

20th Century Naval Dockyards Devonport and Portsmouth 6265 Record Form		Portsmouth Dockyard Archive: PCC HER Building Refs: 1/91-95 Building Names: Trafalgar Building; Mary Rose Ship Hall Workshop, Store etc Grid Ref: SU 62894, 00673
Archive name and address	Historic Environment Record, Museums, Archives & Visitor Services, City Development and Cultural Services, City Museum, Museum Road Portsmouth PO1 2LJ	
Visit dates	9 January 2013; 16 January 2013	
Document reference	Gifford (2009). <i>Historic Building Recording. Report No. 14879-GE-R11, Mary Rose Museum, Buildings 1/91-5, Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, Portsmouth</i> . Southampton: Gifford.	
Subject	Buildings 1/91-5, HMNB, Portsmouth.	
Summarise the salient points of the document	Buildings 1/91-5 were located on the site of the entrance building and rear of the new Mary Rose Museum (2013), adjacent to Dry Dock No. 3 (built 1799-1803; SM PO397; listed Grade I; within Conservation Area No. 22). As part of HLF funding for the Museum, Conservation Area Consent (08/02220/CON) was granted in 2009 to demolish Buildings 1/91-5 A condition of this consent was preconstruction recording to preserve by record their character and relationships to the historic development of the dockyard. Gifford recorded buildings 1/91 to 1/94 to English Heritage Level 2 and Building 1/95 to English Heritage Level 1.	
Identify whether it should be copied for data: Yes/No	Yes: evidence of the Edwardian and Modernist building eras.	
Identify whether an image should be included in the Report: Yes/No If Yes explain why, as succinctly as possible (its relevance to technology/ chronology/ dockyard development/other/where it fits into the larger picture)	No	
Give indication of importance: Core/Secondary/Nil	Secondary: explains changes to the Mary Rose Museum site	
Abstracted or transcribed extracts; folio/page references/listed images (acquired electronically or by photocopy) which should feature in the Report text.	<p>Building 1/91: Trafalgar Building, a former Working Shed Building 1/92: Mary Rose Ship Hall: a former Destroyer's Store Building 1/93: Mary Rose Trust Stores, a former Working Shed Building 1/94: Latrine Block Building 1/95: Shower Block/Shed, a former Workshop</p> <p>The Abstract states (p. 1) that these buildings were constructed mainly between the late C19 and mid C20 to provide ancillary support for the docks, in particular storage of materials and maintenance of naval vessels. The desk based assessment concluded that more historic elements of the dockyard might be revealed during demolition.</p> <p>Gifford Report No. 14879-GE-R11 (2009, p. 5) shows the location of the five buildings prior to demolition. The OS map of 1887 shows buildings on all five sites, with an earlier latrine, lime kilns and a smithery adjacent to Building 1/91. The 1901 OS map shows two Working Sheds and a Destroyer's Store on the site of Buildings 1/91, 1/92 and 1/93. The 1910 OS map shows Buildings 1/92 and 1/93 largely unchanged. Three huts were shown on the site of the later Latrine Building 1/94. The 1933 OS map shows Buildings 1/91, 1/92 and 1/93 as possibly open sided (dotted lines). The 1977 OS map shows the buildings as they were before demolition.</p> <p>Building 1/91: Trafalgar Building</p>	

1887-1901 the former working shed (1901 OS map) was built.
1910-1933 a possible small extension was added to the east end (1933 OS map).

1939-1959 it was converted to a First Aid Station during the second World War and the Cold War, with a decontamination room in case of aerial gas attack. A basement was constructed as a bomb refuge, two storey boiler house and chimney and exit baffles to mitigate bomb damage were added. (Citing BVT 1939 proposed plan Ref. 330018; BVT 1959 plan Ref. 331043)

1962-1978 Added: an additional storey, an extension to the west, an external flight of stairs to the east end projection and an alteration to the south west extension.

Post 1978 During 1993 the building was refurbished with uPVC windows. A suspended polystyrene tile ceiling was added in 2001. From the 1990s part of the building was used by HMS *Victory* tour guides and crew and visitors. Probably only the external walls survived from the original working shed. The basement of the east range is entered from stairs at the south east of the building. The walls are double thickness pink-brown bricks in English bond. The ceilings are concrete slabs supported by concrete beams resting on iron or steel joists.

Field survey 2009: the main south elevation has 14 bays built in the modernist style in brick with a steel frame and timber detailing, incorporating an earlier ground floor building in the east half. It is two bays wide. A two storey projection at the east end housed a boiler. A single storey projection of mid pink-brown bricks laid in English bond abutted the west elevation of the boiler house. Ground and first floor windows in the east half were metal casements; in the east half uPVC. A bike shed and external flight of stairs were built against the east elevation. There is a six pane wooden framed casement window at ground floor level, above a set of stairs that descend to the basement.

Buildings 1/92 Mary Rose Ship Hall: a former Destroyer's Store; **1/93** Mary Rose Trust Stores, a former working shed

1887-1901 a possible store and saw house are shown partially within the footprint of Building 1/92 on a map from 1774. There was no evidence of them above ground. No buildings are shown in the 1887 map. On the 1901 OS map they are labelled together as a Working Shed.

These buildings first appear on the 1910 OS map respectively as the Destroyer's Store and Working Shed. Elements dating from this period are English bond brickwork, bull's eye brick detailing at the gable end of 1/92, shallow buttresses, wooden framed sash windows, and riveted double fink type steel trusses.

1951-1977 a 1962 architect's plan proposed alterations to add a hot water system: blocking up the louvre within the east gable bull's eye and adding a new door at the gable end to provide access to the new boiler. Corrugated metal roof and panelling may have been added to the elevations of 1/93 between the 1950s and 1977. By 1977 the two buildings had become one structure.

Field survey 2009: 1/92 was a one storey red brick building with shallow brick buttresses, a gabled roof, a roundel niche in each gable end and corrugated iron panelling linking it to 1/93. Its east face had double doors of tongue and groove wood on rollers. The roundel in the east gable end was formed from header bricks laid in chevrons. Its

north face had a twelve paned metal framed window with a concrete lintel and sill. A second metal framed window was situated towards the west end of the south face. Its south face was constructed of red and vitrified bricks in English bond and shallow buttresses. A twelve paned metal framed window with a concrete lintel and sill was situated towards the west end.

The interiors of 1/92 and 1/93 had white painted metal roof trusses. 1/93 was a one storey red brick building with a gabled roof and walls partly clad in corrugated iron panelling. Its north face had two glazed wooden doors and two twelve paned windows. The south face had two large twelve pane sash windows with wooden frames and concrete lintels and sills. It had a pair of wooden double doors with concrete lintels and a single wooden door east of the east sash window. The lintels were chamfered, similar to the window on the east face of Building 1/91. These doors and windows probably date from the original construction of 1/93. Corrugated iron panels clad the centre of the south face and a wooden door led to the structure linking 1/92 and 1/93. The west gable was constructed of red and vitrified bricks in English bond, with wooden barge boarding on the southern half. A single story lean to of English bond brick and plywood abutted the south half of the western end, set on a concrete plinth. It had a small two pane window with a concrete lintel and sill. 1/92 and 1/93 were joined together by a corrugated iron structure constructed on a plinth of bricks laid in stretcher bond and capped with concrete. There was a large loading door on the north side. This and the corrugated metal roofing may have been added between 1951 and 1977.

Building 1/94: Latrine Block

There were some earlier sheds on the site since at least 1910. It was constructed as a latrine between 1951 and 1962. Post 1951 or 1962 a ramp and double doors were possibly added to the north elevation. It went out of use as a latrine by the 1980s and was used for storage by the Mary Rose Trust.

Field survey 2009: 1/94 was a one storey cavity brick building with a flat concrete roof and roof lights. It was constructed of red and vitrified bricks laid in stretcher bond. Two pairs of doors were situated in the north face with a concrete porch, with a pair of double doors situated between them. Two metal framed windows of six panes are located high at either end of the north face. Their lintels are formed from the concrete cornice below the roof. A metal framed three pane window is adjacent to the east pair of doors. The sills had rounded corners, similar to those of 1/91. There was a section of brickwork over the double doors, possibly replacing a third six pane window, related to the insertion of the doors. The west face had three metal framed windows of nine panes, similar in style to those of the north face. On the south face the door at the eastern end had a concrete surround matching those of the north face. A door was inserted at the western side after the original construction, with no concrete surround. The east face had three windows: one of three panes and two of nine panes. The interior walls were largely lined with white sanitary bricks laid in English bond and showed marks of toilet cisterns and cubicles.

Building 1/95: Shower Block/shed, a former workshop

1933-1937 the building first appears as a wash house on the 1937 OS map.

	<p>1970-1977 the building was altered internally with structural repairs to the south and west elevations and another door added to the north elevation with an access ramp. Architects' plans show an officers' washroom to the east and the ratings' washroom to the west; a central boiler house, drying rooms and projecting oil store. It was declared unsafe in the early C21.</p> <p>Field survey 2009: 1/95 was a one storey building of brick, laid in English garden wall bond throughout. A projection from the south west corner was used as an oil store. It consisted of one large room on the west side, two central rooms and one room in the east side. Windows have concrete lintels and sill with chamfered edges of an early C20 style. The roof was gabled, slate covered with a timber framed glass gabled rooflight at the apex. The north face was constructed of orange-red bricks varying from to dark and purple tinged. It had a door and window with concrete lintels and a modern doorway inserted between the two towards the east end in the 1970s or later. The east face had two windows with chamfered concrete lintels and sills.</p> <p>The south face had two doors and two windows with chamfered concrete lintels and sills. There was a one storey projection from the west end, shown on the 1977 OS map, with metal double doors and a flat roof. The bricks east of the east door are similar to those of the north face, but the rest are smoother orange-red bricks, suggesting the use of newer bricks. The west face contains two windows, similar to those of the south face. A straight joint at the north end of the face marks the joint between the smooth orange-red and coarser bricks. The west face showed large cracks and one misshapen window caused by subsidence.</p>	
Researcher initials	AVC	Updates/initials
Relationship to which building/ structure, if known	Mary Rose Museum 2013	
References	<p>See Coats <i>et al.</i> (2015), pp. 134-6.</p> <p>Coats, A., Davies, J. D., Evans, D., and Riley, R. (2015). <i>20th Century Naval Dockyards: Devonport and Portsmouth Characterisation Report</i>. Portsmouth: Naval Dockyards Society. ISBN 978-0-9929292-0-6; ebook ISBN 978-0-9929292-2-0.</p> <p>The Report is free to download on the Naval Dockyards Society website: http://navaldockyards.org/c20-naval-dockyards/</p> <p>Gifford (2009). <i>Historic Building Recording. Report No. 14879-GE-R11, Mary Rose Museum, Buildings 1/91-5, Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, Portsmouth</i>. Southampton: Gifford.</p>	