

Design and Access Statement

The historic environment is an integral part of our approach to managing the nation's forests. Following UK Forestry Standards guidance, as well as the Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate, we manage these nationally significant sites and monuments to make sure they survive for many more years to come, whilst also allowing us to carry out important work around habitat restoration, recreation and general forestry activity.

By ensuring our historic environment is preserved for years to come, we are helping visitors learn about, and explore, our shared past.

The historic sites in our care vary from prehistoric caves and religious complexes to Roman industrial sites, medieval settlements, castles and even Second World War defence infrastructure.

With 750 scheduled sites located across the nation's forests, covering around 1,000 hectares, we look to preserve, protect, and share the stories of these nationally important monuments. And what is more, we also look after around 100 listed buildings, 30 Registered Parks and Gardens, and 50,000 non-designated heritage assets - all of which help to tell the story of how the land has been used and changed over time.

In relation to Stephen Park, this is a prime example of wanting to preserve a prestigious building that also has a story to tell. We therefore feel it is in our duty and to prolong the life span of the building.

Facias & Guttering:

The facias board to the front of the property needs replacing, this in turn will, provide the exposed 'rafter tails' with better protection against the harsh weather to which the building is subject too. By replacing the wooden rotten facias with a treated timber of an identical size, this will help the building to keep its original appearance, and more so by not using a composite material.

Taking a sample of the current paint to get the correct match, for applying to the new facias board, shows our commitment to keep things looking as original as possible.

resemble its original face and by using wood rather than a composite material

This will also allow in helping to provide a solid structure for the cast iron brackets to be attached to, to enable the new guttering to improve the water management and take it away from the building.

Pointing:

The walls, consists of areas of lime pointing and cement-based pointing. The cement-pointing is affecting the building from being able to breathe, creating cracks in the mortar, that in-turn allows the ingress of water and more so when subjected to driving rain. This has a significant detrimental effect on the building, internally and externally,

causing damage to the stone by trapping moisture in the walls and increase damp into the property.

By raking out the current pointing and replacing with new lime mortar, using traditional methods, this will bring the building back to how it once was and by carrying this out to the whole area than doing patches, it will provide a more aesthetically pleasing finish.

Samples of the mortar will be used from other sections of the building to help gain a comparison, to create the correct mix.

Chimney Stack

The lead apron has slipped and required reinstating with a Code 4 lead, to help preserve the building to where the chimney stack meets the roof slates.