

## Appendix 1

### LISTING CRITERIA

The main criteria for listing a building are:

- architectural interest: all buildings which are nationally important for the interest of their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also important examples of particular building types and techniques, and significant plan forms.
- historic interest: this includes buildings which illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history
- close historical association with nationally important buildings or events
- group value, especially where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or are a fine example of planning (such as squares, terraces and model villages)

The older and rarer a building is, the more likely it is to be listed. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most built between 1700 and 1840. After that date, the criteria become tighter with time, because of the increased number of buildings erected and the much larger numbers which have survived, so that post-1945 buildings have to be exceptionally important to be listed. Buildings less than 30 years old are only rarely listed, if they are of outstanding quality and under threat.

Listed buildings are graded to show their relative importance:

- Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest
- Grade II\* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest
- Grade II are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them

Nationally there are 370,000 or so list entries currently protected by listing, and of those by far the majority - over 92% - are Grade II.