



Restoration

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Restoration Man

Griff Rhys Jones talks about *Restoration*



During the course of each programme we feature three separate buildings at risk. We tell their stories and try to present some sense of their historical background by meeting people who are associated and telling the buildings' histories.

Marianne Suhr and Ptolemy Dean, both qualified restoration architects, go in with no prior knowledge of what they are about to see, and make astonishingly accurate guesses at the age and architectural value of the candidate.

The audience are invited to vote and one building each programme gets through to the final. Over ten programmes we look at 30 different structures, ranging from a croft to a castle.

Although every one of these buildings is in a severe state of disrepair, some of them in need of urgent work, it is important that each of these buildings was a bona fide historical or architectural monument. Moreover, it is also

important that they were represented by reputable groups of supporters, comprised of experts and volunteers. Part of my job was to interview them and check them out. I became a sort of an impromptu planning officer on the viewers behalf, the practicalities of the buildings and their supporters who were seeking what is after all public money. We're not going to give it away without a struggle.

These buildings were chosen with great care. Sometimes I went along thinking; well I'm not sure on paper that this building is up to scratch. But I can honestly tell you, quite sincerely, that I never failed to be fascinated by any of the places. From Kinloch Castle, a complete Edwardian Scottish holiday island fantasy, with the ashtray still on the piano and the leopardskin rugs on the floor as if the owner is going to walk in and plump himself down on the kilim-covered sofa any moment, where we spoke in whispers...

...to the shabby grandeur of the Cathedral of the potteries, the extraordinary Bethesda Chapel in Stoke, a moving, spectacular, intricate interior which as recently as 20 years ago was full of a hot, gospelling congregation ... to the very, very sumptuous Victoria Baths in Manchester – a swimming pool and Turkish Baths, which if it was in the centre of London wouldn't be at risk, it would be full of people.

But let's deal with some questions about the programme:

I am very often asked what happens to all the others; "will you bulldoze them down?"

One of the reasons I was asked to do this programme, apart obviously because of my taste in lurid clothes and ability to say "fantastic" in

answer to every question, is because for the last few years I have been involved in raising money for the Hackney Empire.

We are very near completion. In fact we would have finished to coincide with *Restoration* but the builders went bankrupt last week. However, we will overcome.

What I learnt from that experience is that you only get a building restored for public use if you make a good case and get a bandwagon rolling. There are no real losers on these programmes. They all get what a building at this stage needs most of all: to be brought into the light. In fact so strong are some of the supporters we might have to hurry up to help them before they help themselves.

Janet, for example, who dedicates her life to that windmill near Kings Lynn. Or Philip, who first saw Mavisbank, the brilliant piece of William Adam architecture – it's an important building – when he was a student and has vowed to see it restored now, before he retires.

But it has been humbling to meet these people.

The second question is: What's my favourite?

Now actually I'm not allowed to say, but let's just give this last week as an example. Yesterday, I got back from the last shoot, filming in Wales, the land of my Father, and a hell of a lot of my cousins. So a bit of a sentimental journey.

We went first to Amloch in Anglesey. I knew nothing of this place. It is an open-cast copper mine. The first Welshmen to start digging there started four thousand years ago. The last stopped within our lifetimes. It's a pretty big hole in the ground, as you can imagine.

Like a volcano, at the top of the Parys mountain. Down the bottom is this complete

little 18th-century industrial harbour, with walls made of slabs of stone sort of wedged in vertically like huge dry stone walls. Untouched, unspoilt and in need of preserving. No marinas, no shops selling turquoise things, no flats with rigging wire balconies. Just a strict, rugged beauty. I thought. "Well this one has such an atmosphere..."

I asked Giles Worsley, the architectural historian, when we were discussing the fact that English Country Houses were being pulled down at the rate of one a week in the 1950s – as you do – what his criterion for saving a building would be. I expected him to say architectural details, historical importance, future use; he touched his pocket and said, "Griff, it's the feeling."

Well I got that feeling at Amloch. This has got to win the Welsh episode, I thought. Secretly ... you know they're very strict.

And then I went to Vaynol. Now Vaynol is a Welsh Long House near Bangor. It was partly built in the 14th century and it is part of an estate of 17 separate listed buildings. It is built of heavy Welsh stone and it looks like it grew there under the trees. It was owned successively by Sir William Williams, Griffith Williams and Wyn ap Willyn and then it fell into the hands of someone called Smith and it's been fading away ever since. But God it's beautiful.

We have actually mentioned a lot of factors. Future use, historical value, architectural importance. The Government, I believe, is adding disabled access, ecological value and general soundness to a building report that we will all have to have for our houses soon.

But what is very difficult in this planning business, for everyone, is measuring beauty. I hope that's one of the things that television can actually do, is show how indisputably beautiful nearly all of these buildings are. Something so difficult to quantify, to actually

measure in any report that it is considered safest to ignore it altogether.

Not only that; the restoration of Vaynol is being run by a man who is also passionate about building a school for teaching the fading skills for traditional building. It's not a pipe dream. He's doing it already and he wants to make this building a project for his craftsmen students, most of whom are already established builders.

Blimey, a difficult choice. I thought this one will probably get it. Secretly, you know.

But yesterday I went to Llanelli. Right in the middle of the town we visited an early 17th-century palace. It's been boarded up and used as a shop, with old hardboard covering up the original carved wooden panelling. In the film Marianne and Ptolemy rip it off and reveal pictures, which had been hidden under there for tens of years.

And it's huge. It's honestly not a biggish house. It's a great town monument. Standing in the hallway you could have been standing in one of those town palaces in Prague or Rome. I kid you not. It's that good. And it has only really been discovered there in the last few years. I mean, I thought this has got to be restored, got to.

In the end I'm glad I didn't have to vote or pick a favourite.

But let me just add a little after-note. The team I was working with were Welsh. I explained how my family came from Cardiff and my Mother came from the valleys ... er ... green something. I opened the script and I said, "oh yeah, not green, Fern, Ferndale, where we're going."

That was pure coincidence.

Each programme there's a good news story and we visit an example of a success story. The one we featured in the Rhondda Valley was a chapel called Trerhondda. It was opposite my grandfather's fruit shop. My mother had actually stood on its stage and sung in the mini-eisteddfodd and been awarded a prize of a shilling. I hadn't actually been there since I was only two.

It was pure coincidence I promise – was that spooky or what?

But in telling the story of these buildings, even the biggest houses or castles, we have tried to show how they all have connections with our past. In that visit to Ferndale, where I met some of the people who had known my grandparents – still living in those narrow streets – and actually looked at the industrial legacy of the coal mining era in Wales, there was a very real and unexpectedly personal sense of why these buildings, this heritage means something, even to me, and I think this programme, as well as all the razzmatazz, will show some of that, and that's why I'm very pleased to be associated with it.

And the third big question is, am I planning to get back together with Mel Smith and the answer is No, not in the immediate future.

Details of buildings and celebrity advocates

SCOTLAND

1. **BURRA CROFT, Easthouse, Duncaslate, Shetland Islands**

Listing: Category A

Date of building: Built c.1830



Easthouse is one of only two original thatched crofter's cottages remaining on the Shetland islands. Originally there were more than 5,000. For a century or more, the Croft would have been the very centre of a Shetlander's life. It was here that most spent their lives from the cradle to the grave.

Easthouse is currently owned by Burra History Group. The first inhabitant was Sinclair Euston who lived there from 1830. It was occupied permanently until 1972 and thereafter was occupied for a time by oil terminal construction workers and then, in season, by holidaymakers until the late 1980s. Since then it has remained empty and is currently in a state of dereliction.

Celebrity Advocate: Ben Fogle

"Croft houses were predominantly used by peasant farmers or fisherman and livestock

were often kept in the building. I'm not a spiritual person but you can practically taste and hear the voices of the generations of people who lived in them. To save Burra Croft will not only preserve the building and its blueprint but it will also provide a useful meeting place for the local community in the same sort of surroundings in which their families would have been born, lived, married and even died."

2. **KINLOCH CASTLE, Rum, Scotland**

Listing: Category A

Date of building: Built between 1897 and 1901



Built by George Bullough, a Harrow-educated cavalry officer and a member of one of the wealthiest, self-made English mill-owning families. His father bought Rum in the later half of the 19th century. Big spender George wanted a summer palace on Rum and in 1897 he commissioned cronies and industrial mill architects to design Kinloch Castle. The golden age of lavish summer parties lasted for 13 years until the onset of World War I. After the war Bullough's money was running out and his visits

became rarer and rarer. He died in 1939. His wife, Lady Monica Bullough, sold the house to what is now Scottish Natural Heritage in 1957.

George filled the castle with as many gadgets as possible. Central heating, hydroelectric power for his electric lighting and the orchestrion – the Bang and Olufsen of its day (only six were ever made, and this one is thought to be the only one surviving). It was the first house of its kind with a telephone. In the garden he had heated pools with alligators and tropical turtles.

Celebrity Advocate: Arabella Weir

“If Kinloch Castle is left it will crumble into nothing and the people of Rum will lose out. If restored it would attract hundreds of visitors and Rum would become an active community with a massive injection of income. It is in the middle of this wild, remote Inner Hebridean Island and it is just too spectacular to let go – please vote for Kinloch Castle.”

3. MAVISBANK, Edinburgh

Listing: Category A

Date of building: Began 1723 and completed 1736



Mavisbank is one of the country's earliest neo-classical houses. The very first Palladian villa to be built in Scotland, it is considered to be of

huge architectural importance. Sir John Clerk and William Adam planned the villa. The estate stayed in the hands of the Clerk family until 1815 and then changed hands at least four times during the last century, becoming an asylum after 1876. In the 1920s the building had substantial alterations and it grew tremendously in size, but in 1954 a medical superintendent, Dr Harrowes, was so charmed by the house that he acquired it and supervised the demolition of all the alterations and Mavisbank reverted to its original size. In 1973 Mavisbank House was ravaged by fire and remains in a derelict condition.

Celebrity Advocate: Kirsty Wark

“I love Mavisbank because of its scale, its beauty, its decoration and its craftsmanship. It is a simple building set in the heart of the Scottish coal fields in Midlothian but it is a building of great culture. You might look at it and say ‘well actually there are lots of buildings like that,’ but imagine, at the beginning of the 18th century, a new Scotland in union with England. When other people in Scotland were still building tower houses, this was the absolute apex of modernity and yet it was a Roman building. We need to make this building brim with life, vitality, and get-up-and-go for the 21st century.”

4. LINO WORKS, Kirkcaldy

Listing: Category A

Date of building: Built in 1875

The East Block building is all that remains of the original lino complex in 1875. The block was, in fact, an extension to the factory in 1882. The structure is listed because of its tremendous height. Until this time most of the factories in Kirkcaldy were weaving sheds built in the single-storey saw-tooth design.

It is thought to be the oldest purpose-built factory in the world and it is iconic in a town that was once the world's lino capital.



Now, it is a huge derelict industrial building with the last occupants leaving in 1986. All lino production moved to the other side of the railway and the remaining factories were knocked down, apart from the East Block which was saved because of its listing. It is now owned by Fife Enterprise.

Celebrity Advocate: Michael Portillo

“I used to love Kirkcaldy because my grandfather lived there and he had a beautiful house, but it was a strongly industrial town that lived by linoleum and by linen, which was the business my grandfather was in. To me this linoleum factory is part of a great industrial heritage; it’s one of the things that enabled Scotland and Britain to be great. It’s the place where people made fortunes.”

5. BRITANNIA MUSIC HALL, Glasgow

Listing: Category A

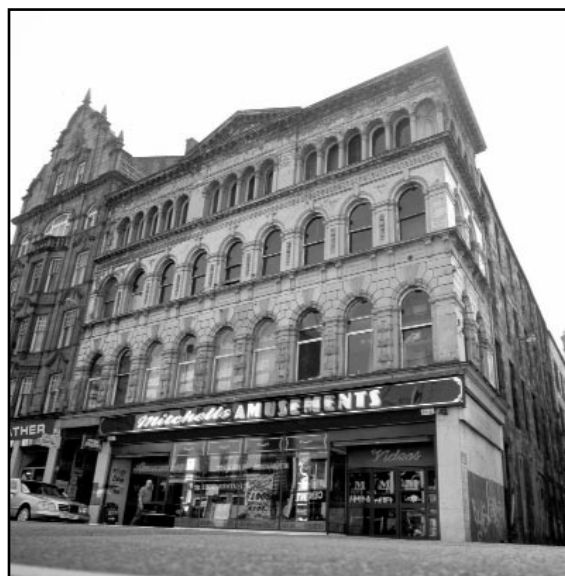
Date of building: Following the conversion from an 1833 warehouse, the Music Hall re-opened in 1857

This is the oldest surviving early music hall in the UK. Stan Laurel gave his comic debut

performance at the music hall in 1906. Archie Leach is said to have performed there before moving to Hollywood and changing his name to Cary Grant. It also housed freak shows, waxworks, carnivals and a zoo.

In 1904 it acquired what must now be one of the oldest projection boxes still in existence, but the first films had actually been shown to a paying audience on a regular basis from August 1896.

The Music Hall is currently owned by Mitchell’s Leisure Company Limited, the amusement arcade that occupies the bottom floor.



Celebrity Advocate: Steve Punt

“The Britannia Music Hall really needs to be preserved because it is a vital piece of British popular culture. A hundred years ago the music hall was popular entertainment – it was the people’s *EastEnders* and *Top Of The Pops* all rolled into one. If it’s preserved you won’t have to walk around behind a red rope while old ladies keep you away from the furniture. You can go there, you can live it, you can laugh, you can drink, you can do exactly what your forebears did a hundred years ago.”

6. TB SANATORIUM, Aberdeen, Scotland

Listing: Category A

Date of building: 1900



The TB Sanatorium is an Edwardian Bavarian-style timber sanatorium, constructed at a time when TB was the biggest killer in the UK. It was designed from timber in order that it could be burnt down at a moment's notice should the disease get out of control. Somerset Maugham was treated here.

The sanatorium was designed by George Coutts of Aberdeen and comprised a long and narrow gabled block, built of timber with a central granite tall water tower. The kitchens and staff accommodation were at one end of the building, separated from the patient area by the large dining room. Some of the wealthier patients had their own bathrooms and private lavatory.

Celebrity Advocate: Fiona Bruce

“There are so many reasons to support Banchory. It is absolutely beautiful; like a fairytale Bavarian building which has landed in the Scottish forest. It represents an important time in our history where thousands of people were dying from TB – something we should not forget. Also, on a practical level, if the

building was restored so many people would be able to enjoy it as transport links are excellent and it is so close to Aberdeen. This magnificent building deserves to be saved.”

SOUTH WEST

7. ARNOS VALE CEMETERY, Bristol

Listing: Grade II*



Until the early 19th century, most people were buried in a churchyard. However, a great increase in population which took place as people moved into cities in search of work meant that the churchyards became too full, resulting in serious and fatal sanitary epidemics. From 1820 onwards, joint stock companies were formed to provide cemeteries that were independent of the parish churches.

Arnos Vale Cemetery is a privately-owned cemetery. In 1998, the company which owns the cemetery ceased to undertake cremations at the site because the machinery did not meet EU guidelines, so it could not lawfully operate as a cremation business. Since then,

the company has not maintained any presence at the cemetery or taken any responsibility for opening it and closing it – this has been undertaken by volunteers. A public campaign ensued, seeking to secure the long-term future of the historic cemetery.

Bristol City Council is currently pursuing a compulsory purchase order for the site and an independent charitable trust has been set up to manage and restore the cemetery.

Celebrity Advocate: Lucinda Lambton

“I cannot overemphasise the importance of restoring and saving Arnos Vale Cemetery. When I walk into a cemetery, apart from being continuously struck by the great and varied beauty of 19th-century sculptural art, which is always of such stylish and beautiful variety, it is so enticing to know that beneath your feet there is a perpetual party going on. You are surrounded by people from the past, and you can stand on top of the graves and you are as near as you will ever be to shaking the bony hand beneath your feet.”

8. POLTIMORE HOUSE, Devon

Listing: GRADE II*

Date of building: Late 16th-century house, evolved into a grand country house that played a key role in the signing of the Civil War's Treaty of Exeter

The Bampfylde family, builders of the house, lived on site and Poltimore remained the principal seat of the family until 1921 when, due to increased running costs, the estate was broken up and the family moved out of the house. It was leased to Miss Wontner's girls' boarding school from 1921 to 1939, when it was closed due to financial difficulties. Between 1940 and 1944, the building became a temporary home for Dover College, a boys'

school that had been forced to relocate to Devon for the duration of the war. It then became a nursing home and hospital until 1975. The house has been left empty since and has suffered from neglect, vandalism and theft.



Celebrity Advocate: Joan Bakewell

“When I first saw Poltimore House it broke my heart. It was in such a terrible state of disarray and I just knew something had to be done. However, its glory shines through and you can see that once restored it will affect the lives of many people. It has so much potential. I really need you to vote for Poltimore House because it's a building that has got a great past and can have a great future.”

9. WHITFIELD TABERNACLE, Kingswood, near Bristol

Listing: Grade I

Date of building: Earliest Methodist chapel in the world commissioned by George Whitfield in 1741

The Whitfield Tabernacle was built as a meeting room in 1741 and was extended in 1802 and 1830. It was commissioned by George Whitfield who, along with Charles Wesley, was a key architect of Methodism. The

modest architectural design of the building, set against the high architecture of more traditional churches, was in keeping with Whitfield's ideology of Methodism.

At the time when George Whitfield and Charles Welsley were at Oxford University training to be Anglican priests they were drawn by the non-conformist ideas. George felt the Anglican Church had lost touch with the common man and was too hierarchical, which led to the opening of the Tabernacle. With declining attendances in the late 19th century, the Tabernacle site was finally closed down.



Celebrity Advocate: Roy Hattersley

"I want to save the Whitfield Tabernacle in memory of George Whitfield who was a great man who mustn't be forgotten. Whitfield's view of life, of society, of heaven, of hell, of redemption, of morality were very different from mine, but he was a man whose beliefs were so strong that he was prepared to devote his entire life to propagating them.

"I think in these days we probably have too few men and women of conviction and this is one of them, whose memory we ought to rejoice and whose building we ought to preserve."

NORTH EAST AND YORKSHIRE

10. RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, Gateshead, Tyne & Wear

Listing: Grade II*

Date of building: Multi-layered castle with 14th-century core.



The castle complex is the result of continual evolution of the site over a period of 800 years. The medieval towers are examples of medieval secular stonework, rare in the Tyne Basin. Nash Tower is a ruined three-storey octagonal tower with a substantial structural wall, the remains of a large 18th-century Gothic Castle, built in ashlar sandstone and brick by John Nash between 1808 and 1846, and partly demolished in the 1950s.

Celebrity Advocate: Kate Adie

"Ravensworth was a medieval castle, then it was a grand 18th-century house, then a grand Victorian House and now, well, a bit of a jungle – but a very special kind of jungle. It is an overgrown hidden estate right on the edge of Tyneside which has been undisturbed for half a century. All round it are council estates, but

right inside is this place which is not just about the past. It is also the future. It can be developed into something which people can use, enjoy and perhaps work there.”

11. HARPERLY POW CAMP, County Durham

Listing: Scheduled Ancient Monument
Date of building: Established by
January 1943



The Camp is owned by Lisa and James McLeod, who are in the process of forming a charitable trust in order to develop the POW camp. The site includes the standing structures and associated buried remains of a World War II Prisoner Of War camp. It is a purpose-built camp, designed to house low security risk POWs. It is the first World War II camp to gain ancient monument status and held Italian, then German POWs. It retains 85 per cent of its original buildings (many prefabricated) in a roofed condition, including all the main huts.

Celebrity Advocate: Michael Wood

“I think Harperly Camp is the loveliest and most touching story in the whole of the *Restoration* project. So often our heritage gets presented to us as a possession of the rich and

powerful; Harperly couldn't be more different, or less glamorous. It is just a bunch of crude concrete huts, but when you walk inside the past comes alive, like magic! History's about living connections with the past. In this case, with the experiences of our parents and our grandparents who fought for our future.”

12. THE SHAM CASTLE AND GLASSHOUSE AT WENTWORTH CASTLE, Stainsborough, near Barnsley

Listing: Grade II* (both)
Date: 17th-century estate with
major 18th- and 19th-century
additions.



Thomas Wentworth, the first Earl of Stafford, purchased the estate in 1708 and proceeded to transform the previously modest house into a palace with a pleasure ground and park of equal importance. The Vernon Wentworth family took over the estate after the title lapsed with the death of the second Earl in 1791, and it is they who are thought to have made the glasshouse addition.

Two hundred and forty years of inter-family rivalry led to the creation of this remarkable

castle and pleasure grounds. Battle commenced in 1708 when Thomas Wentworth began the construction of the family estate just outside Barnsley. His cousin, meanwhile, was creating his own palace nearby. The development of the house and the landscaped gardens proceeded over the following two centuries until the outbreak of World War II.

The sham castle was built c. 1727-30 as a gothic folly. It appears to have been built incrementally with works and repairs being recorded in the 1730s and 1750s. The glasshouse illustrates the affluence of the estate and the importance attached to 19th-century architecture.

Celebrity Advocate: Rachel De Thame

“These types of buildings by their very nature are extremely fragile and disintegrate very quickly, which is why so few have survived. I think the glasshouse at Wentworth is unique. It’s a beautiful structure and incredibly elegant – it’s a cathedral to plants. It is a building which is so rare and in so much danger of falling apart completely, that if we don’t do something about it now we really will lose it.”

NORTH WEST

13. VICTORIA BATHS, Manchester

Listing: Grade II*
Date of building: 1903-1906

When the Lord Mayor opened the Baths in September 1906 he described it as a “water palace” of which “every citizen of Manchester was proud”. In June 1902, Mr Henry Price was appointed as the first City Architect and took on the responsibility of managing one of the most splendid municipal bathing institutions in the country. No expense was spared with lavish use of stained glass and ornate tiling

around the three pools, 64 wash baths, and Turkish and Russian baths. In 1993 the baths were closed.



Celebrity Advocate: Richard E Grant

“The Victoria Baths in Manchester are municipal, communal and unlike any other restored historical monument. These are something you can use on a daily basis to get fit, flirt, take all your clothes off and have a Turkish sauna. You don’t have to stand in line and you’re not roped off. They are unique to Manchester and deserve not to be closed down.”

14. BANK HALL, Bretherton

Listing: Grade II*
Date of building: From 1608 with later additions

William of Banke inherited the estate in 1593, passing it on to his eldest son, Henry, at his death. It is unclear which of these instigated the rebuilding of Bank Hall in 1608. In the late 1600s the house passed from the Bankes to the Fleetwoods. Over the next century the house passed to the Leghs who then became the Legh Kecks. On the death of Legh Keck, on 4 September 1860, at the age of 86, the estate

passed to his wife's eldest sister who was married to Thomas Powys, Lord Lilford II. The family moved out just before the turn of the century although the house is still owned by Lord Lilford estates.

Bank Hall was leased out but continued to be a major local employer with a small army of staff. It also remained at the centre of county and village life, playing host to village social events as well as entertaining on a grand scale, with visitors including the Aga Khan.

During World War II the army requisitioned it.

The house was vacated in 1962 and has remained empty ever since.



Celebrity Advocate: Loyd Grossman

"We are in the emergency room and there is Bank Hall, this incredible beauty, on the table, and we can just about bring it back to life but what do we gain if we do that? Well, we would get this first romantic vision of England that is just thrilling to look at and it's going to delight us and our descendants. It represents a time machine because Bank Hall can take us back for centuries and it can show us the whole texture of life in the country. Through Bank Hall we can learn so much about the past and ourselves."

15. BRACKENHILL TOWER, Carlisle

Listing: Grade II*

Date of building: Fortified defensive tower from 1580



Brackenhill Tower was home to the Graham clan when they first arrived in the border area. The Grahams were banished from Scotland around 1516 due to their various misdemeanors. Brackenhill became the most southerly outpost of the true Border Reivers. It is likely that Fergus Graham of Mote acquired Brackenhill after 1561. He purchased it from Sir Thomas Dacre and settled the property on to his third son, Richard (Ritchie) around the 1580s.

The people who lived in this area were detached from the crown realms of England and Scotland. As a result they were a mercurial lot, who would change their allegiance between countries to suit their own ends and swap alliances between clans within the border territories if it would provide dividends.

But the death of Elizabeth I in 1603 allowed James VI of Scotland to also become James I of England and the Reivers' days were numbered. In the week following the death of Queen Elizabeth I, the Graham, Armstrong and Elliot clans celebrated with one last, almighty rampage, lifting over four thousand cattle. It took James I

10 years, but he succeeded and the borders became the last part of Great Britain to be brought under central law and order.

Celebrity Advocate: Martin Bell

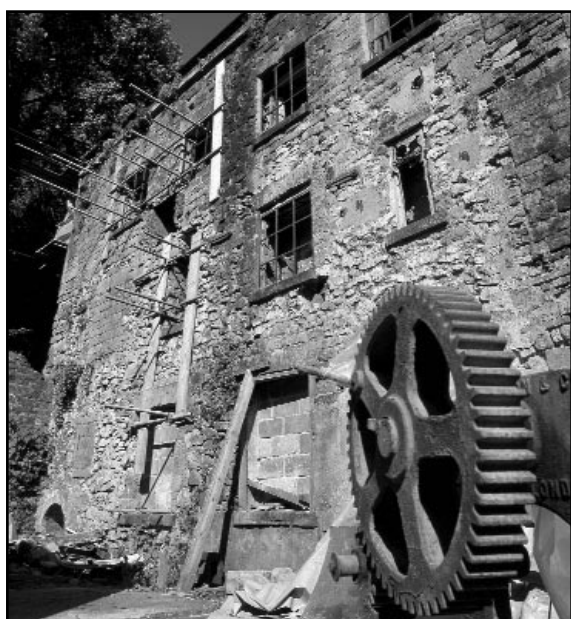
“Brackenhill Tower is not a great castle or fortress or stately home, but is a vital part of our history which, if not restored, will be lost forever. It is in the border country near Carlisle in what used to be called the Debatable lands where neither English nor Scottish law ruled – as close to the Wild West as there has ever been in this country. It was home to the Reiver family which included the Bells and I like the idea of coming from a long line of cattle rustlers, villains, blackmailers and extortioners. If you don’t vote for Brackenhill Tower the building will crumble and all its history will be lost.”

MIDLANDS

16. CROMFORD MILL, Derbyshire

Listing: Grade I

Date of building: Built in 1771



Considered the father of the modern industrial factory system and the world’s first industrialist, Richard Arkwright was the youngest of a family of 13 children, born into a working class family in Preston in 1732. Arkwright went into partnership with Jedediah Strutt and Samuel Needs and in 1771 they opened the first water-powered cotton mill at Cromford in Derbyshire – this mill was to see the start of a massive expansion of the cotton trade.

Richard Arkwright II, the son and heir, was a successful banker and landowner. He kept the mills at Cromford in production, but did not develop them further.

Richard Arkwright built the world’s first water-powered cotton spinning mill – taking the first important step towards full-scale factory production. The mills at Cromford with their powered machinery, large workforce and factory village became models for others throughout Britain and the world.

By 1891 part of the mill which was not in use had been leased to a brewery. In 1921 a company making pigment for paint took over most of the site and continued to use the site for this purpose until it was abandoned in 1979. In 1929 fire destroyed two floors of the first mill.

Celebrity Advocate: Matthew Parris

“I appeal for the restoration of Cromford Mill because it is sacred to our nation, sacred to our history, sacred to everything that we are as a people, for good and for ill. This was the world’s first factory. This was the place where industrial production first started, consumerism first started, the way we live now first started. I cannot understand how we have neglected Cromford as we have. We have the opportunity to put that right. We have the opportunity to restore this sacred place and I appeal to you to help us do it.”

17. BETHESDA CHAPEL, Stoke-on-Trent

Listing: Grade II*

Date of building: 1819



In 1819 the current Methodist chapel/ converted coach house occupying the present site of Bethesda was demolished. Bethesda was built in its place, opening for the first time on Sunday 7 May 1820. Bethesda Chapel became the central place of worship of the New Connexion. The annual conferences for the Methodist New Connexion were held at Bethesda, signifying its integral importance to the Connexion.

During the 1860s, the Methodist New Connexion in the Potteries came more or less to a standstill, establishing only one new church in the 20 years up to 1880. In the latter years the congregation dwindled to less than 100, forcing its final closure on 29 December 1985. The present Bethesda Chapel is one of the largest and most handsome non-conformist chapels out of the metropolis.

Celebrity Advocate: Simon Jenkins

“I am supporting Bethesda Chapel because it represents a huge chunk of our national past. It’s not an Anglican church – they are relatively well saved – it’s a non-conformist church with

an ornate classical façade, quite rare for these sorts of chapels. It has a magnificent interior which seats 6,000 people and is bigger than Covent Garden. This is a gigantic building, with splendid architecture, just waiting to be saved.”

18. NEWMAN BROS, Birmingham

Listing: Grade II*

Date of building: Constructed in 1892



The Newman Bros coffin factory, constructed by Richard Harley for the Newman Brothers, is a family-run factory in the jewellery quarter famed for producing the country’s finest coffin furniture which graced the funerals of Churchill, Chamberlain and Princess Diana.

Alfred Newman and his three sons, Horace, George and John, founded the company. Alfred and his son George died a few years apart and Horace continued to run the business with the help of his cousins.

When Horace died the cousins remained in charge of the company, drafting in two managers. Miss Joyce Green joined the company when she was 18. Eventually she was promoted to the board by the cousins as Company Secretary. When ‘the cousins’ died she was left in charge of the company and remained in charge until she closed it in 1999.

At the time of its closure Newman Bros was one of only three remaining coffin furniture manufactures in England.

Celebrity Advocate: Ulrika Jonsson

“This coffin factory not only provided a huge source of income for the local community but was renowned internationally and exported coffins around the world. I think we need to lose our fear of death and, therefore, we need to keep this building and restore it. It would enable us to learn about how we have dealt with death in the past and how death is dealt with in different countries. It could feed the imagination and help us talk about the untalkable. It would make a fantastic museum of some form and needs to be maintained.”

WALES

19. LLANELLY HOUSE, Llanelli, Wales

Listing: Grade I

Date of building: Completed in 1714



In 1705 Margaret Vaughan inherited the house. She then married Sir John Stepney of

Pendergast, Pembrokeshire. They were responsible for the radical rebuilding of the house, and the architectural details and design suggest that there is little reason to doubt that the 1714 dates on the ornate hopper heads represent the date of completion of this work.

Having passed through the family, with the exception between 1827-1855 where Sir John Stepney had passed the house onto his friend William Chambers, the house finally came into the ownership of the Borough Council in 1965. Primarily, since this date, the ground floor of the building has been rented out to various tenants, but over time it has fallen into a dilapidated condition.

Llanelli grew only very slightly during the 18th century and was still just a small town at its close. However, at the end of the century the recent demand for coal to fuel the ongoing Industrial Revolution had led to the beginnings of a rapid increase in the output and export of local coal, and, in the early 19th century, the establishment of important industries within the town itself and its immediate environs.

Celebrity Advocate: Laurence Llewelyn-Bowen

“I’ve always been a little bit in love with Llanelli House. It is a very engaging structure and you can actually see people living in it, which is when historic buildings really start to come alive.

“I think the concept of saving our historic architectural legacy has suddenly become something really sexy. History surrounds us and it is as much a part of our lives as rock ‘n’ roll.

“However, the most compelling reason why Llanelli House should be restored and saved is the fact that if you don’t, I will buy it, paint it purple, cover the roof in pink fur fabric and sell it to Kylie for £65 billion.”

20. VAYNOL OLD HALL, VAYNOL ESTATE, Gwynedd

Listing: Grade I

Date of building: The Old Hall was the centre of the Vaynol Estate from around the 1550s until the New Hall was built c.1800 and home to the powerful Williams family.



It is not known who first built on the Vaynol land or even where the earliest structures were. The earliest reference to anyone living on the Vaynol Estate is William de Hunton in 1394. The first record of the estate as we know it today comes when Thomas Wyn ap Willim (known as Thomas Williams), high sheriff for Caernarfonshire, takes ownership c.1572. The Old Hall dates from around this time. It was passed through the Williams family and then onto the Smith family in 1695 until 1980, when it was sold at an auction.

Since then the building has fallen into disrepair and while emergency repairs have recently been carried out, the building remains in real need of restoration.

Celebrity Advocate: Robert Hardy

“Vaynol is remarkable for its ability to take you into the past. When you first see it, standing

there, it is tough and rugged. I spent most of my childhood on the Welsh borders and I am intrigued and devoted to almost everything Welsh. I am passionate about Vaynol and once you see it, you really will fall for it, as I have.”

21. AMLWCH PORT AND PARYS MOUNTAIN, Anglesey

Listing: Grade Scheduled Ancient Monument

Date of building: Port area developed from 1748; Parys Mountain dates back to the Bronze Age



In the late 18th century, Amlwch was the second largest population centre in Wales. This pre-eminence resulted directly from the mining of copper on Parys Mountain. Evidence of mining on the mountain has now been traced back to the Bronze Age with probable activity in Roman times, making it an archaeological site of European significance.

Like most British metal mines, when the accessible ores were exhausted, production was eclipsed by cheaper ones from abroad. This led to abandonment in the late 19th century and the consequent decline of Amlwch's fortunes, population and shipping industry.

Celebrity Advocate: Glenys Kinnock

“I feel absolutely passionate and committed to Parys Mountain and to Amlwch Port and to the need to get restoration and regeneration work done there. Where else in Britain, where else in the world indeed could you go and actually see Bronze Age workings, see where the foundations of the British Industrial Revolution were laid? The surrounding area is one of the most disadvantaged in Wales and in Britain and if we can do this, if we can create this restoration and regeneration, then we are offering opportunities, jobs and vitality to the people and to the communities that really need it.”

EAST

22. GREYFRIARS TOWER, Kings Lynn, Norfolk

Listing: Grade I
Date of building: Believed to have been founded in 1230s and initial building of church can be ascribed to soon after this date



Medieval King's Lynn, or Bishop's Lynn as it was then known, was the third largest port in the country. This made Lynn a wealthy town, its merchants some of the wealthiest in the country. The friars lived in Greyfriars Friary according to their vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. They performed pastoral duties in the town, and were famed for their entertaining preaching.

On 1 October 1538 the friary surrendered to Henry VIII's troops. The friary was eventually pulled down but the tower was left standing for its use as a sea mark ... and is still standing nearly 500 years later.

Celebrity Advocate: John Peel

“I think Greyfriars Tower should be restored because it is there in the middle of the community and the community must treasure it on some level. The people who grew up in King's Lynn will know it well and perhaps if it is restored it will become an amenity and bring some money back into the community. I also like the fact that it leans – we haven't got enough buildings that lean, frankly.”

23. COALHOUSE FORT, East Tilbury, Thurrock

Listing: Grade Scheduled Ancient Monument
Date of Building: Coalhouse Fort was built in 1860

In 1859 a Royal Commission was set up to investigate the strength of the United Kingdom defences against the French. It concluded that existing fortification was inadequate and the Coalhouse Fort was built. The Fort worked in conjunction with two other forts which provided a triangle of cover for the Thames.

In 1903 Coalhouse Fort was refortified with 5-6 feet of concrete placed on top of the 1860

battery roof – structural strengthening to support the weight of new guns. By the start of World War I the primary defence line for the estuary had moved down river. The invasion scare of 1940 brought a new lease of life and the Fort was re-occupied again, responding to a perceived threat of German invasion by sea.

There were high expectations for the Fort in World War II but eventually the Home Guard took over in 1943. After a brief period as a naval training centre the fortification was decommissioned and used for storage by the local Bata Shoe Company. In 1962 Thurrock Borough Council took over the responsibility of the building from the Ministry of Defence. Conservation of the Fort started in 1983, and it was consolidated into the Coalhouse Fort project in 1985.



Celebrity Advocate: Richard Holmes

“Coalhouse Fort represents the heart and head of military history. The head is there because of the science, technology and engineering. The heart’s there because, start to finish, this was a fort manned by people. It brings together military architecture from the heavy guns and black powder of the Victorian era, through coast defence in World War I to mines and anti-aircraft in World War II. I think it is a fantastic place. It really does deserve looking after.”

24. MOULTON WINDMILL, Moulton

Listing: Grade I

Date of building: The mill was built in the 1820s by Robert King (1786-1848)



A W Tinsley set up business in the windmill, leasing it from the King family. He built the ground floor in the early 1880s and the top floor between 1895 and 1908 following the removal of the gallery. On 12 December 1895, the sails were badly damaged in a storm and had to be removed.

In 1924 John Thomas Biggadike took over the lease until the last of the Kings died, when he bought it himself around 1951.

John Biggadike Jnr took on the windmill after his father’s death in 1964. He was an only child and worked in the windmill all his life. John Biggadike was the last miller at Moulton Mill. After the windmill closed in 1995 it was bought by Broadgate Builders who, after developing the accompanying land into a residential care home, offered the windmill to the village on a lease of 200 years at £1 a year.

Celebrity Advocate: Tim Wonnacott

“Moulton Mill is so magnificent because it is so jolly tall and it represents what was incredibly important in terms of agriculture and feeding the nation in 1800. In 1800 if you didn’t have your loaf of bread, you went hungry. If restored it will not be a dry old museum store; it will be a fully functioning windmill. It will attract visitors and be used as an educational establishment for children to learn about the Industrial Revolution and understand the cycle of life at that time.”

SOUTH EAST

25. WILTONS MUSIC HALL, East London

Listing: Grade II*

Date of building: Originally built in 1853 but rebuilt to its current form in 1858. Further modifications to the music hall were made in 1878.



The first incarnation of the building we see today dates from 1828 when Matthew Eltham first held the licence for the Prince of Denmark pub. By 1839 Eltham held a licence for public music and dancing in a concert room built at the rear of the ground floor.

John Wilton took over in 1850 and turned the old saloon back into a concert room. By 1853-58 he had enough backing to build his ambitious and big music hall – Wiltons Grand Music Hall – which is pretty much what we see today.

Wiltons Music Hall belongs to the first generation of giant pub halls that began to appear in London in the 1850s and grew and thrived during the crucial period of 1850-1870, but had almost all disappeared before 1900.

The vacant building eventually came into the hands of the London Wesleyan Mission. They purchased the building in 1888. In 1889 it was used for dispensing free meals to families during the Dock strike. The Methodists used the building for over 70 years, longer than its life as a music hall, and left in 1956.

Wiltons narrowly escaped demolition when the whole neighbourhood was cleared after 1963. It was then used as a rag warehouse. It remained vacant until the Broomhill Opera Company took it over.

Celebrity Advocate: Rory Bremner

“To me Wiltons Music Hall is more than a building, it’s a living, breathing theatre. It’s a place where dreams were made and where people were inspired. It survived fire, it survived planning applications, it survived slum clearances. Its only enemy now is neglect, but you can make it live, you can make it breathe for a new community by giving it a new life, by giving it your support.”

26. BROOMFIELD HOUSE, Enfield

Listing Grade II*

Date of building: Built originally in 16th century



Broomfield House was once a gentleman's house overlooking a fine park. There has been a house on the site for at least 400 years. It is thought that the estate derives its name from John Broomfield, a London merchant who owned the place until the 1590s.

Originally it was quite a modest farmhouse, but in the early 18th century the Jacksons transformed the interior of the house. The formal park was also probably laid out at this time. From 1907 to 1910 Broomfield House was inhabited by Southgate County School who converted the kitchens into a science laboratory. It became a maternity centre in 1917 and in 1929 another two rooms were converted into a dental clinic. It then became a museum in 1929 and is now derelict.

Celebrity Advocate: Oswald Boateng

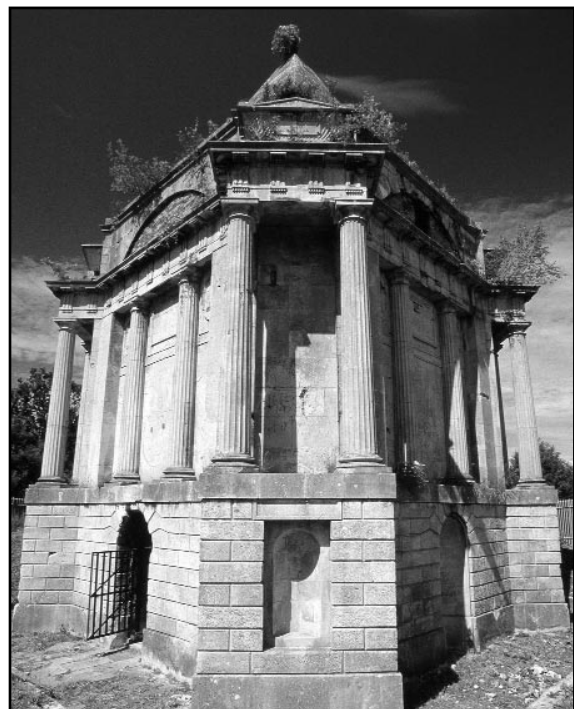
"I want you to vote for Broomfield House because it is a building with a fantastic history and we can live with that history by creating something new around it. I think the usage of space should be a restaurant or a cafeteria so

you get a constant influx of people going in and out of the space. They will see the new but get to experience the old."

27. DARNLEY MAUSOLEUM, Cobham, Kent

Listing: Grade I

Date of building: 1783-86



Designed by one of Britain's most eminent architects, James Wyatt, Darnley Mausoleum embodies the Age of Enlightenment's preoccupation with the classical way of death. It is considered to be of international architectural significance. The original drawings are housed in the Sir John Soane museum.

The mausoleum was built under the terms of the will made in 1767 by John Bligh, 3rd Earl of Darnley – 1719-1781. He acquired a taste for antiquity whilst on his two year Grand Tour of Italy during 1739-1740. Previous Earls had been buried in Westminster; the Darnleys could lay claim to the privilege of burial in a

royal place through a line of descent from the Stuart family.

Darnley described in detail the sort of burial he desired, including a huge amount of architectural detail. His instructions were carried out to the last letter.

The irony is that the mausoleum was never used; Darnley's body was never moved from below the chancel floor at Cobham Church. Many reasons abound for the non-consecration of the burial chamber.

As the fortunes of the Darnleys and their Cobham Hall estate declined, so the ability to maintain the estate's many buildings declined.

Celebrity Advocate: TBA

NORTHERN IRELAND

28. HERDMANS MILL, Sion Mills, Strabane

Listing: Category B+

Date of building: Built in 1853



Herdmans Flax Spinning Mill was founded in 1835 by three brothers from Belfast. The Mill started operating at the time of the potato famine, and the Herdmans began a social experiment similar to that of Robert Owen at

New Lanark; they provided housing, schooling, recreational facilities and churches for their workers, all in an integrated community of Protestants and Catholics.

By the end of the century, the village was called Sion Mills (named when the railway arrived in 1855). It then consisted of more than 200 mill-workers' houses with the mill-owner's house, Sion House, situated between them and the Mill. In the 1960s the Herdmans sold off the village houses to the occupants at prices ranging from £60 to £180. The population is now 2,500, much the same as it was 100 years ago.

Celebrity Advocate: Dermot Murnaghan

"I am supporting the restoration of Herdmans Mill because it's a great architectural gem and represents part of British history. If money was available to repair the building we would be rebuilding this great symbol of an integrated and working community in an environment which needs that now. In modern Northern Ireland, couldn't they really do with a symbol just like that?"

29. LISSAN HOUSE, Cookstown

Listing: Category B

Date of building: 1620

Lissan House has been the home of the Staples family for nearly 400 years; the longest occupation by any single family of a country house in Ireland. The current owner and inhabitant is Hazel Radclyffe Dolling, daughter of the 13th Baronet (Robert George Alexander Staples, who died in 1970), and the last in the line of the Staples.

The site was established in 1620, when the Staples family set up an iron works and built houses for their workers. Despite hard times and sometimes severe lack of money, the

Staples never sold their house. Although the house remains remarkably well preserved, many changes were made to it; most of the building is 19th century rather than 17th.



Celebrity Advocate: Fiona Shaw

“Lissan House was not just built for the people who lived in it in the 17th and 18th century, it was built for us, our children and our children’s children. It should be lived in by families, and people should have access to it who are interested in its handmade wallpapers, in its furniture, in its delicate development and everything from its staircases to its rooms. It will inspire people in the future and there’s no doubt that it should be preserved.”

30. CRESCENT ARTS CENTRE, Belfast

Category Listing: B1

Date of building: 1873

Founded by Margaret Byers, a pioneer for women’s education in Ireland who believed fervently in education for women. She started her ‘Ladies Collegiate’ in 1859 and in 1873 she borrowed money to construct a purpose-built school. The Victoria College, as it was later named by Queen Victoria, remained on this site until the 1970s. In 1978, the Crescent Youth Resource Centre leased the building and it became an arts centre in 1984.

The Crescent Arts Centre is a diverse Arts Centre that has just celebrated its 21st anniversary. It runs classes in music; dance and movement; visual arts; and performing and verbal arts; as well as festivals, exhibitions, and workshops, but half of the building is currently closed to the public as unsafe for public use.



Celebrity Advocate: Antony Gormley

“The Crescent Arts Centre in Belfast is worth championing simply because it is a historic building that has a very vibrant contemporary life. I would never argue for it as a piece of architecture. It is a very good, solid building with fantastic light in those rooms used for painting, sculpture, and dancing.”

Restoration Secrets

Restoration Secrets is a 10-part series for BBC Four that follows immediately after each episode of *Restoration* on BBC Two.

The series, presented by historic buildings and architectural expert Jonathan Foyle, will focus on restored properties around the country that are normally closed to the public but will be open during Heritage Open Days. It will also showcase the best of BBC archive about architecture, restoration and historic buildings.



Jonathan Foyle

More than 3,000 buildings in the UK will be opening their doors during the heritage Open Days in September. *Restoration Secrets* will be peeping into some of these rare and intriguing architectural treasures.

Beneath the streets of Liverpool, for example, lies a labyrinth of underground tunnels constructed in the early 19th century by an army of decommissioned soldiers returning from the Napoleonic wars. No one knows why they were built. No one is even sure how far they extend. For the past 20 years, dedicated amateur sleuths have been uncovering vital clues as they restore and bury further into the subterranean mystery of the Williamson Tunnels.

Another hidden gem is the architectural remains whose provenance has perplexed experts across the country. Two pavilions and a colonnade are the only evidence of a Northamptonshire estate which was once home to Charles I's private secretary. Forgotten until 50 years ago when a young banker saw them in an article in *Country Life*, it was love at first sight. He spent the rest of his life, and his own money, restoring these hidden treasures. Said to be the very first example of Palladian architecture in Britain, the vexing question is whether they can be attributed to Inigo Jones.

Each episode will concentrate on the region already featured in that evening's *Restoration* series on BBC Two – offering an even more in-depth profile of that particular part of the British Isles.

Restoration Secrets is produced by Endemol UK Productions for BBC Scotland to be transmitted on BBC Four.

UK Heritage Facts and Figures

- On an average weekend, more people visit historic buildings and monuments than go to football matches.
- Most tourists still come to the UK for its history – stately homes, monuments, and the grand houses of Kings and Queens which underpin a £11.3 billion industry – and 76 per cent of overseas visitors want to see at least one ancient monument.
- With over 80 million visits to historic visitor attractions each year in the UK, heritage is a vital part of the tourist industry.
- Heritage Link estimates that heritage tourism contributes three per cent to the UK's national economy.
- According to the Churches Conservation Trust, more than 1,000 churches – many of them listed – could be shut down in the next 10 years.
- The National Trust alone has more than three million members, a huge growth from one million in 1981. It is now the third biggest membership organisation in Britain (the first and second are the AA and the RAC). In some areas a quarter of households are Trust members. Sixteen per cent of Surrey has joined.
- Local authority conservation resources have fallen in real terms by eight per cent between 1996 and 2000.
- Heritage bodies are lobbying for VAT reform. Repairs to listed buildings attract VAT at 17.5 percent, while a new building – a garage or an extension – is rated at 5 per cent.
- Privately owned historic property, although it contributes greatly to the economy, does not enjoy the same tax status as charities. Private owners are not eligible for Lottery or European grants for building repairs or maintenance, although they may be eligible for grants from heritage bodies for urgent repairs.
- Huge restoration costs have almost been the ruin of notable houses such as Danson House in South London, which stood empty for 20 years despite being one of the most outstanding 18th-century Palladian villas in the country (and the work of renowned architect Sir Robert Taylor). It is currently being rescued by English Heritage.
- According to heritage bodies, one historic building or monument has been destroyed every day, on average, since the end of World War II.

Biographies

Griff Rhys Jones

Griff Rhys Jones is best known for his work with the BBC, most notably the comedy sketch shows *Not The Nine O'Clock News* and *Alas Smith And Jones* and the arts series *Bookworm*. He is a prolific actor and writer and has recently been concentrating on radio work, with one of his shows, *Do Go On* on Radio 4, picking up a Sony award.

Griff's other film work includes roles in *Puckoon* and *Wilt*, for which he won Top Comedy Actor at the British Comedy Awards in 1990. Griff has also scooped up an Emmy Award for *Alas Smith And Jones*, plus he has earned two Olivier awards for his roles in *An Absolute Turkey* and *Charlie's Aunt*.

He is currently involved in restoring the legendary Hackney Empire, which will re-open in September 2003 after a massive overhaul of the theatre by Tim Ronald's Architects. Griff led the Hackney Empire Appeal Campaign, which raised £15 million, and led to a major programme of redevelopment and extensive restoration of the facilities, whilst preserving the original features that made it one of the most popular venues in London.

Griff has recently written a book called *To The Baltic With Bob*, about a sailing journey to Russia in a small boat, which is to be published by Michael Joseph in Autumn 2003.

Ptolemy Dean

BSC (Hons) Dip Arch (Edin) RIBA Associate

After leaving Edinburgh University, Ptolemy Dean won an ICOMOS scholarship to document mud adobe structures in New Mexico and Arizona. He then worked for Peter Inskip and Peter Jenkins Architects on a variety of Grade I listed buildings, including Stowe, Chastleton and Waddesdon Manor.

In 1993 he was one of the SPAB Lethaby Scholars, studying active repair methods on some of the country's most prestigious sites. The final three-month section of this was spent researching the country houses of Sir John Soane. A fellowship to research the 'minor' country works of Sir John Soane followed, carried out concurrently with work for Whitfield Partners on the new Mappa Mundi entitled *Soane Revisited* and the publication of a book on Soane's country practice.

In 1997 he attended the Attingham Summer School for the study of the English Country House. He joined Richard Griffiths Architects in 1994 and was made an Associate in 1997. He has been responsible for the £5m Millennium project at Southwark Cathedral, involving the cleaning and floodlighting of the Cathedral. He is currently involved in several projects for the improvement of Listed country houses and of their landscape setting.



Marianne Suhr and Ptolemy Dean

Marianne Suhr

Marianne's interest in historic buildings started early on in life and in 1993 she attained a first class honours degree in Building Surveying. Her first job was as a Clerk of Works for the National Trust, overseeing a large repair project to an historic house in South Wales.

In 1995 Marianne spent a year following a scholarship with the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB), gaining practical experience on the repair of historical structures. She used this knowledge to tour universities, lecturing to undergraduate building surveyors. Following the scholarship, she spent a year working on site to consolidate her knowledge and gain further practical experience. This included stone conservation work to Salisbury Cathedral and a six-month stint as a 'mud mason' repairing earth buildings in the East Midlands.

Marianne finally took a desk job as a Chartered Building Surveyor with Ferguson Mann Architects in Bristol, surveying historic buildings and designing repair schemes. Over

recent years she has worked on many churches and several English Heritage sites.

Marianne has recently returned to hands-on work, and is currently repairing a derelict farmhouse in Leicestershire. She continues to work part time for the SPAB, running workshops around the country. She teaches builders, homeowners and architects how to repair old buildings properly, and campaigns against the use of cement on historic structures.

Marianne's love of mud and lime in repair and in new buildings continues unabated.

Jonathan Foyle

(presenter of *Restoration Secrets*)

Dr Jonathan Foyle (BA MA Dipl Arch PHD) is a published specialist in historic architecture. He trained at Canterbury in Architecture at the Courtauld Institute in History of Art and at The University of Reading in Archaeology.

Jonathan worked on Canterbury Cathedral, and for seven years has been Curator of Historic Buildings at Historic Royal Palaces. He also teaches for Cambridge University and lectures widely.

His doctoral research on reconstructing Cardinal Wolsey's Hampton Court featured on BBC Two's *Meet The Ancestors Special: The Lost Palace*, transmitted in March 2002. He has presented a number of television programmes, and has become a regular contributor on Channel 4's *Time Team*.

BBC Scotland – Factual Programmes

Restoration is executive produced for the BBC by Andrea Miller, Head of Factual Programmes at BBC Scotland.

Factual programming from BBC Scotland has continued to expand rapidly with new formats and outstanding individual documentaries for BBC One and Two and the establishment of a strong presence on BBC Four since the groundbreaking series *Castaway* in 2000.

Over the past year a range of innovative formats drew strong responses from audiences on BBC One. *Get a New Life* from Brighter Pictures offered families the chance to live in their dream location for a month. Thousands of applications were received from viewers hoping to take part in a second series. *My Worst Week* explored the low points in the careers of the highly placed in an ambitious attempt to counter the culture of spin. The format returned in a developed format as *Tabloid Tales*. Subjects ranging from Victoria Beckham to Peter Mandelson combined with presenter Piers Morgan to provide a rare glimpse of the inner working of Britain's tabloid press.

A second series of *Time Flyers*, which explored Britain's archaeology and history from the air, is already in preparation.

There was a wide range of powerful individual documentaries on BBC Two. *Thalidomide – Life At 40* drew 2.8 million viewers to the *What's Your Problem?* season on attitudes towards disability. *Devil's Words – The Battle For An English Bible*, starring Iain Glen and written by Peter Ackroyd, told how the man who printed the first Bible in English came to be burnt at the stake. *Days That Shook The World*, made by Lion Television, looked at two historic developments in the history of flight.

Stand Up America, presented by Mark Lamarr, viewed American social history through its stand-up comics from Bob Hope to Steve Martin. Another series to derive social insight from entertainment was *The Way We Cooked*, which used archive footage to tell the story of television cookery in the UK.

Scotland's premier arts festival in Edinburgh was featured strongly on BBC Two with three editions of *Newsnight Review* and six of *The Edinburgh Show* from the festival city. The series was repeated on BBC Four as part of a series of *Edinburgh Specials* which included the play *Variety* and five editions of *Readers And Writers Roadshow* recorded at the Edinburgh Book Festival.

In *Readers And Writers Roadshow* and *The DVD Collection* BBC Scotland provided BBC Four with two key elements of its schedule in its first year. The network also commissioned BBC Scotland's successful *Scene By Scene* series in which screen greats deconstruct some of their best known work for the cinema. Arts documentaries for Scotland on BBC Four ranged from *Hollywood Confidential*, the story of the original showbiz gossip magazine, to an exploration of the life and influence of one of Latin America's best known artists in *The Cult Of Kahlo*.

Endemol UK Productions

Endemol UK Productions – one of the UK's leading producers of entertainment formats for the worldwide market – is producing *Restoration* for BBC Scotland.

The company is the creative force behind the BAFTA-winning UK versions of *Big Brother* for Channel 4 and E4 and is dedicated to ideas that work across a variety of media.

Other credits include a raft of prestigious documentaries exploring the living history of our built heritage. These include *Hampton Court Palace* (Channel 4) – a fascinating behind-the-scenes series about one of Britain's most beautiful and historic properties. Also for Channel 4 was *Great Estates*, unveiling the history of magnificent buildings such as Warwick Castle, Chatsworth, Bleinheim Palace, Leeds Castle and Castle Howard.

Royal Treasures (BBC One) followed the building of the Queen's new gallery at Buckingham Palace and *Animal Park* – a revealing insight into the fascinating world of the Longleat Estate – is now in production for its fourth series on BBC One.

Endemol UK Productions has pioneered TV genres including the phenomenally popular 'leisure entertainment' shows such as *Changing Rooms*, *Ground Force* and *Ready Steady Cook*. These continue to be some of the most popular programmes on British TV and have become international hits in more than 16 countries.

Coming soon on Channel 4 is *The Games* – a new series that will see 12 celebrities transformed into athletes. Also in 2003 is the launch of new hidden camera comedy format *Spy TV* on BBC One, while hit series *Fear Factor* returns for a second run following its success on Sky One in 2002.

Endemol UK Productions is part of the Endemol UK group, which produces over 7,000 hours of programming for UK television.

The UK group is wholly owned by Europe's leading TV content multinational, Endemol, which spans 21 countries and is in turn 100 per cent owned by Spanish telecoms and media giant Telefonica.