FROZEN IN TIME

The magnificent Grimsby Ice Factory is under threat and one of four sites included on WMF’s 2014 Watch
Four hundred supporters assembled for 2013 Hadrian awardee Roberto Hernández
Over 600 people came to see Professor
Dr Jonathan Foyle and WMF Britain
Jonathan Foyle and Peter.

This was WMF’s most successful Hadrian
2013. The evening was rounded off by a
sustainable design.

Support is essential at many levels. Symm, the traditional building company, has long sponsored our study days and lectures, through which our members gain immersive insights. In 2014 we are delighted to be partnering with The May Fair to launch a series of evenings in discussion with well-known personalities. To have such a notable, easy-to-reach venue in central London is wonderful. Quality events really help us to engage our supporters and share the joys and challenges of working with historic buildings.

But at this time and in this issue, we remember our greatest benefactor of all, Robert Wilson, who died in December. His support has made a big difference.

Finally! After five years of work, the fundraising challenge for Stowe House is completed, the project guided toward its conclusion, with the contributions of so many people and organisations. To mention just a few, in 2014 we look forward to restoring the historic lighting supported by Mrs Anne Kriken Mann, and the restoration of the North Hall supported by the Paul Mellon Estate. In 2015 we will create the Sackler display area enabled by the Dr Mortimer and Theresa Sackler Foundation, which undoubtedly encouraged in turn a successful major Heritage Lottery Fund bid for public access to this palatial country house.

It is a cause for celebration that we have so many friends and supporters. The Paul Mellon Estate is a major sponsor of WMF’s projects; American Express, founding sponsor of the Watch programme, has helped greatly at St Paul’s, Coventry Cathedral and at a number of events. Many others have generously given funds and personal commitment and made a big difference.

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But at this time and in this issue, we remember our greatest benefactor of all, Robert Wilson, who died in December. If you support us and our work - at any level - please accept the warm thanks of myself, our staff and trustees. We can’t do it without you.

If you would like to support WMF Britain, please contact us on +44 (0) 20 7935 8242 or email info@wmf.org.uk

EVENTS REVIEW

Spring/Summer Study Day Series announced

From the gala rooms of Berlin to Pakistan villages, Andy Marshall

Cover Image
The Grimsby Ice Factory, included in the 2014 Watch, has stood Largely untouched for 19 years.

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Page 13 (London) © Mike Marshall (Home, meditation at Stowe) © Richard Holttum/WMF

Message from Jonathan Foyle, Chief Executive

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

MESSAGE FROM JONATHAN FOYLE, CHIEF EXECUTIVE

IN THIS ISSUE...

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Page 12 (London) © Andy Marshall
Page 13 (London) © Mike Marshall (Home, meditation at Stowe) © Richard Holttum/WMF
From modern marvels (Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, USA) to ancient civilizations (Cerro Sechin, Peru), to urban icons at risk from unchecked tourism (Venice, Italy) and remote settlements (Ngada Villages, Indonesia), the World Monuments Watch highlights 67 sites from 45 countries, each an irreplaceable testament to human aspiration and the diversity of cultures around the world.

Britain is never short of sites at risk on account of its powerful architectural heritage, and in 2014 Watch highlights 67 sites from 45 countries, each an irreplaceable testament to human aspiration and the diversity of cultures around the world.

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Gaslight And Gas Lamps Of Berlin, Germany

First introduced in 1826, the streets of Berlin were once home to more than 80,000 original gas lamps. Today, 43,500 remain, more than any other city in the world. As gas fixtures elsewhere were replaced, Berlin’s survived to become unique urban landmarks. The lamps – and their characteristic soft glow – en- dating from the nineteenth century to the post-WWII era. The government has called for the replacement of Berlin’s remaining lamps with electrified fixtures over the next eight years, with plans to only save a small number. Dismantling began back in summer 2008, and over 1,000 have been lost in the last year alone. Berlin residents and the international community continue to protest the loss of the gas lamps, not only because of their social value and cultural significance but also because of the questionable rationale for their replacement. Those in favour of demolition claim that new lamps will be more cost-effective and environmentally friendly, but opponents counter that proper full-cost accounting, which incor- porates a life-cycle-based assessment of all economic, environmental, and social costs, suggests otherwise.

Inclusion on the Watch seeks to raise awareness about the plight of Berlin’s gas lamps, and the need for the heritage field to demonstrate the full range of benefits that historic resources provide to society and the costs associated with their loss.

The Fort Of Graça, Elvas, Portugal

The Fort of Graça is a strategic military outpost near the border town of Elvas in Portugal characterised by the striking star design of its massive earthwork outer wall. Constructed between 1693 and 1703, the fort is an exemplary work of military engineering boasting three heavy lines of defence with deep ditches between them. Designed to withstand intense bom- bardment, the Fort of Graça helped resist the Spanish advance into Portugal in the brief War of the Oranges, and it later saw action during the Napoleonic Wars. Even though its strategic importance declined over time, the town maintained its military aspect and the army only left Elvas at the end of the twentieth century. The ‘Garrison Border Town of Elvas and its Fortifications’ received UNESCO World Heritage status in 2012. Cooperation is needed among the Ministry of National Defense, the municipality of Elvas, and heritage professionals to implement a management plan for this well-pre- served fort and to realise its potential for heritage tourism and adaptive reuse.

Pokfulam Village, Hong Kong, China

Pokfulam is one of the last villages on Hong Kong Island; a small historic set- tlement perched on a hillside dating back to the seventeenth century. Characterised by narrow lanes and alleys winding around an eclectic mix of traditional and modern buildings, the modest ap-pearance of Pokfulam village belies its im- portance to the history of Hong Kong. It was home to the Dairy Farm Group, estab- lished in 1886 to provide Hong Kong with fresh milk. Some of the original farm buildings remain, together with other survivors of Hong Kong’s colonial past. Community traditions include the Fire Dragon Dance during the Mid-Autumn Festival every year, in which an incense- lit hay dragon visits each household, bringing blessings to the residents and fostering a spirit of community. This remarkable survivor is now facing pressure from urban redevel- opment plans, including a proposal to convert unoccupied Dairy Farm workers’ dormitories to high-density housing. Stringent squatter control policies make it hard for villagers to repair their dwellings. Sustainable management of Pokfulam, allowing for the upgrading of building stock, will best serve this intimate community and will contribute to the preservation of the diversity of Hong Kong’s urban space.

The Capilla De La Virgen Concebida De Kuchuhuasi, Cusco, Peru

Located near the border town of Elvas in Portugal, the village of Pokfulam is one of the last villages on Hong Kong Island; a small historic set- tlement perched on a hillside dating back to the seventeenth century. Characterised by narrow lanes and alleys winding around an eclectic mix of traditional and modern buildings, the modest ap-pearance of Pokfulam village belies its im- portance to the history of Hong Kong. It was home to the Dairy Farm Group, estab- lished in 1886 to provide Hong Kong with fresh milk. Some of the original farm buildings remain, together with other survivors of Hong Kong’s colonial past. Community traditions include the Fire Dragon Dance during the Mid-Autumn Festival every year, in which an incense- lit hay dragon visits each household, bringing blessings to the residents and fostering a spirit of community. This remarkable survivor is now facing pressure from urban redevel- opment plans, including a proposal to convert unoccupied Dairy Farm workers’ dormitories to high-density housing. Stringent squatter control policies make it hard for villagers to repair their dwellings. Sustainable management of Pokfulam, allowing for the upgrading of building stock, will best serve this intimate community and will contribute to the preservation of the diversity of Hong Kong’s urban space.

This picturesque chapel, located in the rural community of Kuchuhausi is a unique expression of vernacular archi- tecture in the Andes of southern Peru, dating to the seventeenth century. The adobe structure is graced by eighteenth-century wall painting on the interior, and the exterior is characterized by a thatched roof. The façade was originally decorated with mural paintings but, unable to maintain the deteriorating paintings, the community covered the walls with render to avoid further exposure to the elements. High levels of humidity inside the building are causing deterioration and water infiltration is worsening conditions. The chapel plays an active role in community life, and local residents use their limited resources to try and aid its conservation, replacing the thatched roof every 5 years as part of a traditional repai- romeny. An overall stabilisation and conservation plan is needed, and with the recent construction of the trans-Amazon highway linking the city of Cusco with Kuchuhausi, there are potential oppor- tunities for tourism initiatives at the site. Inclusion on the Watch will help to build capacity within the community for long- term stewardship of this historic resource.
The minaret at The Great Umayyad Mosque was shelled in April 2013 causing it to collapse. The historic tower dated from 1090.

As we enter a new year, the news remains focused on the crisis in Syria and the tremendous toll the violence is taking on the Syrian population. It is heartbreaking to read of the many individuals living as refugees abroad and equally disturbing to think of those remaining in Syria, confronted daily by this tragedy. There continue to be devastating reports of assaults in Damascus and Aleppo, and other cities across Syria. In September 2013 the International Council of Museums issued a Red List for Syria, alerting the world to the reality of looting, illegal export, and damage evident in Syria as a result of the turmoil of that has raged for more than two years. At the ICOM event held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, officials from ICOM, the US Department of State, UNESCO, World Monuments Fund, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art made clear that the international museum and heritage communities were united in their concern for the safeguarding of cultural heritage assets of the country. The ICOM Red List provides detailed information on the types of artifacts that are vulnerable and for which museums, auction houses, collectors, customs agents and others can be of assistance in notifying authorities when these objects turn up for sale or on display. The Red List also provides a forum to remind everyone that the cultural heritage of Syria is protected by national and international laws that remain in force even in times of conflict. There is a Syrian Civil Code regarding archaeological objects dating from 1949 and a legislative decree from the same year regarding historical monuments. These laws and other Syrian legislation were amended regularly over the decades to afford greater protection to cultural property. These items are detailed through a brochure created by ICOM http://icom.museum/fileadmin/user_upload/images/Redlists/Syria/TBL_SYRIE_EN.pdf

Syria is a signatory to the Hague Convention of 1954, which specifically addresses the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. Syria is also party to a variety of UNESCO Conventions from the 1970s that discuss the protection of cultural and natural heritage. Despite mechanisms for protection, there is little that can be done as looting and attacks on heritage sites continue. As the destruction of historic citadels, markets, mosques, minarets and archaeological sites mounts, cultural patrimony is in increasing danger. While it can be difficult to speak about museums, archaeological sites, and other cultural sites in a time of armed conflict, we are aware that these sites are meaningful to the local population because of their historical, religious, and social value. Equally important, these sites are often of essential economic value to the country as tourism destinations, pilgrimage sites, and as local venues for all manner of activities. To date, there have been reports of damage and looting at Aleppo, Apamea, Edla, Bosra, Palmyra, Ancient Villages of Northern Syria, and several museums. Undoubtedly there are more locations that are not reported. Private homes and businesses have also been ransacked during this period. Sites of great fame in Syria include the Citadel of Aleppo, Crac des Chevaliers, and Palmyra. Aleppo and Damascus have been significant settlements for millennia. Within the borders of modern Syria, one can chronicle the full breadth of human history and contemporary life. Unfortunately the chapter unfolding today is one of struggle and conflict that is endangering both the citizens of the country and cultural touchstones that are meaningful for the entire world. The significance of these sites is recognized through the inscription of six sites in Syria on the World Heritage list. There are the Ancient Cities of Aleppo, the Ancient City of Bosra, the Ancient City of Damascus, Ancient Villages of Northern Syria, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal’at Salah El-Din, and Palmyra. Regrettably, these sites have not been immune to the effects of armed conflict. As reports of damage to heritage sites increased, it was impossible to ignore the fact that cultural sites throughout Syria were in danger. Thus, in October 2013 to call attention to the endangered cultural monuments of Syria, the entire country was placed on the World Monuments Watch. Since the announcement, WMF has circulated a petition on www.change.org that has garnered more than 5200 signatures from concerned citizens across the globe. While we can only offer our concern today, the hope is that peace will come to Syria in 2014 and the expressions of sympathy can turn to action to assist Syrians with the repair of the country’s unparalleled cultural sites.
In 2008, a very generous anonymous benefactor (known in all meeting notes as ‘AB’), approached World Monuments Fund to discuss the completion of the 2002 Watch site, Stowe House, in Buckinghamshire, the Marble Saloon of which had been the subject of a WMF project in 2003-5. ‘AB’ came with a challenge fund of £5,000,000 to be matched by WMF which, with further funds, would ensure this lost palace was repaired and conserved, and properly presented to a broad public. A handsome response of $5,000,000 came from the WMF Robert Wilson Challenge Fund – happily, just before the pound crashed against the dollar from a high of $2.12 to around $1.39. If there were ever a silver lining to the economic disaster, that was it for our office.

Efforts to close the match encompassed half a decade of special events, talks (and a 10-day lecture tour at one point), asking favours, mailouts, trust and foundation applications, endless research, and the occasional anguished plea to help us get past the line. Some of the opportunities were unforeseen. The very process of conservation breeds discovery, and for Stowe the reappearance of the original Music Room ceiling roundel by Vincenzo Valdrè was as special as the return of the roughly contemporary lead Medici lions, needing costly surgery after their life at Stanley Park, Blackpool.

Thanking partners and supporters is an all-or-nothing business. So we will write to you all to express our gratitude, and with the hope you can join us at a future event at Stowe to celebrate this grand success.

STOWE HOUSE CHALLENGE FUND COMPLETE

“Don’t support buildings because of the ‘George Washington Slept Here’ syndrome”, Robert Wilson explained when I interviewed him for the Financial Times. “So what if a humdrum building was, say, occupied by Dracula for a while? The architecture should be good – that’s the important thing. If a building’s not beautiful, forget it.”

Born in Detroit in 1926 to a ‘lower upper middle income’ family, Bob Wilson was a career contrarian – and a natural one. He was as often the first to spot a punchline (off-colour preferred) as he was to see a short-selling investment of the type he pioneered. Through forensic attention and instinct, he made a fortune of $800,000,000 until one investment refused to crash. Then in 1986 he retired and turned to philanthropy. Bob joined the board of World Monuments Fund and presented a $100,000,000 challenge fund – an honour extended to four preservation charities in the mid 1990s.

The scale of his giving as a proportion of his wealth is at the top of the major league. And he had short shrift for the dormancy of endowments or alma mater. Or uncaring, for that matter. “The reason more wealthy Americans don’t give enough is that they’d fall off the Forbes 400 list. That’s our peerage. But it’s not meaness, it’s a lack of interest. Giving it away is far less interesting than making money. Making it is a measure of yourself. After that, it’s just too easy for a multi-billionaire who might give $100m away to some splashy auditorium with the family name on it.”

I asked whether freedom of spending or the leverage of challenge funds were the pay-off for a business-minded philanthropist? He replied: “Virtue is its own reward. Take St George’s Hall in Liverpool. When I first saw it, it was a big mausoleum in one of the most beautiful cities in the world – certainly a hell of a lot more beautiful than London. Now, through having funded the restoration of Cockerell’s Small Concert Room with World Monuments Fund, there’s so much activity.”

In 2008 Bob Wilson responded to a UK benefactor’s £5,000,000 challenge for Stowe House by offering $5,000,000, the greatest contribution to any WMF project. The task of meeting the balance was fulfilled in November 2013. When the project is completed, its activity – the enhanced life and purpose we witness at revitalised historic places all around the world – will contribute to his lasting, and very tangible legacy.

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ROBERT WILSON

1926–2013

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Jonathan Foyle
We are delighted to announce the launch of a new WMF Britain-led project in Zanzibar to create a heritage centre on the site of the former slave market in Stone Town, preserve the Christ Church Cathedral and support the Wakf Commission.

WMFB received a large grant from the European Commission of €743,000 towards the project, and has joined forces with the Government of Tanzania, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and the European Union to support the preservation and promotion of a landmark historical site in Stone Town.

Work at the site over the next three years will result in the creation of a heritage and education centre on the site of the old slave market. The centre will commemorate the abolition of slavery in a space symbolically owned by all Zanzibaris.

The iconic Christ Church Cathedral, with its altar built on the site of former whipping post at the centre of the slave market, will also receive urgently needed structural repairs and preservation works. In addition, the project will provide heritage management training to the Wakf commission, which administers endowed property for all denominations of Islam in Zanzibar and is responsible for over 50% of its historic housing stock.

To coincide with the launch of the project WMFB organised a trip to Zanzibar and Tanzania in November 2013 led by Stephen Battle, Program Director for Sub-Saharan Africa. The tour began in Stone Town in Zanzibar, a melting pot of African, Arabian and Indian cultures, before continuing on to the island of Kilwa in the south of Tanzania. The island’s standing ruins offer a window on over 800 years of East African history, and WMFB has been actively involved in conservation at the site since 2009.

New project at 2014 Zanzibarian Watch site: Christ Church Cathedral and Former Slave Market

When the 2012 Watch was announced Preston Bus Station was scheduled for demolition. But the advocacy generated by the 2012 Watch was instrumental in reversing the building’s fate. WMFB endorsed the Twentieth Century Society’s campaign to list the bus station, and was delighted when the dynamic 1969 building was designated Grade II in September 2013.

In November 2013 Preston City Council and Lancashire County Council announced a new plan to secure the future of the bus station. They propose to transfer ownership to the County Council, a Local Transport Authority, in a deal that will unlock an £8.3 million investment for the fabric of the building and to improve passenger facilities.

Preston Bus Station

The future of 2010 Watch site Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church, Belfast has been secured with the announcement of a new five year regeneration project led by Belfast Buildings Trust (BBT) in partnership with hospitality company The Horatio Group. Following a WMFB-funded structural condition report, and a first phase of emergency works, the church is set to become a restaurant and hospitality training academy, with facilities to support emerging North Belfast businesses. With phased work expected to start shortly to bring the building back into a useable state, “the focus of the project will be on the provision of jobs and skills, and the full re-use of this distinctive and historic building” says BBT founder Fionuala Jay-O’Boyle.

Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church, Belfast

The strikingly sculptured transport hub will be given a new lease of life.

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Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church, Belfast

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EVENTS

Hampton Court Palace
Uncovering the Early Tudor Age
Wednesday 16th April 10am-4pm

Hampton Court is unrivalled in its power to convey royal life from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Dating from 1515 onwards, it is by far the most impressive Tudor palace, testament to the ambitions of Cardinal Wolsey and Henry VIII. The new apartments commissioned by William III (1688-1702) and designed by Wren are complemented by the restored Privy Garden. This study day, held in the 500th anniversary year of the Hanoverian succession, will provide an in-depth inspection of the site with archaeologist Fiona Keith-Lucas and former Building Curator and WMFB Chief Executive, Dr Jonathan Foyle. During 2013, Jonathan researched evidence to attribute the reconstruction of the King’s Yard to the eighteenth centuries. This study day offers a unique insight into this internationally important yet little known manor house, its interiors, garden and museum collection. It will also include a special tour of the herb garden which is run by The Herb Society and museum collection. It will also include a special tour of the herb garden which is run by The Herb Society.

Deptford Dockyard & National Maritime Museum, Greenwich
Uncovering the Early Tudor Age
Wednesday 16th April 10am-4pm

Deptford Dockyard was included in the 2014 World Monuments Watch due to the outstanding global significance of the site both historically and archaeologically, and the threat of unsympathetic development. In 1515 Henry VIII founded the Royal naval Dockyard at Deptford, and the King’s Yard became the foremost Royal dockyard of the Tudor period.

Sulgrave Manor House and Garden
Wednesday 14th May 10am-4pm

Sulgrave, a Tudor manor house in the Northamptonshire countryside, is an ancestral home of George Washington, and above the door remains the 1666 Monogram depicting the stars and stripes which may have influenced the American flag.

This study day offers a unique insight into this internationally important yet little known manor house, its interiors, garden and museum collection. It will also include a special tour of the herb garden which is run by The Herb Society and museum collection. It will also include a special tour of the herb garden which is run by The Herb Society.

The work of William Kent will be particularly familiar to those who have visited Stowe House where the celebrated architect’s prominent ceiling graces the beautiful North Hall. This much-anticipated new exhibition at the V&A celebrates Kent’s work throughout early Georgian Britain, bringing together a unique collection of architectural drawings, sculpture and furniture. After a private view of the exhibition we will assemble at the Royal Geographical Society for a series of short lectures to discuss Kent’s influence on architectural design. Lunch will be followed by an optional visit to Chipswick House and Gardens with Dr Esmé Whittaker, the curator for London & East at English Heritage.

Wednesday 21st May

The ruins of St. Michael’s Cathedral, Coventry are a uniquely powerful reminder of the effects of war. They are also the remains of England’s largest medieval parish church, from which an astonishing collection of stained glass was removed a year prior to the city’s bombing. This study day examines the imaginative WMFB project to conserve and display the glass within the context of the much overlooked buildings of medieval Coventry and the new designs by leading glass artist John Reyntiens and Kirtsy Brooks. We will also review the work at the site to which WMFB has contributed and visit St Mary’s Guildhall, a hidden gem in the city and Holy Trinity Church with its evocative Doom painting.

DEPTFORD DOCKYARD & NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM, GREENWICH
Wednesday, 16th April
10am-4pm

The Dockyard was founded by Henry VIII in 1515. It became the Royal naval Dockyard at Deptford, and the King’s Yard became the foremost Royal dockyard of the Tudor period.

SULGRAVE MANOR
House and Garden
Wednesday, 14th May
10am-4pm

Sulgrave is a Tudor manor house and was the Ancestral home of George Washington. It is a family-owned estate surrounded by gardens and woodland.

WMFB Chair, John Julius Norwich
and distinguished writer and historian, William Darymple.

All days include a hearty lunch and refreshments throughout. Admissions are included in the cost. All days include some walking between sites and are only suitable for those who are physically able. Please advise of dietary requirements in advance.}

Monday 9th June, The Screening Room at The May Fair Hotel

“A Future for its Past”

World Monuments Fund is 50 – join us for a celebratory evening with Founding WMF Britain Chairman, John Julius Norwich and distinguished writer and historian, William Darymple.

The lecture is open to all, followed by a Summer Party for Capital and International Council levels.

TO EXPRESS INTEREST IN ATTENDING THIS EVENT PLEASE EMAIL sarah@wmf.org.uk.

Historic Coventry

10.30am-4pm

 archaeologist Fiona Keith-Lucas and former Building Curator and WMFB Chief Executive, Dr Jonathan Foyle. During 2013, Jonathan researched evidence to attribute the reconstruction of the King’s Yard to the eighteenth centuries. This study day offers a unique insight into this internationally important yet little known manor house, its interiors, garden and museum collection. It will also include a special tour of the herb garden which is run by The Herb Society.

The history of Deptford was lost. The dockyard remained a naval powerhouse for another 350 years. The Dockyard was included in the 2014 World Monuments Watch due to the outstanding global significance of the site both historically and archaeologically, and the threat of unsympathetic development. In 1515 Henry VIII founded the Royal naval Dockyard at Deptford, and the King’s Yard became the foremost Royal dockyard of the Tudor period. Hundreds of warships and trading vessels were built here, including ships for exploration, science and empire. The Mary Rose was launched from Deptford in 1513, and the dockyard remained a naval powerhouse for another 350 years. The Dockyard Palace was destroyed in 1747, and the dockyard remained a naval powerhouse for another 350 years. The Dockyard was included in the 2014 World Monuments Watch due to the outstanding global significance of the site both historically and archaeologically, and the threat of unsympathetic development. In 1515 Henry VIII founded the Royal naval Dockyard at Deptford, and the King’s Yard became the foremost Royal dockyard of the Tudor period.

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BECOME A SUPPORTER

ABOUT WORLD MONUMENTS FUND BRITAIN

World Monuments Fund Britain is a leading charity which conserves and transforms vulnerable buildings in the UK and abroad. We build partnerships with people committed to protecting sites in their care and create long-term public value for the community, whilst preserving built heritage for future generations to enjoy.

We have worked in the UK since 1995 and raised in excess of £18m to safeguard threatened architecture. But our impact goes far beyond this thanks to the biennial World Monuments Watch. The Watch draws attention to important historic buildings across the world which are facing a variety of challenges and have an uncertain future.

Today, as industrialised development, more extreme weather and a poor economy continue to threaten fragile historic sites, the work of World Monuments Fund Britain is more vital than ever.

You can help us build on our past successes by joining us as a Supporter.

WHY SHOULD YOU BECOME A SUPPORTER?

Like us, you love old buildings but you’re concerned that some still don’t receive the help they need. World Monuments Fund Britain stands up for these important, and sometimes forgotten, buildings and gives them a better future. If we didn’t have support from people like you we’d be less able to help.

WE DO MORE THAN JUST RESTORE OLD BUILDINGS

We believe that our distinctive architecture is a national asset, so it’s important that communities are able to benefit from their restoration. When we get involved with new projects we make sure visitor centres, charitable partnerships and on-site training programmes are built into the plans right from the start. Every penny you give helps to secure the future of historic buildings for everyone’s enjoyment.

WHAT DO YOU RECEIVE?

- Satisfaction at visible results
- Updates on our work through our magazine, seminars and visits
- Behind-the-scenes access
- Unique opportunities for learning
- Meet like-minded people

TO FIND OUT MORE GO TO WWW.WMF.ORG.UK/INVOLVED OR CALL US ON +44 (0)20 7251 8142

Live Royal Opera House screenings at The May Fair Hotel
Special offer for readers of Monumentum

Our hotel partner, The May Fair on Stratton Street, Piccadilly is hosting a series of live screenings from the Royal Opera House in their 200 seat private cinema and is offering readers of Monumentum the opportunity to dine and watch a performance at a discounted rate. With world class performances as standard, the Royal Opera House is a regular sell-out. The May Fair’s live screening offers the next best thing - all the atmosphere and anticipation of the stage on the big screen. Screenings include Don Giovanni on 12th February, The Sleeping Beauty on 19th March, The Winter’s Tale on 28th April and Manon Lescaut on 24th June. Monumentum readers are offered a special price of £52 per person (usual price £65). This includes a delicious 2 course meal with a glass of champagne in Quince, The May Fair’s decadent restaurant.