

Not forgotten

A review of London's war memorials

July 2009



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On 2 December 2008 the Planning and Housing Committee agreed that Tony Arbour AM should act as a rapporteur to carry out a review of war memorials in London. The review's terms of reference were:

- To highlight the nature of the risks to London's war memorials;
- To clarify who is responsible for the war memorials' maintenance, review relevant guidance and resources available for the task;
- To assess whether further protection under the Mayor's planning powers is appropriate.

Further information about the Committee can be found at:
<http://www.london.gov.uk/assembly/scrutiny/planning.jsp>

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Rapporteur's foreword



War memorials are part of our landscape often unnoticed, often neglected and sometimes destroyed. They come in all shapes and sizes and each and every one of them connects us to our turbulent past – and present.

War memorials are a real and tangible link where local pride meets with national valour. They remind us of those in our neighbourhood, who lived on our streets who gave their todays for our tomorrows.

We live in a city of rapidly changing population, where people are putting down new roots, where the memory of what their predecessors did is fading and so the significance of memorials declines.

This report seeks to draw attention to the state of the remaining memorials, how they are recorded, those who look after them and, most importantly how the Mayor can help ensure they have a future and significance to London.

I believe that Londoners increasingly treasure the connection between the past and present. Cherishing war memorials is one way in which they can do this.

This report shows how the Mayor can harness this desire by ensuring that boroughs record their memorials and that he will take their presence into account when determining strategic planning proposals.

Most of all, through the Museum of London, he can stimulate the schools and children of the capital to adopt their local memorials and tell the tales of the heroism that live behind their names, so that they will never be forgotten.

Tony Arbour AM

London Assembly

Planning and Housing Committee

July 2009

1. Introduction

*Until the day comes when nations learn how to resolve their differences without the exercise of military force, remembrance will be a permanent feature of our existence. But as the generations that fought pass, the oral tradition that connects us to these past events fades by degrees and the duty of remembrance devolves to those of us, now and in the future, who have not known war.*¹

War memorials are a familiar sight in the landscape of this country and contribute an essential part of London's built heritage. They provide insight into not only the changing face of commemoration but also military, social and art history.

The capital is the location of the most architecturally important war memorials in the country including the Cenotaph in Whitehall and the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey. In London there are memorials commemorating conflicts dating back to the 14th century with many more put up following the Napoleonic, the Crimean and South African wars.

But it wasn't until the end of the First World War, when mass volunteering and conscription took people from all parts of society, that memorials began to appear across London instead of just in the capital's most important churches or prestigious sites.

Londoners from all walks of life volunteered, from clerks and factory workers to businessmen, teachers and sons of the aristocracy. Battalions were formed from friends or workmates from particular areas. People joined in groups from the same factory and the same close-knit communities.² And when the slaughter that devastated a generation of men and women ended it left an indelible mark that ordinary people and their communities wanted to commemorate.

As a result the majority of London's memorials are small affairs raised by local people for local people, many of which were constructed in the years following the end of the Great War.

They were built in many forms, including the familiar stone cross, with attached tablets engraved with the names of the fallen, or as plaques, plinths, churches, memorial halls, schools and hospitals.³

It is sobering to think that many of these memorials had to be altered not long after they were first erected so that additional names, of



When the slaughter that devastated a generation ended it left an indelible mark that ordinary people and their communities wanted to commemorate.

those who died in the Second World War, could be added. And unfortunately the process continues with successive conflicts needing to be remembered since 1945, until today in Afghanistan and, just recently, Iraq.⁴

The UK National Inventory of War Memorials⁵ estimates that there are 100,000 war memorials and monuments all over the country. To date it has documented over 54,000 on its database and currently has 5,525 individual entries for London. It is expected that this will rise to nearly 6,000 when the backlog of data is recorded.⁶

This review was conducted with the central aims of assessing the risks faced by these memorials and whether the existing planning system offers sufficient protection to preserve this unique aspect of London's built heritage that is also a source of local history.

There are many organisations involved in the protection of memorials in this country. The best known are probably the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, English Heritage, the Royal British Legion and War Memorials Trust. But there are many more, less familiar such as the UK National Inventory of War Memorials, that devote themselves to the recording, protecting and maintaining London's war memorials. These key organisations and their roles are described in Appendix 3 of this report.

As part of the review meetings, were held with some of these key organisations and written views were obtained from more than 60 sources including individuals, interest groups and a number of London boroughs.⁷ While numerous examples of memorials that have been lost feature in this report, there are also those that have been protected and enhanced as a direct result of the work of these organisations and communities.

The report makes a number of practical recommendations designed to raise awareness of the importance of memorials and how individuals and organisations can take active steps to protect and maintain them.

2. The threats facing London's war memorials

Any physical object erected or dedicated to commemorate those killed as a result of armed conflict should be regarded as a war memorial. Memorials to those who served and returned alive as well as civilian casualties and animals should also be seen as such.⁸

Most of London's war memorials are treasured. But others are sadly neglected and vandalised or unprotected from the effects of redevelopment. Many have been lost as a result.

Unless they are listed by English Heritage war memorials are generally not protected as architectural landmarks or recognised in the same way as historic buildings and so the threats to them, and damage caused, often goes unnoticed.

War memorials face the same dangers as those faced by other historic buildings and structures at risk. English Heritage lists some of the main threats as:

- Neglect (19 per cent);
- Development requiring planning permission (12 per cent);
- Permitted development (11 per cent);
- Vandalism or theft (3 per cent);
- Collapse or subsidence (3 per cent) and
- Natural erosion (3 per cent).⁹

Other threats include the relocation of companies, the closure of places of worship or the re-use of buildings following a change of use.¹⁰

In the course of this review we found numerous examples of London memorials that have been lost, stolen or damaged. The following are just few recorded by the UK National Inventory of War Memorials:¹¹



The original memorial of teak panels was burnt when the drill hall was demolished as no suitable home could be found for it.

- The church was upgraded to a grade II* listed building but in the meantime much damage was done to the church by vandals and individuals attempting to strip it of its valuables including the copper on the roof. The memorial was lost during this period.¹²
- The original memorial of teak panels was burnt when the drill hall was demolished as no suitable home could be found for it.¹³
- In 1971 the church closed. By 1983 the memorial was still in situ, however by 1993 the church was derelict and the contents stripped out. The memorial was lost by this date.¹⁴
- When the bus garage was rebuilt the memorial tablet was broken into many pieces.¹⁵
- Stone column surmounted by lamp. Stone base bearing a large bronze plaque recording the names of 500 men lost in the First World War. In August 2006 the plaque was stolen. A replacement is being discussed.¹⁶
- The Memorial Chapel contained a wooden triptych with carved and painted depiction of the crucifixion in the centre panel. The triptych was stolen sometime in 1999.¹⁷

The importance of recording memorials

The existence of a record is a simple but key element in the protection of memorials. Nevertheless, one of the problems is that there is no full register of war memorials in London. Government guidance points out that those memorials that are on private property, not publicly accessible or recorded in some way are the ones most likely to be lost through oversight or neglect.¹⁸

The UK National Inventory of War Memorials

In the past there had been an attempt to record the UK's war memorials. Triggered by the unparalleled programme of construction after the First World War, the Imperial War Museum launched an appeal for photographs of memorials in 1921. But the response was poor and no centralised record was ever made of exactly what was being erected, where and by whom.¹⁹

The UK National Inventory of War Memorials (UKNIWM) was established in 1989 to try and record the memorials of the First World War, and all other historic conflicts. Based at the Imperial War Museum, this was a joint initiative between the Museum and the Royal

Commission on the Historic Monuments of England, now merged with English Heritage.

UKNIWM is independently funded from donations and grants. It covers all kinds of memorials as far back as the 10th Century and more recent conflicts and terrorist attacks, like the Bali bombings and the 7 July 2005 attacks in London. It also records lost memorials where evidence shows that they were erected.

Just two staff, six office volunteers and one hundred and sixty volunteer field workers carry out this work.

Volunteer field workers collect data on memorials to record as much as possible about the background and history of the memorials on the database. Regular condition checks once a year can verify that, for example, the names are still readable, but UKNIWM see a full survey every five to ten years by custodians as the ideal.

The UKNIWM database currently records 5,525 individual entries for London and the number of recorded memorials by borough is shown in the table below. The database can be searched online at: <http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/nav.002006>

Westminster has by far the largest number of memorials in London, but there are substantial numbers recorded in the City, Bromley, Croydon and Harrow.

The UKNIWM database currently records 5,525 individual entries for London.

Recorded war memorials by London borough, May 2009

Borough	Memorials recorded by UKNIWM
City of Westminster	951
City of London	378
Bromley	366
Croydon	354
Harrow	307
Wandsworth	237
Lambeth	221
Redbridge	170
Barnet	154
Kensington and Chelsea	150

Tower Hamlets	150
Hammersmith and Fulham	132
Newham	130
Islington	126
Lewisham	126
Brent	122
Sutton	121
Camden	115
Richmond upon Thames	115
Merton	111
Hounslow	110
Ealing	109
Enfield	103
Waltham Forest	102
Southwark	98
Hackney	93
Greenwich	84
Hillingdon	84
Havering	55
Barking	45
Bexley	39
Kingston-upon-Thames	35
Haringey	32
Total	5,525

The “final” total, including those awaiting entry on the database, will be 5,928 but UKNIWM knows that there are many more memorials in London. The table above is as much a reflection of the work done locally by volunteers to record them, as it is a true picture of the actual number of memorials across London.

Any new information or updates on memorials already on the database would be welcomed by UKNIWM.

Help record London's war memorials

Since its foundation in 1989 thousands of people have helped UKNIWM to record information about war memorials in the UK. It has recorded over 60,000 of the estimated 100,000 memorials so far – including nearly 6,000 in London - but there is still much work to do.

UKNIWM is reliant upon volunteers to collect information about war memorials located in the United Kingdom. Not only do they need more help with fieldwork but they are also looking for researchers to go through their local archives and find information on the background history of war memorials.

You can make a donation to support the work of the UKNIWM here:
<http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/nav.17>

You can also volunteer to help the UKNIWM. UKNIWM needs volunteers to help survey, record and research war memorials. In London it particularly needs fieldworkers. If you would like to volunteer to help UKNIWM visit their website:
<http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/nav.22772>

You can contact UKNIWM by e-mail at: memorials@iwm.org.uk

UKNIWM can also be contacted at:

UK National Inventory of War Memorials
Imperial War Museum
Lambeth Road
London SE1 6HZ

Telephone 020 7207 9851/9863

Protection, conservation and advice

War Memorials Trust

War Memorials Trust is an independent registered charity that dates from 1997 and works for the protection and conservation of war memorials within the UK. It is funded by voluntary contributions, amounting to about £300,000 per year with some 1,500 subscribing members nationally. The Trust's key objectives are to monitor, protect, conserve and raise awareness of the country's war memorials.

It also offers advice to people who are considering erecting a new war memorial and a range of information sheets are available on related themes such as the addition of names to war memorials, conservation contacts, helping with fundraising, relocation of war memorials and starting a war memorial restoration project.

War Memorials Trust Grant Schemes

War Memorials Trust has two grant schemes that operate in England - freestanding and non-freestanding.²⁰ Freestanding war memorials are eligible for support from the Grants for War Memorials scheme funded by English Heritage and the Wolfson Foundation (that jointly provide annual funding of £100,000) or the Small Grants Scheme (£35,000 entirely raised from voluntary donations) depending on the work to be undertaken and the costs involved. Non-freestanding war memorials are only eligible for support from the Small Grants Scheme.

Demand for the Trust's Small Grants Scheme is growing, with awards increasing from £17,000 in 2005 to £90,000 in 2008.

Demand for the Trust's Small Grants Scheme is growing, with awards over the last four years increasing from £17,000 in 2005 to £90,000 in 2008.²¹ In 2008 War Memorials Trust received 1,100 new enquiries, up from 950 the previous year and in response the Trust has taken on an Assistant Conservation Officer and hopes to be able to deal with more cases.²²

War Memorials Trust grant schemes are open to anyone to apply, individuals or organisations but with the grant covering only 50 per cent of costs, the custodian needs to find money themselves, which can be difficult for small groups or individuals. The Trust emphasises that its advice is free, so it encourages people to call to get help and advice.

War Memorials Trust sees the main threats to memorials as being lack of information about ownership and some resistance to taking on custodianship. Other threats include closure of churches and the redundancy of other buildings. There is also a problem with vandalism and theft of metals, especially bronze, and examples of memorials being removed from buildings and sold on eBay.

Thieves desecrate Carshalton war memorial

Remembrance Day will be even more solemn next month after a thief dishonoured the fallen by plundering stones from Carshalton War Memorial.

Although Sutton Council is searching for replacement York stone slabs, it is not thought repairs - which may cost thousands of pounds - will be completed by November 11.

The motive remains unclear but military monuments are increasingly being stolen by thieves who sell them as garden sculptures or for use in kitchen floors.²³

While there are many examples of memorials being lost or damaged War Memorials Trust are able to point to a number of “success stories” where memorials have been protected and conserved through the combination of concerned communities applying for and receiving small grants. In London these include:

- The Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum plaque was located in St Andrew's Hospital. It has been relocated to a new site in Newham General Hospital, in St Andrew's Wing. The plaque records the names of officers of the Asylum who lost their lives in the Great War. The memorial has received multiple grants. In 2006 War Memorials Trust contributed £790 towards the first stage of works to remove the memorial, re-locate it to the new site, surface cleaning, the application of a protective coating to the memorial and the preparation of a conservation report. In 2007 a second stage grant of £200 was made to assist with the costs of preparing the new site for the memorial to ensure it was protected and secure.
- The war memorial at St Mary's Church in Primrose Hill is a shrine above which stands a sculpture. The memorial records fallen for the First and Second World Wars as well as the Falklands War. Names are inscribed in the stone on the sides of the shrine. In 1999 the sandstone was deteriorating and work was undertaken to repair the memorial and prevent the loss of the names which were fading. Cleaning, general repairs and repointing was also undertaken.

Military monuments are increasingly being stolen by thieves who sell them as garden sculptures or for use in kitchen floors.

- The King's Royal Rifle Corps stone of remembrance stands on Wimbledon Common. It is a square stone on a square plinth. In 2002 a restoration project was undertaken on the war memorial. War Memorials Trust provided a contribution of £216 to conservation works including cleaning.

War Memorials Trust - reporting concerns about memorials and applying for grants

War Memorials Trust believes that early action to remedy problems will protect the memorial from damage or deterioration. It provides help sheets that outline areas to look out for and encourages members of the public to report their concerns about the state of war memorials through an online condition survey form
<http://www.warmemorials.org/condition-survey-online/>

The Conservation Team can be contacted directly
conservation@warmemorials.org (telephone on 020 7881 0862).

War Memorials Trust is a charity that relies entirely on voluntary donations to enable it to protect and conserve war memorials in the UK. Gifts, subscriptions, grants and in-kind contributions all assist the charity to achieve its aims and objectives.

You can make a financial contribution, join, donate or give membership as a gift. More information is here:
<http://www.warmemorials.org/get-involved/>

You can also volunteer and help the charity achieve its aims and objectives across the country. You can become a regional volunteer here: <http://www.warmemorials.org/regional-volunteers/>

3. The planning process

In a Parliamentary Answer in 2006, the Ministry of Defence Junior Minister stated, “Where a building is to be redeveloped, any war memorial is [to be] considered as part of the planning process.”²⁴ But clearly this is not always the case.

- 419 Old Ford Road, London. This war memorial to the employees of John Kidd and Company Ltd can still be seen on the exterior wall of their old factory. The large site running down to the River Lea is subject to the Olympics 2012 Compulsory Purchase Order, which means that the future of the memorial must be doubtful.²⁵
- Islington Green redevelopment. In 2006 War Memorials Trust appealed against the decision to turn down the listing application for the memorial but the memorial was demolished before the appeal process was completed.²⁶
- Methodist Central Hall, Mitcham Road, Tooting. The building was demolished to make way for a large new store. The fate of the tablet, commemorating 68 local men who died in World War 1, is unknown.²⁷



Having a record of a memorial is an important first step in its protection and it is particularly important for those memorials that are affected by proposals to develop a site or building. However, according to War Memorials Trust, some local authorities do not know what war memorials there are in their area and so they do not have the systems in place to flag up potential threats.

If the local authority has a record, linked to the planning register, then threats from development would be detected and dealt with as, and when, an application for planning permission was received.

Appearance on a register would protect war memorials from development and if this were accompanied by specific local planning policies requiring memorials to be retained in situ, if possible or guidance for relocation if necessary, a high level of protection would be provided.

Information was received from nine London boroughs relating to the way they record war memorials and how this is linked to the planning process.²⁸ Practice varies widely and four of the boroughs have details of all memorials recorded on some kind of inventory. The best

Some local authorities do not know what war memorials there are in their area and they do not have the systems in place to flag up potential threats.

borough has memorials on the inventory linked electronically to asset registers so that any planning application for a site that affects a memorial triggers a notification.

Harrow, Bromley and Bexley are examples of good practice for the way they record the memorials in their boroughs.

The London Borough of Harrow

Harrow has detailed records of all the borough's listed war memorials. These are in the form of list descriptions, or in the form of an audit document that was undertaken to catalogue all of the borough's historic street furniture in 2007.

The audit provides information on the condition of the structure alongside a schedule of maintenance, and provides guidance as to sympathetic methods of repair. The borough also keeps a record of War Memorials in the public domain alongside the status of the land they stand on. Otherwise, the borough refers to the UK National Inventory of War Memorials, which provides detailed searches on those memorials that are in private ownership.

All historic war memorials that the Council is responsible for have been plotted within the Council's GIS system. This is available across the Council and therefore if a development were proposed within the vicinity of a war memorial this should show up in the vetting stages of a planning application. If however a war memorial is in private ownership this is not always apparent. (WMs/034)

The London Borough of Bromley

The Council has produced a register of memorials, and details of all the war memorials in the borough are included in five volumes showing; location, short history, names of fallen and photographs. The inventory can be seen at the Bromley Civic Centre, Stockwell Close, or at the Local Studies Sections of the Bromley Central Library, Beckenham Library and Orpington Library.²⁹

Bromley's inventory was a personal initiative driven by a previous senior officer of the council. Resources for the project included paying a researcher, plus design, layout and print costs. The volumes

have not been updated and it is believed that very little has changed in the ten years since compilation. There are no plans to make the full five volume inventory available electronically.

The London Borough of Bromley maintains 18 memorials. Twelve are on Council owned public land, four are in `closed` churchyards, the Royal British Legion Memorial is within a Council cemetery and one is on a private housing estate. All the memorials play a key focal point within the local community and the Council recognises its responsibilities to maintain and enhance these memorials for the benefit of the residents of the Borough. (WMs/017)

The London Borough of Bexley

London Borough of Bexley maintains a list of buildings or structures of local architectural or historic interest (the Local List) and through the adopted local plan the Council seeks to protect the memorials in the borough. In 2005/06 the Council carried out a comprehensive review of this list and added all war memorials on private and public land to the register.

Any [development] proposal, which will affect these structures, should be picked up at the planning application or pre-application stage.

The list is regularly updated and Bexley routinely arranges for the addition of names in consultation with the Imperial War Museum. It also ensures the regular maintenance and cleaning of memorials.

The register is not currently on the Council's website, however following the Assembly's review the borough is keen for this to be made available to the public via the internet. (WMs/038)

As a result of the review two more boroughs have begun to plan for a full inventory of war memorials that would be available publicly.³⁰

The report has identified examples of boroughs that have prioritised the recording of memorials and devoted resources to this. This undoubtedly strengthens their protection. We believe that boroughs that wish to enhance the protection of their memorials should refer to this good practice as a source of advice.

UKNIWM is keen to establish long-term links with each London borough to establish an inventory of war memorials to help promote the awareness of memorials and contribute to their protection.

UKNIWM will also help boroughs with the task of making the information available online as its database is already well established and it would assist in cost saving should a borough want to make a record of its memorials.

Recommendation 1

Over the next two years boroughs should develop full inventories of war memorials in association with UKNIWM which link to the planning register to trigger an alert when a planning proposal is received that would affect a memorial.

4. Specific planning policies

The War Memorials (Local Authorities' Powers) Act 1923 forms the basis for much UK-wide war memorials legislation. This empowers local authorities to use public money to care for war memorials, but it does not oblige them to do so.

The planning system, however, probably plays a more important role in helping protect the environment in our towns and cities. Much of the recognition and protection for war memorials derives from local authority planning policies that are set out in their development plans.

There is now a new system to manage how development takes place. Each local planning authority must prepare a Local Development Framework that represents the local authority's policy on how the borough will be developed, what aspects of the built environment will be encouraged and protected and how the community can get involved in the planning process.

A Local Development Framework must include Development Plan Documents. These contain the policies of the plan, including a core strategy, statement of community involvement, and site-specific allocations of land. The Development Plan Documents may also contain additional topic-related documents, such as for housing, employment, or the built environment.

The Local Development Scheme is a public 'project plan' identifying which local development documents will be produced, in what order and when. The Local Development Scheme acts as the starting point for the community and stakeholders to find out about the authority's planning policies in respect to a particular place or issue, and what the status of those policies is. It also outlines the details of, and timetable for, the production of all documents that make up the Local Development Framework over a three-year period.³¹

Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with these documents unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

In terms of specific planning policies covering the protection of memorials all the boroughs that contacted the Assembly rely on generic policies that cover the protection and preservation of memorials under heritage features, buildings of local interest and even street furniture.



Memorials that are unrecorded and not linked to registers are more likely to be overlooked in the planning process.

As such memorials that are unrecorded and not linked to registers are more likely to be overlooked in the planning process. There needs to be specific mention of war memorials as individual elements of the built heritage environment in their own right. This would help promote the recognition of memorials and could assist in raising their profile.

Boroughs must monitor and keep under review their Local Development Frameworks to assess the progress and the effectiveness of the plans. This review process would be an ideal opportunity for boroughs to incorporate specific policies for the protection of war memorials.

The London boroughs consult the Mayor on their Local Development Frameworks including their Local Development Scheme and Local Development Documents and the Mayor provides a statement on whether he considers them to be in general conformity with the London Plan. There is an opportunity for the Mayor to remind the boroughs that memorials need to be specifically considered when they are preparing plans for their areas, as they are part of the built heritage.

Recommendation 2

The specific issue of war memorials should be one that is covered within borough Local Development Frameworks and Development Plan Documents during their preparation, monitoring and review.

The Mayor does not have a stated position on war memorials. War memorials are rightly not a concern of a strategic London Plan. However, as an aspect of London's "built heritage" the Mayor is obliged to protect them under the current London Plan Policy 4b.11: London's Built Heritage and to enhance and conserve them under London Plan Policy 4b. 12: Heritage Conservation.³²

London Plan Policy 4B.11 London's built heritage

The Mayor will work with strategic partners to protect and enhance London's historic environment. DPD policies should seek to maintain and increase the contribution of the built heritage to London's environmental quality, to the economy, both through tourism and the beneficial use of historic assets, and to the well-being of London's people while allowing for London to accommodate growth in a sustainable manner.

London Plan Policy 4B.12 Heritage conservation

Boroughs should:

- Ensure that the protection and enhancement of historic assets in London are based on an understanding of their special character, and form part of the wider design and urban improvement agenda, including their relationship to adjoining areas, and that policies recognise the multi-cultural nature of heritage issues
- Identify areas, spaces, historic parks and gardens, and buildings of special quality or character and adopt policies for their protection and the identification of opportunities for their enhancement, taking into account the strategic London context

We would welcome the Mayor making explicit references to war memorials in the London Plan to recognise their contribution to London's built heritage and one that is worthy of protection and enhancement.

In April 2009 the Mayor published his proposals to revise the London Plan and it is expected that a version of the new Plan will be sent out for public consultation in October 2009. The Mayor intends to publish the final version of the new Plan at the end of 2011 and during this process the Mayor should specifically refer to war memorials as relevant to London's built heritage. He should encourage boroughs to have local planning policies that recognise, protect and preserve memorials and ensure that memorials have specific recognition and protection under the London Plan.

Recommendation 3

The protection and preservation of London’s memorials should be a material consideration in borough planning policies. In the forthcoming review of the London Plan the Mayor should specifically refer to war memorials as relevant to London’s built heritage. When boroughs consult the Mayor on their Local Development Frameworks he should encourage local authorities to ensure their local planning policies recognise, protect and preserve memorials as they would any other valuable local heritage feature.

The Greater London Authority Acts 1999 and 2007 require boroughs to consult the Mayor of London on planning applications that are of strategic importance to London. The Mayor is able to provide comment and a statement on whether he considers the application to comply with the London Plan. Currently these comments include reference to complying with policies 4b 11 and 12.

There is an opportunity to ensure that any strategic application referred to the Mayor must include a reference to whether the application affects a memorial.

Any strategic application referred to the Mayor must include a reference to whether the application affects a memorial.

Recommendation 4

The Mayor must ensure that the identification, protection and preservation of war memorials affected by any strategic planning application that is referred to him is one of the matters considered by officers as relevant to built heritage policies.

5. Custodianship

*They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.*

Ode of Remembrance from "For The Fallen", Laurence Binyon, 1914

On 11 November 2008 the last three surviving British veterans of World War 1 attended the wreath laying service at the Cenotaph. It marked the 90th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice. Henry Allingham was 112, Harry Patch was 110 and Bill Stone was 108.

In January this year Bill Stone died, and his passing underlines the fact that our direct links to the events of the Great War are fading just as the importance of remembrance is growing. This year marks the 70th anniversary of the start of the Second World War and those veterans too are growing fewer in number.

This highlights a major concern for war memorials - the problem of custodianship and maintenance of in perpetuity.

As many veterans' organisations start to close down they are beginning to think about who will take over responsibility for the memorials that commemorate their comrades. The Burma Star Association³³ is working with UKNIWM to keep a record of all their memorials. Similarly, the Polish Air Force Association that cares for the Polish War Memorial in Hillingdon is making plans for the future.³⁴ The Association's charitable trust is due to close in 2012 and it has been agreed that War Memorials Trust will take over oversight of the memorial from then.³⁵

Institutional custodians

Where a memorial is owned by some kind of institution – local authority, private company, school³⁶ or other institution, the future is normally guaranteed. However, companies do close, relocate or merge to form new businesses.

- When Pearl Assurance moved its head office, a listed building in Holborn, to Peterborough, English Heritage allowed it to take the freestanding war memorial with it as it was considered to be a part of the company's history. The memorial was relocated in 1992.³⁷ Following a merger and the company's decision to close the offices



A major concern for war memorials is the problem of custodianship and maintenance of in perpetuity.

in Peterborough, the fate and even the future location of the war memorial is now uncertain.³⁸

- For 64 years County Hall served as the headquarters of local government for London. It contains a memorial of eight wall mounted marble tablets with gold lettering to the 1,068 Members and staff of the London County Council and the Metropolitan Asylums Board who died in the First World War. Following abolition of the GLC County Hall was sold to the Shirayama Corporation in 1992. Two hotels and a range of leisure attractions including an aquarium, art galleries, restaurants and bars now occupy the building. Public access to the memorial is available by walking around the top of the ceremonial staircase in the main building of County Hall but the Royal British Legion is denied formal access. A new roll of honour was placed in City Hall, the new home of London Government in 2005. Moves are being made to bring a smaller memorial panel to the much larger number of dead in the Second World War to the new memorial in City Hall. These are currently commemorated in the Roll of Honour in the former headquarters of the London Fire Brigade³⁹
- The Post Office is the second largest custodian of war memorials in Britain, behind only the Church of England.⁴⁰ The last few years has seen a marked increase in the closure of Post Office branches and concerns about the future of the war memorials located in the redundant buildings. In February 2008 War Memorials Trust learnt, at a meeting with the Curator of the British Postal Museum and Archive, of a Royal Mail project to produce an online database of all war memorials located in Post Office branches and other Royal Mail buildings. The first phase of the project is now complete and the database is available to search online at: www.postalheritage.org.uk/memorials⁴¹ A small, discreet sign has been fixed near to each war memorial giving instructions outlining the necessary actions to take if the building is to be closed. This should ensure that the preservation of all Post Office war memorials is taken into consideration and their relocation is planned before a building closes.⁴²

Community custodians

In terms of community ownership and custodianship the situation is more uncertain as communities change and the link to the events that the memorial commemorates grows more distant.

There are many more memorials, often the smaller ones that commemorate those from London's towns, and even individual streets, that are in need of future custodians. These are small affairs raised by local people, for local people, many of which were constructed in the years following 1918. They were erected with an expectation that "the community" would look after the memorial into the future.⁴³

Cyprus Street is in London's East End and here there is a memorial to the 30 residents of the street that died in the two World Wars. Since 1918 the residents have managed to care for their memorial and seen it safely through the threats that redevelopment of the area posed. But despite the care and attention they now give their memorial the current custodians recognise that finding new people to look after it when they have gone is now a real problem.

We now live in a city of rapidly changing population where people are putting down new roots, where the memory of what their predecessors did is fading, and so the significance of their memorial to the current community is declining.

Since 1918 the residents have managed to care for their memorial and seen it safely through the threats that redevelopment of the area posed.

Cyprus Street, Bethnal Green, London E2

R.I.P. In loving memory of the men of Cyprus Street who made the great sacrifice 1914-1918. Erected by the Duke of Wellington's discharged and demobilised soldiers and sailors benevolent club.

Names of 26 men who died in WW1

1939-1945 They are marching with their comrades somewhere on the road ahead. Names of 4 men who died in WW2

The original Cyprus Street memorial was erected at the end of 1918 to commemorate the residents of the street who died in the First World War. Evidently this was the most number of men lost from any single street in London.⁴⁴ It contains the names of 26 men including three sets of relatives, at least two of whom were brothers.

Cyprus Street was originally named Wellington Street and at its centre was the Duke of Wellington pub. The memorial records that the Duke of Wellington's discharged and demobilised soldiers and sailors benevolent club erected it – and it is to the regulars of the pub that the Duke of Wellington refers to, not a regiment of the army.

After the Second World War an additional plaque with 4 names, including a surname that also appeared on the first memorial, was erected underneath. Mrs Lyons, a resident of the street, whose son is commemorated on the second plaque, looked after the memorial for some time.

The memorial was originally on the wall between numbers 45 and 47 but in the 1960s, when one end of the street was redeveloped for a new housing estate, the main memorial was broken while it was being removed. The community rescued the plaques and for a while the fragments lay around the local pub, the Duke of Wellington. After a number of years the community took the opportunity to use the refurbishment of their street to make a collection to pay for a replica of the original memorial to be made at a local stonemasons and got permission from the housing association to relocate it to where it now stands.

The residents of this street are justly proud of their memorial and rightly so. They have a standing order to pay for poppy wreaths every Remembrance Day and make a small annual donation to the Royal British Legion. Whenever funds run low they make a collection toward the cost of maintaining the memorial, cleaning it and providing flags and flowers. The last collection raised £140. Ron Sale and Dave Stanley (in their 70s and 60s) both residents of the street look after it.

Ron and Dave have given some thought to who will take care of the memorial when they are gone. Ideally the responsibility would pass to other residents of the street, but as the years pass, those with such a deep interest in maintaining the memorial, and with such a direct link to the past, will get fewer and fewer.

A local school has been approached as a potential custodian but it already has involvement in another memorial that commemorates 26 more men from Mace Strand and Tagg Street, two former streets in the area that were demolished in the 1950s. That memorial has been relocated to a corner of the street where the school now stands.

The residents are adamant that their memorial should not be altered and therefore reject any kind of arrangement that would see the name of an organisation that maintains it placed on the memorial.

In the end they conclude that the local authority may be the only body

that could provide the conditions to maintain it in the long tradition that has been established.

The community is often the best custodian to ensure the continued protection and maintenance of war memorials and more needs be done to raise awareness and educate people about their history, social context and preservation.

Future custodians

Given the role that memorials play in the fabric of the local community and as a source of local history, there is scope for individuals and schools to adopt a local memorial, to watch over it, keep it maintained and use it as an educational resource.

War memorials can, and should, be used as part of the National Curriculum to provide the opportunity for children to understand what war memorials are and how they can be seen as historical sources of information.⁴⁵ Projects can be done as work on Remembrance Day, with pupils looking at memorials and being encouraged to discuss what kind of information they provide about the history of a local area.⁴⁶

The Royal British Legion

The Royal British Legion safeguards the welfare, interests and memory of those who are serving or who have served in the Armed Forces.

The Legion is best known as the nation's custodian of Remembrance, ensuring that people remember those who have given their lives for the freedom we enjoy today. Its annual Poppy Appeal is one of the best known and supported campaigns in the calendar. The poppy has become the symbol of Remembrance and is widely worn during the weeks leading to Remembrance Sunday and Armistice Day.

However, less well known is the Legion's commitment to bringing the message of Remembrance to the younger generation. The Legion has developed a School's Pack that is designed to assist teachers to introduce specific themes into the classroom. Although it primarily covers the History and Citizenship curricula, it can also be used to support literacy and aspects of PSHE (personal, social, health and economic education) and Religious Studies. The pack can be used as

War memorials can, and should, be used to provide the opportunity for children to understand what war memorials are and how they can be seen as historical sources of information.

a starting point for certain topics, or to inspire primary and secondary teachers to complementary routes on tackling these themes.

The six topics support the current areas of the National Curriculum for the following units:

- History - Key Stages 1 and 2, Units 9, 13, 17 and 20. Key Stage 3, The First and Second World Wars, including the Holocaust.
- Citizenship - Key stage 1-4: The identities behind Britain today. Understanding Human Rights. Challenging racism and discrimination. War, conflict and peace. Identity and diversity. Issues supporting rights and responsibilities.

You can download the latest Schools Pack here:

<http://www.britishlegion.org.uk/media/33928/rblschoolspack2008.pdf>

For help with further enquires - contact Legionline on 08457 725 725

Examples of school projects and memorials

“From the research, it is clear that there were many Old Boys who fought and survived WW2. The School hopes to collect their wartime (and school boy) stories by hosting a Memories Day in early 2010. Sixth-form pupils will interview Old Boys who were at the School in the 1930s and 1940s to record their memories and experiences. It is hoped that a publication will be produced to recount all the wartime experience of Old Boys for posterity.” Alleyn's School (WMs/059)

“The main school gates were designed and paid for by Old Bancroftians and dedicated in 1951 as a specific memorial to the fallen of WW2. These gates and the York stone surrounds were completely refurbished and cleaned in August 2008 and were then re-dedicated in September 2008. The School also dedicated specific memorials to our two VC holders in 2007 during the 150th anniversary of the Victoria Cross. These memorials flank the roll of honour for WW1. With both the dedication of the VC memorials and the rededication of the WW2 gates we had full press coverage to bring the memorials to the attention of the local population.”

“We would be happy to co-operate in any local history project involving war memorials, as far as I am aware nothing exists in the local area.” Bancroft's School (WMs/024)

“We do a number of things on a regular basis: mount displays concentrating on particular people, using archive material; use school records for the teaching of WW1 and WW2 history; organise trips to the battlefields in Belgium and France and seek out the names of Old Foresters. The two recipients of the VC are recorded on the School's Honours board. One of the anniversary funding projects (for the School's 175th anniversary this year) is to erect a memorial acknowledging that the School's main playing field (known as The Park) was bought in memory of the WW1 dead.

My sense is that there is a considerable appetite amongst the young for such memorials to be treasured and to be part of a living community.” Forest School (WMs/019)

“It would be wonderful if there were a website or book listing all London's war memorials with brief details of what they commemorate. It would be very easy then for teachers to link their teaching of history to memorials across the capital.” Westminster School (WMs/005)

Education about memorials is important but resources are scarce. In 2009 War Memorials Trust sought funding for a joint education programme with the UKNIWM costing £300,000 over three years, but the bid was unsuccessful.⁴⁷

Nevertheless, there is a huge potential for individuals and schools to adopt a local memorial to watch over it, work with relevant experts on its maintenance⁴⁸ and use it as an educational resource.

There are 1,250 Londoners for every war memorial in the city. There are also 1,713 primary schools, 697 secondary schools and 451 colleges in London, 2,861 in all - or nearly one school for every 3 memorials.

Our built heritage establishes the distinctiveness of local areas and reinforces community identity.

A role for the Mayor of London

There are a number of ways that the Mayor could take the lead on this issue and promote awareness of memorials as part of the education process for communities and young people.

The previous Mayor's Culture Strategy⁴⁹ recognised that encouraging the enjoyment and understanding of the city's built heritage should be an important element in London's cultural plans. "These buildings and landmarks recount the history of London— its politics, industry and culture, its major events, social upheavals and growth as a major city". It rightly pointed out that our built heritage establishes the distinctiveness of local areas and reinforces community identity.

Cultural Metropolis⁵⁰ is the new Mayor's vision for his cultural strategy in the capital and is a precursor to the Mayor's Cultural Strategy. In it he sets out his ideas for culture in London and the priorities he will pursue for the current term. It encompasses heritage - including buildings and other structures of historical or architectural interest.

The Mayor should take the opportunity to use his cultural strategy to promote the importance that war memorials play in the story of London's past and use it as the chance to retell the story of commemoration to a new generation of Londoners.

The Mayor's "Story of London Festival" which was held for the first time in June 2009 aimed to bring together the heritage and cultural sector in a city-wide celebration of London's past, present and future.⁵¹ One of his hopes for the festival was that it should showcase some of the capital's smaller heritage and history organisations.

In any future "Story of London" festival the Mayor should ensure that war memorials, including their history and the need for preservation, should feature as specific themes of the event.

Since 2008 the Greater London Authority and the City of London have jointly funded the Museum of London. The Museum of London is one of the world's largest urban history museums with a mission to inspire a passion for London by:

- Communicating London's history, archaeology and contemporary cultures to a wider world.

- Reaching all of London’s communities through playing a role in the debate about London.
- Facilitating and contributing to London-wide cultural and educational networks.

In Spring 2010 the Museum will open its new Galleries of Modern London, and there is the opportunity to feature a kind of “living war memorial” where visitors can hear the recorded memories and experiences of Londoners who lived through one or both of the world wars.

The Mayor has a small but potentially influential opportunity to promote the awareness of London’s war memorials to the schools, children and communities of the capital so that they raise awareness and educate people about memorials, their history, social context and preservation.

Ensuring the importance of war memorials is understood will encourage their use as focal points for commemoration as well as promoting their conservation.

The boroughs too can play a part here. There are 33 Local Authorities in London and promoting tourism, as a non-statutory borough service, is viewed differently across the boroughs. Some councils have dedicated staff and a budget to lead the local tourism agenda, others see tourism as part of their wider regeneration or cultural services role. For the same reasons that we believe that the Mayor should play a part in promoting war memorials the boroughs too should be encouraged to do the same.

Ensuring the importance of war memorials is understood will encourage their use as focal points for commemoration as well as promoting their conservation.

Recommendation 5

The Mayor should specifically include war memorials in his cultural strategy and London borough councils should also include war memorials in their individual cultural or tourism strategies to promote this part of London’s unique built environment.

The Mayor should ensure that war memorials feature as part of any future “Story of London” events to promote the importance of the memorials as part of London’s heritage.

The Mayor should encourage the Museum of London to feature war memorials as part of a future exhibition and to use memorials as part of its education programme aimed at children and communities.

Appendix 1 Key findings

There are nearly 6,000 war memorials in London. Most of these are treasured but others are neglected and vandalised or left to suffer the effects of ageing or redevelopment. Many have been lost as a result.

War memorials are currently not adequately protected under the existing planning system as there are numerous examples of them being lost through redevelopment or other processes of change in the built environment.

War memorials are mostly not protected as architectural landmarks or recognised in the same way as historic buildings are – therefore the threats to them and damage caused often goes unnoticed. The threats to them are largely the same as those faced by other historic buildings and structures at risk – redevelopment, neglect or theft. Other threats include the closure or relocation of companies and the re-use of buildings such as high street banks and post offices.

There are a number of groups that work towards recording, protecting and conserving war memorials in London. Their work should be promoted and brought to a wider audience. The public should be encouraged to play a part in recording memorials in their local area and to regularly monitor the condition of their memorials, reporting any concerns, so that early action can be taken to protect and preserve them.

War memorials are supposedly taken into account where a building or site is redeveloped and to be considered as part of the planning process. But the evidence shows that boroughs that know where memorials are, and can identify where potential threats occur, are few in number.

The report has identified examples of good practice and boroughs should refer to this as a source of advice. The best boroughs have the memorials on an inventory, linked electronically to asset registers, so that any planning application for a site that affects a memorial triggers notification.

Boroughs need to develop full inventories of war memorials and link it to the planning register to set off an alert when a planning proposal would affect a memorial.

Most boroughs do not have specific planning policies that cover the protection and preservation of memorials – they simply rely on generic policies covering “heritage features”, “street furniture” and “historic environment”. This does not reflect the important role that memorials play as elements of the built heritage in their own right and their potential as a source of local history. The protection and preservation of London’s memorials should be a material consideration in borough planning policies.

In the forthcoming review of the London Plan the Mayor should specifically refer to war memorials as relevant to London’s built heritage. He should encourage local authorities ensure their local planning policies recognise, protect and preserve memorials as they would any other valuable local heritage feature.

The Mayor must ensure that the identification, protection and preservation of war memorials affected by any strategic planning application that is referred to him is one of the matters considered by officers as relevant to built heritage policies.

The community is often the best custodian to ensure the continued protection and maintenance of the memorials. More needs to be done to raise awareness and educate people about war memorials, their history, social context and preservation.

Ensuring the importance of war memorials is understood will encourage their use as focal points for commemoration as well as promoting their conservation. There is a huge potential for individuals and schools to adopt a local memorial to watch over it, keep it maintained and use it as an educational resource.

There are a number of ways that the Mayor could take the lead in this: by specifically including war memorials in his culture strategy as part of London’s unique built environment; by ensuring that war memorials feature as part of any future “Story of London” events; and by encouraging the Museum of London to feature war memorials as part of a future exhibition and to use memorials as part of its education programme aimed at children and communities.

Appendix 2 Recommendations

Recommendation 1

Over the next two years boroughs should develop full inventories of war memorials in association with UKNIWM which link to the planning register to trigger an alert when a planning proposal is received that would affect a memorial.

Recommendation 2

The specific issue of war memorials should be one that is covered within borough Local Development Frameworks and Development Plan Documents during their preparation, monitoring and review.

Recommendation 3

The protection and preservation of London's memorials should be a material consideration in borough planning policies. In the forthcoming review of the London Plan the Mayor should specifically refer to war memorials as relevant to London's built heritage. When boroughs consult the Mayor on their Local Development Frameworks he should encourage local authorities to ensure their local planning policies recognise, protect and preserve memorials as they would any other valuable local heritage feature.

Recommendation 4

The Mayor must ensure that the identification, protection and preservation of war memorials affected by any strategic planning application that is referred to him is one of the matters considered by officers as relevant to built heritage policies.

Recommendation 5

The Mayor should specifically include war memorials in his cultural strategy and London borough councils should also include war memorials in their individual cultural or tourism strategies to promote this part of London's unique built environment.

The Mayor should ensure that war memorials feature as part of any future "Story of London" events to promote the importance of the memorials as part of London's heritage.

The Mayor should encourage the Museum of London to feature war memorials as part of a future exhibition and to use memorials as part of its education programme aimed at children and communities.

Appendix 3 Key organisations

Commonwealth War Graves Commission is a non-profit-making organisation established by Royal Charter in 1917 that pays tribute to the men and women of the Commonwealth forces who died in the two world wars. Since its inception, the Commission has constructed 2,500 war cemeteries and plots, erecting headstones and, in instances where the remains are missing, inscribing the names of the dead on permanent memorials. Over one million casualties are now commemorated at military and civil sites in some 150 countries.

English Heritage is the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment. It exists to protect and promote England's historic environment and ensure that its past is researched and understood. English Heritage is probably best known for the historic sites in its care but less well known is its role in looking after the historic environment as a whole, including historic buildings and monuments. English Heritage provides grants for the repair and conservation of free-standing war memorials in England intended to support the care and preservation of war memorials to a high standard, and to prevent the decay of this important part of our built heritage.

Government Departments. In 2007 Department for Constitutional Affairs produced guidance for custodians of war memorials replacing the code of practice issued by the Home Office in 2002. The guidance explains how grants can be obtained from English Heritage and War Memorials Trust. Grants can contribute to conservation and repair bills, as well as paying for additional names and correcting errors. The Department for Culture, Media and Sport makes grants to charities and faith groups, equivalent to the VAT incurred on construction, renovation and maintenance of eligible memorials.

Local Authorities. The War Memorials (Local Authorities' Powers) Act 1923 forms the basis for much subsequent UK-wide war memorials legislation. This and subsequent Acts vested responsibility for war memorials with Local Authorities. Following the 1923 Act, other relevant amendments and legislation included Local Government Act 1948, Parish Councils Act 1957 and Local Government Act 1972. These Acts empower local authorities to use public money to care for war memorials (including in terms of modifying existing war memorials to also commemorate future conflicts), but it does not oblige them to do so. Responsibility for the maintenance, repair and protection of

individual war memorials lies with the owner, or the body in which ownership is vested.

The Royal British Legion safeguards the welfare, interests and memory of those who are serving or who have served in the Armed Forces. The Legion is best known as the nation's custodian of Remembrance, ensuring that people remember those who have given their lives for the freedom we enjoy today. Its annual Poppy Appeal is one of the best known and supported campaigns in the calendar. However, less well known is the Legion's commitment to bringing the message of Remembrance to the younger generation.

War Memorials Trust is a charity established in 1997 and dedicated to promoting awareness, especially among young people, of the debt owed to those who gave their lives for their country. Its objectives include monitoring the condition of war memorials, and working with local and church authorities and other organisations to ensure that war memorials are properly maintained, protected and preserved. The Trust is the only national body focussed solely on the conservation of war memorials. The Trust relies entirely on donations to undertake its work. It also runs English Heritage's war memorial grant programmes.

The UK National Inventory of War Memorials (Imperial War Museum) is a research project set up in 1989 with the purpose of creating a new archive holding information on all war memorials throughout the British Isles. UKNIWM is independently funded from donations and grants and is reliant upon volunteers to collect and record information about war memorials located in the United Kingdom. It has also produced a booklet entitled *The War Memorial Handbook*, which offers guidance and useful contacts.

The Wolfson Foundation is a charitable foundation set up in 1955 whose aims were stated by the Founder Trustees to be the advancement of health, education, the arts and humanities. While the Foundation invests the majority of its funding in scientific and medical research, its priorities also include the conservation of historic buildings and monuments.

Appendix 4 Written views

Individual or organisation	Reference Number
Alleyn's School	WMs/059
Andrew Dismore MP for Hendon	WMs/008
Andrew Rosindell MP for Romford	WMs/020
Bancrofts School, Woodford Green	WMs/024
Barnet Museum	WMs/006
Beryl Nash	WMs/050
Canadian High Commission	WMs/042
Colfe's School	WMs/025
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	WMs/041
Cyprus Area Projects Panel	WMs/013
D Chambers	WMs/010
Emanuel School	WMs/037
English Heritage, London Region	WMs/064
Fiji High Commission	WMs/045
Forest School	WMs/019
Ghana High Commission	WMs/026
H J Campion	WMs/002
Hammersmith and Fulham Historic Buildings Group	WMs/060
Herne Hill Society	WMs/040/048
Institute of Historic Building Conservation	WMs/052
J Bewley	WMs/055
Jaqui Lait MP for Beckenham	WMs/004
Jewish Heritage UK	WMs/047
King's College School	WMs/058
Latymer School	WMs/021
Lesley Ramm	WMs/014
Leyton and Leytonstone Historical Association	WMs/028
London Borough of Barking & Dagenham	WMs/051
London Borough of Bexley	WMs/038
London Borough of Brent	WMs/036
London Borough of Bromley	WMs/017

London Borough of Enfield	WMs/007
London Borough of Haringey	WMs/053
London Borough of Harrow	WMs/034
London Borough of Hillingdon	WMs/009
London Borough of Lambeth	WMs/022
London Borough of Merton	WMs/018
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	WMs/027
Marion Honeyborne	WMs/057
Merchant Taylors School	WMs/046
Miss A P Tucker	WMs/011
Mr Ben Hanton	WMs/012
Mrs Carol Eve	WMs/015
Mrs P Winbourne	WMs/029
Mrs Phyllis Coward	WMs/031
Mrs R Jenkins	WMs/030
National Archive of Memorial Inscriptions	WMs/016
National Association of Memorial Masons	WMs/066
Peter Deed	WMs/049
Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors	WMs/023
Royal Norwegian Embassy	WMs/062
RPS Planning and Development Ltd	WMs/003
Russian Consulate	WMs/032
St Olave's School	WMs/043/054
South African High Commission	WMs/056
Streatham Society Local History Group	WMs/063
Royal British Legion (RBL) Elm Park Branch	WMs/033
RBL North East County Metropolitan Branch	WMs/039
RBL City Hall Branch	WMs/061
UK National Inventory of War Memorials	WMs/065
US Embassy	WMs/044
War Memorials Trust	WMs/001
Wembley History Society	WMs/035
Westminster School	WMs/005

Appendix 5 Orders and translations

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Chinese

如您需要这份文件的简介的翻译本，
请电话联系我们或按上面所提供的邮寄地址或
Email 与我们联系。

Vietnamese

Nếu ông (bà) muốn nội dung văn bản này được dịch sang tiếng Việt, xin vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi bằng điện thoại, thư hoặc thư điện tử theo địa chỉ ở trên.

Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinize çevrilmiş bir özetini okumak isterseniz, lütfen yukarıdaki telefon numarasını arayın, veya posta ya da e-posta adresi aracılığıyla bizimle temasa geçin.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দলিলের একটা সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে ফো করবেন অথবা উল্লেখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں یا مذکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Arabic

الحصول على ملخص لهذا المستند بلغتك،
فارجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو الاتصال على
العنوان البريدي العادي أو عنوان البريدي
الإلكتروني أعلاه.

Gujarati

જો તમારે આ દસ્તાવેજનો સાર તમારી ભાષામાં જાણીતી હોય તો ઉપર આપેલ નંબર પર ફોન કરો અથવા ઉપર આપેલ ટપાલ અથવા ઇ-મેઇલ સરનામા પર અમારો સંપર્ક કરો.

Appendix 6 Principles of scrutiny page

An aim for action

An Assembly scrutiny is not an end in itself. It aims for action to achieve improvement.

Independence

An Assembly scrutiny is conducted with objectivity; nothing should be done that could impair the independence of the process.

Holding the Mayor to account

The Assembly rigorously examines all aspects of the Mayor's strategies.

Inclusiveness

An Assembly scrutiny consults widely, having regard to issues of timeliness and cost.

Constructiveness

The Assembly conducts its scrutinies and investigations in a positive manner, recognising the need to work with stakeholders and the Mayor to achieve improvement.

Value for money

When conducting a scrutiny the Assembly is conscious of the need to spend public money effectively.

Endnotes

¹ <http://www.veterans-uk.info/remembrance/introduction.html>

² http://www.veterans-uk.info/pdfs/publications/comm_booklets/somme.pdf

³ The UKNIWM database contains over 70 different forms of memorial

⁴ The UKNIWM database records memorials from 72 different conflicts including the Roman occupation of Britain, the English, American and Spanish Civil Wars, the emergencies in Cyprus, Aden and Suez and the Falklands and Gulf conflicts
<http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/nav.002006005>

⁵ <http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/nav.002006>

⁶ The number of recorded memorials by borough is on page 15 of this report

⁷ Appendix 4 lists the written views received as part of this review

⁸ War Memorials in England and Wales - Guidance for Custodians
<http://www.dca.gov.uk/corbur/war-memorial-guidance.pdf>

⁹ http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/MAR_LON.pdf?1242115635

¹⁰ Examples include the closure of many familiar high street buildings, such as banks or post offices that often commemorated their former staff

¹¹ <http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server>

¹² St Alban the martyr church, Ferry Road, Teddington

¹³ Old Paddington Town Hall

¹⁴ St George's church, Wells Way, Peckham

¹⁵ Palmers Green bus garage, Regents Avenue

¹⁶ Museum Gardens Gas Museum, Bromley by Bow

¹⁷ St Johns Church, Northend Road, Fulham

¹⁸ War Memorials in England and Wales - Guidance for Custodians, page 1

¹⁹ UK National Inventory of War Memorials
<http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/nav.14>

²⁰ Non-freestanding war memorials include plaques, stained glass windows, framed rolls of honour, parts of another building and those which combine their commemorative function with other functions such as gardens, halls, buildings etc.

²¹ Awards totalled £35,000 in 2006 and £60,000 in 2007

²² Meeting with War Memorials Trust, 2 April 2009 (WMs/001)

²³

http://www.yourlocalguardian.co.uk/news/1768711.thieves_desecrate_carshalton_war_memorial

²⁴

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200506/cmhansrd/vo051212/text/51212w28.htm>

²⁵ Journal of British Printing Society February 2006 <http://www.roll-of-honour.com/London/>

The site is better known as Riverside Works, 419 Wick Lane, and the factory of John Kidd and Company Ltd is recorded at this address in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record 2007. http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/GLSMR_QReview_1Aug2006_-_1Feb2007.pdf?1242414853

On 14 January 2005 Tower Hamlets Council consulted the Mayor of London on the proposal to redevelop the site on the grounds that it included the provision of more than 150 houses or flats. The GLA Planning Decisions Unit report did not make any reference to the war memorial.

http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/planning_decisions/strategic_dev/2005/may2505/iceland_wharf_report.rtf

On 7 October 2005 Tower Hamlets gave outline planning permission for a redevelopment of the site for a mixed-use commercial and residential development. One of the conditions of the permission stated, *"The existing war memorial located on the northern façade of the building shall be incorporated in the new fabric of the development hereby permitted and thereby retained. Reason: the war memorial is of local historic interest"*

<http://194.201.98.213/WAM/doc/Decision%20Notice-186341.pdf?extension=.pdf&id=186341&location=Volume3&contentType=application/pdf&pageCount=5>

²⁶<http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/conMemorial.12058/fromUkniwmSearch/1>
The memorial has since been replaced by Islington Council with a new memorial following completion of the redevelopment. However there is a view that it is better to maintain original memorials than to replace them with new ones (WMs/055)

²⁷<http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/conMemorial.12572/fromUkniwmSearch/1>

²⁸ The London boroughs of Barking and Dagenham (WMs/051), Bexley (WMs/038), Brent (WMs/036), Bromley (WMs/017), Haringey (WMs/053), Harrow (WMs/034), Lambeth (WMs/022), Merton (WMs/018), and Tower Hamlets (WMs/027)

²⁹

http://www.bromley.gov.uk/environment/conservation_urban_design/memorials/war_memorials.htm

³⁰ The London boroughs of Brent (WMs/036) and Islington

<http://www.islingtongazette.co.uk/content/islington/gazette/news/story.aspx?brand=ISLGOOnline&category=news&tBrand=northlondon24&tCategory=newsislg&itemid=WeED27%20May%202009%2016%3A59%3A55%3A897>

³¹ <http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/genpub/en/1115311947782.html>

³² <http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/docs/londonplan08.pdf>

³³ The Burma Star Association was founded in 1951. The broad aims of the Association are to promote the comradeship experienced in the fighting in Burma, and also to set up a welfare organisation so that members and widows can be given financial assistance in times of ill health or in times of need.

³⁴ The Polish War Memorial is a memorial erected to remember the contribution of airmen from Poland who helped the Allied cause during World War II. The names of 1,243 Poles who died during the war were inscribed on the memorial, and a further 659 names added between 1994 and 1996, when the memorial was refurbished and rededicated.

³⁵ War Memorials Trust meeting 2 April 2009 (WMs/001)

³⁶ The review received information from ten independent schools in London that maintain memorials to former pupils within their buildings or grounds WMs/059, WMs/024, WMs/025, WMs/037, WMs/019, WMs/058, WMs/021, WMs/046, WMs/043/054, WMs/005

³⁷ The memorial is recorded on the UKNIWM database at:

<http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/conMemorial.3569/fromUkniwmSearch/1>

³⁸ English Heritage meeting 15 January 2009 (WMs/064)

³⁹ Royal British Legion City Hall Branch (WMs/061)

⁴⁰ <http://postalheritage.org.uk/wiki/WarMemorialsInThePostOffice>

⁴¹ The British Postal Museum and Archive database contains details of 67 memorials in London

⁴² <http://www.warmemorials.org/uploads/publications/114.pdf>

⁴³ UKNIWM meeting 29 January 2009 (WMs/065)

⁴⁴ Cyprus Area Projects Panel (WMs/013)

⁴⁵ Institute Of Historic Building Conservation (WMs052)

⁴⁶ <http://curriculum.qca.org.uk/key-stages-1-and-2/assessment/nc-in-action/items/history/2/733.aspx?return=/search/index.aspx%3FfldSiteSearch%3Dwar+memorials>

⁴⁷ War Memorials Trust meeting 2 April 2009 (WMs/001)

⁴⁸ War Memorials Trust raised the issue of well-intentioned local people undertaking repairs in an inappropriate way – such as by using bleach or patio cleaner on a memorial. The Trust emphasises that its advice is free, so it encourages people to call to get help and advice (WMs/001)

⁴⁹ London: Cultural Capital - Realising the potential of a world class city
<http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/strategies/culture/docs/strategy-all.pdf>

⁵⁰ <http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/culture/cultural-metropolis/docs/cultural-metropolis.pdf>

⁵¹ <http://www.london.gov.uk/storyoflondon/about.jsp>

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