

20th and 21st Century Wales (Modern)

20th and 21st Century Wales (Wales in the 'modern' period)

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1 Introduction:

The 2016 draft defined this theme as the 'modern' period. As this is a subjective and movable term, it is suggested that this period is redefined as '20th and 21st century Wales', clarifying a defined period. The 20th century has been defined differently in relation to heritage; the consensus is 1901 as the first year of the new century, although both the Victorian Society and 20th Century Society specify 1914 as the date at which a definitive change can be determined between the 'old' and 'new' century in terms of architecture, industry, culture, societal outlook etc... There will be considerable overlap at the beginning of the period with the 'Later post-medieval and industrial Wales 1750-1899' theme.

This period is one of substantial architectural, technical, political, and social innovation, though one which has received comparatively little attention from the heritage sector in Wales and where statutory protection is limited. Criteria for the listing of buildings constructed post-1840 is considerably stricter than for those pre-dating this, with the 30-year rule determining that no building is given statutory protection unless they can be proven to be both 'of exceptional quality and under threat'. Recognition of the interest and value of the heritage, particularly that of the built environment, of this period is poor within the heritage and associated sectors (architecture, planning etc...), especially of post-war assets. This lack of recognition is combined with a high, and increasing, rate of change that makes the heritage of this period particularly vulnerable to loss. The rapid nature of this change and loss, and the urgency of response that is required from the sector in terms of recording and response, raises the question as to whether a cyclical review period of five years for the research framework is appropriate, or whether recommendations for interim review and updates are required.

Public reaction to the built heritage, art, and design of this period has often been negative, even hostile, again especially to post-war building, design and planning. Increasingly though 20th century work is celebrated and championed in publications and online as prevailing tastes shift. One of the aims of this agenda should be to raise the profile and appreciation of this period of our built heritage, townscapes and landscape, allowing the value of the technical, social, cultural and political importance of these developments to be considered alongside judgement based on aesthetics.

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The question of archives is an equally important issue to tackle. The quantity and quality of potential archive material increases exponentially throughout this period, but recognition of the importance of depositing 'non-historic' information is an issue across councils, architects, and some archives. There are questions about how we deal with potentially large quantities and increasing diversification of formats, including born digital.

The intangible heritage of this period is of equal importance to the physical, both with increased production, diversification, and survival of material culture, the advent of 'digital' (including social media) in the latter part of the period, and the unique ability to directly engage with those involved in the conception, design, engineering, and building of the 20th and 21st century Wales and those who lived, worked, worshipped, shopped, were entertained, or educated in this world.

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2 Relevant and Recent work and research (2016-2024):

2.1 *Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales:*

The Commission has recognised the 20th century as a period in which the built heritage of Wales is under-represented in our understanding, and in the National Monuments Record of Wales. An initial project to assess the number and quality of records existing on Coflein was undertaken in 2020-2021.

A characterisation study (based on the Cadw templates for urban characterisation) of Cwmbran New Town was published as a free digital publication in autumn 2021. As the only Mark I New Town in Wales it represents an important phase of post-war planning and this publication outlines character, key buildings, and potential for protection.

<https://shop.rcahmw.gov.uk/>

The nonconformist chapels project has a substantial focus on post-1910 building (the original cut-off date for the project). Work on the national database has added and improved records, and photographic recording has been undertaken on a number of inter- and post-war chapels. More intensive laser scanning and photogrammetry of key C20 examples (Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Caerphilly NPRN 14336 and Hope Baptist Chapel, Bridgend NPRN 10006 both completed) has begun.

'*Strengthening Mission, Evolving Architecture: Nonconformity in Wales 1945-2001*' was published in 'Places of Worship in Britain and Ireland 1990-2021' (ed. Barnwell, P, September 2024).

The Welsh Asian Heritage Project: Celebrating and Archiving the Experiences of Ugandan Asians was an 18-month project (2022-2024) funded by the Welsh Government as part of the Anti-racist Wales Programme. Focusing on community engagement with local Welsh Asian groups, it included oral histories, mapping and recording buildings and spaces important to the community (including places of worship), and archiving of community photographs, films, writings, and artifacts. It culminated in an exhibition 'From Migration to Resilience' in Winter 2024.

A project to create a gazetteer of 20th century schools in Wales has been undertaken in response to Welsh Governments 21st Century Education

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programme, which has seen large scale investment in the Welsh educational estate and has resulted in many schools – particularly post-war built schools – being subject to refurbishment, alterations, closure, and demolition. Recording has been carried out at Fitzalan School, Cardiff; Cantonian School, Cardiff; Cathay's School, Cardiff; Rhiwbeina Primary School, Cardiff; Bryn Hafren School, Barry; Twyn School, Caerphilly; Ysgol Bro Dyfi (Bro Hyddgen), Machynlleth; Ysgol Bro Preseli, Crymych; Ysgol Abersoch; Ysgol David Hughes, Menai Bridge; Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones, Amlwch; Ysgol Beaumaris; Gaer School, Newport; Mayhill School, Swansea; and Bishop Gore School, Swansea.

U-Boat Project, 1914-18: Commemorating the War at Sea was a collaboration between the Royal Commission, Bangor University and the Nautical Archaeology Society funded by the NHLF. Work included side scan sonar survey of 18 wrecks carried out by the Centre for Applied Marine Sciences at Bangor University, along with a programme of documentary research and community data collection.

<https://ubootproject.wales/>

'Making the Link: Lloyd's Casualty Returns and the National Monuments Record of Wales' was a six-month collaborative project between Lloyd's Register Foundation and the Royal Commission to enhance Welsh shipwreck records through the use of Lloyd's Casualty Returns. This resulted in new and improved records for over 500 wrecks, 403 of which were of 20th century date.

Emergency recording: photographic recording and scanning of material prior to demolition of/for at threat key buildings including BBC Broadcasting House, Llandaff; the North Wales Police Head Quarters, Wrexham; Shire Hall, Mold; The Civic Centre, Ebbw Vale; County Library, Haverfordwest; Coleg Harlech including Theatr Arduwy and 'Y Bont' by Jonah Jones, Harlech; The Suncentre, Rhyl; St Athan Boy's Village; Newport Centre; 57 Marine Drive, Llandrillo; The Vines, Penarth.

Archive: several collections of 20th century architects/architectural practices have been ingested and catalogued. The Percy Thomas Partnership; Bill Davies, Bowen Dann Davies; Graham Brook; Brian Lingard.

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2.2 Cadw:

In 2019 Cadw commissioned the report '[Advice to inform post-war listing in Wales](#)', written by Edward Holland and Julian Holder. This report provides a brief overview for a number of thematic building types: public housing; private housing; schools; colleges of art, technology and further education; universities; libraries; major public buildings.

Thematic listing programmes have taken place on Catholic churches, where the building stock has substantial 20th century representation, and on the university campuses of Bangor, Aberystwyth, Cardiff and Swansea, all of which are of 20th century date.

There are currently 116 listed post-war buildings/structures in Wales, dating between 1945 and 1992 (February 2025). Two are Grade I, thirteen are Grade II*, the remainder Grade II.

2.3 Heneb: The Archaeological Trust for Wales:

The 'Twentieth Century Military Sites' project: Airfields 2011-2014; Aircraft Crash Sites 2012-2013; Camps and Ranges 2014-2017

2.4 The National Museum of Wales:

Collection policies of material heritage relating to politics and protest (from Anti-nuclear, Welsh language, Section 28, to Black Lives Matter for example), society and culture (LGBTQIA+ histories, COVID lockdown)

2.5 Royal Society of Architects in Wales:

RSAW are currently undertaking a series of publications on 20th century architects and building types in Wales. An updated 'Historic Architecture in Wales' by John Hilling (2018) has been published to include 20th and 21st century buildings in addition to the same author's book 'The History and Architecture of Cardiff Civic Centre Black Gold, White City' (2016). Books currently in progress are on Percy Thomas (due Spring 2025), Sidney Colwyn Foulkes (due autumn 2025) and Dewi Prys Thomas (due 2026).

Touchstone Journal is published annually by RSAW, covering the architectural landscape of Wales, past, present, and future, and associated issues such as climate change, policy, planning, project

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updates, and book reviews. Recent articles have included those on prominent architects and discussions of C20 listing.

2.6 Universities

2.6.1 Aberystwyth:

'Aberystwyth at War: Experience, Impact, Legacy, 1914-1919' (2018 – 2019) explored the impact of the First World War on the people and communities of Aberystwyth through the collaborative efforts of volunteers, local archives, the university, local history societies, schools, and performance and arts groups who engaged with wartime records, letters, newspapers, photographs, music, war memorials and personal histories at the National Library of Wales, Ceredigion Archives and Ceredigion Museum, as well as at the Aberystwyth University Library and public places in the area.

'People's Voices in a People's War: Aberystwyth 1939-45' (2020 – 2022) explored the impact of the Second World War on the people and communities of Aberystwyth through the collaborative efforts of volunteers, local archives, the university, local history societies, schools, and performance and arts groups who engaged with wartime records, letters, newspapers, photographs, music, war memorials and personal histories at the National Library of Wales, Ceredigion Archives and Ceredigion Museum, as well as at the Aberystwyth University Library and public places in the area.

Gareth Hoskins and Leighton James '[Commemorating Picton in Wales and Trinidad: Colonial legacies and the production of memorial publics](#)' 2024 article addresses 1980s restoration of monument to a slave trader

2.6.2 Cardiff:

'Shelf-life' was a project led by Professor Oriel Prizeman on Carnegie Libraries. Focused on the use of HBIM to explore the potential of revitalising, rehabilitating and reusing Carnegie Libraries, a comprehensive gazetteer and photographic record was made of all available via [Carnegie Libraries: A Photographic Chronicle](#) and online [interactive mapping](#).

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'Islam in Wales' led by Dr Abdul-Azim (2022-2024) aimed to document and tell the "story" of Islam in Wales and make the history of Muslims in Wales accessible to academics, the wider public, and Welsh Muslims themselves to broaden public understanding of a multicultural and multireligious Wales. Oral histories, family history, and the collection and archiving of community documents and items.

2.6.3 Swansea:

'Welsh Memorials to the Great War' led by Dr Gethin Matthews has documented 'unofficial' war memorials located in chapels, schools, institute, workplaces and clubs. Not only has the project documented, and made available this data, memorials which are rapidly disappearing, the project has also addressed a series of research questions around the impact of the war on local communities, and their reactions through the creation of memorials. <https://war-memorials.swan.ac.uk/>

2.7 Others:

2.7.1 The C20 Society:

In October 2020 C20 Cymru was established as a representation of the C20 Society in Wales. Aims include:

- To ensure improved awareness and communication in the professional built environment / heritage sector regarding the value of C20 built heritage and its archive
- To ensure improved awareness of/support for the opportunities and methodologies for the survey and recording of C20 built heritage and the archiving of relevant documentation
- To ensure improved awareness of/support for the opportunities and methodologies for the conservation and preservation of the materials specifically relating to C20 built heritage e.g. concrete
- To increase public understanding and appreciation in Wales of C20 built heritage
- To provide a Welsh perspective on the development of C20 built heritage within the UK

C20 Cymru have an ongoing programme to submit buildings they consider of particular historical and architectural significance for assessment for listing:

Successful listings: Plas Menai Outdoor Pursuits Centre (II*); Pencadlys, Caernarfon (II); St David's Hall, Cardiff (II); Aberystwyth Arts Centre

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(II*); Hugh Owen Library, Aberystwyth University (II); Belltower, Aberystwyth University (II); Wrexham Waterworld – Interim (II).

Rejected: West Glamorgan County Hall, Swansea; Argoed High School, Mold; Water Gardens, Cwmbran; 57 Marine drive, Llandrillo; Town Library, Haverfordwest; Seaside Shelters; Llandrillo/Colwyn Bay; South Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff; Hafan Elan, Llanrug; Civic Hall & Library, Conwy.

As part of the ongoing '100 Years: 100 Buildings' series, several Welsh sites have been published in the '100 Years: 100 Shops' (Batsford, 2023) and will be featured in '100 Years: 100 Leisure Sites' (Batsford, forthcoming). Work is currently in progress on publication showcasing the 100 best buildings of the 21st century which will include a minimum of 6 Welsh buildings.

2.7.2 Nuclear Decommissioning Agency:

The NDA is currently (2020/2021) initiating work on the heritage of its UK sites. An NDA heritage officer has been appointed and an NDA Heritage Panel has been assembled, including representatives from national heritage agencies across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Work to this date has been focused on producing a series of guidance documents. Draft guidance documents are out for comment on Site Heritage Reports; Historic Building Record; Object Collections; Recording Intangible Cultural Heritage (summer 2021). Decommissioning work is currently underway at Trawsfynydd: survey work, including internal and external laser scanning and 360 photography and video, is being undertaken by Magnox, together with a programme of oral history.

2.7.3 The Catholic Church

'Taking Stock' project: in 2017/18 the Archdiocese of Cardiff, Diocese of Menevia and Diocese of Wrexham commissioned Architectural History Practise to carry out a 'Taking Stock' project to assess all parish churches within these dioceses (Cardiff diocese also including Herefordshire). 190 churches and chapels were visited, researched and photographed. An individual site report was produced for each church and an overall architectural and historical review report written. Recommendations were made for new listing and listing upgrades. Over 50% of the building stock is 20th or 21st century. <https://taking-stock.org.uk/>

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2.7.4 *The Welsh Conflict Archaeology Advisory Panel*

The Twentieth Century Military Sites Working Group was established in 2004 at the recommendation of, and to inform the work of, the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales. Following the winding down of the Ancient Monuments Advisory Board in 2010, the Twentieth Century Military Sites Working Group, which reported to it, continued to meet on a biannual basis in an independent capacity, subsequently being renamed the Welsh Conflict Archaeology Advisory Panel (WelCAAP). Membership comprises representatives from Cadw, RCAHMW, and the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts (now Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology). Historic England, the Ministry of Defence, the National Parks and National Trust Wales are invited to send representatives on a continuous basis and individuals and representatives from other bodies and groups undertaking research and investigation relevant to Wales are asked to contribute to the work of the group.

Objectives

- To disseminate best practice pertaining to the identification, research, protection, conservation, interpretation and presentation of eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century conflict sites across the historic environment sector in Wales.
- To work towards raising the profile of the importance of recent conflict archaeology in Wales, and the impacts on the communities and landscapes of Wales.
- To provide specialist advice to Cadw and support the development of policy.
- To also promote the documentation of intangible heritage, testimonies and events pertaining to conflict archaeology in Wales.
- To act as a forum for the exchange of information, ideas, advice and discussion, including about threats to sites and monuments and opportunities and how these might be addressed.
- To identify to Cadw important sites likely to be strong candidates for statutory protection that have not yet been subject to thematic designation assessment and to advise Cadw concerning threats to sites and monuments to ensure that they are designated whenever appropriate.
- To maintain an effective dialogue with the Ministry of Defence and the other UK heritage bodies who are engaged in the statutory protection of such sites.
- To promote increased public awareness of this important resource, including through the publication of the Panel's work.

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- To identify opportunities and work with other bodies to develop projects in line with the Defence of the Realm element of Cadw's Pan-Wales Heritage Interpretation Plan.

2.7.5 Art UK

Art UK's major sculpture digitisation programme started in 2017 and provides free, online access to over 50,000 sculptures in collections and public spaces across the UK. Over 280 20th-century public sculptures and monuments have been recorded by Art UK in Wales, including statues, busts, war memorials, clock towers, fountains, murals and abstract artworks. <https://artuk.org/discover/discover>

2.7.6 Prefabs for the People

This project ran between 2016 and 2018 supported by HLF funding. Map identifying the locations of demolished and surviving prefab housing across the UK and to record memories, oral histories, photographs and memorabilia. Collection of material ongoing via <https://www.prefabmuseum.uk/>

There are various official and unofficial specialist interest groups dealing partly, or exclusively with, C20/21 heritage such as the Cinema Theatre Association and Theatres Trust.

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3 Thematic List

It is recognised that as little work has been done across many areas of 20th century heritage, the first step for many of these areas will be data collection and recognition of what archaeological, architectural and archival assets exist before a second, research, stage.

3.1 Architects, Designers, and Planners:

The C20 sees the increasing importance and changing role of the architect, architectural practices and designers. In an overlap with the Post Medieval and Industrial Wales theme, the rise of Arts and Crafts architecture as a specific response to the shifting demands (and limitations) of architecture as a profession, architect as designer, and architect as craftsman. The profession was impacted throughout the C20 and C21 by the regulation of architectural education, accreditation – e.g RIBA, the Architectural Education Act, 1931; Architects Act 1997 (ARB) – and government regulation and standards covering construction, materials, and design as well as legislation relating to heritage, environment, and the public. The proliferation of regional, national, and global architectural journals, the ability to share and spread ideas, and the impact on regional/national styles, forms and methods of building vs a homogenised global architecture. Global movements, architects as immigrants, increased diversification and specialisation, the rise of the ‘Starchitect’ are all considerations.

The advent of town planning as a profession; the Garden City movement, the 1909 Housing and Town Planning Act, the 1932 Town and Country Planning Act, 1946 New Towns Act, and the creation of a ‘modern’ planning system through the 1947 Town and County Planning Act (updated 1990). A similar story of education, accreditation (TCPA, RTPI etc...), and regulation.

Through the inter-war and post-war periods, the increasing establishment (and subsequent decline) of public sector teams – County/Local Authority/Borough Architects, Architectural Departments – and their collaboration with town and country planners. The profound impact that such individuals and teams were able to have, particularly in the post-war period, on developing and managing major schemes of building from new housing, schools, health and welfare provision to town centre reconstruction and the building of New Towns.

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Within the private sector, the development of regional and national practices within Wales, and their impact on a national identity, and the monopolisation of certain sectors. Towards the end of the century and into the C21, an increased emphasis of cross-sector collaboration and dependency to create a 'built environment sector' incorporating biodiversity, climate and energy, planning etc...

- *What was the role of commercial architectural practices in developing a Welsh National Architecture? What was that of Local Authority architects?*
- *What architectural and societal affects did the rise and subsequent decline of public funding for county building programmes have?*
- *What impact has the Welsh School of Architecture had on Wales? Has this been strengthened or eroded in move to an increasingly globalised world?*
- *What was the role of Wales in the movement of eco-architecture from fringe philosophy to respectability?*

3.2 Art and Design/Creative Arts:

'Welsh' or Wales-based artists working across a myriad of mediums: painting, sculpture, photography, textiles, folk art, graffiti, protest art, graphic design, poetry, film, and music. This covers private commissions, public art, advertising and promotion, and commemoration. In particular, the role of local/ National Eisteddfod(au), festivals, Llangollen International Festival, in nurturing and promoting the creative arts on a local, regional, national and international level, the Arts Council for Wales, and private/public funding and strategies for the arts in Wales.

Wales in the media – printed press, television and film, digital platforms. A very specific animation industry within Wales from the 1970s onwards. Their portrayal of Wales as a society, its culture, heritage, landscape and buildings.

Identity on the national and international stage; protest songs of the 1960s through to 'Cool Cymru' of the 1990s.

- *The creation of Gorsedd stone circles by the national eisteddfod and regional eisteddfodau has dotted the country with these features in the*

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twentieth century. What are the information gaps around these objects and how should they be treated from a conservation perspective?

- *How has Wales's stock of public sculptures and the responses to them changed over the twentieth century?*
- *How has C20 Wales been [re]presented to a Welsh / international audience? Has this been beneficial or damaging to C20 Welsh heritage and culture? The impact of the creation of BBC Wales/Cymru, Radio Wales/Cymru, and S4C on Welsh identity and language? The significance of BBC Wales Broadcasting House, its architecture, demolition and move to Central Square?*
- *Have C20 Welsh artists influenced others, and what do their messages/themes say about C20 Welsh society?*
- *Are / were the themes in Welsh C20 arts scene 'specifically' Welsh or can be considered in a wider (international / global) context?*

3.3 Civic/Public Buildings:

This covers a diverse range of heritage from the Senedd; government offices; county/civic halls; law buildings – police stations, police training centres, fire stations, law courts; libraries, archives and museums; municipal cemeteries and crematoria; national broadcasting; memorials, monuments and statues; public art etc...

These are heavily tied into changing and developing regional and national identities such as the 1974/1997 boundary changes and changing patterns of regional/Welsh/UK/European politics. The foundation of national institutions in the first decade of the C20 – the National Library, the National Museum – and later more specific policies such as the Public Libraries Act of 1944 and the Museum Act of 1962.

The changing role of public landscapes and community spaces and the shift in perceived control over public owned spaces and buildings from the state to the community and what they should be providing for the people which they serve.

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Themes of criminality, disorder and protest; education, accessibility, access to culture, access to digital; community support and multi-functionalism; inter-relationships between state and community; identity – real and perceived on differing levels; remembrance, commemoration and celebration, representation and under representation

- *Can a sense of Welsh national identity be perceived through new public architecture in the period? Did programmes of national building (Cardiff Civic Centre in the early 20th century, the National Museum and National Library, County Halls in the 1960s/70s) reflect or feed a new sense of national identity? How does this alter through the century (a move from overt imagery to use of materials?)*
- *Wales's identity as a European nation?*
- *What is distinctive about the architecture of police stations and prisons in Wales?*

3.4 Education:

Education developed and changed drastically throughout the C20 from the 1902 Education Act through to the 1988 National Curriculum Act. This included the introduction of compulsory school attendance and increased leaving ages, the formulation of 'primary' and 'secondary' education in the early C20 and, as a result of the 1944 Education Act, the creation of opposing single-level schools (Secondary Modern, Grammar and Technical Schools) vs multilateral schools (Comprehensive). From the late 1950s there were rapidly developing conversations in educational theory with a move away from 'chalk and talk' to 'child-centred' teaching that required a radical rethinking of school layout and design. This coincided with a decrease in LEA funding, necessitating innovation and part-industrialisation of school engineering and architecture. The Robbins Report of 1963 and the corresponding a substantial growth in tertiary education across FE colleges, Polytechnics, and universities.

- *Did the introduction of Comprehensive Education create a distinct school design? How did this develop in line with education theories of teaching?*
- *What was the impact of material and engineering innovation in the design, building and architecture of schools?*

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- *What was the role of County Architects in creating a school design for LEAs in Wales (was there one?)*
- *Rural versus Urban schools?*
- *The role of further education in Wales, particularly as seen as a second chance for those who had been failed earlier e.g Coleg Harlech as the prime example?*
- *Pre- and post- war identities of Welsh Universities and the role of the Percy Thomas Practice? Pre- and post- 'University of Wales' identities?*
- *Post-war expansion and diversification in university facilities (students unions, arts centres, halls of residences)?*

3.5 Health:

Healthcare also developed and changed drastically across the course of the C20. The radical development in health care that had been brought about by the advent of industrial hospitals dealing with accidents and disease caused by working in slate, coal, iron and copper industries was furthered by the medical developments as an outcome of two world wars. The development away from subscription healthcare was facilitated by the introduction of the NHS and the establishment of public hospitals and mental health institutions. Health care has increasingly diversified to include social and long-term care and specialised as medical knowledge has grown. Some specialised institutions have been and gone – sanatoria for TB and Scarlet Fever – with others, such as cancer care units now developing. The impact of an increasingly aging demographic on social and health care provision should also be considered.

- *What was the link between health and military activity?*
Development in treatment of injuries, mental health and long-term aftercare
Building of temporary hospitals and their growth into permanent establishments
The use of schools/chapels/houses/workhouses as temporary care establishments

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- *The development of an established architecture for public hospitals and the development of specialised architecture for specialist health care and units?*
- *The role of outdoor space and landscaping as part of the health environment? Consider the experience of First World War psychiatric hospitals / convalescents, to help the treatment of casualties, and the importance of outdoor space*
- *The role of materials science on health – both as the creator of 'new' diseases (asbestos, rayon production) and in the creation of innovative new architecture and engineering?*
- *The increasing role of women in health care – perception, reality and change?*
- *Aging demographics and longer lifespans are reflected in specialised public and private facilities and housing for the elderly – what is the architecture of old age in Wales? (might be better in housing)*

3.6 Housing:

One of the most defining themes of C20 housing is the introduction, expansion and contraction of the 'public' housing sector in all its forms and the introduction of centralised policy in the planning and building of new homes. The provision of 'industrial workers housing' continues on a smaller scale and with a shift in pattern and planning with the introduction of garden city ideals in the early decades of the century. Later the development of suburbs and estates linked with the movement and establishment of new industry. Interwar the move to large scale investment in Local Authority, or 'council' housing, accelerated after the Second World War to a point where over 40% of the British population lived in council owned homes by the early 1970s. This was followed by a 'Right-to-Buy' policy from the late 1970s and the subsequent contraction of public housing. This had enormous impact in settlement patterns and on societal change – the changing perceptions from positive to negative of a public housing strategy. This can be contrasted with the smaller amount of private 'architect-designed' housing with its 'purer' architecture and design principles.

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Post-war strategies for the provision of new and better housing – the emergency ‘pre-fabs’ through to the New Town/Expanded Town Acts and the creation of custom-built settlements that offered residents the best in good quality housing, access to jobs and excellent recreational facilities. The growth of suburbia through the century that accelerated with post-war reconstruction of city centres and the changing patterns of residential use in urban areas. Planning for the changing and growing use of the car with the introduction of Radburn planning and planning to incorporate car parking.

The constant need for residential building allows it to be the most constant marker for new architectural and technological ideas and developments – from arts and crafts, art deco, modernism, brutalist, post modernism to eco-builds, from low density to high-density high-rise and the backlash against urban architectural ideals, through the development and use of new materials and construction techniques and their impacts both positive and negative – can all be charted through the C20 building stock. A wider international influence and its impact on/feeding into regional vernacular styles.

Also, the changes in demographics and the recognition of societal needs in house building with the diversification of accommodation for families/ newlyweds/ retirees/ sheltered accommodation and the developing provision of housing for those with differing social/physical/mental needs. The development of student housing, holiday accommodation, hostels and other ‘secondary’ accommodation.

Development of the recognition of requirements for external green spaces and the changing provisions of private gardens, estate and public landscaping, associated play and recreational facilities.

- *The impact of the Garden City Movement and New Towns on Welsh architecture, planning, and community building?*
- *What were the impacts of increased government legislation and guidelines – e.g. Tudor Walters Report 1918/Housing & Town planning Act 1919, Housing Manual 1949, Parker Morris Report 1961 – on housing building, materials, and design and therefore living standards and people?*

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- *Patterns of building of social and council housing; impact on communities both through building of 'traditional', medium rise and high rise, green spaces and planning; the impact of 'Right-to-buy'; the divorce from earlier 'worker's housing' – the shift to private development, housing estates and impact on communications, facilities and the creation and maintenance of community?*
- *Differences in technical and architectural innovation between public and privately built housing, representation of identity, community, and class? The impact of social change on privately built middle- and upper-class homes?*
- *Patterns, forms, and survival of Pre-fabs, Swedish timber houses, and other 'temporary' homes in the post-war period?*
- What were the new styles of architecture and their relationship with Welsh landscape and identity? The diversification of home-building to cater for a range of needs (housing for elderly, those with mobility issues, single people and couples vs 'family homes' etc...)

3.7 Industry:

Traditional heavy industries have substantial overlap with the Post medieval and Industrial Wales theme, and it is therefore proposed that this theme focuses on new industries, and the societal, cultural and political impacts of the move from one industry type to another. The industrial landscape of Wales changed dramatically in the interwar period, with a decline in heavy industry and a shift to manufacturing. Post-war the rise and fall of manufacturing and its partial salvation through high-tech has taken place alongside the growth of 'deindustrialised' services and office work.

Increasingly industries related to the environmental sector such as renewables has created another shift, as has the shift to digital labour. This has impacted on traditional industrial communities and the demographics of the industrial workforce.

- *What were the new industries to make their mark in Wales in the inter and post-war period? What are the new building types, landscapes, infrastructures associated with these?*

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Those associated with power – oil/gas/nuclear/hydro/wind

Those associated with manufacturing – chemical/material
science/aerospace/high-tech

- *What impact did industry (and its changing nature and fall) play in the provision and development of welfare facilities, health provision, community assets, and society in Wales?*
- *What were the social and cultural impacts of a move from traditional industries to new ones?*
The role of women in the workplace
Changing patterns of settlement, workers housing and transport
The changing face of sporting and social societies
A move to remote/overseas labour
- *What role did Wales and Welsh innovators and scientists play nationally and internationally in the development and innovation of new materials, techniques, products, research etc?*
- *What have the impacts been on industry of a rapidly changing political landscape within Wales, the UK, Europe and beyond and associated funding/opportunities?*
The Special Areas Act
Westminster policies of decentralisation, the Welsh Office,
Government opportunities for industrial regeneration - the WDA, post devolution
The European Common Market/EEC/European Union/post Brexit
Regional/Welsh/UK financial incentives for high-tech developments

3.8 Landscapes and gardens:

A theme which operates on vastly differing levels. This includes farming and the changes in traditional agricultural practice and rural land use and the resulting changes to field systems and pattern, loss of historic hedgerows and other features including placenames. The creation of, and loss of historic landscapes to, reservoirs and forestry commission plantations and the resulting effects on communities, politics and protest. National and regional initiatives for landscape protection including the designation of National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and SSSI, through to green belts and nature corridors. In the 21st century the

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introduction to the landscapes of windfarms and associated infrastructure and policies around rewilding. The impact of funding/subsidy changes with wartime/post-war/EU and post-Brexit developments.

On a smaller scale, the planned landscapes and gardens which make up public parks, industrial/organisational landscapes such as at Trawsfynydd or the university campus, public housing estates and private gardens.

Increasing concern of the pressures on green spaces linked to environment, heritage, climate change and well-being.

- *Ebbw Vale Garden Festival?*
- *The role of C20 funders in garden design and planned landscapes – government, universities, industry, town planners?*
- *Women in 20th century garden design in Wales?*
- *Post-war green spaces in urban areas; how do/did these fit with urban planning centred around the automobile?*
- *Survival and protection rates, the creation of a new Parks and Gardens Register, and its effectiveness for gardens and landscapes that by their nature evolve?*
- *Tension between increasing urban sprawl eroding accessibility to public spaces and decreased provision of private green spaces in new housing development, and individual need to access outdoor space for physical and mental well-being? Impact of COVID lockdowns, the restriction on accessing public spaces, the division between those with private access and those without?*
- *The growth of wild leisure – the right-to-roam, wild camping, wild swimming – and issues/opportunities for those in agriculture?*
- *Changing agricultural practices and their impact on the landscape, community, and the Welsh language? Mechanisation, industrialisation, rural depopulation, diversification, subsidies*

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- *How far did the establishment of the Forestry Commission and its subsequent strategies of plantation creation impact on the landscapes of Wales?*

3.9 Leisure:

A major study on the sporting history and its associated buildings/facilities was carried out as a PhD at Swansea University by Dr Daryl Leeworthy with the accompanying book 'Fields of Play' published by the Royal Commission. This was generally south Wales focused and on the history of sports rather than an in-depth look at the built heritage. Various acts such as the introduction of the 48-hour working week in 1919 and 1938 Paid Holidays Act facilitated more time for leisure and tourism, while the growth in car ownership made day touring and holidaying more accessible. New building types, most notably the cinema, arts centres and theatres with a distinctive form of architecture, technology and promotion. The pub in the C20. The growth and diversification of sporting and recreational facilities including natural leisure time – mountain biking, walking, outward bound centres. Very interlinked to tourism (possibly one theme to combine?)

- *What were the emerging forms of architecture and technology in Wales for new forms of leisure?*
- *What was the societal and cultural impact of more time and facilities for leisure in Welsh communities? Urban and rural? Conflict with traditional society (religion)?*
- *The role of local/regional/national/European funding for sporting, recreational and other leisure facilities and pressures of decline? Interlinked with regional/national identities (especially with sport?)*
- *The role of national planning policies – new towns, green belts etc... - in the creation and preservation of open spaces for recreation?*
- *Increased pressure of development of urban green spaces, recreational parks, school playing fields etc..?*
- *The changing role, location and architecture of the public house and its decline?*

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3.10 Military:

The First World War has had been covered by a varying projects stemming from 100-year commemoration schemes, including those carried out by Heneb and the Royal Commission. There have similarly been projects around World War II defences, training grounds, and research facilities. These have all been able to building on the Defence of Britain project (1995-2001). Less studied are sites and technologies relating to the Cold War, nuclear bunkers, radar etc... as well as the cultural and social heritage of conflict; memorials (stand alone, church/chapel, memorial windows, roll of honour, memorial halls/hospitals), health (physical and mental), evacuees/refugees (in the wider UK Wales at times acted as a relative safe haven during conflicts, though the south coast cities were very much on the frontline); the role of women; changing land use; military technology and transition to civilian uses.

Cadw undertook an initial programme of scheduling designation of predominantly Second World structures between 2005 and 2009, with occasional additional designations subsequently. Anti-invasion defences such as pillboxes and anti-tank obstacles feature prominently, but also represented are installations associated with anti-aircraft defence, aviation, radar, the Royal Navy, training and preparations for D-Day and the invasion of occupied Europe. Between 2011 and 2017, Cadw grant-aided the Welsh Archaeological Trusts to undertake designation enhancement projects on twentieth century conflict archaeology themes, including military aircraft crash sites, military airfields and their environs, military camps (including Prisoner of War camps), military hospitals, training areas and ranges, and sites associated with the First World War.

First World War memorials are relatively well recorded, having been the focus of research projects which produced online databases; the War Memorials Register curated by the Imperial War Museum and War Memorials Online compiled by the War Memorials Trust. In Wales approximately 200 war memorials have been designated as Listed Buildings. Second World War military airfields have captured the attention of researchers, with several publications on those in Wales available. Site specific and regional studies of military remains have been completed as part of individuals' research for academic purposes and appear in regional or thematic journals or are archived at suitable repositories. Published

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works with a focus on Wales as a whole, occasionally include mention of surviving structures, but the primary focus of works of this type tends towards the social history of the period. Less is known about post 1945 Cold War infrastructure and how Wales was involved. Designations are few and include a Royal Observer Corps nuclear monitoring post, sites involved in Royal Navy weapon systems development and a local government civil defence sub-control centre. Buildings relating to the national and local government response to the Cold War still exist in number but remain unassessed and undesignated. Gaining an understanding of this more recent activity is hampered by the confidential and secretive use of such structures.

The Welsh Conflict Archaeology Advisory Panel (WelCAAP) is working to develop a Research Framework for Conflict Archaeology in Wales to complement the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. This is to be based on Modern Military Matters (CBA Occasional Papers No. 24, 2004). An assessment of the known 20th Century military resource has begun, using the following five themes: the landscape of conflict; research, development and manufacturing; infrastructure and support; operations; and commemoration and aftermath. It is hoped that this document will signpost organisations and individuals to topics in need of further investigation.

Cadw has not yet undertaken thematic work for listing related to WW1, WW2 or the Cold War but has been purely reactive and driven by spot listing requests.

What was the impact on the Welsh countryside of the growth of the Ministry of Defence as a major landowner?

What is the architectural legacy of the 1930s military build up and World War 2 in Wales?

What forms did nuclear preparedness take in Wales?

How did wartime manufacturing transition into the post war civilian economy in 1940s Wales?

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3.11 New Materials, Methods, and Technology:

A theme that will interlink across all themes 3.1 to 3.15 is the appearance, development, and adoption of new materials in, and methods of, construction and the advent of new technologies and their impact on practices, culture and society. The building industry, for example, has transformational changes, from the development of steel and reinforced concrete, the advent of prefabrication and modular construction, increasing mechanisation and automation, and the introduction of computerisation including CAD and BIM. Manufacturing has seen similar developments of man-made fibres and plastics, and commerce and finance has seen a shift to being almost entirely digital. A particular phenomenon of the C21 is the rise of digital: from changing communication patterns (email, text, SMS), document production in a vast array of propriety and open access formats, social media, and 'gamification' of information, experiences, and leisure including VR, AR and XR.

- Is there a distinctive vernacular to how mass-produced corrugated iron, concrete blocks and other materials have been used in the Welsh countryside?
- How has the use of slate in Wales changed with new technology applied to its extraction and processing, the import of foreign slate and the materials growing rhetorical importance in and out of northwest Wales?
- When did computer aided Parametricist architecture begin to impact on Wales?

3.12 National:

The existence, role, impact and perception of national/regional/county architects and architectural practices both within Wales and beyond. The political, cultural, social portrayal of Wales through 'Welsh' architecture, art and design. The role and place of the Eisteddfod Gold Medal for Architecture, the Arts Council for Wales, Royal Society of Architects for Wales

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Politics in Wales: the rise of Plaid Cymru, boundary reorganisation, the referendum and Devolution, the referendum and Brexit and their impacts on society, identity, funding, policy etc...

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The Welsh language; narrative of decline, survival, regulation, political support and policy, and resurgence. Impact on national identity, community, activism, local/regional/national policy. Placenames, bilingualism in material culture...

- *Can a 'Welsh' architecture be identified in the 20th century? National vs Regional? What was the role of national and county architects in creating or influencing this? What has been the role of the Eisteddfod Gold medal for architecture been in this?*
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- *What has been the role of C20 commemorative architecture in representing the nation?*
- *How does Welsh identity as a nation change throughout the C20 and what impact does this have on society, culture, Wales as a part of the UK/Europe/a global nation?*
- *Language/placenames?*

3.13 Religion:

A fair amount of work has taken place, or is underway, on some areas of 20th century religious heritage. The *Taking Stock* programme has provided a report on most Catholic parish churches in Wales (many of which are C20), together with an overview report, while C20 nonconformist chapels are currently a subject of study for the RCAHMW as part of their Chapels Recording Programme. Cardiff University has had focus on Islam in Wales and mosques, and the Welsh Asian Heritage project has mapped Sikh and Hindu temples. The Welsh Places of Worship Forum has been established. There are a number of landmark historical events within the Christian faiths 20th century (1904/5 Revival, the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, Vatican II etc...) as well as the diversification of other faiths across Wales.

- *What was the effect of the 1904-05 Revival on the nonconformist landscape of Wales, including the architecture of the traditional denominations and the birth of Pentecostalism?*

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- *What was the effect on the Anglican Church of the Welsh Churches Act of 1914 and disestablishment in 1920?*
- *What was the response of nonconformist chapels/Anglican & Catholic churches in Wales to new international styles of architecture and changing patterns of liturgy and use (including increased community use)?*
- *Was Wales, due to its nonconformist majority at the beginning of the C20, unique in its response, attitude, and interactions with other faiths that have been described as 'another strand of nonconformity' – in particular Judaism and Islam?*
- *How has the decline of traditional religious congregations, the merging of faith buildings and the appearance of 'open house' faith buildings affected existing and new faith buildings and communities in Wales?*
- *The role of Welsh art and artists in faith in Wales?*
- *What are the patterns of new religious communities (Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism), their faith buildings and ancillary buildings in Wales?*
- *Reuse of redundant churches and chapels by new denominations, non-Christian faiths, and communities vs those converted in private ownership.*
- *Cemeteries and crematoria – religious and municipal*

3.14 Retail and commerce:

There have been substantial changes in retail and shopping practices with a move away from a dependence on small, local, independent shops and market halls to the growth of department stores, chain stores and supermarkets leading to a decline in the former. In the latter part of the C20 the growth of out-of-town retail is linked with car-growth and post-war planning policy. In the C21 the growth of online shopping and the use of online services have impacted on physical retail, banking activities etc... with a drastic overall effect on the high street. Overall, the huge growth of a consumer society and the impact on societal pattern of time, spending, social interactions as well as resources. This is particularly relevant in a post-pandemic context and the context of climate change

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and a recognition of the need to reverse the explosion in consumerism and considering what the impacts on built heritage will be of policy and planning for the rebirth of high streets and other retail areas for alternative uses.

- *What has been the impact of national chain store been in Wales? Did those with 'brand' architectures – Burton's, Woolworth, W H Smith – adapt to Welsh identity? Can specifically Welsh examples of similar branding be identified?*
- *What has been the physical and social impact of changing patterns of shopping - daily to weekly domestic shop, corner store/high street/supermarket/shopping mall, in person to online? Interlinking this with changing patterns of work and leisure.*
- *The impact of post-war urban planning: the development of planned 'neighbourhoods' and estates with retail facilities vs town/city centre destination shopping?*
- *Consider the relationship between transport and commerce, and the layout and design of shops / shopping precincts in relation to their location. Has a standard model emerged for out-of-town retail? What architectural styles have been applied to shopping centres in Wales and why?*
- *Did industrial decline help pave the way for out-of-town retail centres? Trostre, Bridgend, Ebbw Vale examples to study in south Wales.*
- *How have planners in Wales sought to reconcile shopping by car and shopping on foot? Changing patterns of car growth and online shopping from the later 20th century, to a 21st century return to a desire for 'shop local' and the advent of the 15-minute city?*
- *What impact on built heritage from the high street crisis and future expectations for high streets as 'experience/event destinations'? the changing nature of town centres and the pressure to over-develop?*
- *To what extent has retail for tourists been distinct from retail for locals in Wales?*

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3.15 Tourism:

Again, a sizable overlap with the previous period in the increasing rise in tourism within and to Wales from the later 19th century. Most dramatically seen in the creation of the resort town, largely as a seaside resort but also inland spa towns such as Llandrindod Wells. As part of this there was the development of a wide range of specialist architecture; hotels, lidos, arcades, funfairs, pleasure parks, swimming pools and leisure centres, caravan parks, holiday camps. This increase was facilitated further by the increase in car ownership, and this also created a new type of tourism in its own right with 'driving routes', roadhouses and hotels to support it.

In the second half of the C20 a decline in traditional tourism and stagnation of resorts, contrasted with the growth in 'natural' tourism; walking, cycling, camping in rural and 'unspoilt' areas of natural beauty and national parks through to the recent development of Dark Skies and geoparks. The creation of 'beauty hot-spots' for day tripper city dwellers such as Loggerheads was an attempt to minimise impact on the landscape. Further development in 21st century includes 'adventure tourism' with the reuse of industrial and farming landscapes for zip-wire, indoor surfing centres etc...

There was the establishment and promotion of a 'Wales' to sell to the world – early tourism promotion e.g. of Aberystwyth as the Biarritz of Wales or Llandudno, Colwyn, Rhyl/Prestatyn as the Northern Riviera through to the creation of regional tourism boards and Visit Wales. The Festival of Wales in 1958, Ebbw Vale Garden Festival 1992. Promotion for, and through, film and TV has been a recent focus and has had a particular impact on the 'brand' of Wales and the creation of tourist hotspots, trails and experiences which can be transient as series come and go – Gavin and Stacey, His Dark Materials, Hinterland, Dr Who – and difficult in terms of impact and legacy for this reason.

Positive and negative impacts on Welsh language and culture, the emptying of Welsh villages in tourist hotspots and holiday/second homes, the creation of a national stereotype for marketing purposes. The adaptation and reuse of redundant buildings for tourism. The development of Welsh music and other creative industries.

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- *What were the emerging forms and patterns of new buildings and infrastructure in the first half of the 20th century that fed the growth of Wales as a holiday destination? How did these impact the architecture of building not linked to tourism?*
- *The emergence of advertising and marketing, with its own brand of graphic design to sell Wales to the world?*
- *Difference in patterns and form between seaside and inland destinations?*
- *The impact on local communities and landscapes of mass tourism from other parts of Wales, the rest of the UK and international tourism?*
- *Can a pattern of tourism be determined catering for 'Welsh' and 'Non-Welsh' Tourists?*
- *The impact of the decline of the traditional holiday in the post-war period as people went abroad?*

3.16 Transport and Communications:

Transport is another area of transformation in the C20. The railways underwent development and decline; the Beeching recommendations of the 1960s had a major effect in rural Wales and there has been remarkably little new building of rail infrastructure or associated buildings in the C20.

Conversely Wales was transformed by the arrival of the car with the building of a new infrastructure to deal with this mode of transport – motorway/dual carriageway, service stations, petrol stations, maintenance and repair garages, parking garages, roadhouses – and the social and cultural impact in both rural areas (with increased access for tourism, commercialisation, and for rural populations) and in towns (city centre planning, parking, out of town retail, the development of suburbs). Two Severn Bridges and the Heads of the Valleys Road and their impact on connectivity for south Wales within the UK and Europe.

Aviation has had a lesser impact in Wales, with a smaller number of associated buildings and infrastructure but with the desire to put Wales on

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a global stage. Ferry travel is also limited in the number of sites but have had a major impact in Ireland/Wales travel, particularly in putting Wales on the trans-European highways.

A new industry of advertising, graphic design and art grew up around these. In the 21st century there has been the start of a green revolution with the advent of electric cars, charging points and cycle routes that will change the face of architecture and infrastructure.

At the same time as new technology enabled more movement of people around Wales the development of postal services, telephony and the internet has brought about great economic and cultural shifts all with some underlying physical basis that may or may not survive.

- *What were the forms and patterns of new buildings and infrastructure relating to the car and motoring as both a functional mode of transport and a new leisure activity?*
- *Impacts on urban and rural communities and landscapes?*
- *How has the growth of national institutions and devolution affected the usage and development of transport links between different parts of Wales? The impact of Brexit on Wales as part of a trans-European transport network?*
- *What impact is the move to EV's having in Wales? Issues of predominantly rural populations, a less developed road infrastructure, lower levels of implementation for public EV charging points, and the impact on population mobility, communications and economy? The recognition and preservation of infrastructure relating the ICE vehicles?*
- *How have changes in communications technology impacted the Welsh language?*

3.17 Heritage

- Archaeology as a profession
- Growth of 'heritage'

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- Developing and diversification in heritage: oral histories, industrial archaeology, buildings archaeology, community archaeology, public archaeology
 - Technology in heritage: surveying (lasers scanning, UAV, photogrammetry), dissemination (CAD, 3D imagery, computer reconstructions, VR/AR/XR)
 - Accreditation and regulation
 - Archaeological legislation and the planning system – devolution
 - Perception of archaeology and heritage
 - Heritage and the Welsh language/Welsh Identity
-
- *What socio-political forces have constrained the recognition of post-war culture and architecture as potentially heritage?*
 - *In the post-war era was the Listed Building system a tool for opposing Modernism or a necessary concession to allow its spread?*
 - *How have different imagined publics shaped the preservation and presentation of castles in Wales in the twentieth century?*
 - *How is heritage approached and taught at (Welsh) schools and universities?*

3.18 Intangible Cultural Heritage:

The UNESCO definition for ICH states:

“Intangible cultural heritage” means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. “This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and creativity”

ICH is manifested under the following five domains:

- Oral traditions, expressions and language
- Performance
- Social practices, rituals and festive events.

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- Knowledge and practices
- Traditional Craftsmanship

The most defining ICH of Wales is its language. At the beginning of the 20th century the Welsh language was on a knife edge and the C20 has been a story (generally) of revival. This story encompasses political and cultural battles, for the recognition of the language, for funding and the setting up infrastructure to allow for re-education and re-learning of the language, statutory teaching in schools, statutory protection to use the language in all aspects of life, the creation of the Welsh language commissioner. Also impacts on Welsh identity – the Welsh and non-Welsh speaking Welsh, Welsh and non-Welsh speaking people of other nationalities, the creation of ‘Wenglish’ and unique English language Welsh phrases and slang words. Welsh language interaction and relationships with other minority languages – for example comparisons with Hebrew and the Wlpan classes.

- *What ‘new’ intangible cultural heritage emerged in Wales during the course of the C20?*
- *The importance of Urdd residential centres in fostering ICH?*
- *Are there particular opportunities for Wales with the introduction of UNESCO’s register of intangible cultural heritage?*

3.19 Climate Change:

Welsh Government sees climate change and a road to a carbon neutral society as the highest priority on its agenda; the Net Zero Strategic Plan (Welsh Government, 2022) highlights the need for a retrofit scheme across WG estate and the decarbonisation of the heritage estate in partnership with Cadw. Climate Change has its own theme within the Research Framework, but there are very specific elements relating to the C20 and C21st. These are around (what were) new and innovative building materials and methods, issues around the conservation and preservation of some of these material and technologies (such as reinforced concrete) and associated problems of embodied carbon with certain materials. Importantly a conversation around the need to move towards a default position on retrofitting and upgrade as opposed to demolition and replacement, highlighting issues around resources and

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environmental wastefulness around a building stock that generally has no statutory protection on heritage grounds: 'the greenest building is that which already exists'.

This also covers Wales as a propagator and adopter of green technologies and eco-builds. There is much work to be done around the development of early sites such as CAT and Malator and their role within the consciousness of Wales as an early adopter of environmental materials and techniques, and Welsh Government as an early adopter of environmental issues, their desire to be carbon neutral, and the development of the Future Generations Action Plan. Welsh Government's 21st Century Schools Programme for example, has embedded climate change concerns in its roll out of new build schools, with many of the new 21st century school designs achieving BREEAM – the UK's leading sustainability assessment scheme – or Passive House – an international standard in energy efficient construction – certification.

- *What was the impact on architecture within Wales of Alex Gordon's 1972 '3 Ls' – Long life, loose fit, low energy? How much have environmental regulations influenced the design of C20 / C21 buildings in Wales?*
- *What is best practice in addressing safety issues around RAAC in historic buildings?*
- *How can the energy performance of mid-C20 be improved while maintaining their visual quality? What is the history of cladding in Wales?*
- *Retrofitting for traditional buildings is increasingly well addressed, can the sector similarly address guidelines and specifications for non-traditional structures?*
- *The impact on heritage assets in the move to more sustainable transport and communication infrastructure (tie in with theme above)*
- *The impact on landscapes of climate policies – windfarms, rewilding, a national forest for Wales?*

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- *Can awareness of embodied carbon in C20 buildings be raised more effectively with the general public and planners alike? What should the role of the historic environment sector be in this conversation?*

3.20 Archives and collections:

There is a recognition that much of the material that has been generated around the architecture/planning/design/creative industries & arts of the C20 and C21 is not currently being treated on an equal footing with archive material from earlier periods. There are substantial differences in collecting/acceptance policies within different national and regional archives, record offices etc... based on their recognition of 'historic' importance. This is complicated by the increasing variety of formats in which the records originate from the 1970s onwards, with the advent of differing digital borne formats (many of which are now obsolete as working formats) and the need for better conservation and management plans to deal with these.

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