

## **RISBOROUGH ORDNANCE DEPOT SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON, FOLKESTONE, KENT**

### **Historic Building Record (Vol. 1)**



Planning Ref: T14/0300/SH

ASE Project No: 7339

ASE Report No: 2015397

Site Code: SGA 15

Dr Michael Shapland

June 2016

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FOLKESTONE, KENT**

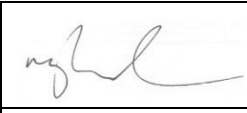

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NGR TR 192 358**

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## **SUMMARY**

*In February 2016 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of the Risborough Ordnance Depot at the Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3HH (NGR TR 192 358). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and requested by Shepway District Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to the redevelopment of the site for up to 1200 dwellings, a school, sports and leisure facilities, together with associated infrastructure, landscaping and access (Planning ref: Y14/0300/CON). This comprises the first report in a series of historic building records to be made across the Shorncliffe site as individual areas become available.*

*Shorncliffe Garrison originated with the construction in 1794 of an earthen fort – ‘The Redoubt’ on a spur of high ground commanding the maritime approaches to Folkestone. A training camp for Light Infantry was established at Shorncliffe in 1803 by Sir John Moore, but was not until the 1850s that a more permanent training ground was constructed, one of the first such in the country, against the general backdrop of the Crimean War. By 1900, a major programme of investment resulted in the permanent complexes of army barracks, including those for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, together with a military hospital. Shorncliffe became one of the main training and assembly places for Kitchener’s New Army during the First World War, and was upgraded and expanded just before the outbreak of the Second World War. Following the war’s cessation, the site gradually declined in importance and was partially redeveloped, although the Ministry of Defence retains the Sir John Moore Plain and Barracks for use by the Brigade of Gurkhas, together with the nearby Shorncliffe Military Cemetery.*

*The Risborough Ordnance Depot, consisting of fourteen extant major structures, was laid out between 1899 and 1901 to accommodate military stores, workshops and equipment. They are ranged to an irregular grid pattern, with offices and a guardhouse flanking the access road running west from the Royal Military Avenue. Further structures comprising an officers’ house, tool store and a tent bottom store no longer exist, together with three large suspected Nissen Huts built by 1938 towards the north end of the site. The purpose of the site was primarily to equip troops as they went off to fight, but presumably also to maintain whatever training and accommodation was required locally.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In February 2016 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of the Risborough Ordnance Depot at the Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3HH (NGR TR 192 358; Figures 1-3). This comprises the first report in a series of historic building records to be made across the Shorncliffe site as individual areas become available.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and requested by Shepway District Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to the redevelopment of the site for up to 1200 dwellings, a school, sports and leisure facilities, together with associated infrastructure, landscaping and access (Planning ref: Y14/0300/CON). Condition 27 of Y14/0300/CON states that:

Prior to the demolition of any buildings in any phase or sub-phase of the development, a Historic Buildings Record will be carried out, the scope of which shall previously have been agreed through a written scheme of investigation with Shepway District Council, Historic England and Kent County Council. The building record will be reported at each phase or sub-phase of the development through a report medium to be agreed in advance with Shepway District Council, Historic England and Kent County Council. Ultimately a report monograph covering the entire Site will be produced for publication which will also include the military archaeology of the Site.

### *Reason*

To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.

- 1.3 All the structures on the site are to be demolished, aside from the following:
- Water Tower (Building 1)
  - Racquet Court (Building 3)
  - Concrete Barrack Block no. 1 (Building 5)
  - Sir John Moore Memorial Library (Building 17)
  - Gates to Risborough Ordnance Depot
  - Officers Mess, Risborough Barracks (Building 36)

## **2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY**

- 2.1 The recording involved the survey of the buildings of the Risborough Ordnance Depot to Levels 1, 2 and 3 standard as defined by English Heritage (2006) and as set out in the written scheme of investigation (ASE 2015). A plan showing the structures surveyed and the level of the record for each structure has been reproduced as Figure 2.
- 2.2 Subject to accessibility and survival, a photographic record was made of the exterior and interior of the buildings. The buildings and their setting were digitally photographed, including general external and internal views, street frontages and surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings. An index of the digital photography, together with location plans are included as an appendix to this report.



- 2.3 The written description and photographic record is supplemented by a drawn record of the site. This comprises plans of some buildings and an outline plan of the whole site, together with sections and elevations where available. In some cases these are based on historic architectural drawings, which were checked by the surveyors on-site and augmented with additional features where necessary.
- 2.4 The site has been the subject of a number of recent reports: a cultural heritage desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014), a built heritage statement (CgMs 2015), an interpretative walkover survey (Russell 2014) and an archaeological evaluation and conservation management plan relating to the Napoleonic-era redoubt towards the southern end of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2006; James 2015). A historical overview has previously been published for part of the site (Caverhill 2003).

### **3.0 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Shorncliffe Garrison is a sizeable military installation located on the coast two miles west of central Folkestone, to the north of the settlement of Sandgate. At its greatest, Shorncliffe Garrison extended over an area of some 1.8 square kilometres; the development site comprises only five component areas within this wider complex, namely Burgoyne Barracks, Napier Barracks, Somerset Barracks, Risborough Barracks and the Risborough Ordnance Depot (NGR TR 192 358; Figure 1).
- 3.2 The development site lies towards the northern and western ends of the wider Garrison site, away from its historic cores at the former Ross Barracks and earthen Redoubt. It is bounded by Church Road to the north, the housing estates bordering Horn Street to the west, the retained Sir John Moore Barracks to the south and the Royal Military Avenue to the east. The Somerset Barracks lies detached a short distance to the east of the Royal Military Avenue, bounded by the old St Mark's Church to the west, the Sir John Moore Plain and Barracks to the south and east, and North Road to the north.
- 3.3 The site consists of a relatively flat coastal plain elevated some 60-75 metres above Ordnance Datum, descending steeply south towards the sea and the river valleys to the east and west. The railway from Ashford to Dover runs along the level ground to the north.
- 3.4 The Risborough Ordnance Depot is located towards the northern end of the site, on level ground which extends north towards civilian housing along Church Road. It comprises a roughly rectangular area of 1.9 hectares bounded to the east by the Royal Military Avenue, to the north and west by Risborough Barracks, and to the south by the large expanse of the former officers' cricket ground. It is directly accessed from the Royal Military Avenue via a pair of Grade II listed gates.

#### **4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS**

##### *Listed Buildings*

- 4.1 The gates to the Risborough Ordnance Depot are Grade II listed (List Entry Number: 1417352): see Appendix 1.
- 4.2 The Racquet Court (Building 3), Burgoyne Barracks, is a Grade II listed building (List Entry Number: 1417335).
- 4.3 Concrete Barrack Block no. 1 (Building 5), Burgoyne Barracks, is a Grade II listed building (List Entry Number: 1417336).
- 4.4 The Sir John Moore Memorial Library (Building 17), Somerset Barracks, is a Grade II listed building (List Entry Number: 1417345).
- 4.5 The statue of Sir John Moore, Somerset Barracks, is Grade II listed (List Entry Number: 1344157).

##### *Scheduled Monuments*

- 4.6 Shorncliffe Redoubt, at the southern end of the development site, is a Scheduled Monument (Ref. 1401815).
- 4.7 Martello tower no. 9, at the south-western end of the development site, is a Scheduled Monument (Ref. 32254).

#### **5.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 The foregoing summary is drawn from the previously published sources, enumerated above, and from the website of the Shorncliffe Trust.<sup>1</sup> Shorncliffe Garrison originated with the construction in 1794 of an earthen fort – ‘The Redoubt’ – due to the increasing threat of invasion from France. The Board of Ordnance had identified vulnerability in the coastal defences between the major naval ports, so the Redoubt was designed by Lt. Col. William Twiss of the Royal Engineers to be located on a spur of high ground commanding the maritime approaches to Folkestone and providing support to the Shorncliffe battery which was constructed at the foot of the cliffs immediately to the south. Further defensive works, such as Martello towers, were constructed below the redoubt over subsequent years, and the area remained important for military defence.
- 5.2 A training camp for Light Infantry was established at Shorncliffe in 1803 by Sir John Moore, consisting of little more than temporary buildings and an open field. It was not until the 1850s that a more permanent training ground was constructed, one of the first such in the country, against the general backdrop of the Crimean War. Wooden huts were laid out in grid patterns around a central parade ground, with a series of ancillary buildings around the perimeter road. These included a set of ‘permanent barracks’ for the Royal Artillery, laid out in a courtyard plan (at what was later known as Ross Barracks), together with a church at the military cemetery, a hospital, the Royal Engineers Department and further barracks to the west. This was how the site appeared when Queen Victoria visited in 1855 to review 3,500 troops;

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.shorncliffe-trust.org.uk/>, accessed 17<sup>th</sup> July 2015

further buildings were added in the 1860s and 70s, including a rackets court, which is the earliest to survive on the site.

- 5.3 By the 1880s century the old wooden accommodation blocks were undergoing replacement, initially with experimental concrete huts – the first such in the country – and subsequently with brick. By 1900, a major programme of investment resulted in the permanent buildings forming Moore Barracks, Napier Barracks, Somerset (Artillery) Barracks, Ross Barracks and the Royal Engineers (later Burgoyne) Barracks, each consisting of parallel rows of accommodation huts, a large officers' mess, and other ancillary buildings. The Risborough Barracks followed in 1904 on land to the north of the original site, and an Army Ordnance Depot was laid out from 1899 to the east. The old military hospital was replaced in 1892, and married quarters across the site between 1899 and 1912.
- 5.4 The outbreak of the First World War precipitated further expansion on St Martin's Plain, and the service block to the east of Risborough Barracks. Shorncliffe became one of the main training and assembly places for Kitchener's New Army during this time, as 20,000 recruits were stationed here in September 1914. They were followed by 40,000 Canadian troops the following year, who were visited by King George V. The strategic advantage of Shorncliffe was that troops could leave there in the morning and be in the trenches of the Western Front by lunchtime, meaning that it remained of central importance throughout the war. As such it was subjected to a Zeppelin raid on 20<sup>th</sup> October 1917.
- 5.5 The corrugated iron huts on St Martin's Plain remained in use until the Second World War, with the Risborough and Moore Barracks upgraded and expanded just before its outbreak, in 1938 and 1939 respectively. The perimeter of the site was defended by a ring of pillboxes, a number of which survive, and St Martin's Plain was used as the base for anti-aircraft batteries. Following the war's cessation, the site became the headquarters of the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade of Guards during the Suez Crisis of 1956, before being left vacant for some years. The new Moore Barracks was constructed in 1967, retaining only the four 1930s 'Sandhurst' blocks from the old site, and Shorncliffe was further boosted by the Northern Ireland crisis from 1969 onwards, when it was used for training troops: regular, territorial and cadet.
- 5.6 The Royal Engineers progressively vacated the site during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, whilst the Light Infantry moved out in October 1986. The hospital was demolished in 1970, and Ross Barracks, together with the greater part of Somerset Barracks, were sold off for redevelopment in 1973. Moore Barracks was occupied by the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders during the withdrawal of troops from Germany 1993-5, before the Royal Gurkha Regiment moved in in 2000. Much of the site was sold for redevelopment in 2013, but the Ministry of Defence retains the Sir John Moore Plain and Barracks for use by the Brigade of Gurkhas, together with the nearby Shorncliffe Military Cemetery.

## **6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE RISBOROUGH ORDNANCE DEPOT**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 The Risborough Ordnance Depot was laid out between 1899 and 1901, with further additions in 1907, following the construction of Risborough Barracks immediately to the east. It consists of fourteen extant major structures (together with a number of air raid shelters, huts and the like), all dating to the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, aside from a large concrete water tower built around 1950 (Figure 3; Plates 1-3). As the name suggests, all of the structures in this part of the barracks were dedicated to military stores, workshops and equipment ('ordnance' in the sense of guns and munitions were dealt with elsewhere). They are ranged to an irregular grid pattern, with offices and a guardhouse flanking the access road running west from the Royal Military Avenue. Further structures comprising an officers' house, tool store and a tent bottom store are no longer present, together with the large rectangular foundations of three probable Nissen Huts built by 1938 towards the north end of the site (Figure 10). The purpose of the site was primarily to equip troops as they went off to fight, but presumably also to maintain whatever training and accommodation was required locally.

### **6.2 Building 21: Water Tower**

6.2.1 NGR: TR 19618 36023

6.2.2 Level of record: 1

6.2.3 Function: water tower

6.2.4 Date of construction: pre-1958

6.2.5 Description: (Figure 3; Plate 4)

6.2.6 The water tower comprises a round water tank encased in reinforced concrete, resting on a tall cylindrical base which has a simple chamfered plinth to its base. The upper part of the tower oversails the lower, onto which it articulates with a broad inverted slope, which lends the structure a stark but striking profile. Rising above the water tank is a covered cylindrical ladder housing, which gives access to the tower's flat top and low concrete parapet. The tower is unrelieved by any but the most functional architectural detailing: the plank-built entrance door lies within a square concrete surround, whilst sporadic four-pane slit windows light the spiral access stair within.

6.2.7 The water tower was erected to provide the necessary pressure to supply this part of the wider barracks site. It also provided a necessary storage buffer between the pumping station and the end consumer. The first concrete water tower was erected in Liverpool in 1904, and their prominence often led to their being embellished (Palmer et al. 2012, 306), but this is a plain and relatively late example of the type.

**6.3 Building 22: Saddlery and Harness Store**

6.3.1 NGR: TR 19617 36053

6.3.2 Level of record: 3

6.3.3 Function: saddlery and harness store

6.3.4 Date of construction: 1906

6.3.5 Description: (Figures 4 & 10-13)

*General layout*

6.3.6 The saddlery and harness store is a large, two-storey rectangular building which consists of a large ground floor workshop with an enclosed office in its south-western corner, and a first-floor storeroom accessed via an external stair. A small later boiler room is appended to the building's eastern side.

*Exterior (Plates 5 & 6)*

6.3.7 The building is of red brick construction in English bond, two storeys in height with a pitched roof. Its long eastern and western ground-floor elevations bear large window openings with segmentally-arched brick heads, projecting stone sills and small-pane lights in iron glazing bars. Each window is separated from its neighbour by a shallow pilaster of brick. At first-floor level, windows of similar type alternate with smaller, six-over-six pane double-hung sashes with cambered brick heads. Small oculus windows occupy the gable ends of the north and south elevations, of which the former is otherwise blank and the latter has a single first-floor sash window and a recessed sandstone date-stone reading '1906'.

6.3.8 Entrance to the ground floor is via a tall doorway with bull-nosed brick jambs and a segmental brick head in the west elevation. It formerly had a two-leaf plank-built door, which has become detached and now lies within the building. Entrance to the first floor is via an external iron stair, also on the west elevation, which has a single flight of perforated iron risers, a tubular iron hand-rail, and a concrete slab landing borne on steel posts strengthened with braces. The doorway is double-height, so as to accommodate a large window with a segmental brick head, and has bull-nosed brick jambs. Its door is no longer extant.

6.3.9 The building's pitched roof was formerly clad in slate, but this has been removed, leaving its steel trusses with raking struts, and its multiple timber purlins and ridge-piece, open to the elements. Of its two former chimney-stacks, one remains to its original height flush with the east elevation, although its upper parts have been rebuilt, whilst the second is engaged to the south elevation, but is truncated above roof level.

6.3.10 A small, single-storey brick-built boiler house with a flat concrete-slab roof is appended to the building's long east elevation. It has a single louvred window-slit and a broad doorway with a timber frame, which lacks its door. It was constructed prior to the detailed Ordnance Survey map of 1957/8.

*Interior – Ground Floor (Plates 7 & 8)*

- 6.3.11 The building's ground floor is an empty, open space interrupted by a central row of utilitarian steel posts which bear the joists that support the building's unusual coffered ceiling of pre-cast concrete slabs, which is pierced by a large timber trapdoor adjacent to the entrance doorway. The north-east corner is partitioned off into a small office, which retains its timber screen of matchboard dado with small-pane glazed panels above. It has a simple four-panel entrance door with a nine-pane light above. The space is otherwise now bereft of early fixtures, but its original architectural plans (Figure 12) show the workshop to have had benches along its east wall, and a structure along its northern wall gnomically labelled 'bins for sponges'; the office contained a bench and a pair of desks. The workshop and office were each heated by a magnet stove and lit by gas, the former via wall brackets and the latter via a pair of pendant lights.

*Interior – First Floor*

- 6.3.12 The first floor was not accessible, but the original architectural plans show that it was dominated by five large timber racks, including ones dedicated to hides, materials, saddles and harness (Figure 12). There were poles for collars and hooks for bits at the northern end, and a number of hinged benches, cupboards and shelves along the western wall, together with a crane servicing the trapdoor to ground level. As at ground level, the room was heated by a magnet stove and lit by wall-mounted gaslights.

**6.4 Building 23: Gates and Sentry Hut**

- 6.4.1 NGR: TR 19652 36064
- 6.4.2 Level of record: 3
- 6.4.3 Function: defining main entrance to Ordnance Enclosure
- 6.4.4 Date of construction: pre-1902 (gate); pre-1906 (hut)
- 6.4.5 Designation: Grade II listed (List Entry No. 1417352: see Appendix 1).
- 6.4.6 Description: (Figures 5 & 10; Plates 9 & 10)
- 6.4.7 The main entrance to the Ordnance Enclosure was via a set of gates to the Royal Military Avenue, which was itself laid out to be unusually broad to accommodate parades, ordnance and the like. Adjacent to the gates is a small sentry hut, which has been extended with a low, modern plant building on its southern side.
- 6.4.8 The square gate piers are of red brick with recessed panels bordered by ogee mouldings, atop a chamfered plinth of blue engineering brick. Each pier is topped by a band of sandstone and an entablature consisting of architrave, recessed panel frieze and moulded cornice, together with a large sandstone ball finial. The east-facing panel to each pier's frieze contains a terracotta plaque depicting the arms of the Army Ordnance Department: 'A.O.D.' and a shield with three cannon balls above three cannon. The decorative wrought iron gates are original.

- 6.4.9 The sentry hut is a small rectangular structure of red brick in English bond with a pitched slate roof and a chimney-stack at its southern end. It has timber casement windows with cambered brick heads and stone sills in its long east and west walls, and a doorway with a cambered head in its northern wall, which retains its original ledged, braced and battened door. Internally it consists of a single small room with a fireplace in its southern wall.
- 6.4.10 A modern brick-built plant room with a flat felt-clad roof lies immediately to the south of the sentry hut. It is featureless aside from a simple doorway with a concrete lintel to its west wall.

*Discussion*

- 6.4.11 Elaborate gateways of this type are relatively unusual, being only found at the larger army camps, such as the two other 'great camps' of Aldershot and Colchester. This is the only known example to bear the arms of the Army Ordnance Department (source: listing description). The sentry hut was a relatively humane afterthought to the original construction of the site entrance, designed more for warmth and shelter than for monitoring of the approach road.

**6.5 Building 24: Ordnance Office**

- 6.5.1 NGR: TR 19636 36064
- 6.5.2 Level of record: 3
- 6.5.3 Function: administrative office
- 6.5.4 Date of construction: pre-1902
- 6.5.5 Description: (Figures 5, 10 & 11)

*General layout*

- 6.5.6 The ordnance office is a modest, single-storey building which overlooks the main entrance road into the Ordnance Enclosure. Perhaps deliberately, it would have been the first building encountered by those entering the site. It has two main rooms either side of a lobby and store, and a slightly later extension on its eastern side.

*Exterior (Plates 1 & 11)*

- 6.5.7 The building is of red brick in English bond to its chamfered plinth, and stretcher bond above. This indicates it is of cavity wall construction – confirmed by the presence of high-level grilles – and was therefore built for warmth, as befitted its status accommodating the depot's main administrative office. It has six-over-one pane sash windows with chamfered stone lintels in its long north and south elevations, and is entered from the south up a short flight of steps via a doorway with bull-nosed jambs and a stone lintel of similar type, which retains the painted ghost of the words 'Ordnance Office'. The elevations are topped by a brick cornice with dog-tooth pattern, which follows the profile of the building's gable ends. It has a pitched roof of slate, and chimney-stacks to its western end wall and centrally. The eastern end, which was constructed between 1906 and 1910, shares the central stack, which accommodates two flues.

*Interior*

- 6.5.8 The building has been stripped of most of its internal features, but its room functions are revealed by the 1910 block plan of the site (Figure 10). To the west of the entrance lobby was the ordnance officer; to the north a small store; to the east a clerks' office, which accessed a further such office in the eastern extension, beyond. The clerks' rooms had a moulded dado rail flush with their plaster, whilst the higher status of the officer's room is shown by its moulded cornice, and the presence of skirting. A contemporary cross-section of the building shows that it originally had fitted low-level cupboards with shelves above (Figure 11).

**6.6 Building 25: Tent Repair Shop**

- 6.6.1 NGR: TR 19584 36025
- 6.6.2 Level of record: 3
- 6.6.3 Function: tent repair workshop
- 6.6.4 Date of construction: 1907
- 6.6.5 Description: (Figures 5, 10 & 14)

*Exterior (Plate 12)*

- 6.6.6 The building is a tall, single-storey structure of red brick in Flemish bond. It has a chamfered plinth that extends between tall brick pilasters which segue into clasping buttresses at the corners of the building, altogether conspiring to give the building a particularly sturdy, imposing appearance. Between the pilasters of the long north and south elevations, there are also two courses of corbelled brick at the upper level, the whole arrangement forming a series of large recessed panels. It is lit by large windows with segmental brick heads, stone sills and small-pane lights in iron glazing bars, one to each panel of the long elevations. Nine-pane oculus windows occupy the building's gable ends. Entry is from the north, up a concrete ramp, via a broad central doorway with a segmental brick head and sliding timber doors. Above is a date-stone which reads '1907'.
- 6.6.7 The building has a pitched slate roof constructed from king-post timber trusses with raking struts and iron fixings, which bear a ridge-board and side-purlins that are buried into the fabric of the east and west walls, where they rest atop integral sandstone blocks. The apex of the roof has a continuous light along the building's full length; the rest is strengthened by the use of sarking-boards. A small stack was formerly present flush with the east gable end.

*Interior (Plate 13)*

- 6.6.8 Internally, the building has a single room open to its unusually lofty roof. This was necessary to accommodate long lengths of canvas for inspection and repair, which would have been suspended from beams ranged between the roof trusses. The presence of long, hanging bolts of opaque canvas was mitigated by the exceptionally light interior, with its large windows and roof light. The original architectural plan shows the workshop to have been heated by a magnet stove on its eastern wall.



**6.7 Building 26: Carpenters' Shop**

6.7.1 NGR: TR 19567 36027

6.7.2 Level of record: 3

6.7.3 Function: carpentry workshop

6.7.4 Date of construction: c. 1907

6.7.5 Description: (Figures 5 & 10)

*Exterior* (Plate 14)

6.7.6 The carpenters' shop is a single-storey rectangular structure of red brick laid in Flemish bond. It has large windows with segmental brick heads, stone sills and small-pane lights in iron glazing bars. The windows are separated by brick pilasters which rise to eaves level on the long north and south elevations, where they are topped by a sandstone block into which the roof trusses are attached. The pilasters terminate with a chamfer to the east and west elevations. They form clasping buttresses at the building's four corners, which support raking brick cornices to each gable end. Entry is via a concrete ramp and a broad doorway central to the long north wall, which had a row of small-pane lights above, but lacks its original two-leaf door.

6.7.7 The building has a pitched roof of slate which is supported by steel trusses with raking struts, which bear a number of side-purlins overlain with sarking boards, aside from a small light at the roof's apex. A chimney-stack formerly rose from the centre of the southern wall.

*Interior* (Plate 15)

6.7.8 The interior consists of a single workshop whose most notable feature is its floor, which is formed from a parquetry of timber blocks laid on their end-grain. The reason for this is unclear, but it may have made them more hard-wearing and resistant to rot. The workshop also retains an enamelled stove to its southern wall.

**6.8 Building 27: Receiving Store**

6.8.1 NGR: TR 19583 36041

6.8.2 Level of record: 3

6.8.3 Function: storage

6.8.4 Date of construction: 1900

6.8.5 Description: (Figures 6, 10, 11 & 15)

*Exterior (Plate 16)*

- 6.8.6 The receiving store is a long, low, single-storey rectangular structure of red brick laid in Flemish bond. As with several of the other buildings in the vicinity, its elevations are broken into bays by brick pilasters topped by sandstone blocks, which segue into clasping buttresses at the building's corners. There is a pitched slate roof, with raking brick cornices to each gable end, which is supported by steel trusses with raking struts. Most alternate bays are occupied by modestly-sized windows with segmental brick heads, stone sills, and modern fenestration, which would never have provided enough light for a workshop, confirming the building's original function as a store. This is confirmed by the fact that it was unheated when built.
- 6.8.7 Entrance was originally via large doorways with ramps and sliding timber doors for the easy loading of goods (Figure 15), two to the long north elevation and one to the south, but these have been blocked and replaced with small pedestrian doorways. A large, modern loading door has been inserted in the west elevation, whilst the east elevation bears the date-stone '1900'.

*Interior (Plate 17)*

- 6.8.8 The interior would originally have comprised a single large space, which has been heavily subdivided over at least two phases of work. The earlier are pairs of subdivided rooms at each end of the building, of which the largest is served by the inserted loading door at its west end. Subsequent are a number of ephemeral modern partitions which form a warren of offices concentrated across the building's southern side.

6.9 **Building 28: Equipment Store**

- 6.9.1 NGR: TR 19586 36063
- 6.9.2 Level of record: 3
- 6.9.3 Function: storage
- 6.9.4 Date of construction: 1899
- 6.9.5 Description: (Figures 7, 10, 11 & 16)

*Exterior (Plates 18 & 19)*

- 6.9.6 The equipment store is a large, rectangular two-storey structure of red brick laid in English bond. It has pilasters the full height of its long north and south elevations, which respect an inward step that articulates the transition between ground and first floor levels. Between the pilasters are modestly sized windows to each level which have segmental brick heads, stone sills and small-pane lights in iron glazing bars. One of the ground floor windows has been enlarged into a doorway. The window to the eastern-most north elevation is of a larger type, a tall nine-over-nine pane sash, which is accompanied by another such window to the east elevation. These were to light the ground floor office in this part of the building, which was otherwise used for storage.

- 6.9.7 Access is via a pair of large, segmentally-headed doorways in the north elevation which have ledged, braced and battened two-leaf sliding doors with wicket openings. The eastern originally boasted a large porch with iron columns and a corrugated iron roof, but this does not survive. A pair of loading doors of similar type formerly lay at first floor level, but have been infilled, the western replaced by a modern fire escape and external steel stair. These originally had externally-mounted cranes servicing timber platforms supported by steep joists, of which only the truncated ends are now visible.
- 6.9.8 A small boiler house extends from the building's eastern side, constructed from red brick in Flemish bond with a slate-clad lean-to roof. It is a relatively early addition, marked on the 1910 plan of the Ordnance Enclosure as a 'coal hole' which utilises the cavity beneath the stairs within the main part of the building. A louvred opening adjacent to the extension preserves the original coal chute to the under-stairs coal-hole.
- 6.9.9 The building has a pitched slate roof with raking cornices to each gable end. This is supported by steel trusses with raking struts which bear a number of side-purlins overlain by sarking boards, onto which the roof covering is affixed. A chimney-stack projects from the building's eastern gable end, and projects from the apex of the roof, where it is adorned with oversailing brick courses. It is affixed with a date-stone marked '1899'.

*Interior – Ground Floor (Plate 20)*

- 6.9.10 The ground floor is of timber parquetry; the ceiling of coffered concrete supported by utilitarian steel posts, which accommodates a large timber trapdoor to the upper floor. The building has been extensively subdivided at this level with ephemeral modern partitions, where originally it was an open store with a single enclosed office at its eastern end. The office retains part of its original timber screen of matchboard dado with small-pane glazed panels above, and simple four-panel entrance door, very similar to the office in Building 22. It had a desk along its northern and eastern walls, and was heated by a magnet stove. Adjacent to the office is an open-well stair with quarter-pace landings, steel steps and a tubular steel handrail. Its soffit is enclosed with brick, originally to form a below-stairs coal-hole and a small boiler-room with a furnace that shared the chimney-stack which projects from this end of the building. It was accessed via a steel door which is no longer extant. This equipment was to keep the first-floor blanket store warm and dry: this system may have been related to a pair of vents shown at the apex of the roof in the original architectural plans (Figure 16).

*Interior – First Floor (Plates 21 & 22)*

- 6.9.11 The single first-floor room was occupied by a blanket store, which has largely escaped modern subdivision. It was loaded via the two external doorways, cranes and platforms in its northern wall, and via a trapdoor in the floor, which retains its internal wall-mounted crane. Analogy with Building 31 suggests that the heating system at this level comprised large hot water pipes running around the base of the wall, supplied from high-level cisterns.

6.10     **Building 29: Wagon Shed**

6.10.1    NGR: TR 19599 36089

6.10.2    Level of record: 3

6.10.3    Function: wagon shed, water cart shed & store

6.10.4    Date of construction: 1899 & 1906

6.10.5    Description: (Figures 8, 10 & 11)

*General layout*

6.10.6    The long, single-storey building consists of three principal components: a mobilisation store at its western end, a large wagon shed at its centre and a water cart shed at its eastern end, which is a slightly later addition. It is orientated east – west, with its principal elevation facing south to the main road running through the site.

*Exterior (Plate 23)*

6.10.7    All three of the building's components are constructed from red brick laid in English bond, and have pitched roofs clad in slate which are supported by steel trusses with raking struts. The mobilisation store has large windows with segmental brick heads, stone sills and small-pane lights in iron glazing bars. It is entered from the south via a doorway with a segmental brick head and a horizontal light above. A date-stone in its west gable end reads '1899, above which rises a small, square chimney-stack. The building's large windows and heating imply it was used as something more than simple storage, but its lack of any architectural embellishment indicate that it was not an administrative office.

6.10.8    The wagon shed and water cart shed are both very similar in form. They present blank elevations to all but the south, which is open-fronted and fitted with two-leaf timber doors, which are of ledged, braced and battened type. They are hung on iron strap hinges from simple steel posts sunk into ovoid bases to avoid being clipped by carts.

*Interior (Plates 24 & 25)*

6.10.9    The interiors of all three components of the building are single rooms devoid of early fixtures or fittings.

**6.11 Building 30: Paint Store**

6.11.1 NGR: TR 19531 36031

6.11.2 Level of record: 3

6.11.3 Function: paint store

6.11.4 Date of construction: pre-1906

6.11.5 Description: (Figures 8 & 10; Plates 26 & 27)

6.11.6 The paint store is a small, unremarkable, single-storey building located in the far south-western corner of the Ordnance Enclosure due to the risk of fire. It is of red brick construction in Flemish bond, and has a pitched roof clad in slate, which is of common rafter construction with nailed-on collars. The building has a small casement window with a segmental brick head, bull-nosed jambs and stone sill in its east elevation, and a doorway with a concrete lintel and two-leaf timber door in its north wall. Continuous rows of air bricks runs around the base and summit of each wall, so as to prevent the build-up of hazardous fumes. A number of timber shelves with iron brackets around the interior appear to be original to its construction.

**6.12 Building 31: Army Ordnance Wagon Shed**

6.12.1 NGR: TR 19546 3607

6.12.2 Level of record: 3

6.12.3 Function: wagon shed & reserve store

6.12.4 Date of construction: 1901

6.12.5 Description: (Figures 9, 10 & 11)

*Exterior* (Plates 28 & 29)

6.12.6 The building is of red brick construction laid in Flemish bond, rectangular in plan and two storeys in height, with a wagon shed at ground level and a store above. The ground-floor wagon shed is blank to all but the north elevation, which is open-fronted and fitted with two-leaf timber doors, which are of ledged, braced and battened type. They are hung on iron strap hinges from simple steel posts sunk into ovoid bases.

6.12.7 The first-floor store is lit by large windows with segmental brick heads, stone sills and small-pane lights in iron glazing bars in its long north and south elevations. It has a large loading door in its north elevation with a concrete lintel and bull-nosed jambs, which retains the stub of a projecting steel crane-run and a pair of sturdy ledged, braced and battened timber sliding doors. The pedestrian entrance was from the south, via an external concrete stair with tubular steel handrails and a brick-built substructure which was occupied by a small boiler-house with a segmentally-headed doorway.

6.12.8 The building has a pitched, slate-clad roof supported by steel trusses with raking struts. A simple square chimney-stack serves the boiler-house at the centre of the south elevation.

*Interior – Ground Floor (Plate 30)*

6.12.9 The ground floor wagon shed comprises a single space divided into carriage bays by utilitarian steel posts which support a coffered ceiling of concrete. Each post is set within an iron-shod ovoid base to protect it from being clipped by cart wheels. A modern WC has been inserted into the south-western corner.

*Interior – First Floor (Plates 31 & 32)*

6.12.10 The first-floor reserve store originally comprised a single open space, but has since been partially subdivided. An early workbench and extensive timber shelving may date from the period of the building's use as a store. The original steel crane-run extends perpendicularly from the loading door in the north elevation, and retains its original winch fitting: a sign adjacent cautions that 'Loading on floors must not exceed 3 C.W.T. per foot super'. Also of interest is an original high-level cistern on iron brackets which supplies large hot water pipes running around the base of the wall. As with Building 28, this was to keep the stores from becoming cold and damp, and would have been run by the boiler-house beneath the external steps.

### 6.13 **Building 32: Packing Case Store**

6.13.1 NGR: TR 19346 36097

6.13.2 Level of record: 3

6.13.3 Function: storage

6.13.4 Date of construction: 1901

6.13.5 Description: (Figures 9, 10 & 11; Plates 33-35)

6.13.6 The packing case store is a modest, single-storey building of red brick laid in Flemish bond. Its external elevations are articulated into bays with brick pilasters, of which those to the long east and west walls terminate at eaves level with a sandstone block into which the steel trusses of the roof are affixed. The recessed bays are topped by a simple cornice of stepped brick. The building has a pitched slate roof and a date-stone on the south gable end which reads '1901'.

6.13.7 The building was originally lit by large windows with segmental brick heads, stone sills and small-pane lights in iron glazing bars, one to each end wall. Entry was via a pair of large doorways in the long east elevation. This arrangement was modified, probably in the 1930s, when a large vehicle entrance and ramp was installed to the northern end wall, and the eastern entrances were infilled. One former entrance was fitted with a steel Crittall window: another such window was inserted in the wall opposite. The other former entrance was abutted by a small brick boiler house with a catslide roof and square chimney-stack. These modifications were due to the conversion of the building from a store into a motor-garage, at which time an inspection pit was inserted into the concrete floor of the otherwise plain interior.

**6.14 Building 33: Small Store**

6.14.1 NGR: TR 19552 36125

6.14.2 Level of record: 3

6.14.3 Function: storage

6.14.4 Date of construction: pre-1906

6.14.5 Description: (Figures 9 & 10; Plate 36)

6.14.6 This is a small, single-storey storeroom built of red brick laid in a curious fashion: the west elevation is header bonded, whilst the rest is stretcher bond, excepting the porch which is laid in Flemish bond. It was lit by small, segmentally-headed windows in its north and south walls, both of which are blocked. Entry is via a porch projecting from its east elevation, which has a flat concrete roof. The main body of the building has a pitched roof of slate, and is ventilated by air bricks running along the east elevation at eaves level. No internal access was possible due to asbestos contamination.

6.14.7 It is unclear why effort was made to construct such a Lilliputian storehouse with such a curious selection of brick bonds, and why an porch was needed as an antechamber to so tiny a space. It may – like the paint store (Building 30) – have housed noxious substances; it may even have been a test-structure built by army engineers practising their skills.

**6.15 Building 34: Store**

6.15.1 NGR: TR 19552 36189

6.15.2 Level of record: 3

6.15.3 Function: storage

6.15.4 Date of construction: pre-1902

6.15.5 Description:

6.15.6 This brick-built store now lies within the circuit of Risborough Barracks, and will be accessible for recording when that phase of the site becomes available.

**6.16 Additional Structures**

6.16.1 Occupying the northern half of the site are three large rectangular concrete platforms, partially faced with red brick and linked by approach roads (Figure 3; Plate 37). These almost certainly relate to the former presence of Nissen Huts, the ghost of whose characteristic corrugated iron superstructure can be seen embossed in the concrete (Plate 38). The remains of the I-shaped iron ribs that would have borne each hut's iron skin are visible at regular intervals the platforms. Nissen Huts were developed during World War I and put into production in 1916: the cartographic

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evidence for the Shorncliffe examples indicate they were constructed before 1931, making it likely they were built for wartime purposes.

- 6.16.2 Also present are three air raid shelters, one to the west of the Mobilisation Store (Building 29) and 32, one to the south of the entrance hut (Building 23) and one to the north of the Ordnance Office (Building 24), presumably to shelter the depot officer and his staff (Figure 3; Plates 39-41). Each has a linear plan and is of concrete construction, partially sunk beneath ground level and banked with earth. These almost certainly date to the early years of World War II, and have two entrances so as to provide an alternative means of escape. Folkestone as a whole, and Shorncliffe in particular, were obvious targets for German bombers, although record of related damage across the barracks as a whole is surprisingly low. Probably contemporary is a large, square structure topped with a concrete slab, partially sunk beneath the ground on the western side of the Equipment Store (Building 28). It is almost certainly a water tank, intended to combat fires during bombing raids (Plate 42).

## 7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The buildings of the Risborough Ordnance Depot are a manifestation of the British Army at the height of its pre-Great War power and ambition, designed to support the major investment in new barracks and other military infrastructure at Shorncliffe in the decades either side of 1900. The wholesale replacement of wooden huts and tents with permanent brick and even concrete structures for the accommodation of troops was presumably mirrored in respect of logistics, replacing whatever make-do stores and workshops which had been previously dotted around the site with a single permanent depot. This, it was intended, would equip troops with what they needed prior to being despatched to the different corners of the Empire, together with what would have been needed for their horses, including harness, saddles and wagons. The buildings represent the British Army at the height of its pre-First World War reliance on equine power, and its extensive use during the near-contemporary Boer War (1899-1902). It is also interesting in view of the renewed importance placed on transportation and logistics in light of high-level failures in this respect during that conflict, which had blunted the effectiveness of Sir John French's cavalry and led to enormous hardships amongst the troops (Brown 1998, 25). That many of the storage and transportation buildings on this site date to the immediate aftermath of that conflict implies that lessons were being learnt.
- 7.2 The handsome buildings of this new logistics complex manifest not only their permanence, but the value and importance placed upon them. They are all well-built of brick, with High Broom red specified for all their external elevations<sup>2</sup>, and had generous proportions, large windows, and an unmistakable air of quality. The use of external pilasters gives them an imposing, megalithic feeling of strength and permanence, which was emphasised by the use of date-stones to their gable ends. The structural experimentation evident across much of the wider site is also evident here, in the early adoption of concrete within the pre-cast coffered ceilings to Buildings 22 and 28. These buildings were located adjacent to a public road (albeit in a heavily military town) and so were designed to be seen, and to be approached in style through the handsome wrought iron gates whose piers depict the arms of the Army Ordnance Department to which the depot belonged. It was administered from a well-lit and well-heated office building adjacent to these gates, and it is clear

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<sup>2</sup> National Archives, ref. WO78/3654



that the site was made larger than initially needed with the expectation that it would significantly expand, which it did during the Second World War.

## **8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

- 8.1 The project archive will be deposited with a suitable local museum under the site code SGA15. The archive will comprise all survey material collected and produced in undertaking the project.

## **9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, Brian Simpson (Defence Infrastructure Organisation) for his kind assistance with the on-site archive, the staff of the Kent and Surrey record offices and the National Archives at Kew for their help, and Tony Burrell (Squibb Demolition) for his assistance on site.

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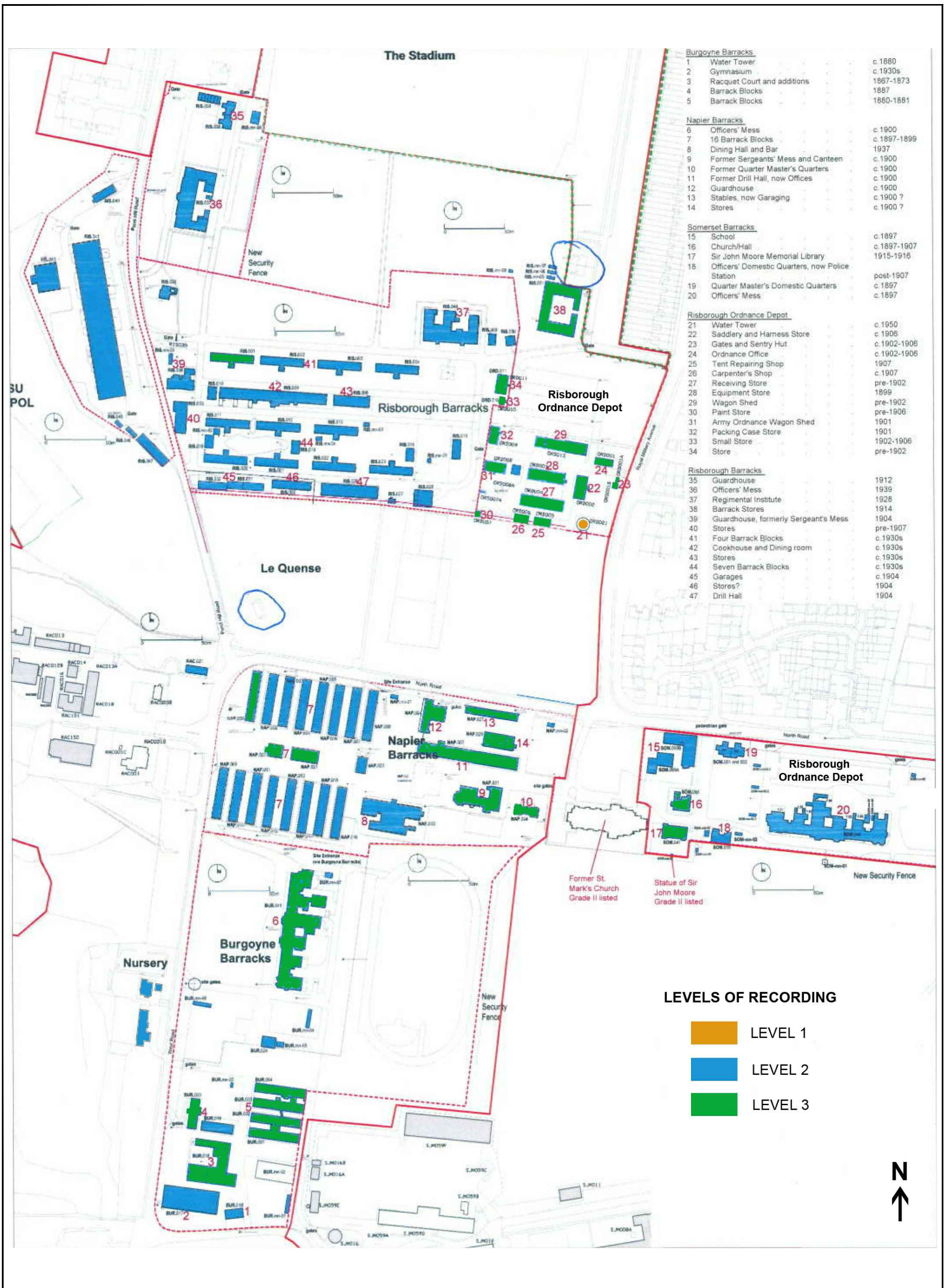
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© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Risborough Ordnance Depot, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7339	June 2016	Site location		
Report Ref: 2015397	Drawn by: MGS			

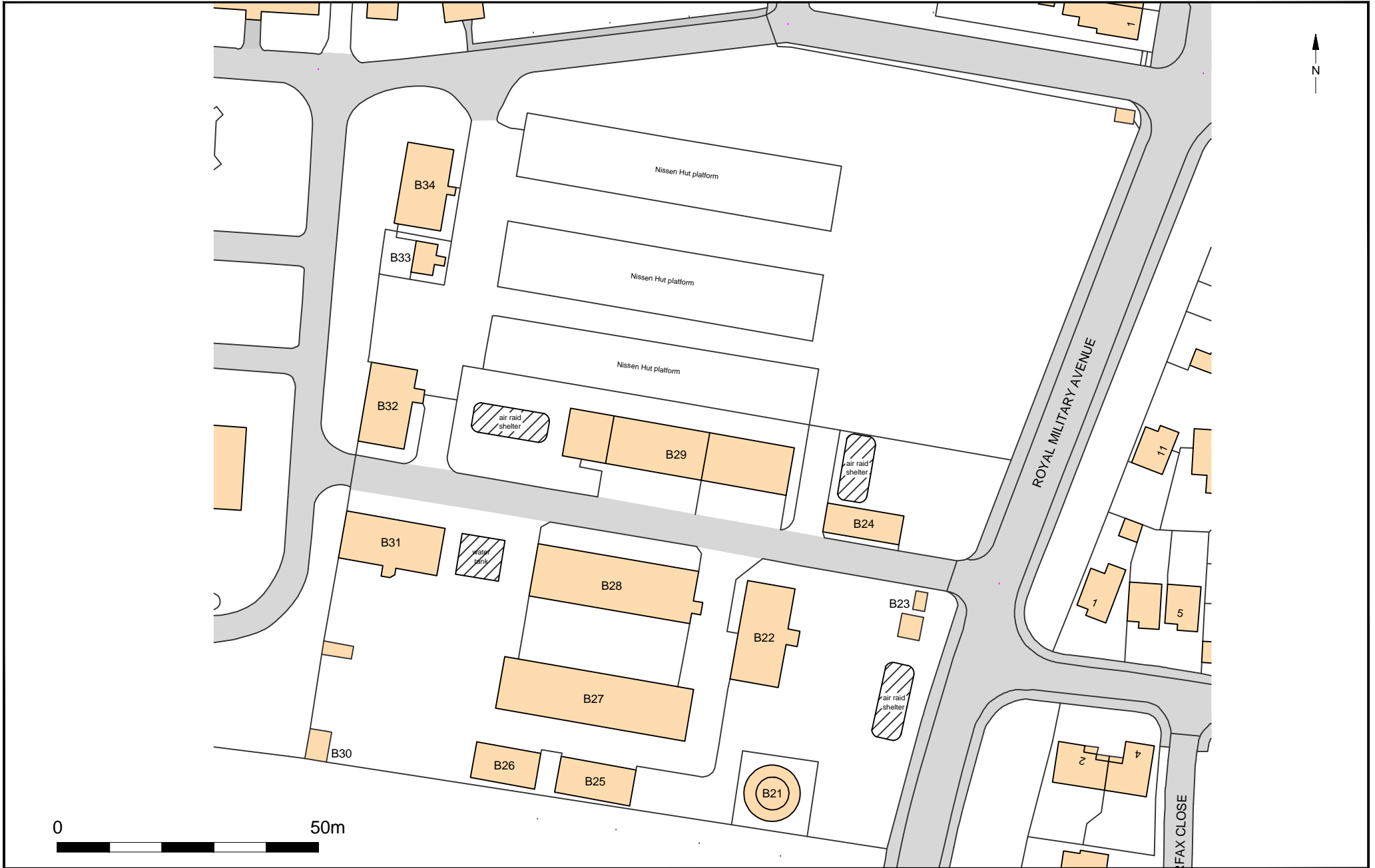


Burgoyne Barracks		
1	Water Tower	c. 1880
2	Gymnasium	c. 1930s
3	Racquet Court and additions	1887-1873
4	Barrack Blocks	1887
5	Barrack Blocks	1880-1881
Napier Barracks		
6	Officers' Mess	c. 1900
7	16 Barrack Blocks	c. 1897-1899
8	Dining Hall and Bar	1937
9	Former Sergeants' Mess and Canteen	c. 1900
10	Former Quarter Master's Quarters	c. 1900
11	Former Drill Hall, now Offices	c. 1900
12	Guardhouse	c. 1900
13	Stables, now Garaging	c. 1900 ?
14	Stores	c. 1900 ?
Somerset Barracks		
15	School	c. 1897
16	Church/Hall	c. 1897-1907
17	Sir John Moore Memorial Library	1915-1916
18	Officers' Domestic Quarters, now Police Station	post-1907
19	Quarter Master's Domestic Quarters	c. 1897
20	Officers' Mess	c. 1897
Risborough Ordnance Depot		
21	Water Tower	c. 1950
22	Saddlery and Harness Store	c. 1906
23	Gates and Sentry Hut	c. 1902-1906
24	Ordnance Office	c. 1902-1906
25	Tent Repairing Shop	1907
26	Carpenter's Shop	c. 1907
27	Receiving Store	pre-1902
28	Equipment Store	1899
29	Wagon Shed	pre-1902
30	Paint Store	pre-1906
31	Army Ordnance Wagon Shed	1901
32	Packing Case Store	1901
33	Small Store	1902-1906
34	Store	pre-1902
Risborough Barracks		
35	Guardhouse	1912
36	Officers' Mess	1939
37	Regimental Institute	1928
38	Barrack Stores	1914
39	Guardhouse, formerly Sergeant's Mess	1904
40	Stores	pre-1907
41	Four Barrack Blocks	c. 1930s
42	Cookhouse and Dining room	c. 1930s
43	Stores	c. 1930s
44	Seven Barrack Blocks	c. 1930s
45	Garages	c. 1904
46	Stores?	1904
47	Drill Hall	1904

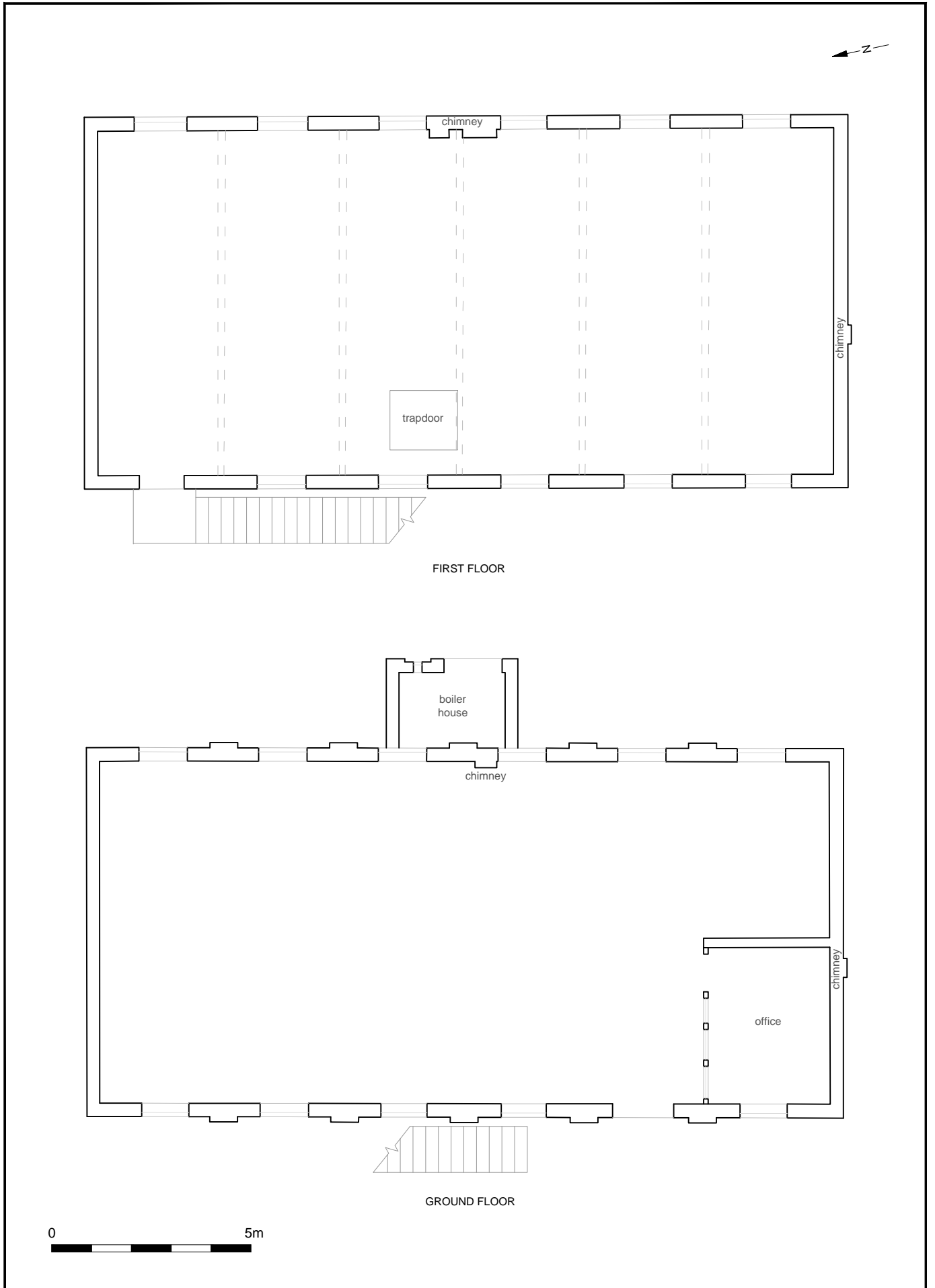
**LEVELS OF RECORDING**

- LEVEL 1
- LEVEL 2
- LEVEL 3

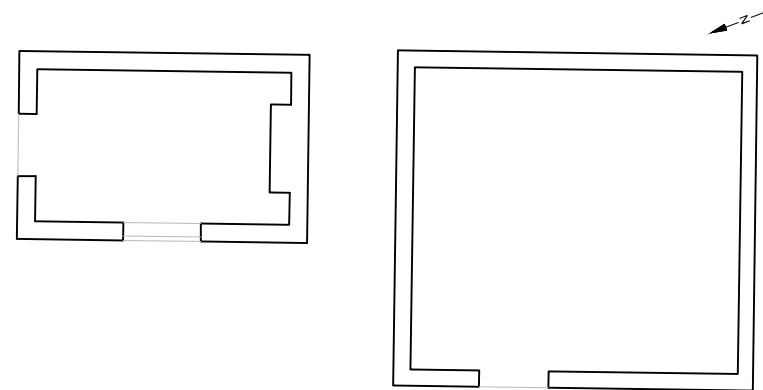




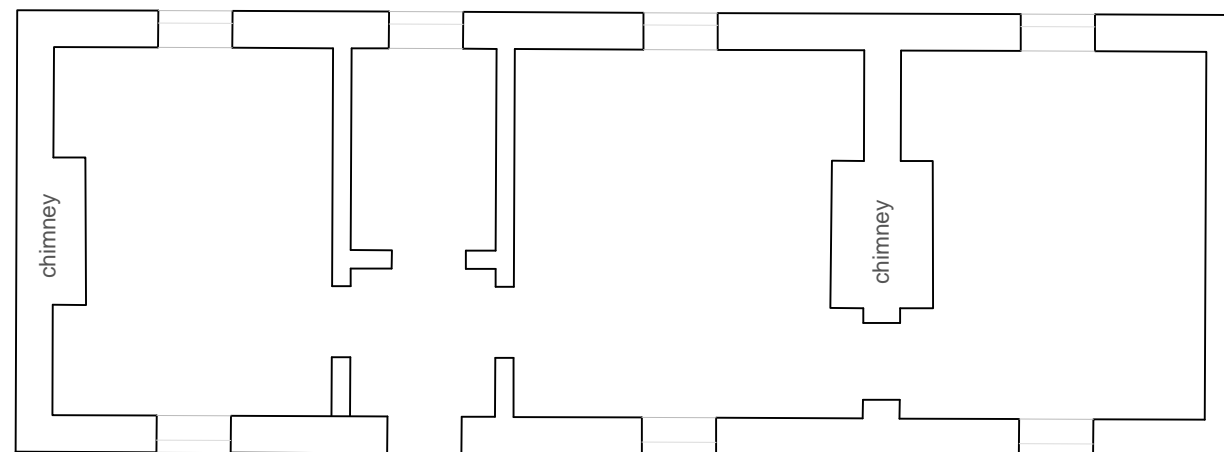
© Archaeology South-East		Risborough Ordnance Depot, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7339	June 2016	General plan of site		
Report Ref: 2015397	Drawn by: MGS	Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432		



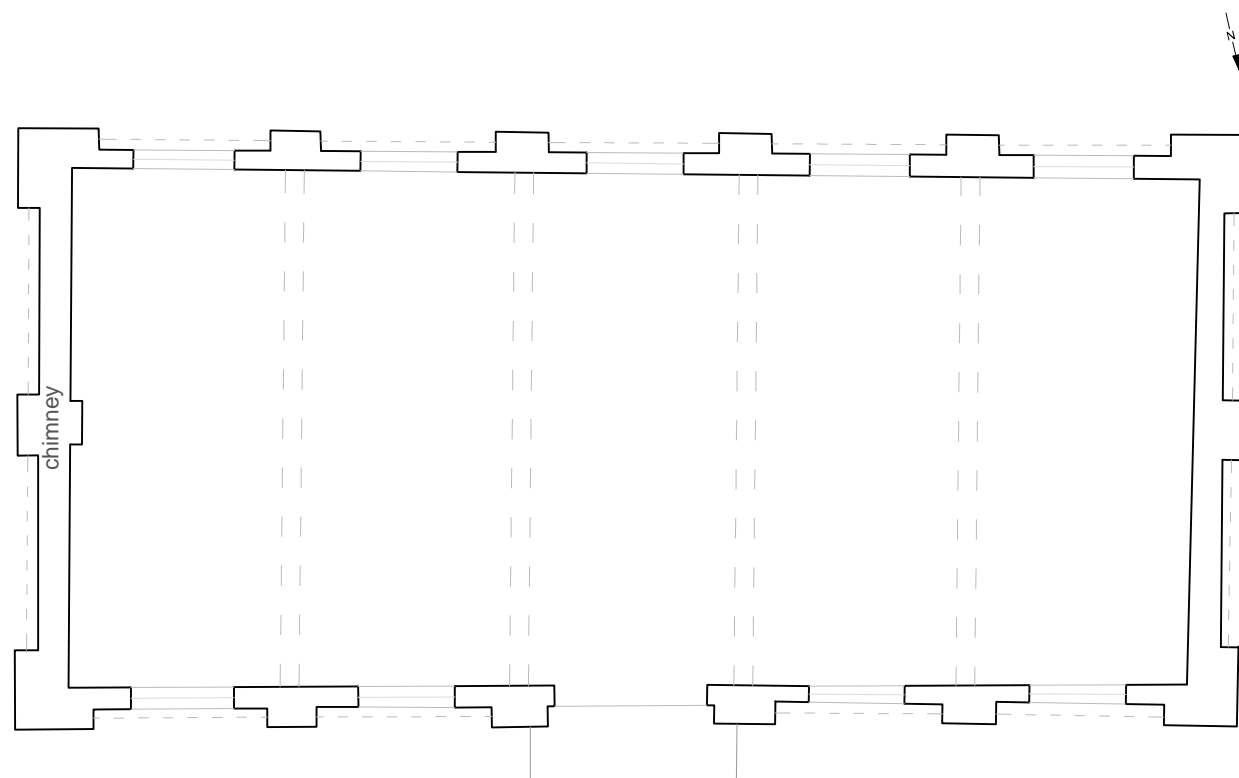
© Archaeology South-East		Risborough Ordnance Depot, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7339	June 2016	Plan of Building 22 (Saddlery and Harness Store)	
Report Ref: 2015397	Drawn by: MGS		



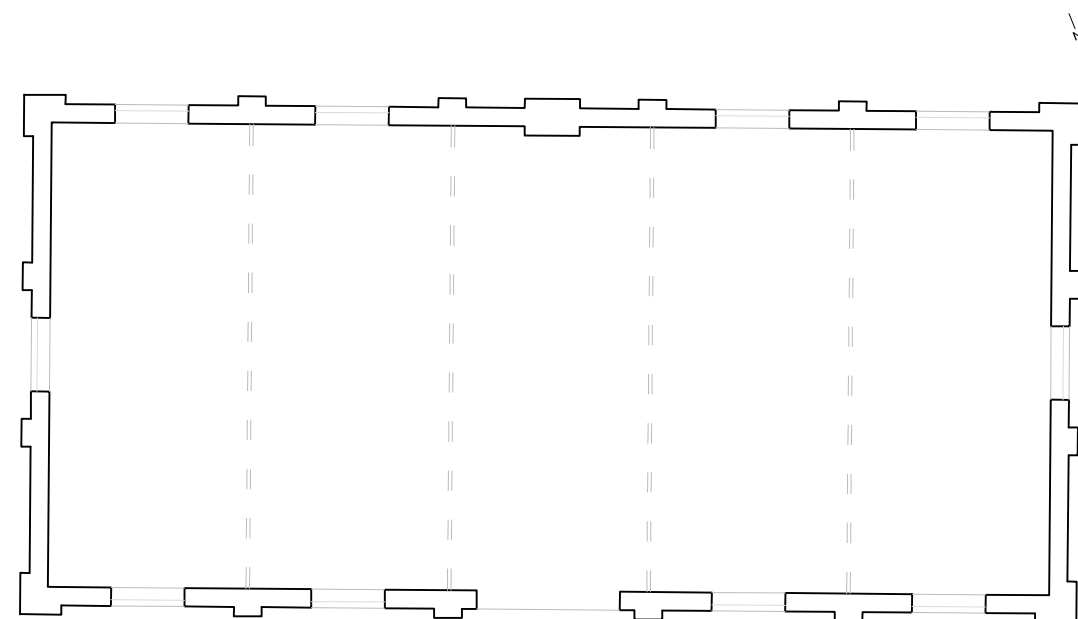
Building 23  
Watchman's hut and plant room



Building 24  
Army ordnance office

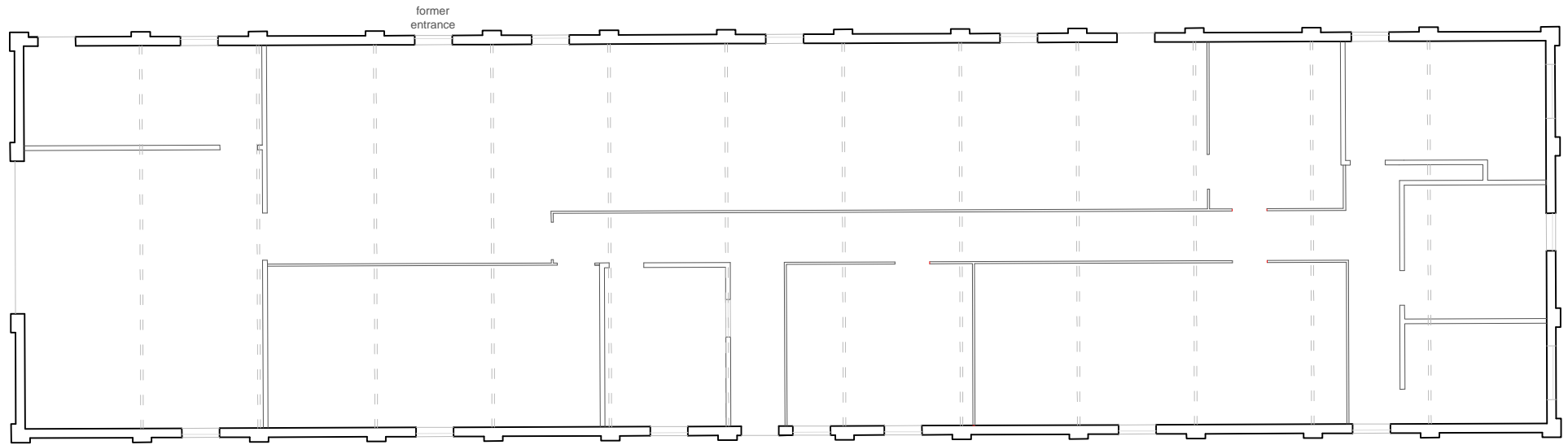


Building 25  
Tent repair shed



Building 26  
Carpenter's shop

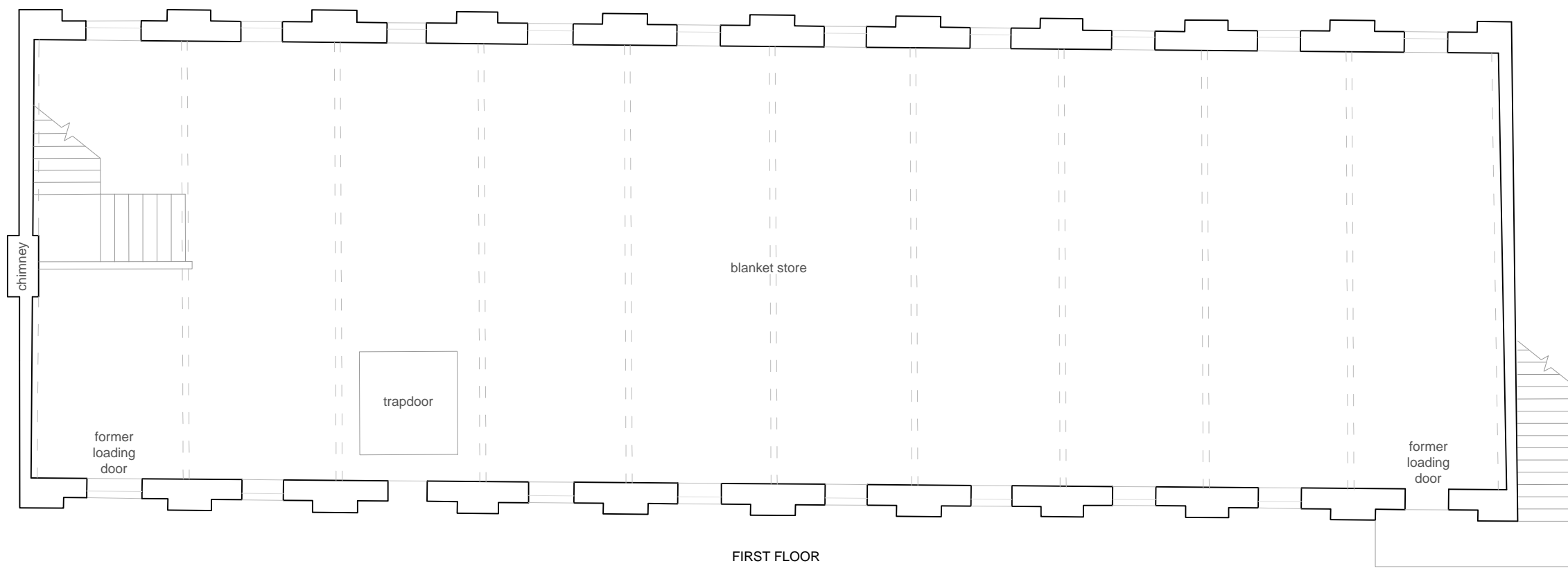




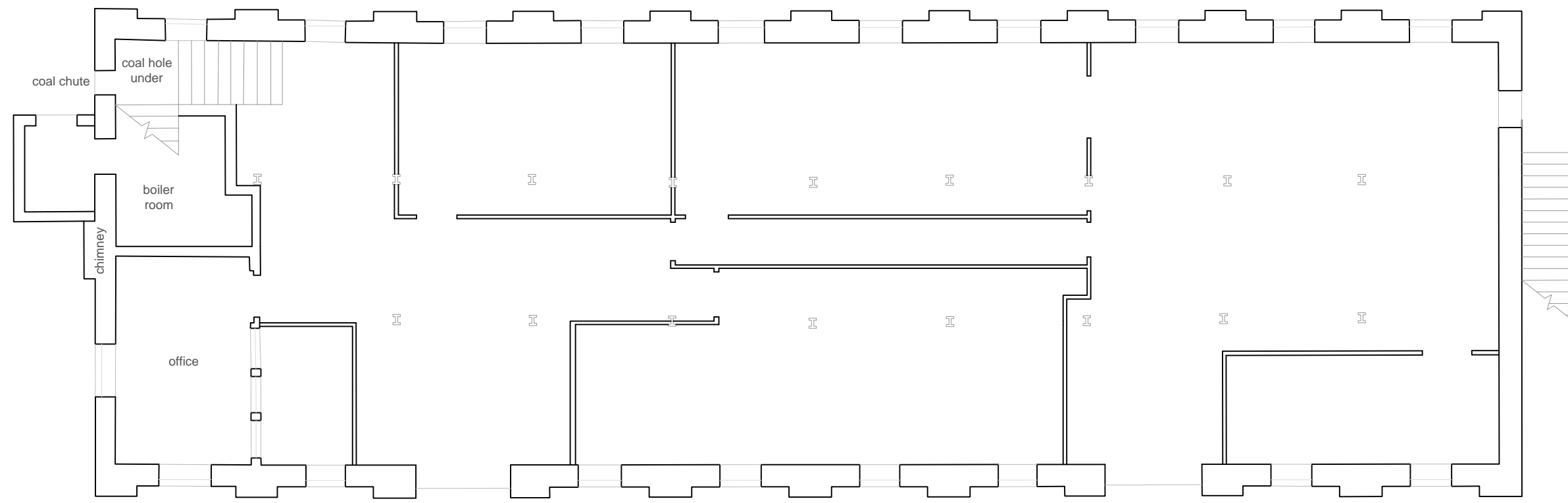
Building 27  
Receiving store



<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Risborough Ordnance Depot, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7339	June 2016	Plan of Building 27 (Receiving Store)	
Report Ref: 2015397	Drawn by: MGS		



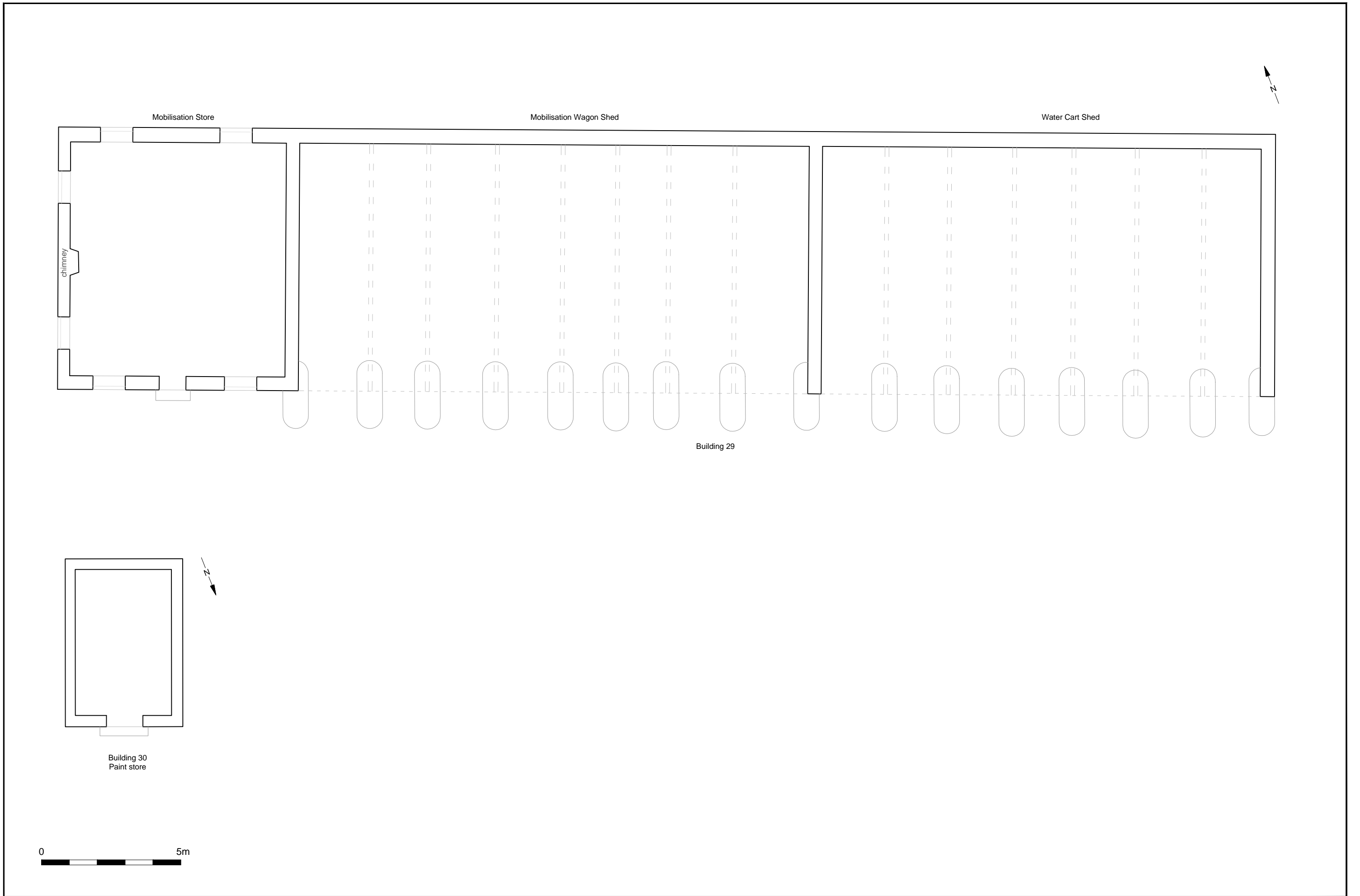
FIRST FLOOR

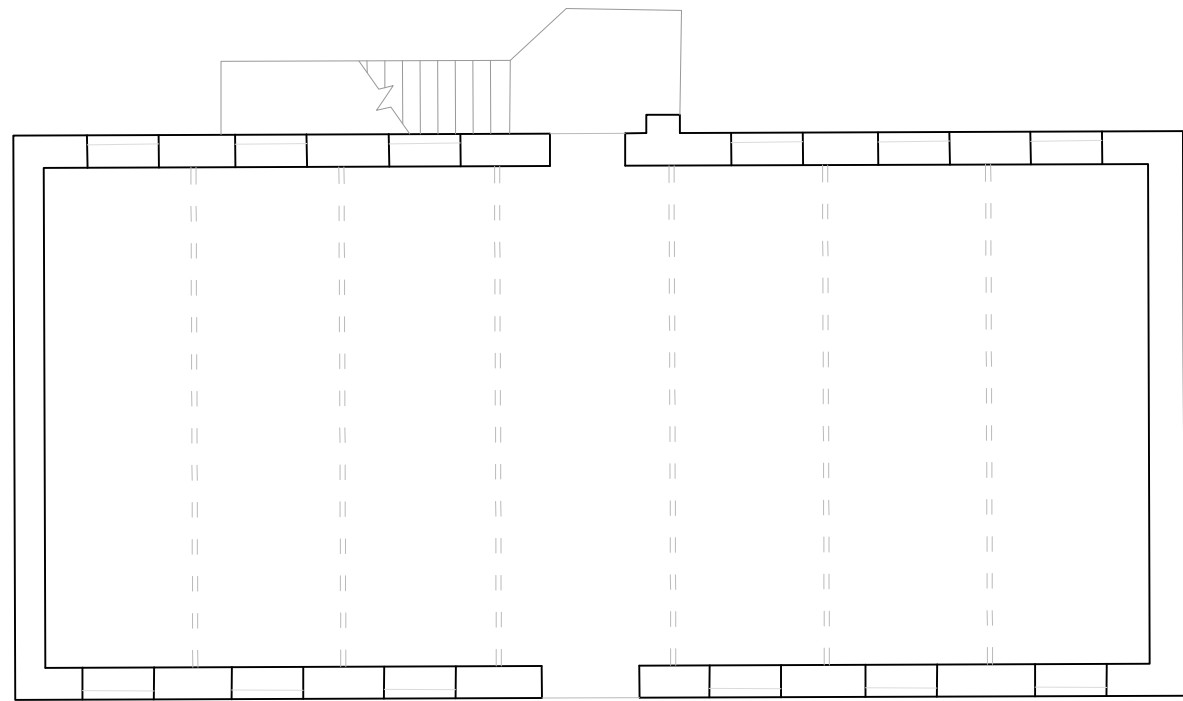


GROUND FLOOR



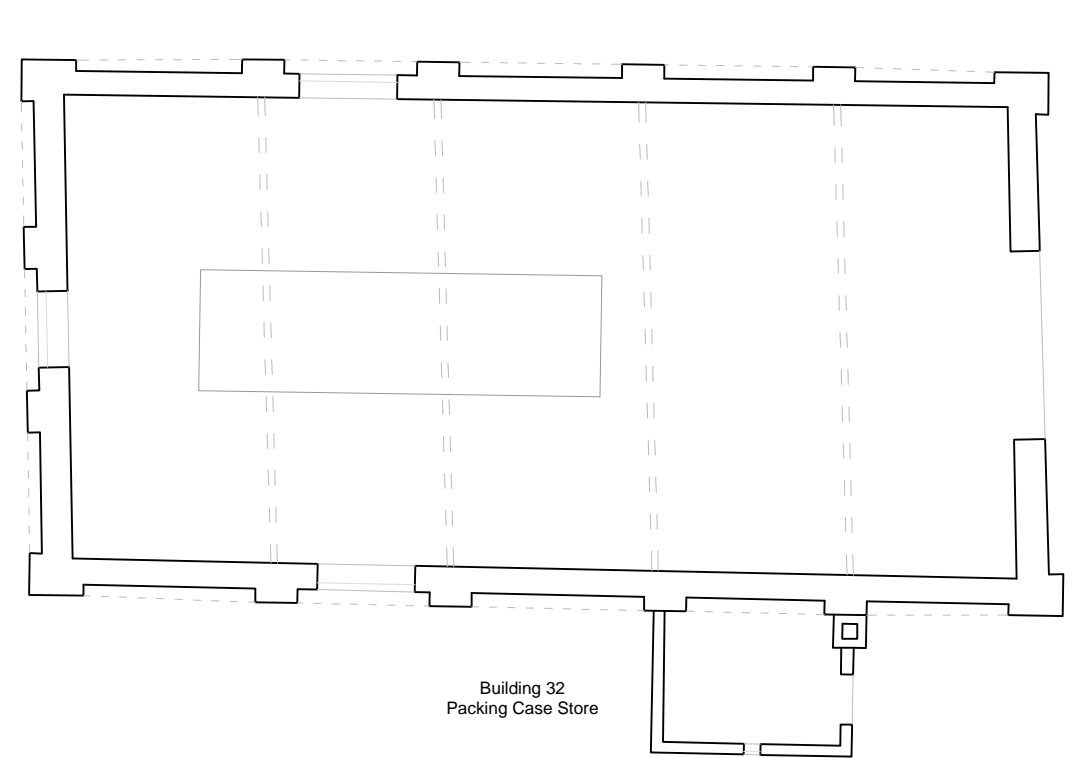




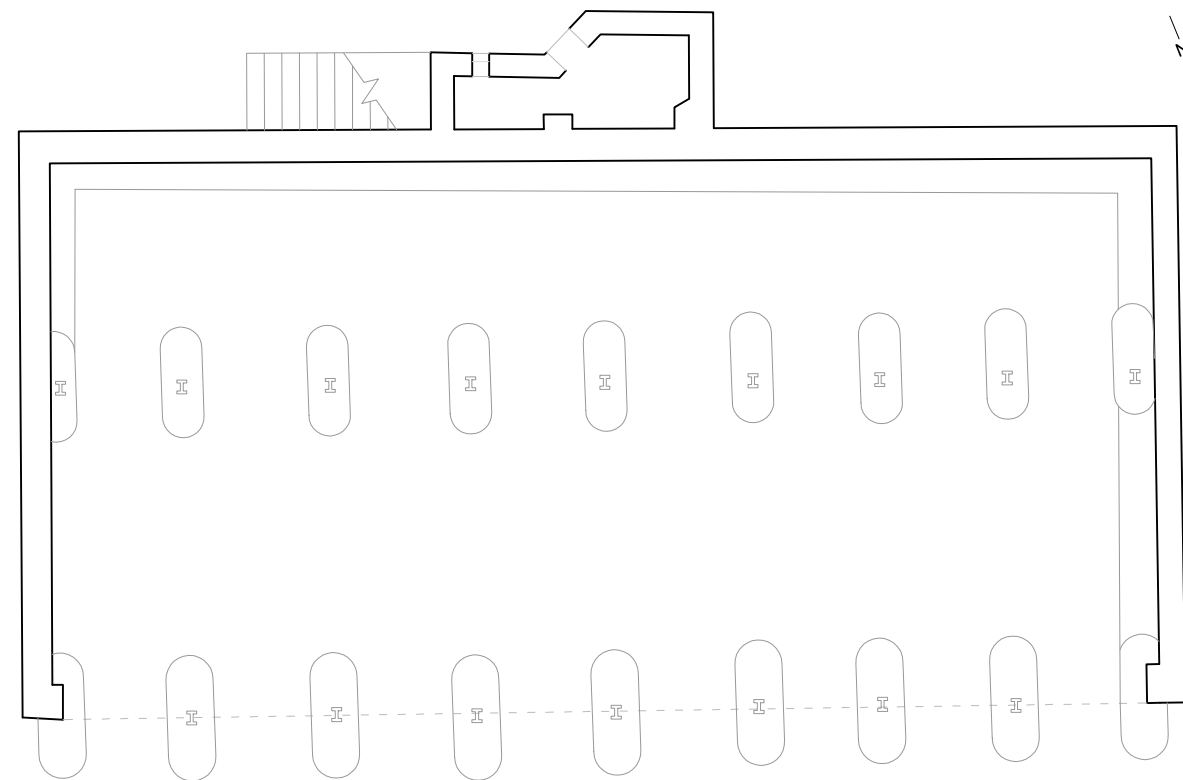


FIRST FLOOR

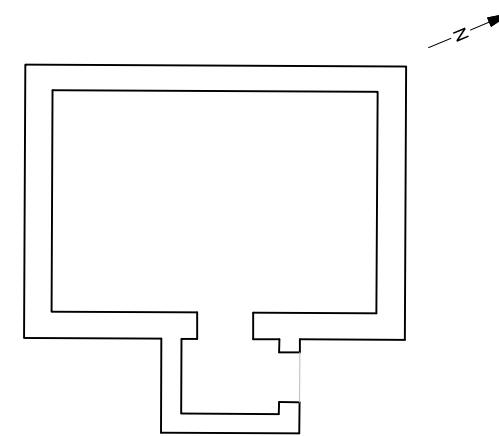
Building 31  
Ordnance Wagon Shed



Building 32  
Packing Case Store



GROUND FLOOR



Building 33  
Small Store

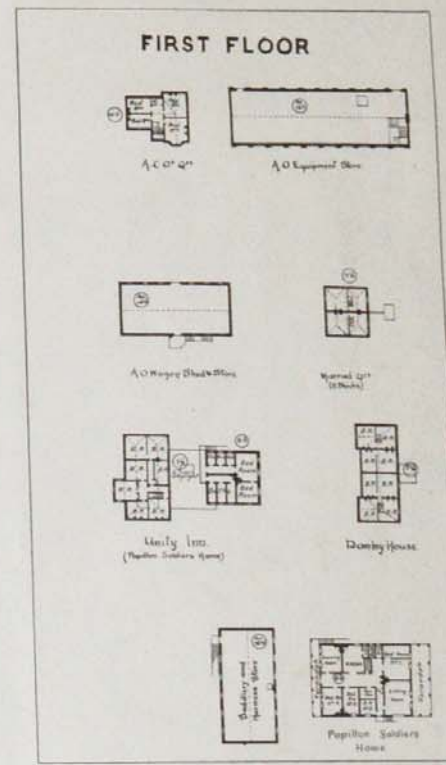
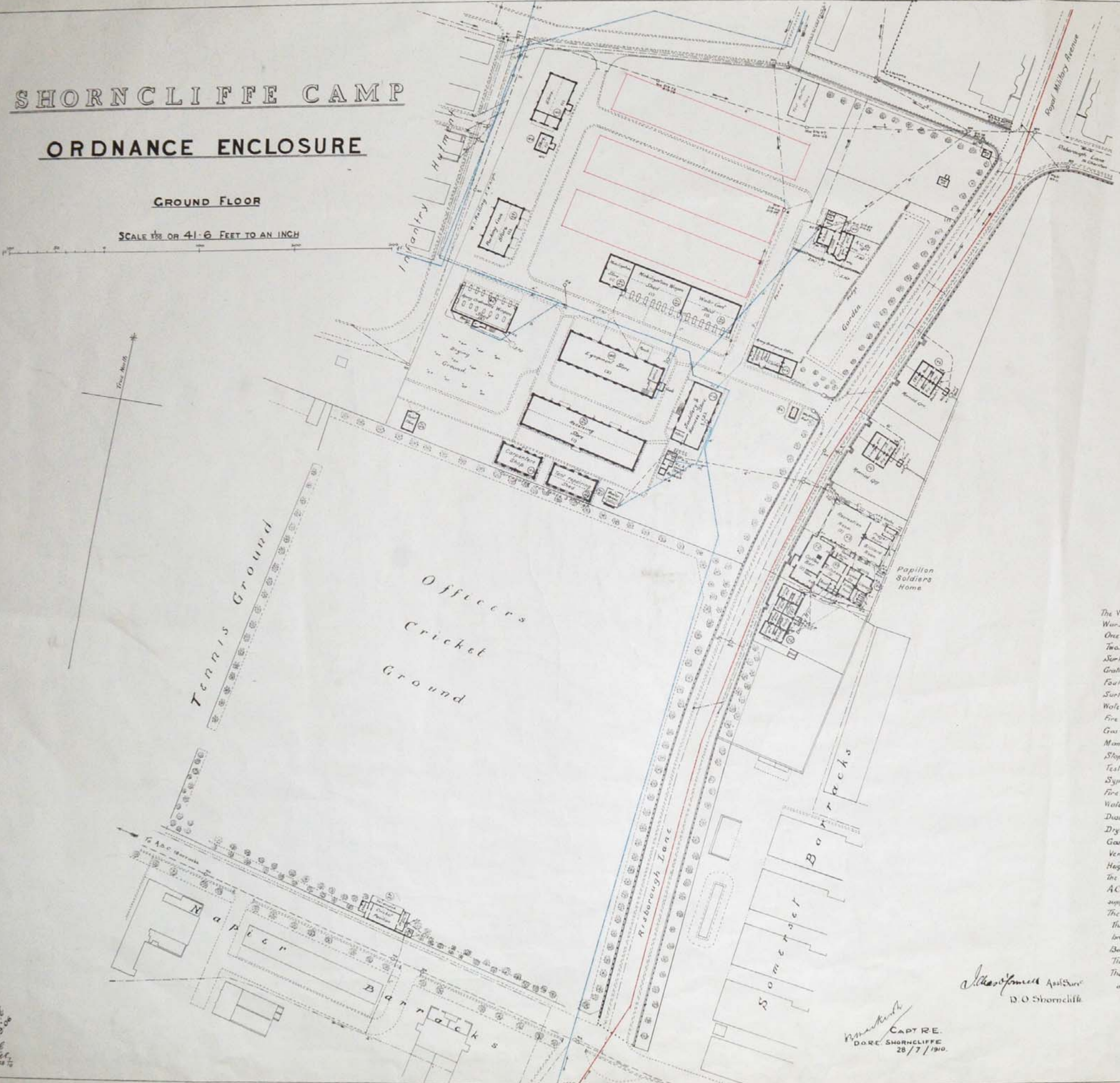


# SHORNCLIFFE CAMP

## ORDNANCE ENCLOSURE

GROUND FLOOR

SCALE 1/8" OR 41.6 FEET TO AN INCH



### REFERENCE

The War Department Boundary is shown thus.....  
 War-Department Boundary Stones.....  
 One story buildings are marked thus..... (1)  
 Two story buildings are marked thus..... (2)  
 Surface gutters are shown thus.....  
 Gratings to underground drains shown thus.....  
 Foul drains are shown thus.....  
 Surface & Rain Water drains are shown thus.....  
 Water supply pipes are shown thus.....  
 Fire Mains are shown thus.....  
 Gas supply pipes.....  
 Manholes to drains.....  
 Stop cocks shown thus.....  
 Test.....  
 Syphons.....  
 Fire Hydrants.....  
 Water taps.....  
 Dust Bins.....  
 Drying posts.....  
 Gas lamps.....  
 Ventilating pipes.....  
 Height of Rooms.....  
 The Ordnance buildings are lighted with oil with the exception of the A.C.O. Q.M. and Scullery & Harness Store which are lighted with Gas supplied by the Folkestone Gas & Coke Co.  
 The Water is supplied by the Folkestone Water Co.  
 The Ordnance Buildings are constructed of High Down red brick with blue roofs with the exception of the Test Station Store and Boiler House which are of corrugated iron.  
 The Officers Cricket Pavilion is constructed of timber.  
 The remaining buildings are of brick and were purchased with the adjoining land in 1900.

-Accommodation-  
 Departmental Offices.....  
 Messed Q.M. ....  
 Capacity of tanks gals.....

*Alfred Smith*  
 D. O. Shorncliffe  
 CAPT. R. E. DORE SHORNCLIFFE  
 28/7/1910.

*Profittedale*  
 Colonel  
 C. R. E. DOVER

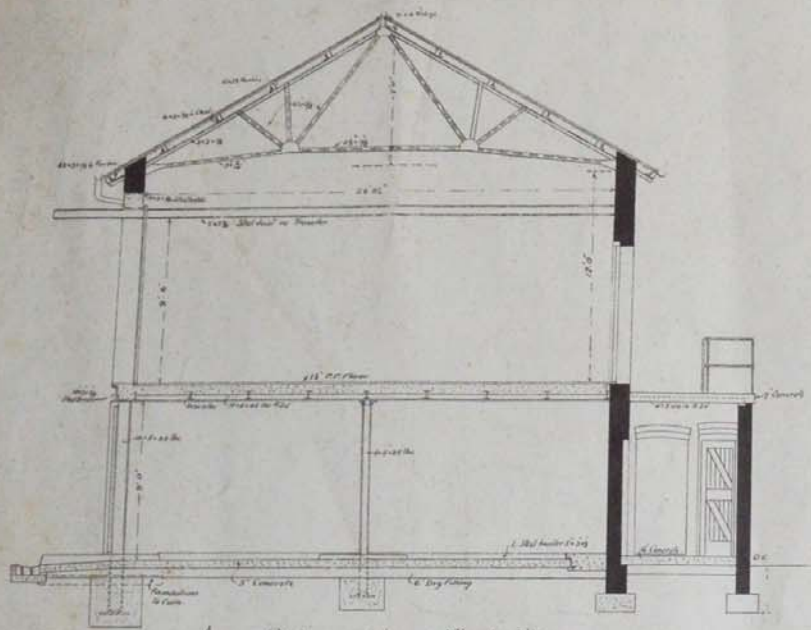
Prepared by  
 J. H. M. G. S.  
 28/7/1910

© Archaeology South-East  
 Project Ref: 7339 June 2016  
 Report Ref: 2015397 Drawn by: MGS  
 Risborough Ordnance Depot, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone  
 1910 general plan of the depot, with later additions in red  
 (Shorncliffe archives)  
 Fig. 10

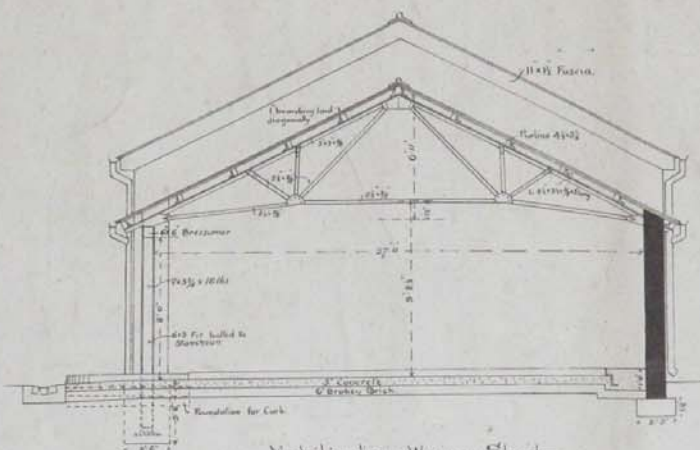
# SHORNCLIFFE CAMP

## ORDNANCE ENCLOSURE

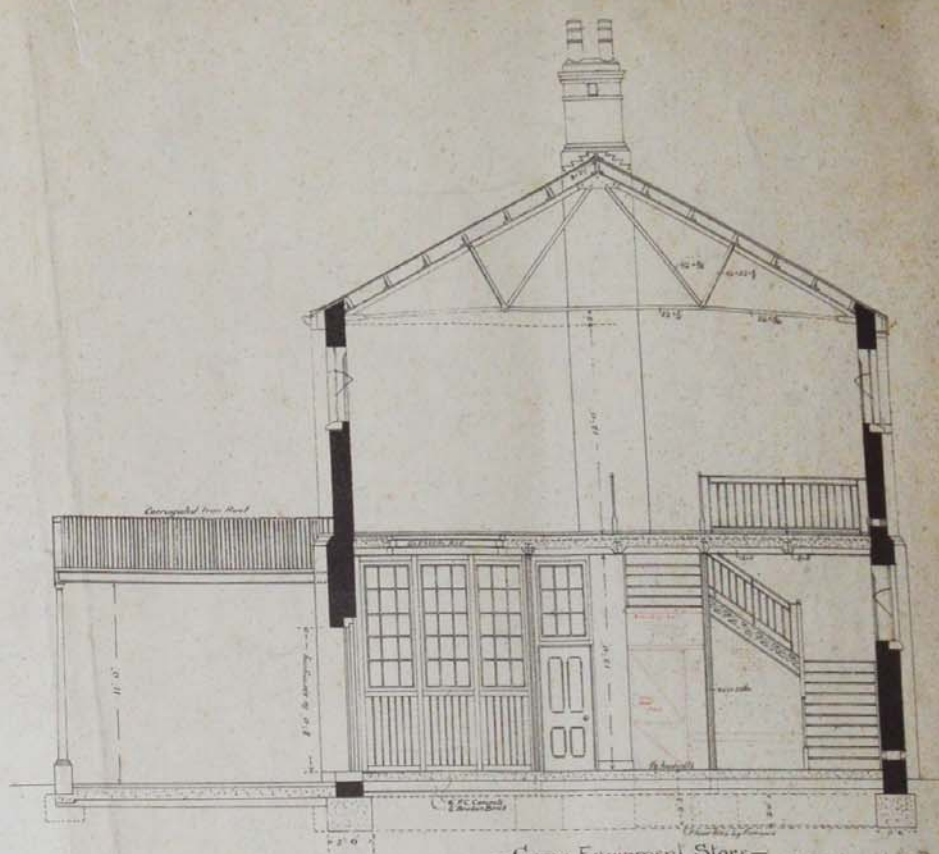
### - Sections -



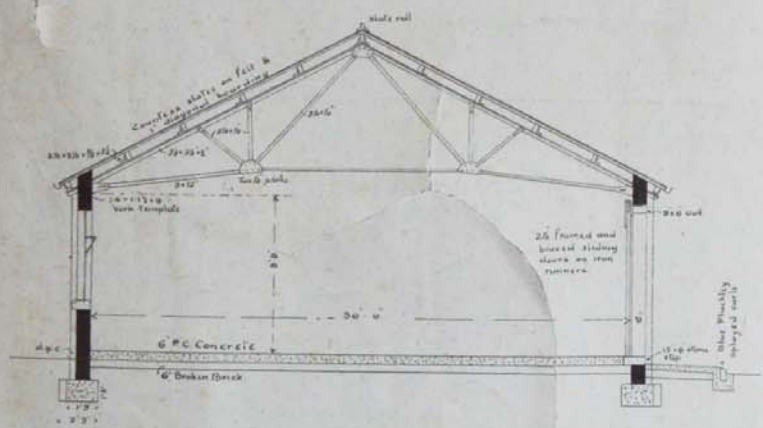
- Army Ordnance Wagon Shed -  
(No 1) BLDG N° 8



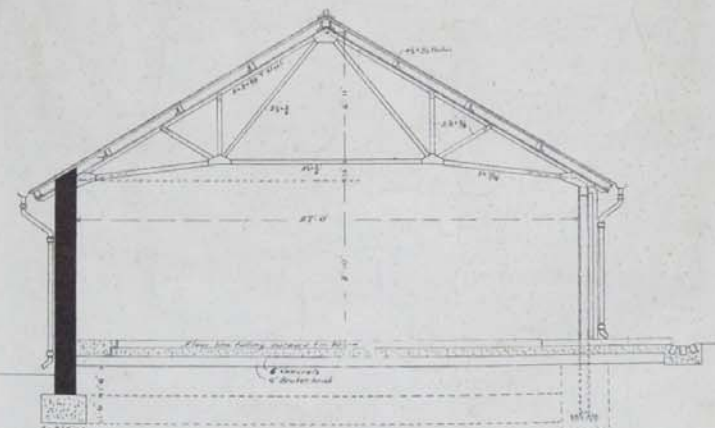
- Mobilization Wagon Shed -  
(No 2) BLDG N° 15A



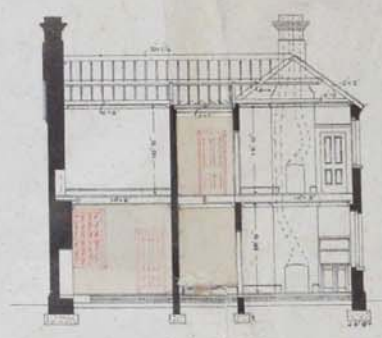
- Camp Equipment Store -  
(No 3) BLDG N° 3



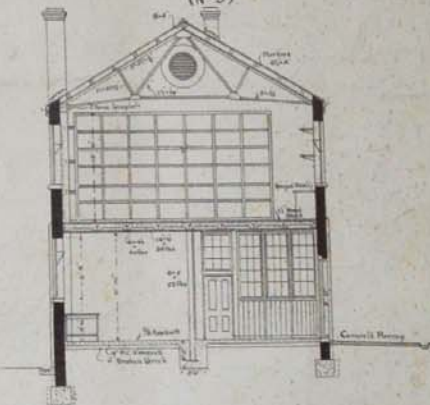
- Receiving Shed -  
(No 4) BLDG N° 4



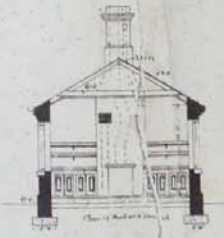
- Water Cart Shed -  
(No 5) BLDG N° 15B



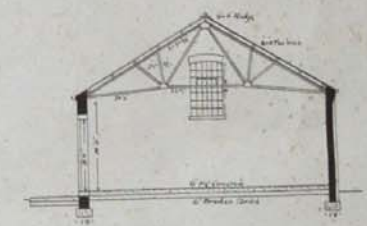
- CO's Quarters -  
(No 6) N° 2



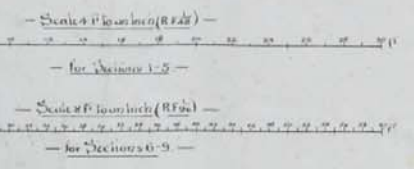
- Sundry & Ammunition Store -  
(No 7) N° 2



- Office -  
(No 8) BLDG 1



- Packing Case Store -  
(No 9) BLDG N° 9



*R. Wilson*

Major R.E.  
D.O. Shorncliffe.  
3. 11. 06.



APPROVED TO BE BUILT  
20. 9. 06  
Major DE  
for CRE Depot  
10. 11. 06.

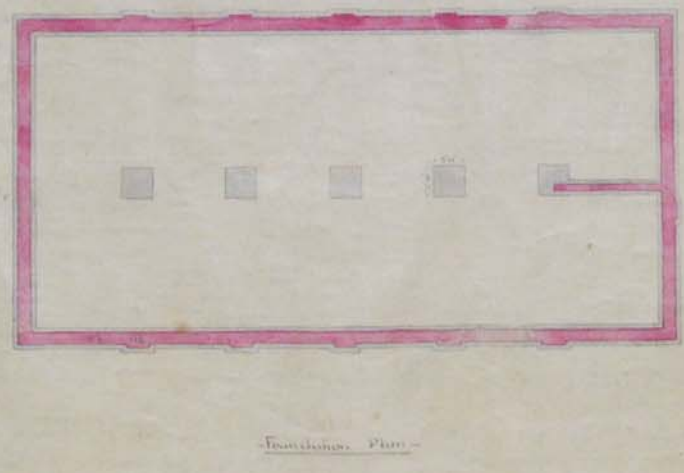
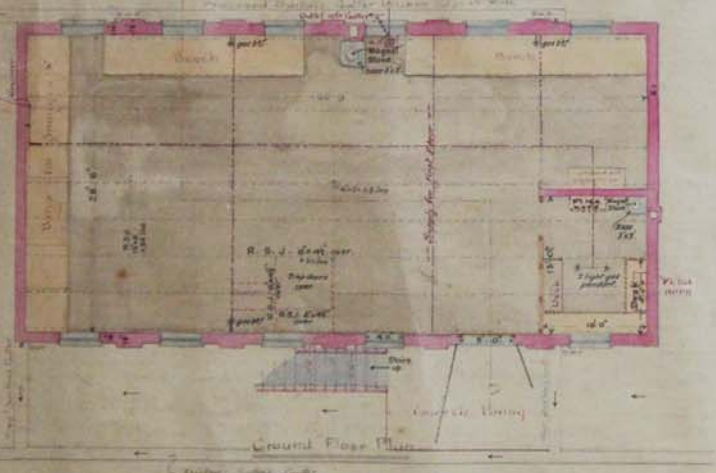
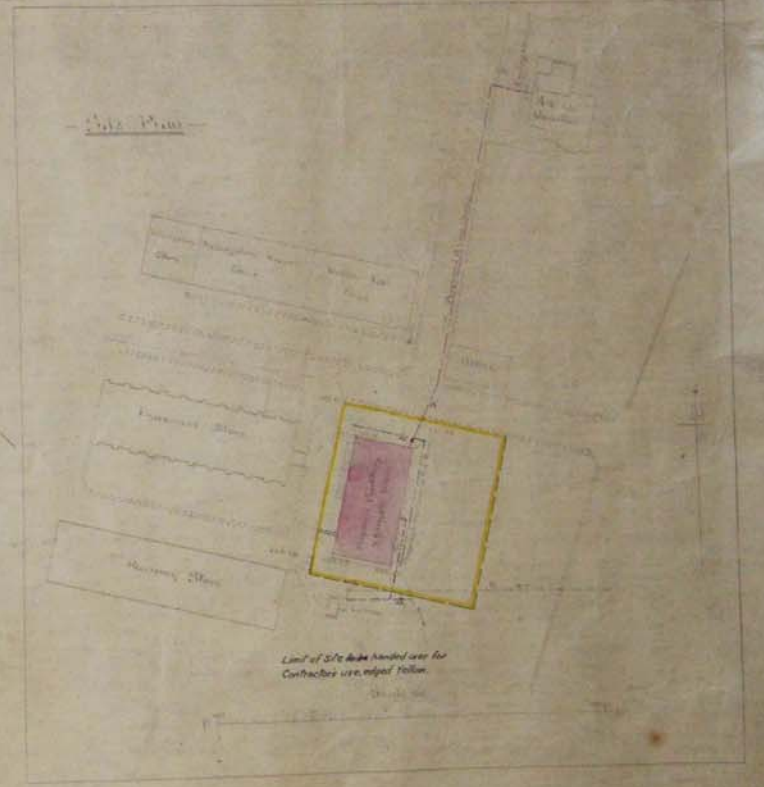
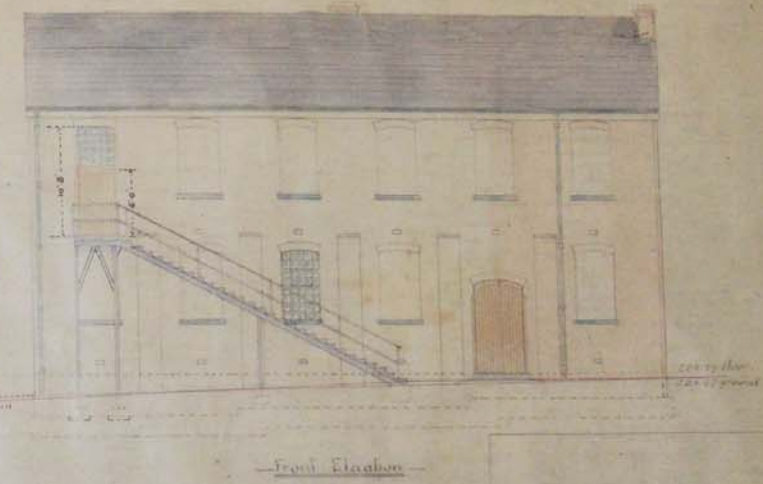
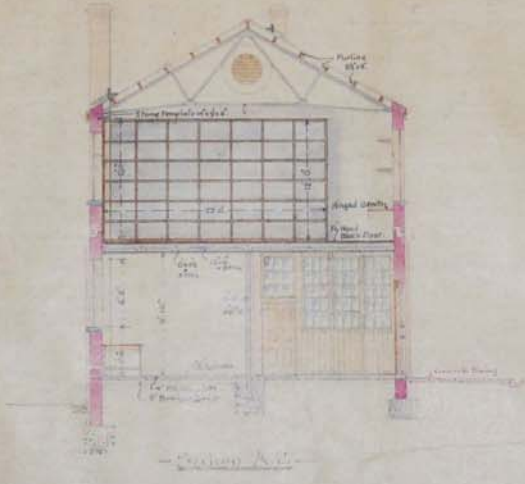
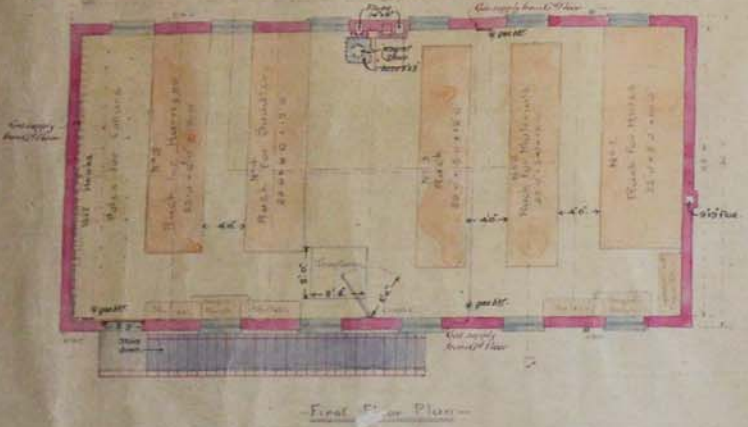
SHO/ORD/1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 15A, 15B



Shorncliffe Camp  
AO Enclosure  
Record Plan of  
Proposed Saddlery & Harness Store

Authority for completion	Date of completion	Date of completion	Estimated cost	Actual cost	Name of Contractor	Materials of which constructed	
C.R.E.C. 1903/116	4.5.1900	11.1.1900	27.7.1900	£2,100	£1,800	Mr. E. J. Smith Maidstone	Red Facing Bricks with slate frame roof covered with diagonal boarding in slate.

Notes  
 Details of Work Done  
 Building of Store  
 1. Construction of  
 2. Details of Work Done  
 3. See also notes on the opposite  
 page 10.



*The Architect*  
 G. R. C.  
 20 St. Andrew's

*Approved*  
 C. R. E.  
 5/10/03  
 SHO/ORD/2

- Shorncliffe Camp -

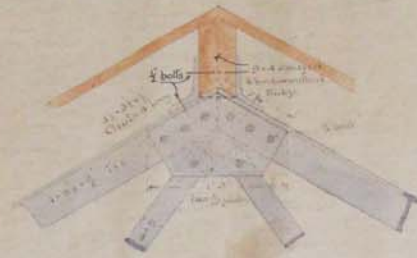
- AO Enclosure -

- Proposed Saddlery and Harness Store -

- Details of Roof and Staircase -

Sheet No 2

OPPOSITE FRONT  
Plan Register No. 12  
2557



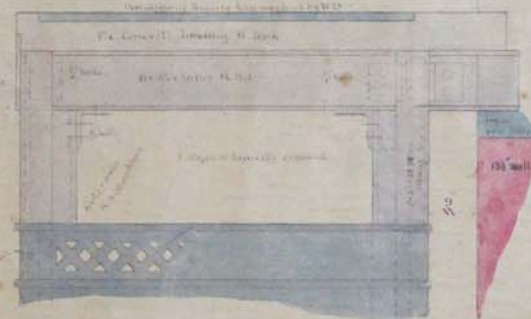
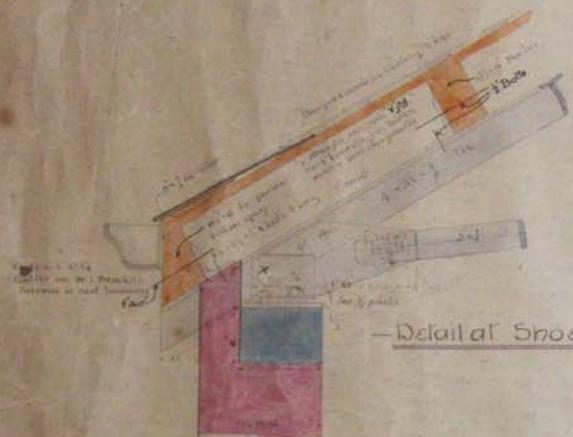
- Detail of Ridge -



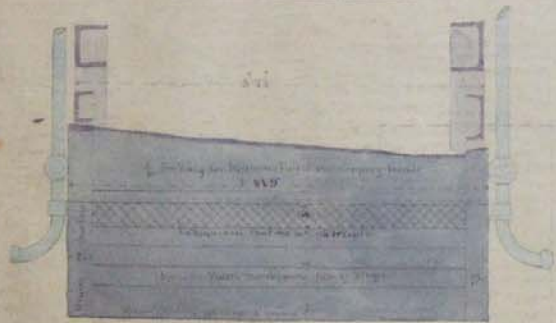
- Detail -  
- of -  
- Struts -



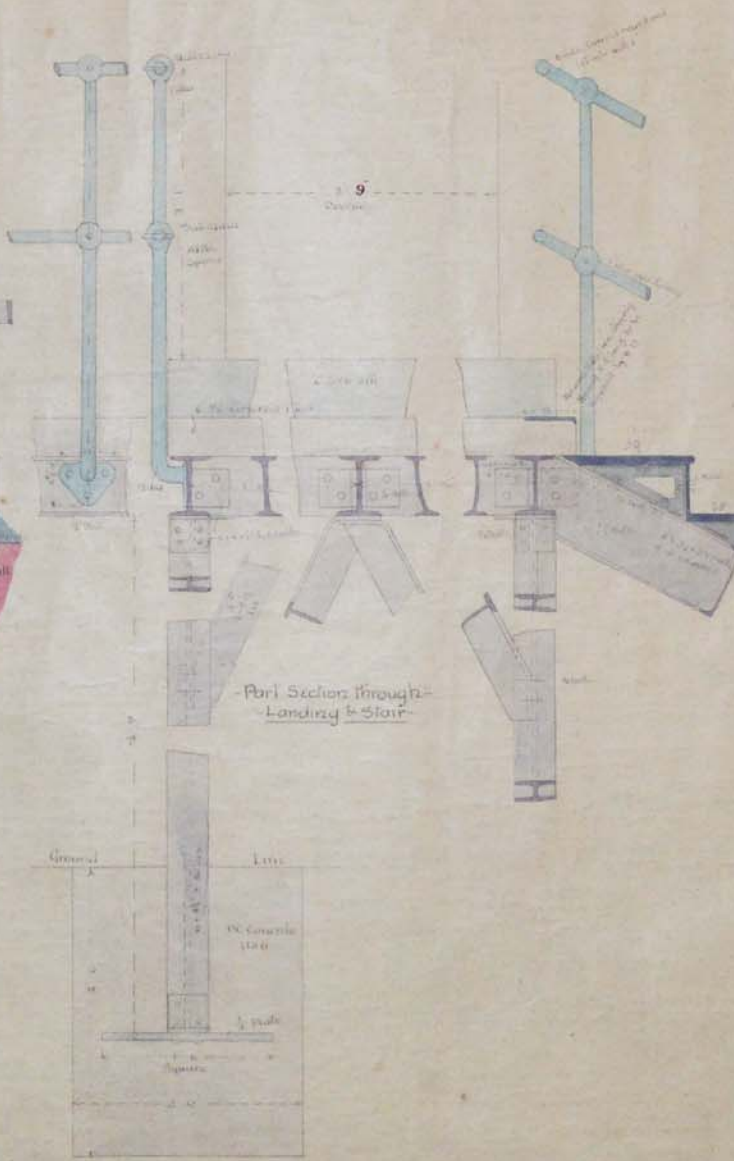
- Detail of Shoe -



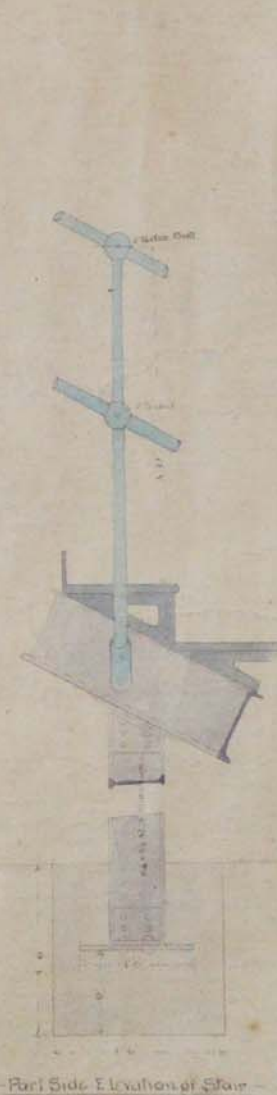
- Part Elevation of top of Stair -



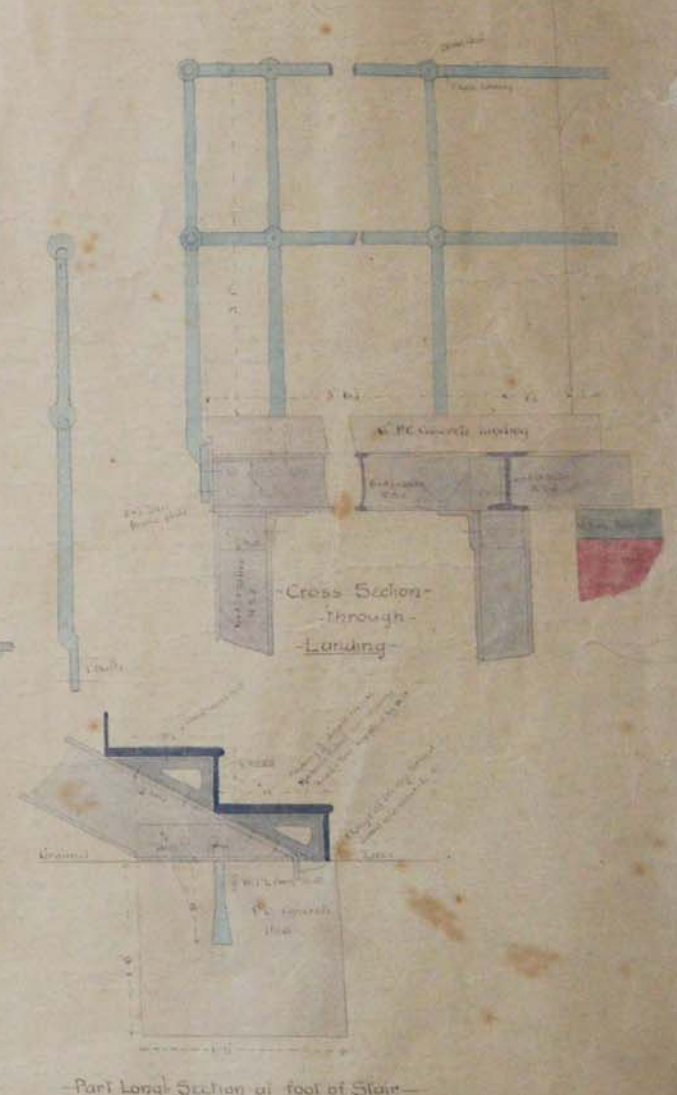
- Part Plan of Foot of Stair -



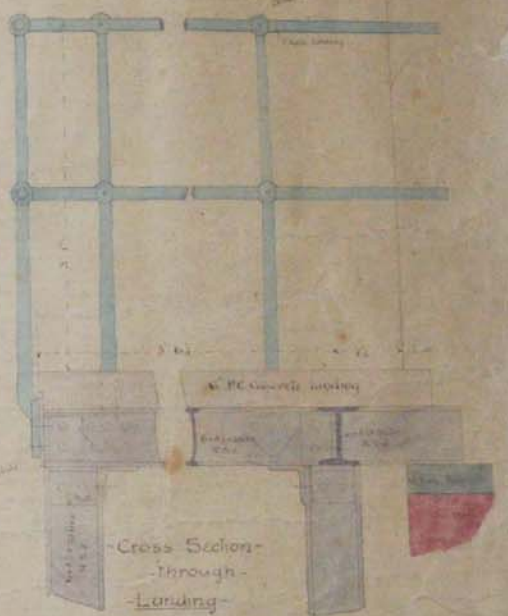
- Part Section through  
Landing & Stair -



- Part Side Elevation of Stair -



- Part Long Section at foot of Stair -



- Cross Section  
- through -  
- Landing -

Scale 1/4" = 1 foot

W. H. ...  
Capt  
Super V.C.  
1870

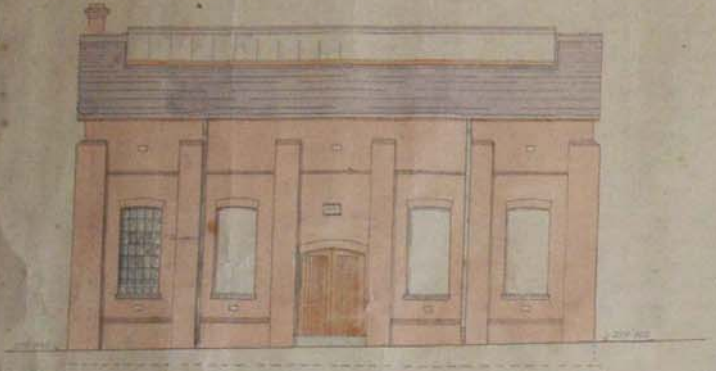
W. H. ...  
Capt  
Super V.C.  
1870

SHO/ORD/2

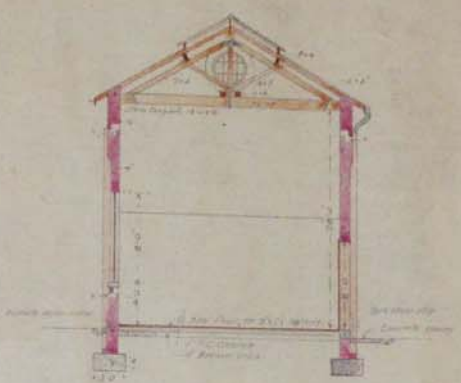
Shorncliffe Camp  
 Ordnance Enclosure  
 Record Plan of  
 Repaired Tent Repairing Shed

Plan Register No 774  
 21/11/1907

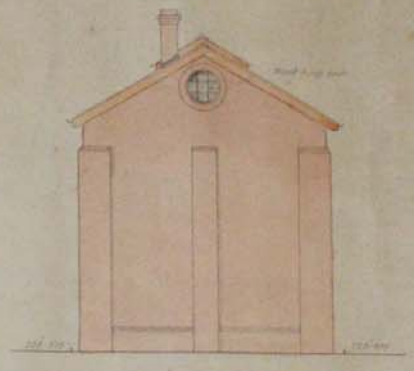
Authority for construction	Date of commencement	Date of completion	Estimated Cost	Actual Cost	Materials of which constructed
W.O. Enclosure (F.W.) Ch. 11/1907	31.1.1907	24.4.1907	£480	£393 23s per c.f.	Red Gummy bricks, with timber roof covered with dressed boarding & shingles



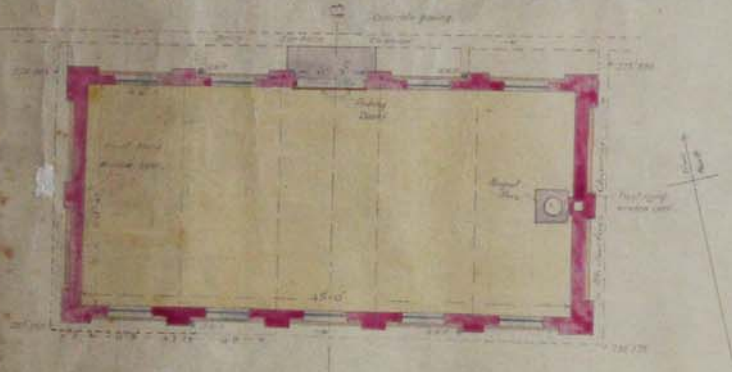
North Elevation



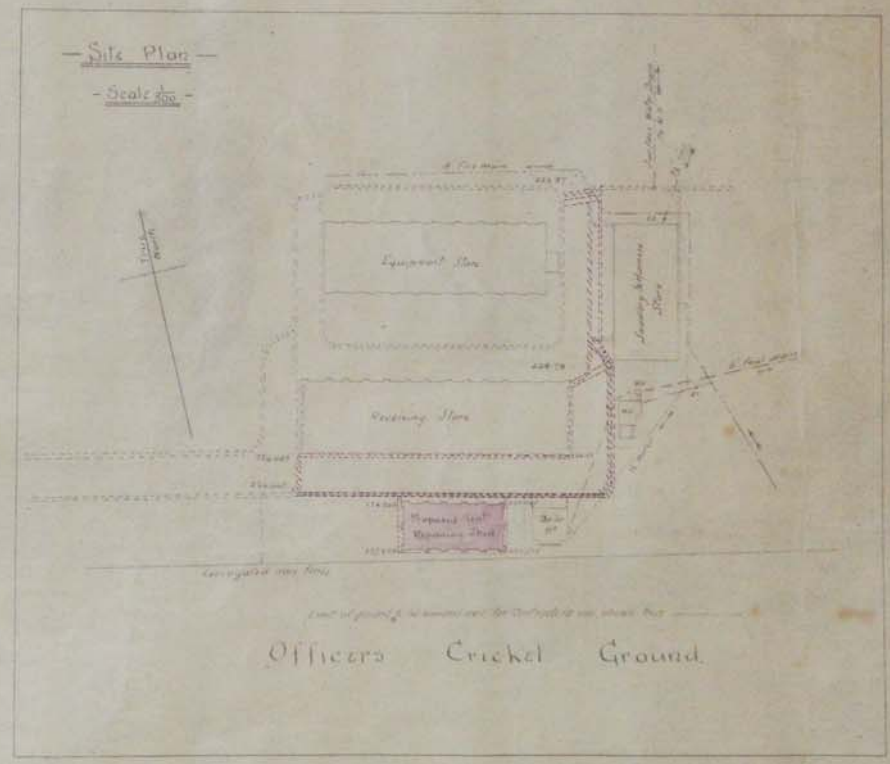
Section A-B



East Elevation



Plan



Site Plan  
 Scale 1/250

Scale 1/250 (4x 1/2)

Major Lt  
 D.O. Shorncliffe

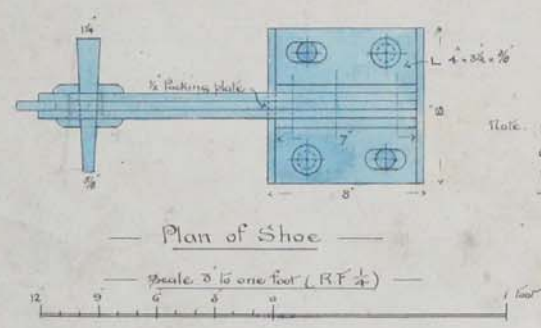
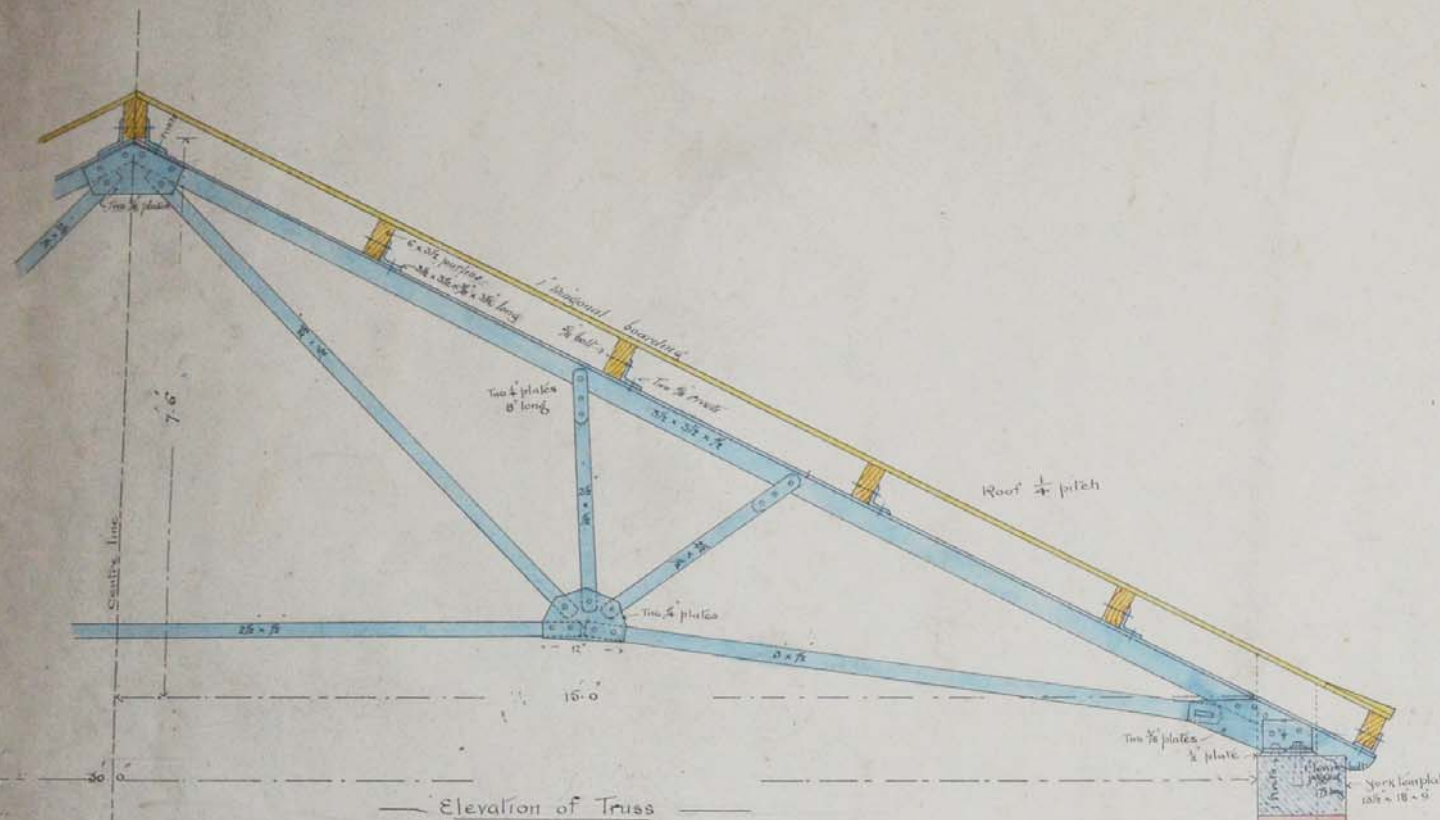
Colonel  
 CRE  
 11th January 1907  
 SHO/ORD/5

# Shorncliffe Receiving Shed Army Ordnance Depot

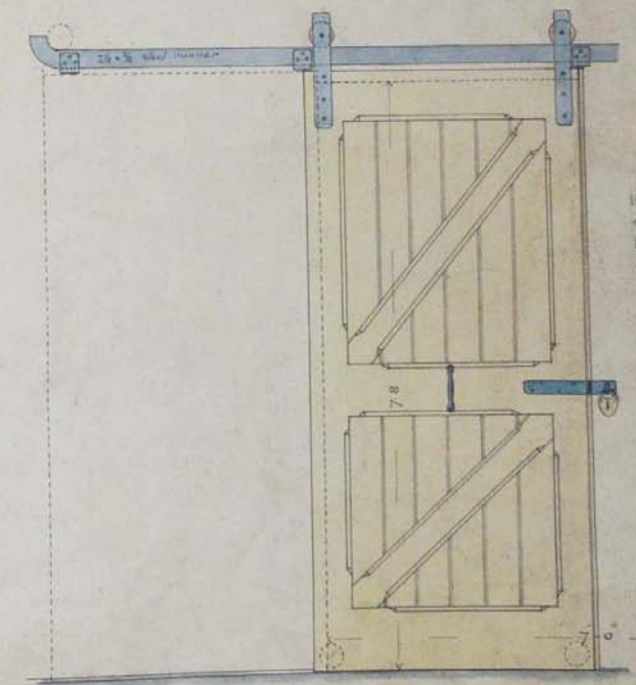
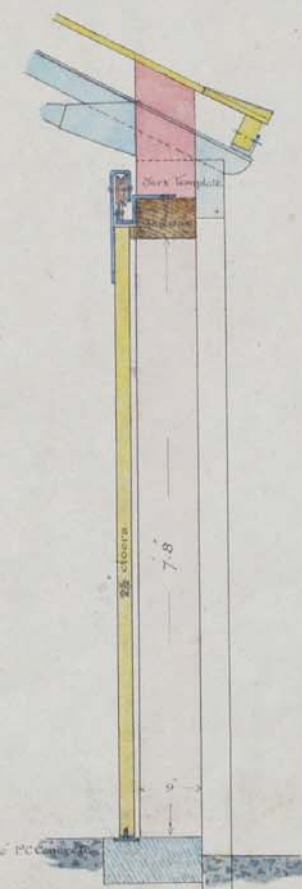
## Details of Iron Trusses Sliding Doors &c.

1400

D.O., R.E., SHORNCLIFFE  
PLAN No. 1409/2



Note. All the shoes are of one pattern  
All rivets to be 3/4 diameter  
unless otherwise specified  
Trusses & rolled sections  
to be in steel



Doors to be 2 1/2 inch, n.f. braced &  
slip planed. Filled in with 1/2  
board, n.f. p.s. & n.f. p.s. & n.f.  
put together with white lead.

*L. Miller*

Colonel R.E.  
Commanding Royal Engineer  
Shorncliffe.

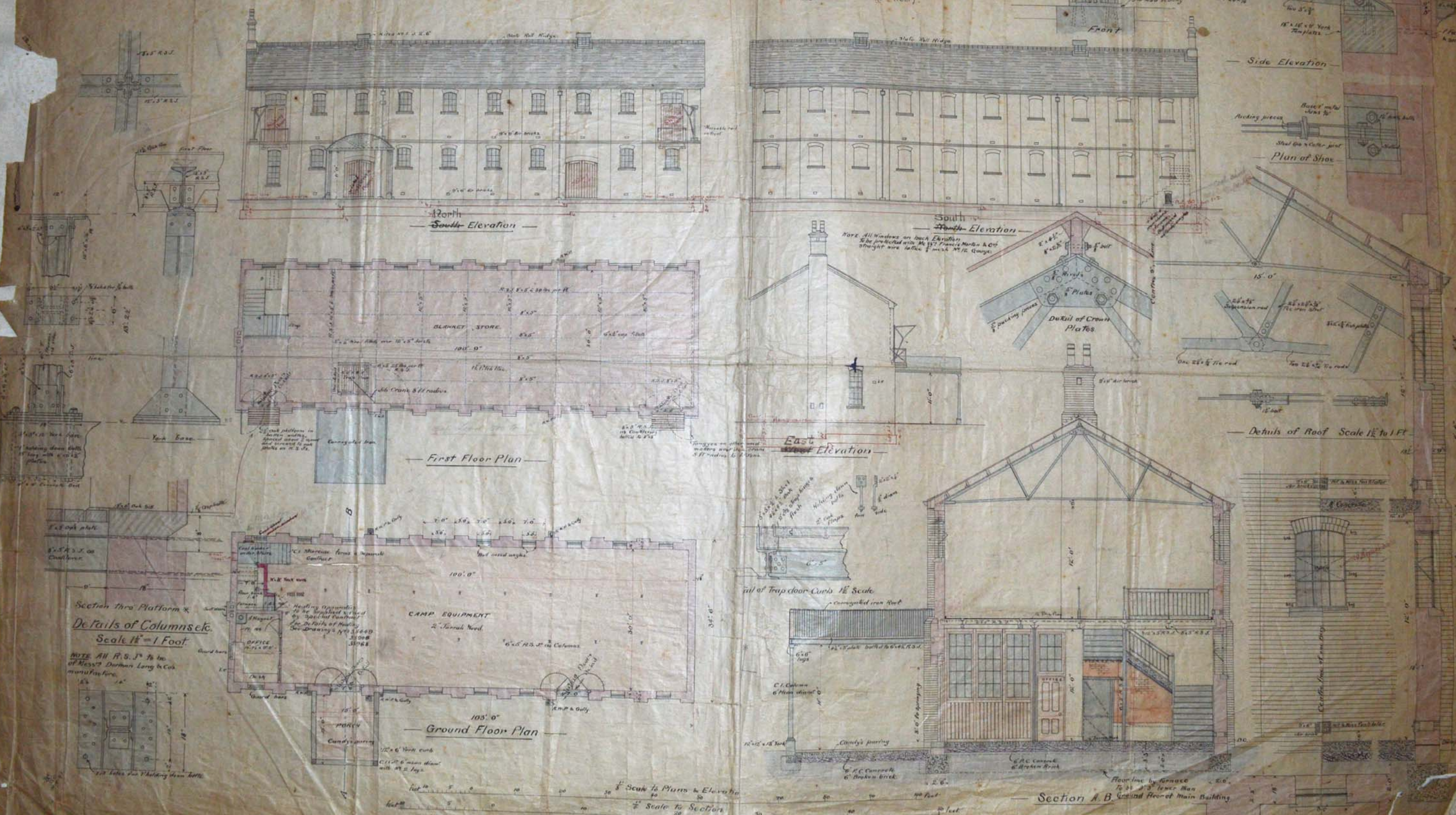
2-10-99 14

Sliding doors  
Scale one inch to a foot (R.F. 1/12)

SHO/ORD/4



**SHORNCLIFFE**  
*Army Ordnance Stores*  
*Store for Camp Equipment.*



CRS. & Co. Dist. & Co.  
 Forwarded with my letter  
 of this date. Wm. Miller & Co.  
 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100



**Plate 1** – General view of the site from the entrance gate, south-west (SGA15-010)



**Plate 2** – General view of the site along the access road, looking east (SGA15-035)

---



**Plate 3** – General view of the site, looking west (SGA15-035)



**Plate 4** – The water tower (Building 21), looking south-west (SGA15-052)

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**Plate 5** – The saddlery & harness store (Building 22), east elevation (SGA15-058)



**Plate 6** – The saddlery & harness store (Building 22), looking south-east (SGA15-050)

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**Plate 7** – The saddlery & harness store (Building 22), ground floor, looking north (SGA15-061)



**Plate 8** – The saddlery & harness store (Building 22), ground floor office, looking south (SGA15-063)



**Plate 9** – The sentry hut (Building 23), looking south-east (SGA15-068)



**Plate 10** – Main entrance gates, looking east (SGA15-051)

---



**Plate 11** – Ordnance office (Building 24), looking north-east (SGA15-007)



**Plate 12** – Tent repairing shed (Building 25), looking south-east (SGA15-076)

---



**Plate 13** – Tent repairing shed (Building 25), interior, looking west (SGA15-080)



**Plate 14** – Carpenters' shop (Building 26), looking south-east (SGA15-083)

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**Plate 15** – Carpenters' shop (Building 26), interior, looking west (SGA15-086)



**Plate 16** – Receiving shed (Building 27), looking south-east (SGA15-105)



**Plate 17** – Receiving shed (Building 27), interior, looking east (SGA15-159)



**Plate 18** – Equipment store (Building 28), north elevation (SGA15-120)

---



**Plate 19** – Equipment store (Building 28), south and west elevations (SGA15-116)



**Plate 20** – Equipment store (Building 28), ground floor. Left: main doorway and goods hatch, looking north (SGA15-174). Right: main stair, looking east (SGA15-179)

---



**Plate 21** – Equipment store (Building 28), first floor, looking east (SGA15-196)



**Plate 22** – Equipment store (Building 28), first floor, looking south (SGA15-197)

---



**Plate 23** – Mobilisation sheds (Building 29), looking north-east (SGA15-034)



**Plate 24** – Mobilisation wagon shed (Building 29), interior, looking east (SGA15-026)

---



**Plate 25** – Water cart shed (Building 29), interior, looking east (SGA15-044)



**Plate 26** – Paint store (Building 30), looking south-west (SGA15-128)



**Plate 27** – Paint store (Building 30), interior, looking south (SGA15-133)



**Plate 28** – Equipment store (Building 31), north elevation (SGA15-143)

---



**Plate 29** – Equipment store (Building 31), south and east elevations (SGA15-141)



**Plate 30** – Equipment store (Building 31), ground floor, looking west (SGA15-201)

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**Plate 31** – Equipment store (Building 31), first floor, looking north-east (SGA15-205)



**Plate 32** – Equipment store (Building 31), first floor, goods crane and doorway, looking north (SGA15-208)



**Plate 33** – Packing case store (Building 32), looking north-west (SGA15-039)



**Plate 34** – Packing case store (Building 32), north elevation (SGA15-095)

---



**Plate 35** – Packing case store (Building 32), interior, looking south (SGA15-214)



**Plate 36** – Store (Building 33), looking west (SGA15-151)



**Plate 37** – Nissen Hut platforms flanking access road, looking east (SGA15-228)



**Plate 38** – Nissen Hut platform, showing impression of corrugated iron cladding (SGA15-220)

---



**Plate 39** – Air raid shelter to south of sentry hut (Building 23), looking east (SGA15-226)



**Plate 40** – Air raid shelter to north of ordnance office (Building 24), looking north-east (SGA15-014)

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**Plate 41** – Air raid shelter to west of mobilisation store (Building 29), looking north-west (SGA15-047)



**Plate 42** – Water tank to west of receiving store (Building 27), looking west (SGA15-200)

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## APPENDIX 1: BUILDING LIST DESCRIPTION

**Name:** GATE PIERS AND GATES TO THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPOT, RISBOROUGH BARRACKS, SHORNCLIFFE CAMP

**List entry Number:** 1417352

**Location:** ARMY ORDNANCE DEPOT, RISBOROUGH BARRACKS, SHORNCLIFFE CAMP, SHEPWAY, KENT

County	District	District Type	Parish
<b>Kent</b>	<b>Shepway</b>	<b>District Authority</b>	<b>Folkestone</b>

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

**Grade:** II

**Date first listed:** 13-Nov-2013

**Date of most recent amendment:** Not applicable to this List entry.

### SUMMARY OF BUILDING

East (and main) gate to the Army Ordnance Depot, c1899-1902.

### REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The east (and main) gate to the Army Ordnance Depot, Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe Camp, of c1899-1902 is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: \* Architectural interest and intactness: this is a handsome gateway which retains its original wrought iron gates and has moulded panelled piers displaying the Army Ordnance Department insignia; \* Rarity: no other examples of gateways displaying the arms of the Army Ordnance Department are known nationally; \* Relationship to setting: the gateway forms the main entrance to the Army Ordnance Depot, an unusual type of site component which was only found at the larger camps (examples are also known at the two other 'great camps' of Aldershot and Colchester) and as such is an important marker of the presence of this depot.

### GENERAL HISTORY OF SHORNCLIFFE CAMP

Shorncliffe Camp was established in the late C18 and is significant for its role in the early years of the C19 as a training camp for light infantry, providing the troops who would prove crucial to the success of the British against Napoleon. The camp was sited in a key position in relation to the Kent coastline, which was always vulnerable to invasion from the Continent. Shorncliffe Heights had been purchased in 1794 for the construction of a redoubt, designed to provide a look-out point and battery to defend the bay below. In 1803 Sir John Moore (1761-1809) was appointed to command a brigade of infantry stationed at Shorncliffe, and it is Moore who is credited with establishing the rigorous and successful training regimen associated with the camp. The units at Shorncliffe, including the green-jacketed 95th (Rifle) Regiment, the first British infantry regiment to be wholly armed with the Baker rifle, provided the basis of the elite Light Division, which served with great distinction under Moore and Wellington; training placed emphasis on self-reliance, self-improvement and professionalism for both officers and men.

As was typical for early military camps, Shorncliffe, situated to the north and east of the redoubt, comprised little more than an open field, with temporary buildings put in place for seasons of training. Permanent training grounds for the army began to be established in the 1820s, and from the 1850s, against the backdrop of the Crimean War, further grounds were established. Although termed 'permanent', these camps comprised a formal layout of wooden huts, rather than buildings of more solid construction. The first of these mid-C19 hatted camps to be laid out was Aldershot, in 1854, with Shorncliffe (1854-5) and Colchester

---

following soon afterwards.

An 1867 map of Shorncliffe shows the hutting of the camp laid out in grid patterns around the central parade ground. These were split into five ranges, lettered from A to E. Around the perimeter road a series of ancillary complexes are also shown. By 1873, further buildings had been added, including the surviving brick racquets court, indicating that by this date the camp was beginning to receive some buildings in more durable materials. By the late C19 the process of replacing the standard wooden accommodation huts with blocks in more permanent materials was well underway and, in a major programme of investment from 1890, most of the wooden huts had been replaced by the turn of the century. These new buildings formed: Moore Barracks, Napier Barracks, Somerset Barracks, Ross Barracks and the Royal Engineers Barracks (later Burgoyne; also incorporating some earlier buildings). These appear to have followed a standardised design, modified in layout to fit the allocated space, with the provision of parallel rows of soldiers' quarters, with a large officers' mess and other ancillary buildings.

By the first decade of the C20, Risborough Barracks had been added on land to the north of the existing site and, to the east of this, an Army Ordnance Depot was laid out. Further expansion was undertaken in the First World War with the establishment of camps on St Martin's Plain to the west. Around the outbreak of the Second World War the perimeter of the site was defended by a ring of pillboxes, and St Martin's Plain was used as the base for anti-aircraft batteries. The largest phase of redevelopment after the Second World War was the construction of the new Moore Barracks in the early 1960s.

### **THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT**

The Army Ordnance Department and Army Ordnance Corps were established in the 1890s. Arms were approved for use by Queen Victoria in 1896 and were a simplified version of those in use by the earlier Board of Ordnance (1414-1855; without the crest and supporters of that body) depicting three cannon and cannon balls.

### **THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPOT (RISBOROUGH BARRACKS)**

The earliest building of the Army Ordnance Depot was the Equipment Store which has a date stone of 1899, with most other buildings laid out in 1900-01. The buildings included a mobilisation wagon shed, tent bottom shed, packing case, saddlery and harness store and suggest that the depot was mainly intended to provide equipment for troops as they were sent to fight. Further buildings were added in circa 1906 and again in the mid C20 (a plan of probable 1940s or 50s date indicates three large blocks, presumably for storage, which have subsequently been demolished).

The piers of the east (and main) gate are shown on a 1902-3 plan of the Ordnance Depot (NA WO78/2542) and are therefore from the primary construction phase of 1899-1901.

### **DETAILS**

East (and main) gate to the Army Ordnance Depot, c1899-1902.

**MATERIALS:** piers of red brick with yellow brick and stone dressings, wrought iron gates.  
**DESCRIPTION:** each gate pier comprises: a square, black-painted brick plinth with a chamfered top (a square drain hole is cut through on a west-east axis); bi-partite panelled piers, divided unequally by a stone band, insets edged in curved section yellow bricks; upper panel to the east elevation houses a terracotta plaque depicting the arms of the Army Ordnance Department - 'A.O.D.' and a shield with three cannon balls above three cannon; moulded brick and stone cornice topped with stone ball finials. Original decorative wrought iron gates.

National Grid Reference: TR1965236064

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## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: ARCHAEO6-256313**

Project details

Project name	Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent
Short description of the project	<p>In February 2016 Archaeology South-East carried out a historic buildings record of the Risborough Ordnance Depot at the Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3HH (NGR TR 192 358). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and requested by Shepway District Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent relating to the redevelopment of the site for up to 1200 dwellings, a school, sports and leisure facilities, together with associated infrastructure, landscaping and access (Planning ref: Y14/0300/CON). The historic buildings across the site will be recorded in stages as individual areas become available. Shorncliffe Garrison originated with the construction in 1794 of an earthen fort - 'The Redoubt' on a spur of high ground commanding the maritime approaches to Folkestone. A training camp for Light Infantry was established at Shorncliffe in 1803 by Sir John Moore, but was not until the 1850s that a more permanent training ground was constructed, one of the first such in the country, against the general backdrop of the Crimean War. By 1900, a major programme of investment resulted in the permanent complexes of army barracks, including those for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, together with a military hospital. Shorncliffe became one of the main training and assembly places for Kitchener's New Army during the First World War, and was upgraded and expanded just before the outbreak of the Second World War broke out. Following the war's cessation, the site gradually declined in importance and was partially redeveloped, although the Ministry of Defence retains the Sir John Moore Plain and Barracks for use by the Brigade of Gurkhas, together with the nearby Shorncliffe Military Cemetery.</p>
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2015 End: 01-12-2099
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SGA 15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7339 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	ARMY HEADQUARTERS Post Medieval
Monument type	TRAINING CAMP Post Medieval
Monument type	ORDNANCE STORE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"

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Prompt	Planning condition
Prompt	Listed Building Consent
<u>Project location</u>	
Country	England
Site location	KENT SHEPWAY FOLKESTONE Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone
Postcode	CT20 3HH
Study area	0.8 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TR 192 358 51.078936145855 1.129809717584 51 04 44 N 001 07 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40m Max: 80m
<u>Project creators</u>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	English Heritage
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Michael Shapland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey
<u>Project archives</u>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	n/a
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	SGA15
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	SGA15
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Plan", "Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Michael Shapland (m.shapland@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	30 June 2016

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### APPENDIX 3: INDEX OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS



**SGA15-0001**  
*Building 29, mobilisation store, interior. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0002**  
*Building 29, mobilisation store, interior. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0003**  
*Building 29, mobilisation store, interior. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0004**  
*Building 29, wagon shed, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0005**  
*Building 29, wagon shed, interior. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0006**  
*Building 29, wagon shed, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0007**  
*Building 24, office. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0008**  
*Building 24, office. Facing north*



**SGA15-0009**  
*Building 24, office. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0010**  
*Building 24, office. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0011**  
*Building 24, office. Facing south*



**SGA15-0012**  
*Bunker north of Building 24. Facing west*



**SGA15-0013**  
*Building 24, office. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0014**  
*Bunker south of Building 23. Facing south*



**SGA15-0015**  
*Building 29, water cart shed. Facing north*



**SGA15-0016**

*Building 24, office, W room. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0017**

*Building 24, office, W room. Facing north*



**SGA15-0018**

*Building 24, office, W room. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0019**

*Building 24, office, W room. Facing west*



**SGA15-0020**

*Building 24, office, store. Facing north*



**SGA15-0021**

*Building 24, office, central room. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0022**

*Building 24, office, central room. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0023**

*Building 24, office, central room. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0024**

*Building 24, office, east room. Facing south*



**SGA15-0025**

*Building 24, office, east room. Facing north*



**SGA15-0026**

*Building 29, wagon shed, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0027**

*Building 29, wagon shed, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0028**

*Building 29, mobilisation store. Facing north*



**SGA15-0029**

*Building 29, mobilisation store. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0030**

*Building 29, mobilisation store. Facing east*



**SGA15-0031**  
*Building 29. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0032**  
*Building 29, mobilisation store. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0033**  
*Building 29. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0034**  
*Building 29. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0035**  
*Approach road. Facing east*



**SGA15-0036**  
*Building 29, wagon shed. Facing north*



**SGA15-0037**  
*Building 29. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0038**  
*Building 29, water cart shed. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0039**  
*Building 32, packing case store. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0040**  
*Building 29. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0041**  
*Approach road. Facing east*



**SGA15-0042**  
*NW corner of site. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0043**  
*Building 31. Facing west*



**SGA15-0044**  
*Building 29, water cart shed, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0045**  
*Building 29, water cart shed, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0046**

*Building 29, water cart shed, interior.  
Facing south*



**SGA15-0047**

*Bunker to W of Building 29. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0048**

*Building 28. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0049**

*Building 28. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0050**

*Building 22. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0051**

*Entrance gates. Facing east*



**SGA15-0052**

*Building 21, water tower. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0053**

*Building 21, water tower. Facing south*



**SGA15-0054**

*Building 21, water tower. Facing south*



**SGA15-0055**

*Building 21, water tower. Facing south*



**SGA15-0056**

*Building 22. Facing north*



**SGA15-0057**

*Building 22. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0058**

*Building 22. Facing west*



**SGA15-0059**

*Building 22. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0060**

*Building 22, ground floor. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0061**

*Building 22, ground floor. Facing north*



**SGA15-0062**

*Building 22, ground floor. Facing south*



**SGA15-0063**

*Building 22, ground floor. Facing south*



**SGA15-0064**

*Building 22, ground floor, ceiling hatch. Facing east*



**SGA15-0065**

*Building 22, ground floor, door. Facing east*



**SGA15-0066**

*Building 22, ground floor, ceiling. Facing north*



**SGA15-0067**

*Building 22, entrance. Facing east*



**SGA15-0068**

*Building 23. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0069**

*Building 23, guardhouse, interior. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0070**

*Building 23, guardhouse, interior. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0071**

*Building 23, guardhouse. Facing east*



**SGA15-0072**

*Building 23, guardhouse. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0073**

*Building 23, modern extension, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0074**

*Building 25. Facing west*



**SGA15-0075**

*Building 25. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0076**  
*Building 25. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0077**  
*Building 25 and water tower. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0078**  
*Building 25. Facing south*



**SGA15-0079**  
*Building 25, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0080**  
*Building 25, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0081**  
*Building 25, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0082**  
*Building 26. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0083**  
*Buildings 25, 26 and water tower. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0084**  
*Building 26. Facing south*



**SGA15-0085**  
*Building 26, interior, wooden floor. Facing south*



**SGA15-0086**  
*Building 26, interior. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0087**  
*Building 26, interior. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0088**  
*Building 26, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0089**  
*Building 26, interior. Facing north*



**SGA15-0090**  
*Building 26, interior. Facing north-west*





**SGA15-0091**

*Building 26, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0092**

*Buildings 25, 26 and water tower. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0093**

*Buildings 27 & 28. Facing east*



**SGA15-0094**

*Building 27. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0095**

*Building 27. Facing east*



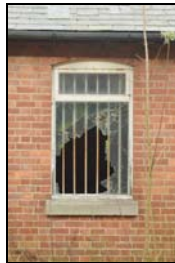
**SGA15-0096**

*Building 27. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0097**

*Building 27. Facing north*



**SGA15-0098**

*Building 27. Facing north*



**SGA15-0099**

*Building 27. Facing north*



**SGA15-0100**

*Building 27. Facing north*



**SGA15-0101**

*Building 27. Facing north*



**SGA15-0102**

*Building 27. Facing west*



**SGA15-0103**

*Buildings 25 & 27. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0104**

*Building 27. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0105**

*Building 27. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0106**  
*Building 27. Facing south*



**SGA15-0107**  
*Building 27. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0108**  
*Building 27. Facing south*



**SGA15-0109**  
*Building 27. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0110**  
*Building 27. Facing south*



**SGA15-0111**  
*Building 27. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0112**  
*Building 27. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0113**  
*Buildings 26, 27, 28 & water tower.  
Facing east*



**SGA15-0114**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0115**  
*Building 28. Facing north*



**SGA15-0116**  
*Building 28. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0117**  
*Building 28. Facing north*



**SGA15-0118**  
*Building 28. Facing north*



**SGA15-0119**  
*Building 28. Facing east*



**SGA15-0120**  
*Building 28. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0121**  
*Building 28. Facing south*



**SGA15-0122**  
*Building 28. Facing south*



**SGA15-0123**  
*Building 28. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0124**  
*Building 28. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0125**  
*Building 28. Facing west*



**SGA15-0126**  
*Building 28. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0127**  
*Building 28. Facing south*



**SGA15-0128**  
*Building 30. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0129**  
*Building 30. Facing west*



**SGA15-0130**  
*Building 30. Facing south*



**SGA15-0131**  
*Building 30. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0132**  
*Building 30. Facing south-west*



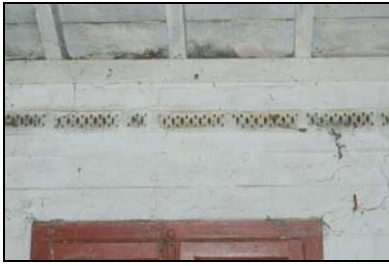
**SGA15-0133**  
*Building 30, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0134**  
*Building 30, interior. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0135**  
*Building 30, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0136**  
*Building 30, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0137**  
*Building 30, interior. Facing north*



**SGA15-0138**  
*Building 30, interior. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0139**  
*Building 30, door. Facing west*



**SGA15-0140**  
*Building 31. Facing north*



**SGA15-0141**  
*Building 31. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0142**  
*Building 31. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0143**  
*Building 31. Facing south*



**SGA15-0144**  
*Building 31. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0145**  
*Building 31, kerbstone. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0146**  
*Building 32. Facing north*



**SGA15-0147**  
*Building 32. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0148**  
*Building 32. Facing west*



**SGA15-0149**  
*Building 32. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0150**  
*Building 32. Facing south*



**SGA15-0151**  
*Building 33. Facing west*



**SGA15-0152**  
*Building 33. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0153**  
*Buildings 33 & 34. Facing north*



**SGA15-0154**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0155**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0156**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0157**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0158**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0159**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0160**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0161**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0162**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing south-west*



**SGA15-0163**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0164**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0165**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0166**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0167**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0168**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0169**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing north*



**SGA15-0170**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing north*



**SGA15-0171**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0172**  
*Building 27, interior. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0173**  
*Building 30, interior. Facing east*



**SGA15-0174**  
*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing north*



**SGA15-0175**  
*Building 28, interior, trapdoor. Facing north*



**SGA15-0176**  
*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0177**  
*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0178**  
*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing south*



**SGA15-0179**  
*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing east*



**SGA15-0180**  
*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0181**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0182**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing north*



**SGA15-0183**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0184**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing east*



**SGA15-0185**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0186**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing north*



**SGA15-0187**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0188**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0189**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing east*



**SGA15-0190**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0191**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing east*



**SGA15-0192**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0193**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0194**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing south*



**SGA15-0195**

*Building 28, interior, ground floor. Facing east*



**SGA15-0196**

*Building 28, interior, first floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0197**

*Building 28, interior, first floor. Facing north*



**SGA15-0198**

*Building 28, interior, first floor. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0199**

*Building 28, interior, first floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0200**

*Bunker to W of Building 28. Facing west*



**SGA15-0201**

*Building 31, ground floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0202**

*Building 31, ground floor. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0203**

*Building 31, ground floor. Facing north*



**SGA15-0204**

*Building 31, ground floor. Facing east*



**SGA15-0205**

*Building 31, first floor. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0206**

*Building 31, first floor. Facing east*



**SGA15-0207**

*Building 31, first floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0208**

*Building 31, first floor. Facing south*



**SGA15-0209**

*Building 31, first floor. Facing south*



**SGA15-0210**

*Building 31, first floor. Facing south-west*





**SGA15-0211**

*Building 31, first floor. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0212**

*Building 31, first floor. Facing west*



**SGA15-0213**

*Buildings 28 & 29. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0214**

*Building 32, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0215**

*Building 32, interior. Facing south*



**SGA15-0216**

*Building 32, interior. Facing north*



**SGA15-0217**

*Building 32, interior. Facing west*



**SGA15-0218**

*Building 32, interior. Facing north*



**SGA15-0219**

*Building 32, interior. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0220**

*Nissen hut platform in northern part of site. Facing north-west*



**SGA15-0221**

*Nissen hut platform in northern part of site. Facing east*



**SGA15-0222**

*Nissen hut platform in northern part of site. Facing south-east*



**SGA15-0223**

*Nissen hut platform in northern part of site. Facing north-east*



**SGA15-0224**

*Nissen hut platform in northern part of site. Facing west*



**SGA15-0225**

*Nissen hut platform in northern part of site. Facing north*



**SGA15-0226**  
*Bunker to S of Building 23. Facing east*



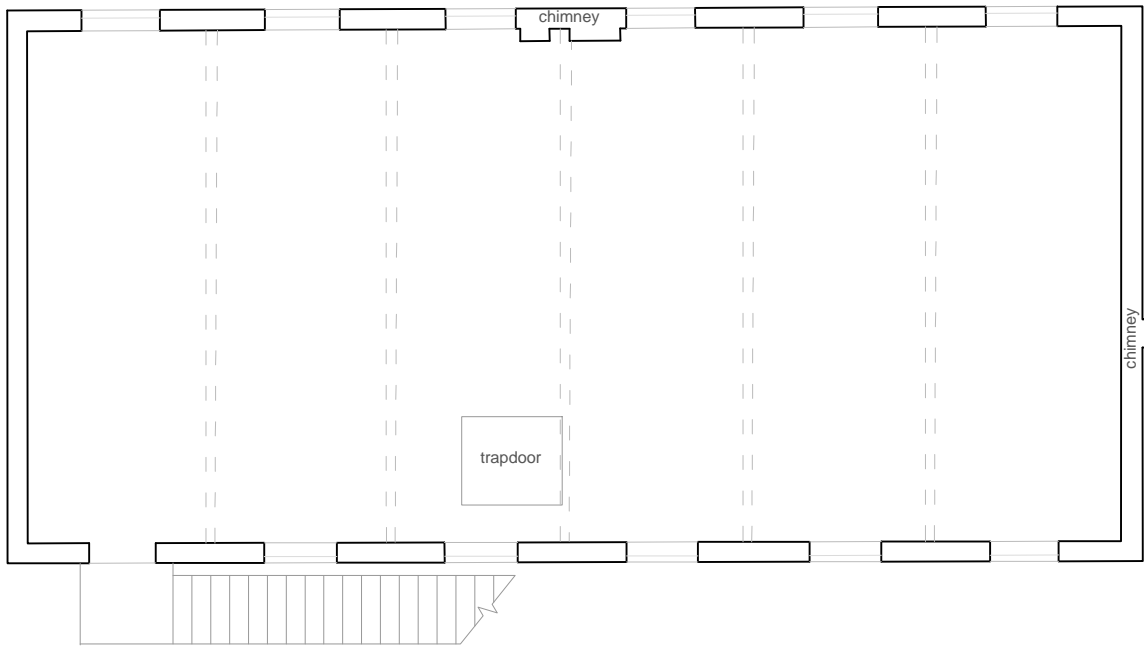
**SGA15-0227**  
*General view of site. Facing north-west*



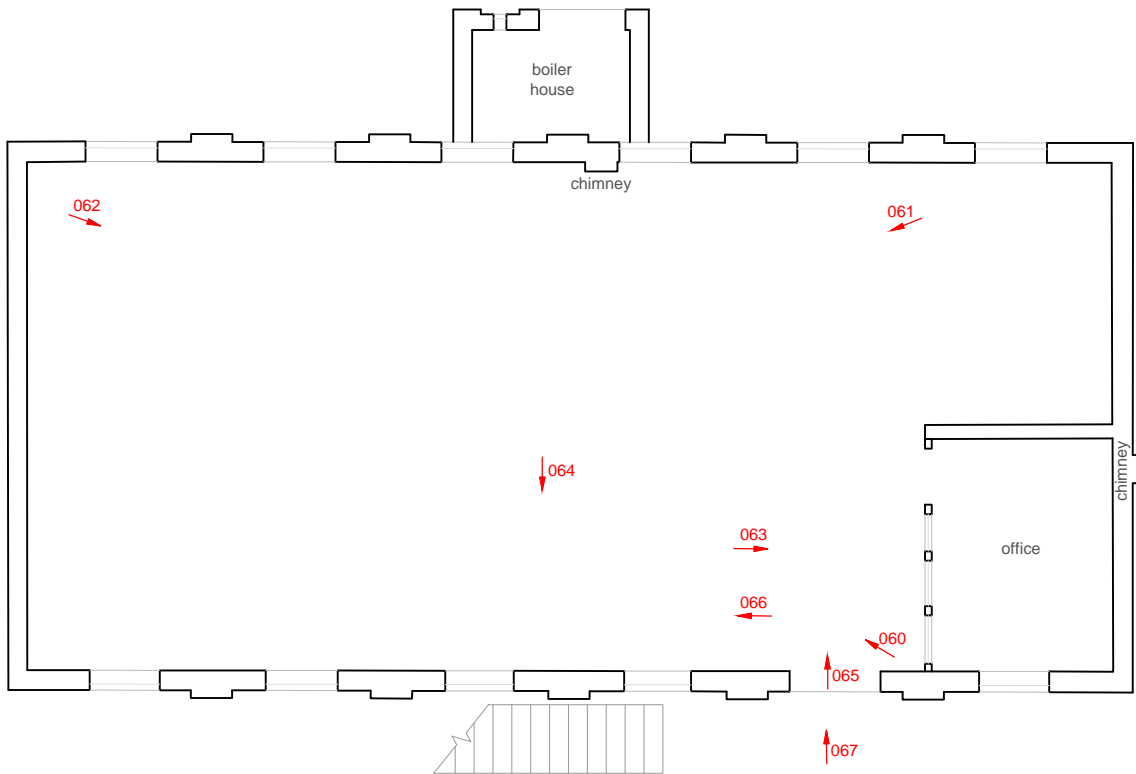
**SGA15-0228**  
*Nissen hut platform in northern part of site. Facing east*



**SGA15-0229**  
*Nissen hut platform in northern part of site. Facing south*



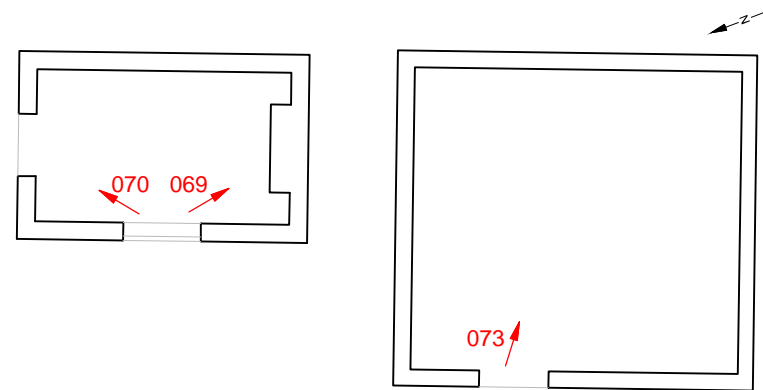
FIRST FLOOR



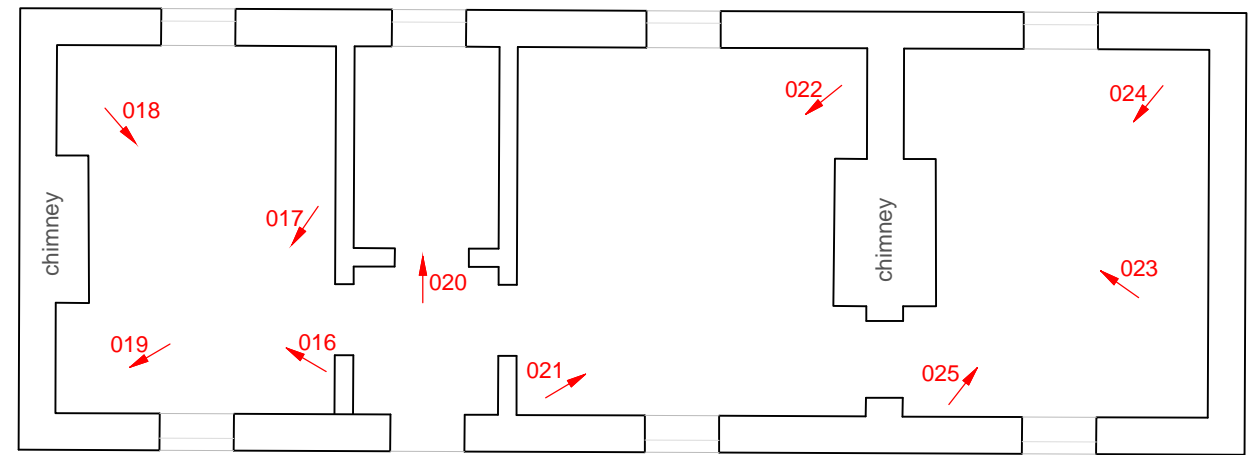
GROUND FLOOR



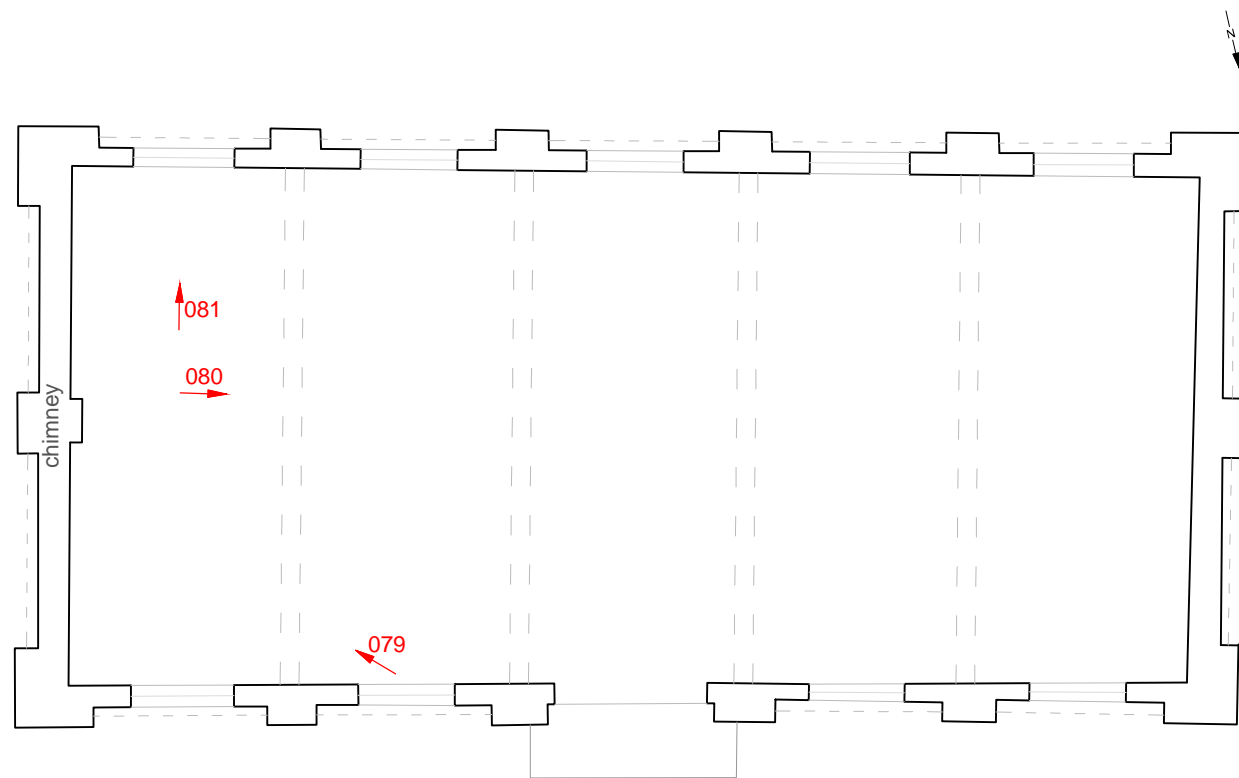
© Archaeology South-East		Risborough Ordnance Depot, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	App. 3
Project Ref: 7339	June 2016	Photo Plans: Building 22	
Report Ref: 2015397	Drawn by: MGS		



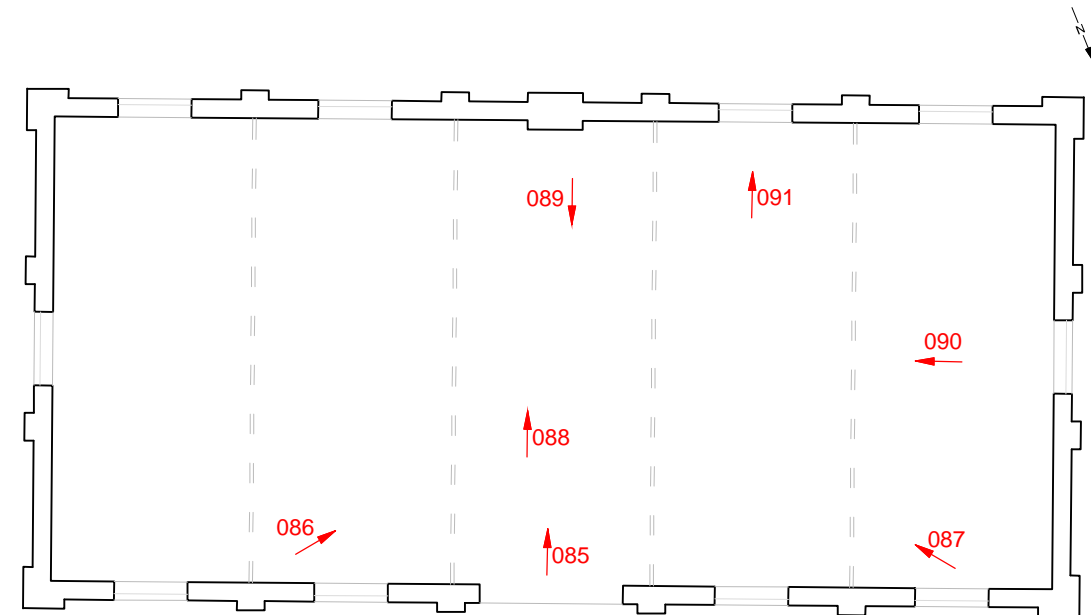
Building 23  
Watchman's hut and plant room



Building 24  
Army ordnance office

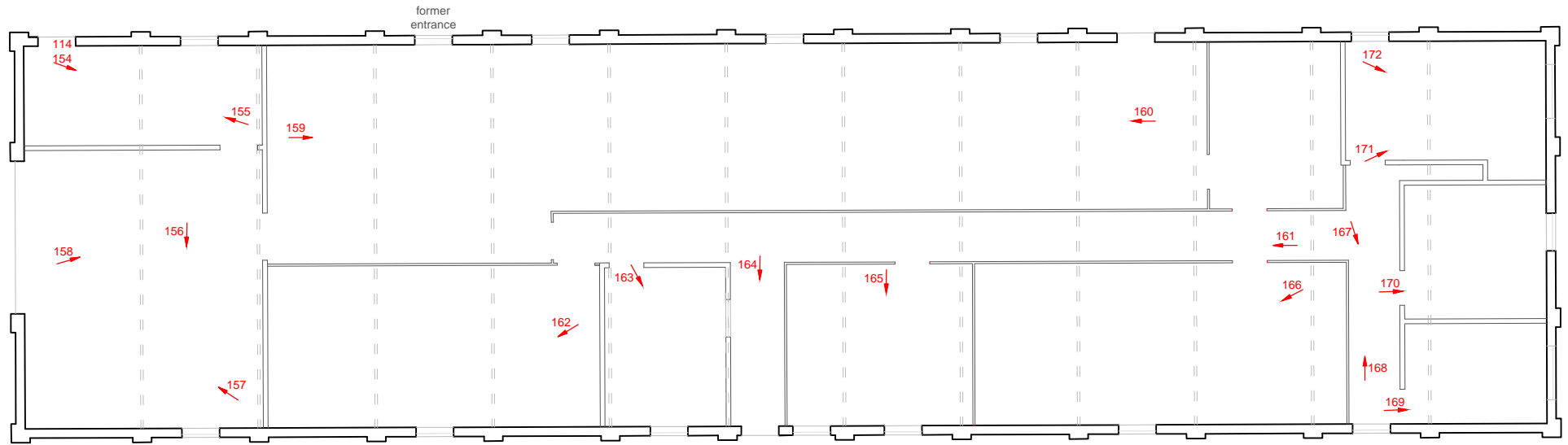


Building 25  
Tent repair shed



Building 26  
Carpenter's shop

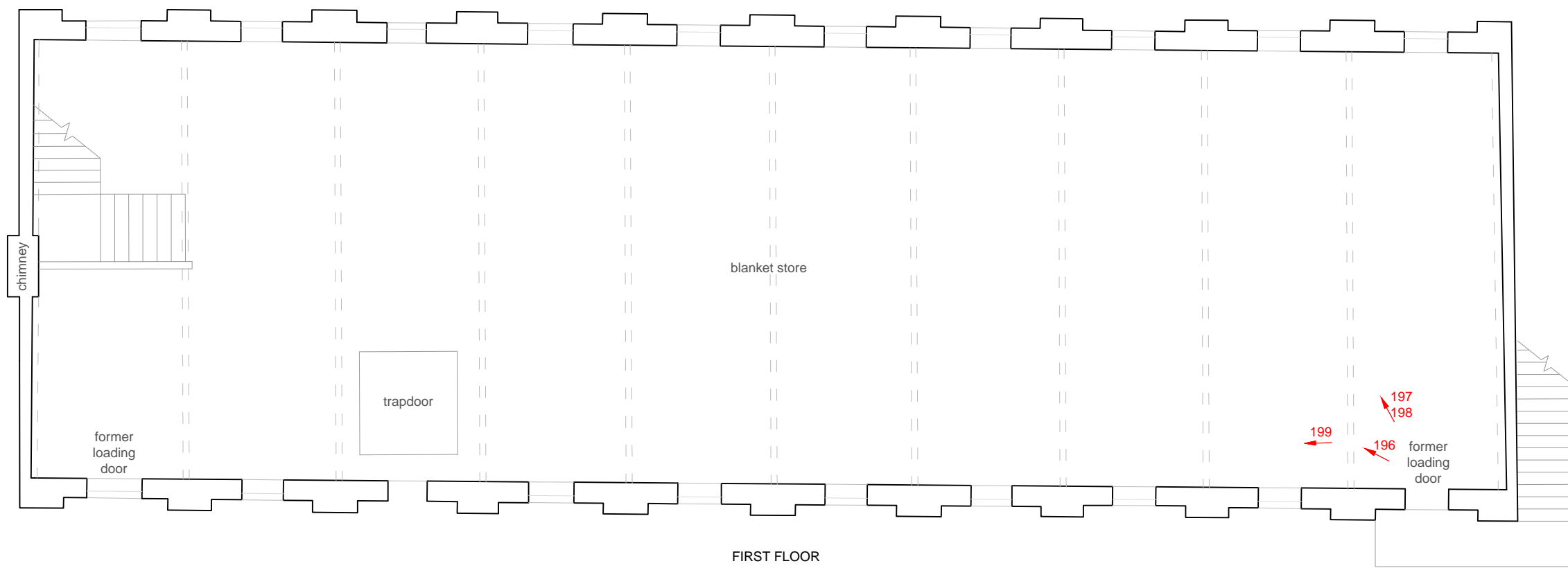




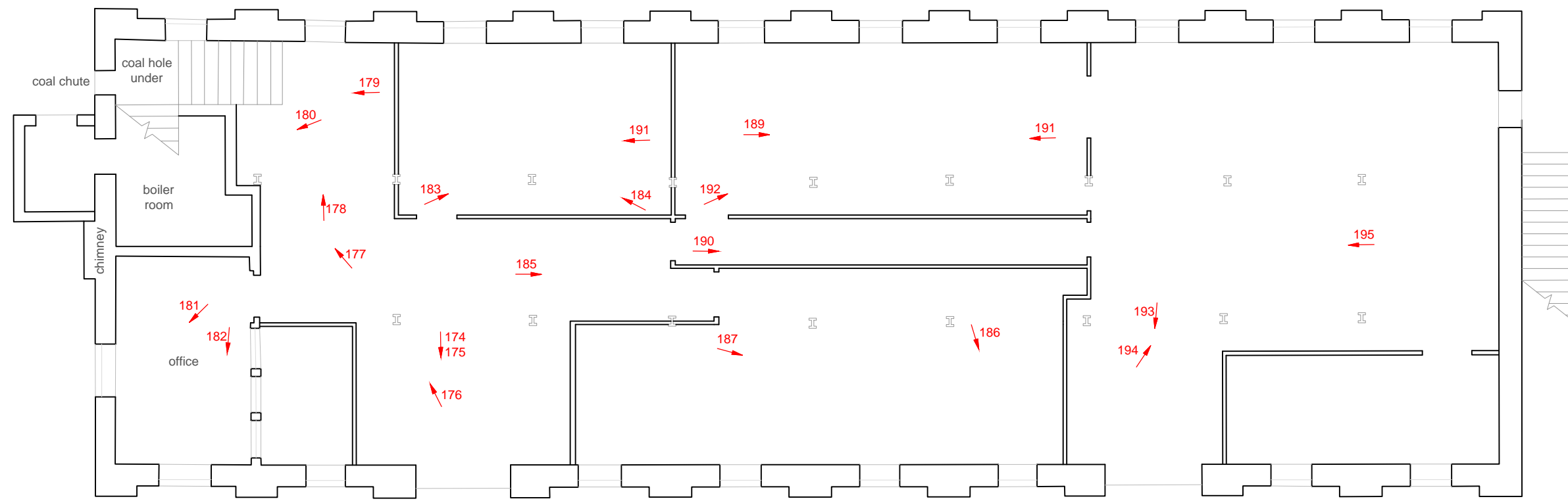
Building 27  
Receiving store



© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Risborough Ordnance Depot, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	App. 3
Project Ref: 7339	June 2016	Photo Locations: Building 27 (Receiving Store)	
Report Ref: 2015397	Drawn by: MGS		

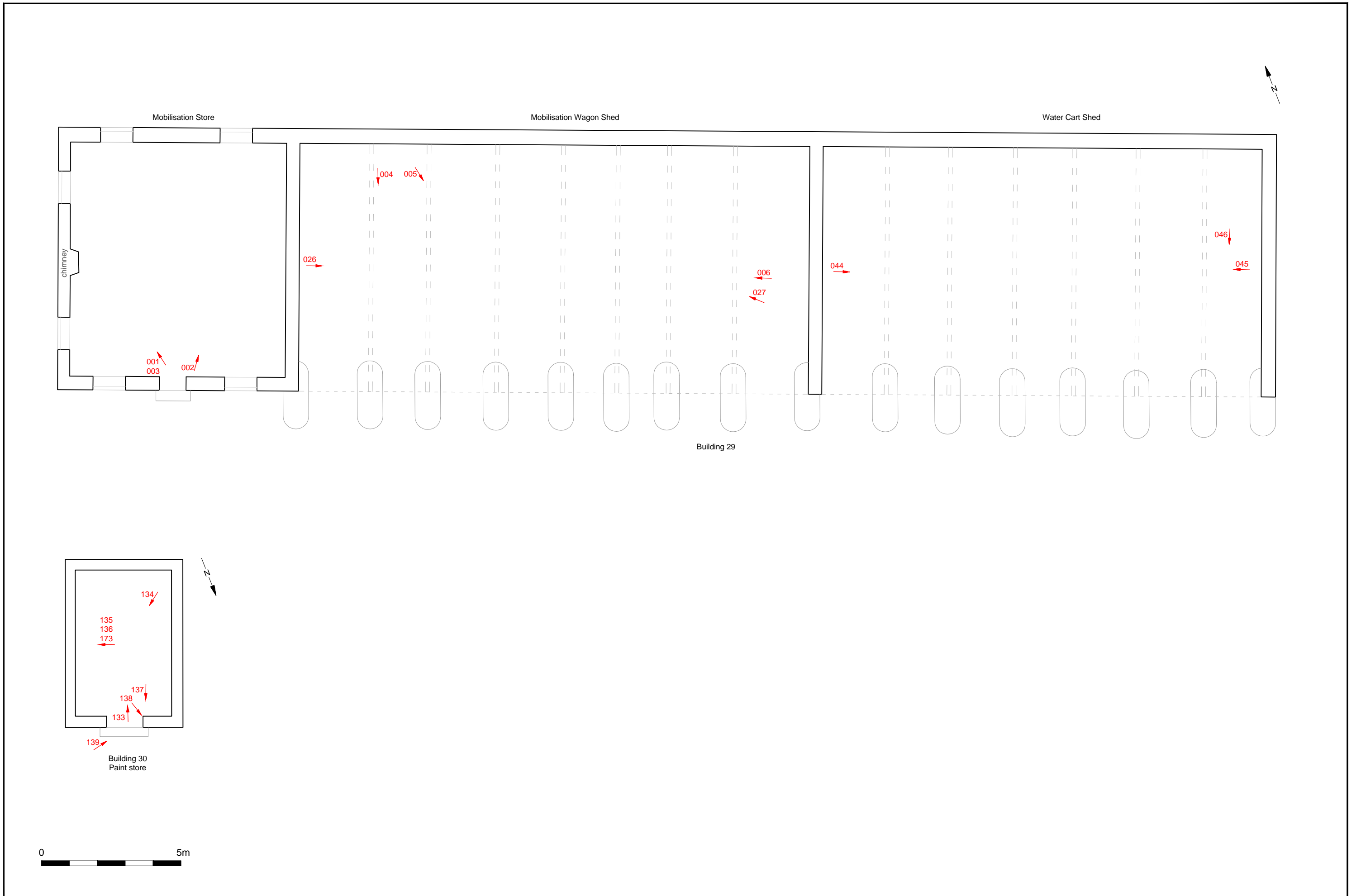


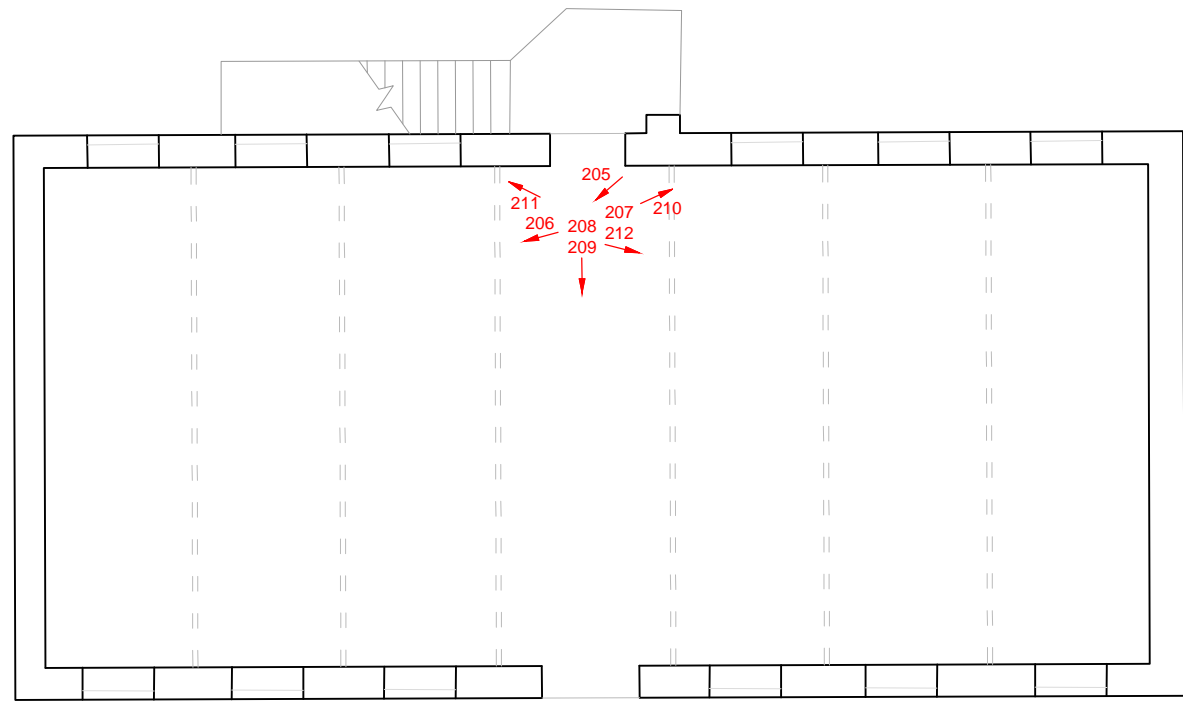
FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

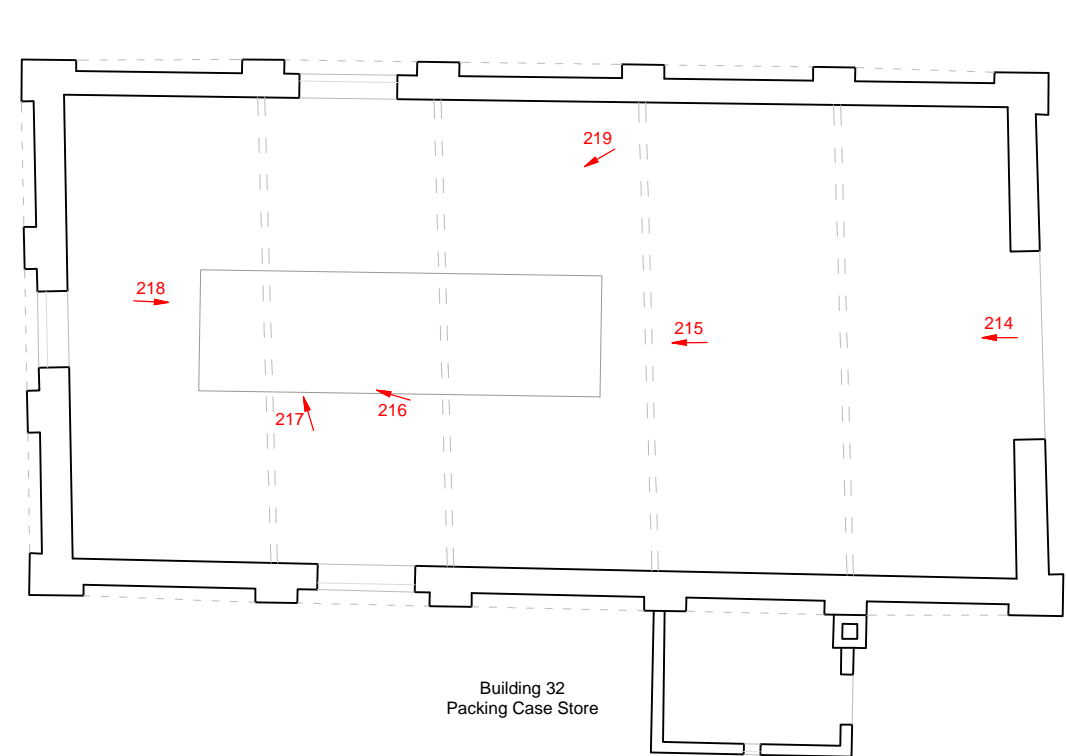




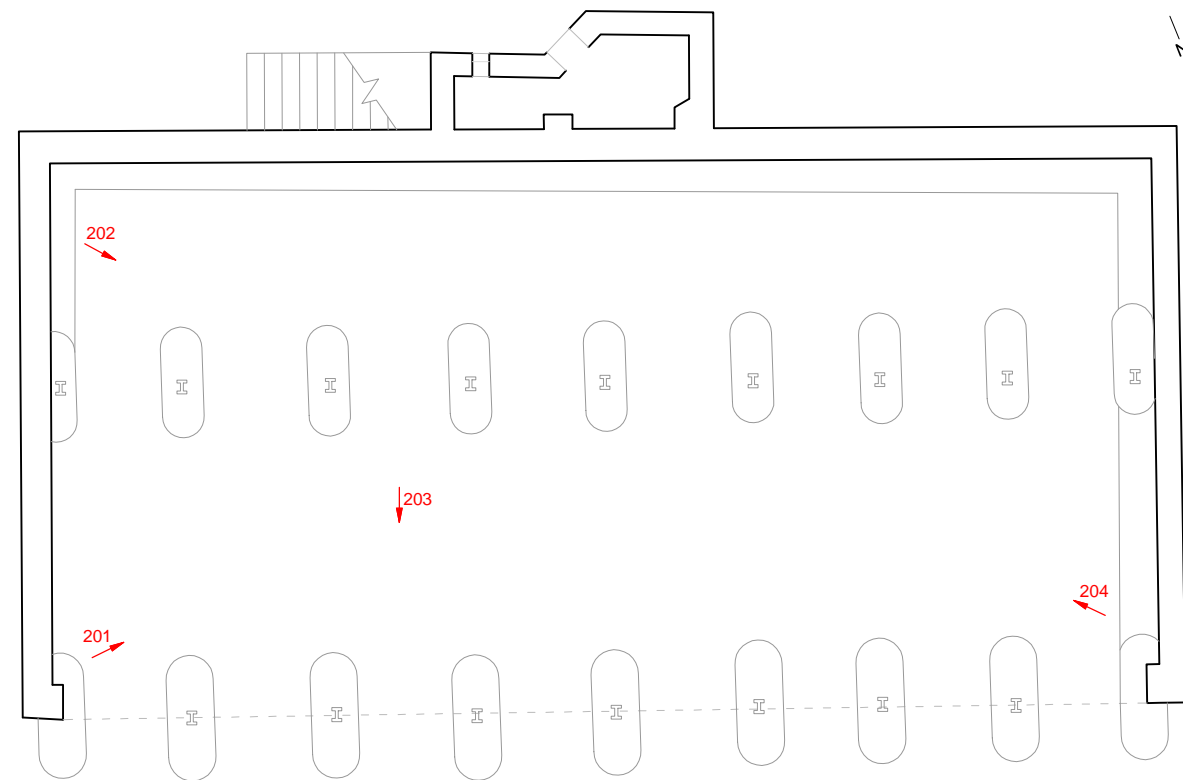


FIRST FLOOR

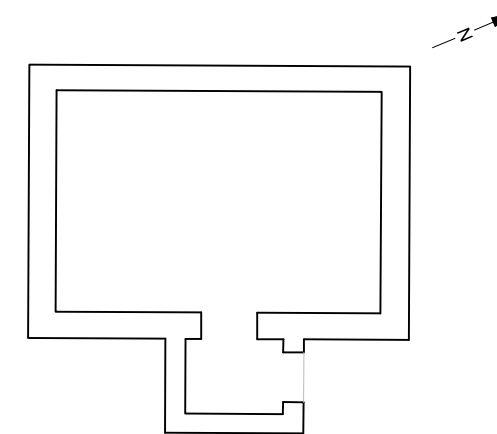
Building 31  
Ordnance Wagon Shed



Building 32  
Packing Case Store



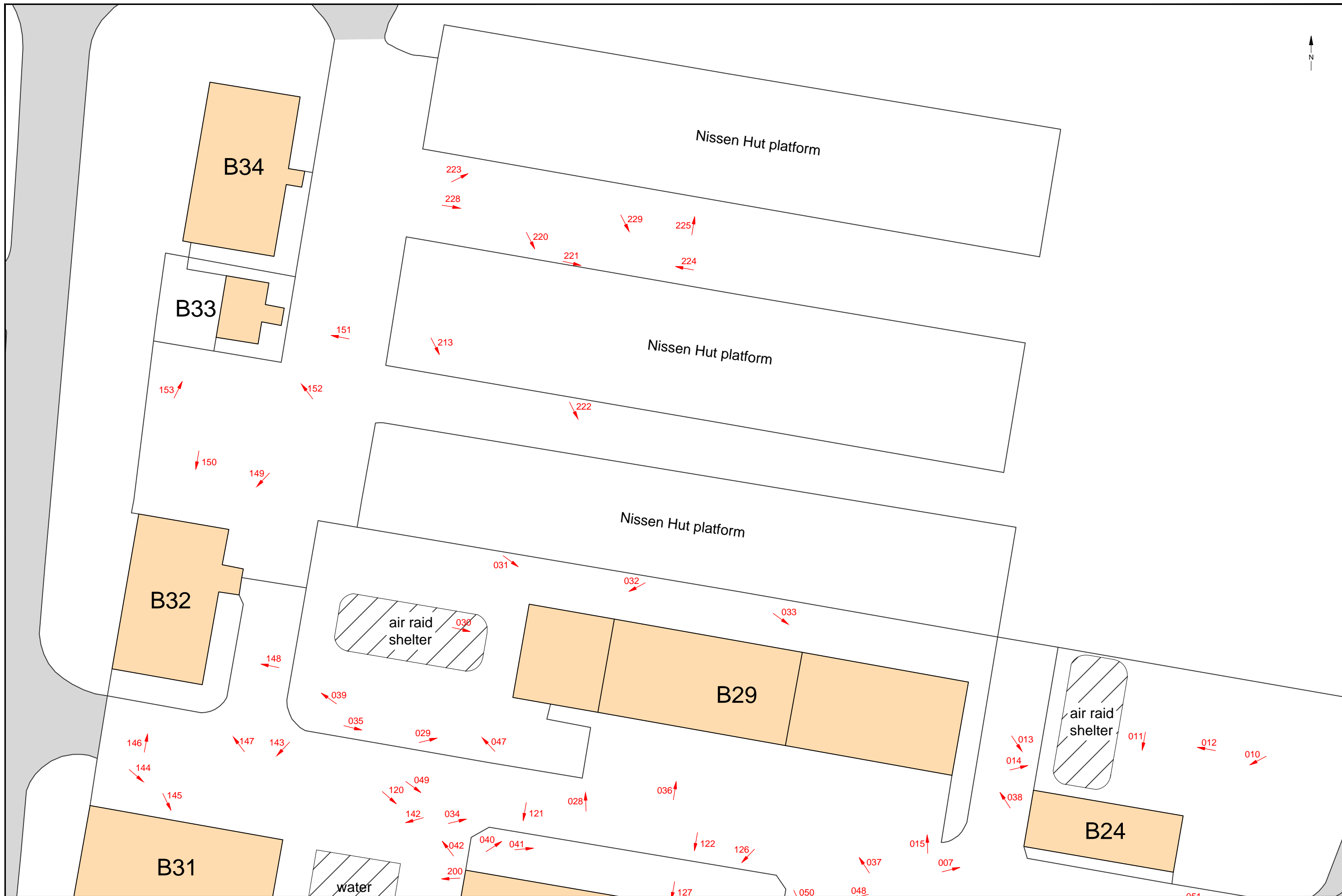
GROUND FLOOR



Building 33  
Small Store

0 5m







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