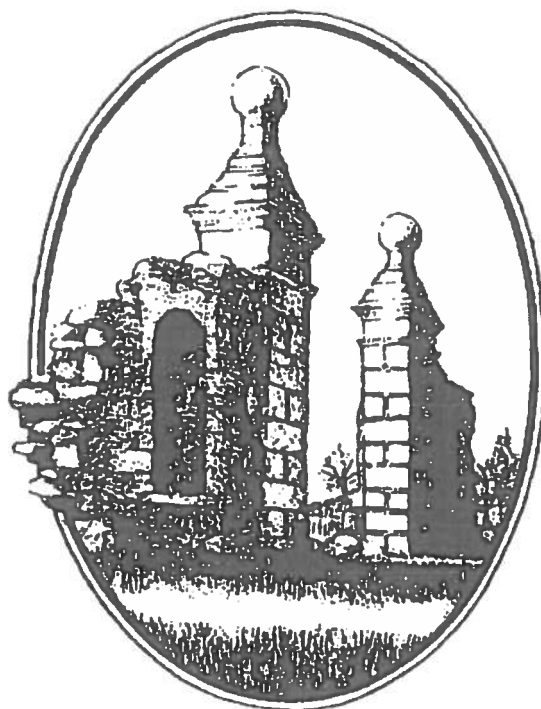


GERDDI

THE JOURNAL OF THE WELSH HISTORIC GARDENS TRUST



TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM

THE CONSERVATION OF WELSH PARKS, GARDENS &
DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

*A Report of a Conference held on
Thursday 19th October 1995
at Plas Gogerddan, Aberystwyth.*

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FOREWORD

PROFESSOR TOM PRITCHARD,
CHAIRMAN OF THE WELSH HISTORIC GARDENS TRUST

The Welsh Historic Gardens Trust was set up in 1989, a good many years later than equivalent charitable bodies in England. It has, however, achieved a great deal in the eight years it has been in existence by providing a focus for the enthusiasm and knowledge among people who own, study, care for, or enjoy historic gardens and landscape in Wales.

In the last twenty-five years much has been achieved in Wales, in the wider field of landscape and nature conservation, and the protection of places of historic interest. Statutory bodies, local authorities, non-governmental organisations, societies and clubs of many kinds, even private enterprises, have made their contributions. There was, however, a feeling that Wales could do more to locate, record, protect and manage its historic parks and gardens. That is why the Trust came into being. It has found that its services are needed to strengthen that link in the conservation chain that was previously inadequately provided for.

The 1995 Conference is one the several milestones that the Trust intends to celebrate in its growing programme of work. It was a vital step forward because it brought together specialists from Wales and England as well as the various authorities who are responsible for historic landscape, parks and gardens and associated conservation features. It fortified the bonds between these interests, identified priority areas that the Trust should concentrate on, and showed how networking among specialists and others in England and Wales could help to broaden and enhance the whole field of activity.

Three dimensions appeared of great importance to me. The first is the need for communication and networking between the practitioners, whether professional or amateur; secondly, the need for education, and more training too; and thirdly, the importance of appreciating the value of the historic landscape and garden heritage as a resource for enjoyment by the people of Wales and as an invaluable destination for the growing number of green-minded tourists who visit our country. These three dimensions, and others that are becoming apparent, are incorporated firmly into the policies and practices of the Trust.

We expect to be a thriving and efficient leader, advisor and practitioner well before the turn of the century. The Conference has helped the Trust turn intention into reality.

THE CONFERENCE

COLONEL RICHARD GILBERTSON

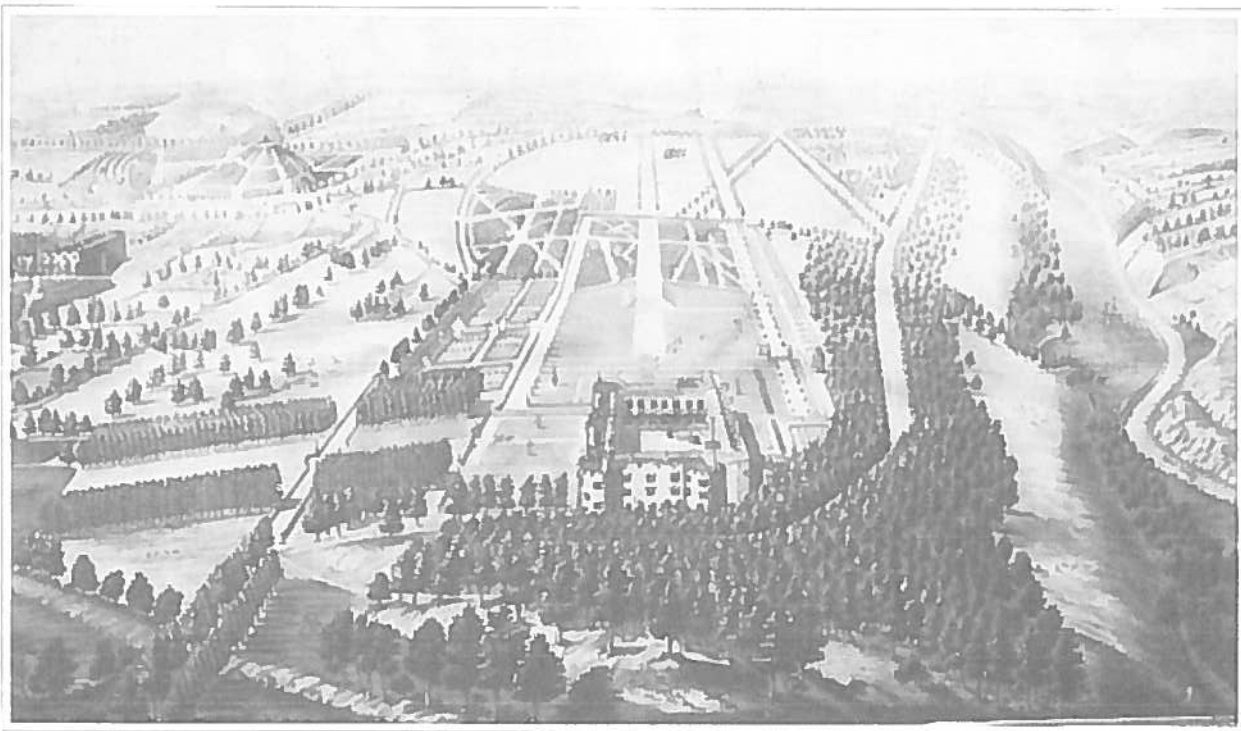
Wales has some of the greatest historic gardens, parks and designed landscapes in Britain; thousands of visitors flock to Powis Castle, to Bodnant, and to many other properties, secure in the custody of the National Trust or of other bodies. It is easy to forget that there are many more, often in private hands, their outstanding beauty unrecognised, even their very existence forgotten. Some may be under threat, perhaps from development or just the ravages of time.

The Welsh Historic Gardens Trust was formed in 1989 to help those concerned with this part of our national heritage to discover, research, conserve, and where appropriate, restore suitable and worthwhile sites. The safeguarding of such sites is one of the many responsibilities of Local Authorities, exercised through Planning Committees. Planning law and practise in Wales has a little way to go to catch up with that in England and Scotland, although the Welsh Office *Circular 29/95 - The General Development Order Consolidation* - goes a long way to bringing Wales into line. Of great assistance to Local Authorities in assessing and valuing their 'green' heritage will be the Cadw/ICOMOS *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales*, dealt with at length elsewhere in this report, which should be complete by the end of 1997, and the additional Register of Historic Landscapes, currently in draft for the whole of Wales.

The law itself provides very little protection for the majority of historic landscapes, parks and gardens; only where they can be identified as part of the immediate setting of a listed building or are already in a Conservation Area, is there any formal protection. Local Planning Committees may not even know that a site under application for development is worth preserving, and, until the completion of the *Register* for their County, they have no formal guidance over references to Cadw. Historic parks and gardens are slowly being incorporated into Local Plans as these are brought up to date, with reference to the *Registers* in some cases. As is so often the case, the problems lies in disseminating knowledge about current ideas and practice concerning the conservation of this vital part of Wales' heritage.

With this problem in mind, the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust set about providing at least part of the answer by setting up a Conference to address the issues: *Towards The Millennium: The Conservation of Welsh Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes for the 21st Century*.

With the support of Cadw, Welsh Historic Monuments, the Countryside Council for Wales, ICOMOS UK, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, and The Garden History Society, the Conference took place in October 1995. Vital sponsorship for preparing the brochure and papers for the Conference was provided by AMCOR Packaging. Elected Councillors, planning staffs, practising architects, academics, civic societies, and many others were invited. When the Conference opened it was attended by representatives of five County Councils, six District Councils, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Georgian Group, the Victorian Society, three National Parks, the National Trust, four Civic Societies, and many individuals.



Chirk Castle

*This engraving shows the prospect from the castle to the West.
The prospect from a garden or park is a vital component of such historic sites.
The possibility of restoring vistas such as this one is something that the
WHGT wholeheartedly encourages and supports.
In this case, the National Trust is hoping to do so with an application to the
Heritage Lottery Fund.*

© The National Trust

THE CONFERENCE PROGRAMME:

Opening Address

The Chairman, Lord Elis Thomas, Chairman, The Welsh Language Board.

A General Overview - Why We Need To Preserve Historic Gardens

Mavis Batey, MBE, President, The Garden History Society

Planning Law Present & Future, and The Registers

David Lambert, Conservation Officer, The Garden History Society

The Role of Cadw and The Historic Buildings Council

Thomas Lloyd, Chairman, Historic Buildings Council for Wales

Address by the Chairman, The Countryside Council for Wales

Michael Griffith, CBE, DL

Workshop Sessions

Introduced by Professor Tom Pritchard, Chairman, Welsh Historic Gardens Trust

Workshop A covered general discussion on educating the public and leaders of the community, led by Professor Tom Pritchard.

Workshop B discussed the survey, management, and aftercare of a garden being conserved, and was led by Dr Keith Goodway, Chairman of The Garden History Society and recently closely involved in the reconstruction of the National Trust's gardens at Biddulph Grange.

Workshop C, led by Mrs Elisabeth Whittle, Assistant Inspector of Parks & Gardens for Cadw, discussed the general topic '*Conserve, Restore or Create Anew?*', which must be addressed by any authority or voluntary body considering a decayed or neglected garden before a project can even be considered.

Workshop D dealt with the cooperation between government and voluntary bodies.

Workshop E, conducted by Mr David Lambert, discussed the Planning Process as it affects historic parks, gardens and designed landscapes.

At the end of the day, Professor Pritchard chaired a Reporting session, at which members and leaders of each of the Working Groups spoke briefly on the matters they had discussed.

During intervals in the afternoon, the Head of Archaeology, RCAHM, Dr Stephen Briggs, and his team demonstrated the extended database on parks and gardens now in the course of preparation by the Royal Commission. This database will cover parks and gardens other than those included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register, including maps, plans, garden buildings, terraces, water features, and many other details, often from material and evidence to be gathered by the County branches of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust.

WHY WE SHOULD CONSERVE HISTORIC GARDENS - A GENERAL OVERVIEW:

MRS MAVIS BATEY, MBE

It is easier to ask this question today, in the climate of conservation, than it was thirty years ago when The Garden History Society was founded; there was then the legacy of wartime occupation and devastation, the economic break-up of estates, wholesale redevelopment and the Festival of Britain slogan of 'New Lives, New Landscapes'. There was, however, a growing understanding of the heritage of the built environment, fostered by national and local amenity societies and a strong movement for the protection of the countryside; the campaign for the protection of designed landscapes had yet to be formulated. The three landmarks in the conservation of historic parks and gardens in England were: 1975 European Architectural Heritage Year; 1983 The National Heritage Act; 1987 The Great Storm.

European Architectural Heritage Year, with exhibitions being held all over Europe, gave us the opportunity to stress the importance of the surroundings of historic buildings. As there was so much publicity for the conservation of architectural heritage, this was the ideal way to present the historic house *and* its garden as an entity. Into *The Town & Country Amenities Act 1974*, which was a prelude to European Architectural Heritage Year, The Garden History Society managed to get a clause which highlighted the need to protect 'the setting of a listed building'. So far, so good; but we also needed to establish the actual concept of the historic garden in its own right, and, if possible, secure some form of grant aid. At this point we ran into trouble as a parliamentary lawyer had to be brought in, producing the inevitable complications.

There had been existing Section 4 grants for historic buildings and contiguous land since the *Historic Buildings & Ancient Monuments Act 1953*, and, in the 1974 Act, the grant clause was amended to include 'or in the upkeep of a garden or other land which appears to the Secretary of State to be of outstanding historic interest but which is not contiguous or adjacent to a building which appears to him to be of outstanding historic or architectural interest'. Nice and clear isn't it? The only trouble was that the poor Secretary of State didn't appear to have a clue as to what was meant to 'appear to him to be of outstanding historic interest'. We suggested that an inventory of historic gardens was called for. The Sir Humphrey of the Department resisted the proposal on the strength of 'no money, no staff' being available, and so we began our own pilot scheme in several counties and were fortunately taken under the wing of the Historic Buildings Council.



Nymans, West Sussex.

The aftermath of the Great Storm of 1987.

© The National Trust

Photographic Library / Eric Crichton

More good news followed when the newly-founded English Heritage, created by *The National Heritage Act 1983*, was empowered to appoint a Gardens Inspector to compile an official Register of ‘parks and gardens of special historic interest’. At last historic parks and gardens had their own telephone number in the corridors of power. As they were established, the value of the registers in conservation became increasingly apparent. Although, unlike listed buildings, there are no statutory controls for registered gardens, the fact that there was a statutory requirement to compile the Register created an official status for it.

Inspectors at Public Enquiries and planning committees now use the term ‘registered garden’ in the same shorthand way as listed building, Conservation Area or scheduled monument; there is now a recognised slot for our representations, whereas before their destination was almost certainly the waste paper basket.

Historic parks and gardens had got into ‘The Way Forward’ planning documents, but, except for garden structures, there was very little grant aid forthcoming. What changed the climate was my third milestone - the Great Storm of 1987: the ill wind that brought compensation for storm-damaged parks. There was much eloquence in both Houses of Parliament on the loss of our landscape heritage, and money and expertise were made available for the restoration of storm-damaged parks through English Heritage and the Countryside Commission; this established a precedent which led later to other garden grant schemes. There was now a public awareness of our heritage of historic parks and gardens which was recognised by government and it was up to the amenity societies and the Garden Trusts, then coming into being, to see that it gathered momentum. It is no coincidence that the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust was formed in 1989.

As the official Registers were purely advisory with no special statutory protection for the sites they listed, however, the real impetus for conservation would have to come from within existing planning controls. This was on a hit or miss basis until June 1995 when a statutory duty was placed on all planning authorities in England to consult The Garden History Society on planning applications affecting all grades of registered sites, and to

consult English Heritage on those affecting Grade I and Grade II* sites. Our Conservation Officer had, for some time, been working well with planning authorities on local and structure plans. This now also applies to our Conservation Officer in Scotland.

Whatever happens, historic gardens should not be seen in isolation. We have seen their acceptance as an entity with the historic building, placed in the mainstream of cultural history, but they are also linked to the landscape heritage and are part of the diversity and continuity of our rural and urban environment. Historic gardens fit well into the making of landscape studies initiated by William Hoskins in the 1950s as 'observables' left as human imprints on the landscape. Man influenced the natural landscape not only by living in it and drawing from it the basic necessities for survival, but also when he attempted to improve the quality of his life by designing his surroundings for pleasure and aesthetic effect. Our historical geographers have no difficulty, therefore, in including designed landscapes in their studies.

In terms of the wider countryside campaigns, The Garden History Society is also linked with the conservationists. When an additional Wealth Tax on landowners was threatened, we made a submission to the appointed Select Committee to plead for tax relief for owners of historic parks, stressing that generations of country house owners had invested in woodland management and landscaping and, if their estates had to be sold off piecemeal to meet crippling taxation, the planned relationship between agriculture and parkland would be severed and the consequent loss to the countryside immeasurable. We backed this up with maps showing public footpaths through parkland and the contribution that parks made to the beauty of the landscape as seen from roads and rivers. In the event, a change of government removed the threat.

The National Trust and a number of private owners have carried out a policy of historic maintenance of parks and gardens, so that we have never lost the heritage of places like Stourhead, Rousham, Bodnant, Petworth and Chatsworth. The challenge of restoring historic gardens whose original planting had been overgrown or damaged came about in the 1980s. As public money was involved in storm-damage grants for outstanding registered gardens, it was necessary for landowners to produce surveys and management agreements before grants could be allocated. This led to a greater understanding of landscape survey techniques and a debate as to whether we should, in fact, attempt to restore historic layouts.

The story of the restoration of the Privy Garden at Hampton Court Palace demonstrates the change of public attitude to the historical option. At the time of the William & Mary Tercentenary in 1988 it was suggested that their Privy Garden at Hampton Court should be restored authentically as part of the celebrations. The Minister of the day refused to consider a historical restoration and wanted it put out to competition in order not to

inhibit modern landscape architects. However, two years later the Historic Royal Palaces were set up as an agency and the commendable initiative was taken to treat the palace and the garden as an entity as Sir Christopher Wren and King William and Queen Mary had planned. Extensive public consultation was undertaken with an exhibition and model of the proposed garden restoration. The response to an historical restoration was overwhelmingly favourable and pioneering archaeological investigation followed. The results exceeded all expectation and, after the most ambitious garden reconstruction ever undertaken, the magnificent William & Mary ensemble of Wren's facade and the baroque garden is once more on view.

It is good that something as important as the royal Privy Garden should now be the flagship of authentic restoration. You can walk out of William III's orangery and see the fountains, screens, statues and plants as he would have seen them. Another outstanding example of the historic link between building and garden can now be seen at Waddesdon Manor in Buckinghamshire, where, in High Victorian style, tens of thousands of bedding plants are used to recreate the newly-reconstructed magnificent parterres. Over the top in flamboyance, maybe, but that was what that confident, opulent age was all about. Mere token bedded-out shapes could never effectively complement Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's great Victorian French Renaissance-style house. There are many more good examples of the restoration of gardens complementing historic buildings, from medieval gardens inside their castles to the Regency planting in the grounds of Brighton Pavilion, or the Arts & Crafts combination of a Lutyens house with a Jekyll garden. The restoration of eighteenth-century landscaped gardens, which embody that age's values and attitudes to the environment, is in rather a different category. They stand as historic parks and gardens in their own right, often, as at Studley Royal, Painshill or Hawkstone, unrelated to historic houses. Painshill, which had been derelict since World War II, was acquired by the local authority and became the first recipient of a grant from the National Heritage Memorial Fund, which replaced the Land Fund in 1980. Watching people walking through Charles Hamilton's recreated masterpiece today, one realises that they are enjoying the variety of visual landscape experience whether or not they are aware of Painshill's design history.

Campaigning for restoring green open spaces and for conserving historic landscape can bring many local interest groups together, especially when covering a wide area. A pioneering study of a landscaped river corridor, the Thames Landscape Strategy, from Hampton Court to Kew, has won much acclaim. Beginning and ending with a royal palace, this stretch of river with its historic vistas, parks, villas and gardens, creates an unparalleled landscape. Nearly 200 owners and different organisations were consulted in the 12 landscape character reaches of the river to see how the historical and landscape interests, nature conservation and recreational needs could be brought together to ensure that the legacy of the past could be enjoyed by future generations.

The same refreshment of spirit to be found in the walks of eighteenth-century Elysiums was the inspiration of the public urban park movement of the next century. Wales, with its dramatic increase in urban population, was in particular need of green spaces set aside for recreation, and the need is even greater today. We are now hopeful that through Lottery money these public parks may see a revival in our own time. Wales has, in fact, taken the lead in such an initiative and Victoria Park, Cardiff has become the first recipient of a Heritage Lottery Fund grant. Opened in 1897 for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, the programme of restoration and improvements will be completed in time for the park's own Centenary celebrations; it is to be hoped that many other rejuvenated public parks will result from the special Urban Parks Programme now set up by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Seizing the initiative in this way would significantly enhance the Welsh garden heritage for the 21st Century.



*The Privy Garden, Hampton Court Palace
in 1995.*

© The Daily Telegraph

WORKSHOP REPORT: GARDEN SURVEYS, MANAGEMENT AND AFTERCARE

DR CAROLINE PALMER



*Biddulph Grange, North Staffordshire.
The 'upside-down tree'.*

© The National Trust

This workshop was chaired by Dr Keith Goodway and drew on his observations during the restoration of Biddulph Grange. The participants, ranging from academics and professional planners and conservation officers to the enthusiastic private owners of historic gardens, represented the range of opinion to be encountered on many crucial issues in garden restoration.

Introducing the topic, Dr Goodway described the recent history of Biddulph Grange, North Staffordshire, a 15-acre Victorian

garden created around a private dwelling 1840-1865, little altered in the following fifty years, and then minimally maintained as the grounds of a hospital 1925-1988. At Biddulph Grange twenty years of amateur research and campaigning culminated in the acquisition of the property by The National Trust in 1986 and its general opening to the public in 1991.

The first dilemma which the workshop discussed was the issue of conservation versus restoration, and, if restoration is proposed, to what point or points in a garden's history. Historic garden sites may range from the humps and bumps indicative of archaeological traces, through overgrown wastelands in which choking brambles and weeds conceal hard landscape features, ruined structures, and overgrown trees and shrubs, to gardens in which arguably inappropriate more recent plants or structures have been added to an earlier plan.

One delegate made an impassioned case for conservation *in situ* and without disturbance, of any historic garden features, on the grounds of uniqueness and irreplaceability of such evidence. While this was an objective easy to support in the

case of humps and bumps in a field, which could and should be protected from needless obliteration, it was felt unreasonable to expect the same objectives to apply to the private owner-occupier of a home whose garden bears witness to previous centuries of gardening. In such a situation the recording of ancient garden traces is imperative, but the householder's wish to create a living garden should be respected. Pride and pleasure in its history is likely to render such an owner keen to recreate in some degree the ambience of an historic garden, perhaps in the use of species and planting styles typical of earlier times. Elizabethan gardens, for example, must be recreations rather than restorations, and archaeological evidence has much to contribute to such efforts. It was also commented that those concerned with gardens in the public domain had, in effect, a responsibility to take steps to restore those gardens in such a way as to render their historic nature more accessible to the non-specialist visitor. The public education thus generated can only enhance awareness of the value of garden conservation.

At Biddulph Grange, the overall philosophy was to restore to 1865, as this was the time when it reached its climax of development, and any changes that were made later were not significant. Pruning, clearing and planting were undertaken to this end. For example, an account of 1862 describes a tree planted upside-down, its stem in the ground and its roots in the air, with climbers growing over it. Although it had long vanished, it has now been recreated, as an intriguing example of Victorian design, with strong visitor appeal.

Turning to survey methods, the group discussed the scope and importance of a thorough survey, and the sources available to the researcher. The two years of professional research at Biddulph Grange was enormously enhanced by the volunteer research which had preceded it. Sources included archival material, diaries, old maps and estate surveys, postcards, pictures, and oral histories. However, all sources are subject to inaccuracy. Artists not uncommonly improved their subjects, cartographers sometimes copied long-gone features from earlier maps. Written accounts are only as good as their sources, while oral histories become increasingly unreliable with the increment of hearsay. Physical and archaeological surveys have complementary importance, and may enable the researcher to unravel the inaccuracies of the written and oral record. Trees and shrubs should be identified and accurately mapped. Tree ring counting, or date-of-introduction information for exotic species can contribute evidence of chronology.

With the example of the Biddulph Grange survey, Dr Goodway emphasised the importance (and facility in these days of word processing) of producing a thick, but user-friendly survey in which, in addition to a full report of each expert's findings, the garden is also described, region by region or feature by feature, in terms of what is known of its history, archaeology, physical garden features and plants. Although this involves considerable duplication of information throughout the document, it is less to

be read cover-to-cover than to provide accessible information as each area is scrutinised with a view to a development plan.

The experience of Biddulph Grange highlights the inevitable conflict between restoring a private garden and creating something which can be enjoyed by up to 100,000 visitors a year. At Biddulph paths have not been widened, and this does lead to crowding and problems on busy days. Extensive wheelchair access is incompatible with the steps and terraces of a Victorian garden, as is guaranteed toddler safety incompatible with appropriate historically accurate planting. Almost any garden contains potentially poisonous or allergenic flowers and shrubs. It has to be recognised that there is a potential conflict between protecting the public and protecting the landscape they have come to see. Delegates had varying perspectives upon how the balance should be achieved.

Sheer numbers of visitors can also have a detrimental effect on the enjoyment of a garden. Various solutions were discussed, such as an enthusiasts' day, with limited numbers admitted at extra cost, or Artists' Days, limited only to practising artists, by appointment, as is the situation on certain days at Monet's garden at Giverny in France.

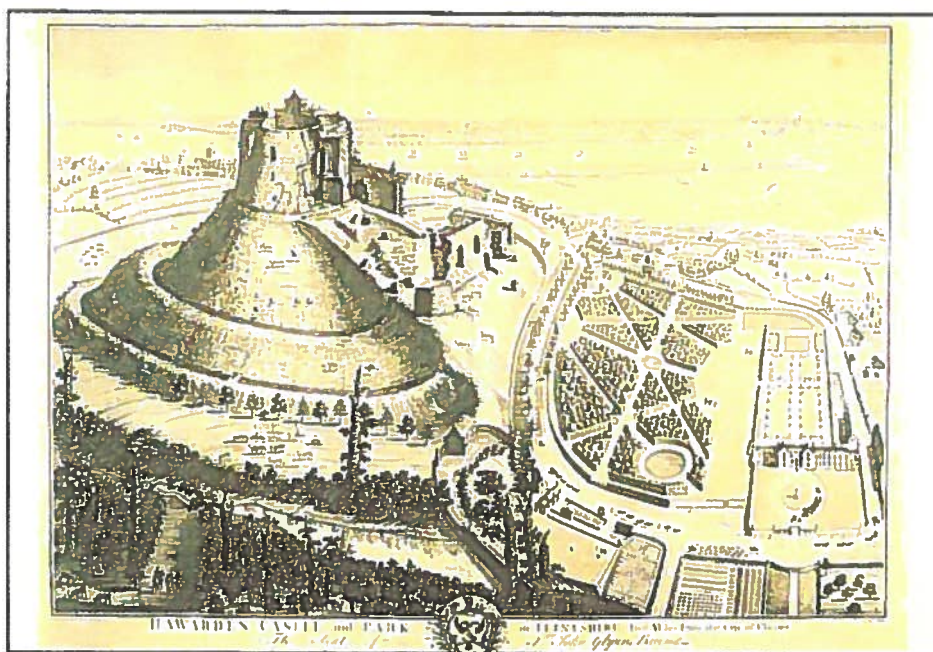
The public also enjoy, and willingly pay for, a behind-the-scenes glimpse and the opportunity to talk with people involved with garden restoration. Whilst primary restoration is in progress this is probably the only form of public access which should be allowed. Such guided tours at Biddulph Grange in 1988-1991, while drastic pruning and felling were in progress, were much appreciated and generated great enthusiasm for repeat visits during the programme of works. Without the benefit of an informed guide to explain the strategy of the restoration, many of these visitors would have been appalled at what they saw, and would have lost confidence in the restoration programme.

The value of a full and respected survey of any garden prior to its development or restoration is inestimable, both in providing a record of the garden's present condition and known history, and in pointing the way forward through the maze of conservation and restoration options. In providing a comprehensive overview it may also prove the mechanism for resolving the difficulties which arise when different experts find themselves in disagreement.

The example of Biddulph Grange itself will be of particular interest to the owners of the not inconsiderable numbers of high Victorian mansions surviving in Wales. Leighton Hall, near Welshpool, is one of the finest, a testament to Victorian industrial wealth and exuberance, expressed in ornate towers and turrets, and extensive gardens with terraces, geometric features, pools and cascades. Its towering garden trees include the original hybrid Leyland Cypresses, 'Leighton Green' and 'Naylor's Blue', parents of a myriad suburban hedges of today. The gardens, though now in divided ownership, might nonetheless, with co-ordinated vision, be restored to create a whole to the satisfaction of all.

THE CADW/ICOMOS REGISTER OF PARKS & GARDENS OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN WALES

ELISABETH WHITTLE



Hawarden Castle.

A bird's eye view by Thomas Badeslade. This outstanding park (and garden) is included on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks & Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Grade 1. Since this engraving was made in 1740, a new house has been built, the formal gardens replaced by a Victorian terrace and informal gardens, and the park greatly extended. Both park and garden have remains from the medieval period onwards, including the medieval castle. This well-researched site, still in good condition today, is an example of what can be achieved by a sympathetic owner.

Cadw. Welsh Historic Monuments. © Clwyd Record Office

Following in the wake of the compilation of registers of historic parks and gardens in England and Scotland, in 1986 Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments commissioned a US/ICOMOS project, undertaken during the summer months by a US student, to identify possible similar sites in Wales. This limited project initially identified 191 parks and gardens of possible historical significance. As a result in 1990 Cadw entered into partnership with ICOMOS UK to produce county-by-county registers of historic parks and gardens for Wales. A format for the Register was devised and the initial county chosen, Gwent, was surveyed and its *Register* published in 1994.

The Cadw/ICOMOS *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales* is progressing very satisfactorily, and is due for completion this year. Gwent and Clwyd have already been completed and published, and the (former) counties currently being surveyed are Gwynedd, Dyfed and Glamorgan. Gwynedd and Dyfed are in the very capable hands of Margaret Mason and Jane Stokes respectively, and I am working on Glamorgan (currently West Glamorgan, having completed Mid and South Glamorgan). The Powys *Register* was begun in June 1996 by Deborah Evans.

For those unfamiliar with the *Register*, it is non-statutory, and is being compiled on an (former) county-by-county basis. (As the change-over to the new unitary authorities has now taken place new authorities will be recorded and all site reference numbers will include the new authority, indicated by a three-letter suffix). The *Register* is advisory, and it is hoped that it will inform the decision-making process on planning affecting historic parks and gardens and will thus aid their preservation and conservation. The *Register's* main users are expected to be the planning authorities, site owners, and other bodies concerned with the heritage. Site summaries and maps are published in a county register; more detailed site dossiers and photographs are kept in Cadw for inspection on request.

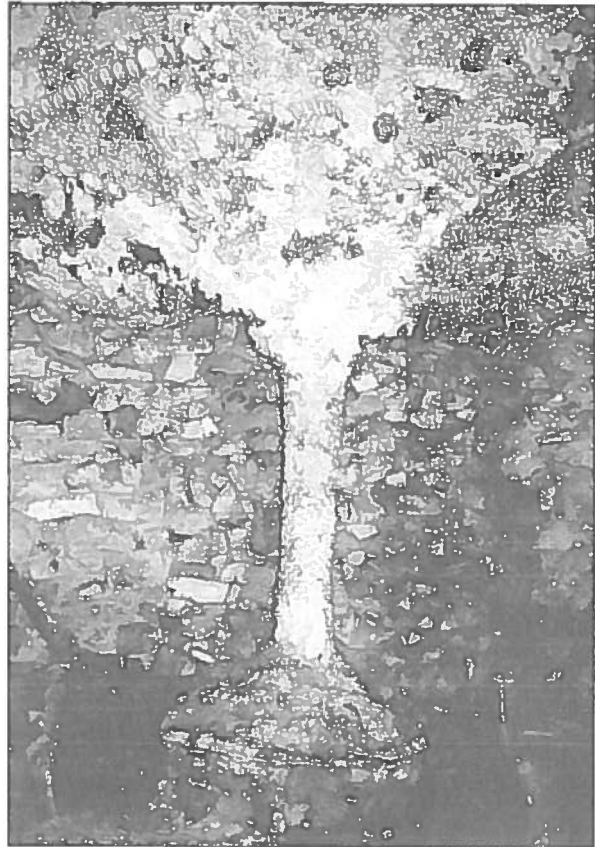
In choosing sites for the *Register* many factors are taken into account: the date of the site; its state of preservation; whether it is good of its type; whether it was worked on by any named designers; whether it is associated with any persons of note; the survival of unusual features. There is no presumption that the sites on the *Register* are open to the public, and in fact the majority are not. Sites are graded I, II*, and II, with criteria comparable to those for listed buildings. In the two counties so far completed approximately 7% of the sites are Grade I, and 20% Grade II*. The grand total of sites on the *Register* in Wales stands at 350 at present. This is made up 56 in Gwent, 74 in Clwyd, and provisional numbers for the remaining counties (Glamorgan 58; Gwynedd 60; Dyfed 56; Powys 46). In the course of research many more historic parks and gardens, many fragmentary or poorly preserved, have come to light than have qualified for the *Register*, which contains only the historically most important and best preserved. These sites of local interest reinforce the emerging picture of a great wealth and diversity of historic parks and gardens in Wales. Perhaps a special plea could be made here for the recognition of urban public parks as an integral part of this heritage.

In 1995 the integration of historic parks and gardens into the cultural heritage was reinforced by *Welsh Office Circular 29/95: General Development Order Consolidation 1995*. This technical government document states that, when the Welsh *Register* is complete, statutory consultation on planning applications concerning historic parks and gardens on the *Register* will be introduced in Wales, to operate in the same way as that in England; that is, that all applications be referred to The Garden History Society, and

Pontypool Park.

This remarkable shell Hermitage, built in the early 19th century, stands in Pontypool Park, Torfaen, which is on the Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks & Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales, Grade II. The Hermitage has recently undergone extensive restoration by the Local Authority. This is a good example of an Authority protecting a public park, doing its best to be aware of the historic interest of the site.*

© Cadw. Welsh Historic Monuments



that on sites graded I and II* Cadw also be consulted. In the meantime, Welsh local planning authorities are 'encouraged to keep the importance of Welsh historic parks and gardens in view'. As the *Registers* for the Welsh counties are produced, authorities are asked to consult Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments on planning applications in respect of Grade I and Grade II* sites, and The Garden History Society on all three grades. Obviously there is a role for the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust to liaise with Cadw and The Garden History Society over such planning applications, and useful informal links are already in place.

The recommended system of consultation is already in operation in the old counties of Gwent and Clwyd, where its benefits have quickly become apparent. Since the implementation of the *Circular* in June 1995 there has been a steady flow of applications on historic parks and gardens on the *Register* and we hope that the local planning authorities have found the advice that we have been able to give them useful.

The whole exercise of the *Register*, and the related work of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, has had the beneficial effect in Wales of raising awareness generally of the existence of historic parks and gardens and of the important part they play in the wider landscape and the cultural heritage. The next stage is the crucial one of attempting to aid their preservation with sensitive and appropriate treatment.

PLANNING LAW, PRESENT & FUTURE, AND THE REGISTER WITHIN THE PLANNING SYSTEM

DAVID LAMBERT

Historic parks and gardens are a new area of interest and responsibility for planning authorities and indeed for Government. In England, *The National Heritage Act 1983* enabled English Heritage to compile 'a register of gardens and other land situated in England and appearing to them to be of special historic interest'. This was begun in 1984 and county volumes were published successively until the final volume in 1988. Cadw, Welsh Historic Monuments, with support from the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), embarked on a similar exercise in 1990. The *Welsh Register* is in two parts: part one is parks and gardens; part two, landscapes. Progress on historic landscapes is separate and later than progress on parks and gardens.

Unlike its English counterpart, the *Welsh Register* has no statutory basis at present. However, like the *English Register*, it has become the subject of development plan policies seeking to protect this newly identified area of the heritage and environment, and, thus, under Section 54A of the *1991 Planning and Compensation Act*, it is now accorded significant weight in the planning process.

The *English Register* is the subject of Government advice in *Planning Policy Guidance* note (*PPG*) 15 on the historic environment, which states that 'planning authorities should protect registered parks and gardens in preparing development plans and in determining planning applications'; that 'the effect of a proposed development on a registered park or garden *or its setting* (my italics) is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application' (para 2.24).

The *PPG* also points out that the setting of a listed building 'is often an essential part of the building's character, especially if a garden or grounds have been laid out to complement its design or function' (para 2.16), and that the setting 'may often include land some distance from it...In some cases, setting can only be defined by an historical assessment of a building's surroundings' (para 2.17). The other key reference to parks and gardens is to their suitability for Conservation Area designation which, the *PPG* states, 'may often be suitable for historic parks and gardens and other areas of historic landscape containing structures that contribute to their special interest...' (para 4.6). Perhaps the most important recognition contained in *PPG 15* is the repeated inclusion of historic parks and gardens in the general descriptions of the historic environment.

There is to be no equivalent *PPG* for Wales. Instead, the Welsh Office has produced a broad-brush '*PPG Wales*', in which the advice on historic parks and gardens echoes that in *PPG 15*: 'local planning authorities should protect registered parks and gardens...in preparing their development plans and in determining planning applications' (para 131). This basic policy advice will be supported by a new Circular and a Technical Advice Note, both in draft at the time of writing. We have criticised details of both where they clearly conflict with the reasonably strong wording in *PPG Wales* and where we feel they sell Wales short in comparison with *PPG 15*, for example in advising against designation of landscapes as Conservation Areas without *PPG 15*'s qualification for historic parks and gardens.

Legislation also allows for the giving of Government Grants to historic parks and gardens, scope which also exists under Conservation Area law. The Government's role in grant-aiding parks and gardens, as with all other areas of the heritage, is being overtaken by the phenomenal sums available from the Heritage Lottery Fund. One key source of grants in England, especially important because it targets the private owner (excluded from receiving Heritage Lottery Fund monies), is Countryside Stewardship, now run by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, having been developed over five years by the Countryside Commission. Its Historic Landscapes option offers revenue and capital payments towards projects seeking to restore the character of historic parks. There is no equivalent in Wales, although it is much to be hoped that as the concept of 'Stewardship' is now in the mainstream of 'agri-environmental' policy and funding, it will be introduced. The review of the Countryside Council for Wales '*Tir Cymen*' scheme in 1997 may offer this opportunity.

The only other piece of legislation directly affecting parks and gardens is the recent amendment to the *General Development Order* which, in England, has introduced a statutory requirement that planning authorities consult English Heritage and The Garden History Society, as the national amenity society for historic parks and gardens, on applications which 'in their opinion, affect' a registered park or garden. English Heritage wished to receive only those applications affecting Grades I and II*, The Garden History Society receives all grades. In Wales, there is, as yet, no such statutory requirement, although *Welsh Office Circular 29/95* urges that 'planning authorities are encouraged to keep the importance of Welsh historic parks and gardens in view'. As *Registers* for each Welsh County is produced, the authorities are 'asked' to consult Cadw and The Garden History Society in a similar form to the English requirement. The *Circular* also states that once the *Registers* are complete, arrangements similar to those for England will then be introduced, and intention recently repeated in the DNH/WO Green Paper '*Protecting Our Heritage*'. This, then, is the bare bones of the legislation on historic parks and gardens. But other, older-established and stronger pieces of planning law to cover parks and gardens to some extent.

Section 66 of the 1990 *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* rehearses the need to pay 'special regard to the desirability of preserving the...setting' of a Listed Building in determining a planning application. This was the crux of the recent appeal decision on a golf course proposed for the historic park at Dinefwr, where the Inspector accepted Cadw's contention that the whole of the designed landscape park formed the setting of the Listed Building.

Section 69-73 of the Act set out the law on Conservation Areas including the well-documented test on proposals within Conservation Areas having to preserve or enhance their character or appearance. Where Areas include historic parks or gardens, registered or not, it is essential that the report designating the CA should specifically address their contribution. Article 4 Directions can usefully suspend permitted development rights in threatened parks and gardens covered by this designation.

The legislation covering ancient monuments also covers historic landscapes where they have been included on the county Sites and Monuments Record, an increasingly common practice. Such sites are then covered by well-established development plan policies on archaeological sites, and by *PPG 16* on archaeology and planning, now to be replaced by a *TAN*. As mentioned at the beginning of this article, Section 54A of the *Planning Act*, as amended in Section 26 of the 1991 *Planning and Compensation Act*, requires that decisions are made in accordance with the development plan, and the need for major departures to be assessed by the Secretary of State has also proved invaluable in protecting parks and gardens

The status of the *Register* within the planning system depends, and is likely to so depend for the foreseeable future, on the quality of the arguments put forward in defence of threatened sites. The Welsh Historic Gardens Trust's Clwyd Branch, together with the local and county authorities, The Georgian Group and The Garden History Society, scored a notable victory in defeating development proposals for the historic landscape at Leeswood Hall near Mold. Political support for any form of specific protection, analogous to that for listed buildings, ancient monuments or Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs), is practically non-existent. A general duty to protect registered sites, without any specific new powers, may be the best hope for planning authorities struggling to fulfil an ambition to ensure these sites are preserved from harm.

One key task on which the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust and the new unitary authorities will be working closely is that of further identification of historic parks and gardens to complement the *Register*. While the *Register* has criteria which produce a list of sites of national importance, there are many more within any given county of regional or local importance; these contribute significantly to local landscape, the local heritage and the local environment.. These will include not just landscape parks, but older formal gardens which remain as no more than earthworks; suburban villa gardens; urban

parks and squares; cemeteries and graveyards; civic landscaping schemes for streets or housing or industrial developments; even old allotments.

The Welsh Historic Gardens Trust has already embarked on this project, joining with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales, providing it with information for its Database currently in preparation. Such an exercise in stock-taking and assessment is essential in planning terms. It should form the basis of policies which extend recognition from merely registered parks and gardens to those of local importance. Planning authorities must take heed of this work and ensure its inclusion within the planning system as a fundamental complement to the work of Cadw and ICOMOS.

On the question of development plan policies, The Garden History Society has produced an Advice Note which is summarised following this article. These policies are becoming increasingly sensitive and elaborate as authorities develop their interest and awareness of heritage and environmental issues. The GHS is also producing a manual of planning casework, shortly to be published by Landscape Design.

Finally, there is a great need for education: education for garden enthusiasts in the ways of the planning system; education for planners in the ways of parks and gardens. The opportunity for mutual learning and teaching is obvious. Garden Trusts are well placed to develop a close understanding of parks and gardens in the planning system through liaison with their unitary authorities, while the authorities have the chance to benefit from the reservoir of expertise and interest of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust.

Advice on the Protection of Historic Parks & Gardens in Development Plans

The new weight given to development plans by Section 54A of the 1990 *Planning Act* coincided with the growing recognition of historic parks and gardens as part of the historic environment. This has been acknowledged in *PPG Wales* which advises local authorities to protect registered sites in preparing their development plans. This note makes suggestions for the drafting of an explanatory memorandum and a policy, based on our reading of many adopted development plans.

Suggestions for Explanatory Memorandum

1. Historic parks and gardens are an important part of the area's heritage and environment. The most important sites will merit inclusion on the Cadw/ICOMOS *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest*. Registered sites within the plan area should be marked on the Proposals Map. The *Register* brings no additional statutory controls although the council is advised to consult Cadw on planning applications affecting Grade I and II* sites and The Garden History Society on all grades. The Welsh Historic Gardens Trust also gives advice on many planning consultations.

Also included on the Proposals Map should be sites identified (by Cadw, the WHGT, the relevant Archaeological Trust, the GHS &c.) as being of local historic interest. The identification of historic parks and gardens is in its infancy. The *Register* itself when fully published will still be open to additions and some of locally important sites may merit inclusion on the *Register*; if not, they will still merit protection for their contribution to the local heritage and environment. An adopted plan has stated that the exclusion of sites from the plan or the *Register* should not imply that an historic park or garden is not of interest.

2. Historic parks and gardens comprise a variety of features: the open space itself; views in and out; the planting; water features; built features; archaeological remains. There is a need to protect such sites and their settings from new development which could destroy or harm the historic interest, and to encourage sympathetic management wherever possible.

3. Apart from historic interest, parks and gardens may contain other facets of interest: archaeological, landscape, architectural, nature conservation, amenity, horticultural, educational. In a typical development plan, they may thus fall under a number of alternative subject headings - the natural environment, the built environment, or archaeology. There is no right or wrong place for a policy, but there may be internal conflicts between some of the interests referred to above. We suggest that in a registered site, the historic interest must be identified as paramount; in non-registered sites it should be taken fully into account. There is also likely to be a need to cross-refer other policies in the plan to the historic parks and gardens policy. Some authorities have drawn up detailed supplementary planning guidance on the constraints applying to development in and management of historic parks and gardens.

4. If a county or local list and/or map of such sites exists, this should be incorporated into the local plan and its proposals map (structure plan policies can be left non-site specific), with the following qualifications: additional sites may be added as a result of further research, and locations rather than boundaries are indicated (the DoE has recently accepted a proposals map showing only locations for non-registered sites). Given the relative newness of the subject in development control terms, it is not unreasonable for a plan to indicate that knowledge is incomplete and that further research is likely to result in additions during the plan period, to which the policy should apply.

5. If such a list does not exist, the plan could indicate that is intended to compile one. Sources of information include Cadw, Welsh Historic Monuments, The Garden History Society, the County Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) and The Welsh Historic Gardens Trust. The latter's county branches are working on such lists, working with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales. Every area of the country will eventually be covered by the Extended National Database. Local lists should, with the agreement of the County Archaeologist, be added to the SMR.

6. It is not unreasonable for a local authority to indicate that it will seek to encourage the conservation, restoration and maintenance of historic parks and gardens, whether listed or otherwise. Where they are associated with development proposals, developers should be required to safeguard the landscape setting, and ensure the retention, management and, where appropriate, the restoration of surrounding gardens or parkland.
7. The local plan will also offer the opportunity to indicate an intention to designate new Conservation Areas. A number of authorities have designated registered parks as Conservation Areas, or included non-registered sites where they are associated with historic buildings. In the latter cases it is important that the designation report specifies the contribution made by a park or garden to the Conservation Area. In reviewing existing boundaries, planning authorities should consider extending them to include adjacent parks or gardens.
8. The plan could also indicate that applications for development within historic parks or gardens will need to be preceded by an environmental impact assessment, including a survey of the historic interest.
9. Finally, the plan might refer to the availability of expert advice on the conservation of historic parks and gardens. WO 29/95 outlines the new statutory requirements covering consultation with Cadw and The Garden History Society on applications affecting registered sites. Some Welsh county plans (for example, Conwy) also include The Welsh Historic Gardens Trust as a consultee and as a source of advice for owners.
10. In conclusion, we feel it is important that a policy covers the following:
 - a) non-registered, locally important sites as well as registered, nationally important sites.
 - b) protection from harmful development and enhancement of historic character.
 - c) the setting as well as the site itself.
 - d) identification of sites in the future.
 - e) consultation with expert bodies.

Policy

Below is a selection of wordings for policies from recent structure (S) and local (L) plans:

Development proposals which affect adversely historic gardens or sites, structures or areas of archaeological or historic interest, and, if appropriate, their setting, normally will not be permitted (S).

The local planning authorities will identify and protect the County's stock of buildings, ...and gardens of architectural or historic interest (L).

The district council will oppose any development or activities which would adversely affect the character or setting of a registered park or garden, or one included on the County SMR (L).

Development which would have a detrimental effect upon the character and appearance of historic landscapes, parks and gardens will be resisted [schedule of registered and non-registered sites included in appendix] (L).

Development, including changes to the existing land-form, will not be permitted which would adversely affect the character, appearance, amenity, enjoyment or setting of any of the historic parks and gardens in the District designated in the Cadw/ICOMOS Register or the District Land Register. Proposals for the restoration of these parks and gardens will be encouraged, providing such restoration is based on thorough historical research (L).

The Borough Council will seek to identify, protect and encourage the sensitive restoration of gardens of special historic interest within the Borough...Special attention will be given to the need to protect the setting of historic parks and gardens and to prevent their unsympathetic sub-division (L).

Development which would have a detrimental effect upon the character and appearance of historic landscapes, parks and gardens, and battlefields, and their settings will normally be resisted (L).

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would harm the character, appearance, or setting of an Historic Park or Garden shown on the Proposals and Inset Map (L).

GARDENS & PARKLANDS IN THE EXTENDED NATIONAL DATABASE ON SITES & MONUMENTS IN WALES

DR STEPHEN BRIGGS

Archaeological Fieldwork and Information Collection in Wales

Although archaeological fieldwork in Wales probably began with George Owen of Henllys, the Elizabethan Antiquary of Pembrokeshire, Edward Lhuyd made the first real national survey. Lhuyd was born near Oswestry and died in harness as Keeper of the old Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in 1709. He has been described as Wales's first archaeologist (1), but significantly he was also a geologist (2), botanist ('the best Naturalist in all Europe' (3)), and Celtic linguaphile (4). His interest here is that in 1696, to progress his enquiries about Wales's geography and landscape, he commissioned a 12-page questionnaire of 47 sections which he distributed to friends, some landowners, and the incumbent clergy of most parishes in the Principality. Of these, the documentary returns of some 145 Welsh parishes have survived, roughly 15% of all the current civil parishes in Wales (5). Lhuyd's legacy represents a core data structure for contemporary environmental, historical and social research.

Besides the names of hills and rivers, springs and fields, he asked for the names and positions of standing stones, circles, megaliths, inscribed stones, churches and church monuments, castles, abbeys, mounds and mills. In some cases, his informants described woodlands and gave the taxa of flowering plants, both introduced and native species(6). Lhuyd's polymathy was reflected in searching questions, and in a consequent interest generated throughout his homeland and among his correspondents in the scientific community of the Royal Society of London. Lhuyd's gazetteer was one of the first essays at a comprehensive national or regional landscape survey (7).

Lhuyd's enquiries were incorporated into Bishop Gibson's 1695 and succeeding editions of Camden's *Britannia* (8). Much of his work was also recycled among contemporary and later antiquaries (9), and Thomas Pennant uncritically alluded to some of Lhuyd's sites in *Tours in Wales* (1784), almost a century after their first description (10), in some cases well after they had already disappeared.

Important national topographical questionnaires were later to be circulated in Britain and Ireland by Nicholas Carlisle in 1810, and by Samuel Lewis in 1833, each in advance

of their respective *Topographical Dictionaries*. The idea of putting together comprehensive lists of monuments on a Welsh national basis was one of the original objectives of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, founded in 1846. This ambition lives on not only through regular publication of the Association's Journal, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, but also through the publications of other strong local and county societies.

The growth of the RCAHM Database

The three Royal Commissions on Ancient Monuments were not established until some 200 years after Edward Lhuyd's death. In Wales a Commission was 'Appointed by Royal Warrant dated 10th August 1908...' to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions connected with, or illustrative of, the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the people of Wales and Monmouthshire from the earliest times, and to specify those which were most worthy of preservation'. This undertaking was to advance county by county, eventually covering all monuments and structures to the beginning of the Hanoverian Succession, in 1707. Important changes to this working pattern later followed, principally through the addition of a National Monuments Record as the central archival core to the Commission's function from 1964 (11) and, more recently, adoption of a clearer definition of an advisory role in conservation-related matters.

Interpretation of the term 'inventory' varied. Initially, some (the Welsh and Scots) believed that it should be little more than a planning list. Not unnaturally lavishing great attention upon Westminster Abbey and other London buildings, the English raised quite a different standard from the start. These understandable differences and many scholarly shortcomings were acrimoniously pointed up by an anonymous reviewer (said to have been Sir Mortimer Wheeler) in the first volume of *Antiquity* considering the 1925 Pembrokeshire Inventory volume.

This review drew attention to editorial incompetence and to the Commission's failure to fulfil its terms of reference on several counts; that its Inventories employed evidence from out-of-date secondary sources and that investigating staff possessed virtually no appreciation of architectural history or of prehistoric and Roman archaeology. The reviewer cajoled 'that the Commission ... [was] a laughing-stock amongst professed archaeologists and [was] an unjust charge upon the State' (12). This review led to radical change, and during the early 1930s, the production of Welsh Inventories was taken over by Wilfred Hemp, Stuart Piggott and Leonard Monroe. New blood led to changes in earlier practices. Piggott and Monroe brought professionalism to fieldwork and recording in Wales, and established surveying standards second-to-none in contemporary British prehistoric archaeology with the publication of the Anglesey Inventory in 1937. By that time, however, Piggott had been seduced to Avebury by the financial security of Keiller's marmalade money. Monroe later defected to the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments in London.

Hemp departed at the beginning of the War, and Dr C.A. Raleigh Radford, then already a Commissioner, stepped into his shoes until A.H.A. Hogg quit researching concrete roads at Cambridge in 1949 to make full-time his lifelong hobby. Hogg oversaw the establishment of a strong team which not only advanced the Inventory programme (completing Caernarvonshire in 1965, and Early Glamorgan by 1974), but which in crossing the 1707 divide, also included vernacular architecture and Wales's important monuments to the Industrial Revolution.

The National Monuments Index

The most significant post-War departure, however, was the establishment of a National Monuments Index for Wales from 1964, largely the brainchild of C.H.Houlder (13). A card-based system, it eventually carried references to over 80,000 individual items incorporating minimal core data quite similar to that currently demanded for computerisation.

This early system was numerical, with site classifications in which: *1* comprised the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic; *2*, the Bronze Age; *3*, the Iron Age. These progressed to a further 15 part-thematic, part-chronological numbers, which included churches, castles, houses, transport, manufacturing industries, and public services. Accordingly, *1a* represented Palaeolithic open settlements or caves, *1b*, Neolithic tombs, *2b* Bronze Age cairns or burials and *2c*, stone circles, while *3b* covered Iron Age hill forts. Incidentally, houses were *10c*, ancillary buildings *10d*, follies and capricious structures *10e* (14).

In its day, this numerical system was an extremely effective tool for coping with planning and research inquiries. It was not readily adaptable to concepts like landscape or gardens. Houlder's vision was to see the fruits of his initiative and the staff's dedicated industry eventually taken out of its grey steel card cabinets and transformed by electronic wizardry into computer-accessible data.. Alas, policy and lack of resources conspired against the realisation of that vision until after his retirement in 1990.

The Archaeological Trusts

In the meantime, from 1975-6, four regional Welsh Archaeological Trusts were established, initially designed to respond to development threats (15). The Trusts soon developed longer-term strategies, and within a couple of years were all creating their own sites and monuments records, initially deriving their basic contents largely from Commission sources. By 1980, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust had become the first to computerise its records (16), and soon all the Trusts had taken PCs on board, with Dyfed storing information recoverable on a one-to-many relationship. Charles Stenger helped to get Dyfed's system going, but after he was tragically killed in road accident in 1986, the work was continued by Terry James, who greatly improved the system by introducing Foxpro.

When the Commission was afforded resources to set up its own sites and monuments database in 1991, Terry James' recruitment not only brought the necessary skills, but also the vision and key to introducing a coherent institutional nationwide software package with an on-line capability to include all four Trusts. Under its revised Royal Warrant, from 1992 the Commission was to become central to an Extended National Database (END) for Wales, a partnership ideal initially networking the Archaeological Trusts and Cadw, and subsequently to include planning authorities, scholars and other interested agents.

Current Database Projects

The Commission's card index to architectural sites was computerised under contract to core data form in 1993-4. Besides maintaining an expanding conventional archaeological site-based record, performance is currently focused on directly inputting records of industrial sites and on a partnership desk-based study (with the interest group CAPEL) of chapels or chapel sites deriving from maps and historical sources at the National Library of Wales. This research has generated some 5,500 to 8,000 records and informs an important fieldwork programme to record chapel buildings, which, though important symbols of Welsh culture and community, are disappearing, being abandoned or converted to other uses at an alarming rate in the wake of those lost industries which often employed the chapels' builders and their congregations.

The Gardens Database

The Cadw/ICOMOS *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales* is only concerned with complete, surviving sites: those gardens which normally include a recognisable creative and aesthetic component. Part of the Commission's long-term remit is to collect information which will help understand the relative importance of Registered sites and assist evaluation of their components. This involves mapping all known sites and individual estate features, including those which have disappeared or are now too damaged to be felt worthy of protection.

Even more importantly, it is hoped, if resources allow, to record some gardens of types at present administratively or aesthetically unfashionable (public, institutional, or cottage sites).

The desktop reconnaissance method involves systematically combing all Ordnance Survey 25" (1:2500) maps of the 1880s and 1900s (1:2500) for all those identifiable features offering clues to the subject (17). As time permits, and when records are available, recourse will be made to other maps and plans in order to achieve a full appreciation of an estate's development. In this regard, the Second Edition OS 6" (1:10,560) printed during the early 1900s is often an excellent guide to an estate's contemporarily managed parkland.

Owing to the retreat of larger estates under socio-economic pressures since the 1860s, but particularly due to agricultural and developmental changes and land sales since World War II, many important gardens, their buildings and plantings are now forgotten or fragmented. Fieldwork today therefore still offers exciting opportunities to rediscover lost demesnes or to visit neglected places.

With only minor differences, the core database used for gardens is shared with the core data fields for all other site types in the END. It is accessed through Windows on Foxpro. Core data are arranged to enable access to site descriptions: bibliographical references can be entered or searched. Perhaps more important is the potential to store multiple grid references of individual features not only on a site-by-site basis, a facility enabling the mapping of linear features like boundaries. This is a significant step on the road to encompassing entire landscapes, though much greater data input will be required before its potential is fully realised. END's structure also makes it possible to input the necessary diversity of information about abandoned cottage and grange domestic patches and orchards, as well as features indisputably of aesthetic or landscape interest. Buildings already in the architectural database are cross-referenced.

The project is slowly cataloguing kitchen garden structures. Like industrial buildings and chapels, the walled kitchen gardens, formerly common to middle and upper class houses, are now rapidly disappearing. Though some are used as market gardens, others have become caravan parks or softwood nurseries, their decaying glasshouses often pushed aside, whilst maintenance costs for extensive brick or stone walls dictate that losses to this particular historic resource can only gather momentum.

Fastmap & Aerial Survey

The Commission maintains a vigorous aerial reconnaissance programme (18) with a valuable aerial photographic archive. Their contribution to the NMR and END adds to a select but valuable holding which includes work by Dr J.K. St Joseph, who began to overfly Wales in the early post-War years. St Joseph's earliest work was undertaken at a time when many estates were still maintained, even if not positively manicured. His photographs are therefore time capsules, sometimes fossilising parkland patterns with roots in the eighteenth century, occasionally depicting gardens established in the nineteenth century, and even shedding light on earlier earthwork features.

Equipped with Fastmap running through the Foxpro database programme, the Commission can rectify aerial photographs and plot early landscapes from the results. The programme can also depict detail direct from specific database fields and create period or other thematic layering. The first garden to be depicted in this way is Corsygedol in Merioneth, an estate which dates from the sixteenth century and for many years home to the powerful Vaughans. Seen first on a contemporary estate map of 1764, which probably shows a parkland layout of 1734 (when the avenue was planted), but possibly much influenced by a seventeenth-century predecessor (Fig. 1), its subsequent layout

can be traced through the 1889 (Fig. 2) and 1905 Ordnance Survey 25" maps, illustrating the slow adaptation of the estate nucleus to accommodate modern farming methods between the 1960s and the present day (Figs 3 & 4). Fastmap's capacity to create distribution maps offers a welcome replacement to hand plotting (Fig. 5; 19).

Conclusion

The Extended National Database is slowly becoming an important working tool in the study, administration and management of ancient monuments and landscapes in Wales. Investigations in both field and library over the past five years have seen Wales established as a land as well endowed with historic gardens as England or Scotland. Wales is also home to its own regional garden types and was particularly important to the aesthetic development of mountainous picturesque parkland concepts. The Wilderness Picturesque estate is quintessentially expressed in Hafod, and some aspects of this Wilderness aesthetic still influence more global attitudes to rural planning and environmental management.

A glance back at some eighteenth-century park-building attitudes might be useful in any search for a holistic environmental approach to future database inputs. In some parks great emphasis was sometimes attached to revering extant monuments, though it was probably more fashionable to create new ones in a Classical or Gothick style. Great attention was paid to planting, the quality and content of vistas, to the environs of houses, to the welfare of plants and even of livestock. Hence the current study and recording of historic parks and gardens brings together aesthetes, arboriculturalists, architects, archaeologists, botanists and horticulturalists. As yet this polymathic requirement is poorly reflected in administrative attitudes to landscape management, and is only partially reflected in the design of database core or peripheral fields.

Historic parks and gardens include that range of elements, both man-made and natural, through which it should be possible to essay total landscape record, and whereby computerised maps would be produced for several purposes. The opportunity to develop this garden of knowledge should be seized and pursued. Sadly, despite the acknowledged importance of a strong anthropogenic factor in environmental change, it appears that in some quarters today separate information systems are being maintained, for man and his works on the one hand, and for what the optimists still term 'the natural environment' on the other.

A brief examination of the objectives of the International Union for Natural Landscape Protection shows that those who currently strive to study, record and protect nature, do so with minimal regard for basic historical or cultural influences. Indeed, in spite of generations of advocacy for greater co-operation and collaboration, it is perplexing that contact between plant and animal ecologists and anthropological ecologists still remains poor. Perhaps now is a useful moment to reflect and agree on the need for a more co-operative climate to discuss developing information systems for environmental management, a collaboration which is particularly appropriate for garden historians.

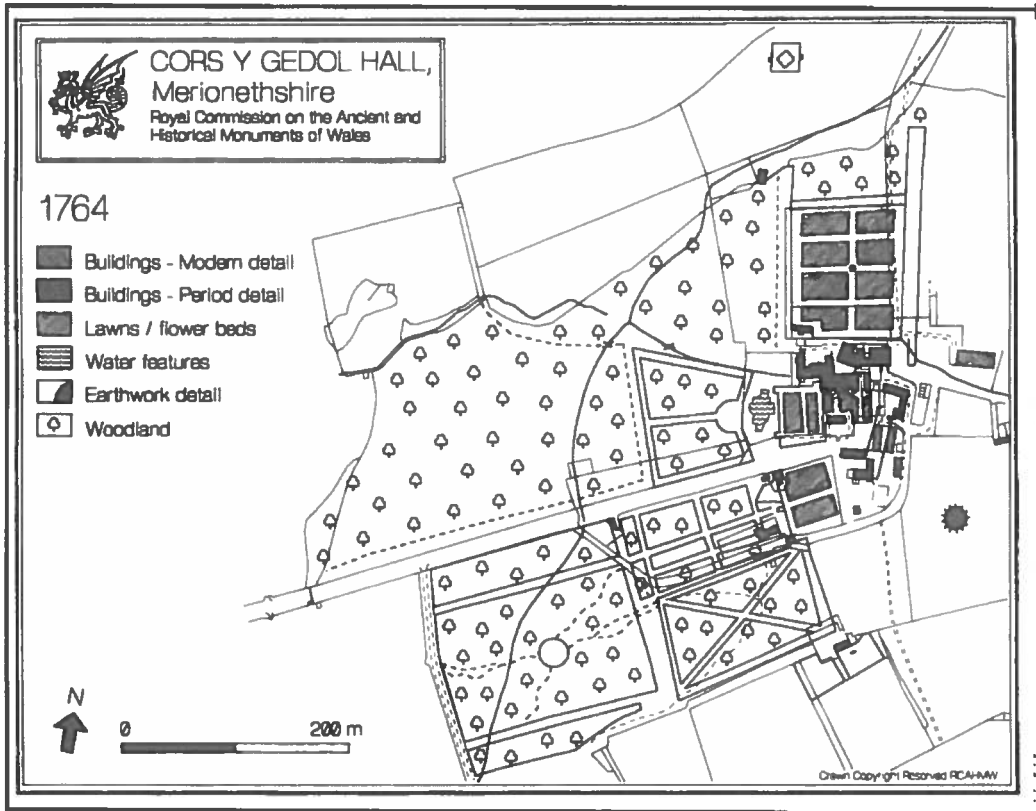


Figure 1

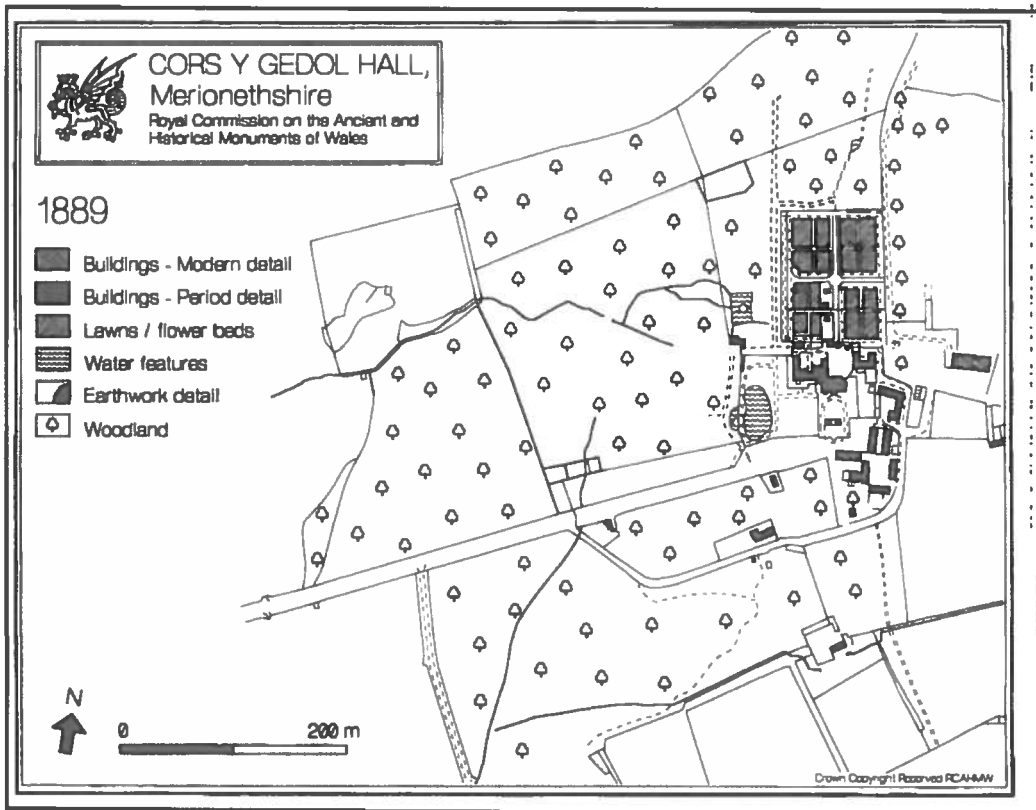


Figure 2

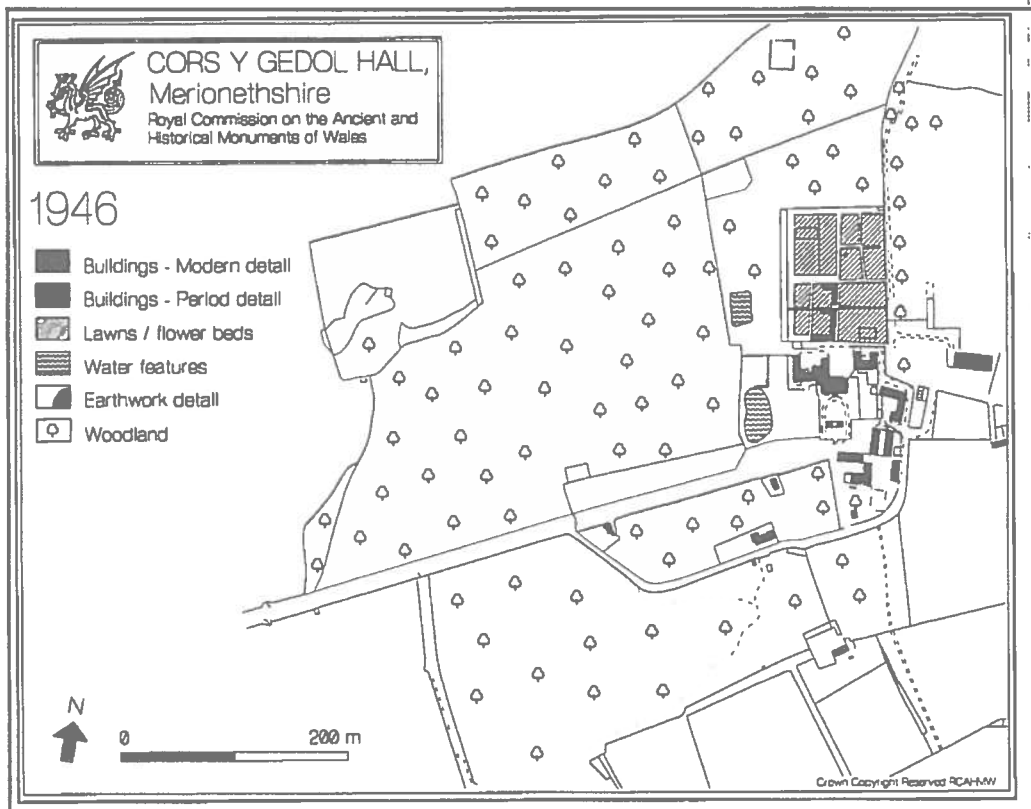


Figure 3

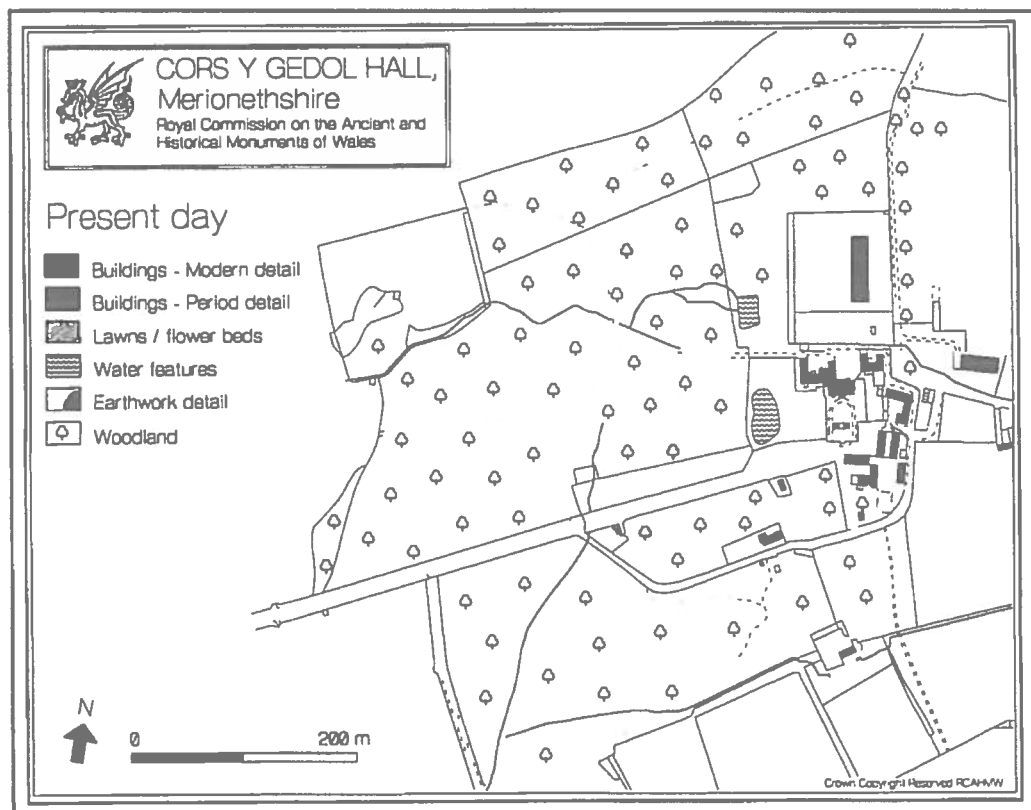


Figure 4

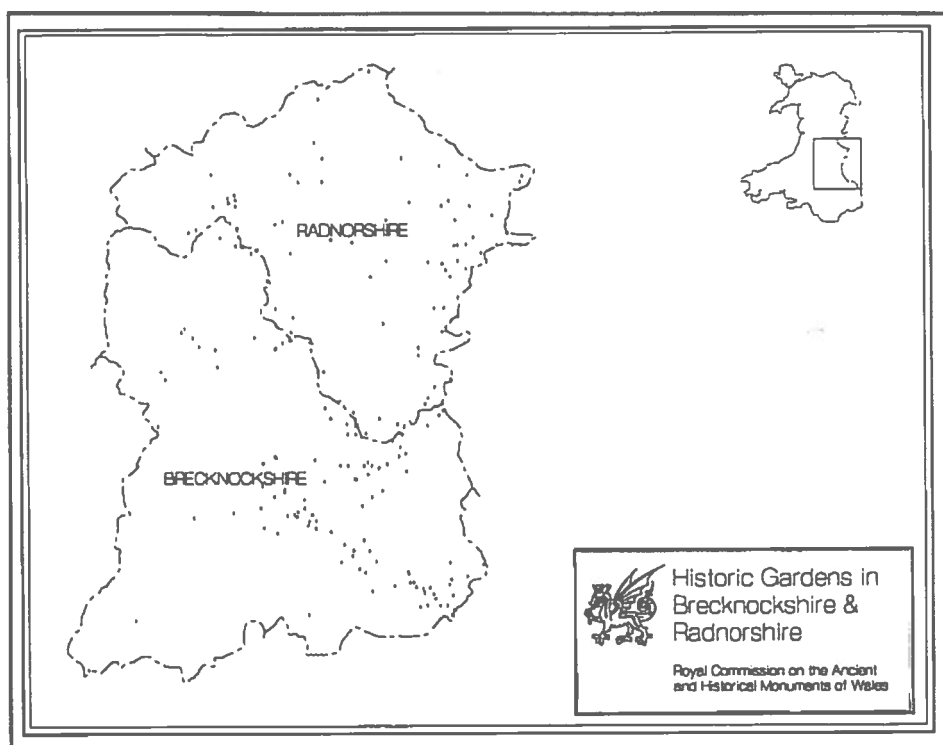


Figure 5

It seems appropriate to end as we began, with Edward Lhuyd, and hope that a polymathic team, equipped with sophisticated gear, might one day bring to fruition a fully interdisciplinary description of the Welsh landscape such as that which started with his vision 300 years ago.

A working relationship between Cadw, the RCAHM.W and the WHGT, together with the CCW, will help clearly focus on improved and informed conservation and protection practice, and should ensure effective investigation, full record of lost or decaying features, with better understanding and more authentic interpretation in future scholarship and publication concerning the garden heritage of Wales.

Acknowledgements

This text abbreviates and updates an account presented on behalf of RCAHM.W to the *Council of Europe Conference on Core Data in Archaeological Databases* in September 1995. It appears by permission of Mr Peter White, Secretary RCAHM.W, and owes a great deal to the help of the writer's colleagues past and present. The illustrative garden plots were executed by Toby Driver, and the distributive map was produced by Nick Glanville. Terry James, Hillary Malaws and Chris Musson provided or checked important factual detail. Don Benson of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust kindly discussed the development of archaeological computing and record-keeping. Although written and presented as a contribution by RCAHM.W, the views expressed and any errors of fact remain entirely the writer's responsibility.

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AFTERWORD

MICHAEL GRIFFITH, CBE, DL. FLS, FRSA,
CHAIRMAN OF COUNTRYSIDE COUNCIL FOR WALES

Since CCW's birth some six years ago, we have been actively trying to support the voluntary sector in Wales, both through staff time and cash grants for particular work to be done. Compared to our powerful neighbour across Offa's Dyke many of the voluntary bodies strongly active in England either did not exist or were sadly weak in the Principality. When we have been able to help I have been particularly keen for it to be known that (a) we do not 'own' them, and (b) that there was no free lunch! Apart from those two considerations we have tried to be as helpful and supportive as possible. The knowledge and help which WHGT members can give us as the statutory advisor to the Welsh Office is incalculable and the special relationship we inevitably build up with our voluntary partners is of great value to us and, I hope, to Wales. I have a personal interest in the protection of historic landscapes and gardens and I am only too well aware of the major work we still have to do in educating leaders of opinion, local authorities, government, the business community, and many others as to how we can best enhance those historic features which are intrinsically part of the Welsh landscape.



*The high-Victorian glory of the parterres at Waddesdon Manor, Buckinghamshire.
While nothing yet matches this restoration in Wales, there are lots of candidates for such treatment
throughout the country.*

© The National Trust

APPENDICES:

THE CONTRIBUTORS

Professor Tom Pritchard, Chairman of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, has had a distinguished career with environmental bodies in Wales. His posts have included Director for Wales, Nature Conservancy Council, Chairman of Coed Cymru Ltd and Chairman of the Council of the Bardsey Island Trust. He served on the National Trust Committee for Wales for twenty years. In addition to his voluntary work for the WHGT he has a pivotal role with the environmental agency, Cynefin Environmental.

Colonel Richard Gilbertson, B.Sc (Eng), C. Eng, FIEE, is Secretary of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust. He served with the Royal Corps of Signals, commanding 30th Signal Regiment (1966-69) and 4 Signal Group (1976-79). His active retirement from the Army has seen him become Gardener of the Hywel Dda Memorial Garden, Whitland, as well as growing his own species and old-fashioned roses. He is a member of the Board of The Civic Trust for Wales and Vice-Chairman of SPARC, the South Pembrokeshire Partnership for Assistance to Rural Communities.

Mavis Batey, MBE has done much to establish garden history as a valid historical subject through her lectures and writing. A pioneer of the movement for the conservation of historic parks and gardens, she was for many years Secretary to The Garden History Society. Now its President, Mrs Batey continues her vital work of shining a spotlight onto the garden heritage of Great Britain. Her publications include *Oxford Gardens* (1982), *The Historic Gardens of Oxford and Cambridge* (1989), *The English Garden Tour* (with David Lambert) (1990), *Arcadian Thames* (1994), and *Regency Gardens* (1995).

Dr Caroline Palmer, M.A., D.Phil., researched and lectured in Biological Anthropology at Oxford University before moving to Wales in 1982. Her broad interest in horticulture and in Welsh gardens was expressed for six years through her regular column in *The Cambrian News*. She is a Trustee of the Hafod Trust, and has recently completed detailed research on the history of the Nanteos demesne. Her journalism has recently been gathered together into *Cuttings* (1996).

Elisabeth Whittle is Assistant Inspector of Historic Parks and Gardens with Cadw. Welsh Historic Monuments, and as such has an encyclopaedic knowledge of the parks and gardens of Wales. Her book, *The Historic Gardens of Wales* (1992), is the only book on the subject. Closely involved in the preparation of the two published Welsh County *Registers* for Gwent and Clwyd, she is currently working on the *Register* for Glamorgan.

David Lambert is Conservation Officer for The Garden History Society. He has long professional experience of the conservation of historic parks and gardens and is the author or co-author of several books and papers on the subject including *The English Garden Tour* (with Mavis Batey) (1990), and *Parks & Gardens of Avon* (1994).

Dr Stephen Briggs, Head of Archaeology at the Royal Commission on Ancient & Historic Monuments, Wales, has published and lectured in a number of fields from Quarternary Geology to Industrial Archaeology. He has worked to establish effective liaisons between archaeology and forestry, the service industries and planning. He has undertaken major surveys of prehistoric sites in Cardiganshire for the *County History* and compiled and edited the *Inventory of Brecknockshire (Vol.1 part 1)*(1996). He was a member of the Brecon Beacon National Park Committee (1986-95).

Michael Griffith, CBE, DL, FLS, FRSA is a farmer and landowner in the Vale of Clwyd whose career reflects his particular interests in the management of the countryside, landscape, and historic buildings and their contents. Chairman of the Countryside Council for Wales and a Council member of the National Trust, he was formerly Chairman of the National Trust Committee for Wales. Presently Chairman of the Glan Clwyd Hospital Trust, other previous posts include his work as a Council member of the Agricultural Research Council (1972-82) and Chairman of the Clwyd Health Authority (1980-90).

Jon James, B.Arch (Hons) Wales, RIBA, MRTPI, FRSA, former Conservation Officer of Clwyd County Council and now a Conservation Consultant, has a wide-ranging knowledge of and interest in all matters concerning historic buildings and gardens. This is demonstrated by the bodies on which he serves: Chairman, St Asaph Cathedral Fabric Committee, Secretary/Director, Clwyd Historic Buildings Preservation Trust, member of the Prince of Wales Trust Grants Committee, Trustee and Clwyd Branch Secretary, Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, Listed Building Secretary for CBA Wales.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following Bibliography is necessarily short, but should serve to direct you to the essential reference works on gardens, parks and landscape in Wales. For more local references, the WHGT has a *Gardens List and Bibliography* (1991) obtainable from The Secretary, and many of the branches have lists of books relevant to their areas. Your local Antiquarian or Historical Society would also be a fruitful source of reference books. In addition, the Cadw/ICOMOS County Registers for *Clwyd* and *Gwent* (the other Welsh counties are currently in preparation) are lodged with the relevant Local Authorities, and with each County Branch of the WHGT. Scholars wishing to know more should address themselves to: Cadw/Welsh Historic Monuments, Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Place, Cardiff.

The Archaeology of Gardens Christopher Taylor (Shire Books, 1983).

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The Buildings of Wales: Clwyd Edward Hubbard (Penguin Books, revised ed., 1994).

Glamorgan John Newman (Penguin Books, 1995).

Powys Richard Haslam (Penguin Books, revised ed., 1992).

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A Glossary of Garden History M. Symes (Shire Books, 1993).

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The Historic Gardens of Wales Elisabeth Whittle (HMSO, 1992).

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Planning for the Protection of Historic Gardens V. Shacklock & J. Roberts (ed.) (RTPI, 1994) Available from Planning & Environmental Training, 26 Portland Place, London W1N 4BE.

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A PLANNING ADDRESS BOOK

JON JAMES

April 1 1996 saw the second major re-organisation of the Local Authorities in Wales in twenty-two years, when County, District and Borough Councils by and large were dismantled to create a reduced number of new Unitary Authorities.

The metamorphosis was not easy despite the establishment of interim councils and Chief Officers throughout late 1995 and early 1996. The new Unitary Planning Authorities accrued functions which had previously been delegated or shared by County Planning Authorities in Wales. At a time when the conservation and environmental ethic must be weighed in the same balance as development, economic growth, industry, tourism &c., and when there is a responsibility and duty on the new Unitary Authorities to produce Service Delivery Plans, Unitary, Local and Structure Plans, it is essential that Planning Officers should know to whom they should talk on all conservation and environmental issues, including statutory consultations.

It is with this in mind that this Planning Address Book has been compiled. However, I hope that it will be a useful tool for everyone concerned with the garden heritage of Wales.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Cadw.Welsh Historic Monuments

*Assistant Inspector for Gardens:
Elisabeth Whittle*

Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Road,
Cardiff CF2 1UY
Tel: 01222.500.200
Fax: 01222.500.300

The Countryside Council for Wales

The Government's statutory adviser on wildlife, countryside and maritime conservation in Wales. Through partnerships the Countryside Council for Wales promotes the protection of landscape opportunities

for enjoyment, and the support of those who live, work in, and manage the countryside.

Plas Penrhos, Ffordd Penrhos,
Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2LQ
Tel: 01248.370.444
Fax: 01248.355.782

North Wales Region: *as above*

Dyfed & Mid Wales Region:
Plas Gogerddan, Aberystwyth
SY23 3EE

South Wales Region:
43-45 The Parade, Roath,
Cardiff CF2 3UH

The Royal Commission on Ancient & Historic Monuments of Wales

RCAHM.W has a national role in the management of the archaeological, built and maritime heritage of Wales.

Established in 1908, it is currently empowered to survey, record, publish and maintain a database of ancient and historical and maritime sites and structures, and landscapes. It is responsible for the NMR of Wales. With the establishment of its Historic Gardens Project it provides advice to individuals

and institutions about aspects of historic garden research, conservation and preservation. Head of Archaeology: Dr Stephen Briggs

Tel: 01970.621.209

Crown Building, Plas Crug,
Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ

Tel: 01970.621.233

Fax: 01970.627.701

NATIONAL AMENITY SOCIETIES

Ancient Monuments Society

This is unique among amenity societies in that all buildings of all ages fall within its remit. 'Ancient Monument' is taken to mean any man-made structure of architectural or historic interest, including barns, almshouses, dovecotes, mills &c. Where they are listed the Society must be informed of all applications to demolish.

St Ann's Vestry Hall, 2 Church Entry, London EC4V 5HB

Tel: 0171.236.3934

Fax: 0171.329.3677

The Garden History Society

The oldest society concerned with the garden heritage of Great Britain, the GHS has been at the forefront of raising consciousness about the value of parks and gardens within the landscape. Recently appointed as statutory consultee for planning applications in Wales. Its journal, Garden History, is the foremost academic journal in this field.

Conservation Officer: David Lambert

Station House, Church Lane,
Wickwar, Wotton-under-Edge,
Gloucestershire GL12 8NB
Tel & Fax: 01454 294 88

The Georgian Group

This statutory national amenity society exists to save Georgian buildings, monuments, parks and gardens from destruction, and where necessary to encourage their appropriate repair or restoration and the protection and improvement of their setting. It runs substantial casework and education programmes and regularly produces publications of interest to members and others.

6 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 6DX

Tel: 0171 387 1720

Fax: 0171 387 1721

Regional Caseworker :

Jane Harding MA

Environmental Institute,
Greaves School, Bolton Road,
Swinton, Manchester M27 2UX
Tel: 0161 794 8455

The Twentieth Century Society

Originally founded as The Thirties Society to protect British architecture and design after 1914, The Twentieth Century Society is a national amenity society whose conservation activities range from telephone boxes to factories and banks. It provides

advice and answers enquiries from national bodies and planning authorities to members of the public.

Director: Kenneth Powell
70 Cowcross Street, London
EC1M 6BP
Tel: 0171 250 3857

The Victorian Society

Concerned with the full range of 19th century achievement, The Victorian Society employs expert Architectural advisers who deal with thousands of enquiries each year. It promotes the understanding of Victorian and Edwardian history and culture through publications, lectures and visits.

1 Priory Gardens, Bedford Park,
London W4 1TT.

Tel: 0181 994 1019;

Fax: 0181 995 4895

South Wales Caseworker: Paul Brindley

2 Nant-yr-Adar, Llantwit Major,
South Glamorgan CF6 9TW

Tel: 01446 796 381

North Wales Caseworker: Clare Hartwell

Environmental Institute,
Greaves School, Bolton Road,
Swinton, Manchester M27 2UX
Tel: 0161 794 8455

OTHER USEFUL ORGANISATIONS

Capel/Cymdeithas Treftadaeth
Y Capeli

CAPEL, the Chapels Heritage Society in Wales, was established in 1986 to safeguard and preserve all

aspects of the nonconformist heritage of Wales.

*Hon. Secretary: Miss S.G.Beckley
West Glamorgan Record Office,
County Hall, Oystermouth
Road, Swansea SA1 3SN
Tel: 01792.471.589*

*Campaign for the Protection of
Rural Wales/Ymgyrch Diogelu
Cymru Wledig*

*A national charity, CPRW has
branches in every part of Wales.
Its aim is to protect the local
environment and the unique
beauty of Wales. Its branches
have recently been changed to
bring them into line with the
boundaries of the new Unitary
Authorities.*

Head Office:

*Ty Gwyn, 31 High Street,
Welshpool, Powys SY21 7YD
Tel: 01938.552.525*

The Civic Trust for Wales

*An umbrella organisation for its
affiliated Civic Societies (some 70
throughout Wales), The Civic
Trust is concerned with the
quality of life in Wales' cities and
towns. It promotes environmental
improvement projects and liaises
with local authorities on
planning issues. Their role is
important in relation to the urban
garden heritage, be it private
gardens, town squares or
municipal parks.*

Administrator: Gill Hancock

*4th Floor, Empire House, Mount
Stuart Square, Cardiff CF1 6DN
Tel: 01222 484 606;
Fax: 01222 482 086*

Common Ground

*Common Ground promotes the
importance of our common
cultural heritage, everyday
nature and buildings, popular
history and local places.
Common Ground's Save Our
Orchards Campaign is
working to conserve traditional
orchards and to link fruit
variety with place. They
provide useful publications
and established Apple Day on
October 21st (or the nearest
weekend to it).*

*45 Shelton Street, London
WC2H 9HJ*

*The Council for British
Archaeology, Wales*

*There are 4 Archaeological
Trusts in Wales working closely
with other national, regional
and local bodies, to help
protect, record and interpret all
aspects of the historic
environment. The Trusts run
and maintain the invaluable
regional Sites & Monuments
Record (SMRs), provide
information and advice about
archaeology, and carry out
fieldwork projects. They also
advise local authorities,
utilities and other bodies on the
possible archaeological
implications of development
proposals.*

*Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7a Church Street, Welshpool,
Powys SY21 7DL
Tel/Fax: 01938.552.179*

*Dyfed Archaeological Trust
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen
Street, Llandeilo, Dyfed
Tel: 01558.823.121
Fax: 01558.823.133
Glamorgan/Gwent Archaeological
Trust
Ferryside Warehouse, Bath
Lane, Swansea, West
Glamorgan SA1 1RD
Tel: 01792.655.208
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd
LL58 2SE
Tel: 01248.352.535*

ICOMOS UK

*The International Council on
Monuments and Sites is an
international non-
governmental body of people
professionally concerned with
conservation, with separate
committees in about 60
countries. It sets the standards
in conservation philosophy and
techniques throughout the
world, keeping them up to date
through its 14 specialist and
scientific committees.
Membership is open to anyone
working in historic
conservation, or with a
professional interest. It has
special responsibilities for
World Heritage Sites in the UK.
ICOMOS UK organises
programmes for education and
training as well as conferences
and seminars.*

*10 Barley Mow Passage,
Chiswick, London W4 4PH
Tel: 0181.994.6477
Fax: 0181.747.8464*

National Council for the
Conservation of Plants and
Gardens

Conserving the widest possible variety of garden plants is an urgent need today. The NCCPG encourages the creation of National Plant Collections to save the garden plant heritage and helps horticultural and scientific research

*Plant Conservation Officer:
Graham Pattison.*

The Pines, Wisley Garden,
Woking, Surrey GU23 6QP
Tel: 01483 211 465
Fax: 01483 211 750

The National Trust

As the owner of some of the most important historical parks and gardens in Wales, the Trust embodies its principles of promoting and facilitating access to and the enjoyment of its properties. It seeks to monitor and influence an appropriate public policy for development in Wales.

North Wales: Trinity Square,
Llandudno, Gwynedd LL30 2DE
Tel: 01492.860.123

Fax: 01492.860.233

South Wales: The King's Head,
Bridge Street, Llandeilo, Dyfed
SA19 6BB

Tel: 01558.822.800

Fax: 01558.822.872

The Picturesque Society

Chairman: E.A. Wade

Laurel Cottage, Hope under
Dinmore, Leominster,
Herefordshire HR6 OPX
Tel: 01568.797.416

Planning Aid Wales

This is a charity offering free professional advice on planning matters to individuals and groups who are unable to afford consultancy fees and would otherwise have limited access to the planning system. They are supported by the South Wales Branch of the Royal Town Planning Institute and are helped by a network of qualified and experienced planners throughout the Principality.

4th Floor, Empire House,
Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff
CF1 6DN

Tel: 01222.485.765

Fax: 01222.482.086

The Prince of Wales'
Committee

The Committee aims to encourage the development of practical projects which improve the quality of the environment. It provides a forum for discussion and promotes the dissemination of knowledge concerning the wise use and development of the environment.

4th Floor, Empire House, Mount
Stuart Square, Cardiff CF1, 6EN

Tel: 01222.471.121

Fax: 01222.482.086

The Society for the Protection
of Ancient Buildings

The largest and oldest national pressure group, founded by William Morris in 1877, fights to save old buildings from decay, demolition and damage.

It promotes principles about how old buildings should be repaired, and practical knowledge to show how these can be put into effect. There is a separate section devoted to windmills and watermills.

37 Spital Square, London E1 6DY

Tel: 0171.377.1644

Fax: 0171.247.5296

Welsh Historic Gardens Trust

Established in 1989 to encourage the appreciation and understanding of the garden and landscape heritage of Wales, the WHGT works to develop a strategy for the restoration and conservation of threatened sites, assisting wherever possible with practical help and expert advice. There are branches throughout Wales.

Secretary: Ros Laidlaw

Ty Leri, Talybont, Ceredigion

Tel: 01970 832 268

*Membership Secretary: Col
Richard Gilbertson*

Coed-y-Ffynnon, Lampeter
Velfrey, Narberth,

Pembrokeshire SA67 8UJ

Tel: 01834.831.396

FORESTRY

The Arboricultural
Association

South Wales Branch: 34

Merches Gardens, Grangetown,
South Glamorgan CF1 7RE

Tel: 01222.224.890

Coed Cymru

Coed Cymru's aim is for the restoration of native broad-leaved trees in Wales for the

benefit of wildlife, landscape and the rural economy. There is a CoedCymru Officer in every County and National Park in Wales who provides free help and advice to woodland owners and those who wish to utilise the products of broadleaved woodlands.

Central Office:

*The Old Sawmill, Tregynon,
Newtown, Powys SY16 3PL*

Tel: 01686.650.777

Fax: 01686.650.696

Forest Enterprise. Wales

Forest Enterprise is responsible for the management of the forests and woodland owned by the nation. Its objectives include the production and supply of timber for the wood using industry, the conservation of wildlife in its forests and the provision of wide-ranging recreation opportunities.

*Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth,
Dyfed SY23 2DQ*

Tel: 01970.612.367

Fax: 01970.625.282

*Institute of Chartered
Foresters*

The ICF is the representative body of the forestry profession in the UK and has as its main objectives the maintenance and improvement of the standards of practice and understanding of forestry, the protection of the public interest and the promotion of the professional status of foresters in Great Britain.

*7a St Colme Street, Edinburgh
EH3 6AA*

Tel: 0131.225.2705

Fax: 0131.220.6128

The Royal Forestry Society

The Society is a broad-based organisation which brings together all those interested in trees - woodland owners, foresters, arboriculturalists, planners, scientists, woodsmen, landscape architects, land managers, conservationists and the general public. The RFS promotes the conservation and expansion of tree resources through good forestry management which takes into account their wildlife, landscape, recreational and socio-economic use.

*102 High Street, Tring,
Hertfordshire HP23 4AF*

Tel: 01442.822.028

Fax: 01442.890.395

*International Dendrology
Society*

The IDS has 1,500 members in 48 countries. The Society's aims are to promote the study of trees, shrubs and woody plants and to observe and protect those that are rare and endangered. The IDS has established an annual Bursary to allow a student to study at various botanical institutes throughout the world, and holds a dendrological symposium every two years. There is a yearbook, newsletter

and a seed scheme, and several botanic tours are offered each year. Membership is restricted and by invitation of existing members only.

*Mrs G.H.C. Clay, Lower House
Farm, Nantyderry, Abergavenny,
Gwent NP7 9DP*

VOLUNTARY BODIES

**British Trust for
Conservation Volunteers**

*BCTV/Gwarchodwyr Cefn
Gwlad is the largest practical conservation organisation in the UK helping to enhance the local environment. Work is undertaken through volunteer programmes organised through the network of local offices throughout Wales. BCTV projects cover a wide range from wildlife to landscape conservation, woodland management, to creating and managing green spaces. It provides information and advice on urban and rural projects through its local field offices. By working with landowners, local authorities, statutory agencies &c. BCTV aims to achieve quality conservation work and supports the work of community groups.*

Regional Office for Wales:

*The Conservation Centre, Forest
Farm Road, Whitchurd, Cardiff
CF4 7JH*

Tel: 01222.520.990

Groundwork Wales

As part of the Groundwork Foundation, GCW is made up of four Trusts which aim to develop local environmental regeneration. Its volunteers assist with practical work and research.

Development Officer: Richard Lewis

*Fedw Hir, Llwydcoed, Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan CF44 ODX
Tel: 01685.883.880
Fax: 01685.879.990*

Groundwork Merthyr & Cynon: as above.

Groundwork Ogwr:

*The Environment Centre, Maesteg Road, Tondy, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan CF32 9BT
Tel/Fax: 01656.722.315*

Groundwork Islwyn:

*Mynyddislwyn Offices, Bryn Road, Pontllanfraith, Blackwood, Gwent NP2 2BF
Tel: 01495.222.605
Fax: 01495.222.468*

Groundwork Wrexham Maelor:

*Samilda, Borrass Park Road, Wrexham, Clwyd LL13 9TR
Tel: 01978.363.555
Fax: 01978.310.132*

Wales Council for Voluntary Action

WCVA supports charities, volunteers and communities. As the voice of the voluntary sector in Wales, it represents the interests of and campaigns for voluntary organisations. WCVA leads the sector in providing advice, information and training, lobbying decision makers at all levels,

responding positively to new challenges and in safeguarding and increasing resources to the sector.

Head Office:

*Crescent Road, Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan CF8 1XL
Tel: 01222.869.111
Fax: 01222.860.627*

North Wales Office:

*Tyldesley House, Clarence Road, Craig-y-Don, Llandudno, Gwynedd LL30 1DT
Tel: 01492.871.833
Fax: 01492.871.1288*

Rural & European Office:

*Park Lane House, 7 High Street, Welshpool, Powys SY21 7JP
Tel: 01938.552.379
Fax: 01938.552.092*

WILDLIFE

Urban Wildlife Groups

*Deeside Urban Wildlife Group
c/o Rip Perry, 10 Ridgeway Close, Connah's Quay, Deeside, Clwyd CH5 4LZ
Tel: 01244.831.725*

*Swansea Urban Wildlife Group
c/o Robin Williams, 36 Broadacre, Kallay, Swansea, West Glamorgan SA2 TRU
Tel: 01792.297.078*

*Wales Wildlife & Countryside Link
Bryn Aderyn, The Bank, Newtown, Powys SY16 2AB
Tel: 01686.629.194
Fax: 01686.622.339*

Wildlife Trusts

The Wildlife Trusts are a great resource for landscape in Wales. They advise planners and landowners on wildlife protection, carry out conservation projects and surveys of wildlife sites, and provide an education programme on wildlife throughout Wales.

Brecknock

*Lion House, Lion Yard, Brecon, Powys LD3 7AY
Tel/Fax: 01874.625.708*

Dyfed

7 Market Street, Haverfordwest. Dyfed

*Tel: 01437.765.462
Fax: 01437.767.163*

Glamorgan

*Nature Centre, Fountain Road, Tondy, Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan CF32 OEH
Tel/Fax: 01656.724.100*

Gwent

*16 White Swan Court, Monmouth, Gwent NP5 3NY
Tel: 01600.715.501
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Montgomeryshire

*Collot House, 20 Severn Street, Welshpool, Powys SY21 7AD
Tel: 01938.555.654
Fax: 01938.556.161*

North Wales Wildlife Trust

*376 High Street, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 1YE
Tel/Fax: 01248.351.541*

Clwyd Office:

*Loggerheads Country Park, Mold, Clwyd CH7 5LH
Tel/Fax: 01352.810.469*

Radnorshire

*Warwick House, High Street, Llandrindod Wells, Powys LD1 6AG
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