

**Gaza Barracks, Catterick Garrison,
North Yorkshire**

archaeological building recording

on behalf of
Carillion Construction Limited

Report 1679

June 2007

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Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire**
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Gaza Site Office, Gaza Barracks, Richmond Road, Catterick Garrison, DL9 4AU

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological recording carried out at Gaza Barracks, Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire. The work was undertaken in advance of redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Carillion Construction Limited, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University in accordance with a statement of requirement provided by the Environmental Support Team of Defence Estates (Ops. South), Catterick Garrison.
- 1.3 Seventeen buildings were recorded. Four of these date from the original development of Gaza Barracks in the 1920s and 1930s, and are typical of the style adopted by the War Office at that time. Two of these buildings, the Sandhurst block (22) and the officers' mess (28), are to be retained in the redevelopment of the site; the fourth, building 16, is to be demolished.
- 1.4 The other 13 buildings that were recorded date from the period after 1930. None is of any architectural or historic interest, other than as part of a group representing the past uses of Gaza Barracks.

2. Project background

- 2.1 Redevelopment work is being undertaken at Gaza Barracks, Hipswell Road, Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire, DL9 4AU. The work entails the demolition of a number of inter-war and post-war buildings, refurbishment of a number of military buildings dating from the 1930s, and the erection of new technical buildings. A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken in response to a condition on the planning consent provided by Richmondshire District Council.

Objective

- 2.2 The objective of the scheme of works was to ensure that any archaeological resources exposed in the course of the work were examined, assessed and recorded, and that a record was made of those buildings to be altered or demolished as part of the proposed development.

Specification summary

- 2.3 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a statement of requirement provided by the Environmental Support Team of Defence Estates (Ops. South); a copy is provided in the Appendix.

Dates

- 2.4 The survey work took place on 31st January and 1st February. This report was prepared between 5th February and 29th June 2007.

Personnel

- 2.5 The survey work was carried out by Natalie Swann and Richard Annis, the Project Manager. The illustrations were prepared by David Graham.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.6 The project archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to the Yorkshire Museum in due course. Archaeological Services is registered with the **Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-28300**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.7 We are grateful to Staff Sergeant Joyce of 19 Light Brigade for his assistance with the survey.

3. Gaza Barracks

- 3.1 The history of Catterick as a modern military base began in 1908 when Lord Baden-Powell, General of the Northumbrian Division, was required to seek a suitable site for a new army camp; he recommended Catterick. Substantial development began at the start of the First World War, when large numbers of huts were built to accommodate 40 000 troops. The site was then called

Richmond Camp, but the name was changed in 1915 to Catterick Camp. Later in the war, the site housed German prisoners, some of whom were employed in building work at Catterick. When the war ended the site was used as a demobilisation centre, and later as a storage area for weapons and equipment.

- 3.2 In 1923 it was decided that the camp should be a permanent military base, and a large-scale building programme was begun. Gaza Barracks is a product of that expansion of Catterick Camp. Work culminated in the late 1930s with the construction of the Sandhurst barrack building, the largest single element of the Gaza site. Catterick became a large training centre with the outbreak of the Second World War, and after the war was used by National Service and regular troops. A second major expansion took place in the 1960s; in 1973 the camp was officially renamed Catterick Garrison. The Garrison is now the base for 19 Light Brigade, the Catterick Infantry Training Centre and a number of other units.
- 3.3 Gaza Barracks occupies a rectangular site north-east of the junction of Richmond Road and Hipswell Road. Its long axis runs approximately east-west and the present entrance is on the south side. The buildings were laid out in the 1920s and 1930s and are concentrated in the west part of the site. The original buildings are set around a parade ground that occupies the bulk of the south-western quarter of the plot. The north side of the parade ground is occupied by the Sandhurst block, which was built as barracks accommodation. Buildings of the same period are the junior ranks' club and gymnasium (building 23) at the east end of the parade ground and the senior NCOs' mess (building 24) at the south-east corner. To the south of the parade ground were the guardroom (building 29) and the officers' mess (building 28). The QM stores north of the Sandhurst block (building 16) is also contemporary. Some way to the east of the parade ground was a large ammunition bunker protected by a concrete and earth blast wall (building 50).

4. The buildings

Scope

- 4.1 The buildings to be altered or demolished are shown in Figure 2 and listed below. For security reasons, the survey was constrained by the need to avoid including photographs of military vehicles or personnel, the perimeter fence, and certain buildings or parts of buildings. Some recent structures (including all or parts of buildings 10, 11, 14, 49, 50, M3 and M4) had been demolished before recording work was begun.

For demolition:	for refurbishment:	buildings recorded:
10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 37, 38, 48, 49, 50, 71, 72, 73, 74, 104, M1, M2, M3, M4, M5	22: Sandhurst Block 28: officers' mess 29: former guardhouse	14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 28, 37, 38, 48, 50, 71, 72, 73, 74, 104, M5

Building 14: brick hut Figures 3 - 4

- 4.2 This building was in the process of demolition when it was recorded. It was a small red-brick accommodation block of a standard form; a single-storeyed single-span gabled structure with metal-framed windows and a pair of fireplaces or stoves on an internal wall. The window and door lintels were concrete and the low-pitched roof was felted. There was a wooden ventilator box on the roof of the western part of the hut.

Building 15: brick hut Figures 5 - 6

- 4.3 A smaller version of building 14 to the north. This hut had been in use by the Catterick Detachment of the Yorkshire Army Cadet Corps. The north and south walls had six bays, with the original windows replaced by double-glazed uPVC units. A vehicle door in the west gable had been filled and replaced with a standard door; both openings had concrete lintels. There was another door towards the east end of the south wall and a small window in the east gable. Paint marks on this wall showed that a gabled shed was once attached to the wall here.

Building 16: former QM stores Figures 7 - 8

- 4.4 This was a single-storeyed brick structure of three ranges set around a yard. The walls were built of brownish brick and the hipped roof of green Westmorland slate. There were canopies on the internal faces of the wings; that in the east range had been partly enclosed. The building was still in use as a store (Figures 9-12).

Building 17: garage Figures 13 - 14

- 4.5 An L-shaped brick building, formerly for armour and later used for wheeled vehicles. It had a slate roof in nine hipped cells, with skylights in the south slopes. The original brown brick had been altered by the insertion of red-brick leaves to reduce the size of large vehicle doors in the north and south walls. The later doors had exposed RSJ lintels and roller-shutter doors.

Building 22: Sandhurst Block Figures 15 - 21, 23

- 4.6 This imposing barrack block is the largest structure on the site; similar buildings are to be seen elsewhere in the Garrison, at Vimy Barracks / Druggon House and Helles Barracks to the south of Gaza, at Somme Barracks to the south-east and Bourton to the west. It is generally symmetrical in appearance, but because of the slope to the east the roof line changes across the principal (south) façade. The barrack comprises four similar east-west ranges set in a quincunx pattern round a central block, to which it is connected by narrower north-south sections. The whole building is made of the same brown brick and green slate seen in the other 1920s-1930s buildings. The plain angles have projecting brick quoins, and a modest amount of sandstone is used as dressings for entrances and other features.
- 4.7 Each block is three storeys high, and has a steeply-pitched roof. The four outer blocks have sash windows with sandstone lintel bands in the ground floor. There are 15 windows in each block, and a short cross-wing at the outer

end. These are four windows wide and are decorated with brick rustication below the sill band; there are balconies at first-floor level in the ends of the cross-wings. The roofs here are hipped. In the middle of each north face there is a projecting flat-roofed extension of nine bays, with a central door. These appear to be for bathrooms and lavatories.

- 4.8 The central block is longer than the outer ones, as it houses staircases at either end. The form of the steel banisters and tall narrow windows here are a nod to the Art Deco style of their time (Figures 22, 24). The south, main face of the block has 21 windows on the first and second floors, while the ground floor has five tall arched windows on each side of a central stone porch with a broad round-headed door. Above there is a wooden cupola of wood and lead, with a clock. As in the outer blocks, there are two chimney stacks. At the rear there is a bathroom extension like those on the other blocks, but here of only seven bays. Below this is a flat-roofed single-storey extension for kitchens and stores.
- 4.9 Inside, the ground floor is used for a variety of office store and administrative functions, and the central block is the Gaza Hub, a junior ranks club and mess. The upper floors provide accommodation.

Building 23: Gaza Club Figures 30 - 33

- 4.10 This brick building could not be entered because of asbestos contamination. The exterior is similar to that of the other primary buildings on the site, though it has been added to all faces so that the original form is no longer clear. It is believed that this was formerly the gymnasium, NAAFI and junior ranks' club. The building has two storeys and is set a little below the level of the parade ground. It has two storeys and a hipped green slate roof. The plan has a pair of parallel east-west blocks joined by a north-south section near the west end. There are single-storeyed flat-roofed lavatory extensions on the east, west and south sides.

Building 28: officers' mess Figures 34 - 43

- 4.11 This two-storeyed brick building is the grandest example of the architecture of the period at the barracks. It faces south; the main face has slightly-projecting centre block of nine bays with tall segmental-headed windows on the ground floor. The upper windows have flat arches and stone sills above a brick string course. The central sandstone porch has Tuscan Doric columns and flat pilasters; the curved walls at either side have arched openings. The roof is hipped and has two big brick stacks. At each end there is a three-bay wing, slightly lower than the centre. These have casement windows with stone sills and a string like that in the main block. The roofs are hipped; there are chimney stacks in the end walls and close to the central block.
- 4.12 Two rear wings are built in the same style; they flank a yard with a low screen wall joined to small service buildings. The west wing has 11 windows and a door near its north end, where it widens to form a nine-bay square block. The west wing is narrower and has ten windows. A central Venetian window lights

the staircase in the main block. Inside, the hall has a screen of wooden Doric columns and pilasters in front of the well stair (Figure 40).

Building 37: recent metal-clad shed Figures 44 - 46

- 4.13 This building, at the north-east corner of the site, was used for vehicle repairs. Fenced compounds outside store gas and were used for acetylene for welding on bays at the north end of the shed. The building was being dismantled when it was recorded (Figures). This part of the site also had concrete and steel ramps for vehicle maintenance, and fuel storage tanks.

Building 38: portacabins Figure 47

- 4.14 A row of eight linked portacabins beside the workshop 38. These were still in use when they were photographed.

Building 48: store Figures 48 - 50

- 4.15 A small brick structure with a flat concrete slab roof. The windows had been blocked up and the interior was lit by a number of flat-topped clearstorey projections. The east end of the roof was extended to form a storage area screened with wire mesh. The function of this building is uncertain, but the overhead lighting and the location suggest that it was a store for materials or fuel for vehicles.

Building 50: ammunition bunker Figures 51 - 52

- 4.16 A semi-sunken building surrounded by a blast wall and an earth embankment. This building had been almost completely removed when recording began, but surviving sections of the wall and floor showed that it was built of brick and concrete; the floor and roof were insulated with beams made of expanded polystyrene in a skin of reinforced concrete.

Buildings 71-73: SLA and sergeants' mess Figures 53 - 60

- 4.17 Buildings 71-73 are similar three-storeyed blocks providing single living accommodation (SLA) at the south-east corner of the barracks. Each has a central entrance and stairwell, with external spiral steel fire escapes at the end. The roofs are flat. The eastern block 71 has been extended at the north end to provide a single-storeyed building for a sergeants' mess. This is a recent structure with wide low-pitched roofs and brick walls.

Building 74: pump house Figures 61 - 62

- 4.18 A utilitarian brick structure with flat slab roofs, built to house drainage pumps. The lower walls are windowless and surrounded by a variety of sheds and walled areas. The tall central section had metal-framed windows in its upper parts.

Building 104: squash court Figure 63

- 4.19 A modern brick building close to the Gaza Club, building 23. The main section was windowless and had a pitched roof, a lean-to extension on the south and west sides provided access, lavatories and changing space.

Building M5: portacabin Figure 64

4.20 A standard portable unit set at the west end of the older building 48.

Appendix: project specification

Proposed Development at Gaza Barracks, Catterick Garrison: Statement of Requirement (SOR) for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Survey.

1.0 The Site

This specification is for an archaeological watching brief and building survey on the site of a proposed development at Gaza Barracks at Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire (centred on NGR SE 1822 9856). The proposed development will involve demolition of some small number of interwar and post war buildings, refurbishment of several 1930's buildings identified as of local historic importance by the local planning authority, and the erection of a number of large hanger style technical buildings with associated earth moving and levelling all within the security fence of the barracks.

2.0 Gaza Barracks

Gaza Barracks occupies an area of 20 hectares (49 acres) at the junction of the Richmond and Hipswell Roads on the northern edge of Catterick Garrison. The village of Hipswell is located c.400 metres to the south-east of the Barracks, and Hipswell Hall, some 300 metres from the barracks, is a 15th century Grade I listed building situated within extensive earthworks. Jaffa Sports fields are situated on a flat terrace lying between the barracks and the village. There is no direct line of site between barracks and village and therefore no perceived setting issues relating to the listed building. The site of the barracks is believed to have been previously undeveloped, and study of 1st edition OS mapping indicates that this was an area of post-medieval enclosed fields prior to the military establishment of the early 20th century.

In 1914 on the advice of Lord Baden Powell, The Secretary of State for War, issued orders for the construction of 2,000 huts on land covering the estates of Scotton, Colburn, Brough Park and Hipswell, to accommodate 40,000 troops. After the war Catterick became a centralized training centre and a storage area for redundant wartime equipment. In 1923 Catterick Camp became a Garrison and was declared a permanent military centre, heralding a period of planned and prolonged construction lasting into the late 1930s. In the early 1930s Gaza barracks was laid out in a formal fashion with a central parade ground around which were arranged Sandhurst Block (barrack accommodation), gym, guardhouse, SNCOs and Officers messes. To the north of the Sandhurst Block a quartermaster stores and some small number of other technical buildings were erected. This phase of development mirrored military and architectural thought of the time, expressing heritage and ethos by the use of neo-Georgian and Art-Deco architectural styles with a consistent mix of materials using red brick for walls, Westmoreland slate for roofs and multi-pane sash windows.

Since WWII, development has been less consistently planned and more utilitarian, resulting in partial over building of the parade ground, and the relocation of guardroom and entrance.

3.0 General Background

The MOD is committed to managing the estate in such a way as to maintain sites of archaeological and historical value (DE Technical Bulletin 01/16: Archaeology). In addition The MOD complies with the 'Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate' and, as part of its Estate Management Strategy meets Target G1D whereby it will *.....have in place arrangements for protecting, maintaining and enhancing heritage sites including for example archaeological sites,.....for which they are responsible.*

4.0 Required Archaeological Work

4.1 Watching Brief

As a condition on the planning permission for proposed development at Gaza Barracks, Richmondshire District Council, the Local Planning Authority, has requested that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken in order to record any features of archaeological significance that might be present within the area of development. Such deposits might include features associated with the early settlement of Hipswell and military features related to the primary use of the barracks.

The watching brief will be undertaken during the period of site groundworks (i.e. topsoil stripping and the removal of overburden) and the excavation of foundations, service trenches and access roads.

The watching brief should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist who will record any deposits of significance that might be present. These would include features of archaeological and historic environment significance and any features relating to the military use of the area.

The watching brief will be undertaken during the time of the development and should not, normally, impede the progress of the development.

Tenderers are asked to provide, in the first instance, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) with an estimate of costs for a period of XXX weeks to cover the watching brief of the main strip. In addition they will also provide an inclusive daily rate to cover any intermittent requirements plus post-excavation reporting requirements.

The WSI will be submitted to the LPA for their approval prior to the commencement of the archaeological watching brief.

4.2 Building recording

As part of the proposed development, several buildings within the barracks will be demolished or significantly refurbished. A building survey is required prior to works/ demolition. The aim of the survey is to obtain a visual and descriptive record that corresponding with the guidance provided by English Heritage as level 2 building recording. This requires

- detailed photography (normally including interiors),
- descriptive and/or analytical text, supplemented as appropriate by measured site plans and/or block plans at 1:500 or smaller mapping scales
- Level 2 survey permits a more detailed appreciation of a building's or group of buildings' appearance, interior and exterior, together with an outline understanding of a building's or group of buildings' development and context.
- Identified buildings requiring survey are as follows;

Buildings being retained but refurbished:

Building 22; Sandhurst Block SLA
Building 28, Officer's Mess
Building 29, Armoury (former guardhouse)

Buildings being demolished

14	37	74
15	38	104
16, Former QM Stores	48	
17	49	M1
18	50	M2
20	71 post WWII SLA	M3
21	72 post WWII SLA	M4
23	73 post WWII SLA	M5

5.0 The Report

On completion of the fieldwork an assessment report presenting the results of the project work should prepared to an adequate standard (see Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1994) and should include the following:

- location plan with NCR references
- a short descriptive history of the site to provide context for the recording.
- a description of the buildings on site identified for recording
- a narrative of the archaeological features present in each trench accompanied by detailed plans and sections of each trench drawn at an appropriate scale
- finds and context catalogues
- specialist contributions
- an interpretation and discussion of the results

A conservation assessment will be undertaken of finds and other material recovered following procedures outlined by English Heritage (1991). The assessment will inform on the level and quality of the preservation of the material and whether the material can contribute to the overall aims of the evaluation.

5.1 Report Format and production.

The report should be presented in an ordered state prefaced with a contents listing and also include an index and cross-referencing where appropriate. Paper copies of the report should be robustly bound within a protective cover or sleeve. The report should contain a title page listing the site and or project name, district and County together with site NCR, the name of the archaeological contractor and client. The report should be page numbered and supplemented with sections and paragraph numbering for ease of reference.

5 bound paper copies of the report will be required. In addition the report should be provided in digital format on CD (3 copies), as both a text only rtf. File and with digital images of figures and illustrations as presented as tiff files. All images should be either digital originals saved as high and low resolution images or scanned at both high and low resolution, where high equates to 800-1200 dpi and low to 200dpi. The whole document should also be provided on the CD as a complete text and image file in pdf. Format. The CD should also contain the □inalized survey information geo-referenced to the OS. This should be provided in ArcView shape file format.

Meta-data providing copyright information as described in 6.2 below, together with a written description of conventions used in the survey and the digital presentation of GIS information and an intuitively based CIS file naming format should also be provided. Mapping data should also include details on source and scale, method of survey and/or data capture, accuracy levels achieved and description of data attributes and fields.

Accuracy of digitalized mapping data should conform to Defence Estates adopted practice. In particular;

Grid reference should be 12 figure numerical in all cases and where possible also presented using OS grid 100KM square letter prefixes.

Digitising accuracy should 0.2metres at base scale

Monument/building surveys should achieve a minimum accuracy of 2 metres in relation to OS background, although obviously survey information itself will be expected to be significantly improved on this.

5.2 Copyright:

under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, all material and supporting data generated by this contract shall be passed to Defence Estates unless and except where such material or data is existing material or data acquired from a third party. In the latter case, the contractor will supply details of data sources, a description of what the data shows, the terms under which the material or data was acquired and where possible a contact name and address.

5.3 Deposition of Archive and results

An agreement with the relevant museum to accept any artefacts/archive should be digitalized before commencement of the fieldwork.

6.0 Project Design

As required in Section 4 a Written Scheme of Investigation for the work should be forwarded to, and agreed with, the DE Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the work. This will be forwarded to the Local Planning Authority for their approval as the agreed scheme of archaeological works referred to in the planning permission.

7.0 Timetable

The groundworks are programmed to start in and scheduled to last for a period of weeks

8.0 Contract & Monitoring

This technical brief has been prepared by Defence Estates to satisfy the planning condition related to the Gaza development which requires the submission of a scheme of archaeological works. This SOR will be used by the relevant contracting body through whom MOD intend to procure the Gaza Barracks redevelopment. Although Defence Estates will monitor and QA the project, the contract for archaeological work is to be with the nominated main site contractor and not with MOD/DE directly. The DE archaeologist, local planning authority representative (North Yorkshire County Archaeologist) must be given two weeks notice of archaeological work beginning on site. Representatives of Defence Estates and of the LPA (or their agents) will be allowed access to the site at all times.

9.0 Site Access

Access to Gaza Barracks is restricted and will need to be arranged through Defence Estates.

10.0 Health and Safety

In line with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992 and The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 DE will require to see copies of contractors Health and Safety Policies and project specific Risk Assessments prior to the commencement of work. Each site should have a nominated safety officer, and appropriate provision of first aid, telephone and safety clothing as advised in the SCAM manual on archaeological health and safety and further identified in the site specific risk assessment. Contractors are expected to carry their own appropriate insurance for public liability and staff, brief details should be included in any tender or project proposal submitted to DE.

Brief prepared by Phil Abramson and Niall Hammond of DE Environmental Support Team, from whom further clarification and detail can be sought if required.
Environment Support Team

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Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Gaza Barracks, Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire

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Figure 1

Location of the site

on behalf of
Carillion Construction Limited

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Gaza Barracks

0 1km



scale 1:25 000 - for A4 plot




**Gaza Barracks, Catterick Garrison,
North Yorkshire**





archaeological building recording

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Figure 2
Location of the buildings

on behalf of
Carillion Construction Limited

0  100m
scale 1:2000 - for A3 plot

-  original buildings retained
-  buildings demolished
-  buildings recorded
-  former parade ground

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Figure 3
Building 14, during demolition, looking south-west



Figure 4
Building 14 during demolition, looking north-east



Figure 5
Brick hut, building 15, looking north-west



Figure 6
Brick hut, building 15, looking south-west



Figure 7
QM Stores, Building 16, looking north-east



Figure 8
Building 16; courtyard, looking south-east



Figure 9
Interior of store room in building 16



Figure 10
Office, building 16



Figure 11
Building 16; typical stores



Figure 12
Building 16; office



Figure 13
Garage building 17, looking west



Figure 14
Interior, garage building 17



Figure 15
Sandhurst Block, 22, looking north at the central range



Figure 16
Sandhurst Block, 22; detail of main door



Figure 17
Sandhurst Block, 22. The south-west range, looking north-east



Figure 18
Sandhurst Block, 22, showing the west end of the south-west range



Figure 19
Building 22, looking SW at the rear of the NE range. Note the typical flat-roofed extension



Figure 20
Rear view of the central block of building 22, looking south-east



Figure 21
Building 22: central door on S face of the NE range, showing typical architectural details

Below:
Figure 22
Staircase window in the east end of the central block of building 22



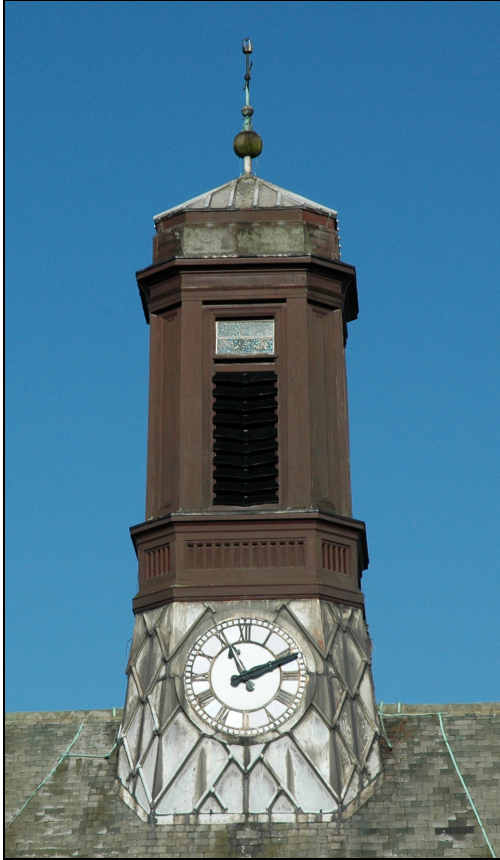


Figure 23
Sandhurst Block, 22: detail of central cupola

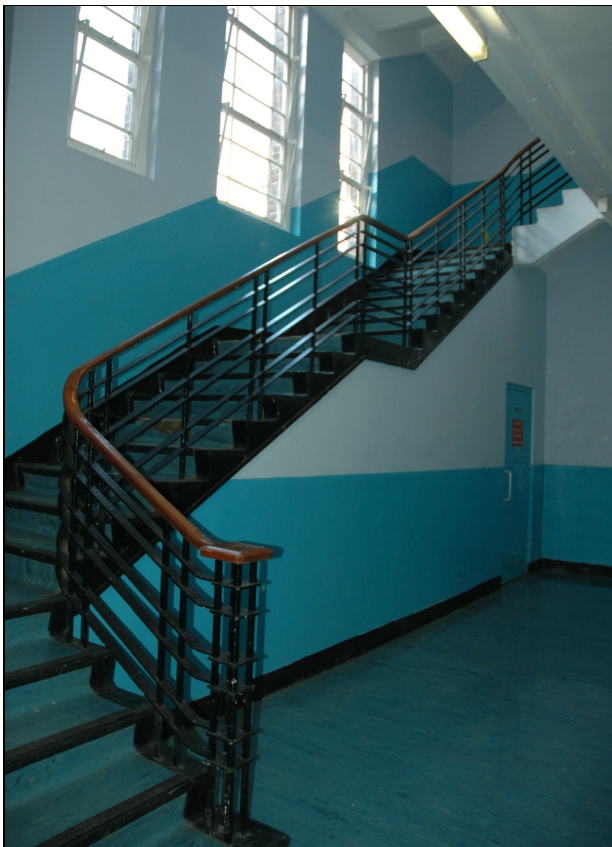


Figure 24
Sandhurst Block, 22, looking south-east at the eastern stairs in the central block



Figure 25
Building 22; kitchens in central block



Figure 26
Building 22; bar in central block



Figure 27
Building 22; dining area



Figure 28
Building 22; typical single soldier's accommodation



Figure 29
Building 22, utility room



Figure 30
Building 23, the Gaza Club; general view from the south



Figure 31
Building 23, the Gaza Club; looking north-east, showing flat-roofed extensions



Figure 32
Building 23, the Gaza Club; east end, looking north-west



Figure 33
Building 23, the north wall and the rear of Building 104, looking south



Figure 34
Building 28; the Officers' Mess, looking north-east



Figure 35
Principal front of building 28; the Officers' Mess, looking north



Figure 36
Officers' Mess; detail of door and porch



Figure 37
Building 28; the Officers' Mess; the east range, looking north-west



Figure 38
Building 28; the Officers' Mess, looking south-east across the rear courtyard



Figure 39
Officers' Mess; Venetian window on staircase



Figure 40
Building 28; the hall of the Officers' Mess



Figure 41
Building 28, Officer's Mess; sitting room



Figure 42
Small bar in the Officers' Mess



Figure 43
Main staircase in building 28; the Officers' Mess



Figure 44
Metal-clad shed, building 37, during demolition. View looking south-west



Figure 45
Metal-clad shed, building 37, during demolition. View looking north



Figure 46
Metal-clad shed, building 37, during demolition. View looking south



Figure 47
Portakabins, building 38, looking north-east



Figure 48
Brick store, building 48, looking north-east. Note the clearstorey windows



Figure 49
Building 48 looking north-west, showing screened porch used for storage



Figure 50
Interior of the top-lit main room of building 48, looking south-west



Figure 51
Demolished remains of the ammunition bunker, building 50, looking east



Figure 52
Bunker, 50; the turf line can still be seen on the outer face of the section of blast wall



Figure 53
Sergeants' Mess and accommodation building 71, looking south



Figure 54
Building 71, looking north-east



Figure 55
Rear of building 72, looking north-west



Figure 56
Building 73, looking north-west



Figure 57
Lounge in building 71



Figure 58
Typical accommodation in building 72



Figure 59
Staircase in building 71

Below:
Figure 60
Bar in building 71





Figure 61
Pump house building 74, looking north-west



Figure 62
Pump house building 74, looking east



Figure 63
Squash court 104 and NW corner of the Club, building 23, looking south



Figure 64
Portakabin M5, looking north