

## REPORT TO THE CONNEXIONAL PROPERTY SECRETARY

### ECCLESIASTICAL EXEMPTION

#### Report on the work of the Conservation Officer and the operation of Section 98 Procedures, 2007

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This is the thirteenth 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 2007, 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 2007 will often result in schemes being submitted in later years.

During 2007, 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 seventeen chapels during the year, either to discuss ideas for schemes or potential schemes or to see completed schemes. Three visits were made by a sub-committee of the Listed Buildings Advisory Committee (LBAC) during the year. These were to **Englefield Green, Woodhouse Trinity and Gomersal**. Each of these cases was complex and it was decided a site visit and discussion with the managing trustees would be beneficial in understanding all of the issues involved.

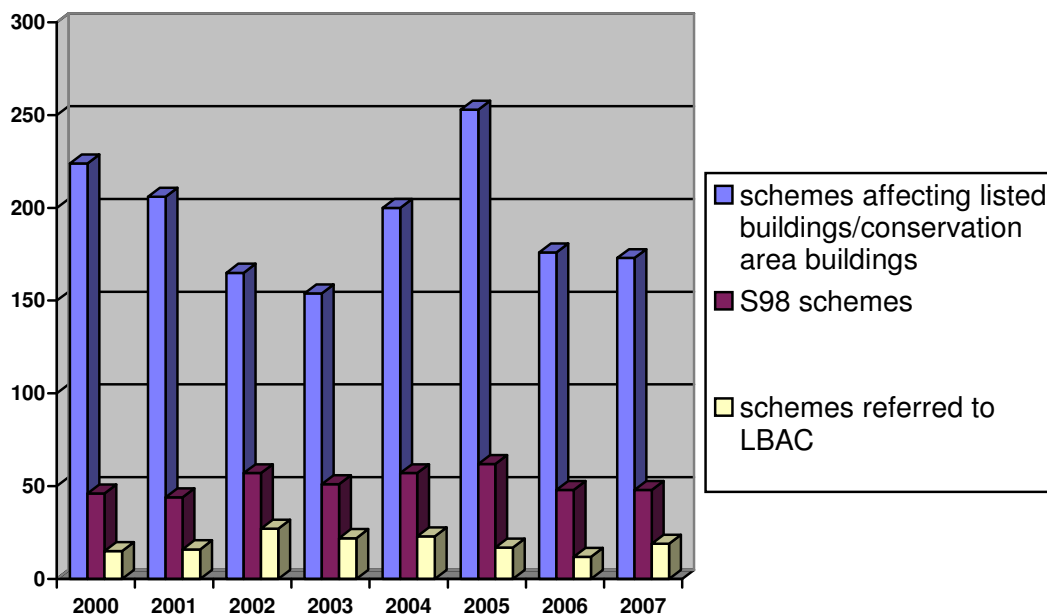
These initial discussions are an important element of the process. It is often possible to advise churches not to proceed with inappropriate options at an early stage and thus save time and energy. Similarly, schemes can often be modified to reduce the impact of changes to historic fabric. This is much 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 2007 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, one was for a grade I building, four were in respect of grade II\* buildings, the remainder grade II.

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

**Table 1**



## Listed Buildings Advisory Committee

The established procedure of the Listed Buildings Advisory Committee 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, nineteen of the schemes completing the procedures during the year were considered by the LBAC. This is higher than the number of schemes dealt with by the LBAC in the previous year (12). 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.

Where we receive advance notice of a scheme which is thought may be controversial an informal consultation may be carried out to obtain preliminary views. This is often helpful in refining a scheme before it is formally submitted to the Property Office.

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 2007, three of the forty-eight schemes that successfully completed the Section 98 procedures were within Wales. Cadw responded on one scheme raising no objection to but suggesting that the door to be replaced should be stored. Of the remaining forty-five schemes, English Heritage commented on forty-three, supporting one project for the replacement of windows at **Thornhillhead**, raising objection to the re-ordering scheme at **Landkey** and passing comment on matters of detail on two. 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 Georgian Group supported one scheme at **The New Room**; no comment/objection being offered on seventeen occasions, with fifteen deferrals to the Victorian Society. Two schemes were opposed; both at **Tiverton**. The Victorian Society responded to thirty-three of the consultation requests, with two deferrals. Comments on matter of detail were made on one case. Objections were received in respect the scheme at **Great Horton**. For all other schemes there was no comment. The Ancient Monuments Society responded to thirty cases, giving support to five schemes with detailed comments on seven and an objection to the Great Horton scheme.

Local Planning Authorities responded to twenty-seven of the requests for comments. Eight of these representations merely indicated that they had no comment or objection. Six schemes were actively welcomed and eight comments were made on matters of detail. Five objections were raised at **Landkey, Birstall, St John's Whitchurch, St John's Loddon and Trinity Mirfield**.

Three schemes produced representations from the general public. At **Lidgett Park** there was an objection to the new toilets (!) and at **High Street Harpenden** a church member objected to the loss of some pews. Four people wrote in support of the scheme at **Burnsall**.

#### 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 schemes completed the Section 98 procedures within only eight weeks, two fewer than in 2006. Four of the forty-eight schemes completed the procedures within nine to twelve weeks, with a further nine taking between thirteen to sixteen weeks. The remaining sixteen took over sixteen weeks, an increase from thirteen schemes in 2006. The main reason for the delays was the absence of the Conservation Officer on Development Opportunity Leave for a period of nine weeks during the summer. 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-two months - was at **Ubley** due to the slow response by the managing trustees to requests for additional information and revised details. 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. The quickest approval was at **Louth** which received approval four days 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

#### **Burnsall**

This imaginative scheme retained the chapel in use for worship and introduced the additional use as a retreat centre. Inevitably this meant the loss of many fittings but kept the main spatial qualities of the interior as well as a number of original features, in situ, re-sited or adapted. Interestingly, given the level of change no objections were raised by the consultees although a number of matters of detail were commented upon, many of which were incorporated into the final design.

#### **Trinity Mirfield**

It was proposed to demolish the existing hall at the rear of the chapel and to replace it with a new building designed to meet modern standards and give access to all levels. Within the chapel the foyer was to be enlarged and two inserted rooms either side of the pulpit to be removed. A major renovation of the fabric was also part of the proposal. The scheme was welcomed by English Heritage and the Ancient Monuments Society who commented that it was “a refreshing combination of appreciation of the existing building and a bold but sensitive vision for the future based on benign change”. The local planning authority recommended refusal on the grounds that the loss of the hall would not preserve the chapel’s setting. The LBAC had reservations about the scheme and were initially unconvinced of the need to demolish the hall. Following a sub-committee visit it was agreed that the hall was not of such significance that it merited retention particularly if its replacement would ensure the retention of the chapel.

#### **Great Horton**

This was the biggest and most controversial scheme dealt with during the year. It was for the conversion of the existing chapel and its extension to create a multi-functional centre including library, worship centre and offices for different organisations. The scheme was referred to the LBAC three times and a second consultation carried out following receipt of revised drawings. Despite the revisions the Ancient Monuments Society thought that the new build would be an intrusive

and discordant neighbour and the Victorian Society remained opposed to the scheme due to the bulk of the extension. The local planning authority supported the scheme on the basis it would create a long term future for the building. Following amendment to the design the LBAC considered that approval could be given subject to clarification of certain details.

The main issue related to the design and scale of the extension, not to its modern design. The difficulty lay in the fact of site constraints and the need to achieve a critical mass without which the funding of the scheme could not be achieved. On balance it was felt that approval was justified.

### **Landkey**

This scheme resulted from the sale of the adjoining schoolroom which meant that all the activity needed to be accommodated in the chapel. The main problem was that the interior was largely unaltered and showed clear signs of the influence of the architect, Alexander Lauder. English Heritage objected to the design of the gallery alterations, as did the local planning authority who also objected to the loss of the pews. The Ancient Monuments Society also expressed concern about the gallery and other matters of detail but considered that the loss of the pews was justified in the circumstances. The LBAC accepted the principles of the scheme, however, it needed to be referred to them three times in total before the details were amended sufficiently to allow consent to be granted.

### Refusals and Appeals

No schemes were refused during the year.

The Appeals process is reviewed regularly in the light of experience and comments received.

### **Thornhillhead – Shebbear**

This was an unusual case which could have become an enforcement case had it not been for the success of some protracted negotiations. The church had installed PVCu windows in this listed chapel because the records showing it to be listed had mistakenly been altered at the Methodist Property Office many years ago. Once the error had been discovered it was decided that the mistake must be rectified but at no cost to the church locally. Initially they resisted but were eventually persuaded of the necessity of remedying the breach of procedure.

### 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 **Ubley** it was proposed to remove all but three of the pews. Although no formal objections were raised it was recognised that the pews were of an unusual design with details matching the communion rail. An amended proposal retaining more pews and the choir pews was eventually agreed.

The scheme at **Tiverton** was for the shortening of four pews to create space for wheelchair users. The Georgian Group objected on the grounds that the visual clarity of the space would be disrupted. It was accepted that the proposal would change the character but the need to provide somewhere for wheelchair users to sit was thought to be sufficient justification, particularly as there would otherwise be no provision for them and the pews were from a later refitting of the building.

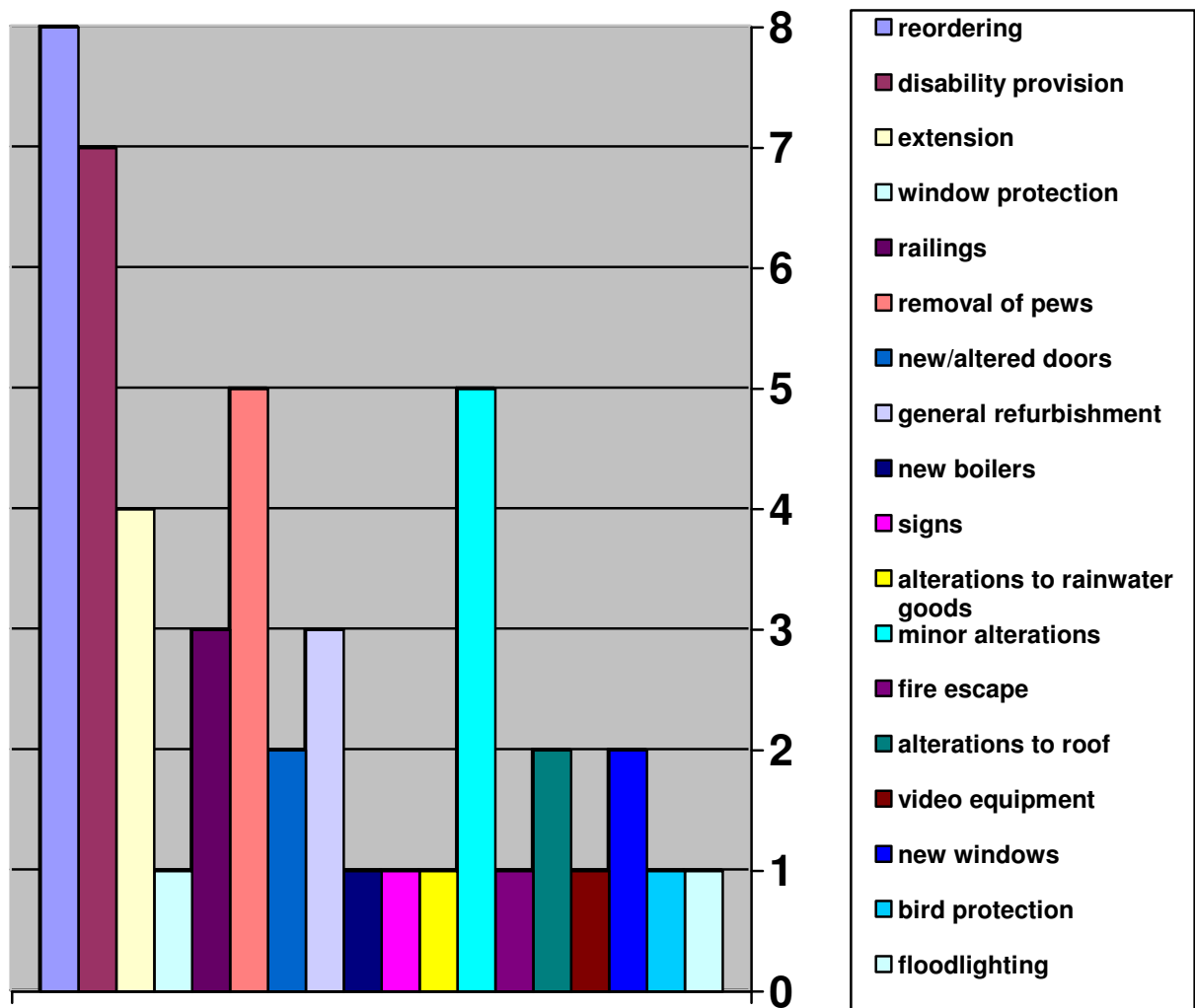
The idea of a full horizontal sub-division of galleried chapels, with an upper-level worship area and ancillary rooms below, remains a popular approach for some congregations. It is seen as a particularly practical way of reducing the maintenance and running costs of a large volume. Such an approach is often the most damaging type of alteration that can be considered for an 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. Managing Trustees are generally dissuaded from pursuing such schemes. 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. Seven of the schemes dealt with were solely or principally concerned with the provision of facilities for those with disabilities. This is a reduction from eight in 2006 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 increased to 94%. In 2008 new guidelines will be adopted by English Heritage regarding the type of application which needs to be notified to them. Only schemes which have some marked impact on the building will be referred. It will be interesting to see what effect this has on the number of referrals.

Working relationships remain excellent, helped by the Conservation Officer’s position on 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 2008 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 prior to the publication of revised draft legislation and guidance during 2008.

#### 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-two grants worth £34,050 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.

#### 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 30/05/08

# 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>
	27123	Tudhoe	II	NEW FRONT DOOR WHEELCHAIR ACCESS RAMP, 2 conditions
02/10/2006	16/11/2006	West Durham 13/12		
	27154	Brimscombe	II	WIDENING OF GATE, 1 condition
10/10/2006	01/12/2006	Stroud and Dursley 7/11		
	27237	Broad Street	II	c NEW NOTICEBOARD
16/11/2006	01/12/2006	South Holland 17/15		
	27183	Bishop Auckland	II	REPAIRS
23/10/2006	12/12/2006	Bishop Auckland 13/15		
	27342	Central	II	c REPLACEMENT OF PLASTER CEILING
16/01/2007	15/12/2006	Batley 16/11		
	26941	Gomersal	II	c WHEELCHAIR ACCESS TOILET
17/07/2006	19/12/2006	Birstall and Spen 27/22		
	27177	St John's, Colwyn Bay	II	c NEW TOILETS
18/10/2006	19/12/2006	Colwyn Bay and Llandudno 33/4		

**Number included:** 48

