

## **REPORT TO THE CONNEXIONAL PROPERTY SECRETARY**

### **ECCLESIASTICAL EXEMPTION**

#### **Report on the work of the Conservation Officer and the operation of Section 98 Procedures, 2006**

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This is the twelfth annual report on the operation of the adopted procedures of the Methodist Church in respect of Ecclesiastical Exemption.

In December 1992 the Department of National Heritage issued a Code of Practice for the control of works to places of worship which are listed buildings or are within conservation areas and indicated that those Churches which adopted the Code would continue to enjoy ecclesiastical exemption from listed building and conservation area control by local planning authorities. Subsequently, The Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Order 1994 came into force on 1 October 1994. Section 98 of Standing Orders sets out the detailed procedures to be followed before the Connexional Property Office considers whether to approve a scheme for "listed building works".

Although this report is primarily concerned with schemes that had to be considered under Section 98 of Standing Orders during 2006, this represents only a "snapshot" of the work of the Conservation Officer. The full picture is one of a process which stretches over a number of years as many of the schemes approved in any one year started the process in the previous year or years. Similarly, the visits and preliminary discussions carried out during 2006 will often result in schemes being submitted in later years.

During 2006, schedules were received for 176 schemes affecting listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas. These all had to be checked to determine whether Section 98 would apply. The Conservation Officer visited twenty-three chapels during the year, either to discuss ideas for schemes or potential schemes or to see completed schemes.

These initial discussions are an important element of the process. It is often possible to advise churches not to proceed with inappropriate options at an early stage and thus save time and energy. Similarly, schemes can often be modified to

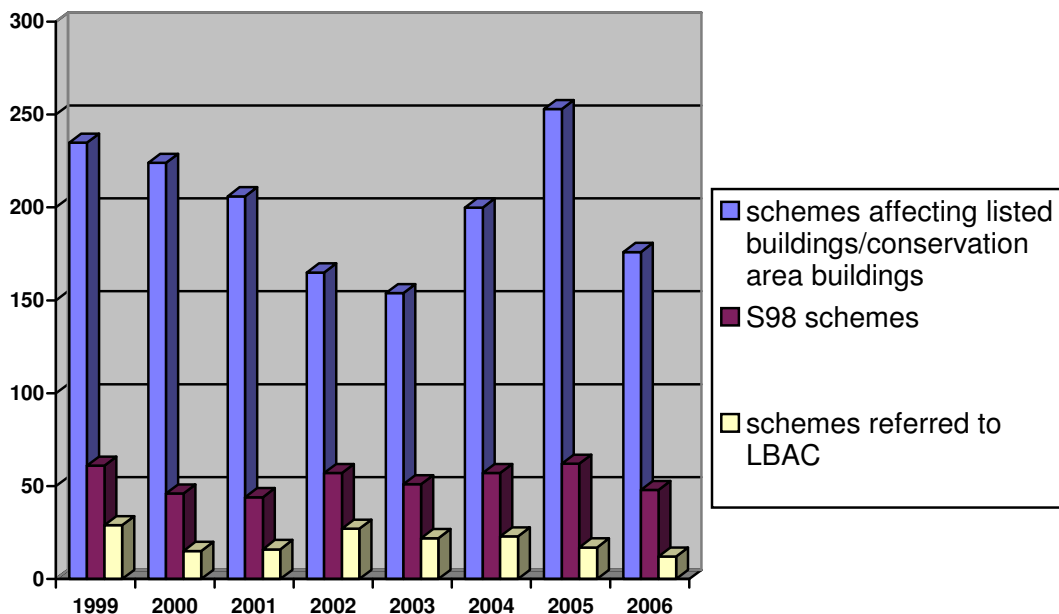
reduce the impact of changes to historic fabric. This is much easier for everyone to accept if discussions are held before the scheme is finalised.

Forty-eight schemes successfully completed the procedures set out in Section 98 of Standing Orders during 2006 and these are listed in the Appendix. It should be noted that successful completion of these procedures is not the same as full scheme approval. A scheme is only approved when all outstanding matters, e.g. financial viability and grant submissions, have been resolved and Section 98 only relates to the listed building or conservation area element of a scheme. For large schemes it is usually finance which is the last matter to be resolved.

Of the forty-eight schemes, three were in respect of grade II\* buildings, the remainder grade II.

Table 1 below shows that there has been a decrease in the overall number of schemes affecting chapels which are listed or in conservation areas. There has been a decrease in the number of section 98 schemes and, as can be seen from the table below, a smaller number referred to the LBAC completed the approval process.

**Table 1**



## Listed Buildings Advisory Committee

The established procedure of the Listed Buildings Advisory Committee (LBAC) is that schemes that only involve minor alterations of limited importance to the character of historic chapels do not need to be individually considered by the LBAC, providing they fall within policy guidelines specifically approved by the LBAC or established by previous LBAC decisions. As a result, twelve of the schemes completing the procedures during the year were considered by the LBAC. This is lower than the number of schemes dealt with by the LBAC in the previous year (17). Again, far more schemes in total were referred to the LBAC, but not all of them completed the Section 98 procedures during the year. There has to be the application of some judgement as to what should be referred otherwise the agendas for the quarterly meetings would be overloaded.

The LBAC was notified, however, of all of the schemes received and was free to request details of any of them. This occurred in several cases.

## Consultations

Under Standing Order 982, in addition to the advice of the LBAC, the Connexional Property Office has to consult with the Local Planning Authority, the National Amenity Societies and either English Heritage or, in Wales, Cadw. In addition, a public notice has to be displayed for 28 days outside the affected building and a similar notice published in a local newspaper, so that interested parties can comment on the proposed scheme. As a result of the Newman Report in 1997 into Ecclesiastical Exemption it was agreed that it would only be necessary for a newspaper advertisement to be placed when the scheme affected the external appearance of the building or was in respect of a grade I or II\* building.

Although there are six National Amenity Societies, it has been agreed that the Connexional Property Office only needs to send details to the Ancient Monuments Society, the Georgian Group and the Victorian Society, and they will in turn inform the other three societies as appropriate. This arrangement is particularly beneficial in reducing unnecessary bureaucracy and paperwork as we have almost no chapels that pre-date 1715 (the end date for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings), a small but increasing number of listed chapels post 1914 (the start date for the Twentieth Century Society) and, although Methodist sites are of general interest to the Council for British Archaeology, there is no formal requirement to consult them over proposals.

During 2006, four of the forty-eight schemes that successfully completed the Section 98 procedures were within Wales. Cadw responded on three schemes raising no objection to two of them but querying the type of ridge tiles on one scheme. Of the remaining forty-four schemes, English Heritage commented on forty, raising objection to one scheme, **Emmanuel, Ilfracombe** and passing

comment on matters of detail on five. In most cases the concerns were dealt with by negotiation with the applicants, resulting in revisions to the submissions, or by imposing conditions on the approvals. The objection to the removal of pews at **St Johns, Loddon** was based on the mistaken belief that the pews were original. The Georgian Group commented in detail on one scheme; no comment/objection being offered on twelve occasions, with four deferrals to the Victorian Society. The Victorian Society responded to thirty-four of the consultation requests, with eight deferrals. Comments on matter of detail were made on three cases. Objections were received in respect of two schemes, at **Masham** and **Bishop Auckland**. The Ancient Monuments Society responded to thirty-three cases with detailed comments on eleven.

Local Planning Authorities responded to twenty-six of the requests for comments. Eleven of these representations merely indicated that they had no objection. Fourteen comments were made on matters of detail. One objection was raised at **Brimscombe** to the widening by c800mm of an existing access.

Two schemes produced representations from the general public. At **Helston**, seven letters of objection were received to the original scheme but a substantially amended scheme was eventually approved. At **Brimscombe**, a neighbour objected to the widening by of an existing access and alterations to boundary railings but the essence of the objection was in relation to an anticipated intensification of use of a common driveway.

#### Time-scale

One of the concerns regularly expressed about the Section 98 procedures is the delay that it may create. For major schemes this is seldom a problem as the financial issues are generally the last to be resolved. The procedures do, however, build-in an automatic delay for small schemes because of the four week consultation period. Sometimes delays are caused by the applicant trustees because they do not follow the correct procedures or fail to respond promptly to requests for more information or delay posting the site notice.

If everything runs smoothly, all the information is to hand when the Schedule arrives in the office and no objections or comments are received, it is possible to minimise delays. Twenty-two schemes completed the Section 98 procedures within only eight weeks, the same as in 2005. Five of the forty-eight schemes completed the procedures within nine to twelve weeks, with a further twelve taking between thirteen to sixteen weeks. The remaining nine took over sixteen weeks, a decrease from thirteen schemes in 2005. The schemes with the longest delays were often minor proposals where there were considerable delays waiting for information necessary to carry out consultations that required modification as a result of objections or comments. The longest delay – twenty-three months - was at **Masham** due to the complexity of the scheme and the need to deal with issues raised by the consultees. It took a site visit by a sub-committee of the LBAC before the details were finally resolved. Conversely some major schemes received approval in a relatively short timescale because of the extensive

negotiations, perhaps including a formal consultation, which were carried out before a submission was made. One such example was **Helston** which received approval one week after receipt of the schedule.

As already indicated the majority of schemes were not of a major nature and did not prove to be particularly controversial. A few, however, proved to be more complex as indicated below.

### Complex Schemes

#### **Leyland Road, Southport**

The complexity of this scheme is reflected in the fact that it was referred to the LBAC on three separate occasions. The chapel, by William Waddington, has internal fittings of high quality, some of which were affected by the proposals. The main elements were the removal of ground floor pews, repositioning of the pulpit, relocation of choir pews and repositioning of glazed screens. After negotiations on details of the scheme a formal consultation was carried out and no objections received.

#### **Masham**

The Victorian Society opposed the proposed reordering of the building, including the removal of the majority of ground floor pews. The Ancient Monuments Society and LBAC expressed concerns about the loss of pews and other details. A site visit by an LBAC member helped clarify that the interior was not, as had been assumed from the list description, unaltered, but that some major changes had already taken place during the life of the building. A strong case for the alteration was put forward to allow the building to be used by the church and the wider community. Nevertheless, extensive discussions over details were necessary before the scheme could be approved, subject to various conditions.

#### **Lune Street, Preston**

This scheme for the provision of access to this city centre building proved controversial in that the local authority and the LBAC opposed it on design and technical grounds. The managing trustees were asked to produce an access audit which concluded that the only viable point of entry was at the front of the building. The main elevation is very imposing with a dramatic round-headed archway projected from the centre on two pairs of giant Corinthian columns. The steps under the arch lead to a full height rectangular inner porch. The space for incorporating access was thus limited. It was concluded that the only solution that would give adequate access for the large number of wheelchair users who use the building was a ramp. Long negotiations with the local authority resulted in acceptance of the design on technical and aesthetic matters. Approval was given

on the basis that without reasonable access to the building it could not function fully. Since completion, the church has reported that there has been a considerable increase in the number of people using the building and that membership has increased.

### **Helston**

The original chapel of 1797 lies behind its Victorian successor. It is a large building but only partially used for Sunday School and community activities. A bold proposal to restore the building for more extensive community use incorporated a large side extension. The local authority and the LBAC expressed concerns over the design. In addition, seven letters of objection were received. The Managing Trustees were invited to review the design and a much more sympathetic scheme avoiding the extension and restoring more original features was received and approved.

### **Emmanuel, Ilfracombe**

The leasing of the hall as an art gallery led to a request for alterations to the worship area so that it could be used more flexibly. This involved the creation of a side room in an aisle and the removal of the majority of ground floor pews. Only the Ancient Monuments Society thought that, on balance, the removal of the pews could be acceptable, although only English Heritage raised formal objection to this element. The pews themselves were not of great significance in themselves; rather it was their arrangement in a partially angled alignment facing the pulpit which made them unusual. After exploring various options for partial retention, it was decided, with some regret, that it was difficult to see how the mission of the church could move forward without their complete removal. As in all such cases, approval was given with conditions relating to the design of the replacement chairs and an archival record being made.

### **St John's, Whitchurch**

The scheme centred on the need to make provision for disability and to improve access into the building. The initial scheme involved the creation of a wheelchair access route into the worship area which would have removed the choir stalls. The Ancient Monuments Society, Victorian Society, Local Planning Authority and LBAC all expressed concerns over this element due to the good quality of the carving of the stalls. An amended scheme relocated the access thus allowing for the retention of two stalls plus their frontals as well as providing more space in the chancel. The other two stalls were relocated to the new vestry.

### Refusals and Appeals

No schemes were refused during the year.

The Appeals process is reviewed regularly in the light of experience and comments received. Formal alteration, however, can only be made with the agreement of the Connexional Property Committee (or its successor body).

### **Great Horton, Bradford**

Following the refusal of permission to retain the window guards erected without permission, the Managing Trustees were required to replace them with guards to an acceptable design. The resulting scheme was approved and the offending guards have now been replaced.

### General Principles

As a result of our experience with these schemes and other schemes which are still under consideration, it is possible to make some general comments about the type of alterations which are generally acceptable in listed buildings.

Alterations to entrance areas, vestibules and other spaces inside the main doors of chapels are generally acceptable to the conservation bodies, particularly when they are sited under galleries. This stems from a recognition that the interior of chapels were generally designed to be seen when seated and looking forward and therefore alterations around the entrance do not affect the interior character significantly.

There is rather more concern about alterations to communion areas, although it appears to be generally accepted that the need for greater flexibility justifies the enlargement of communion areas, provided that original communion rails are retained, usually by being made capable of temporary removal. The removal of some pews from the front of chapels is generally acceptable. The loss of pulpits and organs is generally, however, strongly resisted as these provide the major focal points of historic interiors.

The total removal of all pews (or all ground floor pews) usually results in some objections, particularly when the pews are of an early date. The removal of later pews is often regretted because of their contribution to the character of the interior, but seldom results in a strong objection, particularly when representative examples are retained. Each case is examined on its merits. Two examples are given below:

At **Walcot, Bath** the scheme was for the removal of four ground floor pews. The purpose was to create a space for the storage of hymn books and to create space for wheelchair users within the body of the worship area. This limited scheme was put forward in the recognition of the positive contribution made to the character of the building by the ground floor pews. No objections were raised.

The scheme at **Leyland Road, Southport** included the removal of all the ground floor pews in the main body of the church but none of the consultees raised any objection, given the supporting statement of need and the context of the scheme as a whole.

The idea of a full horizontal sub-division of galleried chapels, with an upper-level worship area and ancillary rooms below, remains a popular approach for many of our congregations. It is seen as a particularly practical way of reducing the maintenance and running costs of a large volume. Such an approach is often the most damaging type of alteration that can be considered for a historic chapel interior, as it usually destroys the sense of space, alters the proportion and results in the loss of the majority of the fittings. It is therefore not surprising that the various consultees almost always put up very strong objections to such schemes. Such was the case at **North Road, Durham** where a scheme, initially for horizontal division, and then requiring the removal of most of the original gallery pews was discouraged. This followed responses from the consultees and the LBAC.

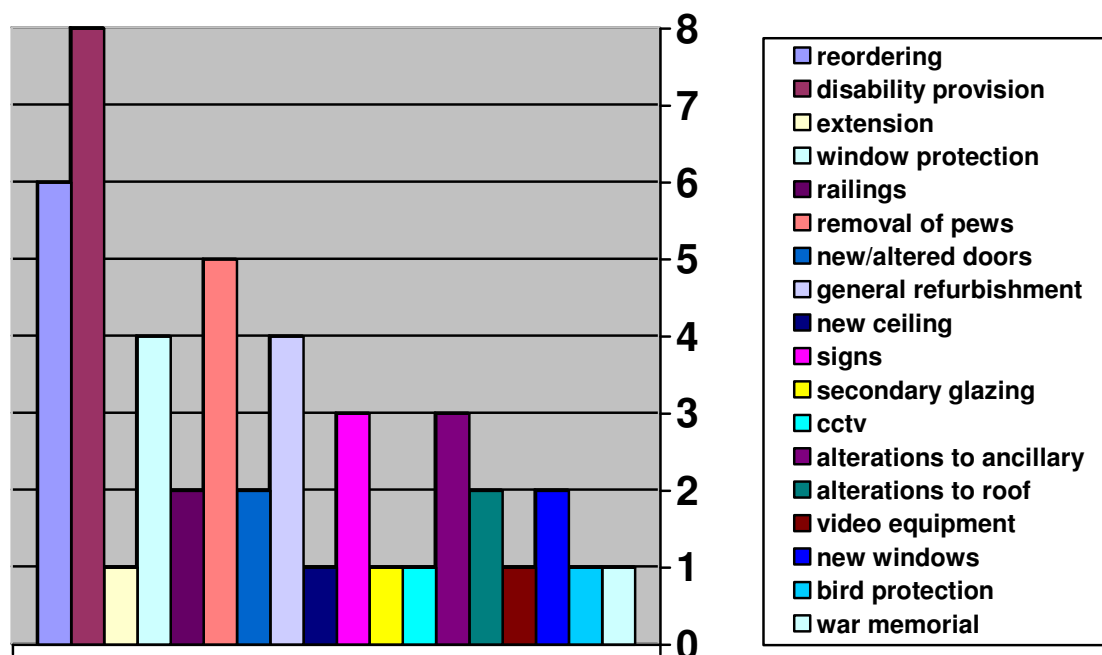
Internal alterations to ancillary premises are generally uncontroversial, but extensive demolition or new extensions can be more difficult. Many of our schoolrooms and ancillary spaces are of later date than the associated chapels, are to the rear, and are of lesser architectural value. If, however, they form part of the curtilage of a listed building then they too are "listed" and may not be altered or demolished without consent under Standing Orders.

Again, buildings in conservation areas may make a valuable contribution to the character of the area and careful consideration will need to be given for proposals to alter or demolish them. In some cases, however, the schoolroom is the earliest building on the site, having originally been the chapel. Also by the late nineteenth century whole complexes of chapel, halls, vestries and other spaces were being designed as a unified whole. In these situations alterations and extensions may not be straightforward.

As a result of the Disability Discrimination Act, accessibility remains a significant issue. Many of our older chapels were badly designed in terms of providing access for all, and finding ways of overcoming shortcomings may not be straightforward. Eight of the schemes dealt with were solely or principally concerned with the provision of facilities for those with disabilities. This is a reduction from eighteen in 2005 which suggests that the majority of listed chapels have now had some level of adaptation to cater for disability. There is sometimes a tension between the need to provide access and the impact on the character of a listed building. Difficulties often occur where the main elevation of the building is symmetrical. A number of the schemes received required some amendment to minimise their impact on the appearance of the listed building.

The following table illustrates the main types of scheme received during the year.

**Table 2**



Guidance Notes

A series of guidance notes has been produced to assist managing trustees when considering alterations to a listed chapel. Some of the main topics are listed below. It is intended that further notes will be produced to cover other topics as required.

1. A guidance note on the subject of removal of pews was agreed by the Connexional Property Committee on 1/10/96 and has been updated regularly since.
2. It is the general practice that where consent is given to remove fittings of significance, it is a condition of the consent that a photographic record is made prior to removal. A detailed guidance note setting out the required standard is issued with the approval notice where appropriate. This requires a set of archive photographs to be deposited with the Methodist Property Office and with a local archive such as the County Records Office. During the year, two approvals had this condition imposed. Where consent is granted for the removal of fittings, a standard condition is imposed requiring that the fittings are to be offered for sale if they are not to be used elsewhere. In the case of the wholesale removal of pews, samples are to be retained within the building.

3. Where Managing Trustees intend to submit an application for significant changes to a listed chapel they are now required to prepare Statements of Significance and Need to accompany the application. These are to be two separate documents, one balancing the other. The purpose of this is twofold:
  - i. To help the church to assess in their own words the things which comprise the special significance of their building, be they architectural features, fine furnishings, an attractive setting or a high quality organ, and to contrast and compare this with the perceived needs which are to be fulfilled through the proposal.
  - ii. To enable those charged with considering the application, (the LBAC, secular authorities and interest groups), to form their opinions quickly and fairly, equipped with the basic facts, secure in the knowledge that the church has a clear idea of its chosen direction and the consequences of this.

The response to this requirement has been encouraging, with many helpful submissions, all of which have assisted with the decision making process.

4. A guidance note is available “Disability Access Provision in Historic Chapels”, which gives guidance on the range of measures which should be considered.

#### Liaison with English Heritage/CADW

The commendably high consultation response rate from English Heritage has been maintained at 91%.

Working relationships remain excellent, helped by the Conservation Officer’s appointment to the English Heritage Places of Worship Forum.

Some follow up work to that carried out in Cornwall is planned but unlikely to be completed until 2007 at the earliest.

There have been no new initiatives of note in the work with Cadw.

#### Review of Ecclesiastical Exemption

Further discussions took place with the Department for Culture Media and Sport regarding the Heritage Protection Review. No further progress was made on the establishment of Heritage Protection Partnership Agreements (HPPAs) which is one of the innovations to be introduced by the review.

### Photographic Database

The Property Office has an extensive collection of photographs and slides of chapels. In the long term it is intended that the photographs of listed buildings will be available for viewing via the Internet. The photos are linked to data about the buildings themselves, including the list description. The process of digitising the historic collection is now complete. The scanning of the slides continues but it is likely to be some time before the final system is available. In the meantime, work continues on newly received material and identifying gaps in the collection which need to be filled.

### Listed Building Fund

Twenty grants worth £30,850 were made during the year. Most were to help with the additional costs resulting from the need for higher specifications for repair, renewal and alteration.

Due to reductions in available funds and a tailing-off in demand, the grant programme, "A Stitch in Time", was discontinued.

### Conclusion

In general terms the system appears to be working well. Continuing publicity seems to have been effective and there is a general recognition of the way the system works. It must be recorded, however, that despite regular reminders, there is still ignorance in some quarters about the correct procedures to be followed. It is vital that District and Circuit Officers continue to give procedural guidance as appropriate to improve the level of awareness. A careful check of Schedule 1 generally identifies potential problems with listed and conservation area chapels. It continues to be the case that most schemes considered under the Ecclesiastical Exemption procedures are uncontroversial and can be approved without any appreciable delay. Where the concerns of the conservation bodies and the LBAC have been raised it has generally been possible to find a way forward which respects the character of the building and still meets the aspirations of the congregation. This has been achieved as much by the ingenuity of architects as the commendable willingness of the managing trustees and congregation to consider other solutions.

Inevitably there are aspects of some schemes where it is not possible to reconcile the requirements of the local congregation and the wishes of the statutory consultees. To help minimise such areas of potential conflict we recommend early consultation with the Conservation Section whenever a scheme is being considered.

IS/PH 8/03/2007

# Annual Completions of Listed Buildings Procedures

<i>Schedule Received</i>	<i>Scheme No. Date Completed</i>	<i>Church and Circuit</i>	<i>Listing and Cons area</i>	<i>Brief description and Decision</i>
20/06/2003	22193 10/01/2006	St Johns Whitchurch 11/13	II c	ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
01/02/2006	26572 16/02/2006	Vicarage Street, Yeovil Sherborne and Yeovil 26/26	II	WHEELCHAIR ACCESS TOILET
19/12/2005	25567 16/02/2006	Axbridge West Mendip 7/16	II c	NEW ENTRANCE GATE
23/03/2005	24862 27/02/2006	Psalter Lane Sheffield (Ecclesall) 25/4	II c	WAR MEMORIAL
03/01/2006	25581 27/02/2006	Snaith Snaith and Selby 29/6	II c	WINDOW PROTECTION, 5 year permission
30/11/2005	25537 27/03/2006	Ebeneser, Ystumtuen Ceredigion 30/13	II	NEW GATEWAY AND REPAIRS
13/12/2005	25560 27/03/2006	Hanslope Milton Keynes 23/26	II c	ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSION, 1 condition
10/01/2006	25597 12/04/2006	Leyland Road Southport 18/17	II	ALTERATIONS, 3 conditions
16/01/2006	25601 10/05/2006	Breaney Mounts Bay 12/15	II	NOTICEBOARD AND NEW DOORS
30/01/2006	26565 10/05/2006	Trinity Barton and Brigg 17/11	II c	WHEELCHAIR ACCESS TOILET
17/03/2006	26652 10/05/2006	Four Oaks Birmingham (Sutton Park) 5/4	II c	REMOVAL AND ALTERATION OF PEWS
08/07/2004	23506 10/05/2006	Masham Ripon 29/24	II c	ALTERATIONS, 6 conditions
31/01/2006	26570 12/05/2006	Highfield Trinity Sheffield (Brunswick) 25/3	II	INVESTIGATIVE SURVEY AND REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO ROOF
15/11/2005	25502 19/05/2006	Truro Truro 12/4	II c	NEW TOILET NEW DOORS TO BALCONY AND ALTERATIONS TO RAMP
03/05/2006	26760 19/05/2006	Nantwich (Central) Nantwich 11/12	II c	REMOVAL OF PEWS
07/02/2006	26576 08/06/2006	New Row Blackburn 21/2	II	REPLACEMENT WINDOWS
07/04/2006	26708 08/06/2006	Buckfastleigh Totnes 24/9	II c	REPLACEMENT WINDOWS, 2 conditions
23/03/2006	26665 08/06/2006	Nexus (Walcot) Bath 7/13	II c	ALTERATIONS TO PEWS
09/03/2006	26624 27/06/2006	Methodist Central Hall, Westminster London Mission (Westminster) 35/3	II* c	REFURBISHMENT OF OFFICES
02/11/2005	25523 29/06/2006	Central Brighouse 27/4	II	WINDOW PROTECTION, 5 years

<b>Schedule Received</b>	<b>Scheme No. Date Completed</b>	<b>Church and Circuit</b>	<b>Listing and Cons area</b>	<b>Brief description and Decision</b>
09/03/2006	26624 29/06/2006	Methodist Central Hall, Westminster London Mission (Westminster) 35/3	II* c	ALTERATIONS TO OFFICES
20/03/2006	26656 10/07/2006	Trinity Biggleswade 34/3	II c	ALTERATIONS TO HALL AND REPAIRS
27/03/2006	26678 17/07/2006	Town End, Chapel-en-le-Frith High Peak 19/20	II	NEW NOTICEBOARD
12/07/2006	26933 17/07/2006	Helston Helston 12/14	II c	REPAIRS AND EXTENSION TO HALL
06/06/2006	26811 03/08/2006	Barnby Gate Newark and Southwell 22/26	II c	ALTERATIONS TO HALL TOILETS
22/05/2006	26811 03/08/2006	Wesley Memorial Oxford 23/1	II c	PROJECTION SCREEN, 1 condition
13/04/2006	26731 08/08/2006	Holt Fakenham, Wells and Holt 14/15	II c	ALTERATIONS TO TOILETS
22/06/2005	25170 10/08/2006	Victoria Hall Sheffield (Mission) 25/2	II c	ALTERATIONS TO ENTRANCE FOYER
07/07/2006	26919 14/08/2006	Knowle Bristol (South) 7/4	II	REPAIRS AND WINDOW PROTECTION, 3 conditions
19/05/2006	26803 17/08/2006	London Road King's Lynn 14/20	II c	SECONDARY GLAZING
19/05/2006	26802 13/09/2006	Bondgate Darlington 13/1	II*	ALTERATIONS TO HALL TO CREATE FLAT
02/11/2004	23853 13/09/2006	Emmanuel Wilder Road Ilfracombe and Barnstaple 24/20	II c	ALTERATIONS TO WORSHIP AREA, 4 conditions
21/07/2006	26963 25/09/2006	Wesley, Carew Pembrokeshire 8/20	II	DEMOLITION AND REPLACEMENT OF SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNEXE, 2 conditions
20/07/2006	26961 05/10/2006	Trinity Portsmouth 26/4	II	NEW NOTICEBOARD
06/10/2006	27147 26/10/2006	Belper Central Belper 22/14	II c	NEW LIGHT FITTINGS AND REPAINTING
13/04/2006	26729 31/10/2006	Woodbridge Ipswich 14/2	II c	NEW NOTICEBOARDS
17/08/2006	27031 31/10/2006	Cornerstone, Torpoint Plymouth and Devonport 24/1	II	SLATE GUARDS
30/10/2006	27196 01/11/2006	Ely Cardiff 8/1	II	REPAIRS
31/10/2006	27201 01/11/2006	Higham on the Hill Hinckley 23/11	II	REPAIRS
12/09/2006	27073 03/11/2006	Centenary Boston 17/22	II* c	CCTV CAMERAS, 5 year
02/10/2006	27124 16/11/2006	Vicarage Street, Yeovil Sherborne and Yeovil 26/26	II	ALTERATIONS TO HALL

<b>Schedule Received</b>	<b>Scheme No. Date Completed</b>	<b>Church and Circuit</b>	<b>Listing and Cons area</b>	<b>Brief description and Decision</b>
02/10/2006	27123 16/11/2006	Tudhoe West Durham 13/12	II	NEW FRONT DOOR WHEELCHAIR ACCESS RAMP, 2 conditions
10/10/2006	27154 01/12/2006	Brimscombe Stroud and Dursley 7/11	II	WIDENING OF GATE, 1 condition
16/11/2006	27237 01/12/2006	Broad Street South Holland 17/15	II c	NEW NOTICEBOARD
23/10/2006	27183 12/12/2006	Bishop Auckland Bishop Auckland 13/15	II	REPAIRS
16/01/2007	27342 15/12/2006	Central Batley 16/11	II c	REPLACEMENT OF PLASTER CEILING
17/07/2006	26941 19/12/2006	Gomersal Birstall and Spen 27/22	II c	WHEELCHAIR ACCESS TOILET
18/10/2006	27177 19/12/2006	St John's, Colwyn Bay Colwyn Bay and Llandudno 33/4	II c	NEW TOILETS

**Number included:** 48

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