

Army Basing Programme (ABP) Salisbury Plain Camps

2016 Phase Historic Building Record: Bulford Camp



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Salisbury Plain Camps

2016 Phase Historic Building Record: Bulford Camp

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Salisbury Plain Camps

2016 Phase Historic Building Record: Bulford Camp

Contents

Summ	ary	viii
Ackno	wledgements	ix
1	INTRODUCTION	10
1.1	Project background	
1.2	The Site	
2	METHODOLOGY	11
2.1	Aims and objectives	11
2.2	Fieldwork methodology	12
2.3	On site recording	12
2.4	Documentary research	13
2.5	Site visits	13
3	HISTORIC BACKGROUND	13
3.1	Bulford Camp	13
4	ASSET DESCRIPTIONS	15
4.1	Introduction	15
4.2	WD 0 040: Office/Store (former Bakery)	15
4.3	WD X 700: Extension of the former 4Rifles welfare facilities (nos. 6-9 Kandy Road)	18
4.4	WI 0 082: Offices	19
4.5	WI 0 206: Office/Stores	22
4.6	WI 0 830: Office/Stores	23
4.7	WI 0 207: Office/Stores	23
4.8	WI 0 208: Office/Stores	24
4.9	WI 0 209: Stores	25
4.10	WI 0 216: Accommodation block	26
4.11	WI 0 218: Stores	28
4.12	WI 0 235: Stores	29
4.13	KW 0 415: Gymnasium (former Riding School)	31
4.14	PC 0 707 and PC A 707: RMP Dogs	33



5	SUMMARY36
6	REFERENCES37
	Bibliography37
Tables Table 1:	2016 phase assets recorded at Bulford Camp
Figures Figure 1	Site location plan of Bulford Camp showing 2016 phase assets
Figure 2	1901 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map
Figure 3	1903 Ordnance Survey map (1914 reprint edition)
Figure 4	1925 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map
Figure 5	1948 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map
Figure 6	WD 0 040 ground floor plan. 'New Bakery' undated.
Figure 7	WD 0 040 ground floor plan September 2016.
Figure 8	WD 0 040 mezzanine floor plans. 'Proposed Bakery' 1953 and 'New Bakery' undated.
Figure 9	WD 0 040 mezzanine floor plan September 2016
Figure 10	WD 0 040 first floor plan 'Proposed Bakery' 1953
Figure 1	WD 0 040 first floor plan. 'New Bakery' undated.
Figure 12	2 WD 0 040 first floor plan. September 2016.
Figure 13	3 WD 0 040 roof plan 'Proposed Bakery' 1953
Figure 14	WD 0 040 sections and elevations 'Proposed Bakery' 1953
Figure 15	5 WD 0 040 sections 'New Bakery' undated.
Figure 16	6 WI 0 082 floor plans drawn 1903, revised 1904 and April 1947
Figure 17	WI 0 082 elevations drawn 1903, revised 1904 and April 1947
Figure 18	3 WI 0 082 sections drawn 1903, revised 1904 and April 1947
Figure 19	WI 0 082 ground floor and basement plans. September 2016.
Figure 20	WI 0 082 first floor plan. September 2016.
Figure 2	l WI 0 216 plan dated 1960-64
Figure 22	2 WI 0 216 plan August 2016
Figure 23	3 WI 0 218 plan September 2016
Figure 24	WI 0 235 plan September 2016
Figure 25	5 KW 0 415 ground floor and basement plans 1984
Figure 26	6 KW 0 415 ground floor plan. September 2016.
Figure 27	KW 0 415 first floor plan. Undated.
Figure 28	PC 0 707 plan. Undated.
Plates	
Cover	WD 0 040 Old Bakery viewed from the east
Plate 1	WD 0 040 north-east (front) elevation



Plate 29

Plate 30

building

ш	2016 Phase Historic Bullating Record: Bullora Camp
Plate 2	WD 0 040 south-east elevation
Plate 3	WD 0 040 south-west (rear) elevation
Plate 4	WD 0 040 viewed from the west showing the external lift and stair towers on the northwest elevation
Plate 5	WD 0 040 ground floor reception area viewed from the north showing the later partition walls and ceiling around the original concrete column framework.
Plate 6	WD 0 040 ground floor storage space with concrete column framework viewed from the north
Plate 7	WD 0 040 ground floor. Original bread store after the later phase reception area had been removed and store room cleared.
Plate 8	WD 0 040 ground floor. Original oven room fitted with shelving racks for storage.
Plate 9	WD 0 040 ground floor. Original oven room after the room had been cleared.
Plate 10	WD 0 040 ground floor. South corner stairwell. It contains its original staircase and column of windows.
Plate 11	WD 0 040 ground floor. Workshop area after clearance.
Plate 12	WD 0 040 ground floor. Oven room untiled floor surface that marks the location of the final prover.
Plate 13	WD 0 040 ground floor. Oven room untiled floor surface that marks the location of the oven.
Plate 14	WD 0 040 ground floor. Boiler house equipment.
Plate 15	WD 0 040 ground floor. Boiler house high level platform and chimney breast at the north-west end.
Plate 16	WD 0 040 mezzanine. Office in the former female rest room.
Plate 17	WD 0 040 mezzanine. One of two offices in the former male rest room.
Plate 18	WD 0 040 first floor. A large office. Note the glazing to the internal wall (left) to light the corridor beyond.
Plate 19	WD 0 040 first floor. Typical store room.
Plate 20	WD 0 040 first floor. Typical corridor viewed from the north. The doors to the original utensil, yeast, salt stores and master baker's office are on the far left.
Plate 21	WD 0 040 first floor. Function room at the east corner of the building.
Plate 22	WD 0 040 first floor. The boat mounted in the function room.
Plate 23	WD X 700 viewed from the south-west. WD X 700 A garages are on the left.
Plate 24	WD X 700 viewed from the south-west.
Plate 25	WD X 700 viewed from the north-east.
Plate 26	WD X 700 viewed from the north-east with nos. 6-9 Kandy Road.
Plate 27	WI 0 082 viewed from the east
Plate 28	WI 0 082 viewed from the south

WI 0 082 viewed from the west with the portakabin extension in the foreground

WI 0 082 portakabin extension and link corridor at the south-west corner of the



Plate 31	WI 0 082 projecting block on the north-west side of the building, part of the original core. It also shows a window inserted in the one of the former door openings.
Plate 32	WI 0 082 viewed from the north with extension WI A 082 in the foreground
Plate 33	WI 0 082 blocked door on the south-east side of the building. Note the blocked window with its arched head visible to the left of the door and shuttered window and painted fire hydrant sign to the right.
Plate 34	WI 0 082 remnant 20 th century graffiti
Plate 35	WI 0 082 entrance to offices
Plate 36	WI 0 082 lobby and stairwell (0.1)
Plate 37	WI 0 082 lobby and stairwell (0.1). The I-beam that supports the upper flight of stairs is visible (top left).
Plate 38	WI 0 082 detail of the decorative newel post
Plate 39	WI 0 082 corridor (0.2)
Plate 40	WI 0 082 example of an office (0.4) created by subdividing the former classrooms
Plate 41	WI 0 082 kitchen (0.9), formerly a lobby/porch
Plate 42	WI 0 082 store room (0.11) in the portakabin extension
Plate 43	WI 0 082 typical office (G04) within extension WI A 082
Plate 44	WI 0 082 first floor corridor (1.1)
Plate 45	WI 0 082 office (1.12)
Plate 46	WI 0 082 office (1.9)
Plate 47	WI 0 082 archives (0.3), former Coats and Hats room. Note the chamfered window opening and flushed bead at dado level.
Plate 48	WI 0 082 display cabinet in the first floor corridor (1.1)
Plate 49	WI 0 082 badges displayed in the first floor corridor (1.1)
Plate 50	WI 0 082 ceremonial saddle blanket displayed in the first floor corridor (1.1)
Plate 51	WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 viewed from the south-west
Plate 52	WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 viewed from the south
Plate 53	WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 viewed from the east
Plate 54	WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 north-east elevation viewed from the north-east
Plate 55	WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 viewed from the north-west
Plate 56	WI 0 830 viewed from the south-west.
Plate 57	WI 0 207 viewed from the north-west.
Plate 58	WI 0 207 door and windows detail.
Plate 59	WI 0 207 viewed from the south.
Plate 60	WI 0 207 viewed from the north-east. WI 0 208 and WI 0 209 are in the background.
Plate 61	WI 0 208 viewed from the north-west.
Plate 62	WI 0 208 verandah ceiling



- Plate 63 WI 0 208 viewed from the north-east.
- Plate 64 WI 0 208 viewed from the south-west. WI 0 207, WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 are in the background.
- Plate 65 WI 0 208 'D COY CQMS' signage
- Plate 66 WI 0 209 viewed from the north-west.
- Plate 67 WI 0 209 typical door
- Plate 68 WI 0 209 viewed from the west.
- Plate 69 WI 0 209 viewed from the east.
- Plate 70 WI 0 209 sign 'WING 209' fixed to the west corner of the building.
- Plate 71 WI 0 216 viewed from the north-west.
- Plate 72 WI 0 216 viewed from the west.
- Plate 73 WI 0 216 viewed from the north. WI 0 215 is partially visible on the left.
- Plate 74 WI 0 216 viewed from the east. The link corridor is behind the container and WI 0 215 is partially visible on the right.
- Plate 75 WI 0 216 main corridor viewed from the north-west.
- Plate 76 WI 0 216 secondary and link corridor viewed from the south-west.
- Plate 77 WI 0 216 'The Monarch' floor spring a feature of the doors in the main corridor
- Plate 78 WI 0 216 half of accommodation room 9 (previously bedroom 15) viewed from the east.
- Plate 79 WI 0 216 other half of accommodation room 9 (previously bedroom 14) viewed from the north.
- Plate 80 WI 0 216 accommodation room 12 (previously bedrooms 18 and 19) viewed from the east.
- Plate 81 WI 0 216 ablutions room viewed from the north.
- Plate 82 WI 0 216 bath in ablutions room 10 viewed from the east. The incised line at dado level and seat appear to be original.
- Plate 83 WI 0 216 drying room 13 viewed from the west.
- Plate 84 WI 0 216 utility room kitchen (previously a bathroom) viewed from the west. Note the incised line at dado level and blocked door opening (right).
- Plate 85 WI 0 218 and car park viewed from the south.
- Plate 86 WI 0 218 viewed from the north.
- Plate 87 WI 0 218 viewed from the west.
- Plate 88 WI 0 218 internal face of the rear access door.
- Plate 89 WI 0 218 fire alarm on the south-east side of the building.
- Plate 90 WI 0 218 spine of the C-plan corridor viewed from the north-east.
- Plate 91 WI 0 218 large store room on the south-east side of the building, viewed from the north. Note the metallic silver paint finish at low level.
- Plate 92 WI 0 218 W.C. showing former location of the sink and the door to the toilet, which is likely original.



- Plate 93 WI 0 218 store room at the north corner of the building with barred windows.
- Plate 94 WI 0 218 one of several pendant ceiling lights, which are likely original.
- Plate 95 WI 0 235 viewed from the north-west.
- Plate 96 WI 0 235 viewed from the north-east.
- Plate 97 WI 0 235 viewed from the south-east.
- Plate 98 WI 0 235 metal security door at the north end of the building.
- Plate 99 WI 0 235 store room viewed from the north-west. Note the blocked door opening between the north and south areas in the far corner.
- Plate 100 WI 0 235 door between the two rooms in the north area.
- Plate 101 WI 0 235 the blocked door opening between the north and south areas.
- Plate 102 WI 0 235 lobby viewed from the south-west. Note the windows with internal security bars.
- Plate 103 WI 0 235 rear entrance block viewed from the north-west.
- Plate 104 WI 0 235 smallest store room in the south area. Note the vertical scars on the walls that mark the position of removed shelving partitions.
- Plate 105 KW 0 415 viewed from the south.
- Plate 106 KW 0 415 viewed from the north.
- Plate 107 KW 0 415 viewed from the north-east.
- Plate 108 KW 0 415 probable converted door opening in the north-west elevation.
- Plate 109 KW 0 415 riding school iron ring fixed to the south-west elevation.
- Plate 110 KW 0 415 north corner showing the basement stairs and window.
- Plate 111 KW 0 415 large gymnasium viewed from the west.
- Plate 112 KW 0 415 sports hall viewed from the west.
- Plate 113 KW 0 415 office viewed from the east.
- Plate 114 KW 0 415 changing room viewed from the north-east.
- Plate 115 KW 0 415 north-west end of the corridor at the north-east end of the building. It shows the external door (right), toilet door (centre) and staircase to the first floor (background).
- Plate 116 First floor gallery overlooking the sports hall, viewed from the west.
- Plate 117 First floor north-east wall showing hooks probably related to the building's former use and inset as a riding school.
- Plate 118 PC 0 707 viewed from the north-west.
- Plate 119 PC 0 707 viewed from the south.
- Plate 120 PC 0 707 (left) and PC A 707 kennels (right) viewed from the east.
- Plate 121 PC 0 707 viewed from the east. The north-east side of the building and south end of the yard are shown.
- Plate 122 PC 0 707 dog shower within the south end of the yard.
- Plate 123 PC A 707 kennels within the north end of the PC 0 707 yard.



- PC A 707 kennel bay. Note the rotating food hatch (inset) and pulley system for the Plate 124 sleeping enclosure hatch (right). and inset Plate 125 PC 0 707 central lobby within the west range viewed from the south.
- Plate 126 PC 0 707 office in the west range with a safe. Viewed from the west.
- Plate 127 PC 0 707 locker/changing room at the south end of the west range. Viewed from the south.
- Plate 128 PC 0 707 detail of possibly original door finger plates and other door furniture that appears on several doors in the west range.
- Plate 129 PC 0 707 washroom/switch room viewed from the north-east.
- Plate 130 PC 0 707 kitchen viewed from the north.
- Plate 131 PC 0 707 office at the east end of the east range. Viewed from the east.
- Plate 132 PC 0 707 store room with rations lockers viewed from the south. The inset is a detail of and inset the locker labels.



Salisbury Plain Camps

2016 Phase Historic Building Record: Bulford Camp

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works, to carry out a programme of historic building recording of selected buildings at Bulford Camp and Larkhill Camp Army bases on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire in advance of development.

The report follows a previous 2016 building assessment report which evaluated a number of buildings targeted for redevelopment at three Army bases on Salisbury Plain comprising: Bulford Camp, Larkhill Camp and Perham Down Camp. The assessment report identified those buildings worthy of preservation by record and provided recommendations for a programme of building recording to levels commensurate with Historic England guidelines.

This report deals with the building recording works at Bulford Camp, where 13 buildings were recorded to Historic England Levels 1-3. A separate report details the building recording at Larkhill Camp. No buildings were recommended for recording at Perham Down Camp.

The building recording for Bulford Camp took place in August and September 2016.



Salisbury Plain Camps

2016 Phase Historic Building Record: Bulford Camp

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The site surveys were undertaken by Grace Flood, Cordelia Laycock and Bob Davis. This report was written and researched by Grace Flood. Figures and plates were prepared by Grace Flood, Nancy Dixon and Rob Goller. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Matt Rous.



Salisbury Plain Camps

2016 Phase Historic Building Record: Bulford Camp

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works (hereafter, 'the Client'), to carry out a programme of historic building recording of buildings and structures situated at three Army bases on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire: Bulford Camp, Larkhill Camp and Perham Down Camp. The redevelopment of buildings and structures (hereafter referred to as 'assets') as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP) will involve the construction of numerous new facilities, including stores, workshops and accommodation at each of the three camps. The majority of assets targeted for redevelopment will be demolished whereas others will be altered, usually via extension.
- 1.1.2 This phase of historic building recording follows on from previous phases of assessment and building recording undertaken for the ABP by Wessex Archaeology in 2014-5. This previous work involved the recording of assets at Tidworth Barracks, Bulford Camp, Larkhill Camp, Perham Down Camp on Salisbury Plain and at Aldershot Garrison in Hampshire. Details of the reports from these earlier phases of work are included in the References **section 6**.
- 1.1.3 A total of 26 assets were targeted for assessment and/or building recording as part of the 2016 phase of works. Some had previously been recorded by Wessex Archaeology as part of earlier phases of work, however, an enhanced/higher level of record or additional details was now required. Justification for the recording and level of record outlined for the 13 buildings at Bulford Camp is detailed within the assessment report (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).
- 1.1.4 This report covers the 13 assets selected for historic building recording at Bulford Camp which are detailed in **Table 1** below. Those recorded at Larkhill Camp are discussed in a separate report (Wessex Archaeology 2016b). As a result of the 2016 building assessment, no buildings were recommended for recording at Perham Down Camp.

Table 1: 2016 phase assets recorded at Bulford Camp

Site	Asset ID	Proposals	Description	Level of Building Record		
			•	1	2	3
Bulford	WD 0 040	Demolition	Former bakery			X
Bulford	WD X 700	Demolition	Extension of the former 4 Rifles Welfare facilities nos. 6-9, Kandy Road	Х		



Site	Asset ID Proposals		Description	Level of Building Record		
			P	1	2	3
Bulford	WI 0 082	Extension demolition and replacement	Offices; former School, then Welfare Office		х	
Bulford	WI 0 206	Demolition	Office/stores	Х		
Bulford	WI 0 830	Demolition	Extension of WI 0 206	х		
Bulford	WI 0 207	Demolition	Office/Stores	Х		
Bulford	WI 0 208	Demolition	Office/Stores	Х		
Bulford	WI 0 209	Demolition	Stores	Х		
Bulford	WI 0 216	Demolition	Accommodation block		х	
Bulford	WI 0 218	Demolition	Stores		Х	
Bulford	WI 0 235	Demolition	Stores		х	
Bulford	KW 0 415	Demolition	Gymnasium/former Riding School		х	
Bulford	PC 0 707 and PC A 707	Demolition	Royal Military Police (RMP) Dogs		Х	

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Bulford Camp (**Figure 1**), is one of the main military facilities contained within the Defence Training Estates on Salisbury Plain. The camp is situated to the east of Bulford village, approximately 3 km north-east of Amesbury and c.13 km north of Salisbury in Wiltshire.
- 1.2.2 The camp, which comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 120 hectares (ha), contains a considerable number of assets, including accommodation blocks, messing and recreation amenities, stores, technical support, administration and training facilities. The camp also contains numerous parcels of open ground interspersed amongst and at the peripheries of the developed areas.
- 1.2.3 The military facility is self-contained, and is set amid a patchwork of arable fields, pasture, undeveloped grassland and plantations.
- 1.2.4 Bulford Camp is located on gently sloping ground, at the foot of, and overlooked by Beacon Hill. Within the camp the ground slopes evenly from east-west, dropping from c.130 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to c.95 m aOD.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the 2016 Phase Historic Building Record were to create a record of the 13 buildings to be redeveloped as identified in **Table 1** that either were specified by the Client or identified as worthy of 'preservation by record' in the assessment report (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).



2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 The levels of record recommended in the 2016 phase Building Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) and specified by the Client are commensurate with Levels 1-4 as described in the Historic England (HE) guidance document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016). Recording levels are outlined as follows:

Level 1 is essentially a **basic visual record**, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type...Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen in order to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.

Level 2 is a **descriptive record**, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

- 2.2.2 Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.
- 2.2.3 Level 4 provides a **comprehensive analytical record** and is appropriate for buildings of special importance. Whereas the analysis and interpretation employed at Level 3 will clarify the building's history so far as it may be deduced from the structure itself, the record at Level 4 will draw on the full range of other sources of information about the building and discuss its significance in terms of architectural, social, regional or economic history. The range of drawings may also be greater than at other levels.' (Historic England 2016, 25-27)
- 2.2.4 Of the 13 buildings identified for recording, one of the buildings was recorded to Level 3, six of the buildings to Level 2, and six of the buildings to Level 1. All levels of record required photographic survey of the buildings. A drawn record was only required for the seven buildings selected for Level 2 and 3 recording. There were no assets selected for level 4 recording.

2.3 On site recording

2.3.1 Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark II digital SLR camera with 21 mega pixel capability. The location and direction of photographs were recorded on existing plans of the assets provided by the Client or sketch plans drawn on site. The photographs were also recorded on Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* Photographic Record sheets. A scale was included where considered appropriate.



- 2.3.2 The Client holds existing and historic architectural/metric survey drawings of some but not all of the assets selected for recording. HE guidelines (HE 2016) for building recording require a drawn record of the asset floor plans for Level 2 and above standard. In cases where there were no existing plans, or the available plans were considered insufficient, additional metric survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology to complete the record.
- 2.3.3 Metric survey involved the capturing of dimensional details through use of a Leica Distometer (a red laser distance measurer) alongside traditional hand measuring techniques. Measurements were either inputed directly into a tablet PC running AutoCAD software or else marked on hard copies of existing drawings to be digitised back at the offices of Wessex Archaeology.

2.4 Documentary research

- 2.4.1 To create a fully contextual record and enable the sequence of the individual assets' development to be fully appreciated (commensurate with Level 2 and above), a brief background history of the Camp and historic mapping has been provided, which has been reproduced from the earlier assessment and historic building recording reports (Wessex Archaeology 2014 and 2015a-e).
- 2.4.2 In addition, where assets have been previously recorded as part of the earlier 2014-15 phases of work, their existing record has been reproduced, although enhanced and augmented as necessary to meet the higher level of record specified.

2.5 Site visits

2.5.1 The buildings at Bulford Camp were recorded in August and September 2016 by a team of two experienced archaeologists from Wessex Archaeology. The team was accompanied at all times by a member of the Aspire Defence team for security purposes and to facilitate access to the assets.

3 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 Bulford Camp

- 3.1.1 This historic background is intended to provide a context for the individual Asset descriptions that follow. It has been reproduced from the *Phase 2 Historic Building Record: Bulford Camp* report (Wessex Archaeology 2015b).
- 3.1.2 The War Office first completed the purchase of land at Bulford in March 1898, with the acquisition of the Bulford Manor estate and parts of another estate belonging to Miss Seymour which totalled 1079 ha. However, in 1897, prior to the formalisation of these purchases, the 4th Cavalry Brigade had encamped under Beacon Hill. A further 892 ha around Brigmerston was purchased in 1899, and in the summer of 1900 an extra 116 ha were purchased from Miss Seymour's estate.
- 3.1.3 The original encampment was tented and comprised white canvas bell tents. The 1901 Ordnance Survey map distinguishes the site of the camp denoted 'BULFORD CAMP', but no camp outline is delineated or depicted (**Figure 2**). Other changes are also limited to the construction of an Engine House and covered reservoir c.60 m east of the Site and disappearance of the two short lived east-west tracks between Bulford Penning and Beacon Hill in the southern part of the Site. To the northeast of the Site parts of the original A and B rifle ranges are depicted.



- 3.1.4 The 1903 Ordnance Survey map of Salisbury Plain (**Figure 3**) reveals the full extent of the second phase of early 20th century military encampment. The Hutment Barracks or Bulford Hut Barracks has been constructed on both sides of the Bulford road, c.300 m south of Sling Plantation. The Hut Barracks encompasses approximately 27 ha on the western side of the road and is equal proportioned area on the east. An additional area to the northeast and east of the Hut Barracks, demarcates the limits of an extra part of the military development known as Bulford Camp which was designated for tented accommodation. This area extended beyond the north edge of Sling Plantation, but south of Three Acre Plantation (which first appears on the 1901 survey).
- 3.1.5 The Hut Barracks comprised structures constructed with wooden walls and framing covered with felt and corrugated iron. Construction of the Hut Barracks began during 1900 and was completed by late 1901. Some of the huts used in the construction of the Hut Barracks may have once originally been destined for service in the Boer War. Brick structures were also constructed during this period and included a number of two-story slate roofed Warrant Officers' quarters.
- 3.1.6 Between 1903 and 1906 Bulford was used as a School of Mounted Infantry and in 1905 a number of Artillery Brigades were stationed there. The 1924 Ordnance Survey mapping depicts the Barracks in considerable detail (**Figure 4**). The majority of the structures within the Lines are small and are probably indicative of the original hutments. There are however a number of notable additions around the periphery of the main Barracks which are situated with the Site boundary, these include on the west side of the Barracks: M.T. Workshops between Amiens Lines and the Rail branch line, Riding Schools (brick built and constructed between 1904 and 1905), to the west of Cambrai Lines, and a large Lorry Shelter and Coal Yard between the Riding Schools and the Rail branch line.
- 3.1.7 During WWII Bulford was largely occupied by British Units, although the Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps was stationed for a time at Bulford towards the end of 1940. The 1948 Ordnance Survey map shows the camp shortly after WWII when the majority of prewar structures were still standing (**Figure 5**).
- 3.1.8 The 1961 and 1972 Ordnance Survey maps (not reproduced) depict considerable changes to the layout of the Barracks. The majority of the of the structures related to the pre-WWII camp have been removed, however there are a number of notable surviving element of the earlier Barracks, particularly along the western side of the Marlborough Road within Arras, Cambrai and Mon Lines but also within the road facing side of Aisne Lines. On the west side of the Barracks two small groups of the hut structures survive adjacent to Horne Road, and some element of the old Amiens Lines and the two lines of M.T. Workshops survive.
- 3.1.9 At present, very little remains of the pre-WWII Barracks survive within the Site boundary (Figure 1). Pre-WWII buildings comprise a number structures concentrated in the areas adjacent to the Marlborough Road, including WD 0 423 (ABF Building), WI 0 257, PC 0 707 (RMP Dogs) and St Georges Church (PC 0 770), and a number of other possible surviving buildings, including KW 0 415 (the Gymnasium) and possibly KW 0 418 (the Beacon Club) on the eastern side of the Barracks, and WI 0 082 (Old School) on the west side of the Barracks. Due to their association with the early development of the camp, some of these structures may be considered to be historically significant. Other surviving non-designated structures within the Site which may be considered to be historically significant include the Old Bakery (WD 0 040), the Bulford Study Centre (WD 0 050) and the BSC Annexe (WD 0 82A).



4 ASSET DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The written account of the assets recorded at Bulford Camp is complimentary to and should be viewed in conjunction with the drawing Figures and photographic Plates that appear later in this report.
- 4.1.2 The assets are described in the order they appear in **Table 1**.

4.2 WD 0 040: Office/Store (former Bakery)

Level of record

4.2.1 Level 3 (analytical record). Previously the asset was recorded to Level 2 (descriptive) standard (WA 2015b).

<u>History</u>

- 4.2.2 The asset appears for the first time on the 1961 Ordnance Survey map of the area and surviving architect's drawings for the proposed bakery date from August and November 1953. These sources indicate it was constructed at some point between 1953 and 1961. The modernist architectural style is typical of the mid-late 1950s (**Plates 1-4**).
- 4.2.3 Architects for the bakery were Brian L. Sutcliffe & Partners based in Southampton. The consulting engineer was Martin I. Addams based at 1 Gower Street, London.
- 4.2.4 The asset is currently referred to as the 'Old Bakery' indicating its former use. It is not known when the bakery function of the building fell out of use, although it is thought that it was converted to a supply centre comprising numerous offices and stores during the later 20th century.
- 4.2.5 In 2014 the building was occupied by at least three different companies: ERF, Speedy Hire and BSS Plumbing Trade Supplies. It has since been vacated and was empty at the time of the survey in August 2016.

Drawn record sources

- 4.2.6 The drawn record for WD 0 040 is presented in **Figures 6-15**. As this is a Level 3 record, the location and orientation of plates has been included on the 2016 plans (**Figures 7, 9 and 12**).
- 4.2.7 In addition to the 1953 proposed bakery drawings produced by Brian L. Sutcliffe & Partners, there is an undated drawing titled 'Bulford Ward Barracks New Bakery'. This appears to show the building 'as constructed' and includes floor plans, sections and details of control panels. Unfortunately, the signatures on the undated drawing are difficult to read, however it appears to have been drawn by B. S. an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (A.M.I.C.E.) Garrison Engineer II and signed by Garrison Engineer W. S. S. -, a Major in the Royal Engineers.
- 4.2.8 In addition to these historic sources, the building was metrically surveyed by Wessex Archaeology to record any later phases of alteration (**Figures 7, 9 and 12**).

Description and analysis - Exterior

4.2.9 WD 0 040 is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR) 417878 143970.



- 4.2.10 The building comprises a large three-bay rectangular structure of three-four storeys that is orientated approximately north-west to south-east along its long axis measuring approximately 38 m in length and 26 m in width. The building is architecturally interesting with typical 1950s modernist architectural flourishes including a curved profile roof form, continuous ranks of windows, protruding concrete window frames and cantilevered concrete slab cover covered loading bay (**Plates 1-4**).
- 4.2.11 Fenestration is regular throughout: the ground floor is lit by continuous ranks of fixed and pivot windows at high level on all sides of the building. In addition, the north-east (front) and south-west (rear) elevations (**Plates 1 and 3** respectively) each have a column of two-light, fixed windows with a horizontal pivot window at the top that light each stairwell as well as a row of continuous, high level horizontal pivot windows and a series of three-light casement and awning windows are later insertions and do not have the 1950s protruding concrete frames. The south-west (side) elevation (**Plate 2**) has continuous ranks of windows with protruding concrete frames: a horizontal pivot type at ground floor and casement and horizontal pivot type at mezzanine level. At first floor, there is a series of four-light casement windows also with concrete frames.
- 4.2.12 There is access into the building on all sides. On the north-east elevation there is a ramp with a reinforced concrete canopy overhead to the reception entrance. Doors on the two corners of the south-east elevation lead into the stairwells. They have timber frames with concrete steps and a small concrete canopy above. On the south-west elevation are two goods entrances with roller shutters. The north-west side (**Plate 4**) has external stair and lift towers to provide access between the ground and first floor as there is no provision for this internally. The roof can be accessed from the top of the lift shaft.

Description and analysis - Interior

- 4.2.13 The interior of the building is a mixture of original spaces and rooms that were partitioned later following the disuse of the bakery. The reception area (**Plate 5**), storerooms and offices on the north-east side of the building are all later partitions with stud walls and suspended ceiling tiles, however features of the original building including the paved floor and octagonal columns remain *in situ* (**Plates 5-7**).
- 4.2.14 The later partitions are constructed around the original framework of the building that comprises large octagonal concrete columns regularly spaced to support the upper floors and roof. These are prominent within the two large storage spaces that occupy the majority of the ground floor. These spaces were originally the bread store (west; **Plates 5-7**) and oven room (east; **Plate 8-9**) (**Figure 6**). In 2014 these spaces contained metal shelving racks that restricted sightlines and created circular and snaking circulation patterns with very little open space. However, when the building was revisited in 2016 the shelving racks and the entirety of the reception area had been removed revealing the full dimensions of these large rooms. In the eastern room (former oven room) an inserted mezzanine platform and metal fence surrounding the workshop area had been left *in situ* (**Plate 9**); both are later additions to the building.
- 4.2.15 The majority of the ground floor is paved with stone and tile flags, except at the south-east end of the building, beneath the mezzanine level, where the floor surface varies between linoleum in the toilets and stairwells (**Plate 10**) to hardwood floorboards and parquet blocks in the workshop area (**Plate 11**). Some of these changes in the floor mark the position of original partitions and features that have been removed. The parquet floor defines the extent of the original female changing room. In the former oven room there are untiled areas that mark the outline of the final prover and oven equipment depicted on the



undated 'new bakery' plan (**Figure 6**; **Plates 12-13**). In addition, the hoist enclosure at the north corner of the bread store is marked by raised lines in the existing floor surface and there are several other fixing point scars for unidentified equipment as well as those associated with the shelving racks. Apart from those associated with the shelving racks, all identified floor scars/fixings are depicted on **Figure 7**.

- 4.2.16 In addition to the features already mentioned, the undated ground floor plan shows a bread circulating table in the bread store with what appears to be a conveyor belt passing through the wall into the oven room at a point between the final prover and oven.
- 4.2.17 Comparison of the proposed and new bakery drawings and 2016 metric survey indicate that additional garage type doors have been inserted in the north-west and north-east sides of the ground floor, whereas a double door opening on the north-east side has been blocked. Internal openings have also altered, for example the existing and blocked doorways between the two large ground floor spaces are both later modifications. The smaller rooms at the south-east end of the ground floor have been rearranged and subdivided to form the toilets, and opened up to form the workshop/store room.
- 4.2.18 Stairwells (Plate 10) at the east and south corners of the building provide access to the mezzanine and first floor levels. The mezzanine level is located at the south-east end of the building. It is divided in two by the boiler house, which has a high ceiling and high level platform with a chimney breast on it at the north-west end. The boiler is located on a raised concrete platform but the equipment is clearly a later replacement the flues pass through the ceiling rather than into the high level chimney breast (Plates 14-15). As with the ground floor, the mezzanine level has been subdivided since its initial construction. It originally contained the male and female rest rooms, with the boiler house between, but the rest rooms have since been converted and subdivided into three offices (Plates 16-17).
- 4.2.19 When building WD 0 040 functioned as a bakery, the first floor would have been relatively open-plan. It was bisected in to two large spaces: the flour store (west) and dough room (east) with four small rooms: the utensil, salt and yeast stores and master baker's office situated at the south-east end of the building. A set of double-doors, jib and hoist are depicted on the 1953 drawing and undated drawing on the south-west side of the building. However, these original features have been removed and no evidence of them was identified during the site visit, other than a necessary gap in the high level windows sequence.
- 4.2.20 The undated plan of the first floor (**Figure 11**) depicts the bakery equipment on this level. There was a first prover/divider machine and two dough mixers in the dough room and a flour sifter, sack cleaner and sack elevator in the flour store. The sack elevator is in the north corner of the flour store located above the hoist enclosure on the ground floor. It is depicted in section A (**Figure 15**).
- 4.2.21 The first floor has been considerably subdivided since its initial construction (compare Figures 10-12). Stud partition walls and suspended ceilings have been inserted to form offices and store rooms of various sizes in what was the dough room and flour store (Plates 18-19). Offices are located around the outer edges of the floor with store rooms (known and probable) within the centre. The original utensil store has been converted into toilets and there is also a kitchen on this side of the building. Corridors form a figure 8 to provide access to all rooms on the floor (Plate 20). The room at the east corner of the floor is the largest and appears to be a function room. It has concertina doors so the room can be divided in half (Plate 21). A boat has been cut in half lengthways and mounted on the south-east wall. It is named 'the Hung Drawn & Quartered' and has an AMF (Ace



- Mobile Force) shield and many signatures on its side. Some signatures are dated and range from circa 1992 to 2012 (**Plate 22**).
- 4.2.22 The original floor surface of concrete paving has been covered by carpet or linoleum. Roof lights shown on the architectural plans are not visible within the first floor because a suspended ceiling has been fitted throughout. Overall, this floor is much darker and more enclosed than when originally constructed.
- 4.2.23 As originally constructed WD 0 040 appears to follow the architect's proposed drawings closely (compare 1953 and undated drawings). The existing building retains the majority of its original room divisions. However there have been later alterations, in particular the subdivision of original spaces as well as removal of equipment, as the building is no longer used as a bakery. The majority of modifications appear to be related to the conversion of the building from a bakery to a storage/supply centre. However it is not known when this change of use occurred.
- 4.3 WD X 700: Extension of the former 4Rifles welfare facilities (nos. 6-9 Kandy Road)

 Level of record
- 4.3.1 Level 1

History

4.3.2 The asset appears for the first time on the 1971 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the area indicating it was constructed at some point between 1961 and 1971.

Description

- 4.3.3 WD X 700 is centred at OS NGR 418660 143904. **Plates 23-26** provide a basic visual record of the building.
- 4.3.4 WD X 700 is a single-storey, rectangular plan extension of no. 6, Kandy Road. It measures approximately 10.5 m in length and 7.5 m in width, and is orientated north-east to south-west along its long axis. The building has red brick walls laid in stretcher bond and a flat roof covered in asphalt with asbestos fascia boards. There are external doors on its north-west and south-east sides of the building. The south east door is reached via a metal framed ramp or concrete steps. The building has two sizes of window openings fitted with uPVC frames. The larger windows are 3-light casement and awning types whereas the smaller ones were boarded over. The rear (north-west side) of the building is decorated with painted murals of plants and flowers.
- 4.3.5 The asset is an extension of no. 6, Kandy Road, which is part of a pair of two-storey, rectangular plan terraces that comprise nos. 6-9, Kandy Road (**Plate 26**). The two terraces are orientated north-east to south-west on their long axes (same as the asset) but are offset from one another. The southern terrace (nos. 6-7) is located further west than the northern one (nos. 8-9). These buildings, including the asset WD X 700, were previously occupied by the 4Rifles Welfare Office. This office has since moved to The Haig Centre WD 0 123.
- 4.3.6 WD X 700A is a row of garages for 6-9 Kandy Road located to the west of WD X 700. The assessment concluded that no record of the garages was necessary but they are partly visible in **Plate 23**.



4.4 WI 0 082: Offices

Level of record

4.4.1 Level 2

History

- 4.4.2 WI 0 082 appears for the first time on the 1924 OS map of the area, although the client holds historic architect's drawings drawn in February 1903, that were subsequently revised in 1904 and 1947. Therefore, the building was constructed at some point between February 1903 and 1924. The architects' drawings are titled S.P.D. Bulford. Ward Barracks Elder Children's School, although the words 'Adult School' have been crossed out. This indicates the building was originally constructed as a school and it is labelled as such on the 1924 OS map.
- 4.4.3 The 1924 OS map depicts WI 0 082 as an irregular plan building similar to the plan form shown on the architect's drawings but with a rectangular plan extension at the north-west corner. This extension had been demolished by 1939, leaving the core of the school intact. The architect's drawings revised in 1904 and 1947 show areas of possible extension at the north-west and south-west corners of the building, which do not match the extension seen on the 1924 OS map and there is no evidence to suggest they were ever constructed.
- 4.4.4 By 1971, WI 0 082 had been converted to a Welfare Centre (1971 OS map) but its plan form remained unchanged from that depicted on the 1939 OS map.
- 4.4.5 At present the building has a portakabin extension attached to its south-west corner and more permanent brick-built extension at its north-east corner. These are shown on metric survey drawings held by the client. Unfortunately, the survey by Stanburys Ltd. is undated but it shows that the portakabin extension is the earlier of the two. It was constructed prior to 2002 whereas the brick extension was built post-2005 (Google Earth imagery). Metric survey drawings by Aspire Defence Service Limited dated October 2012 show that both extensions had been constructed by this date.
- 4.4.6 Originally the school had separate boys' and girls' playgrounds on the north-west side of the building. At the north-west end of the playgrounds (approximately 50 m from the school) was a long narrow building, its long axis parallel with that of the school. This building contained a central playshed and boys' and girls' latrines at either end. This building was removed at some point between 1971 and 1976 (as shown on OS maps).

Description - Exterior

- 4.4.7 WI 0 082 is centred at OS NGR 418226, 143622. The drawn record for the asset comprises architect's drawings created in 1903 then revised in 1904 and 1947 and 'as existing' floor plans are derived from a combination of the undated Stanbury's Ltd. survey, 2012 Aspire Defence Services Limited survey and measurements recorded by Wessex Archaeology in 2016. These are presented as **Figures 16-20**.
- 4.4.8 Building WI 0 082 is an irregular plan, three-storey building ranging from basement to first floor. It is orientated north-east to south-west on its long axis and measures approximately 25 m in length by 19 m in width, inclusive of modern extensions. Excluding the extensions, it measures approximately 25 m in length by 10.5 m in width.
- 4.4.9 The core of the building is a two-three storey C-plan block with a rectangular plan projecting block on its north-west side (**Plates 28-32**). It has red brick walls laid in English



bond with a plinth at the base of the walls and string course between the ground and first floors. The wings of the C-plan section have gables with raised pediments on the southeast and north-west sides and there are similar gabled dormers on the north-east and south-east sides. The timber-framed, pitched roof is covered in tiles and there are two brick chimney stacks with moulded string course and collar. The architects' drawings show four chimney stacks and three mounted ventilators spaced regularly along the apex of the roof; however the ventilators and two of the chimney stacks have been removed at an unknown date.

- 4.4.10 At present, the core of the building has only one entrance in its south-east side. However, the architect's plan show it was one of four original entrances placed symmetrically on the south-east and north-west sides of the building, three of which have subsequently been blocked. The two on the north-west side have been converted to windows (**Plate 31**). The blocked entrances on the south-east side have a recessed porch accessed through an arched opening with rubbed brick head (**Plate 33**). They are labelled as Boys' Entrance and Girls' Entrance on the architect's drawing (**Figure 16**). The surviving (Girls') entrance has a pair of timber plank doors partially glazed with a two-light fanlight overhead.
- 4.4.11 Fenestration is regular on the gabled elevations but elsewhere the pattern becomes irregular. The majority of window openings are original. These vary in size but all have rubbed brick arch heads and concrete sills. The window frames are PVCu replacements and are a mixture of two or three-light types. In most cases the lower light is an awning type whereas the upper lights do not open.
- 4.4.12 The window to the right of the blocked door on the south-east side of the building is fitted with a slatted shutter (**Plate 33**). If open, this would light the stairwell to the basement. There was originally a second basement window located below ground level, south of the blocked door. It can be seen in the architect's plan and elevation drawings (**Figures 16-17**) but is now blocked with tarmac. The arch head of the blocked window opening is visible in the wall just above ground level (**Plate 33** left).
- 4.4.13 Inserted or altered windows are located on the north-west side of the historic core of the building in blocked door openings (compare **Figures 16 and 20**). The inserted windows are set beneath concrete lintels and one is recessed with a flat arch brick head (**Plate 31**).
- 4.4.14 In contrast to the core of the building, the extensions on its north-west side are single-storey structures (**Plates 29, 30** and **32**).
- 4.4.15 The earlier extension, constructed at some point between 1971 and 2002, is a portakabin connected to the core of the building via a timber framed link corridor (**Plates 29-30**). The portakabin has a steel frame set into concrete pads in the ground and PVCu windows on all sides. Timber framed steps provide access to a door on its north-west side and there is also a door on the south-west side of the link corridor. The link corridor is clad in corrugated metal sheet on the walls and its flat roof. In addition to its timber/glazed panel door it has casement windows on its south-west and north-east sides.
- 4.4.16 The most recent extension, constructed some point after 2005, is a rectangular plan, single-storey block attached to the north-west corner of the building (**Plate 32**). Signs on the sides of the extension denote it as WI A 082. It has red brick walls laid in stretcher bond, a gable end to the north-west and a pitched roof clad in tile. It has architectural elements that are similar, although not identical to the core of the building including a brick plinth and two-light PVCu framed windows with brick arch heads and PVCu sills. There is an external door on the south-west side of the extension reached via a ramp.



- 4.4.17 There are several signs mounted on the sides of the building, either close to the doorways or on the sides of the building visible from the road. These include a masonry plaque to the left of the surviving original entrance and another brass plaque mounted on a timber board, which is located on the north-west side of the building close to the link corridor entrance. There is also a painted fire hydrant sign close to its modern counterpart (**Plate 33 right**).
- 4.4.18 Some pencil and scratched graffiti was noted close to the surviving original entrance. This included dated examples 'R.H. 1938' beneath a masonry plaque (**Plate 34**) and 'A BROWN J VINCENT 1942' within the porch to the left of the door.

Description - Interior

- 4.4.19 A comparison of the architects' plans and more recent surveys of WI 0 082 (**Figures 16** and 19-20) show the original layout of the building is well preserved but has been subdivided and the building extended to create numerous offices.
- 4.4.20 The surviving original entrance (**Plate 35**) opens into the lobby and stairwell (corridor 0.1) located centrally on the south-east side of the core of the building (**Plates 36-38**). This provides access to the basement and first floor of the building. A corridor (0.2) located on the north-west side of the C-plan block provides access to the majority of rooms on the ground floor and forms the spine of the building (**Plate 39**). Later phase corridors (0.10, G01 and 0.15) run off of this spine and lead into the extensions or into subdivided offices (eg. Offices 0.16 and 0.17). The wings of the C-plan block originally contained a single classroom on each floor, a total of four overall. These large classroom spaces have been sub-divided to form a mixture of two or more offices and circulation spaces (**Plates 40**).
- 4.4.21 The central projecting block on the north-west side of the C-plan is also part of the original core of the building. The ground floor originally contained the two, north-west entrances with an ablution room between. Since construction, the entrances have been blocked and converted into windows. The ablution room has been expanded into the northern of the two entrance lobbies, whereas the southern lobby has been converted to a kitchen (**Plate 41**).
- 4.4.22 The south-west, portakabin extension is subdivided into two store rooms 0.11 and 0.12 (**Plate 42**). These can be accessed externally or via corridor 0.10.
- 4.4.23 The north-west extension contains three offices (**Plate 43**) and a corridor. These rooms are named G01 to G04, which is a different system to the rest of the building.
- 4.4.24 The first floor occupies the core of the building and follows a similar layout to the ground floor with the stairwell on the south-east side and spinal corridor 1.1 on the north-west side. This spinal corridor (**Plate 44**) provides access to offices (**Plates 45-46**) within the C-plan block and to a kitchen and W.C. within the north-west projecting block.
- 4.4.25 The 1903-1947 architects' drawings show the two original first floor classrooms have each been divided into three offices. A seventh first floor office (**Plate 45**) has been created by removing the wall between the original 'Books and Teachers' and 'Coats and Hats' rooms. This involved removal of a fireplace and chimney stack. Originally the building contained three Coat and Hat store rooms, two of which are now used as store and archives rooms (**Plate 47**). Also, the present first floor kitchen was originally a needle workroom.
- 4.4.26 The building contains many original architectural features including a flush bead at dado level within the stairwell and former coats and hats room (0.3) and sports gear store (0.18)



- on the ground floor (**Plates 36-37 and 47**). This beading is a common feature of early 20th century military buildings including several recorded during the earlier phases of historic building recording for the Army Basing Programme (WA 2015a-e).
- 4.4.27 The building has very high ceilings although in most areas this has been obscured by suspended ceilings fitted at lower levels. This is an architectural feature consistent with its period of construction. It contains many original partially glazed doors (**Plates 36, 39 and 41**) either plank and batten or panelled types which are original features. Those on the ground floor have fanlights overhead but those in corridor 0.1 are partially obscured by the suspended ceiling. The windows and door openings on the south-east side of the building have chamfered edges (**Plate 47**). In some cases these chamfered door openings have been partially closed down with smaller modern door frames inserted.
- 4.4.28 The open well staircase (**Plates 36-38**) has a simple stick balustrade and timber handrail but a more elaborate floral motif metal newel post at the base of the stairs; probably castiron (**Plate 38**). The stairs themselves appears to be concrete. The upper flight which spans to the first floor is supported by bolted I-beams (**Plate 37**). Floors throughout the building including the stairs are carpeted, except for the kitchen and toilets, which have a hard-wearing plastic floor surface.
- 4.4.29 Fixtures and fittings within the building are modern. There are no obvious surviving features that pertain directly to the building's original use as a school. It is likely that any such features were removed in the subsequent conversions of the building to a welfare office and then the present offices. Pipework and boxing for services are fixed to the walls of many rooms rather than hidden within the walls or under floor. This adds to the modern appearance of the interior spaces.
- 4.4.30 The building has display cases, artwork and commemorative plaques located in the stairwell, first floor corridor 1.1 and several offices (**Plates 36-37, 44-45 and 48-50**). This includes among other things, several flags and standards; badges of various squadrons, brigades etc. (**Plate 49**) and a ceremonial 'numnah' a pad placed under a saddle (**Plate 50**).
- 4.4.31 No inspection was made of the basement interior.

4.5 WI 0 206: Office/Stores

Level of record

4.5.1 Enhanced level 1. Previously the asset was recorded to level 1 standard (WA 2015e). The existing level 1 record has been enhanced with more detailed description and additional photographs.

History

- 4.5.2 The asset appears for the first time on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1961 and 1971. Prior to this a series of small huts occupied the area of the current building as depicted in the 1924 and 1939 Ordnance Survey maps.
- 4.5.3 It is currently occupied by the 5 Rifles (FSP COY) Mortar Platoon.

Description

4.5.4 WI 0 206 is centred on OS NGR 418553 143620. **Plates 51-56** provide a basic visual record of the asset.



- 4.5.5 The building comprises a single-storey rectangular structure with a semi-detached extension (WI 0 830) on its northern end. The main building is orientated approximately north-east to south-west along its long axis and measures approximately 28 m in length and 8 m in width. It is constructed of brown coloured brick laid in stretcher bond with a concrete slab flat roof. Windows comprise an assortment of mild steel frame casements, some of which are protected with internal steel security bars. Larger windows are located towards the north end of the main building with smaller high level windows at the south end including one positioned as a fanlight above a double door.
- 4.5.6 No inspection was made of the interior.
- 4.5.7 The building is one of a group of three similar 1960s office/store huts (WI 0 206-208) arranged in a north-east to south-west orientated row. Asset WI 0 209 is a store building located at the south end of this row.

4.6 WI 0 830: Office/Stores

Level of record

4.6.1 Enhanced level 1. Previously the asset was recorded to level 1 standard (WA 2015e). The existing level 1 record has been enhanced with more detailed description and additional photographs.

History

- 4.6.2 The asset appears for the first time on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1961 and 1971.
- 4.6.3 It is currently occupied by the 5 Rifles (FSP COY) Mortar Platoon.

Description

- 4.6.4 WI 0 830 is centred on OS NGR 418555 143636. **Plates 51-56** provide a basic visual record of the asset.
- 4.6.5 The building comprises a single-storey rectangular structure which is orientated approximately north-west to south-east along its long axis. WI 0 830 is the northern semi-detached extension of WI 0 206 and extends 4m north-west along the main building's short axis. It measures approximately 7 m in width and 12 m in length. The building is constructed of brown coloured brick laid in stretcher bond with a concrete slab flat roof. Windows comprise an assortment of mild steel frame casements, some of which are protected with internal steel security bars.
- 4.6.6 No inspection was made of the interior.

4.7 WI 0 207: Office/Stores

Level of record

4.7.1 Enhanced level 1.

History

4.7.2 The building appears for the first time on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1961 and 1971. Prior to this a



series of small huts occupied the area of the current building as depicted in the 1924 and 1939 Ordnance Survey maps.

Description

- 4.7.3 WI 0 207 is centred on OS NGR 418530 143590. Plates 57-60 provide a basic visual record of the asset.
- 4.7.4 The building comprises a long single-storey rectangular plan structure which is orientated approximately north-east to south-west along its long axis. It measures approximately 34 m in length and 8.4 m in width.
- 4.7.5 The building is constructed of brown coloured brick laid in stretcher bond with a concrete slab flat roof above and a central verandah on the north-west side. It is one of a group of three similar 1960s office/store buildings (WI 0 206-208) arranged in a north-east to southwest orientated row.
- 4.7.6 Windows comprise an assortment of mild steel frame awning casements, some of which are protected with internal steel security bars. These are located on the north-west and south-east sides of the building. Larger windows are located at the centre of the elevations with smaller windows towards the ends.
- 4.7.7 Access into the building is on the north-west side only with six double doors located beneath the verandah. These doors are arranged symmetrically to either side of a central eight-light window. Each door has fanlights overhead and adjoining window to one side. One of the doors is labelled A COY CQMS (Company Quartermaster Sergeant). A timber sign 'WING 207' is fixed at the east corner of the building.
- 4.7.8 No inspection was made of the interior.

4.8 WI 0 208: Office/Stores

Level of record

4.8.1 Enhanced level 1

History

4.8.2 The building appears for the first time on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1961 and 1971. Prior to this a series of small huts occupied the area of the current building as depicted in the 1924 and 1939 Ordnance Survey maps.

Description

- 4.8.3 WI 0 208 is centred on OS NGR 418513 143543. **Plates 61-65** provide a basic visual record of the asset.
- 4.8.4 The asset is one of a group of three similar 1960s office/store buildings (WI 0 206-208) arranged in a north-east to south-west orientated row. It is similar in appearance to WI 0 207, but has different dimensions.
- 4.8.5 WI 0 208 comprises a long single-storey rectangular plan structure which is orientated approximately north-east to south-west along its long axis. It measures approximately 43 m in length and 8.1 m in width. The building is constructed of brown coloured brick laid



- in stretcher bond with a concrete slab flat roof above and a central verandah on the northwest side (**Plates 61-62**).
- 4.8.6 Windows comprise an assortment of mild steel frame awning casements, some of which are protected with internal steel security bars. These are located on the north-west and south-east sides of the building. Larger windows are located at the centre of the elevations with smaller windows towards the ends.
- 4.8.7 Access into the building is on the north-west side only with eight double doors located beneath the verandah (**Plate 61**). These doors are arranged in groups of 3, 3 and 2 from north to south, with an 8-light window between each group. Each door has fanlights overhead and an adjoining window to one side.
- 4.8.8 Similar to WI 0 207, the building has a painted timber sign 'WING 208' at its east corner. There is also a sign for 'DCOY CQMS' in one of the windows (**Plate 65**).
- 4.8.9 No inspection was made of the interior.

4.9 WI 0 209: Stores

Level of record

4.9.1 Enhanced level 1

History

4.9.2 The building appears for the first time on the 1961 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1939 and 1961. Prior to this a larger irregular plan structure occupied the area of the current building as depicted on the 1939 OS map. Before this there was a rectangular plan structure open fronted on the south-east side, which is shown on the 1924 OS map.

Description

- 4.9.3 WI 0 209 is centred on OS NGR 418498 143510. **Plates 66-70** provide a basic visual record of the asset.
- 4.9.4 The asset is located at the south end of three similar 1960s office/store buildings (WI 0 206-208) arranged in a north-east to south-west orientated row.
- 4.9.5 WI 0 209 comprises a single-storey rectangular plan structure which is orientated approximately north-east to south-west along its long axis. It measures approximately 18.7 m in length and 8.75 m in width. The building is constructed of brown coloured brick laid in stretcher bond with a concrete slab flat roof above. A tarmac ramp has been built up to the north-west side of the building. At the north-east end of the ramp there is a low brick retaining wall attached to the north corner of WI 0 209.
- 4.9.6 Windows in the building comprise high level mild steel frame 3-light awning and deadlight types, which are protected with internal steel security bars. There are 12 in total, spread regularly along the north-west and south-east sides of the building. Those on the north-east side are fanlights above six doors. These provide the only access into the building, which is subdivided into six equal sized store rooms as depicted on the 1971 OS map. The doors are double leaf but the leaves are of unequal width. A vertical metal strip has been added to each door, presumably to reinforce them and make them more secure. Each door is numbered 1 to 6 from north to south. Similar to WI 0 207 and 208 there is a timber sign 'WING 209' fixed to the west corner of the building.



4.9.7 No inspection was made of the interior.

4.10 WI 0 216: Accommodation block

Level of record

4.10.1 Level 2

History

- 4.10.2 The asset was constructed as a Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Mess Sleeping Quarters. It appears for the first time on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map of the area. Architect's drawings are dated 12-09-60 and annotated 'as constructed Dec 64'. This indicates it was designed in 1960 and constructed by December 1964. It was designed by senior architect S. C. Mason A.R.I.B.A.
- 4.10.3 WI 0 216 is connected to an earlier mess building WI 0 215. WI 0 215 first appears on the 1939 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1924 and 1939.
- 4.10.4 WI 0 216 has been altered since its construction in the early 1960s (compare **Figures 21** and **22**). The number of accommodation rooms has decreased but the size of each room increased by removing or cutting openings through some of the internal walls. Unnecessary door openings have been blocked and the rooms have been renumbered. Also, an original bathroom has been refitted as a utility room kitchen. The date of these alterations is unknown.

Description - Exterior

- 4.10.5 WI 0 216 is centred at OS NGR 418265, 143605. Wessex Archaeology digitised and amended an architect's drawing dated 1960-64 in order to produce an 'as existing' plan of the building. The 1960-64 and 2016 plans are presented as **Figures 21** and **22** respectively.
- 4.10.6 The building is a single-storey structure attached to the south end of WI 0 215 (**Plates 71-74**). Overall, it is a T-plan building which comprises a rectangular plan main block orientated north-west to south-east on its long axis and a link corridor on its north-east side, orientated perpendicular to the main block. The main block measures approximately 31 m in length by 10 m in width. The linking corridor measures approximately 6.2 m in length by 1.75 m in width and is located off-centre towards the east end of the building.
- 4.10.7 The walls of WI 0 216 are constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond. The roof over the main block is hipped and clad in interlocking tiles, which also cover the pitched roof of the link corridor. The only external access into the building is at its north-west end (**Plate 71**). The entrance has concrete steps up to a recessed porch. A metal ramp fixed to the steps is a later addition. The external door is a PVCu partially glazed type with fanlight above.
- 4.10.8 The building has regular fenestration that comprises PVCu 3-light awning and casement windows with concrete sills spaced regularly on all sides of the building. All the windows are the same size.
- 4.10.9 Similar to several other buildings described in this report, the asset has a painted timber sign 'WING 216' fixed to one corner (**Plate 71**).



Description - Interior

- 4.10.10 The internal layout of the building has a spinal corridor (Plate 75) that extends the entire length of the main block and provides access to the rooms either side including all accommodation rooms, an ablutions room, drying room and store. A secondary corridor runs perpendicular to the main one and becomes the link corridor to WI 0 215 (Plate 76). It also provides access to the two utility rooms (kitchen and laundry) on the north-east side of the building.
- 4.10.11 The building has been altered since construction as pairs of accommodation rooms have been joined together. This has decreased the number of accommodation rooms but doubled their size. This involved either removing internal walls (as seen in room 12) or cutting new openings (as seen in rooms 9 and 3). Many of the accommodation rooms were locked and therefore inaccessible but blocked door openings visible in the corridor, as well as the current room numbering system clearly indicates that pairs of rooms have been joined together. However, it is not certain whether walls have been removed or had openings cut through them to create these larger rooms.
- 4.10.12 The main corridor is divided into three sections by two sets of partially glazed double doors. These appear to be original as they have 'The Monarch' floor springs manufactured by William Newman & Sons of Birmingham (**Plate 77**). The spring covers have patent numbers dated 1932-3 and 1957-8, so are consistent with the building's early 1960s construction date.
- 4.10.13 Typically, the enlarged accommodation rooms have been created by cutting an opening through a shared wall to join pairs of rooms together, as seen in rooms 3 and 9 (**Plates 78-79**). Fixtures and fittings generally include a single bed, chest of drawers, a wardrobe, a table and chair, washbasin and column radiators beneath the windows. The radiators and washbasin appear original. Initially each accommodation room contained a washbasin fitted back to back but when the rooms were joined together one of each pair of washbasins was removed.
- 4.10.14 Accommodation room 12 (Plate 80) is slightly different as it has been formed by removing an internal wall rather than cutting an opening though it. An overhead beam shows the location of the removed wall. Unlike the other accommodation rooms seen, this is a shared room that contains two single beds. However, there are no washbasins because they were fixed to the wall that was removed.
- 4.10.15 The ablutions room (**Plates 81-82**) retains the same layout as shown on the architect's drawings except one of the two baths has been replaced by two showers. The majority of fixtures and fittings within the ablutions room have been updated but the toilet cubicles and seat within the bathroom appear to be original. The wall finishes and floor surface also appear to updated. The walls are partially painted, partially tiled and the floor surface is a mixture of tiles in the shower areas and hard plastic sheeting.
- 4.10.16 Elsewhere in the building, the walls are painted and floor is carpeted. In most areas the ceilings are painted except in the corridors, which have suspended ceiling tiles.
- 4.10.17 The drying room (**Plate 83**) is one of two small rooms on the north-east side of the main corridor. It has water pipes running along the walls close to the floor and ceiling to heat the space as well as a fixed metal rail with coat hooks. The room was designed as a drying room and the rail and coat hooks appear consistent with the early 1960s construction date of the building.



- 4.10.18 The two utility rooms on the north-east side of the building were designed as a bathroom and cleaning room. The cleaning room is now a laundry, whereas the bathroom has been converted to a small kitchen with limited facilities (sink, microwave, kettle and toaster) (**Plate 84**). The kitchen has a blocked door in its south-east wall (shared with room 12). This opening is not shown on the 1960-64 architect's drawing, so appears to be a later alteration. It is not known when this opening was inserted or blocked.
- 4.10.19 In addition to the original features already mentioned, the two utility rooms and ablutions room all have an incised line at dado level. The incised lines continue into the window openings which suggest it is an original feature. It may indicate the extent of an original wall finish such as tiling or water-proof paint in these spaces. However it is also reminiscent of the flush bead at dado level which is a common feature of public spaces in early 20th century military buildings (e.g. WI 0 082).

4.11 WI 0 218: Stores

Level of record

4.11.1 Level 2

History

- 4.11.2 The asset appears for the first time on the 1961 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1939 and 1961.
- 4.11.3 On the 1961 OS map it is one of two similar-sized rectangular plan buildings located to the south-west of a much larger L-plan structure. Although it is not labelled on the map, the size of this structure suggests it was a warehouse or factory. WI 0 218 was the northern of the two similar-sized structures. The southern one was demolished at some point between 1961 and 1971. The 1971 OS map appears to indicate that WI 0 218 was associated with the large structure to the north-east. The large structure was demolished at some point between 1976 and 2002 (1976 OS map and Google Earth imagery). The area it occupied is now a car park.
- 4.11.4 The building has most recently been used as a store, but is currently unused and boarded up for at least a year.

<u>Description - Exterior</u>

- 4.11.5 WI 0 218 is centred at OS NGR 418210 143460. It was metrically surveyed on 22nd August 2016 in order to produce an 'as existing' plan. This is presented as **Figure 23**.
- 4.11.6 The asset comprises a single-storey rectangular plan building (**Plates 85-87**). It is orientated north-east to south-west on its long axis and measures approximately 15 m in length by 7.8 m in width. The exterior walls of the building are constructed of concrete blocks with a red brick façade. The bricks are laid in stretcher bond. The building has a pitched roof clad in asbestos cement corrugated sheets and gable ends to north-east and south-west. There are no openings on the latter side of the building.
- 4.11.7 Windows in the building comprise mild steel frame 3 and 2-light awning and casements. The window openings are arranged regularly on all but the south-west side of the building and have concrete heads and sills.
- 4.11.8 The main access into WI 0 218 is on the south-east side located slightly off-centre (**Plate 85**). It has concrete steps leading to a set of timber framed double doors. There are also two door openings on the north-west side of the building, which is quite overgrown (**Plates**



- **86-87**). One provides the only point of access into the boiler room, which is not accessible from the building interior. The other provides the rear access into the building. All three door openings were boarded up when the exterior of the building was recorded and doors to the main entrance and boiler room do not survive. The rear access has a timber ledged and braced door with a fanlight above, but this was only visible from the interior of the building (**Plate 88**).
- 4.11.9 There is a hand-operated fire alarm (**Plate 89**) (still in working order) located to the north of the main entrance, which is probably an original mid-20th century feature. Turning the handle rings a bell within the casing.
- 4.11.10 Similar to other many of the structures described in this report, the building has a painted sign 'WING 218' fixed to one corner.

Description - Interior

- 4.11.11 The interior of the building comprises several store rooms, a C-plan corridor and W.C. The C-plan corridor (Plate 90) is centrally located in the north-west half of the building. It provides access between all the rooms except for the boiler room, which is only accessible externally. The main entrance leads directly into the largest store room (Plate 91), which occupies about 80% of the south-east side of the building. The W.C. is located at the west corner.
- 4.11.12 Internally it is possible to see that the outer walls are constructed of concrete blocks with an external façade of red brick laid in stretcher bond. The internal walls are thinner, constructed of red brick in the same bond. There are concrete floors and suspended ceilings throughout. The largest room (**Plate 91**) is painted metallic silver below the window sill level and green above. The reason for this is unknown. Other rooms in the structure, with the exception of the boiler room, are also painted but only in one colour (green or blue).
- 4.11.13 Most of the interior doors are missing but the timber frames survive. All internal door openings, with the exception of the cupboard and toilet door have fanlights overhead, although some have been boarded over and none are glazed (**Plate 90**). Both the toilet and cupboard door survive intact (**Plate 92**). These are both 5-panel timber doors consistent with the mid-20th century construction date of the building.
- 4.11.14 Windows in the north half of the building are protected with internal steel security bars (**Plate 93**).
- 4.11.15 Lighting in the building is a mixture of strip lights within the largest room and pendant ceiling light fittings elsewhere. The pendant lights that survive are consistent with the mid-20th century construction date of the building, with twisted flex and moulded ceiling roses apparently made of Bakelite (**Plate 94**).

4.12 WI 0 235: Stores

Level of record

4.12.1 Level 2

<u>History</u>

4.12.2 WI 0 235 appears for the first time on the 1971 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1961 and 1971. An earlier building was constructed to the south-west of WI 0 235 at some point between 1901 and



1924. It was extended at some point between 1939 and 1961 into the area later occupied by WI 0 235. However, by 1971 the whole of this structure had been demolished and WI 0 235 built in its place.

4.12.3 The architectural form of the building suggests it was purpose built as a store. It is currently vacant.

<u>Description - Exterior</u>

- 4.12.4 WI 0 235 has been metrically surveyed by Wessex Archaeology to produce the plan presented in **Figure 24**.
- 4.12.5 The asset is centred at OS NGR 418420 143345. It is an approximately L-plan, single storey building with a projecting entrance block at its south end and canopy at its north one (**Plates 95-97**). The building is orientated approximately north to south on its long axis. The foot of the L-plan is at the south-east corner of the building. Overall, WI 0 235 measures approximately 19.4 m in length by 10.6 m in width, inclusive of the canopy.
- 4.12.6 The building has red brick walls laid in stretcher bond and an asphalt flat roof with four flat-topped monitor roof lights. The canopy at the north end of the building is part of the flat roof. It is supported on steel I-beams posts and beams. The four beams orientated approximately north to south run into the wall of the building. These are set into the brick wall and three of them are additionally supported on concrete pad stones.
- 4.12.7 The ground surface within the fenced enclosure is predominantly tarmacked but the area under the canopy and around the east corner of the building is concrete.
- 4.12.8 The south-west entrance block has a central door. It is opposite the gate in the fenced enclosure so provides the rear access into the building. There are two other access points into the building, both on north facing elevations. One is located at the north end of the building beneath the canopy whereas the other is in the south-east corner of the building and opens into a lobby. The door beneath the canopy is a thick metal security door (**Plate 98**). This door previously had a baffle entrance but a wall has been removed. A scar in the concrete ground surface shows how far it extended (**Figure 24**; **Plate 97**).
- 4.12.9 Other than the monitor roof lights, there are only two windows in the building. These are located on the north and east sides of the lobby (**Plate 96-97**). The former is a timber framed deadlight whereas the latter is a mild steel framed hopper type. Both are protected with internal steel security bars.

Description - Interior

- 4.12.10 The interior of the building is currently divided into two separate areas accessed from the two north facing entrances.
- 4.12.11 The north area comprises two similar sized rooms, each with a monitor roof light centred overhead (Plate 99). These have internal steel security bars and are supported by steel I-beams that span the width of the rooms. There is a panel door between the two (Plate 100). A timber beam across the ceiling of one room provides a fixing point for pipework. There are metal free-standing shelving racks, both whole and dismantled, that show how the rooms were furnished.
- 4.12.12 Walls and ceilings throughout the building are painted, although the paint is peeling in certain areas. Also, there are concrete floors throughout. In addition to the monitor roof lights, there are ceiling strip lights with metal shades in some of the rooms (**Plate 99**).



- Both the strip lights and light switch fittings are consistent with the 1960s construction date of the building and appear to be original features.
- 4.12.13 The sub-division of the building into two areas is not its original layout. A blocked door opening in the wall between the two areas shows that it was previously possible to move throughout the building from any entrance. The blocking is constructed of bricks laid in English bond (**Plate 101**).
- 4.12.14 The southern area is accessed via the lobby on the south-east side of the building or the rear entrance block on the south side. The lobby (**Plate 102**) is the only room with windows rather than roof lights. As previously mentioned, these are protected by internal steel security bars. The rear entrance block was originally symmetrical with a central external door opening and steps either side leading to two internal doors (**Figure 24**; **Plate 103**). However, the eastern of the two internal door openings has been blocked, making one flight of steps redundant and changing the pattern of circulation. It is not known when this door was blocked or when the building was subdivided into two areas.
- 4.12.15 Not counting the lobby and rear entrance block, there are three rooms, of unequal size in the south area. All have monitor roof lights, which vary in size, supported on steel I-beams. The smallest room, on the south-east side of the building, has vertical scars on three walls that likely indicate the position of removed shelving partitions (Figure 24; Plate 104).
- 4.13 KW 0 415: Gymnasium (former Riding School)

Level of record

4.13.1 Level 2

History

- 4.13.2 KW 0 415 was originally built as a Riding School. It first appears on the 1924 Ordnance Survey Map of the area, indicating it was constructed at some point between 1901 and 1924. According to labels on the OS maps, it was converted to a gymnasium at some point between 1925 and 1939. It is still used for this purpose.
- 4.13.3 At present, building KW 0 415 is connected to building KW A 004 via a short single-storey link block at its eastern corner. A study of historic mapping indicates that this building was constructed at some point after 1976.
- 4.13.4 The Client holds a lighting re-wiring drawing for the building dated 1962 and another drawing dated 1984 (**Figure 25**), which shows heating and plumbing system alterations. The 1984 drawing helpfully labels each room.

Description - Exterior

- 4.13.5 KW 0 415 (**Figures 25-27**; **Plates 105-110**) is centred at OS NGR 418750 143565. It is a two to three-storey rectangular plan building from basement to first floor. It is orientated approximately south-west to north-east along its long axis and measures approximately 50.8 m in length by 18.9 m in width. The ground around the building slopes down to the north-east so the ground floor level at this end of the building is higher than the external ground surface.
- 4.13.6 The building walls are constructed of red brick laid in English bond, with external brick pilasters evenly spaced around all sides. The pilasters on the north-west and south-east elevations extend to the eaves whereas those on the north-east and south-west



- elevations are about two-thirds the full height of the building. This divides the exterior of the building into bays. There is also a brick plinth that surrounds the building.
- 4.13.7 KW 0 415 has a pitched roof covered in tiles. The south-west facing gable has been reclad in corrugated aluminium sheets whereas the north-east facing gable is glazed with rows of predominantly 6-light windows set in timber frames (**Plates 105** and **107**). The roof structure is described below as part of the interior.
- 4.13.8 Windows are positioned centrally between pilasters but not in every bay and fenestration varies on each side of the building. All the ground floor are uPVC two or three-light casements with concrete heads and sills. There are ground floor windows in almost all the bays on the north-east, north-west and south-west sides of the building whereas there are only two on the south-east side. Most of the uPVC windows sit within original openings but at least one appears to have replaced a door opening (south-west side 4th bay from the north corner; **Plate 108**).
- 4.13.9 Windows at the north-east end of the building different comprising a mixture of timber framed awning types with brick arch heads and concrete sills as well as the aforementioned glazed gable end.
- 4.13.10 Windows on the first floor (**Plate 108**) are located along the north-west and south-east sides of the building in every bay except the southernmost one. They occupy the full width of each bay. All the windows are identical a three light type with a central pivot and deadlight either side.
- 4.13.11 There is no external access to KW 0 415 on its south-east side. There are two door openings on the south-west end of the building, one flush with the main elevation and one set within a recessed porch with a canopy overhead (Plate 105). There are another two doors on the north-west side of the building in the seventh and tenth bays from the north corner (Plate 106). Another ground floor door is situated at the north-east end of the building, third bay from the north corner (Plate 107). Unlike the other doors, which are made of uPVC, this is a timber ledged and braced, partially glazed door set within a brick arched head opening consistent with the early 20th century construction date of the former Riding School.
- 4.13.12 Metal staircases provide access up to the ground floor doors on the north-west and north-east sides of the building because of the difference between the ground floor and external ground levels (**Plates 106-107**).
- 4.13.13 The basement occupies the north corner of the building only (**Plate 110**). It has its own external access and a single window. The access into the basement is on the north-east side of the building down a flight of concrete steps with brick plinth walls and iron railings either side. There is a slatted timber panel door to provide ventilation. The window is an uPVC two-light casement on the north-west side of the building.
- 4.13.14 The external form of the building appears relatively unchanged since initial construction with the exception of the replacement uPVC windows, metal staircases and possibly blocked door opening. Although it was converted to a gymnasium prior to 1939 it still retains some iron fixing rings in its south-west wall that related to its original use as a riding school.



Description - Interior

- 4.13.15 The ground floor occupies the entirety of the building footprint, whereas the first floor comprises a gallery along the north-east and north-west sides and the basement only occupies the north corner.
- 4.13.16 The majority of the ground floor is occupied by two large spaces that are the gymnasium and sports hall (**Plates 111-112**). Smaller rooms comprising offices (**Plate 113**), staff rooms, stores, changing and ablution facilities (**Plate 114**) are located along the northwest side of the building and there is a circulation corridor and two staircases to the first floor at the north-east end.
- 4.13.17 The roof structure is visible within the large gymnasium and sports hall spaces, which extend the full height of the building (Plates 111-112 and 116). It has riveted steel trusses that span the width of the building and are regularly spaced in line with the external brick pilasters. The trusses support timber purlins and sarking boards and the aforementioned roof tiles.
- 4.13.18 The smaller rooms along the north-west side of the building have suspended ceilings so the roof trusses are not visible within these rooms. Comparison of the 1962, 1984 plans and current layout of the building show that internal partitions have been altered and circulation and room functions have changed. For example, the 1984 store and south third of dressing room 2 have been combined to form a gymnasium, whereas the north third is a store room and the central third a lobby.
- 4.13.19 As well as removing and adding partition walls, the alterations have blocked several door openings including one to the toilets (the 1984 showers) and another to the changing room (the 1984 dressing room 1). Another door between the large gymnasium and sports hall has been converted to a window (**Figure 26**).
- 4.13.20 The corridor and staircases at the north-east end of the building (**Plate 115**) provide access to the first floor. The timber staircases occupy the north and east corners of the building. The north one is a dog-leg with half landing type whereas the east one is a quarter turn with a quarter landing. Both have simple square newel posts and planks forming the balustrade and handrail. As well as access to the first floor, the corridor at this end of the building also allows access into the toilets/changing room and showers, the staff toilet and the link block into KW A 004.
- 4.13.21 The first floor comprises a gallery along the north-east and north-west sides of the sports hall (**Plate 116**). It has a simple timber balustrade around the edge. It is currently occupied by a variety of exercise equipment but presumably was built in order to watch activities in the riding school/sports hall space it overlooks. The roof trusses that span the width of the building cross over the first floor gallery at about head height and are a prominent feature of this area.
- 4.13.22 Iron hooks in the north-east wall of the first floor are currently unused. They may have been a feature of the Riding School to store equipment (**Plate 117** and **inset**).
- 4.13.23 No inspection was made of the basement interior.

4.14 PC 0 707 and PC A 707: RMP Dogs

Level of record

4.14.1 Level 2



History

- 4.14.2 The asset PC 0 707 appears for the first time on the 1924 Ordnance Survey map of the area indicating that it was constructed at some point between 1901 and 1924. It is not labelled on any of the Ordnance Survey maps consulted.
- 4.14.3 It has a similar but mirrored plan form to two buildings depicted to the north-west on the opposite side of Marlborough Road. On the 1971 Ordnance Survey map, the southern one of these buildings is labelled Chaplain's Office. Since 1971 the northern building has been demolished.
- 4.14.4 It is not certain what the original function of PC 0 707 was because it is not labelled on the Ordnance Survey maps. Most recently it was used by RMP Dogs, but was vacant when recorded.
- 4.14.5 Asset PC A 707 comprises the kennels located within the PC 0 707 yard.

Description - Exterior

- 4.14.6 PC 0 707 is centred at OS NGR 418600, 143360. It is a single storey structure that predominantly comprises a T-plan block (**Plates 118-122**). The head of the 'T' the west range is orientated north-east to south-west on its long axis and the body of the 'T' the east range extends perpendicular to the south-east. A small rectangular plan projection is located at the foot of the 'T' on the north-east side of the east range. Another rectangular plan projection is located at the junction of the two ranges, also on the north-east side. A canopy extends between the two projecting blocks. There is a yard on the north-west side of the building, enclosed by timber and wire fencing. This yard contains the dog kennels PC A 707 (**Plates 123-124**).
- 4.14.7 Overall, PC 0 707 measures approximately 14.85 m north-west to south-east by 17.75 m north-east to south-west. The head range is approximately 5.25 m in width and the body range 4.1 m in width.
- 4.14.8 Building PC 0 707 has rendered exterior, although is likely to be of brick construction. The T-plan block has a hipped roof with a pitched roof over a central porch on the north-west side (**Plate 118**). It is clad in diamond shaped tiles probably made from bonded asbestos cement. The projecting blocks are also finished in an external render. The one at the foot of the T-plan has a mixture of brick and cement block walls, laid in stretcher bond. It has a gently sloping roof clad in metal sheets. This roof extends north-west to form the canopy over part of the yard. The other projecting block has a flat asphalt covered roof.
- 4.14.9 At present PC 0 707 is approached from the north-east via an unnamed access road. The yard has gates on its north-west and south-east sides and the latter provides the most convenient access point to enter the yard and building. The land to the north-east of PC 0 707 and its yard rises in a mound. This partially obscures the building from view and gives it a low profile on approach from this direction (**Plate 120**).
- 4.14.10 The building has a central entrance on the north-west side (**Plate 118**). This was originally the main entrance from Marlborough Road; however the camp has since been fenced off from this road so this is no longer the primary point of access. The entrance has concrete steps leading up to a double leaf panel door with rectangular fanlight overhead. The door opening is framed by moulded timber pilasters, surmounted by curved brackets that support a broken-base triangular pediment. It is not known when the camp was fenced in and this entrance became of lesser importance.



- 4.14.11 There are two other door openings on the north-east side of the building (**Plate 121**), accessed via the yard. One only provides access to the projection at the foot of the T. The other was originally the rear entrance into the building, but is now the primary point of access. It has a 3-light fanlight overhead and both openings have ledged and braced doors (although slightly different styles).
- 4.14.12 Windows in the building are replacement uPVC, two-light awning types that vary in size. There is regular fenestration on the north-west and south-west elevations, becoming irregular on the other elevations that have fewer windows (**Plates 118-121**).
- 4.14.13 There is a painted timber sign 'BEACON 707' on the south-west end of the west range. This is similar to the signs noted on other buildings described in this report including WI 0 206 to 209 and WI 0 218.
- 4.14.14 The yard on the north-east side of the building is subdivided into two areas by a wire fence. The south end provides access to PC 0 707 and contains a dog shower fixed to the projecting block between the two ranges (**Plate 122**).
- 4.14.15 The north end of the yard contains the kennels PC A 707 and a timber shed (**Plate 123**). There are two kennel structures constructed on rectangular plan concrete bases. The kennels have a steel frame with a mixture of metal fence and sheet walls and a shallow pitched timber roof clad in corrugated metal sheets. The smaller kennel has space for one animal whereas the larger kennel has bays for three.
- 4.14.16 Each kennel bay is subdivided in two with a sleeping enclosure at one end (**Plate 124**). The outer wall of the bay contains a feeding hatch with metal rings to hold the dog bowls. The hatch is on a pivot so the dogs can be fed without entering the kennel bay. A hatch in the sleeping enclosure is attached to a wire and pulley system so can also be opened without entering the bay. The sleeping enclosure has metal sheet walls and a partially glazed door, which can be locked. The metal fence wall above the enclosure can be opened for ventilation.

<u>Description - Interior</u>

- 4.14.17 Internally, the layout of PC 0 707 follows its external plan with two corridors arranged in a T-plan. The corridors are located on the north-east side of the east range and south-east side of the west range. At the junction of the two corridors is a lobby area for the former main entrance on the north-west side of the building. The lobby (**Plate 125**) is subdivided in two by a partially glazed timber panel partition wall that has lost its door.
- 4.14.18 The corridors provide access to the rooms which are arranged along the south-west and north-west sides of the building. The west range contains four rooms arranged two either side of the central lobby. Remaining furniture suggests the two inner rooms were offices (Plate 126), whereas the outer rooms appear to be locker/changing rooms (Plate 127) as they contain a mixture of wardrobes and freestanding metal lockers. These four rooms within the west range each have a fireplace (Plate 126). The chimney stacks are located between each pair of rooms so that the fireplaces are positioned back to back. Although the chimneypieces remain, the fireplaces are blocked and the stacks have been truncated so are not visible externally. The style of the tiled chimney pieces and hearths are consistent with a mid-20th century date, which suggests the original chimneypieces have been replaced.
- 4.14.19 In addition to the fireplaces, the four rooms in the head range all have fitted shelves or cupboards to one side of the chimney breast (**Plate 126**). In addition, the room south of



- the lobby has a brick safe with a metal door built against its south-east wall (**Plate 127**). No maker's mark has been identified, but this is clearly a later addition to the room.
- 4.14.20 The west range of the building retains many features that give it an early 20th century character consistent with its period of construction. It has high ceilings, moulded cornices, picture rails and skirting throughout (**Plates 125-127**). In addition, the corridor and lobby have a flush bead at dado level, which is a common feature of military buildings of this period. Doors to the rooms are four panel types in moulded frames (**Plates 126-127**). Although they have a variety of different door handles, knobs, locks etc. most of them retain decorative finger plates that appear to be original features (**Plate 128**). Also, the fitted cupboards and shelves, as well as coat hooks within the lobby and on some of the doors are consistent with and add to the period character of this range.
- 4.14.21 The majority of lighting in the building is provided by modern strip lights, however there are some surviving pendant ceiling roses to indicate how the building was originally lit. Similarly, the building's heating system has been upgraded at an unknown date. Boards fixed to walls and gaps in the skirting indicate the original location of radiators, but these have all been replaced with smaller storage heaters.
- 4.14.22 The projecting block at the junction of the two ranges contains a toilet and is accessible from the west range corridor.
- 4.14.23 The east range of the T-plan has been more substantially altered and retains less of its early 20th century character than the west one. It is subdivided into its corridor and four rooms. From west to east these rooms are a toilet, a washroom/switch room (Plate 129), kitchen (Plate 130) and office (Plate 131). There is a chimney stack between the kitchen and office but both fireplaces have been blocked, and the stack has been truncated.
- 4.14.24 An opening in the east corner of the office leads into store room that contains rations lockers (**Plate 132**). This store room is one of two located within the projecting block at the east corner of the east range. The other store room is accessed via the yard, with no internal connection to the rest of the building.
- 4.14.25 Unlike the rooms in the west range, those in the east range do not have decorative moulded cornices, picture rails only a simple skirting. This, as well as modern fire doors, kitchen units and appliances (**Plate 130**) and office furniture make this part of the building appear more plain and modern compared to the west range.
- 4.14.26 Although most of the walls in the east range are plain, there is a flush bead at dado level on one wall of the washroom/switch room (**Plate 129**) and one wall of the toilet. This possibly indicates these rooms were originally one space. The windows in these rooms are off-centre, which also suggests a partition wall has been added. It is not certain when this subdivision occurred however, the Twyfords foot washbasin may provide some indication as it is a style that would be consistent with a mid-20th century date or later.

5 SUMMARY

5.1.1 The aim of this programme of historic building recording was to provide a record of structures due for demolition or alteration that had either been targeted by the Client or assessed as possessing some heritage significance and considered worthy of 'preservation by record'. Thirteen buildings were recorded to a standard commensurate to Levels 1 to 3 as defined by Historic England guidance (HE 2016), culminating in this report. This document provides an historic record of these buildings which will be made available for future interest/research.



6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

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Wessex Archaeology 2015a, Army Basing Programme Salisbury Plain Camps and Aldershot Garrison: Phase 2 Historic Building Recording: Aldershot Garrison. Reference 104781.01

Wessex Archaeology 2015b, Army Basing Programme Salisbury Plain Camps and Aldershot Garrison: Phase 2 Historic Building Recording: Bulford Camp. Reference 104781.02

Wessex Archaeology 2015c, Army Basing Programme Salisbury Plain Camps and Aldershot Garrison: Phase 2 Historic Building Recording: Larkhill Camp. Reference 104781.03

Wessex Archaeology 2015d, Army Basing Programme Salisbury Plain Camps and Aldershot Garrison: Phase 2 Historic Building Recording: Tidworth Barracks. Reference 104781.04

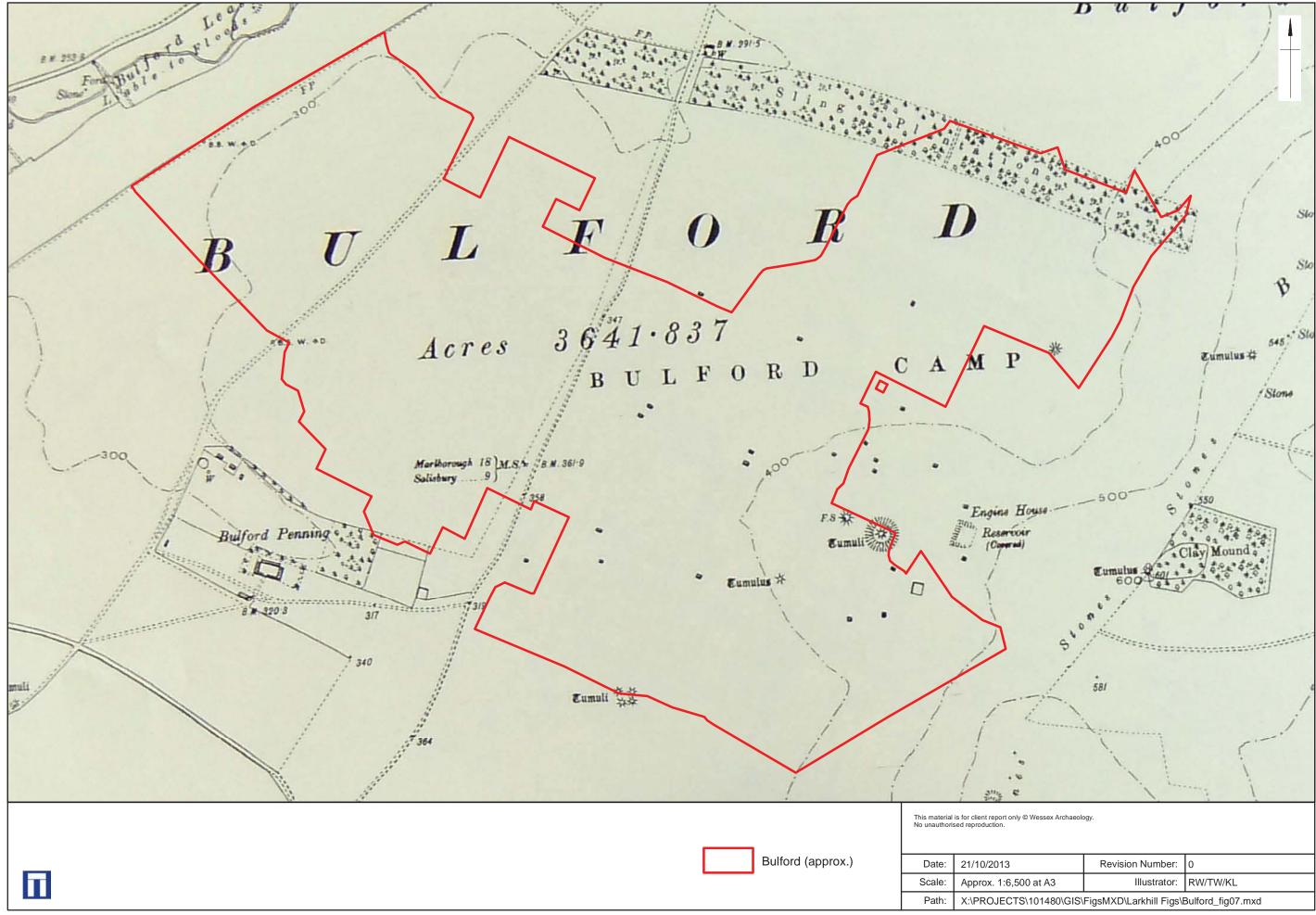
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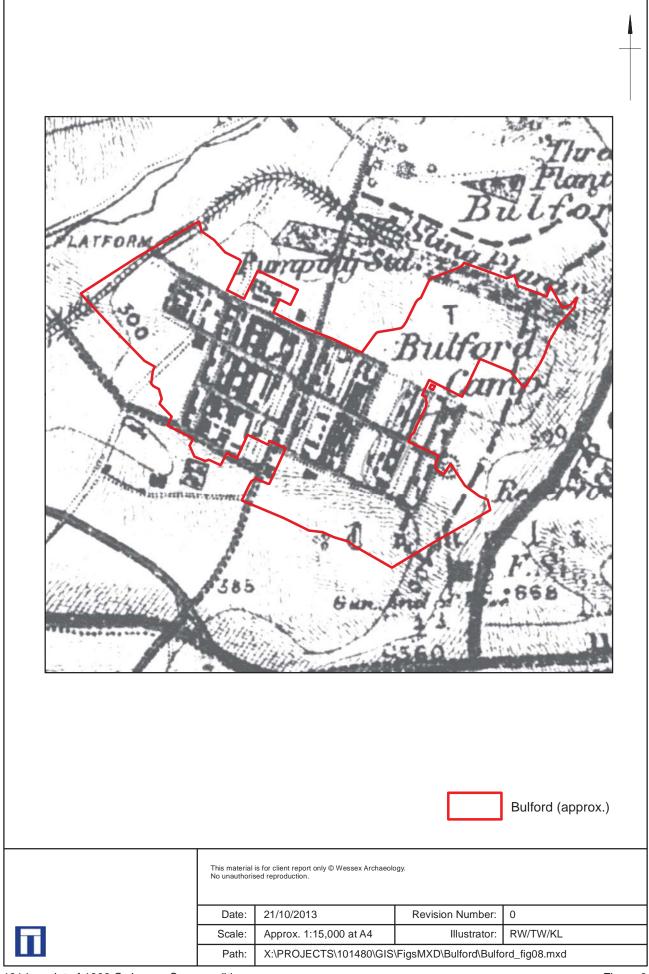
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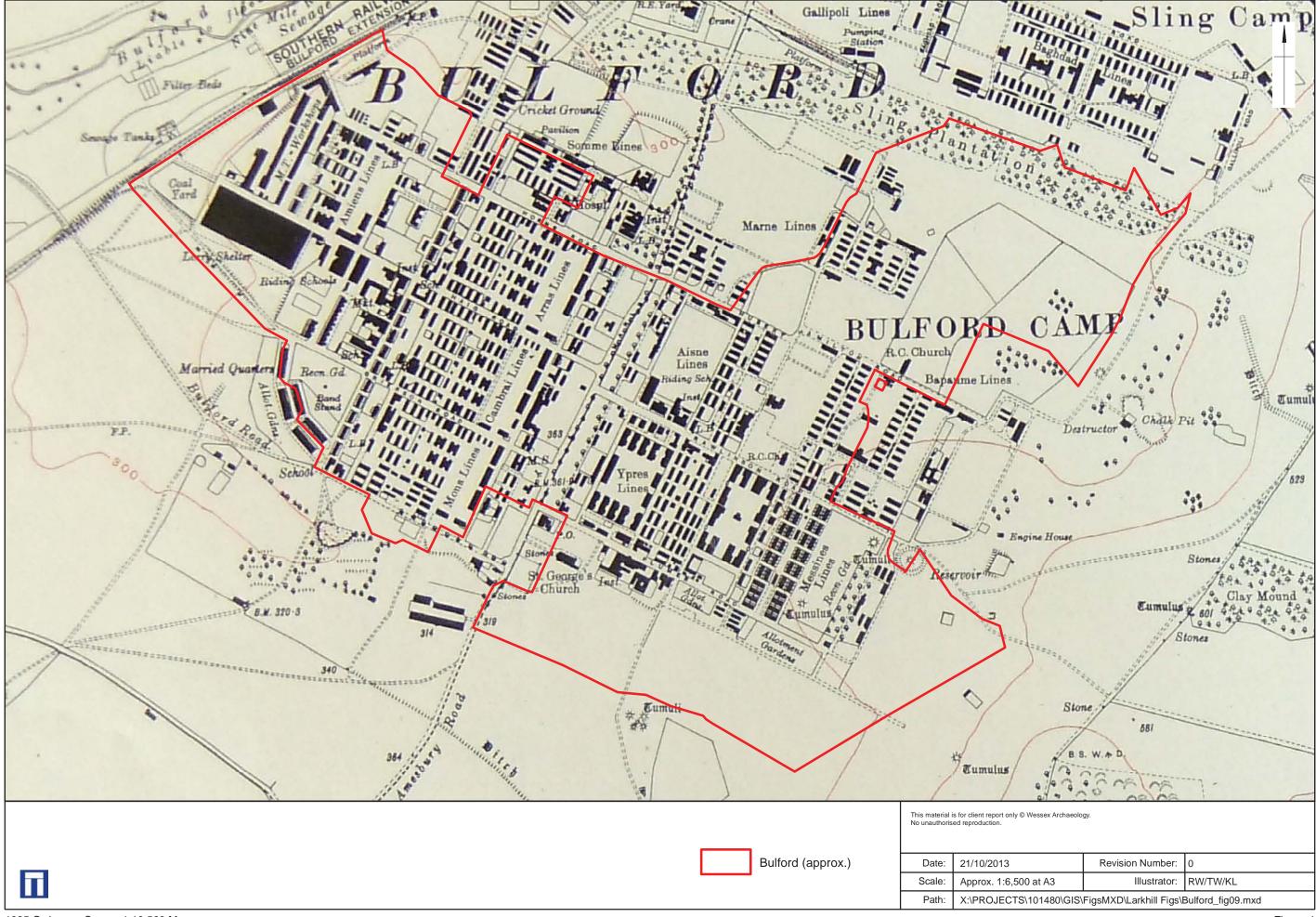
Wessex Archaeology 2016b, *Army Basing Programme (ABP) Salisbury Plain Camps:* 2016 phase Historic Building Record: Larkhill Camp Reference 104783.03



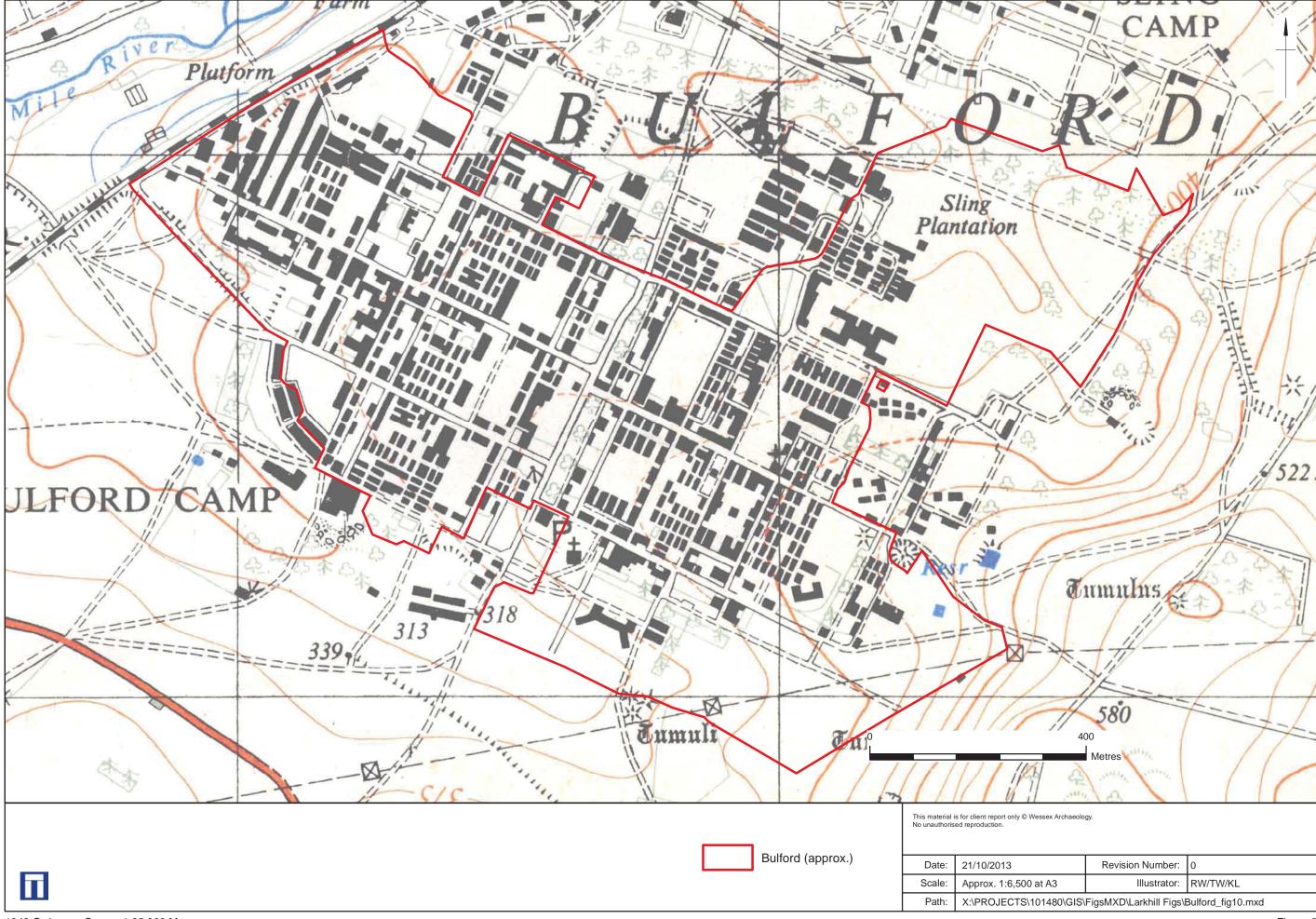
Site location plan of Bulford Camp showing 2016 phase Assets

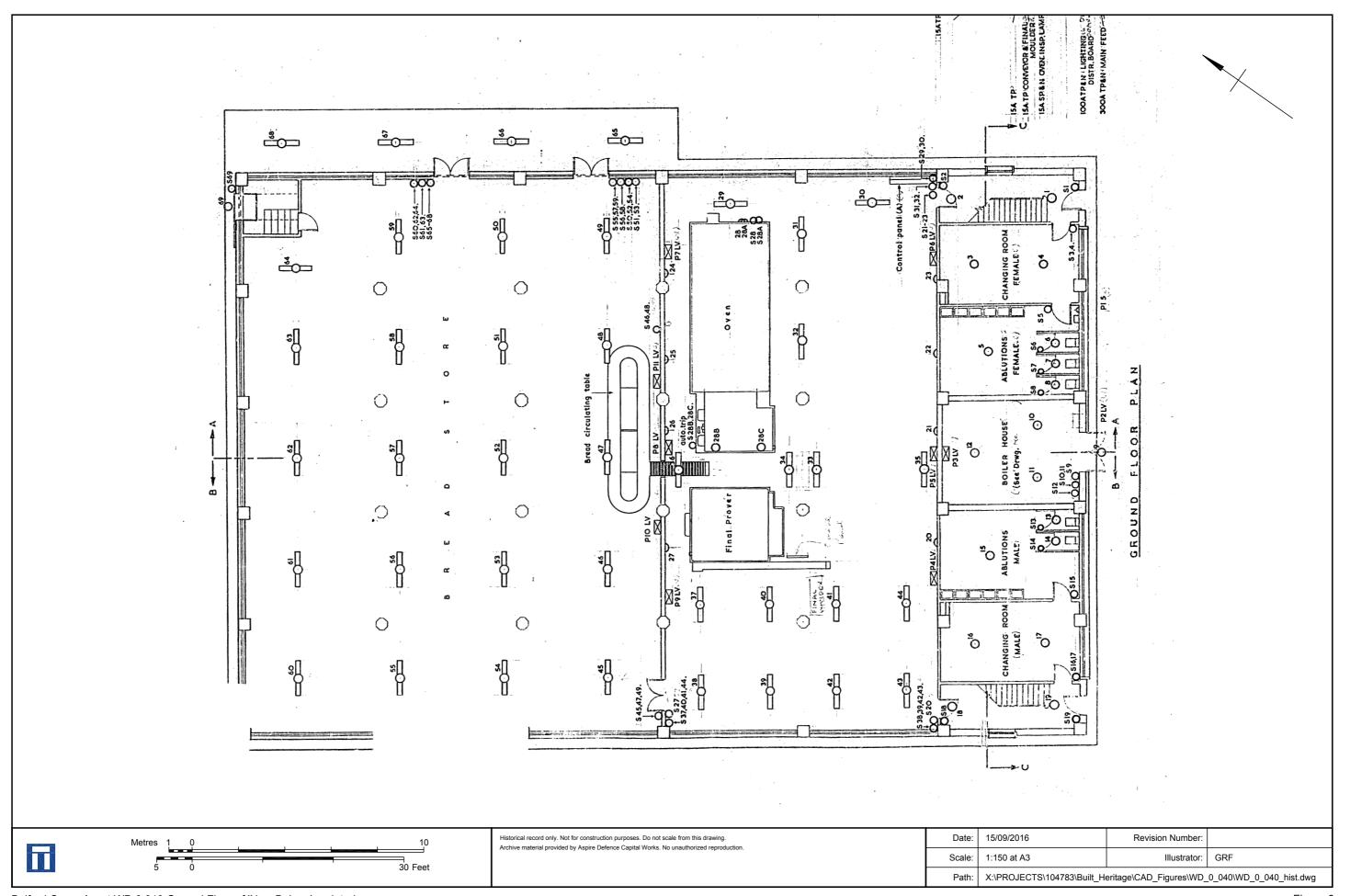


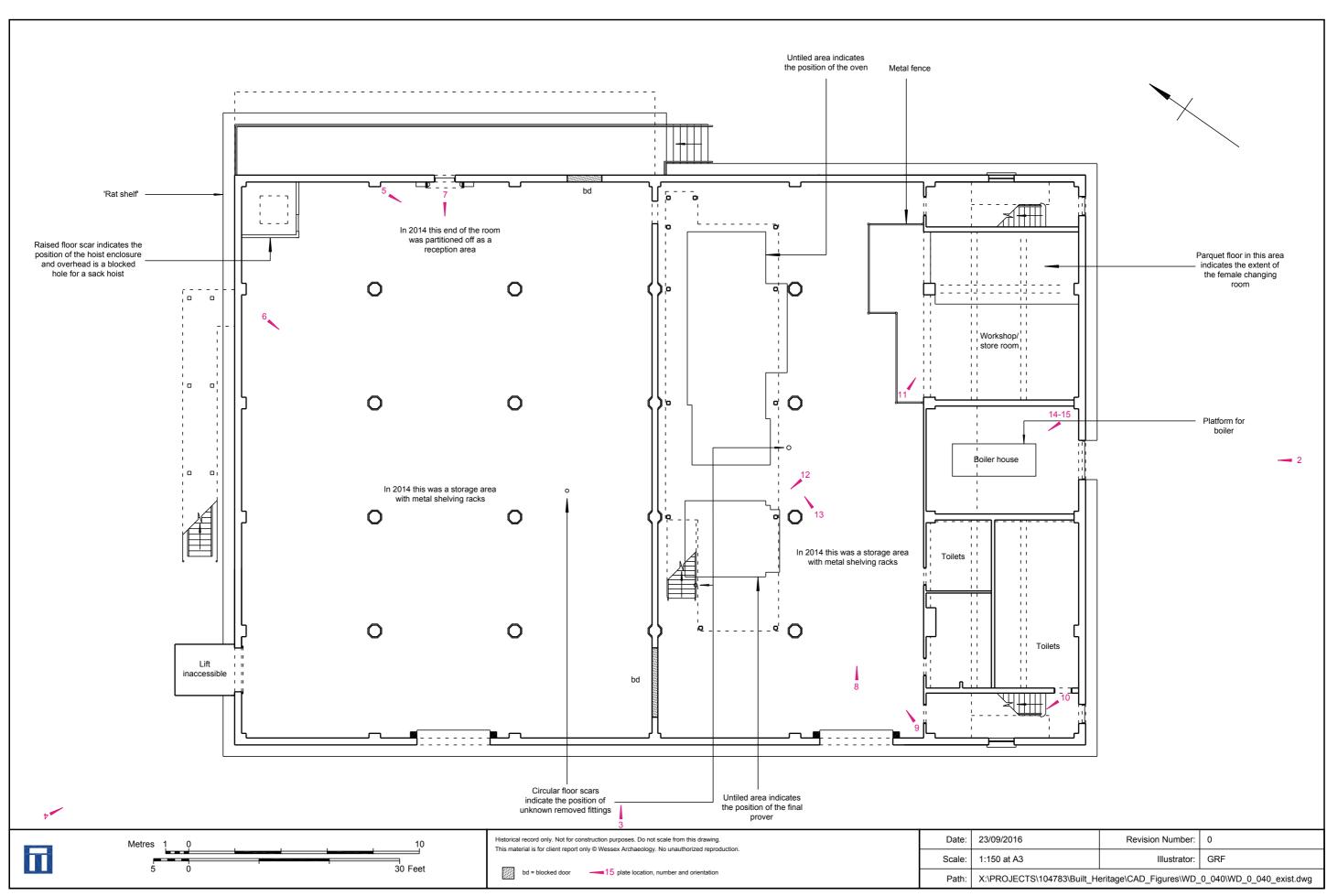


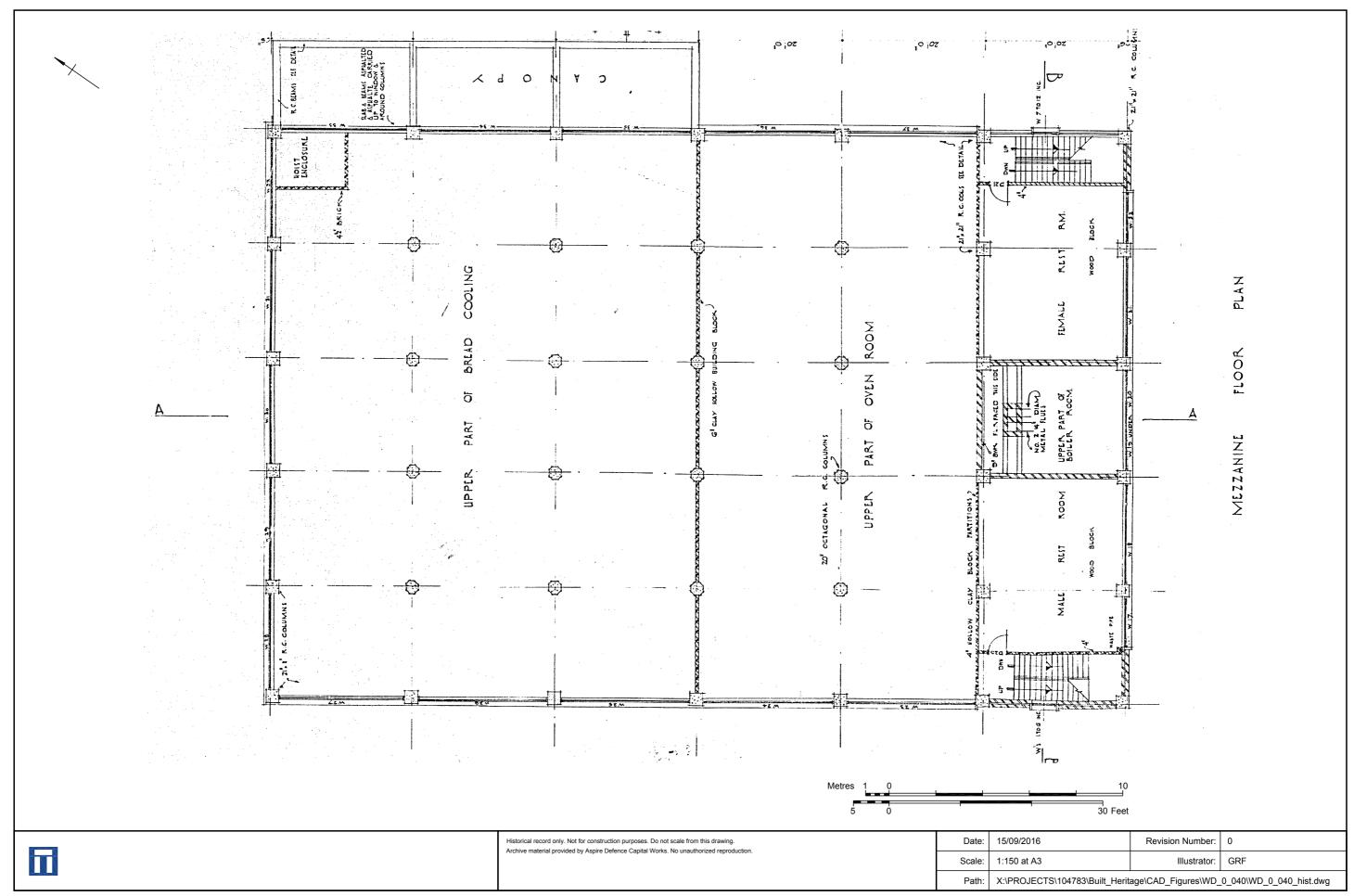


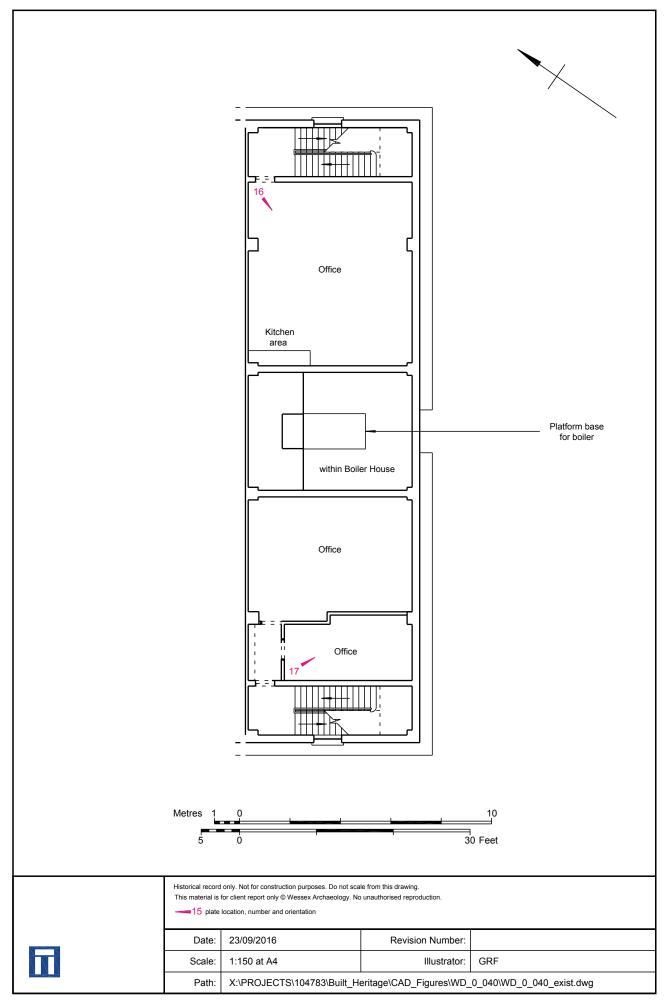
1925 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Map

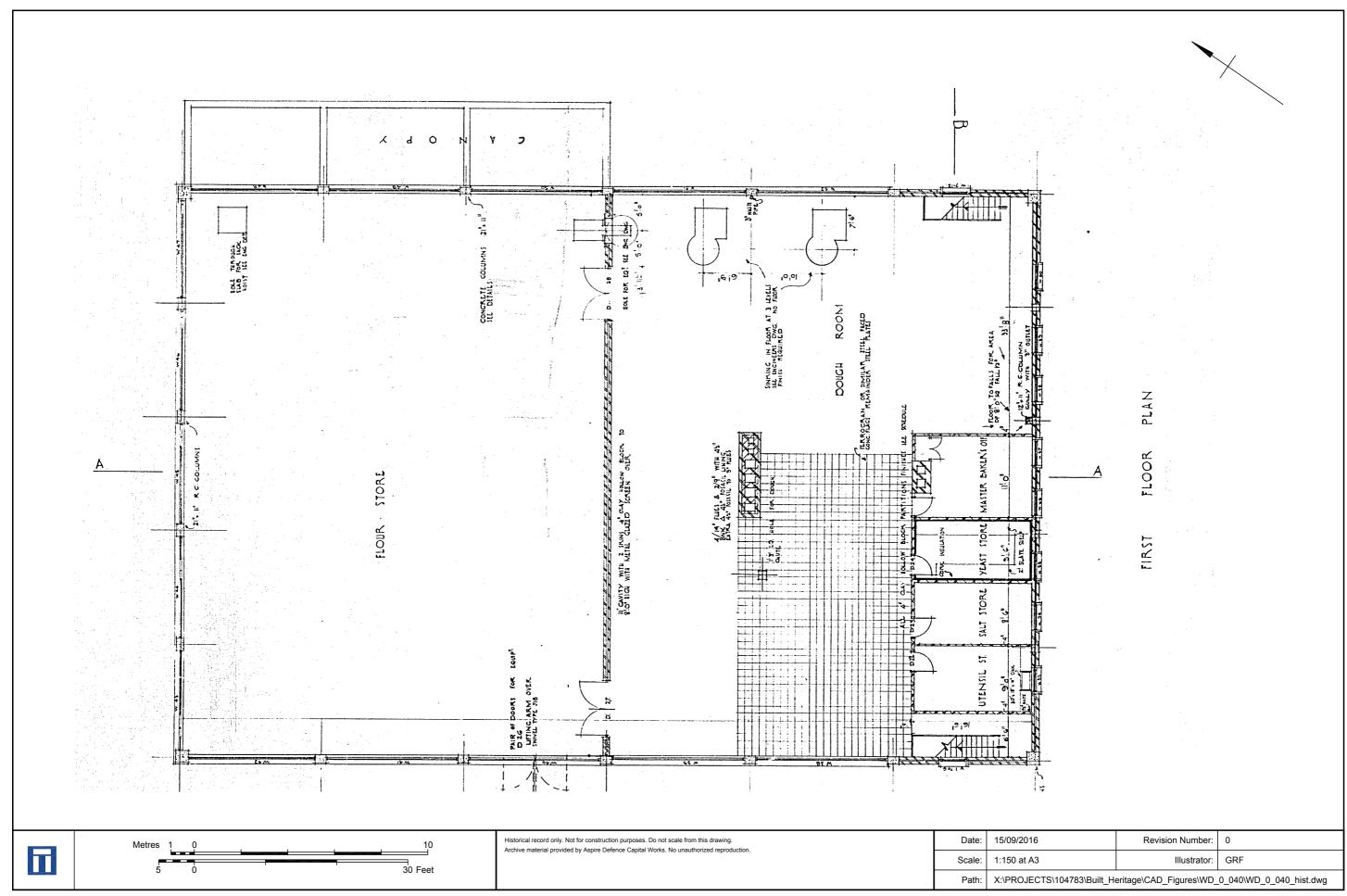




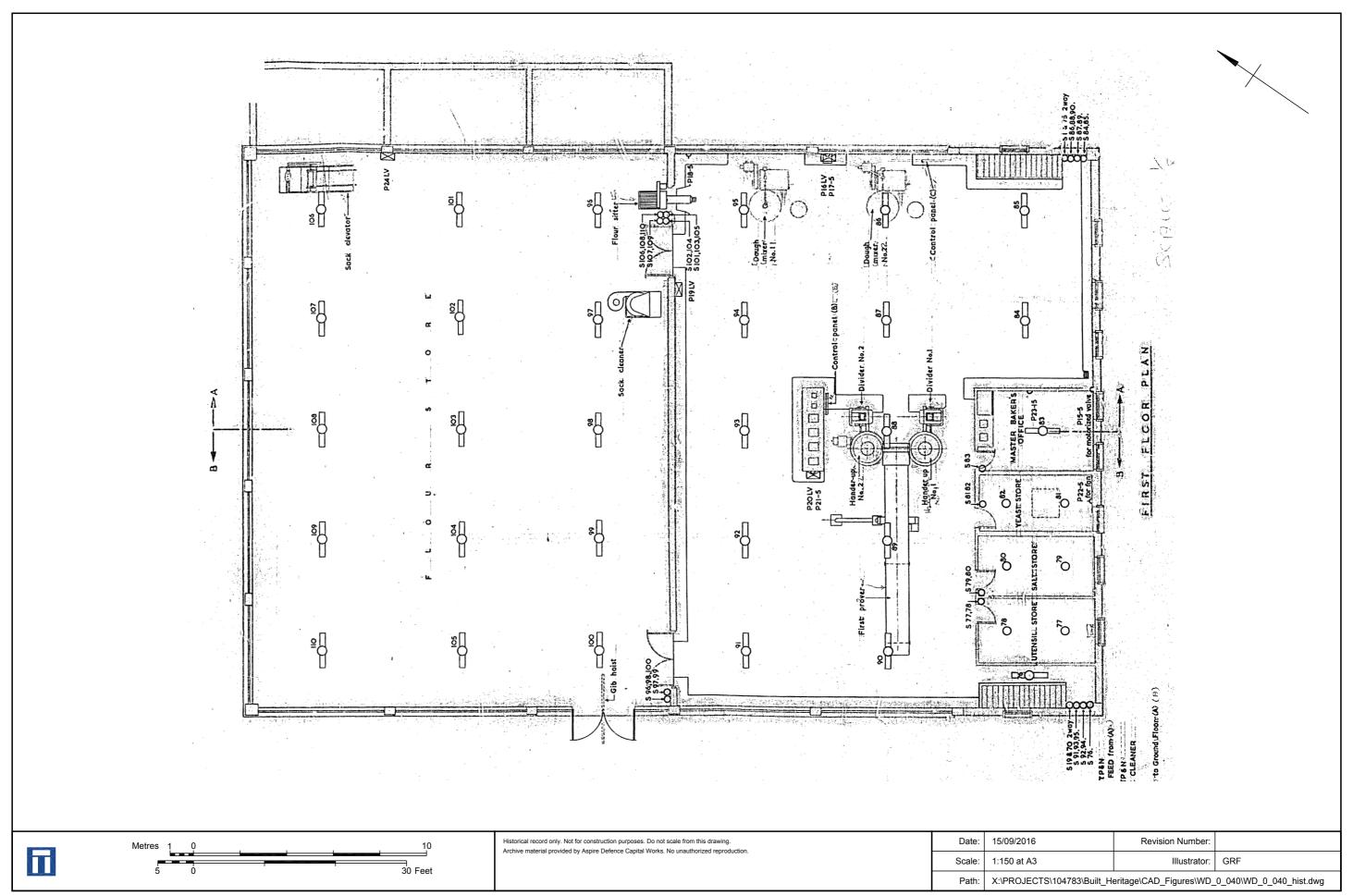


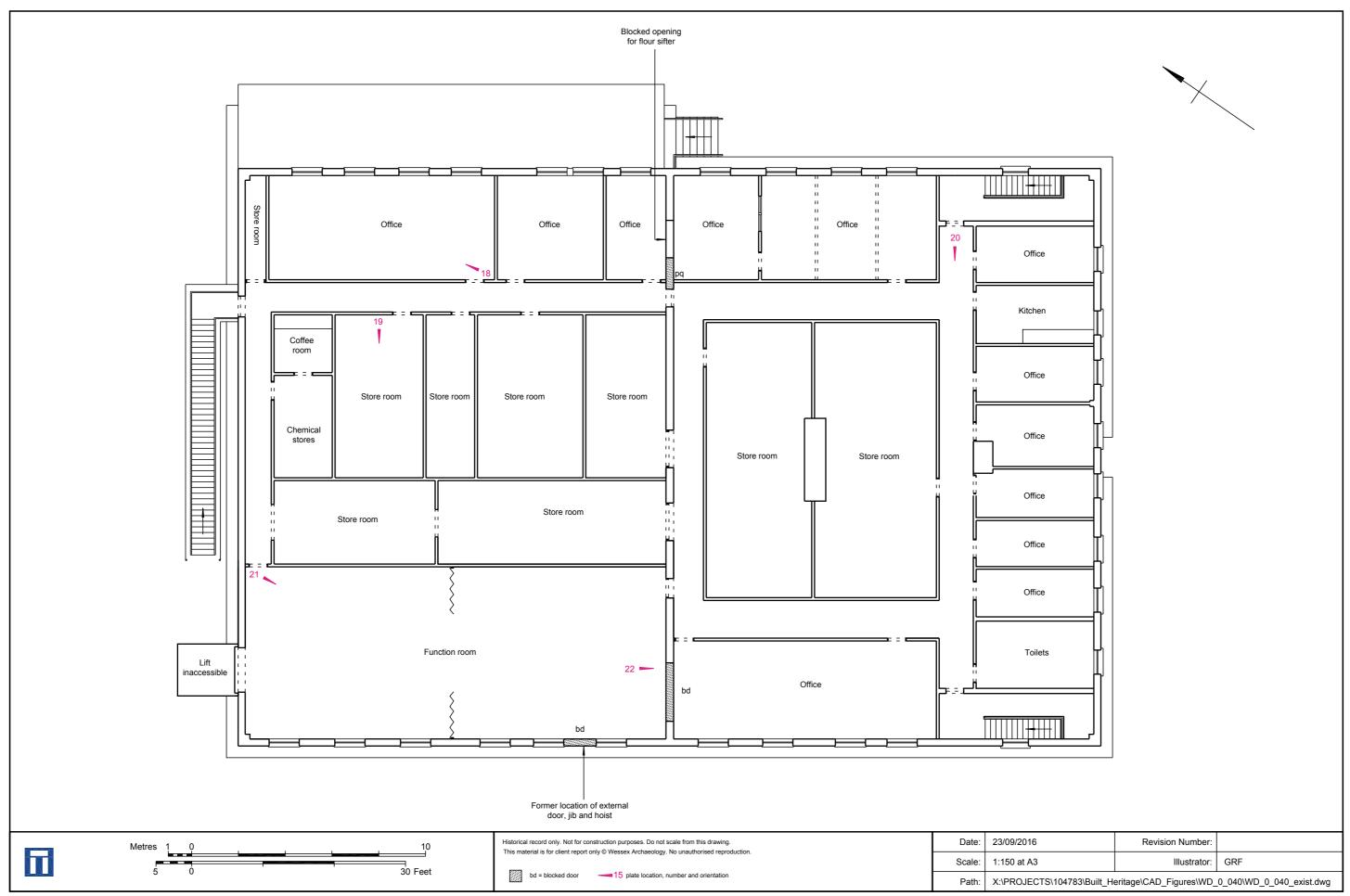


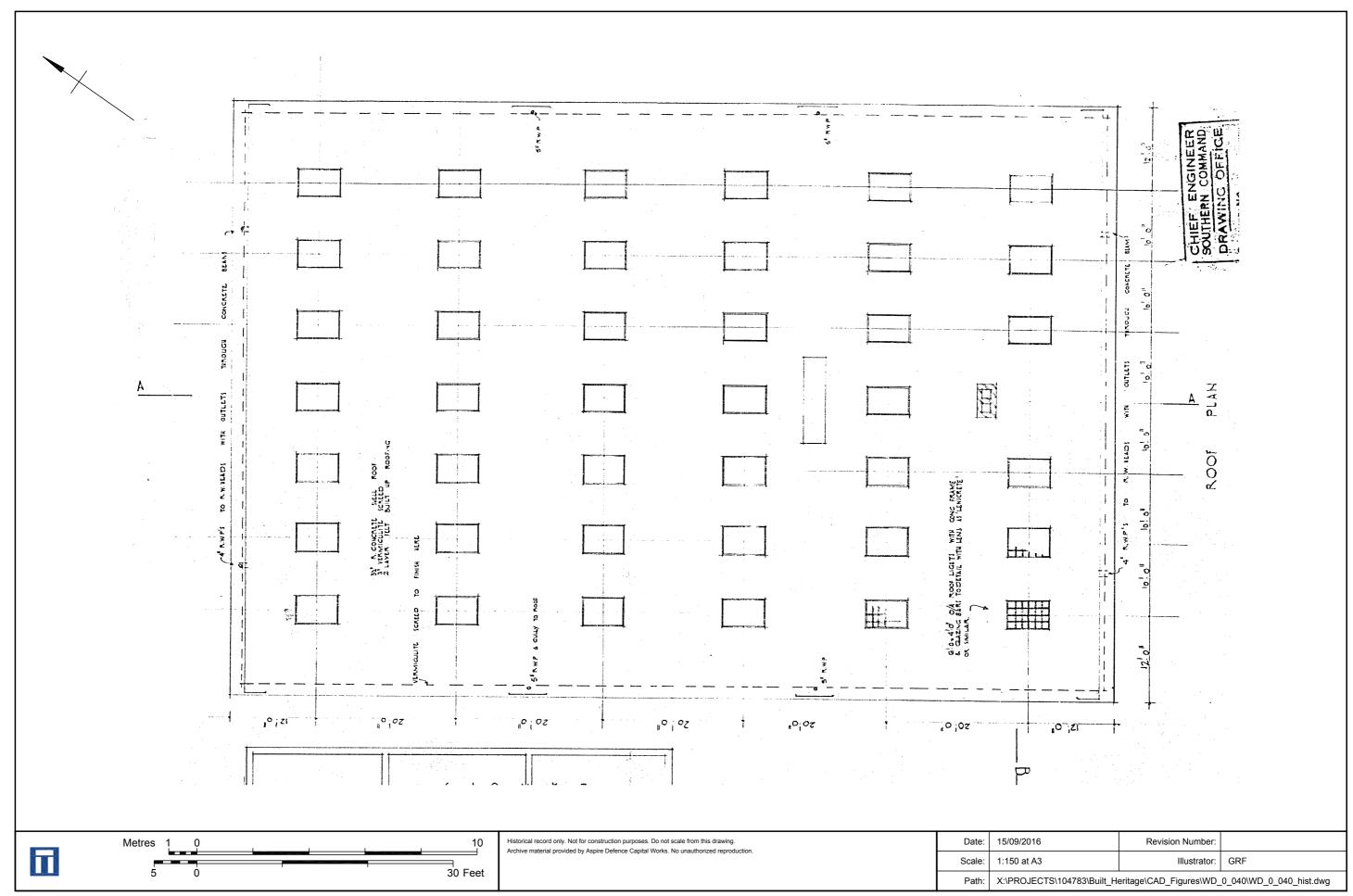




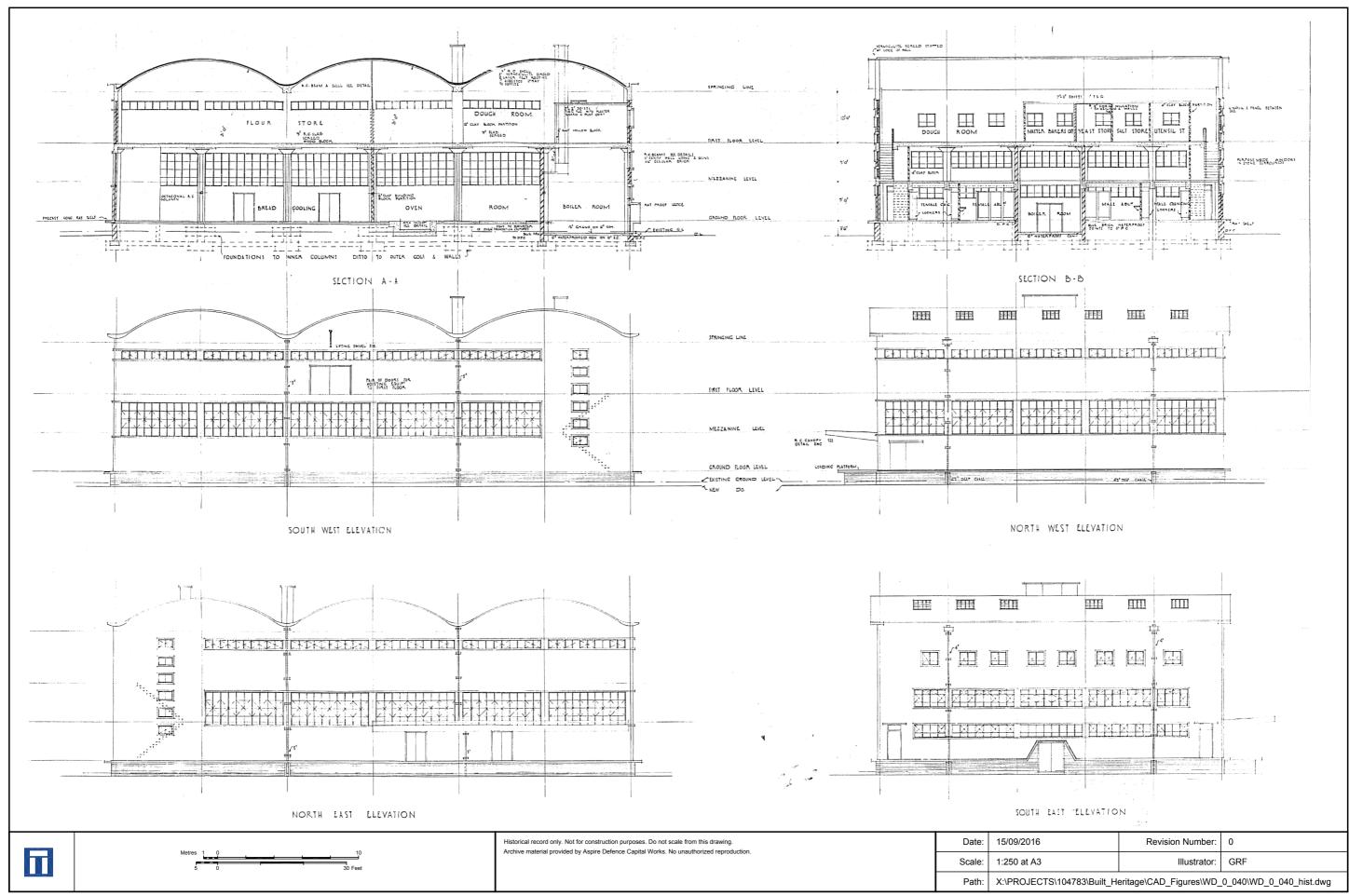
Bulford Camp Asset WD 0 040 First Floor August 1953 'Proposed Bakery'

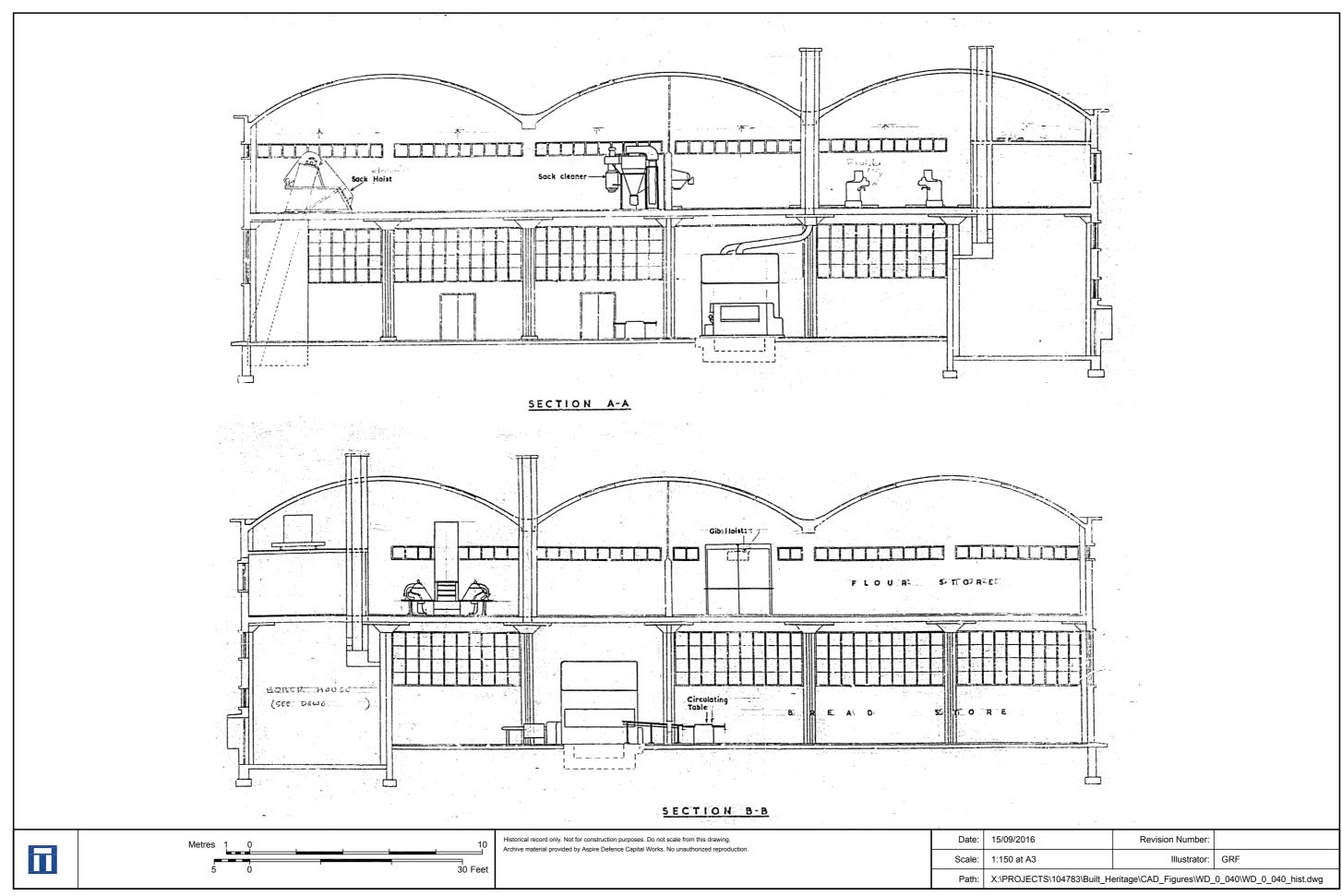


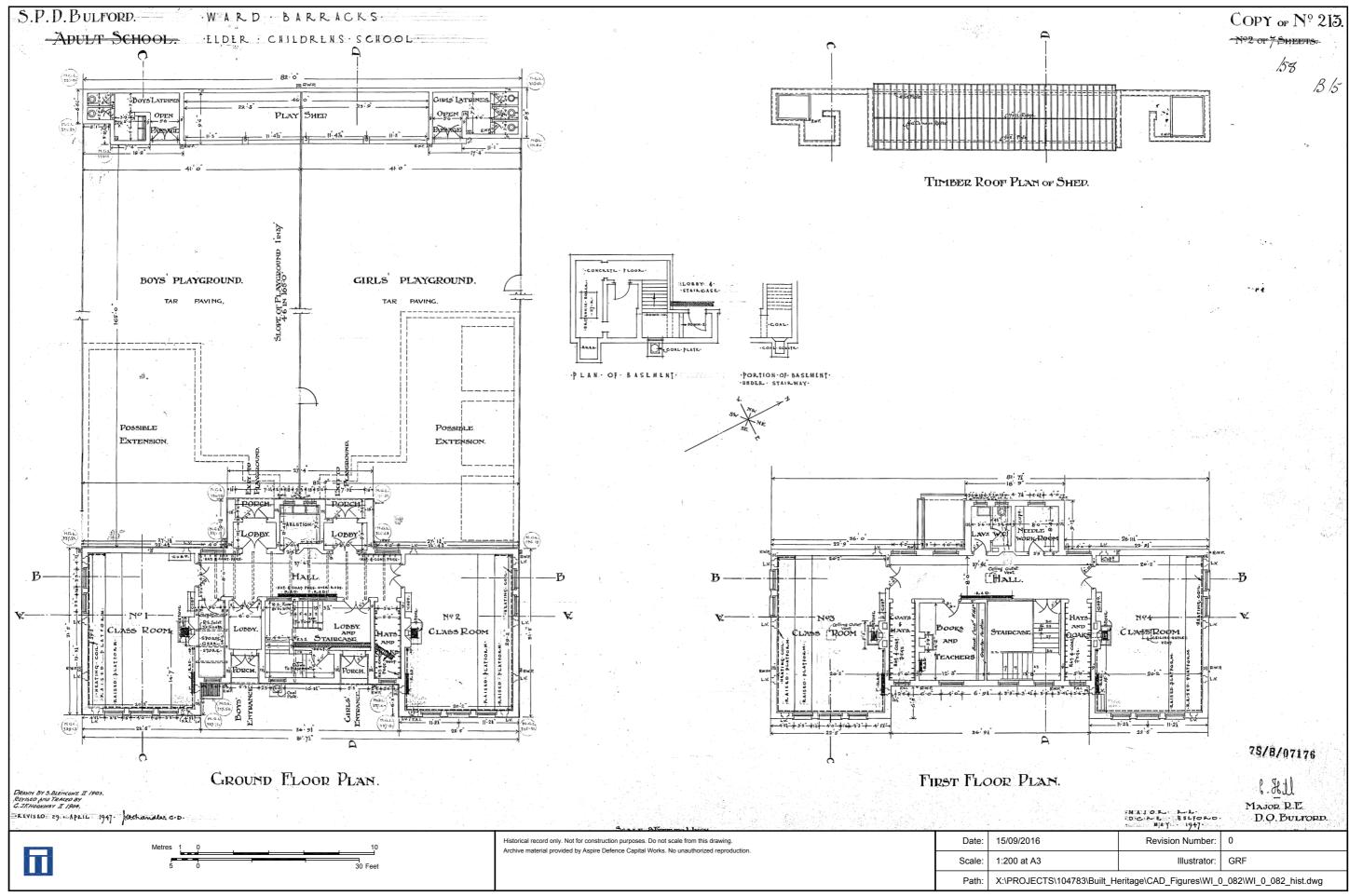


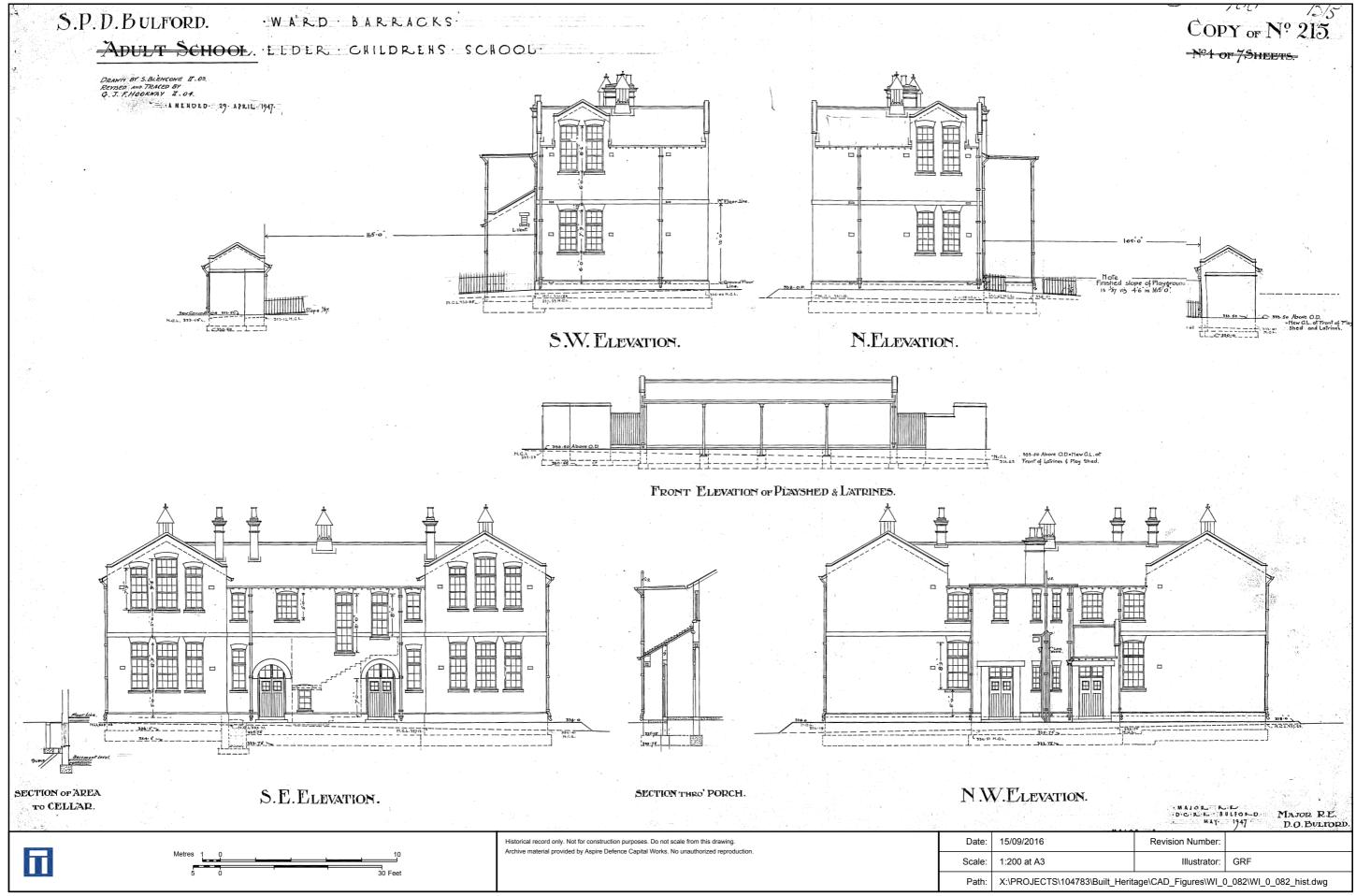


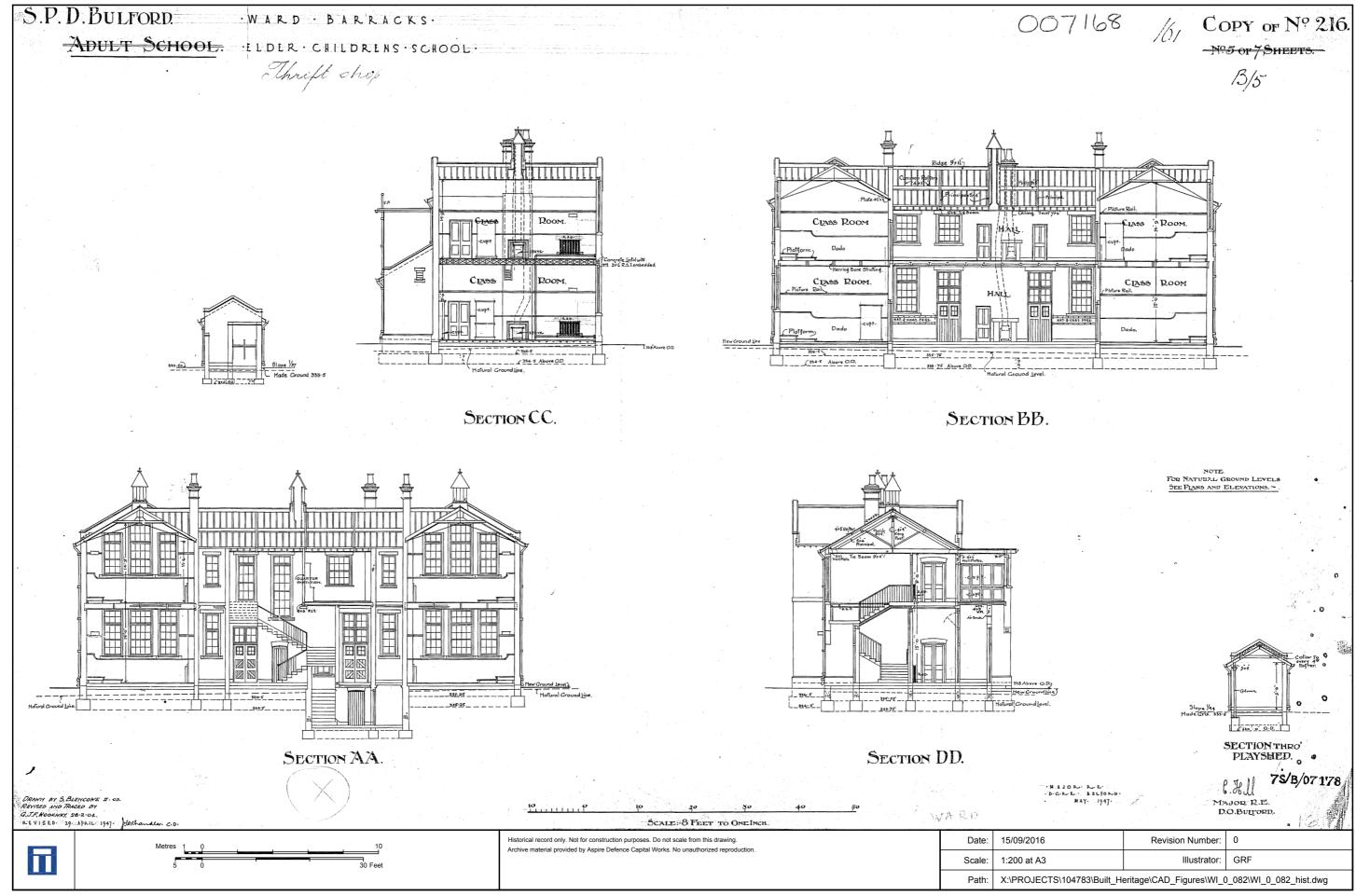
Bulford Camp Asset WD 0 040 Roof Plan August 1953 'Proposed Bakery'

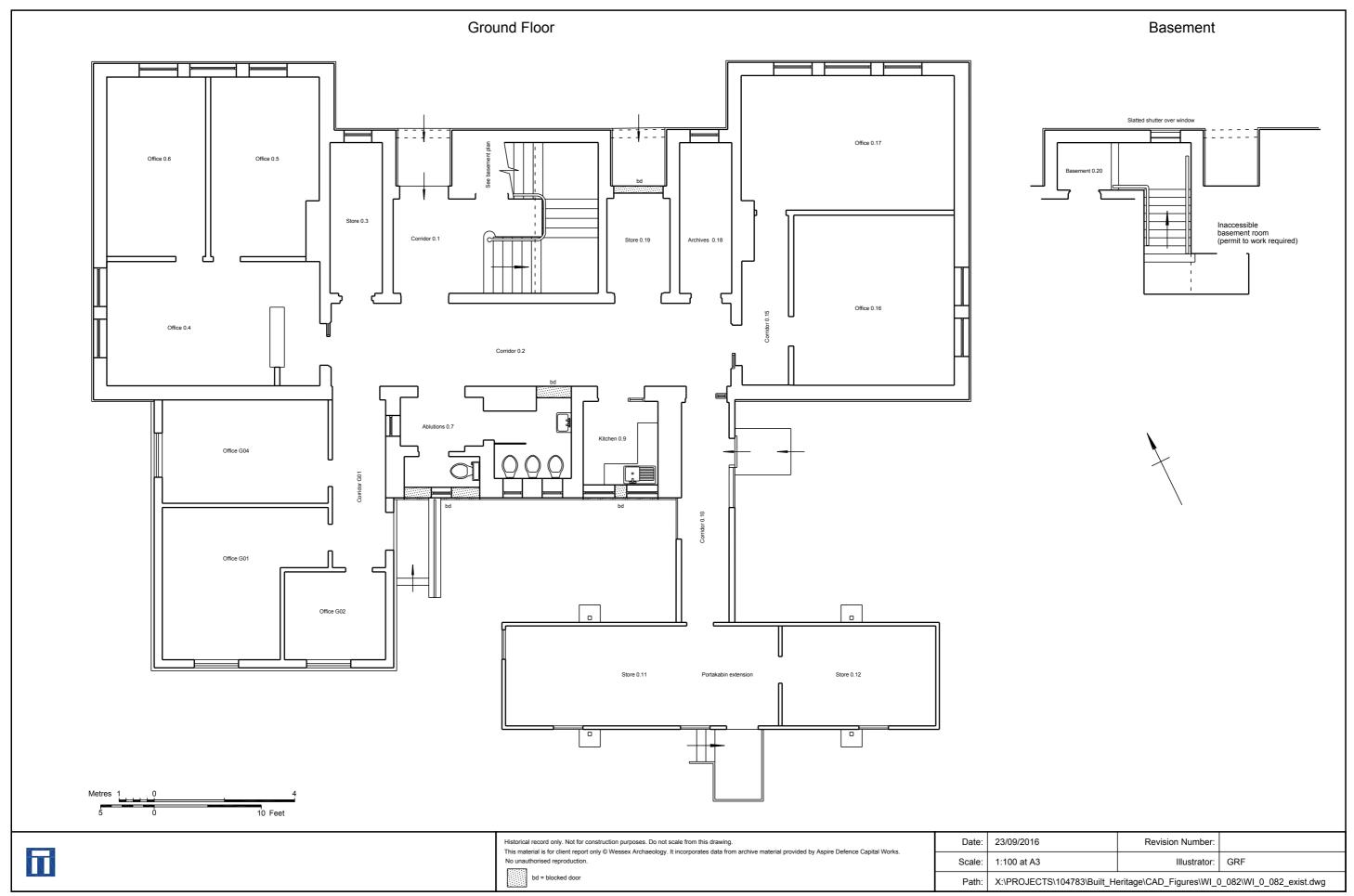


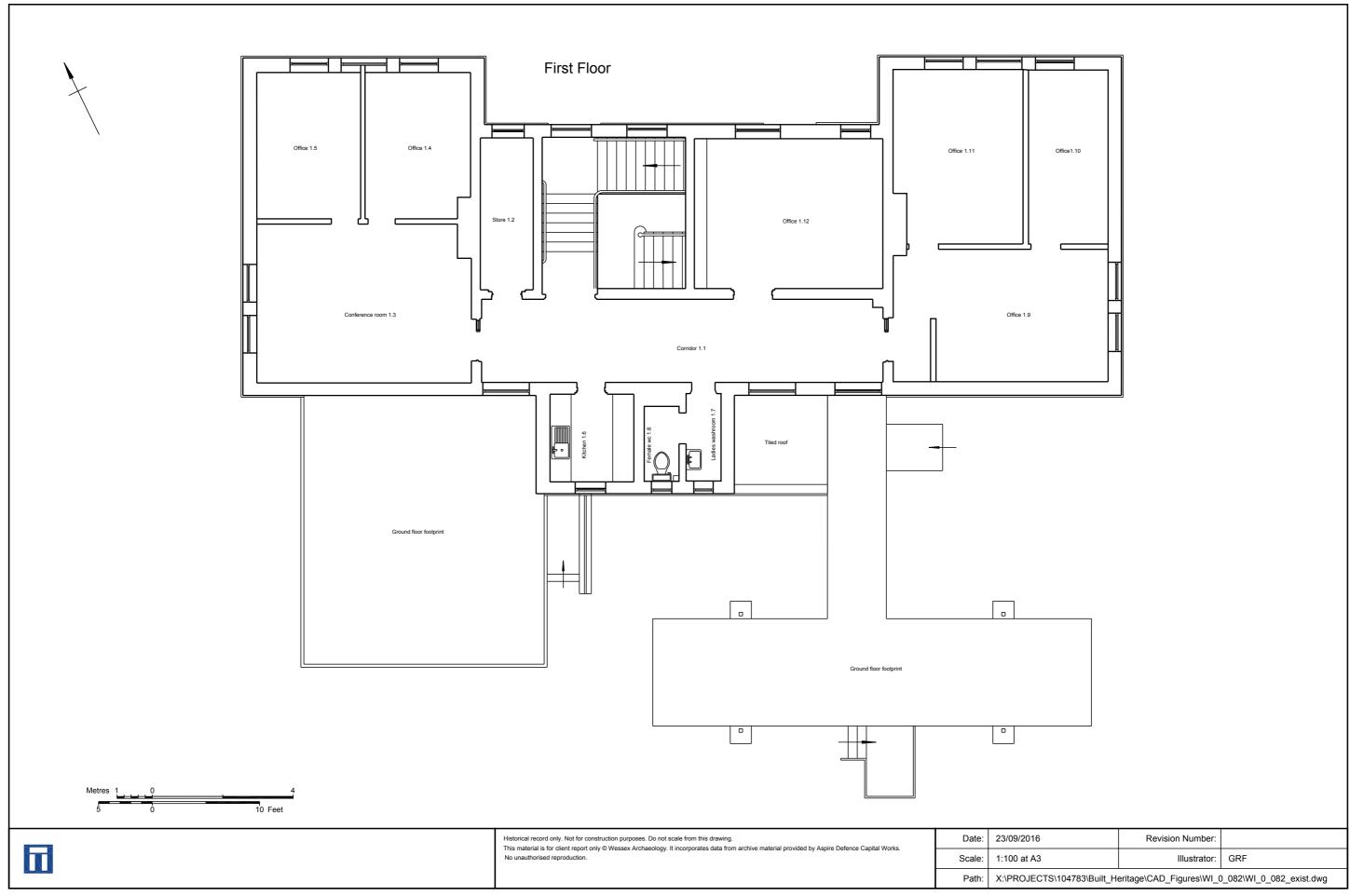


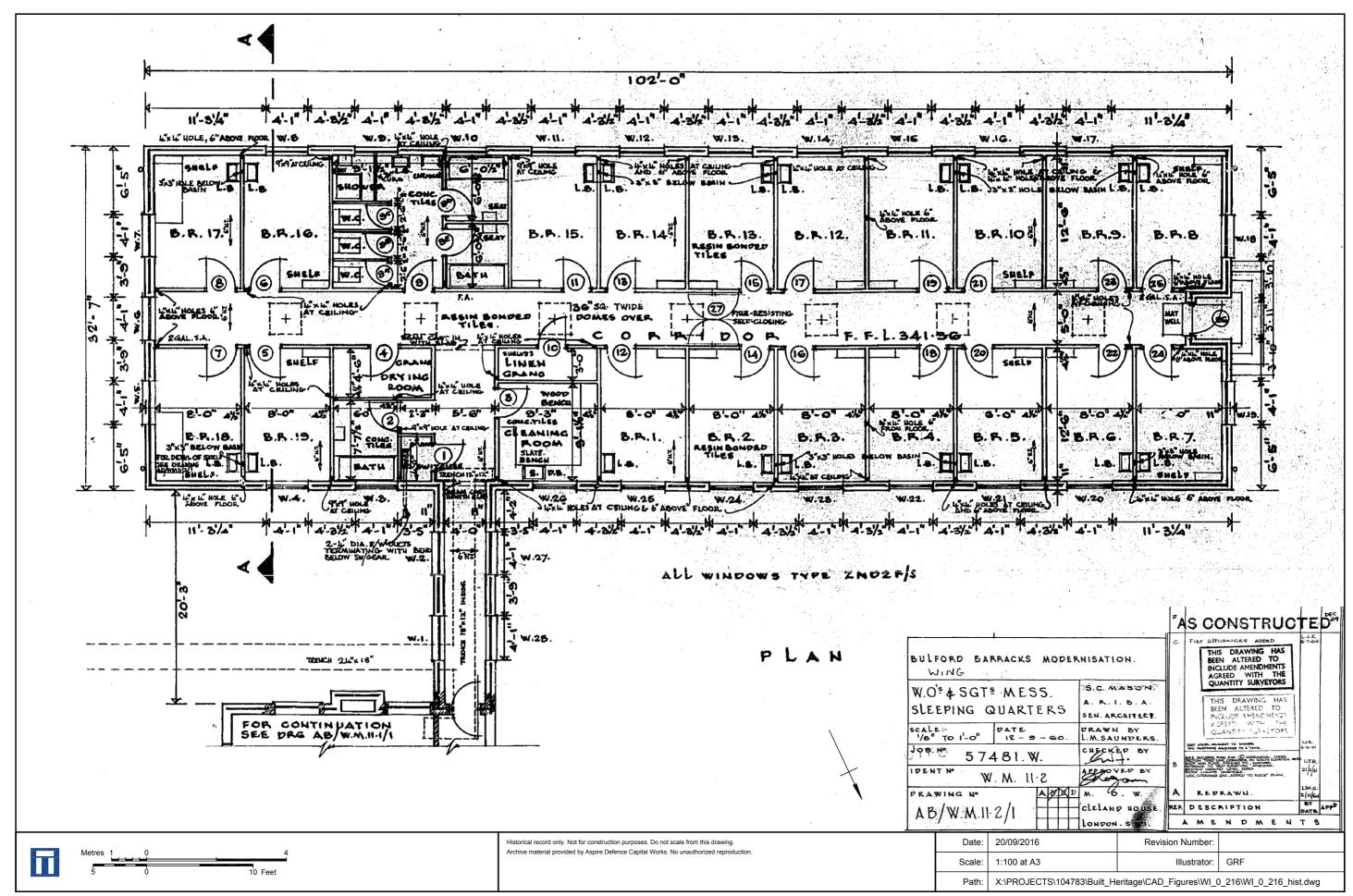




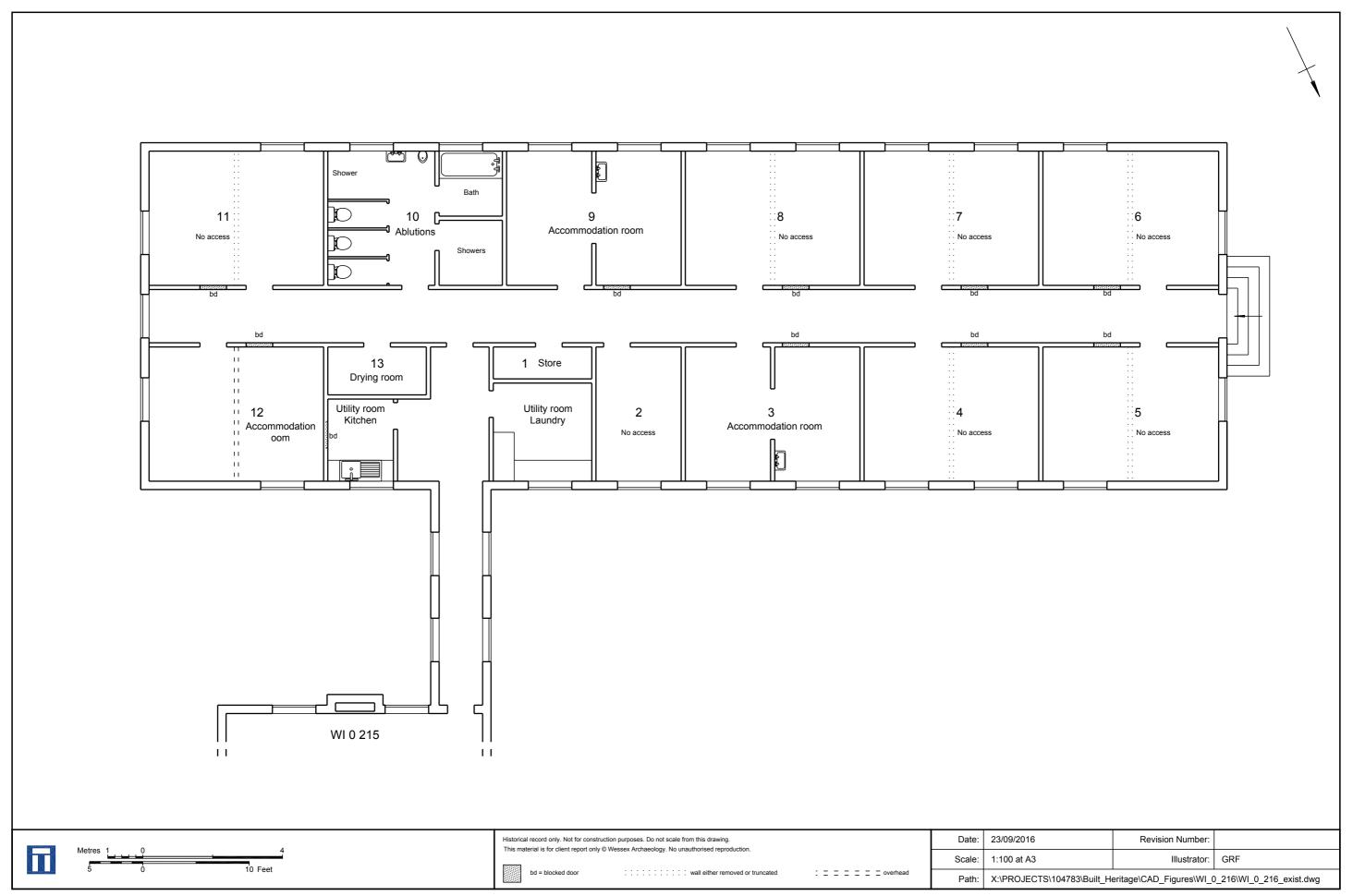


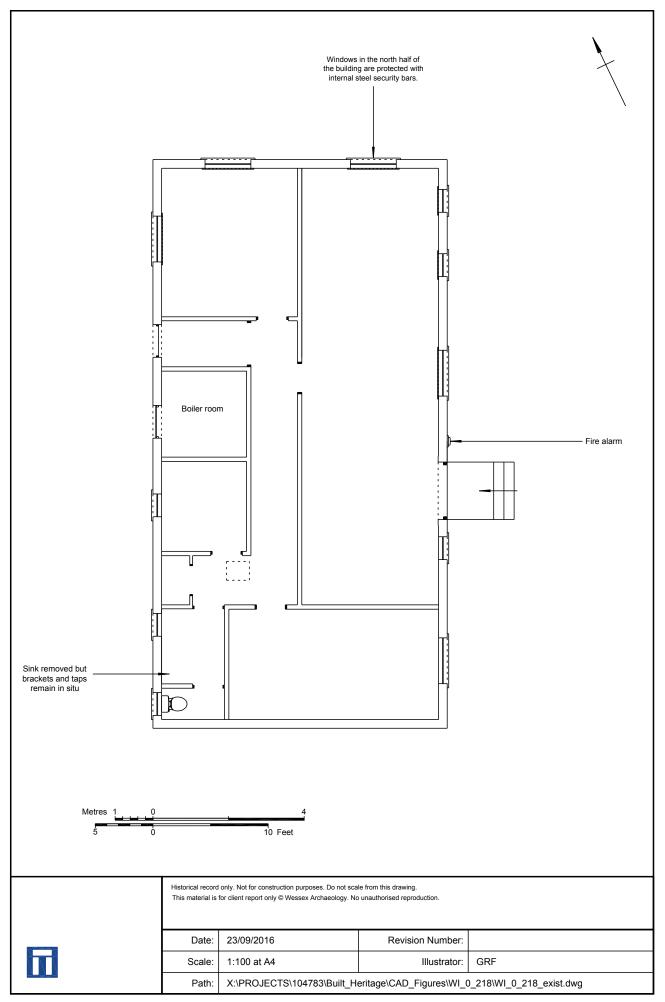


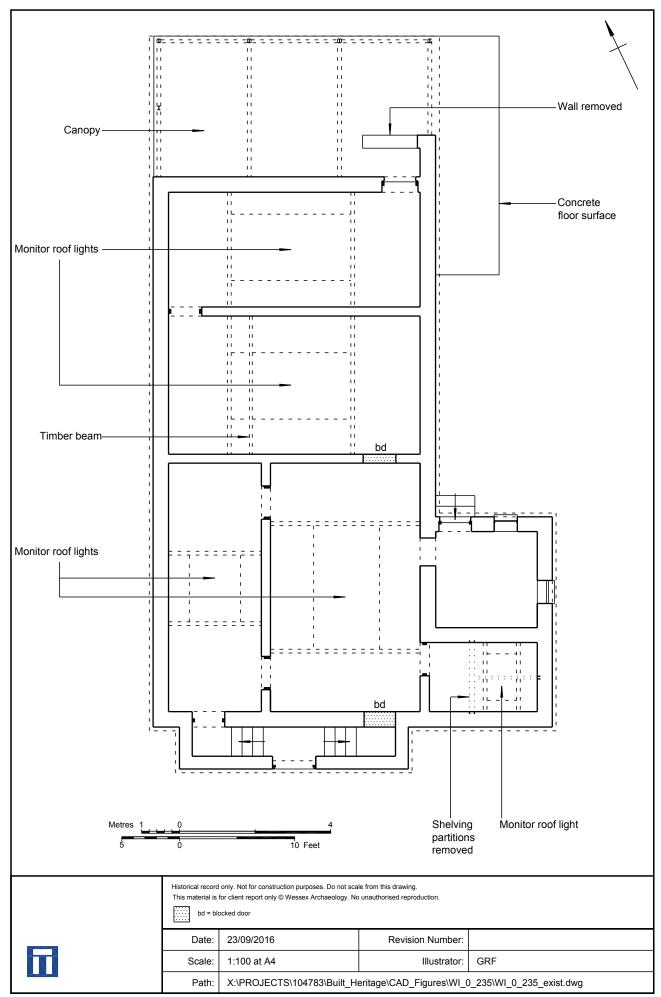


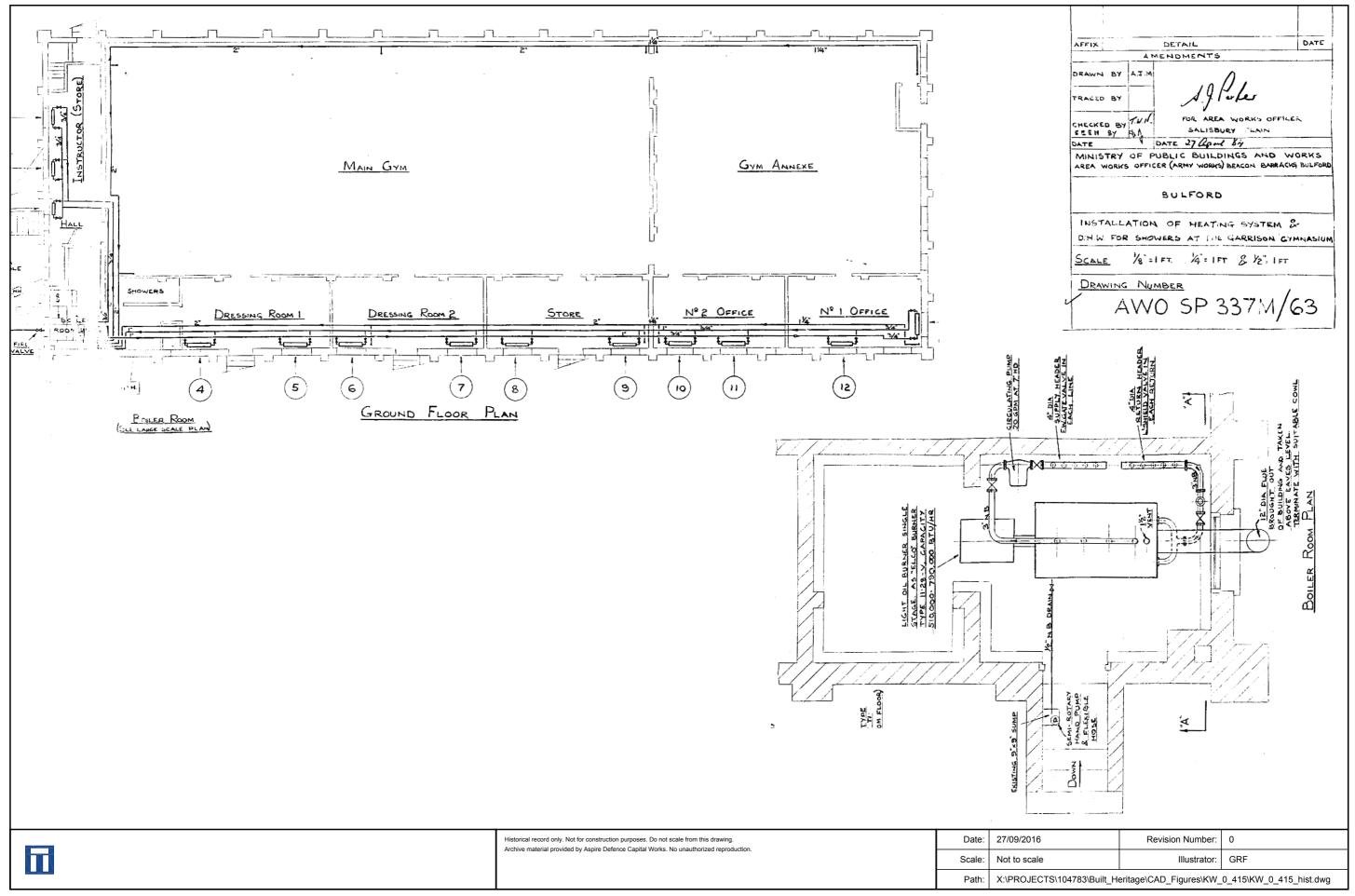


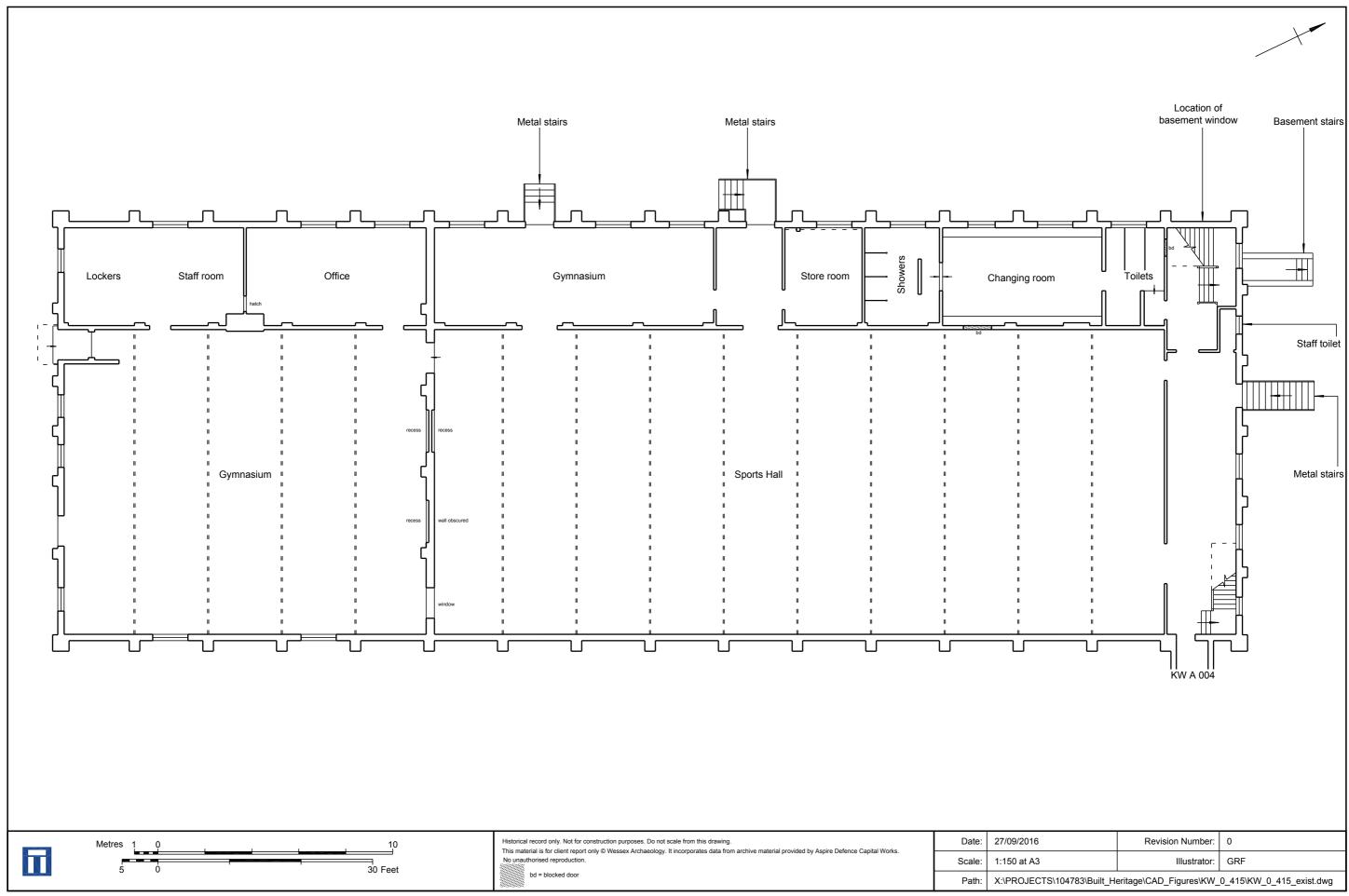
Bulford Camp asset WI 0 216 plan dated 1960-64

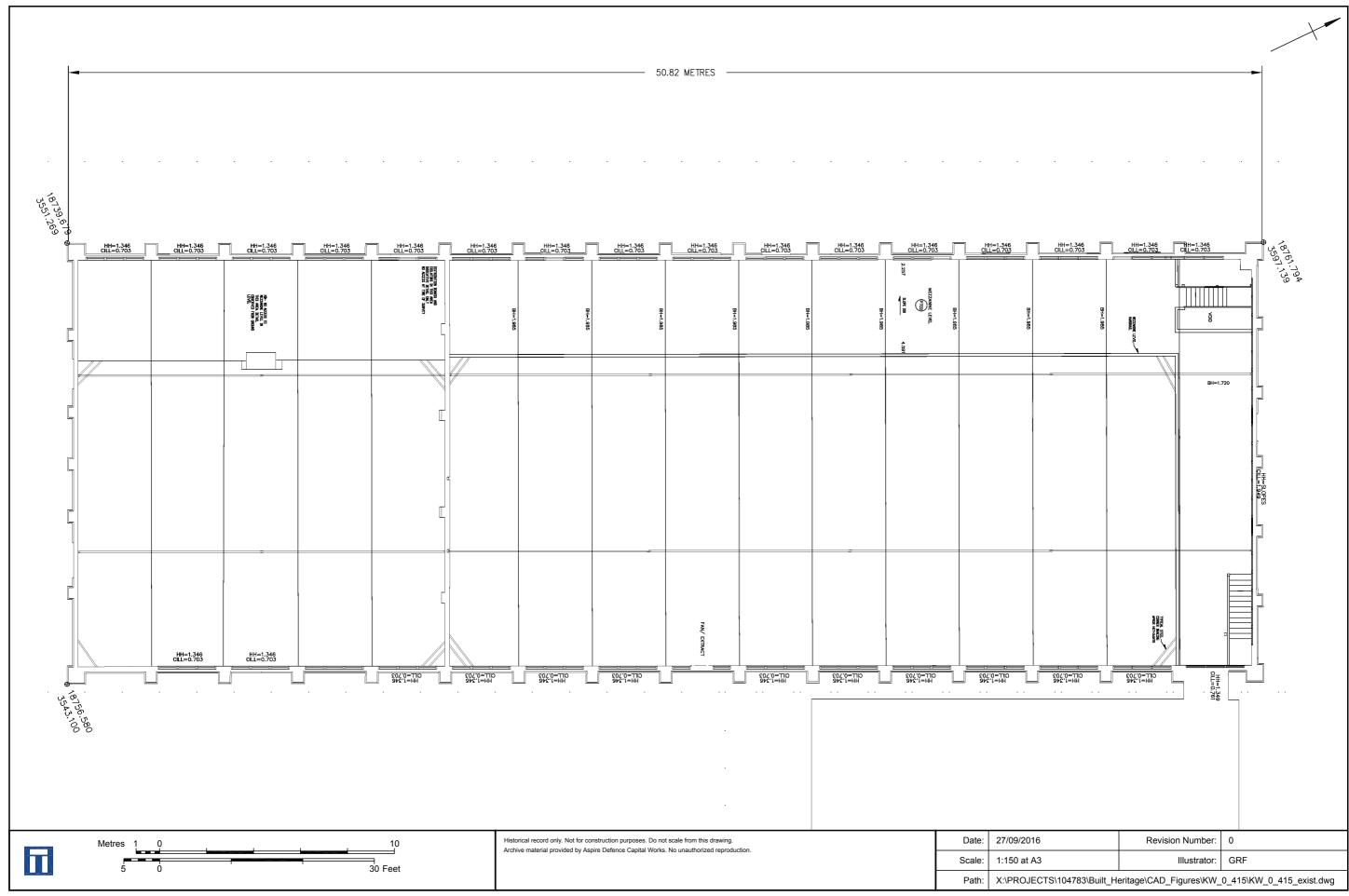












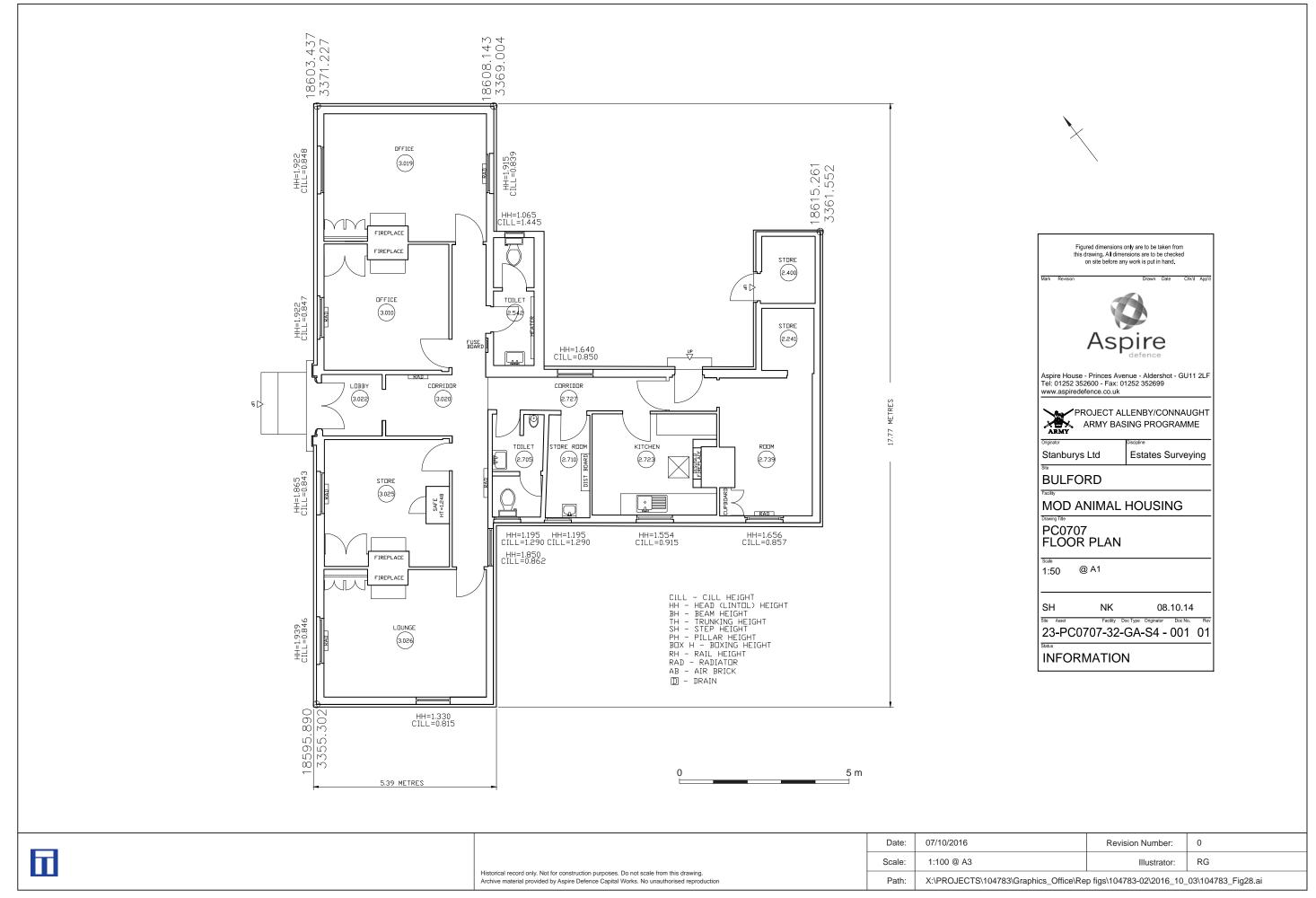




Plate 1: WD 0 040 north-east (front) elevation.



Plate 2: WD 0 040 south-east elevation.

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Plate 3: WD 0 040 south-west (rear) elevation.



Plate 4: WD 0 040 viewed from the west showing the external lift and stair towers on the north-west elevation.

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Plate 5: WD 0 040 ground floor reception area viewed from the north showing the later partition walls and ceiling around the original concrete column framework.



Plate 6: WD 0 040 ground floor storage space with concrete column framework viewed from the north.

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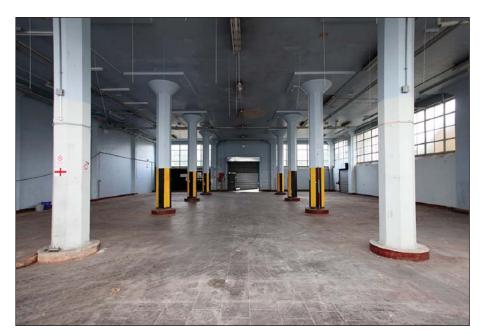


Plate 7: WD 0 040 ground floor. Original bread store after the later phase reception area had been removed and store room cleared.



Plate 8: WD 0 040 ground floor. Original oven room fitted with shelving racks for storage.

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Plate 9: WD 0 040 ground floor. Original oven room after the room had been cleared.

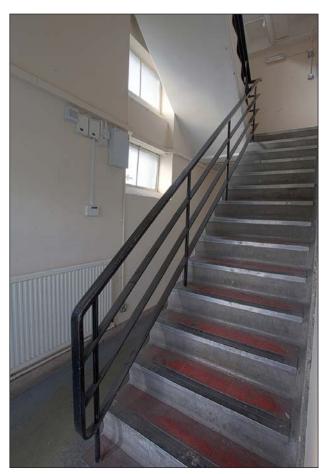


Plate 10: WD 0 040 ground floor. South corner stairwell. It contains its original staircase and column of windows.

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Plate 11: WD 0 040 ground floor. Workshop area after clearance.



Plate 12: WD 0 040 ground floor. Oven room untiled floor surface that marks the location of the final prover.

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Plate 13: WD 0 040 ground floor. Oven room untiled floor surface that marks the location of the oven.



Plate 14: WD 0 040 ground floor. Boiler house equipment.

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Plate 15: WD 0 040 ground floor. Boiler house high level platform and chimney breast at the north-west end.



Plate 16: WD 0 040 mezzanine. Office in the former female rest room.

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Plate 17: WD 0 040 mezzanine. One of two offices in the former male rest room.



Plate 18: WD 0 040 first floor. A large office. Note the glazing to the internal wall (left) to light the corridor beyond.

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Plate 19: WD 0 040 first floor. Typical store room.



Plate 20: WD 0 040 first floor. Typical corridor viewed from the north. The doors to the original utensil, yeast, salt stores and master baker's office are on the far left.

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Plate 21: WD 0 040 first floor. Function room at the east corner of the building.



Plate 22: WD 0 040 first floor. The boat mounted in the function room.

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Plate 23: WD X 700 viewed from the south-west. WD X 700 A garages are on the left.



Plate 24: WD X 700 viewed from the south-west.

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Plate 25: WD X 700 viewed from the north-east.



Plate 26: WD X 700 viewed from the north-east with nos. 6-9 Kandy Road.

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Plate 27: WI 0 082 RMP HQ viewed from the east.



Plate 28: WI 0 082 viewed from the south.

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Plate 29: WI 0 082 viewed from the west with the portakabin extension in the foreground



Plate 30: WI 0 082 portakabin extension and link corridor at the south-west corner of the building

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Plate 31: WI 0 082 projecting block on the north-west side of the building, part of the original core. It also shows a window inserted in the one of the former door openings.



Plate 32: WI 0 082 viewed from the north with extension WI A 082 in the foreground

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Plate 33: WI 0 082 blocked door on the south-east side of the building. Note the blocked window with its arched head visible to the left of the door and shuttered window and painted fire hydrant sign to the right.



Plate 34: WI 0 082 remnant 20th century graffiti.

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Plate 35: WI 0 082 entrance to offices.

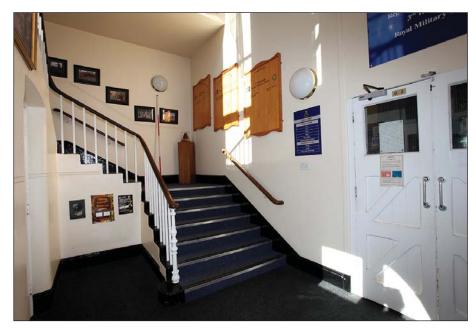


Plate 36: WI 0 082 lobby and stairwell (0.1).

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Plate 37: WI 0 082 lobby and stairwell (0.1). The I-beam that supports the upper flight of stairs is visible (top left).

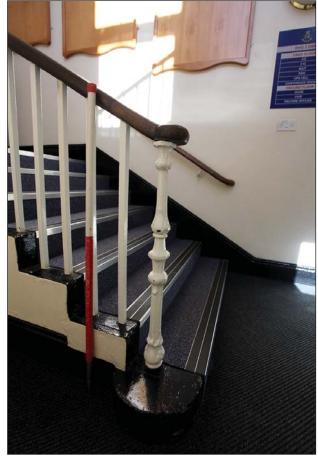


Plate 38: WI 0 082 detail of the decorative newel post.

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Plate 39: WI 0 082 corridor (0.2).



Plate 40: WI 0 082 example of an office (0.4) created by subdividing the former classrooms.

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Plate 41: WI 0 082 kitchen (0.9), formerly a lobby/porch.



Plate 42: WI 0 082 store room (0.11) in the portakabin extension.

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Plate 43: WI 0 082 typical office (G04) within extension WI A 082.



Plate 44: WI 0 082 first floor corridor (1.1).

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Plate 45: WI 0 082 office (1.12).

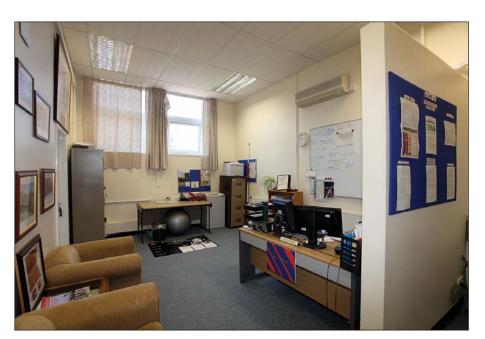


Plate 46: WI 0 082 office (1.9).

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Plate 47: WI 0 082 archives (0.3), former Coats and Hats room. Note the chamfered window opening and flushed bead at dado level.



Plate 48: WI 0 082 display cabinet in the first floor corridor (1.1).

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Plate 49: WI 0 082 badges displayed in the first floor corridor (1.1).



Plate 50: WI 0 082 ceremonial saddle blanket displayed in the first floor corridor (1.1).

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Plate 51: WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 viewed from the south-west.



Plate 52: WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 viewed from the south.

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Plate 53: WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 viewed from the east.



Plate 54: WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 north-east elevation viewed from the north-east.

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Plate 55: WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 viewed from the north-west.



Plate 56: WI 0 830 viewed from the south-west.

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Plate 57: WI 0 207 viewed from the north-west.



Plate 58: WI 0 207 door and windows detail.

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Plate 59: WI 0 207 viewed from the south.



Plate 60: WI 0 207 viewed from the north-east. WI 0 208 and WI 0 209 are in the background.

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Plate 61: WI 0 208 viewed from the north-west.



Plate 62: WI 0 208 verandah ceiling.

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Plate 63: WI 0 208 viewed from the north-east.



Plate 64: WI 0 208 viewed from the south-west. WI 0 207, WI 0 206 and WI 0 830 are in the background.

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Plate 65: WI 0 208 'D COY CQMS' signage.



Plate 66: WI 0 209 viewed from the north-west.

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Plate 67: WI 0 209 typical door.



Plate 68: WI 0 209 viewed from the west.

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Plate 69: WI 0 209 viewed from the east.



Plate 70: WI 0 209 sign 'WING 209' fixed to the west corner of the building.

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Plate 71: WI 0 216 viewed from the north-west.

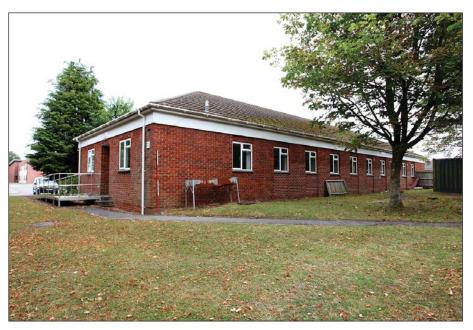


Plate 72: WI 0 216 viewed from the west.

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Plate 73: WI 0 216 viewed from the north. WI 0 215 is partially visible on the left.



Plate 74: WI 0 216 viewed from the east. The link corridor is behind the container and WI 0 215 is partially visible on the right.

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Plate 75: WI 0 216 main corridor viewed from the north-west.



Plate 76: WI 0 216 secondary and link corridor viewed from the south-west.

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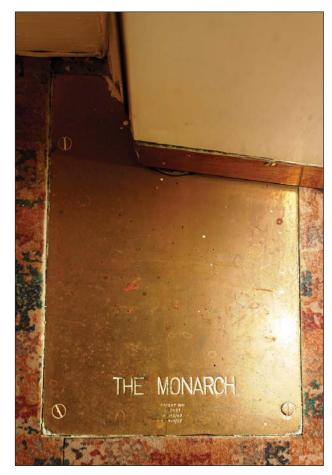


Plate 77: WI 0 216 'The Monarch' floor spring - a feature of the doors in the main corridor



Plate 78: WI 0 216 half of accommodation room 9 (previously bedroom 15) viewed from the east.

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Plate 79: WI 0 216 other half of accommodation room 9 (previously bedroom 14) viewed from the north.



Plate 80: WI 0 216 accommodation room 12 (previously bedrooms 18 and 19) viewed from the east.

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Plate 81: WI 0 216 ablutions room viewed from the north.



Plate 82: WI 0 216 bath in ablutions room 10 viewed from the east. The incised line at dado level and seat appear to be original.

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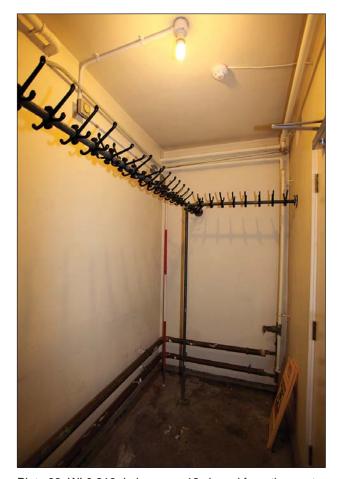
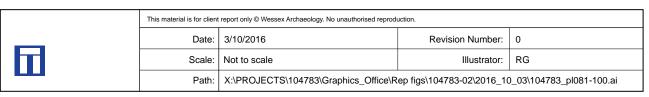


Plate 83: WI 0 216 drying room 13 viewed from the west.



Plate 84: WI 0 216 utility room kitchen (previously a bathroom) viewed from the west. Note the incised line at dado level and blocked door opening (right).



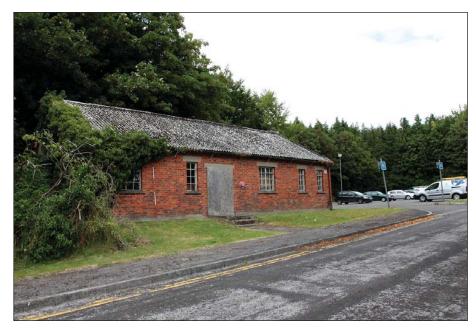


Plate 85: WI 0 218 and car park viewed from the south.



Plate 86: WI 0 218 viewed from the north.

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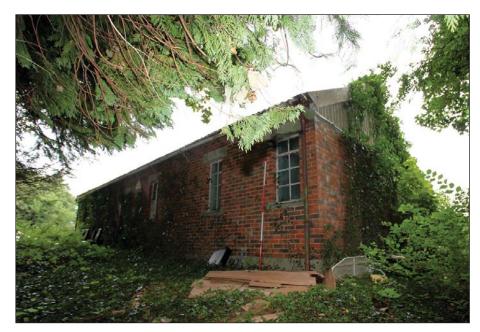


Plate 87: WI 0 218 viewed from the west.



Plate 88: WI 0 218 internal face of the rear access door.

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Plate 89: WI 0 218 fire alarm on the south-east side of the building.



Plate 90: WI 0 218 spine of the C-plan corridor viewed from the north-east.

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Plate 91: WI 0 218 large store room on the south-east side of the building, viewed from the north. Note the metallic silver paint finish at low level.



Plate 92: WI 0 218 W.C. showing former location of the sink and the door to the toilet, which is likely original.

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Plate 93: WI 0 218 store room at the north corner of the building with barred windows.



Plate 94: WI 0 218 one of several pendant ceiling lights, which are likely original.

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Plate 95: WI 0 235 viewed from the north-west.



Plate 96: WI 0 235 viewed from the north-east.

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Plate 97: WI 0 235 viewed from the south-east.

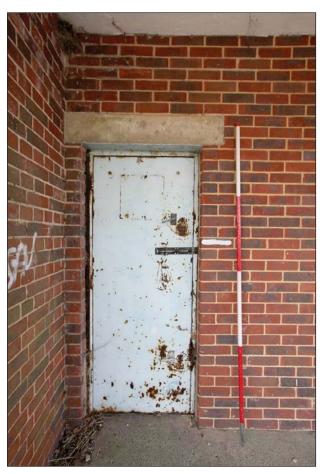


Plate 98: WI 0 235 metal security door at the north end of the building.

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Plate 99: WI 0 235 store room viewed from the north-west. Note the blocked door opening between the north and south areas in the far corner.

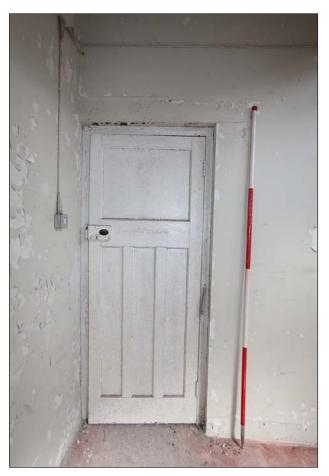


Plate 100: WI 0 235 door between the two rooms in the north area.

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Plate 101: WI 0 235 the blocked door opening between the north and south areas



Plate 102: WI 0 235 lobby viewed from the south-west. Note the windows with internal security bars.

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Plate 103: WI 0 235 rear entrance block viewed from the north-west.



Plate 104: WI 0 235 smallest store room in the south area. Note the vertical scars on the walls that mark the position of removed shelving partitions.

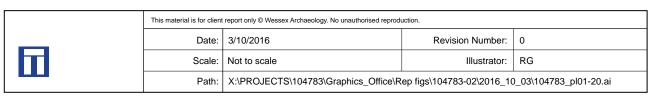




Plate 105: KW 0 415 viewed from the south.



Plate 106: KW 0 415 viewed from the north.

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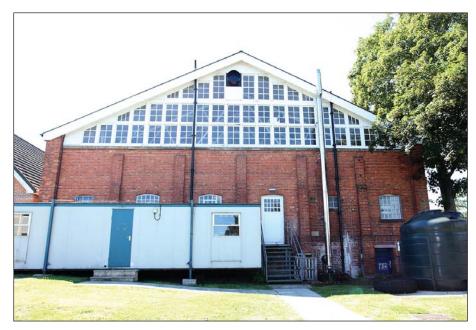


Plate 107: KW 0 415 viewed from the north-east.



Plate 108: KW 0 415 probable converted door opening in the north-west elevation.

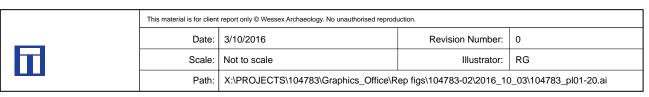
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Plate 109: KW 0 415 riding school iron ring fixed to the south-west elevation.



Plate 110: KW 0 415 north corner showing the basement stairs and window.



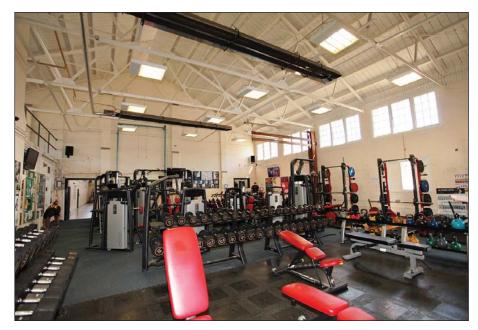


Plate 111: KW 0 415 large gymnasium viewed from the west.



Plate 112: KW 0 415 sports hall viewed from the west.

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Plate 113: KW 0 415 office viewed from the east.



Plate 114: KW 0 415 changing room viewed from the north-east.

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Plate 115: KW 0 415 north-west end of the corridor at the north-east end of the building. It shows the external door (right), toilet door (centre) and staircase to the first floor (background).



Plate 116: First floor gallery overlooking the sports hall, viewed from the west.

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Plate 117: First floor north-east wall showing hooks probably related to the building's former use as a riding school.



Plate 118: PC 0 707 viewed from the north-west.

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Plate 119: PC 0 707 viewed from the south.



Plate 120: PC 0 707 (left) and PC A 707 kennels (right) viewed from the east.

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Plate 121: PC 0 707 viewed from the east. The north-east side of the building and south end of the yard are shown.



Plate 122: PC 0 707 dog shower within the south end of the yard.

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Plate 123: PC A 707 kennels within the north end of the PC 0 707 yard.



Plate 124: PC A 707 kennel bay. Note the rotating food hatch (inset) and pulley system for the sleeping enclosure hatch (right).

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Plate 125: PC 0 707 central lobby within the west range viewed from the south.



Plate 126: PC 0 707 office in the west range with a safe. Viewed from the west.

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Plate 127: PC 0 707 locker/changing room at the south end of the west range. Viewed from the south.



Plate 128: PC 0 707 detail of possibly original door finger plates and other door furniture that appears on several doors in the west range.

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Plate 129: PC 0 707 washroom/switch room viewed from the north-east.



Plate 130: PC 0 707 kitchen viewed from the north.

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Plate 131: PC 0 707 office at the east end of the east range. Viewed from the east.



Plate 132: PC 0 707 store room with rations lockers viewed from the south. The inset is a detail of the locker labels.

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