

Caerphilly County Borough Council

Heritage Lottery Fund Strategy

2012 – 2017

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Purpose

This strategy is firmly focussed on potential projects that may be candidates for HLF and/or other conservation funding. It is intended that it be a 'live' document rolled forward at regular intervals as projects are implemented or change and new projects emerge. It is not a full Conservation Strategy dealing with the local authority's policies towards all of the county borough's heritage assets, though the preparation of such a strategy remains a long term aim of Caerphilly county borough council.

The Llancaiach Fawr Manor House, which is owned by Caerphilly CBC, is the only one of the 9 projects in this strategy to be led by the local authority. The remaining projects are led by the voluntary sector with the Council providing practical support through the provision of officer time and advice.

The projects listed in this strategy are grouped according to the most relevant HLF funding scheme but they are also categorised as A, B or C; -

Category A – Projects that are 'ready to go' in that the relevant reports, studies have been carried out, relevant permissions granted and business plans prepared.

Category B – Projects that are in the process of preparation but whose sponsors may need help in preparing their case

Category C – Potential future projects that are still at the 'ideas' stage.

Background

Caerphilly county borough has a rich and varied heritage, which includes well-known buildings such as Caerphilly Castle, the largest medieval castle in Wales and one of the finest and most impressive in Europe. Constructed in the 13th century, the castle at Caerphilly is now a grade I listed building. The borough also boasts an early 16th century Manor House, known as Llancaiach Fawr, also a grade I listed building. However, it is true to say that in the main, Caerphilly's main historic built environment reflects the relative poverty of Wales and in particular the legacy of the industrial revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Its inheritance is therefore largely based upon the buildings and settlements of ordinary folk, '*Gwerin*' in Welsh and in particular, reflects development during the industrial revolution of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Accordingly, many protected buildings and structures are important civic, religious and industrial buildings and structures that form the architectural icons of that era, including the more modest dwellings, chapels and workplaces built between 1820 & 1914.

Nevertheless, the county borough takes its duty to record, conserve and sensitively enhance the historic built environment of the county borough as seriously as do local authorities with a more prosperous past.

Through the identification and development of the key heritage projects listed here, the Council aims to conserve, sustain and share the county borough's heritage for the enjoyment of present and future generations. It hopes to increase community participation, access to and learning about heritage and increased awareness of Caerphilly's heritage.

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) 'Valuing our heritage, investing in our future'

Using money raised through the National Lottery, the Heritage Lottery Fund gives grants to sustain and transform the heritage of Wales. From museums, parks and historic places to archaeology, the natural environment and cultural traditions, the HLF invests in every part of our diverse heritage.

HLF funding can help to create opportunities for volunteering, learning and celebrating Wales's culture. The HLF helps to give people a sense of place and spirit of identity, igniting a passion for heritage and regenerating communities.

The HLF In Wales is proud of its landscapes, its industrial past and its historic buildings as well as its customs, traditions and languages.

The HLF in Wales has supported a broad variety of heritage projects, as witnessed by the diverse heritage projects illustrated on their website, www.hlf.org.uk. They encourage all organisations that are planning to make an application to undertake a heritage project to seek pre-application advice at the earliest possible stages.

The HLF in Caerphilly county borough

The HLF selected the County Borough of Caerphilly as one of four priority areas in Wales for the period of the third Strategic Plan 2008-2013. It was selected on the basis of low HLF spend to date and relative levels of deprivation. HLF does not ring-fence funding for priority areas but does prioritise development resources to help increase the number of good quality applications. This can include a range of promotional and outreach activities as well as pre-application advice and support to potential applicants. It is also an opportunity to raise the profile of heritage in the area and promote its potential to support wider culture, tourism and regeneration initiatives. The HLF will be revising its priorities after 2013, and therefore Caerphilly CB may not continue to be one of the priority areas beyond that date.

Nevertheless, conservation projects worthy of support will continue to be identified by the county borough council and hence this strategy is a five year rolling strategy, looking up to and beyond the end of the HLF's current Strategic Plan period.

POTENTIAL HERITAGE GRANT SCHEMES (HLF)

1. Llancaiach Fawr Manor House, off Gelligaer Road, Nelson Category A

Description

Llancaiach Fawr is a Grade I listed Manor House situated in the parish of Gelligaer (ST 1136 9662) and is recorded in the Glamorgan Inventory, RCAHM Wales 1981, vol. IV, part 1, 6. The Manor was built c.1550 and is a largely original semi-fortified, three-storied early Tudor house with attics and a cellar. It was purchased in 1979 by the former Rhymney Valley District Council who subsequently undertook a programme of repair and restored the building as it was in 1645, when the main internal alterations took place and the grand staircase was added.

It is a semi-fortified gentry house of 3 storeys and attic with first floor hall; vaulted cellar beneath contemporary northeast rear wing. It was built of stone rubble walls with dressed stone mullioned windows, or one-two-three or four lights many with four centred heads and ornamental dripstones; and mid c20th century glazing. It has a simulated Cotswold tiled roof (i.e. Marley modern tiles) with rectangular stone stacks with caps to the main building and chimney in the northeast rear wing.

The Manor is surrounded by formal gardens and the site includes a Visitor Centre, education facilities, the former Victorian stables and the ruins of a 'mill'.

Historical Background

Built c.1550 for the Pritchard family, the first occupant and therefore Lord of the Manor was David ap Richard who was appointed Under Sherriff in 1549. It is possible that the house was built to mark this appointment. It was listed by Cadw originally on 25/10/1951 as a grade I listed building. It was later resurveyed and amended on 18/07/2001 but retained its grade I listed status, as an outstanding manor house, especially interesting for its internal defensive arrangements, well repaired, conserved and presented.

Alterations in 1628 by his grandson, David Pritchard, provided the rear staircase wing, the panelling of the first floor chambers and alterations to some windows. This involved the introduction of the rectangular transom and mullion windows. The family were involved in recurrent feuds between Glamorgan noblemen including the Lewis family with whom they had marriage connections. Colonel Edward Pritchard (d1655) played an important role in the Civil War, originally a Royalist – Charles I is reputed to have lunched at Llancaiach Fawr in 1645 – he subsequently became a supporter of the parliamentarians, becoming Governor of Cardiff Castle and playing a significant role in the battle of St. Fagan's.

The building was purchased by the former Rhymney Valley District Council in 1979 and restored throughout the 1980's. The manor was first opened to the public in 1991 as a 'Living History Museum' Visitor attraction, presented as it might have been in 1645.

Current Use

Part of the original concept in the 1980's included operating as a local museum oriented towards architectural rather than social interpretation. The building was therefore fitted out with modern services - lighting, heating and an emergency exit via an internal spiral staircase. These modern intrusions are clearly now seen as too intrusive and unsympathetic to the current, social history oriented interpretation methodology.

The current interpretation of the Manor is through the medium of live first person interpretation within fully furnished interiors, whereby the servants of the house greet visitors in period costume speaking in the 17th century style, portraying life in the 17th century throughout the Civil War years.

Over the last twenty years little preventative maintenance has been carried out to the Manor house. Addressing the structural, mechanical and electrical services will help avoid larger repair and maintenance in the future and help reduce revenue expenditure. Various studies have now recommended that works are required to make the house fit for purpose both structurally and in terms of mechanical and electrical services to make the building safe and to make it watertight by replacing its roof. The Council therefore wishes to utilise the subtleties and benefits of modern technology and building services' engineering methods to unobtrusively improve upon the aesthetics and ambience of both the historic interiors and exteriors of the Manor house to enhance the visitor experience.

Studies and Reports

During 2010-2011 reports were commissioned with RDP funding to provide baseline information to facilitate decision-making with regard to a sustainable long-term future through developing the buildings and interpretation of Llancaiach Fawr.

Caroe & Partners Architects, leading building conservation specialists, were commissioned to prepare a major report, to design, specify and cost up solutions to all issues relating to upgrading the main building, i.e. a replacement roof, carry out remedial works to open up the attics to visitors, increase physical access via a new external staircase tower, remove the internal spiral staircase, make good floors and ceilings; install new heating and lighting services, re-use existing fireplaces and open up blocked chimneys, open up some windows to increase ventilation; carrying out all works in a way that is as unobtrusive as possible and 'in keeping' with the historic character of the interior of Llancaiach Fawr and prepare a Conservation Management Plan for the site.

Additional reports that provide essential information for the development and sustainability of the site were commissioned from a variety of specialists and consultants and include landscape recommendations; a full wildlife survey; archaeological surveys and excavations in Cae Hir; building reports for the mill and stables; historical and genealogical research; garden interpretation, a development plan and a timber pest condition survey for the Manor house. All of these reports have informed the Council's intentions to upgrade Llancaiach Fawr by means of a Heritage Lottery Fund bid.

Completing these works will mean that no further major investment of funding will be needed to this building over the next 20-25 years. Accordingly, these works will reduce

ongoing maintenance costs from revenue budgets and will make the building more marketable in any future disposal situation.

These works together with the replacement of the existing internal fire escape, opening up of the attic space and other improvements within the building lead to improvements costing in the region of £872,470.

The Council will fund the remaining ten per cent, possibly with support from an Historic Buildings Grant from Cadw and a contribution of around £35,000 from the Council's DDA budget.

Following a Cabinet decision on 1st November 2011 to apply for funding, an application to undertake restoration and enhancement works to Llancaiach Fawr Manor house was made to the Heritage Lottery Fund under the Heritage Grant programme. A Round 1 award was subsequently approved at the Committee for Wales Meeting held on 31st May 2012.

2. Navigation Colliery Complex, Crumlin Category B

Description

Navigation Colliery consists of a complex of buildings and structures, a number of which are grade II* listed, the remainder of which are grade II. The buildings have been described as 'the finest group of colliery buildings in Wales,' a rare surviving example of a 'nearly complete colliery complex of remarkably high quality construction and of national importance.'

The buildings are also described by J. Newman in the Gwent/ Monmouthshire, 'Buildings of Wales' series as: 'the finest group in Wales and an outstanding example of the proud showpieces which Edwardian colliery owners could erect in a time when the South Wales coalfield was being developed into the largest coal-exporting area in the world. "

Navigation Colliery was one of the first collieries in Wales to be constructed in brick. It was noted for its high quality buildings and up to date machinery. The fine and predominantly red brick structures are arranged over two levels, separated by the large blackened revetment wall, central to which is the defining feature of the colliery chimney. Set apart from the main complex to the north at the upper level is the Colliery Bath House.

The main buildings are as follows: -

Offices	Grade II
South Winding House	Grade II*
Fan House	Grade II*
Lamp Room	Grade II
Chimney	Grade II*
Workshops	Grade II
North Winding House	Grade II*
Power House	Grade II*
Electrical outbuilding	Grade II
Bath House	Grade II
Powder Store	Grade II
Brick Revetment Wall	Grade II
Rear Revetment Wall	Grade II
Main Revetment Wall	Grade II
Middle Revetment Wall	Grade II

Historical Background and Current Use

Built between 1907 and 1911 by Partridge Jones and Company as a model colliery, the mine closed in 1967.

Lord Hanbury Tenison of Pontypool Park Estates took over the lease of the site and buildings from the Coal Board in 1972. The Estate let a number of the buildings for various light industrial uses but at present all the buildings are unoccupied. A number of development proposals have come forward during the intervening years but none have been realised. In May 2011 the freehold of the site was transferred to the 'Cadw Sir

Gaerfyrddin Cyf Building Preservation Trust' (henceforth referred to as the BPT, a 'non-profit' charitable building preservation trust based in Carmarthenshire whose main purpose is to rescue buildings at risk that are of particular historical, architectural and cultural interest.

The BPT plans to turn the project over to a new single purpose Local Trustees Board, 'Glofa Navigation Trust' (GNT), who will soon take over ownership of the site.

There now remains an eight year window of opportunity to develop the site otherwise, as is stated in the handing back provision contained within the transfer of ownership document, if nothing happens, the site will revert back to the ownership of Pontypool Park Estates.

Studies and reports

An Options Appraisal Study was jointly commissioned and funded in November 2009 by Cadw Sir Gaerfyrddin Cyf and Caerphilly County Borough Council with funding from the Welsh Government and The Architectural Fund (AHF).

The consultant team responsible for the Feasibility Study was: -

- Davies Sutton Architects,
- Davis Langdon,
- Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd,
- Cooke and Arkwright.

The study was commissioned to assess the level of repair required to the existing buildings and explores the options of finding one or a number of beneficial uses for Navigation Colliery. The key elements that the study was asked to address are detailed as follows: -

- To carry out an initial survey and structural appraisal of the buildings as existing;
- To establish what work is required to repair and 'mothball' the buildings;
- To provide estimated costs in carrying out the repair and 'mothball' works;
- To identify and develop the options for possible end uses for the buildings and the site;
- To evaluate the proposed options and to provide recommendations;
- To provide a summary of the principal alterations necessary to adapt the buildings and for the proposed options;
- To provide estimated likely costs of the proposals.

There are a number of constraints to the site which runs north-south including the fact that the site is located on the western side of the Ebbw Valley, contained to the west by the steep valley sides and to the east by the recently restored Ebbw Valley railway line, the A467 main road and the main valley trunk sewer. The River Ebbw under the site is culverted, although the culvert is in a very poor condition and not capable of supporting increased traffic loadings.

The topography of the site is such that the site is long and narrow, with a steep sloping

side to the west and is split onto the two levels providing a unique set of constraints. Other issues that the site has inherited are the complex mine workings in the area, the utilities services, the limited access, and ground conditions.

Site remediation is essential and is likely to be costly. The principal issues that need to be addressed are: i) the culvert running through the site ii) mineshafts iii) contamination of the site from underground gases.

Major work is required to the river culvert, which is in a very poor condition and passes under the site. Work is also needed to the mine shafts on the upper level. The Study has already indicated that the culvert could be retained and upgraded/made safe or removed and opened up to serve as a river feature, both of which are associated with substantial costs.

The conservation philosophy underpinning the proposed options for the listed buildings looks to prepare the complex for viable future uses by: -

- Repairing and restoring elements of the buildings that are of architectural and / or historic importance.
- Rectifying those areas that have been damaged through vandalism, inappropriate repair and / or alterations carried out in the past.
- Subsequently making alterations to enable the buildings to be brought back into beneficial use where they can be carried out without affecting the historical significance or integrity of the buildings.

This approach will ensure that a more diverse variety of uses can be attracted to the site through the introduction of building flexibility, whilst retaining the key characteristics of the buildings.

A cost estimate prepared by Davis Langdon LLP for the 'temporary' repairs and mothballing of the buildings based on a minimal intervention approach is in the region of £746,877 (ex. vat).

A professional team has been appointed since the completion of the Study, comprising Davies/Sutton Architects) and Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd.

A Working Group for the project has also been established, in accordance with the Study and includes the Carmarthenshire Historic Buildings Preservation Trust /Glofa Navigation Trust, Caerphilly CBC, Cadw, The Prince's Regeneration Trust (PRT), and the professional team.

Proposals – A Phased Approach

The Feasibility Study identified the preferred end use as a mixed use scheme (Option 3 in the Study): repairing all of the buildings to shell state and landscaping the site so that it is flexible enough to accommodate mixed uses. The total cost of this option has been estimated at £7,448,497, in November 2009, as identified above. (This estimate does not include the costs associated with the repair or replacement of the river culvert, addressing

the problem of hydrogen disulphide (H₂S) being emitted from the shaft, or the capping off of the mineshafts).

The latest end use option for the site proposes the establishment of a Creative industry hub using the Irish model, Coed Ceardlann.

Caerphilly county borough council and the Architectural Heritage Fund (AHF) have both assisted the Trust with short-term development costs for the financial year 2011/12.

Funding is a major issue in the potential success of this ambitious restoration venture. Obviously, for such a large scheme other major funding providers need to be considered as well as the Heritage Lottery Fund whose annual budget for Wales is now probably not much more than the total sum required for this scheme. Given the importance of this group of buildings and the history of this site, it appears that at least the 2009 estimate of £7/8 million will be needed to implement the preferred option. The Heritage Lottery Fund has met with the BPT and given initial advice, however, smaller funders such as Cadw, WG, (European Funding), local authorities and charitable trust funds identified within the Appendices of the Navigation Colliery Crumlin Progress Report, dated August 2011 would also need to take part. No major funders have yet committed to the project to date.

For the project to make progress, the Trust will need to engage with Assembly Members and MPs and through WG and WEFO, arrange meetings with all likely funders and interested parties, to discuss the whole project. WG have already informed the Council that it is unlikely to obtain EU funds in this current Programme. However, the Prince's Regeneration Trust (PRT) is aiming to support the working group's submission of a future HLF Round 1 application and is continuing to help in raising the profile and provide support for the project.

As the Navigation project will cost over £2m, which is above the HLF Wales revised threshold, it will need to compete against UK wide HLF projects. Strong competition means the need for a very robust application, and this could take longer to submit than the original end of 2012 target date initially set. Having one of the largest groupings of grade II* and II listed buildings in Wales, could though, help in the competitiveness process at the UK level. The conclusion from the pre-application meeting was to make an application at the UK level for funding of the whole project in the Round 1 Stage.

The project has already begun to develop a series of local/regional consultation groups and partnership working; in particular with the setting up of the local Glofa Trust, the new website and the local Friends Group – known as the Crumlin Community Partnership. Potential areas for HLF revenue commitment for this side of the project also need investigating.

The role of the Trust in the project will be to develop the project to completion and thereafter act as landlord, site manager and seek tenants for the buildings. It may also organise events on the outside spaces in order to generate additional income.

The reason for the Trust retaining the freehold after repairing the buildings is to ensure the long-term sustainability of the site by maintaining overall control of its development. The Trust would fulfil this role and would be able to replace tenants, or amend the business model, as and when required.

The leases of all tenants will be directly with the Trust as landlord.

The 2009 Navigation Colliery Options Report considered the possibility of 'enabling development' to help progress the project but concluded this in turn could have considerable cost implications and require separate funding streams. This issue will therefore be the subject of a separate brief in the future.

The Trust has enquired about community scale renewable energy generation under the Ynni'r Fro scheme on this site. This offers social enterprises grant aid, loans and advice to develop community scale renewable energy schemes in Wales. This is currently being progressed. It is hoped that a hydro power scheme could form part of the culvert works. On site renewable energy generation would reduce the overheads of the site and make marginal uses more economically sustainable. There may also be community benefits. Hyder have been asked to look at hydro power for the site as part of the culvert review.

A Pre-Feasibility Study was produced in mid February 2012 by All Rivers Hydro Limited to investigate the options for developing low head hydro schemes in the River Ebbw at Crumlin near to the colliery site and to make a significant contribution to the re-development of the site.

The Trust is also investigating potential for solar and other renewable energy systems subject to site restrictions on the level areas and site usage. A preliminary site assessment will be made by Go Solar Wales. The Prince's Regeneration Trust has suggested that WG sources may be able to fund environmental / green measures and this may also help fund the culvert work.

A tree hazard assessment of the site and its immediate environs is proposed in relation to the proposed development area to look at canopy clearances for scaffolding/cranes and root protection areas during construction.

The feasibility of 'stopping up' the two established footpaths (that are not Public Rights of Way) along the steep bank to the left of the colliery buildings has previously been discussed to address current security and access issues. Local ward members have given initial support to this scheme and subject to the necessary procedures, options and costs this will be implemented.

A fencing contractor, NCS, has now been appointed to install fencing at the site entrance. SEWTA (South East Wales Transport Alliance) is interested in developing a rail halt at the site, although this might be a longer-term option. This would hugely enhance the site's accessibility, particularly from and to the capital city of Cardiff and elsewhere and improve its potential to attract development, and thereby make the site more sustainable.

The Princes Regeneration Trust has previously worked closely with communities and local trusts on projects and advises that a 'phased approach' often worked elsewhere, dividing the project up into manageable bite size 'chunks'. They advise that it is unlikely that a project as large as this one will have everything delivered or funded at one time. They suggest an initial Phase 1 and start planning a Phase 2 when end uses have been firmly identified. Navigation has enormous potential though this is a long-term project with many challenges ahead of it.

There is a need to agree a firm timetable for action to maintain the momentum of this project. The key actions over the next few months must be to resolve the issues surrounding the culvert and start the process of applying for all major funding options. The HLF has so far stated that the project has the potential to fulfil its priorities. All major funding bodies will require a robust business plan so this must be given priority. Often potential developers who are interested in the site will contribute resources during the development stage. Potential partners could include the Environmental Agency the Rail Authority, The Coal Authority and local businesses.

There is a need for a Project Development Officer to be appointed to handle day-to-day tasks.

It has been recognised that it is important for a legal 'delivery vehicle' to be set up. This is likely to be the Glofa Trust in the future who could receive technical advice from the PRT.

The main aim would be to attract a 'rock solid' anchor tenant to generate a guaranteed income stream year on year. The BPT is currently developing a Stage 1 HLF bid to drive the project forward to get ready for submission at next round.

Following on from a meeting held in the Crumlin Institute at the beginning of February this year represented by members of the PRT, Representatives of both the Carmarthenshire BPT and Community Representatives, Cadw, Technical Advisers, Capita Symonds and the Council's Project Group, an end-use group has been established with an arts focus. It was agreed that a mixed-use approach is most likely to be the most sustainable option therefore a wider selection of end uses should be analysed. The strategy should be to develop one building and then development could later spread out in stages across the whole site. A strategy is needed for the whole site over a 10/15-year period with phases of freestanding development.

Condition of Buildings

Cadw has recently commissioned the Ferrier Partnership to assess the current physical condition of the Navigation colliery buildings.

Culvert

Hyder are to organise the preparation of concept models to give an idea of how the different options (i.e. position and whether it is boxed in or open) would impact on the appearance and usability of the site. A recent meeting agreed that a closed (boxed) culvert would be best.

Railway station

Government support for a station was confirmed and public support was shown at consultation stage. Capita's initial designs need to be revised to consider BPT's ownership and more considered car parking allocation. Hyder to draft a response to SEWTA and Council officers to discuss this further.

Funding

Caerphilly CBC funded the Hyder report and has allocated £10K for technical reports during 2012/13.

Whilst European Funding through the Convergence Programme ends in 2015, Cohesion funding may be available from 2014. Environmental Agency Wales could be approached to support the funding of the culvert works. This is dependant upon the conclusions of the Hyder report and agreement by the various parties on the way forward in respect of the culvert works. There may be an opportunity to bring the Power House back into use through a successful HLF Round 1 bid. Meanwhile there may be applications in train for emergency works and high priorities whilst the long-term strategy is developed.

Insurance

A new insurer has now been secured for the site.

Mine shaft pollution

Glofa (GNT) has recently met with the Coal Authority on site to discuss the outstanding questions on hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) and its implications for the site.

Summary of the Project

The PRT has since summarised its role in support of the BPT. It confirmed a number of Key Action Points (AP) as follows: -

Culvert

AP1 Capita to provide the Trust with a ballpark figure for replacing the end of the culvert so that this can be passed on to Hyder.

AP2 The PRT is to arrange a meeting with the Environmental Agency to update them on the culvert work. There could also be significant ecological issues with the culvert.

AP3 Trust to take forward works with end-use group and contribute to a business plan.

AP4 Next meeting of this group is due June 2012. The larger meeting to take place every 6 months. Meanwhile, a technical meeting needs to take place involving a smaller group to discuss the Hyder report.

3. Bedwas Workmens' Hall, Bedwas

Category B

Description and Historical Background

Bedwas Workmen's hall is a grade II listed building located in a prominent position on Newport Road, which is now by-passed to the south. Other public buildings, including the library, swimming pool and Bedwas Secondary School are located nearby to its west.

Behind the facade, the building is long and has a pitched roof that is hipped behind the parapet. Two metal ridge vents with conical tops, lean-to to rear, the ends of which project beyond the sidewalls of the main range, under an asbestos cement roof. Each sidewall has 4 high-level lunettes lighting the cinema, some boarded, beyond which is a rectangular window almost reaching the eaves and probably lighting the circle. There is an external fire escape and metal doors with metal stairs to each side. A planked side door in the east wall is used as the entrance, and has a moulded door case with a pediment. Paired and single homed sash windows under shallow segmental heads with gauged brickwork to ground floor. The rear lean-to has doors and windows to the ground and first floors, many of the windows having simple horizontal glazing bars.

The foundation stones show that the institute was constructed in 1923. It was considered by Cadw to be a building of special architectural or historic interest, listed grade II on 08.02.1999 as 'a prominent and well-preserved example of this building type. The construction of such institutes reflects an important aspect of the social history of the South Wales Coalfield.' The exterior of the building has a symmetrical, classical-style front; Flemish bond brick under slate roofs with dressings of reconstituted pale stone; a three-bay, 3-storey front with one-bay wings of one-and-a-half storeys. 4 full-height Ionic pilasters mark the bays of the main range, with quoin strips to side wings.

A frieze across the front, below the 1st floor stringcourse, bears the inscription '*Workmen's. Hall Institute*'. The outer bays and wings each incorporate two foundation stones immediately above the plinth (those to R wing boarded over). They are dated 13th January 1923 and were laid by local dignitaries including W.H. Le Grand Chambers, Director of Bedwas Navigation Colliery.

Current Uses

Currently, the ground floor supports a range of Adult Education classes and community uses. These include computer classes, creative writing courses, arts and crafts and a refurbished dance studio. These are accessed from a side entrance. The cost of maintaining and developing Adult Education Centre's services at this institute is high within a reducing budget for community based learning activities.

The Community Council currently owns the building and the local authority currently leases space from them. There is a new management committee that reports to Trethomas, Bedwas and Machen Community Council.

The building itself is steadily deteriorating despite a substantial amount of investment having already been invested in it to up-grade it. In recent years the arch on the right-hand side of the front has been opened up, the dance studio has been subject to modernisation and some sympathetic replacement box 'sliding sash' windows have been inserted into

the sides of the building. In addition, security meshing has been installed to protect the sides of the community centre building. The windows on the front elevation have all been replaced with modern windows that are not in keeping with the building and are in a poor condition. The front entrance is 'marred' by the insertion of a box shutter, which is inappropriate on the front elevation of a grade II listed building.

Proposals

The long-term aim is to remove the demountable buildings to the side, bring the Bedwas public library into the ground floor and introduce a Community Arts venue above, to develop uses and activities that will ultimately ensure its financial stability.

The relocation of the library to the workmen's hall is seen as critical to the long-term occupation of the ground floor by the Council, and by implication the viability of the whole building. The Community Council endorses the proposal to relocate the Bedwas Public library into the workmen's hall and recognises that this move would bring a degree of much needed funding from a statutory area of provision that complements the learning activities that are currently supported at the venue and has direct synergy with one of the original functions that the Workmen's Hall & Institute was built to provide.

The Bedwas Library is currently located in a small purpose built single storey flat roof wood panelled demountable building that first opened to the public in 1974. It is something of an eyesore, detracting from the adjacent listed Workmens' Hall. The library provides some 92m² of publicly accessible space from a total floor area of 127m². To meet the WG's Public Library Standards 2008- 2011 Bedwas and its surrounding catchment area require a Library facility that offers, as a minimum, 167m² of public space. The condition of the current construction and its size therefore make the building unfit for its intended and current purpose.

The current Council lease on Bedwas Workmen's Hall is due to end in 2014, and without the co-location of existing services at the site with the Library, any future extension of this lease may prove difficult for the Council to justify, based on the current and future economic pressures facing the County Borough. It is important to note that, subject to the work of relocating the Library into the Institute being undertaken, the Council would be looking to amend the present lease and extend it for a further 25 years until 2039.

Proposals to adapt the building to enable the library to be incorporated into it, requires the demolition of an internal masonry partition wall. This is crucial to the provision of sufficient core circulatory space for the library whilst ensuring continued access to the other work/study areas located on the ground floor that are adjacent to the library space. One of Cadw's Conservation Architects has previously indicated in a meeting there that, in principle, this is unlikely to be a problem although listed building consent will still need to be submitted for such demolition works.

Bedwas Workmen's Hall was awarded £40,000 from the Big Lottery Fund's People's Millions Programme after winning a public vote in early December 2010. This will enable the Committee to refurbish the theatre facilities for community use.

4. Ruperra Castle and outbuildings, Rudry

Category C

Description

Ruperra Castle is a grade II* listed building and is considered to be one of the most important Renaissance houses in South Wales. It is also a scheduled ancient monument (Gm379). It is situated on a road between Michaelson–y–Fedw and Draethen. It was built in 1626 by Sir Thomas Morgan, who was knighted by King James 1st. Sir Thomas was steward to the Earl of Pembroke, and his house was the latest example at the time of the Elizabethan and Jacobean court taste for castellated mansions. It is square in plan with towers at the angles broadly similar to Woolaton hall in Nottinghamshire (1580) and Lulworth Castle in Dorset (1608).

There are also a number of ancillary buildings on the site that are also protected: -

- 1) Former Dairy and Laundry Block to the north of Ruperra Castle, grade II
- 2) Stable and coach-house courtyard ranges to north of Ruperra Castle, grade II
- 3) Generator House & attached workshops to north-west of Ruperra Castle, II
- 4) Glasshouse to north-east of Ruperra Castle, grade II
- 5) Summer House to north-east of Ruperra Castle, grade II
- 6) Castellated boundary wall to ha-ha to east and south of Ruperra Castle, grade II

Historical Background

Charles I was reputed to have stayed there in 1645 after the Battle of Naseby, when the house was described as one of the few houses fit for a king. In the early C18th Ruperra was sold to the Morgan family of Machen and Tredegar. From 1782 their main residence was Tredegar House, Ruperra Castle being occupied by the heir to the estate. The castle was badly damaged by fire in 1785, after which Thomas Hardwick remodelled it, when gables in the S and E elevations were replaced by embattled parapets. The house remained occupied until the early 20th century. Some additions were made but after 1920s the house was used only occasionally. In 1941 troops were billeted there after Dunkirk and the house was gutted by fire in December of that year, since when it stood abandoned. The exterior of the building is rapidly deteriorating and there has been some vandalism and theft. The interior of the building is said to retain few early features.

An 'enabling' planning application was submitted by the owner for the refurbishment of Ruperra Castle, Stables, Staff Houses and Generator Building to provide new dwellings, part demolition / part repair of glasshouse; repair of castellated boundary wall and summer house; construction of 15 new dwellings; construction of new access. (File ref: APP/K6920/A/08/2078434). The scheme was amended during its stages through the process to include; the refurbishment of the castle, outbuildings and ancillary works for residential purposes and the construction of 18 new dwellings with access road and change of use of the generator house to a bat roost.

Caerphilly County Borough Council application ref. no. P/02/0773, was made by Barakat Ruperra Ltd. dated 25th June 2002. The application was refused in a Notice dated 24th January 2008. An appeal was subsequently lodged against the decision of Caerphilly County Borough Council and in a letter to the local authority, dated 17th December 2009,

the Inspector appointed by the National Assembly decided to dismiss the appeal and refuse planning permission for the development.

Current Uses

There are currently no permanent uses attached to the whole of the Ruperra Castle site, other than the occasional occupation of the restored stables for polo horses. The former generator block and cellar to the castle are hosts to the rare, protected species of greater and lesser horseshoe bats that regularly fly around the south eastern parts of Wales and return to reside there. The remainder of the buildings lie vacant.

The latest 'Buildings at Risk Register' Survey carried out by The Handley Partnership in April 2011 identifies the castle as being 'at grave risk, in a very bad condition, and is vacant.' Many of the associated listed outbuildings are also at 'grave' risk and either in a poor condition or very bad condition and are vacant'.

Proposals

Following the dismissal by the Welsh Government Minister in December 2009 of the appeal against the refusal by this council of planning permission for the refurbishment of the castle and the erection of dwellings in the grounds, officers of the Council met the owner and his agent to discuss the submission of an amended scheme. The main point conveyed to the owner in that meeting was the need to consider the issues raised in the planning inspector's letter, which informed the Minister's decision. No draft or firm proposals have subsequently been submitted for any further discussions.

POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIPS SCHEMES (HLF)

5. Manmoel Historical Land Study and Archaeological Dig Category B

Description and Background

The Sirhowy Valley Landscape Partnership area lies within the South Wales industrial valleys, that have become well known as having been a centre of the iron, coal and steel industries. Previously, these valleys would have been home to small agrarian communities that left their mark on the landscape in the pattern of fields and woodlands that survive in places to the present day.

The special nature of the Sirhowy landscape has long been recognised by Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly County Borough Councils who in 2001 organised an event to share its special qualities with other organisations interested in landscape conservation such as CCW, Forestry Commission and the WDA. Subsequent to this, a Landscape Partnership Scheme was announced by the Heritage Lottery Fund in 2002 that finally allowed both Councils to work together to develop the embryonic project.

Proposals

A bid was submitted to the HLF to develop a Historical Land Study and archaeological dig at Manmoel as part of the Sirhowy Valley LPS, under the HLF's Landscape Partnership Scheme. This Manmoel bid was unsuccessful, however, following discussions with the HLF, the authority has been encouraged to review the proposals and relative merits of applications to develop ideas on how to strengthen the bid in the future. The idea of splitting the proposal into smaller, project based grant applications, for example, would now be discouraged. This scheme will be reassessed when new Landscape Partnership Scheme guidelines are due to be launched by the HLF in October 2012.

The proposal is likely to be submitted again in the 2013/14 financial year.

POTENTIAL YOUR HERITAGE SCHEMES (HLF)

6. Caerphilly District Miners' Hospital, Caerphilly. Category B

Description

Caerphilly District Miner's Hospital (CDMH) was originally a mansion owned by Fred Piggott, a coal-mining engineer in Caerphilly. The mansion, a red brick building named The Beeches, was built at the beginning of the 20th century (Harris 2007).

CDMH is situated approximately seven miles north of Cardiff and approximately one-mile southeast of Caerphilly town centre. The site covers approximately two hectares and is currently surrounded by a variety of land uses; the majority of which are residential.

Although the CDMH site consists of several buildings; it is the oldest building dating from the early 1900s that is of greatest architectural interest, though it is not a listed building. The wards within the Hospital are all named after the original collieries in the district whose miners contributed to the funds that financed the building of the hospital Nantgarw, Penallta, Bedwas Llanbradach, Nelson and Senghenydd. It is this social history that led to the foundation of the hospital that underlies its heritage significance.

Historical Background

In 1923, the house was sold to a group of miners at a cost of over £30,000, funded by workers from the pits of the Rhymney Valley (Richards 1969). The miners and their colliery lodges arranged with local colliery management, in particular the east Glamorgan District of the South Wales Miners Federation, the collection of a weekly levy from their wages to help pay for the hospital. Further funding was provided by the colliery owners who contributed over £3,000. (Richards 1969).

The original main building housed only 23 beds at the time it opened to patients. However, the hospital rapidly expanded and many extensions were made to increase its capacity. Originally, the hospital was only used by miners who worked in the 29 pits of the Rhymney Valley, but in 1930 the wives and children of miners were also permitted to use its facilities. Also, in 1930 the number of beds available was increased to 84 and in 1942 the hospital was opened to the general public.

The immediate post-war years saw major extensions to the site with a nurses' home added in 1946 followed by a rehabilitation unit in 1947. In 1950, a maternity unit was added and later extended in 1967.

Current Use

The Caerphilly District Miners' Hospital building is currently owned by the Aneurin Bevan Health Board (that replaced the Caerphilly Local Health Board in October 2009).

In 2006, the Welsh Assembly Government (WG) approved funding to build a new Local General Hospital within Caerphilly County Borough. To facilitate the process existing

local hospitals, including CDMH closed in November 2011, and were replaced by the new hospital that was completed and opened at the same time.

The Minor Injuries ('A and E') Department of the Caerphilly District Miners' Hospital closed at midday on Saturday 12th November 2011 when these services became available for the first time in the new Local Emergency Centre of the £172.7 million Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr Hospital. Similarly, the Out Patients' department and all wards were transferred from the Caerphilly District Miners Hospital to Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr by Monday 14th November 2011. The building is therefore currently vacant.

Proposals

A planning application (ref.10/0410/FULL) to retain 'The Beeches' building and to refurbish it for community uses, and to demolish the remainder of the old hospital buildings to provide 82 new houses was approved with conditions on 27th April 2012.

It is understood that following the hospital closure, the Beeches building will be acquired in the short term by the United Welsh Housing Association who will transfer it in the longer term to the Caerphilly Miners Community Centre Management Committee. The site is being secured through the Welsh Government's protocol on the disposal of National Assembly for Wales / ASPB land for affordable housing, to be developed by United Welsh

As an integral part of the redevelopment of this site, potential exists to retain some of its rich heritage through the retention of the façade of the original building, together with the reception area. This part of the hospital could be redeveloped for community use with the assistance of Heritage Lottery Funding. The modern elements of the building would then be demolished to make way for the redevelopment of the site for residential use.

However, since the building is not a listed building, it is unlikely that the HLF would commit to capital work to the building's front façade or interiors.

The HLF has indicated informally that there remains an interesting story to tell and the proposal to create a heritage room (or rooms) could be done through an application to the 'Your Heritage' programme. The HLF are keen to support projects that enable members of the community to get actively involved in researching the history of the building, interpreting it for the benefit of others and then sharing it as widely as possible. It may also be beneficial to seek grant-aid to appoint a part-time Heritage Officer who might help to deliver the project activities.

Also, a project to commemorate and interpret that history would be a good fit with the HLF's smaller grants programme.

Whatever the proposals for the oldest part of the building, any new uses must be sustainable, i.e. they must have a robust business plan and not be entirely dependent upon grant aid. A new multi functional community facility is currently being proposed for the building once the hospital has closed, however, issues regarding its management i.e.– what form they should take -. community enterprise, development trust, co-operative, voluntary or charitable association or company limited by guarantee - that have yet to be determined, hence the project being placed in Category B at the current time.

7. Universal Colliery Memorial (Senghenydd) - Category A Background

A Heritage Project Team has been set up to mark the 100 year anniversary of the Universal Colliery (Senghenydd) disaster in 2013. The Project Team is currently in the process of planning the development of a more fitting memorial to the 439 miners (and one rescue worker) who perished in the 1913 explosion and the 81 miners who were killed several years previously in the 1901 Universal Colliery explosion. The committee are seeking to complete the purchase of a plot of land in Senghenydd on which to site the new Memorial

Proposals

Following consultations carried out to date, the new Memorial will take the form of a Memorial wall on which name plaques for each victim will be mounted and a central sculpture erected: the design of which will be chosen by the local community. Appropriate interpretation material will also be installed at the new Memorial, including information boards and audio posts (funds permitting). Working with a ceramic artist, a number of sample tiles have now been created to show visitors and local residents, who will have the opportunity to 'sponsor' individual name plaques to help raise funds.

The local community and its schools will be involved throughout the development of the Memorial through their participation in activities and events. Local school children will take part in workshops to create the ceramic name plaques for the new Memorial. It is also hoped that they will be involved in various inter-generational activities, including digital stories, oral history recordings and research work.

A Memorial Service marks the anniversary of the 1913 explosion each year. It is hoped that the new Memorial will be unveiled during the week of the 2013 anniversary. During the week a number of events will also take place to mark the 100 year anniversary of Britain's worst mining disaster, including a traditional 'gamanfa ganu', various concerts and services, a miner's lamp parade and a possible Senghenydd v Abertridwr rugby match (as many members of both clubs were lost in the explosions).

A Your Heritage grant of £48,800 was awarded by the HLF in March 2012 to move the project forward.

8. King Arthur Themed Project being led by the Heritage Group of the Greater Bargoed Communities First Partnership Category B

Background

According to legend, King Arthur prevented war breaking out between the family of St Gwladys – a local Rhymney Valley 6th century saint - and that of her future husband from Gelligaer.

A Heritage Group, which is a sub group of the Greater Bargoed Communities First Partnership has begun working on a King Arthur themed project which it is hoped will lead to a heritage trail, interpretation panels and a feasibility study into the merit of carrying out an archaeological dig around certain local earthworks.

The group has been meeting for just over a year now to discuss how to develop their ideas into a larger project that could also tie in with existing projects.

They have recently commissioned an author named Phil Carradice to write a short work of fiction surrounding the legend to try and raise local interest The group is currently working with the WECAN Project and Dan Boys to install an augmented/audio story trail, which incorporates factual historical sites on the common, woven into the legend of King Arthur. The group has approached Roy Noble to narrate the story. This project is aimed at helping to regenerate the area of Bargoed, via tourism opportunities.

Proposals

The next stage of their project will be to develop, a heritage trail on Gelligaer common from Bargoed towards Fochriw with the addition of interpretation panels to include St. Gwladys memorial stone and Fochriw standing stone as well as the various cairns and platform houses. The possibility of commissioning a feasibility study around the memorial stone to see if there is justification for an archaeological dig to investigate nearby earthworks is also being considered. Consideration will be given to seeking HLF funding for the project.

POTENTIAL YOUNG ROOTS SCHEMES (HLF)

9. Handball Court, The Square, Nelson Phase 2, – Category B

Background

The Handball Court is situated in the very centre of the town of Nelson, facing Commercial Street and High Street, on the corner of Station Terrace. It is believed to have been built c.1860 and has been since repaired and modified. It is a 3-sided court that is constructed of coursed rubble with roughly squared quoins. The sides slope up from end piers to tall end wall. Walls have added panels of wired mesh to keep the ball in play. The copings are cemented and the inner face has clearly defined goal markings. The ground surface is of tarmac with court markings clearly defined.

The game of Handball was introduced into the area by Irish immigrants working on the construction of the Great Western (Pontypool Road to Neath line) and Taff Vale Railways which both passed through Nelson. The game was first played against a flat wall of the Lord Nelson Inn but the Royal Oak public house subsequently constructed a purpose-built court to entice customers. The court itself is like those in Ireland with 3 sides, one of very few handball courts ever built on mainland Britain. Another survives in Jersey Marine, Neath, dated 1864. The Nelson Handball Court was most famous from 1880 – 2nd World War with an annual tournament lasting from May – August, accompanied by much betting. The wire netting was first erected in 1913 after the erection of the Police Station nearby in 1910. An old photograph taken in 1925 shows the brick piers to be all or partly in situ at the time of listing but are no longer there. The Court remains in use with both local and overseas competing.

The Handball Court, Nelson has been included on Cadw's statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest (grade II) as one of only two surviving freestanding handball courts in the country.

Proposals

The Nelson Community Partnership is seeking to commission an artist to work with the local community, including children and young people, to develop interpretation material on the history of the Handball Court.

The Partnership would be seeking funding from the HLF's 'Young Roots' scheme. The Nelson Village Partnership has obtained a small amount of funding towards the cost of the project (£500) from the Nelson Community Council. They are also seeking to draw upon some additional funding from Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC) Area Forum budget and possibly access some funding from the CCBC Enhanced Maintenance budget.

The second element would be the introduction of the illumination of the Handball Court at night. Depending upon the costs involved, it is likely that the Partnership would be seeking additional funding. It is very unlikely that the HLF would fund lighting or a building under either the 'Your Heritage' or 'Heritage Grants' programmes. Some funding for this project may be made available from the CCBC Area Forum Budget or CCBC Enhanced

Maintenance budget. CCBC would also need to consider the long-term maintenance cost implications of this.

Appendix 1

Current HLF Grant Programmes

Heritage Grants – (Grants above £100,000)

This is the HLF's main programme for grants over £50,000 for all kinds of heritage that relate to the national, regional and local heritage of the UK. It is open to all not-for-profit organisations.

Landscape Partnerships (£250,000 to £2,000,000)

This programme supports schemes that are led by partnerships of local, regional and national interests, which aim to conserve areas of distinctive landscape character throughout the UK.

Your Heritage (£3,000 to £100,000)

This is the HLF's general small grants programme for all types of heritage projects. It is a flexible programme particularly designed for voluntary and community groups and first-time applicants.

Young Roots (£3,000 - £50,000)

This programme is for projects led by young people. It aims to involve 13-25 year-olds in finding out about their heritage, developing skills, building confidence and promoting community involvement.

Townscape Heritage Initiative (£500,000 to £2,000,000)

Townscape Heritage Initiative makes grants that help communities to regenerate Conservation Areas displaying particular social and economic need. Rhymney Conservation Area benefitted from this scheme from 20xx to 20yy.

Parks for People (£250,000 - £5,000,000)

Parks for People is for whole park projects that support the regeneration of existing designed urban or rural green spaces, the main purpose of which is for informal recreation and enjoyment.

Skills for the Future (£100,000 to £1,000,000) 2013/2014.

Skills for the Future funded projects which provide paid training placements to meet a skills gap in the heritage sector, and fully support trainees to learn practical. This is a one-off initiative but one that the HLF is not inviting applications for at present. However, a further round may occur during 2013/2014.

Repair Grants for Places of Worship (from £10,000 to £100,000)

Funding for urgent, high-level repair work to listed places of worship. The scheme is managed separately in each of the four countries of the UK.

All HLF Projects that have been previously approved by them within the Caerphilly county borough area can be found on the HLF (Wales) website in various different formats, under

the main funding initiative programmes or, for example all projects where funding was awarded within the last five years: - www.hlf.org.uk/InYourArea/Wales.

Appendix 2 H L F Project Cost Estimates Table

Project	H.L.F. Programme	Project Cost	Funding Required	Current Status
1. Llancaiach Fawr Manor House, Nelson	Heritage Grants (over £100K)	£ 872,470.50	90% HLF = £785,223.45 30% Cadw = £ 39,000 CCBC – DDA = £35,000 Charities etc. = £13,247.05	Owned and promoted by Caerphilly CBC. Cabinet approval given on 1 st Nov 2011 to support a bid for 90% HLF grant, for capital to implement restoration and enhancement works of the Llancaiach Fawr Manor house only. A Round 1 award was approved at the Committee for Wales Meeting held on 31 st May 2012. Potential to apply for up to 30% cadw grant - £39,000 and CCBC DDA contribution budget £35,000 CCBC, Charitable Trusts & Foundations and Friends of Llancaiach Fawr £13,247.05
2 Navigation colliery, Crumlin (2) Phased works option 1. Securing the site 2. Insuring the site 3. Appointment of Project Champion 4. Emergency Repairs 5. Culvert Survey 6. Footpath Diversion 7. Steering Group	Heritage Grants Over £100K	£5,000 NMB to provide £9,000 pa. £65,000 £12,000 £2,000 Diversion Order	£5,000 Coincides with site transfer Post operative from April 2012 Jan 2010 2011/2012 2009/10 2010/2011	CCBC Gate main entrance/egress and erect appropriate liability signage Shafts to be filled in (Coal Authority may contribute towards capping the mineshafts) and site to be made more secure with appropriate liability signage. Site security is dependant upon funding. BTP/CCBC Budget costs include on costs of 12.5% Grant £6,300 CCBC £2,700 The post of 'Project Champion' will be included in the HLF Round 1 bid in 2012. Emergency Repairs: (all costs below under 4. are based on 2009 estimates). Scaffold Design (pre-tender) £5,000 Survey, Design Specification & Tender £35,000 Contract & Inspections on site £20,000 Structural Engineering advice £5,000 Quality Surveying included <u>Total £65,000</u> . The Trust has commissioned Hyder to carry out a feasibility study to include: a condition survey and causes of defects, a quantitative assessment of the culvert superstructure and qualitative assessment of substructure; and a summary assessment report indicating loadings capable of being supported at various locations. Brief and Fee Proposal = £12,000 inc. vat. Preferred option is to open up the culvert, possibly as a source of hydropower. CCBC's Advisory Services are contributing to the cost of the study. Cost of repair of culvert estimated to be £1 million. Up to 75% grant may be available to install hydro generators. The remaining 25% will have to be found from other sources. CCBC to consider need to divert public right of way on high level. WG/CCBC, PRT & Consultants (DSA & Hyder) continue to attend quarterly meetings to achieve a way forward. HLF Heritage Grant bid aimed at around £2-4 million.

Caerphilly county borough council Heritage Lottery Fund Strategy 2012-2017

3. Bedwas Workmen's Hall, Bedwas	BIG Lottery Fund's People's Millions Programme		£40,000	The funding will be used to modernise the hall's theatre facilities for community use.
4. Ruperra Castle, Rudry	Heritage Grants Over £100K	Unknown	Unknown	No plans for HLF grants at present. £1,378.35 - HBG (CCBC) awarded to The Vincent Wildlife Trust to help carry out repairs and secure the Generator Block (works started in Feb. 2010, since vandalised – and site subsequently secured).
5. Manmoel Historic Land Study & archaeological dig - Landscape Partnership Scheme with Blaenau Gwent – inc. study	£1.2 m refused under Landscape Partnership Scheme	Unknown	Unknown	This scheme will be reassessed when new Landscape Partnership Scheme guidelines are due to be launched by the HLF in October 2012. The proposal is likely to be submitted again in the 2013/14 financial year.
6. Caerphilly District Miners' Hospital	Your Heritage Up to £100K	Unknown	Unknown	Initiative between Caerphilly Miners – Back to the Community, United Welsh and Lovell. This is a 'Your Heritage' proposal based upon community activity and interpretation of the heritage that the building represents.
7. Universal Colliery (memorial) Senghenydd Project Team	Your Heritage	Unknown	Unknown	100 year commemoration to be held around 14 th October 2013
8. King Arthur Themed Project	Your Heritage	Unknown	Unknown	Have commissioned an author to write a short work of fiction surrounding the legend to raise local interest in the project. They are currently developing a heritage trail, interpretation panels and the merit of conducting a feasibility study
9. Handball Court, Nelson Community Phase 2	Young Roots	Unknown	Unknown	In an early stage of development