

BIENNIAL CONSERVATION REPORT

The Government Historic Estate 2009-2011
Compiled by the Government Historic Estates Unit





Front cover and
above: Mosaic detail,
St George's Garrison
Church, Woolwich.

Back cover: Detail of the
Victoria Cross Memorial,
St George's Garrison
Church, Woolwich.

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I.0

INTRODUCTION

This is the tenth biennial report on the condition of the government's historic estate. It covers the two financial years 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, and subsequent developments up to the end of March 2012. 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.

This has been a period of exceptional change in the management of the government estate, owing to the impact of the financial crisis which began in the final quarter of 2008, and the change of government following the general election in May 2010. The Spending Review of October 2010 has had a major impact on the resources available for all property management activities, including conservation. English Heritage itself has experienced a major cut to its budget settlement and has a new organisational structure. The reorganisation of government departments and agencies has brought wide-ranging changes in the management of the government estate (see 2.1). The disposal of surplus land across the government estate has accelerated, involving heritage assets such as courts, prisons and military sites (see 4.1 and 4.2). The property assets formerly owned by the Regional Development Agencies have been transferred to the Homes & Communities Agency (see 4.2).

Notwithstanding this background of organisational change and financial constraint, the report confirms that a great deal of high-quality conservation work has continued, ranging from award-winning projects at Buckingham Palace and Lancaster House to improved management practices for scheduled monuments in rural areas managed by the Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Defence (MOD). The quality of information that departments hold relating to their heritage assets continues to improve, with many of the most important sites now

benefitting from conservation management plans. Considerable effort has gone into improving the accuracy of the information held on heritage assets (see 3.5), especially those that are at risk (see 2.7).

This report is based on individual reports provided by departments and agencies (referred to throughout this report as 'departments'). The level of commitment shown by individual departments is demonstrated by the increasingly high standard of these reports, with a welcome trend to make them available on the internet. All relevant departments have contributed information for this report, as detailed in Table A. Several other public bodies have also voluntarily contributed information on their estates, as detailed in Table B. The report includes case studies that illustrate some of the most noteworthy achievements of the past two years. Annex I provides details of all heritage assets at risk on the government estate.

GHEU's specialist conservation advisers have continued to act as a central source of advice, guidance and training. Their effectiveness is based on many years experience in dealing with the government's estate, and the excellent working relationships that are maintained with conservation officers in each department. The publication by GHEU of a series of new or revised guidance documents, beginning with the Protocol in 2009, has helped to consolidate a set of management standards that are widely adopted throughout government and beyond.

2.0

PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

2.1 Changes to the management of departments' estates

There have been several major changes to the organisations that are responsible for managing heritage assets since the Coalition government was formed in May 2010. A new Government Property Unit has been established, which has taken over the property functions of the former Office of Government Commerce and leads the government's property strategy across the public sector. The Regional Development Agencies have been wound up and their estates transferred to the Homes & Communities Agency (see 4.2), except in London where they have been passed to the Greater London Assembly. The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) was formed on 1 April 2011, when Defence Estates was brought together with other infrastructure functions in the MOD to form a single organisation. Further changes lie ahead. In 2012 British Waterways in England and Wales is due to become the Canal & River Trust, a registered charity.

2.2 The Protocol

An updated version of the *Protocol for the care of the government historic estate*¹ was launched at GHEU's seminar at Bletchley Park in October 2009. It has the joint endorsement of DCMS, the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) and English Heritage. The standards laid down in the Protocol are widely understood and accepted as a benchmark of good conservation management practice. *Government Construction: Common Minimum Standards for procurement of the built environment* (Cabinet Office)² summarises

the mandatory standards that apply to central government, including departments, executive agencies and the non-departmental public bodies for which they are responsible. It states that all projects or programmes that impact on the historic estate are to comply with the requirements of the Protocol, *Managing heritage assets*³ and *The disposal of heritage assets*⁴.

Table A provides a commentary on the progress of each department against some of the key points in the Protocol. Table B provides a similar commentary regarding four non-departmental bodies that have volunteered information. Overall, the standard of information and analysis has been maintained or improved in comparison with the previous cycle of reports, and some exemplary reports have been submitted. Some are available online (MOD, Homes & Communities Agency, BRB (Residuary) Ltd and British Waterways). However, not all departments are fully compliant with the Protocol's reporting requirements. For example, some departments (including Forest Enterprise and the Environment Agency) are not yet able to provide an accurate list of the individual heritage assets in their ownership. Detailed information about the condition of heritage assets is also missing in some cases, including the Ministry of Justice (Courts Service) and the Highways Agency.

2.3 Specialist conservation advice

The Protocol requires 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

1. www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/protocol-for-the-care-of-the-government-historic-estate

2. www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/sites/default/files/resources/Government_Construction_Common_Minimum_Standards.pdf

3. www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/managing-heritage-assets

4. www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/disposal-heritage-assets

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different arrangements, ranging from the ad-hoc appointment of specialists to the systematic use of framework agreements.

HM Court Service, part of the Ministry of Justice, in partnership with Parliamentary Estates and the Cabinet Office, manages a framework contract for specialist architectural and conservation advice. Three architectural practices are available under the framework, which was renewed in 2007 and has been extended until 2012. It covers all parts of England and Wales, and is available to all government departments, local authorities and other public bodies. English Heritage has its own framework agreements for the services of architects, building surveyors and quantity surveyors. Historic Royal Palaces has a framework agreement with various consultants, including four architectural practices.

2.4 Conservation management plans

Conservation management plans (CMPs) are a recognised way of setting out the significance, and addressing management issues for heritage assets. They are particularly useful on complex or multi-phase sites or where major change is anticipated. They can be used by departments and their consultants to inform decisions related to proposed alterations, and also by English Heritage and the local planning authority in assessing the impact of proposals. Considerable progress has been made during the past two years in the production of CMPs for sites of significant heritage interest, in consultation with GHEU, as follows:

Ministry of Defence. The case study on pp.48-49 describes three examples of CMPs on the MOD estate in south-west England. Elsewhere, CMPs have been completed for both Halton House (a

grade II* listed Rothschild mansion, now an officers' mess), and the surrounding registered landscape.

The Royal Household has recently completed a suite of CMPs for Buckingham Palace, which now cover the whole of the palace and the Royal Mews. A programme is to follow for the rest of the royal estate.

Historic Royal Palaces already have a CMP in place for Kensington Palace and have recently updated the CMPs for the Tower of London and the gardens at Hampton Court Palace.

The Parliamentary Estates Directorate has CMPs in place for the Palace of Westminster and most of the parliamentary estate; there is a programme in place for updating or completing CMPs across the whole estate.

Royal Parks are currently preparing a CMP for Brompton Cemetery and CMPs are already in place for each park.

Home Office. There is a CMP for the mansion at Bramshill.

HM Treasury. The CMP, originally written in 2002, is updated on a regular basis.

2.5 Condition surveys and asset management

Periodic condition surveys are a requirement of the Protocol. More detailed guidance is given in *Managing heritage assets: Guidance for government departments on the use of periodic inspections, forward work plans and asset management programmes* (English Heritage, 2009)⁵. The progress made by each department in fulfilling this objective is summarised in Table A (column 5). Most follow a quadrennial (four-year) cycle, although other frequencies are followed where appropriate.

5. www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/managing-heritage-assets

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More frequent 'stepped' inspections are employed by British Waterways and some departments, including Forest Enterprise, the Department for Education and the Land Registry. Most departments employ specialist consultants to carry out inspections, but some use in-house staff. Several organisations have in-house standards and systems for monitoring condition and planning work across their estate. During the reporting period, English Heritage completed an Asset Management Plan for its national collection of historic properties, setting out a framework for action over a four-year period. The plan is available on the English Heritage website⁶. This is linked to the completion of a programme of 420 condition surveys on its historic estate, carried out over a three-year period.

2.6 Funding and resources

Several departments have highlighted concerns about funding for the maintenance of their heritage assets, and these have become more acute following the cutbacks in public spending announced in 2010.

On the MOD estate, Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) are experiencing the effects of cross-government budgetary constraints; these have impacted on estate maintenance and condition assessments. As a consequence, DIO has reported a decline in condition in relation to listed buildings.

On the MoJ court service estate, due to budgetary constraints, the amount of work undertaken within the reporting period in some regions has been severely reduced and in many cases has been limited to reactive maintenance.

On the MoJ prison service estate, the general maintenance budget has been reduced,

resulting in a reduction in the maintenance of historic structures not regarded as core prison service business.

The Royal Household has drawn attention in its report to the decline in real terms in the value of the annual grant-in-aid from DCMS, used to meet the cost of property maintenance at the occupied royal palaces, as this has remained unchanged since 2001. The Public Accounts Committee's 24th report *Maintaining the occupied royal palaces* was published in April 2009⁷ and new arrangements for funding will start from 1 April 2012 with the coming into force of the Sovereign Grant Act 2011. Under this, all government funding of the Royal Household will be consolidated and there will be no separate grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the Occupied Royal Palaces.

Other departments (DEFRA, BIS, Department for Education) also report that financial constraints are affecting their ability to deal with the backlog of maintenance on their heritage assets. English Heritage itself has been affected by a cut of 32% in its grant-in-aid from DCMS over a four-year period, although funding for conservation and maintenance of its national collection of historic properties has been protected with a cut limited to a maximum of 15%.

2.7 Heritage at risk

English Heritage's Heritage at Risk (HAR) register gives details of vulnerable heritage assets including scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, battlefields, wreck sites and conservation areas, as well as listed buildings. The Buildings at Risk section of the Register covers grade I and II* listed buildings and standing structures that are scheduled monuments, as well as all grades of listed building at risk in London. The 2011 Register, together with

6. www.english-heritage.org.uk/about/who-we-are/corporate-information/plan-maintaining-our-historic-estate

7. www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmpublic/201/20102.htm

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the results of the Industrial Heritage at Risk project, are available on the EH website.⁸ Annex I contains details of all heritage assets known to be at risk on the government estate. Grade II and curtilage buildings throughout England are included. The priority categories, A-F, for Buildings at Risk are explained at the beginning of the Annex. Altogether, 250 heritage assets at risk are noted in the Annex. Some 38 of these are the result of improved data in relation to the Forestry Commission (13) British Waterways (15) and the MOD (10).

2.8 Buildings at risk

Annex I includes 121 entries that are either listed or curtilage buildings or structural scheduled monuments, at 68 sites. This compares to 114 equivalent entries at 72 sites listed in the previous report. The following buildings and structures have been removed from the Annex since the previous report:

British Waterways:

- Tardebigge Warehouse on the Worcester & Birmingham Canal (repaired)

English Heritage estate:

- JW Evans silver workshops, Birmingham (repaired)
- conservatory at Wrest Park (repaired)

Forest Enterprise:

- two bastles at Comb, Northumberland (repaired)

Moj (Custodial estate):

- farm buildings at East Sutton Park (repaired)

Highways Agency:

- Bantony Manor House (repaired)

Ministry of Defence:

- St John's Abbey wall at Colchester (sold)

- fortifications at Mumby Road, Gosport (improved management)
- Garrison Church at Woolwich (transferred to a trust)
- RAF Uxbridge – cinema (transferred to private-sector partner)
- RAF Uxbridge – walls at Hillingdon House (transferred to private-sector partner)
- Cambridge Military Hospital (transferred to private-sector partner)
- Dunkeswell Airfield Buildings 165 and 166 (sold)
- Dunkeswell Airfield Buildings 22, 24 and 25 (sold)
- Hardinge Block, Hounslow Barracks (repaired)

Royal Parks:

- Old Brewhouse, Bushy Park (repaired)

2.9 Field monuments at risk

Annex I includes 126 scheduled field monuments at risk on the government historic estate. The majority of these are prehistoric sites such as burial mounds. By comparing data on scheduled monuments on English Heritage's HAR register with lists provided by the Ministry of Defence and the Forestry Commission, GHEU has identified several monuments at risk on both estates which have been added to the annex; some other items have been removed because they are no longer on the government estate.

On the MOD estate there are 67 scheduled field monuments at risk; 57 were previously noted, while 10 are new entries. Nine of the newly-added field monuments are as a result of improved data collection and matching. Eleven scheduled field monuments have been removed due to improved management, including one on the North Warcop

8. www.english-heritage.org.uk/risk

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training area, three on the Willsworthy Range in Devon, three on the Salisbury Plain Training Estate, one on the STANTA training area in Norfolk and two on Porton Down in Wiltshire. Sites on so-called 'Schedule I' land on the Salisbury Plain Training Estate are under long-term farm tenancies. The farmers are required to deal directly with English Heritage with regard to monument protection. As MOD has no direct management responsibility for them, details of these monuments are no longer included in Annex I.

The Forestry Commission has improved management practices at sites in North Yorkshire, Devon and Northumberland. This has resulted in 32 monuments being removed from the annex; however, this is offset by 13 new entries.

The Highways Agency has identified 166 scheduled monuments on its estate. GHEU is working with the Agency to compare condition data on these monuments, which will allow an accurate list of any monuments at risk to be included in the next report.

2.10 Historic parks and gardens

The previous biennial report listed 23 sites on the government estate that are included on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. These include ten Royal parks in London. The total number of registered sites remains unchanged, but one MOD site (Haslar Hospital) has been sold and there has been one new registration during the reporting period – that of the Repository Woods at Woolwich. This was the subject of a case study in the previous report.

Three registered landscapes on the government estate are classified as being 'at risk': Bramshill Park, Hampshire (Home Office); Halton House, Buckinghamshire (MOD); and Hewell Grange, Worcestershire (Ministry of Justice). Details are included in Annex I.

2.11 Recording

Recording projects and activities on the government estate range in scale from detailed measured surveys of individual structures to the maintenance of GIS (Geographical Information Systems) data for heritage assets across whole areas. Recording is sometimes required as a condition of planning permission, as in the case of No.3 Slip at Devonport (see photo on p.56), or where an asset is at risk.

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)⁹. 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.

During the period under review, English Heritage research reports have been completed for these defence sites:

- The Atomic Weapons Establishment, Foulness, Essex¹⁰
- Woolwich Common, Greater London¹¹
- Prince Henry's Bastion, Chatham Lines, Kent¹²

The reports are available online.¹³

9. Both documents are available as pdf downloads at www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702

10. English Heritage Research Report 13/2009 – The Atomic Weapons Establishment, Foulness, Essex: Cold War research & development site. Survey report

11. English Heritage Research Report 98/2009 – Woolwich Common, Woolwich, Greater London: An archaeological survey of Woolwich Common and its environs

12. English Heritage Research Report 1/2011 – Prince Edwards Bastion, Chatham, Kent: earthwork survey

13. <http://research.english-heritage.org.uk>

3.0

CURRENT INITIATIVES

3.1 National planning policy and guidance

A new Planning Policy Statement *PPS Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5) was issued in March 2010, replacing the earlier Planning Policy Guidance notes PPG 15 and PPG 16; this was accompanied by a practice guide produced by CLG, the Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) and English Heritage. A new policy statement on scheduled monuments was issued by DCMS in March 2010 to coincide with the PPS¹⁴. A revised guidance note on Crown immunity is available on GHEU's HELM web page.

Note: A new National Planning Policy Framework was issued in March 2012¹⁵. This replaces the current suite of national Planning Policy Statements (including PPS 5), Planning Policy Guidance notes and some circulars with a single document.

3.2 Heritage partnership agreements

Heritage partnership agreements (HPAs) are a formal way of streamlining statutory approvals by identifying types of work that would not affect the significance or interest of the asset and which can then be 'pre-agreed' to allow works to proceed without individual applications for Listed Building Consent or Scheduled Monument Consent. Several departments have expressed an interest in developing HPAs, and GHEU will encourage this, particularly for scheduled monuments, where current legislation makes it easy to manage.

The previous biennial report recorded the progress made since 2005 by British Waterways in developing HPAs. Currently, three active HPAs have been agreed with local planning authorities (for Foxton Locks, the Pocklington Canal and the

Lancaster Canal). Three more are in the pipeline and ten further potential candidates have been identified. There are also five active agreements with English Heritage for scheduled monuments, under Section 17 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Seven more are under discussion and a possible further three have been identified.

On the MOD estate, a management agreement is being developed by English Heritage for the extensive underground site at Corsham in Wiltshire. The terms of the agreement are being drawn up in consultation with the MOD agency that occupies the site, Inteq (their private-sector partner), Defence Infrastructure Organisation and Wiltshire Council. This is a unique military and industrial complex that played an important part in national defence during the Second World War and the Cold War. Several areas are of outstanding heritage value and significance (see case study in the previous biennial report).

In response to the Penfold Review, the government announced in November 2011 its intention to introduce measures which will allow owners of listed buildings and local authorities to enter into statutory management agreements and enable works specified in such agreements to be undertaken without the need for separate consent applications.

3.3 Standing clearances

'Standing clearances' for scheduled monuments, a type of heritage partnership agreement, have been in place for many years. They have been agreed with both Historic Royal Palaces (HRP) and the Royal Household (RH), covering non-invasive day-to-day care, repetitive

14. www.culture.gov.uk/what_we_do/historic_environment/4171.aspx

15. www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf

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maintenance and minor repairs, carried out to strict conservation principles. Both agreements comprise a set of practice notes which embody current sound conservation practice and pay regard to HRP and RH's specific operational constraints, policies and procedures. They set out when in-house specialists should be consulted, when English Heritage should be informed, and whether works can be carried out without further reference to outside bodies.

HRP's standing clearance, which covers all their sites, was initially approved in 1993 and has been subsequently monitored by GHEU on behalf of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. The handbook, adopted in 2002, is updated by HRP in consultation with GHEU as required, and several minor additions have been made in the past two years.

The Royal Household Property Section has been developing a handbook for a standing clearance, in consultation with GHEU, to cover maintenance and minor repairs at their scheduled sites. Formal adoption by English Heritage on behalf of DCMS is anticipated early in 2012.

Defence Infrastructure Organisation look after several hundred scheduled monuments on the MOD Training Estate on Salisbury Plain. These are all earthwork sites. A standing clearance has been in place for many years for regular works to scheduled monuments. This is granted by DCMS, on the advice of English Heritage, for a period of five years. There are various conditions to ensure that the monuments are safeguarded and that the agreement is monitored. This is in effect a Scheduled Monument Clearance, for specific works only, for all the monuments on the training area. It was renewed for a further five-year period

in February 2012. Other works still require clearance in the usual way. The management of archaeology on Salisbury Plain was the subject of a case study in the previous biennial report.

3.4

National Heritage Protection Plan

The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP)¹⁶, launched in May 2011, identifies a wide range of themes which have emerged as priorities for research and protection by English Heritage over a four-year period. The following are of particular relevance to the government historic estate:

- historic ports, dockyards, harbours and coastal resorts
- public, civic and communal buildings
- transport and communications
- twentieth-century military heritage

A pilot project, managed by GHEU, has already been completed on Ministry of Defence sites in Wiltshire – see case study on p.50. This has helped to refine a method for rapid assessment of the significance of surplus sites, based on a standardised template. This approach will be applied to prioritised sites across the country over the remaining period of the NHPP.

3.5

Heritage data

Over recent years, electronic resources for heritage and conservation data have been increasing. English Heritage manages a range of web pages with the aim of sharing data, including:

- the main English Heritage website which hosts an extensive list of downloadable publications;¹⁷

¹⁶ www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/national-heritage-protection-plan

¹⁷ www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications

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- the HELM (Historic Environment Local Management) website¹⁸ which gives access to case studies¹⁹ and a guidance library;²⁰
- the Heritage at Risk register,²¹ which is updated annually to highlight the most vulnerable heritage assets;
- the National Heritage List for England,²² providing information on all nationally-designated heritage assets;
- Pastscape,²³ giving access to the National Monument Record's AMIE (Archives Monuments Information England) database;
- Images of England,²⁴ which holds over 300,000 photographs of England's listed buildings.

Helping to link these resources is the Heritage Gateway,²⁵ which also gives online access to over half of the county-based Historic Environment Records (HERs) in England.

Outside of English Heritage, there are many other electronic sources for accessing heritage-related information including the Archaeology Data Service,²⁶ in particular the Oasis²⁷ project which publishes literature on the subject.

Alongside these websites, the sharing of information has also included publishing data from Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in the form of shapefiles for designated heritage

assets.²⁸ Various departments have liaised with English Heritage and other partners in the sector to integrate and improve upon the heritage data within their own GIS systems. For example, the Homes & Communities Agency, whose website SigNet²⁹ allows partner agencies to share their GIS data, such as boundary information for sites formerly owned by the Regional Development Agencies.

Though not always designed with heritage or conservation in mind, many organisations, agencies and government departments host accessible data which can be a useful resource. For example, work by GHEU on the programme of national disposals has been greatly assisted through e-PIMS (electronic property information mapping service)³⁰ and CLG's map of public sector assets³¹.

The sharing of complex data requires consistent standards for compiling and disseminating information. The Forum on Information Standards in Heritage (FISH)³² maintains the UK data standard for information about the historic environment. Known as MIDAS Heritage,³³ it states what information should be recorded to support effective sharing and long-term preservation of the knowledge of the historic environment.

18. www.helm.org.uk

19. www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19730

20. www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702

21. www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/heritage-at-risk

22. www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

23. www.pastscape.org.uk

24. www.imagesofengland.org.uk

25. www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway

26. <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

27. <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>

28. www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/spatial-data

29. <https://signet.hca-online.org.uk/live/custom/login/entryscreen.aspx>

30. https://www.epims.ogc.gov.uk/ePIMSNNet/epims_login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fepimsnet%2fdefault.aspx

31. <http://publicassets.communities.gov.uk>

32. www.fish-forum.info

33. www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/archives-and-collections/nmr/heritage-data/midas-heritage

3.0

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3.6 Maritime heritage

The previous biennial report explained the current statutory controls which protect underwater wreck sites, military remains (including aircraft) and ancient monuments under the sea within the 12-mile limit of territorial waters. Since then, the government has announced the abolition of the UK-wide Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS), which met for the last time in March 2011. To fulfil these functions as they relate to England, English Heritage has established a new Historic Wrecks Panel made up of independent marine experts drawn from the sector:

The new Panel will provide advice to English Heritage staff on policy and practice with respect to historic wreck designation in UK Territorial Waters (up to 12 nautical miles) surrounding England. The Panel will also be able to advise on the protection and management of marine historic assets in UK Controlled Waters (between 12 and 200 nautical miles off the English coast) including the remains of crashed military aircraft and the wreck sites of historic warships. In the longer term, English Heritage believes that this approach will lead to reduced costs and increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of maritime designation.

The investigation, protection and management of historic military remains offshore is an area of increasing activity; the next report will give an account of current initiatives to ensure protection of sunken military heritage, especially during transfer; such as the *Victory* (1744) in the Western Approaches, or designation assessment, such as a landing craft wrecked off Selsey in 1944.

4.0

DISPOSALS AND TRANSFERS

4.1 Disposals on the MOD estate

Many of the largest and most complex disposal sites on the government estate are military sites that have been declared surplus to operational requirements. GHEU and other English Heritage staff have been working closely with Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to ensure that any heritage assets on these sites are properly identified, understood and protected at an early stage in the disposal process (see case study on p.50). Some significant examples are described below:

Aldershot Urban Extension. This site, covering about 148 hectares in the southern part of the military town, is the largest single regeneration site on the MOD estate to come forward for disposal in recent years. It is largely developed with barracks and ancillary accommodation, much of which was built in the 1960s. However, it also includes numerous heritage assets, including the former Cambridge Military Hospital, which dates back to 1879. Seven military memorials were listed during the reporting period. In recognition of the historical importance of the military town, and its landscape and townscape assets, much of it is designated as a conservation area. Grainger was appointed as the development partner for DIO and the Homes & Communities Agency in February 2011. The aim of the project is to create a mixed-use residential scheme for 4,500 new homes, together with community facilities, schools, local centres and leisure facilities. The scheme will also include the restoration and conversion of the Cambridge Military Hospital (a building at risk), and take into account the area's other heritage assets. The developer will take on a number of responsibilities, including detailed masterplanning, securing planning

permission and overseeing the disposal of the site in phases.

South Yard, HM Naval Base Devonport. A section of the yard was leased in 2009 to a company producing luxury yachts, and it is planned to transfer the freehold of this area in 2012. Planning permission was granted by Plymouth City Council for the construction of a large yacht-production facility in March 2011. The proposed facility would entail the demolition of No 3 Slip (see photo on p.56) and an adjoining building. The area to be transferred contains eleven listed buildings and two scheduled monuments.

There has been progress with the sale of four other heritage sites which were described in more detail in the previous report:

RAF Bentley Priory. The site was sold in January 2011, with planning permission for residential development in the grounds and change-of-use of the mansion to residential, with a museum occupying the ground floor and basement, to be run by the Bentley Priory Battle of Britain Trust.

RAF Uxbridge. The site has been transferred to the MOD's development partner VSM Estates.

The Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. The site was sold in November 2009 to Our Enterprise.

RAF Bicester, Oxfordshire. The domestic site at Caversfield was sold in March 2010. The disposal of the technical site and airfield is expected in 2012/13.

DIO's heritage biennial report³⁴ records a number of other disposals during the reporting period.

More MOD sites will be declared surplus to requirements and put up for disposal during the next few years in response to the Strategic Defence and Security Review, cutbacks in MOD budgets and pressure to maximise receipts

34. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/MicroSite/DIO/OurPublications/EstateAndSustainableDevelopment/MODHeritageReport.htm

4.0

DISPOSALS AND TRANSFERS

from sales of land. These sites include airfields, barracks, training camps, research establishments and numerous parcels of land. The National Heritage Protection Plan (see 3.4) identifies defence disposal sites as a priority for action by English Heritage, to improve understanding of their character and significance. The case study on p.50 summarises the results of a pilot project for disposal sites in Wiltshire.

4.2 Disposals on the civil estate

Some notable examples on the civil estate from the past two years are:

Cabinet Office. The sale of Admiralty Arch on a long lease was announced in December 2011. GHEU has been involved by the Government Property Unit in pre-application discussions regarding the future of the building, which is being vacated by the Cabinet Office (see photo on p.39). A conservation plan was prepared prior to sale, to clarify the history and significance of the building, which is listed grade I.

DEFRA. The department's report notes the disposal of eight listed buildings in England. Two of these (3-8 Whitehall Place and 55 Whitehall) have been transferred to the Department of Energy and Climate Change.

HM Revenue & Customs. Three listed buildings have left the portfolio due to the Estates Consolidation Programme.

HM Land Registry. The headquarters building in Lincoln's Inn Fields (see photo on p.40) was sold in 2011 to the London School of Economics. Another heritage asset, the former war room and regional seat of government at Nottingham (see Annex I), stands on a surplus Land Registry site which is in the course of disposal.

Homes & Communities Agency. During the reporting period, the HCA transferred the freehold of five listed buildings following completion of major works to bring them back into re-use. A further six listed buildings and one scheduled monument site have been transferred to the management of a developer, while one site, grade II* listed Hanham Hall, has been redeveloped for community use (see photo on p.43).

Ministry of Justice: Court Service. The court closure programme, announced by the Justice Minister in December 2010, confirmed that 93 magistrates' courts and 49 county courts would close. They include three grade I listed buildings (at Hexham, Ludlow and Rutland) and about 25 grade II listed buildings. The Shire Hall at Ely, which is one of the courts which has already closed, was upgraded from grade II to grade II* in October 2011 (see photo on p.59). GHEU has been working with the MoJ to ensure that the vacated courts are protected during the disposal process and that their special historic interest is recognised and protected in any plans for re-use.

Ministry of Justice: Prison Service. Lancaster Castle (listed grade I), occupying a prominent hill-top site at the centre of Lancaster, was closed as a prison in March 2011 (see photo on p.58).

Regional Development Agencies. The land and property assets formerly owned by the RDAs were transferred to the Homes & Communities Agency with effect from September 2011. This portfolio of assets includes in excess of 350 land and property assets (52 of which are in former coalfield sites), and many others are of local historic significance. A number of the inherited property assets also feature listed buildings, including buildings at Ancoats in Manchester (see photo on p.45).

5.0

GOVERNMENT HISTORIC ESTATES UNIT

5.1

Team structure

GHEU is part of the National Planning Directorate in English Heritage. The Unit is a central source of conservation advice for departments and for the Royal Household, Historic Royal Palaces and the Parliamentary Estates Directorate. The Unit maintains a web page for government estate managers (www.english-heritage.org.uk/gheu) and disseminates advice and information through its annual conservation seminars and email newsletter. The head of the Unit is Will Holborow, and there are five other specialist staff and a part-time team assistant.



5.2

Informal site-specific advice

GHEU provides a range of informal conservation advice to government departments and other public bodies:

- informal advice at an early stage in the formulation of proposals which affect heritage assets, including alterations, repairs, new development, transfer of ownership or disposal

- 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 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 site-specific 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 planning and 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; English Heritage has now taken responsibility for the administration of scheduled monument consent applications. However, applications for works to scheduled monuments by Crown bodies are made under the non-statutory 'clearance' procedure.

5.0

GOVERNMENT HISTORIC ESTATES UNIT

5.4 General conservation advice

In addition to giving site-specific advice, GHEU promotes the conservation of the government historic estate by:

- publishing standards and guidance (see 5.5)
- liaising with government departments, agencies and other public bodies about the management of their historic estates
- producing the *Biennial conservation report on the government historic estate*
- providing training for departmental property staff (see 5.6)
- assisting departments to collect and maintain data on their heritage assets
- advising departments on the selection of specialist conservation consultants
- chairing the Historic Buildings Fire Research Co-ordinating Committee (HBFRC) and managing the Fire Research Database (FreD)³⁵

5.5 Published guidance

GHEU has published a suite of standards for government departments, comprising the *Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate* (2009), *Managing heritage assets* (2009) and *The disposal of heritage assets* (2010). These are mandatory under Common Minimum Standards – see 2.2. The guidance on disposal is an updated version of the earlier guidance note on disposals, and has been reissued with the joint endorsement of DCMS and the Office of Government Commerce (OGC). It now applies to all types of heritage assets and takes into account the publication of PPS 5. It is available either in hard copy or online³⁶.

GHEU has produced three other publications during the reporting period which are of wider interest: *Temporary structures in historic places: guidance for local planning authorities, site owners and event organisers* (September 2010). This is available online³⁷; hard copies are available from GHEU.



35. www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/buildings/fire-research-database

36. www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/disposal-heritage-assets

37. www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/landscape-and-areas/guidance-on-temporary-structures

5.0

GOVERNMENT HISTORIC ESTATES UNIT



Pillars of the community: The transfer of local authority heritage assets (January 2011). The full guidance and a library of case studies are available online³⁸ and a printed summary is available from GHEU.

Vacant historic buildings: An owner's guide to temporary uses, maintenance and mothballing (October 2011). This was issued to coincide with the Heritage at Risk launch in October 2011. The full version is available online³⁹ and a printed summary is available from GHEU.

5.6 Conservation training

GHEU has been running a series of annual conservation-themed seminars since 1997. These are generally attended by 80 to 90 people from a wide range of government departments and other public bodies. The seminars are a valuable opportunity for disseminating best practice in the management of heritage assets.

Seminar at the National Liberal Club, London, 28 September 2010

The seminar theme was 'Community interest: Public engagement in the government historic estate'. The programme included presentations from speakers representing Civic Voice, the Heritage Alliance, the Heritage Lottery Fund, Homes & Communities Agency, Ministry of Defence (Army and RAF), British Waterways and Historic Royal Palaces. The presentations were followed by tours of the recently completed Supreme Court building in Parliament Square. A resumé of the seminar is available on GHEU's page on the HELM web site.

In addition to these seminars, GHEU staff contribute to other training events, including the BTEC premises management courses run by the National School of Government, and HELM training events.

38. www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/get-involved/take-ownership

39. www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/vacanthistoricbuildings

TABLE A

PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

(This includes departments, agencies and non-departmental public bodies)

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<p>BRB (Residuary) Ltd (BRB(R))</p> <p>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 on to others on privatisation of the rail industry between 1993 and 1997. Throughout Great Britain these include around 3,900 bridges, viaducts and tunnels on closed railway lines, of which 38 in England are listed. BRB(R) is disposing of these assets where possible and discharging the liabilities. Under the Public Bodies Act 2011 BRB(R) is due to be wound up once its programme of asset disposal is complete.</p>	<p>BRB(R)'s staff, consultants and contractors have extensive experience of maintaining historic railway structures. Advice is sought from the Railway Heritage Trust and other conservation experts where necessary. Contact is maintained with English Heritage and the statutory agencies in Scotland and Wales.</p>	<p>BRB(R)'s Biennial Conservation Report 2009-2011 has been supplied to GHEU and is published on the company's website: www.brbr.co.uk</p>
<p>Cabinet Office</p> <p>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. One building was released in 2011, and 26 & 36 Whitehall will be vacated in 2012. The disposal of Admiralty Arch is in progress.</p>	<p>The Cabinet Office uses a total facilities management provider, monitored by an in-house estate operations team.</p>	<p>An informative report has been provided on the whole estate.</p>
<p>Communities & Local Government (CLG)</p> <p>CLG owns two listed buildings: New Burlington House and Old Burlington House, London (both grade II*). During the reporting period CLG part-occupied the Cunard Building, Liverpool (grade II*) but planned to leave by September 2011. No 5 New York Street, Manchester (grade II) has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice.</p>	<p>CLG has a heritage officer. Responsibility for the management of individual buildings has been delegated to the organisations that occupy them on long leases.</p>	<p>A biennial report has been provided covering the whole CLG estate.</p>
<p>Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS)</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Responsibility for the Bushy House estate rests with the National Measurement Office, an executive agency of BIS. Since 1995 NPL has been operated on behalf of the Secretary of State by NPL Management Limited.</p>	<p>A helpful report has been provided by the National Measurement Office with all the required information.</p>

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>Examinations and assessments of structures are by suitably-experienced contractors, audited by in-house civil engineers.</p>	<p>All structures are visually inspected annually and a detailed inspection is made every six years. There is a planned programme of works for future years, subject to budget provision.</p>	<p>The majority of the listed estate is in fair to good condition, two structures being classified poor and one building classified as in very bad condition (Whitebridge Crossing cottage, Stone, Staffs, see Annex I).</p>
<p>Advice is provided by specialist conservation consultants employed through the total facilities management provider where required.</p>	<p>Quadrennial reports were completed for all the buildings on the Cabinet Office estate (except 9 Whitehall) in 2010.</p>	<p>The buildings on the estate are reported to be in good or very good condition, except for 36 Whitehall which is reported as poor. There are no buildings at risk, but a former cinema building in the curtilage of Admiralty House is in disrepair with no proposal for re-use. However, maintenance and asbestos removal were carried out in 2011.</p>
<p>The different CLG property centres have their own separate arrangements and use external managing agents.</p>	<p>A quadrennial inspection for New Burlington House was completed in 2011. CLG is not responsible for inspections on the rest of the estate.</p>	<p>All the properties are reported to be in good condition.</p>
<p>External specialist advice is procured where needed, including for carrying out condition surveys. There are no in-house specialist advisers in the department.</p>	<p>Following a quadrennial inspection report completed in March 2009, a programme of additional detailed surveys and priority maintenance works has been undertaken.</p>	<p>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. Bushy House is not fully used, and proposals for maintenance and increased use were put on hold pending the outcome of the Spending Review.</p>

TABLE A continued

PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<p>Department for Education (DfE)</p> <p>The DfE 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.</p>	<p>The DfE (formerly Department for Children, Schools & Families) has a nominated heritage officer. The historic estate is managed by in-house facilities managers.</p>	<p>Separate reports have been provided for each of the three sites, rather than an overview of the whole estate.</p>
<p>Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</p> <p>At the start of the reporting period, DEFRA had 13 listed buildings on its estate in England, three listed at grade II* and the others at grade II. However, eight of these have been transferred to other departments, or sold, including 55 Whitehall & 3-8 Whitehall Place (grade II*).</p>	<p>There is a departmental heritage officer. Facilities management is now provided by a single contractor.</p>	<p>A basic report has been submitted which covers the whole estate.</p>
<p>Department of Health (DoH)</p> <p>The historic buildings in the Department of Health HQ estate are Richmond House, Whitehall (listed grade II*), incorporating 85 Whitehall (grade II); and Wellington House, Southwark (historic façade 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>
<p>Department for Transport (DfT): Driving Standards Agency (DSA).</p> <p>The agency's estate includes two listed buildings (one is vacant and in course of disposal) and two buildings located in conservation areas.</p>	<p>DSA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT Heritage Officer.</p>	<p>The DfT has provided a spreadsheet with details of the heritage assets occupied by each of the department's agencies, including their condition.</p>

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>Specialist conservation consultants have been instructed through the facilities manager to carry out quadrennial inspections.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspections for the three sites were carried out in late 2009.</p> <p>The recommendations for Sanctuary Buildings are being addressed systematically. Those at the European School are also being acted upon; recommendations for Mowden Hall have not yet been implemented.</p>	<p>Sanctuary Buildings were refurbished during the previous reporting period and are in good condition. The European School is in good condition. Mowden Hall is in fair condition.</p>
<p>Specialist conservation consultants are procured through current government framework agreements.</p>	<p>Quadrennial surveys were carried out for buildings on the DEFRA estate in 2008-09. The next round of QIs is due in 2012-13.</p>	<p>All the buildings are reported to be in good or very good condition.</p>
<p>Specialist conservation consultants have carried out quadrennial inspections, but have not yet been involved in projects.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspections were carried out in 2009 by specialist conservation consultants.</p>	<p>The historic parts of Richmond House and 85 Whitehall are reported to be in fair condition, and the façade of Wellington House is noted as fair condition.</p>
<p>DSA has in-house specialist chartered surveyors.</p>	<p>DSA has an annual programme of inspections and building condition reports.</p>	<p>All four heritage assets are rated as being in good condition.</p>

TABLE A continued

PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<p>Department for Transport (DfT): Highways Agency (HA)</p> <p>The Highways Agency is responsible for just over 500 heritage assets – 475 on its operational estate (within the trunk road or motorway boundary) and 28 on its non-operational estate. In total there are 166 scheduled monuments and 241 listed items on the combined estate. The listed items include a large number of highway structures such as mileposts, milestones, bridges and viaducts. About 45 of the items are buildings. A further 95 assets lie within areas that are designated either as registered parks & gardens, registered battlefields or World Heritage Sites.</p>	<p>HA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT Heritage Officer.</p>	<p>The DfT has provided a spreadsheet with details of the heritage assets occupied by each of the department's agencies, including their condition. Since the previous report, the Highways Agency has verified the data it holds about heritage assets on its estate, resulting in a much more accurate list.</p>
<p>Department for Transport (DfT): Maritime & Coastguard Agency (MCA)</p> <p>The Agency is responsible for heritage assets in coastal locations, including ten listed buildings (four of which are MCA freehold). A further 13 assets are located in designated conservation areas.</p>	<p>MCA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT Heritage Officer.</p>	<p>The DfT has provided a spreadsheet with details of the heritage assets occupied by each of the department's agencies, including their condition. A brief report from DfT confirms that the size of the MCA's historic estate is unchanged since the previous report.</p>
<p>Department for Transport (DfT): Vehicle and Operator Services Agency (VOSA)</p> <p>The agency is responsible for Agaton Fort, Plymouth, a scheduled monument.</p>	<p>VOSA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT Heritage Officer.</p>	<p>The DfT has provided a spreadsheet with details of the heritage assets occupied by each of the department's agencies, including their condition. The size of the VOSA historic estate is unchanged since the previous report.</p>

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>Specialist conservation consultants are used by the HA where appropriate.</p>	<p>Management of the HA estate is delegated to regional management agents who are responsible for maintenance and inspections. Guidance on how to identify, survey and manage assets was published in 2007, and an inventory was compiled. HA's <i>Design manual for roads and bridges</i> (DMRB) Volume 10, Section 5, <i>Cultural heritage</i>, will be published in 2012.</p>	<p>The information provided notes the condition of heritage assets as 431 'not known'; 38 'good'; 24 'fair'; four 'TBA'; four 'poor'; two 'destroyed' (both listed milestones) and one 'bad'. The latter item is Bantony House, a listed building in Kent which has now been fully repaired. Burgess Hill Farmhouse and barn are both at risk of demolition – see Annex I.</p>
<p>Specialist conservation consultants are used by the MCA where appropriate.</p>	<p>The MCA Quadrennial Inspection Programme was undertaken in November 2009 and the next round of inspections is planned for 2013.</p>	<p>Three listed buildings are assessed as 'good' and two as 'moderate'. The condition of the other heritage assets is not indicated.</p>
<p>Specialist conservation consultants are used by VOSA where appropriate.</p>	<p>A historic building survey report and a structural report for Agaton Fort were commissioned during 2011. These have recommended further detailed assessment and specification preparation. The reports and the works required will be programmed into the VOSA Estates budget for 2012/13.</p>	<p>Agaton Fort is assessed as being in fair condition. Parts of the fort are 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
<p>English Heritage (EH): National Collections Group</p> <p>There are about 412 historic sites in the care of EH, most of which are open to the public. They include stone circles, prehistoric burial chambers, industrial monuments, castles, abbeys, forts, and historic houses such as Osborne House on the Isle of Wight and Audley End in Essex. In addition, EH cares for 45 London statues, 30 of which are listed. 50 EH properties are located in World Heritage Sites, including Stonehenge and significant parts of Hadrian's Wall. The office estate is managed separately (see table entry below).</p>	<p>The National Collections Group (NCG) is responsible for stewardship of EH's national collection of buildings, artefacts and archives. The Historic Properties Director has 'ownership' of the assets and manages their day-to-day operation. There is an Asset Management Team which reports to the Conservation Director. Conservation Department is responsible for the planning and delivery of the agreed programme of conservation maintenance to the historic estate.</p>	<p>EH's first Asset Management Plan¹ for the maintenance of the historic estate, completed in April 2011, is based on a comprehensive survey programme that has enabled the organisation to understand the investment needs of the estate. A biennial report has not been provided.</p>
<p>English Heritage (EH): Office Estate</p> <p>EH occupies seven listed buildings as offices, including one grade I building (in Newcastle), two grade II* buildings (in London, and Bristol) and four grade II buildings (in Swindon, York, Cambridge and Northampton).</p>	<p>The estate is managed by the Head of the Office Estate.</p> <p>The Cambridge office is owned freehold. EH also has repairing responsibilities for the offices at Newcastle (part), Northampton, York, Bristol and Swindon.</p>	<p>The main source of data is the Property Benchmarking Service performance statement, compiled by the Government Property Unit.</p>
<p>Environment Agency (EA)</p> <p>The Agency owns a significant number of industrial heritage assets associated with water control, such as walls and embankments, sluices, and buildings containing pumping and monitoring equipment.</p>	<p>There are three full-time historic-environment specialist posts in EA's National Environmental Assessment Service (NEAS) covering cultural heritage responsibilities.</p>	<p>EA has supplied a detailed report listing all the heritage assets in the vicinity of their estate. These comprise 52 scheduled monuments, 77 listed buildings and 16 instances of EA estate forming a part of or fringing Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. In 2011 EA created a purpose-built GIS, which will be used to confirm ownership of these assets.</p>

1. www.english-heritage.org.uk/about/who-we-are/corporate-information/plan-maintaining-our-historic-estate

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>The Curatorial Director is responsible for the presentation and interpretation of the buildings and for the care and conservation of the collections.</p> <p>Four territory framework agreements have been set up to provide architectural, building surveying and quantity surveying services across the estate. A new framework is being procured to deliver the next quadrennial cycle of condition surveys to update the Asset Management Plan.</p>	<p>The first cycle of quadrennial condition surveys on the historic estate is now complete. In all, 420 surveys were completed over three years. All the data from the surveys has been captured in a centralised IT system, so that there is current comprehensive and robust data on the maintenance needs of the historic estate. The data has been used to develop the Conservation Maintenance Programme. A new cycle of quadrennial condition surveys is being undertaken which will be used to update and inform the Asset Management Plan.</p>	<p>The investment needed to bring the estate to the required benchmark standard is about £54 million. This backlog estimate can be compared with the current level of maintenance spend which is in the order of £16 million per annum. It has remained at this level for the past four years.</p> <p>There are several buildings at risk on the estate (see Annex I). Two items have been removed from this list following their repair (the conservatory at Wrest Park and the JW Evans silver workshops).</p>
<p>The architectural framework for EH National Collections Group was not judged to be appropriate for much of the building surveying work needed on the office estate. However, the government framework for estates professional services is used.</p>	<p>Condition surveys were carried out of the offices at Newcastle, Bristol, Swindon, York, Northampton, and Fort Cumberland at Eastney as part of the first round of quadrennial condition surveys.</p>	<p>All the assets are in fair condition.</p>
<p>EA commissions heritage contractors to carry out site work, including building recording, desk-based assessments, evaluative fieldwork and mitigation. There are biannual liaison meetings between EA's Head of NEAS and the Heritage Protection Director of EH.</p>	<p>No information on periodic inspections and reports has been provided, though investigation and recording of identified historic environment precedes flood-defence works.</p>	<p>There is one scheduled monument at risk – the Inner Basin of Lydney Harbour (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
<p>Foreign & Commonwealth Office (F&CO)</p> <p>The F&CO's historic estate comprises four buildings in London, and three buildings at Hanslope Park, Buckinghamshire. The F&CO's King Charles Street main building and Lancaster House are listed grade I, and 1 Carlton Gardens is listed grade II*. However, the F&CO plans to vacate Old Admiralty Building in 2013.</p>	<p>The F&CO's Estates & Security Directorate includes a nominated heritage officer. There is regular liaison with GHEU on casework. The F&CO has had sufficient funding to support its forward maintenance plan.</p>	<p>A full, detailed report has been submitted covering the whole F&CO estate.</p>
<p>Forestry Commission (FC)</p> <p>The FC is responsible for some 250,000 hectares of woods and forests in England. The estate contains many archaeological remains and historic landscape features. Statutory protection applies to 128 listed structures (24 of which are buildings) and 787 scheduled monuments. In addition, FC is responsible for woodland within 39 registered historic parks and gardens.</p>	<p>The FC estate is managed by Forest Enterprise England (FEE) The Heritage Adviser is FC's heritage officer and there is regular liaison with GHEU. Conservation of heritage assets is taken into account in Forest Design Planning, all operations being subject to a checking procedure to meet standards and safeguard the assets.</p>	<p>A brief report has been submitted. This does not include details of individual heritage assets in the estate.</p>
<p>HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)</p> <p>HMRC have sold three of their listed buildings in England since the last report and are now responsible for 15 listed buildings and monuments in England (on 11 sites), including the New Wing of Somerset House, listed grade I. They also occupy 1 Parliament Street, which is part of the II* listed GOGGS building 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mapeley has a bespoke asset management system, PIONEER, which allows them to plan their spend profile, and a database tracking tool, CONCEPT, to plan forward maintenance.</p>

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>The F&CO uses specialist conservation consultants, including architects and conservators, for projects and quadrennial inspections.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspections were carried out in 2009/10 for the Main Building, Lancaster House, 1 Carlton Gardens and Hanslope Park. Old Admiralty Building was last inspected in 2008.</p>	<p>The London estate is reported to be in good condition with the exception of 1 Carlton Gardens (fair). The Hanslope Park buildings are in good condition except the barn, which is in fair condition.</p>
<p>There is one in-house historic environment specialist. Working with EH, FC has reviewed its inventory of heritage assets and is taking action to reduce the number of assets which appear in the Heritage at Risk Register. External specialist contractors are commissioned to guide survey or development projects.</p>	<p>All buildings in use are subject to periodic inspection and condition assessment. However, there are no arrangements for quadrennial reports to be produced on heritage assets.</p>	<p>The FC report does not include information on the condition of individual heritage assets. Heritage at Risk data compiled by EH suggests there are 64 scheduled monuments and two listed buildings at risk (see Annex I).</p>
<p>Managers in each region are overseen by the nominated conservation officer who heads the Life Cycle Team.</p> <p>Specialist conservation consultants are used for quadrennial inspection reports (QIs) and to provide specialist advice where required.</p> <p>There has been no progress in providing conservation management plans for the significant sites as recommended in the last QIs in 2009.</p>	<p>Good progress has been made in carrying out the repairs recommended in the QI reports of 2009, including major works at the Custom House Gravesend site.</p> <p>The next QIs for the HMRC estate will be due in 2013.</p>	<p>The HMRC estate in England is in good or fair condition, although there are some outstanding repairs and the condition of the former museum building on the Gravesend site is of concern now it is vacant.</p> <p>Since the previous biennial report, discussions have taken place with GHEU regarding 2a & 2b The Mount Shrewsbury (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
<p>HM Treasury (HMT)</p> <p>HM Treasury's HQ is 1 Horse Guards Road London. This is the western end of Government Offices Great George Street (GOGGS) which is listed grade II*, and adjoins the Westminster World Heritage Site.</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 Lend Lease FM to a facilities management team, EMCOR Facilities Services. Financial resources for conservation are the responsibility of the PFI contractor.</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>
<p>Home Office</p> <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 & Gardens, and incorporates seven listed structures.</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. 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>
<p>Homes & Communities Agency (HCA)</p> <p>The Agency 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 housing regeneration agency.</p> <p>The estate includes 51 listed buildings and 14 scheduled monuments. During the reporting period, the HCA transferred the freehold of five listed buildings following completion of major works to bring them back into re-use. The Agency also took ownership of an additional historic asset, at Blackberry Hill in Bristol. A further six listed buildings and one scheduled monument site have been transferred to the management of a developer, while one site, the grade II* listed Hanham Hall, has been redeveloped for community use.</p> <p>The HCA has holdings in four World Heritage Sites and six sites are included within Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.</p>	<p>Regular liaison meetings with English Heritage have been held at director level on national policy matters. A Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies was agreed in March 2010. Up until the end of January 2011, HCA had a full-time Heritage Policy Advisor on secondment from the Prince's Regeneration Trust. The HCA's strategic approach to heritage assets is now overseen by their Senior Strategy Manager for Sustainable Development, while the role of Conservation Officer is held within their Asset Management Team.</p>	<p>The Agency has produced a well-illustrated and comprehensive report on its heritage assets, which it has published on its web site². This is the Agency's second report, and the first to capture the full extent of its contribution towards protecting and redeveloping the heritage assets in its care.</p>

2. www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/heritage-assets-report

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>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.</p> <p>Meetings are held with GHEU as required.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspections are carried out by the specialist conservation consultant. The 2010 QI was issued in June 2011 and recommendations are being systematically addressed.</p>	<p>The building is in good condition, and little work to the fabric has been necessary apart from routine maintenance and improvements in energy efficiency.</p>
<p>Specialist conservation consultants are employed as part of the project team at Bramshill and advise on the works programme.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspections were carried out in 2009 for all the Bramshill estate.</p>	<p>At Bramshill, structural and external repairs to the mansion, identified in the 2009 QI report, have been carried out. The mansion and stable block are reported to be in good condition.</p> <p>Seven buildings and structures in the grounds of the Mansion are at risk (see Annex I). The historic landscape is on the Heritage at Risk register.</p> <p>Harperley Hall (see p.46) has been refurbished during the reporting period and is in good condition. Electric House and Waterside Court are all reported to be in good condition.</p>
<p>Specialist conservation advice is procured from architects, surveyors and engineers accredited in historic building conservation, on the advice of GHEU, through EH's 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 and local authorities.</p>	<p>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 to take account of the guidance published by OGC/GHEU on managing heritage assets.</p>	<p>Many of the HCA sites have been vacant for years prior to their acquisition, and were in poor condition when they transferred to the agency; however considerable progress has been made by the HCA in improving their condition.</p> <p>The condition of listed buildings is categorised as follows: 19 good; 25 fair; 7 poor. The condition of scheduled monuments: 12 good; 1 fair; 1 poor.</p> <p>Details of four heritage assets at risk are included in Annex I. The condition of the heritage assets transferred after the end of the reporting period from the former regional development agencies has not yet been confirmed.</p>

TABLE A continued

PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<p>Land Registry (LR)</p> <p>The LR's HQ at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields was sold in 2010 to the London School of Economics. Another listed building, the Regional Seat of Government in Nottingham, is in course of disposal. The only other listed building is a regional office at Westbridge Place in Leicester.</p>	<p>There has been regular contact between LR staff and GHEU, including site visits to two of the LR sites.</p> <p>In 2011, the maintenance and management of Westbridge Place changed from an in-house service to a building management company.</p>	<p>Individual biennial reports have been received for the listed buildings in Nottingham and Leicester.</p>
<p>Ministry of Defence: Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)</p> <p>The MOD is one of the largest landowners in the UK. On its estate in England there are 680 listed buildings and 678 scheduled monuments. The total number of heritage assets has remained relatively stable, as the disposal of some assets has been offset by new designations. There have been numerous new listings within the past two years and several other new designations, as listed in Annex 2. A number of military sites have area protection, either as conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields or through their location within World Heritage Sites.</p>	<p>The role of heritage officer is split between the Heritage Policy Adviser within the Strategy and Policy Team (now part of the DIO Secretariat) and the Senior Historic Adviser of the Historic Environment Team (HET) within the Operations Directorate. Casework is taken forward by the HET. Policy and legislative matters are dealt with by the Heritage Policy Adviser.</p> <p>There are frequent contacts between EH and DIO staff regarding casework and policy matters. Biannual liaison meetings between English Heritage and DIO are held at officer level.</p>	<p>The biennial MOD heritage report³ 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>Details of heritage assets are included within the various levels of estate management plans.</p> <p>Numerous assessments of individual heritage assets have been undertaken during the reporting period, including conservation management plans (see 2.4) and heritage partnership agreements (see 2.5).</p>
<p>Ministry of Justice: HM Court Service (Moj HMCS)</p> <p>The estate consists of Crown and county courts, magistrates' courts and Judges' Lodgings. The lead building is the Royal Courts of Justice (RCJ). In all, there are 125 listed buildings in England (18 grade I, 19 grade II*, 88 grade II). Six of these stand on sites which are also scheduled as monuments. There are a further 16 unlisted buildings of merit in conservation areas and locally-listed buildings. There were a small number of disposals during the reporting period, prior to the closure programme announced in December 2010. The Moj also manages Dover House (the Scotland Office) and Gwydyr House (the Wales Office).</p>	<p>During the period of this report HMCS has been the operating arm of the Moj, with responsibility for the Crown courts, county/civil courts and magistrates' courts.</p> <p>There are seven 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>Towards the end of the period of this report, the estates divisions of the courts, the tribunals, the HQ offices and the prisons have been merged to form Moj Estates. The formal merger took effect in April 2011.</p>	<p>A highly informative 56-page report has been provided.</p> <p>Conservation and development plans are prepared for all listed buildings which are being considered for major works or disposal.</p>

3. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/MicroSite/DIO/OurPublications/EstateAndSustainableDevelopment/MODHeritageReport.htm

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>A specialist conservation consultant has been used to visit each of the listed buildings and to prepare the biennial reports.</p>	<p>QIs for the RSG bunker and Westbridge Place were last carried out in 2006, and conservation manuals are in place for both. The next condition survey for Westbridge Place is due in 2012.</p>	<p>The office building in Leicester is in good condition. The RSG Cold War bunker is vacant and in poor condition. It is classified as a building at risk (see Annex I).</p>
<p>The DIO Historic Environment Team has three archaeologists and one historic buildings adviser. In addition to these in-house specialists, it is MOD policy to use specialist conservation consultants (SCC) where appropriate, including for the preparation of condition surveys for listed buildings and scheduled monuments.</p> <p>Responsibility for commissioning SCCs has largely transferred to estate contractors (Regional and Functional Primes, PPPs, PFI etc) under advice from both DIO and EH.</p> <p>SCCs are also used for drafting conservation management plans (see 2.4).</p>	<p>The number of listed building Quadrennial Inspections (QIs) completed in the reporting period was 139 – a significant increase over the previous two years when 77 were completed. A total of 216 QIs have thus been reported over the four-year period. These cover less than one third of the total number of listed buildings on the MOD estate.</p>	<p>The condition of the listed buildings divides as follows: 59% are in good condition, 26% in fair condition and 9% in poor condition. The condition of the remaining 6% is unknown (up from 2% in 2008/09). The condition of monuments for which MOD has conservation management responsibility divides as follows: 49% in good condition, 30% in fair condition, 21% in poor condition.</p>
<p>Three firms of conservation architects are retained as specialist conservation advisers. They were appointed in May 2007 under a framework contract initiated by HMCS with Parliamentary Estates and the Cabinet Office. This framework has been extended to May 2012 and is available to all public bodies.</p>	<p>There is a significant backlog of condition surveys. 12 QIs have been reported for this period (compared to about 13 in the previous two years). This suggests that only about one fifth of the listed buildings have been subject to a QI in the past four years.</p>	<p>No detailed information has been provided about the condition of listed buildings on the estate. Seven buildings are noted as being vacant or underused, including three small buildings, all ancillary to judges' lodgings, that are classified as buildings at risk – see Annex I. However, the actual number of vacant buildings is likely to be higher than reported, due to the impact of the current closure programme.</p>

TABLE A continued

PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE PROTOCOL

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets
<p>Ministry of Justice: HM Prison Service (Moj HMPS)</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice's Estate Directorate has been responsible for maintaining the prisons estate of England and Wales since 2007.</p> <p>The Prison Service historic estate comprises 186 listed buildings and nine scheduled monuments. Lancaster Castle (grade I) ceased to operate as a prison in March 2011 – see p.58.</p>	<p>The Historic Estate Conservation Officer advises on matters relating to the Prison Service historic estate as part of his duties for Moj. He is assisted by one other member of staff. The Conservation Officer maintains regular contact with GHEU regarding the historic estate.</p>	<p>A well-illustrated biennial report has been provided. The Conservation Officer is preparing a conservation management strategy for the whole prison estate which will result in site-specific conservation management plans.</p>
<p>The Royal Parks (RP)</p> <p>There are eleven registered historic parks and gardens in the Royal Parks estate, including seven at grade I. All are located in Greater London. There are 114 listed or scheduled items, including 34 listed statues or monuments.</p>	<p>There is one staff member with experience and qualifications in historic estate management.</p> <p>Management and maintenance of all assets is through a facilities management contract for a five-year term ending in 2012.</p>	<p>A comprehensive and clearly-structured illustrated biennial report has been provided.</p> <p>A computerised database of historic buildings is maintained.</p> <p>There are management plans for all the parks.</p>
<p>The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom (UKSC)</p> <p>The Supreme Court occupies the former Middlesex Guildhall, a grade II* listed building in Parliament Square. It was opened in 2009 following a two-year project to renovate and convert it (see previous biennial report, pp 53 – 56).</p>	<p>Liaison meetings are held at six-monthly intervals with English Heritage. These ensure that any proposed alterations are subject to pre-application discussion.</p>	<p>A conservation plan was prepared prior to the conversion project. The history and significance of the building has been fully documented in <i>The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom: history, art, architecture</i> (Merrell, 2010).</p>

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>Prison service estate teams can refer prospective works to heritage specialists within the retained multi-disciplinary consultancies, though the latter are not involved in all work to listed buildings in the estate.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspections are carried out in order of priority set by the Conservation Officer. Nine English prisons in the West Region and thirteen in the South Region were surveyed, respectively, in 2009 and 2010. Twelve prisons in the East Region are to be surveyed in 2011-12.</p>	<p>The overall condition of the estate is considered fair to good. Most of the listed buildings are required operationally and are maintained in good repair. The Deer House and stock houses at East Sutton Park have been repaired.</p> <p>Six buildings are classified as Heritage at Risk (see Annex I), and the registered park at Hewell Grange is also noted as at risk.</p>
<p>Specialist consultant advice is sought in respect of every major intervention in the historic estate. Surveys determining specific maintenance regimes for statues and monuments have been prepared by a specialist metalwork and statuary conservator.</p>	<p>A full set of QIs was undertaken in 2010. The priority 1 and 2 works identified are being carried out, subject to availability of funds.</p>	<p>The condition of the estate is rated as: good 9%, fair 55%, poor 29% or very bad 7%, similar to the 2009 report.</p> <p>Following repair and recommissioning of the Old Brewhouse, Bushy Park, there remains one item of Heritage at Risk – see Annex I.</p>
<p>A specialist conservation architect advises on any works that affect the historic character of the building.</p>	<p>It is planned to undertake a quadrennial condition survey in 2013/14.</p>	<p>The building is in excellent condition following its refurbishment.</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
<p>British Waterways (BW)</p> <p>The BW estate in England comprises around 1,830 miles of canals and river navigations. It contains 2,508 listed buildings and 47 scheduled monuments. Parts of the estate lie within designated areas (four world heritage sites, nine registered battlefields, 51 registered historic parks and 297 conservation areas). In 2012, BW in England and Wales is due to become the Canal & River Trust, a registered charity still receiving government grant-in-aid to fulfil its statutory functions.</p>	<p>Heritage conservation is led by the Head of Heritage. The BW estate in England and Wales is managed by eleven locally-based Waterway Units, served by eight heritage advisors. BW operates three Heritage Partnership Agreements with a further three under discussion; five scheduled monument management agreements operate, with seven more under discussion.</p>	<p>An annual <i>State of the Waterways Heritage</i> report is produced which is available through the BW website⁴. This process will continue under the Canal & River Trust.</p>
<p>Historic Royal Palaces (HRP)</p> <p>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), the Royal Kitchens at Kew (grade I) 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).</p>	<p>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 (see 3.3).</p>	<p>A full and detailed report has been produced which gives a good overview of current strategies and projects. Notable projects include conservation of the external terracotta roundels, the Tijou Screen, and re-roofing of the Real Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace; continued masonry repairs at the Tower of London; and major re-presentation works at Kensington Palace. The report also sets out works programmes to individual properties. Major projects are accompanied by conservation management plans – see 2.4.</p>
<p>Parliamentary Estates Directorate (PED)</p> <p>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 17 separately-listed buildings as well as a few unlisted buildings. Most of the estate is in a conservation area and the Palace of Westminster is part of the Westminster World Heritage Site.</p> <p>The DCMS Protocol has been adopted, although the Parliamentary Estate is not a government department.</p>	<p>The PED's Principal Architect (Conservation and Design) is the main point of contact for liaison with GHEU.</p> <p>The PED Principal Architect is supported by an assistant conservation architect and an estates archivist.</p>	<p>A formal report has not been submitted for this biennial report.</p> <p>Conservation management plans are in place for the Palace of Westminster, 1 Millbank, 6 & 7 Old Palace Yard, and Norman Shaw North.</p> <p>CMPs for the rest of the Parliamentary Estate are currently programmed for completion in 2012.</p>

4. www.britishwaterways.co.uk/home

Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate (see note below)
<p>BW employs direct-labour maintenance teams and 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.</p>	<p>Reducing income into BW results in a continuous backlog of maintenance which has been estimated at £30M annually. Increased diligence in logging of Heritage at Risk by LPAs, together with a related survey by BW, has shown there to be 26 heritage assets at risk within the estate (see Annex 1). Successes since the previous report include the removal of the Tardebigge Warehouse from the HAR Register.</p>
<p>HRP manages projects in-house and also 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. 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. A full re-survey for 2012-13 is being designed. 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>HRP is funded through visitor income and increasingly through grants and sponsorship. All of the planned maintenance objectives set out in the previous biennial report have been achieved and HRP plans to continue increasing the amount spent on conservation year on year.</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 2008-09.</p> <p>There is a regular programme of quadrennial inspections.</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
<p>Royal Household Property Section (RHPS)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Director of RHPS is the heritage officer: He and his staff hold regular meetings with GHEU to review current and forthcoming projects.</p> <p>RHPS is developing the skills of conservation-qualified employees, and offers two one-year internships for graduate surveyors, as well as supporting The Prince of Wales's Craft Apprentices.</p>	<p>A full biennial report has been prepared. 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 (see 2.6).</p> <p>Conservation plans are being developed for all parts of the estate. Standing clearances are being developed for areas that are protected as scheduled monuments.</p>

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.</p> <p>QI reports are carried out by in-house staff, rather than independent consultants.</p>	<p>Planned inspections of all parts of the estate are carried out at two-year intervals.</p> <p>An in-house surveyor has completed a survey of every property as part of an estate-wide record of condition, in response to the National Audit Office's recommendations.</p> <p>Forward work plans cover a ten-year period.</p>	<p>The condition of the estate varies. The majority of the buildings are in good condition, but some areas are overdue for repair or refurbishment. An increasing number of properties have become vacant, due to a lack of funds for their refurbishment. These include two apartments, six lodges and cottages, and a tower at Windsor Castle. The Victoria and Albert Mausoleum at Frogmore remains a building at risk – see Annex I.</p>

CASE STUDIES

BUSHY HOUSE

Home of the National Physical Laboratory

Bushy House (grade II*) is an eighteenth-century mansion which was home to the Duke of Clarence (later William IV) for 36 years. The site has been used by the National Physical Laboratory since 1900. The majority of the twentieth-century laboratory buildings which

used to stand in the grounds have now been demolished, following the completion of new facilities nearby. Currently, the lower floors of the house are used for conferences and exhibitions. There is potential to make fuller use of the building to support the NPL's activities, although detailed planning work has been delayed by the Spending Review of 2010.



HANWELL LOCKS, EALING

Volunteers in action on the canal network

With the move to charitable status as the Canal & River Trust in 2012, British Waterways have intensified their campaign to draw in the efforts of volunteers to help maintain canal infrastructure. In this view volunteers are hard at work in September 2011, repainting railings at Hanwell Locks, west London, a flight of locks which is designated as a scheduled monument and included in the EH Heritage at Risk Register.



CASE STUDIES

ADMIRALTY ARCH

Sale of a London landmark

The sale of Admiralty Arch on a long lease was announced in December 2011. A conservation plan was prepared prior to sale, to clarify the history and significance of the building, which is listed grade I. Admiralty Arch was designed

in 1901 by Sir Aston Webb as part of a wider scheme including the Queen Victoria memorial and the re-facing of Buckingham Palace, and was completed in 1911. As well as Admiralty offices, the building contained the residences of the First Sea Lord and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Since refurbishment in 2000 it has been occupied by the Cabinet Office.



BRIDGE 20 ON THE TRENT & MERSEY CANAL

Repair to vehicle damage

British Waterways looks after 1,800 historic bridges on its 2,000-mile network of canals and rivers. BW estimates that at least two are struck every week by vehicles. These 'before' and 'after' views show Bridge 20 on the Trent & Mersey Canal at Stenson, Derbyshire, where a parapet was hit by a muckspreader. The second view shows the bridge parapet following its careful repair by BW with like-for-like materials.



CASE STUDIES

QEII CONFERENCE CENTRE WESTMINSTER

Issue of a Certificate of Immunity from Listing

The Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre (QEIICC) is operated by the Department for Communities and Local Government as a venue for government and commercial conferences and events. It stands immediately to the north of the Westminster World Heritage Site, and within the Westminster Abbey and Parliament Square Conservation Area. It is identified as an unlisted 'building of merit' in Westminster City Council's conservation area audit. Buildings become eligible for listing once they are thirty years old, unless they are under threat and of outstanding interest (grade I or II*). In this case, construction began in 1982. An application was made to English Heritage in 2010 for a Certificate of Immunity (COI) against listing, in order to provide clarity. However, there are no current proposals to dispose, alter or demolish the building.

The QEIICC has claims to architectural interest as a distinctive example of modern design in a historic

context by Powell & Moya, one of the best post-war architectural practices. It has undergone little external alteration. The interior is undistinguished in its planning and design, and so the assessment for listing was dependent on external architectural quality. The assessment concluded that the QEIICC does not have the outstanding interest required for listing buildings less than 30 years of age, and that the case for listing at grade II is not yet clear. The COI, issued in December 2011, lasts for five years, and the case for listing cannot be re-opened during that period. A fact sheet about COIs is available on the English Heritage website.



32 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

Sale of the Land Registry's headquarters

32 Lincoln's Inn Fields was built in 1903-5 and 1912-13 as the headquarters of the Land Registry. It is listed grade II. The property was vacated by the Land Registry and sold in 2011 following a competitive tendering process, which involved the preparation of conservation plans by the bidders. It has been acquired by the London School of Economics.



CASE STUDIES

LANCASTER HOUSE

Award-winning repairs to the exterior

Work to the exterior of Lancaster House (Foreign & Commonwealth Office) was a joint winner of the Georgian Group's Architectural Award in 2010 for 'Restoration of a Georgian building in an urban setting'. The Bath stone façades were cleaned and repaired, with new lead coverings to the cornice

to prevent further decay, and the fragile bottle balusters around the roof parapet were repaired. The building is now suitably presented for its prominent location and function as the centre for government hospitality.

CLIENT:	FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
ARCHITECT:	FEILDEN & MAWSON
CONTRACTOR:	TRITON BUILDING RESTORATION



FORMER REGIONAL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AT NOTTINGHAM

Sale of a listed Cold War bunker

The bunker (listed grade II) originated as an early 1950s War Room, and was extended in the early 1960s to be a Regional Seat of Government in the event of war. It stands on a surplus Land Registry office site. Outline planning permission was granted in August 2010, subject to a Section 106 agreement, for redevelopment of the site for residential use. The bunker would be retained, partly as a store and partly as a combined heat-and-power plant. The bunker

requires a considerable investment in remedial work, including asbestos removal. However, it has the potential to become the focus of the new residential area, subject to the necessary investment being secured.



CASE STUDIES

THE TIJOU SCREEN AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE

Training opportunity for student blacksmiths

The Tijou Screen, which frames the riverside end of the Privy Garden at Hampton Court Palace, is one of the finest pieces of wrought ironwork in Britain. It was designed by Jean Tijou in 1690, and was installed in its present location in 1702.

The twelve panels of the screen are elaborately detailed with gilded repoussé work. The present grey colour is based on the 1702 original scheme, which was later partly gilded. The screen has been conserved and repaired many times over three hundred years. It is vulnerable to corrosion, and currently its appearance is spoiled by rust-spotting, scaling of the plinth, and rust streaking, as well as unsightly streaking from dust and dirt.

As part of a HLF-funded bursary programme for blacksmiths run by the National Heritage Ironwork Group, in conjunction with Historic Royal Palaces, student blacksmiths have been given the opportunity to help in the repair and maintenance of the screen.

The high quality of the craftsmanship and the historical importance of the screen mean that any replacement elements must be made by highly-experienced blacksmiths. However, students have been involved in the essential support work of survey, recording, removal of elements, and condition assessment. The subsequent programme of cleaning, oiling, waxing and spot-painting has significantly enhanced the appearance of the ironwork, and should improve its longevity. It is intended to repeat this maintenance regime on an annual basis to help prolong the intervals between major repairs.



CASE STUDIES

HISTORIC HOSPITALS

Regeneration of former NHS sites by the Homes & Communities Agency

A large portfolio of former National Health Service hospital sites was transferred to English Partnerships in 2005. The transaction involved 96 sites across England with land totalling 1,600 hectares, including 44 listed buildings and several well-preserved asylums set in landscaped grounds. Four of these (Graylingwell, Fairmile, Springfield and Severalls) were already on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and five were protected as conservation areas, including Park Prewett near Basingstoke, West Park in Epsom and Graylingwell in Chichester. English Heritage undertook a comprehensive review of the portfolio to ensure that the historical and architectural significance of each site was understood, and to identify any heritage assets that merited statutory protection.

English Partnerships merged with the Housing Corporation in December 2008 to create the Homes & Communities Agency. The Agency holds and disposes of surplus public-sector land to meet government objectives, including the provision of low-cost housing. The HCA's Biennial Report includes three case studies which describe the progress made in the regeneration of former hospitals – Graylingwell in Chichester; Fairmile in

Oxfordshire and Hanham Hall near Bristol. In each case, development partners have been selected, planning consents obtained and progress made in converting historic buildings to residential and other uses.

However, the economic situation during the last four years has stalled some mixed-use regeneration schemes, so that the Agency is holding sites for longer periods. Some of the other large asylums in HCA ownership still stand empty, including Severalls in Essex and Whittingham Hospital near Preston. Cane Hill hospital at Coulsdon in Surrey closed in 1991 and stood empty for almost 20 years while proposals for its future were considered. The site became a magnet for 'urban explorers' and vandals who started a series of fires. The main hospital buildings were recently demolished, leaving only the chapel, water tower and part of the old administration block. Options for the future development of the site are being prepared on behalf of the HCA.

More recently, the HCA has acquired two redundant hospitals in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Queen Elizabeth Hospital (unlisted) and St Clement's Hospital (see p.45). In both cases, the buildings stand empty while plans are developed for their future. Further details are provided in the Agency's biennial report.



Hanham Hall

CASE STUDIES

BEWSEY OLD HALL

A long-standing 'building at risk' case in Warrington

This hall house (listed grade II*) dates back to the late sixteenth century, with later alterations in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries. It stands on a moated site with well-documented medieval origins, protected as a scheduled monument. The Hall has been unused since the Second World War. The Homes & Communities Agency, as

owner of the site, has been seeking a viable use. The grade II-listed farmhouse in the curtilage of the Hall is also at risk, and was severely damaged by fire in September 2011. An application for residential enabling development within the grounds has been approved on appeal, but has not yet been implemented. Ownership of the site passed in the late 2011 from the HCA to a private-sector partner who is working with Warrington Borough Council to resolve outstanding issues.



CASE STUDIES

ST CLEMENT'S HOSPITAL TOWER HAMLETS

'Mothballing' of a vacant site
pending regeneration

This was originally built as Bow Workhouse in 1848, before becoming the Bow Infirmary in 1874. From 1959 it was a psychiatric hospital, and it finally closed in 2005. There are nineteen hospital buildings of various periods. The whole site is included in a conservation area; the hospital and associated wall and railings facing Bow Road are listed grade II. The site was purchased by the Homes & Communities Agency from the NHS Trust in 2008. HCA have developed a conservation management plan and a detailed development brief, and have secured funding to

keep the site and buildings secure and in a stable condition pending their disposal. A range of measures have been undertaken to protect the buildings while they remain vacant.



ANCOATS

Repair and 'mothballing' of
vacant cotton mills in Manchester

Ancoats is a 20-hectare conservation area on the edge of Manchester city centre. It contains 14 listed buildings, including Murray's Mills. When completed in 1806, this was the largest complex of cotton-spinning mills in the world. Now grade II* listed, these buildings are amongst the most significant survivals of the Industrial Revolution. Cotton-spinning continued there until the 1950s, but the mills later fell out of use and, by the 1990s,

had become derelict. A £10 million repair contract was carried out in 2004-06. Since the repairs were completed, there have been further proposals to bring the complex back into use by converting it into flats and a hotel. However, development has been delayed as a result of the downturn in the property market since 2008, so the buildings are likely to remain vacant for some time. The Homes & Communities Agency has assumed responsibility for 8.5 ha of brownfield and derelict land on the site, following transfer from the North West Development Agency in 2011.



CASE STUDIES

BRAMSHILL HOUSE

Repairs to the Foxley gable

Bramshill House, Hampshire, was built in its present form by Edward Zouche, 11th Baron Zouche of Harringworth (c1556-1625). His life-sized statue stands in a niche in the Foxley gable crowning the north-east end of the house. The statue needed to be moved temporarily so that repairs could be made to the surrounding stonework, during works on the mansion in 2011. The mortar joint between the statue and its stone plinth was sawn through, and the statue was then drawn forward out of the niche onto

a level plywood platform on the scaffolding. It was examined and photographed before being protected with sacking and plywood while repairs were carried out to the stonework within the niche. Some minor conservation repairs were needed to the statue before it was replaced in the niche. The significant instruction on the architect's method statement was 'proceed slowly with patience and extreme care'.

CLIENT:	NATIONAL POLICING IMPROVEMENT AGENCY / HOME OFFICE
ARCHITECT:	GILMORE HANKEY KIRKE LTD
CONTRACTOR:	ELLIS & CO LTD, SHEPTON MALLET



HARPERLEY HALL COUNTY DURHAM

Development to provide a modern police training establishment

Harperley Hall is a grade II listed building set in extensive grounds overlooking the Wear valley in County Durham. The site was purchased by the National Policing Improvement Agency in 2005 from Durham Constabulary. Two major development projects have been completed: demolition of redundant buildings and the development of modern training and accommodation facilities for use by police

students; and the refurbishment of the Hall as administration and office support facilities for NPIA staff, completed in 2009.



CASE STUDIES



BRAMSHILL HOUSE

Repairs to 'at risk' structures in the landscape

On the Bramshill estate in Hampshire, managed by the National Policing Improvement Agency for the Home Office, there are several listed buildings and structures at risk (noted in Annex I). One of these is the 'walls and turrets south-west of the mansion', listed grade I, comprising the two turret or 'pepperpot' buildings at the corners of the lawn in front of the mansion, and the walls separating the lawn from the deer park.

Repairs to the south-east pepperpot were mentioned in the previous report, and this work is now complete. The opportunity was taken, during a delay in repair work to the mansion, to redeploy the builders to carry out repairs to the deerpark wall. The brickwork of the retaining wall was being pushed out of place by tree roots, and organic matter had infiltrated the mortar, which had decayed. Some of the buttresses were cracking, and the brick copings were in poor condition. Parts of the wall were taken down to remove vegetation, and were then carefully rebuilt, with the addition of new handmade bricks where the old ones had crumbled beyond re-use. The brickwork was repointed in lime mortar where necessary.

A significant length of wall was repaired in this way, making good use of skilled craftsmen during a delay in works elsewhere. Only a small amount of further repair is now needed for this structure to be removed from the Heritage at Risk register.

CLIENT:	NATIONAL POLICING IMPROVEMENT AGENCY / HOME OFFICE
ARCHITECT:	GILMORE HANKEY KIRKE LTD
CONTRACTOR:	CWO

CASE STUDY

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS

Three examples in south-west England

Conservation management plans (CMPs) have been increasingly used by departments in recent years for large or complex heritage assets (see paragraph 2.4). In 2009/10, GHEU was involved with the development of CMPs for three important MOD sites in the south-west: the Royal Marine Barracks at Stonehouse, the Royal Citadel at Plymouth and Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. The CMPs provide a fuller and more accessible understanding of the historical development and significance of these complex sites. They were instigated to inform future development proposals but have also been valuable in supporting day-to-day management decisions.

THE ROYAL CITADEL, PLYMOUTH

The Royal Citadel was commissioned by Charles II in 1665 to the design of the Dutch engineer Sir Bernard de Gomme. The ramparts and below-ground remains are scheduled, while several of the buildings within are separately scheduled or listed. It is the only remaining Citadel in an English city which remains in use as an operational Army base. The Royal Artillery has had a continual presence here since 1899 and 29 Commando Regiment Royal Artillery began its association with the Citadel in 1962. English Heritage is responsible for maintenance of the ramparts.

As well as headquarters, offices, stores and workshops, the site currently provides around 200 bed spaces for permanent service personnel, and a further 40 beds for trainees. There is pressure to provide more accommodation on site, together with a new stores complex, magazine, and medical centre.

In 2009, Defence Estates decided to commission a CMP for the site. GHEU advised on the format and commented on drafts. The final version was issued in 2010 and is very thorough, identifying the

All three CMPs consist of two main parts, the first covering historical information for the whole site and assessment of significance, the identification of issues and opportunities, together with policies and action plans. The second part is a gazetteer, with an entry for each building or block with detailed descriptions and identification of significance. The historical sections draw on existing sources, bringing the information together in an accessible way for building owners, users and consultants. Policies and management guidelines include recommendations for maintenance and conservation, and strategies for managing new development.

significance and overall condition of the various buildings and suggesting strategies for managing new development.

CLIENT:
DEBUT SERVICES (SOUTH WEST) LTD ON BEHALF OF
DEFENCE ESTATES FOR NAVY COMMAND

PROJECT MANAGER:
ALAN BAXTER & ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH:
DAVID EVANS

SITE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:
EXETER ARCHAEOLOGY

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE:
KEYSTONE

ACCESS AND CONDITION AUDITS:
BAILEY PARTNERSHIP

ECOLOGY:
AMBIOS ECOLOGY



Plan of the Citadel, 1879

ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, STONEHOUSE, PLYMOUTH

These barracks were built in the 1780s to house 'Ships Marines' between deployments. Nowadays they accommodate administration support to 3 Commando Brigade Royal Marines and other related units. The southern part of the site includes the grade II* listed mid-eighteenth century Long Room and the scheduled nineteenth-century Eastern Kings Battery; the northern part of the site contains grade II* 1780s and 1860s barrack blocks, set out in a formal architectural scheme, and associated grade II listed buildings.

The CMP was commissioned at the end of 2008; GHEU and Plymouth City Council were consulted initially and as the document developed. Its purpose was to inform proposals for the site; the research led to a reassessment of the significance of some of the buildings, which was then fed into developing proposals. However, the development project is currently deferred

BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH

Britannia Royal Naval College is one of six UK training establishments of the Royal Navy, specialising in officer training, with an annual throughput of 500-600 officers. The College building was designed by Sir Aston Webb in 1905. It is listed grade II*, and the hospital block is separately listed grade II.

The College has aspirations to upgrade teaching facilities, living accommodation and recreation amenities alongside enhancement of the historic landscape and appropriate care of the historic buildings. The site CMP was commissioned by the Royal Navy in 2009. GHEU advised on the procurement of the plan and commented on interim drafts. South Hams District Council was also consulted as the plan developed.

The final version of the CMP was issued at the end of 2010. It is an impressive document,

due to a lack of funds, but the CMP, issued in 2009, is proving useful in the development and assessment of more modest proposals.

CLIENT:
DEBUT SERVICES (SOUTH WEST) FOR NAVY COMMAND

PROJECT MANAGER:
ALAN BAXTER & ASSOCIATES

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH:
DAVID EVANS

SITE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:
EXETER ARCHAEOLOGY

ACCESS AND CONDITION AUDITS: BAILEY PARTNERSHIP

ECOLOGY: AMBIOS ECOLOGY



with detailed descriptions and an assessment of the significance of all rooms, as well as each building. It was immediately useful in facilitating pre-application advice from the local authority on proposed internal alterations, and sets out approaches for managing future development.

CLIENT: ROYAL NAVY

PROJECT MANAGERS:
VT FLAGSHIP (SITE MANAGEMENT SERVICES), WSP ENVIRONMENTAL

ARCHITECTS:
GILMORE HANKEY KIRKE – JOSEPHINE BROWN

ECOLOGY: WSP ENVIRONMENTAL



CASE STUDY

WILTSHIRE PILOT PROJECT

An overview of the county's military heritage

Wiltshire's landscape has been intensively used for military training and infrastructure from the late nineteenth century. Salisbury Plain is the largest training area in the UK, at some 38,000 hectares, and is also one of the best-preserved archaeological landscapes in Western Europe. The management of archaeology on the training area was the subject of a case study in the previous biennial report. Around the Plain are military camps which have developed into small towns, including those at Tidworth, Larkhill and Bulford. The best survivals of the county's barracks up to 1914 have been subject to a national study and are protected through listing, such as Jellalabad barracks at Tidworth, which is still in military use.

A national thematic survey by English Heritage, completed in 2003, identified Wiltshire as having six of the twenty-six key sites in England which best reflect the development of military aviation from 1910 to 1945. These include the internationally significant group of early (1910-14) sites around Salisbury Plain. Three of these sites remain in MOD ownership: the hangars of 1910 at Larkhill, the Royal Flying Corps' Central Flying School at Upavon and the prototype flying base at nearby Netheravon. The Flying Training Station at Hullavington (now Buckley Barracks) is the station that best exhibits the improved architectural quality of air bases developed under the post-1934 expansion of the RAF.

Wiltshire's location and limestone geology offered opportunities for the development of large munitions stores, which at Corsham and Chilmark were adapted from earlier underground quarries. During the Cold War, Spring Quarry at Corsham was developed as the secret Central Government War Headquarters, which in event of nuclear war would become the seat of national government.

Wiltshire is also home to two of the country's most important defence research establishments. Since the First World War, Porton Down has been well-known for research into chemical and biological weapons, while Boscombe Down has been the testing ground since 1939 for nearly all the UK's military aircraft, and many other aspects of aeronautical research.

The Wiltshire pilot project was carried out during 2011 as part of the National Heritage Protection Plan's activity area on military sites and structures. It was designed to test a methodology for rapid survey and assessment of selected disposal sites that might be applied at a national level, and was carried out in consultation with the Defence Infrastructure Organisation and the Wiltshire County Council Historic Environment Record. Wiltshire was chosen for the pilot study area as it represents one of the greatest concentration of disposals in a single county and a range of site types that posed different challenges for assessment, designation and planning. The results of the project have been used to create or update site records on English Heritage's AMIE database, which are available on the Pastscape website.

Note: GHEU would like to thank Jeremy Lake for permission to adapt his article on this topic, published in Context no.122, November 2011.



RAF LYNEHAM

RAF Lyneham originated in 1938-40 as a central hub of hangars and technical buildings, with temporary barracks, and an airfield ringed by dispersed hangars into the principal transport base of the post-1945 RAF. The size of the concrete hangar aprons, the associated terminal with its tower (to the right) and other buildings testify to the historic importance of Lyneham in transporting troops for overseas service and for disaster relief to the present day. It was announced in July 2011 that the base would be developed as a defence technical training centre from 2013.



NETHERAVON AIRFIELD

The former RAF station at Netheravon is a key site in the history of British military aviation. Begun in 1912, it is the most complete of the sites that date from the crucial formative phase in the development of military aviation in Europe, which occurred prior to the First World War. The grass airfield remains in use for army flying. The landscape also retains earthworks and other features of medieval and earlier (mostly prehistoric) date that extend into the surrounding fields and downland of Salisbury Plain.



TIDWORTH

The War Office purchased Tidworth in 1897. Over the following decades a strong distinction emerged between the north and south of the garrison, with the eight groups of barracks at its core. South Tidworth developed around Tidworth House (shown with its park in the foreground) and became a residential and recreational area for officers and their families. North Tidworth, for other ranks, developed from a typical downland village sited along the river Bourne. Most of the expansion of the settlement, for service and civilian housing, has been since the 1950s.

CASE STUDY

COASTAL FORTS ON THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE

Dymchurch, Scraesdon & Tregantle

In England the policy of installing or reinforcing fixed defences against invasion from mainland Europe persisted into the twentieth century with the anti-invasion measures of 1940. However, the most ambitious coastal defences are the casemated forts of the 1850s and 1860s, known as 'Palmerston's follies', which were built to guard the naval dockyards. These include the chains of forts designed to protect Portsmouth and Devonport from landward attack.

Contemporary advances in the technology of artillery made these structures obsolete even before their completion, so most were disposed from the defence estate during the twentieth century. Their massive construction has helped ensure their survival, with the exception of Fort Gomer at Gosport, which was demolished in the 1960s. Some are now publicly accessible: Fort Brockhurst at Gosport is in the guardianship of English Heritage; Fort Nelson, Portsdown Hill, is an outstation of the Tower Armouries; Crownhill Fort, Plymouth, is let as holiday accommodation by the Landmark Trust, while the Nothe Fort, Weymouth, and Newhaven Fort are run by volunteers as visitor attractions. Others remain in government use as detention centres and prisons, including the Immigration Removal Centre on the Western Heights at Dover (Home Office) and the Verne Prison on the Isle of Portland (Ministry of Justice).

The MOD retains several forts on its estate: in the Gosport chain, Forts Grange, Rowner

and Elson, while on the Rame peninsula in Cornwall, Scraesdon and Tregantle forts continue in use by the army. At Hythe in Kent, the MOD is responsible for two Martello towers within the small-arms ranges, together with Dymchurch Redoubt.

The cultural heritage value of all these nineteenth-century fortifications is now well understood, helped by English Heritage's research activities and work by voluntary societies such as the Fortress Study Group and the Palmerston Forts Society. Most of the surviving fortifications are now legally protected, either as listed buildings or scheduled monuments. However, there remain challenges for the conservation and re-use of such specialised structures, and a high proportion of them are identified by English Heritage as being 'at risk'. The Fortress Study Group's two-day conference in March 2011 on 'Fortifications at Risk' drew attention to what is being achieved in this field, in Britain and overseas.

For those that remain in government ownership, GHEU advises departments and local planning authorities concerned on proposals for alteration or re-use, and encourages programmes of conservation and repair. Three examples of the Unit's current casework on the MOD estate, involving scheduled monuments at risk, are described on the opposite page.



Fort Grange

DYMCHURCH REDOUBT HYTHE, KENT

This circular seafront fort was completed in 1808, and is a scheduled monument. It remains important for training military personnel. Following many decades of neglect, there has been welcome progress over the past three years in addressing some urgent repairs. In a phased contract, the asphalt surface of the terreplein (gun-platform) has been renewed and repairs carried out to the facing brickwork of the casemates surrounding the central parade-ground (see photo). With English Heritage advice and assistance, a replacement bridge has been provided across the moat.



TREGANTLE FORT CORNWALL

This was the principal fort of the western defences of Plymouth, and is both scheduled and listed. Its original layout remains largely unaltered and is therefore a valuable record of mid-nineteenth-century design principles for land forts. The barrack accommodation is now unused. The roof of the keep has been repaired and work is underway to reinstate windows and external joinery to make it weatherproof. Repairs to the scarp wall and barracks roof are needed.



SCRAESDON FORT CORNWALL

This fort of the 1860s formed part of the outer landward defences around Plymouth. It is both scheduled and listed (grade II). The fort is unoccupied but is used regularly for military training. The moat has recently been cleared, drainage re-established and damaging vegetation removed from the ramparts. Although the main structure of the fort is resilient, most of the windows and joinery have already been

lost, historic railings are degrading, and where the asphalt roofing is exposed the brickwork structure below is now at risk. A proposal to replace the non-historic bridge with a more appropriate design has stalled, and the bridge is now deemed unsafe.

CASE STUDIES

WOOLWICH GARRISON CHURCH

Transfer to a charitable trust

St George's Garrison Church at Woolwich (listed grade II) was built 1863-67 to serve the garrison community. It has been a roofless ruin since the Second World War and has been on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk register since 2000. Ownership was transferred by the MOD to the Heritage of London Trust in November 2011, following the announcement by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) of a grant offer of £396,000. This will fund much-needed conservation works over the next two years. A new tensile roof structure will be erected above the east end of

the building to conserve its precious mosaics from the elements, while mural conservators, assisted by students, will carry out repairs. The site will be made fully accessible to the public, with interpretation for visitors and a programme of educational activities and open days.



Detail of the Victoria Cross memorial at St George's Garrison Church at Woolwich.

RAF NORTHOLT

Restoration of a Battle of Britain operations block

This operations block (Building 27) was constructed in the 1930s and was a crucial link in the chain of command which ensured Fighter Command's success in the Battle of Britain in 1940. It was listed grade II in 2010, along with the nearby C-type hangar and the squadron watch office. The building is being carefully restored to

its wartime appearance and layout by the RAF Air Historical Branch and a team of volunteers, and with financial assistance from the Polish Air Force Association trust. The original Crittall windows and internal doors have already been reinstated. The building was formally re-opened on 15 September 2010 (the 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain) and has been renamed after Sir Keith Park, Station Commander of RAF Northolt in 1931, and Area Officer Commander of No 11 Group during the Battle of Britain.



CASE STUDIES

HALTON HOUSE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Survey of the belvedere

Halton House, the officers' mess of RAF Halton, is a grade II* listed mansion built for Alfred de Rothschild in 1883. Its crowning feature is an ornate two-storey belvedere. The belvedere has a viewing gallery surrounded by eight double columns, with an upper level of eight circular columns, topped by a cupola and finial. All of the structure is covered in lead.

In 2010 the belvedere was in poor condition and potentially unstable due to corrosion of the wrought-iron and timber structure. The property manager was concerned that elements could fall off and cause damage, or even that the whole structure could collapse and fall through the roof. An engineer's survey had said that repairs were essential within two years. A proposal to take down the belvedere structure and put it into storage until funds could be found for its repair was not welcomed by English Heritage or the local authority, who were concerned that, once removed with no guarantee of future funding, the belvedere might never be re-erected.

English Heritage recommended that a full survey and report be carried out by a structural engineer experienced in building conservation, to establish a method of repair which conserved as much as possible of the historic fabric. The property manager requested that the report should include a specification and schedule of repairs and indicate approximate quantities against which a contractor could produce budget costs, so that a bid for funding could be made. Recommendations were also required for making the belvedere safe pending its repair; to prevent safety risks to users of the building.

As part of the structural survey, a full detailed measured survey was prepared as a record of the existing structure. Surveys of the leadwork and the timber framing had already been carried out, and some samples of the wrought-iron framing were sent for analysis. The full detailed report was presented in October 2011.

Listed building consent was obtained for the taking down of the finial and some loose ornamental leadwork (such as urns) so that they could be catalogued, photographed and stored safely within the building.

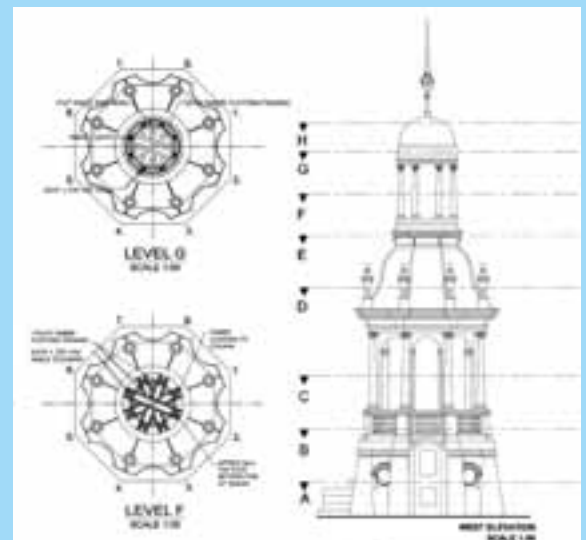
An interesting discovery during the opening-up works was a glass bottle containing a notice of a meeting to raise funds for the funeral of 'the late Fluke' a plumber, dated 1883.

The belvedere has now been made safe for the present, and the necessary information is in place for the RAF to make a bid for funding for its full repair.

CLIENT:
RAF HALTON / PRIDE

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
SINCLAIR JOHNSTON & PARTNERS

SURVEYOR:
MCANDREW MARTIN



CASE STUDIES

TEDWORTH HOUSE

Change of use to a rehabilitation centre for injured service personnel

Tedworth House, South Tidworth, Wiltshire (listed grade II*) was built in 1828 and purchased by the War Office in 1897. It served a variety of

uses while in military ownership, most recently as an officers' mess. In February 2011, it was leased to the Help for Heroes charity for use as a rehabilitation centre for injured service personnel. The house is now operational, and a new wing is due to open later in 2012.



HOUNSLOW CAVALRY BARRACKS

Renovation and re-use of the Hardinge Block

Hardinge Block is a grade II listed standard barrack block of the Forces Localization Programme of the late 1870s. Due to long-term vacancy and deteriorating fabric, it was noted as being 'at risk' in the previous biennial report. However, refurbishment work is underway to return it to soldiers' quarters by early 2013.

The image shows the condition of the building in spring 2009 (before works started).



NO. 3 SLIP, SOUTH YARD, DEVONPORT

Recording of a naval ship-building slip

Construction of the No. 3 slip commenced in 1900 and after various extensions it totalled 752ft (229m) by 1909; it is the largest surviving slip in a royal dockyard. From 1907 several Dreadnought battleships deployed in the First World War were constructed on it. The slip was photographically recorded by English Heritage in February 2011, prior to its demolition to make way for a new yacht production facility. Further

recording is required as part of the planning permission granted by Plymouth City Council for development of the site.



Granite steps on the raised section of the slip, with the East Ropery (listed grade I) beyond.

CASE STUDIES

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Completion of stone repairs
in the quadrangle

The repair of the east elevation of the quadrangle was a joint winner of the Georgian Group's Architectural Award in 2010 for 'Restoration of a Georgian building in an urban setting'. The repair work was based on the findings of a trial project to clean one bay of the façade, which was a case

study in the previous biennial report. This included the removal of several layers of oil paint, which had trapped water behind as well as obscuring decorative detail. The Caen stone façade was repaired and the detail of the tympanum sculpture can now be clearly seen.

CLIENT:	THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
ARCHITECT:	MARTIN ASHLEY ARCHITECTS
CONTRACTOR:	CWO



DIANA FOUNTAIN BUSHY PARK

Architectural investigation and restoration

Over the past five years, several large and small-scale projects in Bushy Park (a grade I registered historic landscape) have been completed by Royal Parks, with financial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund. These include the restoration of the Diana Fountain (listed grade I), which has stood in this position since 1713, and incorporates elements of earlier seventeenth-century royal fountains. The project received a commendation in the 2010 Stone Federation awards. The fountain was upgraded from grade II to grade I in 2011, with an expanded list description taking into account recent historical investigation by English Heritage.

CLIENT:	ROYAL PARKS
ARCHITECT:	MARTIN ASHLEY ARCHITECTS
MAIN CONTRACTOR:	UNIVERSAL STONE LIMITED



CASE STUDIES

LANCASTER CASTLE

Closure of the historic prison

Lancaster Castle (listed grade I) is one of north-west England's most important historic monuments. It closed as a prison in March 2011, having served as the county gaol from the mid-seventeenth century until 1916. It has formed part of the prison service estate since 1954. The site is dominated by the twelfth-century Keep. This and other medieval buildings have been adapted for prison use, with later purpose-built cell ranges added in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The splendid Shire Hall, designed by Thomas Harrison, was added to the Castle at the end of the eighteenth century, and continues in use as a court. The site will revert to the Duchy of Lancaster with surrender of the lease.

For the present, a small MoJ Estate-Directorate team remains on site to carry out maintenance. Discussions between English Heritage, the Ministry of Justice and the Duchy have started regarding the future of the Castle. Its re-use is a challenge, due to its size, complexity and historical significance, as well as an important opportunity for urban regeneration.



HM PRISON HEWELL GRANGE

Progress with landscape restoration

This open prison in Worcestershire occupies an important historic landscape, registered grade II*. The Hereford and Worcester Gardens Trust have been working in partnership with the prison and other agencies to promote the restoration of the landscape, through a conservation advisory group which has been meeting since 2000. A conservation management plan, produced in 2001 with financial assistance from English Heritage, helped to clarify how the landscape has developed over the past three centuries. This was followed by a landscape management plan, training plan and

access & audience plan, which were completed in 2006 with financial assistance from the Heritage Lottery Fund. A recent project to restore part of the landscape by the lake was completed in 2011. The original appearance of the island had become obscured following decades of neglect. The small cast-iron bridge has been refurbished. The channel between the mainland and the island has been re-excavated and the walls that lined it rebuilt, using prison labour as an NVQ exercise. The urn on the island, which had been in store for some years, has been reinstated and the overgrown vegetation removed. Elsewhere in the parkland, the ruins of the old mansion and a cast-iron road bridge are classified as being 'at risk' (see Annex 1) and await repair.



CASE STUDIES

ELY SHIRE HALL

Closure of a historic court

This purpose-built courthouse dates from 1820-21 and is listed grade II*. The main courtroom is little-altered and retains an unusual Grand Jury Gallery. The building has been vacant since March

2011, when it ceased to be used as a magistrates' court. A conservation and development plan, commissioned by the Ministry of Justice, explains the historical development of the building from documentary sources. There are ongoing discussions to find an appropriate and sustainable new use.



BULL POINT, PLYMOUTH

Listing of buildings in the ordnance depot

Building 13 at Bull Point, Plymouth, is a magazine depot developed in the 1850s just to the north of Devonport dockyard. The site remains in MOD

use. This Receipt and Issue Magazine has been listed at grade II* and is one of 17 structures at Bull Point which were listed in 2009 following English Heritage's thematic survey of ordnance yards and magazine depots.



ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

This annex contains brief details of heritage assets at risk (listed buildings, related curtilage structures, scheduled monuments, and registered parks and gardens) belonging to departments and other public bodies in England. An overview of progress with heritage assets at risk is provided in paragraphs 2.7 & 2.8. The entries 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 (Court Service)
 Ministry of Justice (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 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

Officers' quarters, Agaton Fort, 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 and well-managed, some of the buildings are vacant and in poor condition.

Category D

Burgess Hill Farmhouse and barn, Pembury Road, Tonbridge, Kent. Listed grade II

A listed farmhouse and barn adjoining the A21, owned by the Highways Agency. Applications were made to demolish in 2009, in connection with a road widening proposal. A Public Inquiry was cancelled pending the October 2010 Spending Review. However, the road scheme is one of those programmed for start of construction in 2015 or later.

Category C

English Heritage

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

Despite an ongoing programme of minor repairs, there has been no substantive change in the overall condition of the fort. Considerable concern remains regarding the condition of some of the outer moat and revetment walls, and there is slow deterioration in many casemate and magazine spaces. Funding has been found for a programme of window repairs in the guardhouse, but there are as yet no confirmed plans for bringing the building back into use.

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 Dover District Council and others to identify options for the future of the whole of the Western Heights, including the areas in its care. A conservation framework has been prepared to inform discussions with all stakeholders.

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

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, which focussed on the state apartment ranges. Repair work to the North Range was completed in 2010 and to the separately-listed dovecote (grade II) in 2011. Work to complete the urgent repairs continues with the commencement of repairs on the Hall Range roof in summer 2011, with completion expected in 2012/13.

Category E

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

English Heritage continued

Ditherington Flax Mill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Listed (various grades)

A site of exceptional historical significance for having the world's first iron-framed multi-storey building (Main Mill of 1797) and other early iron-framed buildings. The site became redundant in the 1980s and was acquired by English Heritage from the receiver in 2005. Since then, English Heritage has funded a master plan, a condition survey, an engineering assessment and a programme of urgent works. In June 2009 English Heritage appointed a design team, jointly funded with Shropshire Council. Planning applications were submitted and approved in 2010. However, there have been delays, both in obtaining funding from HLF and securing an anchor tenant. In the meantime, there has been a further condition survey and additional urgent works have been carried out. The listed buildings at risk are as follows:

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

Manor Farm Barn, Harmondsworth, London. Listed grade I

Medieval timber-framed barn, one of the finest buildings of its type. Vacant and no future plans for use agreed. Urgent works were undertaken by English Heritage in January 2010 to repair the roof covering and areas of weatherboarding. English Heritage recently acquired the barn to secure its future, and permanent repairs are planned for 2012.

Category B

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 B

Forest Enterprise England

CHESHIRE

Glassworking remains in Glazier's Hollow, 330m south of Kingswood Cottage, Manley. Scheduled monument

Management agreement being discussed.

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.

Two adjacent prehistoric coaxial field systems incorporating regular field systems, stone hut circles, cairns and medieval fields on East Moor and Ridge, East Moor. Scheduled monument

At risk from scrub and bracken; control measures have been identified but not yet implemented.

Two stone hut circles and adjacent prehistoric boundary wall 575m west of West Berriow Farm, North Hill. Scheduled monument

At risk from scrub growth.

CUMBRIA

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

Although a management plan has been prepared by Forest Enterprise, severe bracken infestation will have damaged the site.

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Settlement on The Hawk, Dunnerdale.

Scheduled monument

Prehistoric settlement. At risk due to bracken infestation.

DEVON

Bowl barrow in Lee's Plantation, East Hill, 560m east of Higher Rill Farm, Ottery St Mary.

Scheduled monument

At risk from tree and scrub growth, and illegal use of off-road motorcycles.

Deer park and rabbit warren at Newnham Park, Sparkwell. Scheduled monument

At risk due to forestry activities. Collapsed stone banks in places, some due to animals and people.

Medieval strip field system, tinworks, part of a prehistoric settlement, a cairn and reave on Challacombe Down, Challacombe Down.

Scheduled monument

At risk from bracken encroachment.

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 due to tree growth. Recent removal of trees from these and mining structures leaves all in urgent need of consolidation.

Thorn Barrow 520m south east of Coop, in Higher Moor Plantations, Broadwoodwidge.

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 has been occupied by badgers and there is extensive damage on all sides of the mound. There is a management plan to remove and control the badgers, and protect the monument from scrub regeneration.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Offa's Dyke

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

Section in Caswell Wood, 280m west of Beeches Farm. 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. 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. There is acute erosion up to 40cm depth in places caused by visitors. Partial repair and resurfacing have been carried out. The earthwork has significant scrub and sapling cover.

Section in Worgan's Wood, 800m west of Chase Farm. 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; this is being mitigated by resurfacing and consolidation.

Section in Boatwood Plantation, 320m south-west of Chase Farm. 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. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric hillfort. The ramparts are being damaged by erosion caused by footpaths and bike trails, as well as scrub and gorse encroachment.

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.

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Forest Enterprise England continued

HAMPSHIRE

Castle Hill, Chilworth. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric enclosure. The site is at risk from scrub and sapling growth and also from vandalism and evidence of anti-social activity such as fires.

New Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

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

Bowl barrow 630m north of Hardley Bridge.

The monument is at risk from scrub and tree growth.

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

Studley Castle royal hunting lodge. 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.

Medieval hunting lodge in Churchplace Inclosure. At risk from a large badger sett.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Penyard Castle. Scheduled monument, listed grade II

The monument suffers from extensive ivy growth, near-collapsing masonry, scrub and weed growth. Programme of vegetation control undertaken. A management agreement for survey and stabilisation of medieval fabric is in discussion.

Category A

NORTHUMBERLAND

Blacka Burn shieling, Blacka Burn. Scheduled monument

The monument is at risk from tree growth.

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 and in stable condition.

Category C

Two cairn cemeteries west of Willie Law, Chillingham. Scheduled monument

The monument is at risk from tree growth.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

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

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.

Dalby Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

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

Cross dyke centred 480m south of Fox & Rabbit Farm.

This cross dyke is protected in three constraint areas which fall under a number of different management regimes. It is at risk from scrub growth, arable clipping and an actively-worked plantation.

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. Arable clipping and arable ploughing are the main threats, while badger burrowing, scrub and quad-bikes are issues at other parts of the site.

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

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 to deal with these issues has been agreed but not implemented.

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

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.

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.

Hambleton Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

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

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

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.

Section of the Cleave Dyke system known as Hesketh Dike and Silver Hill round barrow. At risk from plough clipping.

Section of the Cleave Dyke system on Arden Little Moor known as Steeple Cross Dyke including the Steeple Cross boundary stone. Previously recorded as at risk from bracken growth; reassessment required.

Two round barrows at Seta Pike. At risk from bracken and scrub growth, and erosion along a public bridleway crossing the monument.

Wykeham Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

Mount Misery Farmhouse, Hackness. Listed grade II. Late 17th-century farmhouse. The building has been re-roofed but further works are required. No update has been received from the agency.

Category E

Northern section of prehistoric linear boundary with intersecting hollow ways, known as Rise Dikes, in Wykeham Forest. At risk from tree and bracken growth, and erosion by walkers and cyclists.

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 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 warrening 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.

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Forest Enterprise England continued

The Moor Dikes and Cradlegrip 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.

Harwood Dale Forest

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 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.

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.

Prehistoric linear boundary and associated features including a medieval monastic grange, north, east and south east of Moorsome Farm, Snainton.

Scheduled monument

At risk from ploughing at the edge of the monument, stock erosion, scrub growth, unmanaged tree growth, badger burrowing and mole activity.

SOMERSET

Round barrows south west of Cleeve's Plantation, Cleeve's Plantation. Scheduled monument

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

World War II bombing decoy complex, anti-aircraft obstructions and Beacon Batch round barrow cemetery on Black Down, Mendip. Scheduled monument

The monument covers a wide area and two different periods – prehistoric and World War II. The prehistoric elements are in reasonable condition and severe visitor erosion on the barrows at the highest point (the beacon) has been repaired. The wartime elements are under threat from visitors, especially the anti-glider bumps (incorporating some barrows as well). There are a number of standing World War II buildings which are under threat from vandalism and decay.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Iron Age and Roman quern workings on Wharnccliffe 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 (listed grade II*), the birthplace of Charles Darwin in 1809, which is now occupied by the Valuation Office and managed by Mapeley. The outbuildings include some residential accommodation that is capable of re-use, but have been unoccupied for more than ten years. Since the previous report, discussions have taken place with GHEU regarding repair and re-use.

Category E

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Home Office

Bramshill, Hampshire

The estate is managed by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) for the Home Office and is used as a police training college. The grade I listed mansion stands in a parkland setting. The following heritage assets are at risk:

Bramshill Park. Registered park/garden (grade II*). Early 17th-century formal walled gardens within a park of medieval origin which was landscaped in the 17th century and mid 18th century and later deformed and enlarged. The site became a police college in 1952, the farmland being sold and put under commercial forestry. An up-to-date conservation management plan is required. Some of the individual buildings on the estate are also at risk (see below).

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 E

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

High Bridge. Listed grade I. The bridge is in poor condition, requiring repairs to structure and fabric. Repairs are proposed for May 2012.

Category D

Postern Gate. Listed grade I. The postern gate is in poor condition. Substantial stone repairs and conservation are required.

Category E

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

Walls and turrets south-west of the mansion. Listed grade I. The south-east turret (Pepperpot) was repaired in 2010, and parts of the deerpark wall were repaired in spring 2011 – see photo and caption on p.47.

Category E

Well House. Curtilage. Small early 17th-century masonry building, crudely rendered, in remote woodland location. Severe structural cracking.

Category A

Homes & Communities Agency

Fort Burgoyne, Dover, Kent. Scheduled monument Polygonal fort of the 1860s, now vacant. Structures on the ramparts are at risk from lack of maintenance and invasive vegetation. There is a three-year management agreement covering vegetation management within the moat and minor repairs for security. A structural condition survey and conservation management plan for the fort have been completed and these are being used to inform the first phase of stabilisation works, set to commence in 2012/13. Discussions are ongoing to find a suitable beneficial use for the fort.

Category C

Hanham Hall, South Gloucestershire. Listed grade II*

Large house built 1655, vacant since hospital use ceased in 2000. The site was acquired by the Homes & Communities Agency in 2004 and is being developed as a Zero Carbon Community of about 185 new houses by the agency's private-sector partner. The Hall will provide flexible spaces for future uses. The enveloping repairs include re-roofing and re-fenestration and have been designed to achieve a BREEAM Excellent standard of energy conservation.

Category F

St Clement's Hospital, London. Listed grade II

Redundant hospital, formerly City of London infirmary. See photo and caption on p.45.

Category C

St John's Church, Whittingham Hospital, near Preston, Lancashire. Listed grade II

Built in 1875, this served as the church for a very large mental hospital. It has been unused since the hospital closed in 1995. The church was severely damaged as a result of neglect, theft and vandalism prior to its transfer to English Partnerships (now HCA) in 2005. The HCA has taken steps to secure and stabilise the building. There are plans to transfer the church to a local community trust as a pre-condition of development of the former hospital site.

Category C – new entry

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

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. The building is in course of disposal. See p.41.

Category C

Ministry of Defence

BEDFORDSHIRE

Forcing shed at Chicksands Priory. Curtilage

Lean-to structure against grade II-listed garden wall, in an overgrown and ruinous condition.

Category A – new entry

BERKSHIRE

Infirmiry 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. Investigation and photographic recording has been carried out and scope of work agreed to make wind & weather tight.

Category A

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Halton House, RAF Halton.

Registered park/garden (grade II)

A Rothschild country house with late 19th-century formal gardens and park with woodland rides. The estate was sold to the RAF in 1918 and Halton House is now the Officers' Mess. The Forestry Commission manage the woodland rides. Some of the ornamental features of the garden are in poor condition. A conservation management plan has been written for the landscape and will be used for assessing options for a proposed accommodation block.

New entry

Garden summerhouse at Halton House, RAF Halton. Curtilage

This is the focal point of an Italian garden in the grounds of Halton House. The structure is in very poor condition. An options study was prepared in 2010 but there has been no progress since then.

Category A

CORNWALL

Scaesdon Fort, Antony Training Area.

Scheduled monument & listed grade II

Built 1868, used for military training purposes. Vegetation is kept under control to an agreed conservation management plan, but works are still outstanding to stop water ingress to the range west of the entrance, and further repairs are required to the main gates and to metalwork throughout the site. In January 2012 the bridge was declared unsafe and there is a proposal to provide a temporary bridge alongside, pending its replacement to a historic design.

Category C

Tregantle Fort, Antony Training Area.

Scheduled monument & listed grade II

Fort, built 1858-1865. The Keep is vacant, with no end use identified. The interior is in poor condition, and still drying out following roof repairs. New doors and windows have been fitted to the external face of the keep, and are currently being fitted to the interior elevations. Elsewhere in the fort, the barrack accommodation is no longer used and the interiors are deteriorating due to outstanding roof repairs. Also, a section of the counterscarp wall has collapsed.

Category C

CUMBRIA

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

Scheduled monument

Prehistoric cairns and earthworks. At high 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.

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

DEVON

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

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

Category D

Watch House Battery and ditch, Staddon Heights. Scheduled monument

Constructed by 1904, but utilising an 1860s ditch system, with First World War and Second World War additions. The site was leased to a private company until 2009. It is now unused, in deteriorating condition and subject to vandalism. Recording has been put in hand. A conservation plan is required in order to agree options for repair/re-use.

Category A

HM Naval Base, Devonport: South Yard

The following listed buildings are at risk:

Master Ropemaker's House. Listed grade II. Dating from the 1770s. Vacant and noted as being 'at risk' since 2000, essential repairs have been completed and a management regime of regular inspections put in place. Included within the forthcoming sale of part of South Yard to Princess Yachts.

Category E

South Sawmills. Listed grade II*. Dating from 1856-59, the saw mills ceased to be used as such in 1987; the ground floor remained in light industrial use and for storage until 1997. An options report was issued in 2010, but the building remains vacant with no identifiable use.

Category E

South Smithery. Listed grade II*. Dockyard smithery dating from 1771. It remained in use until 1987 when structural faults were discovered. There is continuing deterioration of the roof, masonry and interiors. An options report was issued in 2010, but a repair strategy has not been put in place.

Category A

Double stone hut circle and enclosure 280m south of Deadlake Foot, Dartmoor. Scheduled monument

At risk due to encroaching bracken.

New entry

Prehistoric settlement, three round cairns and a post-medieval rabbit warren at Legis Tor, Dartmoor – Ringmoor Training Area. Scheduled monument

At risk from well-established bracken growth.

New entry

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.

Bindon Hill Camp, Lulworth Gunnery School. Scheduled monument

At risk of coastal erosion.

New entry

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.

Flower's Barrow: a small multivallate hillfort and associated outwork on Rings Hill, Lulworth Gunnery School. Scheduled monument

At risk from coastal erosion.

New entry

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.

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. Above-ground remains may have been lost.

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Ministry of Defence continued

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, DTE North Battlehill Training Area. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric rock carving. At risk due to water erosion.

A process of laser-scanning and recording the monument is underway; it will then be protected by turf.

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

Prehistoric rock carving. At risk due to water erosion.

A process of laser-scanning and recording the monument is underway; it will then be protected by turf.

ESSEX

Environmental Test Centre Foulness

The following listed buildings are at risk:

George & Dragon public house. Listed grade II.

Seventeenth-century former public house, now vacant.

Re-opening as a public house is unlikely because of its location within a military area.

Category C – new entry

Ridgemarsh Farmhouse, Court End. Listed grade II.

Farmhouse of c1700. Located on a 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

Ridgemarsh Barn. Listed grade II. Timber-framed barn

c1700 adjacent to Ridgemarsh farmhouse. Located on a firing range, the barn is unused because of its location within the range danger template.

Category C – new entry

Quay Farmhouse (or Monkton Barns). Listed grade II.

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

Category C

Bakehouse/brewhouse at Quay Farm. Listed grade II.

Early 19th-century outbuilding. Located on a firing range, unused and in poor condition.

Category C – new entry

Suttons Manor House, Shoebury.

Listed grade II*

House dated 1681. The building has been vacant for many years. Disposal is unlikely due to its location in a high-security area, but discussions are ongoing with the Temple Trust which is interested in taking a long-term lease to restore the building for use as a study and craft training centre.

Category C

HAMPSHIRE

HM Naval Base Portsmouth

The following listed buildings and scheduled monuments are at risk:

Former Royal Naval Academy (Buildings I/14 and I/116-9).

Listed grade II*. Former Royal Naval Academy, 1729-32; extensively remodelled 1808; bomb-damaged 1941 and parts subsequently rebuilt. One of the oldest structures in the Dockyard, this building is a Georgian forerunner of the Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. There are problems with water ingress in the right-hand wing.

Category A – new entry

2-8 The Parade. 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. There has been no reported progress in carrying out repairs or finding a new use.

Category A

Iron and Brass Foundry. 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. Listed grade II*. Two-storey storehouse of 1782, with internal courtyard. In fair condition but vacant. Future use uncertain.

Category C

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Number 6 Dock. Scheduled monument & 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

Fort Elson, 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

Fort Grange, Military Road, Gosport. Scheduled monument

A polygonal fort of c1860, part of the Gosport outer defence line, now located in HMS Sultan. Some parts of the fort are in poor condition, including the gun casemates and soldiers' quarters to south of central caponier, and the right flank gun casemates and officers' quarters. A condition survey is required.

Category C – new entry

Fort Rowner, Military Road, Gosport. Listed grade II

A polygonal fort of c1860, part of the Gosport defence line, now located in HMS Sultan. Some parts of the fort are in poor condition, including the left flank gun casemates and officers' quarters. A condition survey is required.

Category A – new entry

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

The buildings have been unoccupied for many years and are derelict.

Category A

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 is unlikely to be realised until at least 2014. A conservation management plan was prepared in 2010. Weatherproofing and internal clearance of the building was undertaken in 2011.

Category C

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. The building has now been transferred to the Aldershot Urban Extension development partner but remains in MOD freehold.

Category C

Round barrow cemetery at Heath Brow, Ewshot, Aldershot Garrison. Scheduled monument

At risk from quarrying and development.

New entry

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

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

Category A

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

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

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

At risk due to bracken coverage.

KENT

Chatham Lines (Brompton Lines), Brompton Barracks. 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 now under the management of Holdfast PPP.

Category D

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Ministry of Defence continued

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. Phased repairs to the brickwork and terreplein are in progress.

Category E

LINCOLNSHIRE

Hangars 2 and 3, RAF Scampton.

Listed grade II

Two hangars in an arc of four C-type hangars, built 1936-37 as part of a RAF bomber station. Hangar 2 is being re-occupied and there are plans for upgrading its repair and maintenance standard. Hangar 3 remains vacant. Exterior repainting and roof maintenance works are planned for both hangars.

Category E

LONDON

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 lead roof is failing and needs complete replacement. The building is currently in use as the garrison boxing centre.

Category C

Linear training fortification, Royal Military Repository, Woolwich. Scheduled monument

Tree fall is a major threat to the stability of the earthwork. A meeting has been held to discuss future management, and a Section 17 management agreement is being prepared.

New entry

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. A long-term repairing lease has been agreed with the Holcombe Heritage Trust.

Category C

NORFOLK

Lime kiln, Defence Training Estate 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

NORTH YORKSHIRE

Oran House and farmstead, Marne Barracks.

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, and the outbuildings currently are unused. Weatherproofing works and basic maintenance works have allowed the house to dry out. Disposal may be possible following major road upgrades close to the barracks.

Category C

NORTHUMBERLAND

Defence Training Estate Otterburn

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

Eighteenth-century water mill at Grasslees. Vulnerable to damage by trees and vehicle tracks.

New entry

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 (possibly historic) military action. It is in the middle of a three-year monitoring programme.

Cross dyke and two building foundations at Copper Snout. The monument is at risk from bracken growth, but a three-year removal programme is planned.

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.

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

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

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

Three cross dykes on Middle Hill. The monument is at risk from bracken growth, but a three-year removal programme is planned.

OXFORDSHIRE

Former RAF Bicester

Some progress had been made in 2009/10 in carrying out urgent repairs, including repairs to damaged or missing rooflights in several buildings; however the beneficial effects of these repairs is being rapidly undone due to the combined effects of vandalism and a lack of basic maintenance. The site is designated as a conservation area; its condition is rated as very bad. The following assets are at risk:

Buildings 79 & 137 (Type A hangars). Listed grade II

Category A

Building 108 (Type C hangar). Listed grade II

Category C

Building 89 (Guard and Fire Party House). Listed grade II

Category C

Building 90 (Main Stores). Listed grade II

Category C

Building 92 (Parachute Store). Listed grade II

Category A

Building 96 (Lubricant Store). Listed grade II

Category A

Building 103 (Link Trainer). Listed grade II

Category A

Building 99 (Main Workshops). Listed grade II

Category A

Building 109 (Watch Office and Tower). Listed grade II

Category C

Building 123 (Lecture Rooms and Armoury). Listed grade II

Category C

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

Listed grade II

Category A

Building 135 (Special Repair Bay Shed). Listed grade II

Category C

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

Listed grade II

Category A

Building 87 (Fire Party House). Listed grade II

Category C

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 site is due to be transferred to Annington Homes in March 2012. The following ancillary buildings are 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

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

Ministry of Defence continued

WILTSHIRE

Defence Science & Technology Laboratory, Porton Down

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

Bell barrow 250m NNE of the sports ground: one of a group of round barrows north west of Idmiston Down. At risk from rabbit activity.

New entry

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 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.

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

Saucer barrow 400m north east of the sports ground: one of a group of round barrows north west of Idmiston Down. At risk from rabbit activity.

New entry

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

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.

Horse barrow, Defence Nuclear Biological & Chemical Centre. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric round barrow. The monument is at risk from farming activity.

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. Scheduled monument clearance has been granted for a partial excavation for 2012 to record archaeological information and assess current levels of damage.

Bowl barrow south-east of Sidbury Hill. At risk from burrowing badgers and rabbits.

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

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.

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

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. At risk from extensive badger burrowing. May be reassessed if badger activity has ceased.

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

Note: The following items are on Schedule I land – permanent farm tenancy land for which the MOD does not have management responsibility:

A group of round barrows south of Bulford

Casterley Camp and associated monuments

Long barrow, Tinhead Hill

Round barrow on the south side of Cotley Hill

Round barrow cemetery 400m north
of the eastern end of the Cursus.

Ministry of Justice (Court Service)

Gatehouse to Judges' Lodging, Birmingham.
Listed grade II

The building has been unoccupied for at least ten years and is internally in poor condition. Capable of re-use if alienated from the adjacent Judges' Lodgings.

Category C

Outbuilding at Southill Hall, Judges' Lodgings,
Plawsworth, Durham. Listed grade II

The outbuilding has been vacant for at least ten years and is in poor condition.

Category C

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

Part of the building is used as garaging. The upper floor has been vacant for at least ten years.

Category C

Ministry of Justice (Prison Service)

Chapel and kitchen block, 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 last 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. Repairs to the granary have been agreed but not yet started.

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.

Category C

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

Hewell Grange, Tardebigge, Worcestershire

Hewell Grange is a grade II* listed mansion set in an important designed landscape. Bromsgrove District Council has proposed the designation of a new conservation area to include the historic estate and Tardebigge village. The mansion and park are occupied by an open prison and there are two further purpose-built prison establishments located on the edge of the parkland. The following heritage assets are at risk:

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Ministry of Justice (Prison Service)

continued

Hewell Grange park. Registered park/garden, grade II*. A multi-phase landscape, including work by Lancelot Brown in the second half of the 18th century and Humphry Repton in the early 19th century. There was another major period of activity towards the end of the 19th century when the current mansion was built. Post-war development by the Prison Service has had a major impact on the legibility of design. Some of the individual structures in the landscape are at risk (see below). A management plan and partnership with the Hereford and Worcester Gardens Trust has led to renewed interest in and care for the designed landscape (see photo and caption on p.58).

Ruins of the old mansion. Listed grade II. The structure was scaffolded several years ago, but parts are beginning to collapse. In 2010-11, GHEU made a small grant to the gardens trust towards the cost of employing a structural engineer for a survey. It is proposed to commission further engineering advice in 2012 and to prepare a first phase of urgent works.

Category A

Cast-iron bridge. Curtilage. 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

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

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

Other public bodies

British Waterways

**Guillotine Lock, Kings Norton,
Stratford-upon-Avon Canal, Birmingham.
Listed grade II* and scheduled monument**

Brick-lined stone-dressed stop lock with cast-iron guillotine gate framework, c1794-1802. Structure is at risk from vandalism and general deterioration.

New entry

**Pumping station, Soulbury, Grand Union Canal,
Buckinghamshire.† Listed grade II**

Pumping station, 1838-41, brick, now disused.

New entry

**Milepost approx 80m west of Bridge No 12,
Bierton with Broughton, Grand Union Canal,
Buckinghamshire.† Listed grade II**

Cast-iron milepost of 1896 on towpath. Missing.

New entry

**Carpenter's shed at Taylors Boatyard, Shropshire
Union Canal, Cheshire.† Listed grade II**

Shed for building flats (broad canal boats), 1892-93. Blue brick with sandstone dressings, weatherboarding; formerly open bays now filled with blockwork. In very bad condition.

New entry

**Narrow boat shed at Taylors Boatyard, Shropshire
Union Canal, Cheshire.† Listed grade II**

Late 19th-century cast-iron and timber open shed in very bad condition.

New entry

**Frodsham Lock, Frodsham Cut (River Weaver),
Cheshire.† Listed grade II**

Lock and sluice, 1781, modified 1830. Brick and squared stone walls below basin. Abandoned.

New entry

**Sandiacre Lock, Erewash Canal, Derbyshire.†
Listed grade II**

Lock chamber, gates and leat, 1779. Ashlar, partly rebuilt in engineering brick and concrete, with metal and wood gates. Severe disturbance to outlet wall by a large mature tree, now felled.

New entry

**Wharf shed, Canal Basin, Whaley Bridge, Peak Forest
Canal, 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. A conservation management plan has been prepared and repairs carried out.

Category C

**North Warehouse, Sharpness Docks,
Gloucestershire.† Listed grade II**

Brick-built multi-storey warehouse, c1820, unused for several years. Major roof repairs underway in 2012-13.

**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. 2011 bid for HLF funding includes repair of lock.

**Briars Brook Culvert (Eller Brook Aqueduct), Leeds
and Liverpool Canal, Lancashire.† Listed grade II**

Canal culvert, carrying Leeds-Liverpool Canal over Eller Brook, c1771. Repair specification agreed.

New entry

**Canal warehouse, Enfield Wharf, Leeds and
Liverpool Canal, Lancashire.† Listed grade II**

Leeds-Liverpool Canal Company warehouses, and office, with attached house, 1801-02. A planning application has been approved for refurbishment.

New entry

**Stable Block, Enfield Wharf, Leeds and Liverpool
Canal, Lancashire.† Listed grade II**

Stable block, 1801-02. A planning application has been approved for refurbishment.

New entry

**Eastern lock of a pair (Lock 91) on northern by-pass
channel, Appley Locks, Lancashire.† Listed grade II**

Repair schedule drafted but work not yet executed.

† Structure identified as being at risk by the local planning authority. Risk category not yet assigned or awaiting confirmation.

ANNEX I: HERITAGE AT RISK

British Waterways continued

Western lock of a pair (Lock 9I) on northern by-pass channel, Appley Locks, Lancashire.†

Listed grade II

Repair schedule drafted but work not yet executed.

Hanwell Locks, Hanwell, 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. Some repairs and tree removal have been carried out.

Bridge No 60 Stanks Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal (Llangollen Branch), Shropshire.† Listed grade II

Red brick bridge c1797. Missing brickwork at water level, plant growth and inappropriate former repairs.

New entry

Bridge No 68 (Prices Bridge), Shropshire Union Canal (Llangollen Branch), Shropshire.†

Listed grade II

Red brick bridge c1797. Loss of parapet, spalling brickwork and eroding pointing. Needs engineer's assessment to determine scope of works required.

New entry

Roundthorn Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal, Shropshire.† Listed grade II

Red brick bridge c1800.

New entry

Tame Aqueduct with attached pillbox Fazeley, Coventry Canal, Staffordshire.† Listed grade II

Aqueduct over River Tame, 1785-90 with 1940 pillbox.

New entry

James Bridge Aqueduct, Walsall Canal, Staffordshire.† Listed grade II

Aqueduct of 1797, at risk because of traffic damage and poor brickwork repairs. A repair scheme has been agreed.

New entry

Hawkesbury Pumping House, Coventry Canal, Warwickshire.† Listed grade II

Canal engine house, c1837. The building formerly housed a Newcomen pumping engine used to maintain the canal level.

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; minor repairs have been agreed but work not yet executed.

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.

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. Vegetation needs to be managed.

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

Late 18th/early 19th-century single-arch aqueduct of ashlar patched with brick. Access has been improved; management agreement in place.

Royal Household

Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore. 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 has been carried out, and proposals for temporary remedial works will be taken forward in 2012.

Category D

ANNEX 2: NEW DESIGNATIONS

The following designations were confirmed in the period from April 2009 to January 2012:

Ministry of Defence

GREATER LONDON

RAF Northolt

C-type hangar (Building 5); grade II

Sector operations building (Building 27); grade II

Squadron watch office (Building 23); grade II

Woolwich

Napier Lines; scheduled monument

Repository Woods, Woolwich; registered park & garden, grade II

Bermondsey

War memorial of 22nd Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's), Old Jamaica Road; listed grade II

HAMPSHIRE

Aldershot

Seven military memorials; listed grade II

KENT

Lower Upnor

Upnor Depot, Building LU001 (former B Magazine); upgraded to II*. Early nineteenth-century brick wall along the Medway; grade II. Traverse to the former Shifting House; grade II. First World War sentry post; listed grade II

LEICESTERSHIRE

RAF North Luffenham

Thor Missile site; listed grade II

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

RAF Croughton

Three Type C fighter pens; listed grade II

RAF Wittering.

An important group of Cold War structures:

Blue Danube nuclear fissile core stores (buildings A09, A10, A11, A14, A15, A27, Vw28, A29 and A33); listed grade II*

Nuclear bomb loading crane; listed grade II

Electrical testing building A08; listed grade II

Nuclear bomb store buildings (Vw16, Vw17, Vw18, Vw20, Vw21 and A22); listed grade II

Blue Steel servicing facility; listed grade II

Gaydon Hangar; listed grade II

OXFORDSHIRE

RAF Benson

Two K8 telephone boxes; grade II

Historic Royal Palaces

GREATER LONDON

Kew Palace

Former kitchen block; upgraded from grade II to grade I

Ministry of Justice

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

HMYOI Aylesbury

Former administrative block (E Wing) and flanking screen walls; listed grade II

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Ely

Sessions House, Shire Hall, Lynn Road; upgraded from grade II to grade II*

NORTHUMBERLAND

Berwick-upon-Tweed

Magistrates' Court; listed grade II

Royal Parks

GREATER LONDON

Bushy Park

Diana Fountain; upgraded from grade II to grade I

ANNEX 3:

GOVERNMENT SITES OPEN ON HERITAGE DAYS

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 fifty government sites open their doors to visitors. In London, these open days are organised and publicised through London Open House. Since 1 November 2011, Heritage Open Days operates under the management of the Heritage Open Days National Partnership (a partnership of the National Trust, Civic Voice and The Heritage Alliance, supported by English Heritage).

British Waterways

Stourport Canal Basins, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire

Cabinet Office

26 Whitehall (Admiralty Ripley Building)

Commonwealth Secretariat

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London

Department for Culture Media & Sport

Government Art Collection, Tottenham Court Road, London

Environment Agency

Lydney Docks, Lydney, Gloucestershire

Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Foreign Office and India Office, Whitehall, London

General Register Office

Smedley Hydro, Southport, Merseyside

Historic Royal Palaces

Hampton Court Palace: Tennis Court Lane
Kensington Palace
Tower of London

Ministry of Defence

Aldershot Military Cemetery, Hampshire
Bentley Priory, Stanmore, London
Deal Cottage (Sea Cadets), Bristol
Eastney Fort East and grounds, Royal Marines Museum
Fort Amherst, Chatham, Kent
Fort Blockhouse, Gosport, Hampshire
Fort Rowner; HMS Sultan, Gosport, Hampshire
Frimley Park, Cadet Training Centre, Surrey
Gosport Airfield and Marine Engineering Museum, Hampshire
Halton House, RAF Halton Officers Mess, Buckinghamshire
Haslar Royal Naval Cemetery, Gosport, Hampshire
Horse Guards, Whitehall, London
Hounslow Cavalry Barracks, London
Institute of Naval Medicine, Gosport, Hampshire
King's Own Royal Regiment Museum, Lancaster
Officers' Mess & Garrison Church, Woolwich, London
Okehampton Battle Camp, Dartmoor, Devon
Prince Consort's Library, Aldershot, Hampshire
RAF Air Defence Radar Museum, Norwich
Royal Air Force College Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
RAF Holmpton, Withernsea, Yorkshire
RAF Scampton Museum, Scampton, Lincolnshire
RAF Staxton Wold, Air Defence Station, Scarborough
Royal Navy Submarine Museum, Gosport, Hampshire
Royal Norfolk Regimental Museum, Norwich
Seaford House, Belgrave Square, London
Suffolk Regiment Museum, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Ministry of Justice

Bridgewater Magistrates Court, Somerset
Dover House, Whitehall, London
Enfield Magistrates Court, London
Greenwich Magistrates Court, London
Kingston Magistrates Court, The Guildhall, Surrey
Leeds Magistrates Court, Leeds, West Yorkshire
Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London
The UK Supreme Court, Westminster, London

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

This report has been written by Will Holborow and compiled by Elizabeth Moore, with contributions from colleagues in GHEU.

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