

# BIENNIAL CONSERVATION REPORT

The Government Historic Estate 2007-2009

Compiled by the Government Historic Estates Unit



ENGLISH HERITAGE





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# I.0

## INTRODUCTION

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This is the ninth biennial report on the condition of the government's historic estate. It covers the two financial years 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, and subsequent developments up to the end of December 2009. It has been compiled by the Government Historic Estates Unit (GHEU) in English Heritage, and produced for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Its purpose is to draw attention to the government's record in managing its historic estate.

The report provides an overview of the government's historic estate in England, based on individual reports provided by departments and agencies (referred to throughout this report as 'departments'). All relevant departments have contributed information for this report, as detailed in Table A. Several other non-departmental public bodies have voluntarily provided reports, including for the first time the Royal Household, as detailed in Table B. The report includes case studies of notable conservation projects and initiatives, such as the conversion of Middlesex Guildhall to become the new United Kingdom Supreme Court, and the development of Heritage Partnership Agreements by British Waterways. Annex I provides details of all listed buildings and scheduled monuments at risk on the government estate.

There has been considerable progress by GHEU with the development of a new suite of standards for the government estate. This began with *Managing heritage assets*, issued in April 2009, followed by an updated version of the *Protocol for the care of the government historic estate* in October 2009. A new guidance note on the disposal of heritage assets has been prepared and is due for publication in 2010.

GHEU is a central source of conservation advice for departments and a 'one-stop shop' for the Royal Household, Historic Royal Palaces and the Parliamentary Estates Directorate. The Unit maintains a web page for government estate managers on the HELM website ([www.helm.org.uk/gheu](http://www.helm.org.uk/gheu)) and disseminates advice and information through its annual conservation seminars and email newsletter.

This report is available in pdf form on the English Heritage website ([www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)) and also on HELM. Hard copies are available free-of-charge from GHEU (tel 020 7973 3802). Any queries regarding the subject matter should be addressed to the Head of GHEU at the address given at the back of the report.

# 2.0

## PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

### 2.1

#### Profile of departments' estates

Table A gives details of the historic estates managed by 23 government departments and agencies (including four property centres which report to the Department for Transport), and one non-departmental public body (English Heritage). A brief profile of each estate is included in the first column of the table, describing a wide range of heritage assets. In addition to statutorily-protected listed buildings and scheduled monuments, departments' estates include designated conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, registered battlefields and world heritage sites. There is a wide range in the number of designated assets on each estate; ten of the estates are small, with less than ten listed buildings and scheduled monuments. At the other end of the scale, there are seven estates with over 100 listed buildings and scheduled monuments:

- Ministry of Defence (1,358)
- Forestry Commission (952)
- English Heritage (765)
- Highways Agency (463)
- Ministry of Justice: HM Prison Service (166)
- Ministry of Justice: HM Court Service (158)
- The Royal Parks (148)

Table B provides details of four other organisations which have voluntarily provided reports on their estates. British Waterways, a public corporation, is responsible for 2,671 listed buildings and 51 scheduled monuments in England and Wales, the third-largest estate of listed buildings in the United Kingdom after the Church of England and the National Trust. Historic Royal Palaces has five historic sites in its care; these include

five scheduled monuments and about 58 individually listed items. The Royal Household is responsible for two scheduled monuments and 73 individually listed buildings, distributed across a dozen separate sites. The Parliamentary Estates Directorate manages the Palace of Westminster (listed grade I) and ten other listed buildings. Some assets have received statutory protection during the reporting period, as listed in Annex 2. The majority of new listings have been on the MoD estate; these include 19 buildings or structures which were listed in April 2009 following English Heritage's thematic study of ordnance yards.

### 2.2

#### Adoption of the Protocol

The standards laid down in the updated version of the *Protocol for the care of the government historic estate* (see 5.5.2) provide a benchmark of good conservation management practice which is widely understood and accepted. *Common minimum standards for the procurement of built environments in the public sector*, (Office of Government Commerce, 2005)<sup>1</sup> states that all projects or programmes impacting on the historic estate should comply with the requirements of the *Protocol*. The previous report referred to how the Ministry of Defence, among others, had formally adopted the *Protocol* and integrated it into their in-house reporting procedures and strategic objectives. More recently, the newly-established Homes & Communities Agency has been quick to adopt the *Protocol* and to disseminate it internally.

Table A provides a commentary on the progress of each department against some of the key points in the *Protocol*. Overall, the majority of

1. [www.ogc.gov.uk/construction\\_procurement\\_common\\_minimum\\_standards\\_for\\_the\\_built\\_environment.asp](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/construction_procurement_common_minimum_standards_for_the_built_environment.asp)

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departments have provided detailed information in their biennial reports which demonstrate compliance with the *Protocol*. However, some are not yet fully compliant. For example, Forest Enterprise and the Environment Agency have not been able to provide details of the individual heritage assets in their ownership.

There are an increased number of exemplary departmental reports which contain a detailed analysis of current issues. These include the reports from the Ministry of Defence and the Homes & Communities Agency (the first since it was established in 2008). Some reports are available on the internet, including those for the MoD, BRB (Residuary) Ltd and the annual *State of the waterways heritage* report produced by British Waterways. English Heritage has yet to provide a biennial report on its estate.

Table B provides a commentary regarding four non-departmental bodies which have volunteered information, including a first report from the Royal Household. All of these have provided an excellent standard of information and analysis. The standard of content and presentation achieved by Historic Royal Palaces is outstanding, as in previous years.

### 2.3 Specialist conservation advice

The procurement of specialist advice is covered by mandatory standards for construction procurement, as set out in *Common minimum standards* (see 2.2). *Common minimum standards* endorses the *Protocol*, with its requirement that departments and agencies ensure that their professional advisers have appropriate expertise in relation to their heritage assets. Table A, column 4, comments on the use of

specialist conservation consultants by each department. There are many different arrangements, ranging from the ad-hoc appointment of specialists to the systematic use of framework agreements.

The framework contract for specialist architectural advice run by OGCbuying.solutions and available to all government departments expired in spring 2007, and was not renewed. HM Court Service, part of the Ministry of Justice, took on the renewal of the framework, and worked with Parliamentary Estates and the Cabinet Office to appoint new specialist conservation consultants in May 2007. Three architectural practices are available under the new framework, covering all parts of England and Wales. This arrangement is available to all government departments, local authorities and other public bodies.

### 2.4 Conservation management plans

A key element in the *Protocol* is the development of site-specific management guidance based upon a sound understanding of the significance of the asset. The use of Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) and Conservation Statements is recommended in *Conservation principles*,<sup>2</sup> and in *Managing heritage assets* (see paragraph 5.5.1).

Many government departments and agencies have made good progress in publishing or commissioning CMPs over the last two years, as illustrated by the following examples:

#### HM Treasury

A CMP was written for the Treasury's offices in Whitehall in 1999, prior to its refurbishment, and was revised on completion of the project in 2001. It is updated regularly by the specialist consultant.

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2. [www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.9181](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.9181)

## 2.0 PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

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### 2.4 continued

#### Conservation management plans

##### Homes & Communities Agency

CMPs have been prepared for thirteen sites where the Agency is responsible for maintaining the heritage asset, including Hanham Hall, and one is in preparation for Fort Burgoyne.

##### Ministry of Defence

Many sites already have CMPs, or Integrated Rural Management Plans (IRMPs). Over the past two years, CMPs have been commissioned for the Royal Marine Barracks and the Royal Citadel (both in Plymouth) and Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. A Conservation Statement has been prepared for RAF Uxbridge (see paragraph 3.3). IRMPs have been produced for a number of MoD sites including Salisbury Plain Training Area, Leek and Upper Hulme Training Area, Bovington and Lulworth Camp Training Areas as well as Dartmoor Training Area.

##### Ministry of Justice, Court Service

A CMP was produced for Middlesex Guildhall in association with the project to adapt the building to accommodate the new Supreme Court (see case study). A Conservation and Development Plan has been commissioned for Bristol Guildhall.

##### Ministry of Justice, Prison Service

A draft CMP for HM Prison Lancaster was the subject of a seminar in December 2009.

##### Historic Royal Palaces

All HRP's sites have Conservation Statements, written in-house; in the last two years a CMP has been completed for Kensington Palace and the earlier Tower of London CMP has been expanded. CMPs are also in preparation for Hampton Court Palace and Kew Palace kitchens.

##### Parliamentary Estate

The CMP for the Palace of Westminster, which was a case study in the GHEU Biennial Report published in 2006, received a Europa Nostra Award in 2007. Since then CMPs have also been completed for 1 Millbank, 6/7 Old Palace Yard, and Norman Shaw North; CMPs for the rest of the Parliamentary Estate are programmed for completion in 2010.

##### Royal Household

CMPs are being developed for all parts of the Royal estate by specialist consultants, and are programmed for completion in 2010.

### 2.5

#### Condition surveys

Table A (column 5) summarises the progress made by each department in commissioning periodic condition surveys, a requirement of the *Protocol*. Most departments have systems in place to commission inspections from specialist consultants, although a few (Forest Enterprise, DfES, Land Registry) use in-house staff. Most departments follow a four-yearly cycle as recommended in the *Protocol*, although some (British Waterways, DfES, Forest Enterprise, Land Registry) operate more frequent or 'stepped' inspections.

Several organisations have developed in-house standards for monitoring condition across their estates. Historic Royal Palaces has a system, set up in 2002/03 and subsequently refined, of standard reporting procedures to feed into their maintenance programmes. HRP's works database provides a ten-year rolling programme which allows all QI recommendations to be properly programmed. The Royal Household uses in-house staff to complete inspections of all parts of the



## 2.0 PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

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estate at a maximum interval of every two years. These are used as the basis for an annual works programme and ten-year plan.

English Heritage is currently undertaking a programme of condition surveys of all its properties to inform a new prioritised maintenance and conservation programme. This is due to be completed in March 2010. Data from the AMP condition surveys will provide a comprehensive picture of the condition of the EH historic estate. The data can be broken down by site, asset type and work type, to assist with future planning. The new condition surveys are already being used to programme urgent conservation work. An Asset Management Plan and forward maintenance programme will be developed during 2010-11.

### 2.6 Heritage at Risk

Since 1998, English Heritage has published an annual Buildings at Risk (BAR) register. In July 2008 a new Heritage at Risk (HAR) initiative was launched; this has separate sections for scheduled archaeological sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wreck sites and conservation areas, as well as listed buildings. The HAR register is available on the English Heritage website [www.english-heritage.org.uk/risk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/risk). As in previous years, the section on Buildings at Risk includes grade I and grade II\* listed buildings and standing structures that are scheduled monuments. Details of all grades of listed buildings at risk in London are included in the London HAR register. The main consequence of the HAR register for government departments is the inclusion of scheduled monuments, as explained in paragraph 2.7.

Annex I contains details of all the listed buildings and scheduled monuments known to be at risk on the government estate. The priority categories (A-F) for BARs are unchanged – these are explained at the beginning of the annex. The criteria for inclusion in this list are the same as for the national register, with one important difference: the Biennial Report includes details of grade II listed buildings throughout England. Altogether there are 251 heritage items at risk listed in Annex I. Of these, 114 are listed buildings or structural scheduled monuments, at 72 sites.<sup>3</sup> In the previous report there were 98 items at 50 sites. 137 new entries are accounted for by the inclusion of field monuments (see paragraph 2.7); 62 of these are on the MoD estate and 75 on the Forestry Commission estate.

Departments are required by the DCMS *Protocol* to protect any heritage at risk on their estates and to work with the statutory authorities and GHEU to agree a strategy for resolving each case, whether by repair, re-use, improved management or disposal. The previous report described the MoD's strategy for resolving buildings at risk. The appointment in 2007 of a Buildings at Risk officer in Defence Estates has had a marked effect, both in improving the accuracy of BAR data and in planning solutions. Almost all the sites have been visited jointly by the BAR officer and a GHEU specialist, leading to significant progress in agreeing action plans.

Elsewhere on the government estate, progress in removing buildings from the at-risk list is generally slow, due to a combination of funding constraints and the relatively low priority accorded to dealing with non-operational property.

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3. The BAR register includes some standing scheduled monuments, such as masonry fortifications. As a result, there is some overlap between the BAR register and the SMAR register.

## 2.0 PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

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### 2.6 continued Heritage at Risk

Twenty-seven listed buildings have been added to the annex since the last report. Of these, 13 items at 7 sites are on the MoD estate; 11 items at 10 sites are on the British Waterways estate. The increase in numbers reflects more accurate reporting rather than a decline in the condition of these heritage assets. English Heritage, Homes & Communities Agency and Ministry of Justice (Prison Service) each have one new item.

Since the last report, one MoD entry has been removed: the Block Mills, Portsmouth (see case study); one Forestry Commission entry: Ironstone mine ventilation shaft in Chargot Wood, Somerset; and two British Waterways entries: Foxton Inclined Plane and Calder & Hebble Navigation Warehouse. Significant progress has been made on the repair of buildings at risk at nine other sites.

### 2.7 Scheduled monuments at risk

Although protected by law, scheduled monuments are vulnerable to a wide range of human activities and natural processes. On the government estate, two departments – the Ministry of Defence and the Forestry Commission – have high numbers of monuments (681 and 872 respectively). English Heritage's most recent Heritage at Risk Register<sup>4</sup>, published in June 2009, included for the first time a section listing all scheduled monuments at risk. Previously, scheduled monuments were only recorded as being at risk if they were standing structures, such as ruins and masonry fortifications. The scope of the register has been extended to include field monuments, such as earthworks, and so the number of entries recorded has significantly

increased. Annex I incorporates details of all monuments at risk, where known, listed by department and occupier. On the MoD estate there are 75 scheduled monuments at risk (9% of all scheduled monuments on the estate); 10 were previously recorded as being at risk and 65 are new entries. The latter are mostly prehistoric monuments such as barrows, and a majority (37) are located on Salisbury Plain. On the Forestry Commission estate, 78 scheduled monuments at risk are recorded, (9% of the total number of monuments on the estate), and over half of them (43) are located in North Yorkshire. The figures for both estates compare favourably with the national average of 18% for all scheduled monuments.

During the first quarter of 2009, prior to the publication of the new register, GHEU worked with Defence Estates and colleagues in English Heritage's regional offices to compile an agreed list of scheduled monuments at risk on the MoD estate. Defence Estates, supported by advice from English Heritage, has already achieved significant improvements in the management of monuments on Salisbury Plain and elsewhere. This has resulted in a corresponding reduction in the number of monuments that were classed as being at risk in the initial assessment. The survey has proved successful in stimulating improvements to management arrangements and in identifying priority areas for future work, such as Porton Down where there are 17 monuments at risk on the land occupied by the Defence Science & Technology Laboratory.

Looking ahead, there is further work to do to check the accuracy of the information relating to the Forestry Commission estate and to identify any monuments at risk owned by other departments.

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4. [www.english-heritage.org.uk/risk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/risk)

## 2.0 PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

### 2.8 Historic landscapes

There are around 1,600 sites on English Heritage's non-statutory register of parks and gardens of special historic interest. Several departments and non-departmental public bodies occupy registered sites, including:

Department	Site	County	Grade
Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)	Bushy Park (part)	Greater London	I
Home Office	Bramshill	Hampshire	II*
Homes & Communities Agency	Fair Mile	Oxfordshire	II
	Graylingwell	Sussex	II
	Severalls	Essex	II
Ministry of Defence	Amport Park	Hampshire	II
	Chicksands Priory	Bedfordshire	II
	Frimley Park	Surrey	II
	Halton House	Buckinghamshire	II
	Haslar Hospital	Hampshire	II
	Minley Manor	Hampshire	II
Ministry of Justice, HM Prison Service	Hewell Grange	Worcestershire	II*
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Greater London	I
Royal Parks	Brompton Cemetery	Greater London	II*
	Bushy Park	Greater London	I
	Green Park	Greater London	II
	Greenwich Park	Greater London	I
	Hyde Park	Greater London	I
	Kensington Gardens	Greater London	I
	Primrose Hill	Greater London	II
	Regent's Park	Greater London	I
	Richmond Park	Greater London	I
	St James's Park	Greater London	I

All registered sites were assessed by English Heritage during the reporting period and any sites deemed to be at risk were included in the Heritage at Risk Register for 2009. The criteria for inclusion in the register include condition and vulnerability to development pressures. Three government-owned sites were included in this category:

- Halton House (Ministry of Defence), used as an officers' mess

- Bramshill (Home Office), used as a police training college
- Hewell Grange (HM Prison Service), used as a prison.

GHEU has been involved at each of these sites with initiatives to repair landscape features or to develop conservation management plans. A progress report will be included in the 2009-2011 biennial report.



## 2.0 PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

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### 2.9 Recording

During the period under review, there have been numerous recording projects and activities across the government estate. These range in scale from detailed measured surveys of individual structures to the maintenance of GIS (Geographic Information Systems) data for heritage assets across whole areas, such as the MoD's training estates on Dartmoor and Salisbury Plain. Some projects have been undertaken because the fabric of an asset is vulnerable to decay or at risk of demolition. One example is the summerhouse in the Italian garden at Halton House, a Building at Risk (see Annex I), where Defence Estates commissioned a full archaeological survey as a prelude to agreeing an action plan. At RAF Uxbridge, a rapid building survey was carried out in advance of the MoD vacating the site (see p.13), so that the history and function of all the pre-1989 buildings could be better understood. This was funded jointly by English Heritage and the purchaser of the site. At Corsham, a map-based characterisation and a rapid survey of the artefacts in the underground complex have been carried out by consultants, commissioned by English Heritage (see case study on p.46). Pilot characterisation studies have been carried out by the Homes and Communities Agency on three former hospital sites, leading to a new joint guidance note with English Heritage (see paragraph 3.2). At the Royal Arsenal East in Plumstead, a detailed archaeological survey of the industrial buildings in the former arsenal was carried out in advance of demolition. The National Offender Management Service (NOMS) had obtained planning permission to clear the site to permit the construction of a new prison adjoining HM Prison Belmarsh, and

recording was required as a mitigation measure. In some cases, recording is part of a process of gaining a better understanding of assets which are highly specialised or unusual, such as the structures at the former Atomic Weapons Establishment at Foulness (see p.65). At Woolwich, the grade II\* listed Rotunda has already been the subject of a detailed architectural survey and historical investigation (see 2003-05 biennial report); during the past two years the Repository Grounds, adjoining the Rotunda, have themselves been the subject of a detailed investigation and report by English Heritage; this has highlighted their historical importance (see p.60).

English Heritage guidance on recording is contained in *Understanding historic buildings: A guide to good recording practice (2006)* and in *Understanding the archaeology of landscapes: A guide to good recording practice (2007)*<sup>5</sup>. These guidance notes explain the different levels of recording that are appropriate, according to the circumstances of each case, and the various survey techniques that are available. The latter document includes two case studies on landscapes on the MoD estate that have been used for weapons testing – the Shoeburyness Range in Essex (a pilot level-1 study) and the Spadeadam Rocket Establishment in Cumbria (a level-3 survey).

In several projects, including those relating to Spadeadam, RAF Coltishall and Corsham, English Heritage has gone further than the conventional recording of buildings and structures. These projects have sought to capture the essence of a place through the use of various techniques including community engagement, oral history and the recording of activities and artifacts in context. This type of recording can be especially valuable where it is carried out in advance of a major change, such as a disposal or a change of use.

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5. Both documents are available as pdf downloads at [www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702](http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702)

# 3.0

## DISPOSALS

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### 3.1

#### Review of disposals since 1980

The past thirty years have witnessed an unprecedented sell-off of surplus heritage sites from the central government estate. This process is by no means at an end, as there are numerous sites that are still in the process of disposal (see 3.2 and 3.3 below). Looking ahead, there is continuing pressure on departments to rationalise their estates, to raise receipts from sales and improve operational efficiency.

Since the early 1980s, changes in defence policy have resulted in the closure of numerous military establishments, including naval bases, barracks, research facilities and RAF airfields. Areas that have been shaped by their military past, such as Aldershot, Chatham, Colchester, Gosport, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Woolwich, have had to adjust to this contraction of the Ministry of Defence estate by planning for new civilian uses. There has been a comparable contraction of the National Health Service historic estate throughout England, with the disposal of older hospitals. The policy of 'Care in the Community' resulted in the closure of almost all the traditional Victorian mental hospitals during the 1980s and 1990s.

In exceptional cases, the government has used public endowments to support the transfer of nationally-important heritage sites to charitable trusts, beginning with Chatham Historic Dockyard and Portsmouth Naval Base Property Trust in the 1980s and followed in the 1990s by Waltham Abbey Royal Gunpowder Mills Trust, the Somerset House Trust, and the Greenwich Foundation for the Royal Naval College. However, the great majority of disposal sites have been sold on the open market for commercial development.

Government policy on disposals (see 3.4 below) is to obtain best value, taking into account public and community benefits as well as the financial return to the taxpayer. In exceptional cases, ministers have backed the sale of historic buildings at below full market value where there is an identifiable benefit involved, as in the sale of the Royal Army Medical College on Millbank in London to Chelsea College of Art (see Biennial Report for 2003-05).

Many former government sites include heritage assets which are legally protected as listed buildings or scheduled monuments. A small but significant proportion of sites have some form of area protection as well. For example, of the 96 former hospital sites transferred to English Partnerships (now part of the Homes and Communities Agency) in 2005, four were on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and five were protected as conservation areas. Several former military airfields are similarly protected as conservation areas.

The viability of converting old government buildings to new uses has been demonstrated by countless examples around the country where historic buildings are the focus of successful new neighbourhoods. For example, in Gosport, Hampshire, there is an extensive mixed-use regeneration area that encompasses the ordnance buildings of Priddy's Hard and the navy victualling buildings of Royal Clarence Yard. Two groups of barrack buildings adjoining Royal Clarence Yard (St George Barracks, North and South) have been sympathetically converted to residential use. In some cases, historic buildings have been incorporated in new industrial parks, the former Royal Aircraft Establishment Factory Site at Farnborough being a notable and successful example.

# 3.0

## DISPOSALS

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### 3.1 continued

#### Review of disposals since 1980

The process of regeneration can be long and difficult. Delays often arise due to downturns in the economy or difficulties in obtaining planning permission for development. Buildings on disposal sites have often been functionally redundant for years prior to sale; if they have been neglected, the backlog of repairs can be a deterrent to potential purchasers. Even after disposal, the planning process can take more than a decade to resolve. For example, Woolwich Arsenal, a 31-hectare (77-acre) site facing the Thames, retains 22 listed buildings and structures ranging in date from 1696 to 1856. In 1997 English Partnerships acquired it from the Ministry of Defence, with a £25 million dowry to fund decontamination and building repairs. The majority of the listed buildings have now been repaired and adapted for new uses, and development is proceeding in accordance with an agreed master-plan. Almost 2,000 new homes have been created, nearly half of the planned total.

### 3.2

#### Disposals on the civil estate

In the current reporting period, the Ministry of Justice has reported the disposal of several county and magistrates courts, including two grade II\* courts (Cheltenham County Court and Sleaford Magistrates Court). Other civil departments reporting disposals are BRB (Residuary) Ltd, the Cabinet Office and the Highways Agency.

As the government's leading regeneration agency, the Homes & Communities Agency holds and disposes of sites, recycling surplus public sector land to meet government objectives, including land development, the provision of low-cost housing and sustainability initiatives. Sites with heritage assets

where the agency has selected a developer partner include Hanham Hall in South Gloucestershire, Fairmile Hospital near Cholsey in Oxfordshire and Graylingwell in Chichester. However, the economic situation during the last two years has effectively stalled the majority of mixed-use regeneration schemes, so that the agency is holding sites for longer periods. One effect of this is the need for more resources for safeguarding historic assets during extended periods of vacancy through security measures, preventative maintenance and carrying out urgent repairs.

The Agency has adopted characterisation as a technique for capturing the inherited character of sites and their surroundings, prior to their disposal. It has trialled this approach, in partnership with English Heritage, at three former hospital sites, peripheral to town centres: Graylingwell in Chichester, Hanham Hall in South Gloucestershire, and Prudhoe Hall Hospital near Gateshead. These trials are described in *Capitalising on the inherited landscape: An introduction to historic characterisation for masterplanning*<sup>6</sup>.

### 3.3

#### Disposals on the MoD estate

The disposal of surplus defence sites has continued through the reporting period. Some of these are large complex sites with important heritage assets, as illustrated by the following examples. In all of these cases, GHEU and other English Heritage staff have been working closely with Defence Estates to ensure that any heritage assets are properly identified, understood and protected. Two of the sites (RAF Bentley Priory and RAF Uxbridge) come under Project MoDEL, the MoD's Greater London estate consolidation project, as explained in the report for 2005-07.

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6. A pdf version is available at [www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702](http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702)



## 3.0 DISPOSALS

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**RAF Bentley Priory, Stanmore.** This site was acquired by the RAF in the 1920s and remained in military use until 2008. The house has a complex building history dating back to the 1760s, with later phases designed by Sir John Soane, Robert Smirke and other architects. It is listed grade II\* and the surrounding gardens and grounds are registered grade II. The site has added national significance as the headquarters of Fighter Command during World War II.

A Supplementary Planning Document for the site was adopted in 2008 by Harrow Borough Council following public consultation. Planning permission and listed building consent were obtained later that year for change of use of the mansion to residential use, with a museum dedicated to Bentley Priory's role in the Battle of Britain occupying the principal rooms. Permission was also granted for the demolition of various military buildings in the grounds and for residential enabling development (103 houses and apartments), landscaping and infrastructure. The site is to be offered for sale during 2010.

**RAF Uxbridge.** This site was acquired at the end of World War I and developed as a major armaments training school. A cinema building, barracks and other structures survive from this period. It became a recruit-training centre for the RAF in the 1920s. The underground bunker of 1938 (listed grade I) contains the group operations room, from where II Group Fighter Command was directed during the Battle of Britain. The site was developed in the grounds of Hillingdon House, which still stands (listed grade II). RAF Uxbridge is due to close in 2010.

A gazetteer of all the buildings on the site erected between 1918 and 1989 was jointly commissioned by English Heritage and VSM Estates in 2008, to

provide greater clarity about their development and function. A draft heritage statement by a specialist consultant was issued in August 2009, providing further historical information and an assessment of significance. The London Borough of Hillingdon has prepared a supplementary planning document to guide future development of the site as a whole, adopted in January 2009 following public consultation. A planning application was submitted in January 2010.

There are currently two buildings at risk: the cinema and the walls at the rear of Hillingdon House, see Annex I. Concerns about the future of the bunker resulted in a visit by the chief executives of Defence Estates and English Heritage in January 2009. It has been decided that the MoD will retain ownership of the bunker, thereby safeguarding its future and allowing it to remain accessible for pre-arranged visits.

**The Royal Naval Hospital Haslar.** This pioneering institution opened to patients in 1754 and formally ceased to be a military hospital in 2007, although it continued treating NHS patients until July 2009. The future use of this site, which extends to some 23 hectares and comprises around 75,000 square metres of buildings, is clearly an important issue locally and nationally. The three wings of the original hospital and the Chapel of St Luke are listed grade II\*; there are numerous other buildings and structures on the site which are separately grade II listed or regarded as curtilage structures to the listed buildings. The site is designated as a conservation area and is included in English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. In 2008, the Ministry of Defence commissioned an 'Enquiry by Design' led by the Prince's Regeneration Trust and the Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment.

## 3.0 DISPOSALS

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### 3.3 continued Disposals on the MoD estate

Following the three-day workshop in November 2008, a report was issued in January 2009. This proposed a master plan and design principles, based on an analysis of the historic character of the site and the constraints and opportunities for development. The Defence Minister announced in July 2009 that Our Enterprise, a community interest company, has been chosen as the preferred bidder for the site, based on its proposals for a 'Veterans' Village', student accommodation, community health care and a commercial centre, as well as residential uses.

**RAF Bicester, Oxfordshire.** This is the most complete surviving inter-war bomber station in the UK and is designated as a conservation area. Many of the buildings, both on the domestic site and the technical site, are listed. There are sixteen scheduled areas around the perimeter of the grass airfield, including bomb stores and defensive structures added at the beginning of World War II. The site has enormous potential for conservation-led regeneration. Most of the technical site has been empty for more than ten years and eighteen of the listed buildings are at risk (see Annex I), more than on any other government site. Some progress has been made in the past year with urgent works, but a massive investment is required to deal with repairs, infrastructure renewal and other enabling works. The domestic site at Caversfield is being vacated by the current occupier, Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S), and is surplus to MoD requirements. It is expected to be sold in the current financial year (2009/10). Cherwell District Council adopted a planning brief for the whole of the former

RAF site in September 2009. In addition, the Council is developing conservation management guidelines for the technical site and airfield, in consultation with Defence Estates and English Heritage. No decision about the disposal of the technical site and airfield has been made, pending consideration of former-owner issues under the Crichel Down rules.

### 3.4 Review of policies on disposal

Current policy on the disposal of historic buildings is set out in a guidance note for government departments and non-departmental public bodies, issued by the Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) in 1999<sup>7</sup>. Related guidance issued by the Office of Government Commerce: *Guide for the disposal of surplus property* (2005)<sup>8</sup> includes a section on historic buildings which reaffirms the key points set out in the DCMS guidance note (see 5.5.3). The text of the DCMS guidance note has been revised and updated by GHEU in consultation with departments and other bodies. It will be reissued in 2010.

7. [www.culture.gov.uk/Reference\\_library/Publications/archive\\_1999/Disposal\\_HisBuildings.htm](http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_1999/Disposal_HisBuildings.htm)

8. [www.ogc.gov.uk/better\\_asset\\_management\\_disposal\\_of\\_surplus\\_property.asp](http://www.ogc.gov.uk/better_asset_management_disposal_of_surplus_property.asp)

# 4.0

## CURRENT ISSUES AND INITIATIVES

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### 4.1

#### Heritage protection reform

Since the previous report, there has been further progress towards reform of the heritage protection system. Following on from the 2007 White Paper, a Heritage Protection Bill was published in April 2008. Although this was not included in the government's legislative programme, its proposals for a consistent, transparent and inclusive system of heritage protection have been widely welcomed. Planning Policy Statement PPS5 was issued in March 2010 and replaces the planning policy guidance notes PPG15 *Planning and the historic environment* and PPG16 *Archaeology and planning*. The term 'heritage assets' has been adopted, both in the Bill and the PPS, to refer to those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. They may be historic buildings and their settings, monuments, memorials, archaeological remains (both terrestrial and maritime), designed landscapes or battlefields.

### 4.2

#### Heritage agreements on the inland waterways

British Waterways (BW) has been developing pilot Heritage Partnership Agreements (HPAs) since 2005. The first of these, for Foxton Locks in Leicestershire, was described in the biennial report for 2003-05. HPAs are intended to assist sensitive and efficient management of complex heritage estates within a single ownership. While there was provision within the Heritage White Paper for such agreements, delay in the

passage of the Heritage Protection Bill through Parliament has meant that at present they have no statutory power. Nonetheless, non-statutory HPAs can play a useful role in managing the varied and complex heritage estate of the inland waterways. British Waterways has actively engaged with English Heritage and the local planning authorities in a number of locations to formulate pilot documents.

As of December 2009, two agreements (Foxton Locks and the Pocklington Canal) were complete and signed off by English Heritage. Two other pilots (Lancaster Canal and Greater Manchester) were awaiting English Heritage signature. The former covers 42 miles of canal, 100 listed buildings and seven conservation areas. The latter covers 75 miles of canal, 146 listed buildings and seven conservation areas. Three other pilots are under discussion and more are expected to follow. At the core of these HPAs is a 'traffic-light' grading of works planned for the site. These may be operational works, maintenance works, or development. 'Red' activities are those requiring consent from English Heritage or the local planning authority. 'Amber' activities require clearance from the relevant authority, usually by exchange of email, so that a record exists. An example of this might be tree-logging, like-for-like re-gating of locks or towpath resurfacing. 'Green' activities are those that are pre-agreed and require no consent. This 'traffic-light' grading is supported by British Waterways' approved standards for heritage work (which include performance indicators for a range of conservation tasks) and a mandatory in-house standard for heritage management.



## 4.0

### CURRENT ISSUES AND INITIATIVES

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#### 4.2 continued

##### Heritage agreements on the inland waterways

For scheduled ancient monuments, there are already management agreements under Section 17 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. These agreements allow certain works of maintenance in addition to the operations that British Waterways can carry out under the Class 3 Consent forming part of The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994. British Waterways is developing a number of such agreements as they provide an opportunity to streamline the consent process, and also to reduce the number of scheduled monument consent applications that need to be made. As of November 2009, Section 17 agreements were in place for five scheduled sites (Marple Aqueduct, Glasson Dock, Hincaster Horse Path, March Barn Bridge and the Hanwell flight of locks). Discussions are underway with English Heritage regarding agreements for several other scheduled sites.

As a public corporation, British Waterways is responsible for maintaining and protecting its heritage estate, and these agreements help to ensure that agreed conservation standards are maintained. BW's heritage specialists are working closely with English Heritage to monitor the effectiveness of these agreements, so that lessons learnt can be incorporated in the drafting of new agreements, both on the BW estate and elsewhere. Now that a number of agreements are in place, there is momentum to roll them out more widely across the canal network. They promise to yield significant benefits in terms of better relations, improved communication, transparency, and less chance of unnecessary delays to works programmes.

#### 4.3

##### Scheduled monument clearance

The Crown remains exempt from the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. However, departments follow a shadow procedure, and apply for 'clearance' for any works including repairs. New arrangements for handling scheduled monument clearance applications were introduced in November 2009 when English Heritage took on from DCMS the administration of scheduled monument consents and clearance applications. The guidance note on the removal of Crown immunity, available on the HELM website, has been revised to take account of the new procedures.

There are standing clearance procedures in place for the scheduled monuments in the care of Historic Royal Palaces, developed in agreement with DCMS and English Heritage. These define categories of minor works which can proceed without making an application, provided that they are carried out within the terms of the standing clearance. Similar arrangements are being developed by the Royal Household for Windsor Castle and Kensington Palace.

#### 4.4

##### Maritime heritage

English Heritage is responsible for management, policy and casework for protected wreck sites on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Besides the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, statutory protection offshore is also provided by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The National Heritage Act 2002 allowed for the first time the designation of ancient monuments of all types under the sea within the 12-mile limit of

## 4.0 CURRENT ISSUES AND INITIATIVES

A diver inspects the stabilisation project on HMS Colossus, a British warship sunk in 1798 off the Isles of Scilly



territorial waters. In addition, the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 will afford some measure of protection to heritage assets.

To date, 61 wreck sites in the UK (46 in England), are designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 on account of their historical, archaeological or artistic importance. However, this is a tiny proportion of the 37,000 recorded wreck sites and recorded shipping casualties in English waters. Conservation management of the wrecks of designated British warships (in the English Territorial Sea) is no different in policy to any other designated wreck site. Priorities for intervention should be given to high risk sites, but non-designated warship wreck sites, wherever they may be, also need assessment and holistic management.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 protects ancient monuments of national importance. Access is permitted but damage is a criminal offence. In Scotland,

the remains of the World War I German High Seas Fleet, at Scapa Flow, Orkney, have been scheduled; however, no underwater sites have yet been scheduled in England. Under the proposed heritage protection system, a broader range of assets would be eligible for protection including vessels, vehicles, aircraft and archaeological sites. Designation will be based upon 'Special Interest' with designation decisions being made by the Secretary of State. Access will continue to be permitted under licence but ownership issues need to be addressed; for example, 18 out of the 46 designated warships remain Crown property.

The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 protects the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military wrecks, and is administered by the Ministry of Defence. Designations are recorded either as a Controlled Site or a Protected Place whereby access is permitted but interference prohibited. There are six Controlled Sites and 450 Protected Places (including 434 aircraft) in English waters; further military designations came into force in February 2010.

In 2005, the government adopted the Annex to the 2001 UNESCO *Convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage*. These 'Rules concerning activities directed at underwater cultural heritage' are recognised as best practice for underwater archaeology. Those accessing Protected Wreck Sites should follow the Annex (as well as national policies) and, through conservation management plans, identify how to conserve and maintain sites. Protection should be balanced with economic and social needs, embracing local and regional involvement while maintaining consultation with owners. The adopted rules of the Annex to the 2001 UNESCO Convention applies to all underwater cultural heritage.

## 4.0 CURRENT ISSUES AND INITIATIVES

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### 4.5 Security projects

Over recent years there has been an increased need for physical security, which has had an impact on many historic buildings occupied by government departments and agencies. As well as the security enhancement of windows and entrance areas, which have been a priority for some time, there has been a major increase in the requirement for external security measures. For example, the control of vehicles often requires security kiosks, as well as substantial railings or bollards with rising barriers or blockers, which may have archaeological implications as well as visual impact. Early consultation with GHEU, and the employment of archaeological specialists, can avoid unnecessary damage to archaeology, and if loss is unavoidable, careful recording will ensure that the maximum information is retained for the future. Recently GHEU has advised on security projects at various government sites including Whitehall (see case study on p.61).

### 4.6 Funding and resources

Some departments have noted a decline in the funding available to maintain their heritage assets, a situation that has been exacerbated by the economic downturn which began in 2008. For example, the Ministry of Justice's report notes that a shortage of funds has limited maintenance expenditure across the whole of the Court Service estate. At Bramshill (Home Office), recent condition surveys have identified several urgent repair projects in the grade I-listed mansion. GHEU is concerned that funding is yet to be confirmed for these works and other backlog repairs at the Bramshill site.

The Royal Household believes that 'there is a significant and growing backlog of essential conservation and repairs'. A separate grant is voted by Parliament each year, through the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, to cover the upkeep of the Royal residences. These are: Buckingham Palace, St James's Palace, Clarence House, Marlborough House Mews, the residential and office areas of Kensington Palace, Windsor Castle and buildings in the Home Park at Windsor, and Hampton Court Mews and Paddocks, as well as The Queen's Gallery. The Department gives the Household an annual grant to maintain and run the palaces, which has remained at around £15 million since 2000-01. An increase in running costs over the same period has resulted in a significant fall in maintenance expenditure. Maintenance of the Occupied Royal Palaces was the subject of a National Audit Office report published in December 2008<sup>9</sup> and a report by the Public Accounts Committee, published in June 2009<sup>10</sup>. These reports confirmed that the Royal Household had been operating with declining grant-in-aid in real terms and made recommendations about future management of the estate. The PAC recommended that by the end of 2009 there should be an agreed basis for determining the maintenance backlog across the whole estate and a plan for managing it.

Historic Royal Palaces is a self-funding organisation which receives no public grant, and is thus heavily dependent on income from visitors, events and other commercial operations. Nonetheless, all of the planned maintenance objectives set out in HRP's previous biennial report have been achieved, with the exception of two roof repair projects which have been re-scheduled in the ten-year plan.

9. [www.nao.org.uk/publications/0809/maintaining\\_the\\_royal\\_palaces.aspx](http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/0809/maintaining_the_royal_palaces.aspx)

10. [www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmpubacc/201/20102.htm](http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmpubacc/201/20102.htm)



# 5.0

## GOVERNMENT HISTORIC ESTATES UNIT

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GHEU April 2009



### 5.1 Team structure

GHEU is a team within English Heritage which provides advice and guidance at a national level to government departments and agencies. It is part of the Planning & Development group and reports direct to the South Territory Director, Philip Davies. The head of the unit is Will Holborow, who is supported by five other specialist staff and a team assistant.

### 5.2 Informal site-specific advice

GHEU provides informal site-specific advice:

- informal advice to departments at an early stage in the formulation of their development proposals
- technical advice on repair and conservation projects, calling where necessary on the specialist sources of advice elsewhere within English Heritage
- advice on the commissioning and writing of management plans and conservation plans
- monitoring the condition of all government listed buildings and heritage assets at risk, and working with departments to find solutions for them
- advice on proposals where there are issues of national security.

### 5.3 Statutory advice

GHEU handles statutory casework for specific government buildings, including government offices in Whitehall and the naval bases at Portsmouth and Plymouth. It also deals with all casework (listed buildings and scheduled monuments) relating to the Royal Household, the Parliamentary Estate and Historic Royal Palaces. GHEU responds to local planning authorities on proposals affecting listed buildings. Government departments have followed the standard procedure for listed building consent applications since the abolition of Crown immunity from the planning acts in 2006. Up until November 2009, GHEU advised the Department for Culture, Media & Sport in respect of works to scheduled monuments; as explained in paragraph 4.3, English Heritage has now taken responsibility for the administration of scheduled monument consent applications.

### 5.4 Policy work

GHEU's policy work includes:

- setting and monitoring standards for the care of departments' historic estates
- producing the *Biennial conservation report on the government historic estate*
- providing training for departmental property staff
- publishing conservation guidance for departments and others
- assisting departments to collect and maintain data on their heritage assets, including the preparation of conservation statements and conservation management plans

# 5.0

## GOVERNMENT HISTORIC ESTATES UNIT

### 5.4 continued Policy work

- advising departments on the selection of specialist conservation consultants
- chairing the Historic Buildings Fire Research Co-ordinating Committee (HBFRCC) and managing the Fire Research Database (FreD) on behalf of English Heritage's Conservation & Protection department
- liaising with government departments, agencies and other public bodies about the management of their historic estates.

GHEU produces an annual email newsletter, and has a page on the HELM website ([www.helm.org.uk/gheu](http://www.helm.org.uk/gheu)) dedicated to the government historic estate.

### 5.5 Published guidance



**5.5.1** *Managing heritage assets*, published in spring 2009, is the first of a new suite of guidance issued by GHEU. It is aimed at property and estates managers in government departments and public bodies, and sets out the principles of a systematic approach to planning repairs to heritage assets. It gives an overview of asset management for government departments and agencies with heritage assets, sets out the periodic inspection process and the incorporation of their recommendations into forward work plans, and gives general advice on the use of data management systems. It explains the allocation of responsibilities between the department

and GHEU, and between the departmental conservation officer, the property manager and the specialist conservation consultant. The guidance has been endorsed by the Office of Government Commerce (OGC).

Hard copies can be obtained from GHEU free of charge, or a digital version can be downloaded from the HELM website.



**5.5.2** *Protocol for the care of the government historic estate*. One of the commitments made by the government in *World class places*<sup>11</sup> was to re-issue guidance on the management of its own historic estate. This commitment has been

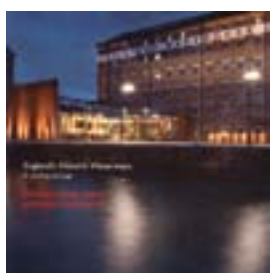
fulfilled through the publication of an updated version of the *DCMS Protocol*, first issued in 2003. This has been prepared in consultation with government departments and was launched at GHEU's annual seminar in October 2009. The new version has been endorsed by DCMS, OGC and English Heritage. Its remit is limited to England, now that the other UK administrations have greater autonomy, with Scotland having its own separate Protocol.

#### **5.5.3** *Guidance on disposal of heritage assets.*

A new version of the DCMS guidance note on the disposal of historic buildings, last issued in 1999, has been prepared by GHEU in consultation with departments. The final text has been agreed, but publication is on hold pending the launch of the new Planning Policy Statement.

11. *World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place*, May 2009.  
[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/worldclassplaces](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/worldclassplaces)

## 5.0 GOVERNMENT HISTORIC ESTATES UNIT



**5.5.4** *England's historic waterways: A working heritage.* GHEU has contributed to the development of this joint guidance note with British Waterways on

design quality in canalside development. This was launched in October 2009 with a joint foreword signed by the Chief Executives of British Waterways and English Heritage.

### 5.6 Annual conservation seminars

The series of annual conservation seminars has been running since 1997. Seminars are generally attended by 80 to 90 people, including representatives of a wide range of government departments and other public bodies in the United Kingdom, and their professional advisers. The seminars are an opportunity for departments to learn more about best practice and developments that affect their estate management.

#### Seminar at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, 21 October 2008



The seminar was held at Brompton Barracks, headquarters of the Royal Engineers since the mid nineteenth century. The theme was 'Appreciating assets: An integrated approach to heritage protection'. The programme included

presentations on heritage protection reform, the management of maritime heritage, and English Heritage's Asset Management Programme, and

also looked in detail at military sites including historic Chatham and Brompton Barracks itself. The day was completed by guided tours of the site. A resumé of the seminar is available on the GHEU page on the HELM web site.

#### Seminar at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire, 6 October 2009



The seminar was held at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire, the site of secret British code-breaking activities during World War II, and the birthplace of the modern computer. The site is now owned and managed by

the Bletchley Park Trust. The seminar's theme was masterplanning for heritage sites, with presentations on funding, historic area assessments and character appraisal. Case studies were presented on the management of archaeological sites on Salisbury Plain and the masterplanning of surplus defence sites in Gosport, as well as the masterplan for Bletchley Park itself. Guided tours of the museum site looked at the codebreaking Enigma machine and the reconstructed Colossus computer. A resumé of the seminar presentations is available on the GHEU page on the HELM web site.

# TABLE A

## PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

(Note: this includes departments, agencies and non-departmental public bodies)

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>BRB (Residuary) Ltd (BRB(R))</b>  BRB (Residuary) Ltd is a subsidiary of the Department for Transport. It is responsible for the assets and liabilities of the British Railways Board that were not passed to others on privatisation of the rail industry between 1993 and 1997. Throughout Great Britain these include around 3,800 bridges, tunnels, viaducts and other structures on closed railway lines, of which 40 in England are listed.	There is a planned programme of works for future years, subject to budget provision.	BRB(R)'s report on built heritage 2007-09 has been supplied to GHEU and is published on the company's website, <a href="http://www.brbr.gov.uk">www.brbr.gov.uk</a> .
<b>Cabinet Office</b>  The Cabinet Office is responsible for eight listed buildings in the Whitehall area of London. Five are listed grade I, including 10 Downing Street, 26 Whitehall (Ripley) and Admiralty Arch. Three buildings have been released during the reporting period, and the sale of another is ongoing.	The Cabinet Office uses a total facilities management provider, monitored by an in-house Estate Operations team. Specialist conservation advice is provided by consultants through the facilities management provider.	An informative report has been provided on the whole estate.  The Cabinet Office has a ten-year programme of works, but has not yet set up a computerised database for historic buildings.
<b>Communities &amp; Local Government (CLG)</b>  CLG owns two listed buildings: New Burlington House and Old Burlington House, London (both grade II*) and part-occupies the Cunard Building, Liverpool (grade II*) and No 5 New York Street, Manchester (grade II).	CLG has a heritage officer. Responsibility for the management of individual buildings has been delegated to the occupying property centres.	A biennial report has been provided covering the whole CLG estate.
<b>Department for Business, Innovation &amp; Skills (BIS)</b>  The Bushy House estate, occupied by the National Physical Laboratory (NPL), is the only historic property on the BIS estate. Bushy House is listed grade II*; there are further listed buildings and structures in the grounds, which are part of a grade I registered historic landscape (Bushy Park).	Since 1995 NPL has been operated on behalf of the Department by NPL Management Limited. During the period of this report, responsibility for NPL and the estate transferred from the former Department of Trade & Industry (DTI) to the Department for Innovation, Universities & Skills (DIUS), which in turn became BIS from June 2009. Responsibility for the Bushy House estate now rests with the National Measurement Office, an executive agency of BIS.	A helpful report has been provided by the National Measurement Office with all the required information.



Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note on p.38)
Examinations and assessments of structures are by suitably experienced contractors, audited by in-house engineers.	All structures receive a visual inspection annually and a detailed inspection every six years.	The majority of the listed estate is in fair to good condition, one structure being classified poor and one building classified very bad (Whitebridge Crossing Cottage, see Annex I).
Advice is provided by specialist conservation consultants employed through the total facilities management provider where required.	Quadrennial reports were completed for most buildings on the Cabinet Office estate in 2006/7. QIs are now underway for all the current estate: 10, 11 & 12 Downing Street, Admiralty Arch, Admiralty House, 70 Whitehall, 26 Whitehall, 36 Whitehall and the facade of 9 Whitehall.	All the buildings on the estate are reported to be in good condition, and there are no buildings at risk. A former cinema building in the curtilage of Admiralty House is in disrepair with no proposal for re-use.
The three different CLG property centres have their own separate arrangements and use external managing agents.	A quadrennial inspection for New Burlington House was carried out in 2007. CLG is not responsible for inspections on the rest of the estate.	All the properties are reported to be in good condition.
External specialist advice is procured where needed, including for carrying out condition surveys. There are no in-house specialist advisers in the Department.	A quadrennial inspection report was completed in March 2009. A programme of additional detailed surveys and priority maintenance works will be undertaken over the coming two years.	The condition of all the listed buildings and structures is rated as being either fair or fair/good. There are no heritage assets deemed to be at risk.

# TABLE A continued

## PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>Department for Children, Schools &amp; Families (DCSF)</b>		
The DCSF estate comprises four listed buildings on three sites: Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster (Orchard House & Park House), Mowden Hall in Darlington, and the European School at Culham, Oxfordshire, all listed grade II.	The DCSF (formerly Department for Education & Skills) has a nominated heritage officer who maintains regular liaison with GHEU. The historic estate is managed by in-house facilities managers.	Separate reports have been provided for each of the three sites, rather than an overview of the whole estate.
<b>Department for Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</b>		
DEFRA has 13 listed buildings on its estate in England, three listed at grade II* and the others at grade II.	There is a departmental heritage officer. Facilities management is now provided by a single contractor.	A basic report has been submitted which covers the whole estate.
<b>Department for Transport (DfT): Maritime &amp; Coastguard Agency (MCA)</b>		
The agency is responsible for heritage assets in coastal locations including ten listed buildings and one scheduled monument.	MCA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT heritage officer.	An informative overview has been provided as part by the DfT report, including a schedule of the agency's designated heritage assets and their condition, where known.
<b>Department for Transport (DfT): Highways Agency (HA)</b>		
The Highways Agency is responsible for heritage assets located on the operational estates (within the trunk road or motorway boundary) and the non-operational estate. These include 281 listed buildings and 182 scheduled monuments.	HA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT heritage officer.	An informative overview has been provided as part by the DfT report, including a schedule of the agency's designated heritage assets and their condition, where known.
<b>Department for Transport (DfT): Driving Standards Agency (DSA)</b>		
The agency is responsible for five listed buildings.	DSA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT heritage officer. A Total Facilities Management contract for the entire DSA estate is being negotiated.	An informative overview has been provided as part by the DfT report, including a schedule of the agency's designated heritage assets.

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note on p.38)
Specialist conservation consultants have been instructed through the facilities manager to carry out quadrennial inspections.	Quadrennial inspections for the three sites were carried out in late 2009.	Sanctuary Buildings have been refurbished during the reporting period and are in good condition. The European School is in fair condition but a planned preventative maintenance plan is in place to address this. Mowden Hall is in good condition.
No information provided.	The report states that quadrennial surveys have been made of the four London properties in 2009; the other nine buildings were surveyed in 2008.	All the buildings are reported to be in good condition apart from one of the sheds at West Pier, Scarborough, which is in fair condition.
Specialist conservation consultants are used by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency where appropriate.	The MCA quadrennial inspection programme was undertaken in November 2009.	Four assets are rated as 'good'; one as 'moderate' and one as 'moderate to poor'. The condition of the others is not indicated.
Specialist conservation consultants are used by the Highways Agency where appropriate.	The management of the HA estate is delegated to regional management agents who have responsibility for maintenance and inspections. In addition guidance on how to identify, survey and manage assets was published in 2007, and an inventory of designated assets compiled.	On the non-operational estate, one property (Bantony House) is in bad condition and is classified as a building at risk. Five are rated as in 'poor' condition, ten as 'fair' and eleven as 'good'. The condition of 541 heritage assets on the operational estate is currently unknown.
DSA has in-house specialist chartered surveyors.	The DSA technical managing agents are charged with inspection of the entire estate as a rolling programme.	All the listed buildings are rated as being in good condition.

# TABLE A continued

## PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>Department for Transport (DfT): Vehicle and Operator Services Agency (VOSA)</b> <p>The agency is responsible for Agaton Fort, Plymouth, which is a scheduled monument.</p>	<p>VOSA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT heritage officer.</p>	<p>An update on progress at Agaton fort has been provided as part by the DfT report.</p>
<b>Department of Health (DoH)</b> <p>The historic buildings in the Department of Health estate are Richmond House, Whitehall (listed grade II*), incorporating 85 Whitehall (grade II), and Wellington House, Waterloo (historic facade listed grade II).</p>	<p>The DoH has a nominated heritage officer. A facilities management contractor is responsible for regular maintenance and small works. GHEU is regularly consulted about works to Richmond House.</p>	<p>An informative report has been provided on the DoH estate.</p>
<b>English Heritage (EH)</b> <p>There are 411 historic sites in the care of EH, most of which are open to the public. The majority are either held in guardianship (65%) or owned by the Secretary of State (25%). Around 16% are field monuments. Together with historic operational property, such as office buildings, EH is responsible for about 720 designated buildings and structures. 39 EH sites either contain or lie within registered parks and gardens. In addition, EH cares for 45 London statues, 30 of which are listed. 50 EH properties are located in World Heritage Sites, including Stonehenge, Down House and significant parts of Hadrian's Wall.</p>	<p>Client responsibility for EH's historic estate rests with the Properties and Education group. Five territory-based Estates teams, supported by a small central resource, act as service-provider for conservation and maintenance work. Within them, project management and maintenance are delivered separately. A temporary team, also reporting to the Conservation Director, is dedicated to the delivery of the Asset Management Plan project, due to be completed in March 2010.</p>	<p>The preparation of a full biennial report has been postponed until the project to produce a comprehensive Asset Management Plan (AMP) for the estate is complete.</p>
<b>Environment Agency</b> <p>The Environment Agency owns a significant number of industrial heritage assets associated with water control, including some designated sites. Many of these continue to perform a water control function: for example, flood banks, sluices and pumping stations.</p>	<p>EA employs three full-time archaeologists in its National Environmental Assessment Service (NEAS) to cover cultural heritage responsibilities.</p>	<p>EA has supplied a short report describing its general approach to the care of heritage assets in its ownership. The full list of heritage assets, promised in 2007, is awaited.</p>



Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note on p.38)
VOSA intends to utilise its in-house chartered building surveyors to undertake future quadrennial inspection reports and manage any works as determined.	A quadrennial inspection of Agaton Fort site is due to be carried out.	Agaton Fort is a building at risk. There has been progress with repairs since the previous report – see Annex I.
Specialist conservation consultants have carried out quadrennial inspections, but have not been involved in projects.	Quadrennial inspections were last carried out in 2003 by specialist conservation consultants. New surveys were scheduled for 2007 but were carried out in 2009.	The historic parts of Richmond House, 85 Whitehall and Wellington House are reported to be in fair condition.
<p>EH has an unrivalled body of in-house conservation expertise.</p> <p>External specialist advice is procured both through framework agreements and by individual tendering particularly for significant or highly specialist projects.</p> <p>Nine regional framework agreements, involving 12 conservation architectural practices, have been set up to carry out the condition surveys which will inform the new AMP.</p>	Periodic surveys of EH historic properties are carried out by conservation architects or surveyors normally on a four or five-year cycle. A comprehensive re-survey programme of all the properties for the AMP was begun in 2007. The surveys are being carried out to a new EH Standard for Periodic Condition Surveys requiring a written report and Excel spreadsheet so that data can be uploaded into the AMP IT system. The programme is due to complete in March 2010. Supplementary surveys have also been carried out on some sites, focussing on particular areas of concern in more detail.	<p>No information is available about the overall condition of the EH historic estate during the reporting period. However, data from the current programme of condition surveys (see paragraph 2.5) will permit a detailed overview for the coming period.</p> <p>Sites where significant work was completed between 2007 and 2009 included Wrest Park, Kenwood House, Dover Castle, Bolsover Castle and Silbury Hill.</p> <p>There are several buildings at risk on the estate (Annex I) including some properties acquired to enable their repair by English Heritage.</p>
Advice outside the expertise of EA NEAS officers is commissioned from appropriately qualified specialists.	No information has been provided.	There is one scheduled monument at risk – the inner basin of Lydney Harbour (see Annex I).

# TABLE A continued

## PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>Foreign &amp; Commonwealth Office (F&amp;CO)</b> <p>The F&amp;CO's historic estate comprises four buildings in Westminster, and three buildings at Hanslope Park, Buckinghamshire. The F&amp;CO's King Charles Street building and Lancaster House are listed grade I.</p>	<p>The F&amp;CO's Estates &amp; Security Directorate includes a nominated heritage officer. The facilities managing agent changed in 2008. There is regular liaison with GHEU on casework. Specialist conservation advice is provided by external consultants. The F&amp;CO has a forward maintenance plan supported by funding.</p>	<p>A full, detailed report has been submitted covering the whole F&amp;CO estate.</p> <p>Records of the repair and maintenance of the historic estate are archived.</p>
<b>Forestry Commission (FC)</b> <p>The FC is responsible for about 250,000 hectares of woods and forests in England. The estate contains many archaeological remains and historic landscape features. Statutory protection applies to 80 listed structures (24 of which are buildings) and about 872 scheduled monuments. In addition, the FC manages woodland within 39 registered historic parks and gardens.</p>	<p>The FC estate is managed by Forest Enterprise England (FEE). The Historic Environment Adviser is the department's heritage officer and there is regular liaison with GHEU.</p>	<p>A brief report has been submitted. This does not include details of individual heritage assets on the estate.</p> <p>GIS-based data is held by FEE on several thousand archaeological features as well as designated sites. A specific database relating designated sites to the heritage at risk (HAR) register has been established.</p>
<b>HM Revenue &amp; Customs (HMRC)</b> <p>HMRC is responsible for 18 listed buildings and monuments in England (on 13 sites), including the New Wing of Somerset House which is listed grade I. They also occupy 1 Parliament St, part of the GOGGS building which is maintained under a PFI contract for HM Treasury (below).</p>	<p>The ownership of the whole HMRC estate was transferred to Mapeley Estates in 2002, apart from Somerset House, the responsibility of a separate trust. Mapeley is required to ensure that the historic estate remains in good order as well as providing fully serviced accommodation over a 20-year period.</p>	<p>A compliant biennial conservation report has been provided by Mapeley Estates, for the historic estate, together with individual reports for each heritage property.</p> <p>The specialist conservation consultant has recommended that several of the sites are of major heritage significance and should have conservation management plans, including inventories of historic artefacts.</p>

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note on p.38)
<p>The F&amp;CO uses specialist conservation consultants, including architects and conservators, for projects and quadrennial inspections.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspections were carried out in October 2009 for the Main Building, Lancaster House, I Carlton Gardens and Hanslope Park. A QI for Old Admiralty Building was carried out in 2007.</p>	<p>Prior to recent works, the London estate buildings were in only fair condition, but poor-quality previous repairs have now been addressed and lessons learnt. They are now reported to be in good condition, with the Hanslope Park buildings in fair to good condition.</p>
<p>There is one in-house historic environment specialist. There are no systematic arrangements for use of specialist conservation consultants.</p>	<p>Buildings in use are the subject of condition inspections and reports. However, there are no arrangements for quadrennial reports to be carried out on heritage assets.</p>	<p>The FEE report does not include information on the condition of individual heritage assets. It notes that 'resources to carry out all aspects of heritage work are limited and under continuing pressure'.</p> <p>The Heritage at Risk data compiled by English Heritage suggests that there are 88 heritage assets at risk (78 scheduled monuments, 2 buildings and 8 registered parks and gardens).</p>
<p>Specialist conservation consultants are used for quadrennial inspection reports (QIs) and to provide specialist advice where required.</p>	<p>In spring 2009 a newly appointed specialist conservation consultant completed QIs for all historic buildings. These were submitted with the biennial report.</p> <p>On several sites, many recommendations from the previous QIs had not yet been carried out when re-inspected in May 2009.</p>	<p>The HMRC estate in England is all noted as in either very good, good or fair condition, although there are some elements requiring attention.</p> <p>Since the previous biennial report, some works have been carried out to 2a &amp; 2b The Mount Shrewsbury (Darwin House Stable wing), a building at risk (see Annex I).</p>

# TABLE A continued

## PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>HM Treasury (HMT)</b> <p>HM Treasury's HQ is at 1 Horse Guards Road London. This is the western end of Government Offices Great George Street (GOGGS) which is listed grade II*. It was refurbished for HMT under a PFI contract, completed in 2002. The eastern part is occupied by HM Revenue and Customs.</p>	<p>The PFI contractor Exchequer Partnership has overall responsibility for the maintenance of the fabric of GOGGS under a contract that runs until 2037. This responsibility is subcontracted via Vita Lend Lease to a facilities management team EMCOR Facilities Services. Financial resources for conservation are the responsibility of the PFI contractor.</p> <p>Management guidelines include building contingency plans for disaster mitigation.</p>	<p>A fully-compliant biennial conservation report has been provided by the specialist conservation consultant, covering the whole of the building.</p> <p>A conservation plan was written prior to the refurbishment contract and is updated in conjunction with QI reports.</p>
<b>Home Office</b> <p>Bramshill House, Hampshire, is the most important part of the Home Office's historic estate, and is listed grade I. Its park is included in the Register of Historic Parks &amp; Gardens, and has seven listed structures within it.</p> <p>Bramshill is owned by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA), who also occupy Harperley Hall, County Durham (listed grade II). The Home Office Border Agency occupies Electric House, Croydon and Waterside Court, Leeds (both grade II).</p>	<p>The Home Office has a heritage officer. Specialist conservation advice for Bramshill is provided by consultants, where GHEU has frequent liaison with NPIA and its consultants. Harperley Hall is managed by an on-site facilities management team. Electric House and Waterside Court are managed by Home Office General Property which employs a facilities management contractor.</p>	<p>Individual biennial reports have been provided for Bramshill, Harperley Hall, Electric House and Waterside Court. No overview of the whole estate has been received.</p>
<b>Homes &amp; Communities Agency (HCA)</b> <p>The HCA was formed in December 2008, incorporating the functions formerly carried out by English Partnerships. It does not occupy or use any listed buildings or scheduled monuments for its own operational purposes. However, it acquires, holds and disposes of land in its role as the government's regeneration agency. During the reporting period the HCA estate included 14 scheduled ancient monuments and 55 list entries. The HCA has holdings in four World Heritage Sites and six sites are included within Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.</p>	<p>HCA has a full-time Heritage Policy Advisor, on secondment from the Prince's Regeneration Trust. Excellent working relations have thus been established with English Heritage. Regular liaison meetings have been held between the two agencies on national policy matters. In-house heritage training was given at two seminars in November 2008, organised jointly with GHEU. HCA has been working with EH's characterisation team on three pilot projects involving former NHS hospital sites. This work has been published in <i>Capitalising on the inherited landscape</i> (October, 2009).</p>	<p>The Agency has produced a well-presented report on its heritage assets, which brings together information about the estate and its role in regeneration. HCA has access to records on all designated heritage assets for the first time, having arranged access to data held by the National Monuments Record.</p>



Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note on p.38)
The specialist conservation consultant is retained under a framework agreement to provide conservation advice and guidance to the facilities management team, to liaise with EH, and to update the conservation plan as required.	The first quadrennial inspection following the major refurbishment was carried out in 2006 by the specialist conservation consultant. The majority of the recommendations have been addressed.  The next inspection will be due in 2010.	The building is in good condition, and little work to the fabric has been necessary apart from routine maintenance.
Specialist conservation consultants are employed as part of the project team at Bramshill and advise on the works programme.	Quadrennial inspections were carried out in 2009 for all the Bramshill estate.	At Bramshill, the 2009 QI reports have identified several urgent repair projects required in the mansion, but funding is yet to be confirmed. Six buildings and structures in the grounds of the Mansion are at risk (see annex). The historic landscape is on the Heritage at Risk register.  Harperley Hall, Electric House and Waterside Court are all reported to be in good condition.
Specialist conservation advice is procured from architects, surveyors and engineers accredited in historic building conservation on the advice of GHEU, through EH's nine regional framework agreements or by taking on the heritage consultants already approved and appointed by the department or agency from whom the site has been acquired. Specialist historical and archaeological advice is procured in consultation with EH regional teams and local authorities through the 'Single Conversation'.	The Asset Management and Estates Services (AMES) team undertakes regular inspections of all HCA assets and submits annual reports on their condition, security and maintenance. The team have reviewed their work practices and procures to take account of the guidance published by OGC/GHEU on <i>Managing heritage assets</i> .	Many of the HCA sites have been vacant for years prior to their acquisition, and their condition reflects this. The condition of listed buildings is categorised as follows: 20 good; 26 fair; 8 poor. The condition of scheduled monuments: 12 good; 1 fair; 1 poor.  Three heritage assets were designated as at risk by English Heritage on acquisition – Hanham Hall (former NHS hospital), Fort Burgoyne (formerly Defence Estates) and St Clement's Hospital, London (formerly local National Health Service Trust).

# TABLE A continued

## PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>Land Registry (LR)</b> <p>LR has two office buildings that are listed grade II: the head office in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, and a regional office at Westbridge Place in Leicester. In addition, the former Regional Seat of Government (a Cold War bunker in the grounds of the Land Registry office at Chalfont Drive, Nottingham), is listed grade II.</p>	<p>Five-year works &amp; maintenance term consultancies operate for all the LR sites. Through these contracts, two of the consultancy groups have conservation specialist teams. These have been engaged to manage the three listed buildings in line with the Protocol.</p>	<p>Individual biennial reports have been received for the three listed buildings.</p> <p>A conservation plan is in place for the LR head office building.</p>
<b>Ministry of Defence (MoD): Defence Estates (DE)</b> <p>The MoD's UK historic estate is of unparalleled size and diversity. In England alone there are 677 listed buildings and 681 scheduled monuments. Details of new listings and schedulings within the past two years are provided in Annex 2.</p> <p>A number of military sites have area protection, either as conservation areas, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields. Parts of the MoD estate are situated within seven cultural World Heritage Sites in England.</p>	<p>The role of heritage officer is split between the Heritage Policy Adviser within the Property Directorate and the Head of the Historic Environment Team (HET) within the Operations Directorate. Casework is taken forward by the HET (which employs four archaeologists and two historic buildings advisers). Policy and legislative matters are dealt with by the Heritage Policy Adviser.</p> <p>There are frequent contacts between EH and DE staff in both directorates regarding casework and policy matters. Biannual liaison meetings between English Heritage and DE are held at officer level.</p>	<p>The biennial MoD heritage report contains information about all aspects of the department's historic estate in the UK. It gives statistics for listed buildings and scheduled monuments, and their condition. It lists new designations and disposals and identifies MoD sites which are included within World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Heritage assets (listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings at risk) are included within the various levels of estate management plans. These are further informed by exchanges in heritage data between EH and MoD.</p>
<b>Ministry of Justice (MoJ): HM Court Service (HMCS)</b> <p>The estate in England consists of Crown and county courts, magistrates' courts and Judges' Lodgings. The lead building is the Royal Courts of Justice (RCJ). All these come under HM Court Service. In all, there are 151 listed buildings, 7 of which are within sites also scheduled as monuments, and 21 conservation area buildings. There have been a small number of disposals during the reporting period. The MoJ also manages Dover House (the Scotland Office) and Gwydyr House (the Wales Office).</p>	<p>HM Court Service is the operating arm of the MoJ, with responsibility for the crown courts, county/civil courts and magistrates courts. There are 7 regions covering England and Wales, each with a regional estate manager, as well as the RCJ group and the Supreme Court. The HMCS departmental architect maintains regular contact with GHEU.</p>	<p>A well-illustrated and highly informative 68-page report has been provided.</p>

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note on p.38)
Conservation advice is in place to monitor proposed maintenance and works to LR listed buildings. These specialist consultants also provide advice to local facility teams to ensure that the terms of the Protocol are implemented in conjunction with the heritage officer.	A quadrennial inspection for the Lincoln's Inn Fields office was carried out in 2009. QIs for the RSG bunker and Westbridge Place were carried out in 2006, and conservation manuals are in place for both. The next QIs are due in 2010. Future inspections will be done on a three-year cycle to coincide with estate condition survey practice.	Both the office buildings are in good condition. The RSG Cold War bunker has no current use and is a building at risk, but remedial work has taken place to preserve the external fabric condition (see Annex I).
In addition to its in-house conservation specialists, it is MoD policy to use specialist conservation consultants (SCC) where appropriate, including the preparation of condition assessment surveys for listed buildings and scheduled monuments. Responsibility for commissioning SCCs has largely transferred to estate contractors (Regional and Functional Primes, PPPs, PFIs etc.) under advice from both DE and EH. SCCs are also used for drafting Conservation Management Plans (see paragraph 2.4).	The number of listed building quadrennial inspections (QIs) completed in the reporting period was 77. A total of 148 QIs have been reported over the four-year period. These cover less than a quarter of the total number of listed buildings on the MoD estate. In 2007, a report by the House of Commons Defence Committee highlighted the lack of data on the condition of the MoD's heritage assets. In response, MoD committed itself to establishing the condition of all its listed buildings and scheduled monuments by March 2008. This has been achieved by supplementing the data from QIs with condition information gathered by the HET advisers.	The condition of the listed buildings divides as follows: 61% are in good condition, 26% in fair condition and 11% in poor condition. The condition of the remaining 2% is unknown (down from 16% in 2006/07). Data on the condition of scheduled monuments has also significantly improved with a reduction in the number where condition is unknown from 17% in 2006 to 1% in March 2009. The condition of monuments for which MoD has conservation management responsibility divides as follows: 47% in good condition, 32% in fair condition, 20% in poor condition.
Three firms of conservation architects are retained as specialist conservation advisers. They were appointed in May 2007 under a renewed framework contract initiated by HMCS with Parliamentary Estates and the Cabinet Office.	A QI and forward maintenance register for the Royal Courts of Justice was completed in 2008/09. Elsewhere on the estate, relatively few QIs (about 13) have been completed during the reporting period and there is a significant backlog of outstanding surveys. Progress varies between the regions: North East and North West are the most up to date; four regions (London, Midlands, South East, South West) have made nil returns.	A shortage of funds has limited maintenance expenditure across the whole estate and some buildings are noted as being in poor repair. Six court buildings are noted as being vacant or underused. In addition, there are three small buildings, all ancillary to judges' lodgings, that are noted as buildings at risk in Annex I.

TABLE A continued  
PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN  
COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>Ministry of Justice (MoJ): Prisons</b>  The Ministry of Justice's Estate Capacity Directorate has had responsibility for maintaining the prisons estate of England and Wales since May 2007.  The Prison Service historic estate in England includes 158 listed buildings and 8 scheduled monuments.	  The Heritage Officer maintains regular contact with GHEU regarding historic estate matters.	  An illustrated biennial report has been provided and circulated to the internal senior management teams.
<b>The Royal Parks (RP)</b>  There are eleven registered historic parks and gardens within the management of the Royal Parks, including seven at grade I. All of these are located in London. There are 114 listed or scheduled items including 34 statues and monuments.	  A heritage officer has been nominated.  In October 2007, a five-year contract was awarded to a facilities management contractor to manage and maintain the estate's assets.	  A comprehensive and clearly laid-out biennial report has been provided.  RP maintains a computerised database of its historic buildings. There are management plans for all of the Parks.



Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note on p.38)
<p>Prison Service estate teams can refer prospective works to heritage specialists within the retained multi-disciplinary consultancies though they are not involved in all work to listed buildings on the estate.</p>	<p>In the period 2007-09 QIs were completed for 26 sites, including HMPs Brixton, Maidstone, Leeds and Manchester. The forward programme proposes that 9 English prisons in the West Region and 3 in Wales will be surveyed in 2009-10. It is anticipated that a further 13 QIs are carried out in 2010-11 in the South Region.</p>	<p>The overall condition of the estate continues to be classified as fair to good because most of the historic estate is required operationally and hence maintained in good repair. Of the non-operational buildings classified 'at risk' one has benefited from partial repair; though the list has lengthened with the addition of the Anglican Church at Maidstone Prison (see Annex I).</p>
<p>Specialist advice is sought in respect of all major interventions to the historic estate. A specialist sculpture conservator is also used for surveys of statues and monuments.</p>	<p>A full set of QIs were completed in 2005. The work identified as priority 1 and 2 in these surveys has been substantially completed. No QI report was required in the period under review, as the periodic cycle begins again in 2009/10.</p>	<p>The condition of the estate as a whole is rated as follows: good 9%; fair 55%; poor 29%; very bad 7%. The condition of the listed or scheduled items is as follows: good 7%; fair 52%; poor 36%; very bad 5%. There are two buildings at risk – see Annex I.</p>

# TABLE B

## PROGRESS BY OTHER HISTORIC ESTATE HOLDERS

(These are bodies which receive government funding; they are not required to comply with the Protocol but have voluntarily provided reports or equivalent information on their estates)

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>British Waterways (BW)</b>  The BW estate in England and Wales comprises 2,063 miles of canals and river navigations and contains 2,671 listed buildings, 51 scheduled monuments and forms part of or bisects five world heritage sites, 12 historic battlefields, 34 registered historic parks and 378 miles of linear conservation areas.	Heritage conservation is led by the Head of Heritage. From November 2009 the BW estate in England and Wales is managed by eleven regionally-based Waterway Units that are served by eight heritage advisors. BW operates two Heritage Partnership Agreements and is actively developing several more.	BW is a public corporation created by the Transport Act 1962. It is not a Crown body or NDPB. Its sponsoring department in England and Wales is DEFRA. BW does not submit a biennial report but its Head of Heritage produces an annual <i>State of the waterways heritage</i> report which is available on the BW website.
<b>Historic Royal Palaces (HRP)</b>  HRP is a self-funding trust with a royal charter to manage, conserve and improve the Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace, Kensington Palace state apartments and Kew Palace (all scheduled monuments; the Tower and Kew Palace are also World Heritage Sites), the Banqueting House Whitehall (grade I listed) and Queen Charlotte's Cottage Kew (grade II*). HRP also manages Hampton Court Park and the gardens immediately surrounding Kensington Palace (both grade I on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens).	The conservation director is the nominated heritage officer, supported by well-qualified and experienced in-house conservation staff. There is regular liaison with GHEU on strategy and works programmes as well as consultation on individual projects. HRP has produced a maintenance handbook containing method statements for minor repairs which support the scheduled monument standing clearance procedure agreed with DCMS and EH.	A full and detailed report has been produced which gives a good overview of current strategies and recently-completed projects including repairs to the Royal Pew, Chapel Royal, (Hampton Court), re-presentation of Kensington Palace and the Tudor palace at Hampton Court, and the conservation of the White Tower at the Tower of London. The report also sets out works programmes to individual properties. Major projects are accompanied by conservation management plans.
<b>Parliamentary Estates Directorate (PED)</b>  PED has responsibility for the care and maintenance of the grade I listed Palace of Westminster and the rest of the Parliamentary Estate which includes ten other separately-listed buildings as well as a few unlisted buildings. Much of the estate is in a conservation area and the Palace of Westminster is part of a World Heritage Site.  The DCMS Protocol has been adopted, although the Parliamentary Estate is not a government department.	In the past two years the Parliamentary Works Services Directorate has been merged with the Parliamentary Estate Directorate to create a unified PED. The PED's Principal Architect (Conservation and Design) is the main point of contact for liaison with GHEU.  PED's in-house Protocol for work requiring planning permission or listed building consent, adopted in 2007, is being reviewed to reflect these changes.	An informative report has been provided covering the whole of the estate.  The conservation management plan for the Palace of Westminster received a Europa Nostra Award in 2007. Since then, CMPs have also been completed for 1 Millbank, 6/7 Old Palace Yard, and Norman Shaw North. CMPs are in hand for the rest of the Parliamentary Estate, programmed for completion by 2010.

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note on p.38)
<p>BW employs direct-labour construction teams but sometimes uses specialist heritage contractors for conservation works. Archaeologists are sometimes employed to undertake evaluations and for recording scheduled monuments and other sites. Practical heritage-skills training is provided by specialist consultants.</p>	<p>BW employs an asset manager and certified technical specialists to carry out inspections of engineering features to national standards. A stepped process of increasingly-detailed inspections is practised which feed into centrally-run major works programmes. In addition, BW carries out cyclical maintenance throughout its estate where feasible.</p>	<p>Reducing income into BW results in a continuous backlog of maintenance which has been estimated at £30M annually. Prominent BARs in the EH Register which have been removed thanks to BW action are the Navigation Warehouse, Wakefield and Foxton Inclined Plane. There remain 12 BARs in BW's English estate (see Annex I).</p>
<p>HRP manages projects in-house and employs appropriate specialist consultants where required.</p>	<p>The entire HRP estate was the subject of a full condition 'State of the Estate' survey in 2002-03. An interim survey revision was carried out in 2007-08, prior to commissioning a full re-survey for 2012-13. The ten-year programmes of work for the Tower of London and Hampton Court Palace that were created from the 2002 survey are reviewed and updated annually. More detailed condition surveys are undertaken prior to the preparation of repair strategies and specifications of work for current projects.</p>	<p>The estate is in generally good condition. Areas noted as fair or poor are prioritised in the forward maintenance programme.</p> <p>As a self-funding organisation, HRP operates in a difficult financial climate, but all of the planned maintenance objectives set out in the previous biennial report have been achieved with the exception of two roof repair projects which have been re-scheduled in the ten-year plan.</p>
<p>The PED Principal Architect is supported by one and a half assistant conservation architect posts (one currently vacant) and an estates archivist.</p> <p>External specialist consultants are increasingly used for both large and small projects. The in-house conservation architects work closely with these consultants and other in-house works staff to facilitate a high standard of conservation.</p>	<p>A general condition survey of the whole Parliamentary Estate was undertaken in 2008/9.</p> <p>A programme of quadrennial inspections is underway.</p>	<p>All the historic buildings on the Parliamentary Estate remain in generally good condition with ongoing maintenance items being addressed, and backlog repairs kept to a reasonable proportion.</p> <p>There are no buildings at risk on the estate.</p>

# TABLE B continued

## PROGRESS BY OTHER HISTORIC ESTATE HOLDERS

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<b>Royal Household Property Section (RHPS)</b>  The Occupied Royal Palaces are held in trust for the nation and are used by the Sovereign to carry out official duties. The Royal Household Property Section (RHPS) is responsible for the maintenance and care of the royal estate, including Buckingham Palace, St James's Palace, Clarence House and Frogmore (all listed grade I), and Windsor Castle and Kensington Palace (both scheduled monuments), as well as other buildings and gardens.	The Director of RHPS is the heritage officer. He and his staff hold quarterly meetings with GHEU to review current and forthcoming projects.  A new role of Estates Surveyor has been created, with effect from July 2009, with responsibility for condition surveys and records of condition.  RHPS is developing the skills of a conservation-qualified employee, as well as supporting The Prince of Wales's Craft Apprentices.	A biennial report has been prepared for the first time. This provides all the necessary information including a profile of the estate, an account of recent conservation projects and an analysis of current maintenance and funding issues.  Conservation plans are being developed for all parts of the estate, with a view to completion by the end of 2010. Standing clearances are being developed for areas that are protected as scheduled monuments.

### Note:

#### Condition categories are defined as follows:

**Good** means structurally sound, weathertight and with no significant repairs needed.

**Fair** means a building which is structurally sound, but in need of minor repair or showing signs of a lack of general maintenance.

**Poor** means a building or structure with deteriorating masonry or a leaking roof or defective rainwater goods, usually accompanied by rot outbreaks within and general deterioration of most elements of the building fabric, including external joinery; or where there has been a fire or other disaster which has affected part of the building.

**Very bad** means a building where there has been structural failure or where there are clear signs of structural instability; (where applicable) there has been loss of significant areas of the roof covering leading to major deterioration of the interior; or where there has been a major fire or other disaster affecting most of the building. Buildings at risk are defined in Annex I.

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>The Royal Household has a limited amount of in-house conservation expertise, so employs specialist consultants for conservation projects and conservation plans. In-house staff, rather than independent consultants, are used to carry out QI reports.</p>	<p>Planned inspections of all parts of the estate are carried out at two-year intervals. Forward work plans now cover a ten-year period (previously five years). Further improvements to the monitoring of condition have been recommended by the National Audit Office. (See <i>Maintaining the occupied royal palaces</i>, National Audit Office, December 2008; <a href="http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/0809/maintaining_the_royal_palaces.aspx">http://www.nao.org.uk/publications/0809/maintaining_the_royal_palaces.aspx</a>)</p>	<p>The condition of the estate varies. The majority of the buildings are in good condition, but a number are now in poor condition and five buildings (three lodges, a cottage and a tower at Windsor Castle) are noted as being vacant due to their condition with no prospect of repair. The Victoria and Albert Mausoleum at Frogmore remains a building at risk – see Annex I. The funding of maintenance and repair works is discussed at paragraph 2.4.</p>





## CASE STUDY

The Block Mills, showing the new roof and parapet to the north wing

## THE BLOCK MILLS HM NAVAL BASE PORTSMOUTH

An award-winning repair project

The previous biennial report included an account of progress with repairs to the Block Mills, a scheduled ancient monument and grade I-listed building located in the operational part of the Naval Base. Dating from 1805, the building had been largely disused since the 1980s. Major repairs were successfully completed in August 2008, receiving the Georgian Group's award for the repair of an industrial building. The project included the reinstatement of a parapet roof to the north wing, and repairs to brickwork, windows and structural joinery. The Naval Base, DE&S (Defence Equipment and Support) and Defence Estates are to be congratulated on this major achievement.

A Conservation Management Plan was completed in 2009 which establishes policies for monitoring the building, a regime of regular external and internal inspections, and clear responsibilities for implementing these policies and attending to defects. English Heritage has therefore removed the Block Mills from the Buildings at Risk register, although a permanent use for the building has yet to be secured.

**CLIENT:** NAVAL BASE COMMANDER

**CONSULTANT:** WYG GROUP

**CONTRACTOR:** WARINGS

## CASE STUDY

# BUCKINGHAM PALACE MUSIC ROOM

## Conservation of the scagliola columns

The Music Room is part of John Nash's reconstruction of Buckingham Palace in the 1820s. Its decorative scheme includes sixteen columns and two pilasters faced in scagliola, which were supplied by the manufacturer Joseph Browne.

Scagliola is a material originally developed in Italy using splinters of coloured material (scaglie) mixed with plaster and pigments to create a marble-like finish. It became popular in England in the late eighteenth century. Scagliola is traditionally a secret art, but the make-up of the scagliola is likely to be plaster pigmented with a Prussian blue pigment, laid onto two layers of laths on a solid core of timber.

The scagliola in the Music Room is a rich blue colour which may have been intended to simulate lapis lazuli, with fragments of tin, copper and brass in the mixture. The metal fragments started to corrode early on, causing spalling, and the columns had been heavily varnished with shellac to seal the surface. The spalling continued through the varnish, which also darkened in colour, concealing the metal sparkles as well as the white and gold veining.

In 2003, the scagliola was inspected, and a sample panel was cleaned back, washed out with alcohol, and the pitting filled with a tinted wax. In April 2008 the cleaning and repolishing of all the columns was undertaken by a specialist conservator.

The conservation work to the columns involved cleaning off the varnish, filling the pitting and repolishing the scagliola. The columns were in good condition, so there were no cracks to be filled, although some delaminating areas were re-adhered with an injected adhesive. The surface varnish layer was rubbed off using grit paper, then cleaned off. The columns were then waxed with a hard pure beeswax into which sandings of the blue scagliola had been mixed (a trial using just the beeswax without the dust had left the pitting visible). When the beeswax had cooled and set hard, the surface was gone over with wire wool, and micro-crystalline wax was applied.

The traditional repair method of 'wet stopping' – a plaster paste of a creamy consistency rubbed into the surface – was not suitable here because it would have caused the pieces of metal to corrode further. The plinths have suffered damage in the past and the corners of several were made good with plaster painted to match the scagliola.

The columns are now protected from further corrosion, and can now shine again as Nash intended.

Below left:  
The Music Room at  
Buckingham Palace

Below right:  
Detail of the scagliola  
columns after cleaning  
and polishing

**CLIENT:** ROYAL HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY SECTION  
**CONSERVATOR:** HAYLES & HOWE LTD

GHEU IS GRATEFUL TO DAVID HARRISON OF HAYLES & HOWE FOR HIS HELP WITH THIS CASE STUDY





## CASE STUDY

Modillion cornice with  
indented stone repairs

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE QUADRANGLE

### Trial repairs to the east facade

Buckingham Palace faces on to the Mall with a Portland stone frontage designed by the architect Sir Aston Webb in 1912. But this well-known facade is a re-fronting of the eastern range of the palace. The eastern range was designed by the architect Edward Blore and built in 1847, using a facing of Caen limestone, which survives facing the internal quadrangle. However, the stone was of poor quality and soon began to fail, and by 1853 it was apparent that the surface was decaying; a report from the builder and entrepreneur Thomas Cubitt indicated 'a danger of decayed stones falling on persons passing...'. He recommended various repairs to strengthen the stonework,

and instructed that the whole of the exterior stonework be painted with a red oxide primer and five times in oil colour to match the colour of the stone. This was apparently carried out, but a report of 1903 shows that problems continued, hence the refacing of the Mall frontage in 1912.

The many successive repaintings over the years created a thick layer of paint, obscuring decorative elements and trapping water behind. In recent years some pieces of stone became detached and fell off, giving rise to safety concerns. Where this had occurred, the condition of the stonework behind the paint was very poor and friable.



A detailed inspection of the damaged areas was made from a cherry-picker. In April 2007 English Heritage authorised listed building consent for trial works to remove paint from sample areas, to inform the future repair of the elevation.

The trial works were carried out by a specialist conservation contractor. The trial area was a four-metre-wide bay on the south side of the entrance pavilion, rising the full height of the elevation. This contained a representative selection of the various elements on the quadrangle facade: columns, sculpture, flat ashlar work and cornices. The multiple paint layers were stripped off using a combination of methods including the Jos system and poulticing. New stone was indented where necessary, with plastic (mortar) repairs for smaller areas. The original intention was to limewash the stonework after repairs were done, to consolidate

and protect the surface, but the condition was not as poor as expected, and it was decided to leave the stone exposed.

The benefit of setting up a separate contract for the trial works was that methods for the stripping of the paint layers and the subsequent repair of the stone behind could be developed for a small test area. This enabled a fuller understanding of the problems and potential solutions, allowing the works to the rest of the facade to be more accurately planned.

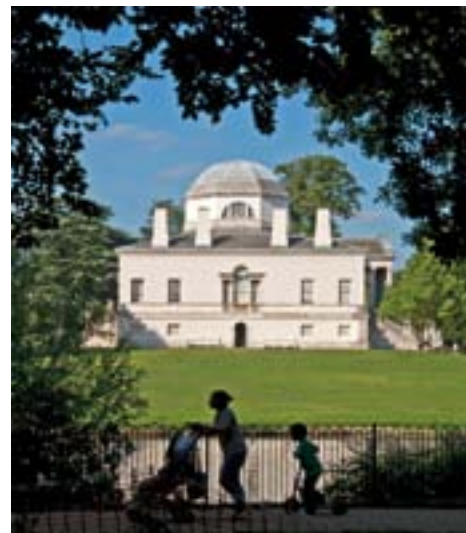
The main project is now on site and is scheduled for completion in September 2010.

Below left:  
Removing paint from  
the fine Coade stone  
detail of a capital

Below right:  
East facade of the  
quadrangle with trial  
area on the right of  
the portico

<b>CLIENT:</b>	ROYAL HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY SECTION
<b>ARCHITECT:</b>	MARTIN ASHLEY ARCHITECTS
<b>CONTRACTOR:</b>	CWO





## CASE STUDY

# CHISWICK HOUSE GARDENS

## Restoration of the landscape and a new management regime

### History

The Chiswick House estate came to public notice between 1715 and 1753 when in the ownership of the third Earl of Burlington. He commissioned a magnificent Palladian-style villa and remodelled the grounds. This influential landscape was later acclaimed as the birthplace of the English landscape garden, one of Britain's main contributions to European art. Further alterations were carried out in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by the fifth and sixth Dukes of Devonshire. The Chiswick House estate was acquired by Middlesex County Council for the benefit of the public in 1929. The house moved into central government ownership in 1948. It is now managed by English Heritage, while the gardens are owned by the London Borough of Hounslow. The villa is both a scheduled monument and a grade I listed building. The gardens are registered grade I on the English

Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic interest. They contain 16 grade I and five grade II listed buildings and features.

### The project

Prior to the current restoration project, the gardens had been in serious decline, with inadequate resources to care for them. As a public park, the gardens are intensively used, with an estimated one million visits a year. However, the infrastructure and facilities were not adequate for its current use as a public open space. The project is based on a radical re-think about how the place connects to the surrounding communities, how it is presented to visitors and how it is to be managed. The proposals have been informed by a huge amount of historical research, analysis and survey work carried out over recent decades.

The project covers the repair and conservation of Burlington's garden buildings and features; restoration of soft and hard landscaping and

Above left:

The entrance front of the house seen across the forecourt

Top right:

The western lawn, viewed across 'The River'. The removal of modern tree planting has opened up original vistas from the house

Above right:

The Grande Allée, with the Avenue to the right, showing one of the original cedars and newly planted cypress trees



the renewal of park infrastructure; provision of educational and operational facilities; restoration of the sixth Duke of Devonshire's conservatory, while protecting its internationally-important camellia collection; provision of a new café and visitor facilities; and a designated permanent landscaped site for seasonal marquees. The overall aim of the project is to ensure that the status of the site and its educational and cultural potential is reflected in the visitor experience. The future of the buildings and landscape will be safeguarded by a ten-year management and maintenance plan following Heritage Lottery Fund and Green Flag guidelines.

### The Trust

The estate has suffered in the past because of split management between the house and the gardens. A key aspect of the project was to achieve integrated and holistic stewardship of the site, through the establishment of the Chiswick House and Gardens Trust (CHGT). The Trust was set up as a registered company in 2004, and as a charity in 2005. Its purpose is 'to advance education by the preservation, restoration, maintenance, repair and enhancement of the property known as Chiswick House and Grounds, Chiswick, London... and its contents, for the benefit of the public and of the historical and architectural heritage of England...' The CHGT is made up of nominations from the London Borough of Hounslow and English Heritage, plus further appointments from the CHGT Board. In Spring 2010, the Trust is due to take over the management of the house, under the terms of a management agreement with English Heritage, and gardens, under a 99-year lease from the Borough.

### Finance

The total capital cost of the project is £12.1 million, with the principal funding contributions coming from the Heritage Lottery Fund (£7.9m), English Heritage (£1.75m), Wolfson Foundation (£0.6m), and the Monument Trust (£0.5m). Other contributions have been received from a wide cross-section of trusts, foundations and individuals. The future financial sustainability of the Chiswick Estate has been demonstrated through a comprehensive business plan, with an annual funding contribution from the Borough and commercial revenue generated from the new café and hospitality operation.

### Progress

Works have been procured through three main contracts: a landscape contract, focussing on the garden restoration; a conservatory restoration contract; and a contract for the construction of the new café. By the end of 2009, work on the conservatory was complete and work on the landscape is continuing. The café is complete and began operation in 2010.

Significant pre-construction archaeological investigations in the area for the new café have added to understanding of the site. These have revealed the basement areas of the Jacobean House, which was demolished in 1788, and the foundations of the substantial stables and service buildings running east from the villa. Works over the rest of the site have benefited from an archaeological watching brief.

**ARCHITECTS FOR THE NEW CAFÉ:**  
CARUSO ST JOHN

**CONSERVATION ARCHITECTS:**  
DANNATT JOHNSON

**CONSERVATION/ STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS:**  
GIFFORDS

**LEAD DESIGNER AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS:**  
SCOTT WILSON

**MAIN CONTRACTOR FOR LANDSCAPE:**  
UPM TILHILL

**MAIN CONTRACTOR FOR CONSERVATORY:**  
WALTER LILLY

**MAIN CONTRACTOR FOR THE NEW CAFÉ:**  
THOMAS SINDEN

**MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS:**  
ROGER PARKER ASSOCIATES

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT:**  
MOUCHEL

**QUANTITY SURVEYORS:**  
PRESS & STARKEY



## CASE STUDY

Quarry cranes in  
Spring Quarry

## THE QUARRY TUNNELS AT CORSHAM

Shining a light on the secret military site

The complex of underground tunnels at Corsham in Wiltshire is one of the most intriguing and little-known heritage sites on the MoD estate. Covering an area of more than 280 acres underground, the site is awe-inspiring but was shrouded in secrecy until 2004, when its existence was first revealed to the public.

During the nineteenth century, extensive underground quarries were developed in the Corsham area for the commercial extraction of building stone. They form a huge labyrinth of chambers and passageways, about 100 feet below ground level. The Box Tunnel, which was built in 1841 as part of Brunel's Great Western Railway, traverses the site below the level of the tunnels. A branch from the main line enters the

underground complex through a separate portal at the eastern end of the Box Tunnel.

Several of the Corsham quarries were acquired by the War Department in 1935 and Tunnel Quarry was adapted over the next three years by the Royal Engineers to house the Central Ammunition Depot, one of four national depots. During World War II it played an important role in the administration of ammunition, and it continued to be used until 1962. In another part of the complex, Browns Quarry became the home of No 10 RAF Fighter Group in 1940, with responsibility for the air defence of the western region. A large part of Spring Quarry was adapted at great expense in 1940-41 to house a Ministry of Aircraft Production factory.

From the mid-1950s, Spring Quarry was further adapted to accommodate the secret underground facility which was to serve as the Central Government War Headquarters. This is the bunker from where the survival and restoration phases of the Cold War would be conducted, in the event of a nuclear attack on the United Kingdom. Completed by 1962, this bunker was fully equipped to house 4,000 people, including government ministers, officials and military staff for a 90-day period. It was known by a succession of code names including Burlington, Turnstile and Stockwell. But developments in military technology during the 1960s meant that a surprise attack on the UK would not have allowed time for the Prime Minister and other officials to reach Corsham from Whitehall, and by 1965, reliance on a single government bunker had been replaced with a plan for eight smaller groups dispersed around the country. Nonetheless, the bunker was maintained throughout the 1980s.

### **The project**

As mentioned in the previous biennial report, English Heritage has been working since 2006, with the co-operation of the MoD and Defence Estates (DE), to survey, study and evaluate the site. Photographic recording was carried out, followed by studies of the archives, artefacts and fixtures, and a characterisation study and values study. Regular meetings have been held throughout the project with stakeholders including the Corsham Development Project, Defence Equipment & Support (the site occupier), Inteq (the private sector partner selected to develop the establishment) and Wiltshire County Council (the local authority). As well as its involvement in the survey and evaluation work, English Heritage is carrying out its statutory role in advising the Department for Culture Media & Sport on heritage protection issues.

The work has led to a clearer understanding of the site's history and has confirmed its outstanding importance. This knowledge will help to guide future decisions about the management of the site, and the conservation of its most important areas and artefacts.

### **Archives and artefacts**

Many items of historic or archaeological interest remain underground. These include a group of original wooden cranes, some dating back to the nineteenth century, and quarrying artefacts in the West Lung of Spring Quarry. In Tunnel Quarry there is railway infrastructure and the conveyor belt system used in the ammunition depot. Spring Quarry retains an extraordinary series of murals by the artist Olga Lehmann, painted in 1943 to decorate the canteens of the wartime factory. The former government bunker contains an intact Cold War telephone exchange and a huge assortment of supplies, equipment and papers.

A rapid assessment of the Cold War artefacts and fixtures was undertaken in 2007 by a team led by a private consultant, Mark Bennett. The results are contained in a two-volume report and catalogue, completed in 2008. In many parts of the underground, including the former war headquarters, high humidity and poor ventilation are causing the rapid decay of the contents, especially organic items. Detailed recording and conservation of the artefacts and archives is a major challenge for the MoD. English Heritage is providing strategic advice on appropriate standards and practical solutions for recording, conservation and storage.

### **Site studies**

Oxford Archaeology was selected by English Heritage in 2007 to carry out a characterisation study: a map-based approach to provide a broad understanding of the site and its landscape and to put it in a historic, cultural and social context.

## CASE STUDY

# THE QUARRY TUNNELS AT CORSHAM

## Shining a light on the secret military site

As well as the underground establishment itself, the study has looked at its impact on the local area, including the construction of hutted accommodation for the thousands of temporary workers who built the underground facilities and worked in them. The project report was completed in November 2008. Based on extensive historical research, it provides a detailed history of the site linked to a series of maps that show the layout of the site at key stages in its history. The background data is stored in a geographic information system (GIS) which allows the layering of spatial information and the digital linking of maps and data.

Building on this work, Oxford Archaeology has completed a values study and a statement of significance summarising the values of the site and placing it in a local, national and international context. The study compared Corsham with other similar types of site, from local stone quarries to international examples of Cold War command bunkers. The assessment of the social and communal values of the site has drawn on the memories of those who worked in the establishment or whose lives have been affected by it. A public meeting was held at Corsham Town Hall in January 2009, at which the results of the study were presented to a capacity audience of local people. A dedicated website has been established (<http://corsham.thehumanjourney.net/>) which includes image galleries and historical information, and invites feedback from the public.

Overall, Corsham Tunnels underground site is considered to be of outstanding significance. Some individual components of the site are outstanding in their own right, including:

- The West Lung of Spring Quarry, the best surviving example of a traditional Bath stone quarry.
- The Central Ammunition Depot in Tunnel Quarry, which has the highest level of survival of World War II underground storage depots nationally.

- The murals in Spring Quarry by Olga Lehmann, which are the only known examples of such wall paintings within a subterranean environment nationally.
- The Central Government War Headquarters in Spring Quarry, which had a unique national function during the Cold War. Comparisons for this site are international, encompassing the emergency headquarters built by foreign governments to the east and west of the Cold War divide.
- The telecommunications equipment in the Corsham complex, which represents the leading edge of technology for government electro-mechanical communications in the pre-digital age.

### The future

English Heritage considers that much of the importance of the site is in its artefacts, plant and infrastructure. Today, most of the underground areas are empty. In some areas, environmental conditions, especially high humidity, are such that organic materials like timber and paper are rapidly deteriorating. English Heritage's priority is to advise the MoD on a programme of work to identify and rescue the most vulnerable artefacts and historic features. It is recognised that the introduction of commercial uses could help to bring the investment needed to stabilise environmental conditions. Public access is unlikely in the foreseeable future, for health and safety reasons as well as cost and practicality.

Currently, the site does not have any statutory heritage protection, although this possibility has not been ruled out. However, English Heritage is proposing a heritage partnership agreement as a means of managing change, so that areas of the site can be developed for commercial purposes while protecting those parts which are of special historic interest.

Above left:  
Telephone exchange  
in Spring Quarry

Above right:  
Corsham Narrow Gauge  
Locomotive 'WD No. 1'

Below:  
A mural by  
Olga Lehmann







CASE STUDY

# THE LUNE VIADUCT CUMBRIA

Repair of a disused railway structure

The Lune Viaduct, near Sedbergh in Cumbria, was built to carry the Tebay to Kirkby Lonsdale railway line across the River Lune. It is one of many structures, including bridges, tunnels and viaducts on closed railway lines, that are maintained by BRB (Residuary) Limited, a subsidiary of the Department for Transport. BRB(R) is responsible for the assets and liabilities of the British Railways Board that were not passed on to others after the privatisation of the rail industry between 1993 and 1997. Structures are given a visual inspection annually and a detailed inspection every six years.

The viaduct was designed in 1857-61 by Joseph Locke and John Errington for the Ingleton branch of the London and North Western Railway Company. Its central cast-iron span, 37 metres long, is carried on red sandstone piers, flanked by three stone arches on each side. The structure is listed grade II\*.

Repairs were carried out in 2008 on behalf of BRB(R), including the waterproofing of the viaduct by the installation of an impermeable membrane. The cast iron span was repainted with the help of grant aid from the Railway Heritage Trust. Discussions with the Yorkshire Dales National Park are in progress to reopen the trackbed as a footpath, which would include the replacement of a section of the deck over the central span. Thus the public will benefit from the retention and repair of this distinctive piece of railway heritage.

CLIENT:	BRB (RESIDUARY) LIMITED
CONSULTANTS:	JACOBS
CONTRACTOR:	RAYNESWAY CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL AUTHORITY:	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT

Below left:  
The viaduct following repairs

Below right:  
The viaduct scaffolded with repair works in progress





The old dining room

## CASE STUDY

# RAF NORTHOLT

## A new lease of life for the Officers' Mess

### Historical and architectural background

RAF Northolt in the London Borough of Hillingdon originated as a World War I airfield, retained and rebuilt under General Sir Hugh Trenchard's Home Defence Expansion scheme which began in 1923. In World War II it was one of the fighter stations that played a significant operational role in the Battle of Britain. During the reporting period, the site has been undergoing a period of intensive redevelopment under Project MoDEL, with new accommodation built to house a range of military facilities. Several buildings of historical interest remain, including the Officer's Mess, a grade II-listed building constructed in the 1920s.

The Mess is the most impressive building to have survived at Northolt. Its design follows that of other buildings at Uxbridge by the Air Ministry architects under the direction of Lt JGN Clifts. There are several significant features including a clock tower, entrance porch and fine internal treatment to the Mess rooms. The interior retains its original joinery and plasterwork, and

has a minstrel's gallery looking over the dining room. The building has continued in the use for which it was originally designed, though with various interventions and additions. It is historically important because of its associations with the Polish and other allied airmen based at Northolt in World War II, and its distinguished role as part of a key fighter station in the Battle of Britain.

### Functional requirements

Prior to the recent project, the building was inadequate in many respects. The bedroom accommodation was outdated, and officers had to share sanitary facilities. The main dining hall was too small for formal dining arrangements for the increased number of officers at Northolt, and the sequence of reception spaces was awkwardly planned. The back-of-house areas, including the kitchen, server space, staff facilities and storage space, all fell far short of current requirements. The building did not allow for wheelchair users entering the building, and the lavatory accommodation was inadequate.

# RAF NORTHOLT

## A new lease of life for the Officers' Mess

The setting of the building had been compromised, for example by the tennis courts which intruded on the main entrance axis, and the tarmac service yard to the rear. The back of the building was an accretion of extensions of various periods, including a prefabricated building and a two-storey 1970s extension. These additions were of poor quality and detracted from the appearance of the overall group.

### The project

The challenge was to update and enlarge the accommodation, without sacrificing the special character of the original building. The project has provided additional residential rooms in two new blocks on an adjacent site, set back so as not to impact on the main building. The accommodation for officers within the building has been modernised, with the old communal bathrooms replaced by en-suite facilities.

A new entrance pavilion to the north range provides level access to the building for wheelchair users. A new dining hall is provided in a single-storey extension at the rear. It opens off the principal access point, and is connected back to the original building via the former kitchen, which now forms an ante-room between the new and historic buildings. The roof lantern has been revealed, and its relationship to the main axis of the building restored. The replacement

rear extensions are sympathetically scaled to the adjoining structures and executed in matching materials.

The new dining hall and catering kitchen includes stores, staff changing rooms and sanitary areas, grouped within a single storey element on the site of the old prefabricated building. The original dining hall remains as a gathering and retiring space for larger events. The rooms by the original main entrance have been retained and restored, with the bar area opened up and extended into the redundant corridor space adjacent. Downstand beams and original cornice lines have been retained to reflect the original plan form.

The external appearance of the building has been enhanced by replacing inappropriate plastic sash windows with new windows based on the original casement designs, as recorded in photographs of the early 1940s. With the removal of accretions and the reworking of the landscape, a setting has been created which once again reflects the importance of the Officer's Mess to RAF Northolt.

CLIENT:	DEFENCE ESTATES ON BEHALF OF MOD
ARCHITECT:	GIBBERD
ENGINEERS:	AECOM
CONTRACTOR:	VINCI CONSTRUCTION PLC

GHEU WOULD LIKE TO THANK RICHARD BIGGINS OF GIBBERD ARCHITECTS FOR CONTRIBUTING THIS ITEM

Below left:  
Front of the Mess  
following refurbishment

Below right:  
New extension at the  
rear of the Mess







Above left:  
View of the Supreme  
Court from the south-  
east, following stone  
repair and cleaning

Above right:  
South lightwell with new  
glazed roof above. The  
white glazed tiles have  
been repaired

#### CASE STUDY

## THE SUPREME COURT

### Refurbishment and conversion of Middlesex Guildhall

On 16 October 2009, HM The Queen opened the new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom (UKSC) in the former Middlesex Guildhall, following a two-year project to renovate and convert it from its former use as a Crown court. This elaborately-detailed building was built just before the First World War. It became a dedicated court building after the abolition of Middlesex County Council in 1965 and continued in Crown court use until 2006. The project has included significant interventions to accommodate the Supreme Court as well as extensive conservation works. It has succeeded in meeting the needs of a new national institution without dominating the very distinctive character of the former Guildhall.

#### Description and history of the building

The Guildhall is a grade II\*-listed building located on the west side of Parliament Square, in the Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square conservation area. It adjoins the Westminster

World Heritage Site. The building was constructed 1911-14 to the designs of architect James Gibson, assisted by Peyton Skipwith, in a free Gothic style, in deference to its historic neighbours. It incorporates important Arts and Crafts details and furnishings, notably the architectural sculpture by Henry C Fehr. The original accommodation included two courtrooms on the ground floor and a council chamber on the second floor. After the Guildhall's local government functions ceased in 1965, the Council Chamber was adapted for court use. A major refurbishment, carried out by the Property Services Agency in the 1980s, increased the number of courts to seven.

#### Planning and listed building consents

The Supreme Court was set up under the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 and takes over the functions of the Law Lords. Middlesex Guildhall was selected from a 'long list' of possible sites, including the New Wing of Somerset

# THE SUPREME COURT

## Refurbishment and conversion of Middlesex Guildhall

House. The brief required accommodation for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, formerly housed at 9 Downing Street, as well as the new Supreme Court. From the first pre-application discussions between the Ministry of Justice and English Heritage, it was clear that the project would involve significant changes to the interiors. A statement of importance drafted by English Heritage rated the courtrooms as the finest in the country, of their period, for their decorative richness and the completeness of their fittings. GHEU's participation in regular meetings with the client and design architect helped to resolve the principal conservation issues prior to the submission of applications for planning permission and listed building consent in 2006. These discussions were informed by a conservation plan, prepared by the design architects Feilden and Mawson. The most difficult area to resolve was the reordering of the former council chamber and two original courtrooms.

In November 2006, Westminster City Council granted listed building consent and planning permission, subject to a Section 106 agreement. However, SAVE Britain's Heritage and the Victorian Society opposed the scheme, unsuccessfully challenging the City Council's decision to grant consent at a Judicial Review in March 2007. Once works commenced on site, regular progress meetings continued during the two-year construction period. These were attended by the statutory authorities (Westminster City Council and GHEU, representing English Heritage) and the various members of the project team, including the developer, the contractor and the architects. This ensured that all planning and heritage matters, including the discharge of numerous conditions, were resolved expeditiously.

### External works

Externally, the cleaning and repair of the Portland stone facades has revealed the full impact of the relief sculpture and decoration. At high

Below left:  
View of the former council chamber, prior to alteration, showing original joinery

Below right:  
View of the former council chamber, now Court 1, showing new layout





level, structural movement had occurred at numerous points due to the rusting of the steel frame behind the stone cladding. This required painstaking repairs by the specialist contractor. The roofs, with their Westmorland slates, and the rainwater drainage have also been fully repaired. In front of the building, a new paved area replaces the former roadway and two curved stone benches facing the main entrance provide an elegant solution to security requirements.

#### Internal reordering

Internally, the entrance foyer has been reconfigured to include a fully glazed screen, new stone steps and a disability lift. Facilities for checking visitors and bags are discreetly accommodated to one side. On the central axis, a new opening has been made between the foyer and the Justices' library, which occupies one of the former courtrooms. The height of this space has been increased by removing the central part of the floor and creating a gallery on all four sides, linked to the basement level below with a new staircase.

There are three courtrooms in the new layout, one at ground-floor level in an original courtroom, one new double-height court at first floor level and one at second-floor level in the former council chamber. The layout of these rooms has been designed for the proceedings of the Supreme Court, which are markedly different to a traditional court. Significant changes were necessary to satisfy operational requirements, including the removal of the original fixed furniture and the insertion of level floors. Otherwise, the architectural character of the historic spaces, which include richly-detailed ceilings, galleries, panelling and stained glass, have been retained largely intact. In the two original courtrooms, the bench, dock and other fixed furniture have been removed and retained for re-use in two new courtrooms planned for Snaresbrook Crown Court. Elsewhere in the building, important decorative interiors, such as the main staircase and the lobby to the former council chamber, have been carefully cleaned

View of the foyer to the Supreme Court with new lighting, steps and glass screens



# THE SUPREME COURT

## Refurbishment and conversion of Middlesex Guildhall

and conserved. All the windows on the external facades were retained. However, secondary glazed units were added internally to give bomb-blast mitigation. The complex shapes and variety of window types made this particularly challenging. The building was completely reserviced, re-using existing ducts and voids wherever possible.

A significant benefit of the project has been the recovery of the two original lightwells. Extensive repairs and reinstatement of the white glazed tiling were necessary, following the removal of later insertions and services. These spaces have been enclosed with fully-glazed roofs, and now extend down to basement level. New glazed screens on the west side of each lightwell have opened up views within the building.

### Decorative interiors and furnishings

The project has combined the conservation of the existing interiors with the commissioning of new furniture, furnishings and art work. Middlesex County heraldry, inscriptions and stained glass have been retained in-situ inside and out; the exceptions are the dedicatory 'honours boards' at the main entrance, which have been concealed behind new signage for the Supreme Court. An inscribed plinth and bust of King Edward VII has been relocated from the foyer to the basement café. The Middlesex Art Collection has been cleaned, conserved and re-hung, and much of the historic lighting retained and augmented. Cleaning of the internal render finishes, woodwork, glass and glazed tiles has also transformed the interiors. In the former Council Chamber, the finely-carved bench ends have been incorporated in new oak benches and the original 'throne' has been relocated to one of the galleries. New furniture in the courts and elsewhere in the building has been commissioned from distinguished designers. A new crest has been designed to reflect the role of the Supreme Court in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. This theme is

continued in the carpets, designed by Sir Peter Blake, which run throughout the building. Other new art work includes lettering 'manifestations' on the glass screens in the foyer and on the gallery of the library, and a specially-commissioned poem inscribed on the stone benches outside.

### Public access

The project has been designed to encourage public access to the Supreme Court, by making the building accessible to visitors and explaining the work of this new institution. The public areas include a café and a permanent exhibition in the basement. A book documenting the history of the building and its conversion is scheduled for publication in 2010.

**CLIENT:**  
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

**DEVELOPER:**  
KIER PROPERTY

**DESIGN ARCHITECT:**  
FEILDEN & MAWSON  
(SUPPORTED BY FOSTER & PARTNERS AT CONCEPT STAGE)

**EXECUTIVE ARCHITECT (FROM 2007):**  
GILMORE HANKEY KIRKE

**LEAD TECHNICAL ADVISER:**  
WSP GROUP

**CONTRACTOR:**  
WALLIS

**STONEWORK CONTRACTOR:**  
PAYE

**DESIGN OF NEW FURNITURE:**  
LUKE HUGHES, TOMOKO AZUMI

**CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC JOINERY:**  
DAVID PODMORE

**GLASS CONSERVATION:**  
CHAPEL STUDIOS

**PLASTER CONSERVATION:**  
TOMEI & SONS

**HISTORIC TILING SUPPLIER:**  
CRAVEN DUNNILL JACKFIELDS LTD

**HISTORIC LIGHTING REFURBISHMENT:**  
DERNIER & HAMLYN

**JOINERY:**  
EE SMITH AND HICKS JOINERY

**NEW GLASS SCREENS:**  
SAPER GLASS



The White Tower, partially scaffolded for the phased conservation project

#### CASE STUDY

## THE WHITE TOWER AT THE TOWER OF LONDON

Conservation, research, education and training

### Historical background

The White Tower is the most complete survival of an eleventh-century fortress palace remaining in Europe and the outstanding survival of Norman keep architecture in England. Analysis has shown that building work on the Tower was begun shortly after the Conquest, and was well

underway by 1075-9. It was built to impress and dominate the unruly citizens of London and those arriving in the kingdom via the Thames, as well as providing a formal residence for the King. The imposing elevations suggested to newcomers arriving by river a massive structure of three storeys, but in the Norman period there were

# THE WHITE TOWER AT THE TOWER OF LONDON

Conservation, research, education and training

in fact only two (excluding the basement).

The 'third storey' was indicated by a series of small arched windows, visible on the exterior. However, these windows lit a mural passage which overlooked a roof covering the second storey. The area now occupied by a fifteenth-century top storey was actually an unroofed shell designed to create an illusion of even greater height and solidity in the original building.

## Conservation and research

The quinquennial survey conducted in 1993 revealed that action was required to arrest the rate of decay on the historic fabric. Parts of the White Tower's south elevation had decayed to such an extent that urgent repairs had to be prioritised. Following further assessment and an investigation of treatment options, the conservation of the south elevation was completed in 1998. In 2007 Historic Royal Palaces committed to continue necessary conservation work to the rest of the Tower: to clean, repair and conserve the north, east and west elevations, to ensure the Tower's long-term survival, and to undertake archaeological and petrographic surveys to produce a comprehensive history of the building's construction and development.

A phased programme of repairs commenced on site in January 2008 and is due to be completed at the end of 2010; the work involves cutting out the hard, cementitious pointing and replacing it with a more permeable lime mortar; some stones whose faces had eroded severely are being replaced. Damaging crusts of sulphation and pollution are being removed by a combination of nebulising spray, hand-brushing and Jos & Doff cleaning. This not only removes the threat to the historic fabric, but also allows the building to be once again seen as white.

The programme of archaeological and materials research has significantly increased understanding of the White Tower. The archaeological survey

has revealed evidence of earlier buildings built against the Tower, and other periods of rebuilding. Petrographic surveys identify the geographical nature of each individual stone, enabling the project team to select appropriate stones to replace those that have decayed. The results of both the archaeological and petrographic surveys will be presented in a scholarly publication.

## Education and training

Historic Royal Palaces has been developing programmes to engage visitor interest in material heritage for some years. 'Chance of a Lifetime' is a learning programme developed jointly by the Tower Education Service and the Surveyor's department as part of the White Tower conservation project. The programme aims to raise the profile of building conservation and supports the development of conservation skills through learning activities, whilst reaching new education audiences (adults and applied learners in particular).

A Learning Officer was appointed in June 2008 to develop the Chance of a Lifetime programme. Public liability insurance and risk assessments were arranged to allow visitors safe access to the White Tower conservation site. Public access was limited to ten people at one time on the scaffolding between March and November. The target audience was identified as primary pupils, 14-19 year-old students, higher and further education groups and lifelong learners. Trial education sessions took place in 2008, before the official launch in March 2009. The programme, which runs until December 2010, is divided into three sections: the core programme, project-based work and events.

The core programme comprises regular conservation workshops, site visits and work experience opportunities. Conservation workshops have been delivered to primary pupils and lifelong learners whilst further



and higher education groups used the site as a case study for their courses (conservation, surveying, stonemasonry etc). Students also discussed career opportunities with professionals while contractors promoted their skills and expertise. The project has supported the Traditional Building Skills Bursary Scheme and the contractor has provided several work placements in stone masonry for trainees. Taster days have been offered in partnership with ConstructionSkills to diploma students in construction and built environment and to apprentices.

Through this diverse range of activities and events, Chance of a Lifetime has already proved its value in raising awareness, knowledge and skills related to building conservation. In the first 18 months, over 1700 learners have taken part in one of the 65 activities and events delivered, which demonstrates there is a real appetite for conservation among education audiences.

<b>CLIENT:</b>	HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES
<b>MAIN CONTRACTOR:</b>	CARREK CONSERVATION LTD

GHEU WOULD LIKE TO THANK TRACY SIMMONS OF HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES FOR CONTRIBUTING THIS ITEM.

Below left:  
A group of school children look at the historic masonry and conservation techniques as part of the 'Chance of a Lifetime' project

Below right:  
Careful cutting out of damaging hard pointing on the south-east turret of the White Tower

Events have also been organised to raise the profile of historic building conservation to the public. For example, the White Tower conservation site was open to the general public during Open House weekend.





## CASE STUDY

## REPOSITORY WOODS WOOLWICH

### Training grounds of the Royal Military Repository

The Royal Military Repository was established in 1778 by Sir William Congreve to train cadets in manoeuvring and mounting heavy ordnance. Originally at Woolwich Arsenal, after a fire in 1802 the institution was relocated to a site north-west of Woolwich Common where the movement of heavy ordnance could be practised. The varied natural landscape of the site was enhanced with a series of purpose-built ponds and earthworks to recreate the range of obstacles that might be encountered in conflict, and to enable cadets to practise hauling cannon over water-bodies, building temporary bridges and rafts, and crossing ravines. 'Repository sheds' were also constructed to store the artillery pieces needed for practice.

In 1818 the decision was taken to move the Rotunda building from the grounds of Carlton House in Westminster to the eastern boundary of the Repository (Biennial Conservation Report 2003-05, p8-9) to house the institution's

teaching collection and enhance the picturesque landscape that the military had created. When the Rotunda opened as a public museum in 1820, the Repository landscape took on the dual roles of training and recreation. The training facilities were completed in the 1820s when a bastioned linear fortification was built for cadets to practise mounting a variety of ordnance.

A survey of the woodland to the west of the Rotunda, undertaken in 2007 by English Heritage, revealed that the purpose-built landscape of ponds, tracks and training earthworks from the mid nineteenth century largely survives, as does half of the linear fortification on the eastern boundary. Combined with documentary research, it has been possible to demonstrate why this unique training landscape was built and how it was used. The tradition of using the Repository Woods for military training continues to this day.

Above left:  
The northern end of the large pond today. Many elements of the purpose-built training landscape survive as earthworks, ponds and tracks in the Repository Woods

Top right:  
(probably John Spiller, 1858) showing cadets manoeuvring 'gun pontoon' on the large pond

Above right:  
Undated map of the Royal Military Repository (c late 1840s/50s) showing purpose-built ponds, earthworks, batteries, linear fortification and Rotunda building



## CASE STUDY

# WHITEHALL STREETSCAPE PROJECT

## Security improvements at the heart of government

The Whitehall Streetscape Project, a joint project between the Cabinet Office and Westminster City Council, has introduced security measures in a manner sympathetic to the historic environment of Whitehall. In extensive consultation with GHEU, the architects have designed Portland-stone-clad balustrades which are used to give architectural definition between lines of bollards. The project was awarded the Institution of Highways and Transportation's *Security in the public realm* award, 2008.

Below left:  
New bollards and stone-clad balustrading outside the headquarters of HM Revenue & Customs in Whitehall

Below right:  
New balustrade outside the Cabinet Office looking towards the Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The security installations and associated relocation of services have required extensive excavations which have been archaeologically supervised and recorded. These have exposed remains of the sixteenth-century King Street Gate and Whitehall Palace and traces of the Privy Garden, as well as various eighteenth and nineteenth-century walls and floors.

<b>ARCHITECTS:</b>	PURCELL MILLER TRITTON
<b>ENGINEERS:</b>	HYDER CONSULTING
<b>HISTORIC ADVISORS:</b>	WS ATKINS LTD
<b>ARCHAEOLOGISTS:</b>	PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
<b>CONTRACTOR:</b>	MURPHY





## CASE STUDY

## SALISBURY PLAIN

### Archaeological management on the Defence Training Estate

The condition of archaeological sites is monitored by in-house archaeologists employed by Defence Estates

Salisbury Plain is the largest military training area in the UK, at some 38,000 hectares, an area the same size as the Isle of Wight. It is also one of the best preserved archaeological landscapes in Western Europe. There are 306 scheduled monuments and thousands of other entries on the Wiltshire Sites and Monument Record. Areas of the Plain are included within the Stonehenge World Heritage Site. The archaeology dates from prehistoric and Roman periods up to World War I practice trenches. The MoD makes a huge effort to ensure that these sites are protected and any risks to their condition are identified and mitigated.

The use of the Plain for armoured manoeuvres presents challenges to avoid vehicle damage to the monuments. White-topped palisades with 'no vehicle' signage around vulnerable sites provide a visible physical barrier to discourage tanks and other military vehicles from driving over

monuments. Military exercises are also carefully planned to avoid damage to archaeological sites. The most important are marked as 'Important and fragile sites' on military commanders' maps and are effectively placed out-of-bounds. Commanders routinely seek clearance from MoD archaeologists for any form of digging, such as foxholes or anti-tank ditches, before training is allowed to start. The MoD uses a Geographic Information System (GIS) with layers of archaeological sensitivity data compiled by them, Wiltshire County Council and English Heritage.

When archaeological sites are likely to be affected by a training exercise, measures are put in place to minimise disturbance to the monuments. For example, the scheduled Roman village of Chapperton Down falls within a crucial tactical training site. The settlement is incorporated into exercise planning, being



designated as a 'minefield' so that soldiers are excluded. A raised track across the monument is provided at a set point, as required by the exercise regime and after an archaeological evaluation, so that vehicles can cross. This masquerades as a deliberate minefield 'breach' and the pressure-loading on the ground is monitored to ensure there is no impact on the monument below the track. Associated with the village are a number of field systems. As these sites are sensitive, tracked vehicles are only allowed access during dry conditions. The ground topography has been examined using laser scanning technology and differential Global Positioning Systems to monitor effects of vehicle movements. The empirical data reveals that there is almost no effect as a result of the monument's management regime.

The archaeological sites undergo a quinquennial condition survey by independent auditors to establish their condition and to identify any

management issues. The outcomes of these inspections inform the Plain's *Integrated Rural Management Plan* and are used in a programme of prioritised conservation works.

Burrowing animals (rabbits and badgers) pose the biggest threat to the monuments on the Plain. In a pilot project between the MoD and English Heritage, the use of small-gauge metal meshes has proved highly successful in excluding animals from monuments and restoring the chalk grassland. The mesh should last for many years and has made a significant improvement in condition of the monuments.

Although the Crown retains immunity from the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the MoD is committed to following the procedures under DCLG Circular 02/06 for any work affecting scheduled monuments on its estate. For Salisbury Plain, there is a standing Scheduled Monument Clearance which permits a number

Below left:  
Bronze Age round  
barrow cemetery of Silk  
Hill in the Bulford Ranges  
on Salisbury Plain. The  
image shows a series of  
burial mounds after they  
have been meshed to  
prevent rabbit damage.  
The cemetery includes  
bowl, bell, disc and  
pond barrows

Below right:  
Tank training on  
Salisbury Plain



## SALISBURY PLAIN

### Archaeological management on the Defence Training Estate

of protection activities without requiring specific SMC applications. The MoD is subject to planning law and archaeology can be a major consideration in applications for development works. For example, an archaeological evaluation of the airfield at Upavon was undertaken as part of a project to construct a new landing strip. A geophysical survey and the subsequent excavation revealed the presence of a 100m-diameter Iron Age enclosure and later Roman rectilinear-plan buildings. This information resulted in a major revision to the layout of the new strip.

English Heritage works closely with the MoD on the Stonehenge World Heritage Site (WHS), as the northern part of the inscribed area lies within the training area. The MoD is a major stakeholder and is on the committee responsible

for redrafting the WHS management plan. As part of its commitment to the WHS, the MoD has removed several power cables to enhance the historic landscape.

The Plain is a very important multi-period archaeological landscape; the presence of the Army here since 1897 has helped to protect it, by preventing deep ploughing and major development works. The close working relationship between English Heritage and the MoD is essential to ensure the sustainable management of the Plain's archaeological sites.

GHEU WOULD LIKE TO THANK RICHARD OSGOOD OF DEFENCE ESTATES FOR CONTRIBUTING THIS ITEM

Extensive rabbit damage to one of the bell barrows at Silk Hill in the Bulford Ranges prior to the meshing programme







Building X6. In the summer of 1952, the explosive components of the United Kingdom's first atomic device were assembled in this building

#### CASE STUDY

## FOULNESS ISLAND ESSEX

### The former Atomic Weapons Research Establishment

Fleet, previously home to the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Foulness, was established in the late 1940s, principally to develop the conventional explosives used in Britain's first atomic weapons. It is one of a handful of sites in England associated with the development of nuclear weapons. The site's history spans the full duration of the Cold War. Many of the range's activities remain classified, but recent research by English Heritage has shed new light on one of England's most secretive places. A notable feature of the

range is the building specially constructed for the assembly of Britain's first atomic device that was successfully detonated during the Hurricane trials on the Monte Bello Islands, Australia, in 1952.

A copy of the report on AWRE Foulness is available at  
<http://research.english-heritage.org.uk/report/?14729>



# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

This annex contains brief details of heritage assets at risk (listed buildings, scheduled monuments and curtilage structures) belonging to departments and other public bodies in England. An overview of progress with heritage assets at risk is provided in paragraphs 2.6 & 2.7. This is the first year that the biennial report has included scheduled monuments at risk. The entries below are listed in this order:

## Departments:

- BRB (Residuary) Ltd
- Department for Transport
- English Heritage
- Environment Agency
- Forest Enterprise England
- HM Revenue & Customs
- Home Office
- Homes & Communities Agency
- Land Registry
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Justice (HM Court Service)
- Ministry of Justice (HM Prison Service)
- The Royal Parks

## Other public bodies:

- British Waterways
- Royal Household

## The categories of risk are defined as:

- Category A**  
Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed.
- Category B**  
Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; solution agreed but not yet implemented.
- Category C**  
Slow decay; no solution agreed.
- Category D**  
Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented.
- Category E**  
Under repair or in fair to good repair, but no user identified; or under threat of vacancy with no obvious new user (applicable only to buildings capable of beneficial use).
- Category F**  
Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented.

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Departments

### BRB (Residuary) Ltd

#### Whitebridge Crossing Cottage, Stone, Staffordshire. Listed grade II

An early level-crossing keeper's cottage. It is too close to the main railway line to allow sale or safe occupation. The building is boarded up and it is proposed to dismantle it and re-erect it at a heritage railway. A specific site has now been identified.

Category B

### Department for Transport

#### Guardhouse buildings, Agaton Fort, Plymouth, Devon. Scheduled monument

A vehicle test centre is located within this fort, dating from the 1860s. The site is managed by the Vehicle and Operator Services Agency. Although the fort is generally in fair condition, some of the ancillary buildings are vacant and in poor condition.

Category D

#### Bantony Manor House, Silverhill, East Sussex.

##### Listed grade II

18th-century house, owned by the Highways Agency. In a derelict state. Secured to prevent vandalism. The building is currently blighted by plans for the A21/Hurst Green bypass. Remedial works have been agreed.

Category C

### English Heritage

#### Conservatory at Wrest Park, Silsoe, Bedfordshire. Listed grade I

The conservatory is attached to the west end of the mansion house, dating from 1834-36. Ownership transferred from the Department of Trade & Industry in 2006. Works to overhaul and repair the roof and rainwater goods have been completed and the structure is now weathertight. A further phase of work is due to start in 2010.

Category F

#### 54-57 Albion Street, Birmingham. Listed grade II

Silverware workshops of J W Evans, located in the Jewellery Quarter, retaining original business archives and equipment. English Heritage acquired the building and contents in 2008.

The first phase of repairs to the external envelope and structure is due for completion in 2009/10. Investigation and feasibility studies for future use as a visitor site, with other linked uses, are ongoing.

Category E – new entry

#### Fort Cumberland, Eastney, Portsmouth, Hampshire. Scheduled monument & listed grade II

Coastal fort of 1746-1812 with later buildings and features. The Fort is partly occupied by English Heritage staff. It is a robust structure and decay is slow. A conservation plan has been completed. Parts of the defensive walls are in need of repair and many of the casemates and the guardhouse would require significant work to bring them into use. Some repairs to the guardhouse have been carried out and the possibility of re-use is being examined.

Category F

#### The north entrance, north-centre bastion and adjoining detached bastion on the Western Heights, Dover, Kent. Scheduled monument

The permanent fortifications on the Western Heights were begun in 1793 at the start of the Napoleonic wars and finally completed towards the end of 1867. The whole of the scheduled area is deteriorating slowly and extensive work is needed to bring the monument back into good repair. Parts of the fortifications are in the care of English Heritage but public access to these areas is limited to the exterior of the Drop Redoubt. English Heritage is working with Kent County Council to identify options for the whole of the Western Heights, including the areas in its care. A conservation management plan is in preparation.

Category C

#### Baguley Hall, Manchester. Listed grade I

A mid 14th-century timber-framed hall. It has suffered vandalism, but is now secure. A condition survey was completed in January 2009. A development brief has been prepared in consultation with Manchester City Council. Work is underway to identify a partner organisation to undertake the conservation repairs and the long-term management of the property.

Category E

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## English Heritage continued

**Apethorpe Hall, Northamptonshire. Listed grade I**  
Country house, late 15th to early 17th century, set in a grade II registered park. English Heritage took possession of the site in 2004, following service of a Compulsory Purchase Order. A major programme of repair works was carried out between 2004 and 2008. English Heritage is now marketing the property for single residential use. The separately-listed dovecote (grade II) is also at risk.

Category D

**Ditherington Flax Mill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.**

**Listed (various grades)**

English Heritage acquired the property from the receiver in 2005 and has funded a master plan, a condition survey and an engineering assessment. A programme of urgent works involving vegetation removal and repair or replacement of roof coverings and rain water goods was commissioned in 2007. The main mill was provided with support scaffolding at the same time. In June 2009 English Heritage appointed a design team, jointly funded with Shropshire Council, with the intention of securing detailed planning permission for the historic buildings in 2010. The listed buildings at risk are:

**Flax mill and attached former malting kiln (listed grade I)**

Category A

**Apprentice house (listed grade II\*)**

Category A

**Flax-dressing building (listed grade I)**

Category A

**Stove house and dye house (listed grade II\*)**

Category A

**Flax warehouse (listed grade I)**

Category A

**Workshop and offices (listed grade II)**

Category A

**Stable and hayloft (listed grade II)**

Category A

## Environment Agency

**Lydney Harbour and Docks, Gloucestershire.**

**Scheduled monument**

The docks and harbour were once the main commercial port in the district. They were closed in the 1960s. The Outer Basin is now repaired with the surrounding area used for recreation, but the Inner Basin is still in poor condition.

Category F

## Forest Enterprise England

### CORNWALL

**Cross on Halvana Moor, Bodmin Moor.**

**Scheduled monument**

Medieval Cross. This was stolen in 1987. The location is assessed as at high risk due to forestry operations in the area. Without the cross the location is now uncertain.

**Hall Rings, Pelynt. Scheduled monument**

Prehistoric hillfort. Parts of the banks remain well preserved under light woodland. At risk due to continued ploughing of the site.

### CUMBRIA

**Prehistoric enclosure, field system and cairnfield, medieval and early post-medieval settlements and field systems 600m south-south-west of Blacklyne House, Kershope Forest. Scheduled monument**

At risk due to bracken infestation.

**Broomrigg I: standing stone in Broomrigg Plantation, 920m south-east of Street House, Ainstable.**

**Scheduled monument**

At risk due to bracken infestation.

**Broomrigg P: shieling in Broomrigg Plantation, 775m south-east of Street House, Ainstable.**

**Scheduled monument**

At risk due to bracken infestation.

**Settlement on The Hawk, Dunnerdale, Broughton.**

**Scheduled monument**

Prehistoric settlement. At risk due to bracken infestation.

# ANNEX I:

## HERITAGE AT RISK

### DEVON

#### Farway Castle earthwork enclosure, East Devon. Scheduled monument

The site is at risk due to its being part ploughed, part under bracken and the rest under regenerative scrub/woodland.

#### Post-medieval deer park, medieval fishpond, 18th-century triumphal arch and a 19th-century lead mine, ore works and smelt mill at Boringdon Park, Plympton. Scheduled monument

The site is at risk as walls are under threat of collapse from tree growth. There is also deterioration of mining remains.

#### Thorn Barrow 520m south-east of Coop, in Highermoor Plantations, Broadwoodwider. Scheduled monument

The site is at risk due to a badger sett.

### DORSET

#### Bowl barrow 610m east of Bere Heath Farm, Bere Regis. Scheduled monument

The barrow mound has been occupied by badgers and there is extensive damage on all sides of the mound. There is agreement to remove and control the badgers as a high priority.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

#### Symonds Yat promontory fort. Scheduled monument

The ramparts have suffered from extensive scrub growth. Issues of visitor management are being addressed. The monument is a test-bed for reconciling the management of archaeology and terrestrial ecology within an area of intense visitor pressure.

#### Offa's Dyke

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

**Section in Caswell Wood, 280m west of Beeches Farm, Brockweir.** Medieval earthwork. There is significant erosion by visitors in places. There is also a degree of badger activity with an unknown number of setts.

**Section in Passage Grove, 660m west of Sheepcot, Brockweir.** The monument is at risk from two badger setts. The monument has also been affected by significant erosion in places due to the Offa's Dyke Long Distance Path.

**Section in Shorncliff Wood including the Devil's Pulpit, 790m south-west of Sheepcot, Tidenham.** There is acute erosion up to 40cm depth in places caused by visitors. Partial repair/resurfacing has been carried out. The earthwork has significant scrub and sapling cover.

**Section in Worgan's Wood, 800m west of Chase Farm, Tidenham.** There are some active badger setts in the side of the bank. There is also serious erosion along the line of Offa's Dyke long distance path on the crest of the bank.

**Section in Boatwood Plantation, 320m south-west of Chase Farm, Tidenham.** There is serious erosion along the course of the Offa's Dyke long distance path, which runs on the crest of the bank. There are also animal burrowing problems along this section.

#### Soudley camp, Lower Soudley, Forest of Dean. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric hillfort. The ramparts are being damaged by erosion caused by footpaths and bike trails.

### HAMPSHIRE

#### Castle Hill, Chilworth, Southampton.

#### Scheduled monument

Prehistoric enclosure. The site is at risk from scrub and sapling growth and also from vandalism and evidence of antisocial activity.

#### New Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

**Bowl barrow 320m west of Ober House, Brockenhurst.** The monument is suffering from severe rabbit infestation.

**Bowl barrow 400m south-west of Robin Hood Farm, Stoney Cross, Minstead.** The monument is at risk from trees, scrub and bracken growth.

**Bowl barrow 630m north of Hardley Bridge, Buttsash.** The monument is at risk from scrub and tree growth.

**Hillfort 400m south of Home Farm, Ashurst.** The fort is at risk from bracken growth and badger burrows.

**Medieval hunting lodge in Church Place enclosure, Ashurst.** The site is at risk from a large active badger sett.

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Forest Enterprise England continued

**Studley Castle royal hunting lodge, Bramshaw.** The site is at risk from bracken cover, an active badger sett and there is evidence of damage from forestry machinery.

**Three bowl barrows 420m south-west of Pitts Copse Farm** forming part of the Beaulieu Heath round barrow cemetery. The site is at risk from continued animal burrowing.

### HEREFORDSHIRE

**Penyard Castle, Ross-on-Wye.**

#### Scheduled monument

The monument suffers from extensive ivy growth, near-collapsing masonry, scrub and weed growth.

### NORTHUMBERLAND

**Bastle and associated buildings 730m north-west of Comb. Scheduled monument and listed grade II**

The scope of work to stabilise the monument has been agreed and funding is being sought. It is also known as Barty's Peel and Borbie Castle. A consolidation grant was secured from English Heritage in 2008/9.

Category D

**Shilla Hill Bastle, west of Comb.**

#### Scheduled monument

The masonry is in poor condition. The scope of work to stabilise the monument has been agreed. A grant from English Heritage was secured in 2008/9 towards consolidation work and vegetation clearance.

Category D

**Hawkhope Farmhouse, Falstone. Listed grade II**

A stone and slate bastle house. Mid 16th-century construction with Georgian and Victorian additions. The building was vacant for many years but is now partly occupied. Though wind and weather tight the building has been stripped down. The building has been re-roofed and is in stable condition.

Category C

**Romano-British farmstead, 330m north-west of Sidwood Cottage, Falstone. Scheduled monument**

The monument is at risk from bracken growth.

**Two cairn cemeteries west of Willie Law, Chillingham.**

#### Scheduled monument

The monument is at risk from tree growth.

**Blacka Burn shieling, Stonehaugh.**

#### Scheduled monument

The monument is at risk from tree growth.

### NORTH YORKSHIRE

**The Thieves' Dikes: prehistoric linear boundaries and associated features, Broxa Forest, Silpho.**

#### Scheduled monument

This is a complex monument which is protected in four constraint areas, covering different management regimes and ownership. Vulnerabilities include colonisation by scrub, bracken growth, arable ploughing and arable clipping. An agreed management plan should help deal with many of these issues.

**Boltby Scar promontory fort and two round barrows, Cleveland. Scheduled monument**

Prehistoric bowl barrow. The larger part of this monument lies in an arable field, subject to ploughing. A significant minority lies in undisturbed heathland at the top of Boltby Scar. There are additional risks from footpath erosion.

### Dalby Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

**Cross dyke 900m west of Backleys Farm.** This cross dyke lies in a conifer plantation. It is under a management plan which addresses tree, scrub and bracken growth.

**Cross dyke centred 480m south of Fox and Rabbit Farm.** This cross dyke is protected in three constraint areas which fall in a number of different management regimes. It is at risk from scrub growth, arable clipping and an actively-worked plantation.

**Fox Howe round barrow.** At risk from bracken growth and animal burrowing. A management plan is in operation which addresses clearance of scrub colonisation and bracken control.

**Long barrow 530m north of Keeper's Cottage.**

The monument is at risk from bracken, scrub growth and animal colonisation. A management plan is in operation which addresses these issues.

**Oxmoor and Givendale Dikes: prehistoric linear boundaries and associated features.** The dikes are under several different management regimes where there are a number of threats.



# ANNEX I:

## HERITAGE AT RISK

Arable clipping and arable ploughing represent the primary threat whilst badger burrowing, scrub and quad-bikes are issues at other parts of the site.

**Prehistoric linear boundary on Stonygate Moor, 550m west of Warren House Farm.** The monument is at risk from scrub, bracken and ploughing. A management plan is in place.

**Rabbit type 570m south-east of Pexton Moor Farm.** The monument is at risk from bracken, scrub and tree growth. A management plan is in place which deals with some of these issues.

**Round barrow 250m south-east of the Adder Stone.** This barrow lies in a clearing in a conifer plantation. There is a management plan in operation which addresses scrub regeneration and bracken growth.

**Round barrow 460m north-west of the Adder Stone.** The monument is at risk from bracken growth.

**Round barrow 470m north of Keeper's Cottage.** This has been cleared of trees but remains at risk from bracken growth and forestry activity. A management plan is in place.

**Round barrow 600m west of Scamridge Farm.** The monument is at risk from ploughing and scrub growth. Scrub growth is being addressed by a management plan.

**Round barrow 740m east of Broad Head Farm.** The monument is at risk from bracken and scrub growth. A management plan has been agreed.

**Round barrow 780m east of Broad Head Farm.** At risk from bracken and scrub growth. A management plan has been agreed.

**Round barrow at Blanket Head, 350m north-west of Broad Head Farm.** At risk from bracken and scrub growth. A management plan has been agreed.

**Round barrow on Givendale Rigg, 1.6km south-west of Givendale Head Farm.** At risk from bracken and scrub growth. A management plan has been agreed.

**Round cairn on Pexton Moor, 150m north-east of Pexton Moor Farm.** A management plan is in place to address tree growth and forestry activity. It is still at risk from bracken growth.

**Scamridge Dikes: prehistoric linear boundaries and associated features.** The dikes are under several different management regimes where there are a number of threats. The principal risk is from arable ploughing. Scrub growth and animal burrowing also present risks across the site.

**Two prehistoric linear boundaries with associated features, 680m east-south-east and 880m north-north-east of Pexton Moor Farm.** These linear boundaries run through several different management regimes. The monument is primarily at risk from bracken growth, with other areas affected by tree growth, ploughing and animal burrowing. A management plan is in place to deal with some of these issues.

**Two round barrows in Dalby Forest, 70m north of Broad Head Farm.** The monument is at risk from scrub and bracken growth. A management plan has been agreed.

**Two round barrows on Newclose Rigg, 810m north-east of High Rigg Farm.** The monument is at risk from scrub and bracken growth. A management plan is in place to deal with scrub renewal.

**Warrening enclosure 1.07km east of High Rigg Farm.** The monument is at risk because it is bracken-covered. There is a management plan to address scrub growth and bracken, but it has yet to take effect.

**Warrening enclosure 975m north-east of High Paper Mill Farm, Thornton-le-dale.** The monument is at risk from bracken, scrub and tree growth. An existing management plan deals with tree and scrub growth and new measures are to be introduced to deal with bracken growth.

**Warrening enclosure at Longdale Howl, 400m west of the Adder Stone.** The monument is at risk from scrub and bracken growth. There is an agreed management plan.

**Mount Misery Farmhouse, Hackness. Listed grade II** Late 17th-century farmhouse. The building has been re-roofed but further works are required.

Category E

# ANNEX I:

## HERITAGE AT RISK

### Forest Enterprise England continued

#### Hambleton Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

**Double dykes on Painter Rigg, Ampleforth.** The monument is at risk from ploughing, bracken, scrub and tree growth. A management plan has been agreed.

**Dropping Gill round cairns, Ampleforth.** The monument is considered at risk from scrub and bracken infestation. A management plan is in operation.

**Hood Hill motte and bailey.** The monument is at risk from bracken growth and occasional illegal off-road use. An agreed management plan addresses issues of bracken growth and forestry activity.

**Linear dyke known as Double Dikes, in Waterloo Plantation, Sproxton.** The monument is at risk from bracken infestation although proposed revisions to the management plan should address this.

**Promontory fort at Roulston Scar.** Peripheral areas of the monument are owned by the Forestry Commission and are covered under active management agreements. Eastern and southern areas of the monument are at risk from bracken growth.

**Round barrow on Grimston Moor 350m north-east of Black Gill Plantation.** At risk from bracken growth. Although a management plan is in place, the site will remain at risk until the bracken is dealt with.

#### Wykeham Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

**Maw Rigg cairnfield in Langdale Forest.** The monument is at risk from forestry activity as well as tree, scrub and bracken growth. A management plan is in place to address these issues.

**Round barrow in Harwood Dale Forest known as Penny Howe.** The monument is principally at risk from badger activity. Other issues relating to scrub and bracken growth are dealt with through the existing management plan.

**Round barrow in Wykeham Forest, 440m east of Jenny Thrush Spring.** The monument is at risk from a substantial badger sett.

**Round barrow in Wykeham Forest, 550m south-east of the Three Tremblers.** The monument is at risk from bracken growth, although a revised management plan should mitigate this.

**Round barrow on Maw Rigg, 1.6km south-west of High Langdale End, Langdale Forest.** The monument is at risk from tree, scrub and bracken growth although an agreed management plan should deal with these risks.

**Round barrow on Shortgate Hill, 500m south-east of Coomb Slack Farm.** The monument is at risk from bracken growth, although a revised management plan should help to mitigate this.

**Round barrow on Troutsdale Brow, 165m south-east of Jenny Thrush Spring.** The monument is at risk from bracken growth, although a revised management plan should help to mitigate this.

**Round barrow, lime kiln and warren enclosure, 540m east of Jenny Thrush Spring.** The monument is at risk from bracken cover, but is responding to treatment and the risk should be reduced once this is completed.

**Round cairn on Cowgate Rigg, 790m south-west of Teydale Farm, Harwood Dale Forest.** The monument is at risk from scrub and bracken growth, although a revised management plan should mitigate this.

**Round cairn on Cowgate Rigg, 870m north of Brooklands Farm, Harwood Dale Forest.** The monument is at risk from scrub and bracken growth, although a revised management plan addresses this.

**The Moor Dikes and Cradlegrill Dike prehistoric linear boundaries and other prehistoric remains, Wykeham Forest.** This is a very complex monument in a number of different management regimes. Where not planted or cultivated, the monument is also at risk from scrub and forestry activity. An active management plan should help to deal with some of these issues, although multiple ownership may make some difficult to resolve.

**Three square barrows in Wykeham Forest, 590m south-east of Mount Misery.** The monument is at risk from bracken growth, although a revised management plan should help to mitigate this.

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## SOMERSET

### Round barrows south-west of Cleeve's Plantation, Chewton Mendip. Scheduled monument

Thick conifer planting prevented access to the monument and its condition is unknown.

## SOUTH YORKSHIRE

### Iron Age and Roman quern workings on Wharncliffe Rocks, Stocksbridge. Scheduled monument

Although a management plan is in place and showing good progress, the monument is still at risk from bracken growth. A revised management plan should help to mitigate this.

### Romano-British settlements at Finkle Street, Stocksbridge. Scheduled monument

This monument is primarily at risk from bracken growth and has complex management issues.

## HM Revenue & Customs

### 2a and 2b The Mount, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Listed grade II

These outbuildings comprise the original stable yard to The Mount, the birthplace of Charles Darwin in 1809, now occupied by the Valuation Office and managed by Mapeley. The outbuildings include some residential accommodation that is capable of re-use, but are currently unoccupied. A programme of repairs was carried out in 2007.

Category E

## Home Office

### Bramshill, Hampshire

The estate is managed by the National Policing Improvement Agency (formerly Centrex) for the Home Office and is used as a police training college. The grade I listed mansion stands in a parkland setting which is included in English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks & Gardens at grade II\*. Funding had been identified to clear the backlog of repairs on the estate, and a specification prepared. However, funding is being re-negotiated. The following items in the grounds of the mansion are considered to be in poor condition and at risk:

**Garden walls and gateways north-east of the mansion (listed grade I).** Some areas require partial rebuilding. All areas require partial repointing and brick repairs.

Category D

**The Postern Gate (listed grade I).** The postern gate is in poor condition. Substantial stone repairs and conservation are required.

Category D

**The walls and turrets south-west of the mansion (listed grade I).** A project is now underway to repair the south-east turret and adjoining retaining wall, which are in poor condition and structurally unstable.

Category E

**The walls and gate piers north-west of the mansion (listed grade II).** These walls enclose the kitchen garden. A section of wall was rebuilt in 2006 but repairs are still required to other areas.

Category D

**The High Bridge (listed grade I).** The bridge is in poor condition, requiring repairs to structure and fabric. Some repairs were carried out in 2000-03 but further works are required.

Category D

**The Hazeley Lodges (listed grade II).** The lodges are unoccupied. Both are suffering from water penetration and rot, and substantial repair work is required.

Category C

Repair works in progress on the south-east turret or 'pepperpot' at Bramshill



# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Homes and Communities Agency

**Hanham Hall Hospital, Blocks 1 and 2 and linking arcade, South Gloucestershire.**

**Listed grade II\***

Large house built 1655, vacant and in poor condition. During the reporting period, applications for full planning permission and listed building consent were submitted to the local authority. These have since been approved.

Category D

**Fort Burgoyne, Connaught Barracks, Dover.**

**Scheduled monument**

Polygonal fort of the 1860s, later part of a barracks. The site was transferred from the MoD to the Homes and Communities Agency for residential/mixed use development in October 2007. Structures on the ramparts are at risk from lack of maintenance and invasive vegetation. A full condition survey has been undertaken and a programme of stabilisation and maintenance works is to be agreed with English Heritage.

Category C

**St Clement's Hospital, London. Listed grade II**

Redundant hospital, formerly City of London infirmary. Impressive Italianate main block fronting Bow Road. Vacant. There are proposals for repair and regeneration of the frontage buildings. A successful application for funding was made to the Mayor's buildings at risk grant scheme in 2008.

Category C – new entry

## Land Registry

**Former Regional Seat of Government, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham. Listed grade II**

An early-1950s War Room, extended c1963 in the grounds of the Land Registry office site. The bunker is in poor condition with no operable mains electricity. Access is limited because of the presence of asbestos throughout. During the period 2007/09, roof repairs, concrete repairs and other works have taken place.

Category C

## Ministry of Defence

### BERKSHIRE

**Infirmary Stables, Arborfield Garrison.**

**Scheduled monument**

A specialised 'horse hospital' built 1911-12. The building is redundant, vacant and in very bad condition. Arborfield Garrison is within the scope of the Defence Training Review and is expected to be sold after 2010. Investigation and photographic recording has been carried out and scope of work agreed to make wind & weather tight.

Category A

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

**Garden summerhouse at Halton House, RAF Halton. Curtilage**

This is the focal point of an Italian garden in the grounds of Halton House, built for Alfred Rothschild in the late 19th century. The house is listed grade II\* and the gardens are registered grade II. The structure is in very poor condition. An architect has been appointed to prepare an options study.

Category A



The summerhouse in the Italian garden at RAF Halton

### CORNWALL

**Scaesdon Fort, Antony Training Area.**

**Scheduled monument and listed grade II**

Built 1868, used for military training purposes. A programme of works to remove vegetation and rotting timber has been carried out, the main gates have been repaired and



# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

there is a commitment to renew the bridge. The drains are being investigated to clear flooding in the south moat. Further works are required to stop water ingress west of the entrance. A conservation plan has been prepared for the site.

Category F

## **Tregantle Fort, Antony Training Area.**

### **Scheduled monument and listed grade II**

Fort, built 1858-1865. The Keep is vacant, with no end use identified. A phased programme of repairs to the roof is complete. The interior is still in poor condition, but now drying out. Replacement windows and doors have been agreed and partially carried out.

Category F

## **CUMBRIA**

### **Scordale Lead Mines, Defence Training Estate (DTE)**

#### **North Warcop. Scheduled monument**

Post-medieval earthwork. The monument is vulnerable to natural erosion. Damage was caused by flash flooding in 2002.

### **Stone hut circle settlement, associated field system & two round cairns, DTE North Warcop.**

#### **Scheduled monument**

Prehistoric cairns and earthworks. At risk due to bracken infestation.

### **Shieling 150m south of Tinkler Crag, RAF**

#### **Spadeadam. Scheduled monument**

Medieval shieling. The turf roof has collapsed and the north and west walls have partially collapsed.

## **DEVON**

### **Enclosed settlement 420m south of Doe**

#### **Tor Farm, Willsworthy Range, Dartmoor.**

#### **Scheduled monument**

Prehistoric enclosure. At risk due to bracken growing on the round houses. Also at threat from the European gorse that tends to attract burrowing animals.

### **Stone hut circle and field-plots 100m east of Ger Tor, Willsworthy Range, Dartmoor. Scheduled monument**

Prehistoric earthwork. At risk due to bracken.

### **Two stone hut circles 450m south-south-east of Ger Tor, Willsworthy Range, Dartmoor.**

#### **Scheduled monument**

Prehistoric earthworks. At risk due to bracken.

### **Ernesettle Battery (Ernesettle Fort), Defence**

#### **Munitions Centre, Plymouth. Scheduled monument**

At risk due to vegetation on walls and banks; some parts are sealed and unventilated.

### **Buildings 165 and 166, Dunkeswell Airfield.**

#### **Listed grade II**

A group of buildings on the opposite side of the airfield to the control tower group (see below). Building 166 is the Operations Block and Office Annex. The closely adjoining Building 165 is the Crew Briefing Room. Built in 1942, the buildings were listed in 2002 and are unused. The site is in disposal.

Category C

### **Buildings 22, 24 and 25, Dunkeswell Airfield.**

#### **Listed grade II**

A group of three buildings on the perimeter of the airfield: Building 25 is the Watch Office (Control Tower); Building 22 is the Fire Tender Shed; Building 24 is the Floodlight Trailer and Tractor Shed. Built in 1943, the buildings were listed in 2002. Though unused, they are within a secure enclosure, boarded up, and are wind and weathertight. The site is in disposal.

Category C

### **Master Ropemaker's House, HM Naval Base**

#### **Devonport. Listed grade II**

Dating from the 1770s. Noted as being 'at risk' since 2000, remedial works including roofworks and internal repairs have been carried out, but some repairs are still required. The building remains unused. A management regime of regular inspections and maintenance is being agreed.

Category D

### **South Sawmills, HM Naval Base Devonport.**

#### **Listed grade II\***

Sawmill of 1856-59. The sawmills ceased to be used as such in 1987 but the ground floor remained in light industrial use and for storage until 1997. It remains vacant with no identifiable use.

Category E

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Ministry of Defence continued

### South Smithery, HM Naval Base Devonport. Listed grade II\*

Dockyard smithery built 1771, modified in the 19th century and reconstructed c1897. Remained in use until 1987 when structural faults were discovered. Doors and windows were made weathertight in 2007, but much of the roof remains exposed; there is continued deterioration of masonry and internal joinery.

Category A

### Fort Bovisand, (Joint Service Sub Aqua Diving Centre), Plymouth. Scheduled monument

The MoD retain freehold of two casemates which are occupied by the JSSADC. The remainder of the fort is leased to a private company. Two World War II lookout posts sited on the roof of the battery are in urgent need of weather protection or restoration.

### Watch House Battery and ditch, Staddon Heights, Plymouth. Scheduled monument

Battery of 1904, with 1860 ditch to former Watch House Brake Battery. Vacant in 2009. Significant plant growth in the ditch. There are deteriorating windows and doors and some structural issues.

## DORSET

### Bowl barrow in Throop Clump, 450m west of Heatherdown, Bovington Camp. Scheduled monument

At risk due to tree growth.

### Two bowl barrows 85m and 130m south-west of Cambrai House, Bovington Camp.

#### Scheduled monument

At risk due to tree and scrub growth.

### Round barrow cemetery on West Holme Heath, 850m north-west of Hurst Mill, Lulworth Gunnery School. Scheduled monument

At risk due to gorse and bracken, and vulnerable to vehicle erosion.

### Round barrow cemetery on Povington Heath 550m north-east of Whiteway Farm, Lulworth Gunnery School. Scheduled monument

At risk due to dense covering of bracken and gorse. A tank hulk has been deposited 30m south of the monument.

### Thorn Barrow: bowl barrow on East Holme Range, 650m north-east of Whiteway Farm, Lulworth Gunnery School. Scheduled monument

At risk due to dense bracken coverage, lack of signs and vulnerability to military vehicle movements.

### Two 'water barrows' 650m west-north-west of Whiteway Farm: part of a round barrow cemetery, Lulworth Gunnery School. Scheduled monument

Very overgrown with several trees fallen across the mound; severely affected by badgers.

## DURHAM

### Cup marked rock 100m north of West Loups's, Cotherstone Moor, Defence Training Estate (DTE) North Battlehill Training Area. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric rock carving. Due to be recorded under the North East Rock Art Recording Project which began in 2004. At risk due to water erosion.

### Cup, ring and groove marked rock 310m west of East Loups's, Cotherstone Moor, DTE North Battlehill. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric rock carving. Due to be recorded under the North East Rock Art Recording Project. This will be a starting point to establish the rate of rainwater erosion.

## ESSEX

### St John's Abbey precinct walls, Colchester. Scheduled monument

East wall and other fragments of the monastic precinct of St John's Benedictine Abbey, founded 1095, which is part of the perimeter wall of Colchester Garrison. Internal wall face incorporates much decorative stonework from the Abbey. In need of repointing and stone repairs. Emergency repairs have been undertaken. Full repairs are still outstanding.

Category D

### Quay Farmhouse, Environmental Test Centre, Foulness. Listed grade II

Farmhouse of c1811. Located on a Ministry of Defence firing range, the building is in poor condition. Defence Estates is exploring options with interested parties to take on a long-term lease.

Category C

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Ridgemark Farmhouse, Court End, Environmental Test Centre, Foulness. Listed grade II

Farmhouse of c1700. Located on a Ministry of Defence firing range, the building is in poor condition and is currently unsuitable for permanent occupation because of its location within the range danger template.

Category C

## Sutton's Manor House, Shoebury. Listed grade II\*

House dated 1681. Currently vacant, last used as residential quarters. Re-use of the building is complicated by its location within a military site. A serious dry rot problem was treated 1998-2003, but has caused considerable damage to the interior. Building has been vacant for many years. Disposal is unlikely due to its location in a high-security area.

Category C

## HAMPSHIRE

### Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot Garrison. Listed grade II

A large purpose-built military hospital dating from 1879 with extensive ranges of later wings and wards. The main range is dominated by a large clock tower which overlooks Aldershot Military Town. There is extensive internal damage to the administration block from rainwater penetration and the entire hospital remains unoccupied.

Category C

Cambridge Military Hospital at Aldershot, showing the effects of prolonged rainwater ingress



## Old Military Swimming Baths, Aldershot Garrison. Listed grade II

Former military swimming baths of 1900 with minor later accretions; largely unused for many years and most of interior inaccessible due to health and safety concerns. A scheme has been developed for conversion to a conference centre but unlikely to be realised until at least 2014.

Category C – new entry

## Long barrow 400m south-east of Moody's Down Farm, Chilcomb Range. Scheduled monument

The monument is at risk from annual cultivation by the tenant farmer.

## The Orangery, Southwick House (Defence Police College), Purbrook Heath. Curtilage

Orangery, much altered in the 1990s. A curtilage building to Southwick House (listed grade II), overgrown and decaying.

Category A

## Fort Elson, Gosport (Defence Storage & Distribution Agency). Scheduled monument

Polygonal artillery fort of 1853-60. Damaging vegetation has taken hold on the site. Programmes of vegetation removal are intermittent. A management plan has been drafted but not agreed or implemented. The building cannot be occupied because it lies within a munitions storage area.

Category A

## Fortifications north of Mumby Road, Gosport. Scheduled monument

A 600m length of the western fortifications of Gosport, now cut off from the adjacent barracks site. The site is a fuel store, and so was excluded from the redevelopment scheme at the barracks.

Category C

## Guardrooms, Haslar Gunboat Yard, HMS Dolphin (Buildings 85 and 139), Gosport. Scheduled monument

The buildings have been unoccupied for many years and are derelict. In 1999 basic repairs were carried out to make the buildings weathertight but there has been no progress since then. An options study has been undertaken.

Category C

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Ministry of Defence continued

### 2-8 The Parade, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth.

#### Listed grade II\*

Terrace of dockyard officers' lodgings, 1715-19. Partially converted to office use c1995, but now empty. Prone to wet rot and some structural movement. An options report is said to have been drawn up. A repairs schedule promised by May 2009 has not been circulated, so the risk category has been raised from C to A.

Category A

### Iron and Brass Foundry, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth. Listed grade II\*

The main part of the building was converted to office use in 2003. The east wing (Building I/136) remains unused and at risk. There are concerns over water ingress.

Category C

### No. 25 Store, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth.

#### Listed grade II\*

Two-storey storehouse of 1782, with internal courtyard. In fair condition but vacant. Future use uncertain.

Category C

### Number 6 Dock, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth.

#### Scheduled monument and listed grade I

Naval dock c1690 rebuilt 1737, immediately adjacent to the Block Mills. The dock is suffering from rotation and mortar joints on the stonework altars on the north side have opened up.

Category C

### Three disc barrows on Longmoor Common, 250m north-west of the church, Longmoor Camp, Liphook. Scheduled monument

At risk due to bracken coverage.

## KENT

### Chatham Lines, Brompton Barracks, Chatham.

#### Scheduled monument.

The monument comprises the landward defences to Chatham Dockyard: a dry moat, subsequently bridged by roads and occupied in one place by a substantial building. The Lines are mostly in the possession of the Royal School of Military Engineering (RSME). The future development of the RSME estate is subject to a Public Private Partnership.

Category C

### Dymchurch Redoubt, Defence Training Estate Hythe Ranges. Scheduled monument

Currently used as a military training facility. The original fort of 1806 is a massive brick circular structure within a dry moat, and has 20th-century additions. Located on MoD ranges, some parts have been brought back into use. There is brickwork deterioration to both the original fort and later additions. A conservation plan was prepared in 2005. Phased repairs are in progress.

Category D

## LINCOLNSHIRE

### Hangars 2 and 3, RAF Scampton. Listed grade II

Two hangars in an arc of four C-type hangars, built 1936-7 as part of a RAF bomber station. The hangars are vacant and the future use of the site as a whole is uncertain. Some repairs to the exterior have been completed and further works are planned.

Category E

## LONDON

### Curtilage structures, Hillingdon House, RAF Uxbridge.

The walls to the service yard at the rear of Hillingdon House (listed grade II) have some structural problems.

Category C – new entry

### Cinema, Hillingdon House, RAF Uxbridge.

#### Listed grade II

The cinema is unused and in very poor condition. Although the site has been transferred on a 250-year leasehold as part of Project MoDEL, maintenance responsibility remains with the MoD whilst the site functions as an operational base.

Category A – new entry

### Hardinge Block, Hounslow Barracks. Listed grade II

Standard-pattern barrack block of the 1870s Cardwell Forces Localisation Programme, unoccupied since c1997. There is evidence of rainwater penetration through the roof.

Category C – new entry

### The Rotunda, Woolwich Common. Listed grade II\*

Built in 1814 as a temporary pavilion at Carlton House, Westminster; by 1818 it had been re-erected at Woolwich. The building is now empty following the vacation of the Firepower reserve collection. The lead roof is failing and needs complete replacement.

Category C



# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## **The Church of St George (Garrison Church), Woolwich. Listed grade II**

An Italianate design of 1863 by TH Wyatt, now a roofless ruin following bomb damage in 1944. The west end retains decorative wall mosaics. The future of the church is uncertain. The last remaining Royal Artillery Regiment left Woolwich in 2007.

Category C

## **MANCHESTER**

### **Simon's Sundial Cottage, Defence Training Estate, Holcombe Moor. Listed grade II**

Stone-built Pennine vernacular cottage of c1700 with later extensions. The building is unoccupied and not maintained.

Category C – new entry

## **NORFOLK**

### **Barrow group at Sturston, north-east of Waterloo Farm, Defence Training Estate, Stanford Training Area (STANTA). Scheduled monument**

The barrows are located on a heath, where troops are dropped under live fire. Discussions have been held regarding mitigation strategies.

### **Lime kiln, DTE STANTA. Listed grade II**

The kiln is covered and secure, but at risk from lack of maintenance. An adjacent storage structure requires attention to the capping and stabilisation of the vault.

Category C – new entry

## **NORTHUMBERLAND**

### **Defence Training Estate, Otterburn**

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

**Barrow Burn unenclosed hut circle settlement, 300m north of Yearning Crag.** The main risk to the site appears to be bracken growth.

**Crigdon Hill round cairn.** The monument is at risk from shells and bullets, and from vehicles and troops 'digging in'.

**Cross dyke and two building foundations at Copper Snout.** The monument is at risk from bracken growth.

**Roman camp and prehistoric round cairn 700m north-east of Bellshiel Bridge.** A 2005 MoD condition survey noted stock erosion and quad bike tracks, old and new, suggesting that the site is declining rapidly.

**Round cairn 230m west of Ridlees Cairn.** At risk from military training activity including 'digging in' and shells.

**Round cairn 340m west of the Beacon.** The monument is at risk from military training activity including 'digging in' and shells.

**Round cairn, 800m east of Mally's Crag.** A 2005 MoD survey noted dense bracken cover and stock erosion.

**Three cross dykes on Middle Hill.** This monument is at risk due to scrub and tree growth.

## **NORTH YORKSHIRE**

### **Oran House and farmstead, Marne Barracks, Catterick. Listed grade II**

Small manor house of c1830 with later additions and separately-listed farmstead buildings, including barn, stables, cottages, outbuildings and a laundry. The three maisonettes within the manor house were last occupied c1998; rainwater penetration through non-maintained roof slopes has brought down sections of ceiling; all outbuildings currently unused and not maintained.

Category C – new entry

## **OXFORDSHIRE**

### **Former RAF Bicester**



This is an important inter-war bomber station retaining a grass airfield. The whole site is designated as a conservation area and there are more than thirty listed buildings (all grade II). The technical site (vacant) and the airfield (used for gliding) have been earmarked for disposal since the 1990s.

Photograph right:  
RAF Bicester: an empty  
hangar dating from  
the 1920s

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Ministry of Defence continued

All the listed buildings on the technical site, other than one of the hangars (Building I13), are vacant, as follows (18 individual buildings, covered by 14 list entries):

### Buildings 79 & 137 (Type A hangars)

Category A

### Building 87 (Fire Party House)

Category C

### Building 89 (Guard and Fire Party House)

Category C

### Building 90 (Main Stores)

Category C

### Building 92 (Parachute Store)

Category A

### Building 96 (Lubricant Store)

Category A

### Building 99 (Main Workshops)

Category A

### Building 103 (Link Trainer)

Category A

### Building 108 (Type C hangar)

Category C

### Building 109 (Watch Office and Tower)

Category C

### Building 123 (Lecture Rooms and Armoury)

Category C

### Buildings 129, 130 & 131 (Motor Transport Sheds)

Category A

### Building 135 (Special Repair Bay Shed)

Category C

### Buildings 146 & 147 (Station Offices & Operations Block)

Category A

There has been some progress since the last report in dealing with the most urgent works, but much remains to be done. A full set of condition surveys has been commissioned. Cherwell District Council adopted a planning brief in September 2009, including draft conservation management guidelines for the whole of the conservation area.



RAF Bicester: One of the hangars, showing the failing roof

## Southern bomb stores and group of airfield defence structures, RAF Bicester. Scheduled monument

The southern bomb store group is heavily overgrown and affected by significant rabbit burrowing.

## SHROPSHIRE

### Wrockwardine Hall, Wellington

The hall (not at risk), listed grade II\*, is a substantial small gentry residence in the style of c1700 with important interiors. The following ancillary buildings are at risk (all new entries):

**Cottage and extension (listed grade II).** Timber-framed cottage of c1700 with an integral malt-house wing. The building is vacant and un-maintained, with slipping roof coverings and evidence of movement in the malt house.

Category C

**Stables (listed grade II).** Two-storey stable range with loft above. Tiles are slipping or lost, rainwater goods are defective and woodwork is undecorated.

Category C

**Dovecote (listed grade II).** Early 18th-century octagonal dovecote. It is cracking and settling on some faces, and has no method of disposing of rain water.

Category C

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

**Service buildings (curtilage).** A two-storey brewing house, with single-storey piggery or doghouse attached. These buildings are unmaintained.

Category C

**Boundary walls (curtilage).** Various boundary walls are propped by raking shores and need stabilisation.

Category C

Old brewhouse at  
Wrockwardine Hall



## WILTSHIRE

**Horse barrow, Defence Nuclear Biological & Chemical Centre, Winterbourne Gunner.** Scheduled monument. Prehistoric round barrow. The monument is at risk from farming activity.

**Defence Science & Technology Laboratory, Porton Down**

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

**Two disc barrows & two bowl barrows 900m north of Moll Harris's Clump on Idmiston Down.** The monuments are at risk from extensive rabbit burrowing.

**Bell barrow and bowl barrow 500m north-north-west of Long Orchard.** The monuments are suffering from extensive rabbit activity.

**Bell barrow, bowl barrow and section of Hollow Way 600m north-north-west of Long Orchard.** The monuments are suffering from extensive rabbit activity.

**Bell barrow, three bowl barrows and gas testing trenches on Idmiston Down.** The monuments are suffering from extensive rabbit and badger activity, as well as severe scrub encroachment.

**Bowl barrow 250m south of Martin's Clump.** The monument is at risk due to significant rabbit activity.

**Bowl barrow 260m south-south-east of the southern corner of Moll Harris's Clump.** The monument is suffering from extensive rabbit activity.

**Bowl barrow 440m south-south-west of the southern corner of Moll Harris's Clump.** The monument is suffering from extensive rabbit activity.

**Bowl barrow 530m south-south-west of the southern corner of Moll Harris's Clump.** The monument is suffering from extensive rabbit activity.

**Bowl barrow 535m south-south-west of the southern corner of Moll Harris's Clump.** The monument is suffering from extensive rabbit activity.

**Bowl barrow 680m south-south-east of the southern corner of Moll Harris's Clump.** The monument is covered in dense scrub and is infested with rabbits. The southern section of the ditch remains under arable cultivation.

**Bowl barrow 750m north-north-east of Easton Down Farm.** The monument is at risk from extensive rabbit burrowing.

**Bronze Age enclosure and two bowl barrows 520m north-east of Moll Harris's Clump.** The larger bowl barrow has significant scrub covering and extensive rabbit activity.

**Flint mines, linear boundary and two bowl barrows at Martin's Clump.** The monument is partially cleared of trees and scrub but continues to be damaged by burrowing animals.

**Group of round barrows south of Easton Down.** The buffer area around the site has been clipped by ploughing.

**Long barrow 140m west-south-west of the Battery Hill triangulation point.** The monument is suffering from extensive rabbit activity.

**Long barrow and adjoining bowl barrow, 250m south of Martin's Clump.** Rabbits are causing severe damage.

**Two bowl barrows 265m south of the southern corner of Moll Harris's Clump.** The monuments are suffering from extensive rabbit activity.

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Ministry of Defence continued

### Defence Training Estate, Salisbury Plain

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

**Barrow Clump, bowl barrow, east of Ablington.** There is extensive damage caused by badgers and the monument has recently been subject to English Heritage research excavations. Badgers have subsequently reoccupied the monument.

**Bowl barrow north-east of Everleigh Ashes, Salisbury Plain.** Located under dense scrub on a boundary beneath two arable fields and clipped by ploughing to the north.

**Bowl barrow on Berril Down, Salisbury Plain.** The monument is at risk due to badger burrowing.

**Bowl barrow: one of a group of dispersed barrows south-east of Norton Plantation.** The monument still survives as a very slight earthwork. It is at risk due to arable ploughing.

**Bowl barrow: one of a group of barrows south of Bulford.<sup>†</sup>** It survives as a slight earthwork on level ground.

**Bowl barrow: one of a group of barrows south of Bulford.<sup>†</sup>** It survives as a slight earthwork on level ground.

**Bowl barrow: one of a group of barrows south of Bulford.<sup>†</sup>** It survives as a slight earthwork on level ground.

**Bowl barrow: one of a group of barrows south of Bulford.<sup>†</sup>** The mound remains in good condition but cultivation continues right up to its base.

**Bowl barrow: one of a group of barrows south of Bulford.<sup>†</sup>** The mound remains in good condition but continues to be cultivated right up to its base.

**Bowl barrow: one of three round barrows west of The Belt.** There is extensive rabbit and possible badger burrowing. Some scrub regeneration is also visible.

**Bowl barrow south-east of Sidbury Hill.** It is at risk from burrowing badgers and rabbits.

**Casterley Camp and associated monuments.<sup>†</sup>** Prehistoric enclosure. The interior of the monument is regularly cultivated. There is extensive badger burrowing within the ramparts.

**Enclosure and linear earthworks between Bishopstrow Down and South Down Sleight.** Prehistoric enclosure. The monument is suffering extensive damage from tracked vehicles during military training.

**Group of five bowl barrows south of Bulford Camp.** There is significant rabbit activity and the eastern barrow is clipped by ploughing.

**Long barrow, Tinhead Hill.<sup>†</sup>** The monument is tree covered and is home to an extensive badger sett. There are ongoing attempts to exclude badgers.

**Round barrow cemetery 400m north of the eastern end of the Cursus.** The barrow group has been taken out of cultivation but one of the barrows is suffering severe damage from badgers.

**Round barrow south-south-east of Greenland Camp.** At risk due to extensive animal burrowing.

**Round barrow south-west of Compton Farm.** Romano-British field system. Extensive site, part of which is under cultivation, part grassland.

**Three round barrows west of Netheravon Aerodrome.** The monument is at risk due to extensive badger damage.

## Ministry of Justice (HM Court Service)

### Gatehouse to Judges' Lodgings, Birmingham.

#### Listed grade II

The building has been unoccupied for several years and is internally in poor condition. Capable of re-use if alienated from the adjacent Judges' Lodgings. No progress reported.

Category C

### Southill Hall. Judges' Lodgings, Plawsworth, Durham.

#### Listed grade II

This outbuilding is vacant and in poor condition.

Category C

### Coach House at the Judges' Lodgings, Newsham House, Liverpool. Listed grade II

The lead roof has been replaced in an alternative material to deter theft. Part of the building is now in use as garaging. The upper floor as yet has no beneficial use.

Category C

<sup>†</sup> Schedule I land – permanent farm tenancy land for which the MoD does not have management responsibility.



# ANNEX I:

## HERITAGE AT RISK

### Ministry of Justice (HM Prison Service)

#### Chapel and kitchen block at HM Prison, Dartmoor, Devon. Listed grade II

These are vacant and in very poor condition. The old chapel was severely damaged in the 1990s. A quadrennial inspection was carried out in 2005.

Category C

#### The Old Granary, Hallgarth Street, Durham.

##### Listed grade II\*

One of a group of medieval farm buildings adjoining HM Prison Durham. The adjoining tithe barn has been repaired and removed from the HAR register since the last report.

Category D

#### The western outworks and moats, Western Heights, Dover, Kent. Scheduled monument

An Immigration Removal Centre, managed by the Home Office, occupies the Citadel on the Western Heights. The surrounding moats and western outworks are in poor condition and there is no programme for their maintenance. Funding for a quadrennial inspection report has not been secured. There has been no progress since the previous report.

Category C

#### Deerhouse, east and west stockhouses, East Sutton Park, Kent. Listed grade II

A group of separately-listed farm buildings of c1850. They are still in use but are in poor condition. Some repairs have been made to the brickwork of one stockhouse but the deerhouse urgently requires structural reinforcement.

Category A

#### Anglican church of the Good Shepherd, Maidstone, Kent. Listed grade II

Maidstone Prison's Anglican chapel of 1910, built almost entirely of concrete blockwork imitating smooth ashlar and rock-faced ragstone. The tracery of the aisle windows is in urgent need of repair.

Category C – new entry

### Ruins of the old mansion, Hewell Grange, Worcestershire. Listed grade II

The ruins are located in a grade II\* registered park, which is included in the Heritage at Risk register. The structure was scaffolded several years ago, but parts are beginning to collapse. The ruins remain in a vulnerable condition with no guarantee that funding will be forthcoming.

Category A

### Cast-iron bridge, Hewell Grange, Worcestershire. Curtilage

Unlisted structure within the registered parkland surrounding the grade II\* listed mansion. This early 19th-century road bridge is no longer in use. An initial structural assessment was made in 2003 but a detailed repair scheme has not yet been prepared. The bridge remains in a vulnerable condition with no guarantee that funding will be forthcoming.

Category C

### The Royal Parks

#### Arcade forming circle and avenue, Brompton Cemetery, London. Listed grade II

The arcade dates from 1839-40. A magnificent united composition comprising the four quadrants that form the circle and the avenue. The structure is suffering gradual decay owing to the later addition of a cast concrete flat roof, and is now partially propped.

Category C

#### Old Brewhouse, Bushy Park, Richmond, Surrey. Scheduled monument & listed grade II

The building is in good condition following completion of comprehensive repair in 2008. However, it remains empty and is awaiting a new use.

Category E

# ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

## Non-departmental bodies

### British Waterways

#### Terminal (trans-shipment) warehouse, Peak Forest Canal, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire. Listed grade II\*

Stone-built warehouse of three bays dated 1832; central bay straddles canal, outer bays formerly housed northern-terminus sidings of the Cromford & High Peak Railway. Vacant for several years, its roof now leaks badly.

Category C – new entry

#### North Warehouse, Sharpness Docks, Gloucestershire. Listed grade II

Brick-built multi-storey warehouse, c1820, unused for several years. Planned repairs have been delayed due to escalating cost.

Category C – new entry

#### Saul Junction Lock, Stroudwater Canal, Gloucestershire. Listed grade II

The lock chamber is currently lacking gates. Agreement exists to install gates of a similar pattern from the Leeds & Liverpool Canal but no gates are available to date.

Category C – new entry

#### Eastern lock of a pair (Lock 91) on northern by-pass channel, Appley Locks, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Lancashire. Listed grade II

Repair schedule drafted but work not yet executed.

Category C – new entry

#### Western lock of a pair (Lock 91) on northern by-pass channel, Appley Locks, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Lancashire. Listed grade II

Repair schedule drafted but work not yet executed.

Category C – new entry

#### Hanwell Locks, Ealing, London. Scheduled monument

Flight of locks of c1800 on the Grand Union Canal. Although they are functioning, there are significant localised problems, primarily scrub and tree growth in the brickwork chambers of the side ponds. The condition is declining.

#### Aqueduct over Morton Beck, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Bingley/Keighley, West Yorkshire. Listed grade II

Single-arch stone aqueduct of c1770-73; repair specification agreed but not yet executed.

Category C – new entry

#### Dobson Locks, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Bradford, West Yorkshire. Listed grade II

Two-rise stone locks, c1800-14; repair specification agreed but work not yet executed.

Category C – new entry

#### Scourer Bridge, Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Bingley, West Yorkshire. Listed grade II

Mid/late 18th-century single-arch road bridge of hammer-dressed stone; repair specification agreed but work not yet executed.

Category C – new entry

#### Semington Aqueduct, Kennet & Avon Canal, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Listed grade II

Late 18th/early 19th-century single-arch aqueduct of ashlar patched with brick. Access has been improved, facilitating vegetation management, but funds are not yet available for repair.

Category C – new entry

#### Diglis Lock Cottage, Worcester & Birmingham Canal, Worcestershire. Listed grade II

Small two-storey dwelling of whitewashed brickwork with slate roof, c1815 with late 19th-century alterations; to be sold.

Category C – new entry

#### Tardebigge Warehouse, Worcester & Birmingham Canal, Worcestershire. Listed grade II

A two-storey stone warehouse flanking canal at top of the lock flight. Disused for several years and deteriorating.

Category C – new entry

### Royal Household

#### Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore, Windsor. Listed grade I

Mausoleum of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, 1862-71. Damp problems are placing external and internal historic fabric at risk, including the internal frescoes. The roof and rainwater drainage need repair. Environmental monitoring is now being carried out.

Category C

# ANNEX 2: NEW LISTINGS

## Environment Agency

Rushey paddle and rymer weir, Rushey, Oxfordshire; grade II  
Goring paddle and rymer weir, Goring, Oxfordshire; grade II  
Streatley paddle and rymer weir, Streatley, Berkshire; grade II

## Ministry of Defence

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE

#### Alconbury Airfield

Avionics Building; grade II\*  
Hardened Aircraft Shelters; grade II\*

### DEVON

#### South Yard, Devonport

South Smithery (Building SI26); listed grade II\*  
Millwright's Shop (Building SO66); listed grade II

### Bull Point, Plymouth

The Camber; grade II  
Building 124 (Mixing House); grade II  
Entrance gates and wall to east side; grade II  
Enclosure walls and piers to south-west of buildings 17, 25, 26 and 27; grade II  
Building 13 (Receipt and Issue Magazine) grade II\*  
Building 60 (Pattern and Class Room); grade II  
Building 43 (Empty Barrel and Case Store); grade II  
Building 45 (Quick Fire Ammunition Store); grade II  
Building 49; grade II  
Building 54 (Press House); grade II  
Building 55 (Tube and Fuse Store); grade II  
Building 59 (Examining Room); grade II  
Building 63 (Empty Barrel and Case Store); grade II  
Building 65 (Shell Fitting and Packing Workshop); grade II  
Building 69 (Breaking-Up House); grade II  
Building 36 (Police Station); grade II  
Building 57 (Wet Guncotton Store) grade II

### DORSET

#### Portland

Lime kiln, Grove Road; grade II

### NORFOLK

#### Neatishead

R30 Operations Room; grade II

## GREATER LONDON

### Kingston-upon-Thames

Gatehouse (or keep) at former Kingston Barracks and attached walls and railings; grade II

### RAF Uxbridge

Cinema; grade II

## KENT

### Upnor, Medway

Building LU001 (former B Magazine); grade II\*  
Wall extending north-east from Upnor Castle along the River Medway; grade II

### Isle of Grain, Medway

World War II anti-tank obstacles on the foreshore (Dragon's teeth), listed grade II

## STAFFORDSHIRE

### Whittington Barracks, Whittington, Lichfield

Keep; grade II  
Garrison church of St George; grade II  
South Staffordshire Regimental war memorial; grade II  
North Staffordshire Regimental war memorial; grade II

## WILTSHIRE

### Former RAF Netheravon

Building 29U, Airmen's barrack; grade II

## YORKSHIRE

### Catterick

Sandhurst Block at Bournon Barracks; grade II  
Officers' Mess and stables, Gaza Barracks; grade II  
Officers' Mess and stables, Bournon Barracks; grade II

## Ministry of Justice, Prison Service

### HMP Wormwood Scrubs

Chapel; grade II\*  
Gate house; grade II\*  
Cell blocks; grade II

# ANNEX 3:

## GOVERNMENT SITES OPEN ON HERITAGE DAYS

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Public access to government sites is possible through a variety of arrangements and special events. Access is particularly encouraged via Heritage Open Days, held annually in September when about sixty government sites open their doors to visitors. In London, these open days are organised and publicised through London Open House. In the rest of England the administration of Heritage Open Days has been taken over by English Heritage, after the Civic Trust went into administration in April 2009.

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### British Waterways

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Bingley Five Rise, West Yorkshire  
 Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire  
 Caen Hill Locks, Devizes, Wiltshire  
 Foxton Lock Flight, Leicestershire  
 Potato Dock, Clarence Dock, Leeds, West Yorkshire  
 Saltaire, Yorkshire  
 Shipley, Yorkshire  
 Stourport Canal Basins, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire  
 Whaley Bridge Trans-shipment Warehouse, Derbyshire

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### Cabinet Office

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26 Whitehall (Admiralty Ripley Building)

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### Commonwealth Secretariat

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Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London

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### Department for Culture Media & Sport

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2-4 Cockspur Street, London

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### Environment Agency

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Environment Agency Building, Penrith, Cumbria

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### Foreign & Commonwealth Office

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Foreign Office and India Office, Whitehall, London

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### Forestry Commission

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Queen's House (Verderers' Court), Lyndhurst, Hampshire

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### General Register Office

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Smedley Hydro, Southport, Merseyside

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### HM Treasury

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HM Treasury, 1 Horse Guards Road, London

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### Historic Royal Palaces

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Hampton Court Palace  
 Kensington Palace  
 Tower of London



# ANNEX 3:

## GOVERNMENT SITES OPEN ON HERITAGE DAYS

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### Ministry of Defence

Aldershot Military Cemetery, Hampshire  
 Aldershot Observatory, Hampshire  
 Bentley Priory, Stanmore, London  
 Cambridge Military Hospital (outside), Aldershot, Hampshire  
 Chester Castle, Cheshire Military Museum, & Cheshire Regimental Chapel  
 Deal Cottage (Sea Cadets), Bristol  
 Eastney Fort East and Grounds, Royal Marines Museum  
 Fort Amherst, Chatham, Kent  
 Fort Rowner, HMS Sultan, Gosport, Hampshire  
 Frimley Park Manor House, Camberley, Surrey  
 Halton House, RAF Halton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire  
 HM Naval Base, Portsmouth  
 Horse Guards, Whitehall, London  
 Hounslow Cavalry Barracks, London  
 Institute of Naval Medicine, Gosport, Hampshire  
 King's Own Royal Regiment Museum, Lancaster  
 Millom Air Training Corps Building, Cumbria  
 Officers' Mess & Garrison Church, Woolwich, London  
 Okehampton Battle Camp, Devon  
 Portsmouth Historic Dockyard  
 Prince Consort's Library, Aldershot, Hampshire  
 RAF Air Defence Radar Museum, Norwich  
 Royal Air Force College Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincolnshire  
 RAF Digby Lima Sector Operations Room Museum, Lincoln  
 RAF Holmpton, Withernsea, Yorkshire  
 RAF Scampton Museum, Scampton, Lincolnshire  
 Rifles Museum, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester  
 Royal Armouries, Fort Nelson, Fareham, Hampshire  
 Royal Hospital Haslar & Fort Blockhouse, Gosport  
 Royal Naval Museum, Portsmouth  
 Royal Norfolk Regimental Museum, Norwich  
 Seaford House, Belgrave Square, London  
 Suffolk Regiment Museum, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

### Ministry of Justice

Chester Crown Court, Cheshire  
 Dover House, Whitehall, London  
 Durham Crown Court  
 Enfield Magistrates Court, London  
 Greenwich Magistrates Court, London  
 Kingston Magistrates Court, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey  
 Lewes Combined Crown & County Court, East Sussex  
 Northampton Crown & County Court  
 Northampton Magistrates Court  
 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London  
 York Crown Court

### National Policing Improvement Agency

Bramshill, Hook, Hampshire

### Parliamentary Estates Directorate

Portcullis House, Bridge Street, London  
 Westminster Hall, London

### The Royal Parks

Brompton Cemetery Chapel, London

### Sport England

Bisham Abbey, Bisham, Berkshire

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Right:

HM Prison Wormwood Scrubs, west London.

The gatehouse (pictured) and chapel were both listed grade II\* in March 2009; at the same time the four original parallel cell blocks were listed grade II.



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