THE VALUE OF HISTORIC PLACES

Introduction by Simon Thurley

The historic environment gives resonance to the places where people live and work. English Heritage is developing new ways of thinking about, conserving and managing those places that matter to everyone

The economic and social value of Bath or York, Lincoln or Chester is more obvious today than it was forty years ago. Thriving centres of commerce and tourism, these are places people want to visit and live in, and as a result, they enjoy a relative degree of prosperity and social harmony. These successes may, however, bring with them the danger that we neglect the potential for social and economic regeneration in other places that do not meet the more conventional criteria by which we judge significance and importance.

This issue of *Conservation Bulletin* seeks to describe and reclaim some of these neglected places. It considers the reasons why people value historic places – whether national or local, familiar or little known, old or comparatively new. Everyone has a stake in the historic environment, and many contribute to its understanding and enjoyment, not just those communities conventionally seen as supporters but also those who may seem indifferent or even antipathetic to the idea of historic places. We have too often failed to understand the wide commitment to the places where people live and work.

Historic places can also contribute to creating and maintaining economic value, and this issue focuses on micro-scale projects – small developments generating local improvements for everyday historic places.

I am determined that English Heritage should play its full part in developing new ways of thinking about, conserving and managing historic places that matter to everybody. I want us to explore new types of significance as we have begun to do in our characterisation projects in Birmingham and Sheffield, Cornwall and Liverpool. We want to direct more of our funding into maintenance and enhancement of the historic environment as a whole, building on the success of our CAPS and HERS schemes. We need to do more to build capacity in the sector, whether by securing additional resources for local authority conservation staff, providing improved access to a wider range of heritage information, supporting the development of building preservation trusts and other partners through grant aid, or working better with local and national partners on casework and policy development.

The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, December 2001) set out this Government's agenda and priorities for the historic environment. It is a bold vision and one we support. This issue of *Conservation Bulletin* describes what is happening on the ground to develop, preserve and enhance local historic places. I hope it will both encourage and inspire many new projects in the years to come. □

Simon Thurley
Chief Executive
English Heritage

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Before taking up his post in April 2002, Dr Thurley was the Director of the Museum of London, the world's largest and most comprehensive urban history museum. A dynamic exhibition programme led to an increase in visitors from 250,000 to nearly 400,000 a year. The museum's 300 strong Archaeological Unit made major archaeological discoveries. In February 2002 the museum opened a £5 million archaeological research centre in Hackney, and in 2003 it will open a £11 million new extension and entrance.

In 1989 Dr Thurley was appointed the first Curator of Historic Royal Palaces, responsible for the presentation, archaeology, building maintenance and display of Hampton Court Palace, Kensington Palace, the Tower of London, the Banqueting House, Whitehall and Kew Palace. During the eight years he held the post, he was responsible for some of the largest restoration projects undertaken in the UK, including the repair of the fire-damaged wing at Hampton Court, the restoration of the King's Privy Garden there and the building of the new Jewel House for the Crown Jewels at the Tower of London.

Dr Thurley has written extensively on Royal Palaces, the English Court and heritage issues. His publications include a best-selling book, *The Royal Palaces of Tudor England* (Yale University Press, 1993,) and, with others, *Whitehall Palace* (Yale University Press, 1999). He is a regular contributor to academic journals, newspapers and magazines. In addition to lecturing world-wide on the Royal Court and Royal Palaces, Dr Thurley is a regular television presenter and for four years had a London history slot on BBC London.

A project on Victoria Baths, Manchester, by Plymouth Grove Primary School and English Heritage Education demonstrates how historic sports venues can stimulate work across the curriculum – art, history, English and citizenship. Expensively built in 1906 with mosaic floors, stained glass windows and ornamental ironwork, the Victoria Baths was used by local residents including many schoolchildren until the early 1990s. Listed Grade II but now closed to the public and in poor condition, the building has been grant-aided by English Heritage, and its Trust hopes to raise further funds to redevelop and reopen the site for community use* *(see also page 7)*

A SPORTING CHANCE

Extra time for England's historic sports venues

Sport is an integral part of English culture and an important aspect of modern life. English Heritage began work in January 2002 on a study of England's sporting heritage, starting with a pilot study in Manchester – a dynamic city with a remarkable and diverse sporting tradition

Sport has been an exciting, colourful and distinctive feature of British life for many centuries. It has proved to be one of the most successful British exports and one of this country's unique and lasting contributions to world culture. This is the nation that honed and codified many of the world's most popular sports and 'taught the world to play'. Consequently, Britain, and England in particular, has a rich, diverse, in fact unparalleled sporting heritage.

Sport and the historic environment

England is still a great sporting nation. A large majority of the population continues to be involved with sport in some way, predominantly as players and spectators but also in the design, construction and maintenance of sports facilities through to the manufacture and sale of sports equipment. Yet for an activity with such a fundamental role in our lives, the historic environments in which sports take place remain largely unnoticed. In particular, the growth and development of sports grounds and facilities have largely escaped the attention of the heritage sector. This neglect is all the more unfortunate because of the high rate of loss and change currently eroding our sporting heritage.

Today, there is a growing interest in information on the history of sport and a recognition that sports heritage is a legitimate subject of study. Specialist societies, such as the British Society of Sports History, producing journals, directories and reference books, are no longer on the fringes of academic respectability. Brigades of amateur statisticians have been joined by university research centres. The proliferation of information – courses, academic and non-academic publications, internet sites, television documentaries, specialist museums and bookshops – is evidence of the advance of sports history into the historical mainstream.

Decades of under-appreciation have, however, taken their toll on the built heritage of sport. Sports grounds and facilities have come under a variety of pressures. Victorian and Edwardian swimming pools have closed because of lack of demand or lack of funds, and may stand empty or have been demolished. Football clubs and others have had to respond to growing commercial demands, media coverage and health and safety legislation. Bowling greens, race tracks and other open spaces for recreation are often subject to pressure for new housing or other developments. In short, entire categories of building have disappeared so fast that they were gone before anyone recognised the need to quantify their rate of loss and to make the case for more considered choices.

Although some sports facilities are protected through statutory designation, such protection accounts for barely 1% of the total number of listed buildings in England and Wales. Indeed, there is only one Grade I listed sports building in the whole country – a deer-coursing grandstand at Lodge Park, Gloucestershire, recently restored by the National Trust. Yet our sporting heritage, especially of the 19th and early-20th centuries, is surely as relevant to the study of early modern society and culture as are hotels, theatres, cinemas and railway stations, which would seem better served by statutory protection.

In the past decade, calls for the listing of sports buildings, and responses to threats, have increased the amount of planning casework and attendant media interest. Indeed, the parliamentary Select Committee on Culture, Media and Sport produced a report in early 2002 on the sport of swimming. Interestingly, 'official' pronouncements such as this are on the increase. As recently as June 2002, in a move normally used to prevent great works of art leaving the country, an export ban was imposed on Wembley's royal box to stop it being sold abroad when the stadium is demolished. A senior official at the Department for Culture, Media and Sport is reported to have said 'In the past we have used these orders for paintings and great works of art, but we believe that Britain's sporting heritage should also be protected.'

Foundations for the English Heritage project

English Heritage recognises that sports grounds and buildings are usually modest in terms of scale and design but that this does not mean they are of insignificant value. Our sporting heritage is part of the wider physical and cultural

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environment, it has associations that mean a great deal to people of all ages, and it contributes strongly to the overall quality of life. Any project should set out to understand the significance of what survives but also to understand what these survivals mean to people, and the social and economic drivers for sport as an industry.

The project should also provide a framework for answering the question: how do we place a value on our sports heritage? It would seem that sports buildings pose issues that place them outside the usual norms of conservation principle and practice. To 'work with the grain' of historic sports places, therefore, we needed to develop a framework for understanding why particular grounds or facilities are important, which elements are more important than others, what matters to people and why?

Understanding importance is only part of the picture. We need to explore with the relevant sporting bodies how we can best use this information in the decision-making process, balancing the needs of a particular sport or facility against the wider historic importance of the ground or building, and sharing ideas about policy, design and planning implications.

At the outset we recognised that this would be a challenging project because of its sheer scale. We therefore decided to undertake a pilot study and use its results to encourage wider debate. We chose Manchester and its immediate environs for the study, as the city has made a significant contribution to the nation's sporting history – a contribution that has continued with the 2002 Commonwealth Games.

In addition, English Heritage Education worked closely with Plymouth Grove Primary School in Manchester to develop a range of activities relating to sporting heritage directly relevant to the National Curriculum (see Spicer, 30–1).

The pilot study culminated in a national conference in June 2002 where the results were shared with an invited audience.

The Manchester pilot study

The pilot study comprised five inter-linked elements:

- desk-based research to identify the diverse range of historic places associated with different sports in the Manchester area

Sportcity - the centrepiece for this summer's Commonwealth Games and the heart of a major regeneration programme in east Manchester

- fieldwork to verify the degree of survival of the places identified and to assess the condition and context of the various sites
- a survey of public views and attitudes to discover what people think about the heritage of sport and to encourage people to connect more fully with the historic environment as a whole
- a consultation exercise to gain a better understanding of the awareness and perceptions of the heritage of sport – especially planning issues relating to sports facilities – among key policy shapers, decision makers and opinion formers
- the development of a framework and method for assessing the significance of the sporting heritage, both nationally and within the pilot study area. □

Jason Wood
Director, Heritage Consultancy Services

Malcolm Cooper
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Martin Cherry
Chief Buildings Historian

The pilot study was very much a team effort. Led by Jason Wood, the principal members of the consultant team were Simon Inglis, Clare Hartwell, Gill Chitty and Julie Graham.

If you would like to know more about this project or tell us about relevant issues or concerns that you have, please contact Gemma Abercrombie: English Heritage, 23 Savile Row, London W1S 2ET or **gemma.abercrombie@english-heritage.org.uk**

A leaflet on the Sports Project (Product Code 50701) is also available free of charge from English Heritage Customer Services: 0870 333 1181 or **customers@english-heritage.org.uk**

A SPORTING CHANCE

Manchester's sporting heritage

The Manchester pilot study has led to some fascinating discoveries. Fieldwork concentrated on identifying not only sites of architectural importance but also those less obvious but still representative sites that could help build a broader picture of England's sporting inheritance

Manchester's credentials as a sporting city are long established. In this country, only London boasts a more diverse range of venues and clubs. Home to the world's most famous football team, Manchester United, and of the Test Match cricket venue, Old Trafford, the city was also the host for this summer's Commonwealth Games, an event that was the catalyst for a major urban regeneration programme, centred around the £110 million City of Manchester Stadium recently completed on a former gasworks site.

With some 12,000 sports clubs to consider in a study area of some 73 square miles, it was important not to dilute our efforts, or to promise too much too soon. The early emphasis was thus geared towards establishing appropriate working methods and determining priorities, while at the same time building trust among relevant groups, including those professional and amateur historians already working in the area. Fortunately, almost everyone consulted wholeheartedly backed English Heritage's initiative and repeatedly expressed their belief in sport's central role as both a civilising influence and as a bridge between the generations.

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Former Members Stand, Castle Irwell Racecourse, adapted as a students' union building. Its fitted executive boxes were the inspiration for the boxes at Old Trafford and other football stadiums

Defining the subject

But which sports to research? Recreational walking and cycling – even though classified as 'sports' by Sport England – were excluded, as having no obvious links to specific places and spaces in the study area. Conversely, certain activities not necessarily considered as sports, such as greyhound racing were included, owing to their historic associations with the city, while archery, real tennis and ice sports turned out to have a far greater importance than expected. The re-discovery of the Rusholme Glacarium, one of Britain's first indoor ice rinks when opened in 1877, was particularly exciting, even if the site is now covered by a supermarket. Manchester and its Cheshire borders also turn out to be unique for having a concentration of lacrosse clubs, a quirk whose origins date from the 1870s.

Having identified 7 key sports and 13 other sports, a total of 54 existing sports-related sites and 19 former sites were visited by myself and the Manchester architectural historian Clare Hartwell (author of the latest Pevsner Guide to the city). Also visited were several public parks and local authority playing fields.

The Lancashire County Cricket Club ground at Old Trafford

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Variety of building types

The building types varied considerably. For example, at Belle Vue there is Britain's first ever greyhound stadium, opened in 1926 (shortly after the invention of the mechanical hare in the USA). Belle Vue was partly chosen for this pioneering venture because rabbit coursing (the forerunner of greyhound racing) had taken place on the site since at least 1834. Just as significantly, the stadium is also the sole remnant of a once hugely popular sporting and recreational compex, the Belle Vue Amusement Park and Zoological Gardens, which in the late 1940s could attract a quarter of a million visitors

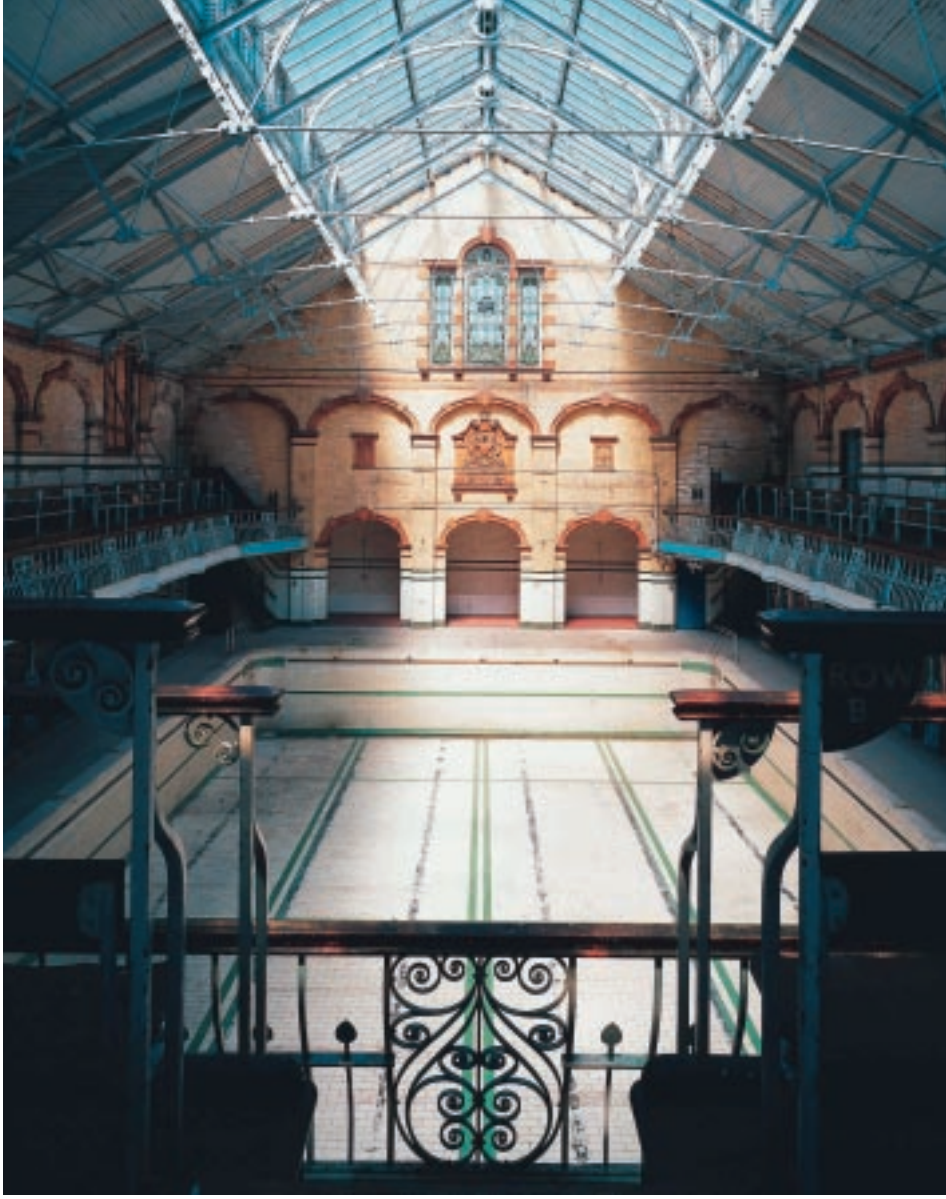
in one weekend. Now a mere six thousand people attend race meetings at Belle Vue per week, yet that still makes it one of Manchester's most popular sporting attractions. But the stadium itself has almost no architectural merit whatsoever. Its value can be measured only in social and historical terms, and as a factor for continuity in the context of a changing (and in parts quite bleak) urban environment.

At the opposite extreme, albeit in similarly unattractive surroundings, is the members-only Manchester Tennis and Racquets Club in Blackfriars Street, Salford. This Grade II* building, dating from 1880, is one of the oldest real, or royal, tennis (as opposed to lawn tennis) venues in Britain, the oldest being Hampton Court (1625). It retains many original fittings, including a wooden skittle alley. Yet the building is little known, even within the city's sporting fraternity.

Close by, in Collier Street, is the almost derelict Greengate Baths, also Grade II*, designed around 1855 by the prominent Manchester architect Thomas Worthington and now on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk register. Also on the register is Manchester's best known sports heritage site, the Grade II* Victoria Baths in Hathersage Road, saved temporarily from demolition by campaigners, and currently the subject of an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund. In contrast, around the corner on Oxford Road, £35 million of mainly public money has been spent on a smart new Aquatics Centre for the Commonwealth Games (see page 12).

While both Greengate Baths and the Victoria Baths are already known to English Heritage, the study team was delighted to discover a number of other unusual buildings. One was a splendid early 1960s bowls and tennis pavilion in Wythenshawe Park, which might well merit listing. Another was the former Members Stand of the Castle Irwell racecourse. Built only two years before the racecourse closed in 1963, the stand was quite innovative for its era, with a cantilevered roof and fitted executive boxes (the very boxes, in fact, that persuaded directors of Manchester United to follow suit at nearby Old Trafford, thus setting a trend universally adopted at British stadiums). Now the building serves as a students' union for the University of Salford. Nearby can be seen the racecourse's original redbrick turnstile and ticket block, erected when Castle Irwell was redeveloped in 1901. The ticket block is now a students' laundrette, but its original purpose is still clearly identifiable.

Three 'clusters' of sports grounds or facilities were identified in Manchester: at Belle Vue, the Irwell Valley (around the former racecourse), and Trafford Park, once the estate of the Trafford family, before the arrival of the Manchester Ship Canal and the world's first industrial park. Including Old Trafford's two most prominent



The men's first class pool at Victoria Baths, 'probably the most splendid municipal bathing institution in the country' when it opened in 1906 (see also page 3)

Greengate Baths, one of the earliest surviving examples of this building type in the country

The Manchester Tennis and Racquets Club, designed by George T Redmayne. The building is outstanding as a little-altered example of a rare building type that remains in use for its original purpose

grounds, those of Manchester United and Lancashire County Cricket Club, we identified seventeen sports based in the area over the past two centuries, including polo, tennis, horse racing and even curling. Yet one of the area's most significant relics – the towering 1827 gateway to the former Botanical Gardens (later the White City greyhounds and athletics stadium) – bears no explanation of its origins, context or significance. Nor is any reference made to the area's considerable sporting heritage in either of the museums belonging to Manchester United or Lancashire CCC. This, surely, can be to no one's advantage.

Sports manufacturing

One further aspect of the study concerned manufacturing. We found small companies making lacrosse sticks and recycling *lignum vitae* 'woods' for bowling, still employing traditional methods. The origins of three multi-national giants of the sports equipment industry were also traced to the region: Reebok (from Bolton), Umbro (formerly Humphries Brothers of Cheshire), and Slazenger, which began as the umbrella shop of Mordecai Schlesinger in central Manchester at the turn of the 19th century. Slazenger became the first supplier of lawn tennis equipment in 1881. Another important business was that of W T Ellisons (now merged and moved from its Salford base), which manufactured most of the turnstiles used in the period 1890–1960, including those at Wembley.

Other building types

The study touched upon other building types, including Lads' Clubs (established by philanthropists in the late Victorian and Edwardian periods), billiard halls, public houses with adjoining bowling greens, and historic properties converted into golf courses and clubhouses.

To have discovered so much that remains uncelebrated in this sports-conscious city, and to have so much still to investigate after four months' intense work, indicates the scale of the challenge before English Heritage and its partners in this new endeavour. Truly, a marathon lies ahead. But as the Manchester study has shown, when it comes to applying the aims and ideals of *Power of Place*, no one should underestimate the significance of sport. □

Simon Inglis
Consultant to English Heritage

Left:
Wythenshawe Park bowls and tennis pavilion, designed in the late 1950s in modernist style by Manchester City Architect L C Howitt and built in the early 1960s

Right:
T S Hattersley and Sons 'Lacrosse Works'. Imported wood from the United States is shaped by steam and presses to create the lacrosse stick's unusual shape

A SPORTING CHANCE

Realising the value of sports heritage

What *does* matter about sports heritage? And why is it not more visible on the historic environment agenda? Sport England, in its *Best Value Through Sport* 'toolkit', has presented a powerful case for the value of sport in its own right. As well as being a widely enjoyed recreational resource and an integral part of British life, it plays a key role in tackling social exclusion. It stimulates economic investment and promotes community-based regeneration. It gives young people the best possible start in life and promotes well-being for all.

Most of these key 'quality of life' themes, identified by Sport England, are areas where English Heritage also has a strong interest. Like sport, the historic environment is an aspect of every urban and rural community and part of the shared context of contemporary life. How powerful that partnership would be if sport and heritage issues could be tackled together?

Any attempt to categorise these values is challenged by the fact that they are perceived in very diverse ways by different groups of people. We can see there are broad benefits but they cut across economic, environmental, cultural and social needs. To accommodate these needs, we adopted the 'Quality of Life Capital' (QoL) assessment method as our approach, adapting it fairly freely to focus on the particular benefits that flow from the historic attributes of sport.

The pilot study defined five main groups of assets that contribute the added value that sport brings to quality of life:

- global and international importance – sport's contribution to Britain as a world player
- social value – positive impacts on young people and education, active citizenship, community binding and regeneration
- economic value – everything from inward investment to sports equipment manufacture
- environmental value – open spaces, public parks, 'green' amenity, countryside access
- cultural value – all aspects from archaeology, architecture, art, historic landscape to significance in popular culture and the media.

Working with these five value groups we examined the key attributes – the benefits or services that flow from each group of sport assets – and identified the benefits that sports heritage has a specific capacity to provide. From these benefits, it was possible to derive some key issues to explore with different interest groups through the study. Some issues, relevant for people in general, were explored through the 'views and attitudes' survey conducted by Julie Graham. Issues relevant for local authorities and for bodies at national level were tackled through consultation with key organisations. Using the feedback from this dialogue, we drafted a 'statement of significance' for sports heritage.

The significance of sports heritage

So what matters about sports heritage and why? We identified six areas of opportunity in the statement of significance.

1. Sport's international interest and multi-cultural roots

The international history, language and organisation of sport bring a truly multi-cultural dimension to its value. Sport in Manchester has grown out of international contacts and cross-cultural influences and it has, in its turn, made a significant contribution to the international scene.

The Manchester pilot study set out to devise a framework for recognising the benefits of historic sports places as multi-dimensional social, economic, environmental and cultural assets. Understanding what sports heritage has to offer helps to identify where sport and heritage interests can work together to enhance the value of places and improve the quality of life for communities

The City of Manchester Stadium. The staging of the Commonwealth Games exemplifies sport's international interest and multi-cultural roots

Surveying public views and attitudes towards sports heritage

'Sport has the power to unite people in a way that little else can. Sport can create hope where there was only despair. It breaks down racial barriers. It laughs in the face of all kinds of discrimination. Sport speaks to people in a language they can understand.'

Nelson Mandela

'It's the scene of so much history – the cultural home and the scene of so much past emotion.'

'My dad stood in the same place and drunk in the same pubs – it's tradition.'

'The same journey to and from the ground is part of the experience – everyone is united together on the walk.'

Maine Road, home of Manchester City Football Club since 1923. As well as the physical impact, the history of sport in a place makes a significant contribution to the quality of life in communities

The history of sport is a story of shared values and enthusiasms that cut across cultural, racial and class divisions and continues to develop in an international theatre. Sports heritage is definingly inclusive and global.

The early homes of sports that are now world phenomena, like football, clearly have an international significance. Manchester United's meteoric rise, from a railway workers' team at Newton Heath in 1878 to pre-eminence in world football, is the archetypal translation from a local neighbourhood to an international stage. It is these aspects of world sport history that have the potential to be a powerful integrating and unifying influence for people comprehending their place in a global society.

2. The traditions and associations of sporting events and clubs that sustain local identity and loyalties

Long-established loyalties to teams and clubs are an important part of the identity of local communities. Research also shows that a history of sports provision can be a major factor in encouraging sustained interest and participation in sport. People in Manchester think the sense of tradition in their sports places really matters. Two thirds of those interviewed confirm that it is important to them personally.

While tradition is given more weight by spectators than by active participants (who want good, up-to-date facilities too), over 70% of people interviewed think it is important that we should commemorate those places where historic sporting events happened – for the future, for the community and for children in particular. This view is reflected also in the MORI survey conducted for English Heritage. In the Manchester survey, people offered many ideas

about how sporting memories can be kept alive for future generations. Traditional schemes of plaques and commemorative statues were mentioned, but investment in 'live' schemes and events that promote contemporary sport were also favoured strongly. People want to see events and facilities that celebrate the traditions associated with their local teams and sport history.

3. The economic advantage that sport-related tourism, manufacture and retail can bring to an area

Sport is a major leisure industry, attracts inward investment and is an important component of regional development. At a local level, sports provision is a visible representation of neighbourhood quality and can have economic as well as community spin-offs in attracting and maintaining local investment. The history of sport in a place is an important part of that. Historic sports venues bring visitors to grounds and sports museums with all the economic benefits of tourism. With 250,000 visitors a year, Manchester United's club museum at Old Trafford is in the same league as English Heritage's top visitor attractions, such as Dover Castle and Osborne House.

Manufacture and retail of sports goods is a specialist area with a world-wide market. The Manchester study found small businesses producing traditionally-crafted sports equipment for an international market. The study also traced the local history of the multi-national sports equipment industry. The traditional bases of such manufacturing businesses remain linked to the places that are the homes of established and successful sport enterprises.

4. The environmental benefits of mature open spaces dedicated to public enjoyment of sport and recreation

Research has shown that improvements to under-used community facilities and recreational resources, particularly those in parks and open spaces, play a significant part in raising the quality of life for communities, providing a social focus and promoting a sense of place that helps to define them. A recent report for the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce shows that active enjoyment of sport is one of the main reasons that people use urban green spaces and that it is an important element in people's ideal urban green space. Parks are more socially inclusive than sports centres and significantly larger numbers of people use them (see Jordan, 18–21).

Many of the places where sport happens are valued environmental resources. Research has shown that the open spaces, trees and green environs of many sport venues are highly regarded by local people for their own sake – from the extensive, designed landscapes of public parks, to neighbourhood playing fields, cricket grounds and bowling greens. The combination of a sense of well-being in a pleasant open environment with the social and health benefits of sport are really fundamental benchmarks of the quality of life in a place.

People in Manchester reinforced these research findings strongly in their responses. Manchester has a unique history of provision for its communities, as one of the first major industrial towns to create municipal parks in the 1840s. A sense that these are places set aside for people's well-being and recreation for a century and a half in a tradition of public open space and 'sport for all' is an important part of their significance. They are flagships for neighbourhood renewal.

Philips Park, one of England's first municipal parks, opened in 1846 and named after Mark Philips MP, leader of the 'Parks for the Citizens of Manchester Campaign'

5. The sites, buildings and grounds of established sports venues that give character and structure to the local scene

Good new design and historic character both enhance the local environment. In Manchester, the modernist Wythenshawe Park bowls and tennis pavilion is now significant as a set piece of post-war municipal design. The new Aquatics Centre for the Commonwealth Games is an exciting addition to the urban landscape. Sports architecture is innovative and unique in the design challenges it presents, contributing a prominent element to the public realm.

'A real-life facility that people could use – it must mean something to the people who live near it – it must offer something to the existing community.'

'If you lose parks, you lose part of the community.'

'Parks provide for some people the only opportunity for outdoor sport, particularly in urban residential areas.'

Lloyds Bowling Club, Chorlton. The club successfully emerged from a protracted struggle with a brewery which planned to redevelop the green

The Manchester Aquatics Centre, designed by Faulkner Browns. The building's asymmetrical profile takes the form of a diving figure

'There's no need for soulless, uninspiring developments. Facilities should instil a sense of pride. In time they might become heritage themselves.'

'We should liberate architects to create landmark sports buildings.'

'Develop with place in mind. Too often these buildings are "placeless".'

Consultees from key organisations were enthusiastic about the potential for new sport design. People indicated strongly in our survey that they would prefer to have their sports venues locally accessible and this means that some new centres have to be designed in or close to urban areas, often within historic centres. Structures like new stadiums and sports centres, wherever they are, are major visual elements in the townscape. Some sports venues also occupy sensitive settings in the countryside. The question is whether their appearance as part of the public realm and in the local context is considered as carefully as their functionality in terms of playing and spectator experience.

6. The social focus of a sporting tradition that helps to bind communities and affirm their continuity

Sport is embedded in popular culture, ubiquitous in the media and in entertainment. It is a living, changing, vibrant cultural resource. People value its history as part of a continuing story. The 'future heritage' is a familiar idea in sport with conscious forward planning and investment for new generations of sportsmen and women. Woven through the national histories of sports are all the local histories, many of them unique or distinctive to a region or town. Then there are the team and club histories that celebrate their individual, local achievements. The stories that surround a club or a traditional sporting place mark its significance and can be expressed in subtle and celebratory ways – street names, pub names, annual events, awards and ceremonies. Associations with an event or the 'home' of a team or star player can have significance out of all proportion to the character of the surviving building, if any remains at all.

Our survey shows that most people in Manchester (78%) think a tradition of sport in a place is important for people and communities who live nearby. There is a strong theme in their responses of the importance that this has as a social bond and focus, for a sense of belonging,

'It's tradition – you know the place and the people and the ground.'

'For the future, you need history.'

Old Trafford, home of Manchester United Football Club – a major tourist destination in its own right

'For the future you need history.' The Willows, home of Salford City Reds Rugby League Club, Easter Monday 2002

for a familial history and for bringing together people who would not normally mix socially.

Conclusions

Achieving a balanced approach to the wide range of values and benefits that flow from sports heritage means more than understanding and respecting the special significances of historic sports venues (although this is important). It must also include celebrating the traditions that people associate with sporting places and actively promoting forward-looking strategies that are sensitive to the richness of sports history and its personalities.

The study's conclusions, therefore, although inter-related, fall into three main groups:

First, we need to extend our knowledge and understanding of sports heritage through a range of options that could include developing a national evaluation programme and further research.

Second, there is a need for significant improvement to integrate management and conservation action across the sports and historic environment sectors. In particular, English Heritage and Sport England should agree an agenda for future cooperation, and work together to produce guidance on design and development issues and explore mechanisms for non-statutory protection of historic sports places.

Finally, new initiatives to serve communities and stakeholders should work towards enhancing access to a fuller cultural and sporting life for children and young people and towards finding ways to mark and celebrate the tradition of historic sports places with their communities.

This is a programme that will need to be carried forward jointly with local authorities and the national governing bodies for sport, as well as other agencies. Following discussions during the summer, English Heritage will announce a series of further work relating to our sporting heritage. It is likely that these will be taken forward with a range of other bodies, not least, Sport England, which is a great supporter of the project. □

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The idea of QoL Capital developed in the late 1990s from the notion of environmental capital and sustainable development. The central idea is that the environment, society and the economy provide a range of benefits and services that sustain life and the quality of life. These benefits need to be protected and enhanced. The advantage that the inclusive QoL approach offers is that all kinds of benefits – from specialist interests to subjective local views – can be accommodated in the same framework. It can also be used to derive management issues and policies. For more information, visit **www.qualityoflifecapital.org.uk**

FAITH IN BUILDINGS

Launch of 'Religion and Place' project

A new national research project has been launched to study the architectural diversity of places of worship and assess their impact on the historic environment

Many an English skyline is crowned by the towers and spires of churches. This prominence is reflected in the national record of listed buildings of special architectural and historical significance and most publications on historic buildings in England. Buildings of non-Christian faiths, however, remain seriously under-represented in the literature and are rarely listed unless they coincidentally occupy an historic building from an earlier era. The Jamia Masjid on the corner of Brick Lane and Fournier Street in London's Spitalfields, for example, is listed not for its status as a mosque but because it was built in 1743 as a Huguenot chapel and also served as a Methodist chapel and Jewish synagogue. According to *The Muslim Directory 2001–2*, there are an estimated seven hundred mosques in England, of which only one, the Shah Jehan in Woking, has been listed in its own right. Significant Jewish communities had been established by the 18th century in London, Liverpool and Plymouth, following their expulsion from England in 1290 and readmission by Oliver Cromwell in 1655. Only a few synagogues, however, have been listed, and some of the finest have already been lost.

Rationalising the building stock

All over England, places of worship are under pressure. The declining population in many towns and city centres and the dwindling congregations pose an unprecedented threat to ageing historic buildings. The drift to the suburbs is by no means a new phenomenon and, indeed, in the past has helped to fuel the development of new residential neighbourhoods. In 19th-century cities, churches and chapels were often in the vanguard of such growth, as no new neighbourhood was complete without its place of worship. While Victorian clergymen lamented their lack of success in getting everyone to attend church or chapel, levels of attendance were far higher than today, when only an estimated 7% of the population attends on a regular basis. Consequently, most towns now have far more churches than are required, an ironic reversal of the situation in the early years of the 19th century when the numbers of churchgoers far exceeded the number of pews available to accommodate them.

Princes Road Synagogue, Liverpool. Grade II by W & G Audsley, 1879, for the Old Hebrew Congregation, built in one of the city's most fashionable areas. Liverpool's oldest Jewish congregation no longer lives in Toxteth*

Shah Jehan Mosque, Woking. A Grade II building of 1889 by W L Chambers*

Most denominations are reviewing their building stock, with redundancies and even demolitions on the increase. Some faiths face particular problems in this regard. The prohibition of the use of transport on the Jewish Sabbath, for example, means that the Orthodox find it difficult to maintain an historic synagogue in an old inner city neighbourhood once the majority of the congregation have moved to a distant suburb.

New uses for old buildings

Church and chapel redundancies can, however, be a cloud with a silver lining, and the recycling of these buildings has a long history. In the 1880s and 1890s immigrant Jewish communities took over failing chapels, and in the 1980s and 1990s Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus moved into vacated churches, chapels and synagogues (see Reeve, 36–7). For the Muslim communities of England, conversion of an older building is far from ideal, as the accurate orientation of the mihrab towards Mecca is essential for prayer. As communities put down roots, the church, chapel, synagogue, mosque, mandir or gurdwara helps to express community confidence and to define cultural and religious identity. In numerous towns, familiar religious landmarks are being joined by newer silhouettes.

Changing uses of the historic fabric

Countless congregations continue to maintain their historic places of worship in the face of mounting difficulties and financial constraints. Many historic churches and chapels are unsuited to the liturgical requirements of the 21st century, with an emphasis on participatory worship involving the whole family. Altars have been moved from the east wall to the centre of churches, pulpits are rarely used and fonts have been moved out of baptistries. The flexibility of moveable seating is often favoured over fixed pews.

The Victorian church was strictly a place of worship, with all other activities held in the church hall or mission room. Today, the loss of many subsidiary buildings means that community activities (concerts, the crèche, the fellowship group, the luncheon club) – an increasingly important part of the mission of the church in the 21st century – must often be accommodated in the fabric of historic buildings not designed to house them. Reordering is one area in which heritage and mission can come into direct conflict. In addition, the Disability Discrimination Act represents a new set of challenges.

The Shri Swaminarayan Mandir, 105–115 Brentfield Road, Neasden, London Borough of Brent. The mandir is the first traditional Hindu temple in Europe built according to the ancient Shilpashastras (the treatise on temple architecture), using nearly 4,000 tonnes of Italian and Romanian marble, carved by Indian craftsmen

St Clement's Church, Beaumont Street, Liverpool, 1844. Its unremarkable exterior belies its extraordinary pre-Tractarian interior, with a shallow chancel, distinctive box pews and double-decker pulpit

New research project

A new English Heritage research project, 'Religion and Place', has recently been launched to address some of these issues. Following a pilot project in Woking, work has begun in Liverpool and will be carried on in Coventry, Leeds and the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. The project aims to raise awareness of the architectural diversity of places of worship in England and to assess their impact on the historic environment, past, present and future. The project will also ensure a better representation of non-Christian places of worship in the debate on the management of the historic environment. □

Sarah Brown
Architectural Investigation

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

The landscape of the labour movement

A new guide to help identify historic places of the labour movement, to be published shortly, will strengthen local and regional research as well as national thematic projects

The Society for the Study of Labour History, together with English Heritage and the Peoples' History Museum, is preparing a brief guide to help Labour Party branches, co-operative societies, trade unions and local history groups to identify buildings, monuments and landscapes of the labour movement and find ways of managing them for the benefit of future generations. In the main, the procedures that English Heritage uses to protect buildings of historic interest tend to pass over those that grew directly out of workers' movements or that reflect working people's own attempts to improve their physical or cultural environment. In many cases these may have been modest or ephemeral, but where they survive, they are not always recognised for what they are or assessed as having 'special architectural or historic interest'.

Current listed buildings

Buildings relating to working people are not entirely absent from the statutory lists. Examples include workers' housing and model villages, company towns, mission huts and halls, technical and crafts colleges, libraries and churches that have had specific resonance with workers' movements, such as St Mark's Belgrave Gate, Leicester, a staging post for the Jarrow marchers and home to the remarkable mural paintings of the 'Apotheosis of Labour'. By and large, however, these are buildings provided by others *for* working people, either through philanthropy (Carnegie free libraries) or commerce (good housing to attract respectable skilled workers) or a combination of the two (Sir Titus Salt's model houses and institutions at Saltaire, a World Heritage site of industrial archaeology). The condition of the working classes can also of course be read to an extent in listed industrial buildings and numerous historic townscapes (many in conservation areas), especially when supplemented by archive material and early photographs.

Lack of a national overview

To date no national or regional overview of the nature or survival rates of workers' buildings has been attempted. Consequently, listing in this area has tended to be *ad hoc*, registering important set pieces such as the planned communities set up by the Chartist Co-operative Land Company or 'shrines' such as the house of Thomas Standfield,

The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society, Toad Lane, Rochdale, 1844

© People's History Museum

Owenite Hall of the People, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, 1837

one of the six Tolpuddle Martyrs, the first shop of the Co-op Movement set by the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Society in 1844 or the Burston Strike School, Norfolk, built in 1917 by public subscription to enable the teachers of the village school to continue teaching after they had been dismissed for supporting the farm workers' strike. Blue plaques schemes are underway in London, Merseyside, Birmingham, Portsmouth and Southampton to commemorate Labour Party pioneers such as Fred Knee and Trade Union leaders such as Will Thorne, but these schemes are similarly *ad hoc* in their coverage. Whether blue is the right colour is a moot point.

A more coherent approach

Where local work has been done, it suggests that we are not too late to make an impact. A case study in the Bolton, Rochdale, Burnley and Pendle districts indicated that a dozen or so surviving labour movement buildings were still in use but only three – two socialist halls and a Trade Union museum – were in any way linked to their original purpose. It is not at all clear how much of value has been lost.

The production of this guidance document will help us develop a more coherent approach to historic workers' and labour movement buildings and encourage local groups to develop their own research projects on specific areas and building types. While some areas – buildings of the Co-operative Movement, for instance – are reasonably well-known, others such as socialist holiday camps are not. Like the Co-op, the Trade Union movement generated a plethora of buildings – institutes, hospitals and convalescent homes, libraries and headquarters – that are quite well documented, providing a rich seam both for local research and thematic national overviews. While enhancing our knowledge and appreciation of this aspect of the labour movement heritage, the research and fieldwork projects will help inform sensitive management strategies. □

Martin Cherry
Chief Buildings Historian

Nick Mansfield
Director
The People's History Museum, Manchester

© People's History Museum

Burston Strike School, Norfolk, 1917

Historic public parks

Improving a vital community asset

The high priority the Government has given to urban green spaces has led to increased funding to reverse the decline of historic public parks

'The time for a renaissance of parks and urban green spaces is now.'
Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, 7 May 2002

Built as statements of civic pride, historic public parks continue to provide a sense of place, fostering community spirit and enabling social interaction. Flexible and highly adaptable, they have the potential to meet the changing demands of modern society. They are a facility accessible to all: park gates offer no discrimination nor do parks have the 'threshold' factor of many other cultural institutions. Used by millions on a regular basis – over 296 million visits per year by all sectors of the community (*Public Parks Assessment*) – public parks make a substantial contribution to urban life. As a result, they are central to the Government's 'liveability' agenda. According to Sally Keeble, when Minister for Regeneration, 'quality parks and open spaces are fundamental to making towns and cities better places to live' (news release for *Green Spaces, Better Places*, 7 May 2002). The Urban White Paper, *Our towns and cities – the future: Delivering an urban renaissance* (November 2000) emphasises that well-managed public parks are 'vital to enhancing the quality of urban environments and the quality of our lives' (Section 4, 38), and notes that, together with historic buildings, 'parks and open spaces make a great contribution to the character, diversity and sense of identity of urban areas' (Section 4, 36). The Government's recent statement on the historic environment, *The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future* (December 2001), also acknowledges these merits.

Well-maintained parks contribute greatly to the value of a neighbourhood, providing attractive areas that encourage inward investment, business retention, employment opportunities and an increase in tourism. Restoration of poorly-maintained sites can provide a focus for urban regeneration, and no doubt much will be said on this matter during the forthcoming inquiry into the Role of Historic Buildings and Public Spaces in Urban Regeneration, to be held by the Transport, Local Government and the Regions Committee.

Thus investment in urban parks can offer a triple dividend: a better standard of living for a significant element of the population, regeneration and conservation. Without investment, though, parks become un-used, derelict, crime-ridden and vandalised.

Handsworth Park and Old Church, Birmingham

Locke Park, Barnsley

Urban Parks Programme

Sadly, in the mid- to late-20th century, the condition of many public parks deteriorated through the lack of major capital expenditure on repair and maintenance. Increasing professional and public concern was expressed in *Public Prospects: Historic Urban Parks Under Threat* (1993) and *Park Life: Urban Parks and Social Renewal* (1995).

In response, the Heritage Lottery Fund launched its Urban Parks Programme in 1996, a £50 million grant scheme designed to run over three years. The UPP, extended because of huge demand, has proved immensely successful, breathing new life into an impressive number of individual sites and bringing into sharp focus the severity of the situation. It is predicted that by the end of 2002 the UPP will have provided £255 million to restore and improve parks and gardens in the UK (Urban White Paper, Section 4, 36). As of May 2001, it had awarded grants to 161 parks at an average of around £1.4 million per scheme, primarily for the repair of infrastructure and the replacement of lost or worn-out features such as soft landscaping.

Underfunding and lack of leadership

In *Power of Place: The future of the historic environment* (December 2000), the report of the English Heritage-led review of policies relating to the historic environment, the continuing trend of under-funding historic public parks was revealed as a cut in real terms of local authority expenditure of 16% between 1990/1991 and 1998/1999 (paragraphs 40–1). The report also drew attention to a lack of overall leadership and welcomed the decision announced in the Urban White Paper to give the Regeneration Minister responsibility for improving England's public parks. This decision, and the accompanying major Government programme to coordinate policy on public parks, was prompted by the findings of the Inquiry into Town and Country Parks held in 1999 by the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee of the House of Commons.

The Select Committee's comments also triggered the survey initiated and funded by English Heritage, HLF, DETR/DTLR, and the Countryside Agency, carried out by the Urban Parks Forum and published as *Public Parks Assessment: A survey of local authority owned parks focusing on parks of historic interest* (May 2001). This research provided some of the basic statistics, found by the Committee to have been lacking, to assist decision-makers in a variety of ways. Its findings confirm that urban parks in the UK have had, in general, a history of 'devastating decline' and that historic parks have fared worse that other types of recreational open space: 'The loss of individual features traditionally associated with parks is widespread and alarming with up to 75% loss of some historic features.'

The Local Government Association also responded to the Select Committee's work. Its report, *The Value of Parks and Open Spaces* (2001), draws upon local authority case studies to illustrate how local councils use parks and green spaces as part of their corporate and community planning to contribute to social inclusion and community regeneration.

Urban Green Spaces Taskforce

Following the Urban White Paper, and in line with a recommendation in *Power of Place*, an Urban Green Spaces Taskforce was set up to advise the Government on its proposals for improving the quality of urban parks and green spaces. Convened in January 2001, the Taskforce produced its interim report the following November and its final report, *Green Spaces, Better Places*, in May 2002. The report is comprehensive, exploring all aspects of the management, maintenance, creation and financing of the whole range of green spaces. Its wealth of detailed recommendations should inform the Public Space Cross Cutting Review and contribute to the Government's proposed new public realm strategy.

The recommendations include the setting up of a new national agency for urban parks and green spaces to champion the cause, issue advice and improve coordination among all those concerned. An interim Steering Group has already been set up to maintain momentum. *Green Spaces* looks at new funding mechanisms and urges that £100 million in capital funding per year for each of the next five years will be needed to begin reversing the decline of public parks. The New Opportunities Fund, with its schemes worth about £80 million launched recently to support improvements to urban green spaces, is given as a possible future source of money. Regeneration programmes, such as those funded by the Single Regeneration Budget, Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and New Deal for Communities, are identified as having potential. The Taskforce has also recommended that Government introduce a funding and management scheme for parks similar to the Countryside Stewardship scheme.

National strategies

In tandem with the work of the interim Steering Group and pending publication of the Government's policy statement, the Urban Parks Forum, a national voluntary sector organisation, is being supported by Government (ODPM, with HLF and the Esme Fairburn Foundation also providing funding) to promote best practice among park managers. The Beacon Council theme of Improving Urban Green Spaces should also help inform standards and good practice while the Local Government Association has set

Royal Terrace Garden, Torquay

up a Parks and Open Spaces Panel. In the light of the advice now on offer, it will be interesting to see what is included in the revised Planning Policy Guidance note 17: Sports, Recreation and Open Space (PPG17).

Knowledge is essential

Green Spaces acknowledges that public parks are part of the heritage and culture of local people and communities. It advises that, to create a good quality green space, it is essential to understand the site, both its history and its social, cultural and economic context. 'We want parks and green spaces to meet people's needs today while preserving their historical and cultural importance' (paragraph 16). Additionally, in recommending that the Government should establish nationally acceptable quality standards for managing and maintaining parks based on those promoted by the Green Flag Awards scheme, the Taskforce promotes 'the value of conservation and care of historical heritage'.

When the Select Committee considered public parks, it observed that, in the past, English Heritage had not placed a high priority on designed landscapes. The Committee itself fully appreciated the importance of public parks as a key part of our urban heritage and criticised English Heritage for its apparent lack of interest (paragraph 127). *Green Spaces* notes that English Heritage has 'important responsibilities' for historic parks and gardens (paragraph 47).

English Heritage has responded positively to this criticism through several initiatives, one of which has been to accelerate the thematic survey of historic public parks to improve the coverage of such sites on the national *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest*. Our work in this area will be discussed in the next issue of *Conservation Bulletin*. □

Harriet Jordan
Head of Register of Parks and Gardens

The illustrations for this article are from the Nigel Temple Postcard Collection at the National Monuments Record.
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Handsworth Park, Birmingham

Public Prospects: Historic Urban Parks Under Threat, The Victorian Society and The Garden History Society, 1993

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The Value of Parks and Open Spaces, Local Government Association (supported by the Countryside Agency and endorsed by the Chief Cultural and Leisure Officers Association), 2001

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Green Spaces, Better Spaces: Final Report of The Urban Green Spaces Taskforce, DTLR, May 2002

CEMETERIES UNDER REVIEW

Future Government policy directions

Paradise Preserved *was issued in April by English Heritage and English Nature as a draft introduction to the assessment, evaluation, conservation and management of historic cemeteries – their landscape design, important buildings and memorials, and wildlife value*

Is it a short cut to school or the shops? Is it a quiet place for a lunch break? A chance to reflect? A wildlife sanctuary? A great hideout for children? What is your local urban cemetery used for?

In drafting *Paradise Preserved*,[1] English Heritage and English Nature acknowledge that cemeteries are, foremost, places to respect and commemorate the dead and are important to the families and friends of the people buried there. The Parliamentary Select Committee on Cemeteries[2] and the subsequent Government response[3] highlighted the need for more guidance on cemeteries and their care.

Cemeteries are also biographies of communities and their social history. Cemetery design and layout reflect fashions. Different religions and denominations are characterised by different styles of commemoration. Inscriptions on the monuments contain important information about the people who are buried there and provide useful evidence for people studying genealogy and family history.

The Health and Safety Executive's campaign poster 'Be Respectful, Be Safe'

In cemeteries, designed and natural features are combined to create unique landscapes. Design elements include the layout of the site with avenues, drives and footpaths, boundaries and burial plots, significant gateways and chapels, mortuaries and shelters, sculpture and monuments, and planting schemes with trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants that evoke mourning and contemplation. In time, this artificial environment is softened, overlaid and sometimes obliterated by the overgrowth of the original planting and by the natural arrival of other plants. Wildlife colonises these quiet, green spaces, which become important habitats for plants and animals. In some cases, urban cemeteries also represent locked pockets of countryside with remnant habitats such as heath.

Some cemeteries of national importance are included in English Heritage's *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England.* Many more include buildings, monuments and other features that are listed. Others are Conservation Areas, and some are designated as sites of nature conservation importance. A review is underway to add more of these designed landscapes to the *Register of Historic Parks and Gardens*, and more sculpture and architectural features are being listed.

Friends Groups

The champions for cemeteries have been the Friends Groups,[4] often started as pressure groups to counter an owner's neglect or proposals for inappropriate use. Groups have continued to care for these cemeteries and often help in practical ways such as surveying and recording, fund raising, and volunteering for activities such as clearing brambles and running open days. For example, The Friends of Arnos Vale Cemetery have set up a trust, with the support of Bristol City Council and English Heritage to safeguard the burial ground, provide a public garden in the heart of the city and develop a wildlife and educational centre. A Compulsory Purchase Order was issued earlier this year with a view to the trust taking on the care and maintenance of the cemetery at a cost of £2.5 million.

High priority of maintenance

In response to the Urban White Paper,[5] the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce[6] reported this summer. Cemeteries are acknowledged as special green spaces and, in common with other parks and open spaces, they face maintenance challenges.

One particular maintenance issue is the safety of memorials. Concerned about the number of accidents in cemeteries, the Health and Safety Executive issued advice in 2001 to local authority enforcement officers on the management of unstable memorials.[7] Cemetery burial authorities – the local authority or a private company – have a duty to assess the risk of all cemetery structures and cemetery work activities. The industry organisations, the Confederation of Burial Authorities (CBA) and the Institute of Burial and Cremation Administration, carried out research in 1998 on the stability of memorials and found that many authorities were not carrying out these checks, especially in closed burial grounds. Many of the unstable memorials seem to be relatively recent stones, installed within the last 30 years. Some important memorials are protected by Conservation Area or Listed Building status but many more are yet unrecorded.

Today, four years after the research on stability, there is a proliferation of memorials either laid down or cordoned off with unsightly hazard tape or bags. Such measures are intended to be temporary until the memorials can be repaired safely, but whether resources can be found is another issue. Parents and teachers are asked to tell children that, while cemeteries are intriguing places to visit, they are not playgrounds. For some communities, however, cemeteries are the only local green space.

The Grade II listed monument to Raja Rammohun Roy – a Hindu reformer and thinker who died in Bristol 1833 – designed by William Prinsep. Beyond is the Dissenters' Chapel, with a Greek Ionic portico designed by Charles Underwood about 1840. Arnos Vale Cemetery, Bristol (Grade II*), was laid out by Bristol nurserymen James Garraway and Martin Mayes*

The Health and Safety Executive's summary of accidents involving children and memorials 1982-2000[8]

3-year-old boy crushed by gravestone – fatal (Wear Valley)
2-year-old child injured by falling gravestone – non-fatal (Sunderland)
2-year-old child injured by falling gravestone – non-fatal (Preston)
9-year-old child crushed by gravestone – fatal (Liverpool)
9-year-old child crushed by gravestone – non-fatal (Burnley)
4-year-old child trapped by falling headstone – non-fatal (Westminster)
20-month-old child struck by recently erected headstone – non-fatal (Plymouth)
3-year-old child trapped by fallen headstone – non-fatal (Port Talbot)
5-year-old child crushed by memorial – non-fatal (Chester)
6-year-old child crushed by falling memorial – fatal (Harrogate)

Both pictures: Pupils of William Patten School at work on projects at Abney Park Cemetery, a 32-acre woodland and Local Nature Reserve. Established in 1840, the cemetery is now owned by the London Borough of Hackney. A thriving Education Service provides an environmental education programme for primary and secondary schools

Educational resource

Health and safety issues aside, however, cemeteries are full of treasures and offer an excellent education resource for schools. They are used to teach history and ecology as well as other aspects of the National Curriculum such as language work on epitaphs, map work, geology, design and technology, and citizenship (see Spicer, 30–1). English Heritage's magazine for teachers, *Heritage Learning*,[9] has highlighted school projects such as the William Patten School's work at the urban cemetery in Abney Park, Hackney, and the Schools Adopt Monuments 2000 scheme [10] which included a study of the Muslim Burial Ground at Brookwood Cemetery, Woking. There are also English Heritage teacher's guides and videos[11] on recording and surveying sites. Groups such as the Living Churchyard and Cemetery Project[12] have also produced education packs to encourage children and community groups to learn about wildlife and its conservation.

Pilot survey of burial grounds

Causes for concern – the lack of burial space and maintenance funding, clashes between the historic, cultural and ecological importance of cemeteries, and health and safety issues – led the Select Committee to challenge the future validity of burial practice and procedure, given so many demographic, cultural, historical and environmental changes over the last 150 years.[13] Local communities have been responsible for burials in the past, but new Government direction is now needed, both to deal with the lack of burial space and give the burial industry direction. In response, The Home Office has convened a group to provide good practice advice on the provision, management and maintenance of burial grounds as well as burial practice and procedures, and to make recommendations for policy. A pilot survey of burial grounds was begun during the summer to compile information on the number, condition and operational liability of cemeteries; the group plans to report to Ministers by December 2002. English Heritage and English Nature's *Paradise Preserved* contributes to this debate and offers guidance on managing the different conservation interests in cemeteries. □

Jenifer White
Senior Landscape Advisor

The draft *Paradise Preserved* is available on www.english-heritage.org.uk. Please send comments to Jenifer White, English Heritage, 23 Savile Row, London W1S 2ET or **jenifer.white@english-heritage.org.uk**

Burial and Cemeteries Advisory Group Membership

Association of Burial Authorities
Association of Private Crematoria and Cemeteries
Board of Deputies of British Jews
Cemetery Research Group, University of York
Churches Funerals Group
Commonwealth War Graves Commission
Confederation of Burial Authorities
Council for the Care of Churches
Cremation Society of Great Britain
Cruse Bereavement Care
Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions
Department of Culture, Media and Sport
English Heritage
English Nature
Federation of British Cremation Authorities
Health and Safety Executive
Home Office
Institute of Burial and Cremation Administration
Local Government Association
Muslim Council of Great Britain
National Assembly for Wales
National Association of Local Councils
National Association of Memorial Masons
National Federation of Cemetery Friends
Society of Local Council Clerks
Welsh Local Government Association

1 *Paradise Preserved* is a draft document published on both English Heritage (**www.english-heritage.org.uk** see>conserving historic places>conservation advice>conservation and management of cemeteries) and English Nature (**www.english-nature.org.uk**) websites.

2 *Eighth report from the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee*: *Cemeteries*, London and English Heritage's memorandum for the inquiry, House of Commons, March 2001 (See **www.parliament.uk**)

3 *The Government reply to the eighth report from the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee, Session 2000–2001 HC91, Cemeteries. Cm5281*, Home Department, October 2001, London: TSO

4 See National Federation of Cemetery Friends web site and links (**www.cemeteryfriends.fsnet.co.uk**)

5 *Our towns and cities – the future: Delivering an urban renaissance*. Urban White Paper, Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, November 2000

6 *Green Spaces, Better Places: Final report of the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce*, DTLR, May 2002

7 *Management of unstable memorials*, Local Authority Circular 23/18, SIM 7/2001/28, Health and Safety Executive, August 2001 (**www.hse.gov.uk/lau/lacs/23-18.htm**)

8 *Health and Safety Executive launches campaign to prevent more graveyard tragedies*, Press Release E188:01, 17 October 2001 (**www.hse.gov.uk/press/e01188.htm**)

9 *Exploring an urban cemetery: Heritage Learning* **11**, English Heritage, Spring 1998

10 *Schools Adopt Monuments 2000: Heritage Learning* **18**, English Heritage, Summer 2000

11 English Heritage teacher's guides: Susanna Marcus and Rosie Barker, *Using Historic Parks and Gardens* (1997); Richard Morris and Mike Corbishley, *Churches, cathedrals and chapels* (1996); Sallie Purkis, *Using memorials* (1995)

12 The Living Churchyard and Cemetery Project, *Hunt the Daisy*, 1998, Tel. 024 76696969

13 *The Government reply to the eighth report from the Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee, Session 2000–2001 HC91, Cemeteries, Cm5281*, Home Department, October 2001, London: TSO

Historic pub interiors

Major survey

The CAMRA National Inventory and a joint project with English Heritage have led to a greatly increased understanding of historic pub interiors

Everyone knows that the pub is one of the great English traditions. The message is reinforced by pub signs like 'Ye Olde …', notices such as 'a traditional English inn' and reassuring pronouncements about 'home cooking' and the fact that Charles Dickens used to enjoy a pint here. Yet, despite these appeals to tradition and history, very few pub interiors have much claim to antiquity. They have, of course, been constantly changing over time but the pace of change has accelerated enormously during the past few decades.

The CAMRA National Inventory

In 1990 the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) embarked on a major survey to assess what was left. The objective was to discover those pubs that had remained substantially unaltered since 1945. There are some 60,000 pubs throughout Great Britain (but the number is falling) and it was thought that perhaps about 500 examples would form a National Inventory of Historic Pub Interiors, ranging from the simplest rural beerhouse to the grandest of city establishments. A decade later it was clear that the number would be only about 200, so thorough had been the recent process of refitting.

Joint historic pubs project

English Heritage was also concerned about the loss of historic interiors, usually with little or no recording having taken place. Some ground-breaking listing decisions were made to recognise that once-commonplace buildings had now become very rare examples of vanishing types. Cases in point were the listing of the Three Magpies, a plain 'Moderne' 1930s pub in Birmingham, and the basic but intact Victorian Turf Tavern, Bloxwich, West Midlands. To speed up the work and develop an overview of the pub stock, English Heritage and CAMRA funded a two-year project in 1998 for which I became the caseworker. The basis of the project was CAMRA's survey work and the chief purpose was to ensure that the National Inventory pubs were, if appropriate, listed, that they were listed at the correct grade and that list descriptions properly pointed to the significance of interiors. Inevitably new examples should, and did, come to light during the course of the work, usually in response to alerts from local people over threatened gutting. The vast majority of the pubs were in England, and it was soon apparent that inconsistencies had grown up over what was listed and at what grade.

The North Star, Steventon, Oxfordshire. A series of settles demarcates the drinking area of this now rare example of an unaltered village pub

The basic rural pub

It was also clear that not all the National Inventory pubs were *listable*. There are still a handful of pubs, privately owned by now-aged individuals, that are little more than a basic room in a private house. Two of the last survivors – the Sun at Leintwardine, Herefordshire, and the Luppitt Inn, Luppitt, Devon – are still functioning but, even during the life of the project, others were lost forever. We can scarcely protect an uneconomic way of life people no longer want to follow. Some basic rural pubs, of course, are listed for reasons that have nothing to do with their 'pubness'. The unique Cider House at Defford, Worcestershire, is listed because it is a 300-year-old half-timbered building, not because of its (no doubt ephemeral) pub qualities – stable door servery in the garden, outdoor drinking or inside a tiny room if cold or wet! Similarly the drinking arrangements at the North Star, Steventon, Oxfordshire (opposite), are paralleled only at one other British pub but, like the Cider House, the listing was originally made because of the age (17th century) of the building.

Pressures on the urban pub

From the start of the project, it was obvious that National Inventory pubs were coming under threat. Within the space of a few months, there were real or expected threats at the Painters Arms, High Town Road, Luton (1913), the Cock and Bottle, Barkerend Road, Bradford (about 1900), and the Neptune's Hall, Broadstairs (late 19th century): all three were spot-listed at grade II. At the Painters Arms, listing saved a well-appointed off-sales snug and its adjoining screens from a scheme to throw open the whole trading area into the usual one big space.

The Painters Arms case is symptomatic of the changes that have altered the urban pub in the past hundred years. At first, it was customary for most establishments to have a number of separate rooms or to have screens between separate drinking areas. In London, where compartmentalisation seems to have reached its height, it was not unknown for there to be well over half a dozen screened off compartments. There was invariably an off-sales facility too that might take the form of a small snug (as at the Painters Arms) or a hatch from the porch into the servery. Nowadays the supermarkets (often in Calais!) deal with most of the take-home trade while a more egalitarian society and the magistrates' demands that all parts of pubs should be visible have swept away the divisions in pubs. This trend, begun during the inter-war period, became a torrent in the late 20th century.

The project showed just how rare intact, compartmentalised pubs have become. A superb example, the Argyll Arms, is next door to Oxford Circus Underground Station. Dating from about 1898, this splendid pub has superbly detailed screens with etched and polished glass leading off a side corridor to the bar counter; it was upgraded to a II* listing through the work of the project. Another classic example is the Prince Alfred, Formosa Street, Maida Vale, where the screenwork also dates from about 1898. Here listing has no doubt saved the 'hardware' but a refurbishment last year involving an all-too-visible kitchen, café-style seating and a prominent restaurant area has destroyed much of historic interest. The pressures on historic pubs are enormous.

The Lion, Liverpool.
The drinking corridor and its lavish Edwardian fittings

The height of pub building

The heroic age of English pub building was, roughly, between 1895 and 1905 when the great drinking palaces were created, epitomised by the Argyll Arms and the Prince Alfred. At their most lavish they were fitted out with decorative tiling, screens, ornate bar-backs and fireplaces, though the arrangements of features and floor plans varied across the country. During the project, a good deal of time was spent studying historic interiors in Merseyside. Here there had been less extreme compartmentalisation than in London, and a characteristic feature is a lobby or corridor for standing customers, off which run other rooms – a public bar, saloon, or, a typically north-west feature, a news room. The Lion, in Moorfield, Liverpool (page 27), includes this type of drinking corridor dating from an expensive Edwardian refitting. The servery and public bar lie beyond the glazed screen, which has hatches for serving drinks. A similar pub, the Prince Arthur, Rice Lane, Walton, had even more of its historic interior intact than the Lion but had not been listed. This omission was rectified, and also the Stork, Price Street, Birkenhead, had its list description revised to reflect the exceptional nature of its interior.

The West Midlands conurbation, and Birmingham in particular, has a number of excellent interiors built about 1900. Two of the best were upgraded to II* as a result of the project – the Waterloo, Shireland Road, Smethwick, an ambitious hotel and pub of 1908, and the Bellefield, Winson Street, Birmingham, with its superb floor-to-ceiling tiling of a similar date.

Such pubs are highly appealing and their architectural interest obvious. At a humbler level there are still a number of pubs surviving intact that are representative of the many thousands that used to cater for millions of industrial working-class people. The Vine, Pitts Hill, Tunstall, is a three-room, late-Victorian pub that still serves the local community. Similarly, the Shakespeare, Stafford Street, Dudley, has remained unaltered and was one of the first pubs to be listed during the project. Another West Midland pub to have been given a grade II listing is the Olde Swan, Netherton, famous among beer enthusiasts as being one of only four long-lived home-brew pubs to have survived into the 1970s. Its listing depended, of course, not upon this worthy fact but upon the survival of the intact Victorian public bar and snug and a rare enamelled ceiling (opposite).

The plight of the inter-war pub

The information gathered in the National Inventory and the joint project may prevent decisions being made with inadequate evidence, such as the one made about 1990 on the John Bull, York. English Heritage did not recommend listing the pub – a small, multi-room pub, complete with all its fittings but conservative architecturally – because nobody knew whether the pub was an exceptional survivor or one of many of its type. If what we know now as a result of over a decade's survey work had been known then, it might still be possible to buy beer at the John Bull rather than a used car from its site! Very few inter-war pubs survive in anything like their original state. As this article is being written, E B Musman's iconic 'Moderne' Nags Head, Bishop's Stortford (about 1936), is undergoing a further set of changes that will make it even less like the original.

An early listing during the project was the plain, sub-Georgian Crystal Fountain, Cannock, Staffordshire (1937), simply fitted but conveying a good sense of what a large, ordinary suburban pub was like just before World War II. A very recent listing is the Vine, Lichfield Road, Wednesfield (1938), a small, scarcely-altered three-room pub for an industrial suburb of Wolverhampton. Ten years or so ago it would not have been considered for listing. Now we are confident that there are only two or three pubs like it left in England.

A thing of the past – the off-sales compartment of the Victoria, Hallgarth Street, Durham

The eponymous swan in the enamelled ceiling of the Olde Swan, Netherton, West Midlands

When considering larger public houses, it became clear that the Margaret Catchpole, a 1936 estate pub in Cliff Lane, Ipswich, was truly exceptional, retaining all its rooms (even its off-sales) and good quality fittings. A combination of quality and completeness, it is the best example of its type and was upgraded from a grade II to II* listing. A symptom of the lack of knowledge about the inter-war pub stock is that the Test Match, West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire (1936-7), was unlisted though it still retained its original Art Deco fittings; it is now listed at II*.

Conservation and commercialisation

The Olde Swan, Netherton (mentioned above), is a model of what to do with an historic pub. The old trading area is insufficient for modern needs and the pub has been expanded considerably to the side and rear of the building. The work has been done so that one is oblivious of it when in the historic core. A similar development has taken place at the Five Mile House, Duntisbourne Abbots, Gloucestershire, where the tiny two-room local pub has been expanded sideways into former private accommodation and downwards into the cellars – with minimum visual impact. At the Fox and Hounds, Christmas Common, Oxfordshire, the intervention has been more drastic but the new restaurant has been built in the local vernacular tradition. The historic core has been carefully retained and greatly enhances the whole development.

Some pubs will close, others will need expansion to survive and those pubs that are little more than the licensee's living room are becoming extinguished. It would be naive to suggest that every historic feature should be kept in every pub. It is equally naive to suppose that the modern generation of pub-owning companies is interested in anything more than the bottom line.

Considerable strides are being made to explore the viability of making greater use of the pub, especially in rural areas (pub, shop, post office, meeting rooms) where diversification can help arrest the decline of local services and retain a community focus.

Planning authorities are beginning to challenge applications for pub conversion to residential use in recognition of their important social role. English Heritage (with others) will be publishing guidance in due course on the adaptation of historic pubs, taking into account commercial and community interests as well as those of the historic fabric. Statutory protection, however, will remain an essential tool for tempering destructive and badly devised schemes. We are now in a better position through the work by English Heritage and CAMRA to know which pubs have important historic interiors and to be able to put them into a national context. □

Geoff Brandwood
Historic Pubs Caseworker
Campaign for Real Ale

OUR PLACE – OUR FUTURE

Citizenship and the historic environment

The study of citizenship in schools will enable us to build a better sense of place in younger generations and help pupils become more fully informed citizens, able to make decisions for themselves about what they want their local environment to be

The new citizenship curriculum seeks to promote active community involvement by pupils in their neighbourhoods. It encourages young people to address issues relevant to their daily lives and become involved in decision-making: the weighing of evidence, listening to opinions and making and justifying decisions. To support this new curriculum development, English Heritage Education has developed a number of model case studies based on the historic environment to encourage other schools across the country to develop their own teaching and learning strategies.

Citizenship and archaeology

Luckwell Primary School in Bristol built a sustainable bio town to gain an understanding of archaeology and planning. An archaeologist visited the school after work was underway and told the pupils that their new town was on a site of cultural importance and that he had the right to stop the building. The class took on the roles of developers and archaeologists, discussed and debated the issues raised and, in doing so, began to understand how rules and laws are made to protect the historic environment for our future.

Citizenship and buildings

Students from Felstead Special School undertook a local history study of Sunderland and discovered a derelict building, the Old Orphanage. Wishing to draw attention to the building in order to secure its future, the group took drawings and photographs and composed a letter to the local newspaper asking for information from readers who had had connections with the building. A number of former residents contacted them. The group created a textile hanging, suspended inside one of the boarded-up windows, that portrayed aspects of the building's past.

Four primary schools in Ipswich used redundant churches as the focus for a cross-curricular approach to citizenship. Of the seven redundant churches in the town, one had already been converted for use as a Tourist Information Centre. The challenge was to think of ways in which the other churches could be re-used in the future, while protecting the buildings. After making visits, the pupils presented their ideas in the form of models, plans, pictures and written work. These were exhibited in a shopping centre,

A ceramic tile panel of Upper Tean Mill constructed by Year 2 pupils at Great Wood County Primary School, based on their own architectural sketches

© English Heritage

Pupils in Marsden and Slaithwaite, West Yorkshire, preparing a video about the impact of change on their local historic environment

which allowed the pupils to share their ideas with a wider audience and raise awareness of the redundant churches.

Citizenship and regeneration

Marsden and Slaithwaite, towns in West Yorkshire undergoing major regeneration work, were the locations for an exciting video project. Pupils from local primary schools considered how the towns might change over the next ten years and whether they themselves could have any influence on their local historic environment in the future. Their ideas were made into 3-minute videos that were shown to parents and the local planning officer, who used them for discussions with local groups.

The Whitefriars area of historic Canterbury is currently being redeveloped, so pupils from four primary schools and a school for those with severe learning difficulties were encouraged to think about the issues. They surveyed local opinion, completed town planning simulations, interviewed experts and recorded impressions through poetry, music and art. A formal 'Question Time' session was held with representatives of the council, the developers, the archaeological team and English Heritage.

Citizenship and local identity

South Normanton in Derbyshire was the setting for an innovative citizenship project run in partnership with a local community arts group. The project used photography to help young people become involved with their local historic environment. Schools worked with a visual artist to find interesting features in the locality, looking at them as they are today and how they relate to the past. Four large banners were created and displayed, giving the local community the chance to see their environment through the eyes of its young people.

Upper Tean High Street in Staffordshire was the site of a primary school project about the future of its local environment. Each class presented ideas about the future of the buildings and open spaces to the village community through displays and concerts, many children feeling as if they were being citizens shaping the future of their own high street.

Training in citizenship enables young people to make links between people's actions and the shape of their local environment, to understand why change takes place and to envisage the role they might play in future developments. □

Suzanne Spicer
Education Officer
West Midlands Region

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME EXTENDED

Promoting greater public understanding

English Heritage strongly supports the Portable Antiquities Scheme which, by bringing to light thousands of objects together with vital information about exactly where they were found, is altering our understanding of England's history

In April 2002 the Heritage Lottery Fund agreed to support the extended Portable Antiquities Scheme for three years.

Thirty-one new posts will be created across England and Wales in three tranches: April, August and December 2003. In addition to regionally-based Finds Liaison Officers, there will be a managerial team, an ICT Adviser based at the British Museum and an Education Officer at Resource (The Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries). There will also be four specialist funds advisers for the following areas: Iron Age and Roman Coins at the British Museum, Medieval and Post-Medieval Coins at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Prehistoric Roman Objects at the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, and Medieval and Post-Medieval Objects at the University of Cambridge.

Pilot scheme

The pilot Portable Antiquities Scheme covering half of England and all of Wales has had spectacular results. In 2000/2001 over 37,500 archaeological objects were recorded, to an increasing degree of accuracy. Already it is clear that archaeological distribution maps – of Iron Age coins and Viking settlement, for example – are being transformed.

Metal detectorist Cliff Bradshaw, who alerted the Canterbury Archaeological Unit when he discovered the Bronze Age gold cup, assisting at the excavation

Metal detectorists

Most of the finds have come from metal detectorists. Of the 57 hoards recorded in the latest volume of *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain*, 46 had been found with metal detectors. The Finds Liaison Officers maintain regular contact with 105 metal detecting clubs. It is fair to say that there has been considerable animosity between detectorists and archaeologists in the past. Because of the scheme, however, the level of cooperation has increased enormously. At the recent West Hawk Farm excavations, near Ashford, Kent, six clubs cooperated with the archaeological team and located over 2000 metal artefacts. Though there are still examples of wilful and illegal damage to sites from treasure hunters, most recently at the Wanborough Roman Temple in Surrey, there are now far more examples of well-reported discoveries. Last year 1764 people reported finds and many assisted with further investigation.

Bronze Age gold cup

The most recent example of a model case was the discovery of a rare Bronze Age gold cup in Kent by detectorist Cliff Bradshaw. During a search for evidence of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, he discovered this spectacular object whose only parallel in Britain is the famous Rillaton gold cup, displayed at the British Museum. He reported his find to the Canterbury Archaeological Unit, which organised an evaluation of the site. English Heritage's geophysics team surveyed the area, aerial photographs produced further evidence and the Unit, funded by English Heritage, carried out a small excavation to clarify the context of the gold cup.

As a result we now know that the cup came from a barrow, one of several sited prominently along a ridge. This Wessex-style barrow cemetery is a rare discovery in Kent. Cliff Bradshaw assisted in the excavation and then found himself a 'star' of the tabloid newspapers and television chat shows.

Data transfer to SMRs

There are concerns about the scheme, particularly about the quality of recording and the availability of data in local Sites and Monuments Records. Andrew Sargent of the National Monuments Record has recently produced a report on the transfer of the central Portable Antiquities database to SMRs. His recommendations will shortly be implemented by the scheme's ICT adviser.

Sustainability

There are also concerns about the long-term sustainability of the project. During the next three years, there will be an opportunity to develop a skilled group of finds specialists, located with the 62 partner museums and local authorities. Attitudes should change as people are encouraged to report finds, and the importance of artefacts should be more greatly appreciated by the archaeological profession. The project will arouse expectations: Resource's 'Renaissance in the Regions' proposed a countryside network of museum hubs. This is one possible mechanism for continuing the scheme. In the meantime, the Heritage Lottery Fund support has provided archaeologists and museums with an opportunity to develop a fruitful working partnership with metal detectorists. □

David Miles
Chief Archaeologist

Plough-damaged Bronze Age gold cup (about 1700-1500 BC) discovered by metal detectorist Cliff Bradshaw at Woodnesborough, Kent

Architecture centres

Involving the community

During the last decade, architecture centres have been set up in cities and towns to provide local communities with information about their built environment. English Heritage is keen to work with these centres, to help ensure that the historic environment is celebrated, debated and understood

Centres for architecture and the built environment have been established throughout Europe in the last decade as sites for the provision of information and the exchange of ideas about our cities and towns. The Architecture Foundation was established in 1991 as Britain's first independent architecture centre, and there are now 15 centres in the UK. More are under development, including a proposed new centre for Liverpool in which English Heritage is a major partner.

Architecture centres strive to promote the cultural importance of issues relating to architecture and the environment and to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and information about the past, present and future of our cities. Through exhibitions, websites, workshops, lectures, discussions and walking tours, children can tell authorities what they think about their schools, residents associations can express insights into the layout of the neighbourhood, and planners, designers and historians can share their knowledge, all in the spirit of collectively understanding and shaping our world. Architecture centres enable people to participate more fully in decision-making processes and encourage decision-makers to listen.

Diverse activities

The form and activities of architecture centres are as diverse as the cities and communities they serve. In Manchester, the Centre for Understanding the Built Environment (CUBE) offers 'Culture, Community, Construction' through architectural exhibitions, a young person's art gallery, and the opportunity to work with construction professionals. Bristol's architecture centre has held workshops on straw bale construction and recently launched English Heritage's *Building in Context* with our South West Region to highlight regional projects. Kent's architecture centre is developing programmes of architecture studies for schools with the Sight Specific Residency Programme. Particularly innovative is The Building Exploratory in Hackney, London, partly funded by English Heritage, which uses interactive models, displays, and activities to encourage imaginative thought about the immediate area and issues beyond.

The English Heritage-led review of the historic environment, *Power of Place* (December 2000), and the Government's response, *The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future* (December 2001) both highlight the need for additional architecture centres to encourage understanding and participation at the local level on decisions about the built environment. The Architecture Centre Network was recently launched as a national advocate to raise the profile of architecture centres and develop funding initiatives. It will provide a forum through which centres can engage with Government agendas of learning and social inclusion, regeneration, housing, culture and heritage.

The Building Exploratory in Hackney, London, is an education and resource centre with a unique, interactive exhibition designed to engage young and old in understanding and shaping their local environment

Reproduced by permission of The Building Exploratory, Hackney

A range of support

At the June 2002 international conference, 'The Value of Architecture Centres', English Heritage offered support for architecture centres in the shape of grants, content, educational resources and partnership.

Heritage Grant Fund programme

Through the Heritage Grant Fund programme, English Heritage provides financial support for voluntary and community groups. We are now extending this programme to provide funding to support regional and local capacity building. In 2002/2003 we will offer £2.4 million, which will be increased to £3.5 million by 2004/2005.

The NMR

The National Monuments Record (NMR), English Heritage's public archive, is keen to explore opportunities for collaborating with architecture centres, particularly on exhibitions and digital projects. It can supply information and illustrative material from its vast collections, including aerial photographs, measured drawings and reports, as well as stunning historic and contemporary architectural photography. Recently, for example, the NMR supplied The Building Exploratory with a scanned set of wartime air photographs, providing a complete aerial image of Hackney as it was in 1946. This will be incorporated in The Building Exploratory's Geographical Information System (GIS), where it will complement other map-based information sources. More conventionally, over a hundred of the NMR's historic photographs of buildings in Exeter were recently used in a locally organised exhibition that explored the effect of the Blitz and post-war planning policy on the architecture of the city centre.

English Heritage Education

English Heritage Education provides free courses for teachers, helping them to deliver citizenship requirements by working on local projects on the historic environment (see Spicer, 30–1). The Education team also offers a wide range of free support materials for teachers, such as *Building in Stone*, to encourage the study of buildings.

The bombed facade of a Georgian terrace in Southernhay West in Exeter, Devon, was used in a locally organised exhibition exploring the effect of the Blitz and post-World War II planning policy on the city's architecture

Liverpool project

As part of the Historic Environment of Liverpool Project (HELP!) launched in March 2001, English Heritage is working with local partners on the development of a new architecture centre in Liverpool. HELP! will produce innovative research into the history of the urban landscape and engage local communities in the process, making the results accessible in the new architecture centre. In a recent MORI poll, 30% of the respondents indicated that an interactive centre would be the means by which they would most like to learn about Liverpool's historic environment. The survey also showed how interested people are about actively determining the future of their neighbourhoods and city, and how much they already know about the fabric and the issues. English Heritage and its partners aim to provide a city-wide centre that engages the diverse community of Liverpool with its equally diverse historic environment. □

Emily Gee
Inspector of Historic Buildings

In Liverpool, English Heritage is working with partners to create a place where residents can learn about the historic environment, celebrate their city and participate in its regeneration. Local children in a typical Liverpool street of terrace houses, with Anfield Football Stadium in the background

Published jointly by English Heritage and CABE, *Building in Context* (Product Code XH20186) may be ordered free of charge from English Heritage, Customer Services, PO Box 569, Swindon, Wiltshire SN2 2YP; **customers@english-heritage.org.uk** The report can also be found on **www.english-heritage.org.uk** and **www.cabe.org.uk**

For a free copy of *Building in Stone*, ring English Heritage Education on 020 7973 3442 or visit **www.english-heritage.org.uk/education** to download a copy

ENGLAND'S MULTI-HERITAGE

Cultural diversity and the historic environment

An increased knowledge of the contribution made by ethnically diverse communities will broaden the interpretation of historic places

The cultural diversity of the historic environment is an interaction of the influences of the past with the populations of the present. To appreciate what remains – an historic place, a building, a landscape – an onlooker has always balanced personal knowledge with specialist interpretation. And interpretation has been constantly evolving.

The interpretation of historic places has been undergoing democratisation. The process has changed from a traditional approach, in which the main subject was the original owner or creator, to one which includes the experiences of all those who have been part of the place, whether their contributions were acknowledged in the past or not. This development also acknowledges the necessary role of the onlooker in creating relevance and meaning in a more inclusive interpretation. An intermediate stage between these two approaches is that of the specialist view, in which expert advice is required to translate the palimpsest of overlapping histories for the non-specialist onlooker. Today, interpretation of historic remains can incorporate both traditional mono-cultural history and specialist knowledge of artefacts and archives by drawing out the human experience and cultural diversity of the past in a modern context.

The cultural mix

In England the onlookers of today include 7 million people whose race, as stated on census forms and other official documents, is that of an ethnic minority, and they represent the most measurable group of English people who have more than one cultural perspective. Add to this group the 2 million people with dual racial heritage and the 4.5 million whose personal heritage involves immigration during the last three generations to this country from Europe and other predominantly white countries, and the rich mix of cultural diversity becomes global. Personal cultural diversity is, moreover, made up not just of race but other attributes such as education, geographic location and personality, and it becomes quite a challenge to find two individuals, even in the same family, who could claim the same personal cultural heritage.

Interpreting the historic environment of Brick Lane

A recent study by Jim Gard'ner on the historic environment of Brick Lane, Tower Hamlets, East London,[1] examines the disparity between older and newer interpretations of what is significant. Gard'ner began by interviewing members and leaders of the Bengalee community to find out which buildings and places were important to the British Bengalee of east London. The Bengalee community, the largest ethnic group in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets after the white community, makes up 22% of the population and 61% of the Spitalfields/Banglatown ward in which Brick Lane lies. This well-established community is a recent example of the many waves of immigration to have defined the character of the area since the 17th century.

Bhai Ram Singh, principal craftsman of the Durbar Room, Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, at work during construction, 1891. The Durbar Room, an Indian-style state reception and hall, was used by Queen Victoria for official functions

Gard'ner then compared the specialist view of the area, as reflected in the listed buildings, registered parks and Conservation Area criteria, with what the Bengalee community valued. He found that of the 22 places of importance identified by the Bengalee community only 2 were registered as Grade II* listed buildings and another 9 had Grade II status. None of the mosques, buildings used as community centres, housing, schools, parks, gardens, street markets and monuments were registered because of Bengalee significance. In the light of Gard'ner's research, current methods of defining the historic environment can fail to consider the broad range of significance.

Re-use of historic buildings

The continuing adaptation of the historic environment can also be seen in the re-use of historic buildings, which contributes to the conservation of the past in diverse ways (see also Brown, 14–15). Thirty-six different uses have been identified for 231 former nonconformist chapels in Norfolk.[2] The variety of uses reflects contemporary attitudes towards value and significance. Most have been converted into private dwellings, some used as stores and garages, but many still retain a public function, part of the original intention in their creation. Outside Norfolk, a notable example of re-use is the large former United Reform Chapel in Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, saved from dereliction by conversion into the biggest Indian restaurant in the world.

Reuses of Norfolk non-conformist chapels by percentage in 1995

Amusement arcade	*0.43*	*House*	*54.98*
Antiques room	*1.30*	*Library*	*1.30*
Arts studio	*0.43*	*Masonic Hall*	*1.73*
Barn	*1.73*	*Museum*	*0.87*
British Legion	*0.87*	*Nursery School*	*0.43*
Builder's store	*0.87*	*Offices*	*3.46*
Day centre	*0.43*	*Paint shop*	*0.43*
Doctors' surgery	*0.43*	*Pottery studio*	*0.43*
Engineering workshop	*0.43*	*Printing works*	*0.43*
Farm store	*0.87*	*Scout Hall*	*0.43*
Funeral parlour	*0.87*	*Shop*	*4.33*
Furniture store	*0.43*	*Sports Hall*	*0.43*
Garage	*5.63*	*St Johns Ambulance*	*0.43*
Garage store	*0.43*	*Store*	*9.09*
Grain store	*0.43*	*Village Hall*	*2.60*
Guide Hall	*0.43*	*Workshop*	*0.87*
Hall	*1.30*	*Youth Centre*	*0.43*

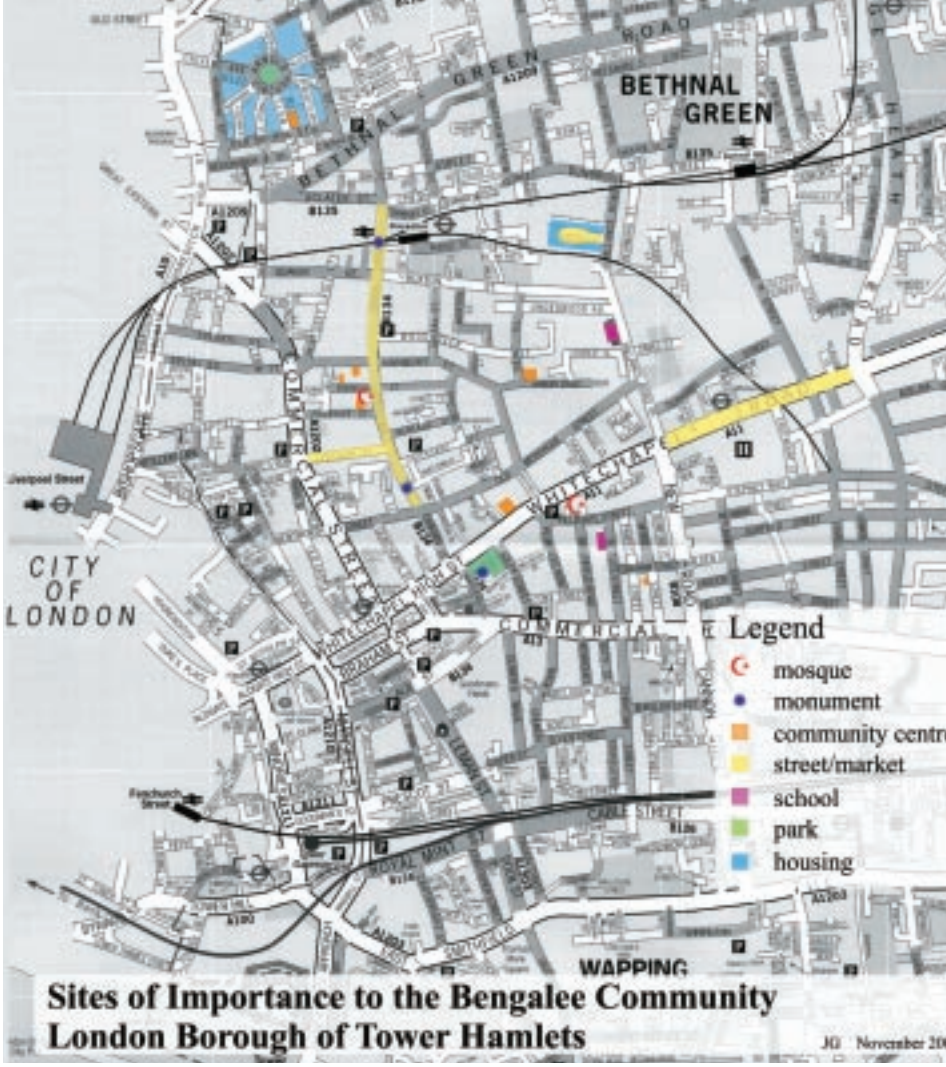
MORI poll

In *Attitudes to the Heritage* (2000),[3] prepared by MORI for English Heritage, market research showed that 'three in four people believed that the contribution of black people and Asians to our society is not thoroughly represented in heritage provision.' The figure was even higher among people from those ethnic backgrounds.

Building a picture of the contribution of black people and Asians will depend on discovering the hidden histories that are part of the historic environment. The intense movement of ideas and peoples – begun in the reign of Elizabeth I and which led to her famous decree in 1596 that there were too many black people living in London and that they should be expelled – has developed into a world-wide exchange in the telecommunications age of Elizabeth II. The most English of places will also be those that encompass the history of those movements of ideas and peoples. As one of the focus group members from the MORI research put it, heritage is about who you are:

'I agree about educating myself because I have found that now I have got older I actually want to know more about my black history which I never did before. I was too busy wanting to get on with life. I also want to know about the English heritage because this is where I live and I think it is important to know both sides because it makes you who you are.'

Jez Reeve
Head of Social Inclusion and Diversity



Important places for the Bengalee community in Brick Lane, Tower Hamlets, East London

1 Gard'ner, J, 2001 Heritage protection and social inclusion: A case study from the Bangladeshi community of East London, in Adopting Cultural Diversity, unpublished diploma thesis, Architectural Association of London

2 Reeve, J, 1995 *Norfolk Church Sites: Management and Conservation*. English Heritage

3 MORI, 2000 *Attitudes to the Heritage*

Dore Abbey roofing grant

Wider benefits to the local community

Roof repairs to Dore Abbey are an example of maintenance work that offers training in traditional skills and economic opportunities for local farmers

The evocative remnants of Dore Abbey have long been a place of religious observance for communities in the southern part of the Golden Valley in Herefordshire. Now, with the help of a repair grant from English Heritage, the abbey is at the centre of a community effort that could have significant social and economic benefits.

Founded in 1147, Dore Abbey was once a substantial Cistercian monastery. The surviving chancel, crossing and north and south transepts have served as the parish church since the 17th century. It was sympathetically restored between 1895 and 1904, including re-roofing using the local Old Red Sandstone slates – or tiles as they are known locally. Many of the stone slates were re-used, and by the 1990s many of the fixings had failed so that the whole roof needed to be stripped and recovered. Roughly 17,000 replacement slates would be required which would take the only quarry in production some eight years to supply. There was an urgent need for new supplies.

English Heritage offered a grant of £278,100 (80%) towards the roof works on condition that sound slates from the existing roof be re-used and the shortfall made up with new stone. Using new stone is an important principle of English Heritage's 'Roofs of England' campaign to revive the stone slate industry, which had largely disappeared by the 1990s. The lack of new stone supplies had led to the use of inappropriate stone slates from other parts of the UK or unsuitable man-made imitations. Even worse, some historic roofs had been stripped, sometimes illegally, for use elsewhere.

The quarry, or delph, lying unobtrusively within the landscape

Re-opening quarries

The Herefordshire Stone Tile Project was set up to deal with the problems of sourcing and supplying new material. The project has three primary roles: to raise awareness and promote the use of new stone slates, to find and exploit reserves and to train local people in the craft of cutting and dressing stone. Although English Heritage is funding consultants to provide expert technical and geological advice, the project is very much a local initiative and includes representatives from local community groups, the Friends of Dore Abbey, farmers, quarry owners, and Historic Buildings and Mineral Planning Officers. Through their hard work and commitment, new stone has been secured in little over a year, an object lesson for other areas of England that have struggled for years to source supplies.

Local support

Proposals to open quarries in areas of high landscape value often arouse fierce local opposition, but not here. Over 200 people attended the launch in April of the project at the abbey. In his address to the assembly, Sir Neil Cossons, Chairman of English Heritage, said 'It is essential that buildings such as this are repaired using high quality local materials that match those of the originals. The use of natural stone from local delves (small quarries) is a vital part of our towns, villages and farmsteads. We have long championed the preservation of stone roofing and, with local people being trained in techniques that date back hundreds of years, this enterprise can provide alternative employment opportunities for rural communities. It is a wonderful example of how building conservation and local small-scale industry can be a positive force for local development.'

© Herefordshire Council

The remains of Dore Abbey, listed Grade I, before the major re-roofing project that includes opening a local quarry, or delph, and offering training in traditional skills

A significant reason for the popular support for this project is that the delving is very much a small, hand-crafted operation, which the participants made clear to local residents. Though machines are used to lift top-soil, most of the work is carried out by hand using bolsters and hammers. Production is small and generates little traffic. Producing new stone is also seen as an important source of income for local farmers whose livelihoods have been badly affected by the 2001 Foot and Mouth outbreak. Farmers and other local people have completed a training course that included cutting and dressing tiles in the traditional manner. More courses are planned.

© English Heritage

The local community benefited from training in traditional skills

Small-scale nature of delves

Herefordshire Council's minerals planners have also supported the project. There are now two new operating delves and two more applications pending. A short-list of several others has been drawn up with technical help from English Heritage. The planners appreciate the small-scale nature of this form of delving and think the delves themselves can add extra interest to the landscape. When production ceases, the delves may well become important wildlife habitats.

There is also a strong recognition of the need to provide supplies of new stone if the old skills are to be rekindled and historic buildings repaired using appropriate materials. There are over 600 listed buildings in the area that have stone roofs. Potentially this could provide a reasonably secure market for farmers contemplating diversification and would be important to the social and economic well-being of this part of rural Herefordshire. □

Chris Wood
Senior Architectural Conservator
Building Conservation and Research Team

STAVING OFF DECAY

Encouraging building maintenance

Regular building maintenance is the theme of a coordinated series of initiatives to raise public awareness and restructure funding criteria

We all believe in building maintenance, like motherhood and apple pie. William Morris's Manifesto plea on the founding of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings – to stave off decay by daily care – still has resonance today in the SPAB's 125th anniversary year. After decades of public advocacy, legislative frameworks and other forms of encouragement, however, why do we still find the subject so unpopular and generally unadopted? How should the heritage sector stimulate interest and action in this important area?

Strategic thinking

Recommendation 6 of *Power of Place: The future of the historic environment* (English Heritage for the Historic Environment Steering Committee, 2000) urges the heritage sector to promote a shift from cure to prevention in conservation by encouraging regular condition surveys and planned maintenance. Such actions are essential if money spent on repairs is not to be wasted. There is no point in grant-aiding bodies such as English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund making significant payments for capital works if such public investment is wasted by inadequate future cleaning and maintenance.

The Church of England's system of five-yearly inspections by qualified architects or surveyors, in place since the Inspection of Churches Measure 1955, provides a model of responsible long-term stewardship by one of the country's largest stock holders of historic buildings. The Government's historic estate, also significant in size and scope and maintained by various ministries and agencies, is inspected on a four-yearly cyclical system. Both systems acknowledge the need for regular inspection, an annual cleaning regime and repeated small-scale remedial activity in order to contain and then eradicate minor aspects of decay and deterioration. How can such benchmarks be promoted among smaller stock holders and individual building owners?

Power of Place makes several recommendations for promoting good practice: persuading the Government of the need for fiscal incentives for building owners and piloting self-help initiatives and low-cost insurance schemes.

Regular maintenance is the optimum sustainable intervention method in building conservation. The challenge for all parties is to identify and overcome the factors that constrain proper maintenance. Common experience and preliminary findings from research by 'Maintain our Heritage' (described below) suggest that some of the key constraining factors are:

- financial and economic 'short-termism' which encourages owners to defer cyclical maintenance activity in favour of breakdown repairs
- the sense that maintenance provides nothing 'new' for owners – an attitude encouraged by a housing market that seemingly fails to recognise poor maintenance as a significant factor in determining value
- a general lack of information and encouragement
- the perceived lack of widely-available, cost-effective inspection and maintenance services
- the low status of maintenance as a professional or vocational activity.

Action

What can be done? English Heritage takes its responsibilities seriously in respect of the instructions contained in the Government's strategy paper, *The Historic Environment: A force for our future* (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2001) and is coordinating action on building maintenance across a broad front.

English Heritage Commissioners recently resolved to make additional funding available to support pilot schemes to encourage regular condition surveys and planned maintenance within our legal powers. An additional £0.5 million is being made available this financial year, with future tranches rising from £0.8 million in 2003/2004 to £1 million in 2004/2005. Set out below are some of the initiatives currently underway which stem from this strategic plan.

Amending existing English Heritage and Heritage Lottery Fund grant programmes

Looking dispassionately at the existing repairs grant-aided schemes, it would be easy to suggest that the programmes paradoxically reward neglect. Major capital works expenditure is inevitable if minor repairs and cyclical cleaning are not regularly undertaken. From a simple blocked and forgotten drain, dry rot and expensive structural engineering schemes come forth to haunt us. Damage, decay and deterioration do not happen by accident. They are well-known processes, mostly with tried and tested technical responses, and only vigilance and swift action stay their effects.

To safeguard the public investment in conservation works, English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund are discussing various ways to encourage planned maintenance through, for example, making grants conditional upon the submission of a defined maintenance plan. An announcement of these incentives will be made in November.

The question of Value Added Tax

English Heritage is also taking a leading role in a European-wide campaign on VAT aimed at revising the wording of the European Union's Sixth VAT Directive, under review in 2003. In England, the campaign is run by the Power of Place/Historic Environment Steering Committee VAT Group, which advocates support for maintenance of the historic environment through fiscal incentives such as VAT reductions for repairs. A research project is being formulated to explore economic modelling and the impact of possible VAT equalisation in construction.

Reducing VAT on repairs would also help reputable builders and maintenance contractors to compete against the black economy of cowboy builders, the bane of every homeowner.

'Maintain our Heritage': research and development

Inspired by the work of Monumentenwacht in the Netherlands, Maintain our Heritage (MoH) has spent the last three years campaigning in England for a more pro-active and sustainable approach to historic buildings maintenance. A charitable trust, MoH is currently leading two initiatives with the aid of English Heritage to grapple with some of the issues raised above.

Blocked rainwater hopper and pipe in urgent need of maintenance

A two-and-a-half-year research programme worth £185,000, led by MoH, is funded by a consortium including the Department for Trade and Industry, English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the University of the West of England. The aim of the research programme is to test the hypothesis that systematic maintenance is the most sustainable and cost-effective maintenance regime for historic buildings, to build the case for systematic maintenance and to open opportunities for new maintenance services for historic buildings.

MoH has also set up a pilot scheme for a maintenance inspection service, based on the Monumentenwacht methodology, to inform research and make speedy recommendations in the months ahead. Under the pilot scheme, an inspection survey is being carried out on seventy listed buildings in Bath and North East Somerset, and a limited amount of gutter clearing and first aid will be done where small but critical areas of disrepair are encountered during the inspection. Owners will get a report on maintenance action priorities that will enable them to commission or undertake further maintenance work. There will be a nominal charge for the service, starting at £150, depending on the size and complexity of the

building. The objectives of the pilot scheme are to evaluate and report on the practical issues of implementing a service nationwide, covering access, safety, training and insurance.

National Maintenance Week

As part of the 125th anniversary celebration of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, a National Maintenance Week has been organised for 22–9 November 2002. Interested parties are invited to participate in related activities, including a National Gutters Day.

All the SPAB events will be covered by the media to get across a simple message about the need to maintain buildings. The campaigning programme is aimed at owners and managers of all buildings (no distinction is to be made between old and new or domestic and non-domestic).

The Society hopes to involve a wide range of partners, and it is also commissioning a short MORI poll on people's knowledge of and action taken on regular maintenance. The Society will also extend its February poster campaign, designed for London bus stops, with a national campaign of 2,000-3,000 posters in buses during its National Maintenance Week.

Technical guide on maintenance

The Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation has been working on a technical guide on maintenance. Written for the general public by David Wrightson of Acanthus Lawrence and Wrightson Architects, the guide will be published in association with the SPAB with funding from English Heritage in time for the National Maintenance Week. The guide will also be promoted widely through magazines, IHBC's *Context, SPAB News* and all three organisations' websites.

Upkeep

Upkeep is the current name of the former Building Conservation Trust, once housed in a grace-and-favour apartment at Hampton Court Palace. Now thoroughly modernised and based at London South Bank University, the Trust focuses entirely on promoting building repairs and maintenance. Upkeep also curates a permanent exhibition that is still Britain's only public museum dedicated to the care and welfare of existing buildings.

Blocked parapet gutter in urgent need of maintenance

The capacity building organisation maintains a database of about 4,000 people who carry out housing and property maintenance, and it has a highly successful website. It also delivers maintenance courses for school caretakers, housing association maintenance managers, handypersons and tenant groups, and it has devised a nationally-accredited City and Guilds certificate for repairs staff working in housing and property management. Over 100 candidates have registered for this new qualification.

Although Upkeep is recognised by the social housing sector as the national centre for learning about repairs and maintenance, its unique exhibition is less known to the general public. During the National Maintenance Week in November, Upkeep will contribute to English Heritage's national conference on maintenance to be held in London on 22 November and will hold an 'open week' at the exhibition. (A new location is being sought for the exhibition following site rationalisation to be carried out at the university in the summer of 2003.)

The Heritage Information Trust: web development for products and services

Complementing these initiatives on building maintenance is a three-year programme of the

Heritage Information Trust, formerly the Building Conservation Centre Trust, to develop a web portal offering free public information on products and services used in conservation of the historic environment. Funded by the Department for Trade and Industry's Partners in Innovation programme, English Heritage's Heritage Grant Fund, the Heritage Lottery Fund and other sources, the web portal will increase public access to information on maintenance and repairs procurement; on the sourcing of professional advisors, contractors, services and conservation products; and on centres for vocational and continuing learning in conservation.

In the next phase of this programme, businesses will be able to advertise their professional, technical and craft services, including building maintenance surveying and contracting.

Summary and conclusions

A Force for Our Future encourages English Heritage to coordinate action to resolve key issues confronting building conservation. The projects and programmes of maintenance highlighted above will run over the next two to three years with support from English Heritage, the Heritage Lottery Fund and others.

The SPAB will be the focus of attention in the months leading up to its National Maintenance Week, 22–9 November 2002, and it invites all interested parties to contribute towards promoting public awareness. □

John Fidler RIBA
Director, Conservation
Research and Standards Group

The author gratefully acknowledges contributions from Nigel Dann, Chairman of Maintain our Heritage; Phillip Venning, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings; Jenny Chesher, Chair of the Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation Technical Committee; David Wrightson of Acanthus Lawrence and Wrightson Architects; Annette McGill, Chief Executive of Upkeep; and Dorian Crone, Director of the Heritage Information Trust.

As a contribution towards the SPAB's Maintenance Week, and as a showcase for the initiatives referred to above, English Heritage will be hosting a national conference on building maintenance – 'Maintenance Matters' – on 22 November 2002 in the Scientific Societies' Lecture Theatre, New Burlington Street, London W1. For further details please contact Rebecca McCaffry at English Heritage Tel 0207 973 3375; Fax 0207 973 3130; **rebecca.mccaffry@english-heritage.org.uk**

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Heritage Information Trust
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info@heritageinformation.org.uk
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RESCUING RUINS

Regeneration of buildings at risk

The Architectural Heritage Fund for 25 years has been supporting the rescue and regeneration of historic buildings by the voluntary sector, throughout the UK. It has helped more than 750 completed or current projects

On 9 July, at the Wapping Hydraulic Power Station in the east end of London, the Architectural Heritage Fund launched its new 'Revive to Regenerate' campaign in the presence of HRH The Prince of Wales and Baroness Blackstone, Minister of State for the Arts. Appropriately, this followed the launch at Brixton Windmill of English Heritage's *Buildings at Risk Register 2002* – 'appropriately' because the campaign is entirely about the rescue and regeneration of buildings at risk.

More specifically, the campaign is promoting their rescue and regeneration by the voluntary sector. The Grade II* listed Wapping Hydraulic Power Station was rescued by the voluntary sector. The Women's Playhouse Trust, a charity, acquired it after years of decay – it had been included in the *Buildings At Risk Register* – repaired it, and turned it into the successful art display space and café-restaurant (now in the *Good Food Guide*) it has been since 2000.

© The Architectural Heritage Fund

HRH The Prince of Wales at the Revive to Regenerate campaign launch at the Wapping Hydraulic Power Station, east London, speaking out on behalf of community volunteer-led action to regenerate the historic environment

Advice and grants

Wapping is only one of at least 500 buildings formerly at risk that have been regenerated by voluntary bodies, and a further 25–30 projects are completed each year. The great majority of these are helped by the AHF, the charity which helps projects of this kind throughout the UK.

The AHF gives advice, helps people set up appropriate charitable vehicles, and gives grants towards feasibility studies, project organisation, fees and other costs, particularly in the early stages when it is usually difficult to get development funding from anyone else. We also make low-interest loans to give trusts the working capital needed to acquire buildings and take projects on to completion, and provide information on funding by publishing *Funds for Historic Buildings in England and Wales – A Directory of Sources.*

Importance of voluntary sector

Why do these projects matter? Why does the AHF support them? Why does English Heritage give financial support to the AHF, and why are The Prince of Wales and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport actively endorsing the Revive to Regenerate campaign? The first reason is that this is community, volunteer-led activity, involving people in caring for the historic environment – people doing things themselves, not waiting for the government or someone else to do it for them. Secondly, it is a proven mechanism for rescuing buildings at risk. Often it is the best – and sometimes the only – way to save a building, because where the rescue is loss-making a voluntary sector solution unlocks funding that would not be available to anyone else. Thirdly, obviously, it preserves the built heritage of all of us.

Fourthly, this is not only 'preservation': it is also, primarily, regeneration. Virtually all of these buildings are given financially sustainable new uses, partly to ensure that the repaired building will be maintained in the long term and partly because, fifthly, all this creates jobs, homes, business incubation centres, tourist attractions, and educational and community facilities.

The wider effects of regeneration

And, sixth, this regeneration usually has wider effects. The voluntary sector can't save every building at risk, but it doesn't need to, because what it does acts as a catalyst: other people in the area repair their buildings too, values rise and the private sector can move in to continue what the voluntary sector had begun. A recent example is Snow Hill in the St John's Village area of Wolverhampton, the southern half of the town centre, which by the mid-1990s had become very depressed. A substantial part of the street, a terrace of late 18th-century houses built for the owners of metalworking businesses, was acquired by a historic building charity, the Buildings At Risk Trust, repaired, and converted into shops and affordable housing. The success of this £1.3 million project, the first major regeneration project in the area, was much-publicised locally, and it has encouraged many other public and private sector projects which in the course of time will make a major difference to the character of the area, as well as bringing in millions of pounds in public and private sector investment. Another comparable inner city project, St Andrews in the Square in Glasgow, has already brought in over £50 million of external investment, of which less than £4 million represented the initial investment in the former church itself.

The former St John's Workhouse, Boston, Lincolnshire, attributed to Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and listed Grade II, was one of the case studies in *The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future* (DCMS 2001). Blighted for many years by enormous grain silos immediately alongside, it was acquired by another specialist historic building charity, the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, and converted into a day centre to help physically handicapped adults acquire life skills and independence. Opened in late 2001, the building is also available to other community groups in the evenings. It is a key part of the rejuvenation of this part of Boston, and hundreds of people have seen it on Heritage Open Days.

These projects suggest some of the reasons why volunteer-led regeneration is such a good thing. Twenty-five to thirty projects completed each year is a substantial achievement. But there could be a lot more. Indeed there should be a lot more: there are thousands of buildings at risk in the UK. English Heritage's current *Buildings at Risk Register* shows 1,500 Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk in England, but this excludes all Grade II listed buildings at risk (Grade II buildings such as St John's Workhouse form 94 per cent of the total listed building stock) and of course many more thousands of buildings at risk in the rest of the UK. Each of these buildings is an opportunity to improve the building and its surroundings, and to create homes or jobs or community facilities.

The café-restaurant, one of a range of local amenities now available at the Wapping Hydraulic Power Station, east London, rescued by the Women's Playhouse Trust

Fundraising and persuading

The AHF's Revive to Regenerate campaign is partly about fundraising, to ensure that we have the funds to give more help to more people, and already vital additional help has been promised by English Heritage and other agencies in the rest of the UK. But mainly it is about persuasion: for example, persuading local authorities to give direct help to the historic building charities which cover their areas, to hand their own redundant historic buildings over to them, to use their powers to acquire buildings at risk and to persuade regeneration funding agencies to give a higher priority to historic buildings.

A joint effort

Most of all, the campaign – echoing *A Force for our Future* – is about spreading the idea that saving and re-using historic buildings is something anyone can make happen in their own community, persuading people locally throughout the country to get involved and helping them as soon as they do. Anyone reading this can rescue a building or help an existing historic building charity. Quite often we come across voluntary bodies trying to save buildings in isolation, unaware that other people have done this before them, or that the AHF and APT, the vital support group for building preservation

Shops and affordable housing in Snow Hill in the St John's Village area of Wolverhampton, rescued by the Buildings at Risk Trust (top). Before the rescue (bottom)

trusts, are there to help. Here English Heritage, planning and conservation officers, conservation architects and surveyors and other professionals have a crucial role, not only in directing people to the AHF but also encouraging them by pointing out that voluntary bodies have saved hundreds of historic buildings, some small, some large like Snow Hill, and some, like Ironbridge and Cromford Mill, enormous.

The voluntary sector rescue of historic buildings could happen on a much larger scale, with all the community benefits that would follow. We at the AHF intend to be around for a long time supporting those who are willing to get actively involved in saving buildings.
Please get in touch. □

Jonathan Thompson
Director, Architectural Heritage Fund

The first activity the AHF helps with in most cases is a feasibility study, the foundation stone on which the successful rescue of a building is built. Usually this involves an options appraisal, testing the costs and returns of more than one end use. In most cases of course the project is not viable commercially – if it were, someone else would have done it – and voluntary sector rescue may be the only future for the building. The study also therefore looks at the potential of each option to attract external funding. Once it appears that the project is feasible, the AHF helps further: we advise throughout the process, and make further grants – mainly in the early stages when it is usually difficult to get development funding from anyone else – to help to pay fees or the trust's own project-related expenses. We now also make grants for project organisers, allowing trusts to employ someone to do the day-to-day work of taking a project forward, so that trustees do not necessarily have to do this themselves. Finally there are the low-interest loans the AHF was originally set up to provide, which give trusts the liquid funds needed to acquire project buildings and take them on to completion.

The AHF is keen to help those wishing to rescue historic buildings, and can be contacted on 020 7925 0199, at **ahf@ahfund.org.uk** or **www.ahfund.org.uk** Unfortunately the AHF cannot support private owners or repairs to buildings continuing in the same long-term ownership or use. The Revive to Regenerate campaign is sponsored by The Berkeley Group plc.

Funds for Historic Buildings in England and Wales – A Directory of Sources may be ordered from the AHF (£17.50 for charities and places of worship; £24 for others).

National Monuments Record

News and events

ENGLISH HERITAGE

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD

The NMR is the public archive of English Heritage. It includes around 10 million archive items (photographs, drawings, reports and digital data) relating to England's historic environment.

Newly catalogued collections

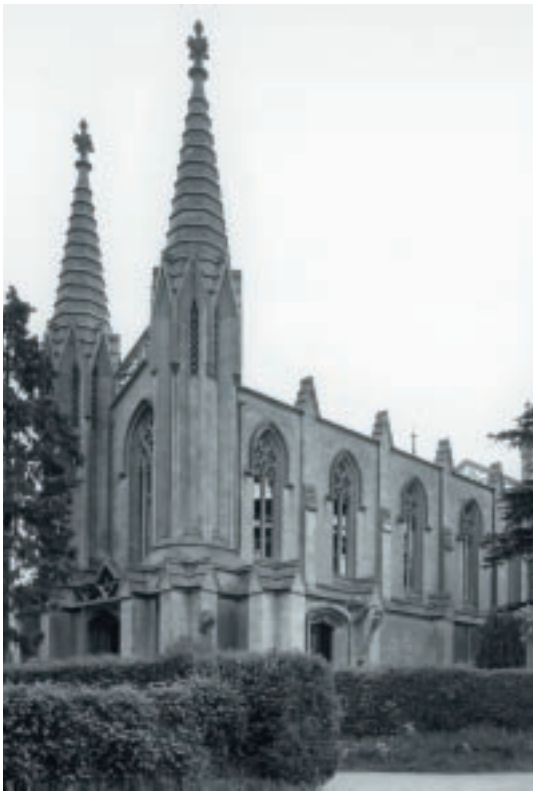
Gordon Barnes Collection

Gordon Barnes (1915–85) was an authority on Victorian architects and ecclesiastical architecture. He was also an accomplished photographer, and between 1959 and 1984 he took a large number of black and white photographs recording 19th-century architecture, over three quarters of which are of ecclesiastical buildings. Though Barnes travelled widely throughout England, he was based in London, so 20% of his photographs show buildings in the capital. He later retired to Worcestershire, and his photographs taken there, together with those of Herefordshire, accounts for a further 11% of the total. He was an expert in church furnishings, which feature strongly in his photography. The NMR holds 8,758 of his negatives and corresponding file prints.

This photograph of the interior of St Mary's Church, Ufford, Suffolk, taken in 1890–1900 by William Ellis, shows the outstanding 15th-century font cover in this Grade I listed church. At the very top is a carving of a pelican with outstretched wings. Traditionally referred to as a 'pelican in her piety', it symbolises Christ's Resurrection. According to medieval legend, the pelican's young were born dead but came to life three days later after being fed their mother's blood

William Ellis Albums

136 photographic prints in two albums taken by William Ellis between 1890 and 1900 focus on church interiors, mainly in Devon, Norfolk, Suffolk, Wiltshire and Greater London. Screens, fonts and covers, statues and carvings, and ceilings and roofs are well represented. The photography appears to have been commissioned by architects and craftsmen concerned with the study, conservation or creation of church furnishings.



Christ Church, Rode Hill, Somerset. This striking Grade II listed church, photographed by Gordon Barnes in 1968, was designed by the architect H E Goodridge for the Rev Charles Daubney, Archdeacon of Salisbury, and dates from 1824. The style is Free Gothic with unusual twin polygonal turrets rising to stepped spires, one of which housed the church bell. The church was declared redundant in 1995 and is now a private dwelling known as Christ Church House*

W D Caröe Albums

W D Caröe was architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from 1895 until his death in 1938. He has been described as a pioneer of building conservation, as well as a distinguished designer of furniture, metalwork and sculpture. The 3,162 photographs within this collection, all dating from the 1880s to the 1920s, reflect these interests and relate to buildings designed, modified, restored by, or of interest to, the Caröe and Martin architectural practice. The coverage features ecclesiastical and associated structures throughout England and Wales, both general views and detailed shots of church furnishings and carvings, many the work of the sculptor Nathaniel Hitch.

John Mason Collection

This collection is a record of various civil engineering projects compiled by former Chartered Surveyor John Mason and consists of 571 original black and white photographic prints. Prominent subjects are the redevelopment of The All England Club, Wimbledon, harbour projects (at Salcombe, Minehead, Portsmouth, Watchet, Weymouth and Ilfracombe) and the construction of a jetty for the Ford Works at Dagenham. Over half of the prints show sites in Greater London. The bulk of the collection dates to the 1930s, although a few prints show engineering projects between 1913 and 1914: widening work on Kingston Bridge, Kingston upon Thames, preparation work for the demolition and replacement of the old Southwark Bridge, and the replacement of the lock gates at Tilbury Docks.

Peter F Anson Collection

Peter Frederick Anson (1889–1975) was an artist and illustrator, and author of *Fashions in Church Furnishing* (1960). The collection contains 523 pen and ink drawings and pencil sketches mostly dating from the 1930s. They illustrate Roman Catholic religious sites, mostly in England. Many were drawn for publication in *The Universe* magazine; often cuttings attached to the reverse feature the published sketch together with a brief historical narrative.

This pen and ink colour-washed sketch, made by P F Anson in 1938, shows the bell tower to Corpus Christi Church in Maiden Lane, Convent Garden, Westminster, Greater London. This colour sketch is unusual, as the collection predominantly consists of pen and ink drawings

This view from the John Mason Collection, photographed on 30 June 1934, shows the back-to-back stand of number 2 and 3 Courts at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon, Greater London. The stand was constructed using wood re-used from the stands at the original site of the All England Club in Walpole Road, Wimbledon. In 1922, the club was moved to its present location after efforts to extend the former ground failed

Taking to the Water: the inventory of maritime sites

With Royal Assent to the National Heritage Act (2002), English Heritage's remit is to be extended to include archaeological sites of all types from the low watermark out to the 12 mile limit around England's coastline. The Act also allows the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport to direct English Heritage to undertake the functions relating to the Advisory Committee for Historic Wreck Sites and the archaeological diving contract.

English Heritage's maritime policy, the *Management of Maritime Archaeology in England*, was launched at Fort Nelson on 22 May. The NMR's maritime record will play a pivotal role in the management of maritime archaeology. The record currently consists of approximately 40,000 maritime sites, largely shipwrecks, but its scope has recently been extended to include military aircraft in line with the Military Remains Act (1986), and additional maritime monument types are also being researched.

The Jubilee Clock, Wembley, Greater London, listed Grade II, was erected in 1887 for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee

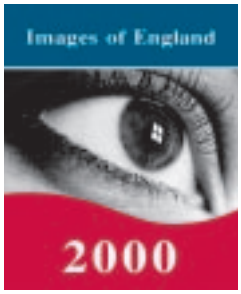
Translation of the MIDAS standard agreed

MIDAS, the national standard for the content of monument, event and resources inventories, is to be translated into Chinese. A request from Academia Sinica Computing Centre, part of the University of Taiwan, has broken new ground for the NMR. Edmund Lee, Data Services Unit Standards Supervisor, comments, 'We have in the past supplied English language versions of MIDAS to organisations working in Israel, Russia, India and the British Virgin Islands, but this is the first time the publication has been translated for use overseas.'

Translation of a standard like MIDAS raises some interesting issues. A straight word-for-word translation of the document would not be completely relevant in Taiwan. Academia Sinica will develop a local version of MIDAS to cover the Taiwanese equivalents of concepts such as the English Civil Parish system or locally relevant geo-spatial referencing equivalent to the OS National Grid. 'The challenge is to support this local development without compromising the integrity of the standard as a whole,' comments Edmund Lee.

Contact the Data Services Unit in Swindon for further information. MIDAS is on-line via the website of the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage at **www.fish-forum.info**

Images of England



Volunteer photographers are still needed to help record listed buildings for *Images of England*. 'People do not need to be professional photographers to take part in the project,' says Project Manager Vikki Fenner, 'but they do need to have a keen interest in photography, experience of working under a variety of conditions and of course a desire to learn more about their local architecture.'

More volunteers are needed in south and east Kent, north-west Essex, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, Dorset, Cumbria, the Yorkshire Dales, south Somerset, Shropshire and Herefordshire. If you are interested in finding out more, please contact Jan Foster on 01793 414643 or e-mail **ioevolunteers@english-heritage.org.uk** Visit the website at **www.imagesofengland.org.uk**

Holidaymakers watch their friends on a boating lake at Hunstanton, Norfolk

A colossal Head of Jupiter in the Royal Victoria Park, Bath, carved in the early-19th century by John Osborn

The Gallery, Swindon

Exhibition programme

The NMR's exhibition programme, based at its Gallery in Swindon, is designed to show aspects of the NMR's extraordinary photographic collections. The Gallery is open Wednesday to Sunday, 11am to 5pm. Admission is free.

Workers' Playtime:
5 October-12 January
Public parks and gardens reflected through postcards.

Study programme

The NMR runs a varied programme of workshops, tours, lectures and evening classes designed to help participants make the best use of NMR resources for work, research or personal interest. For further details on any of the courses listed below, please contact Jane Golding, NMRC, Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ; Tel 01793 414735; Fax 01793 414606; **jane.golding@english-heritage.org.uk**

Free walking tours of the NMRC
An introduction to the work and collections of the NMR, housed in the former general offices of the Great Western Railway, in the heart of Swindon's historic railway works. Tours leave from The Gallery at 2.15pm on the following Saturdays: 19 October; 16 November; 14 December 2002. Please contact us to reserve your place.

Guided tours for societies and groups
Please call Elaine Davis on 01793 414596 to arrange your visit. Fee £2.75 per person.

Courses

Using NMR resources for archaeological desk-based assessments:
Friday 22 November 2002, 10am-4pm
Fee: £20
Evaluate a site of proposed development using air photographs, archaeological data and surveys, and other resources from the NMR.

Undergraduate Certificate in Archaeology Level 1:
NMRC, Swindon. Mondays 7.00pm-9.00pm, starting 7 October 2002
A two-year, part-time modular course organised in conjunction with Oxford University Department for Continuing Education.
For further information and to enrol, please contact: OUDCE, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JA; Tel 01865 280154
Email **ppcert@conted.ox.ac.uk**

For further information on exhibitions, please contact Jane Golding at The Gallery, NMRC, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ;
Tel 01793 414735; Fax 01793 414606;
jane.golding@english-heritage.org.uk
Or visit **www.thegallery-nmrc.org.uk**

To make an enquiry about the NMR's holdings, please contact NMR Enquiry & Research Services, NMRC, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ;
Tel 01793 414600; Fax 01793 414606;
nmrinfo@english-heritage.org.uk

Legal developments

The first of a regular series on legal developments

A question frequently asked by English Heritage staff and local authority officers alike is 'what is the status of English Heritage policy?' My answer and that of my colleagues (to date without much in the way of evidence to back us up) has been that policies, such as, for example, the policy on Enabling Development, are material considerations which must be taken into account in relevant cases.

Welcome judicial support for that position came in June this year from no lesser an authority than the Court of Appeal (Lord Justices Pill, Potter and Judge – yes there really is a Lord Justice Judge!). In **R (on the application of Young) v Oxford City Council** (CA 27 June 2002) the Court of Appeal was faced with an appeal from a decision in the High Court (Ouseley J) to uphold the grant of planning permission for a development at Hill Top House, a Grade II listed building near Oxford. The appeal was on the ground that in granting permission Oxford City Council had failed to have regard to a material consideration – namely the English Heritage policy document *Enabling Development and the Conservation of Heritage Assets*.

The development at Hill Top House was the classic case of dilapidated large house in grounds in need of restoration. The developer claimed that in order to generate sufficient return to enable these works to be carried out he needed to build a terrace of five mews houses near the building.

It was common ground between the parties that English Heritage policy was capable of being a material consideration and that it had not, as a fact, been considered by the planning committee in granting permission. What was not clear was whether the planning committee had granted permission on the basis that the proposed mews houses were acceptable in their own right (in which case English Heritage enabling development policy should not have been applied) or only because the benefit to be derived from the restoration of the listed house outweighed the harm caused by the building of the mews houses (in which case it should).

Evidence was produced that had not been available in the High Court in the form of statements from Councillors who had been present at the meeting saying that they were clear that it was only the prospect of repair to Hill Top House that led the committee to grant permission. They would not have granted permission for the mews houses otherwise.

The Court of Appeal unanimously held that there is a two-stage decision-making process in such case – and that the reasoning should be clearly recorded in the minutes. First the decision-maker should consider whether the additional development proposed is acceptable in its own right – that it accords with Development Plan policy and does no harm to interests of acknowledged importance (the setting of the building if it is listed and so forth). If it is acceptable, it is not enabling development and permission should, of course, be granted. If the development is not acceptable in its own right, the decision-maker should go on to consider, in accordance with English Heritage policy, whether the benefits in restoring the building outweigh the harm caused by the enabling development. Oxford had not gone on to the second stage and therefore the permission was quashed.

The message to local planning authorities is clear: ignore relevant English Heritage policy at your peril. You risk your decisions being quashed.

The other issue considered in the **Oxford** case will also be of interest to readers: promptness in bringing judicial review proceedings. The Court's rules on bringing judicial review proceedings state that an application for judicial review must be brought 'promptly and in any event within three months' of the decision being challenged. The problem arises when there is a gap between the decision being taken and the permission issued – for example because there is a s.106 Agreement to be negotiated. Potential challengers have until recently been faced with a dilemma. Should they go to the not inconsiderable expense of bringing judicial review proceedings within three months of the decision when the development might never receive permission because negotiations break down or the development might change in the course of negotiations and go back to Committee? (In the **Oxford** case, proceedings had been brought within three months of the issue of the permission but more than three months from the decision to grant.)

Shortly before the **Oxford** decision the House of Lords moved to clarify all in their judgement in **R (on the application of Burkett) v Hammersmith and Fulham** [2002] 1 WLR 1593. Their Lordships decided that the rule should be that proceedings for a judicial review in planning cases should be brought promptly and in any event within three months of the issue of permission. The House of Lords also rejected the view that has grown up in recent years in lower courts that the time limit in planning cases is six weeks (in line with the time limit for a challenge under s.288 or 289 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990). Their Lordships were very clear that the relevant rule says three months, therefore three months it is. This appears to me to be a sensible and pragmatic approach. At least now everyone involved – developers, decision-makers, objectors and not least those who have to advise on these issues – knows where they stand.

This is planned to be the first in a regular series of articles on legal developments. Ideas for future topics would be welcomed. □

Nigel Hewitson
Legal Director
Nigel.hewitson@english-heritage.org.uk

Enabling Development and the Conservation of Heritage Assets (Product Code 50535) may be obtained free of charge from: English Heritage, Customer Services Department, PO Box 569, Swindon, Wiltshire SN2 2YP; **customers@english-heritage.org.uk**

Notes

Stonehenge

A £57 million scheme was announced in July for this World Heritage Site which will transform the ancient landscape, uniting it with Stonehenge, and dramatically improve access and enjoyment for millions of visitors from across the world. According to Sir Neil Cossons, Chairman of English Heritage, 'These funds are the key to reuniting an archaeological landscape rich with ceremonial monuments spanning over 10,000 years.' Further details of the plans proposed by English Heritage and the National Trust are on www.english-heritage.org.uk

Pilgrim Trust Conservation Awards 2002

The following projects have been shortlisted for the annual awards, sponsored by the Pilgrim Trust and organised by Resource (Council for Museums, Archives and Libraries) in partnership with English Heritage, the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) and the National Preservation Office:

Award for Conservation 2002 – £15,000

- **The Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester**
  The Collections Centre was created to provide physical, intellectual and virtual access to collections of objects and archives previously held in stores, while maintaining high standards of conservation, care and management.
- **The National Portrait Gallery**
  Twelve badly damaged prints, which could not be used or accessed, were conserved and their treatment was highlighted in the 2002 exhibition 'Changing Impressions: a print conservation project in focus'.
- **The National Trust**
  Poor environmental conditions were eliminated at an 18th-century house, Nostell Priory in West Yorkshire, helped by computer technology, and the historic fabric of the building and collections of furniture and other treasures were conserved.
- **The Royal Navy Submarine Museum**
  Severe corrosion to the Royal Navy's first submarine, *Holland 1*, built in 1901, was

A digital impression of the new visitor reception centre at Stonehenge, designed by Denton Corker Marshall. The building will blend seamlessly into the landscape and offer a range of interpretative exhibitions

Notes

halted, extensive conservation work carried out and a specially-designed gallery constructed to display the finished vessel.

- **Strachey and Strachey Conservation**
  The damaged stonework of the tower – including almost-obliterated decorative detail – at St Mary's Church, Beaminster, Dorset, was repaired and restored, and the work was communicated to a local audience and to visitors.

- **The Wallace Collection**
  An 18th-century marquetry secretaire by Jean-François Leleu was conserved and displayed in the 2001 exhibition 'Paintings in Wood', and the conservation process was communicated to the public.

Student Conservator of the Year Award – £10,000 (£5,000 each for the student and the training organisation)

- **Annie Hall, Royal College of Art/V&A Museum (MA Conservation)**
  The project explored the ethical considerations necessary when conserving a spiritually significant collection of Tibetan religious sculpture housed in the V&A.

- **Kathryn Hallett, Royal College of Art/V&A Museum, with the British Museum (MA Conservation Science)**
  The effect of UV-filtered light on the degradation of cellulose was determined and the information used to evaluate lighting in the British Museum's Ethnography galleries.

- **Alexandra Jones, Institute of Archaeology, UCL (MSc in Conservation for Archaeology and Museums)**
  A collection of Etruscan Bucchero ceramic vessels in the British Museum was investigated and conserved prior to academic study and publication – contributing to access and understanding of the objects.

Anna Plowden Trust Award for Research and Innovation in Conservation – £2,000

- **The Museum of London**
  A cost-effective technique for measuring the air-exchange rate of display cases and storage enclosures was developed using tracer gas decay.

- **The Wallace Collection**
  An important 18th-century secretaire by Jean-François Leleu was conserved using rehydration of glue, vacuum bag and heated panel; a degraded shellac layer was removed by a gel system (see also above).

Loyd Grossman, Chairman of the judging panel, noted the 'extraordinary versatility of modern conservators' and the importance of their success 'in communicating the excitement of their work to a wider public.'

Presentation of Heritage Research

Awards in the first competition run jointly by the Royal Archaeological Institute and English Heritage to make heritage research more accessible to the public have been won by Dr Harold Mytum of the University of York and Liz Worth of the University of Leicester.

Dr Mytum, Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at York, and Liz Worth, who is studying for a PhD in archaeology, were among five researchers from across the UK shortlisted for the first Award for the Presentation of Heritage Research. The competition is designed to encourage the presentation to the wider public of new research on British archaeology, historic buildings and heritage conservation.

The two competitors claimed the top prizes – £1,500 for the open prize and £500 for the best entrant aged under 30 – after all the finalists had delivered 30–minute talks to a packed audience at this year's British Association Festival of Science at the University of Leicester. Julian Richards, presenter of BBC TV's 'Meet the Ancestors', chaired the panel of judges; the audience took part in the judging process.

Dr Mytum described his groundbreaking work at Castell Henllys, a 2,500-year-old Iron Age settlement on the Pembrokeshire coast. For 20 years he has been director of an archaeology field school at the site and has supervised ongoing digs and the reconstruction of period houses, allowing over 15,000 visitors each year to gain a vivid insight into life before the Romans arrived.

Liz Worth explored the many different and not always complementary approaches to the conservation and reconstruction of historic buildings. She demonstrated how buildings could change over periods of time to fit in not only with what the public and owners want but also with contemporary historians' notions of display.

Dr Sebastian Payne, Head of English Heritage's Centre for Archaeology and organiser of the competition said '... the winners succeeded so well in bringing their research vividly to life for non-specialists. We congratulate all the finalists

who have combined meticulous research with clear presentation.'

Other finalists in the competition were:

- Nathalie Cohen of the Museum of London who presented the Southwark Cathedral Archaeological Research Project that has compiled inventories of the building fabric of the Cathedral.
- Dr Robert Prescott of the University of St Andrews on the part played by a water mill in a Hampshire village in preserving evidence about the construction of the USS *Chesapeake*, a late-18th-century American warship.
- Dr Jim Williams of English Heritage's East Midlands Region on how construction can affect buried archaeology and how these effects can be kept to a minimum.

Archaeological Archives Forum

English Heritage in partnership with other organisations has announced the foundation of a new Archaeological Archives Forum to bring generations of invaluable research to a wider public. Kathy Perrin, responsible for archaeological archives policy at English Heritage, hopes the archives will be 'a source of exciting interactive learning and research for everyone, from schoolchildren to professors.'

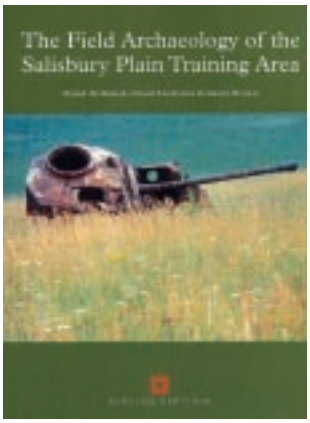
The Forum plans to provide archaeological resource centres, digital access and training in post-excavation archiving. The Museum of London has provided a blueprint with the opening in February of its London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) in Mortimer Wheeler House. Further information can be found on the Forum web page on the Council for British Archaeology website at **www.britarch.ac.uk/archives/index.html**

Building in Context

English Historic Towns Forum (EHTF) is running six regional seminars between November and March to promote *Building in Context* (2001), published jointly by English Heritage and CABE. The seminars will encourage good contemporary design in sensitive environments, using the development control process. For more details and a booking form, visit **www.ehtf.org.uk/events.asp** or ring 0117 9750458.

New Publications

from English Heritage



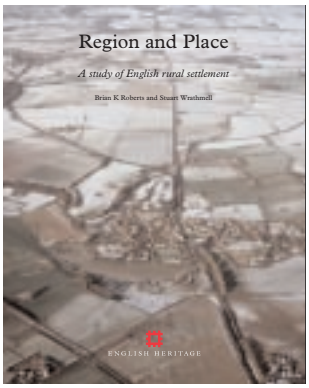
The Field Archaeology of the Salisbury Plain Training Area

by David McOmish, David Field and Graham Brown

The Salisbury Plain Training Area is the largest tract of unimproved chalk downland in north-west Europe and its rich archaeological landscape is unparalleled anywhere else in England. Owned by the military since the late-19th century, it has been unaffected by agricultural 'improvements' or urban developments. Field survey during the past eight years, with Army cooperation, has revealed a wealth of evidence for major changes in land use through the millennia, from extensive Bronze Age barrow cemeteries, to vast carpets of 'Celtic' fields, to an extensive system of territorial divisions by linear boundaries. Perhaps most remarkable, the survey revealed the survival of eleven little known Romano-British villages.

PRICE ***£25***
ISBN ***1 873592 49 3***
PRODUCT CODE ***50098***

200 pages, 97 b/w and 50 colour illustrations, paperback, 276 x 219mm



Region and Place

A study of English rural settlement

by Brian K Roberts and Stuart Wrathmell

Using the data presented in their companion volume, *An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England* (2000), the authors offer preliminary explorations of some of the patterns revealed by comparing their new maps with the distribution of other types of landscape elements, archaeological sites and building styles.

These two studies represent the culmination of a decade of research for English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme. The Atlas defines the varied regional character of England's rural settlement and the former distribution of cleared land, wooded land and open pastures, a quilt with origins dating from one or two thousand years ago or more. This volume explores some of the complex interactions and negotiations between the physical and cultural factors that underlie both national patterns and local and regional contrasts.

PRICE ***£45***
ISBN ***1 85074 775***
PRODUCT CODE ***50203***

213 pages, 9 colour illustrations, 73 b/w illustrations, 9 tables, paperback, 276 x 219mm

The Legionary Fortress at Wroxeter

Excavations by Graham Webster, 1955-85

by Graham Webster

edited by John Chadderton

The Roman legionary fortress at Wroxeter (*Viroconium Cornoviorum*) was built on a strategic crossing-point on the River Severn. Though the site of the Roman town had long been known through the presence of upstanding ruins, the major excavations reported here have shown how the town plan was dominated by the underlying fortress. This fortress had been established by *Legio XIV c.* AD 60 and had then been partially rebuilt *c.* AD 66 when the legion was replaced by *Legio XX*. The fortress was downgraded in the late 70s to become a depot for stores before final abandonment *c.* AD 90.

The excavations produced extensive evidence for the laying out and construction of the legionary earth and timber defences and of an area within the fortress to the north of the *via praetoria* where mess halls, barrack blocks and a storehouse were found, as well as considerable quantities of coins, metalwork, pottery and glass.

A companion volume to *The Baths Basilica, Wroxeter: Excavations 1966-90* (1997) by Philip Barker, Roger White, Kate Pretty, Heather Bird and Mike Corbishley, and *The Roman Baths and Macellum at Wroxeter* (2000) compiled and edited by Peter Ellis.

PRICE ***£45***
ISBN ***1 85074 685 0***
PRODUCT CODE ***50081***

307 pages, 160 b/w illustrations, 55 tables, paperback, 297 x 210mm

Excavations at medieval Cripplegate, London

Archaeology after the Blitz, 1946–68

by Gustav Milne

The Cripplegate area of London was the site of a Roman fort and later of medieval structures and artefacts. Excavations between 1946 and 1968 by Professor W F Grimes for the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council were carried out on 25 bomb-damaged sites, and his preliminary reports appeared in 1968.

As part of a major post-excavation programme funded by English Heritage from 1992 to 1997, the archived materials from these excavations are being fully published in a series of five volumes, of which this book is one. This report analyses the material afresh and re-appraises Grimes' work. It discusses the post-Roman structures and artefacts of the medieval defences, secular buildings (including evidence of Saxon London), parish churches and a medieval hospital. Finally, these structures are put into a more contextual framework in a discussion of the dating and development of the street pattern of medieval Cripplegate.

PRICE ***£25***
ISBN ***1 85074 771 7***
PRODUCT CODE ***50094***

168 pages, 149 b/w illustrations, paperback, 297 x 210mm

Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-houses in Eastern England

by Christopher Stell

This fourth and final volume completes the Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-houses which was started by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. Covering an area from the English Channel to the Humber estuary, the volume embraces the Puritan strongholds of East Anglia, where Continental influence and trade connections were strong, as well as long-neglected or poorly developed areas, such as Lincolnshire, where Methodism has left much evidence. Prominent within this volume is London, notable for the numerous congregations that once flourished within the City boundaries and for the large chapels which housed their 19th-century successors.

A large number of diverse denominations appear in this part of England. Besides the early Quakers and Baptists, both General and Particular, the Independents and Presbyterians, and later the Methodists in the various groupings, there were 'Culimites', the 'Peculiar People', the 'Cokelers', the Calvinistic Independent followers of William Huntingdon, the Catholic Apostolic Church and the Agapemonites.

Particular attention has been given to recording in detail all buildings dating from before 1800, but as many later works as it has been possible to inspect, however briefly, have been included. Recording without preservation is no solution to the continued attrition of an important aspect of English national life. With due care many chapels may yet fulfil the purpose for which they were built without losing their unique historical character.

PRICE ***£65***
ISBN ***1 873592 50 7***
PRODUCT CODE ***50208***

400 pages, 409 b/w photos, 1 colour photo and 138 line drawings, hardback, 276 x 219mm

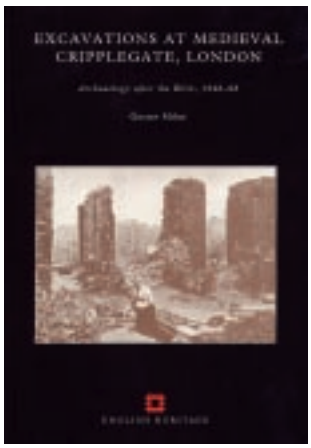
The English Model Farm

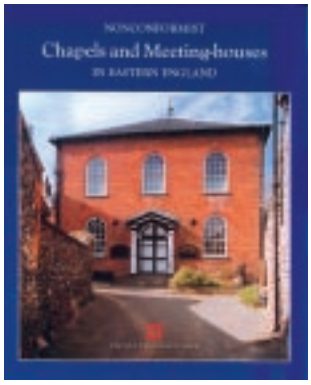
Building the Agricultural Ideal, 1700–1914

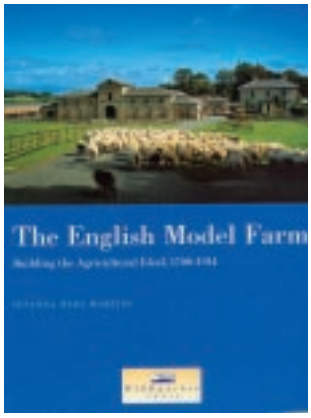
by Susanna Wade Martins

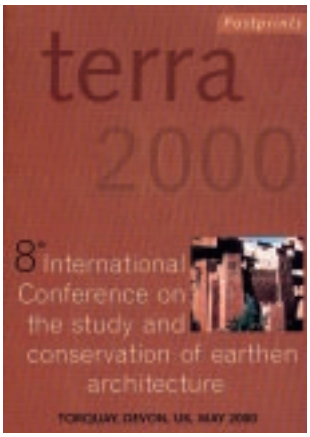
During the agricultural revolution, the landowners of Britain carried out a great architectural experiment. Attempting to fulfil the Enlightenment ideals of beauty, utility and profit, they constructed an enormous range of picturesque or classical buildings on their home farms and on the farms run by their tenants. Many of these still survive, and in this book Susanna Wade Martins tells the story of this significant yet unsung aspect of England's rural heritage.

Drawing on the evidence compiled during English Heritage's national model farm survey, the author examines the architecture and landscape context of the farmsteads themselves. She also considers the motives behind their construction; since they were usually built on large estates, documentation linked to their creation often survives, revealing the thinking of their builders. Built normally as complete units, as part of a total reordering of the agricultural landscape, model farms also reflected ideology: the classical aspirations of Whig landowners during the









Georgian period, and, in the 19th century, the flamboyant confidence in scientific progress of the Victorians.

With a wealth of interior and exterior photographs, plans and a county-by-county summary of the country's most important model farmsteads, this book is a survey of a phenomenon unique to Britain and a guide to the rich built heritage of the Age of Improvement.

Windgather Press in association with English Heritage, with financial support from the Countryside Agency

PRICE ***£18.99***
ISBN ***0 9538630 5 0***
PRODUCT CODE ***50669***

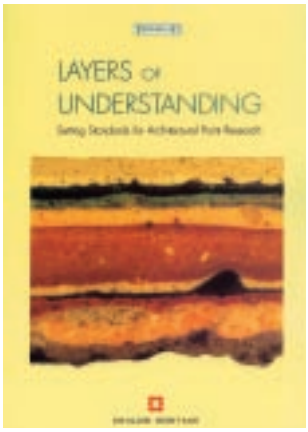
242 pages, 21 colour plates, 156 b/w illustrations, paperback, 246 x 185mm

Terra 2000

The 8th International Conference on the study and conservation of earthen architecture

edited by Nicola Sterry and John Fidler

Following *Terra 2000*, the preprints volume (2000), this post-conference volume completes the record of the keynote speeches, records the rapporteurs' reports of the proceedings and makes key recommendations for international action on earthen construction and its conservation. It summarises the associated events, including the pre-conference training course, the earth building festival for children, the trade fair, exhibitions and the post-conference tours within the United Kingdom and Ireland.



In association with James and James (Science Publishers Ltd)

PRICE ***£65*** *(includes preprints volume)*
ISBN ***1 902916 33 6***
PRODUCT CODE ***50703***

95 pages, 12 colour and 29 b/w illustrations, 23 tables/figures, paperback, 297 x 210mm

Layers of Understanding

Setting Standards in Architectural Paint Research

edited by Helen Hughes

Recording the proceedings of English Heritage's national seminar held in London on 28 April 2000, this book describes and explains architectural paint research and its role in understanding and managing historic buildings. The requirement to assess historic property as a basis for making conservation decisions is now common UK practice and recommended in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15.

The seminar's nine papers, discussions sessions and appendices are designed to promote the development of standards and guidelines for use by clients and consultants, helping to shape the development of this important new discipline.

In association with Donhead

PRICE ***£30***
ISBN ***1 873394 58 6***
PRODUCT CODE ***50670***

91 pages, 24 colour and 4 b/w illustrations, 8 tables/figures, paperback, 297 x 210mm

Manchester

The warehouse legacy

by S Taylor, M Cooper and P S Barnwell

Manchester's historic warehouses still dominate the character of large parts of the city today: a city which is often thought of as a great industrial centre, but which had equal importance as a commercial one. The distinctive textile warehouses reflect Manchester's role as an international centre for cotton trading and demonstrate the prosperity of the city's merchants. The first textile warehouses of the early-19th century were converted dwelling houses, but purpose-built warehouses resembling Renaissance palaces were soon developed and reached new heights of functional refinement in the Edwardian period. These buildings represent a uniquely evolved warehouse type, rarely found outside Manchester. Warehouses of all types have been subject to redevelopment in recent years and, although exteriors are generally retained, important interiors are irrevocably lost with each new conversion project. This research highlights the distinctive characteristics of the various warehouse types, explores the working areas behind the façades and identifies some of the most significant and best surviving buildings.

PRICE ***£5***
ISBN ***1 873592 67 1***
PRODUCT CODE ***50668***

60 pages, 5 b/w and 58 colour illustrations, paperback, 210 x 210mm

Unpriced Publications

The following publications may be obtained from
English Heritage, Customer Services Department,
PO Box 569, Swindon, Wiltshire SN2 2YP
customers@english-heritage.org.uk

Biennial Conservation Report:
The Government's Historic Estate 1999–2001

This is the fifth published overview report on the condition of the Government's historic estate. It has been compiled by the Government Historic Buildings Advisory Unit (GHBAU) in English Heritage and produced with the assistance of the DCMS Press Office. The report provides an overview of the conservation of their historic estates by departments and agencies throughout the United Kingdom. In addition, the achievements of some non-departmental organisations such as British Waterways, Historic Royal Palaces and NHS Estates have been featured. The Parliamentary Estates Directorate and the Royal Household are not included. The content of the report is based on the submissions made to their Ministers by individual departments. In addition, consolidated reports have been received from Historic Scotland and the Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland.

*PRODUCT CODE **50693***

63 pages, 3 b/w and 41 colour illustrations, 297 x 210mm

Building Regulations and Historic Buildings

Balancing the needs for energy conservation with those of building conservation: an *Interim Guidance Note* on the application of Part L

by Chris Wood, Building Conservation and Research Team, English Heritage, and Professor Tadj Oreszczyn, with other contributors

*PRODUCT CODE **50675***

24 pages, with digital graphics, tables and colour photographs, 297 x 210mm

Environmental Archaeology:
guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation

by the English Heritage regional advisors for archaeological science and the staff of the Environmental Studies Branch, English Heritage Centre for Archaeology

*PRODUCT CODE **50691***

36 pages, 7 b/w and 26 colour illustrations, 4 tables, 297 x 210mm

The production of wall painting conservation documents
Practical information leaflet 1

By Adrian Heritage and Robert Gowing

This advisory leaflet - written for conservators, owners, clients, regulatory authorities and funding bodies - is a guide for the structuring and sequencing of material within conservation proposals and reports, which can be developed for specific needs. These include supporting applications for Faculties, Listed Building Consent and grants; tenders for conservation work; records of work done; and reference material for longer-term management and maintenance.

*PRODUCT CODE **50676***

12 pages, 297 x 210mm

Temporary protection of wall paintings during building works
Practical information leaflet 2

By Adrian Heritage and Robert Gowing

*PRODUCT CODE **50677***

12 pages, 297 x 210mm

With Alidade and Tape
Graphical and plane table survey of archaeological earthworks

by Mark Bowden

*PRODUCT CODE **50692***

16 pages, 19 b/w and 2 colour illustrations, 297 x 210mm

Sutton Common, Yorkshire

Discovery of marshland Iron Age site

Excavations at Sutton Common – undertaken by the Department of Archaeology, University of Exeter and the Wetland Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull, and funded by English Heritage – have revealed the remains of a unique Iron Age site set within the largest marshland fort in England

An English Heritage-funded excavation at Sutton Common, near Askern, South Yorkshire, is bringing to light the remains of a unique Iron Age site, almost a 'ghost village' of seemingly scarcely inhabited buildings set within the biggest marshland fort in England. One of the most intriguing finds is the remains of a wooden well with a brushwood floor nearly two metres below the surface, first glimpsed three years ago but now uncovered for the first time.

Originally protected by impassable marshes, the fort (which covers the area of two football fields) comprises two enormous and enigmatic enclosures, one with a grand entrance, linked by what appears to be a ceremonial walkway. The site has defied explanation since it was discovered over a century ago. Now archaeologists taking part in the Sutton Common Project, designed to regenerate the landscape in this former coalfields area, have uncovered more mysteries in their attempt to solve the puzzle of why the enclosures, which date from about 600 to 400 BC, were built.

Reconstruction drawing by James Tovey showing the Iron Age monumental gate, the causeway linking two enclosures across the marshland, timber posts, possible display of skulls and the stone revetment

Possible ceremonial role

Director of excavations Robert Van de Noort of Exeter University said 'Within the ramparts we have uncovered the remains of several round houses, boundaries, a well and a wide avenue through the site. But we have found no evidence … to show that anyone actually lived here. It … may mean that Sutton Common was primarily a symbolic or ceremonial place, rather than a political or economic centre.'

Earlier excavations (some also funded by English Heritage) revealed stone revetted ramparts, a palisade and waterlogged remains in the ditches, including what looks like a wheel and a ladder. The entrance to the larger enclosure would have been highly elaborate and lends credence to the idea that the post-lined avenue over a causeway linking the two was more than simply functional.

Co-director of excavations Henry Chapman of the University of Hull said 'The building techniques and architecture of the ramparts closely resemble those of early Iron Age hillforts elsewhere in England. However, instead of building the fort on a hill, the impassable wetlands were used to create an impregnable site, the biggest marshland fort in England.'

Local benefits

Since 1997 an ambitious conservation programme – The Sutton Common Project – has been under way to restore the grandeur of the marshland setting and deliver a range of environmental benefits to the area. This range includes a re-wetting scheme for the surrounding land to re-instate the once-rich agricultural marshland, a new trail for local people and a project for local schools on archaeology and biology, in which children bury and monitor artefacts, such as wood and bone.

Partnership

Ian Carstairs, trustee of landowners CCT, said 'The Sutton Common Project represents an unparalleled example of cooperation between government agencies, including English Heritage, English Nature, the Countryside Agency and DEFRA, and local organisations and people. It is a wonderful example of what can be achieved when we all work together.'

For further information on the progress of the work, please visit **www.ex.ac.uk/suttoncommon**

ISSN 0753-8674
Product Code 50722
Conservation Bulletin
appears 4 monthly.
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Produced by: JW Offset Ltd

English Heritage is the Government's lead body for the historic environment