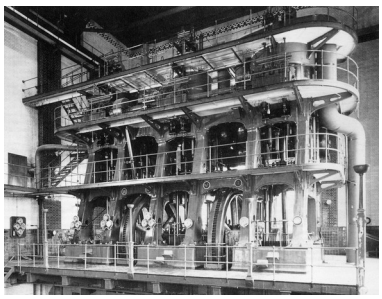
# *Conservation Bulletin, Issue 30, November 1996*



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

## Lottery provision may aid industrial archaeology



*The unique triple expansion pumping engines at Kempton Park Pumping Station, which English Heritage is helping to restore*

In September 1995 English Heritage published a policy statement on industrial archaeology, together with an analysis of grants over the period 1984–93. The past year has seen a number of significant developments in this area, not least the growing involvement of the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), whose impact was only just starting to be felt a year ago.

Work has now started on 20 of the 51 industrial topics identified within the Monuments' Protection Programme. Work on lead and coal is complete, and we are putting forward proposals for future management of 300 sites including 200 schedulings. Work is almost complete on the alum, brass and gunpowder industries, and is well-advanced on a further seven. At the time of writing (mid-September) we were still awaiting decisions by the Secretary of State for National Heritage on the 32 new listings and four upgradings recommended in September 1995 as a result of the thematic survey of Manchester mills. This was the first thematic survey to be the subject of public consultation; it is therefore disappointing that, as a result of the delay in reaching a decision, five of the candidates for listing have already been damaged or lost through demolition. Work is proceeding on other thematic surveys, including textile mills in Cheshire and the East Midlands, although the impact of the additional workload has slowed down the rate at which we can proceed.

Against a background of large cuts in the English Heritage baseline grant-in-aid in 1995/96 and 1996/97, and consequential reductions in all grant schemes, we were able to offer about £1.5 million in grants for the repair of industrial buildings and structures in 1994/95, and about £1 million in 1995/96. This included some large projects:

**Stanley Mill, Gloucestershire £496K**
**Kempton Park Pumping Station £114K**
**The Timber Trestles at Wickham Bishops, Essex £172K**

Although we expect the squeeze on our income to continue and maybe even to worsen next year, we still hope to continue providing assistance to selected industrial buildings and structures.

*Kearsley Mill, Bolton: a near-complete example of an early 20th-century spinning mill specifically designed for electrically generated steam turbines.*

*Exterior of Thames Water's Kempton Park Pumping Station.*

*Wickham Bishops Timber Trestle Railway Viaduct, Essex. A unique survivor – though now disused – of a once common viaduct. Essex County Council, grant-aided by English Heritage, restored it.*
*Left: before restoration; right: after restoration*

## Public support for industrial archaeology

As part of our attempts to identify more fully the need for public support for industrial archaeology, we are planning to commission a survey of current management and funding for preserved industrial sites and monuments. The suggested scope of the survey will include all scheduled monuments and listed structures which are managed specifically for their long-term preservation and the public's appreciation by trusts, local authorities and others. The aim of the study will be to present a strategic assessment of financial need and sustainability of the current management and preserved industrial sites and monuments, based upon site types and classes and recommending priorities for action where the future of important sites is judged to be vulnerable. We hope to have the results of the study available by mid 1997.
This study will need to take account of the impact of the HLF on industrial archaeology. Analysis of grants offered by the HLF to 15 August 1996 shows that out of a total of 431 offers amounting to some £275 million, 32 (7.4 per cent) by number were included in the HLF's Industrial Transport and Maritime category, with a total offer of £7 million, or 2.4 per cent of total offers. Further analysis of the figures shows a number of grants in the other categories, Historic Buildings, Land, and Objects and Collections, which are also industrially based. Taking these into account the total offers rise to 56, or 13 per cent, totalling £50 million or 18.1 per cent of the total offered.

## Projects and partnerships

The range of offers is wide, varying from the largest, the Science Museum Wellcome Wing, at £23 million, to the smallest, the Staffordshire Museum Service Barouche Conservation Project, at £11,000. Applications currently under consideration by the HLF contain a significant proportion of industrial projects and there are more in the pipeline; while the lion's share of the money continues to go to industrial and scientific museums there is a wide range of other projects from buildings to processes and vehicles.
Despite the prospects, at least for the next few years, of resources which at best will stay level in cash terms and are likely to continue to decline in real terms, English Heritage expects to continue to develop a number of initiatives to implement its published policies on industrial archaeology. Increasingly, however, these will involve partnership with other

players, particularly the Heritage Lottery Fund, and the deployment of English Heritage resources and skills where they can be most effective at the national level.

Oliver Pearcey,

*Acting Head of Conservation*

# Wall paintings go digital

*Through the gradual introduction of digital photographic-based survey techniques the Photogrammetric Unit of English Heritage is gathering crucial information for the successful conservation of wall paintings. Report by Paul Bryan*

Professionals involved in the care and preservation of historic buildings and monuments always need, at some stage within a proposed conservation project, to make use of measured survey material. These drawings or scaled photographs – metric survey – form the basic framework into which further recording and analysis can be added accurately. Within the context of English Heritage projects this often includes in-depth archaeological evaluation of the site and the detailed specification of any proposed restoration works, as well as providing a basis for associated analytical investigations. Additionally, metric surveys provide a primary record of the building and, if the data are managed correctly, can be retrieved and used in the unfortunate event of a disaster on site. Thus metric survey represents a fundamental tool in the overall management of historic buildings and monuments conservation.

## Traditional survey presentations

Today there are many accepted techniques for generating measured surveys for conservation projects. These range from basic two-dimensional, hand-measured sketches to more sophisticated photogrammetrically derived, three-dimensional, computer-based CAD models.

For the standing elevation of a typical historic building the traditional two-dimensional orthogonal line drawing is often sufficient to meet most conservation needs. Today, such drawings are produced through photogrammetry: surveying an object using stereo-photography to map detailed objects accurately in three dimensions.

In contrast, for the accurate depiction of such unique features as wall paintings, a drawing, based principally on an operator's interpretation, is often insufficient, and is incapable of capturing the detail, texture and all-important colour make-up of each discrete image. Such information is critical to the successful conservation and presentation of a painting.

The technique of rectified photography has been used for many years to survey buildings photographically. Instead of two images, as in stereo photography, rectified photography is based on a single photograph taken parallel to the elevation in question and printed traditionally and to scale. Because only one photograph is used this technique cannot resolve depth variation and thus is restricted to use on facades that are flat or that have minimal three-dimensional detail. For the survey of wall paintings it is therefore an ideal method for accurate recording of detail and discrete colour variations, and requires minimal contact with the fabric of the painting itself.

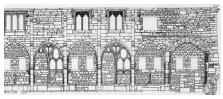
Generating accurate documentation for conserving wall paintings is becoming increasingly important. The use of a standard photographic record of the building would be inadequate under limiting factors such as the scale of the painting, difficulty of access and the often intimate links with the surrounding architecture. The use of rectified photography, together with photogrammetry, can often overcome these problems to provide essential and accurate graphic documentation. Nevertheless, earlier application of metric survey has been concerned primarily with the accuracy of the images and with limited interpretation.

Application to other areas of the conservation process, for example monitoring deterioration or as part of an environmental survey, has been limited owing to the nature and output (eg scaled prints) of traditional photography.
During the past 20 years the Photogrammetric Unit of English Heritage has been influential in the development of photographic-based survey techniques for recording and analysing historic buildings and monuments. The Unit has been able to refine and adapt the technology available to integrate architectural conservation work within English Heritage and with similar bodies throughout the UK.
Two examples of the use of rectified photography for recording demonstrate its usefulness in obtaining scale drawings both rapidly and accurately.

*Rectified photograph showing St George and the Dragon in one of the wall paintings at Cullacott Farm, Cornwall*

## Paintings at Bratton Clovelly

The 17th-century wall paintings inside the church of St Mary the Virgin in Bratton Clovelly, Devon, were uncovered in the 1980s. There were plans to retouch parts of the images and English Heritage therefore proposed making a full record of their extent and a survey of their condition before any intervention. At the time, the method considered to be the most effective for recording all surviving traces of pigment was to make a full-sized, direct tracing. The size of the images, however, would have made this method prohibitively costly and time-consuming.
After discussions with the consultant archaeologists it was suggested that rectified photography with an accurate survey grid on each elevation would record the required detail and be cost-effective.
In 1993 a rectified photography survey of the elevations was made by the Photogrammetric Unit and a set of traditional, 1:10 scale, monochrome images printed, each with a scaled control overlay so that the prints could be placed accurately in a montage. The photographs enabled archaeologists to make 1:10 scale line drawings, in which each line represents the edge of a pigment, of each section of wall painting.



*Photogrammetric outline drawing of the north exterior face of the South Cloister Walk at Muchelney Abbey, Somerset (original scale 1:50).*

*Wall painting conservation at St Mary's Church, Kempley, Gloucestershire*

## Cullacott Farm

A more recent example is the series of wall paintings, dating from c1500, at the late medieval farmhouse at Cullacott Farm, north Cornwall. During the course of restoration work (funded by English Heritage), the numerous layers of limewash that had been applied over 500 years began to dry out and flake away, revealing magnificent wall paintings. As part of their conservation a detailed record of the paintings was required. Their delicate condition precluded direct tracing, so in 1995 the Photogrammetric Unit carried out a rectified photography survey of the two sections of wall paintings that had been revealed in

the Hall. A set of 1:5 scale, colour rectified prints and control overlays were provided and these were used to make accurate, detailed scale outline drawings of each section of painting, to accompany detailed notes on the condition, texture and colour of each image.

## Combining digital survey and conservation

Since the introduction of digital photographic imaging in metric survey, additional use of the technique has become more appreciated. The widespread availability of computer-based image processing and retouching systems make accurate, digitally based photographic survey easier to implement.

Modern scanning techniques, from simple flat-bed machines to drum scanners, can transform traditional film-based photographs into a pixelised computer file. The Photogrammetric Unit has found that scanning either a negative (up to 4 x 5 inches) or transparency (35mm) onto CD provides excellent results and creates an immediate archive for long-term storage. Up to six scan resolutions, ranging from 72KB (thumbnail) to 72MB, can be provided on a single medium.

The application of modern digital cameras in such work becomes increasingly feasible as the cost of the initial equipment decreases, especially for higher resolution image capture and large-capacity, on-board file storage. As yet there is no large-scale application of this technology as high-quality digital photographic files can be generated by scanning the original film image. Until 'true' digital photographs from a digital camera can be made which overcome the present variations in image qualities, it is unlikely that film-based photography will decrease in popularity.

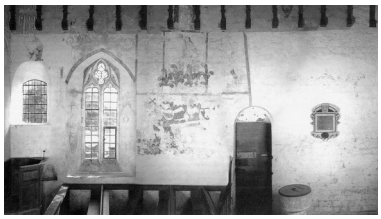
In addition, software is available for desk-top computers that can rectify oblique images to known survey control points, produce a seamless mosaic of images, retouch imbalances between adjacent images and produce output to scale on a standard ink-jet or dye-sublimation printer, effectively superseding traditional darkroom procedures.

These developments are being used in a number of English Heritage projects at the Regent's Park Painting Conservation Studio; the Photogrammetric Unit has refined some of the new developments for specific applications. The wall paintings team has found that digital material is ideal for documentation as well as for providing the basis of detailed recording. At St Mary's Church, Kempley, Gloucestershire, for example, both the existing photogrammetric data and new material to be generated by REDM theodolite will be used to produce 3-D wire-frame and sectional elevation drawings. Previously acquired photographic images of each wall painting can be integrated directly, it is hoped, into this survey material by scanning the modern photo onto CD, using digital rectification software. It is also hoped that other modern developments, such as photographic virtual reality (VR) will become included in this and other similar projects prior to their widespread application within the building recording and analysis work of English Heritage.

An audit of English Heritage schemes has indicated an urgent need for more detailed documentation. Over half of English Heritage's collection requires treatment and only a small percentage has been documented. It is thought that the most effective way to complete this work would be to use digitally based metric survey techniques. This plan, along with recent use of digital survey at Longthorpe Tower, Cambs; St George's Hall, Windsor Castle, and St Mary's Church, Kempley, Glos, puts English Heritage at the forefront in the application of this new technology.

*The church of St Mary the Virgin, Bratton Clovelly, Devon – marking up the rectified photography and verifying the details of the remaining paintwork*

*The church of St Mary the Virgin, Bratton Clovelly, Devon – recording of the wall paintings in 1993*



*Digitally produced mosaic of the south interior nave wall of St Mary's Church, Kempley*

Paul Bryan

*Professional Services, Head of Photogrammetric Unit, Survey Team*

## Restoring historic parks and gardens

*Replanting of the main avenue at Penshurst Place, Kent.*

*The landscapes created by Britain's aristocracy and landed gentry provide some of the most unusual and attractive aspects of our countryside. Krystyna Campbell describes how English Heritage is encouraging their restoration*

The study of ancient monuments and historic buildings in Britain has a long tradition, but appreciation of them goes back even further. Many were incorporated into the designed classical, romantic or picturesque landscapes of the 18th and 19th centuries.

As landowners, architects and artists travelled abroad more extensively, so the myriad influences they brought home were increasingly developed in the arts. Investment in buildings, ornamental or functional, or the two combined, was considerable and in some cases phenomenal.

For example, in 1755 the Earl of Northumberland bought the site of Hulne Priory, now a Grade I listed building of historic and architectural interest in Alnwick Castle park. The medieval Carmelite friary was mainly in ruins when the Earl purchased it for £630 – at a time when a gardener's salary was £29 per year. He instructed that the ruins be consistently ornamented and 'improved', had a garden laid out in the cloisters for his wife, Elizabeth Seymour, and incorporated a menagerie of gold and silver pheasants into the priory complex, part of which was adapted as the gamekeeper's residence.

In 1780 Robert Adam added a summer house, making the Priory a more significant, picturesque feature of the extensively designed landscape at Alnwick. This alteration to the Priory ruins was only one of many ventures undertaken on the estate by the mid-18th century.

The Dukes of Sutherland were major landowners who wrought social, economic and 'artistic' transformations. The second duke, married to Lady Harriet Howard, daughter of the 6th Earl of Carlisle, had his principal seat at Lillieshall, Staffordshire, where he employed the architect Sir Jeffry Wyatville to build a stately Tudor house at a cost of

£80,000; a further £80,000 was spent on a London seat at Stafford House; £125,000 at Trentharn; £60,000 at Dunrobin in Sutherland, and yet more was found to rebuild an Italianate villa on the foundations of Cliveden, Buckinghamshire, when it was destroyed by fire in 1849. Each of these grand houses was complemented by gardens with the grandeur to match the architecture.

## Restoring and continuing the tradition

These examples demonstrate the owners' interest in, and awareness of, the landscapes surrounding and comprising their properties. Recognition of the importance of the settings of buildings and monuments in the landscape, and an appreciation of the rich variety of experience this entails, led to the creation of high quality landscaped parks and gardens. Such landscapes were achieved through patronage, capital and the power of strong individuals. As buildings and monuments came into public ownership, some of these grand schemes were continued. For example, the restoration of the Great Hall and refilling of the moat and lakes at Caerphilly Castle by the third Marquis of Bute were continued by the Ministry of Works after the death of the fourth marquis.

No less significant are the results of slower changes affecting the gardens and landscapes of important historic buildings and monuments. The changing management of sites, such as the introduction of car parks and visitor facilities or the need to rationalise farming systems, can contribute to the erosion of the intentional, ornamental design. There is a growing appreciation of the quality and attention to detail, and skilful use of materials found in historic landscape designs. Of equal value are features incorporated into garden and parkland landscapes, for example pollarded trees of earlier landscapes, which add variety, interest and individuality to a place.

## Multifaceted strategy

In association with other agencies and partners English Heritage has been encouraging the preparation of surveys and restoration plans for parks and gardens on the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. Initially this approach grew out of the need to assist in the replanting of sites damaged by the Great Storm of 1987 and the storm of 1990.

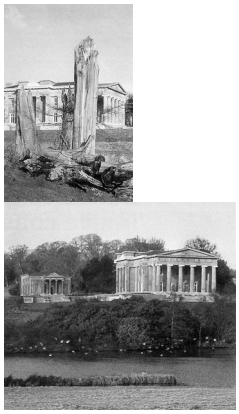
For three years English Heritage has run a pilot Gardens Grant Scheme. In assisting programmes of repair work on specific sites, a major outcome has been to show the value of preparing repair and restoration strategies based on a survey cf the landscape development. Landscape history, archaeology and a site analysis are components which must be considered alongside the ecology and natural history, the importance of trees and vegetation, and the visual and spatial design if the landscape character is to be retained and managed for future generations to enjoy and appreciate.

## Penshurst, Kent

The benefits of this approach can be seen at Penshurst, Kent. The structure of the registered Grade I parkland is earlier than it appears and has had a long evolution from a 13th-century deer park to a designed park during the Jacobean period. The parkland has a complex development, as significant historically as the extensive and highly designed gardens around the mansion, laid out in 1850 in Elizabethan revivalist style by George Devey.

Preparation of a landscape survey and repair plan for Penshurst Place highlighted the significance of the park landscape and led to an understanding of how recent practices had obscured the original layout. The layout had relied on long, cross-country views, skilfully using the underlying topography and laid across the natural bowl of the contours that run down to Penshurst Place. A Kip illustration gives a striking aerial perspective, which agrees largely with a 1740 survey and is further confirmed by a map of 1758. Post-

war planting had greatly obscured Harris's observation in his *History of Kent* that Penshurst was a 'very large park, which is adorned with very long Rows of Oaks and Chestnut Trees...' Plantings in the 19th and 20th century almost completely severed the park until some trees were lost in the Great Storm of 1987.
These plantations of largely inappropriate species cut across and obscured the views originally intended and the topography. One such planting was a fine 20th-century poplar avenue, which ran across to the north of Lancup Well, a formal pool shown on the Kip engraving. Investigations conducted during the clearance of the avenue and scrub around Lancup Well have proved the Kip engraving to be remarkably accurate and, through a programme of clearance and replanting to reinstate the complementary historic setting of Penshurst Place and its gardens, the estate is recovering its strong landscape structure.



*Northington Grange, Hampshire, before and after the Great Storm of 1987. The parkland is worthy of restoration - it is one of England's major neo-classical designs*

## Lessons learned

Sensitive replanting and repairs to historic landscape features are only possible if the landscape components and underlying structure are understood. It is essential to research the landscape's origins and development and to understand the major environmental influences. Investment in the landscape can then be wisely targeted at appropriate replanting, and the planning and management of other modern essentials, such as car parks or buildings, can be introduced more sensitively.
The experience garnered through the Gardens Grants Schemes can be put to good use in compiling a strategy for the landscape setting of English Heritage's own historic properties and we are undertaking a review of those historic properties which appear on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. Although English Heritage frequently does not own or have any direct control over the surrounding landscapes which are important to the settings of buildings and monuments, it is only by understanding and evaluating their development that we can start to work with our neighbours in planning for their renewal or repair.
By considering current management needs and practices, and the essential historic landscape character which makes a site significant, suitable strategies for the wider setting of our heritage properties can be explored.

Krystyna Campbell,

*Gardens and Landscape Team*

# Conserving England’s fragile coastal heritage

*A 19th-century wreck at Birling Links, Northumberland*

*English Heritage and the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England (RCHME) have jointly issued a statement on the management of the archaeology of our coasts. Stephen Trow, Conservation South East Team, explains the issues*

The coast of England comprises inshore waters, the intertidal zone, the seashore, river estuaries and a ribbon of land subject to climatic and other oceanic influences. These areas contain a rich, diverse and fragile legacy of archaeological remains which is extremely important for our understanding of Britain’s emergence as an island, its developing relationship with the sea and those maritime influences which have contributed to the forging of our historic identity as a major mercantile, industrial and imperial nation. The rise in sea-level which followed the end of the last ice age severed Britain’s land link to the Continent and inundated vast areas of our earliest prehistoric landscapes. What we can hope to learn of this important process, and of the early prehistoric communities that lived through this period of change, depends on the surviving geological and archaeological record preserved within contemporary landscapes. As these landscapes have been degraded by development and cultivation over much of southern and eastern England, and as they are still comparatively inaccessible, opportunities to examine and record this slender source of evidence are mostly confined to the intertidal zone, particularly in the estuaries of major rivers.

## Ten years of studies

Over the last decade, English Heritage has funded a number of intertidal survey projects which have focused particular attention on partially submerged prehistoric remains. The results of some of this work in the Isles of Scilly and in the Blackwater Estuary have recently been published (*Conservation Bulletin* **28**, 16–17).

The coastal strand also preserves important evidence for our occupation and exploitation of the coast once Britain’s encirclement by the sea was complete. The most dramatic remains are the numerous shipwrecks that stud our shores. Records recently compiled by RCHME provide evidence for more than 6,000 known and 8,000 potential wreck sites in English territorial waters, but this may represent only a small proportion of total losses and our knowledge of wrecks from earlier periods is particularly incomplete. Important as they are, it must be remembered that wrecks are only one component of wider historic coastal landscapes, which may extend continuously from the sea-bed, across the intertidal zone, and onto dry land. They may include hards, jetties and wharfs, evidence for coastal industries, such as salt workings or fisheries, land reclamation and coastal defence features, military installations, and the historic buildings of our ports and harbours.

## Natural and human effects

Many of these important historic features are vulnerable to natural processes of coastal erosion and sea-level change and also to a wide range of developments such as coastal defence, land reclamation, aggregate extraction and construction. Despite the essentially seamless nature of coastal landscapes, the framework within which coastal development

is managed is fragmented, with far-reaching implications for the management of the archaeological resource.
On dry land, the effect of development proposals on historic remains is normally handled by the town and country planning system in accordance with government guidelines provided by PPG 15 and PPG16. Below mean low tide mark, however, development takes place within a framework of sectoral licences and consents administered by a multiplicity of authorities and agencies. Further complications are caused by the fact that the statutory role of English Heritage currently does not extend to English territorial waters, in contrast with our counterparts in Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

## A national survey

In 1994 English Heritage and RCHME commissioned the universities of Reading and Southampton to undertake a national desktop survey of littoral archaeology and to recommend priorities for future survey work and make recommendations aimed at improving the management of the coastal resource. This survey has been completed and will be published early in 1997. In the interim, English Heritage and RCHME have issued a joint policy statement entitled *England's coastal heritage: a statement on the management of coastal archaeology*,* which is aimed at coastal managers, planners and developers, as well as at archaeologists, and which is intended to make a timely contribution to government's current consideration of best coastal management practice.
The statement summarises the results of the national study, recommending a series of survey priorities and setting out a number of principles relating to the management of coastal archaeological remains. Among the key principles contained in the document are the recognition of the essentially seamless nature of coastal historic landscapes, the need to integrate adequately the management of coastal archaeology within wider Coastal Zone Management initiatives, and the recognition that subtidal and intertidal archaeological remains should be managed in accordance with the principles applied to terrestrial archaeology.
In recognition of the significance of littoral archaeology, further coastal survey work will form an important strand of English Heritage's archaeology commissions programme in the future.
In addition, the Heritage Green Paper *Protecting our heritage* proposes the transfer to English Heritage of many of the functions which are currently exercised by the Department of National Heritage in relation to maritime archaeology (*Conservation Bulletin*, **29**, 4–5), a proposal which, if implemented, would permit English Heritage to play a full part in the integrated management of the coastal archaeological resource.


*England's coastal heritage: a statement on the management of coastal archaeology is published by English Heritage and is aimed at coastal managers, planners and developers*

*A well preserved Bronze Age structure in the intertidal zone at Quarr on the north coast of the Isle of Wight*

Steve Trow

*Copies of *England's coastal heritage: a statement on the management of coastal archaeology* are available from Stephanie Allen, Room 523, English Heritage, 23 Savile Row, London, W1X 1AB

## The exotic mosaics of Brading Roman villa

*The wide range of expertise and skills available within English Heritage and close partnership with a charitable trust on the Isle of Wight are securing the future of the important Roman villa at Brading and its unique mosaic pavements. Stephen Trow, Conservation South East Team, describes the work at the villa*

*Rectified photographic image of the largest mosaic pavement at Brading, badly damaged by the 1994 flood.*

*Conservators Carol Edwards and Paul Simpson record on transparent film the position of tessera in a severely damaged area of the mosaics, before undertaking repair work*

In 1880 a farmer digging to construct a sheep pen at Brading on the Isle of Wight discovered traces of a Roman villa. Between 1880 and 1882, extensive excavations of the site were carried out, supported by public subscription. The work was originally directed by a local retired army captain, John Thorp, and later by two antiquarians from London, FG Hilton Price and John Price. During the excavations Lady Oglander, who owned part of the villa, purchased the entire site in order to secure its preservation.

The excavations revealed a well-appointed villa comprising three ranges of buildings flanking a central courtyard. Within the western range, which contained the main villa house, were four mosaic pavements, three of which were decorated with mythological scenes. The villa has been in the care of the Oglander family ever since and has been exhibited to the public longer than nearly any other Roman villa in Britain.

Originally, the villa house was displayed in the open air with wooden cover buildings over the mosaics. At the turn of the century, however, a large steel-framed and corrugated iron-clad cover building was erected over the villa, which remains to the present day.

Brading is one of only a dozen sites nationally where Romano-British mosaic pavements can be viewed *in situ* and, more significantly, it is one of the very few where mosaics survive on their original bedding mortars. The majority of mosaic pavements discovered in the past have either been reburied or removed to museums. The few left on site have generally been lifted and relaid on modern beddings, often quite unsympathetically.

As well as being rare survivals of the mosaicist's technique, the Brading pavements are also important works of art. The imagery of the Brading mosaics continues to excite scholarly debate a century after their discovery and lends them particular significance. The largest of the villa's pavements (see figures) features more representations drawn from classical mythology than any other mosaic in Britain and includes an unusual central figure variously interpreted as an astronomer or a philosopher. A smaller pavement features a bust of Bacchus, a gladiatorial scene, a cockerel-headed man and depictions of shrines attended by winged panthers: an exotic cocktail of images which finds no ready parallel elsewhere in the Roman world and has led to suggestions that Brading enjoyed cult status.

In his comprehensive survey of the Roman villa in Britain, Professor ALF Rivet wrote that ‘of all the mosaics in Britain, none better reflects the intellectual and spiritual cross currents of the time than do those of the villa at Brading’.

## Ploughing and flooding

Modern farming practices and more than 100 years of public display have taken an inevitable toll on the fabric of the Brading villa. Since the war, arable cultivation has encroached on parts of the site and the area containing the southern wing has been sold as farmland and subjected to damaging ploughing. This, and the increasing need for car parking in the courtyard area, effectively obscured the courtyard plan of the villa. More seriously, the villa’s mosaic pavements have begun to deteriorate. During the mid 1980s concern was expressed that areas of the pavements were becoming visibly distorted and that *tesserae* were becoming detached from their bedding layers, a process known as ‘blowing’. These problems were exacerbated by a flood in 1990 and a further, far more damaging, flood in 1994, which left the site in such a poor condition that the Oglanders were unable to undertake repairs.

English Heritage immediately arranged emergency measures including preliminary cleaning of the pavements, the provision of drainage and a programme of photogrammetric survey to secure a record of the mosaics. Later in 1994, with the encouragement of English Heritage, the family generously agreed to pass ownership of the villa to a newly established charitable trust. This charity, the Oglander Roman Trust, provides a sound framework for the facture management of the site and is able to draw on the expertise of an advisory panel that includes local authority archaeological; tourism, land management and education officers as well as a representative of English Heritage and a mosaic specialist.

## Improved management

In order to promote better management of the site, English Heritage grant-aided acquisition by the Trust of five hectares of land around the villa. This area has been fenced and returned to grass, a change that provides a number of benefits: it has halted ploughing of the archaeological remains which belong to the villa, including its southern wing; it has minimised the likelihood of further flooding by reducing run-off; it provides space for special events; it will allow a new purpose-built car park to be constructed, removing cars from the villa courtyard. In addition, in an attempt to restore and make explicable the plan of the villa, the location of the ‘lost’ southern wing has been laid out and new interpretation panels provided.

Inside the villa building a radar survey and a painstaking condition survey of the mosaics has been carried out. Using radical new techniques pioneered in Italy, repair work to preserve the pavements on their Roman bedding mortars is now in progress.

The new Trust has already improved road access to the villa and the interior appearance of the cover building. As a visitor attraction, it has established a garden on the site, growing species cultivated in Roman times, and it has commissioned a lively and attractive new guide book for the 1997 tourist season. Most importantly, it has already achieved some success in attracting grants to the site from a variety of sources, including the Isle of Wight Council and the Rural Development Commission. In addition, its improved advertising of the site has led to an increasing number of visitors in 1996. These visitors have included more than 5,000 children on school visits, confirming the importance of Brading as an educational resource.

## The way forward

To date English Heritage involvement in this work has included multi-disciplinary input from the Archaeometry and Conservation sections of our Ancient Monuments Laboratory,

our Architectural Conservation Branch, our Photogrammetric Unit and our Central Archaeological Service, together with advice from our buildings and landscape architects, our land valuer and our drainage and structural engineers, all orchestrated by the Conservation South East team.
The ability of English Heritage to focus this wide range of expertise and skills on the problems at Brading – together with grant-aid – has been a vital component in the strategy for securing the future of the monument as an important heritage attraction, a strategy which is also dependent on the voluntary effort provided by an enthusiastic local trust and support from the Isle of Wight Council.


*The location of the south wing of the villa was determined by limited archaeological investigation and its plan laid out on the ground (visible left). New interpretation panels help the visitor visualise the appearance of the villa in its heyday. The villa house cover-building is in the background*

The attention of the Trust must now turn to the longer-term future of the villa cover building. This building has considerable structural problems and will need to be replaced or substantially refurbished within 10 years in order to assure the continued good management of the villa into the next millennium. In addition, its displays and museum facilities will need to be renewed and its educational facilities improved. To achieve this, the trustees will need to secure assistance from the Heritage Lottery Fund, as well as the continued support of English Heritage and a committed local authority.

Stephen Trow

*Conservation, Inspector of Ancient Monuments*

## All change at St Pancras

*Railway land around St Pancras and Kings Cross stations has been the focus of considerable activity during the past nine months as proposals for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link terminus gather momentum. Philip Davies describes negotiations and steps to be taken to accommodate the area's Grade I listed buildings*

*St Pancras-Kings Cross Stations*

*Victorian Gothic steam locomotive water point*

The Channel Tunnel Rail Links (CTRL) Bill is expected to receive Royal Assent early in the new year. Construction is planned to start in October 1997. Although English Heritage welcomed the choice of St Pancras for the CTRL terminus, we are concerned to ensure that a long-term use is found for St Pancras Chambers, and that proposals for the train shed and the complex as a whole are compatible with its Grade I listing.
St Pancras and Kings Cross stations comprise one of the finest group of railway buildings in the world. We are determined to secure their sensitive adaptation and enhancement,

and to ensure that proposals for the wider area pay full regard to the unique historic environment around the two stations.
Many of our concerns have been addressed in a constructive dialogue with the promoter selected to build the railway, London and Continental Railways (LCR), and we look forward to close cooperation with them in the future. In order to safeguard our position on several outstanding issues, however, English Heritage petitioned against the CTRL bill. We are concerned, in particular, to find satisfactory solutions for the spectacular listed gasholders behind the station and for the small, Victorian Gothic steam locomotive watering point alongside the railway. Both need to be moved to allow the new CTRL tracks to come into St Pancras. We accept this need, but after a great deal of hard work we have been able to demonstrate that both structures can be removed to sites elsewhere in the vicinity and adapted to viable alternative uses. LCR are prepared to cooperate and a satisfactory agreement has been concluded which has bought time for these options to be fully explored.

## Moving gas holders and watering point

Once dismantled, the listed gasholders will be stored locally. Responsibility for their re-erection will pass to a small selected group of interested parties charged with liaising with interested developers to secure their re-erection for an appropriate beneficial use, at an agreed site on the railway lands.
English Heritage commissioned Alan Baxter and Associates to explore how the gasholders might be reused. Three alternative plans have been developed: as a dry sports centre, as a wet sports centre, or as an 11-screen cinema complex. Architects Weston Williamson were invited to sketch out how these might look. There is no doubt that they could provide an exciting flagship for the regeneration of the railway lands as a whole, offering realistic, viable accommodation in a highly imaginative form.
For the watering point, we are working with the Heritage of London Trust to oversee proposals for its re-erection at the rear of nearby St Pancras Churchyard. Here there is a variety of possible uses under consideration, including use by the adjacent Coroners Court, use as an information centre for local groups, or use as a viewing platform.

## St Pancras Chambers

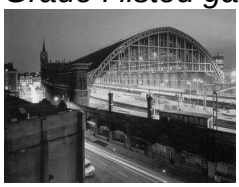
Having reached agreement on two of our primary concerns, English Heritage gave evidence to the House of Lords Select Committee on the CTRL bill on the question of finding a future use for St Pancras Chambers. The Committee was sympathetic to our case, but reluctant to impose a specific requirement on LCR to dispose of the building should they fail to find a use for it within two years of the CTRL opening.
LCR has launched a competition to find an appropriate use and a developer for St Pancras Chambers, with the aim of implementing the development concurrently with the construction of the CTRL works. This action is reassuring, and represents a tangible demonstration of LCR’s commitment to finding a long-term solution for the building.

## The wider station area

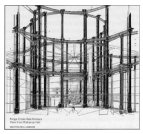
Concerning the wider station area, the Kings Cross Partnership has been convened to oversee the regeneration of Kings Cross as a whole following a successful Single Regeneration Budget bid by Camden and Islington councils, for £37.5 million over seven years. English Heritage is playing a key role in the emerging discussions, and we have already urged the partnership to prepare an urban design strategy for the crucial area between the two stations, as well as to carry out some immediate works to the public realm to reinforce the unique character of the area.
Kings Cross is arguably the most important regeneration project in London. When complete it will dramatically enhance London’s role as a world city with the potential to

provide a whole new centre of activity with a real mix of cultural and leisure activities contained in one of the most exciting and historic areas of the capital.

*Grade I listed gasholders at St Pancras–Kings Cross stations.*



*General view of g St Pancras–Kings Cross stations*



*St Pancras–Kings Cross Stations: imaginative reconstruction for use of the gasholders*

Philip Davies

*Conservation, Head of North and East London Team*

## Repair grants down by nearly £7 million

*Although we did not expect to be able to sustain the high levels of grant offers achieved in 1994/5 (Conservation Bulletin 26, 10–11), it was disappointing that we had to make a further reduction in planned grant levels in the year, in order to meet spending targets set by Government in November 1995 for 1996/7. Stephen Johnson reports*

*Holloway Sanatorium, granted £176,666.*

*Dissenter's Chapel, Kensal Green Cemetery, granted £200,000*

In 1995/6, English Heritage offered repair grants of £12 million for outstanding secular buildings and ancient monuments, £11 million for churches, £4.3 million for cathedrals, and £13.5 million for work in conservation areas. Together with £0.4 million offered for repair grants to historic gardens, this made a total commitment of around £41.2 million in repair grants for the year.

Most applicants to whom we offer grants cannot spend the money immediately and the actual payment of grant money normally takes place over a three- to four-year period after the offers have been made. This means that to achieve a set reduction in spending in any year, disproportionately large cuts would have been needed in the offers made in previous

years: for example, in order to achieve a reduction of spending of £1 million next year, we would have to reduce grant offers in the current year by around £3 million.
Between October 1994 and September 1995 we dealt with 511 applications for Historic Buildings and Monuments Grants, 533 Church Grants, and 148 applications for buildings at risk in conservation areas or in London. We met our performance standard for Conservation Area and Ancient Monument Grants cases. As a result of decisions taken about overall levels of funding for work in conservation areas we had to reject most grant applications except where we have a Conservation Area Partnership Scheme running in conjunction with the local authority. For Church and HBM grant applications, we missed our 75 per cent target, achieving a six-month turn-round for only 68 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. This resulted from slightly increased numbers of applications, coupled with uncertainties over funding and the substantial addition to our workloads in the year of nearly 450 grant cases on which we had to advise the National Heritage Memorial Fund on the use of lottery funds.

## Historic Buildings and Monuments Grants

The total of £12 million we were able to offer in 1995/6 was a major reduction on the previous year's figure, but still included 23 grants of £100,000 or more.
Five of these went to the National Trust, for work at Sudbury Hall, Derbys (£183,000); Dyrham Park, Avon (£134,525); Ickworth, Suffolk (£102,600); Hardwick Hall, Derbys (£179,000); and Rufford Old Hall, Lanes (£103,520). We were able to continue to focus the use of our funds on some of the most substantial and intractable problems posed by highly-graded buildings at risk, and those which were offered substantial amounts of repair grant included Mogerhanger House, Beds (£160,000); Stanmer House, Brighton (£400,000); the Winter Gardens (or Victoria Pavilion as it should now be known), in Morecambe, Lanes (£400,000); the Dissenters' Chapel in Kensal Green Cemetery (£200,000); and the Hackney Empire (£200,000).
Once again, we have tried to make a sizeable proportion of our grants to save buildings in private or charitable ownership facing major repair problems. These include the Grandstand at Wothorpe (£170,000); the Holloway Sanatorium (£176,666); Manor Farm Barn, Wenham, Sussex (£100,000); Alderman Fenwick's House, Newcastle upon Tyne (£300,000); St Hugh's Charterhouse, Sussex (£117,107); Vale Royal Abbey, Cheshire (£200,000); and Muncaster Castle, Cumbria (£450,000). Increasingly we are finding that major repair programmes need to gather resources from a number of different funding bodies and our contribution to many of these schemes is not only significant in cash terms, but also in helping owners to secure other funds without which the project could otherwise not succeed.

## Church Grants

The £11 million offered for repairs to churches in 1995/6 was a reduction on the £14.1 million we were able to offer in 1994/5. Fifteen grants of £100,000 or more were made during the year to help with church repairs, the largest being to St Paul's, Brighton (£394,510); Christ Church Waterloo, Liverpool (£275,000); St Giles, Camberwell (£210,675); and Christ Church, Doncaster (£200,000).

## Conservation Area Partnerships

During 1995/6 we started our first main batch of Conservation Area Partnership Schemes (CAPs), and of the 115 which had succeeded in coming through the selection process, 113 actually got under way all round the country. Together with the 16 pilot schemes begun in 1994/5, the funding allocated to this initiative in the year now amounted to £7.8 million. We continued to operate a reduced number of Town Schemes with local authorities, with an allocation of £2.1 million. The residue of money within the overall

funding of £13.5 million went on individual grants to buildings at risk and on our work in London.
Among the larger grants to buildings at risk were included £180,000 to the Merchant's Warehouse, in Casterfields, Manchester, and £100,000 to the repair of the Ideal Laundry Buildings, off Micklegate in York.
In April 1996, English Heritage launched an additional 87 Conservation Area Partnership Schemes to add to the 126 schemes which continued into 1996/7 for a second or third year, following their start in April 1994 or 1995. A full list of all those now in operation together with the allocations made to them from English Heritage funds is in the accompanying table.

## CAPs flexibility

It is clear that the introduction of these Partnerships has in some cases transformed the way in which our funding has been able to be used. Our original intentions were to provide for schemes directed towards real repair needs in targeted areas of high townscape quality, and which are seeking matching funding from whatever sources local authorities had locally available. Implementation of the work and the control of budgets would be largely handled by local authority staff, with the flexibility to determine the rates of grant required, within agreed limits, and to set the timetable for meeting annual targets.
This new flexibility has been accepted with relish by many authorities who have used the existence of the English Heritage scheme as part of a wider framework for programmes of regeneration. In Selby, North Yorkshire, for example, the provision of our £30,000 package of funding has been instrumental in securing over £1 million of funds from the Single Regeneration Budget for a more major programme of repairs, training and community uplift. This will benefit the town centre area and the programme can now tackle some of the more intractable listed building repair problems, which would not have been possible from the resources of English Heritage and the local authority alone. Similar stories of setting the CAPs's aims and objectives alongside those of other programmes can be told elsewhere, levering significant levels of public sector funding into some of the country's most important conservation areas.
The ability to put together a scheme that will attract funding depends critically on the quality of resources available to frame the bid, and to secure its effective implementation. Those involved in the more successful schemes have devoted substantial time and effort to engaging local people and businesses in consultations about the proposals. This builds enthusiasm and considerable political support at local levels, and forms a vital ingredient to success in lifting awareness of the issues and continuing commitment to the programme.
Successful schemes are intended to tackle demonstrable problems in a closely defined area, against clear targets for necessary and immediate remedial action; and if the targets are achieved, then to allow the less urgent work to take place, if necessary, on a more relaxed and cyclical timescale without the support of our grants. We have been encouraging local authorities to subdivide, where practicable, the work they propose in conservation areas, between repair grants that are normally made to private owners and other, largely environmental works that take place in public spaces and may qualify for funding from other sources. This division may in some instances include 'Townscape' grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

*Hackney Empire, London, granted £200,000*

## Bidding schedules delayed

It had been English Heritage's intention to establish the round of bidding for new CAP schemes as an annual event, but after examining our spending commitments for the coming three to four years, we realised that there would be very little money available for new schemes to start in April 1997.

In consequence, we were unfortunately forced to cancel the planned round of bidding for 1996/7. What is more, the amount now allocated nationally to these schemes leaves very little for any other work in conservation areas – for example direct buildings at risk grants or the funding of heritage-related environmental work.

We do, however, hope that in April 1997 it will be possible to invite bids for a further three-year scheme to begin in April 1998, since by that date a considerable number of the schemes begun in 1994 and 1995 will have reached the end of their initial term of operation.

It's possible that some authorities may wish to bid for an extension to their existing schemes, but the benefits of continuing with these must be weighed against the desirability of ensuring that some of English Heritage's resources are channelled into qualifying areas where they are not currently available.

Stephen Johnson

*Conservation, Regional Director, West Midlands and North*

| COUNTY | LOCAL AUTHORITY | NAME OF SCHEME | AMOUNT ALLOCATED 1996/7 £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **North** | | | |
| Cleveland | Hartlepool | Headland | 25,000 |
| | Redcar & Cleveland | Loftus | 30,000 |
| Cumbria | Allerdale | Maryport | 52,000 |
| | Barrow | Dalton-in-Fumess | 10,000 |
| | Carlisle | Botchergate | 100,000 |
| | | Longtown | 20,000 |
| | Copeland | Whitehaven | 50,000 |
| | Eden | Alston | 20,000 |
| | Lake District National Park | Keswick | 30,000 |
| | South Lakeland | Ulverston | 20,000 |
| | | Kendal | 40,000 |
| Durham | Darlington | Darlington Town Centre | 30,000 |
| | Derwentside | Shotley Bridge | 10,000 |
| | Durham City | Durham City | 20,000 |
| | Sedgefield | Sedgefield | 20,000 |
| | Teesdale | Barnard Castle | 28,000 |
| | | Roofing Scheme | 19,000 |
| | Wear Valley | Roofing Scheme | 20,000 |
| | | Bishop Aukland | 20,000 |
| Northumberland | Tynedale | Haltwhistle | 107,518 |
| | Alnwick | Alnwick | 29,000 |
| | Berwick-upon-Tweed | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 16,000 |
| Tyne & Wear | Gateshead | Saltwell Park | 30,000 |
| | Newcastle upon Tyne | Grainger Town | 300,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sunderland | | Old Sunderland Riverside | 100,000 |

## North West

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheshire | Chester | | Whitefriars | 20,000 |
| | Macclesfield | | Bollington & Kerridge | 20,000 |
| Greater Manchester | | Bolton | Wood Street | 12,000 |
| | Bury | | Bury Town Centre | 40,000 |
| | Manchester City | | Northern Quarter | 100,000 |
| | | | Ancoats | 150,000 |
| | Rochdale | | Middletown Town Centre | 12,000 |
| | Stockport | | Market Underbanks | 75,000 |
| | Tameside | | Fairfield Moravian Settlement | 8,000 |
| | | | Stamford St, Ashton | 15,000 |
| | Wigan | | Wigan Town Centre | 75,000 |
| Lancashire | Blackburn | | Blackburn Town Centre | 30,000 |
| | Burnley | | Padiham/Burnley Canalside | 75,000 |
| | Chorley | St George's Conservation Area | | 15,000 |
| | Hyndbum | | Accrington Town Centre | 30,000 |
| | Lancaster | | Lancaster Castle & City Centre | 50,000 |
| | Oswaldtwistle | | Oswaldtwistle | 10,000 |
| | Pendle | | Albert Road, Colne | 50,000 |
| | | | Higherford/Barrowtord | 14,500 |
| | Preston | | Avenham | 35,000 |
| | | | Fishergate Hill | 20.000 |
| | Rossendale | | Bacup & Rawtenstall | 65,000 |
| Merseyside | Liverpool | | Canning Street | 372,000 |
| | | | Duke Street | 200,000 |
| | Sefton | Lord Street/Promenade, Southport | | 45,000 |
| | Wirral | | Birkenhead | 200,000 |

## Yorkshire & Humberside

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Humberside | Boothferry | | Howden | 26,000 |
| | East Yorkshire | | Bridlington | 12,000 |
| | Glanford | | Barton-upon-Humber | 20,000 |
| | Kingston-upon-Hull | | Hull Old Town | 30,000 |
| North Yorkshire | | Craven | Littondale | 15,000 |
| | | | Settle-Carlisle Railway | 50,000 |
| | | | Settle | 12,250 |
| | Hambleton | | Bedale | 20,000 |
| | | | Stokesley | 20,000 |
| | Harrogate | | Knaresborough | 57,400 |
| | | | Ripon | 42,000 |
| | Richmondshire | | Richmond | 12,000 |
| | | | Swaledale/Arkengarthdale | 50,000 |
| | Ryedale | | Malton | 30,000 |
| | Scarborough | | Scarborough | 37,000 |
| | | | Staithes | 17,500 |
| | | | Whitby | 33,980 |
| | Selby | | Selby | 30,000 |
| | York | | Bishophill | 20,000 |
| South Yorkshire | | Doncaster | Doncaster High Street | 30,000 |
| | Rotherham | | Rotherham Town Centre | 10,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sheffield | | Sheffield City Centre | 50,000 |
| West Yorkshire | | Bradford | Manningham | 110,000 |
| | | | Bradford City Centre | 100,000 |
| | | | Saltaire | 20,000 |
| | Calderdale | | Ackroyden | 20,000 |
| | | | People's Park, Halifax | 40,000 |
| | Kirklees | | Station Road, Batley | 75,000 |
| | | | Dewsbury | 15,000 |
| | | | Huddersfield | 75,000 |
| | Leeds | | Leeds Riverside | 75,000 |
| | | | Little Woodhouse | 25,000 |
| | Wakefield | | Pontefract | 15,000 |
| | | | Wakefield Town Centre | 15,000 |

## West Midlands

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hereford & Worcester | | Hereford | Hereford | 57,000 |
| | South Hereford | | Ross-on-Wye | 50,000 |
| Shropshire | Bńdgnorth | | Broseley | 10,000 |
| | North Shropshire | | Ellesmere | 19,513 |
| | | | Market Drayton | 40,940 |
| | | | Prees | 15,310 |
| | | | Wem | 24,815 |
| | | | Whitchurch | 55,502 |
| | Shrewsbury & Atcham | | Shrewsbury | 65,000 |
| | Oswestry | | Oswestry | 27,500 |
| South Shropshire | | | Shropshire Lead Mines (Snailbeach, Tankerville, Grit) | 50,000 |
| | Wrekin | | Newport | 50,000 |
| Staffordshire | Stoke | | Burslem | 24,000 |
| | Lichfield | | Fazeley | 15,000 |
| Warwickshire | | Warwick | Leamington Spa | 52,500 |
| West Midlands | | Birmingham | Key Hill | 35,000 |
| | | | Lozells & Soho Hill | 35,000 |
| | | Steelhouse & Colmore Row | | 35,000 |
| | Dudley | | Stourbridge | 25,000 |
| | Wolverhampton | | St John's Square | 40,000 |

## East Midlands

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Derbyshire | Amber Valley | | Belper | 30,000 |
| | Bolsover | | Bolsover | 24,000 |
| | Derbyshire Dales | | Cromford | 45,000 |
| | | | Matlock Bath | 20,000 |
| | Derbyshire North-East | | Eckington | 15,000 |
| | Derbyshire South | | Melbourne | 30,000 |
| | High Peak | | New Mills | 35,000 |
| | | | Buxton | 50,000 |
| Leicestershire | | Charnwood | Mountsorrel & Quorn | 15,000 |
| | Leicester | | New Walk | 32,000 |
| | Melton | | Melton Mowbray | 10,000 |
| | | | Bottesford | 10,000 |
| | North-West Leicstershire | | Ashby-de-la-Zouche | 10,000 |
| | | | Castle Donnington | 10,000 |
| | Rutland | | Uppingham | 10,000 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Oakham | 10,000 |
| Lincolnshire | Boston | | Boston | 95,000 |
| | East Lindsey | | Wainfleet | 80,000 |
| | | | Horncastle | 70,000 |
| | Lincoln | | Lincoln | 180,000 |
| | South Kesteven | | Market Deeping | 15,000 |
| | West Lindsey | | Gainsborough | 40,000 |
| Northamptonshire | | Daventry | Daventry | 20,000 |
| | East Northamptonshire | | Ashton | 15,000 |
| | South Northamptonshire | | Towcester | 25,000 |
| Nottinghamshire | | Newark & Sherwood | Newark | 70,000 |
| | | | Laxton | 10,000 |
| | Nottingham | | Lace Market | 60,000 |
| | Mansfield | | Mansfield Woodhouse | 30,000 |

## Anglia

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambńdgeshire | | Cambridge | Cambridge Kite | 30,000 |
| | East Cambńdgeshire | | Ely | 25,000 |
| | Fenland | | Wisbech | 15,000 |
| Huntingdonshire | | | St Neot's | 50,000 |
| | Peterborough | | Collyweston | 18,000 |
| | | | Minster Precincts | 40,000 |
| | | | Thorney | 15,000 |
| Essex | Colchester | | Colchester | 120,000 |
| | Southend-on-Sea | | Clifftown | 16,000 |
| | Tendring | | Harwich | 60,000 |
| | Thurrock | | East Tilbury | 50,000 |
| Norfolk | Breckland | | Thetford | 20,000 |
| | Great Yarmouth | | Great Yarmouth | 80,000 |
| | Norwich | | Norwich City Centre | 176,102 |
| | South Norfolk | | Harleston | 15,000 |
| Suffolk | Babergh | | Hadleigh | 50,000 |
| | | | Sudbury | 45,000 |
| | Forest Heath | | Mildenhall | 15,000 |
| | | | Newmarket | 45,000 |
| | Ipswich | | Ipswich | 50,000 |
| | Mid-Suffolk | | Eye | 50,000 |
| | St Edmundsbury | | Bury St Edmunds | 58,780 |
| | Waveney | | Bungay | 35,000 |
| | | | Lowestoft | 60,000 |

## Thames & Chilterns

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedfordshire | Bedford | | Bedford | 30,000 |
| Hertfordshire | Dacorum | Hemel Hempstead | Old Town | 42,000 |
| | | | Berkhamsted | 50,000 |

## South West

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avon | Bristol | | Bristol | 50,000 |
| | South Gloucestershire | | Warmley | 40,000 |
| | Woodspring | | Weston-Super-Mare | 50,000 |
| Cornwall | Caradon | | Liskeard | 23,500 |
| | Kerrier | | Redruth | 25,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Devon | Exeter | West Quarter & Cricklepit | 80,000 |
| | Exmoor National Park | Exmoor | 30,000 |
| | North Devon | Ilfracombe | 50,000 |
| | Plymouth City | Plymouth | 100,000 |
| | South Hams | Totnes | 40,000 |
| | Torridge | Bideford | 40,000 |
| | | Clovelly | 98,750 |
| | West Devon | Tavistock | 10,670 |
| Dorset | Weymouth & Portland | Weymouth | 75,000 |
| Gloucestershire | Cheltenham | Cheltenham Central | 45,000 |
| | Gloucester | Gloucester City | 45,000 |
| | Tewkesbury | Tewkesbury | 40,000 |
| Somerset | Mendip | Frome | 70,000 |
| Wiltshire | Kennet | Pewsey | 25,000 |
| | North Wiltshire | Wootton Bassett | 40,687 |
| | West Wiltshire | Malmesbury | 59,313 |
| | | Melksham | 14,000 |

### London & South East

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hampshire | Gosport | Priddy's Hard | 100,000 |
| Kent | Canterbury | Canterbury | 100,000 |
| | | Whitstable | 52,500 |
| | Gravesham | Gravesend | 100,000 |
| | Rochester | Rochester & Chatham Riverside | 100,000 |
| | Shepway | Folkestone | 10,000 |
| | Thanet | Thanet Town | 200,000 |
| | Tonbridge | Tonbŏdge | 20,000 |
| East Sussex | Hastings | Hastings | 225,000 |
| | Hove | Hove | 200,000 |
| | Brighton | Brighton | 125,000 |
| London | Camden | Camden Town | 100,000 |
| | Greenwich | Greenwich Town Centre | 180,000 |
| | Hackney | South Shoreditch | 66,600 |
| | Haringey | North Tottenham | 100,000 |
| | Islington | Keystone Crescent | 160,000 |
| | Lambeth | Brixton Town Centre | 200,000 |
| | | Lower Marsh | 35,000 |
| | Lewisham | Deptford High Street | 36,500 |
| | | New Cross Gate | 74,000 |
| | Merton | Mitcham Cricket Green | 21,000 |
| | Southwark | Bermondsey | 150,000 |
| | | Bankside | 100,000 |
| | Tower Hamlets | Spitalfields | 100,000 |
| | | Stepney Green | 75,000 |
| | | Myrdle Street | 50,000 |
| | Wandsworth | Wandsworth High Street | 60,000 |
| | City of Westminster | Queen's Park Estate | 50,000 |

## Managing archaeology in historic towns

*Towns and their role in heritage planning are being reviewed in two new programmes: Intensive Urban Assessments and Extensive Urban Assessments*

*This aerial view illustrates the various uses to which urban space is being put in Bridgwater; the mosaic, illustrating open and developed land within the medieval core, presents a management challenge which strategy formulation will seek to address*

Towns have played a central role in England for 2,000 years and represent one of the most significant types of archaeological site. There is great variation in their origins and development and in their size and morphology. Individual towns may have regionally distinctive characteristics, or characteristics that occur only in towns that performed a particular function.

Towns are an important archaeological and historical resource as buried remains; buildings, structures and plan forn components help us to study the past and provide a link to our history. The challenge is how to balance the value of the historic resource with the need for urban areas to develop. This is the task facing the new English Heritage initiatives described here.

## Frameworks for management

In 1992, English Heritage provided a policy statement, *Managing the urban archaeological resource*, in response to the then recently published PPG16. It was noted that the difference between urban contexts and some aspects of rural archaeology lay in two areas: the greater difficulty of identifying which parts of the urban archaeological resource should be selected for protection; and which form of designation was most appropriate given present and perceived future management.

Towns must be allowed to thrive and develop. Consequently, preservation policies must be adapted to allow change. English Heritage's role, and that of local authorities, must be to help make choices by providing information, and to facilitate the achievement of economic viability and the management of the urban archaeological resource. This can best be realised by minimising the uncertainty concerning the presence and absence of archaeological remains and by exploring questions of relative importance.

Detailed work is needed on the 30 or so English towns with great chronological depth, complex stratigraphy, good survival and intensive development pressure. We have initiated a programme of Intensive Urban Assessments to do this and some of the results have been published. For most towns, however, a less detailed approach is adequate and we are dealing with these through Extensive Urban Assessments.

## Extensive Urban Assessments

These assessments are fully underway in several English counties, including Somerset, Hereford and Worcester, Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Essex, Kent, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Each project has three phases: database consolidation, assessment and strategy formulation, and in this procedure they follow broadly the same pattern as the intensive projects.

The assessment phase has as its objective the academic investigation of the town's development and form, based on plan form analysis. Although generally rapid, accuracy is important if the strategies they support are to have credibility. The assessment and strategy phases of the projects will produce documents describing first the form and development of each town and second a proposed management strategy. In Somerset this approach involves subdividing each town into zones of local and national importance and presenting a series of responses to development.

## Bridgwater

The assessment report for Bridgwater describes a range of monuments, findspots and plan form components from the prehistoric period to the 20th century. These are presented in a chronological framework, with maps for each period cross-referenced to the text. The map for the medieval core is included here as an example of format and presentation.
Bridgwater has several plan components: for example, the castle, the adjacent borough, its priory and a 19th century expansion based on brick-making. The boundaries of the castle and town have been recorded and the general location of the priory is known, but much remains unclear about the archaeology. Large areas appear not to have been developed until the 18th century; the internal layout of the castle is unknown; the boundaries of the priory precinct are uncertain, as is the location of most buildings within it. Even the comparatively recent brick industry, which dominates Bridgwater's post-medieval development, is only partially understood. The large infilled pits now beneath modern housing and the remains of working structures, located only in general terms, also present particular problems for analysis and management.
Thus, at the assessment phase, a complex picture of urban form and development is revealed, with components of differing importances and locational uncertainties present for most stages of Bridgwater's development. The task of building on this assessment to formulate a management and planning strategy is currently under review, with consultation continuing at a local and national level. The development work for this phase is in Somerset, as a pilot for the national project. An interim progress report is presented here.

## Two strands of policy

Bridgwater's archaeology has led to the development of two strands of policy. The first considers the importance of well understood and accurately located sites. In Bridgwater the castle has been identified as nationally important and its boundaries are known. In a rural context it would be an obvious candidate for protection as a Scheduled Ancient Monument; indeed the only part of the castle still above ground, the Watergate, is scheduled. The scheduling of the rest of the area, which has been built on, could be considered inappropriate because of the limitations this would impose on town life and the availability of an alternative strategy for conservation and protection, through PPG16. One approach would be to protect such areas (ie Zone 1), by a policy that indicates their importance and establishes a clear presumption for preserving remains *in situ*. Development would be possible, but developers would be required to take the archaeology into account.
Another policy zone (Zone 3) could cover those areas that are not believed to be nationally important but contain archaeological remains. Policy here should follow PPG16 by influencing development to preserve the archaeological deposits by rethinking the details of the development or by providing for archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and publication.
The second strand of policy covers areas where the importance of the remains is known but the precise extent or location is uncertain (Zone 2). In Bridgwater, Zone 2 includes the area of the priory precinct. There are records of medieval buildings here, but we do not know where they are or how well they survive. If well preserved, remains in Zone 2 would be considered nationally important but on-site evaluation prior to determining planning permission would most likely be required in order to evaluate a site's archaeological character and assess the impact of proposed development. This information can then enable the appropriate level of development to be identified. In other words, the planning policies for Zone 2 must follow the precautionary principle of not allowing development until its impact has been assessed. Zone 2 policies aim to provide the information to decide whether Zone 1 or Zone 3 policies should apply.

Finally there may be areas where it is believed archaeological remains exist. Development within these Zone 4 areas is not constrained by archaeological considerations but developers might still have to arrange the archaeological monitoring of groundworks.

## Preliminary results

Somerset is covered by the two-tier system of local government and while it is at a county level that the assessment of the archaeological resource has been carried out, it will be at district level that the policy work will be implemented. Following a lead given by the County Structure Plan, consultation between county and district planning staff and archaeologists has been critical in framing the concepts of the policy zones, but these are likely to be worded differently by different planning authorities. The county has produced a draft series of policies for consideration at a local and national level. The production of these has also proved a great benefit to clarifying thoughts on the zonation of the towns, but none has yet been formally considered by any planning authority in Somerset.

For all zones and policies, archaeological remains must be recognised as being both above and below ground. Thus within the castle area, proposed works to buildings would need to consider whether remains of the castle might be incorporated in later structures. Some of the later structures are themselves important; for example Castle Street's Grade I listed buildings.

The proposed policy framework would mean that the impact of development on the archaeological resource will be considered in each case. It will help make potential developers aware of the scale and strength of archaeological considerations that will need to be addressed at an early stage and also to have an idea of the nature of the implications. Importantly, it would also indicate the importance of archaeology in these towns to the local authorities.

*The plan form components of Bridgwater's medieval core were identified following the project team's analysis of the town, based on available maps, historic sources and the Sites and Monument Record*

## The national picture

We have had discussions with archaeological staff in most counties and have invited proposals for further Extensive Urban Assessments along the lines of the Somerset scheme. Resources permitting, national coverage will be achieved over the next five to eight years with several new projects starting every year and in time, we may consider publishing the results.

The survey will also address the process of urbanism generally. It is likely that a series of regional essays will achieve this, the regions perhaps reflecting not modern administrative boundaries but character and distinctiveness, following the mapping of regional diversity in settlement by Brian Roberts, reported by David Stocker in *Conservation Bulletin* **26**, 17–19.

The Extensive Urban Assessment programme will provide a comprehensive approach to assessing the archaeological resource in most towns and will help us to secure appropriate policies for its management, further consolidating the already successful implementation of PPG16. This is a valuable approach to understanding and managing the archaeology of our historic towns, which allows them to grow while sustaining our archaeological heritage for the future.

Bob Croft

*County Archaeologist, Somerset County Council*

John Schofield

*Inspector, Monuments Protection Programme*

Chris Webster

*Snr Archaeologist, Somerset County Council*

# BOOKS

## Protecting, inspecting, extending, securing

The protection of our English Churches: the history of the Council for the Care of Churches, 1921–1996*, by Donald Findaly, 1996, published by the Council for the Care of Churches, £4.95*

Donald Findlay's attractive and interesting history is both timely and relevant as the Council celebrates its 75th anniversary, and the Department of National Heritage (DNH) continues to look at the ecclesiastical exemption arrangements. It gives a useful background to the Church of England's present system of control.

Although the faculty jurisdiction system dates from at least the 13th century, it was the turn of the last century before it began to take account of artistic or historic matters. Findlay reminds us that William Morris founded the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) partly because of concern about over-restoration of churches. By 1892 the Dean of the Arches was echoing Morris's concerns in a judgement still quoted by Chancellors: 'The sacred edifice... belongs not to any one generation, nor are its interests and condition the exclusive care of those who inhabit the parish at any one time...' SPAB's concern became so influential that by 1912 legislation was proposed to extend ancient monuments controls to cathedrals and churches; but the Government was persuaded to amend the bill to exclude from the definition of 'monument' ecclesiastical buildings used for ecclesiastical purposes. Thus began the present ecclesiastical exemption.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then instigated an inquiry into the existing system. The resultant recommendation for advisory bodies in every diocese, and the widespread need for war memorials after World War I, stimulated the creation of a national advisory committee to oversee these activities, which eventually became the Council for the Care of Churches (CCC).

The Council and its committed supporters have heightened the Church of England's awareness of conservation, even if the Diocesan Advisory Committees (DACs) and CCC have sometimes had to contend with parishes' dislike of interfering authorities, although more remains to be done.

With characteristic modesty, Findlay underplays his own major contribution to the Council's work, the preparation of reports on churches which are being considered for redundancy. These reports constitute an invaluable historical resource, and the CCC might well consider making them available to a wider public.

Paula Griffiths

*Conservation, Secretary of the Cathedrals and Churches Advisory Committee*

*A guide to church inspection and repair* (Council for the Care of Churches), 1995, published by Church House Publishing for the Council for the Care of Churches, £4.50

Quinquennial inspections first became mandatory for Church of England parish churches in 1955, and this is the latest booklet to guide people involved in the operation of this pioneering system.
The emphasis is on seeking correct advice from professionals to establish a programme either of maintenance or major repair. The six appendices include clear guidance on choosing advisers, specimen inspection reports and a month-by-month list of routine maintenance of church property. One subject not covered, except in the context of procuring the inspection report itself, is the appropriate level of fees that parishes should pay. This is a complex matter, but also one that causes great consternation and can hamper full implementation of a major programme. The Royal Institute of British Architects' *Red Book* gives guidance on fees for historic building repairs and this would be a welcome addition to the bibliography.

Richard Halsey

*Conservation, Director East and South West Region*

*Church extensions and adaptations (Council for the Care of Churches)*, 1995, published by Church House Publishing for the Council for the Care of Churches, £6.95

There are a number of publications dealing with the frequently contentious subject of altering churches for current use (and a new edition of the English Heritage booklet, *New works in historic churches*, will be published next year). However, *Church extensions*... is the first to set out the pastoral and liturgical 'need' for change, as well as to advise on the more familiar territory of the financial, statutory and architectural aspects. Four authors have contributed to the text and although good editing has avoided overlaps, there is some sense of this being a collection of thoughts, rather than the authoritative guide one has come to expect from the booklets published by the CCC.
The Bishop of Derby provides a succinct chapter on the evolving use by the parish community of church buildings and Canon Michael Perham explains current liturgical thinking.
The heated debate frequently generated by proposals for the reordering and extension of historic churches, too often arises from a basic misunderstanding of the other side's point of view. Those wishing to preserve the status quo presume that church members see the qualities of the building and furnishings as they do; church members, on the other hand, cannot understand why their requirements to use their building to 20th-century standards are being questioned.
Money from the Lottery can now be added to the list of potential sources of finance, as the Trustees of the Heritage Lottery Fund intend to finance work to enable greater community use of, and access to, a wide range of religious 'historic assets'.
The longest chapter, by architect and Diocesan Advisory Committee Chairman, William Hawkes, is illustrated with examples. Adaptation is a matter of balance and, as in the English Heritage guidance, emphasis is given to the need for an analysis of both the existing fabric and its contents and the essential future requirements. A serious omission is a detailed explanation of the archaeological dimensions of change.
With other advisory material available, the readership for this booklet is not obvious. Nevertheless, there is much good advice for those coming to the subject for the first (and perhaps only) time, and the clergy's two contributions should help those outside the Church better to appreciate the requirement for parish churches to continue to evolve to meet the needs of the communities they wish to serve.

Richard Halsey

*Conservation, Director East and South West Region*


Safe and sound: a guide to church security*, by Geoff Crago and Graham Jeffrey, 1996, published by Church House Publishing for the Council for the Care of Churches, £3.50*

This CCC publication, sponsored by the Ecclesiastical Insurance Group, makes use of cartoons to underline its many nuggets of simple commonsense advice about keeping churches secure from burglary, arson and vandalism. Even those churchwardens who think the cartoons may trivialise a serious subject should read the text and take on board its practical wisdom.

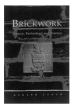
This booklet emphasises how important it is for churchwardens to look at their own church's needs; to involve the community and encourage them to see church security as part of their responsibility; to have a rota of people on duty and to use effectively the need for security as part of the mission and outreach of the parish. As the booklet points out, a building that is seen to be used and maintained is far less likely to become a target for thieves and vandals.

The authors emphasise the need to keep a full inventory, with photos – and to check it – and they also advise against the trap of assuming that certain items are not important – burglars will have a good idea of the market! Nothing the booklet says can prevent crime, but some attention to the advice in it should minimise your chances of succumbing to it.

Paula Griffiths

*Conservation, Secretary of the Cathedrals and Churches Advisory Committee*

## A new 'bible' for bricks




Brickwork: history, technology, and practice*, by Gerard Lynch, 1994, published by Donhead Publishing, volumes I and II, £58*

There have been many so-called 'bibles' of brickwork this century, from N Lloyd's A *history of English brickwork*, to R Brunskill's *Brick building in Britain*. All are worthy preachers of the faith and are written to cover certain aspects of the subject. Unfortunately only a few publications extend into the conservation field: J Ashurst and N Ashurst's *Practical building conservation series*, C Brereton's *The repair of historic buildings* and a few technical leaflets make up the bulk of the material on the subject. There is a need for good technical guidance on brickwork.

In *Brickwork: history, technology, and practice* Gerard Lynch – who spent many years as Head of Trowel Trades at Bedford College of Higher Education – attempts to provide an in-depth guide to all aspects of brickwork and bricklaying practice. The first two, of an eventual set of six volumes, link the history and knowledge of past brickwork practice with modern skills, materials and requirements.

Volume I gives background information on the historical development of the brick, the craft of bricklaying and brickwork from the 13th century to the present and is followed by a description of the modern manufacture of bricks. A chapter on mortar deals with the necessary requirements of a successful modern mortar and deals with traditional lime-based mortars, their history, production and use. Further chapters deal with tools and accessories, the basic practical skills required by a competent bricklayer and the techniques of bonding brickwork.

Volume II examines the elements of building in brick. Chapter one studies the setting out of a small building and its foundations. Other chapters study substructure brickwork; a section on cavity wall construction leads into a chapter on jointing and pointing.
The book concludes by dealing with controlled and efficient bricklaying. Lynch gives useful advice on basic procedures such as protecting the work from physical damage and from the elements.
These books are well researched, written and laid out. Although they are slanted towards the craftsman and craft trainee, there is sufficient information to give a valuable insight to architects, surveyors and other building professionals as well. If they have a weakness it lies in the quality of some of the sketches. They deliver their message but do not match the high standard of the other photographs and illustrations.
Nevertheless, there is much to commend these first volumes: Lynch's experience, passion and commitment for his subject comes over in the text. Are they a brickwork bible? Let us await the next four volumes.

David Sleight

*Architectural Conservation, Practical Conservation and Craft Training*

## All in the presentation

Archaeological displays and the public: museology and interpretation*, edited by Paulette M McManus, 1996, published by the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London, £18.50*

Many of England's museum archaeological displays are 'interpreted' according to an outdated chronological scale based upon an oversimplified view of technologica developments, while some on-site interpretations almost trivialise the past into a theme park.
Archaeology is an on-going scientific study and yet many museums collections were collected under less than scientific conditions. For local or provincial museums with social history collections, of which the archaeological part forms one element, the temptation to present prehistory as a progression from simple (ie primitive) to complex (ie civilised) society is hard to resist. Such terms as 'Palaeolithic' and 'Mesolithic' baffle many people and give no appreciation of the achievements or complexity of early communities. By failing to promote understanding we leave a void which is still filled by Hollywood images of cave men.
This collection of papers, divided into three sections, invites museum and on-site interpreters to present archaeology as a dynamic investigative science on the brink of new discoveries. The first three papers describe the successful carrying through of a vision over a number of years, which involved the considerable change of attitude for a large institution. For example, the article on the archaeology and interpretation of Old Stourbridge Village in New England describes how the organisation set up a mechanism for feeding the findings of recent and current excavation projects directly into the living history interpretation for visitors.
The second group of papers deals with the problems of presenting archaeology in museum exhibitions. The article by Jonathan Cotton and Barbara Wood on the Museum of London's new prehistory gallery was very stimulating. They describe how the new approach to the displays was derived from the desire to share in the archaeological questioning and understanding, and to involve the public in the process of discovery.

The final papers review alternative approaches to interpretation at archaeological sites. Studies have shown that guide books and audio-tour guides are often complementary and surprisingly effective. On the other hand, while living history and re-enactment are good 'crowd pullers', they are not always the most accurate way of 'bringing the past to life'. This a stimulating book, which I can recommend to museum curators and to anyone planning the interpretation of an archaeological site.

Anne Jones

*Museum of Farnham*

# NOTES

## Professional advice on collections

In May a Museums and Collections Advisory Committee was established to provide advice on the presentation, care, interpretation and security of artefacts and works of art in our care and to advise on loans, acquisitions and on the registration of historic properties as museums.

The Committee is chaired by Sir David Wilson, former Director, British Museum, and Chair, Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee. Other members include Duncan Robinson, Dir, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge; Geoffrey Wilson, Chair, English Heritage London Advisory Committee; Leslie Webster, Deputy Keeper of Medieval and Later Antiquities at the British Museum; and Prof Michael Kauffman, former Director Courtauld Institute. Its creation underlines our increasing professionalism as a museum authority, a status formally recognised in 1993 through our registration with the Museums and Galleries Commission.

English Heritage is, in effect, England's only nationwide national museum, with 455,506 objects in its care, plus 13,428 boxes of archaeological material.

## New staff for Lottery project monitoring

Since 1 Feb 1995 English Heritage has been advising the Heritage Lottery Fund on grant applications. The extent and range of advice and services which we are providing has increased and is likely to expand further. Consequently, we are recruiting more staff who will be based in our regional conservation teams and who will deal with lottery and non-lottery casework.

## English Heritage technical publications

Most architects and building surveyors specialising in the conservation of historic buildings have copies of our *Practical building conservation* technical handbooks (Gower Press, Aldershot, 1988). The books are due for a revision but in the interim, we are sharing with the building industry the results of our research on building materials decay and their treatment.

A series of conference proceedings and research transactions is being published this year by James and James Ltd. Already available is *A future for the past*, the proceedings of a joint conference between English Heritage and the Cathedral Architects Association, in which reports are given of the organisation's first three years of research from the Cathedrals Grants Scheme.

Soon to be published is *Architectural ceramics: their history, manufacture and conservation*, the proceedings of an international conference held by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (URIC) and English Heritage. Aimed at updating knowledge of

the technology and conservation of architectural terracotta, faience and floor and wall tiles, it includes papers on material decay systems and cleaning regimes.
English Heritage has launched a series of scientific Research Transactions, with volume 1 on *Metals*, illustrating results from investigative work on lead corrosion and the behaviour of cast iron in fire. The next two volumes, on porous building materials, will focus on stone decay and consolidation, terracotta cleaning and conservation mortars. The fourth volume will include interim findings from an international research project, funded by the European Commission and led by English Heritage: *Woodcare* is a study of the inter-relationships between deathwatch beetles, fungal decay and old structural oak timbers.
Available from James and James (Science Publishers) Ltd, Waterside House, 47 Kentish Town Rd, London NW1 8NZ. Tel 0171 284 3833; fax 0171 284 3737.

## Georgian house in Hackney saved

*Saved from dereliction: 143 Lower Clapton Road, Hackney, now for sale as flats*
A Georgian house at 143 Lower Clapton Rd, Hackney, saved from dereliction last year by English Heritage is now for sale. The Grade II listed building was bought by English Heritage in Oct 1995, days before a public enquiry was to assess its state. English Heritage issued a Compulsory Purchase Order for the house after it became clear that the owners would not carry out necessary repairs. Hackney Council supported English Heritage and gave a £10,000 grant towards repairs. The exterior has been renovated and planning permission has been issued for conversion of the interior into flats.

## Reader offer

*Available at a special price of £5.95,* A future for our past: an introduction to heritage studies

*A future for our past: an introduction to heritage studies*, published by English Heritage, examines the complex issues surrounding the conservation, management and interpretation of our buildings, landscapes and artefacts.
The authors are Mark Brisbane, Associate Head of the Department of Conservation Sciences at Bournemouth University, and John Wood, Regional Archaeologist for the Scottish Highlands.
We are offering the book at a special price of £5.95 (incl p&p) to readers of *Con Bull*, a saving of £2. To order, send cheques (made out to English Heritage) to English Heritage Postal Sales, PO Box 229, Northampton, NN6 9RY. Access/Visa card orders may be placed by ringing 01604 781163. Quote product code XQ10665 and state *Con Bull* Offer.

## Further and higher education initiatives

English Heritage Education Service is hosting a series of day schools for tutors and students, with contributions from experts, to discuss issues surrounding the preservation and presentation of our heritage. The first three day schools will be in London. Please book early:
Sat 15 Mar 1997 *Traffic and the historic environment*
Sat 26 Apr 1997 *The management of the rural landscape*
Sat 10 May 1997 *The conservation, restoration, and presentation of historic sites and buildings*

The discussions will be published in a series of books entitled *Issues*. To book for the day schools, or for details on forthcoming further and higher education resources, contact Peter Stone, English Heritage, 429 Oxford Street, London W1R 2HD. Tel 0171 973 3676.

## Erratum

In Paul Drury's piece, 'Streamlining listed building procedures' (*Con Bull* **29**), a picture of Rievaulx Abbey, Yorkshire was incorrectly captioned Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire. The editors apologise for the error.

## Recent publications

*Waterlogged wood, guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood*, by Richard Brunning. This is another in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory series of guidelines on archaeological artefact conservation.
*Insuring your historic building, churches and chapels*, published jointly by English Heritage and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. A revised edition of the Sept 1994 guideline, which advises on claims, statutory responsibilities, security and risk management, and reconstruction cost assessment.
*Raunds Furnells: the Anglo-Saxon church and churchyard*, by Andy Boddington, £35, announced as forthcoming in *Con Bull* **29** was published in September.
*Wharram Percy: deserted medieval village*, by Susan Wrathmell, £1.75. An authoritative guidebook to the medieval village near Mahon, N Yorkshire, abandoned in the 16th century. The guide includes photographs and reconstruction drawings, a clear site plan and chronology and descriptions of 40 years of excavation.
*Waterlogged wood* and *Insuring your historic building*, free from English Heritage Customer Services, 23 Savile Row, London W1X IAB. Tel 0171 973 3434. *Rounds Furnells* and *Wharram Percy* from English Heritage Postal Sales, PO Box 229, Northampton NN6 9RY.
The RIBA has issued its 1997 publications catalogue. From RIBA Publications, Finsbury Mission, 39 Moreland Street, London EC1V 8BB.
*Historic cities and sustainable tourism: the protection and promotion of the world's heritage*, published by ICOMOS UK, £35 to members/£40 non-members. Comprising the papers presented at the Oct 1995 Bath conference on the theory and practice of sustainable tourism in historic sites. From ICOMOS UK, 10 Barley Mow Passage, London W4 4PH. Tel 0181 994 6477.
*Oxfordshire wall paintings*, by Carol Rosier, published by Oxfordshire County Council, £1.50 (incl p&p). From Museum Sales, Oxfordshire County Museum, Fletcher's House, Woodstock, Oxon OX7 1SN.

## Historic Scotland

Two free leaflets on Scotland's archaeological heritage have been published by Historic Scotland, the government body responsible for the safeguarding of Scotland's built heritage. *Archaeological information and advice in Scotland: a guide to national and local organisations involved in archaeology in Scotland* covers archaeological services and the national database, national and local museums, treasure trove and the Council for Scottish Archaeology. *Managing Scotland's archaeological heritage: a guide to the management of archaeological sites for owners, land managers and others* gives guidelines on legal responsibilities, the care of monuments and where to go for advice. Both leaflets from Historic Scotland, Room G49, Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SH.

## Occupational training

English Heritage has ceased operating its Building Conservation Training Centre at Fort Brockhurst, Hampshire, and the Centre will close in the spring.
Set up in 1994 to train our direct labour force in the specialised techniques of ancient monuments consolidation, its principal *raison d'être* disappeared with the privatisation of that labour force (through aquisition by SITA [GB]) in April.
English Heritage is not abandoning its contribution to the development of high standards in occupational training for building conservation, however. A more cost-effective role will be played at the strategic level in helping others to deliver quality training. We will still participate in the Conference on Training in Architectural Conservation (COTAC) and will provide the organisation with a London office. COTAC has encouraged a dramatic increase in the number of building conservation training centres in the UK and is heavily involved in attempts to establish National Vocational Qualifications in the subject area. It is also bidding for Millennium Commission funds to establish a much-needed training scholarship system, which is beyond the powers of the national heritage bodies.
We already advise on the establishment of technical conservation courses, and senior staff act as course validators, external examiners and lecturers. In future we will seek to provide more didactic material for trainers to use. Steps are in hand to revise and expand the best-selling *Practical building conservation* handbooks and we will continue to publish the practical outputs from our research and development programme. EH is working with large stockholders of historic buildings, such as British Waterways, to help them establish conservation training regimes at several levels. We will be happy to look at other proposals by major users of historic properties to develop such training regimes.

## EH – BURA joint conference

English Heritage and the British Urban Regeneration Association are holding a joint conference in London on 12 March 1997 to examine the sources and application of funding for conservation and regeneration projects in towns and cities.
The conference will focus on the Conservation Area Partnership Schemes, with details of the new bidding round for schemes starting in 1998. Details: Elspeth Burrage, BURA, 33 Great Sutton St, London EC1V ODX. Tel 0171 253 5054; fax 0171 490 8735.

## Joint Scheme for Churches and Other Places of Worship

*Sir Jocelyn Stevens and Lord Rothschild at the launch of the Joint Scheme for Churches and Other Places of Worship, Christ Church, Spitalfields*

Lord Rothschild, Chairman of the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and Sir Jocelyn Stevens, Chairman of English Heritage, formally launched the Joint Scheme for Churches and Other Places of Worship at Christ Church, Spitalfields, in the City of London, in October. In the first year £20 million will be made available for England's historic places of worship. The new scheme has been subject to consultation and has received warm approval from the various religious organisations which benefit. The Scheme will benefit all those communities whose local environments are enhanced by an historic church building. Applicants may obtain a copy of the application pack for the Joint Scheme from either English Heritage, 0171 973 3434, or the HLF, 0171 747 2032/6.

## National Conservation Conference

The RIBA second National Conservation Conference (organised by RIBA South East Region in association with APS and Plymouth University) is on 9 May 1997 in the

Assembly Rooms, Bath. The theme will be non-destructive techniques in the diagnosis and repair of old buildings. Details: David Cowan on 01342 410242.

### New RIBA Conservation Research Prize

The RIBA will launch the Conservation Research Prize, for unpublished research into a subject related to the conservation of materials in buildings, in December. Entry is open to academics, research students and practitioners in the UK. Entrants must submit a one-page synopsis of their research by 31 Jan 1997. Details: David Cowan, 9–10 Old Stone Link, Ship St, East Grinstead RH19 4EF. Tel 01342 410242; fax 01342 313493.

### University of Oxford day school

*Planning and the historic environment: highway works in conservation areas*, 20 May 1997, will look at the impact of highway works on conservation areas. Details: Local History Course Secretary, OUDCE, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA. Tel 01865 270369.

### The Monuments Protection Programme

The MPP is 10 years old this year. A synthesis of its work and plans by Graham Fairclough and Margaret Nieke will be published in *Con Bull* in March 1997.

## Ten years of Conservation Bulletin

This issue, number 30, marks 10 years of publication of *Conservation Bulletin*. The first issue was published in February 1987, with a compliments slip which said ‘This bulletin... will be used to report on current issues and concerns within the conservation of buildings and monuments. We hope that you will find it useful and informative.’

The first editorial by Peter Rumble, our then Chief Executive, included statistics about grant given in 1986 – £27 million – and membership figures – around 90,000. Elsewhere in the issue we reported that our grant-in-aid for 1988/9 had been fixed by our then political masters, the Department of the Environment, at £64.7 million, and that this would be augmented by earned income of around £3 million. The back page consisted of an organisation chart of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (HBMCE), with the names and telephone numbers of senior staff.

We hope that you continue to find *Conservation Bulletin* ‘useful and informative’. But much else has changed. Government grant, now fixed by the Department of National Heritage, is over £100 million a year, of which we give over £40 million in grants. Membership figures have now topped 400,000, and earned income is approaching £20 million. More fundamentally, we are now English Heritage and our organisation chart bears no resemblance to the one we published 10 years ago. Some of the senior staff listed there are still with us, but all are in different roles and their telephone numbers have changed; they are also all now connected to each other – but not yet to the outside world – by e-mail!

What has not changed is our work and the issues with which we deal. Our lead article in issue 1 was ‘Buildings at risk’, which are still with us, and issue 4, in February 1988, had an article about the listing of post-war buildings – a highly topical issue in 1996.

A consistent theme during the 10 years has been the need to prioritise our conservation work. The Monuments Protection Programme, featured in issue 1 and in later issues, will now be working well into the 21st century. Indeed, a scan of the cumulative index to issues

1–20, published in 1993, points up how many areas of our work have received consistent coverage over the years, and remain important and topical.

*Conservation Bulletin* itself has changed. We have published periodic supplements on technical and scientific material, and have broadened our coverage beyond the work of Conservation Group over the whole organisation. Though it remains black and white with a touch of red, its design and appearance are very different, and we benefit from the journalistic techniques of our consultant editors at Redwood Publishing.

Its 10th birthday seems an appropriate time to review the Bulletin, and to ask for feedback from our readers on its usefulness, the range of its coverage, its appearance and anything else you would like to draw to our attention.

Our mailing list has grown, and we have received a great deal of positive and constructive comment, but there are many questions to which we still don't know the answers. Would you, for example, continue to want the Bulletin if we charged for it? Would you welcome an increase in frequency if a charge were made? Would you like to have a letters page (despite the four-month publication gap)? Would you wish to see more articles from outside English Heritage? and on what topics? How would you react to the introduction of advertising? Would you like it or hate it?

Properly structured market research has always been beyond our resources. We ask you now to give us constructive feedback about the worth and value of Conservation Bulletin to our readership, with the aim of conducting a review during 1997. Please write to us at the address shown in the panel on the left.

Val Horsler

*Head of Publications*