

BIENNIAL CONSERVATION REPORT

The Government Historic Estate 2013–15
Compiled by the Government Historic Estates Unit



Historic England

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1.0

INTRODUCTION

This report on the condition of the government's historic estate covers the two financial years 2013/14 and 2014/15, and subsequent developments up to the end of December 2015. Its purpose is to draw attention to the government's record in managing its historic estate, in accordance with the standards set out in the *Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate*.

The report is based on returns provided by individual departments and agencies (referred to throughout this report as 'departments'). A summary of their progress, measured against some of the standards set out in the *Protocol*, is provided in Table A. Three non-departmental organisations – Historic Royal Palaces, Parliamentary Estates Directorate and the Royal Household Property Section – provide information for this report on a voluntary basis. Their progress is summarised in Table B.

The report includes case studies that illustrate some outstanding conservation and restoration projects, and examples of research and archaeological investigation. The Annex provides details of all heritage assets at risk on the government estate.

During the reporting period preparations were made for transfer of English Heritage's National Collection of historic properties to a new charity, the English Heritage Trust, with effect from 1 April 2015. The government allocated an £80-million grant to help establish it as an independent trust, although the historic properties remained in the ownership of the state. The statutory and protection functions of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England continue under the new name of 'Historic England'. Although this change took effect just after the end of the reporting period, reference is made to Historic England and English Heritage throughout this report in order to distinguish between the roles of these two organisations.

The Government Historic Estates Unit (GHEU) continues as a source of strategic and specialist advice within Historic England (see Section 5). The Unit supports government property managers in fulfilling their obligations towards the heritage assets in their care, and monitors their progress in doing so through this report.

The sale of surplus land across the government estate continues, involving heritage assets such as courts, prisons and military sites. Historic England has maintained and strengthened its relationships with the departments at the forefront of the government's disposal programme – the Homes & Communities Agency, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice. This is helping to ensure that the significance of any heritage assets is understood at an early stage in the disposal process, and that opportunities for appropriate re-use are identified. Some notable historic buildings have been sold during the reporting period, including the Old War Office in Whitehall, Bramshill House in Hampshire and Minley Manor in Surrey. Details of these and other disposal cases can be found in Section 4.

Looking ahead, major projects are planned to modernise and re-service the Palace of Westminster and to re-service Buckingham Palace; these highlight the need for major investment to keep these iconic national heritage assets in good working order.

2.0

PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

2.1 Profile of departments' estates

Table A (p.38) details the historic estates managed by 24 government departments and agencies (including three property centres which report to the Department for Transport), and two non-departmental public bodies – English Heritage and Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. A brief profile of each organisation's estate is included in the first column of the table, with a summary of their heritage assets. There is a wide range in the number of designated assets on each estate. There are six estates with over 100 listed buildings and scheduled monuments:

Environment Agency – 1,450 (see note below)
 Ministry of Defence – 1,364
 Forestry Commission – 909
 Highways Agency – 421
 The Royal Parks – 198
 Ministry of Justice – 133

The figure for the Environment Agency includes situations where linear flood defence structures, owned or maintained by the Agency, pass through designated heritage features. Many of the 1,450 assets are not in the Agency's ownership but are affected by their maintenance works.

The English Heritage National Collection comprises 420 sites, of which 388 are scheduled monuments, and includes an unconfirmed number of listed buildings. Two estates (Homes & Communities Agency and Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) have estates of between 10 and 100 listed buildings and scheduled monuments. The remaining 15 estates have fewer than 10 listed buildings and scheduled monuments.

2.2 Changes to the structure of departments

Highways Agency became a government company, Highways England, in 2014. The Highways Agency Historical Railways Estate manages non-operational buildings and structures, which include redundant viaducts on closed lines, following the closure of BRB (Residuary) Ltd. Many redundant bridges were transferred to Railway Paths Ltd, a subsidiary of the charity Sustrans. The Vehicle & Operator Services Agency (VOSA) has been incorporated into the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency DVSA.

Network Rail was reclassified as an arm's-length central government body in 2014, and is therefore subject to the *Protocol* standards going forward.

As mentioned in the Introduction, the English Heritage National Collection was transferred to a new charity, the English Heritage Trust, in April 2015.

2.3 The Protocol

The *Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate*¹ lays down a consistent approach to the management of heritage assets. These standards are widely understood and accepted as a benchmark of good conservation management practice for public bodies. *Government Construction: Common Minimum Standards for procurement of the built environment in the public sector* (Cabinet Office)² summarises the mandatory standards that apply to central government, including

1. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/protocol-for-the-care-of-the-government-historic-estate/>

2. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/common-minimum-standards>

2.0 PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

departments, executive agencies and the non-departmental public bodies for which they are responsible. It states that all projects or programmes that have an 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.

The majority of departments recognise the *Protocol's* requirements. However, there are some very significant variations in practice. The quality of biennial reports varies considerably. Excellent examples have been received from the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, HM Treasury, Homes & Communities Agency, Ministry of Justice and Royal Parks. At the other end of the spectrum, there has been no return for the Department for Education or the Ministry of Defence. A related issue is the quality and comprehensiveness of data held about heritage assets and their condition (see 2.5 below).

2.4 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.

The Ministry of Justice manages a framework contract for specialist architectural and conservation advice. It covers all parts of England and Wales, and is available to all government departments, local authorities and other public bodies. This arrangement was re-let from March 2013 and now covers two regions (previously three). Other departments use a mixture of framework agreements and directly procured consultants to obtain advice on their heritage assets. English Heritage and Historic Royal Palaces each have their own framework agreements with specialist conservation consultants.

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, see footnote 3). The progress made by each department in fulfilling this objective is summarised in Table A (column 5). Some of the larger departments (Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Highways England) have not yet instituted programmes of periodic inspections, or have programmes which have fallen behind schedule and are far from being comprehensive (Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Justice).

3. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/managing-heritage-assets/>

4. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/disposal-heritage-assets/>

2.0

PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

2.6 Heritage at risk

Historic England's Heritage at Risk (HAR) Register⁵ 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 all 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 Annex contains details of all heritage assets known to be at risk on the government estate. These entries are consistent with the national register, but include some additional entries relating to grade II buildings outside London and some curtilage listed structures. The priority categories, A-F, for listed buildings and structural scheduled monuments at risk are explained at the beginning of the Annex. In total there are:

- 47 listed buildings
- 22 structural scheduled monuments (ruins, fortifications etc), some of which are also listed
- 3 curtilage listed structures
- 55 scheduled field monuments (prehistoric burial mounds etc)
- 2 registered historic parks and gardens
- 1 protected wreck

There are limited resources available, both in Historic England and in departments, for carrying out on-site inspections of heritage assets at risk. The information available on their condition is neither fully up to date nor comprehensive. This is especially so in

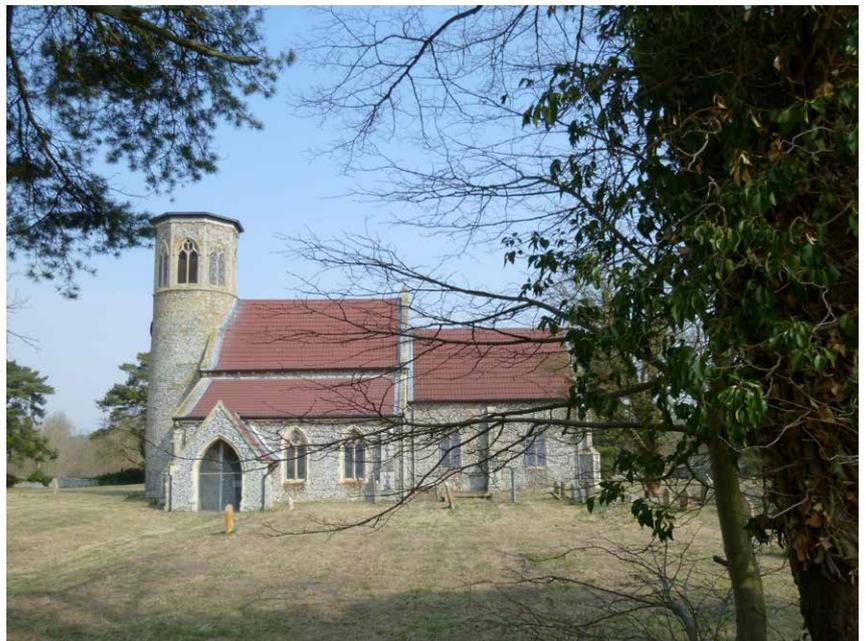
relation to the Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Highways England, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Justice.

2.6.1 Buildings at risk

The Annex includes 72 entries that are either listed or curtilage listed buildings or structural scheduled monuments. This compares to 80 equivalent entries in the previous report. There have been no new entries since the previous report.

Where there has been progress towards removing assets from the 'at risk' register through repair, this is noted in the Annex. Examples include Ditherington Flax Mill and Camber Castle (both English Heritage), Scraesdon Fort (Ministry of Defence) and the Temperate House at Kew (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew).

All Saints Stanford, within an army training area in Norfolk, is on the HAR register



5. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>

2.0 PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

The following buildings and structures have been removed from the Annex since the previous report:

- Manor Farm Barn, Harmondsworth (English Heritage) – repaired
- Apethorpe Hall, Northamptonshire (English Heritage) - sold
- Bramshill House, Hampshire (Home Office) – sold
- Fort Burgoyne, Dover, Kent (Homes & Communities Agency) – see case study on p.24
- Paragon Mill, Ancoats (Homes & Communities Agency) – repaired

Progress towards identifying solutions to buildings at risk on the government estate remains slow during the reporting period. There has been less resource, both in GHEU (and more widely within Historic England) and in departments, to dedicate to finding solutions to these cases. For example, Defence Infrastructure Organisation no longer has a Buildings at Risk officer. As a result, some long-standing cases, including buildings in the operational dockyards at Portsmouth and Devonport, have not been inspected, or have been relatively neglected during the reporting period.

Feltham House, Hounslow (grade II). This former MOD officers' mess is vacant, in poor condition and at risk of further decay



2.0

PROGRESS WITH STEWARDSHIP

2.6.2 Field monuments at risk

The Annex includes details of scheduled field monuments at risk on the government historic estate. These are non-structural monuments such as prehistoric burial mounds. There are five new entries in this category since the previous report.

There has been significant progress in recent years in the management of scheduled field monuments on Forestry Commission land. The number of monuments at risk has reduced from 64 in 2012, to 41 in the previous report, and to 28 in this report.

There has also been progress on the MOD estate. There are now 27 scheduled field monuments at risk (17 of which are in one significant group on the MOD's Porton Down site in Wiltshire), compared to 33 in the previous report.

2.6.3 Historic parks and gardens at risk

There are 22 sites on the government estate which are included on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, including 10 Royal Parks in London. Two registered landscapes are classified as being at risk: Halton House, Buckinghamshire (MOD); and Hewell Grange, Worcestershire (Ministry of Justice). Details are given in the Annex. The registered site at Bramshill, which remains on the 'at risk' Register, was sold during the reporting period by the Home Office.

2.7 Access to heritage sites

Public access to government sites is possible through a variety of arrangements and special events. In London, open days are organised and publicised through Open House London⁶, held each September. Access to sites outside of London is promoted through Heritage Open Days⁷, also held annually in September. In all, about 50 government sites participate in these events annually. Access on foot is available across most of the Forestry Commission estate, including walks and trails. Details of access to military areas are published online⁸.

6. <http://www.openhouselondon.org.uk/>

7. <http://www.heritageopendays.org.uk/>

8. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/public-access-to-military-areas>

3.0

RECENT INITIATIVES

3.1 The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act of 2013 introduced a number of reforms to the way in which works to listed buildings can be controlled, including Heritage Partnership Agreements (HPAs), Local Listed Building Consent Orders, National Listed Building Consent Orders and Certificates of Lawfulness of Proposed Works. A number of other changes have been introduced by the Act:

- Listed building entries can be more precise
- Certificates of Immunity from Listing can be sought at any time
- Conservation Area Consent has been replaced with a requirement for planning permission

Further information about these changes is available on the Historic England website⁹.

The ability to produce more precise listing descriptions has already been applied to the prison sites in the Ministry of Justice disposal programme – see 4.4. Another example is the Richmond House site in Whitehall, occupied by the Department of Health. GHEU asked Historic England's Listing department to carry out an enhanced listing assessment under the new Act. The new enhanced list description was agreed by DCMS in December 2015.

3.2 English Heritage Scheduled Monument Consent

As mentioned in the Introduction, the National Heritage Collection of 420 historic properties is now managed under a licence by a new charity called the English Heritage Trust. Until April 2015 most works to the Collection were lawful under the 1994 Class Consents Order (Class Consent 6 'Works executed by the Commission') and did not require a Scheduled Monument Consent application under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. From April 2015 Class Consent 6 was no longer applicable. Therefore an alternative streamlined consents process was devised, with the assistance of GHEU, to enable the new Trust to manage scheduled monuments in the Collection and to deliver its substantial repair programmes. A three-tier system of consent has been agreed by DCMS so that works are both lawful and subject to appropriate oversight by Historic England:

Tier 1: A five-year **Management Agreement** under S.17 of the 1979 Act, covering the routine cyclical and planned maintenance tasks and other types of agreed activity that have no or negligible effect on the significance of the monuments.

Tier 2: A five-year **Standing Scheduled Monument Consent** under S.2 of the 1979 Act permitting conservation, repair and periodic renewal activities for specific categories of works on a 'like-for-like' basis such that there is no or minimal effect on significance.

9. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/consents/err-act-2013/>

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RECENT INITIATIVES

Tier 3: Full Scheduled Monument Consent

under S.2 of the 1979 Act granted by DCMS on a case-by-case basis upon the advice of Historic England for all works not otherwise covered by consent as described for Tiers 1 and 2 or a Class Consent.

These procedures are covered by a Properties Works Protocol agreed between Historic England and English Heritage. While this is applicable only to works by English Heritage, comparable streamlined arrangements are potentially available to other managers of scheduled monuments, with the agreement of DCMS and Historic England.

3.3

First World War Centenary

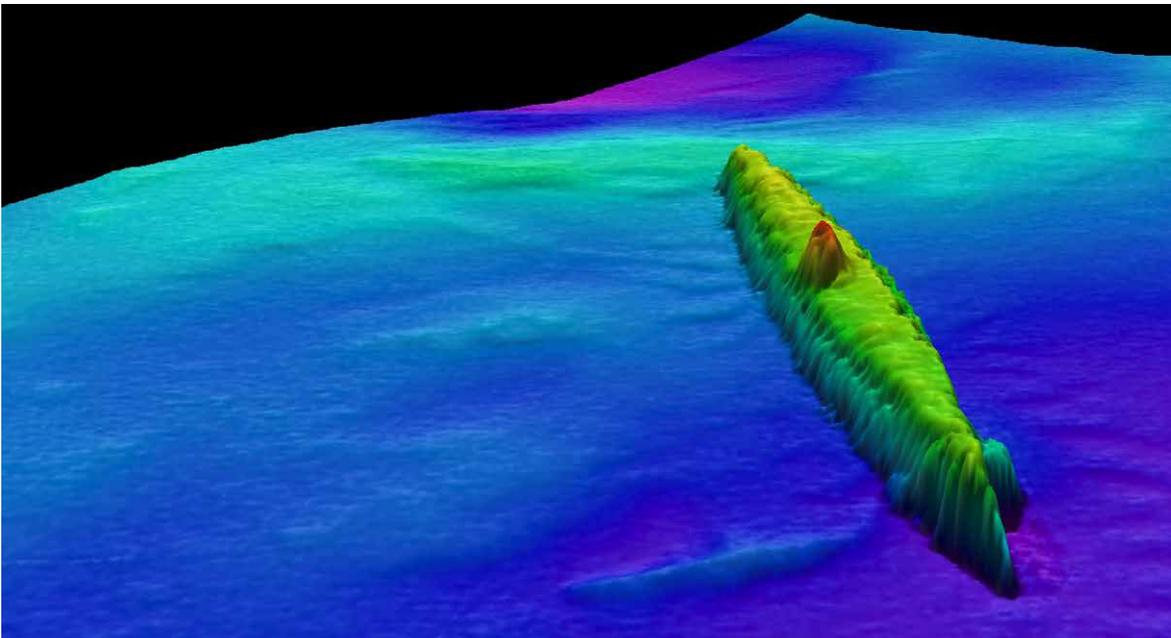
The centenary of the First World War has been marked by a diverse programme of events, activities and initiatives. Three examples are illustrated below:

3.3.1

First World War Submarine Wrecks

Historic England's First World War submarines research programme provides a marine contribution to centenary commemorations. The research seeks to assess and understand the location of known submarine losses within UK territorial waters adjacent to England. Although these sites are not new discoveries, the research will shed light on their current condition on the seabed, the extent of their survival and the current chemical and physical threats they face. Of 47 submarines lost in English waters during the First World War, 11 have been identified for targeted field investigation on account of their rarity and special interest – this work followed desk-based research.

The research has identified several submarines that are not candidates for designation assessment despite a substantial loss of life. In these instances Historic England has discussed



Multibeam bathymetry images of the German U-boat SM U-8, sunk under gunfire off Dover in 1915

3.0 RECENT INITIATIVES

with Navy Command HQ the possibility of them including such assets as part of a new tranche of designations under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. This has been particularly well received as the sites could form part of a broader MOD offer for commemorations associated with the First World War.

3.3.2 Poppies at the Tower of London

Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red by Paul Cummins and Tom Piper was an inspired public art installation poignantly sited at the Tower of London, a scheduled monument

managed by Historic Royal Palaces. 888,246 hand-made ceramic poppies dramatically cascaded from the fortifications and around the moat, each poppy representing a British or Colonial military fatality during the First World War. The installation involved over 30,000 volunteers. The scale of the artwork captured the public's imagination as crowds watched it grow daily from 5 August 2014, the centenary of the first full day of Britain's involvement in the war, to 14 November when the last poppy was planted. The poppies were subsequently sold and raised over £9 million, which was shared between six service charities.



Ceramic poppies at the
Tower of London

3.0

RECENT INITIATIVES

3.3.3 Royal Artillery Memorial

English Heritage has responsibility on behalf of Government for looking after over 50 monuments and memorials in central London. In 2014, in preparation for the centenary of the First World War, it embarked on a project to clean and conserve the Royal Artillery Memorial at Hyde Park Corner, designed by Charles Sargeant Jagger. The memorial was steam-cleaned to remove dirt and algae which accumulate quickly on its many flat surfaces. The stonework was then treated with biocide and a 'shelter coat' was applied to the flanks of the memorial to consolidate the reliefs and prevent chipping.

As part of activities for the centenary, Historic England has pledged to list 2,500 war memorials in England. Jagger's Royal Artillery Memorial is one of those recently upgraded to grade I to reflect its significance more accurately. The centenary is an ideal opportunity to record the existence of the numerous war memorials found across the government estate for posterity. DCMS and Historic England are funding a website¹⁰, run by War Memorials Trust, where anyone can upload information and photographs of war memorials across the UK and record their current condition.



Steam-cleaning the Royal Artillery Memorial



Inscriptions on the Royal Artillery Memorial before and after cleaning



10. <https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk>

4.0

DISPOSALS AND TRANSFERS

4.1 Surplus public-sector land

The sale of surplus government property is driven by the objective of creating a smaller and more efficient operational estate, while releasing surplus land for housing and regeneration and generating receipts for the Exchequer.

Some of these sites, including courts, prisons and military sites, can pose particular challenges for developers because of their specialised design; many have been ‘off limits’ for public access and require a fresh assessment of their significance at the point when they are declared surplus. Historic England has been working closely with the key departments to ensure that heritage issues are understood at an early stage in the disposal process, and to ensure that heritage assets are cared for appropriately during and after the transfer of ownership.

Old Admiralty Building:
General view across
Horse Guards Parade



The Homes & Communities Agency (HCA) has an important role in bringing forward previously used sites for development. Its Land Development and Disposal Plan (LDDP)¹¹, now updated quarterly, lists the landholdings that it expects to bring forward for development or disposal. Historic England has been working with the Agency to screen the sites in their land disposal programme for heritage issues.

Looking ahead, Historic England will continue to work strategically with government departments and agencies on their disposal plans and programmes. Guidance for departments and agencies on the disposal of heritage assets was last published by English Heritage in 2010¹² and is officially recognised both by the Cabinet Office and by HM Treasury. GHEU will be collaborating with the Cabinet Office to update and re-publish the guidance in 2017.

4.2 Whitehall

In Whitehall, the government’s office estate has been undergoing some major changes under the strategic direction of the Government Property Unit. As previously reported, Admiralty Arch was sold by the Cabinet Office in 2011; plans for its conversion to a luxury hotel were granted planning permission and listed building consent in 2013.

Old Admiralty Building, on the north side of Horse Guards Parade, has been vacated by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and work has begun on its refurbishment as the new headquarters of the Department for Education.

11. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/495041/LDDP_160126_full.pdf
12. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/disposal-heritage-assets/>

4.0

DISPOSALS AND TRANSFERS

Old War Office, completed in 1906 and listed grade II*, has been disposed of by the Ministry of Defence. Historic England was consulted prior to the marketing stage, and advised on the commissioning of conservation plans to record the significance of the buildings. A preliminary conservation plan was used to brief bidders about the opportunities and possible restrictions to be considered when developing proposals for new uses. The Ministry of Defence announced in December 2014 the sale of the building on a very long lease to the Hinduja Group, for conversion to a luxury hotel and residential apartments. GHEU has given pre-application advice on these proposals, and a formal application for listed building consent has been submitted. A more comprehensive conservation management plan is in preparation.

4.3 Disposals on the MOD estate

Since 2010 around 300 MOD sites have appeared on the MOD disposals list at any one time, ranging in size from individual houses up to extensive sites such as airfields and barracks. Historic England meets regularly with the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to review the list of disposal sites and to ensure that any heritage assets are properly identified, assessed and protected. In some cases, the assessments identify heritage assets that merit consideration for statutory designation, or designated assets that merit re-assessment.

Notable disposals during the reporting period include:

- **Old War Office** - see 4.2 above



- **Kitchener Barracks at Chatham, Kent.** This mid-eighteenth-century barracks site was substantially rebuilt before and after the Second World War with 'Sandhurst'-type barrack blocks. Although these are not considered of sufficient interest for listing, the 1930s barracks are deemed to be of local interest. A scheme for residential development has been agreed which retains the central former parade ground space and the façade of the 1930s barrack block.
- **Minley Manor, Surrey.** This imposing mansion was built in the 1850s in the style of a French chateau and is listed grade II*. There are substantial grounds, registered as a historic park and garden, and grade-II-listed ancillary buildings including an orangery, stable block and more recent nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions. The War Department acquired the property in the 1930s and it was taken over by the Royal Engineers in 1971. It was sold to a private buyer in 2014.

Old War Office,
Whitehall

4.0 DISPOSALS AND TRANSFERS



Minley Manor

- **Shorncliffe Barracks, Kent.** The army camp at Shorncliffe was established during the Napoleonic wars. The earthwork remains of an artillery redoubt, dating from this period, were recently scheduled. The camp was substantially rebuilt with permanent accommodation in the second half of the nineteenth century, and there were further phases of rebuilding and extension during the twentieth century. A designation assessment of this large and complex site led to four new listings including the best-preserved of a group of late nineteenth-century concrete barrack blocks, a mid-nineteenth-century racquet court and the Edwardian Sir John Moore Memorial Hall and Library. Parts of the site are earmarked for disposal and housing development, while other areas are to be retained for operational purposes.

Other large disposal sites with heritage interest include Arborfield Garrison in Berkshire, the former Defence School of Languages at Wilton Park in Buckinghamshire, RAF Brampton in Cambridgeshire and Deverell and Claro Barracks in North Yorkshire. All have been subject to recent assessments by Historic England.

In addition to site-specific studies of identified disposal sites, Historic England has carried out more contextual research on Gosport and Catterick – both historic urban areas that have been shaped by their military use. The study of Gosport by Oxford Archaeology was published in September 2014¹³.

Following the publication in July 2013 of the Reserve Forces White Paper, Historic England has undertaken a rapid assessment of the Territorial Army and Cadet sites that are planned for closure. The national overview report on these sites is available on the Historic England website. A short guide to drills halls was also published in 2015¹⁴ in the Introduction to Heritage Assets series.

Alongside the pressures to release land for housing, space is also required for troops and equipment returning from Germany and their associated training requirements. On Salisbury Plain Historic England has assessed five major redevelopment sites where a handful of buildings will be taken forward to full designation assessment.

13. <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gosport-historic-urban-characterisation-study/gosport-characterisation-report.pdf/>

14. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/iha-drill-halls/>

4.0

DISPOSALS AND TRANSFERS

4.4 Disposals on the MOJ estate

Since 2010 the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has been implementing a major programme to close magistrates' courts and county courts across the country. A significant proportion of these are listed buildings, and many have already been sold.

As described in the previous biennial report, a programme of prison closures was announced in 2012. In the light of the imminent sale and redevelopment of these sites, Historic England re-wrote its existing listing and scheduling descriptions to highlight areas of particular architectural or historic interest, and to identify those parts that should not form part of the designation under the recent amendments to the 1990 Planning (Listed Building and

Conservation Areas) Act. The project resulted in amended list descriptions at the former prison sites at Canterbury, Dorchester, Gloucester, Kingston (Portsmouth), Reading and Shepton Mallet, and two new listings (Grade II) at Northallerton. Further information about these new and revised listings is available in Historic England's Designation Yearbook 2013/14¹⁵.

This work is helping developers and local planning authorities to understand the constraints and opportunities that these former prisons present. A major new prison transformation programme was announced by the Chancellor and Justice Secretary in November 2015¹⁶, and this will lead to further closures of older prisons. The MOJ has also announced that its lease on Dartmoor Prison at Princetown will not be renewed.



C and D wings at former HM Prison Reading

15. https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/designation-yearbook-2013-14/Designation_Yearbook_2013-14_final.pdf/

16. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prison-building-revolution-announced-by-chancellor-and-justice-secretary>

4.0

DISPOSALS AND TRANSFERS

4.5 Other civil estate disposals

Other notable disposal cases involving listed properties during the reporting period are:

Bramshill House



Apethorpe Palace
(formerly Apethorpe Hall)

- **Bramshill House, Hampshire.** This magnificent Jacobean mansion, listed grade I, was used as a national police training college from 1948 until its closure in 2013. The mansion sits within an extensive historic park, registered grade II*. The park and a number of structures within it are included on the Heritage at Risk Register. The site was sold by the Home Office to a private property development company (City and Country) in March 2015.
- **Apethorpe Hall (renamed Apethorpe Palace in April 2015), Northamptonshire.** This grade-I-listed property was taken into English Heritage ownership in 2004, after a compulsory purchase order was served. Following an extensive programme of investigation, recording and repair works, it was sold in 2014 to a private purchaser. The condition of sale allows for 50 days' public access annually, managed by English Heritage.
- **The National School for Government at Sunningdale, Berkshire.** This was formerly the Civil Service College, occupying a 32-acre site in the green belt. The site includes Northcote House (listed grade II). The surrounding park is on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (listed grade II). There are various curtilage buildings and structures including two lodges, a stable block, estate cottages and a walled garden. The site has been declared surplus by the Cabinet Office. A Development Opportunity Brief was issued in 2014.

5.0

HISTORIC ENGLAND'S PLANNING AND CONSERVATION ADVICE

5.1 National Planning Group

Since April 2015, Historic England's National Planning and Conservation Department, led by its Director Chris Smith, has been re-named as Planning Group. The Government Historic Estates Unit (GHEU) is part of the National Engagement Team within the Director's office. It handles statutory casework for specific government buildings in London, including government offices in Whitehall. It also deals with all casework relating to the Royal Household and the Parliamentary Estate, and some sites managed by Historic Royal Palaces. All other casework on the government historic estate is handled by Historic England's local offices, through their Heritage at Risk, Development Management and Historic Places teams. Further information about Historic England's role in the planning system is available on its website¹⁷.

5.2 Informal site-specific advice

Through GHEU and its local offices, Historic England provides a range of informal conservation advice to government departments and other public bodies, including:

- 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 specialist sources elsewhere within Historic England
- 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 (through GHEU).



National Engagement Team (2015)

17. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/charter/>

5.0

HISTORIC ENGLAND'S PLANNING AND CONSERVATION ADVICE

5.3

Works by Crown bodies

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. However, there are certain 'permitted development' rights which relate to works by the Crown, including cases of urgency and national security. Guidance on the handling of Crown development within the planning system is published on the Planning Portal. Applications for works to scheduled monuments by Crown bodies are made under the non-statutory 'clearance' procedure.

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 2.3)
- liaising with government departments, agencies and other public bodies about the management of their historic estates, including the disposal of heritage assets
- maintaining a web page for government estate managers on the Historic England website¹⁸
- producing the *Biennial Conservation Report* on the government historic estate. Copies of previous reports are available on the Historic England website
- providing training for departmental property staff (see 5.5)
- helping departments to collect and maintain data on their heritage assets
- advising departments on the selection of specialist conservation consultants

18. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/advice-for-government-historic-estates/>

5.0

HISTORIC ENGLAND'S PLANNING AND CONSERVATION ADVICE

5.5 Conservation training

Since 1997, GHEU has been running a series of annual and biennial conservation-themed seminars for property and estates staff from government departments and agencies. These are a valuable opportunity for networking and disseminating best practice in the management of heritage assets. Details of previous seminars can be obtained from GHEU. Two seminars were held during the reporting period:

Seminar on emergency planning at Lancaster House, 1 May 2014

In 2013/14 GHEU met with representatives from various government departments in Whitehall and established that while emergency planning for business continuity was well provided for, the integration of emergency planning for historic assets was less advanced, and there was a desire for advice.

Following a welcome by Keith Elliot, FM Client Unit Director, on behalf of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, speakers shared their expertise on planning, mutual aid and salvage. Talks included:

- Steve Emery, Fire Safety Adviser for English Heritage: *Why plan for emergencies?*
- Claire Fry, Senior Conservator for English Heritage: *Looking after our national treasures during and after an emergency*
- Terry Crowdy, Deputy Fire Health and Safety Adviser for Historic Royal Palaces: *Emergency planning framework and management structure*

- Joanne Somers, Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Manager for English Heritage: *Networking and mutual aid in emergencies*

Information on the seminar presentations can be obtained from GHEU.

Forty delegates attended, representing 12 departments and agencies. Several representatives went on to attend Historic Royal Palaces' seminar on the subject in October 2014, which included further consideration of mutual support as well as relationships with the fire services.

Subsequently, English Heritage fire advisors advised on the development of a pilot incident salvage plan at the Palace of Westminster. Working with the in-house curatorial, facilities and fire safety teams, they provided advice and expert guidance on the identification of priority objects within the collection, along key routes, including the Royal Gallery and the Sovereign's Robing Room. In addition, building fabric of the highest significance, throughout the principal floor, was identified for protection in situ should a fire, flood, or other incident occur. This highly successful pilot has subsequently been expanded by the in-house teams to cover the rest of the Palace.

5.0

HISTORIC ENGLAND'S PLANNING AND CONSERVATION ADVICE

Seminar at the Royal Geographical Society, 7 October 2014

The seminar, attended by over 60 delegates from government departments and agencies, provided an update on current developments and issues in the heritage sector. Following a welcome from the Director of the Royal Geographical Society, the seminar was introduced by Carol Pyrah, Acting Planning & Conservation Director at Historic England. Subsequent speakers and their topics were:

- Andy Brown, Planning & Conservation Director South East, Historic England: *Continuity and change: planning advisory services in Historic England*
- Tony Calladine, Acting Head of Designation, Historic England: *New approaches to designation*
- Nigel Crowe, Head of Heritage, Canal & River Trust: *New directions in heritage management*
- Anne Parker, London Strategic Property Adviser, Government Property Unit: *Strategic issues on the government estate*
- Chris Daniell, Senior Historic Buildings Advisor, Defence Infrastructure Organisation: *A departmental view: MOD disposals*
- Rosie Fraser, Operations Director, Prince's Regeneration Trust: *A third-sector view of disposals*

A resumé of this seminar can be obtained from GHEU. The day's programme concluded with tours of the Albert Hall and a visit to the exhibition on war memorials at the Wellington Arch.

6.0

CASE STUDIES

MEDMERRY FLOOD DEFENCE PROJECT

Prehistoric archaeology revealed

The Environment Agency is a specialist in delivering compensatory habitat to offset coastal squeeze resulting from their flood defence decisions. Opened in November 2013, the Medmerry flood defence project includes four miles of new sea walls to reduce flood risk for around 350 local properties, and is the largest coastal re-alignment undertaken on the open coast in Europe. The lifesaving defences held firm during the 2015 floods and are seen as a gold standard of flood defence in the UK. This innovative flood defence solution protects both people and infrastructure while creating 183 hectares of intertidal habitat, and won the Prime Minister's Better Public Building Award in 2014.

By participating in this project University of London (Archaeology South East) archaeologists have rewritten our understanding of the prehistoric archaeology of the coastal plain by finding settlements and cemeteries in landscapes previously thought to be lacking in intense activity. Excavations also found a medieval fish weir and the remains of two Second World War crash sites, now buried within a bird island in the new landscape. The archaeological fieldwork was fitted into the construction programme, and archaeology was used to engage with the local community. Much of the site and its archaeological remains are now managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds with the support of local professional and amateur archaeologists on the Environment Agency's behalf.

Flood defence project at Medmerry, West Sussex



6.0

CASE STUDIES

FORT BURGoyNE

Disposal to the Land Trust

The Homes & Communities Agency (HCA), unlike other government departments and agencies in this report, does not occupy or operate from any of the heritage sites it acquires. The Agency's role as a land disposal agency manages the process of bringing sites, including heritage assets, to market in order to stimulate the delivery of homes and jobs.

Connaught Barracks is a former MOD site of 55 hectares acquired by HCA for £18.1 million in 2008. At its core is the 1860s Napoleonic Fort Burgoyne, with the remaining open space and barracks with many buildings dating from the 1960s and 1970s retained by the HCA. Originally called 'Castle Hill Fort', Fort Burgoyne was one of the Palmerston Forts, built across the southern coast of Britain to defend its shores against invasion. It is a scheduled monument. The earth-covered terraced casemates and the

structures on the ramparts have been at risk for several years from lack of maintenance and invasive ivy growth.

In 2012 DCLG approved over £2 million in additional budget for essential stabilisation works to the Fort, in consultation with English Heritage (now Historic England), and vegetation clearance and brickwork repairs were carried out. Significant progress has since been made in selling 42 hectares of the site, including Fort Burgoyne and surrounding land, to the Land Trust, with a dowry, which was achieved in March 2014. The Land Trust has plans to restore this unique site and open it to the public for the first time in its history.

This intervention from the HCA has created a sustainable future for this important historic monument while reducing the risk associated with the remainder of the site and opening this up for more viable development.

Fort Burgoyne



6.0

CASE STUDIES

A TALE OF TWO BRIDGES

Repairs to the former iron drawbridge and vegetation clearance at Scraesdon Fort demonstrate how it is possible to facilitate continued use for military training while reinstating a monument's historic character. Similarly, rebuilding and structural strengthening of the Middle Drawbridge at the Tower of London for daily use and to accommodate fire engines has been achieved while copying the original timber detailing and reinstating the drawbridge functionality. In both cases the sensitivity to historic detailing has enhanced the significance of the scheduled elements.

TOWER OF LONDON:

Reinstatement of the Middle Drawbridge

The Middle Drawbridge entry was created in 1834 to allow munitions to be brought into the basement of the White Tower along a buried tunnel. Originally the drawbridge was functional and spanned the water-filled moat until this was drained in the mid-nineteenth century.

The existing timber bridge design dated from 1915 and was a rising drawbridge to replace its 1830s predecessor. The original counterweight pits still survive underneath, in the outer curtain wall. In 1978 the drawbridge was removed and permanent pre-cast and pre-stressed concrete beams were installed to relieve the timber elements of the bridge of their structural loading.

Historic Royal Palaces has reinstated the fully working drawbridge, which can be operated by two Yeomen Warders. The decayed structural elements have been replaced with a modern steel structure to support the weight of a fire engine, but clad with oak based on the 1915 design drawings to retain its historic character. The contract was completed over a six-week period in early 2014, and was short-listed for the Wood Awards.

TOWER OF LONDON

CLIENT:	HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES
ARCHITECT:	CARDEN & GODFREY LTD
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:	HOCKLEY & DAWSON
MAIN CONTRACTOR:	NDB CONSTRUCTION LTD
JOINERY COMPANY:	GMT TIMBER FRAMES LTD
WOOD SUPPLIER:	VASTERN TIMBER LTD



Tower of London:
Middle Drawbridge

6.0

CASE STUDIES

SCRAESDON FORT

Restoration of the entrance bridge

Scaesdon Fort in Cornwall was completed in 1868 as part of the defences of Plymouth dockyard. It is both a listed building and a scheduled ancient monument. The fort now forms part of Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)'s Antony Training Area used by the Royal Marines.

Entrance bridge
at Scaesdon Fort,
1911



Restoration works
in progress at
Scaesdon Fort,
2013

The original iron entrance bridge included a drawbridge which was replaced with a permanent road surface in the twentieth



century. The main structure was increasingly weakened by rust and in 1980 vehicular use was banned. In 2003, DIO Estate Surveyors in consultation with English Heritage (EH) agreed a scheme to strengthen the bridge and reinstate the timber decking of the former drawbridge to replicate its original appearance, but not its functionality. At the time, EH was restoring a similar entrance bridge at Fort Brockhurst in Gosport, and the Scaesdon specification was informed by the experience at Gosport.

Engineering consultants Hydrock were employed to develop plans for the restoration and scheduled monument consent was granted in 2004; however, lack of funding delayed the project. By 2010, the bridge had rusted to the point where it became unsafe for use even on foot, which had a negative impact on military use. At this point, the project was restarted and Landmarc Support Services, MOD's service providers for the training estate, consulted with EH to update the 2004 specification. The project involved using as much of the old cast iron as possible, but replaced the massive bridge girders with steel beams, suitably decorated to give the original riveted appearance.

The fort is a vital feature for the training of Royal Marines and the natural cover of trees and shrubs across the fort provides concealment for soldiers and creates realistic training scenarios. Some vegetation on the parade grounds and ramparts was damaging the stonework and drainage, so Landmarc implemented a scheme to remove plant growth from structurally sensitive areas and retained it where it was most important for training. The former dry moat has been completely re-excavated, allowing the 1860s drainage system to function again and thereby removing damaging water from the lower level of the fort.

GHEU is grateful to Nigel Sharpe (DIO) for drafting this case study.

6.0

CASE STUDIES

TWENTIETH-CENTURY NAVAL DOCKYARDS

Publication of research report

During the twentieth century naval warfare was transformed by Dreadnought battleships, submarines, torpedoes, wireless communications, naval aviation, missile technology, and the widespread adoption of fuel oil. These are all topics that have been widely discussed by naval strategists and historians. One aspect of naval history that has previously been neglected is how the dockyards were adapted and developed to meet the needs of the twentieth century. This gap in our knowledge has been filled by an authoritative report commissioned by English Heritage (now Historic England) and written by members of the Naval Dockyards Society.

The story begins in the late nineteenth century with the Naval Defence and Naval Works Acts that authorised the massive expansion of the dockyards. The buildings and infrastructure created as a result of these Acts served the Navy throughout the two world wars with comparatively few additions. During the Second World War, Devonport and Portsmouth dockyards were prime targets for the Luftwaffe and many buildings were lost. After the war many damaged structures were patched, while Holy Trinity Church, Portsmouth, was left as a ruin. Devonport, in particular, saw extensive refurbishment with the construction during the 1970s of frigate and nuclear submarine refit complexes. The contemporary NAAFI building is also of a striking modern design.

This report has shown that change, adaptation and rebuilding are some of the characteristics of the dockyards. As the Navy evolves to meet the demands of the twenty-first century so too will the dockyards. The new understanding delivered by this study will help to inform change by ensuring that the historical significance of key twentieth century features are appreciated.



HM Naval Base
Devonport: the
Frigate Complex
completed in 1977

The report, illustrated with over 600 photographs, maps and drawings, can be downloaded from the Historic England website¹.

1. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/twentieth-century-naval-dockyards-devonport-portsmouth-characterisation-report/>

Aerial photo of
HM Naval Base,
Portsmouth



6.0

CASE STUDIES

OPERATION NIGHTINGALE

Archaeology as therapy on the MOD Estate

Excavations at
Barrow Clump
revealed 75 burials

Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) is committed to finding solutions for MOD heritage assets that are included in Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. An MOD project entitled 'Operation Nightingale', established to provide recovery opportunities to military personnel following operational tours, has enabled three scheduled monuments to be carefully recorded, or improved – leading to their ultimate removal from the 'at risk' list.

At Battlehill in Northumberland, Phil Abramson (DIO) supervised soldiers with 135 Squadron in their laser-scanning of a prehistoric rock carving while a linear fortification at Woolwich, dating from the nineteenth century, was cleared of scrub by a group of volunteers including those from The Rifles.

Barrow Clump on Salisbury Plain is a Bronze Age round barrow (c.2000BC) into which a sixth-century Saxon cemetery had been cut. It was being destroyed so quickly by badgers that permission was given to excavate it. All attempts to preserve the archaeological material in situ were unsuccessful, not least because local vandalism to protection measures kept allowing the badgers back into the site. The soldiers working on this project with Wessex Archaeology have now recovered 75 burials along with sensational artefacts such as brooches, beads, cosmetic brushes, and the accoutrements of warriors - shields, bladed weapons and spears.

The team were able to show their findings to hundreds of visitors on site open days and were also filmed by British TV series *Time Team*. The report on the excavations will highlight the nature of damage caused to burial mounds by burrowing animals and will also disseminate all the excavation data. The fieldwork has ensured that the contextual information from the site has been recovered prior to its destruction by badgers.



GHEU wishes to acknowledge Richard Osgood (DIO) for contributing this case study.

6.0

CASE STUDIES

OLD WAR OFFICE

Conservation of the Alfred Drury sculptures

Old War Office in Whitehall (listed grade II*) was built in 1899-1906 to designs by architect William Young, and completed by his son Clyde Young and Sir John Taylor; it is an assured architectural expression of power and confidence. As part of the cleaning and stonework repair contract for the Defence Infrastructure Organisation to the external elevations, careful conservation was carried out by Carthy Conservation to the dramatic sculptures by Alfred Drury that flank the corner turrets.

Alfred Briscoe Drury, 1856-1944, was a prominent member of the New Sculpture Movement. The sculptures, executed in 1904-1905, are carved in Portland stone with decorative additions in bronze. Monumental in scale, but with delicate details, they enhance the baroque elevations with appropriate dignity, representing War, Peace, Truth and Justice, and Victory and Fame. The four different subjects are repeated, giving eight groups.

The sculpture groups, over three metres in height, are constructed of a number of large Portland stone blocks built into the wall behind. Each group has a shield bearing the initials of Edward VII on a tall plinth between two figures.

All the groups had heavy black sulphation on their surface, overlaid by moss, algae and pigeon droppings. Weathered surfaces with loss of detail and water traps were of concern and there were cracks along faults in the stone blocks in some areas. Joints had previously been cut out using angle grinders, in some areas very unsympathetically, and a hard cement mortar used to repoint the joints to the face, causing a breakdown of stone immediately above and below the joint, particularly in the more exposed areas on the sculptures.

The bulk of the moss was removed using wooden tools and the sculptures were drenched in a biocide inhibitor to weaken the attachment of the algae. Once this was completed, and under the supervision of the conservators, low-pressure steam cleaning was carried out. The conservators then applied a poultice to areas of sulphation.

Joints were cut out where cementitious mortars were causing concern, and weathered areas were remodelled using lime mortars matched to the surrounding stone. The nose of Minerva was recarved in stone, to replace a poorly modelled cement repair.

The stone beneath the bronze elements was heavily stained green by wash-off; this was reduced by repeated poulticing. Fragments of gilding were found on the bronze elements, confirming early written accounts of the sculptures. It was decided to reinstate gilding to protect against further staining as well as representing Drury's original treatment. After preparation this was carried out using two applications of 23.5 carat gold leaf.

GHEU wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Deborah Carthy in providing information for this case study.

OLD WAR OFFICE

CLIENT: MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

CONTRACTOR: CARTHY CONSERVATION

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CASE STUDIES

Sculpture group representing 'Peace':
(a) before conservation work
(b) conservators at work
(c) on completion of works



6.0

CASE STUDIES

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

Cast-iron roofs project

The Palace of Westminster was built between 1840 and 1864 following the destruction of the medieval palace by fire. Charles Barry's design utilises steep roofs which together with stone turrets and pinnacles create a dramatic roof-scape that contributes to the high aesthetic value of the grade I listed building and the Westminster World Heritage Site.

Because of the fire, the construction of the new Palace was designed to be fireproof. The main roofs are of unusual construction, with large cast-iron 'tiles' and cover rolls, designed to give the appearance of a lead roof, on cast-iron and wrought-iron trusses. They were an important technical experiment, typical of mid-nineteenth century bravura engineering and their use forms a vital part of the historic significance of the Palace.

The cast iron is generally of good quality, but there were problems with the original jointing detail and some corrosion where the original zinc paint finish failed, leading to widespread leaking. Overpainting with bituminous materials did not solve the problem.

Research was carried out from 1997 to design modified fixings with a replacement material to seal joints, and to specify the most appropriate paint system to use. A programme of repairs and refurbishment started in 2008. Listed building consent was given in 2012 for a phased programme for the remaining roofs, due to be complete by 2020.

The repair work begins by tagging and logging the tiles and cover rolls before taking them off site for repair. They are then subject to hot zinc anti-corrosion treatment and a micaceous iron oxide paint finish. This treatment was adopted after careful research on appropriate systems and colour to give improved protection while



Palace of Westminster roofs project:
(a) Cast-iron 'tiles' prior to repair



(b) Repair work in progress

replicating the original design intention. The tiles are reinstated using improved fixing details and mastic sealant. The project also involves the repair of the decayed nodes of the iron roof trusses.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER CAST-IRON ROOFS PROJECT

CLIENT: PARLIAMENTARY ESTATES
DIRECTORATE

ARCHITECT: PURCELL

CONTRACTOR: SHEPLEY ENGINEERING

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CASE STUDIES

(c) Iron roof trusses



(d) Completed section of roof repairs



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CASE STUDIES

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

Excavations in Black Rod's Garden

The Palace of Westminster, as well as being a central part of the Westminster World Heritage Site, lies in the Ludenwic and Thorney Island area of Special Archaeological Priority. In autumn 2014, excavations for a new basement transformer room in Black Rod's Garden unearthed some exciting discoveries. Excavations were managed by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) according to a Written Scheme of Investigations agreed as part of the planning permission given by Westminster City Council in July 2014. Historic England worked together with the Parliamentary Estates Directorate and their project team to maximise retention of historic significance without compromising the substation project.

During the excavation a number of timber remains of medieval waterfront structures were recorded by MOLA, in front of a significant well-preserved section of river wall standing about 3m high, with supporting elm piles. A second phase of construction created a continuous stone frontage.

The main river wall is made from carefully dressed Kentish Ragstone blocks of substantial size, which remain in remarkably good condition. Discussions were held with the project team, who recognised the significance of the Tudor river wall and re-planned the substation to allow its preservation in situ.

The main small finds from the excavation were pieces of patterned, medieval 'Westminster' floor tiles, so-called because they were first recognised in the Abbey and Chapter House nearby during the 19th century. It was this kind of tile which was used for inspiration by Augustus Welby Pugin when he designed the floor tiles of the Victorian palace. An iron knife or dagger was discovered too, as well as what appears to be a sail needle.

A full post-excavation assessment was produced by MOLA in November 2015.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER	EXCAVATIONS IN BLACK ROD'S GARDEN
CLIENT:	PARLIAMENTARY ESTATES DIRECTORATE
ARCHITECT:	PURCELL
CONTRACTOR:	BALFOUR BEATTY
ARCHAEOLOGIST:	MUSEUM OF LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY



Tudor river wall
exposed beneath
Black Rod's Garden

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CASE STUDIES

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

Strangers' Dining Room ceiling

The Strangers' Dining Room is an architecturally and historically important fine room within the Palace of Westminster; it is a busy restaurant for Members and their guests when the House is sitting and used as a function room for hire during recess periods. Changes to decorations and furnishings over the years have had a negative impact on its presentation and integrity, and a decision was taken to reinstate lost features and restore the original decorative scheme. Works included repairs to joinery, reinstatement of fireplace tiling and fittings, relighting, and redecoration of the ceiling.

As part of the refurbishment of the Strangers' Dining Room, the Parliamentary Estates Directorate commissioned paint research to establish the original decorative scheme on the panelled ceiling. Careful paint analysis determined the original Pugin scheme to be a lead-oil stencilled design on burgundy background to the inset panels with wood graining to the ribs,

cornice and bosses; this earliest scheme was overlaid with six further paint schemes. Paint stripping trials were undertaken to reveal the original decorative scheme and it was decided to recreate the original scheme over existing paint layers to preserve the original and subsequent historic schemes.

The ceiling panels were cleaned, consolidated and filled, and a layer of isolating varnish applied to the uncovered areas. The panels were painted and the original stencil design was recreated using carefully colour-matched historic paints. The ribs, cornice and bosses were grained and varnished. Together with other careful conservation repairs, the work has reinstated the significance of the original decorative scheme to great effect.

Strangers' Dining Room ceiling – conservation works in progress

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER	STRANGERS' DINING ROOM CEILING
CLIENT:	PARLIAMENTARY ESTATES DIRECTORATE
ARCHITECT:	DONALD INSALL ASSOCIATES
PAINT RESEARCH AND DECORATION:	HIRST CONSERVATION



6.0

CASE STUDIES

COADE STONE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

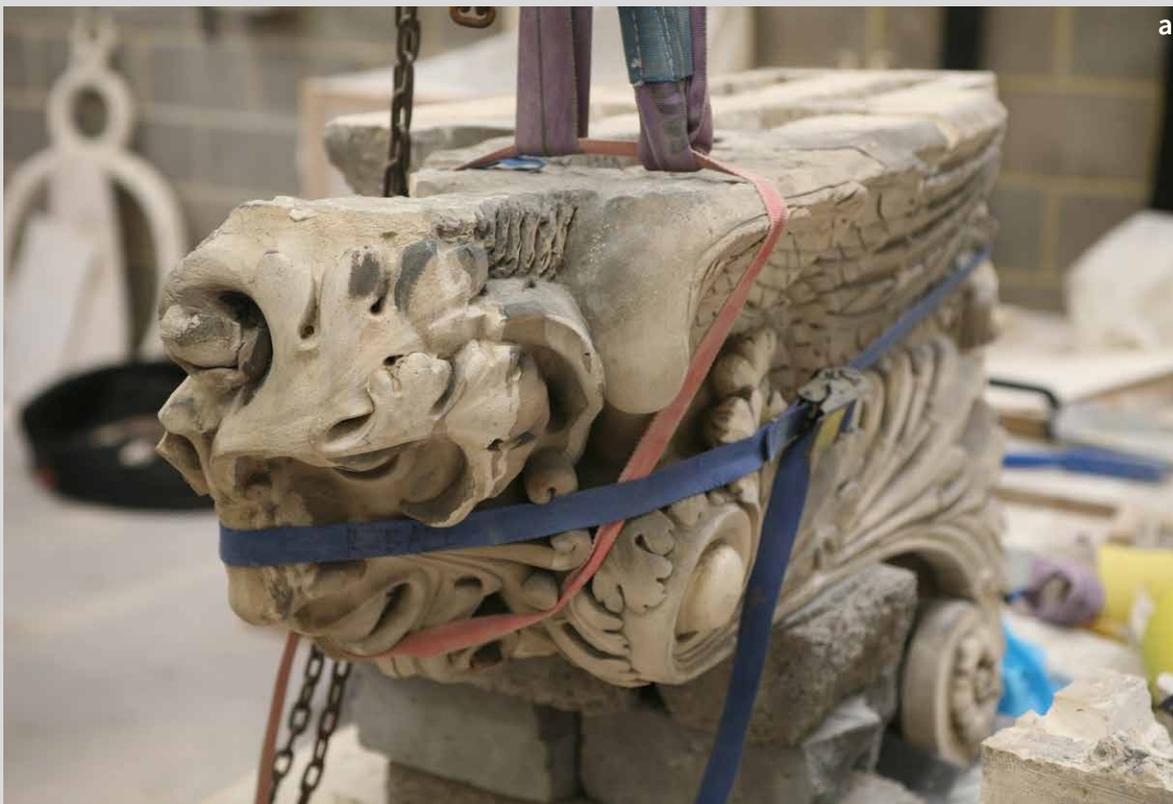
Repairs to balcony brackets

Coade stone is an artificial stone ceramic patented by Mrs Eleanor Coade, and manufactured in Lambeth from 1767 to 1840; markings on Coade pieces allow them to be identified and dated fairly precisely. Coade stone was produced in a wide range of designs. There are numerous examples at Buckingham Palace: decorative friezes on the perimeter and quadrangle walls; capitals of decorative columns and pilasters; coats of arms; decorative balcony brackets; urns and balusters to the garden terrace; and the statues, now removed, that once adorned the roofline.

In October 2013 a section fell off one of 16 architectural terracotta brackets supporting the first-floor balcony on the garden elevation of the Palace. This was obviously a major cause of concern, and with advice from GHEU, the Royal Household Property Section co-ordinated

a careful repair project. On inspection it was apparent that the failure was due to water ingress over many years through joints in the balcony slabs. As well as planning repairs to the failed bracket, all the other brackets were checked; most are in excellent condition, but minor conservation repairs were carried out to a further two, and a project will follow to improve the water run-off from the balconies in order to avoid this happening again.

The Coade stone balcony brackets were made by William Crogan in Lambeth c 1826 and are of high quality, with lively details. Each bracket houses a large wrought-iron bar that provides structural support. They were built into the wall, cantilevering out to support the balconies. On close inspection of the damaged bracket it was clear that corrosion of the wrought iron had caused a considerable number of fractures. The fractured parts were carefully removed, but it was impractical to reinstate them safely in situ, so temporary supports were provided and the whole bracket carefully cut out.



a

(a) Fractured bracket in the workshop

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CASE STUDIES



(b) Bracket being repaired in the workshop
(c) Repaired bracket in situ



The main section of the bracket had broken into several large sections and most of the lost parts were relatively small. The large pieces were arranged together and then drilled to accept 316-grade stainless-steel dowels of varying sizes. These were set in a two-part epoxy resin with a slow setting time, allowing greater freedom of adjustment during reconstruction. The large wrought-iron flat bar that originally fixed the bracket to the wall was replicated in 316-grade stainless steel, then drilled to allow fixing holes for stainless steel dowel 'cross pinning' into the sections of bracket. The repaired bracket was then reinstated.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE	COADE STONE
CLIENT:	ROYAL HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY SECTION
CONTRACTOR:	TAYLOR PEARCE
SPECIALISTS:	COADE LTD

6.0

CASE STUDIES

DUKE OF YORK COLUMN

Repair and cleaning of the monument

The Duke of York Column (grade I listed) is prominently situated near The Mall, adjoining St James's Park, and is the tallest monument in The Royal Parks, standing at 138ft (42m). It was erected as a monument to Prince Frederick (1763-1827), Duke of York and Albany. The Duke was the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army during the French Revolutionary wars and was the subject of the nursery rhyme 'The Grand Old Duke of York'. Erected in 1834, the monument cost £15,760, which was raised by stopping one day's pay from every serving soldier in the late Duke's army. The bronze statue was designed by Sir Richard Westmacott and the granite Tuscan column by Benjamin Wyatt.

The detailing on the bronze had become obscured by verdigris, the green pigment caused by oxidation. The monument has undergone a £100,000 repair project, completed in 2015. The 14ft statue was re-patinated, waxed and buffed. The 124ft (38m) stone column made of pink and grey Aberdeen granite was also



repaired, and cleaned using a combination of steam and poulticing.

DUKE OF YORK COLUMN

CLIENT:	THE ROYAL PARKS
ARCHITECT:	GHK



Duke of York statue
(a) before and
(b) after restoration,
and (c) in context

TABLE A

PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE *PROTOCOL*

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
Cabinet Office					
The Cabinet Office estate covers the following heritage assets: 10 & 11 Downing Street (grade I); 70 Whitehall (grade I); Admiralty House (grade I); 36 Whitehall (grade II*); 12 Downing Street (grade II). Admiralty Arch (grade I) was disposed of during the reporting period. As part of the Government's Property Efficiency Programme, the Cabinet Office intends to refurbish 36 Whitehall during 2015/16. The future use of this building is still in discussion.	The rolling 10-year forward maintenance plan is now well embedded into maintenance processes and has enabled the Cabinet Office to address issues which would have otherwise not have been resourced, consisting of additional decoration and some infrastructure works. This plan includes all aspects of the quadrennial reports.	A compliant biennial report has been received covering all of the heritage assets on the Cabinet Office estate. The Department operates a CAFM system, which is able to provide greater detail of works undertaken in historic buildings. A business continuity plan is in place and annual conservation reports are produced by the facilities management contractor.	Through the use of conservation consultants, and in consultation with Historic England and Westminster City Council, all works are planned to take into account the historic environment, quality of design and local environmental issues. When contractors are engaged to work across the estate they are assessed to ensure that they have the required skills and knowledge to carry out the works in accordance with the current building needs.	Five quadrennial reports were completed in 2014/2015. Repeat quadrennial reports have been agreed and are due to be undertaken towards the end of 2018.	10, 11 & 12 Downing Street, and 70 Whitehall are described as in very good condition. Admiralty House is described as in good condition. 36 Whitehall and Admiralty Arch are described as in poor condition; however, consent has been granted for refurbishment of 36 Whitehall and disposal of Admiralty Arch is complete.
Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS)					
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 that are part of Bushy Park (grade I on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens).	Responsibility for the Bushy House estate rests with the National Measurement Office, an executive agency of BIS. Until January 2015 NPL was operated on behalf of the Secretary of State by NPL Management Ltd. On 1 April 2015 responsibility for NPL was transferred back to BIS.	A helpful report has been provided by the National Measurement Office with all the required information.	External specialist advice is procured where needed, including for carrying out condition surveys. There are no in-house specialist advisers in the Department.	Following a QI report, completed in January 2014, a programme of priority maintenance works is ongoing. The Conservatory (grade II) has also been refurbished.	The condition of Bushy House is rated as satisfactory and the other listed buildings and structures as either fair or fair to good. No heritage assets are deemed to be at risk.

TABLE A

PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE *PROTOCOL*

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)					
There are two listed buildings on the DECC historic estate: 3 Whitehall Place (grade II*) & 55 Whitehall (grade II*).	Management of the DECC estate is transferring to the Department for Education property team in 2016.	A basic satisfactory biennial report has been submitted. Only minor works have been undertaken in the last two years (under FM contracts) and no major works are planned within the next two years.	Professional advice beyond that of consultation with Historic England has not been required thus far. Were it needed, the Property Asset Management Unit (who are based at DfE and manage the estate of DfE, DECC & DCLG) would procure that advice through the facilities management provider.	DECC has not produced any QI reports, however it is using the Biennial Report returns as an opportunity to review works and progress.	Both heritage assets are reported as in very good condition.
Department for Education (DfE)					
DfE operates from Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, Westminster. This building is due to be vacated in 2017 and DfE is currently preparing the Old Admiralty Building, Westminster, for occupation. The European School at Culham, Oxfordshire, occupies the site of a former theological college. All three sites are listed grade II.	There are facilities management contracts for both occupied sites, contracted to the DfE Property Asset Management Unit (PAMU). Maintenance work for the Culham School is the responsibility of the school caretaker with repairs managed by DTZ.	No biennial conservation report has been provided.	Specialist advice is sought as necessary by the FM contractors for Sanctuary Buildings and the European School.	QI reports were undertaken in 2014.	In 2013 the overall condition of Sanctuary Buildings was good, while the European School was fair to good. No areas at either site are at risk.

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PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE *PROTOCOL*

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
Dept for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra)					
<p>The Defra estate currently includes the following buildings (all listed at grade II):</p> <p>9 Millbank, (part: 6th, 7th, 8th floors)</p> <p>Nobel House, Smith Square London, (part: B, LG, G & 1st)</p> <p>Oast House, Coldharbour Farm, Wye, Kent</p> <p>4-5 Waterloo Crescent, Dover, Kent</p> <p>Central Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge, Surrey</p> <p>West House, Thirsk, Yorks</p>	<p>The Department has a dedicated departmental officer overseeing all property works, condition surveys and reporting. They have in place a contract for 15 years with a service provider who undertakes any necessary works in properties as part of a continual programme of maintenance.</p>	<p>A satisfactory basic report has been submitted covering the entire estate. It is noted that Bridgewater House (Manchester) and parts of west pier, Scarborough, have been disposed of during the reporting period. It is further noted that Defra intends to dispose of 9 Millbank and Ergon House within the next two-year period due to expiration of leases.</p>	<p>Specialist conservation consultants are used, and works to the estate are undertaken in liaison with the relevant local authority conservation officers.</p>	<p>Quadrennial reports are written individually for each property and where relevant a conservation report is also drafted.</p>	<p>9 Millbank, Nobel House, Ergon House, 4-5 Waterloo Crescent, and the Central Veterinary Laboratory are in good condition.</p> <p>The Oast House and West House are described as satisfactory.</p>
Department of Health (DoH)					
<p>The historic buildings in the DoH HQ estate are Richmond House, Whitehall (Richmond Terrace and Balustrade listed grade II*, and 85 Whitehall and 54 Parliament Street listed grade II); and Wellington House, Lambeth (historic façade listed grade II). The area of former garden terrace including listed urns to the east of Richmond Terrace has been transferred to MOPAC (Met Police).</p>	<p>The DoH has a nominated heritage officer. A facilities management contractor, Emcor Facilities Services, is responsible for regular maintenance and small works. GHEU is regularly consulted about works to Richmond House, and has also advised on works to Wellington House facade.</p>	<p>An informative report has been provided by the SCC for the DoH estate. Following requests for clarification on what works at Richmond House require listed building consent, GHEU asked HE's Designation Team to reassess current list descriptions for the Richmond House site. After detailed assessment, HE recommendations for a new enhanced list description were approved by DCMS in December 2015.</p>	<p>Specialist conservation consultants (TFT Cultural Heritage), carry out quadrennial inspections and are involved by Emcor on projects when required.</p>	<p>The latest quadrennial inspections were carried out in 2013, covering the exteriors of the historic buildings on the DoH estate. Interiors are not included, these being either modern or largely reconstructed.</p>	<p>The historic parts of Richmond House are in fair condition; elevation repairs to Richmond Terrace were carried out in 2015. 85 Whitehall and 54 Parliament Street (known collectively as A Block) are still vacant, however there are proposals to bring them back into use. The façade of Wellington House is in poor condition; urgent repair works were commenced in 2015 and still ongoing with completion due Jan 2017.</p>

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PROGRESS BY DEPARTMENTS IN COMPLYING WITH THE *PROTOCOL*

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
Department for Transport (DfT) – Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA)					
The Driving Standards Agency and Vehicle and Operator Services Agency merged during the reporting period (April 2014) to form the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA). The DVSA occupies six listed properties and three within conservation areas.	DVSA buildings have been managed under contract since 2011.	A brief summary of progress has been supplied.	The DVSA appoints and uses consultants and contractors who have the expertise to undertake condition surveys, works and repairs. The Agency also has a planned programme of repairs and maintenance.	'Planned Preventative Maintenance' is in place for each property. The DVSA has in-house specialist chartered surveyors or chartered builders. Professional advice is sourced from property centre managing agents and surveys are carried out by professionally qualified personnel, as necessary.	Seven of the Agency's nine properties are described as in good condition, two are described as poor. Of these two, Stanley House in Nottingham (grade II) was due to be handed back to the landlord, and Worton Hall, Middlesex (grade II) is being converted to residential.
Department for Transport (DfT) – Highways England (Formerly Highways Agency)					
Since 2014 the Highways Agency has become Highways England. Their historic estate comprises 177 scheduled monuments, 244 listed buildings, 5 registered battlefields and 85 registered historic parks and gardens. The battlefields, parks and gardens are not wholly owned or managed by the agency, rather their estate traverses the asset.	Highways England is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT Heritage Officer. The agency's Environmental Strategy sets out the means for managing conservation activities on the estate.	A brief biennial report has been provided. Highways England's Environmental Information System (EnvIS) is a GIS system which records cultural heritage assets by contract area, location, name, type, period, status and condition. Their service providers, through the managing agent contracts, are tasked with reviewing this data ascertaining the condition of the asset and identifying priority for action.	There are no specialist resources in-house and these are therefore procured through the Agency's Framework Contract.	Cultural Heritage Asset Management Plans (CHAMPS) have been undertaken across the strategic road network in England for heritage assets for which Highways England is responsible. The Environmental Information System (EnvIS) is updated quarterly.	The agency reports that 32 of their listed buildings are in good condition, 24 are fair and one is in poor condition. The condition of the remaining 187 is recorded as 'not known'. Some of these are listed bridges; many others are milestones and mileposts. With regard to scheduled monuments, 28 are recorded as good, 15 as fair, one as poor and 133 as not known. Two scheduled assets are on the Heritage at Risk register – see Annex.

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
Department for Transport (DfT) – Maritime & Coastguard Agency (MCA)					
The majority of MCA sites are within archaeological locations. In addition their assets include six listed buildings, ten sites in conservation areas and one scheduled monument.	MCA is a Property Centre in the DfT. Liaison with GHEU is via the DfT Heritage Officer.	A brief report from DfT confirms that the size of the MCA's historic estate has reduced since the previous report, as it has disposed of MRCC Portland and Brixham.	The MCA has a professional services contractor who can be commissioned to support and provide advice on specialist conservation matters.	The MCA Quadrennial Inspection programme was undertaken in March 2013 by an external surveyor specialising in historic buildings.	MCA reports two of its listed buildings are in good condition, one improving, and three unknown. The condition of its 10 sites in conservation areas and its one scheduled monument is 'not known'.
English Heritage (EH): National Collection					
There are over 400 historic sites in the care of English Heritage, most of which are open to the public. There are 115 historic houses, many of which have significant collections of nationally important historic artefacts and are set in historic landscapes. The remaining assets range from stone circles, prehistoric chambers, industrial monuments, castles, abbeys, forts and statues. Fifty EH sites are also located in World Heritage Sites. From April 2015 the National Collection is transferred to a new charity, the English Heritage Trust. The operational estate is managed separately (see table entry below).	During the reporting period, the National Collections Group (NCG) was responsible for stewardship of EH's national collection of buildings, artefacts and archives. The Estates Director is responsible for producing the Asset Management Plan. The Estates Teams are responsible for the planning and delivery of the agreed programme of conservation maintenance to the historic estate.	A biennial report has not been provided. EH's first Asset Management Plan for the maintenance of the National Collection, completed in 2011, was based on a comprehensive survey programme and enabled the organisation to understand the investment needs of the estate. On this basis, a financial agreement was negotiated with government to allow the formation of the English Heritage Charitable Trust from April 2015. A new AMP for 2016-19 was completed in 2016.	Supplementing in-house conservation expertise, four territory framework agreements provide professional conservation services across the estate. A new Standing Scheduled Monument Consent has been put in place to cover a range of conservation repair works after statutory and advice services separate from English Heritage in April 2015 under the newly formed Historic England. Further details are provided in 3.2.	The second cycle of quadrennial condition surveys on the historic estate was completed in the period. By 2015 all survey data was reviewed and refreshed via a condition survey, or, where appropriate, an internal survey review carried out by in-house professionally qualified staff. The data from the surveys is captured in a centralised IT system and used to develop the Conservation Maintenance Programme.	The deteriorating condition of buildings was the main factor behind Government's decision to offer a one-off grant of £80 million to provide the investment needed to bring the estate to the required benchmark standard. This, alongside the ability to raise more money via charitable donations and sponsorship, will enable the new charity to address the outstanding conservation issues over the next 10 years. There are currently several buildings and monuments at risk on the estate (see Annex).

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
English Heritage (EH): Office estate					
EH occupied eight listed buildings as offices during the reporting period, including one grade I building (Bessie Surtees House in Newcastle), two grade II* buildings (in London and Bristol) and five grade II buildings (in Swindon, York, Cambridge, Manchester and Northampton). The Northampton office was vacated in April 2015.	The estate is managed by the Head of the Office Estate. The Cambridge office is owned freehold. EH also has repairing responsibilities for the offices at York, Bristol and Swindon. During the reporting period EH acquired the freehold of Bessie Surtees House.	The main source of data is the Property Benchmarking Service performance statement, compiled by the Government Property Unit.	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.	Condition surveys will be carried out from now on, on a five-yearly cycle.	All the assets are in fair condition.
Environment Agency (EA)					
The Agency's GIS-based estate register highlights 164 scheduled monuments, 377 listed buildings, 103 registered historic parks and gardens, 4 historic battlefields, 701 conservation areas and 11 World Heritage Sites within 2 metres of its structures, buildings or land holdings, and over 11,000 undesignated heritage assets. The Agency's heritage assets include a significant number of bridges, and structures associated with water control, such as walls, embankments, sluices and weirs. There have been no disposals or demolitions of designated assets during the reporting period.	There are three full-time historic environment specialist posts in EA's National Environmental Assessment Service covering cultural heritage responsibilities. Regular internal training and guidance on heritage issues is provided for colleagues throughout the organisation. EA has shared working protocols with Historic England through its partnership working agreement, and detailed negotiation with HE and statutory heritage consultees regularly takes place in relation to individual schemes.	The Agency has supplied a detailed report listing all the heritage assets in the vicinity of its estate. In 2011 EA created a purpose-built GIS that is used to confirm ownership of these assets. In 2013, in partnership with Historic England, EA has now added data for heritage assets in the Agency's ownership.	Since 2013 a new Water and Environmental Management Commercial Supplier Framework provides access to specialist heritage consultants and contractors. Archaeological assessment and mitigation work is carried out by contractors to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards.	The condition of each owned asset is regularly assessed. It was not possible to identify which were designated assets, but during the next reporting period the Agency expects to expand the database to add a heritage designation field.	The Agency is unable to report on the overall condition of its heritage estate. There is one scheduled monument at risk – the Inner Basin of Lydney Harbour (see Annex).

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
<p>Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO)</p> <p>During the reporting period the FCO estate in England comprised: FCO Main Building in King Charles Street (KCS), listed grade I; The Old Admiralty Building (OAB), listed grade II; Lancaster House, listed grade I; 1 Carlton Gardens listed grade II*; and Hanslope Park in Buckinghamshire, (three buildings listed at grade II).</p>	<p>The FCO has a Facilities Management Client Unit (FMCU), part of the Estate and Security Directorate. It has subcontracted its facilities management service. This applies to all five sites. This contract includes responsibility for delivering biennial and quadrennial reports.</p>	<p>A compliant biennial conservation report has been provided. The report notes the excellence of the conservation management plan (2013) in place for Main Building, but the other sites do not yet have their own CMPs.</p>	<p>Specialist conservation consultants are used for quadrennial reports and to provide specialist advice where required. A good relationship with Historic England is noted.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspection reports were undertaken for OAB (in 2012) and for Main Building, Lancaster House, 1 Carlton Gardens and Hanslope Park (all in 2014). The FCO uses a forward maintenance plan to register recommendations from the QIs.</p>	<p>The condition of all buildings is noted as good, except the Barn at Hanslope, which is noted as in fair condition. The OAB was vacated in November 2015 pending refurbishment for use by the Department for Education. It no longer forms part of the FCO 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 781 scheduled monuments and 128 listed structures (24 of which are buildings). In addition, FC is responsible for woodland within 44 registered historic parks and gardens and two World Heritage Sites.</p>	<p>The FC estate (known as the Public Forest 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. A database recording condition, risks and trends affecting scheduled monuments is maintained, and is a useful management tool.</p>	<p>There is one in-house historic environment specialist. Good working relationships exist between the six Forest Districts and local authority archaeological services, and Historic England regional teams.</p>	<p>There are no arrangements for quadrennial reports to be produced for heritage assets, but all buildings in use are subject to periodic inspection and condition assessment. Management plans are in place or under discussion with Historic England for all scheduled monuments.</p>	<p>Information regarding the condition of each of the heritage assets on the estate is not available. However, buildings in use during the reporting period are recorded as being in either good or fair condition. There are 28 scheduled monuments and two listed buildings at risk (see Annex).</p>

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
<p>HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC)</p> <p>HMRC is responsible for eight separately listed buildings in England on five sites. It also occupies 1 Parliament Street, which is part of the grade II* listed Government Offices Great George Street (GOGGS) building maintained under a PFI contract for HM Treasury.</p>	<p>The ownership of the whole HMRC estate was transferred to Mapeley Estates in 2001 under a STEPS contract. Mapeley is required to ensure that the historic estate remains in good order and in compliance with the DCMS <i>Protocol</i> as well as providing fully serviced accommodation over a 20-year period.</p>	<p>A biennial conservation report has been provided by Mapeley Estates for the historic estate. Mapeley, with Salisbury FM, uses database tracking tool CONCEPT to plan forward maintenance. There has been no progress in providing conservation management plans but Mapeley has commissioned Conservation Statements for the Darwin House site in Shrewsbury.</p>	<p>The lead member of the team is the Head of Life Cycle and Projects, who is a member of RICS. The team uses pre-qualified framework partners, and specialist conservation consultants are used for quadrennial inspection reports and to provide specialist advice where required.</p>	<p>Quadrennial reports are produced by independent consultants, completed in 2015.</p>	<p>The HMRC estate in England is in fair condition, apart from the Coach House and Cottage attached to Darwin House in Shrewsbury, which are noted as poor. Previously identified as 'at risk', these buildings are still vacant but included in the maintenance regime for the adjacent properties. The Custom House Gravesend Museum building also remains vacant, but is monitored.</p>

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
HM Treasury (HMT)					
<p>HM Treasury's HQ is at 1 Horse Guards Road London, comprising the western end of grade II* listed GOGGS, refurbished for HMT under a PFI contract, completed in 2002. The eastern end of the building was completed in 2004. Cabinet Office, Northern Ireland Office and UK Export Finance have taken some space in the Treasury end of the building. HMRC occupies the eastern end of the building, and DCMS has also taken some space in that end. The Churchill War Rooms, run by the Imperial War Museum, occupy part of the basement.</p>	<p>The PFI contractor Exchequer Partnership has overall responsibility for the maintenance of the fabric of the whole of GOGGS under a contract that runs until 2037. This responsibility was subcontracted to Cofely FM, who acquired Lend Lease FM. Cofely FM has rebranded and is now called Engie. Engie continues to follow the guidance given in the GHEU <i>Protocol</i>. 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. A conservation plan for the whole building was written prior to the refurbishment contracts and is updated in conjunction with QI reports. The building was fully recorded photographically and by measured survey before during and after the major refurbishment, and records are updated on a quarterly basis.</p>	<p>The specialist conservation consultant (Feilden and Mawson), who wrote the conservation plan, is retained under a framework agreement to provide conservation advice and guidance to the facilities management team and to liaise with GHEU as required.</p>	<p>Annual and quadrennial inspections are carried out by the SCC. The latest quadrennial report was completed in 2014; all priority 1 and 2 works identified have been carried out, and other works are being addressed systematically.</p>	<p>The building is kept in good condition, with careful management of required changes. A project to optimise office space in the eastern end was completed in July 2013. No areas are empty or at risk.</p>

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
Home Office					
<p>Bramshill House is a Jacobean mansion house in Hampshire and is listed grade I. Its park is registered at grade II*, and contains seven listed structures. Bramshill was owned by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) until December 2012. It was sold by the Home Office to a private developer (City & Country) in March 2015. The freehold of Harperley Hall, County Durham (listed grade II) is vested with the College of Policing. The Home Office has a leasehold occupancy of Waterside Court, Leeds (grade II). The Home Office (former UKBA) also occupied Electric House, Croydon (grade II) until March 2014 when the Home Office vacated the property.</p>	<p>The Home Office has a heritage officer. Specialist conservation advice for Bramshill was provided by consultants. Harperley Hall is managed by an on-site facilities management team. Waterside Court is managed by Home Office General Property, which employed a facilities management contractor, and Electric House had the same regime.</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>No specialist conservation consultants were employed on any of the four sites during the reporting period other than Bramshill where specialist conservation advice was obtained.</p>	<p>Quadrennial inspections were carried out in June 2013 for all the Bramshill estate. There are no QIs for the other three sites, but biennial inspections were carried out at all sites in June 2013.</p>	<p>Following structural and external repairs, the mansion at Bramshill was reported to be in good condition. From 2013-15 routine maintenance continued on the estate and building but the registered landscape and listed garden walls and gateways remain at risk (see Annex). Harperley Hall and Waterside Court are reported to be in good condition although inadequate rainwater disposal at Harperley Hall is a pressing concern. Electric House was in fair to good condition up to March 2014.</p>

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
<p>Homes & Communities Agency (HCA)</p> <p>At the end of the reporting period (31 March 2015) the HCA held over 9,000 hectares of land ranging in size from major development assets to small parcels of open space. These have been inherited from a number of former public bodies, including English Partnerships and the Regional Development Agencies. Since the previous report, over 20 heritage assets have been disposed of or transferred, leaving the Agency with 60 listed buildings and 10 scheduled monuments. The HCA is directly responsible for the management and maintenance of just over half of these assets. It does not occupy or use any listed buildings or scheduled monuments for its own operational purposes.</p>	<p>Relations with Historic England are conducted in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the two agencies, agreed in 2010. There are links between the HCA and HE at a number of levels both locally and nationally. The HCA's strategic approach to heritage assets is overseen by the Senior Strategy Manager for Sustainable Development, while the role of Conservation Officer is held within the Asset Management Team.</p>	<p>A compliant biennial conservation report has been provided. The report notes the excellence of the conservation management plan (2013) in place for Main Building, but the other sites do not yet have their own CMPs.</p>	<p>Where appropriate, for example in masterplanning heritage sites, specialist conservation advice is procured from architects, surveyors and engineers accredited in historic building conservation. This advice is often procured in consultation with HE and local authorities.</p>	<p>The Asset Management and Estates Services (AMES) team commissions or undertakes regular inspection of all HCA assets and submits regular reports on their condition, security and maintenance.</p>	<p>The condition of the Agency's listed buildings is categorised as follows: 20 good; 30 fair; 10 poor. The condition of the scheduled monuments is: 7 good; 2 fair; 1 poor. Of the three buildings at risk noted in the previous report, one (Fort Burgoyne at Dover) has been transferred to the Land Trust and another (Paragon Mill) has been redeveloped as residential flats. St John's Church at Whittingham remains at risk, as does one scheduled monument - details are included in the Annex.</p>

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
Land Registry (LR)					
The LR's estate was reduced prior to the last Biennial Report, and now consists of two listed buildings: Westbridge Place (grade II) in Leicester, and the former Regional Seat of Government (grade II), in Nottingham.	A building management company is responsible for maintenance and management of the building in Leicester.	Individual biennial reports have been received for both listed buildings.	Preparation of the biennial reports submitted has been undertaken by specialist conservation consultants.	Information on the condition of both buildings has been received within the LR's reports. The Leicester building does not have a QI, but has a Conservation Manual prepared in 2006 which remains in use.	The Leicester building is noted as in good condition. The Nottingham bunker is categorised as poor and remains vacant. It remains locked with no internal access until a long-term use is agreed – see Annex for further details.
Ministry of Defence (MOD)					
The MOD is one of the largest landowners in the UK. On the defence estate in England in 2013-15 there were 685 listed buildings and 679 scheduled monuments. A number of military sites have area protection, either as conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, or registered battlefields, or through their location within World Heritage Sites.	The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) is tasked to lead on all property matters. The roles associated with heritage are split between policy, led by Finance and Military Capability (FMC), and operations, split between the Archaeology Team and the Historic Buildings Team, both of which are part of Safety, Environment and Engineering (SEE). There are frequent contacts between Historic England and DIO staff regarding casework and policy matters with biannual liaison.	DIO has not produced a report for 2013-15. DIO and HE have worked closely together to ensure that heritage assessments of sites affected by plans for disposal or major operational development are carried out. Details of heritage assets are included within the various levels of estate management plans.	DIO currently has three archaeological advisors and two historic buildings advisers. In addition to these in-house specialists, it is MOD policy to use specialist conservation consultants (SCCs) where appropriate, including for the preparation of condition surveys for listed buildings and scheduled monuments. Responsibility for commissioning SCCs has largely transferred to estate contractors.	The number of quadrennial inspections of listed buildings completed between 2013 and 2015 was 36. The low number was largely due to the estate-wide change of contracts. Liaison is underway to substantially increase this number in the future.	The condition of the listed buildings in 2013-15 was as follows: 60% were in good condition, 30% in moderate condition and 8% in poor condition. The condition of the remaining 2% was unknown. The condition of scheduled monuments for which MOD has conservation management responsibility was as follows: 47% in good condition, 34% in moderate condition, and 19% in poor condition. There are 65 heritage assets on the MOD estate listed as being 'at risk' in the Annex.

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
<p>Ministry of Justice (MOJ)</p> <p>The MOJ Estates Directorate has responsibility for the maintenance of courts, prisons and probation service estate, comprising 324 individual buildings across England and Wales. There are 133 designated heritage assets in England, including 11 grade I listed buildings, 21 grade II* listed buildings and 9 scheduled monuments. The probation estate came under the management of MOJ Estates during the period of this report. This added 21 historic buildings to the portfolio, accounted for above.</p> <p>Six historic courts and three prisons were closed and disposed of in the period covered by this report. All the prison sites due for closure have been subject to listing reviews by Historic England – see 4.4 above.</p>	<p>MOJ Estates aims to continually meet its commitment to the care of historic buildings by ensuring that adequate standards of care are maintained; and that consistent procedures are adopted and applied to all historic buildings on the estate.</p> <p>MOJ will continue to ensure that historic buildings are subject to regular condition inspections, specialist conservation advice and the works supervised on site.</p>	<p>An informative and well-illustrated biennial report has been received.</p> <p>The MOJ has demonstrated its commitment to preparing conservation and development (C&D) plans for all listed buildings being considered for major works or disposal.</p> <p>For Dartmoor prison MOJ has worked with the Duchy of Cornwall and Historic England to prepare a masterplan and funding for the long-term future of the complex, once the prisoners leave.</p>	<p>There is now one member of staff with the appropriate qualifications in management of the historic environment. The current specialist consultant framework has two regions and covers all MOJ buildings including courts, tribunals, probation and prisons.</p>	<p>In previous years quadrennial reports on properties on the historic estate had been produced for courts and judges' lodgings by specialist conservation consultants when funds were available, for prisons by surveyors under a now defunct framework contract, but never for probation and other properties. The situation was analysed and reviewed. It was decided to carry out quinquennial inspections every five years to all historic properties, to a standard simplified format, and to bring them in-house to be carried out initially by the MOJ Conservation Architect. 15 properties containing 75 historic buildings had been inspected by the end of the reporting period.</p>	<p>Detailed condition data has not been included in the MOJ's report.</p> <p>There are several buildings at risk on the MOJ estate. Further details are included in the Annex.</p>

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
<p>Royal Botanic Gardens (RBG), Kew</p> <p>RBG Kew is an Executive NDPB with exempt charitable status. It receives approximately half its funding from Defra.</p> <p>Within Kew Gardens there are six grade I listed buildings (three of which are managed by Historic Royal Palaces), six grade II* buildings (one of which is managed by HRP) and 31 at grade II, making 43 listed buildings in total. The entire site is grade I on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens, and lies within the Kew Gardens Conservation Area. Kew is inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.</p> <p>RBG Kew manages a second site at Wakehurst Place, Sussex, leased from the National Trust.</p> <p>The garden is grade II* on the Register of Parks and Gardens, and contains three listed buildings (grade I Wakehurst Place, and one grade II* and one grade II).</p>	<p>An Estates Team has been established to combine responsibility for development, delivery, maintenance and facilities management services for all buildings at Kew. The Estates Department manager oversees the resourcing and maintenance of the buildings and infrastructure, and manages the major capital works programme and the day-to-day implementation of the World Heritage Site Management Plan. In 2015 the department was in the initial stages of negotiation with Defra over a five-year maintenance programme with a view to securing a long-term funding commitment.</p>	<p>No report has been received and no information supplied in response to requests from GHEU.</p> <p>An estate management policy system has been put in place to facilitate a refurbishment and maintenance programme when funding permits. A site conservation plan provides an understanding of the history and significance of every historic building at Kew although key structures such as the Palm House require individual conservation management plans.</p>	<p>Conservation architects are employed on major repair schemes.</p>	<p>The quinquennial report for Kew was updated in 2012.</p>	<p>No information on the condition of the estate has been received. The Temperate House (grade I) at Kew is a building at risk, but is subject to a major lottery-funded repair project – see Annex for details. Substantial conservation work is necessary on the Pagoda, whose management responsibility was transferred to Historic Royal Palaces (HRP) in March 2015. The riverside ha-ha is also in a bad state of repair.</p>

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Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
Royal Parks (RP)					
<p>There are 11 registered historic parks and gardens in the Royal Parks estate, including seven at grade I. All are located in Greater London. There are 198 listed or scheduled items, including buildings, statues, fountains, gates and other structures, and three scheduled monuments. The only significant change to the estate profile in the period is the restoration and extension of the grade II* listed Powder Magazine in Kensington Gardens to create the Serpentine Sackler Gallery and Magazine Restaurant.</p>	<p>There is one permanent staff member with postgraduate qualifications and experience in historic estate management, and another has been employed on a fixed-term contract to assist with evaluation and prioritisation. There is an Operations Plan for each Park, which sits alongside the 10-year Management Plan. The framework confirms the aim to conserve and enhance the parks' heritage values while continuing to improve facilities.</p>	<p>A comprehensive report has been provided including updated statistical data on the estate and its condition. A computerised database of historic buildings is maintained, and there has been good progress in improving its accuracy. This has resulted in a further increase in the reported number of listed and scheduled assets, from 115 in 2011 to 170 in 2013, and 198 in 2015.</p>	<p>Specialist conservation advice is sought in respect of every major intervention in the historic estate. A specialist metalwork and statuary conservator has prepared surveys and determined specific maintenance regimes for statues and monuments.</p>	<p>A full set of quadrennial reports for all heritage structures was undertaken in 2014, and works have been prioritised accordingly for the forthcoming four years. A project is also underway to assess the requirements to upgrade properties' Energy Performance ratings.</p>	<p>The reported condition of the designated assets has worsened a little from the 2015 report. 58% of the listed items are now reported to be in good condition, 33% in fair condition and 8% in poor condition. Two items in Brompton Cemetery are in very bad condition – the grade II* listed Colonnade (NW Quadrant), which is identified as a building at risk, and the grade II listed Tomb of Alfred Mellon. An application to the Heritage Lottery Fund is being developed.</p>
Supreme Court of the United Kingdom (UKSC)					
<p>The Supreme Court occupies the grade II* listed former Middlesex Guildhall which dates from 1913. The Court was established in 2009 following a two-year renovation project to restore the building.</p>	<p>Conservation management is in the hands of the Head of Accommodation, a chartered civil engineer, and his deputy. Facilities management including works of alteration and repair to the building fabric is outsourced.</p>	<p>A conservation plan was prepared prior to the renovation 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>	<p>The Court has engaged an experienced conservation architect for ongoing advice. There was constructive dialogue, including with the planning authority, to achieve a successful scheme to improve the sound attenuation between one of the lightwells and a courtroom, completed in January 2014.</p>	<p>A formal QI has not been undertaken since the renovation of the building. However, the Court is aware of the need to undertake one while, in the meantime, keeping abreast of all repair needs.</p>	<p>The building was left in excellent condition following its renovation in 2007/09, and all needs for maintenance repairs since have been or are being attended to.</p>

TABLE B

PROGRESS BY OTHER HISTORIC ESTATE HOLDERS

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
<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, Kew Royal Kitchens, the Great Pagoda, Kew (which HRP took over from the Royal Botanic Gardens in March 2015) are all grade I listed; and Queen Charlotte's Cottage Kew (grade II*).</p> <p>HRP also manages Hampton Court Park and the gardens immediately surrounding Kensington Palace (both grade I on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens). In April 2014 HRP took over the management of Hillsborough Castle from the Northern Ireland Office.</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 Historic England on strategy and works programmes as well as consultation on individual projects. HRP has produced a maintenance handbook, which is periodically updated, containing method statements for minor works and repairs that support the scheduled monument standing clearance procedure agreed with DCMS and HE.</p> <p>As a self-funding organisation, HRP is funded through visitor income and increasingly through grants and sponsorship, but HRP aims to continue increasing the amount spent on conservation year on year.</p>	<p>A full and detailed biennial report has been produced, which gives a good overview of conservation and re-presentation projects completed across the estate during the period.</p>	<p>HRP manages projects in-house and has also entered into framework agreements with leading conservation architectural practices, quantity surveyors, and a structural engineering practice to ensure the employment of appropriate specialist consultants where required.</p> <p>HRP is developing the skills of conservation-qualified employees, and offers three one-year internships for graduate surveyors.</p>	<p>A comprehensive 'State of the Estate' survey was undertaken in 2012-13. More detailed condition surveys are undertaken prior to the preparation of repair strategies and specifications of work for current projects.</p>	<p>71% of the estate is in good condition. Areas noted as fair (25%), poor (3.9%) or very poor (0.1%) are prioritised in the forward maintenance programme.</p>

TABLE B

PROGRESS BY OTHER HISTORIC ESTATE HOLDERS

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
<p>Parliamentary Estates Directorate (PED)</p> <p>The Parliamentary Estates Directorate (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 20 separately listed elements as well as a few unlisted buildings. 1&2 Abbey Gardens, formerly leased for Parliamentary use, have now been returned to the custody of Westminster Abbey. All of the estate lies within designated conservation areas. The Palace of Westminster is also part of the Westminster World Heritage Site. A temporary education centre (with planning permission for 10 years) opened in 2015 in the grade II listed Victoria Tower Gardens.</p>	<p>The PED Head of Architecture and Design is the main point of contact for liaison with GHEU. He is supported by the Deputy Head, the Construction Design Manager, the Estates Archivist and Historian, and the Database Manager. The DCMS <i>Protocol</i> has been adopted, although the Parliamentary Estates Directorate is not a government department. PED is in the process of updating its in-house Protocol.</p>	<p>PED has submitted a brief statement for this biennial report. Conservation management plans (CMPs) are in place for the Palace of Westminster, 1 Millbank, 6 & 7 Old Palace Yard, and Norman Shaw North. CMPs for all of the Northern Estate buildings are due for completion in 2016 and an updated CMP for the Palace of Westminster is programmed for 2016/17.</p>	<p>External PED Framework specialist consultants are appointed for the execution of work on all projects. The in-house architects work closely with these consultants and the project team to ensure a high standard of work in design and conservation.</p>	<p>A cyclical programme of quadrennial inspections covering all listed buildings on the estate is in place.</p>	<p>The buildings on the Parliamentary Estate are subject to a long-term programme of maintenance and an effort is being made to reduce the proportion of backlog repairs. A major project to replace outdated services in the Palace of Westminster for the medium term is complete. A comprehensive options appraisal has been published, considering options for a programme of necessary long-term works. A decision on the way forward is due to be taken in 2016. There are no buildings at risk on the Estate.</p>

TABLE B

PROGRESS BY OTHER HISTORIC ESTATE HOLDERS

Details of the estate	Conservation management & resources	Data on heritage assets	Use of specialist conservation advice	Commissioning of periodic condition surveys	Condition of the estate
<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 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. Since April 2012 the funding of maintenance and repair works is now provided by a Sovereign Grant from the Treasury based upon a percentage revenue of the Crown Estate. In 2014 the Royal Household increased its funding to the Property Section to address the conservation and repair backlog.</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. Conservation plans and statements of significance are being developed for all parts of the estate by specialist consultants, and a re-presentation project ('Future Programme') is in preparation for Windsor Castle. Scheduled monument standing clearances are being developed for Kensington Palace, modelled on those for Windsor Castle. During 2013-15 asbestos and redundant cabling have been removed in Buckingham Palace in preparation for future major re-servicing. Essential roof repairs at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle (together with masonry repairs) have been carried out.</p>	<p>The Property Section was restructured in 2014. It has in-house conservation expertise, and also employs specialist consultants for conservation projects and conservation plans. Biennial inspection reports are carried out by the in-house surveyor, rather than independent consultants. RHPS is developing the skills of conservation-qualified employees, and offers two one-year internships for graduate surveyors.</p>	<p>Planned inspections of all parts of the estate are carried out at two-year intervals. In 2015 the in-house surveyor completed the third full survey of every property as part of an estate-wide record of condition.</p>	<p>The condition of the estate varies. The majority of the buildings are in good condition, but the 2013 survey showed that 39% of the estate was below target condition. A number of assets are in poor condition including the 100 Steps at Windsor Castle which collapsed several years ago. Six buildings (a cottage, two lodges, two towers at Windsor Castle, and an apartment at St James's Palace) are noted as being vacant due to their condition. However, some properties previously noted as vacant have been re-occupied. Masonry repairs, temporary rainwater disposal, and environmental monitoring have been carried out at the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, but it remains a building at risk – see Annex.</p>

ANNEX:

HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

This annex contains brief details of heritage assets at risk (listed buildings, related curtilage structures, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and protected wreck sites) belonging to departments and other public bodies in England. An overview of heritage assets at risk is provided in section 2.6.

The entries are listed in this order:

Department for Transport
 English Heritage
 Environment Agency
 Forest Enterprise England
 Homes & Communities Agency
 Land Registry
 Ministry of Defence
 Ministry of Justice
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
 Royal Household
 Royal Parks

The categories of risk for listed buildings and structural scheduled monuments 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:

HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

Department for Transport

DEVON

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 Driver & Vehicle Standards Agency. The fort is generally in fair condition and well managed. Some ancillary buildings are vacant but have been subject to remedial repairs.

Category C

English Heritage

DURHAM

Derwentcote steel cementation furnace, iron finery forge and drift coal mine. Scheduled monument, listed grade I

At risk due to plant growth.

Category B

GREATER MANCHESTER

Baguley Hall, Hall Lane, Manchester. Listed grade I

Medieval hall managed by English Heritage on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture Media and Sport. English Heritage and Historic England are committed to securing an appropriate new owner. A development brief has been agreed with Manchester City Council and ongoing negotiations with a prospective purchaser are well advanced.

Category E

HAMPSHIRE

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

Coastal fort of 1746-1812 with later buildings and features. The Guardhouse has been repaired and is now partly in use. The casemates are suffering from water ingress and associated decay. In addition there is localised deterioration of the Fort's defences, particularly the curtain and counterscarp, with areas of falling material, loose bricks and masonry and exacerbated by vegetation growth. A condition survey was carried out in 2014, and works to define a programme of works are currently underway.

Category C

KENT

The north entrance, north-centre bastion and adjoining detached bastion on the Western Heights, Dover. 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. The surrounding moats and western outworks are in poor condition and there is no programme for their maintenance. English Heritage is working with Kent County Council to identify options for the whole of the Western Heights, including the areas in its care.

Category C

SHROPSHIRE

Ditherington Flax Mill, Shrewsbury. 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 1985 and Historic England (formerly English Heritage) acquired the property in 2005 after concerns about its condition and the failure of the private sector to regenerate the site. Historic England has funded a programme of urgent repairs, undertaken a range of investigative reports and developed a masterplan for the development of the 2.6 hectare site. A package of funding was approved in 2013 for the repair and development of the main historic buildings, but increases in cost meant that this could not be taken forward. A Stage 1 scheme covered the demolition of the 1950s (unlisted) grain silo and the repair and conversion of the Office and Stables buildings (listed grade II) as a new visitor centre with education room and interpretation. This was opened in November 2015. A revised bid will be submitted to the HLF for the Main Mill in late 2016. The following buildings remain at risk:

Flax Mill and attached former malting kiln. Listed grade I

Category B

Flax-dressing building. Listed grade I

Category A

Flax warehouse. Listed grade I

Category A

ANNEX: HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

Apprentice house. Listed grade II*

Category D

Stove House and Dye House. Listed grade II*

Category B

SUSSEX

Artillery castle and associated earthworks at Camber, Icklesham / Rye. Scheduled monument, listed grade I

Artillery castle built in three phases between 1512 and 1543. Failed wall-head cappings, plant growth and the effects of harsh winters have caused damage to some elements. English Heritage undertook a major project in 2015 to target these issues and the site could soon be removed from the Register.

Category E

Environment Agency

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Lydney Harbour and Docks, Gloucestershire. Scheduled monument

The docks and harbour date from about 1810 to 1821 and were once the main commercial port serving industry in the district. The docks area has public access and is used for recreation. The Inner Basin is still in poor condition and needs extensive repairs. The Environment Agency is looking at options for its future.

Category C

Forest Enterprise England

CHESHIRE

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

Management agreement being discussed.

CUMBRIA

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

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

Post-medieval deer park, medieval fishpond 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. Removal of trees from these and mining structures has left 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. Previously identified badger activity appears to be reduced.

Section in Passage Grove, 660m west of Sheepcot.

The monument is at risk from two badger setts. It has also been affected by significant erosion in places due to the Offa's Dyke Long Distance Path.

Section in Worgan's Wood, 800m west of Chase Farm.

There are some active badger setts in the side of the bank.

Soudley camp, Lower Soudley. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric hillfort. Both the ramparts and the interior are covered by a dense layer of bracken and there is also scrub and gorse encroachment. Work has been carried out during the reporting period to address these issues.

ANNEX: HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

HAMPSHIRE

Bouldnor Battery, Shalfleet, Isle of Wight.

Scheduled monument

Battery built in 1938, in need of structural repair. Temporary propping of the roofs is being undertaken with Historic England grant aid while a plan for long-term management is developed in partnership with the Forestry Commission.

Category A

Castle Hill, Chilworth. Scheduled monument

Prehistoric enclosure. The site is at risk from scrub and sapling growth and also from anti-social activity such as vandalism and fires. There is ongoing discussion with the Forestry Commission regarding future management.

Hillfort 400m south of Home Farm, New Forest.

Scheduled monument

The fort is at risk from bracken growth and badger activity, which is being monitored.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Penyard Castle. Scheduled monument, listed grade II

A programme of vegetation control has been undertaken by the Forestry Commission. A repair grant from Historic England for stabilisation of the medieval fabric has now been offered and accepted, works are to be carried out throughout 2016.

Category B

NORTHUMBERLAND

Cross dyke, south of Campville, Harbottle, Northumberland. Scheduled monument

This cross dyke is at risk from bracken growth and selfset trees.

Blacka Burn shieling, Blacka Burn. Scheduled monument

The monument is at risk from tree growth.

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

The monument is at risk from tree growth.

Broxa Forest

The following scheduled monuments are at risk:

Square barrow 285m west of Swarth Howe, Suffield-cum-Everley, Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

At risk from bracken, which covers most of the site.

Square barrow 720m south-west of Surgate Brow Farm.

At risk from the spread of bracken. A management plan is in place.

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

This is a complex monument which is protected in four constraint areas, covering different management regimes and ownership. At risk from 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 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.

Oxmoor and Givendale Dikes: prehistoric linear boundaries and associated features.

The dikes are under several different management regimes. Bracken and arable clipping and ploughing are the main threats, while badger burrowing and scrub are issues at other parts of the site.

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 at Blanket Head, 350m north-west of Broad Head Farm.

At risk from bracken and scrub growth. A management plan has been agreed.

Round barrow on Grimston Moor 350m north-east of Black Gill Plantation, Hambleton Forest. Scheduled monument.

At risk from bracken growth. Although a management plan is in place, the site will remain at risk until the bracken is dealt with.

Round barrow known as Penny Howe, Harwood Dale Forest. Scheduled monument.

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.

Mount Misery Farmhouse, Wykeham Forest, 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

ANNEX: HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

Forest Enterprise England continued

SOMERSET

Dead Woman's Ditch cross dyke, Robin Upright's Hill, Over Stowey. Scheduled monument

A linear cross-dyke feature that has long-term complex issues including multiple ownership, tourism pressures and commercial forestry.

New entry

Ruborough Camp large univallate hillfort, Broomfield. Scheduled monument

A large univallate hillfort on a triangular promontory. Long under forestry, the site is badly neglected.

New entry

NORTH YORKSHIRE

Linear earthwork, part of the Aberford Dyke system, extending 770m east from Humphrey Dale Cottage. Scheduled monument

At risk due to arable ploughing.

New entry

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.

Homes & Communities Agency

DURHAM

Medieval farmstead and irregular open field system at High Burntoft Farm. Scheduled monument

At risk from extensive vehicle damage and erosion.

New entry

LANCASHIRE

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. Agreement has been reached for development to start on part of the site but this heritage asset remains in HCA ownership at the current time. The hope is that works will start before 2018-19.

Category C

Land Registry

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

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, which is in the course of disposal. The bunker is in poor condition with no operable mains electricity. Access is limited because of the presence of asbestos throughout. A list of defects and recommendations was prepared in 2013; no further work has been commissioned or carried out since that time.

Category C

Ministry of Defence

BERKSHIRE

Infirmary Stables, Arborfield Garrison. Scheduled monument

A specialised 'horse hospital' built 1911-12. The building is redundant, vacant and in very bad condition. The closure of the Arborfield Garrison was confirmed by the MOD in 2011 and the site is now going to be redeveloped for housing by Crest Nicholson. A conservation management plan for the infirmary stables has been prepared and discussions about future uses are taking place.

Category A

ANNEX: HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Halton House landscape, 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 manages the woodland rides. Some of the ornamental features of the garden are in poor condition. A landscape conservation management plan has been written to guide future proposals.

Garden summerhouse at Halton House, RAF Halton. Curtilage listed structure

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

Scraesdon Fort, Antony Training Area. Scheduled monument, listed grade II

Built 1868, used for military training purposes. Vegetation being kept under reasonable control. Removal of silt and mature trees from the deep ditch has facilitated re-use of the original drainage system. Future management will focus on removal of any invasive trees in the lower parade ground and on the tops of walls.

Category C

Tregantle Fort, Antony Training Area. Scheduled monument, listed grade II

Fort, built 1858-1865. The fort is vacant, with no end use identified. The interior of the Keep is in poor condition, notably the wooden floors. New external doors and windows have been fitted. Interior partitions are still awaiting re-installation. Elsewhere in the fort, the barracks accommodation is no longer used full-time with interiors deteriorating in places due to moisture penetration. A section of the counterscarp wall has collapsed. Significant localised problems remain to be tackled elsewhere on the site.

Category C

CUMBRIA

Shieling 150m south of Tinkler Crag, RAF Spadeadam. Scheduled monument

Medieval shieling. The turf roof has collapsed and there is particular concern about the condition of the partially collapsed north and west walls.

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

MOD retains freehold of two casemates. 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. The map room on the basement floor suffers from damp.

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, and since then has been vacant and subject to vandalism. Recording has been put in hand but no options for repair/reuse have been agreed.

Category A

DEVON

HM Naval Base, Devonport: South Yard

The following listed buildings are at risk:

South Sawmills. Listed grade II*

Sawmill of 1856-59. The sawmills ceased to be used as such in 1987 but the ground floor remained in light industrial use and for storage until 1997. An options report was issued in 2010, but it 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. It was listed in 2008. 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

DORSET

Bindon Hill Camp, Lulworth Gunnery School. Scheduled monument

At risk from coastal erosion.

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

At risk from coastal erosion.

ANNEX:

HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

Ministry of Defence continued

Two bowl barrows known as '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.

ESSEX

Environmental Test Centre Foulness

The following listed buildings are at risk:

George & Dragon public house. Listed grade II

17th-century former public house, now vacant. Re-opening as a public house is unlikely because of its location within a military area.

Category C

Ridgemarsh Farmhouse, Court End. Listed grade II

Farmhouse of circa 1700. Derelict and on Ministry of Defence firing range (so unsuitable for permanent occupation). Roof repairs are still needed. The local MOD conservation group has recorded the farmhouse in detail and is looking at options for re-use.

Category C

Ridgemarsh Barn. Listed grade II

Timber-framed barn c1700 adjacent to Ridgemarsh Farmhouse. Located on a Ministry of Defence firing range, the barn is unused because of its location within the range danger template.

Category C

Quay Farmhouse (or Monkton Barns). Listed grade II

Farmhouse of circa 1811. Derelict and vacant on Ministry of Defence firing range (so unsuitable for permanent occupation). There has been no progress since the last report.

Category C

Bakehouse/brewhouse at Quay Farm. Listed grade II

Early 19th-century bakehouse or brewhouse by Quay Farmhouse. Located on a Ministry of Defence firing range, unused and in poor condition.

Category C

Suttons Manor House, Shoebury. Listed grade II*

House dated 1681. The building has been vacant for many years. A serious dry rot problem was treated 1998-2003, but has caused considerable damage to the interior. Disposal is unlikely because of its location in a high security area and the application of a three-year break clause in long leases granted by the MOD. This has proved to be a deterrent to acquisition by a charitable trust.

Category C

GREATER LONDON

Feltham House, Elmwood Avenue, Feltham. Listed grade II

Villa dating from mid-18th century with later additions. Vacant, with extensive rot damage in the principal storey and rainwater penetration. Some urgent works were carried out in 2013 to stabilise the building, but further work is required. There are no plans for the future use of the building.

The Keep (Armoury) to Hounslow Cavalry Barracks. Listed grade II

Three-storey brick keep, built in 1875. Vacant, with evidence of water penetration from the roof parapet and blockages in rainwater pipes. There are currently no plans for repairs.

Category C

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 investigative works are proposed to understand the extent of repair or replacement required. The building is now vacant following the departure of the reserve collection of the 'Firepower' museum. Listed building consent has been granted for investigative works and some repairs, although funding has not yet been identified. Discussions are ongoing to identify potential new uses.

Category C

GREATER 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. The site has been earmarked for disposal.

Category C

ANNEX:

HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

HAMPSHIRE

HM Naval Base Portsmouth

The following listed buildings and scheduled monuments are at risk:

Former Royal Naval Academy (Buildings 1/14 and 1/116-9). 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. Natural ventilation has been introduced, reducing damp levels, and background heating was installed during winter months. However, there are still signs of water ingress, the building continues to deteriorate and significant repair is required. There is some hope that this building could become the core of a new ward room but there are no specific plans.

Category A

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. Background heating has been introduced, reducing damp levels. However, problems persist with detailing between the main building and the rear extensions.

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 1/136) 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

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 the south of the central caponier, and the right flank gun casemates and officers' quarters. A condition survey is required.

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

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

The buildings have been unoccupied for many years and are derelict, at risk due to water ingress, structural defects and vegetation growth. The buildings have recently been leased to Hornet Services Sailing Club. Repair and re-use options are currently being explored.

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. Most of the interior inaccessible due to health and safety concerns. A scheme has been developed for conversion to a conference centre but has not been implemented. A conservation management plan was prepared in 2010. Weatherproofing and internal clearance of the building was undertaken in 2011.

Category C

ANNEX: HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

Ministry of Defence continued

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 building has now been transferred to Grainger, the MOD's development partner, but remains in MOD freehold. The conversion of the main hospital buildings to residential use has been granted in outline. The building is in very poor condition and the presence of asbestos is a major issue.

Category C

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

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 lower lines site has now been released to a new owner. Discussions continue about the management of retained Ministry of Defence areas.

Category D

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

The London, The Nore, Thames Estuary. Protected wreck site

The *London* was a Second Rate 'Large Ship' built in Chatham in 1654 for the Cromwellian navy. She blew up on passage from Chatham in March 1665. The remains of the ship lie on the Nore, a sandbank at the mouth of the Thames Estuary. An excavation project is currently underway on the site in partnership with Cotswold Archaeology, Southend Museums Service and the licensed dive team.

Category E

LINCOLNSHIRE

Hangars 2 and 3, RAF Scampton. Listed grade II

Two hangars in an arc of four C-type hangars, built 1936-7 as part of a RAF bomber station. In 2012, the station Heritage Centre re-opened in the annex to Hangar 2 following refurbishment by volunteers, cadets and trainees. There are plans for upgrading the hangar to repair and maintenance standard. Hangar 3 remains vacant. Exterior repainting and roof maintenance works are planned for both hangars.

Category E

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

WILTSHIRE

Corsham, GPO Telephone Exchange. Scheduled monument

The underground exchange occupies part of a former quarry tunnel and is in very poor condition. High humidity levels and water ingress are leading to collapse of parts of the ceiling and decay of the exchange desks and equipment. Measures to address these problems are under discussion.

ANNEX:

HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

Defence Science & Technology Laboratory, Porton Down

The following scheduled monuments are believed to be at risk:

Bell barrow 250m north-north-east of the sports ground: one of a group of round barrows north-west of Idmiston Down.

At risk from arable clipping.

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. Consent was granted in 2015 for works to address risk, but these have not yet been implemented.

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.

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 has been extensive damage caused by badgers. Due for removal from Heritage at Risk register following excavation. See case study on p.30.

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.

Three round barrows west of Netheravon Aerodrome.

The monument is at risk due to extensive badger damage.

Six bowl barrows and two disc barrows forming the majority of a round barrow cemetery 300 metres north west of Fargo Road ammunition compound, Shrewton. Scheduled monument.

At risk due to extensive badger damage.

New entry

ANNEX: HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

The following items are on Schedule 1 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; Bowl barrow, one of a group of dispersed barrows south-east of Norton Plantation.

Ministry of Justice

DEVON

The chapel and kitchen block, HMP Dartmoor, Devon. Listed grade II

The prison was built in the early 1800s as a prisoner of war camp for the Napoleonic Wars and was subsequently used to house American prisoners during the war of 1812, before conversion to a civil prison in the 1850s. The chapel and old kitchen block both date from the first phase of the Prison's development and are now derelict, and the old chapel was severely damaged in the 1990s. MOJ has worked with the Duchy of Cornwall and Historic England to prepare a masterplan and funding for the long-term future of the complex, once the prisoners leave.

Category C

DURHAM

Durham Prison Officers' Club ('The Tithe Barn'), HMP Durham. Listed grade II*

Fifteenth-century granary building, erroneously known as 'The Tithe Barn', forming part of an important group of medieval farm buildings. The building lies outside the secure perimeter of the adjoining prison and is used as part of the Prison Officers' Club. The roof, stonework and close-studded upper floor require attention. Repointing of the barn has begun but further works are required, particularly to the granary.

Category D

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

The outbuilding has been reported as vacant for at least 10 years. No recent information regarding its condition is available.

Category – unconfirmed

KENT

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. The MOJ assisted the local council with a conservation plan, and carried out a trial conservation exercise on one of the many underground casemates. A masterplan has been agreed and actions arising from this are being taken forward.

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

MERSEYSIDE

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

Stable and coach house to west of Judges' Lodgings. Part of the building is used as garaging. Capable of being converted to form a self-contained residential unit.

Category C

WEST MIDLANDS

Gatehouse to Judge's Lodgings, 33 Church Road, Birmingham. Listed grade II

Previously reported to be vacant and in poor condition.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Hewell Grange, Tardebigge, Worcestershire.

Hewell Grange is a grade II* listed mansion set in an important designed landscape which in turn is set within a conservation area embracing the historic estate and Tardebigge village. The mansion and park are occupied by an open prison and there is a further purpose-built prison on the edge of the designated parkland. A third institution, a remand centre, was sold during 2015 and is now in use as a storage site for a crane company. The following heritage assets are at risk:

ANNEX:

HERITAGE ASSETS AT RISK

Hewell Grange park. Registered park/garden. Grade II*

Multi-phase landscape, including work by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown in the second half of eighteenth century and by Humphrey Repton in the early nineteenth century. Further alterations were carried out towards the end of the nineteenth century when the current house was built, leaving the original house as a ruin. Post-war development by the Prison Service has had a major impact on legibility of design. A management plan and partnership with the County Gardens Trust has led to renewed interest in and care for designed landscape, including restoration of a bridge and an island.

The ruins of the old mansion. Listed grade II

An engineer's report has been produced on remedial work to the ruins. The principle of rebuilding behind the facades to fund the restoration of the historically important gardens has been discussed. As a first step, a statement of significance for the ruins was commissioned by the County Gardens Trust in 2015, with grant aid from Georgian Group.

Category A

The large cast iron bridge. Curtilage listed structure

Detailed reports have been produced and studies carried out to restore bridge and abutments to take pedestrian traffic. Funding provisionally secured at the beginning of 2015 has been frozen following cutbacks by HM Prison Service. The bridge has been shored with scaffolding and a contract for conservation work was let. Historic England West Midlands has requested a designation to consider the bridge for listing in its own right.

Category C

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Temperate House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Listed grade I

Begun in 1860 by Decimus Burton and not completed until 1897-9. Three communicating glasshouses in iron, glass and stucco. Heritage Lottery Funding has been secured and planning permission and listed building consent granted for major repair and refurbishment works, along with the former Evolution House. Works are now underway, with an anticipated completion date of May 2018.

Category F

Royal Household

Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore. Listed grade I

Mausoleum of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, 1862-71. Long-standing damp problems were placing external and internal historic fabric at risk, including the internal paintings. Interim repairs, including the installation of temporary rainwater gutters and additional downpipes have meant that the interior is now slowly drying out.

Category D

Royal Parks

GREATER LONDON

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

The arcade dates from 1839-40. A magnificent united composition comprising 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. Heritage Lottery Funding has been secured for works to the wider cemetery, which will include repairs to the Arcade.

Category D

The report has been written by Will Holborow with contributions from colleagues in GHEU

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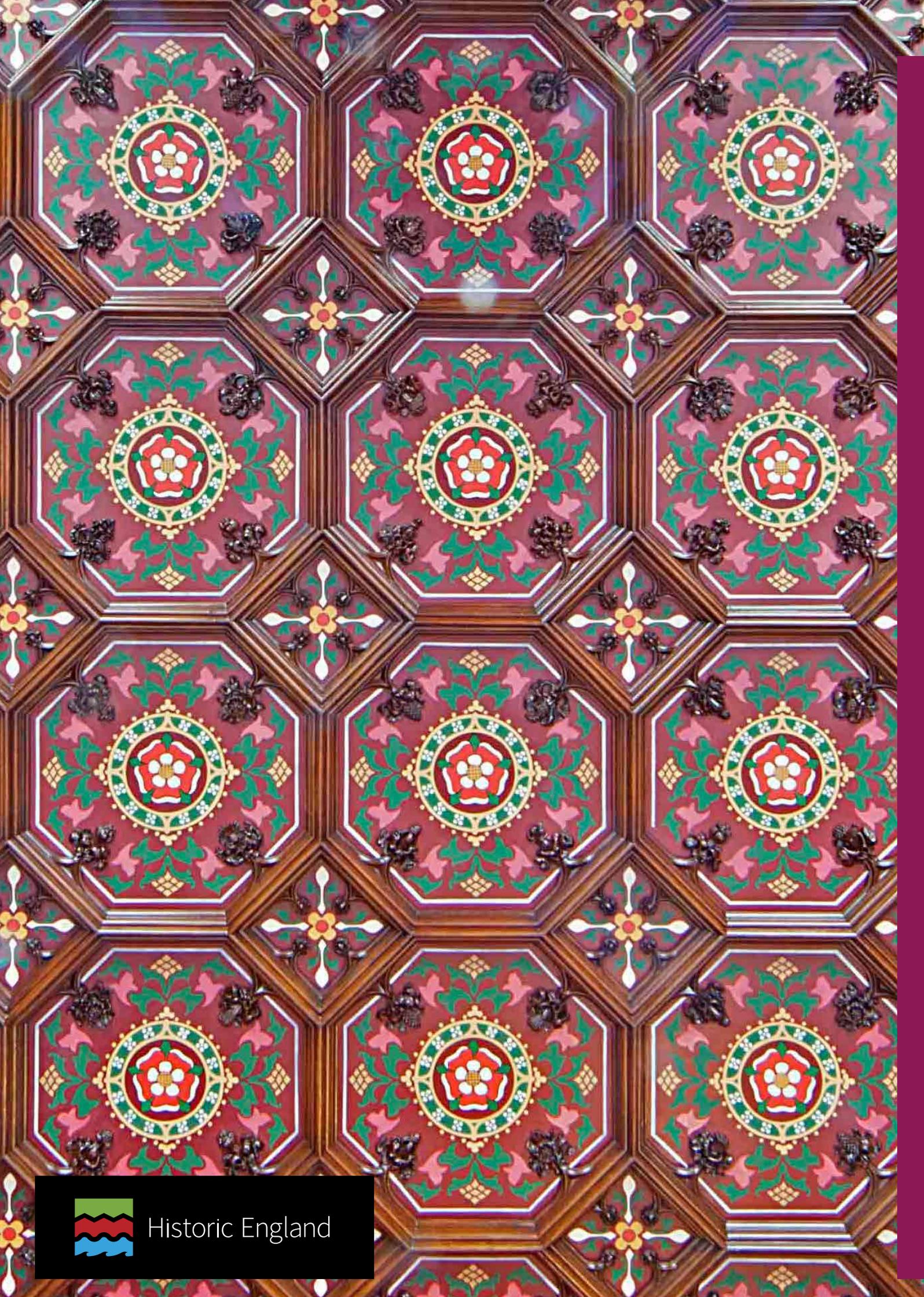
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