The Old Mill	Gelligaer	Ystrad Mynach	18/07/2001	II
25535	Tir Pengam including attached barn and byre range to S	Gelligaer	Pen-pedair-heol	18/07/2001	II
87669	Ystrad Mynach South Signal Box	Gelligaer	Caerphilly	27/01/2014	II
25532	Tir-y-berth County Primary School	Gelligaer	Tir-y-berth	18/07/2001	II
22095	Former Llanbradach Colliery brick reservoir	Llanbradach	Llanbradach Colliery	23/07/1999	II
22094	Former Llanbradach Colliery engine hall	Llanbradach	Llanbradach Colliery	23/07/1999	II
22098	Former Llanbradach Colliery engineering shops	Llanbradach	Llanbradach Colliery	23/07/1999	II
22103	Former Llanbradach Colliery fan house	Llanbradach	Llanbradach Colliery	23/07/1999	II
22099	Former Llanbradach Colliery middle revetment wall	Llanbradach	Llanbradach Colliery	23/07/1999	II
22097	Former Llanbradach Colliery upper revetment wall	Llanbradach	Llanbradach Colliery	23/07/1999	II
22096	Former Llanbradach Colliery winding engine house	Llanbradach	Llanbradach Colliery	23/07/1999	II
22100	Former Llanbradach Colliery workshops range	Llanbradach	Llanbradach Colliery	23/07/1999	II
22102	Llanbradach War Memorial	Llanbradach	Llanbradach	23/07/1999	II
22101	Taranymrwrthwl Farm	Llanbradach		23/07/1999	II
13560	The Coach House, Pwll-y-Pant	Llanbradach	Pwll-y-Pant	23/01/1976	II
22325	Hengoed Viaduct	Maesycwmmmer	Maesycwmmmer	31/07/1980	II*
18961	Tabor United Reformed Church	Maesycwmmmer	Maesycwmmmer	14/10/1997	II*
13567	The Woollen Mill	Maesycwmmmer	Maesycwmmmer	31/07/1980	II*
82672	Albion Colliery Disaster Memorial	Nelson	Llanfabon	20/04/2004	II
24825	Church of St Mabon	Nelson	Llanfabon	23/02/2001	II
13574	Handball Court	Nelson	Nelson	21/06/1988	II
24824	Pen-y-waun	Nelson	Nelson	23/02/2001	II
24826	War Memorial	Nelson	Nelson	23/02/2001	II
25499	Barn range at Cefnrhychdir	New Tredegar	Phillip's Town	22/06/2001	II
25495	Elliot Colliery Winding Engine House and Engine	New Tredegar	Elliot's Town	22/06/2001	II*
25498	L-plan Farm Ranges at Cefnrhychdir	New Tredegar	Phillip's Town	22/06/2001	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

25497	Pigsty at Cefn-y-Brithdir	New Tredegar	Brithdir	22/06/2001	II
25496	War Memorial	New Tredegar	New Tredegar	22/06/2001	II
1883	Beulah Baptist Church and attached wing and gateway	Newbridge	Newbridge	19/04/1963	II
21500	Celyn Collieries Workmen's Institute	Newbridge	Newbridge	17/03/1999	II
82346	Celyn Collieries Workmen's Memorial Hall, including forecourt wall and gates	Newbridge	Newbridge	17/03/1999	II
21499	Church of Our Lady of Peace and attached Presbytery	Newbridge	Treowen	17/03/1999	II*
21498	Church of St Paul	Newbridge	Newbridge	17/03/1999	II
1899	Cwmdows Farmhouse	Newbridge	Cwmdows	27/01/1982	II*
21502	Former Hall's tramroad and railway tunnel E portal	Newbridge	Pentwyn-mawr	17/03/1999	II
21503	Former Hall's tramroad and railway tunnel W portal	Newbridge	Pentwyn-mawr	17/03/1999	II
1887	Former School Room, New Bethel, and attached wall	Newbridge	Mynyddislwyn	15/02/1980	II
21504	Pentwyn-isaf	Newbridge	Cwmdows	17/03/1999	II
21501	Preswylfa	Newbridge	Newbridge	17/03/1999	II
26227	Pengam & Fleur de Lis war memorial	Pengam	Fleur de Lis	15/02/2002	II
1902	Cyncoed Farm Cottage	Penmaen	Cwm Philkins	25/02/1982	II
21513	Former Tramroad Bridge (partly in Pontllanfraith Community)	Penmaen	Cwm Philkins	23/03/1999	II
87492	Iron Bridge in grounds of Woodfield Park	Penmaen		07/06/2006	II
18723	Former Oakdale Hospital	Penmaen	Oakdale	08/05/1997	II
1888	Penmaen House	Penmaen	Penmaen	19/01/1981	II
21509	Pont Syr Dafydd	Penmaen	Rhiw Syr Dafydd	23/03/1999	II
21512	The Oakdale Public House	Penmaen	Oakdale	23/03/1999	II
21511	Wall, railings and gates at Oakdale Hospital	Penmaen	Oakdale	23/03/1999	II
13573	Groeswen Chapel	Penyrheol, Trecenydd and Energlyn	Groeswen	08/04/1987	II*
13557	Hendredenny Hall	Penyrheol, Trecenydd and Energlyn	Hendredenny Park	07/04/1975	II
21735	Monument to Evan Jones ('Ieuan Gwynedd')	Penyrheol, Trecenydd and Energlyn	Groeswen	25/05/1999	II
21736	Monument to Thomas James Thomas and others	Penyrheol, Trecenydd and Energlyn	Groeswen	25/05/1999	II
21734	Monument to William Williams ('Caledfryn')	Penyrheol, Trecenydd and Energlyn	Groeswen	25/05/1999	II
13577	Telephone Call-Box	Penyrheol, Trecenydd and Energlyn	Groeswen	06/12/1990	II
21737	Thomas family monument	Penyrheol, Trecenydd and Energlyn	Groeswen	25/05/1999	II
1905	Bridge over Sirhowy River at Gelligroes	Pontllanfraith	Gelli-groes	26/02/1988	II
1906	Cwmbrynar aka Cwmbraenar Cottage	Pontllanfraith	Cwn Braenar	24/08/1990	II
21620	Former Mynyddislwyn Urban District Council Offices	Pontllanfraith	Pontllanfraith	31/03/1999	II
21631	Former Tramroad Bridge (partly in Penmaen Community)	Pontllanfraith	Penmaen	31/03/1999	II
21630	Garden Wall at Penllwyn	Pontllanfraith	Penllwyn	31/03/1999	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

1880	Gelli-groes Mill	Pontllanfraith	Gelli-groes	25/05/1962	II*
1904	Gelli-groes Millhouse and attached Barn	Pontllanfraith	Gelli-groes	26/02/1988	II
21625	Heather Cottage	Pontllanfraith	Gelli-groes	31/03/1999	II
21635	Monument to Elizabeth Jones at New Bethel	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21634	Monument to Margaret Williams at New Bethel	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21633	Monument to Martha Williams at New Bethel	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21637	Monument to Rosser Williams at New Bethel	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21638	Monument to Thomas Henry Thomas at New Bethel	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21632	Monuments to James Thomas and family at New Bethel	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21626	New Bethel Chapel	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21636	Nicholas monument at New Bethel	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21624	Pair of chest tombs at Siloh Presbyterian Church	Pontllanfraith	Gelli-groes	31/03/1999	II
1881	Penllwyn, former manor house now Penllwyn Arms public house	Pontllanfraith	Penllwyn	25/05/1962	II*
21621	Shangri-la	Pontllanfraith	Pontllanfraith	31/03/1999	II
21623	Siloh Presbyterian Church	Pontllanfraith	Gelli-groes	31/03/1999	II
21629	Stable range at Tyle-gwyn	Pontllanfraith	Wyllie	31/03/1999	II
21628	Tyle-gwyn	Pontllanfraith	Wyllie	31/03/1999	II
21627	Wall, railings and gates at New Bethel Chapel graveyard	Pontllanfraith	Mynyddislwyn	31/03/1999	II
21622	War Memorial	Pontllanfraith	Pontllanfraith	31/03/1999	II
13587	1-4 Susannah Houses (consec)	Rhymney	Rhymney	21/09/1992	II
25181	Boundary Wall and Railings at St David's Churchyard	Rhymney	Rhymney	15/05/2001	II
13578	Church of St David	Rhymney	Rhymney	07/12/1990	II*
25179	Church of St Tyfaelog	Rhymney	Pontlottyn	15/05/2001	II
21431	Ebenezer Calvinistic Methodist Chapel including vestry	Rhymney	Rhymney	03/01/1999	II
25182	Former Pay Office Noddfa Buildings	Rhymney	Rhymney	15/05/2001	II
13556	House and attached garden wall	Rhymney	Rhymney	05/12/1975	II
13555	No.2 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Rhymney	Rhymney	05/12/1975	II
25186	No.3 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Rhymney	Rhymney	12/05/1975	II
25187	No.4 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Rhymney	Rhymney	12/05/1975	II
25188	No.5 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Rhymney	Rhymney	12/05/1975	II
25189	No.6 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Rhymney	Rhymney	12/05/1975	II
25190	No.7 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Rhymney	Rhymney	12/05/1975	II
25191	No.8 The Terrace and attached garden wall with gate piers	Rhymney	Rhymney	12/05/1975	II
25183	Nos 1 and 2 The Lawn	Rhymney	Rhymney	15/05/2001	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

13548	Nos 1-13 (consec) Middle Row & attached Windsor Arms PH	Rhymney	Bute Town	24/07/1973	II
13546	Nos 1-14 (consec) Collins Row	Rhymney	Bute Town	24/07/1973	II
13547	Nos 14-28 (consec) Lower Row	Rhymney	Bute Town	24/07/1973	II
16882	Old Furnace Farmhouse	Rhymney	Llechryd	03/06/1996	II
21430	Penuel Baptist Church	Rhymney	Rhymney	03/01/1999	II*
13588	Railway Viaduct	Rhymney	Pontlloftyn	15/07/1993	II
13549	Rhymney House Hotel	Rhymney	Llechryd	23/07/1973	II
13554	St David's (Masonic Hall) and attached NE and SW garden walls	Rhymney	Rhymney	05/12/1975	II
25184	The Vicarage	Rhymney	Rhymney	15/05/2001	II
25180	War Memorial	Rhymney	Rhymney	15/05/2001	II
25185	Ysgol Lawnt	Rhymney	Rhymney	15/05/2001	II
22506	Bethany English Baptist Church and attached Sunday School	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22521	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal at Darran Road (partly in Crosskeys Community)	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22511	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal by Moriah Hill	Risca	Penrhiw	22/10/1999	II
22509	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal E of Cwmbyr (partly in Crosskeys Community)	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22513	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal E of Pen y van	Risca	Pontymister	22/10/1999	II
22512	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal S of Ty Sign	Risca	Pontymister	22/10/1999	II
22510	Canal Bridge over Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal W of Penrhiw	Risca	Penrhiw	22/10/1999	II
22519	Church of St Mary and St Mercurius	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22514	Church of St Mary Risca	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22515	Entrance Gateway at Churchyard of St Mary Risca	Risca		22/10/1999	II
22516	Entrance to Tredegar Grounds	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22518	Former Risca Collieries Workmen's Institute	Risca		22/10/1999	II
22523	Risca Public Library (Former Risca Palace Cinema)	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22517	Jubilee Statue in Tredegar Grounds	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22507	Moriah Baptist Church	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
22520	Pen-y-van including attached range to left	Risca	Pontymister	22/10/1999	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

22508	Pont Y Mister	Risca	Pontymister	22/10/1999	II
22522	Remains of churchyard cross in St Mary's churchyard	Risca	Risca	22/10/1999	II
21447	1 The Row (also known as Willow Cottage)	Rudry	Draethen	03/05/1999	II
21448	2 The Row	Rudry	Draethen	03/05/1999	II
21449	3 The Row	Rudry	Draethen	03/05/1999	II
21450	4 The Row	Rudry	Draethen	03/05/1999	II
21440	Barn at Gwern Leyshon Farm	Rudry	Llanfedw	03/05/1999	II
21452	Barn at Rhydygwern Farm	Rudry	Rhydygwern	03/05/1999	II
21446	Bridge Cottage	Rudry	Draethen	03/05/1999	II
	Castellated boundary wall to ha-ha to east and south of				
20146	Ruperra Castle	Rudry	Ruperra	16/07/1998	II
13570	Cefn Mably	Rudry	Cefn Mably	16/11/1987	II
	Cefn Mably Bridge (also known as Cefn Llwyd Bridge)□				
21441	(partly in Michaelston-y-Fedw Community)	Rudry	Cefn Mably	03/05/1999	II
13623	Church of St James, Rudry	Rudry	Rudry	28/01/1963	II
18972	Former Dairy and Laundry to north of Ruperra Castle	Rudry	Ruperra Castle	15/10/1997	II
	Generating House and attached workshops to north-west of				
18973	Ruperra Castle	Rudry	Ruperra Castle	15/10/1997	II
20144	Glasshouse to north-east of Ruperra Castle	Rudry	Ruperra	16/07/1998	II
	Group of three Moses family chest tombs in churchyard of St				
21443	James, Rudry	Rudry	Rudry	03/05/1999	II
87636	Gwaun-y-bara Farmhouse	Rudry	Gwaun-y-bara	20/09/1977	II
21438	Iron Bridge over River Rhymney	Rudry	Llanfedw	03/05/1999	II
13589	Lime Kilns on Van Road	Rudry	Van Road	08/12/1993	II
21439	Michaelston Bridge (partly in Michaelston-y-Fedw Community)	Rudry	Llanfedw	03/05/1999	II
84994	'New Mansion' at Ruperra Home Farm	Rudry	Ruperra	13/08/1986	II
13565	Old Church School House	Rudry	Rudry	17/01/1979	II
21451	Rhydygwern Farm	Rudry	Rhydygwern	03/05/1999	II
14069	Ruperra Castle	Rudry	Ruperra	05/08/1964	II*
	Stable and coach-house courtyard ranges to north of Ruperra				
18971	Castle	Rudry	Ruperra Castle	15/10/1997	II
20145	Summer House to north-east of Ruperra Castle	Rudry	Ruperra	16/07/1998	II
13571	Terraces and ornamental structures to SE of Cefn Mably	Rudry	Cefn Mably	16/11/1987	II
21445	Walls of former kitchen garden at Cefn Mably	Rudry	Cefn Mably	03/05/1999	II
21442	War Memorial in churchyard of St James, Rudry	Rudry	Rudry	03/05/1999	II

Listed Buildings in Caerphilly County Borough

21064	Dovecote at Van Mansion	Van	Van	14/02/1952	II
21063	Gatehouse and attached courtyard wall at Van Mansion	Van	Van	14/02/1952	II
13640	Pont Bedwas (partly in Bedwas, Trethomas and Machen community)	Van	Bedwas	23/11/1961	II
13601	Van Mansion	Van	Van	14/02/1952	II
22317	Brynysgawen and attached farm range	Ynysddu	Ynysddu	16/09/1999	II
1901	Caerllwyn Isaf and attached byre/stable	Ynysddu	Mynyddislwyn	27/01/1982	II
1886	Capel y Babell	Ynysddu	Cwmfelin-fach	15/06/1972	II
1882	Church of St Tudor Mynyddislwyn	Ynysddu	Mynyddislwyn	25/05/1962	II*
22314	Former Penllwyn Tramroad Viaduct at Nine Mile Point	Ynysddu	Nine Mile Point	16/09/1999	II
22316	Glebe Farm	Ynysddu	Mynyddislwyn	16/09/1999	II
22313	Islwyn Monument in Babell Cemetery	Ynysddu	Cwmfelin-fach	16/09/1999	II
22320	K6 telephone box outside Pioneer Hotel	Ynysddu	Cwmfelin-fach	16/09/1999	II
22315	Lychgate at St Tudor's Church Mynyddislwyn	Ynysddu	Mynyddislwyn	16/09/1999	II
22318	Stable block at Brynysgawen	Ynysddu	Ynysddu	16/09/1999	II
22319	The Pioneer Hotel	Ynysddu	Cwmfelin-fach	16/09/1999	II
22322	Ton-eithin	Ynysddu	Mynyddislwyn	16/09/1999	II
22321	Ty'n-y-ffynnon	Ynysddu	Mynydd Grug	16/09/1999	II

C). Article 4 Directions

- Bute Town – Article 4 (amended) 31st Dec 1979).
- Pontywaun Garden Suburbs (Article 4(1)) – 19th October 1995 (the whole of the conservation area boundary – as it was at the time). Approved by the Secretary of State.
- Pontywaun Garden Suburbs – Article 4(2) – 28th Nov 1996 – went to Council for approval – did not need approval by the Secretary of State.
- Rhymney Town – Article 4(2) – 14th May 2004

D) Historic Parks and Gardens

Cefn Mably, Michaelstone-y-Fedw	Grade II
Ref: PGW (Gm)11(CAE)	
The Park, woodland grounds and terraced garden at Cefn Mably are associated with a major Glamorgan house. The steep slopes and mature oaks of the southern half of the park are visible from a wide area to the south. Some terracing and a kitchen garden date from 18 th century and the garden was further developed in the 19 th and 20 th centuries.	
Maes Manor Hotel, Blackwood	Grade II
Ref: PGW (Gt) 54	
The design is strongly architectural and includes terraces, a walled garden and semi-circular grass terraces. There are also areas of ornamental woodland.	
Ruperra Castle, Ruperra	Grade II
Ref: PGW(Gm)17(CAE)	
The ruins of the early 17 th century mock castle are associated with an ancient deer park, a later landscape park and the structural remains of 17 th -century formal gardens. The site includes an outlying hilltop mount. During the early decades of the 20 th century a further part of the gardens was elaborately laid out with a magnificent glasshouse as the centrepiece.	
The Van, Caerphilly	Grade II
Ref: PGW (Gm)13(CAE)	
The remains of a 16 th century walled and terraced garden survive at the Van, attached to an important house of the period, now partially restored. The Van was in the hands of the Lewis family in the 16 th Century and became a secondary home when they moved to St Fagan's Castle.	

E) Historic Landscapes

Gelligaer Common
Reference number: HLW (MGI) 4
OS map: Landranger 161, 171
Unitary authority: Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydfil
<p>The Common and the area lying immediately to the south east which is included here, is about 8km long and 1km wide and extends from the pivotal ancient settlement of Gelligaer in the south east to the summits of Pen Garnbugail and Mynydd Fochriw in the north west.</p> <p>The ridge top occupied by the Common rises gently from about 250m at Gelligaer to over 470m at the rounded summits of Pen Garnbugail and Mynydd Fochriw. However, on either side of the Common, and outside the area described here, the hillsides drop steeply into Cwm Bargoed on the west and into the valley of the Bargoed Rhymni on the east, tributaries to the major South Wales valleys of the Taf and Rhymni.</p> <p>The area varies considerably, from the moorland plateau of the Common in the north west, with isolated farms and improved, enclosed pasture on its western and eastern flanks, to the enclosed farmland of the south east and the pleasant rural village of Gelligaer, which is now adjacent to the primarily industrial urban landscape of the Rhymni valley.</p> <p>The landscape is diverse both in its form and in its archaeological and historical content, which displays a remarkable continuity of occupation. The landscape of the Common to the north west of Gelli-gaer contains a rich diversity of archaeological sites, demonstrating a long continuity of human occupation and activity. In the millennia before the Roman period, prehistoric activity is well-represented by Bronze Age burial and ritual sites, of which a notable concentration occurs on Pen Garnbugail, and by hut sites and settlements of the succeeding Iron Age.</p>
Principal area designations The area includes: Capel Gwladys, Fforest Gwladys Roman earthwork, Gelli-gaer Roman site, platform houses on east side of Gelli-gaer Common, Twyn Castell Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Gelligaer Conservation Area.
<p>Contents and Significance The area of Gelli-gaer Common represents a rich and increasingly rare upland landscape in South East Wales, having numerous distinct foci of settlement representing continuity of land use and activity from the prehistoric period to the recent past.</p> <p><u>The area includes:</u> Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments; Iron Age hut settlements; a Roman fort and associated features including a Roman road and military practice-camps; a medieval earthwork castle and a significant concentration of medieval platform houses which include some of the first examples of the type to be archaeologically excavated in Wales.</p>

F). Scheduled Monuments

Schedule of Ancient Monuments of National Importance

REF	NAME	DESCRIPTION
GM352/AM1	Cairnfield, Mynydd Eglwysilan, Aber Valley/ Nelson	
GM164/AM2	Rectangular Eathworks 530m SSW of Heol Ddu Uchaf, Bargoed	Rectangular Earthworks 1/3 MILE SSW of Heol Ddu Uchaf Farm, Bargoed
GM313/AM3	Cairn 270m N Of Pant Ffosyrhebog, Darran Valley	Cairn
GM309/AM4	Capel Gwladys, Fforest Gwladys, Gelligaer	Capel Gwladys, Gelligaer.
GM261/AM5	Dyke 387m East Of Clawdd Trawscae Farm. Darran Valley	Dyke 387m East of Clawdd Trawscae
GM311/AM6	Platform Houses On East Side Of Gelligaer Common.	Platform Houses On East Side of Gelligaer Common.
GM339/AM7	Site of Tegernacus Stone, Darran Valley	Tegernacus Stone (Site of)
GM317/AM8	Three Platform Houses On Cefn Y Brithdir, Darran Valley	
GM451/AM9	Capel Y Brithdir (Darren Valley)	Capel Y Brithdir Monument. CLASS: Ecclesiastical Sites and Wells.
GM273/AM10	Fforest Gwladys Roman Earthwork	The Monument comprises the remains of a small Roman practice camp. CLASS: Roman Remains (originally known as Fforest Gwladys Roman Earthworks dated 11.04.1960)
GM016/AM11	Gelligaer Roman Site, Gelligaer.	Gelligaer Roman Site (Original Listing dated 11.01.1934, replaced by listing dated 08.08.1984.)
GM176/AM12	Maen Cattwg, Gelligaer	Maen Cattwg (Cut Marked Stone)
GM121/AM13	Twyn Castell (Or Caer Castell) (Gelligaer)	Twyn Castell (Or Caer Castell)
MM196/AM14	Cairn Cemetery On Mynydd Bach, Bedwas.	Cairn Cemetery on Mynydd Bach, Bedwas.
MM149/AM15	Pen Y Rhiw Round Cairn, Maesycwmmmer	Pen-y-rhiw round cairn
GM403/AM17	Rhymney Upper Furnace, Rhymney	Rhymney Upper Furnace, Rhymney
GM462/AM19	Garnedd Lwyd (Remains of Cairn), Senghenydd. - (Aber Valley)	Remains of round cairn C18 metres diameter, 0.5 metres high on rough pasture. Class: Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites.
GM463/AM20	Two Round Cairns On The Bryn - (Aber Valley)	Two large stoney cairns in clearings in deep ploughed forestry land. CLASS: Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites
GM456/AM21	Cross Ridge Dyke And Cairn On Tywn Hywel -(Aber Valley)	Cross-ridge Dyke running 440m across moorland, either side of a central gap. CLASS: Linear Earthworks
MM143/AM22	Bedwas Churchyard Cross, St Barrwg's Church, Rectory Road, Bedwas	Bedwas Churchyard Cross
MM071/AM23	Begwns Round Barrow, Mynydd Machen	Begwns Round Barrow - Bronze Age Cairn

Schedule of Ancient Monuments of National Importance

GM440/AM24	Cornish Type Engine House, Bryngwyn Colliery, Bedwas	A three storey tall, square, Cornish type Engine House, said to date circa 1868 and which was working until circa 1903.
GM002/AM25	Caerphilly Castle, Caerphilly	The scheduled area around Caerphilly Castle has been revised to exclude areas north and south of the castle that have been shown to no longer retain any intact or recoverable archaeological remains. It has been extended within the vicinity of The Grove.
GM031/AM26	Castell Morgraig, Lisvane.	Area has been extended to incorporate the quarry features along the ridge from which stone from the Castle was taken, together with the pathways. CLASS: Medieval and Post Medieval Secular Sites.
GM454/AM27	Caerphilly Mountain Shaft Mounds, Caerphilly	A well preserved group of relict shaft mound features for early coal and iron ore mining. CLASS: Industrial Sites.
GM051/AM28	Bryn Owen Farm Cairns, Llanfabon	Bryn Owen Farm Cairns
GM302/AM29	Carneddi Llwydion, Mynydd Eglwysilan, Nelson	Carneddi Llwydion (Round Cairns)
GM357/AM30	Rudry Iron Works, Rudry	Rudry Iron Works
GM379/AM31	Ruperra Castle, Rudry	Ruperra Castle, Llanfedw
GM218/AM32	Gwern Y Domen Castle Mound, Van	Gwern y Domen Castle Mound.
MM044/AM33	Twm Barlwm Mound and Bailey Castle, Risca	Large mound and small tump covered with heather, grass and bracken. Ditch surrounds large mound. Site contains a network of public rights of way.
MM070/AM34	Twyn-yr-Oerfel, Round Barrows, Ynysddu	Two round barrows: East barrow 4ft. high with 30ft diameter. Recent pit in centre. Grass cover. West Barrow: 7ft. high with 45 ft. diameter. Top is mis-shapen and concave. Grass and bracken cover.
MM3/AM35	Twyn-Cae-Hugh, Round Barrow, Ynysddu	Round barrow. 10 feet high mound covered with bracken. Site is partly enclosed by fence where there may formerly have been a rubble wall (now collapsed)
MM096/AM36	Fort South Of Penllwyn Fawr, Pontllanfraith	A small Roman Fort, almost 50 yds. square. A single bank and ditch about 4 ft. above the ditch except on the lower side. This schedule replaces the earlier schedule dated 15th Oct, 1947.
MM035/AM37	Twyn Tudor, Mynyddislwyn (Ynysddu)	Motte and Bailey Castle-now grassed circular mound about 10 feet high. Sections around base of mound have eroded to expose earth. Small trees becoming established on southern side.
MM046/AM38	Round Cairn 315m Of South Of Upper Wenallt, Risca	The Monument comprises the remains of a round barrow and a burial mound probably dating to the bronze age (c2300 BC - 800 BC) CLASS: Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual.
MM250/AM39	Charcoal Blast Furnace At Abercarn	Eighteenth Century charcoal fired blast furnace. CLASS: Industrial Site. GRANT: Offered
GM503/AM40	Caerphilly Iron Furnace, Caerphilly (CAM1/1/6737)	This site contains the remains of a particularly well-documented iron furnace established in 1680, which have a high level of archaeological potential. CLASS: Industrial Sites.
MM259/AM41	Former Dam Of Cwmcarn Canal Reservoir. (Crosskeys)	The Cwmcarn canal reservoir was built in around 1972 to provide water for the Monmouthshire Canal's Crulin Arm.

Schedule of Ancient Monuments of National Importance

GM516/AM42	Machen Forge And Tinplate Works, Bedwas, Trethomas & Machen (CAM1/1/6905)	One of the oldest forge sites in South Wales, with extensive water power systems and potential for significant buried remains of furnaces, rolling mills and tinning hearths. CLASS: Industrial
GM511/AM43	Ruperra Hillfort Motte. (Rudry)	An impressive motte standing within the ringwork of a hillfort in Coed Craig Ruperra. CLASS: Medieval and Post Medieval Secular.
MM269/AM44	Pen-y-Fan Canal Reservoir. (Crumlin)	Pen-y-Fan Reservoir, previously known as Pound-y-Coedcae, was built around 1794-6, as part of the engineering of the Monmouthshire Canal by Thomas Dadford junior. CLASS: Industrial. Application for Scheduled Monument Consent-Proposed works dated 31.04.04
MM310/AM45	St. Sannan S Churchyard Cross, Bedwellty (CAM1/1/7327)	The cross in the churchyard of St. Sannan's Church, Bedwellty, is a well preserved, though partially restored example of a medieval cross.
MM337/AM46	Mynydd Machen House Platforms to W	Class: Medieval and Post Medieval Secular. The monument comprises the remains of two house platforms, probably dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods and situated immediately adjacent to each other in open moorland on the sheltered W-facing up
GM590/AM47	Ruperra Castle Lower Summerhouse Remains. (Rudry)	A ruinous small ornamental building dating to the late 18th or mid 19th century. CLASS: Medieval Post Medieval Secular.
GM220/AM48	Gelligaer Common Round Cairns	
MM345/AM49	Cefn Man Moel Cross-Ridge Dyke. Cwm/Argoed	The monument comprises a linear cross-ridge dyke running accross the Cefn Man Moel ridge. Class: Linear Earthworks

CONTACTS

Welsh Government

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www.cymru.gov.uk
www.wales.gov.uk

Cadw: Welsh Assembly Government (the WG's historic environment service working for an accessible and well-protected historic environment for Wales).

Plas Carew,
Unit 5/7 Cefn Coed,
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CF15 7QQ.
Tel: 01443 33 6000 Email: cadw@wales.gsi.gov.uk
www.cadw.wales.gov.uk

Council for British Archaeology

St. Mary's House
66, Bootham
York
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Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust

Heathfield House
Heathfield Road
Swansea
SA1 6EL
Tel: 01792 655208

Welsh Historic Gardens Trust (WHGT)

The Bothy,
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Email: admin@whgt.org.uk

Contact: Judith Martin-Jones: email: jmartin-jones@talk21.com

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Heritage Lottery Fund

James Williams House,
9, Museum Place,
Cardiff
CF10 3BD.

International Council on Monuments and Sites UK (ICOMOS)

70, Cowcross Street,
London EC1M 6EJ.

The Garden History Society

70, Cowcross Street,
London EC1M 6EJ.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

Crown Building,
Plas Crug,
Aberystwyth, Ceredigion
SY23 1NJ.

The Prince's Regeneration Trust

14, Buckingham Palace Road,
London SW1W 0QP.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB),

37, Spital Square,
London E1 6DY.

The UK Association of Preservation Trusts

9th Floor, Alhambra House,
27-31, Charing Cross Road,
London WC2H 0AU.

The Institute of Historic Building Conservation

Jubilee House,
High Street,
Tisbury,
Wiltshire SP3 6HA. Tel: 01747 873133
www.ihbc.org.uk

Royal Society of Architects in Wales (RIBA)

4, Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF11 9LJ.
Tel: 029 2022 8987
www.architecture-wales.com

Ancient Monuments Society

St. Ann's Vestry Hall,
2, Church Entry,
London EC4V 5HB
Tel: 020 7236 3934
www.ancientmonumentsociety.org.uk

The Victorian Society (National Group)

1, Priory Gardens,
Bedford Park
London
W4 1TT

The Georgian Group

6, Fitzroy Square
London
W1P 6DX

The Twentieth Century Society

70 Cowcross Street
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The Civic Trust for Wales

20A Glebe Street,
Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan CF64 1EE email: civictrustwales@gmail.com

GLOSSARY

Alteration

Work intended to change the function or appearance of an historic asset.

Archaeology

The study of the physical remains, both above and below ground, left by an area's past inhabitants. The term is also often used to refer to the remains being studied.

Article 4 Directions

The LPA can serve an 'Article 4 Direction' to remove some permitted development rights from properties within a Conservation Area or from listed buildings or land when there is a need to protect the local character of the built environment.

Authenticity

Those characteristics that most truthfully reflect and embody the cultural heritage values of an historic asset.

Building Preservation Trust (BPT)

A non-profit making charity set up to bring about the restoration of historic buildings that are often endangered and dilapidated. They are usually able to raise funding to complete the works from sources that a private individual cannot and once completed can resell them on the open market.

Business Plan

A report that concentrates on a set of costed business goals, reasons why they are attainable, and a plan for reaching those goals. It may also contain background information about the organization or team attempting to reach those goals.

Cadw is a Welsh word meaning 'to keep' or 'to protect'. Cadw is the Welsh Government's historic environment service working for an accessible and well-protected historic environment for Wales.

Charity

A type of non-profit organization formed for charitable purposes. No tax is paid on income. They can also offer schemes such as gift aid, payroll giving, tax relief for gifts of shares etc.

Conservation

The process of managing change to an historic asset in its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognizing opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations.

Conservation Area

'An area of special architectural or historical interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance,' designated under s.69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Conservation Plan

A document, which sets out the significance of a site, and how that significance will be retained in any future use, alteration, repair, management or development.

Contractor

The person or organisation that will oversee and implement repair work/restoration of the building. Highly specialized items, such as timber sliding sash windows may be delegated to a sub-contractor.

Curtilage

The surrounding land, buildings and structures relating to the principal building such as, ancillary buildings, such as outhouses or a garage, and structures such as garden walls, or areas such as a driveway or garden etc.

Designation

The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of an historic asset by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values.

Design and Access Statement

Document to accompany all planning and listed building consent applications whose contents are set out in TAN 12: *Design*, appendix 1.

Enabling Development

Such development is that which is contrary to established planning policy, but which is occasionally permitted because it brings public benefits that have been demonstrated clearly to outweigh the harm that would be caused. Enabling development can be considered to be a type of public subsidy and one that will secure the long-term future of the heritage asset and where applicable, its continued use for a sympathetic purpose.

Fabric

The material substances which make-up an historic asset including the upstanding physical remains and the buried archaeological deposits.

Feasibility Study

An initial study on a building and the associated research into the viability of its restoration.

Harm

Change for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage values of an historic asset.

Heritage

All inherited resources, which people value for reasons beyond mere utility.

Heritage, cultural

Inherited assets which people identify and value as a reflection and expression of their evolving knowledge, beliefs and traditions, and of their understanding of the beliefs and traditions of others.

Heritage, natural

Inherited habitats, species, ecosystems, geology and landforms, including those in and under water, to which people attach value.

Historic asset

An identifiable component of the historic environment. It may consist or be a combination of an archaeological site, an historic building or a parcel of historic landscape. Nationally important historic assets will normally be designated.

Historic assets of local significance

These previously used to be known as locally listed buildings. These assets would not meet the national criteria for listing and are not protected by any statutory designations, but are valued by communities since they contribute to local distinctiveness and engender a sense of identity and pride. They can include historic buildings, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and battlefields.

Historic environment

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged and deliberately planted or managed.

Historic Environment Record

A public, map-based data set, primarily intended to inform the management of the historic environment. In Wales, these are maintained by the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

Integrity

Wholeness, honesty

Intervention

Any action which has a physical effect on the fabric of an historic asset.

Listed Building

A listed building is one that has been recognised by Cadw as being a building of special architectural or historical interest and is afforded statutory protection. Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires Welsh Ministers of Wales to draw up a list of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest. Properties are listed under three categories, Grade I (buildings of exceptional interest), Grade II* (particularly important buildings of more than special interest) and Grade II (buildings of special interest).

Listed Building Consent

Before a listed building can be altered, extended or demolished, it may be necessary to obtain listed building consent. It is a criminal offence to alter, extend or demolish a listed building in any manner that would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without listed building consent.

Local Development Plan (LDP)

The LDP identifies where new developments such as housing, employment, community facilities, and roads, will go. It provides a framework for local decision-making and brings together both development and conservation interests to ensure that any changes in the use of land are coherent and provides maximum benefits to the community. The LDP sets out the council's land use policies and proposals to control development in the county borough, and provides the basis by which planning applications will be determined consistently and appropriately. The plan gives a clear indication of where development will be encouraged and where it will be resisted. **The council adopted Caerphilly County Borough Local Development Plan (LDP) on the 23 November 2010** and since this time the council has resolved to commence work on a first review of the plan in order to update the LDP to cover the plan period up to 2031.

Maintenance

Routine work regularly necessary to keep the historic fabric in good order.

Material

Relevant to and having a substantial effect on, demanding consideration.

Natural change

Change which takes place in the historic environment without human intervention, which may require specific management responses (particularly maintenance or periodic renewal) in order to sustain the significance of a place.

Object

Anything not (now) fixed to or incorporated within the historic environment, but associated with it.

Preserve

To keep safe from harm and to repair (the existing fabric of an historic building) by sympathetic means and minimal intervention (to retain its historical and technical integrity) to the same appearance as it was previously.

Proportionality

The quality of being appropriately related to something else in size, degree, or other measurable characteristics.

Public

Of, concerning, done, acting, etc. for people as a whole

Renewal

Comprehensive dismantling and replacement of an element of an historic asset, in the case of structures normally reincorporating sound units.

Repair

Work beyond the scope of maintenance, to make good and remedy defects caused by decay, damage or use, including minor adaptation to achieve a sustainable outcome, but not involving restoration or alteration.

Restoration

To return an historic asset to a known earlier state, on the basis of compelling evidence, without conjecture.

Reversible

Capable of being reversed so that the previous state is restored.

Setting

The surroundings in which an historic asset is experienced, its local context, embracing present and past relationships to the adjacent landscape.

Significance (within the historic environment)

The sum of the cultural heritage values often set out in a Statement of Significance

Site

The place where an historic asset is located

Sustain

Maintain, nurture and affirm validity.

Sustainable

Capable of meeting present needs without compromising ability to meet future needs.

Transparent

Open to public scrutiny.

Value

An aspect of worth or importance, here given by people to historic assets.

Value, aesthetic

Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

Value, communal

Value deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

Value, evidential

Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.

Value, historical

Value deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present

Values, heritage

The sum of the four component values (evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal).

Value-based judgement

An assessment that reflects the values of the person or group making the judgement.

Up-skilling

Teaching an employee additional skills and capabilities. In the heritage context this often means the opportunity in a restoration project to up-skill and expand a worker's skills from a general roofer to one who can also lay traditional natural slates and stone tiles and roofing methods as well as concrete tiles.

REFERENCES

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Planning Policy Wales Edition 7, July 2014

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Cadw, March 2011 Conservation Principles

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Glamorgan Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales Part 1: Parks and Gardens Cadw 2000

Guide to Good Practice on using the Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process, CCW, Cadw, WAG.

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WG Consultation Document 'The future of our past' A consultation on proposals for the historic environment of Wales July 2013

WG Consultation – report on responses 'The future of our past' A consultation on proposals for the historic environment of Wales January 2014

Refining the Listed Building Consent Process – Final Report, Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd.