WATCH THIS SPACE

WMF 2010
Watch revealed

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10 Project news from Liverpool to Lisbon

Plus: Lectures from Kevin McCloud, Tracy Chevalier and David Starkey
Message from the Chief Executive

The last issue of Monumentum explained the background to our project to conserve and present Stowe House, Buckinghamshire. Work is already under way: scaffolding clowns the east wing, where the modern, failing library roof is being dismantled. It will soon be replaced as a pitched roof, the authentic timber and slates protecting a vast coved plaster ceiling which has proven to have once hosted ‘the most gilding I’ve seen outside St Petersburg’ according to the paint specialist Patrick Baty. Stowe is ‘the most gilding I’ve seen outside St Petersburg’

The ceiling which has proven to have once hosted
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In her address at the 2007 WMF meeting in Lausanne, Dr Christopher Tadgell, Mr Pierre Valentin
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The Lion of Babylon carved in basalt.
The Ones to Watch

2010 Watch: International focus

The new list of buildings on WMF’s flagship advocacy programme was announced at a press conference on 6th October. Since the Watch programme’s inception in 1995, more than 630 sites in 125 countries and territories have been included on the eight lists. Nearly half the sites featured in 2008, representing 79 countries, have received WMF support totalling $50 million. These WMF funds have leveraged an additional $150 million in assistance from other sources.

The 93 sites which make up the 2010 Watch range in age from the two-million-year-old inhabitation of Wonderwerk Cave in South Africa to the Fulton Public Library in Atlanta, Georgia, completed in 1980. Successfully nominated sites include temples, walled cities, churches, and cultural landscapes around the globe. All are threatened by a variety of social, economic and environmental factors united by the pressures of urbanisation. The full list of sites can be viewed at www.wmf.org/watch/project-map. Here we present three varied examples. Six sites were selected from the British Isles – find out which on pages 6 and 7.

1. Rice terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras

Cascading down the eastern flank of the Cordillera Central mountain range in the heart of Luzon, hundreds of man-made terraces stand testament to the cooperative spirit and ingenuity of a people who settled and thrived in this rugged environment. Facing limited land and soil resources, the Ifugao people developed four terrace complexes during the 16th century for the cultivation of rice. Today, these structures are still heralded as some of the world’s best examples of soil conservation technology.

This landscape – both majestic and intricate – was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1995, and in 2001, was placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to physical deterioration and loss of the site’s cultural underpinnings. The terraces continue to face decreasing use and are now threatened by wide-scale abandonment as farmers turn to urban employment. These situations require innovative approaches to preserve the Ifugao community as well as their historic and cultural landscape.

2. Desert castles of ancient Khorezm, Uzbekistan

Along the many tributaries of the Amu-dar’ya River, the Desert Castles of Ancient Khorezm emerge from the arid, sandy plains of central Uzbekistan. This arable land constitutes one of the largest oases in Central Asia and offered fertile agricultural soil to the area’s first settlers. The first fortifications began to appear in the 7th century B.C. and are still held as some of the world’s best examples of soil conservation technology.

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3. Edward James’ surrealist vision struggles for survival in the Mexican jungle

Amid the mountainous jungle of Mexico’s Huasteca region, Edward James, the British artist and wealthy patron of Surrealism’s avant-garde, designed a series of canals, pools, and architectural follies, fashioning his own version of the Garden of Eden. Collaborating with Plutarco Gasbélum Esquer and local artisans, James began the works when he first bought the rugged ranch land in 1944, and continued steadfastly until his death 40 years later.

James’s Surrealist landscape features a “stairway to nowhere,” a cinema with no seats, a library without books, and a building called La Casa de Tres Pisos (“The Three-Storey House”), which in fact has five, as well as more than 30 other follies that he left unfinished. Since his death, the jungle has become increasingly interwoven with the structures, and the landscape has become more compelling than ever. Nevertheless, if allowed to grow unchecked, the tropical trees and plants threaten to overwhelm the equally exotic architecture. An ambitious campaign has been launched to preserve the natural and man-made elements of this unique landscape garden.
Shobdon Church
Nominator: Church of England – Hereford Diocese
Location: Shobdon, Herefordshire
Period of significance: 18th and 19th centuries
Main issues: Structural movement, small community

Shobdon, in Herefordshire, is wonderfully remote. Its church is listed Grade I, setting within a rural landscape of notable historic value. The earliest fabric in the church building is its 13th century tower, but the naves and chancel were rebuilt in the 1750s in a Rococo-influenced ‘Gothick’ style, an ecclesiastical outpost of Strawberry Hill. Shobdon is well-known enough to have influenced Richard Bateman, a friend of Walpole’s, in creating the ‘Gothick’ style, an ecclesiastical outpost of Strawberry Hill. The earliest fabric in the church appears to have been incorporated into the masonry of the 18th century church. In a general sense, this is yet another example of the plight of many parish churches nationwide which depend upon the commitment of volunteer parishioners for their survival.

Sheerness Dockyard
Nominator: Historic Britain’s Heritage
Location: Isle of Sheppey, Kent
Period of significance: 17th and 19th centuries
Main issues: Commercial pressure, isolation, disparate ownership management.

Sheerness Naval Dockyard encompasses two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, one Grade I, more than twenty Grade II and eleven Grade II listed structures. Positioned at a strategic point at the mouth of the river Thames and Medway, Sheerness has long played an important role in our naval defences. Samuel Pepys proposed the first dockyard in 1665, later destroyed by the ‘Dutch Raid’ of 1667. After the Napoleonic Wars the dockyard was completely rebuilt as a planned town, in one phase of construction, to the designs of John Norris. Now a Royal Naval Dockyard, warships were stocked and repaired at Sheerness until its closure in 1960. The waterfront century contributed World War II and cold war structures including a now disused nuclear bunker. Sadly the site has recently fragmented into ownership by different parties with separate agendas. As a result some of the most significant buildings lie within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict. Elsewhere highly inappropriate changes within the bounds of a commercial port, unused and derelict.

Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church, Belfast
Nominator: Belfast Building Preservation Trust
Location: Belfast, N. Ireland
Period of significance: 19th century
Main issues: lack of use, serious physical degradation

Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church sits in a highly urbanised area on the edge of inner-city Belfast. Widely recognised as the major landmarks for much of the surrounding area, the building has significant links to its locality, the city as a whole and it contrives considerably to the historic streetscapes. Built between 1872 and 1875, the church was home to one of the largest and most significant Methodist congregations in Belfast. It was constructed by a native architect, James Carlisle, in memory of his son. Designed in the Gothic Revival style by William Henry Lynn, one of Belfast’s noted architects, it was constructed using a new very unhappy mix of limestone and sandstone. Sadly, this high quality Victorian building has been empty since 1982 and is now in a critical condition after many years of neglect. Another part of the site is used as an Indian community centre and with its location at a major interface between Catholic and Protestant residents any solution for its renovation and reuse will be complex. Having said this, the potential for this building to readily contribute to the regeneration of north Belfast is very evident and a priority for WMF and the Belfast Building’s Preservation Trust, who have a recognised track record in similar regeneration projects.

Russborough, Ireland
Nominator: The Altford Bequest Foundation
Location: Blessington, Co. Wicklow, Ireland
Period of significance: 18th century
Main issues: inadequate income, pressures on landscape management

Russborough is undoubtedly one of the most important eighteenth-century estates in Ireland. More of a palace than a country house, it survives as an almost totally intact architectural ensemble of mansion and designed landscapes, against the dramatic backdrop of the Wicklow Mountains. This is a vision of raw integrity which should be protected wherever possible. Between 1931 and 1976, the estate was owned by the renowned collectors Sir Alfred and Lady Beit who later transferred the ownership of the site and their unique art collection to a charitable trust which ensures that the house remains open and accessible to the public. This recent history, and the fact that many local people work at Russborough, ensures that there are strong community attachments to the place. Nevertheless, the site has been empty since 1982 and is in a critical condition. It is testament to the craft traditions which created them. Despite the site’s potential, there is still a strong local and national conservation campaign, which threaten two complete and virtually unaltered Georgian homes. The immediate opportunity is to significantly raise the profile of Sheerness, support a strong local and national conservation campaign, and thereby to deflect inappropriate planning applications whilst promoting a sustainable and careful pattern of ownership and usage.

The Ones to Watch 2010 Watch: United Kingdom and Ireland

Tecton Buildings at Dudley Zoological Gardens
Nominator: The Twentieth Century Society
Location: Dudley, Worcestershire
Period of significance: 1930s
Main issues: partially redundant use, historic lack of maintenance

Conceived between 1935 and 1937 around a walled medieval mount surmounted by a castle, Dudley Zoo was originally designed as a showcase for industrial regions of the UK and rare within Europe, consists of 12 re-fashioned concretes, a doghouse and a house by a dog and pavilions, juxtaposed against a natural setting. The zoological community integrates the interrelationships of art, political, civic, research and natural values which typify the early 20th century Modernist movement. Over time and due to changing zoological practice, the design of the zoo has been adversely affected by disuse of some Tecton structures by newer constructions in other areas and by the alteration of the designed landscape surrounding the property. Unfortunately, it has not been previously prioritised.

Edinburgh Historic Graveyards
Nominator: The City of Edinburgh Council
Location: Edinburgh, Midlothian
Period of significance: 16th-19th century
Main issues: exposure to elements, vandalism in an urban environment

These five historic graveyards all lie within the heart of the World Heritage Site of central Edinburgh. In 1581 the Church of Scotland forbade burials within churches, resulting in these distinctive spaces often containing family mausoleums used by successive generations. Now they are quiet with the crowded city streets and commercial and residential premises. The sculpture present in the cemeteries records the development of architectural styles in Scotland and is testament to the craft traditions which created them. The stones and monuments also record the transition from a medieval burgh in the early 18th century through the enlightenment to becoming the second city of Empire in the late nineteenth century. Many prominent Scottish individuals and families are buried here and so there are certainly strong community attachments that remain.

Carlisle Mountain Methodist Church, Belfast
Nominator: Belfast Building Preservation Trust
Location: Belfast, N. Ireland
Period of significance: 19th century
Main issues: inadequate income, pressures on landscape management

Carlisle Memorial Methodist Church sits in a highly urbanised area on the edge of inner-city Belfast. Widely recognised as the major landmarks for much of the surrounding area, the building has significant links to its locality, the city as a whole and it contrives considerably to the historic streetscapes. Built between 1872 and 1875, the church was home to one of the largest and most significant Methodist congregations in Belfast. It was constructed by a native architect, James Carlisle, in memory of his son. Designed in the Gothic Revival style by William Henry Lynn, one of Belfast’s noted architects, it was constructed using a new very unhappy mix of limestone and sandstone. Sadly, this high quality Victorian building has been empty since 1982 and is now in a critical condition after many years of neglect. Another part of the site is used as an Indian community centre and with its location at a major interface between Catholic and Protestant residents any solution for its renovation and reuse will be complex. Having said this, the potential for this building to readily contribute to the regeneration of north Belfast is very evident and a priority for WMF and the Belfast Building’s Preservation Trust, who have a recognised track record in similar regeneration projects.
Eating with Mr Adam

WMFB and its partners The Headfort Trust, Ireland’s Heritage Council and the Irish Georgian Society celebrated the opening of Headfort House’s redecorated Eating Parlour at a ceremony in Ireland on 17th September.

After five years of intellectual and financial commitment, beginning with inclusion on the 2004 WMF Watch List, Headfort is firmly on the road to a new future and recognition as one of Ireland’s most important eighteenth-century properties. The opening of the Eating Parlour marks the end of WMF’s role in the project. Originally owned by a long line of the Thacker-Taylors, Headfort House was built in the late 18th century to designs by George Semple and completed with Ireland’s only surviving suite of interiors by the famous Scottish architect Robert Adam. In 2003, the under appreciated Headfort House came to our attention because its current owners were unable to keep up with repair bills which were rising exponentially. The roof leaked, the timbers were rotting and the poorly maintained masonry let in even more of the rain. While the use of the building as a school had left its mark, the interior state rooms were in remarkably good condition and are likely to influence future work elsewhere.

The restoration of the Eating Parlour was completed in partnership with the Irish Georgian Society in their celebratory 50th anniversary year. We congratulate them and all our partners on this project. It is planned that the completed rooms can now be used by The Headfort Trust to enhance public access, raise the profile of the house more generally and to provide much-needed income for the ongoing restoration works.

In September, WMF was able to proceed with the ambitious plan to complete the lighting of St George’s, Bloomsbury. The project of this scheme is a recently conserved late eighteenth century Dutch chandelier loaned to the church by the Victoria and Albert Museum. In addition to this the scheme will improve the lighting in the nave galleries, east apses, provide emergency lighting and improve the exterior lighting of the tower and unique Lions and Unicorn sculptures.

The project will result in this remarkable chandelier being accessible to the public again – for the majority of the twentieth century the chandelier was hung in the Great Entrance of the Victoria and Albert Museum but it has remained in storage for the past 10 years. It weighs approximately 740Kgs and is 2.6m wide at its widest point. Angus Patterson, Curator of European Base Metals and Arms and Armour comments:

Before it was acquired by the V&A it hung in the Catholic Church in the small but reasonably prosperous town of Kaatsheuvel in North Brabant, the Netherlands. With two meter long core and thirty-six scrolling branches it represents the full flowering of the ornate and flamboyant chandeliers produced in north western Europe between 1680 and 1735. This is a rare surviving example of high quality.

In order to prepare for the chandelier’s use WMF has funded specialist conservation work by RowanHMRT partner Wilkinson Pte which will ensure that it is in top condition for the next hundred years. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the WORLD MONUMENTS FUND and The Leche Trust who generously supported this project.

More light for St George’s

The Bloomsbury church has acquired an historic chandelier

On 27th July scaffolding went up over the eastern wing of Stowe as the penultimate phase of the decade-long restoration project to save ‘Britain’s Forgotten Palace’ began. In July the Stowe House Preservation Trust learned that the Heritage Lottery Fund had declined its application for £3.125 million of funding. WMF responded to this by strengthening its partnership with the SHPT, redoubling fundraising efforts for the site with a new Development Director post. It was agreed by SHPT and WMF to proceed with the most urgent works. Happily, the completion of the Marble Saloon was a timely inspiration for everyone. Before it was acquired by the V&A if hung in the Catholic Church in the small but reasonably prosperous town of Kaatsheuvel in North Brabant, the Netherlands. With two meter long core and thirty-six scrolling branches it represents the full flowering of the ornate and flamboyant chandeliers produced in north western Europe between 1680 and 1735. This is a rare surviving example of high quality.

in 2009. The Large Library is one of the finest rooms in the mansion dating from the late eighteenth century when what was originally a ballroom was finally converted into the room you see today. It still contains the original mahogany bookshelves, gallery, a fine plasterwork ceiling and marble chimneypieces. Now that tallow plaster is no longer a threat and the protective green netting has been removed one can see the intricate details of the plasterwork which recent analysis indicates is likely to be riddle gilded.

Once the work is completed the scaffold will be moved to cover the west pavilion. After that the house will be opened to the public, and subject to fundraising, the remaining interior spaces will be restored to their former glory for everyone to enjoy.

Friends of WMF Britain enjoyed study days at Stowe during May 2009.
Queluz Palace
Lisbon, Portugal

Now restored and reopened, John Cheere’s lead sculptures at the Portuguese National Palace of Queluz, near Lisbon. Dating from the mid eighteenth century they were featured in many stone sculptures, a tiled with World Monuments Fund to restore the formal gardens, which feature many stone sculptures, a tiled decorative canal and complex hydrological system.

Both the origins of the sculptures and the fact that one of Europe’s lead specialists is Rupert Harris meant that a number of figures were returned to the UK for conservation. However, as many as possible of the sculptures were repaired in a workshop at the palace paid for by WMF. A key part of the project was the training of a new generation of specialists and so a number of Portuguese trainees have been working alongside Rupert’s team for the last three years and it is now expected that they will take on an increasing responsibility for the remaining work under the auspices of World Monuments Funds Portugal.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Dr Mortimer and Theresa Sackler Foundation, Mr And Mrs George Bloomberg, The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (UK Branch), Samuel H. Kress Foundation, Esmee Fairbairn Foundation (UK Branch), and many other individual donors who generously supported this project.

St George’s Hall
Liverpool

Luzia Edwards, a recent graduate of the World Heritage Management Masters degree at University College, Dublin, has been evaluating the legacy of the WMF-assisted restoration of St George’s Hall.

From its conception to its present day use, St George’s Hall has been a civic icon of Liverpool. Completed in 1855, the Hall’s represents the prosperity and pride of the nineteenth century city.

But St George’s Hall hasn’t always been so revered. Between the 1960s and 1990s the Hall suffered lack of use and investment. The Small Concert Room was designed by Charles Robert Cockerell and described by Henry Russell-Hitchcock as ‘perhaps the most beautiful interior of the early Victorian period and undoubtedly the finest of Cockerell’s career.’ With the Room’s caryatids, gilded frizes and an opulent Osler chandelier all in disrepair by 1993, the Small Concert Room required financial and technical support to ensure this accolade remained accurate.

World Monuments Fund assisted with a major grant and in 2007 restoration work on the Small Concert Room was completed. Whilst it is broadly agreed that the restoration of heritage sites benefits their wider cultural, social and economic context, the extent of these benefits has often little understood. To address this issue, I’ve been evaluating the post-project effect of the restoration of the Small Concert Room, as understood by its users and the wider Liverpool community. By working in partnership with St George’s Hall, the complete evaluation will contribute to ensuring that the cultural legacy of this significant Victorian interior can be realised.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the WORLD MONUMENTS FUND Robert Wilson Challenge To Conserve Our Heritage, Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, PH Holt Charitable Trust, Mersey Television

Strawberry Hill
Strawberry Hill restoration reaches its half-way point.

On Thursday 10 September, to much fanfare and celebration, a beautifully re-gilded, strawberry-leaved Victorian weathervane was re-installed high on the Beauchler Tower to mark the mid-way point in the restoration of Horace Walpole’s late eighteenth-century gothic castle.

Since last year a huge amount of work has secured at Strawberry Hills, exterior structure. As a result of modern cement-based materials used in previous repair schemes terrible, dry rot was found in some of the timbers causing large areas to be dismantled, repaired and completely rebuilt using traditional techniques.

Now that the external work is nearing completion the focus will move inside the villa where Walpole’s carefully conceived gothic interiors will be slowly revealed with the main apartments, funded by the WMF Robert Wilson Challenge, at their core.

The work will culminate in July 2010 with the re-opening of Strawberry Hill to the public during an exhibition on Walpole to be held at the V&A Museum.

Another major aspect of the ongoing work is the conservation of Walpole’s important collection of stained glass. Specialists have been cleaning and repairing the individual panels which will then be reset in their original locations in new metal frames. This is just one of the fascinating aspects of the conservation of Strawberry Hill that will be fully accessible to the public, disabled visitors, school groups and researchers from July 2010. A true gift for the nation: we can’t wait to share the results.

WMF is planning a study day to Strawberry Hill on Tuesday 4 May 2010, 7pm Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore

Sponsored by

The newly conserved Wedding of Bacchus at Queluz Palace, Lisbon

1 The newly conserved Wedding of Bacchus at Queluz Palace, Lisbon
2 The grand Osler chandelier at the heart of St George’s Hall Concert Room
3 Strawberry Hill celebrates the return of the gilded weathervane on the Beauchler Tower
4 Much of Strawberry Hills stained glass had been damaged by aircraft vibrations

WMFB & Symm Study Days 2009:
Review of our spring programme

More than 170 of you joined us for the WMF & Symm Study Days earlier this year. Locations included Hampton Court, Oxford, Stowe and sites around London. Guests were treated to expert perspectives on architectural excellence and – importantly – a sound lunch.

Asian Mortimer, Chief Executive of sponsors Symm (Symm.co.uk) was pleased to champion WMF’s 2009 events programme and is excited by the diversity of next year’s series:

“We were delighted to sponsor the spring 2009 Study Days. We very much enjoyed the variety of topics covered. Symm is committed to supporting the work of World Monuments Fund and looks forward to sponsoring the 2010 programme of study days.”

Keeping check our website www.wmf.org.uk/activities for details on next year’s WMF & Symm Study Days. Full details will appear in the spring 2010 edition of Unity’s momentum. Members receive a discount for all events.

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- Monumentum, WMF Britain’s biannual magazine, packed with news and features
- Discounted rate to some of the best arts and architectural events in Britain, including private views of major exhibitions, as well as talks from speakers such as David Starkey and Tracy Chevalier.
- Our exclusive Symm Study Days explore the finest architecture in Britain, and our members receive a significant discount.
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**INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL MEMBER**

- £3000
- The International Council is a dedicated group of WMF supporters who participate in specially organised trips, lectures, receptions, along with other events focussing on WMF’s work and who bring their networks to bear as advocates for our mission.

To become a member of our lively and essential organisation please call Sarah Meaker on +44 (0) 20 7730 5344; or go to our website at www.wmf.org.uk/involved and join online. Alternatively you can join by post by completing the form in this magazine.

Thank you for your support.

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International Council trip

The English Landscape Garden, 17–20 September 2009

International Council members and their friends joined us in September for a weekend exploring the development of eighteenth-century landscaping. With the sun shining and the first signs of autumn in the trees, the group were treated to expertly led tours of some of the most stunning Georgian gardens in the country, taking in the Arcadian design of Chiswick, Burghley, Rousham and, of course, Stowe, where a dinner was held to celebrate the completion of the Marble Saloon.

WMF is committed to providing unique, first-rate tours to historic sites around the world. To join these exclusive excursions call Jonathan Foyle or Sarah Meaker on +44 (0) 207 7305344 to discuss joining as an ‘IC Member’.

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The tour party at Rousham, Oxfordshire