Conservation Bulletin, Issue 2, June 1987

(NB: page numbers are those of the original publication)

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS

The report of the House of Commons' Environment Committee, [First Report from the Environment Committee, Session 1986–87, *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments* (H of C 146 I–III), £31·00] published on 21 January, is important both for its 42 recommendations and for providing the most comprehensive survey of policy, practice, and opinion in the field of conservation of the man-made environment for many years. The three volumes of the report are full of valuable information. Every conservation buff should have them, but he or she needs to be a person of means: the set costs £31.00.

The recommendations in the report have already been fairly fully reported elsewhere. This article concentrates on our response to them, particularly those addressed to English Heritage itself.

LISTING

We recommend that English Heritage should always, as a simple courtesy, notify owners when it is intended to inspect a property

Before an area is surveyed for listing, local people are informed by posters, and letters are sent to the planning authority, the police, and local land agents. Individual owners/occupiers are notified in the case of spotlisting, unless there is thought to be a risk of pre-emptive action, and in cases where internal inspection is required. But where whole areas are being surveyed, thousands of buildings have to be looked at. Most require only brief inspection and it would be expensive, and usually pointless, to notify every owner in the area individually.

We recommend that English Heritage should design a brochure for the owners of listed buildings telling them what listing means and what obligations it puts on owners, what grants are available to owners, and giving them a description of why their building has been listed.

Rokeby Hall, Co. Durham, open as a result of grant aid. (See "Public Access" p2)

The Department of the Environment is preparing an explanatory leaflet which will be sent to the owners of newly-listed buildings, and English Heritage has been consulted. It is hoped that this will meet the requirement, but English Heritage sees advantage in making a brochure available to owners of existing listed buildings, and in providing copies of the listing description to owners, and will pursue these possibilities.

SCHEDULING

We recommend that Salisbury Plain should be promptly and intensively resurveyed, and that English Heritage and the Army should co-operate to produce maps of the area and its monuments and to produce signs in a form which makes them useful to the drivers of military vehicles.

Salisbury Plain has already been resurveyed with English Heritage co-operation. The Ministry of Defence published the results in the summer of 1986. Scheduling of the principal monuments will begin very shortly. The Army has agreed to a sign to distinguish scheduled monuments and to a positive management regime for their protection.

We recommend that study of how English Heritage should finance the projected increase in the numbers of scheduled monuments be put in hand forthwith

English Heritage has so far provided for the direct cost of the Monuments Protection Programme out of its existing resources (£1 million in 1987–88). Some consideration has been given to the long-term implications of the enhanced schedule – including increased demand for repair grants and management agreements – but there are imponderables, such as the pattern of agricultural land use in the future and the precise location and mix of monuments, which suggest that reliable costings can only be built up as the MPP proceeds.

CONSERVATION STANDARDS

We recommend that English Heritage should be much more flexible in its approach to the use of modern materials in repairs and in the value of what needs to be retained

The suggestion that English Heritage is too rigid in its approach to the value of what needs to be retained is rejected. As regards the use of modern materials, English Heritage already uses them and grant-aids their use by others in repairs and maintenance. There may be scope for more flexibility, and we are considering with others specific instances where our requirements may have seemed unduly onerous. However, external appearance is not the only relevant fact. Durability, life-time costs, authenticity, the maintenance of traditional skills, and supplies are also important considerations. Historic building grants are not like other improvement grants. They are given because the community attaches value to the historic and architectural qualities of the building concerned, and therefore its integrity must be maintained by ‘conservative’ repairs.

GRANTS

We recommend that the ‘outstanding’ criterion for receiving grant should be dropped or severely qualified and that all Grade I buildings should automatically be regarded as eligible for grant from English Heritage.

The legislation requires that historic buildings repair grants (Section 3A) be confined to ‘outstanding’ buildings. At present ‘outstandingness’ is judged by a committee of experts. In principle, it would be possible to define all Grade I, or all Grade I and II*, buildings as outstanding. However, money available for Section 3A grants would not suffice to cover all Grade II* buildings (20,000), and English Heritage would not wish to limit grants to Grade I buildings (6,000). Moreover, the list gradings, particularly those dating from the 1970s, are not always a reliable guide to outstanding status, and the more detailed investigations carried out in connection with grant applications result in some regradings. If more money and staff resources were available, and as the grading of listed buildings is further refined,

it would be possible to consider equating outstandingness with Grade I and Grade II* status.

PUBLIC ACCESS

We recommend that English Heritage should publish, annually, a booklet describing buildings which, because their owners have received grant towards their maintenance, are thereby statutorily open to public inspection and detailing when and how

We are actively considering the publication of such a guide, which would provide both a record of grants given and the arrangements for public access.

REGIONALISATION OF ENGLISH HERITAGE

We recommend that English Heritage should continue to give its inspectors responsibility for particular areas, and should continue to operate from London

Most English Heritage staff, including Inspectors, although based in London are responsible for particular areas in order to foster detailed local knowledge and contacts. The regionalisation of work will continue to be strengthened. The location of offices will be kept under review in the light of a range of factors, including cost-effectiveness.

ACID RAIN

We recommend that English Heritage and the Cathedrals Advisory Commission conduct a survey of historic buildings to ascertain the extent of and cost of making good acid rain damage and advise the Department of the Environment accordingly

A great deal of work is already in hand on this issue, in particular by the UK Building Effects Review Group (BERG), on which both English Heritage and the Cathedrals Advisory Commission are represented. Both organisations are co-operating with the Building Research Establishment and have jointly organised key monitoring sites at Bolsover Castle, Wells and Lincoln Cathedrals, and at York. The BERG report will be published within the next two or three months. We are sceptical about the practicability or value of a comprehensive survey. The detailed study of key sites in different locations is the most accurate guide to likely damage and appropriate remedies.

It is only possible here to summarise our response to some of the other 33 recommendations. The most significant of these for English Heritage are those proposing that the Department of the Environment should transfer responsibility for listing and listed building consents, scheduling and scheduled monument consents, and repairs notices and building preservation notices, to English Heritage. These accord with our evidence to the Committee. If implemented, they would save double-handling of work by the Department and ourselves and result in speedier and more economical procedures. In all cases we would expect applicants to retain their existing rights of appeal to the Secretary of State. Were we to be given powers to serve BPNs and repairs notices, we would want these to be *additional* to the powers of local authorities.

The Environment Committee made a number of recommendations on grants. The difficulties posed by the recommendation to align eligibility for Section 3A grants with the grade of a listed building have already been mentioned; nor do we agree with the proposal that support for historic buildings in conservation areas, except those in Grade I, should be borne wholly by local authorities. Grant-aid should remain a partnership between local authorities and English Heritage. On the other hand, we do agree that there is need for grants for historic parks and gardens, that there may be a case for grants for certain cathedrals whose ability to raise funds is genuinely limited, and that there appears to be a case for increasing government support for the 6 ‘deficit maintenance properties’ which the National Trust took on from the government. However, it is not able to accord priority to any of these claims over existing grant activities, and implementation of these

recommendations depends, as the Committee proposes, on the availability of additional funds from the government or other sources.
The Committee made a number of recommendations about archaeology with which the Commission largely agrees. Support for the principle that both public and private developers should contribute to the cost of rescue archaeology is particularly welcome. Other recommendations which deserve mention include some strengthening of planning controls in conservation areas, increased protection for historic landscapes, more comprehensive tax reliefs for the repair and maintenance of monuments and historic buildings, and increased government financial support for the statutory work of the main amenity societies.
It is understood that the government will not now respond to the Environment Committee report before the General Election. It is to be hoped that the Environment Committee in the new Parliament, and the next government, will follow this report up. Whatever is decided, the Committee will have provided an agenda for debate for many years to come.

R. B. BUTT

EDITORIAL

EXPENDITURE 1986-87

At the time of writing, English Heritage accounts for 1986–87 have not been finalised. Provisional figures, however, give a clear indication of the main features of last year's expenditure and how this relates to our income.
Most of our income comes from Central Government. In 1986–87 it was £61.5m, which is a net figure after deduction of some of our earnings. In addition, we may spend whatever extra we earn from our trading activities or receive from sponsorship. If money is not spent in one year, it can within certain limits be carried forward.
In cash terms the provisional results for the year show:

£m	
Grant in aid 1986–87	61.5
Grant brought forward and assumed earnings	4.1
TOTAL	65.6
Cash payments	62.5
Underspend	3.1

The majority of the underspend will be available for carry forward into next year.
The National Heritage Act requires that our accounts show income and expenditure (including taking account of debtors and creditors). At the beginning of the year we allocated £61.7m to cover our three main categories of expenditure, on Conservation, Properties in Care, and Central Services.
Of that sum, £30.3m was allocated as grants for conservation and archaeology. In the event we spent £29.3m, broken down as follows:

£m	
Historic Buildings	12.3
Conservation Areas	6.9
Ancient Monuments	1.5
Rescue Archaeology	5.8
London (Buildings & Archaeology)	2.8
TOTAL	29.3

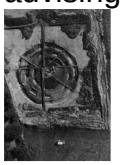
That compares with expenditure of £25m on the same categories last year.
Concern is sometimes expressed that English Heritage allocates more to the properties it manages than it does to grants to others. In 1986–87, expenditure on our own properties was £11.1m, a shortfall of £1·8m on the allocation originally made, to which the contributing causes were a major re-organisation, staff shortages, and absorption of three Historic House Museums from the GLC and Osborne House from DoE.
The balance of the expenditure was on central costs – rent and rates, salaries, wages of our industrial staff and custodians, and other overheads. The salary costs themselves cover a substantial element of conservation work, such as consideration of listed building consent applications, certain planning applications, and applications for scheduled monument consent.
Although accounts give a snap-shot of the financial position at a certain date, the work, and therefore the expenditure, is continuous. Commitments for the current and future years are considerable: already £40m has been promised as grants due to be paid to others. The underspend we carry forward will be used to help meet such expenditure. When such a large sum is already committed, it is not possible to switch money at short notice to other purposes as readily as is sometimes proposed.
The outcome is an appreciably better picture than that portrayed in some of the press reports circulating in advance of the end of the year, and which led to concern amongst many archaeological and conservation bodies.

PETER RUMBLE

Chief Executive

ANCIENT MONUMENTS LABORATORY

Many people are surprised when they learn that English Heritage operates a Laboratory of its own, but are less surprised once they realise the many contributions that science can make to the conservation of the national heritage. The Laboratory, located at the top of the Savile Row Headquarters, employs about twenty staff, comprising conservators, scientists of widely varying disciplines, and clerical support staff.
The Ancient Monuments Laboratory aims to provide scientific advice and support across the whole spectrum of English Heritage's work. Recent tasks include studying the effects of acid rain on buildings, determining the date of a building to assess eligibility for grant aid, advising on the removal of explosives from a contaminated listed building, and advising on the conservation of the Tudor warship *Mary Rose.*



Vertical view of the excavation of a round barrow, Irthlingborough, Northants, taken from a camera mounted on the A M Laboratory's balloon.
The Laboratory's main activity, however, is conservation and scientific support relating to excavations. These may take place at properties in care, or may be undertaken by our Central Excavation Unit, but the great majority are undertaken by independent archaeological units receiving our financial support. The Laboratory works in conjunction with about 35 specialists working under contract in universities and museums and who undertake much of the routine work arising from rescue excavations in their own area, whilst the Laboratory provides a central pool of equipment and expertise.
The Laboratory is the only one of its kind in the country, providing a service across the entire breadth of archaeological science. In many respects, this work resembles that of a

forensic science laboratory, reconstructing the past from scraps of seemingly unpromising evidence.

The Laboratory is divided into five sections. The Archaeometry Section is responsible for geophysical surveys, aiming to detect subterranean archaeological features that are indiscernible above ground. Such surveys may precede excavation, indicating the most fruitful points at which to dig, or may even remove the need to dig at all. Surveys may also assist in decisions as to the extent of ancient monuments to be scheduled. In addition, the Section is responsible for dating, whether by radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, or tree ring techniques.

The Environmental Studies Section is able to provide a wealth of information about man's past environment and living conditions from the study of material such as animal bones, insects, plant remains, pollen, and soils. Animal bones, for example, provide immediate evidence for diet, butchery practices, and animal husbandry, whilst fragments of insects can provide surprisingly detailed information about the habitat in which the insects (and therefore the contemporary men and women) lived. Human remains give direct evidence relating to populations and to disease, life expectancy, and burial practices.

The Technology Section is largely concerned with the industrial processes of the past and with the identification of materials used in antiquity. Evidence comes from the remains of industrial processes in the ground, such as hearths and furnaces, and from finds like moulds and metal-working slags. The study and analysis of artefacts themselves also provide much information on how they were made.

The Conservation Section too is concerned with the examination of artefacts. Their work goes far beyond the cleaning and preservation of objects, and one area that the Section has pioneered is the study of organic remains preserved by the corrosion products of metal artefacts. The corrosion surrounding a brooch, for example, may contain the remains of the garment to which it was once pinned, and from these remains it may be possible to identify the dyestuffs and reconstruct the weave of the fabric. If the corrosion products were to have been cleaned off straightaway, in order to reveal the underlying brooch, all this evidence would be lost. Another area for which the Section is responsible is the conservation of objects on display in museums run by English Heritage.

Finally, the Records and Computing Section is responsible for data storage and retrieval, and for developing the application of computers to archaeological science. Storing the Laboratory records itself is a major activity, considering that there are well over a hundred thousand items in the inventory of objects recorded, treated, or undergoing conservation work.

Whilst much of our work consists of applying established techniques to archaeological problems, it is vital that new techniques should be explored and developed too. In this, the Laboratory is assisted by its close links with universities and museums and by liaison with the Science-based Archaeology Committee of the Science and Engineering Research Council. The Laboratory also benefits from the advice of an independent Panel on Science and Conservation, a sub-committee of the statutory Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee.

The Laboratory's findings are ultimately published in excavation reports, in learned journals, and in conference proceedings. However, there are often long delays before excavation reports are published, and the Laboratory therefore issues its own Reports to enable results to be available immediately to other specialists. Lists of titles and summaries are produced every six months, and copies of individual Reports are available on microfiche.

Looking to the future and to the ever-increasing range of available techniques, it is clear that the contribution to archaeology which scientific studies can make will be considerable, but the use of our resources will have to be very precisely targeted to have maximum

effect. In this way, the Laboratory will be able to provide a faster and more effective service.

CLIFFORD PRICE

RECORDING AND MANAGEMENT

The careful and successful preservation of monuments and buildings depends on understanding their origins and development. Archaeological recording and analysis therefore plays an important part in the management of the archaeological heritage. Preservation 'by record' (generally through rescue excavation) is now an accepted solution in cases where physical preservation is not practicable, but it is even more important to study and to understand those monuments which are being preserved for the future. There are three principal objectives of archaeological recording: to interpret and understand the monument; to assist in its proper management; and to enable its presentation to a wider public.

At present, recording is undertaken mainly when repairs or active management may affect architectural or archaeological features. Examples include the recording of earthworks before restoration of eroded areas at the hillforts of Castle Ring, Staffs, and Dolebury Camp, Avon, and the preservation of Acton Court. The replacement of building materials, the conversion of a building to a new use, or even simple repointing without record may destroy important evidence of a building's history and impoverish its value.

Equally significant is the part recording plays in determining priorities and methods for preservation. Plans of earthwork monuments are needed to assess what is important about the site, its state of preservation, and the rate at which it is eroding. Analysis of a building can form the basis for identifying the nature and scale of necessary repairs, and help to ensure that historic fabric of importance is retained, where possible, within the proposed repairs. Finally, it is essential to keep a full record of what has been done: identifying unrecorded repairs of earlier generations is a perennial difficulty.

Recording can also play an important part in providing information both for on-site displays and general and specialist publication. A benefit of effective presentation is that revenue from visitors can help to finance the future maintenance of the monument.

Techniques used in recording cover the whole range of archaeological methods, from hand-measured plans and elevations, through contour surveys, to sophisticated photogrammetric techniques. Such work is now the norm on properties in the care of English Heritage, and increasingly so on major repair projects which we grant-aid. Increasingly, too, owners both public and private are being encouraged to sponsor recording work, and archaeological recording is usually a standard condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for repairs. The results of this work may sometimes be published, but they are always deposited in the county Sites and Monuments Record, and in the National Monument Record, where they are available for public consultation.

The southern elevation of Sutton pack-horse bridge, Bedfordshire. (Beds. CC)

An integrated scheme of this form of recording and repair on the county's fine collection of historic bridges is currently in progress in partnership with the County Council in Bedfordshire. In this case, recording is the first step in identifying the extent of the historic fabric of these frequently repaired bridges, and it allows a detailed evaluation of the extensive repairs needed to carry modern traffic loads. The project is thus making a wide contribution to our understanding of these bridges, and it has proved to be a very valuable pilot scheme for an integrated approach to conservation.

GRAHAM FAIRCLOUGH and ANTHONY STREETEN

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUDGET IN 1987-88

Archaeological considerations run right across English Heritage's activities in preserving and presenting ancient monuments and historic buildings. The investigation of sites and buildings, whether by the excavation of buried remains, or the archaeological analysis of standing structures, the recording and interpretation of such work, and the publication of the results form a significant part of English Heritage's budget.

The greater part of the archaeological budget is devoted to examining and recording those monuments and landscapes, which cannot be protected and managed, for future generations. This is preservation by record and English Heritage has the power to make grants for this purpose under Section 45 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The grants cover the whole process of archaeological investigation through to publication and overall have shown a steady growth:

Expenditure £m		(planned)		
1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
5.100	5.800	5.750	7.575	7.216

The large increase in 1986–87 was due to English Heritage taking over the functions of the GLC Historic Buildings Division, which included the coordination and funding of archaeological work in Greater London. Expenditure on grants originally planned for 1986–87 was £5,117,000 but, due to lower short-term requirements in some other grant programmes, it was possible to increase this by £733,400 as an exceptional measure. The provision for 1987–88 does therefore represent an increase on the planned provision for 1986–87, and includes an additional £100,000 provided by the Department of Transport for archaeological recording in advance of trunk road schemes.

The archaeology budget for 1987–88 has the following components (figures for 1986–87 in brackets):

External activities	£	
Grants	5,782,400	(5,850,400)
Oxford Training Course	20,000	(20,000)
Backlog Publications	300,000	(500,400)
Publication Grants	153,000	(201,200)
Storage Grants	106,000	(75,900)
AM Laboratory Contracts	613,600	(682,700)
Consultancy fees	118,600	(122,000)
Recording grants (HB)	47,000	(70,000)
Recording grants (AM)	75,000	(52,000)
TOTAL	7,215,600	(7,574,600)
In-house activities		
Central Excavation Unit	334,000	(287,300)
AM Laboratory	317,000	(343,300)
Publications	69,500	(59,000)
Recording at Properties in Care	769,100	(547,000)
TOTAL	1,489,600	(1,236,600)

Grants for archaeology projects to local authorities and other bodies total £5.78m. Of this, £750,000 has been set aside as a contingency reserve, from which emergency projects which arise in the course of the year are funded. English Heritage also supports an in-service training scheme for archaeologists based at the Department of External Studies, University of Oxford (£20,000), provides grants to prepare reports on 'backlog' excavations that were completed before 1973 (£300,000), makes publication grants for the printing of

reports (£153,000), and grants to museums for the storage of archives from projects which it has helped to finance (£106,000). In addition, grants are made in support of archaeological science projects based in University Departments (£613,600), which are complementary to work in our own Laboratory with an operational budget of £317,000. English Heritage also has its own archaeology unit – the Central Excavation Unit – which undertakes rescue excavations and work at English Heritage properties in any part of England and which has an operational budget of £334,000 for 1987–88. Fees are paid to authors of reports and archaeological consultants (£118,600), whilst the budget for archaeological recording at properties in the care of the Commission is £769,100. Taken as a whole, planned Commission expenditure on archaeology in 1987–88 is in the order of £8,705,200.

The budget for rescue archaeology grants (£5.78m) is invariably under considerable pressure, and numerous highly desirable projects can be identified. It is not possible to meet all requests for funds, so that of the 561 applications for funds in 1987–88 which totalled £12.24m, grants have been offered for 277 projects with a total value of £4.21m, with £750,000 held in reserve some £200,000 more than was planned in 1986–87. In addition, sums have been set aside for grants to Sites and Monument Records as part of the Monument Protection Programme (£225,000), to the Greater London Archaeological Service (£455,000), and to a contingency reserve for London (£50,000). Of the 277 projects, 213 (76% of the budget) are for the preparation of reports on material excavated in the past.

English Heritage therefore has a strong commitment to the recording of the country's archaeological heritage through its financial support for rescue projects by others, at its own properties, and through its Central Unit, and by advice and encouragement to other organisations.

GEOFFREY WAINWRIGHT

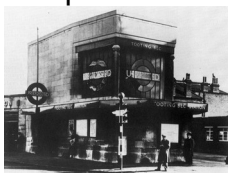
ALL CHANGE ON THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

There has been a great deal of controversy in recent months about the alterations being made to London's underground stations in the cause of 'modernisation' and 'improvement'. The best-known hallmarks of London's transport are probably the roundel symbol and the Johnston sign alphabet. The symbol first appeared in 1909 as a solid red disk with a blue bar across it, and the disk was replaced in the mid 1920s by the present ring. Edward Johnston's alphabet, first drawn in 1916, pioneered a renaissance in sanserif commercial lettering. But the station buildings of the underground are just as remarkable.

Of the many architects employed by the various railway companies which made up this system, two are outstanding: Leslie Green (working between 1903–1908), and Dr Charles Holden (working for the Underground Group between 1924 and 1947). During the 1890s, three new railway companies had been formed. These were the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead, the Baker Street and Waterloo, and the Brompton, Piccadilly and Great Northern. In 1902 Charles Tyson Yerkes, a shrewd Chicago financier (and owner since 1901 of the District Railway), bought up all three companies. Under the umbrella of Yerkes' *Underground Electric Railways Group,* they formed the basis for the present Northern, Bakerloo, and Piccadilly lines. Such a merger was the opportunity for a policy of rationalisation in organisation and design. In 1903 Leslie Green was appointed by the company, and, until his early death in 1908, he designed over fifty stations.

The majority of Green's stations were opened in 1906 and 1907. His main task was to achieve a corporate image for the three lines. He did this by arriving at a standardised modular unit with a steel frame, which could be adapted to the space available and allowed the possibility of erecting flats or offices above. Around the frame he wrapped a layer of terracotta blocks with the familiar ruby-red glaze, with windows and entrace

combined into a series of spacious arches. Shops could be built into these arches, so the tube entrances were emphasised by gilded lettering with the station name (later stations like Hampstead had black letters on a white ground). The interior fittings were also standardised; good quality robust teak (and therefore fire-resisting) joinery on the doors and lifts, floral ‘Arts and Crafts’ tiling in bottle-green in the booking-hall, hooded ticket windows with lettering picked out in white, pretty iron grills above the electric Otis lifts, and individual coloured banding of tiles on the platforms and connecting tunnels. Although several Leslie Green stations still have some of these features, few now have a full complement.



Tooting Bec Station designed by Holden for the Northern Line extension to Morden.

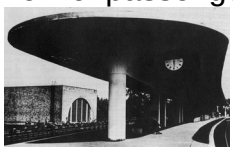
With electrification came a mood of experimentation in application. As well as lifts, moving electric staircases – escalators – were introduced. The first escalator was installed at Embankment station by the engineer Sir Basil Mott. At Holloway Road a double spiral escalator was tried out, but it seems that the idea was not taken up. Electric lighting became common and gave designers an opportunity to reinforce corporate identity through standard fixtures and fittings. Thought was paid to easily recognisable and legible signs like the roundel.

Following Green’s example, Harry Ford, architect to the District Railway between 1899 and 1911, designed stations at Earl’s Court, faced in mustard ‘Hathernware’ tiles, and a smaller version at Baron’s Court, as well as a gravely classical reconstruction of Temple station in 1911, designed to blend the station with Somerset House. The Metropolitan Railway’s architect, Charles Walter Clarke, also designed a considerable number of buildings for that company in the early 1920s. Besides the Baker Street headquarters, he also did Paddington (Praed Street), Edgware Road, and the distinctive round station at Great Portland Street. The chief characteristic of these stations is the white faience facing on the exterior, and the blue/green mosaic tiles and wooden ticket windows in the booking halls. Bold lettering across the facades of these stations proclaimed the line to which the station belonged.

By the end of the Great War, the Metropolitan was the only railway company not under the umbrella of the Underground Group. With the basis of the network established, the Group’s primary concern was with expansion and modernisation, rather than the construction of entirely new lines. The Northern was extended in the early 1920s from Golder’s Green to Edgware. The new stations at Brent, Hendon Central, Colindale, and Edgware were by Stanley Heaps, chief architect to the Group. They were intended to fit in with the new developing commuter areas of North London, and the style chosen was neo-Georgian. At Hendon Central, opened in 1923, a central stone canopy was supported by twin Doric columns. The booking office was decorated with rectangular white glazed tiles with black and green edging – the standard interior decoration for the group until about 1930.

For the stations on the extension southwards to Morden, the Managing Director of London Underground, Frank Pick, commissioned an outside architect, Dr Charles Holden. Holden’s distinctive stations were built between 1924 and 1928, and include South Wimbledon, Tooting Bec, and the terminus at Morden. The exteriors of these buildings are of Portland stone and pierced by a large central window with the Underground roundel in coloured glass. The square stone window piers have a three-dimensional version of the roundel symbol as their capital. Flat blue canopies atop the entrances carry the station name and once carried floodlighting. At Morden the elevation fronts a bus terminus, at Tooting Bec the formula is adapted to a corner site. Inside these stations Holden used

standard fixtures: bronze doors, internal shop fronts, and poster surrounds, circular metal chandeliers, and centrally placed ticket offices called ‘passimeters’, which allowed an easy flow of passenger movement.



Loughton Station (Central Line). The modernistic station canopy and separate ticket hall were designed by J M Easton in 1939.

Stations designed by Holden in the 1930s after a trip to Holland show an appreciation of the Dutch use of red brick, which Holden combined with concrete, matt black glazed tiles in the booking halls, and stock metal-framed industrial windows. At Sudbury Town, Sudbury Hill, Acton Town, and Chiswick Park, built between 1932 and1933, Holden used a simple box form of load-bearing brick, which supported a concrete roof. The booking hall was amply lit during the day by vast clerestorey windows; when illuminated inside at night, the booking hall served further to advertise the station’s presence. At platform level, the canopies were supported on round-ended concrete lintels and did not extend beyond the length of the station buildings. The platforms were enclosed by a precast concrete fence with integral poster display panels. Flowerbeds too became a platform feature.

Several current programmes of work are having a visible impact on underground stations. They include escalator and lift replacement, lighting renewal, and new graphics. The old Johnston alphabet was re-drawn in 1979 to make it more suitable for phototypesetting, and the new thicker letters can now be seen on many buses and trains. There is also the Station Modernisation Programme, begun in 1981, in which 130 stations will eventually be refurbished. In some of them the platforms and ticket halls have been completely re-tiled and re-fitted, in others the work has been less extensive. Among the better-known products of the programme are the Paolozzi mosaics at Tottenham Court Road and the ‘period’ refurbishment at Baker Street. In 1985, the government approved the expenditure of £135m on the new Underground Ticketing System (UTS), a new computerised system of ticket issuing. The new ticket machines are larger than the old, and almost all the old ticket offices are being rebuilt to house them. Likewise the free-standing ‘passimeters’ will soon be a thing of the past. Finally, the Underground has commissioned a firm of corporate identity consultants to perfect a new corporate image for the system.

Edgware Road Station (Bakerloo Line). One of the original 1907 ticket windows in the booking hall.

The pace of change is very rapid; relighting is nearly complete, lift and escalator replacement proceeds apace, and UTS will start in 1988. In the modernisation programme, 26 stations are already finished, 42 are in progress, and 70 at planning stage. Amenity societies and others have clamoured for English Heritage to prevent the destruction of historically interesting stations. At the present time, a total of 23 stations are listed or partly listed.

English Heritage has a role in considering stations for listing, and its London Division has completed a thorough survey of all the underground stations with a view to a balanced listing of the best surviving examples. However, listing is likely only to ensure proper treatment of the most important buildings. Discussions have therefore been held with London Underground in the hope of encouraging its management, architects, engineers, and designers to recognise and respect the merits of all the best features of all the stations. This has happened to an extent in Paris, where the Metro portals by Hector Guimard have been lovingly preserved, and in Austria, where similar treatment has been

accorded the Stadtbahn stations by Otto Wagner; but this kind of treatment needs money and, above all, the goodwill of London Underground Ltd.

SUSIE BARSON and NEIL BURTON

GRANTS OFFERED OR MADE BY ENGLISH HERITAGE IN 1986–87

During the past year, English Heritage gave financial assistance to a wide range of projects for the recording of archaeological sites, and conserving ancient monuments and historic buildings. The figures given are for grants offered, rather than payments, because there is often a considerable time-lag between a grant being offered, the work starting, and payments being made. As a result, English Heritage always has a substantial forward commitment.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Cost *Section 3A*	(£000)	Number
New offers (secular)	8,574	256
Increased offers (secular)	557	41
New offers (churches)	4,697	403
Increased offers (churches)	626	112
TOTAL	14,454	812

Cases of interest

Dunston Staiths were built by the North Eastern Railway Company in 1890 for the trans-shipment of coal from railway wagons to ships. Constructed entirely of timber, they are the largest ever built on Tyneside, but now the only surviving example on the River Tyne. A grant of £250,000 has been offered to Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council, who are to undertake permanent repairs as part of the works for the 1990 National Garden Festival.

Calke Abbey (Derby) was built by Sir John Harpur between 1701 and 1703, and since then it has been in continuous occupation by the Harpur-Crewe family. It was acquired by the National Trust in 1985, and they have now been offered a grant of £ 1,000,000, the largest single grant ever offered, towards the cost of essential repairs to the house and ancillary buildings, to be carried out in time for the opening of the house to the public in 1989.

Built by E W Pugin in 1867–8 for the Trafford family in the English Gothic style, **All Saints' Church, Bartonupon-Irwell** in Trafford, Manchester, is celebrated for the very high standard of the original paintings and furnishings, most of which survive despite the actions of previous users of the building. The church is now part of a Franciscan friary and a grant of £39,400 has been offered for urgent work to eradicate dry-rot and repair the roof and stonework.

Total grant offers for historic buildings were substantially in excess of budget target for the year. This resulted from a policy decision to increase offers, following advice from the Department of the Environment that it would be making additional resources available in the 1987–88 grant-in-aid specifically for repair grants. Because of the normal time-lag between an offer being made and expenditure actually being incurred, it was necessary to increase offers in 1986–87, to ensure that money can be spent next year.

HISTORIC AREAS

Cost		
Section 10	(£000)	Number
New offers	3,267	461
Increased offers	387	127
TOTAL	3,654	588

Cases of interest

Built in 1868, and listed Grade II, the **Market Hall, Accrington**, a large ashlar building with a slate and glass roof, had developed structural faults. Its ornate statues and balustrades had been removed for safekeeping. A grant of £50,000 has helped the Borough Council restore it to its former condition.

The Old Town Hall, Whitehaven (Cumbria), listed Grade II, was built as a dwelling in the eighteenth century, then converted around 1850 for use as a Town Hall. Latterly, it had been used as council offices, and it is now to be repaired for use as a county court. Finance for the repairs is coming from British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, Copeland Borough Council, the Property Services Agency, and the Lord Chancellor's Department. English Heritage has offered a grant of £70,000.

Section 5B (local authority purchase grants)

Cost		
	(£000)	Number
New offers	65	5
Increased offers	5	1
TOTAL	70	6

Stroud District Council have been offered purchase grant for (and grant-aid for emergency repairs to) **Woodchester Park**, an outstanding unfinished Victorian country house which has been left unoccupied and unused for over a century. Purchase by the council has allowed emergency works to take place, eliminating the risk of collapse while proposals are developed for the long-term future.

LONDON

Cost		
Section 3A	(£000)	Number
New offers	1342	23
Increased offers	118	8
TOTAL	1460	31
Section 10		
New offers	531	68
Increased offers	42	9
TOTAL	573	77
London Grants		
New offers	477	82
Increased offers	1	3
TOTAL	478	85

Cases of interest

A Section 3A grant of £90,516 has been offered towards major roof repairs of **St Cuthbert's Church, Philbeach Gardens, Earls Court**, one of London's finest Victorian Churches, renowned for its Arts and Crafts interior fittings.

A Section 3A grant of £150,535 has been offered towards the cost of roof and stonework repairs of **St James Church, Bermondsey**, a particularly grand Commissioners' church (built in 1827 to the design of James Savage), which serves a run-down inner-city parish. Again under Section 3A, a grant of £73,287 has been offered towards the cost of repairing the reinforced concrete of **The Penguin Pool at London Zoo**, a dramatic and influential early modern structure, built in 1934 by Berthold Lubetkin of Tecton.
A 'London' grant of £44,000 has been offered towards repair and restoration of a group of Victorian warehouses at Mile End, converted by Dr Barnardo in 1877 to be his largest **Ragged School**, a pioneering form of free education. They are now to be a museum.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Cost *Section 24*	(£000)	Number
New offers	863	49
Increased offers	38	5
TOTAL	901	54

For most of the financial year 1986–87, a moratorium on new grant offers was in force, and only towards the end of the year were new commitments entered into, and a start made on taking up the backlog of preservation work which had built up. The majority of new grants have been made to major medieval monuments, particularly in urban contexts, such as **Colchester Castle, the City Walls and Christchurch at Canterbury, Lincoln Castle, and York City Walls**. Major grants have also been given to medieval monuments in rural areas, such as **St Bartholomew's Church at Richards Castle**, (Hereford & Worcester) and to monastic monuments such as **Lewes Priory, Bolton Priory** (N Yorks), and the **Ipswich Dominican Friary**. Grants have also been made to prehistoric monuments, such as **Brean Down** hillfort in Somerset. Finally, an increasing number of grants is being made for work on monuments of more recent date, such as the **Unitarian chapel at Bury St Edmunds**, and on industrial monuments, for example **Saltford Brass Mill** (Avon), **Ellenroad Ring Mill**, **Rochdale** (Lancs) and **Langley lead flue** (Durham).

Section 17

Management Agreements	Cost (£000)	Number
New agreements	98	52
Renewed agreements	1l	26
TOTAL	109	78

For expenditure on other aspects of work on Ancient Monuments, see the article on the Archaeological Budget (p.5).

CONSERVATION AND NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS

In order to establish a better understanding of the historic component of the whole National Health Service estate, the Estate and Property Management Directorate of the DHSS has recently sponsored the preparation of a full schedule of all their listed property. Not only will this help to clarify for staff in their 14 English Regions the considerable size and importance of the historic estate for which they are responsible, but in due course it may contribute to initiatives related to the care and maintenance of NHS historic buildings. As part of the project, the DHSS required that the results should be in the form of a 'working

tool', that can be readily kept up to date and easily consulted for information in differing ways.

The first stage of the study (July 1986 onwards) expanded an initial checklist of listed buildings compiled by the regions themselves. These lists were mainly just names of buildings, with no supporting text indicating why they were historically important. With the assistance of English Heritage, an archive study was undertaken at Savile Row to obtain current text entries for all 630 buildings on the lists, located at over 500 sites. One aspect of this work was to note extra items – subsidiary buildings and features – not recorded as listed within the regions, and also to identify relevant items arising from the resurvey. This archive study, which involved pioneering collaboration between a major government department and English Heritage, provided useful information on the Greenback data and retrieval system, and enabled many of the existing descriptions to be improved. This work was completed in early April 1987, with some 750 listed items now defined.

York County Hospital (1851, by J B & W Atkinson) converted to offices, provides a centrepiece for a housing and shopping development. (J R B Taylor)

While the archive work progressed, a separate study was initiated to design a computer database that would provide a full entry for each listed item, and also give ease of sorting and data collection across the whole estate. This has now been developed for personal computer use, allowing ease of replication in regions (or districts) if required – as well as being suitably cost effective. The size allows for up to 10,000 records to be input, although in the shorter term, the essential requirement is for the system to be able to accept future records of the estimated 2,000 buildings of architectural merit on the estate which, although not all listed, still require to be maintained with a special regard to historic or design values.

Material is being entered on the database on 38 fields, all of which can be consulted or searched for precise data (e.g. all those listed Grade II*, or all those designed by Scott). The NHS now has a firm base of information on all its listed property, with a record of full listing texts held to amplify the computer enquiry system. More intriguingly for the future, the profile and complexities of the NHS historic properties can now be accessed and researched, and questions about distribution and type – for example, the location of former workhouse buildings – can begin to be related to the context of the overall holding. In this way, historic and listed building information can also be referenced to operational criteria, such as regular reviews of condition, maintenance costs, and functional suitability.

The format of this DHSS system may well have application for other major owners of listed buildings, and also indicate a method for codifying and examining specific categories of listed building within the comprehensive lists recorded at English Heritage.

JEREMY TAYLOR

English Heritage is planning a seminar and other publicity on this exercise for other government departments and agencies in the hope of encouraging other similar schemes – Editor

CONSERVING HISTORIC AREAS BATH: AN IMPORTANT CONSERVATION AREA

Since 1967, when Conservation Areas were introduced by the Civic Amenities Act, around 5,500 areas throughout England have been designated. English Heritage and its predecessor, the Historic Buildings Council, have encouraged, advised, and assisted local authorities to repair buildings within these areas and to enhance and maintain their

character, by careful use of planning legislation, financial assistance, research projects, and publications.
Practical assistance from English Heritage has taken many forms, not least the provision of Section 10 grant aid, for agreed ‘schemes’ or ‘programmes’ of conservation works. In addition a partnership can be formed between English Heritage and a local authority, under which each contributes an equal sum for comprehensive repairs to buildings on an agreed list – a ‘Town Scheme’.
One of the cities in the forefront of this work has been Bath. This Georgian town has survived remarkably intact, and it is recognised as one of the most important historic cities in Europe. It includes some splendid set pieces, such as The Royal Crescent, The Circus, and Great Pulteney Street, but it is the overall completeness and continuity of the architecture which makes it unique. Another important feature of the city is the way in which the architecture blends harmoniously with its rural setting. In order to protect this setting, the conservation area has been extended to encompass the skyline of the surrounding hills.

The Green Park Station, Bath. Restored by Sainsbury’s as part of its conversion into a shopping complex. (Brian Davis, Bath City Council)

The Bath Town Scheme, the first in the country, was established in 1955. It was set up initially to enable repairs to be carried out to the facades of The Circus. From this small beginning, the city has become one of the most active and successful in the conservation field. However, the problems have been formidable. Many buildings had suffered bomb damage during the war. Moreover, the original construction of the Georgian buildings in many cases had not been to the highest standards, and the local Bath stone, an oolitic limestone, is particularly susceptible to decay. With over 5,000 listed buildings to deal with, the scale of the task was enormous, both from a financial and technical point of view.
Traffic congestion within the town has also been a perennial problem, and, although a potentially damaging proposal, originally made in 1965, to drive a cut and cover tunnel for through traffic under the centre of the city was eventually dropped, it did leave certain areas blighted.
A number of studies were carried out in the 1970s to determine the best way of coping with such problems as these. In 1978, the City Council published a report setting out measures for the conservation and enhancement of four priority areas, which had suffered particularly from dereliction and blight. At the same time, a rolling programme of Section 10 grants was agreed with the city for the repair of buildings not included in the town scheme. Initially, most funds were concentrated on the priority areas, but grant activity was gradually expanded to cover the whole of the historic core. This programme has resulted in some £2m being spent in grants over the past 10 years. In 1984, the City and English Heritage reviewed the achievements and the problems ahead, and concluded that a more uniform grants policy was needed, and in 1985 a much enlarged town scheme was introduced, embracing all terraced properties in the conservation area, which comprise the majority of the listed buildings in the town.
The officers of the City Council have built up expertise in handling repairs and in managing a considerable conservation programme. English Heritage has therefore delegated its grant aid under the Town Scheme arrangements to the City. It is vitally important too, that adequate controls are maintained over alterations to existing buildings, the design of new buildings, the display of advertisements, shop fronts, and other environmental issues. The city has issued its own policy statement and advice on these matters. A number of improvements have been made, including pedestrianisation and landscaping, and new development has normally been sympathetic to its surroundings. A good example of what

can be achieved is the Green Park Station shopping complex, incorporating the restoration of the redundant station.
Visitors to the City will be aware of the care taken by the Council and building owners to preserve their very fine inheritance. A continual process of conservation ensures that it is a thriving place. Success on this scale, however, brings with it problems of heavy traffic, car parking, and visitors in large numbers. These problems have been faced, and Bath recently hosted a seminar attended by representatives of 19 historic towns in England. It proved to be an excellent forum for exchanging ideas and problem solving.
Bath, its problems, and the conservation policies that have evolved over the years bear witness to patient and consistent effort by building owners, the City Council, the HBC, and English Heritage in preserving the City for the years ahead.

KEN TAYLOR

CIRCULAR 8/87 PARAGRAPH 86

Is reference to the Secretary of State required, if a Local Authority wishes to grant Listed Building Consent?
DoE Circular 8/87, issued on 25 March, introduced new arrangements for dealing with certain categories of listed building consent application.
Local Planning Authorities for the first time are now permitted, without reference to the Secretary of State, to grant applications involving the partial demolition of Grade II buildings, but only where the demolition is as defined in Paragraph 86 of the Circular.
The wording of the paragraph, for legal reasons, is somewhat complex, and those who have attempted find it exceedingly difficult to follow. The chart, drawn here, attempts to express diagrammatically the wording of paragraph 86 and is intended to assist those in local planning offices and elsewhere, who may be called upon to apply paragraph 86 of Circular 8/87.
IS IT A GRADE I OR II* BUILDING
YES
Refer to DoE
NO (ie it is a GRADE II BUILDING)
Has it had a grant? (1953 Act)
YES
Refer to DoE
NO
Has there been an appeal or call in concerning the demolition of the building (in whole or in part) within the last five years?
YES
Refer to DoE
NO
Is it a principal GRADE II BUILDING? (SeePara 86 for definition.)
YES ##To follow NO part of flow diagram see ## below##
Is the application for total demolition?
YES
Refer to DoE
NO
Do the works involve the total demolition of an elevation?
YES
Refer to DoE
NO
Do the works involve the demolition of substantially all of the interior?
YES

Refer to DoE
NO
Do the works involve the demolition in whole or in part of any object or structure fixed to the building which is mentioned in the list description? (If it is stated that it is *not* of interest, reference is *not* required.)
YES
Refer to DoE
NO
Was the part to be demolished built *before* 1 January 1914, if the building was erected primarily before that date, or *before* 1 July 1948, in the case of buildings primarily erected between 1 January 1914 and 31 December 1939? (See second sentence of Para 85)
NO
Proceed to decision – reference not required.
YES
Is the part to be demolished more than 10% of the cubic capacity of the *individual* building (eg excluding curtilage buildings) of which it forms a part (measured externally)?
YES
Refer to DoE
NO
Proceed to decision
From above##
NO
(ie it is a curtilage building as defined in Para 86)
Is the application for the total demolition of the curtilage building?
NO
YES
Is the curtilage building mentioned in the list description? (If it is expressly stated that it is not of special interest, reference is not required.)
YES
Refer to DoE
NO
Do the works involve the demolition in whole or in part of any object or structure fixed to the building mentioned in the list description? (If it is stated that it is *not* of interest, reference is *not* required.)
YES
Refer to DoE
NO
Proceed to decision

CONSERVATION AREA POLICY

English Heritage has just completed a review of its conservation area policy and will be consulting local authorities and other bodies about its conclusions shortly. These include the importance of obtaining a more objective picture of need across the country; the aim of concentrating grant-aid where it will achieve maximum impact, and reviewing existing schemes regularly with this in mind; abolition of the new purchase rule for Section 10 and town scheme grants subject to certain safeguards; further streamlining of grant procedures, and more delegation to local authorities where appropriate; and further consideration of help for rural conservation areas. We want, too, to be more active in planning matters, in order to influence developments at a formative stage.

TELEPHONE KIOSKS

English Heritage has shared the widespread concern about the wholesale removal of K6, or 'Jubilee' telephone kiosks. This type was introduced across the country from 1939 after a public competition some years earlier, which had accepted the design by Giles Gilbert Scott. In excess of 50,000 are thought to survive.

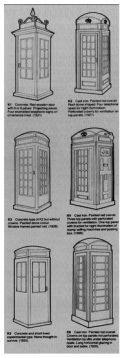
Until 2 April, when DoE announced the introduction shortly of a 30 year listing rule, the K6 kiosks were not considered eligible for listing as most of them were installed after 1949. Because of this problem, many local authorities had come to arrangements with British Telecom to preserve a few kiosks in 'Heritage Locations'. Over recent weeks it has become clear that, despite this, many of these kiosks are at risk.

The London Boroughs of Westminster and Camden, realising this, have served a number of Building Preservation Notices on kiosks threatened with removal. We, in English Heritage, made representations to the DoE to begin listing selected K6 kiosks and have redeployed a resurvey fieldworker full-time to follow up and document those which have been notified to us, so that recommendations for listing can be forwarded. On 18 May we were able to announce that the Department has now agreed to consider K6 kiosks for immediate listing.

Kiosks which merit consideration for listing must be unaltered examples of model K6, the 'Jubilee Kiosk' (1936 iron), found in positions where they make a positive contribution to the character of a Conservation Area (a 'Heritage Location') or selected *unaltered* examples in 'special locations' elsewhere.

There are two brighter spots in this story. A number of the earlier, and rarer, K2 kiosks have already been listed. These, mostly found in London, are currently the subject of a special listing programme. Kingston-on-Hull, with its independent telephone system, still retains over 200 K6 kiosks and has no plans to replace them.

PETER WHITE



K1 Concrete. Red wooden door with 6 or 8 panes. Projecting eaves. Four enamelled telephone signs on ornamental finial. (1921)
K2 Cast iron. Painted red overall. Roof dome shaped. Four telephone opals for night illumination. Perforated crowns for ventilation on top panels. (1927)
K3 Concrete type of K2 but without crowns. Painted stone colour. Window frames painted red. (1929)
K4 Cast iron. Painted red overall. Three top panels with perforated crowns for ventilation. One top panel with bracket for night illumination of stamp selling machines and posting box. (1930)
K5 Concrete and short-lived experimental type. None thought to survive. (1935)
K6 Cast iron. Painted red overall. Crowns on top panels not perforated. Ventilation by slits under telephone opals. Long horizontal glazing in door and sides. (1935)

English Heritage needs your help in advising the Department of the Environment on the sample of K6 telephone kiosks to be listed. Urgent action is necessary because

of the pace of British Telecom's replacement programme. We would welcome any suggestions for listing. Kiosks must be complete and in a 'Heritage Location', but the number which can be listed is small so please be selective. Suggestions, with a photograph if possible, to Dr N Silcox-Crowe, Room 209, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2HE.

1987–88 GRANT BUDGET

English Heritage's budget for the current year provides for an overall increase in grant offers, with priority for churches, urban conservation and buildings at risk and a return to a higher level of assistance for ancient monuments after a partial moratorium on repair grants. The figures are as follows:

TOTAL VALUE OF NEW GRANT OFFERS MADE IN THE YEAR (£'000)

	1986/87 provisional outturn	1987/88 planned
Archaeology grants	7,437	7,037
Historic Buildings & Historic Areas Grants		
S3A secular	9,442	7,350
S3A church	5,323	5,500
Buildings at risk (S5B Purchase, AHF etc)	65	610
S10	4,025	4,350
Town Scheme	2,475	3,000
London	541	541
GLC Successor bodies	–	724
TOTAL	21,871	22,075
Merseyside Special Scheme	1,504	306
Ancient Monument Grants		
S17 Management Agreements	115	200
S24 Repair Grants	900	2,000
Other AM	77	45
TOTAL	1,092	2,245

The apparent decrease in grant offers for archaeology and secular buildings is due to the fact that actual offers last year for both categories of grant were well above the planned level.

The overall increase in offers this year has been made possible by the government's decision to increase our grant-in-aid by £1.5 million for repair grants to historic buildings, especially churches, and by English Heritage's decision to allocate part of its accumulated earnings to grants.

ACO EASTERN BRANCH CONFERENCE

The Association of Conservation Officers' East of England Branch Conference will be held at St John's College, Cambridge, on Saturday 21 November, 1987. Entitled 'Historic Buildings – the law in action', it will consider how legislation can be used to prevent damage and unauthorised alterations to listed buildings. For further details contact John Preston, Cambs CC (0223-317616) or James Clifton, Wycombe DC (0494-26100).