

SOMERSET BARRACKS SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON, FOLKESTONE, KENT

Historic Buildings Record (Vol. 2)



ASE Project No: 7339
ASE Report No: 2018130
Site Code: SGA 15

June 2018

**SOMERSET BARRACKS, SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON,
FOLKESTONE, KENT**



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Prepared by:	Michael Shapland	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Amy Williamson	Project Manager	
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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

SUMMARY

In April 2018 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) carried out a historic buildings record of the Somerset Barracks at Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3HL (NGR TR 198 357). The work was commissioned by CgMs Limited 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 second 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 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. 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 Somerset Barracks originated in the mid-19th century with a complex of wooden huts to accommodate troops during the Crimean War and its aftermath. The 1890 Barracks Act precipitated their replacement in a more permanent form in 1897. All of the soldiers’ accommodation, together with communal facilities and other ancillary buildings, lay to the north of the present site, and were demolished in the 1970s. The surviving area comprises a large mess building for the officers’ accommodation, two semi-detached officers’ houses, a complex of primary and infant schools and a small church of corrugated iron. These were joined in 1916 by the Sir John Moore Memorial Library; a new garrison church was built in 1939-40, and lies immediately outside the western boundary of the development site. The school and iron church have long since fallen out of use, but the officers’ mess building and officers’ houses remained in use as offices for the army garrison until 2017, and the Sir John Moore Memorial Library was retained as a recreational space.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2018 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) carried out a historic buildings record of the Somerset Barracks at the Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent CT20 3HL (NGR TR 192 358; Figures 1-3). This comprises the second 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 Limited 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 Somerset Barracks to Levels 2 and 3 standard as defined by English Heritage (2006) and as set out in the written scheme of investigation (ASE 2015). Plans showing the structures surveyed and the level of the record for each structure have been reproduced as Figures 2-3.

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), and a historic building record of the Risborough Ordnance Depot was completed in 2016 (Shapland 2016).

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 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.

3.3 The development site as a whole 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.

3.4 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. This covers a roughly rectangular area of 3.3 hectares; the Somerset Barracks originally extended for a considerable distance to the north, where most of the barracks accommodation itself was located, but this was sold off for development in 1973.

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. 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; 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 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 20th 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 1st 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 20th 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 1st 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 SOMERSET BARRACKS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The Somerset Barracks originated in the mid-19th century with a complex of wooden huts to accommodate troops during the Crimean War and its aftermath. The 1890 Barracks Act precipitated their replacement in a more permanent form in 1897 (Figures 7 & 8). All of the barrack blocks lay in the northern part of the site, including those for married troops, warrant officers, together with canteens, recreation rooms, kitchens, a riding school, stables and other ancillary buildings. A large mess building for the officers' accommodation was erected to the south of North Road; to the west lay the quarter masters' accommodation, adjacent infant and 'adult' schools, a headmaster's house, a forage barn and a pair of ball courts (Figures 9 & 10; Plates 1 & 2). The northern barrack area was demolished in the 1970s: it is only the southern part of the site that still survives.

6.1.2 By 1907, the southern part of Somerset Barracks had gained a small church of corrugated iron, augmenting the large garrison church then present at nearby Napier barracks (Figure 4). This was joined in 1916 by the Sir John Moore Memorial Library, plans for which had been put in place prior to the First World War. A modest dwelling was constructed adjacent around this time, presumably as a residence for a senior officer. The garrison church was moved to a new building immediately to the west of the site (outside the present development area) in 1939-40, although the old iron church was kept in use for the adjacent school.

6.2 Building 15a: Infant School

6.2.1 NGR: TR 19689 35833

6.2.2 Level of record: 2

6.2.3 Function: school

6.2.4 Date of construction: 1897

6.2.5 Description:

General layout (Figures 9, 10 & 12)

6.2.6 The infant school lies on the western side of the adult school, from which it was originally separated by its own playground. It is a single-storey structure of two short wings laid out perpendicularly to one another to form an approximate L-shape, whose main entrance was via a covered pentice on its southern side (Plates 3 & 4). This bipartite division reflects the strict division between girls' and boys' education at this time. Each wing had two main classrooms – presumably for younger and older children – together with cloakrooms, book cupboards and the like. The toilets were situated in detached structures on the edge of a walled playground which formerly extended to the south of the building, but this is no longer extant.

Exterior

- 6.2.7 The infant school is built from red brick laid in stretcher bond, indicating that it is of cavity wall construction, as is confirmed by the regular presence of small iron ventilation grilles across its external elevations. Each of its two wings comprises a gable-ended block with a pitched slate roof, clasping buttresses to each corner, and a shallow, sloping plinth. The eaves are stepped out to form a simple entablature with brick dentilation, which is carried across each gable end as a heavy parapet, terminating in projecting brick kneelers. This lends the building solidity and heft, despite its modest size. The majority of its windows are timber sashes set within flat-headed openings with projecting stone sills and terracotta lintels of curious design: each is formed from a series of tessellating blocks with a pronounced roll-moulding to its underside.
- 6.2.8 The main entrance to the school is via its principal, southern elevation (Plate 3). This is distinguished by a further pair of gables which flank the main doorway, set with small tilting windows of eight panes apiece. The lower part of the elevation is set with a covered walkway or pentice supported on an arcade of slender iron columns in the Tuscan style (Plate 5). This obscures a variety of small, two-leaf sash windows lighting the vestibule and cloakrooms beyond, which lack the ornamented terracotta lintels seen elsewhere. The main door itself is a ledged, braced and battened affair of two leaves; the other main door, into the girls' wing to the west, is of similar type.
- 6.2.9 The eaves are broken to the western and northern elevations of the building by a trio of lucarnes, which accommodate tall windows lighting the large classrooms beyond. These consist of tiers of conventional sash windows topped by tilting lights, and would have provided a sense of height and brightness, necessary for reading and writing in a period before the widespread adoption of artificial illumination. There are four of these windows to the eastern (boys') wing, but only three to the western, reflecting not only the smaller sizes of the classrooms to the latter, but the relative gender attitudes of late Victorian England.
- 6.2.10 The infants' school was heated by fireplaces rather than hot air or radiators, with one to each of the boys' classrooms, but only one of the two girls' classrooms being heated. The chimney-stacks are of simple type, with two unadorned tiers of brick, the upper smaller than the lower, topped by an oversailing course of brick. Interestingly, the lack of a fireplace to the second girls' classroom appears to have been rectified at a later date, as there is a plain stack of slightly different brick inserted to the building's west elevation.

Interior

- 6.2.11 The interior of the building was not accessible due to its parlous structural state.

6.3 Building 15b: Adult School

6.3.1 NGR: TR 19689 35833

6.3.2 Level of record: 2

6.3.3 Function: school

6.3.4 Date of construction: 1897

6.3.5 Description:

General layout (Figures 9 & 10)

6.3.6 The oddly-named ‘adults’ school – presumably in reality a school for older children – originated in 1897 as a single storey rectangular block aligned north/south, somewhat larger in scale than the infant school adjacent (Plates 6-8). It comprises two larger classrooms to each end of the building, and two smaller classrooms in between, connected by a short corridor which housed cupboards for caps, coats and books. It is unclear whether this arrangement was divided along gender lines. The entrance is in the east elevation, and the walled playground to the south, with WCs and a covered shed (since demolished) on the southern boundary of the site.

6.3.7 The adults’ school was extended between 1931 and 1938 with the addition of a second range running perpendicularly from the western elevation of the original, effectively doubling its floor area (Figure 5). The internal layout of this part of the building is presently unknown. It had become part of the adjacent primary school by the 1960s (Figure 11).

Exterior

6.3.8 The adults’ school is of identical construction to the infants’, of red brick laid in stretcher bond, with clasping buttresses, a dentilled entablature and parapeted gables. Additional brick pilasters are present to break up its side elevations which are windowless. The windows themselves are of the same type as the infants’ school – a variety of timber sashes set within flat-headed openings with decorative terracotta lintels. It has a pitched roof of slate which runs perpendicular at each end of the building, over each of the two principal classrooms present here.

6.3.9 The principal, eastern elevation would have been the most prominent part of the school complex visible from the rest of the site: the quarter master’s dwelling, and the officers’ mess beyond. Its main feature is the prominent gables which flank it, emphasising the large classrooms present to each end of the building. Each gable end is set with a trio of sash windows, the central taller than its companions and provided with an additional tilting light. The lower central part of the elevation has two smaller windows to either side of the entrance porch, which projects slightly forward of the rest of the building. The doorway, which is flanked by a pair of smaller vertical windows, has a terracotta lintel of the type common to the building’s windows, and is hung with a two-leaf plank-built door.

6.3.10 The south elevation would originally have been blank, relieved only by slender pilasters of simple brick. This has been subsequently augmented by a small post-War brick-built extension and fire escape, present here by the 1950s. The long

west elevation is essentially the same as the eastern, albeit with further modest sash windows in place of the central entranceway and porch.

- 6.3.11 The northern part of the original school was extended in the 1930s. This was executed in near-identical style to the existing building, down to the execution of the entablature, the terracotta lintels to the windows and the design of the western gable end. Slight differences are the greater width of the brick pilasters compared to the older part of the north elevation, and the paucity of original chimney-stacks, indicating that central heating had been installed by this time. The southern side of this extension was provided with a long, low range set with sash windows and plank-built doors of the type seen elsewhere. Its main feature is a tall, single-flue chimney-stack decorated with a dentilled entablature at its summit. It implies that this part of the building housed the boiler-house for the central heating that was presumably installed at this time.

Interior

- 6.3.12 The interior of the building was not accessible due to its parlous structural state.

6.4 Building 16: Iron Church

- 6.4.1 NGR: TR 19699 35793

- 6.4.2 Level of record: 3

- 6.4.3 Function: church, later hall

- 6.4.4 Date of construction: c. 1902-6

- 6.4.5 Description:

General layout

- 6.4.6 The building comprises a main church hall with a small porch projecting from its western end. A smaller structure – presumably a Sunday school or vestry – appends its northern side, together with a complex of lean-to WCs and sheds.

Exterior

- 6.4.7 The building is of timber construction, which is wholly clad to its exterior by corrugated iron painted green (Plates 9 & 10). This rests on a low brick plinth, much of which retains its cement render. It has a pitched roof, also of corrugated iron, which has timber barge-boards ornamented to the eastern gable with scrolls and piercings in such a way as to evoke trefoil decoration. The barge-boards elsewhere are plain.

- 6.4.8 In keeping with traditional liturgical arrangements, the principal entrance to the church was from the west, via the porch, which has a plank-built door painted a darker shade than the remainder of the structure's exterior. The porch is a later addition, erected between 1938 and 1958. A secondary entrance has been inserted in the eastern wall, set off-centre so as to respect the presumed location of the former altar.

- 6.4.9 The primary decorative feature of the church are its timber windows, which are broadly Gothic in their style (Plate 10). The main window lies high up in the eastern wall, above the former location of the altar. It is of three lights, with decorative intersecting bar-tracery at its summit. The windows to the long side elevations are smaller, with two simple pointed lights apiece. That to the front (western) elevation is of a single pointed light; the square window above the porch is presumably a later insertion.
- 6.4.10 The extensions on the northern side of the church were erected between 1907 and 1938, by which time the building is termed a 'hall' on Ordnance Survey mapping, presumably for the adjacent school (Figures 4 & 5). The vestry/Sunday school has large, rectangular windows with tilting central lights, two apiece in its eastern and western walls. The lean-to WC and sheds have small windows of simple two- and four-pane type, and are accessed via a plain modern door set with a rectangular light.

Interior

- 6.4.11 The interior of the church was not accessible due to severe asbestos contamination. Glimpses through the available openings show it to be clad with vertical planking (Plate 11), which is interrupted beneath the principal eastern window, showing there the altar would have been. The space has simple plank skirting and moulded architraves to its window-openings, but no other extant decoration. The lofty roof is open to its sarking boards, which rest on purlins supported by timber trusses. These are braced with iron tension-rods held by triangular cast iron brackets with simple pierced decoration.
- 6.4.12 The vestry/Sunday school is accessed from the western end of the church via a simple four-panelled door, which retains its hat-and-coat hook, lock-case and Bakelite knob. The room is clad with vertical planking in the manner of the main church hall, which bears a slender picture-rail, and has a simple timber truss to its roof. No other decoration or fixtures are present.

Discussion

- 6.4.13 The church is absent on the 1902 general plan, and first appears on the 1897 first floor plan of the site, which was updated in 1906 (Figure 10). There has been confusion as to why this building was needed, when a much more substantial church was already provided elsewhere in the barracks, and why it was retained even after the erection of the adjacent St Mark's church in 1939-40. The answer is implied by the 1907 and later Ordnance Survey maps, which show it as an enclosed appendage adjoining the complex of school buildings on its northern side (Figures 4-6). This must have been the school church, retained long after its deconsecration as the school hall. By this time it was known as the 'Pearce Hall', as shown on a drainage plan from the 1960s (Figure 11).

6.5 Building 17: Sir John Moore Memorial Library

6.5.1 NGR: TR 19692 35768

6.5.2 Level of record: 3

6.5.3 Function: recreation hall and library

6.5.4 Date of construction: 1916

6.5.5 Designation: Grade II listed (List Entry No. 1417345: see Appendix 1).

6.5.6 Description:

General layout (Figure 13)

6.5.7 The Sir John Moore Memorial Library is a two-storey building aligned east/west, with its principal elevation facing south, beyond a statue of Sir John Moore and the open expanse of the plain which also bears his name (Plates 12 & 13). It comprises a large hall with a stage at its western end and a balcony at its eastern; beneath the balcony lies a reading room and a small vestibule, with a boiler room at basement level (not accessed). A small toilet extension was erected to the east in the 1960s. We are fortunate in retaining Aston Webb's original drawings and specifications for the building, from which some of the following description is drawn (Figures 14-20; Appendix 4).

Exterior

6.5.8 The library is constructed in the Arts-and-Crafts style from red Wrotham hand-made brick laid in English bond, with a random distribution of burnt headers throughout. The foundations are of concrete, with concrete used elsewhere as structural support within the walls; all of the visible dressings are of Portland stone.

6.5.9 The principal, south-facing elevation bears four recessed bays divided by stepped buttresses, each set with a three-light mullioned window (Plate 12). The flanking bays advance beyond the building line and break through the eaves, terminating in a stone-capped parapet, with flat asphalt roof behind. The eastern comprises the main entrance, which has a two-leaf timber door within a Tudor arch set in a chamfered stone surround, with plain roundels to its spandrels. Above is the crest of Sir John Moore carved in deep relief, supported by a rifleman and a highlander, and topped by a portrait bust of Sir John Moore in profile (Plate 14). The western projecting bay has a large six-light mullioned-and-transomed stained glass window, which lights the stage area beyond (Plate 15). It has a further two-light window of similar type on its west-facing return.

6.5.10 The west elevation bears decorative bands of stacked clay tiles, and an oculus window at the apex of its shouldered gable end.

6.5.11 The north elevation has a similar bay window at its western end, lighting the stage, as is present on its south-facing counterpart (Plate 15). The remaining five bays are recessed behind stepped buttresses, again in similar fashion to the south elevation (Plate 13). Four bear three-light mullioned windows, the fourth a secondary entrance into the hall, which partially interrupts the window here. This

doorway has a simple four-centred Tudor arch and is hung with a two-leaf, half-glazed timber door.

- 6.5.12 The east elevation has a decorative band of tiles at its base, bisected by an engaged pier with a stepped head which disguises the chimney-flue within the wall (Plate 12). This is flanked by two-light windows of nine panes apiece, of much simpler type than elsewhere. Above the pier is a recessed panel, as if for a former plaque or sundial, and a further pair of two-light windows with three-centred heads, recessed spandrels and a shouldered lintel, are topped by a continuous drip-mould. The apex of the gable end bears a pair of small ventilation grilles formed from tiles.
- 6.5.13 The library has a pitched roof clad with brown tiles. It has cast iron drainage, including fine decorative hoppers bearing Tudor roses, and fleur-de-lys to their brackets (Plate 16). The main feature of note is a sizeable lead lantern, which comprises a tapering half-glazed cupola with a square domed roof, and glazed lights in its sides (Plates 12 & 13). A sum of £15 pounds was allowed for a weather-vane and lightning conductor in the original specification (Appendix 4): according to the building's listing description, this was salvaged by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Aylmer Haldane, the camp commander, in 1915 from the church in the village of Zillebeke, near Ypres, Belgium (Appendix 4). It has since been returned to Zillebeke by the Ministry of Defence. A small brick chimney stack, plain in form, is also present at the roof's eastern end, which vents the boiler room in the basement.
- 6.5.14 Projecting from the eastern side of the building is a small WC extension, which is constructed from similar bricks to the main building, laid in stretcher bond. It has nine-pane steel casement windows with stone surrounds, mullions and sills, and lintels of red bricks laid in a soldier course. Its layout comprises a pair of small WCs linked to the rest of the building via a covered pentice, and an inserted doorway hung with a two-panelled timber door. Built in the 1960s, the original architectural plans for this extension are retained in the Shorncliffe archive (Figure 21).
- 6.5.15 A bronze statue of Sir John Moore by the sculptor John Tweed was erected in front of the library in 1923, positioned so as to frame the approach from the open plain and through into the main entrance in the south elevation (Plate 17). It depicts Sir John in a walking pose leaning upon his sword, atop a substantial pedestal of Portland stone whose dado is inscribed 'Moore 1761-1809' to the front and rear (Plate 18). It is set within a small area of landscaped planting, which has become much overgrown. A tantalising feature here is an inscribed slab set within the path to the rear of the statue, but its text is now unreadable. This is a memorial to an army mule named 'Salamanca', who served in Spain during the Peninsula War, carrying the canteens for General Clinton.

Interior: vestibule

- 6.5.16 The main entrance vestibule lies at the south-eastern corner of the building, accessed from the front porch by a later 20th century glazed screen and fire door. It is floored with tiles and has walls of exposed brick which are decoratively banded with slender tiles at the level of each of its doorway or other openings. The principal feature is the stair up to balcony level, which has a straight flight with an open string and winders at the turn to top and bottom (Plate 19). It has a simple square newel-post and plain diamond-shaped balusters, interspersed with slender

turned balusters with tapering columns. The stout handrail has a flat top and slightly concave sides; the stair risers are decorated with recessed panels. Beneath the stair is a segmentally-headed alcove which contains an original cast iron radiator decorated with a relief pattern of arabesques. In the east wall, the two-leaf door to the hall is of timber with occluded lights, and retains a pair of ornate handles executed in a scroll-like arabesque, echoing the design of the radiator.

Interior: hall

- 6.5.17 The main hall is laid out with a gallery overlooking its eastern end, and a low stage which stretches into the bay windows at its western end (Plates 20 & 21). The stage is fronted by latticed grids of timber in the Arts-and-Crafts style, resembling a skeuomorph of lath infill from the walls of a vernacular building. They are interspersed with square balusters executed in a broadly Jacobean style. According to the architect's specification, the stage is floored with Oregon pine, and the rest of the hall with maple parquet, although this is now concealed with carpet (Appendix 4). Heating was provided by a 'low pressure hot water system' with radiators and hot pipes set into the walls, for which the sum of £110 was budgeted (Appendix 4): the original radiators have been replaced. Lighting would originally have been with gas: according to a wiring diagram preserved in the Shorncliffe Archives, it was first fitted with electric lighting in 1923.
- 6.5.18 The interior of the hall is dominated by the unusual roof structure, which has two tiers of continuous side-purlins and steel trusses with heavy arch-braces to collar level (Plate 22). There are off-set collars to each rafter pair; those of the principal trusses are steel, with king-posts and raking struts.
- 6.5.19 The hall is decorated by stained glass, which is concentrated within the bay windows lighting the stage at its western end (Plates 23 & 24). These depict the arms of individuals and regiments connected with Sir John Moore, in particular during the Peninsular War:

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
North window, upper tier, left	Arms of Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Barnard (1773-1855)
North window, upper tier, middle	Major General Robert Craufurd (1764-1812)
North window, upper tier, right	Arms of Lieutenant Colonel John Colborne (1778-1863)
North window, lower tier, left	1 st Hussars, King's German Legion
North window, lower tier, middle	'A' Troop, Royal Horse Artillery
North window, lower tier, right	1 st & 3 rd Caçadores, 17 th Portuguese Regiment
North-west window, upper light	Arms of the 92 nd Gordon Highlanders, Regiment of Foot
North-west window, lower light	Arms of the 92 nd Gordon Highlanders, Regiment of Foot
South window, upper tier, left	Arms of Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie (1754-1833)
South window, upper tier, middle	Sir John Moore / arms of the 52 nd Regiment of Light Infantry
South window, upper tier, right	Arms of Lieutenant Colonel Sydney Beckwith (1772-1831)
South window, lower tier, left	Arms of the 43 rd Regiment of Light Infantry
South window, lower tier, middle	Arms of the 52 nd Regiment of Light Infantry
South window, lower tier, right	Arms of the 95 th Regiment of Light Infantry
South -west window, upper light	Arms of the 51 st Regiment of Light Infantry
South -west window, lower light	The 51 st Regiment: commemoration of the Battle of Minden, 1 st August 1759.

6.5.20 At the eastern end of the hall is the balcony, which is separately accessed via the stair in the entrance vestibule. It is floored with slender pine boards, in which is visible the sawn-off stub of a former newel-post, showing that the summit of the stair has been slightly reconfigured. The balcony's principal feature is the balustrade overlooking the hall, which repeats the design of the stair. The balustrade is interspersed with square timber posts with no adornment, which articulate with the roof collar above to provide structural support for this arrangement.

Interior: reading room

6.5.21 The reading room is accessed off the eastern side of the hall via a glazed door set within a small trapezoid porch decorated with a moulded timber cornice. The door retains its original fingerplate but a later handle, and is framed by a simple architrave of exposed wood. The room itself is floored with maple parquet interrupted by an iron heating grille, and has low, heavily moulded skirting (Plate 25). The room's few historic fixtures comprise the chimney-breast which contains the flue from the boiler room below, small rectangular ventilation grille set into the lower parts of its eastern wall, and the decorative handles and stays to its casement windows. Entry to the vestibule on its southern side is via a handsome half-glazed door which retains its original fingerplate and brass handle of fine tapering scrollwork (Plate 26).

Discussion

6.5.22 The Sir John Moore library was erected with both a practical and a commemorative purpose in mind: as well as acting as a memorial to a key figure synonymous with the earliest and most important period of the camp's history, it ostensibly provided a library and recreation space for the men. This requires some deeper analysis. As a memorial, the building clearly fulfils its purpose: not only do the statue and arms of Sir John Moore face out over the plain towards the core of the barracks site, but the stained glass windows serve as a record of Moore's achievements. The use of the Arts-and-Crafts style is interesting in this respect, since its use of traditional architectural motifs imbues the place with a sense of authenticity and permanence suitable for a backward-looking manifestation of past greatness, which would have been all the more valuable during the uncertainties and loss of the Great War.

6.5.23 As a practical building necessary for the recreation of the camp, the building is less convincing. The appeal for funds made by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Aylmer Haldane, the camp commander, in the *Spectator* on 24 May 1913 stated that a library was 'urgently required' at Shorncliffe (Appendix 1), but an article in *The Times* the year after merely says that this would be a recreation hall with a secondary library function (Figure 22). The adjacent officers' mess was actually already provided with a library, meaning that this building could only have been intended for the men, who were located across the road in another part of the Somerset Barracks site, where communal buildings of various types already stood. The entrance to the Sir John Moore library faces away from this area, so it was clearly not intended for casual visits. Further to this, there is the question as to whether it was ever fitted out as a library at all. According to the original plans and particulars, bookcases were to extend around the internal walls of both the hall and the reading room. They are not extant, and the suspicion is that these were never installed, since they do not appear on a 1923 wiring plan held within the Shorncliffe Archives (not reproduced). They are also absent from the proposed cross-sections

of 1914 (Figures 16 & 17), and a letter from Sir Aston Webb dated February 24th 1915 asks for clarification on the bookcases' design: presumably the War Office had other things on its mind during these dark times.

6.6 Building 18: Police Station

6.6.1 NGR: TR 19738 35763

6.6.2 Level of record: 2

6.6.3 Function: officer's dwelling(?), later infant welfare centre, then police station

6.6.4 Date of construction: between 1907 and 1938

6.6.5 Description:

General layout (Figure 23)

6.6.6 The police station is thought to have originated as an officer's dwelling before being converted for institutional usage: it is recorded as an 'infant welfare centre' on the 1960s drainage plan (Figure 11), before becoming a military police station. It is a modest two-storey structure of essentially rectangular form, aligned east/west, with two single-storey annexes to its north-facing elevation (Plates 27 & 28). Internally, its rooms are generally of a domestic scale commensurate with its presumed origins, aside from the large ground floor room on its western side.

Exterior

6.6.7 The main body of the building is of red brick construction laid in stretcher bond, elaborated with rustic brick quoins laid in side-alternate fashion. The single-storey annexes to its northern wall are executed in Flemish bond, showing that they are not of cavity wall construction, even though they seem to be of contemporary build with the rest of the house. The window-openings have rubbed brick voussoirs to their cambered heads, and sills of bull-nosed brick; their fenestration is uniformly modern.

6.6.8 The main entrance to the building is via its front elevation, which faces north towards the rest of the Somerset Barracks. The doorway, which has similar brick voussoirs as the window openings, lacks its original door. It is flanked by a pair of blind windows, an arrangement which is contained within the western of the two single-storey annexes, all of which articulates clumsily with the rest of the structure. The eastern annexe comprises a boiler room, which has a separate external elevation: this was originally to the northern wall, which has since been blocked and relocated east. The only other external entrance lies in the base of a two-storey stair tower which also projects from the front elevation: the doorway is of consistent type with its neighbours, and has likewise lost its original door.

6.6.9 The main body of the building has a hipped roof of brown tile, studded with chimney-stacks which have plat-bands and oversailing brick courses to their summits. The roofs to both northern annexes are flat.

Interior: ground floor

- 6.6.10 The low porch through which the building is entered opens onto a large chamber which shows no sign of having been reconfigured from a number of previous smaller spaces, and is quite out of keeping with the building's presumed domestic origins (Plate 29). The doorway from the porch is now infilled with a two-leaf counter bearing the insignia of the Royal Military Police (Plate 30), but retains its original moulded architrave. The only other original fixture is the simple, bull-nosed skirting which matches that to the other rooms within the ground floor of the building: the skirting to the corridors and upper rooms is moulded. The room was served by a single fireplace to its south-western corner, but this has been blocked.
- 6.6.11 The remainder of the ground floor rooms are accessed off a short corridor which runs east/west towards the main stair. It has a decorative arch mid-way along its length with moulded impost, which has been infilled with a modern fire door. All of the doorways here retain their moulded architraves and original four-panelled doors, with brass knobs. Opening from the northern side of the corridor are a WC and a kitchenette; on its southern side are a pair of domestic-scale rooms, and at its eastern end is a small unheated chamber. The larger rooms retain their original bull-nosed skirting and moulded picture rails, but no fireplaces are extant (e.g. Plate 31). The boiler room at the building's north-eastern corner was not accessed.

Interior: first floor

- 6.6.12 The two-flight stair up to first floor level is executed in a broadly Art Deco style with open strings, square balusters, and heavy newel-posts with octagonal tops and sunken panels to each face (Plate 32). Its lower flight has winders at the turn and a quarter-pace landing; its upper flight ascends to the first-floor landing, from where the corridor is accessed via a modern partition and door. It retains its original moulded skirting, and bears a recessed roll-moulding at picture rail level, which continues around the impost of the two round-headed archways along its length (Plate 33). As below, all the doorways here retain their original moulded architraves and four-panelled doors. Present at the corridor's eastern end is a substantial timber linen-cupboard, which may well have been in place since the house was built (Plate 33).
- 6.6.13 The layout here broadly mirrors that of the ground floor, with WCs and cupboards to the north of the corridor, and domestic-scale rooms opening off its southern and eastern sides. The major difference is the western end of the building, which is subdivided into three spaces rather than comprising a single large chamber, as at ground level. The moulded skirting and picture rail to the majority of the rooms is present, and the window-openings bear architraves of heavier type than those found around the doors. None of the fireplaces are extant. Notable features are a slate shelf to one of the small cupboards, used for keeping foodstuffs cool, and one of the rooms to the building's western end, which has been sound-proofed for use as an interrogation room during the building's days as a police station (Plate 34).

Discussion

- 6.6.14 Although this building has been suggested as a dwelling in origin – perhaps for a high-ranking officer – several aspects of its form and layout make this unlikely. Its ungainly entrance porch (which appears to be an original feature) is indicative of a communal or institutional use, as is the boiler room at its north-western corner. The

large room to its western side is out of character for a domestic context, and there is a lack of evidence for where a kitchen may have been located. It is possible that its recorded use by the 1960s as an 'infant welfare centre' preserves its origin as an infants' school, erected as the original school buildings in the north-western corner of the site were both given over to primary-aged children at some point prior to the Second World War. According to the 1960s drainage plan this was set within an enclosed yard, which was presumably a playground.

6.7 Building 19: Quarter Master's Domestic Quarters

6.7.1 NGR: TR 19738 35835

6.7.2 Level of record: 2

6.7.3 Function: quarter master's and riding master's dwellings, later married officers' quarters, then offices

6.7.4 Date of construction: 1897

6.7.5 Description:

General layout (Figure 24)

6.7.6 The building essentially comprises a pair of two-storey semi-detached houses, erected for senior officers: according to the 1897 site plan, the western was for the riding master, the eastern for the quarter master (Figures 9 & 10). By 1902 they were both occupied by quarter masters; on the 1960s drainage plan they had been extended, and are marked as 'married officers' quarters' (Figure 11). They have since been converted into offices for the Army Welfare Service (AWS).

Exterior

6.7.7 The houses are constructed from a very similar palette of materials as the nearby school (Building 15). Its walls are of red brick laid in stretcher bond, laid upon a shallow, chamfered plinth and topped by a simple entablature with brick dentilation (Plates 35 & 36). This is carried across the gable-ends to the building's south-facing elevation as a heavy parapet, which terminates in projecting brick kneelers. The window and doorway openings have flat-headed openings with terracotta lintels formed from tessellating blocks with a pronounced roll-moulding to the underside. Each house has a canted bay window to its southern elevation; all of the external windows are modern.

6.7.8 The front entrance to each house was originally via a doorway at the southern end of the side wall, but these have both been subsumed by later extensions. The rear entrances (which formerly opened out onto small yards with outside WCs) are deeply set within porch-like recesses to the north elevation of each house, where they are flanked by small utility rooms or cupboards with simple plank-built doors. The doors to the rear entrances themselves are modern, but one of the original four-panelled external doors survives *ex-situ* nearby.

6.7.9 According to Ordnance Survey mapping, each house was extended to its side elevations between 1907 and 1938, presumably as part of the conversion into married officers' quarters (Figures 4 & 5). The extensions are two storeys in height

and closely mirror the construction and architecture of the original houses: they are of red brick laid in Flemish bond with a shallow plinth and a dentilled entablature, and have identical terracotta lintels to their window openings. Further extensions carried out after the Second World War are also not dissimilar, but utilise simple concrete lintels to the windows and doorways, whilst their entablatures break the eaves line to the south-facing elevations to form curious blind, flat, arches.

- 6.7.10 The pitched slate roof with terracotta coping to the original houses is continued across the various side extensions. Each of the chimney-stacks is of a consistent, simple type: red brick with a sloping plinth and a flat-band towards the summit.

Interior: ground floor

- 6.7.11 The original ground floor of each house comprises a pair of principal living rooms to front and back and a rear kitchen/scullery annexe, connected by a passageway and stairwell. The passageway was accessed from the side elevation of each house via an external doorway, which is now left as an internal relict feature, with a moulded timber architrave but no surviving door. Both passageways retain their moulded skirting, and their doorways all have moulded architraves and are hung with four-panelled doors with ovoid brass knobs intact.
- 6.7.12 The principal, front living rooms, which boast south-facing bay windows, both have cyma recta skirting, elaborate shallow cornices and slender moulded picture rails (Plate 37). Their chimney-stacks are present, but no fireplaces survive either here or anywhere else across both of the houses. Both houses have been combined into a single office by means of a modern doorway inserted between these rooms. Each of the smaller rear living rooms (parlours?) lacks the cornices and moulded skirting of the front rooms, but have similar moulded picture rails.
- 6.7.13 To the rear of each house, the service annexes are unplastered and devoid of decorative flourishes, since they would have been the domain of servants rather than the officer's wife or mistress of the house. Each has a modest kitchen with a stack for a long-vanished range (Plate 38). Opening from here were small pantries and larders with plain four-panelled doors which retain their lock-cases; one to the eastern kitchen has an archaic iron latch, which appears to be a later modification (Plates 39 & 40). Each pantry (for bread and dry food) is characterised by open shelving with slender, pierced iron brackets. Each larder (for meat) has capacious slate shelves which would have assisted in keeping produce cool. The western larder also has a timber cupboard with a mesh door, designed to allow air to circulate but preventing flies and vermin. Both of the houses have fixed iron safes manufactured by J. & E. Bates & Sons of Wolverhampton (Plate 41).
- 6.7.14 The side extension to the western house comprises a kitchen within its earlier phase, and a WC within its later phase. The kitchen has a large stack to its north-western corner, but this has been boarded over so it is uncertain whether any early range still survives. A notable feature of the WC is its mid-20th century cistern, which bears a crest and 'The Belvedere', although the manufacturer's name is illegible. Turning to the eastern house, the earlier phase also comprises a kitchen, with a large stack to its western wall. The later part of the extension houses a WC which is modern aside from its early tiled dado; a nice survival from this part of the house is a set of early pegs adjacent to the new external door.

Interior: first floor

- 6.7.15 Both flights of stairs to first floor level are of identical type (Plate 42). They are closed-string with turned balusters which have tapering columns, and heavy vase-shaped newel-posts. Several of the balusters to the western stair have been replaced. The handrails are of heavy, rounded type; below the strings are stretches of moulded timber panelling forming an under-stairs cupboard. The stairs rise to the first floor with a half-pace landing near the summit, which accesses the rear bedroom above each kitchen annexe.
- 6.7.16 The original part of each house has three bedrooms, which mirror the layout of the rooms below: a principal and lesser bedroom above each of the living rooms, and a tertiary chamber above the service annexe (Plate 43). Each room has a moulded four-panelled door, most of which retain their original moulded architraves, and slender moulded picture rails, although these are demonstrably not original in several cases. The skirting to the principal bedrooms is of cyma recta type; that to the rear bedrooms is plain. A nice survival are a number of original fitted wardrobes with two-leaf panelled doors and rounded cornices, present to the secondary and tertiary bedrooms of each house (Plate 44). Other fitted cupboards of probably early/mid-20th century date are also present: a plank-built cupboard to the eastern landing, and an out-sized cupboard to the eastern rear bedroom. A further architectural flourish are the round-headed alcoves which flank the chimney-breasts to the front and secondary bedrooms of each house (Plate 43).
- 6.7.17 The side extensions to the eastern house are as follows. The earlier (c. 1907-1938) phase has four-panelled doors similar to those across the earlier parts of the house, and is subdivided into a small bedroom or box-room with a fitted boiler cupboard, and a WC with an early cistern of the 'Belvedere' type found elsewhere. The later (post-War) part contains a small plain room of indeterminate function. Turning to the western house, the earlier part of the side extension has four-panelled doors with Bakelite knobs. It contains a WC, a bathroom with its original tiled dado, and a small bedroom with a corner fireplace (Plate 45). The post-War part of the extension comprises a small room dominated by a large fitted timber cupboard which rises across two tiers to ceiling height.

6.8 Building 20: Officers' mess

- 6.8.1 NGR: TR 19822 35771
- 6.8.2 Level of record: 2
- 6.8.3 Function: officers' mess
- 6.8.4 Date of construction: 1897
- 6.8.5 Description:

General layout (Figures 25 & 26)

- 6.8.6 The officers' mess is an enormous two-storey building of considerable length, which presents its formal front elevation looking south over the Sir John Moore Plain, whilst to the rear is an irregular series of service wings and yards (Plates 2 & 46-49; Figure 25). The ground floor mainly comprises recreation and kitchen

space, with some bedrooms, whilst the first floor is occupied by the majority of bedrooms for the officers and their servants. A small cellar within the kitchen annexe was for wine and beer. A number of original plans and elevations for this building are kept in the Shorncliffe archives (Figures 27-31).

Exterior

- 6.8.7 The mess is constructed from a very similar palette of materials as the nearby school and quarter master's house (Buildings 15 & 19). Its walls are of red brick – 'Tunbridge' brick according to the specifications – laid in stretcher bond upon a shallow, chamfered plinth which is banded with a darker shade of brick. There are terracotta string courses at window-sill height to both ground and first floor level, and the walls are topped by simple bands of over-sailing brick with timber brackets carrying the overhanging eaves above. The window and doorway openings have flat-headed openings with terracotta lintels formed from tessellating blocks with a pronounced roll-moulding to the underside, which is continued down the jambs to the projecting stone sill. The windows are predominantly two-light sashes; the surviving external doors are plank-built with braces and battens to their internal faces. The roof is generally hipped and clad with slate, and bears terracotta coping and substantial chimney-stacks with plinths and oversailing brick courses to their summits.
- 6.8.8 The front elevation presents a formal, near-symmetrical façade to the main body of Shorncliffe Garrison away to the south (Plate 2). It can be divided into five sections, each of which is stepped from a different plane to its neighbour, and broadly corresponds to a service annexe at the building's rear. The central section has a pair of large canted bay windows with dentilled cornices, which originally flanked the main entrance to the mess (Plate 46). This was marked by an imposing open-sided porch topped by a balustrade, visible in an early photograph (Figure 32). It has been demolished, and the former doorway infilled with windows. A second entrance a short distance to the east gives access to a stair. This central section is topped by a simple pediment with brick dentilation to its raking cornice, and was formerly fronted by a flagstaff emplaced a short distance to the south, but only its concrete footings remain. The two flanking sections of this front elevation are subordinate in their height and elaboration to the central part, aside from a further pair of canted bay windows to the far eastern end (Plate 47). These disrupt the symmetry of the façade, in order to distinguish the commanding officers' quarters which lay behind.
- 6.8.9 In contrast to the formal regularity of the front elevation, the rear of the building is a jumble of various wings, yards and annexes built to accommodate the various service functions of the officers' mess (Plates 48 & 49). They broadly correspond to the division of the building into five principal sections, apparent on the front elevation. Starting with the central section, its main element is the large single-storey kitchen block, which is differentiated by its dentilled cornice and large, plain chimney-stack (Plate 50). A two-storey block which appends its eastern side housed living accommodation for the mess man (chief servant; Plate 51). The kitchen and mess man's quarters have an enclosed yard on their northern side containing a coal store, outhouse and WCs. Also protruding from the building's central section is one of the few areas not intended for servants: the officers' billiard room (Plate 51). This is a single-storey structure with a long pitched lantern to the apex of its roof, which has been covered over in the modern era. It has a dentilled cornice, and a central chimney-stack with sloping shoulders protrudes

from its northern end. The kitchen wing and the billiard room enclose a small courtyard, whose main purpose is to light the surrounding rooms.

- 6.8.10 To the west of the central section is a two-storey wing containing servants' accommodation. It is distinguished by a raking dentilled cornice to its north-facing gable end, which looks out over an enclosed rear yard and is ringed by outhouses, WCs and a coal store (Plate 53). A mid-20th century sanitary block has been constructed against the angle of its western wall. To the west again, the end-most rear wing is a large two-storey block with a hipped roof, also for servants' accommodation. Its rear yard has two small outbuildings: one for coal, and the other a WC and urinal. A further structure, for 'dust', was later erected, but this is no longer extant.
- 6.8.11 To the east of the central section is a two-storey, gable-ended wing for servants' accommodation, which is the mirror of that in the corresponding location in the western side. Its yard is one of few to retain its timber gate, which is plank-built with long strap hinges and a simple latch. To the east again, the end-most section of the building comprised the quarters of the commanding officer of Somerset Barracks. It has a hipped roof, a rear yard with larder, coal-store, WCs and outhouse; unlike the front and side elevations of this part of the building, the rear wing is not distinguished in terms of its external architectural treatment despite the superior status of its occupant. A small first-floor WC extension erected at the angle of its western side is carried upon a concrete pier with a simple, chamfered capital: built soon after World War 2, it incorporates two original windows re-set into its external elevations (Plate 53). A further addition lies detached from the building's western wall: a garage with casement windows and a pitched roof, erected between 1907 and 1938, presumably for the commanding officer's staff car.
- 6.8.12 The building's external eastern elevation is windowless to its southern half, due to the presence here of a broad chimney-breast serving the commanding officer's drawing room beyond (the stack itself has been removed). The centre of the elevation has a full-height porch accessed up a flight of steps, and topped by a smaller version of the dentilled pediment found at the centre of the front elevation. This opens directly onto the commanding officer's quarters, hence its level of elaboration. Beyond is a long corridor which runs the full length of the building to an entrance in its western side elevation (Plate 54). Here, the porch is a more modest single-storey affair with a cornice and terracotta balustrade to its flat roof. This is tucked into the angle of a plain two-storey block which protrudes from the northern half of the elevation, which accommodates field officers' quarters inside.

Interior: Ground Floor

- 6.8.13 In general terms, although the interior of the building has been much-modernised over the course of its latter-day conversion for office use, much of its original layout and many of its historic fixtures do survive. These can be combined with the original plans and other drawings for the building, which are drawn upon throughout the foregoing text. To avoid unnecessary repetition, the majority of the officers' rooms at this level have roll-moulded skirting, richly-ornamented cornices and four-panelled doors with moulded panels. The architraves to their windows and doorways are similarly ornate. Heating is provided via cast-iron radiators, which supplanted the original fireplaces, the majority of which are now blocked. In contrast, the servants' rooms generally have simple chamfered skirting, plain coving instead of decorative cornices, and unadorned four-panelled doors. The

majority of the doorways and windows lack architraves: the former have slender frames, the latter are also slender and relatively plain, or sometimes only plain plasterwork is present over the bull-nosed bricks beneath. Radiators also heat these rear parts of the building, but a number of fireplaces also remain open, mostly relating to former kitchen or related service functions. The main corridor itself has the moulded skirting and cornice found in the better rooms, together with a roll-moulded dado-rail set flush with the surface of the wall. Where visible, it has a terrazzo floor with a black border. The service corridors are generally the same, but lack the decorative cornice to their ceilings.

- 6.8.14 As discussed above, the exterior of the building can be divided into five principal sections, which are also apparent within its ground floor layout. This is structured around a long corridor which runs for the building's full length, separating the formal officers' rooms at the front from the irregular complex of service and auxiliary rooms to the rear (Plate 55). Each of these five sections will be dealt with in turn, starting with the officer's rooms at the front and moving on to the service rooms at the rear.
- 6.8.15 The eastern-most section of the building comprised the commanding officer's quarters, which had its own entrance hall and stair, and was divided off from the rest of the building by a solid wall blocking the corridor, which has since been removed. The stair has a straight flight with an open well, open strings with nosing to each tread, and a curtail step to its base (Plate 56). The turned balusters have tapering shafts with decorative banding; the substantial newel-post has reeding and concave roundels to its four faces, topped by a knobbed finial. The space beneath the string is occupied by a panelled cupboard with extant door.
- 6.8.16 The commander's dining room and drawing room lay to the south of the central passage, generously lit by their large bay windows (Plate 57). They have modern suspended ceilings, and the dining room has been converted into a postal sorting office. A small library opened off the northern side of the passage; the remainder of the rooms could only be accessed from a separate back-passage or service corridor, which accesses the rear yard and terminates in a back stair. This has an open well with quarter-pace landings, a closed string and simple square balusters (Plate 58). The newel-posts have turned, tapering shafts and plain knobs. Beneath is a substantial plank-built cupboard with a four-panelled door, which contains skelves presumably intended for linen.
- 6.8.17 The principal of the commander's service rooms is the kitchen, which has a capacious fireplace with a utilitarian surround, and internal shelves, presumably for warming food (Plate 59). A scullery lay to the rear, which had a large sink, whose former location is shown by a gap in the skirting, together with a copper for warming water, whose vaulted brick alcove survives. Leading from here is a larder, which is tiled and fitted with thick slate shelves for keeping the fresh produce cool (Plate 60). The pantry lay across the passage: rather oddly, it is provided with space for a small range, which is no longer present. To the south, the old servants' hall was later converted into a boiler room, and now contains an early timber cupboard and the fixture for a former gaslight.
- 6.8.18 The section of the building to the west of the commanding officer's quarters comprised four officers' rooms to the south of the main corridor, and two servants' rooms within the wing to the north, served by a small WC. The officers' rooms each had a well-built timber cupboard, of which examples survive to two of the rooms (Plate 61). They have tall, panelled doors embellished with horizontal and

vertical reeding, a plinth and modest cornice with rounded corners, and pendant handles to their catches. The western of the four rooms also contains a replacement chimney-piece and hearth executed in cream ceramic tiles, its fireplace-opening bordered with a vaguely Art Deco design of lozenges terminating in rosettes (Plate 61). The eastern of the four officers' rooms is annotated 'children's nurse' in a later hand on the 1901 plan, although no trace of this function survives. Mid-way between the officers' rooms is an open-well stair with winders at the turn, an open string with nosing to the treads, and slender turned balusters with tapering shafts. The square newel-posts echo those of the commanding officer's stair, but have stop-chamfers rather than reeded decoration. Beneath is a cupboard with moulded panels and extant door.

- 6.8.19 To the north of the corridor, the two servants' rooms – accessed off a separate back-passage – are surprisingly capacious, raising the likelihood that more than one man would have slept in each (Plate 62). The back stair has an open well with quarter-pace landings, a closed string and simple square balusters (Plate 63). The newel-posts have elaborately turned shafts, but lack finials. Beneath is a panelled cupboard with a four-panelled door, of which the upper panels are recessed and the lower panels are flush.
- 6.8.20 The central section of the building housed the former front entrance to the officers' mess, its principal communal spaces, and its main kitchen facilities to the rear wing. Entering in from the former porch, the hall had a fireplace and a small lobby with glazed screen doors, none of which survives (Plate 64). Doorways to the east and west led to the 'ante room' and the 'mess room' respectively: these are distinguished by the glyphed frieze and triangular pediment to their architraves, and their two-leaf, six-panelled doors. The ante-room is a considerable space lit by a large bay windows, which is more highly decorated than the rooms elsewhere, having deeper skirting, a moulded dado-rail, a blank frieze below its cornice and a ceiling elaborated with a border and simple roundels (Plate 65). The brick-built fireplace is broadly Arts-and-Crafts in style, but sits awkwardly within this space so is unlikely to be original; it is flanked by original fitted sideboards of fine manufacture, with panelled doors border with triglyphs and rosettes, and shelved with curved brackets. To the west of the former entrance hall, the mess room is similar in decoration and even larger in scale than the ante-room, although it has been subdivided and modernised (Plate 66). To the east of the ante-room, a side-entrance accesses an open-well stair of identical type to the others serving the front part of the building (Plate 67). Its original terrazzo floor is visible (Plate 68)
- 6.8.21 One of the few officers' rooms to lie on the northern side of the corridor is the billiards room, which has the same broad skirting and moulded dado-rail as the nearby ante-room, and two comparably awkward brick chimney-pieces (Plate 69). This room would once have been flooded with light from the lantern on its hipped roof, but this is now concealed by a modern suspended ceiling. Adjacent lies the main WC for the officers' communal rooms, which retains its original cubicles (with architraves to their replacement doors) and terrazzo floor (Plate 70). The present wall tiles are later, but have been applied on top of the white originals, which therefore largely survive beneath.
- 6.8.22 To the west of the billiards room was the service passage to the main kitchen area for the officers' mess (Plate 71). At the core of this lay the kitchen itself, although this large room has been thoroughly modernised and its former chimney-stacks and other fixtures removed. To the north was the scullery and a store with shelves, but these rooms are now also quite plain. Washing up was done in a separate

room a short distance to the south. The sizeable larder is rather more evocative, since it retains the original floor-to-ceiling tiles on its walls and the latch and bolt to its sturdy four-panelled door (Plate 72). It was originally fitted with extensive slate shelving, but this has now gone. A full set of brick and timber shelving survives to a small room adjacent to the main corridor, which is termed 'expense' and 'serving' on the 1901 plan – this is presumably where food was stowed as it came out of the kitchen, ready for the waiters to bring out. They occupied a 'day room' and a further room adjacent, off which lay the 'plate closet'. 'Knives' were kept in a small room accessible from within the kitchen courtyard. The final part of this complex was a large pantry which (as in the commanding officer's quarters) was somewhat confusingly supplied with a large fireplace.

6.8.23 The section of the building to the west of the central block contains three standard officers' quarters to the front of the building, and a stair of identical type to that in the corresponding location elsewhere. Two of the bedrooms have later ceramic chimney-pieces and one has an original fitted cupboard, all of which are of the type seen in the officers' quarters further to the east (Plate 73). To the rear of the corridor are two sets of servants' quarters leading off a back passageway, together with a service stair which varies from the standard type in having a simple chamfered newel-post with a plain, squat finial, which appears to be a later replacement.

6.8.24 The western-most section of the building contained the field officers' bedrooms, men of higher rank who therefore had one bedroom and one sitting room apiece. The eastern of the two bedrooms at this level retains its fitted wardrobe of the type seen elsewhere; the fireplace here lacks its chimneypiece but it has been unblocked in recent times, revealing the segmentally-arched opening within (Plate 74). Its corresponding sitting-room (with which it interconnects) has a ceramic chimney-piece of the mid-20th century type. The WC off the corridor here retains its original four-panelled door and terrazzo floor; the later sanitary block extension on its eastern side is floored with terracotta tiles. Two servants' quarters were located off the back passage on the northern side of the main corridor, of which one has been subdivided, leaving intact its large, austere chimney-piece: the only one of its type to survive anywhere in the building (Plate 75). The back stair here is again of consistent type with those found elsewhere.

Interior: Cellar

6.8.25 The small cellar is located beneath the former kitchen at the rear of the building's central section, accessed from the service passage here via a single flight of plain concrete steps with winders at the turn. This has been augmented with iron railings, which appear to have originally sealed off the cellar from those wishing to purloin its stock of wine and beer. Beer was kept in the western chamber, which was provided with a hatch down which the barrels could be rolled. Wine was kept in the eastern chamber, which was windowless and supplied with shelves. Both now contain modern plant equipment.

Interior: First Floor

6.8.26 The upper floor of the building was where the majority of the officers and servants were quartered. As at ground level, the majority of the officers had rooms to the south-facing front of the building, whilst servants lived above its rear wings, on the northern side of the corridor which runs for the building's entire length (Plate 76). As at ground level, the majority of these rooms retain their original layout but have

been converted to office use, so the foregoing description draws heavily upon historic plans and drawings. The finish of the rooms is also consistent with those at ground level in terms of skirting, architraves and the like, with the officers' quarters and common areas similarly more richly finished than those of their servants.

- 6.8.27 The eastern section of the building comprised the commanding officer's quarters. He had four formal bedrooms here, the principal one being the dual-aspect room at the south-eastern corner of the building (Plate 77). This has a fitted cupboard of the type found elsewhere and is one of very few rooms throughout the building to have its floorboards visible, and still to have its original chimney-piece. This is Adam-esque in its Classical form and decoration of swags and festoons of flowers, urns and rosettes. Adjacent lay his dressing-room, which retains the fixture for a former gas light: a further such fixture is located within the corridor outside. The second principal bedroom, adjacent, retains its fitted cupboard but no chimney-piece. The other two formal bedrooms lay to the rear of this part of the building, and were rather smaller, so presumably intended for children: one retains its original fitted cupboard (Plate 78). The other has been knocked-through into one of the two servants' quarters also located here; a bathroom and linen cupboard were also present, but they have also been knocked-through and none of their original fixtures survive.
- 6.8.28 As at ground level, the commanding officer's quarters was originally partitioned off from the rest of the building, but this is no longer the case. The section of the building immediately to the west comprised three officers' quarters to the front of the building, together with one servants' quarters to the eastern side of the stairwell leading off the main corridor. Two further servants' rooms lay within the rear wing, together with a communal sink and WC. Only one of the officers' rooms could be accessed: it retains its fitted cupboard and ceramic chimney-piece of familiar types (Plate 79). The servants' rooms are typically plain.
- 6.8.29 The central section of the building has five officers' rooms to its south-facing side. One retains its original fitted cupboard, another has its floorboards visible, where the terrazzo hearth of its former fireplace can be seen (Plate 80). A number of replacement ceramic chimney-pieces are also present. There is no rear wing accessible from here, owing to the presence of the kitchen area below, but accessed off a separate stair to the rear of the kitchen is the mess man's quarters. As the head servant he was privileged with his own separate living room and bedroom, which have moulded skirting and simple door and window architraves in place of the usual Spartan decoration (Plate 81). A small fitted linen cupboard with a panelled door is present to the landing, and the living room boasts a round-headed alcove adjacent to its chimney-breast. The eastern side of this room was partitioned off at an early date to form a WC, which retains its Belfast sink.
- 6.8.30 The section of the building to the west of the central block has three officers' bedrooms to the front, and two servants' quarters to the rear, together with a WC and front and back stairs. These rooms and features are all of consistent type with those elsewhere; a number of ceramic chimney-pieces and fitted cupboards are also present. Interestingly, one of the servants' room is fitted with one of these ceramic chimney-pieces (Plate 82), indicating that by the mid-20th century all of the rooms were in use to accommodate officers.
- 6.8.31 The western-most section of the building was reserved for the higher-ranking field officers, and so contains two paired bedrooms and living-rooms, together with two servants' quarters. One of the field officers' bedrooms contains a fitted sideboard

of identical high-quality type to that found in the ante-room downstairs, implying that the other field officers' living rooms had once been similarly equipped (Plate 83). The servant's quarters are finished in the same fashion as those seen elsewhere; one has been converted into a strong-room in the modern era. A nice feature of the WC here is the chequerboard black and orange quarry-tiled floor, of a type not encountered elsewhere (Plate 84).

Discussion

6.8.32 Although the officers' mess now presents a series of empty rooms shorn of much of their former character (whether antique or modern), sufficient fixtures and documentary evidence survives to be able to trace how it was intended to operate. Unsurprisingly – as a late Victorian military building – it operated along strictly hierarchical lines in terms of both rank and social class. The field officers and lesser-ranking officers were placed in the better rooms of the lighter, south-facing side of the building, which were distinguished by the architectural language of their superior decoration and fixtures. The servants were confined to the lesser rooms to the rear of the building, which were also more plainly decorated; here too there was a hierarchy, with the mess man elevated from his peers in a marginally more sumptuous suite of rooms above the kitchen. This difference in architectural finish was probably less an economic efficiency on the part of the wealthiest army in the world than it was to immediately identify the intended class and rank of the occupants of any area, preventing any man from 'getting above his station'. The commandant's quarters at the building's eastern end were the finest of all, as well as the only part to benefit from gas lighting. They also served as a microcosm for the building as a whole, with a hierarchy of formal bedrooms differentiated by their architectural finish, together with servants' quarters and a dedicated kitchen/service complex. It is also telling that the military personnel were kept within a part of the building that was formal, repetitive and predictable, whilst the servants occupied an area notable for its heterogeneous rooms and irregular layout, which can again be interpreted as how this building reflected the late Victorian military, and the wider society of the time. Interestingly, the presence of one of the 1930s(?) replacement ceramic chimney-pieces within the servants' quarters implies that by this time the entire building had been put to a relatively homogenous use, eroding the old officer/servant divide.

6.9 Air-raid shelters

6.9.1 Also present on the site are four air raid shelters, one to the south-west of the Police Station (Building 18) and three arranged in a line on the western side of the officers' mess (Building 20), from where most of those seeking shelter would presumably have come (Plate 85). It is telling that no shelters appear to have been erected within convenient reach of the school, indicating that (as would make sense) all children were evacuated from the garrison during wartime.

6.9.2 Each of the four shelters are identical, and of the same type as those found within the Risborough Ordnance Depot, where they also probably date to the early years of World War II. They have a linear plan and are of concrete construction, partially sunk beneath ground level and banked with earth (Plate 86). Two entrances are present 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.

7.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

- 7.1 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.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Limited for commissioning the work, the men of the Royal Gurkha Rifles for their assistance with site access, Brian Simpson (Defence Infrastructure Organisation) for his kind help with the on-site archive, and the staff of the Kent and Surrey record offices and the National Archives at Kew.

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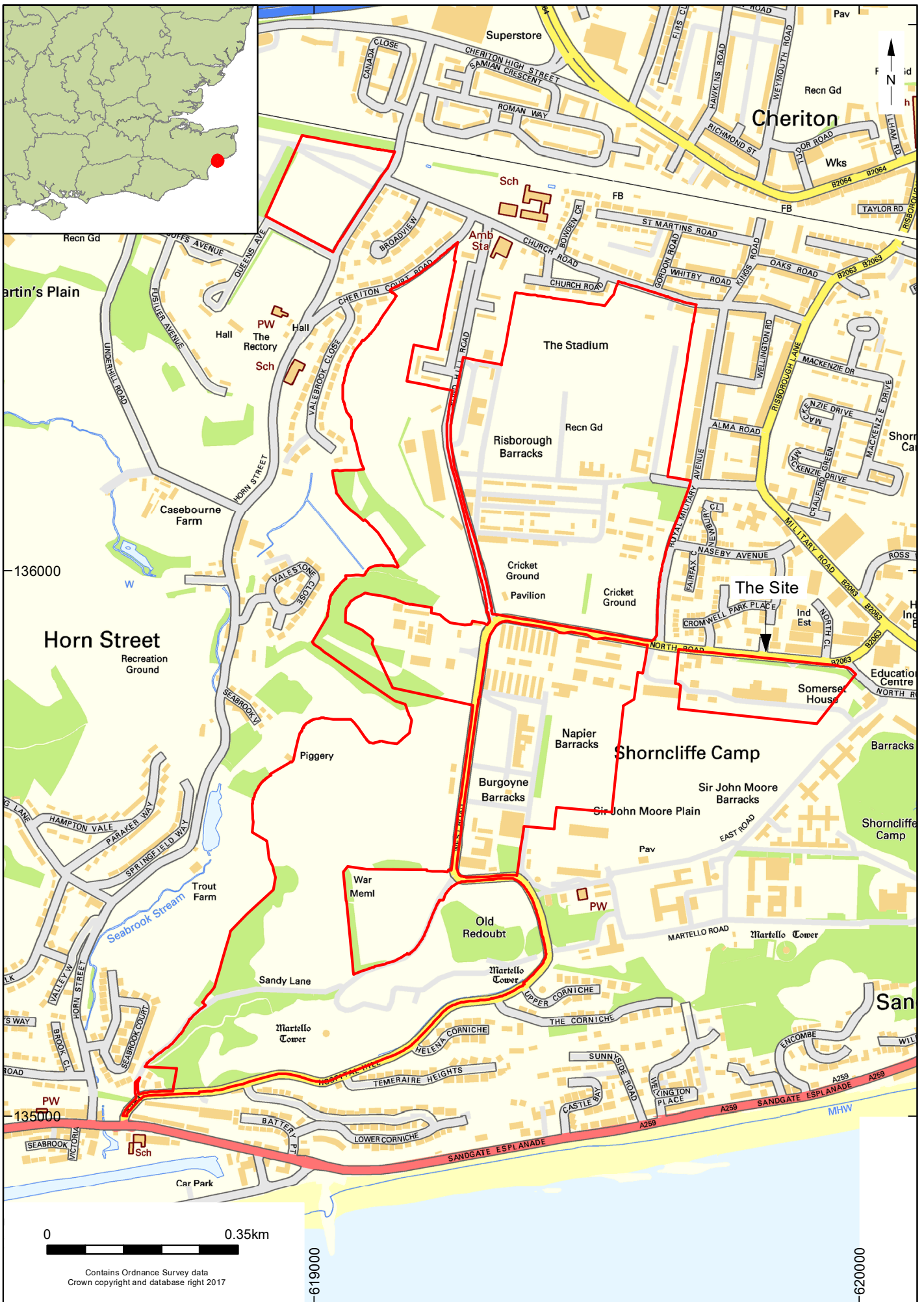
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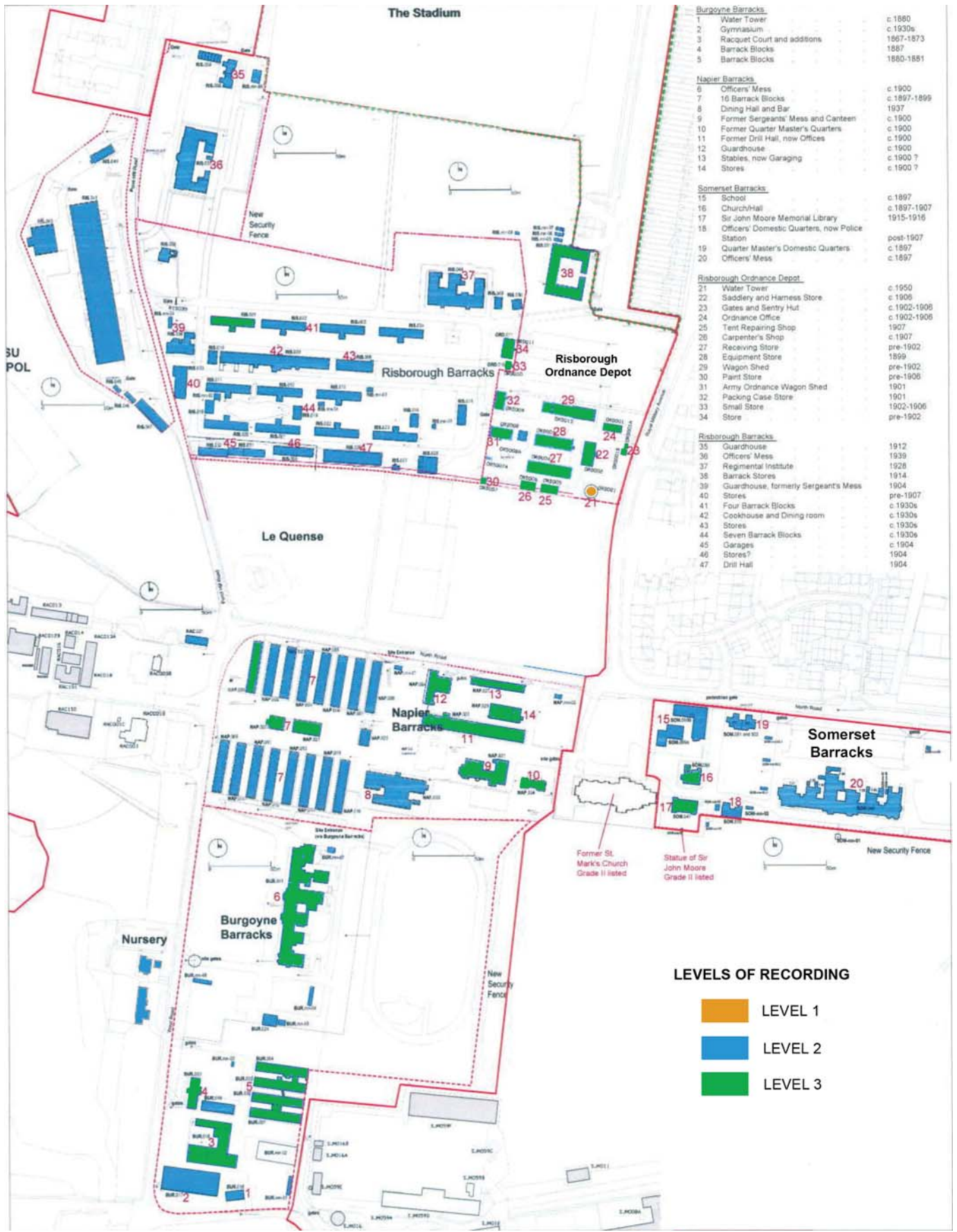
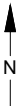
Online Resources

Shorncliffe Trust website
<http://www.shorncliffe-trust.org.uk/>
Accessed 17th July 2015



Contains Ordnance Survey data
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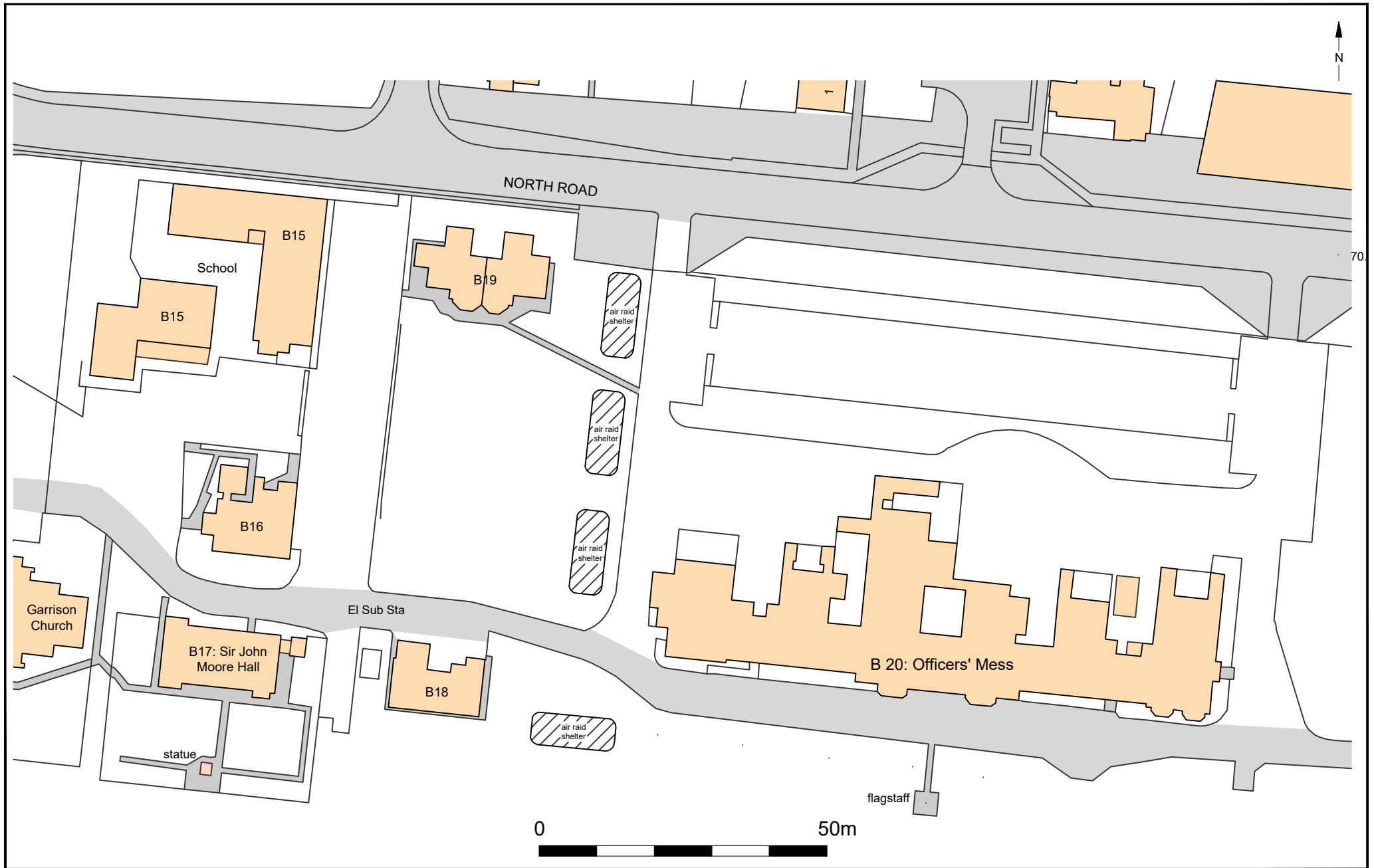
© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Site location		
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS			



Building Name	Recording Level	Date
Burgoyne Barracks		
1 Water Tower	Level 1	c.1880
2 Gymnasium	Level 2	c.1930s
3 Racquet Court and additions	Level 2	1867-1873
4 Barrack Blocks	Level 2	1887
5 Barrack Blocks	Level 2	1880-1881
Napier Barracks		
6 Officers' Mess	Level 2	c.1900
7 16 Barrack Blocks	Level 2	c.1897-1899
8 Dining Hall and Bar	Level 2	1937
9 Former Sergeants' Mess and Canteen	Level 2	c.1900
10 Former Quarter Master's Quarters	Level 2	c.1900
11 Former Drill Hall, now Offices	Level 2	c.1900
12 Guardhouse	Level 2	c.1900
13 Stables, now Garaging	Level 2	c.1900 ?
14 Stores	Level 2	c.1900 ?
Somerset Barracks		
15 School	Level 2	c.1897
16 Church/Hall	Level 2	c.1897-1907
17 Sir John Moore Memorial Library	Level 2	1915-1916
18 Officers' Domestic Quarters, now Police Station	Level 2	post-1907
19 Quarter Master's Domestic Quarters	Level 2	c.1897
20 Officers' Mess	Level 2	c.1897
Risborough Ordnance Depot		
21 Water Tower	Level 2	c.1950
22 Saddlery and Harness Store	Level 2	c.1906
23 Gates and Sentry Hut	Level 2	c.1902-1908
24 Ordnance Office	Level 2	c.1902-1908
25 Tent Repairing Shop	Level 2	1907
26 Carpenter's Shop	Level 2	c.1907
27 Receiving Store	Level 2	pre-1902
28 Equipment Store	Level 2	1899
29 Wagon Shed	Level 2	pre-1902
30 Plant Store	Level 2	pre-1906
31 Army Ordnance Wagon Shed	Level 2	1901
32 Packing Case Store	Level 2	1901
33 Small Store	Level 2	1902-1906
34 Store	Level 2	pre-1902
Risborough Barracks		
35 Guardhouse	Level 2	1912
36 Officers' Mess	Level 2	1939
37 Regimental Institute	Level 2	1928
38 Barrack Stores	Level 2	1914
39 Guardhouse, formerly Sergeant's Mess	Level 2	1904
40 Stores	Level 2	pre-1907
41 Four Barrack Blocks	Level 2	c.1930s
42 Cookhouse and Dining room	Level 2	c.1930s
43 Stores	Level 2	c.1930s
44 Seven Barrack Blocks	Level 2	c.1930s
45 Garages	Level 2	c.1904
46 Stores?	Level 2	1904
47 Drill Hall	Level 2	1904

LEVELS OF RECORDING

- LEVEL 1
- LEVEL 2
- LEVEL 3



© Archaeology South-East

Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone

Fig. 3

Project Ref: 7339

April 2018

General plan of site

Report Ref: 2018130

Drawn by: MGS

Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432



© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	
Project Ref: 7339	April 2017	1907 Ordnance Survey map (1:2,500)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS		
			Fig. 4



© Archaeology South-East

Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone

Project Ref: 7339

April 2017

Report Ref: 2018130

Drawn by: MGS

1938 Ordnance Survey map (1:2,500)

Fig. 5



© Archaeology South-East

Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone

Project Ref: 7339

April 2017

Report Ref: 2018130

Drawn by: MGS

1957-8 Ordnance Survey map (1:2,500)

Fig. 6

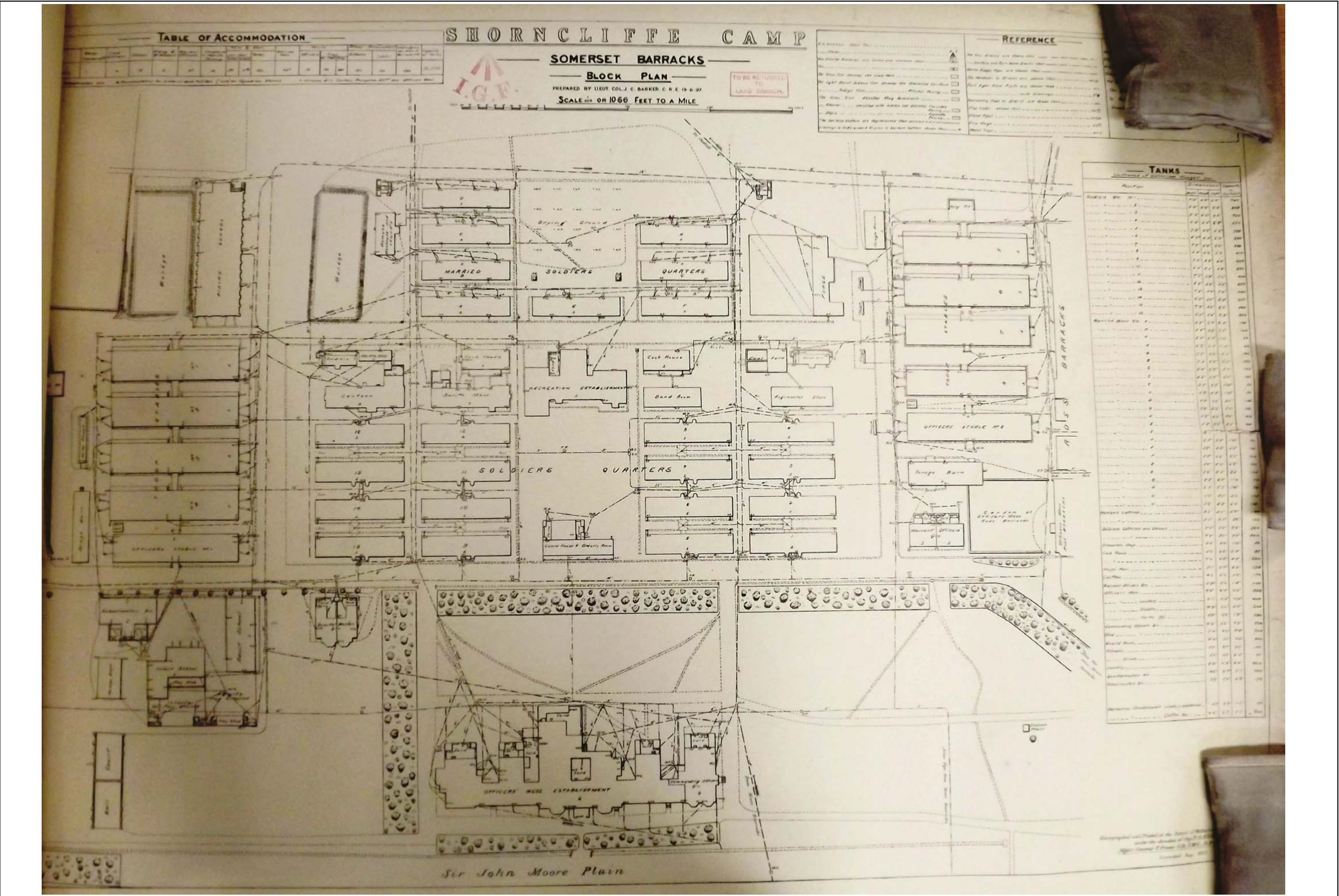


TABLE OF ACCOMMODATION

No.	Description	Area	Remarks
1
2
3
4
5
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30

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP

SOMERSET BARRACKS

BLOCK PLAN

PREPARED BY LIEUT. COL. J. C. BARKER C. E. 1907
 SCALE OR 1056 FEET TO A MILE



TO BE RETURNED TO LAND SURVEY

REFERENCE

- 1. The Barracks are shown by a solid line.
- 2. The walls are shown by a dashed line.
- 3. The roads are shown by a dotted line.
- 4. The paths are shown by a dash-dot line.
- 5. The fences are shown by a long-dashed line.
- 6. The trees are shown by a circle with a dot.
- 7. The wells are shown by a circle with a cross.
- 8. The water pipes are shown by a line with a cross.
- 9. The drainage pipes are shown by a line with a triangle.
- 10. The electric wires are shown by a line with a circle.
- 11. The gas pipes are shown by a line with a square.
- 12. The telegraph wires are shown by a line with a diamond.
- 13. The telegraph poles are shown by a line with a cross.
- 14. The telegraph lines are shown by a line with a circle.
- 15. The telegraph stations are shown by a square with a circle.
- 16. The telegraph offices are shown by a square with a cross.
- 17. The telegraph boxes are shown by a square with a dot.
- 18. The telegraph keys are shown by a square with a triangle.
- 19. The telegraph instruments are shown by a square with a diamond.
- 20. The telegraph apparatus are shown by a square with a circle.

No.	Description	Area	Remarks
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14
15
16
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18
19
20

TANKS

No.	Description	Area	Remarks
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7
8
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10
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15
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17
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19
20

Sir John Moore Plan

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP

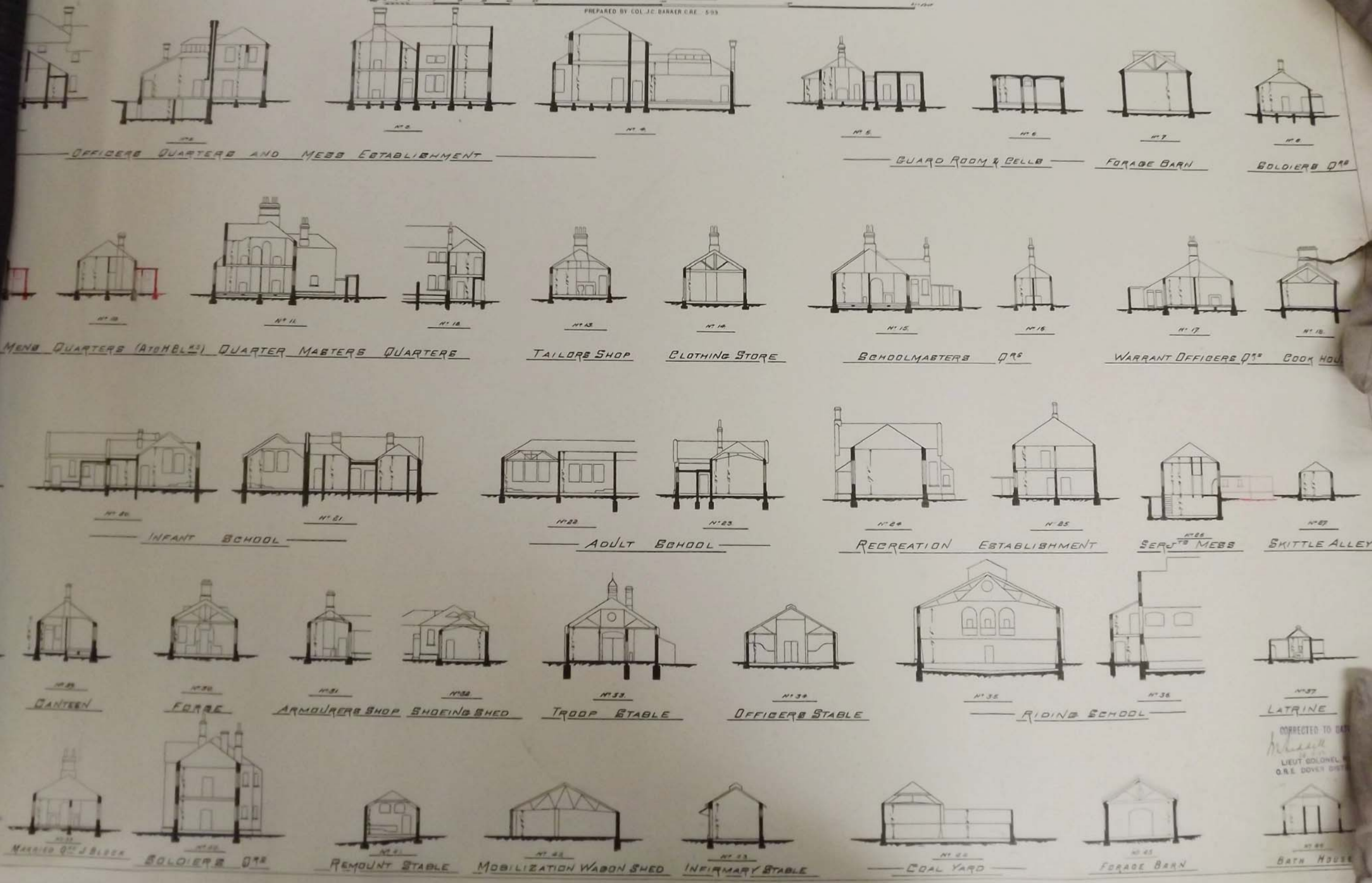
SOMERSET BARRACKS

SECTIONS

Designed and prepared at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham
under the direction of Sir R. R. S. (later Major-General) R. S.
Major-General R. S. R. S. (later Major-General) R. S.
1887

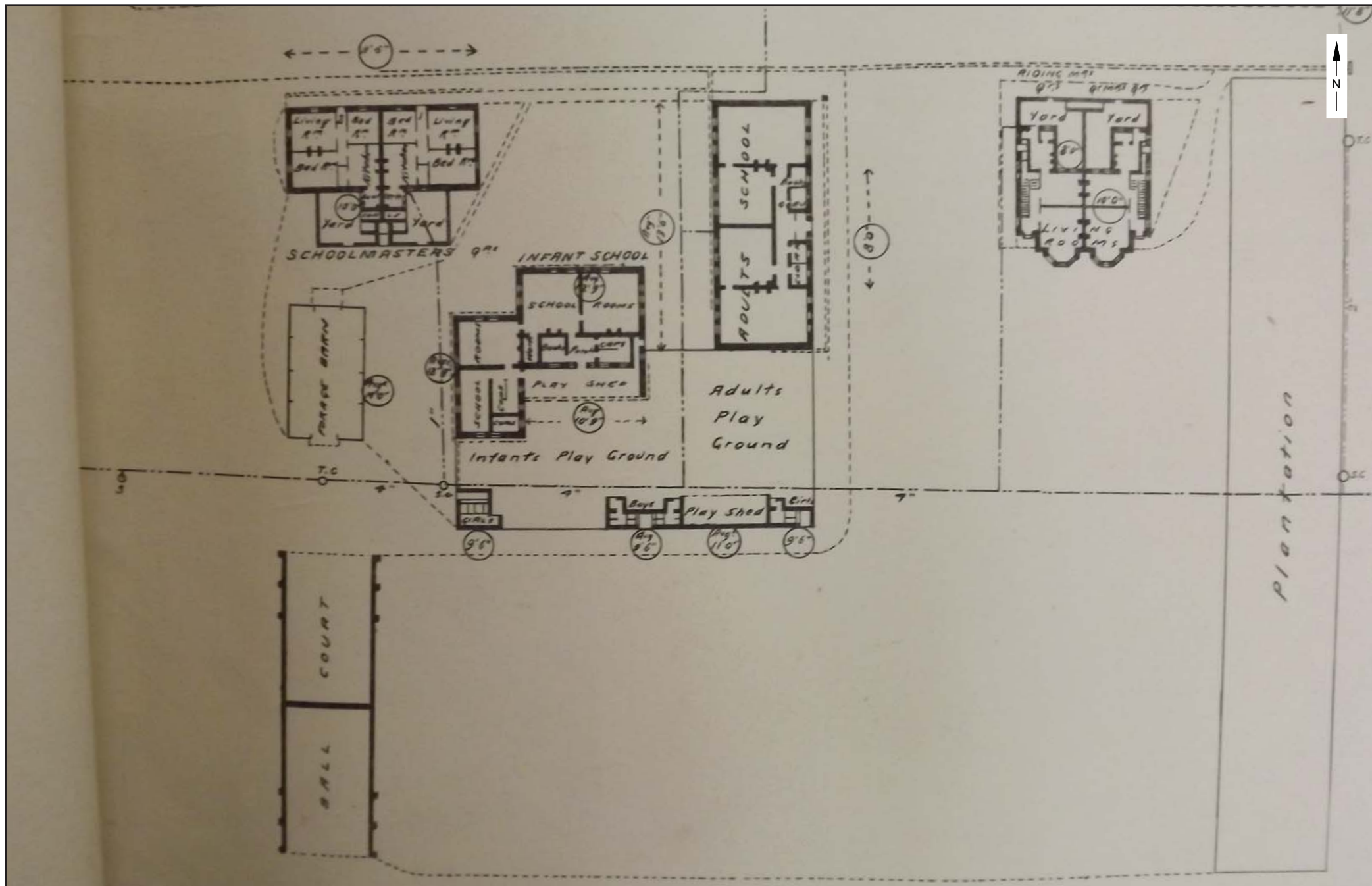
SCALE 15 FEET TO AN INCH

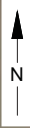
PREPARED BY COL. J. C. BARRER CRE. 593



Nº 1 of 3 of 1887

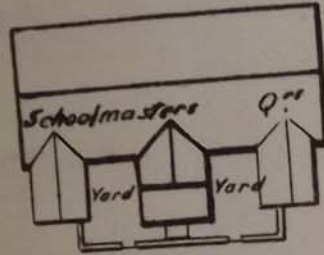
CORRECTED TO DATE
LIEUT. COLONEL R. S.
O.R.E. DOVER DISTRICT



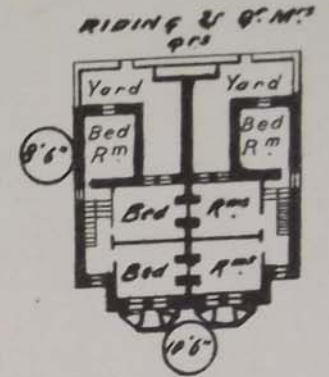
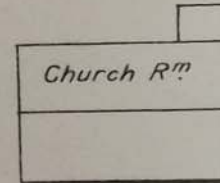
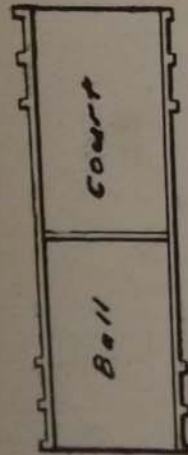
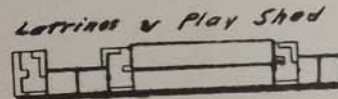
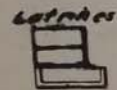
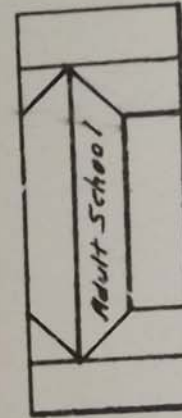
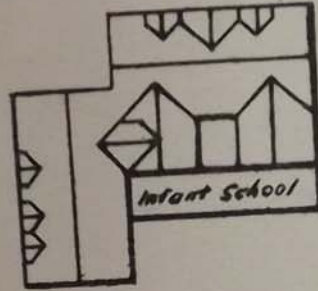


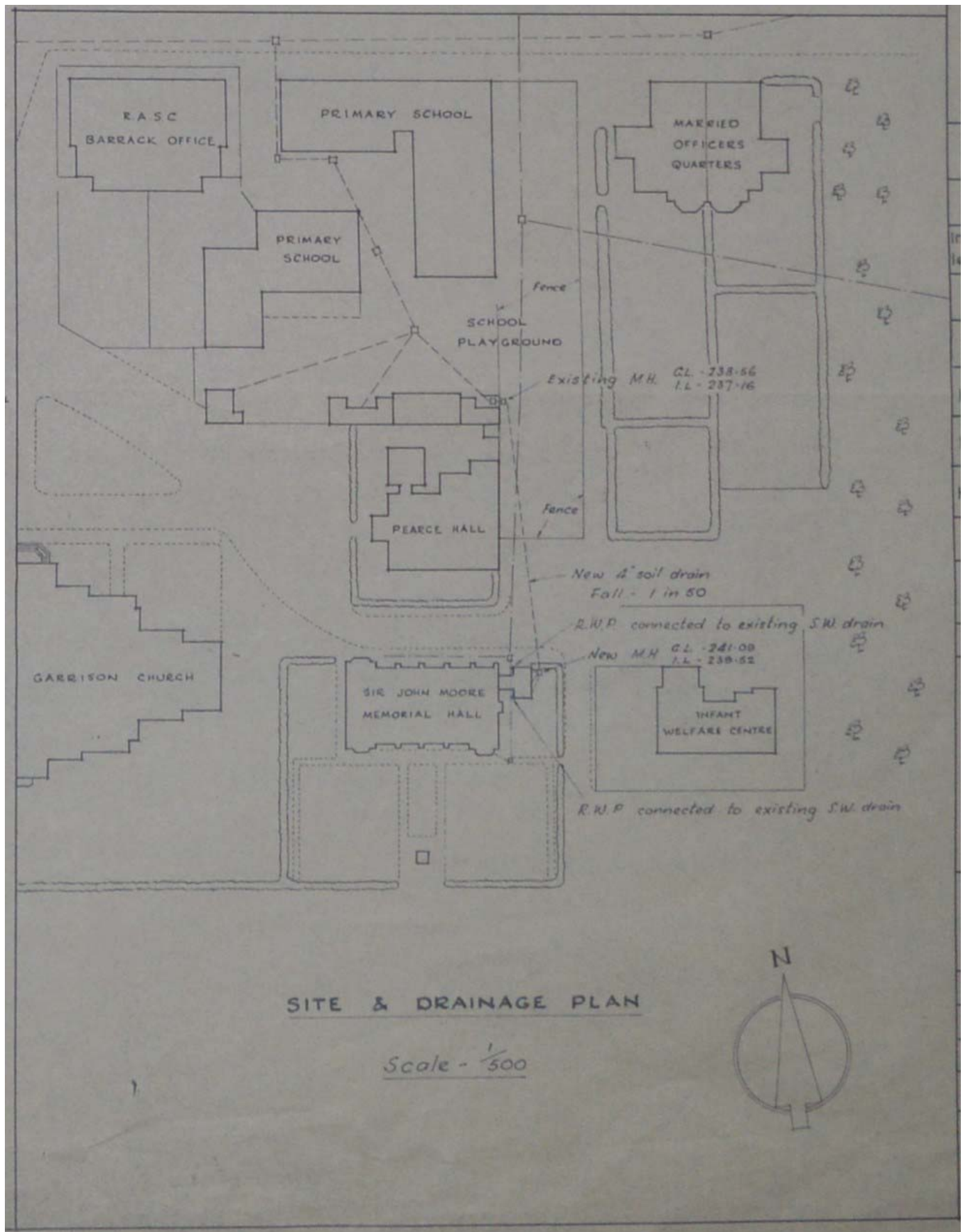
Weighing Machine House
Cater House

Forage Barn

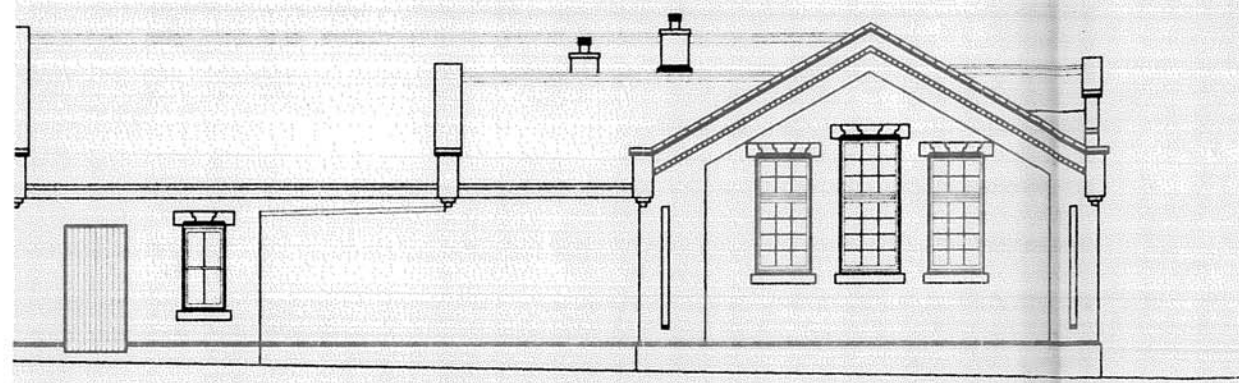


Forage Barn

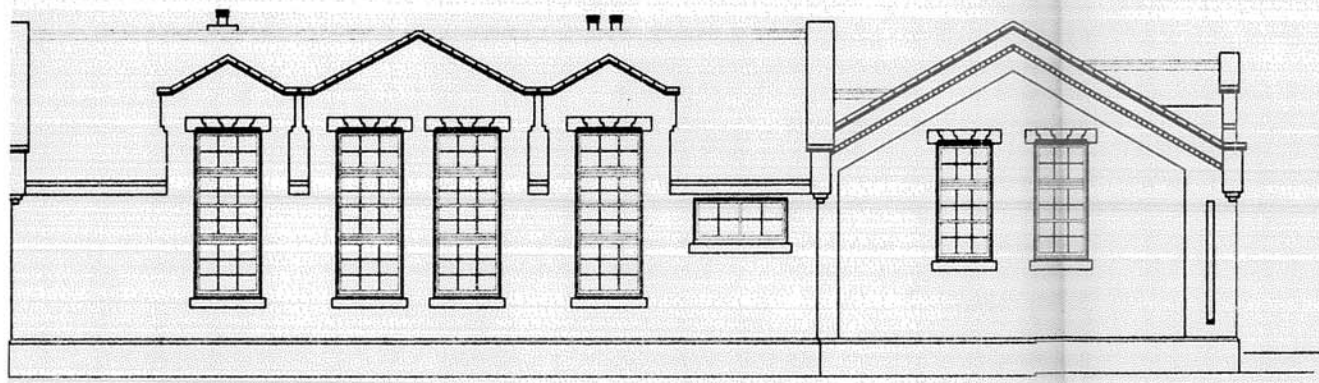




© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	1960s drainage Plan of the site	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS	(Shorncliffe Archives)	



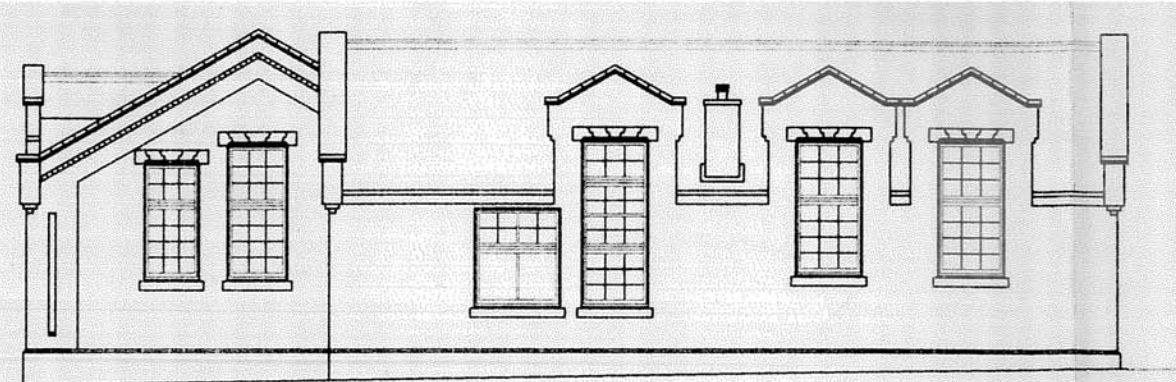
EXISTING EAST ELEVATION (1:100)



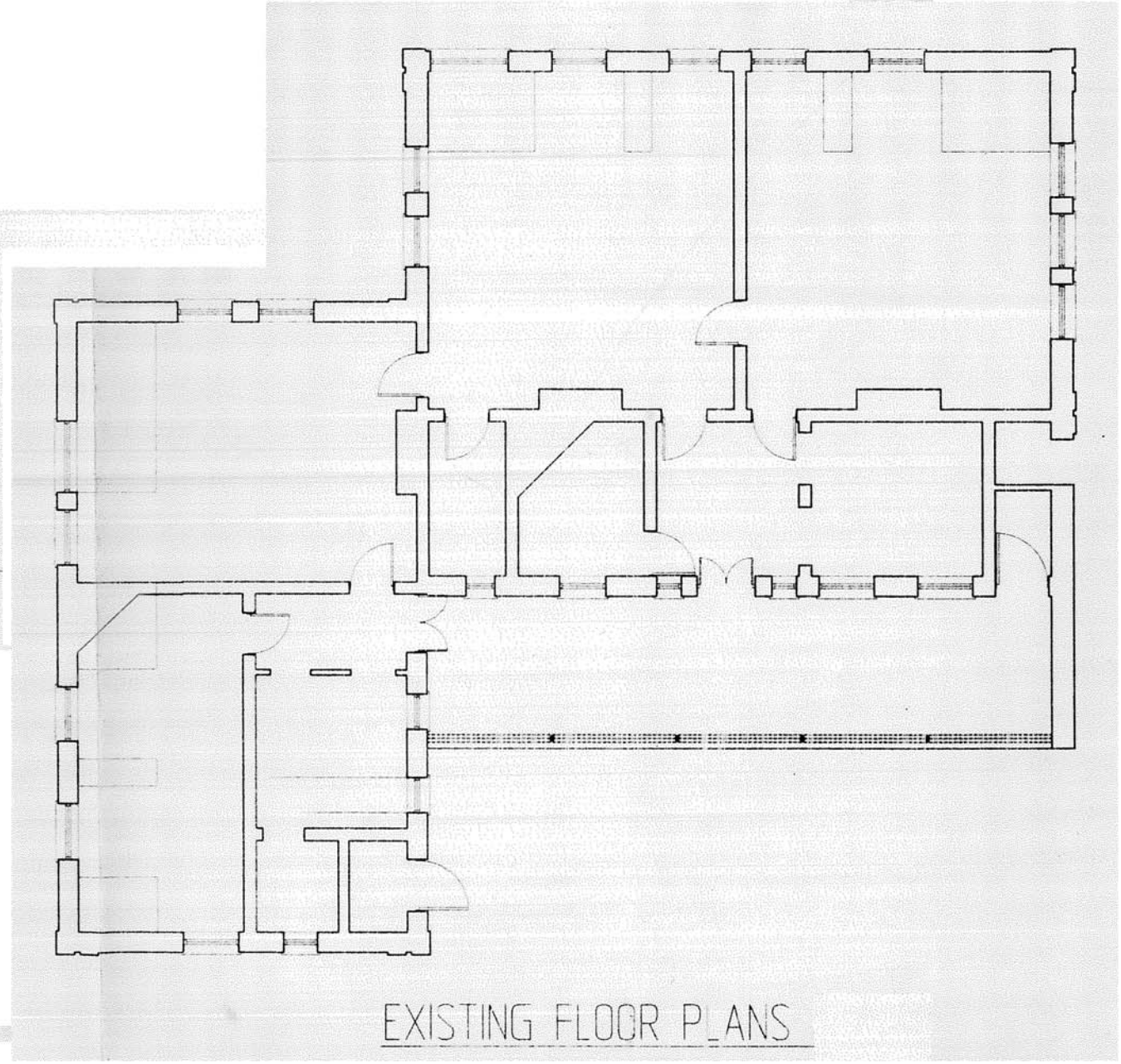
EXISTING NORTH ELEVATION (1:100)



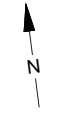
EXISTING SOUTH ELEVATION (1:100)

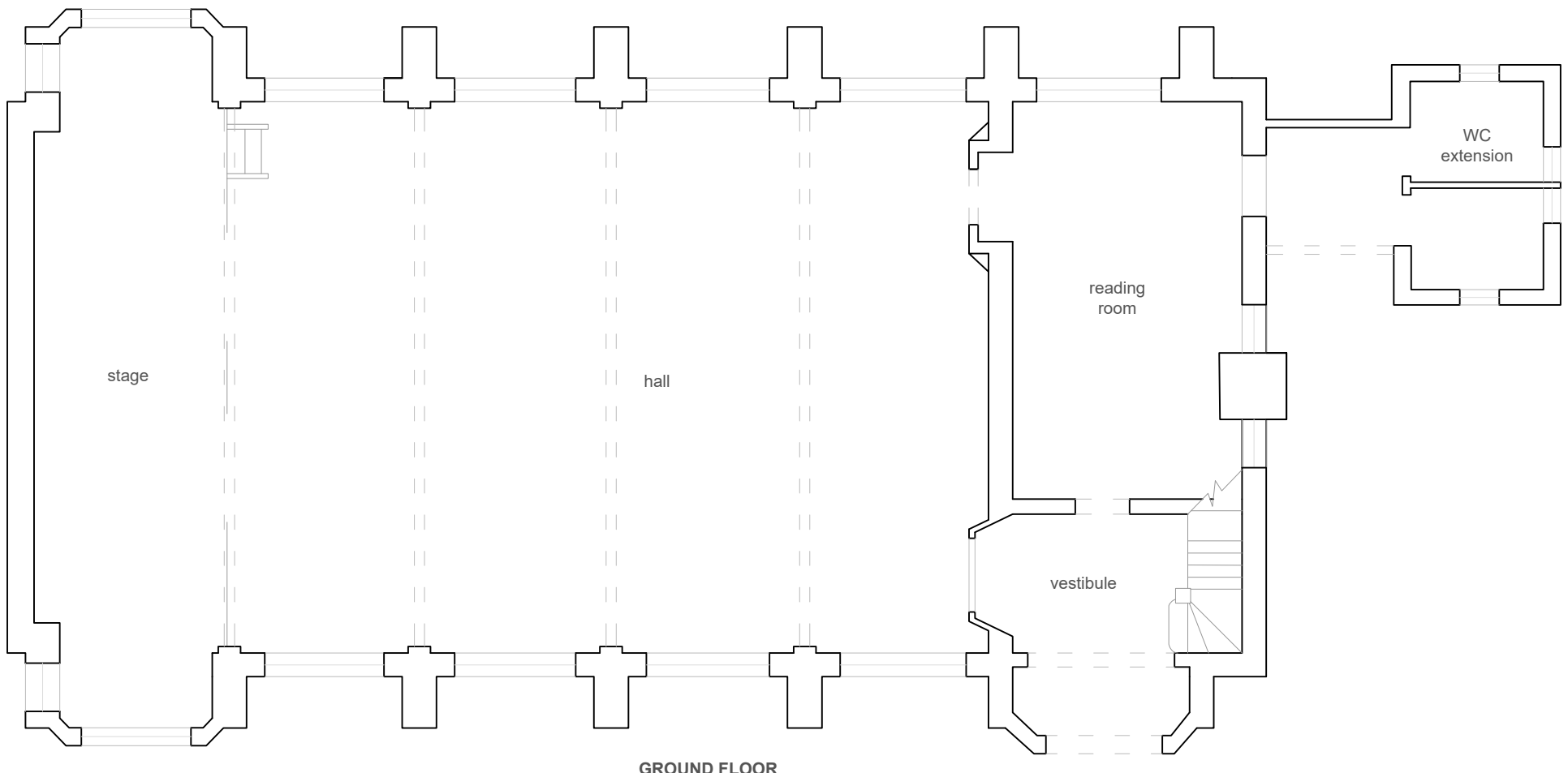


EXISTING WEST ELEVATION (1:100)

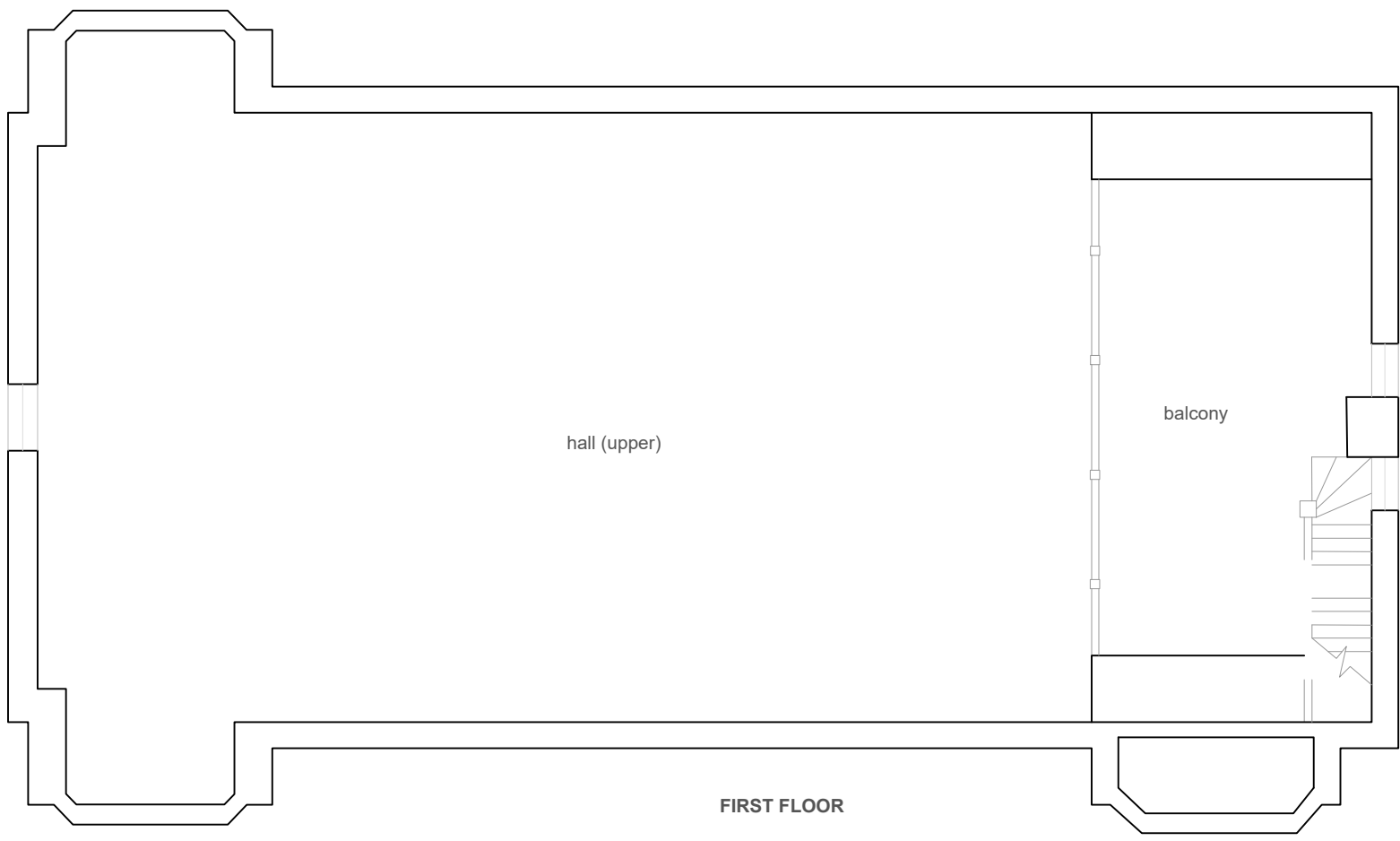


EXISTING FLOOR PLANS



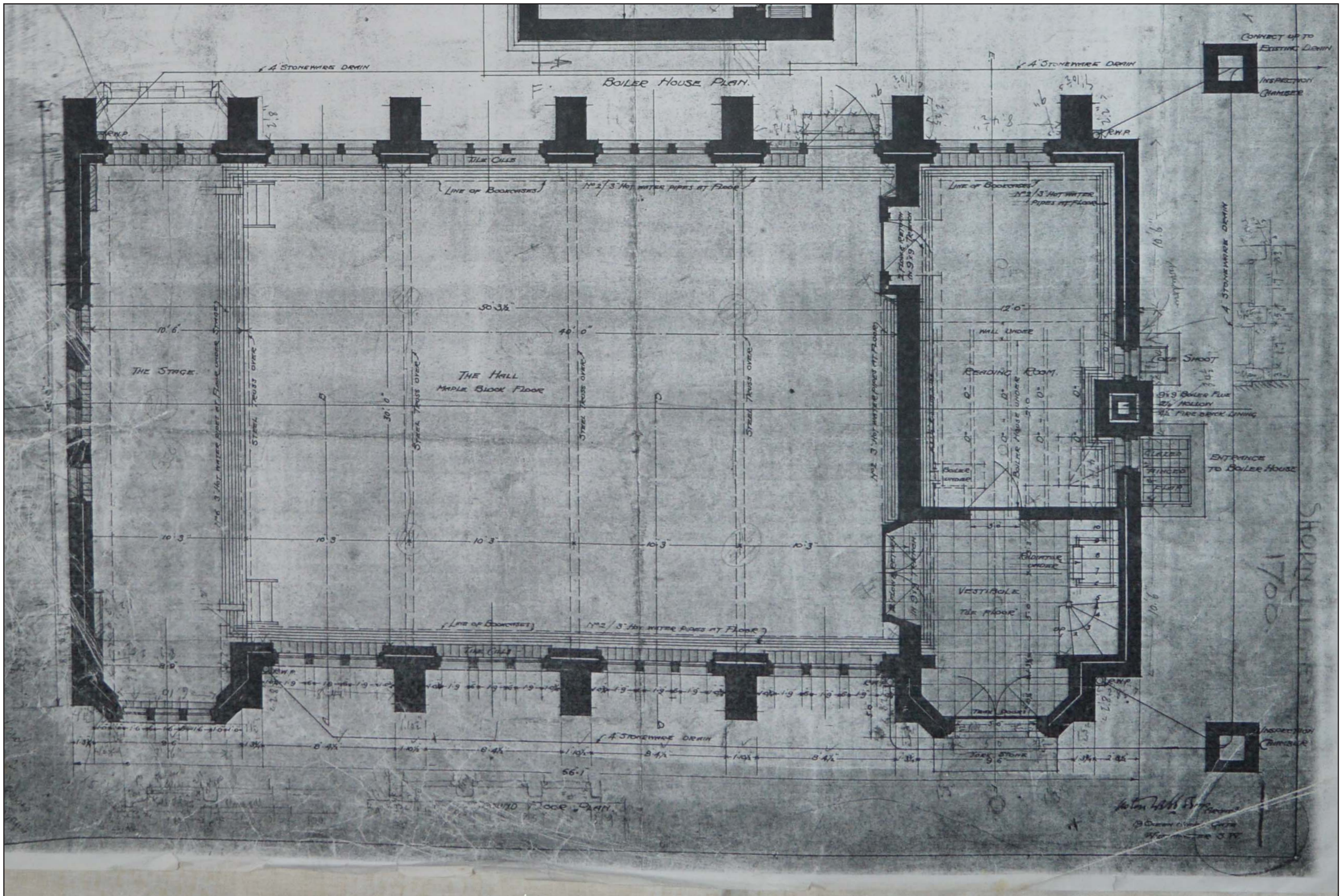


GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR





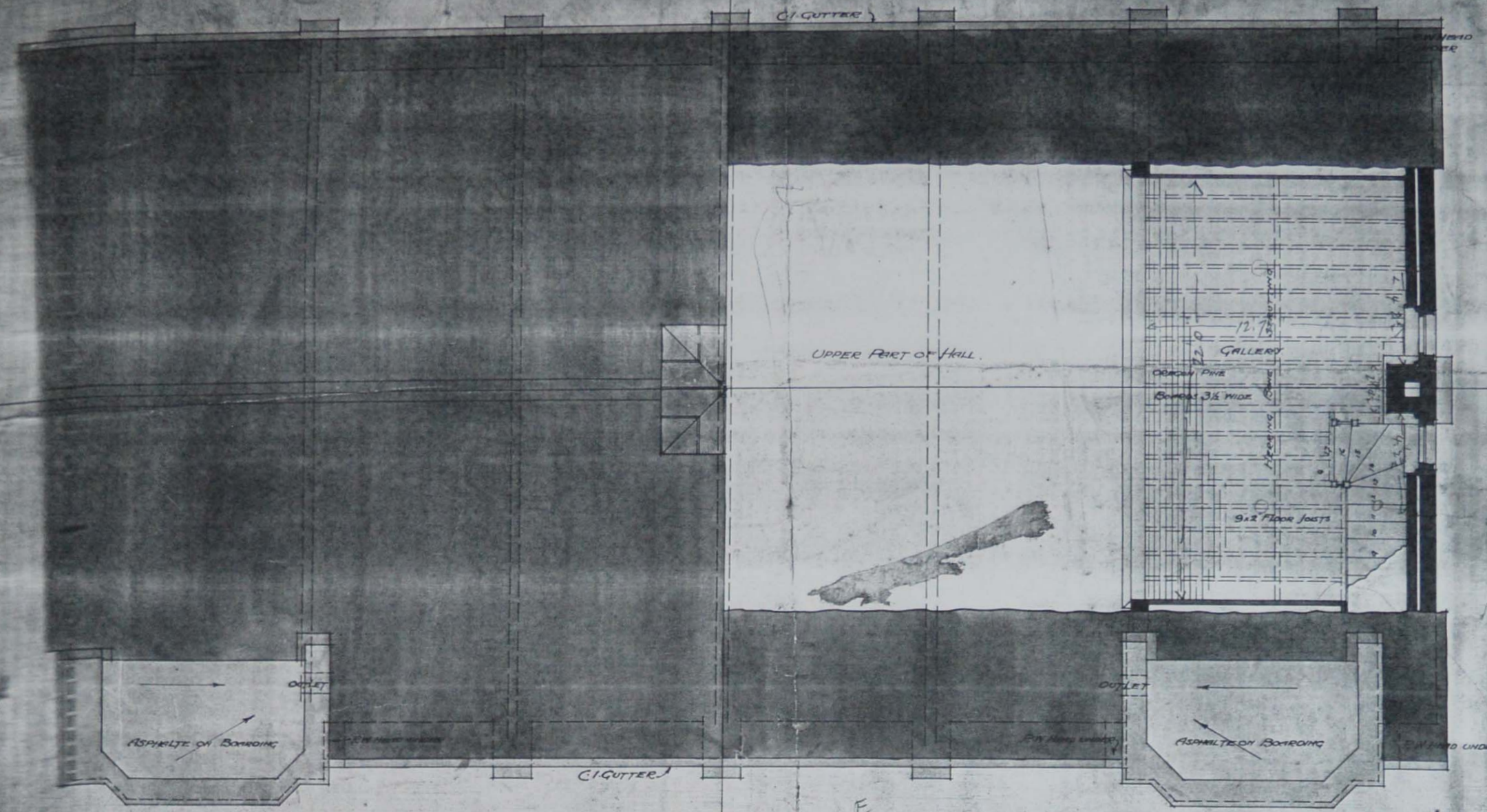
© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	
Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Building 17: original ground plan	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS	(Shorncliffe archives)	

MOORE MEMORIAL HALL SHORNCIFFE CAMP FOLKESTONE.
 Scale FOUR FEET TO ONE INCH

D.O., R.E., SHORNCIFFE
 PLAN No. 1949/27

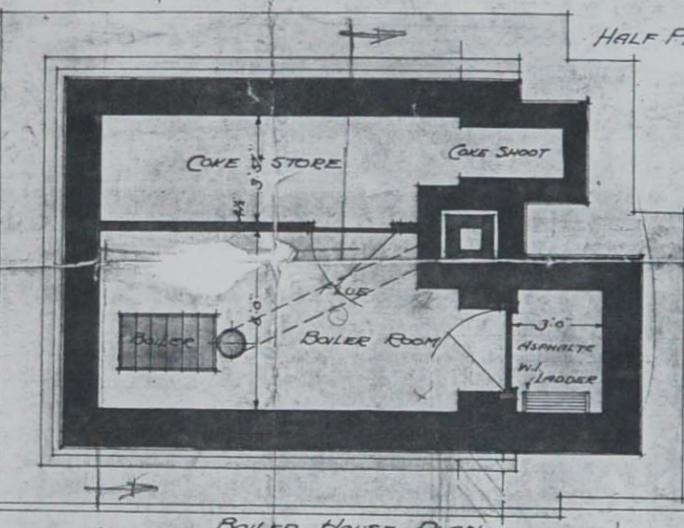
DRAWING 17/1

SHORNCIFFE



HALF PLAN OF ROOF.

HALF PLAN SHOWING GALLERY



BOILER HOUSE PLAN.

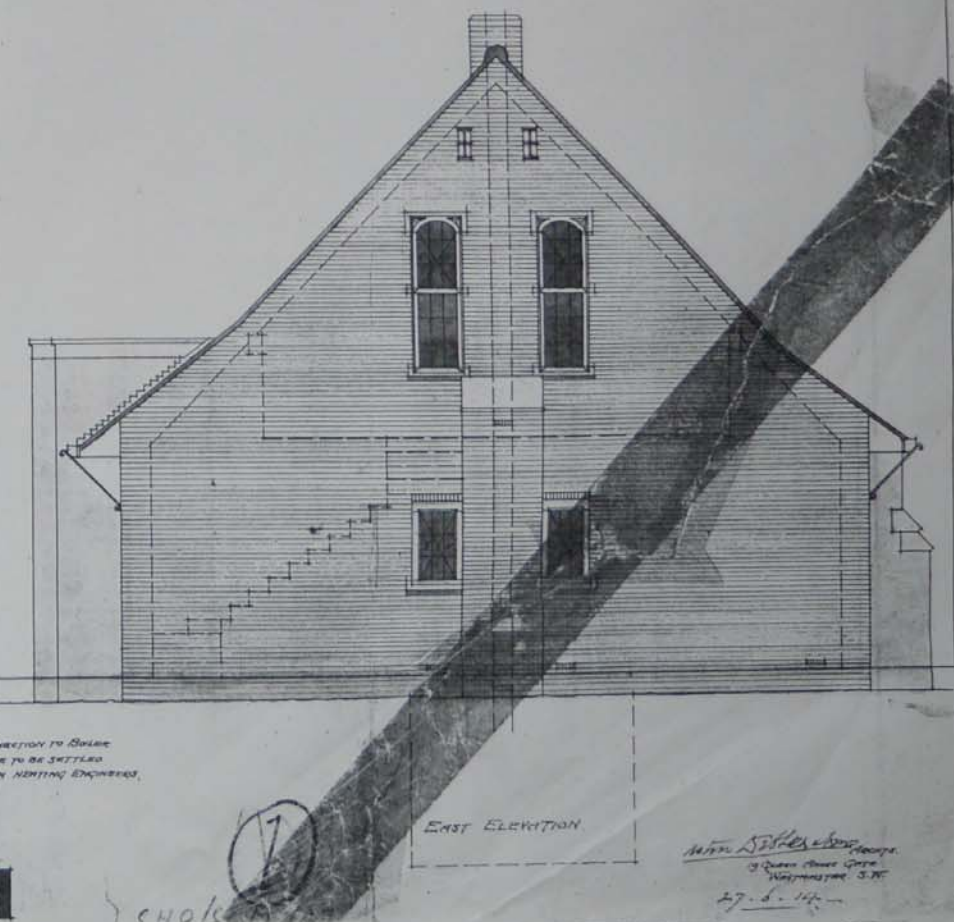
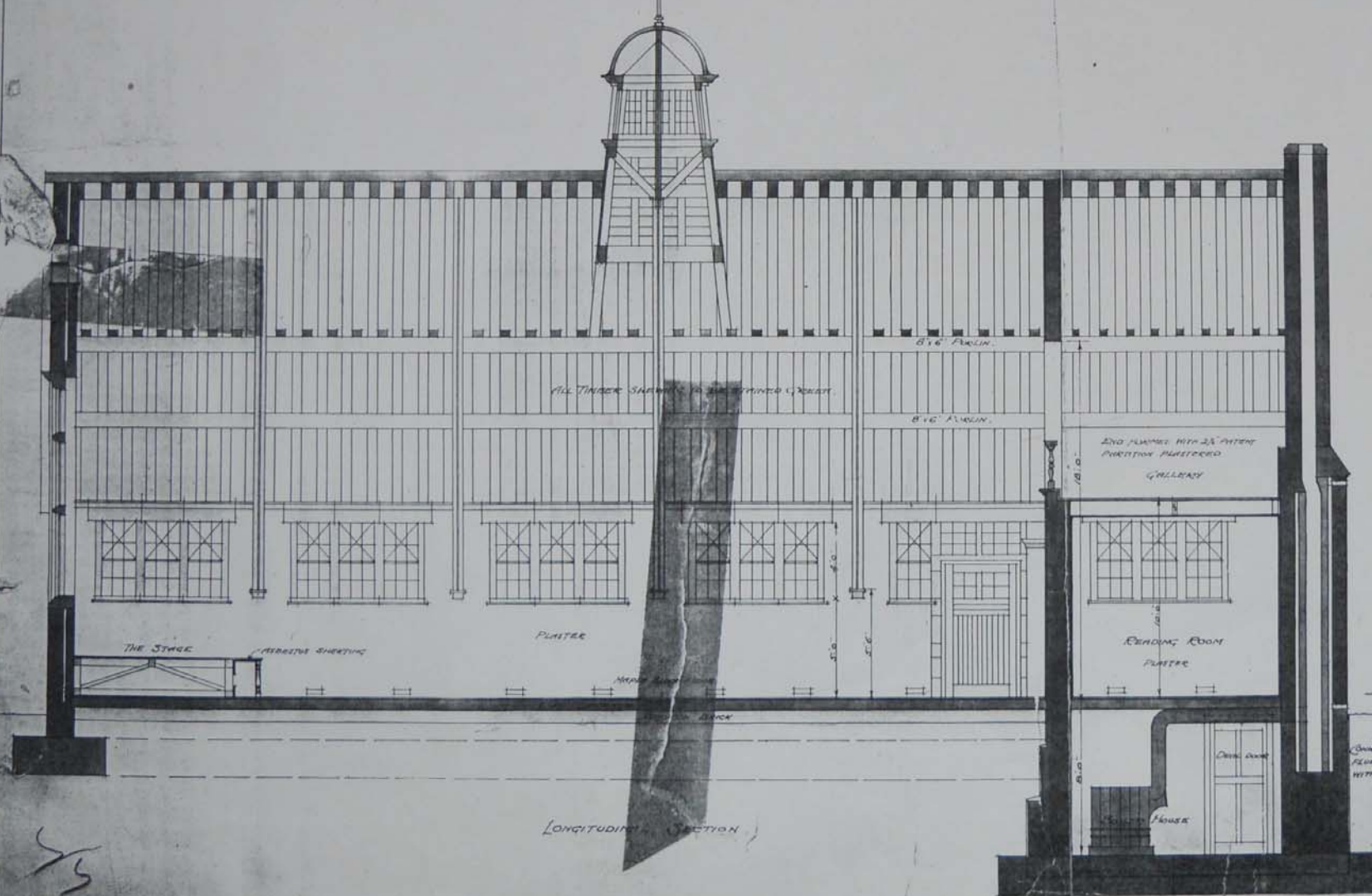
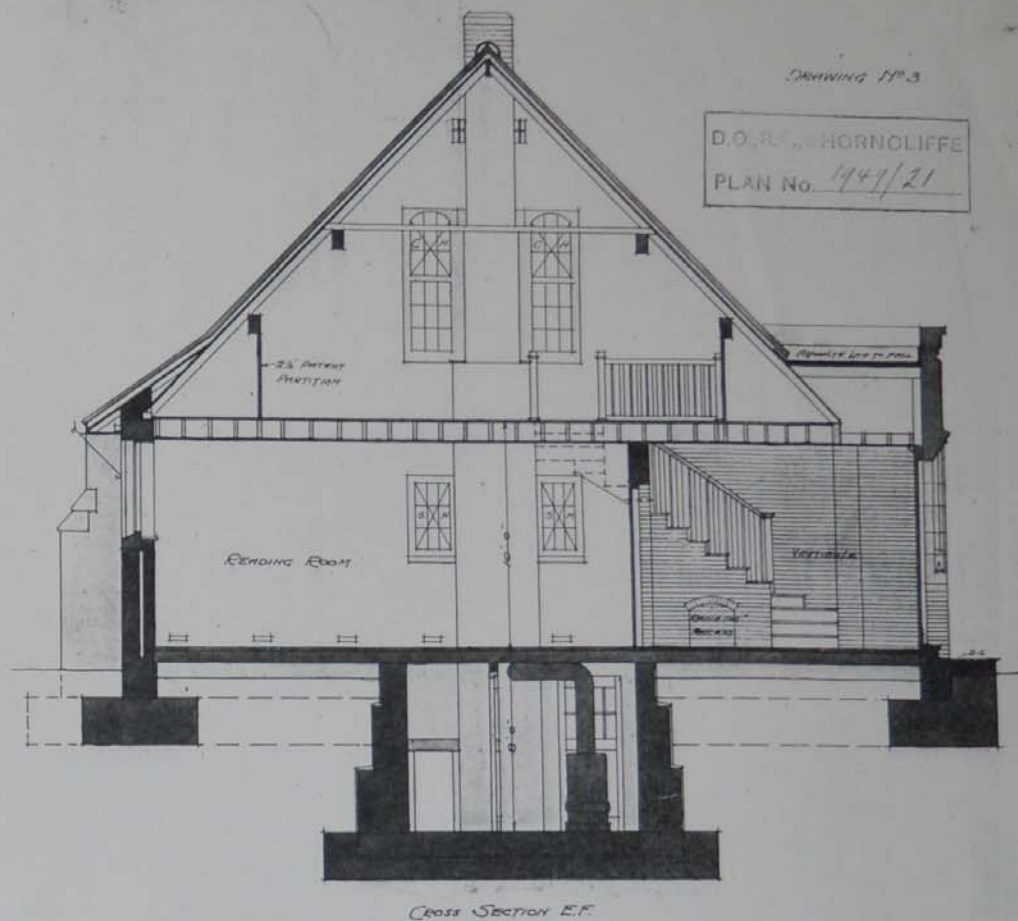
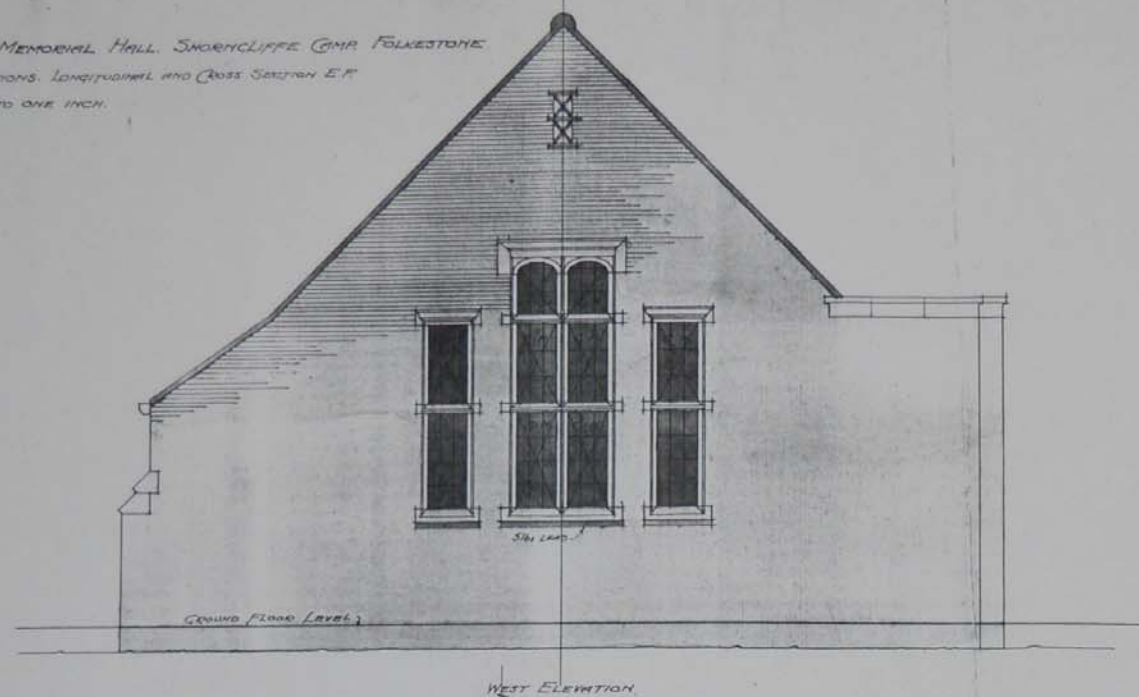
NOTE: RANGE 9x9 STONEMERE GALLEYS AT FOOT OF HALL B.W.P.

CONNECT UP TO EXISTING DRAIN INSPECTION

SIR JOHN MOORE MEMORIAL HALL, SHORNCLIFFE GARRISON, FOLKESTONE.
 EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS, LONGITUDINAL AND CROSS SECTION E.F.
 SCALE = FOUR FEET TO ONE INCH.

DRAWING 1173

D.O., R. SHORNCLIFFE
 PLAN No. 1941/21

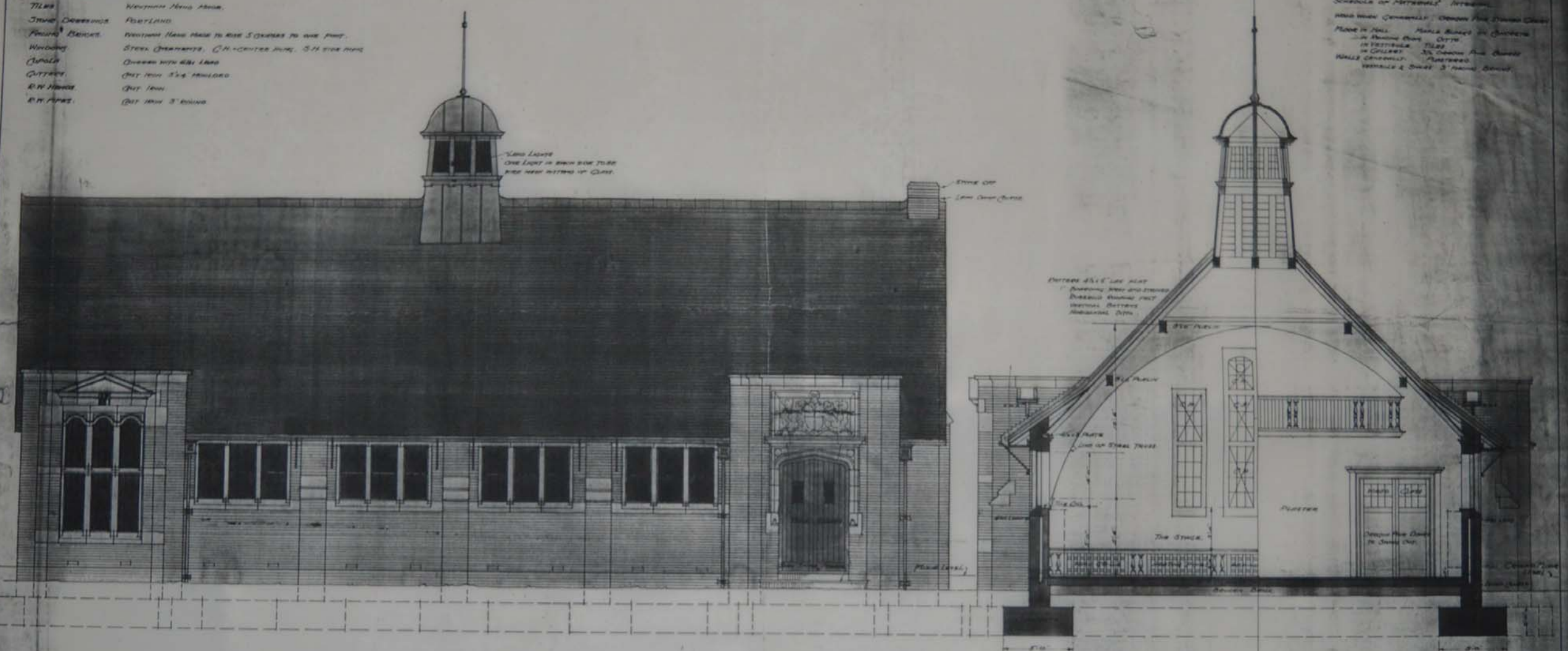


D.O., R.E. SHORNCIFFE
 PLAN No. 199/21

SIR JOHN MOORE MEMORIAL HALL, SHORNCIFFE CAMP, FOLKESTONE.
 SOUTH ELEVATION & CROSS SECTIONS.
 SCALE - FOUR FEET TO ONE INCH.

SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS, EXTERIOR.
 Tiles: Newton Hall Tiles.
 Stone Carving: Portland.
 Paint: Portland Cement to rise 5 courses to one part.
 Wooding: Steel ornaments, 1/2" center line, 5/16" dia rods.
 Coping: Quarry with 4/8" lead.
 Gutters: 1/2" dia 3/4" rainload.
 R.N. Pipes: 1/2" dia.
 R.N. Pipes: 1/2" dia 3" below.

SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS, INTERIOR.
 Walls: Portland Cement to rise 5 courses to one part.
 Floor: Portland Cement to rise 5 courses to one part.
 Ceiling: Portland Cement to rise 5 courses to one part.
 Windows: Portland Cement to rise 5 courses to one part.
 Doors: Portland Cement to rise 5 courses to one part.



SOUTH ELEVATION.

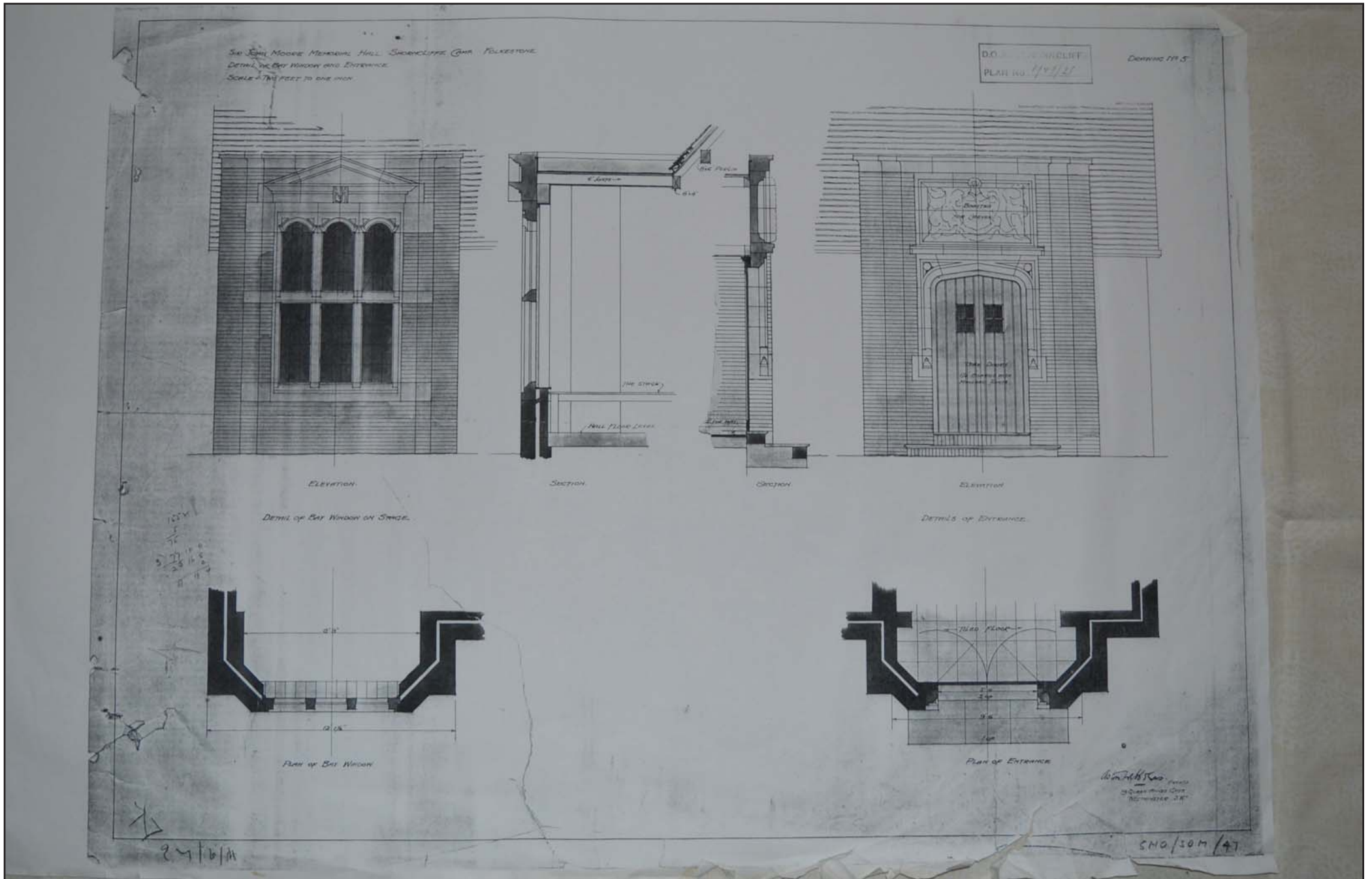
HALF SECTION B-B, LOOKING TO STAGE.

HALF SECTION C-D, LOOKING TO GALLERY.

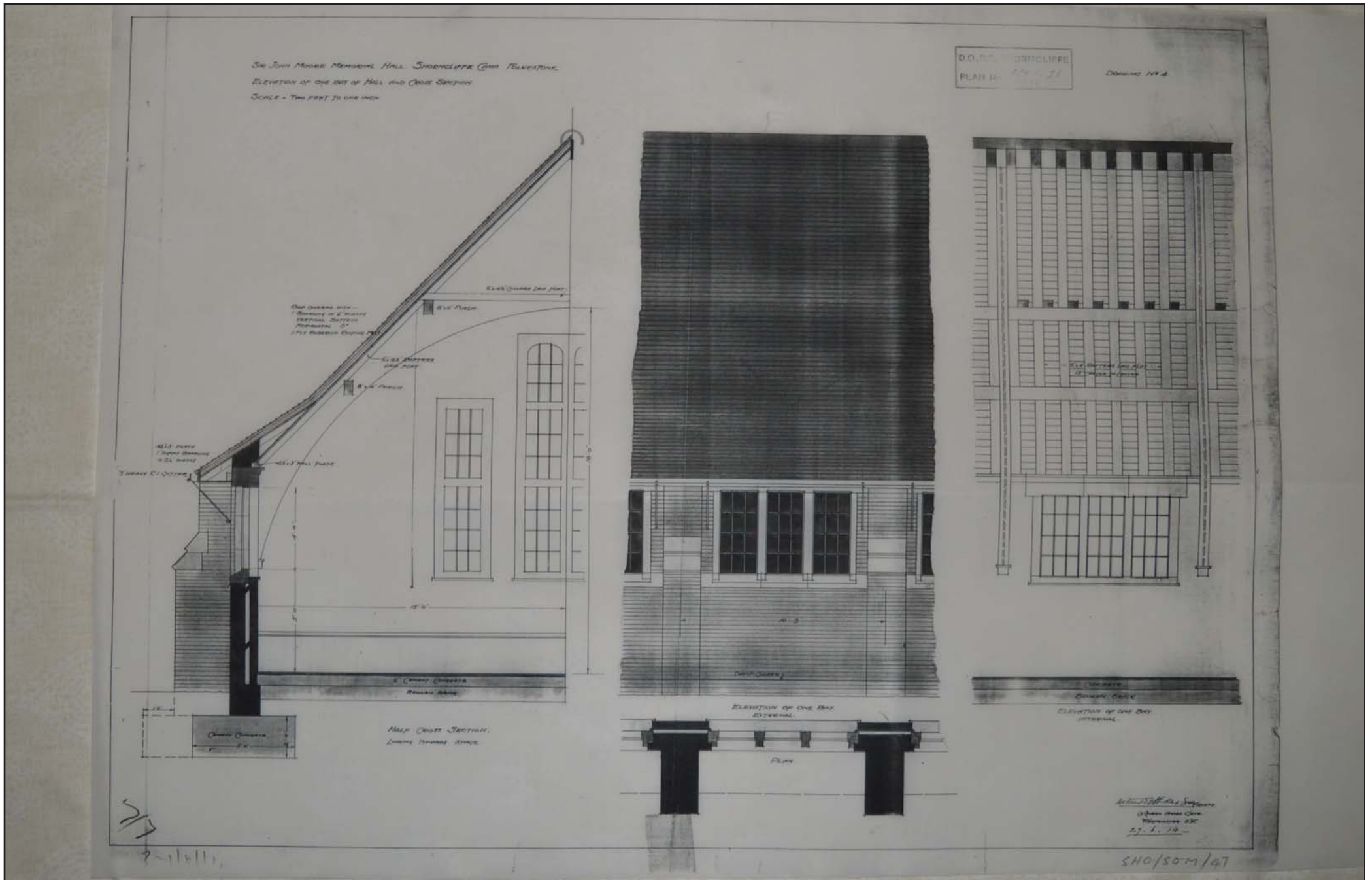
NOTE: FOR STEELWORK SEE SEPARATE DRAWINGS.

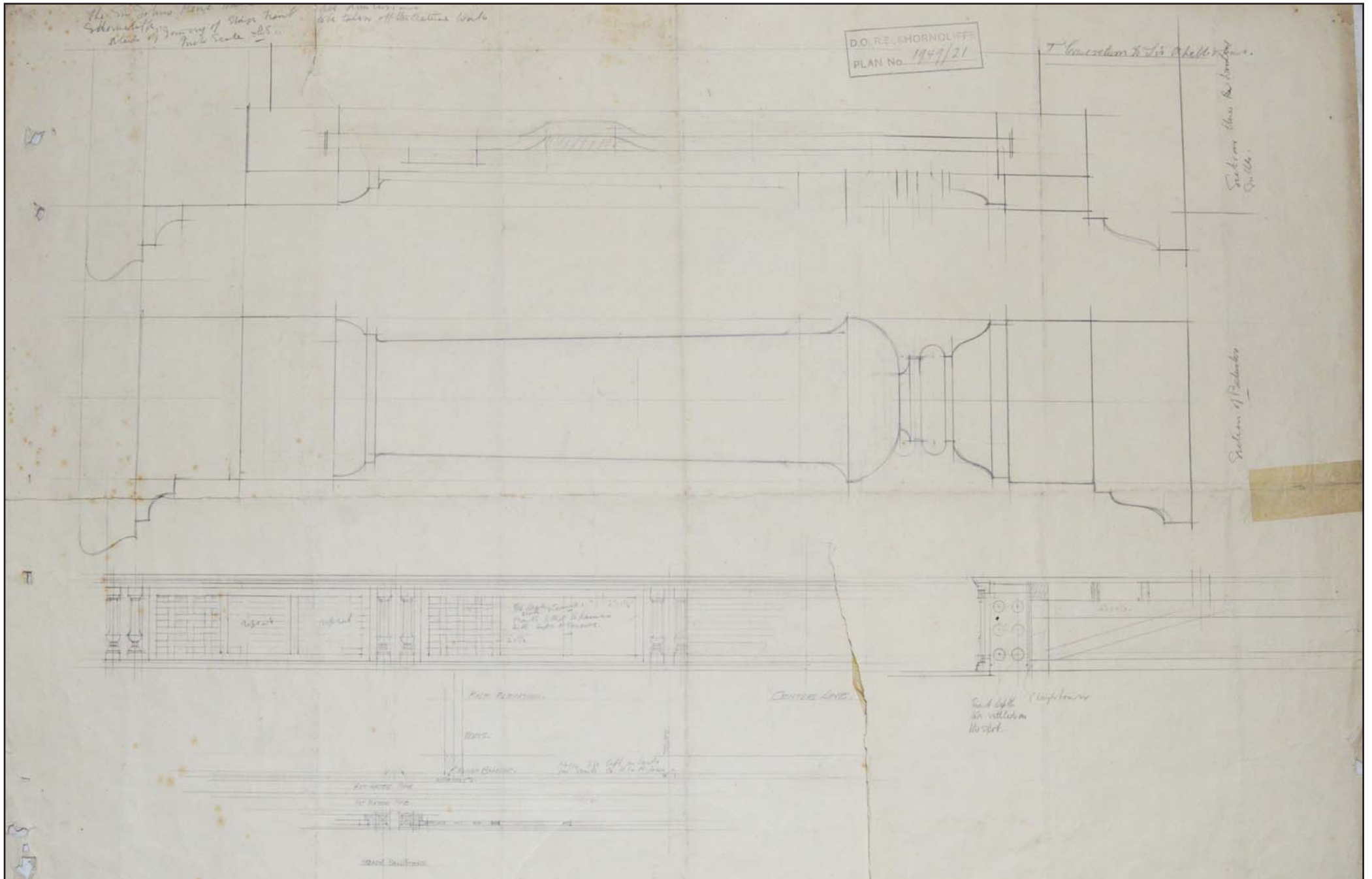
41

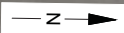
SHO/3010/27



© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 7339	April 2017	Building 17: Aston Webb's original design for the bay window and porch (Shorncliffe Archives)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS		

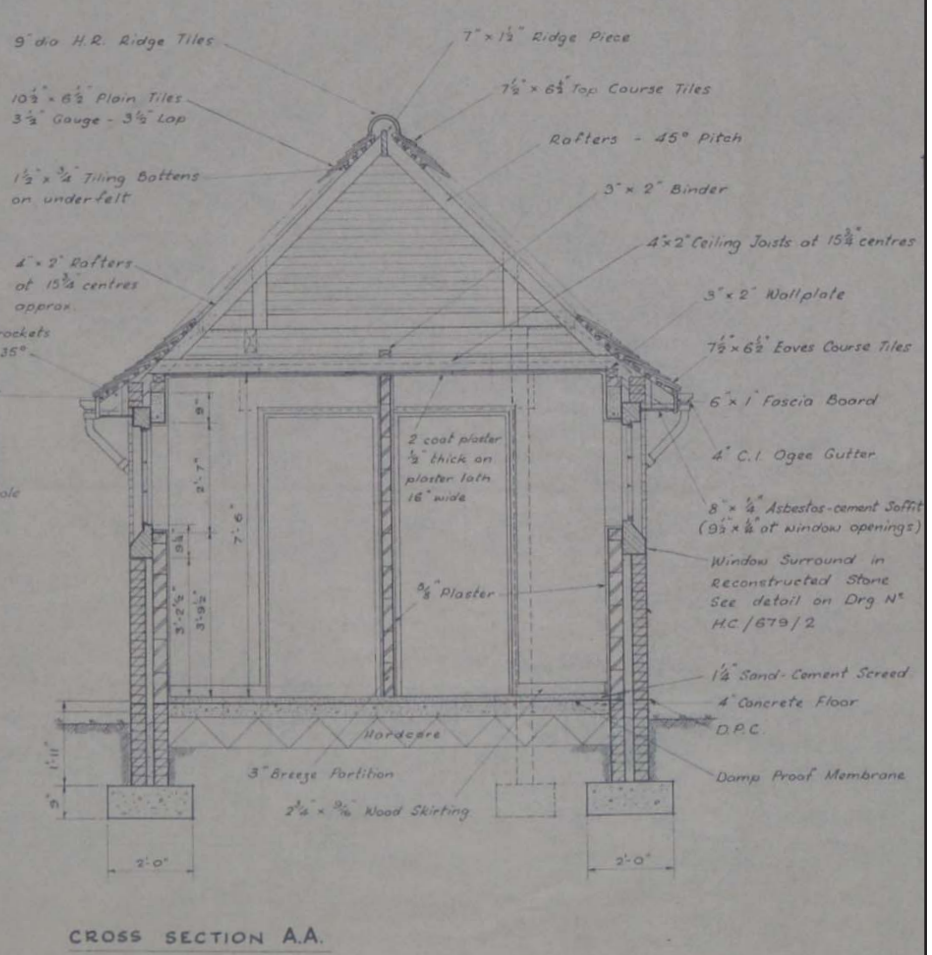
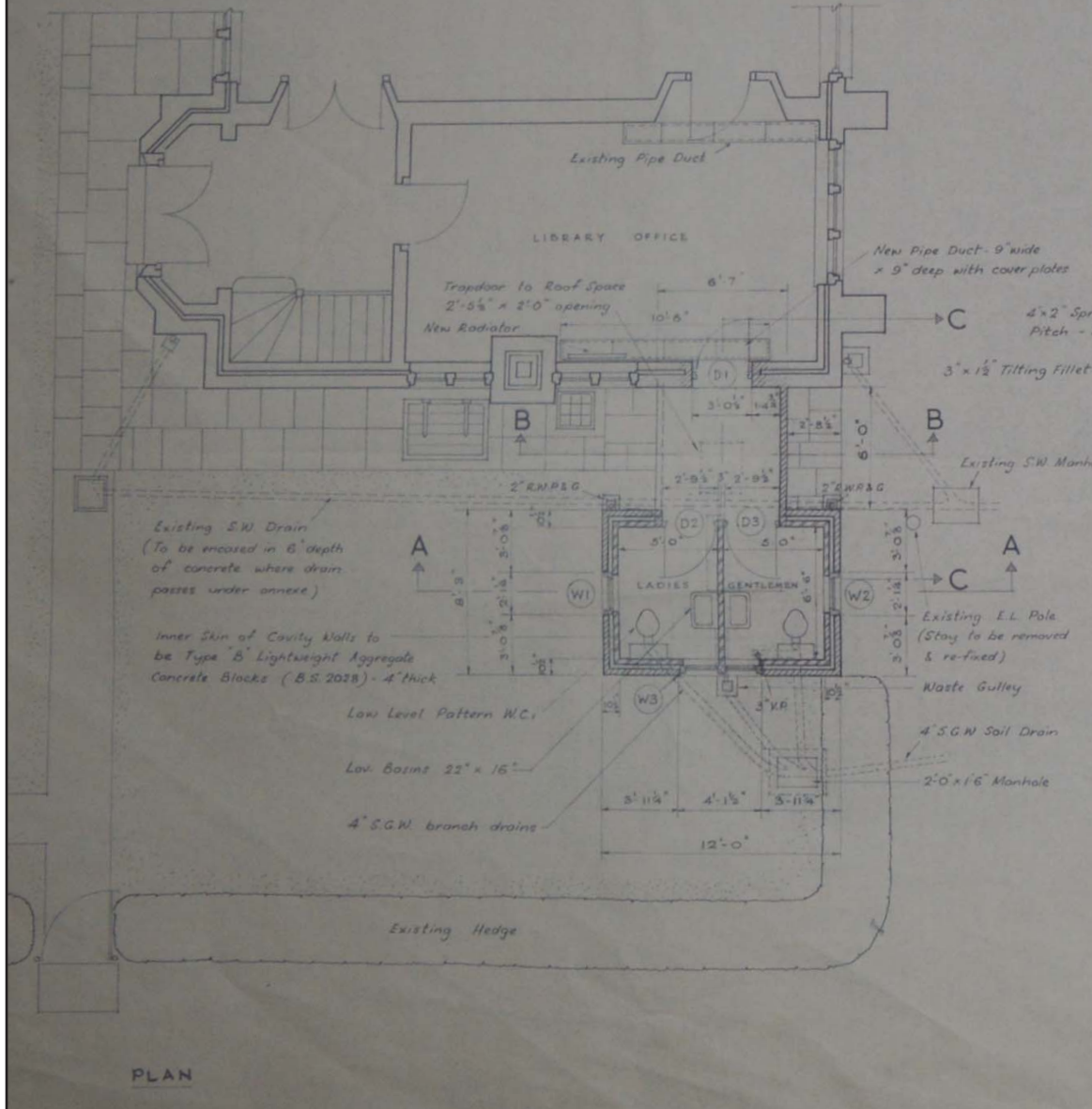






EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION



PLAN

© Archaeology South-East

Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone

Project Ref: 7339

April 2017

Building 17: 1960s plan for the new toilet extension

Fig. 21

Report Ref: 2018130

Drawn by: MGS

(Shorncliffe Archives)

THE TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1914.

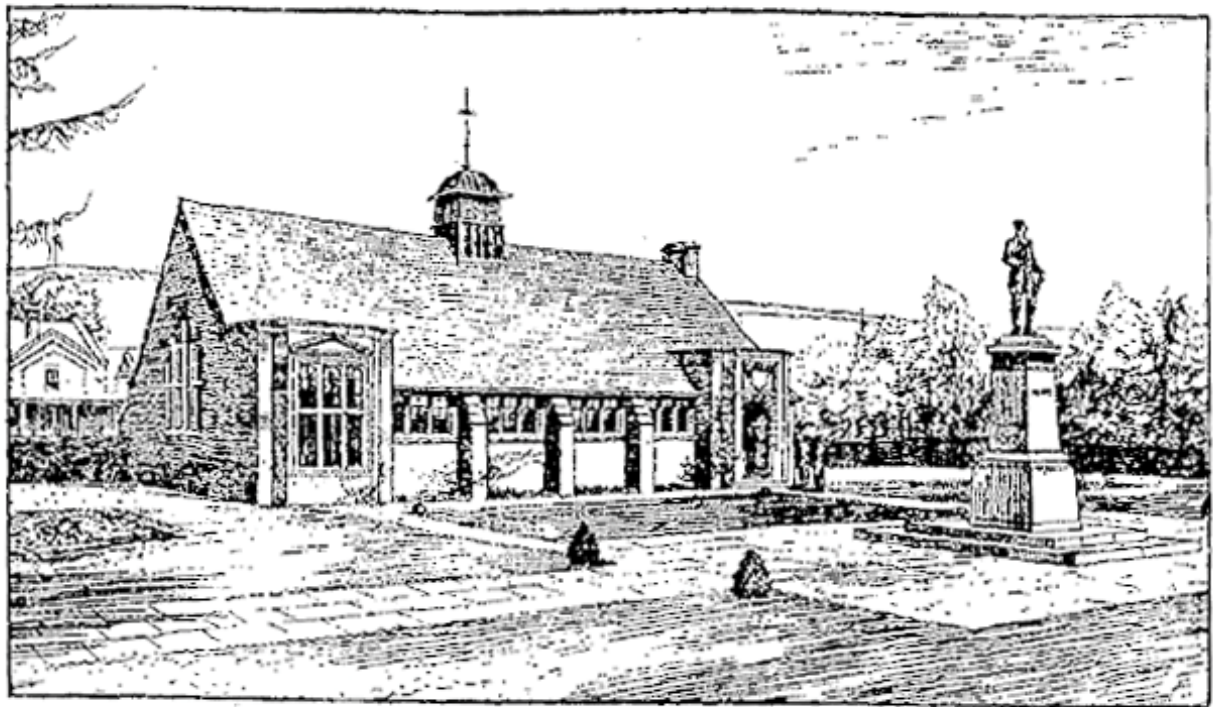
THE MOORE MEMORIAL AT SHORNCLIFFE.

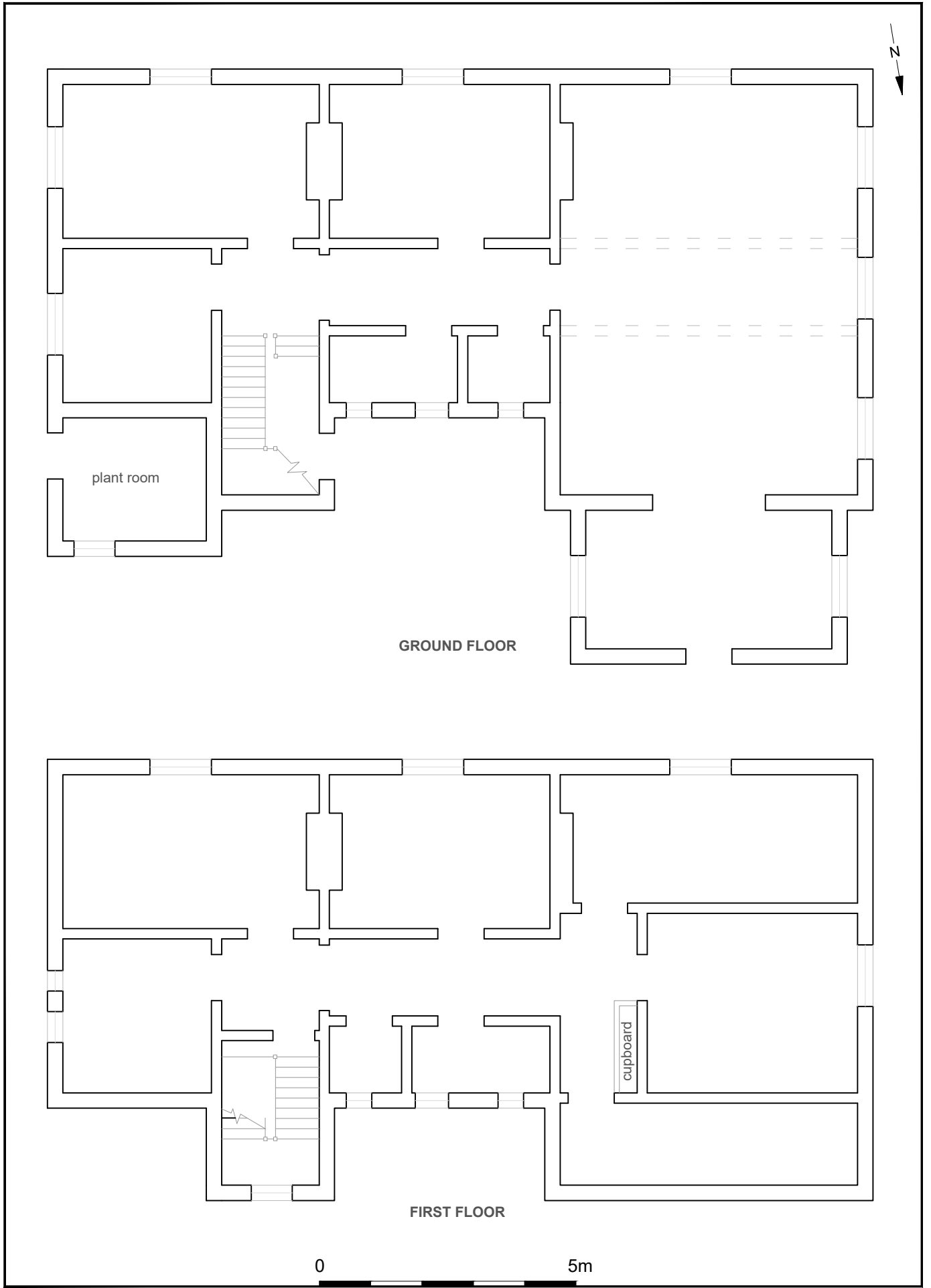
RECREATION HALL FOR THE TROOPS.

£900 REQUIRED FOR COMPLETION.

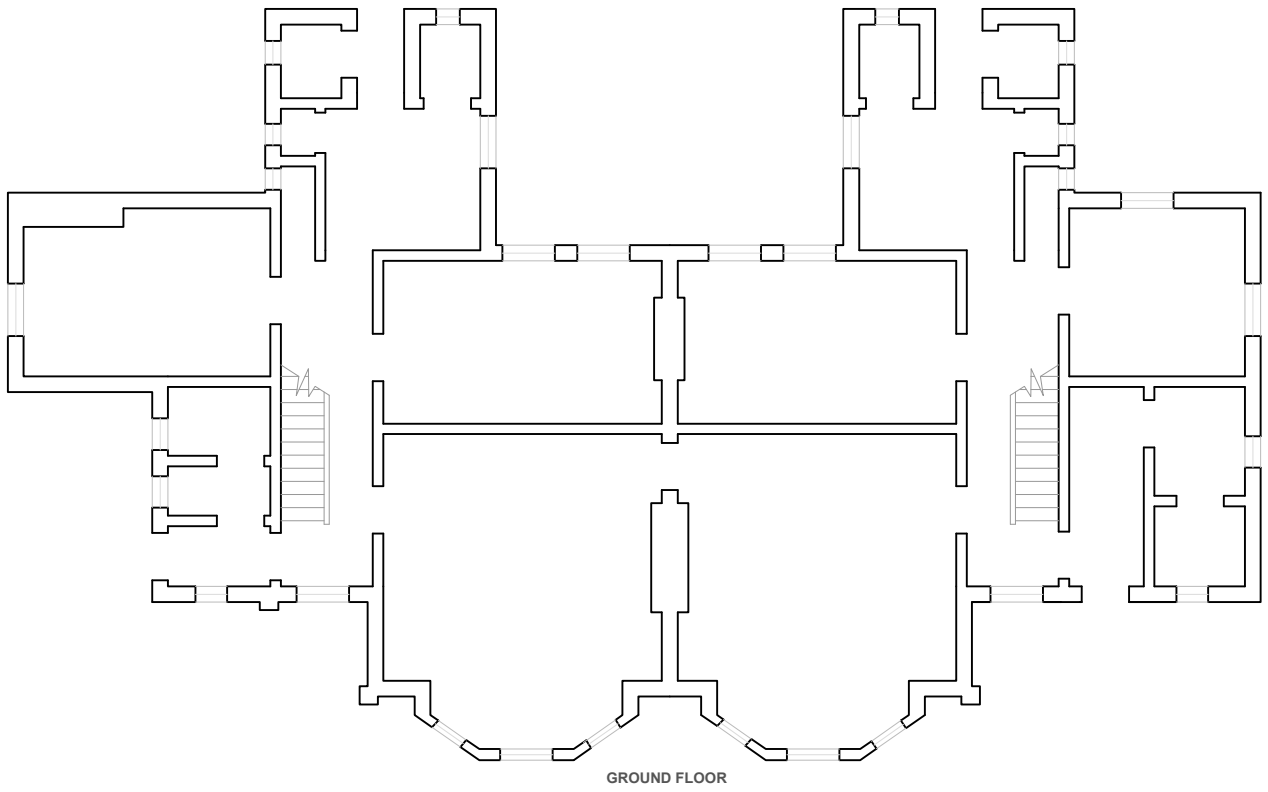
The accompanying illustration shows the hall and statue to be erected on Moore Plain at Shorncliffe in memory of Sir John Moore. The hall is for recreation purposes for the troops, and will also serve as a library. It will hold 300. The architect is Sir Aston Webb, R.A., and the sculptor Mr. John Tweed. The statue will be in bronze.

The secretary to the Memorial Committee, Brigadier-General J. A. L. Haldane, C.B., D.S.O., in command of the troops at Shorncliffe, wishes it to be known that £900 is still required to complete the memorial. Donations will be gratefully received by the secretary, Memorial Committee, Shorncliffe Camp, Kent.

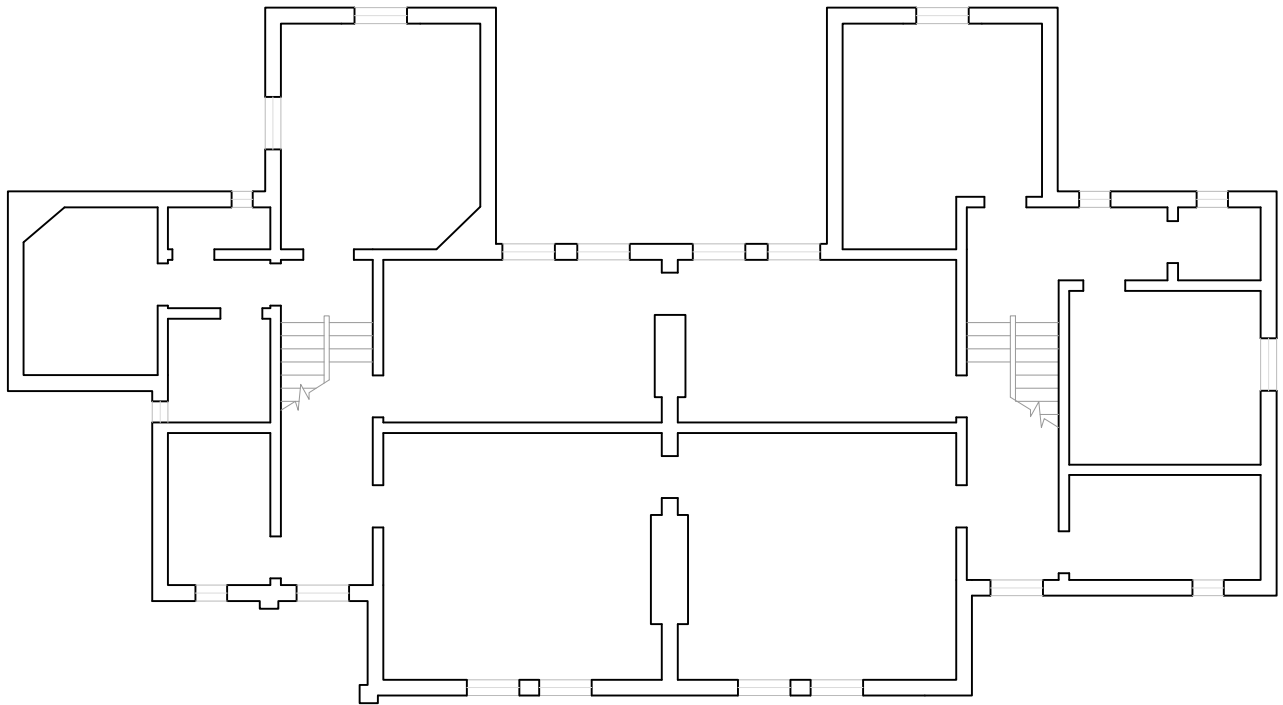




© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	Fig. 23
Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Plan of Building 18 (Police Station)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: SC		

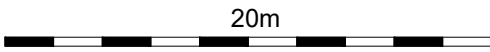
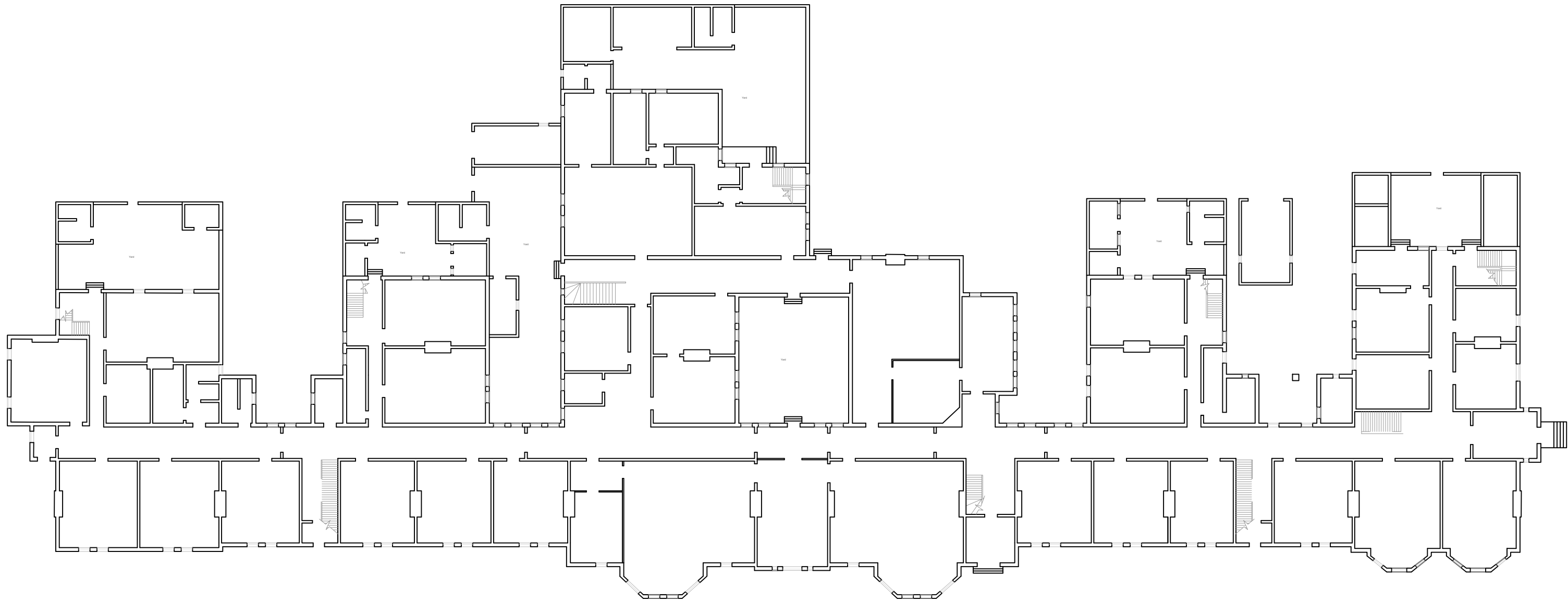


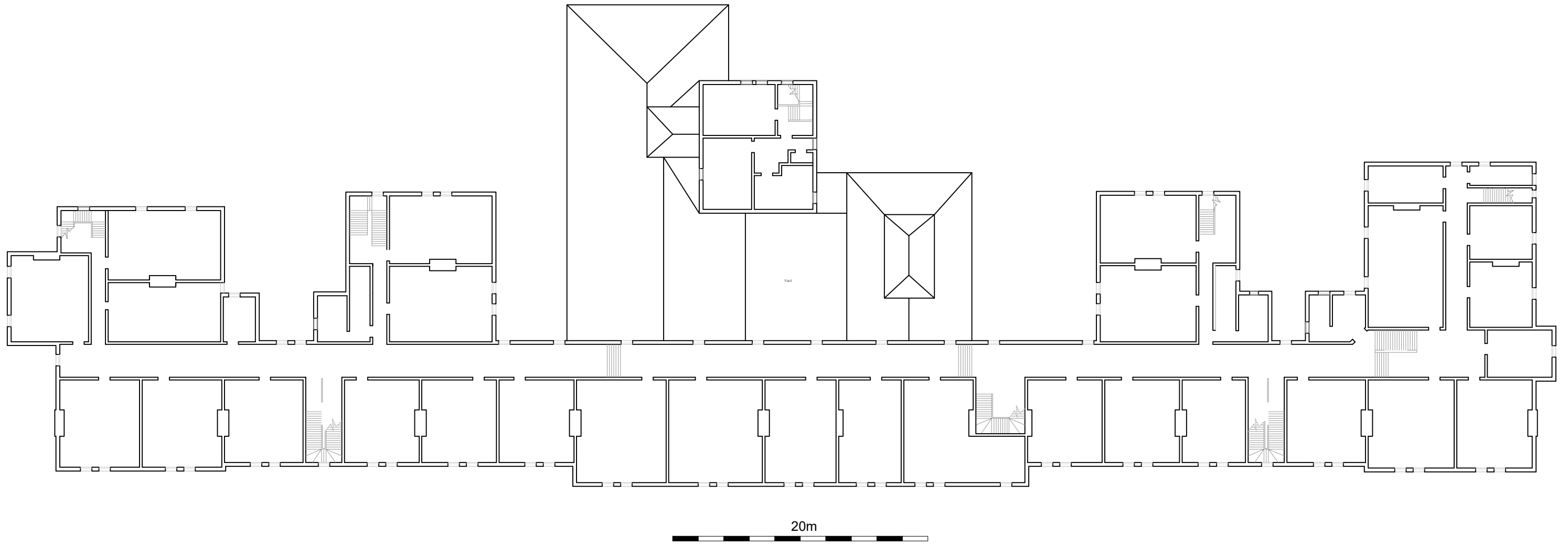
GROUND FLOOR

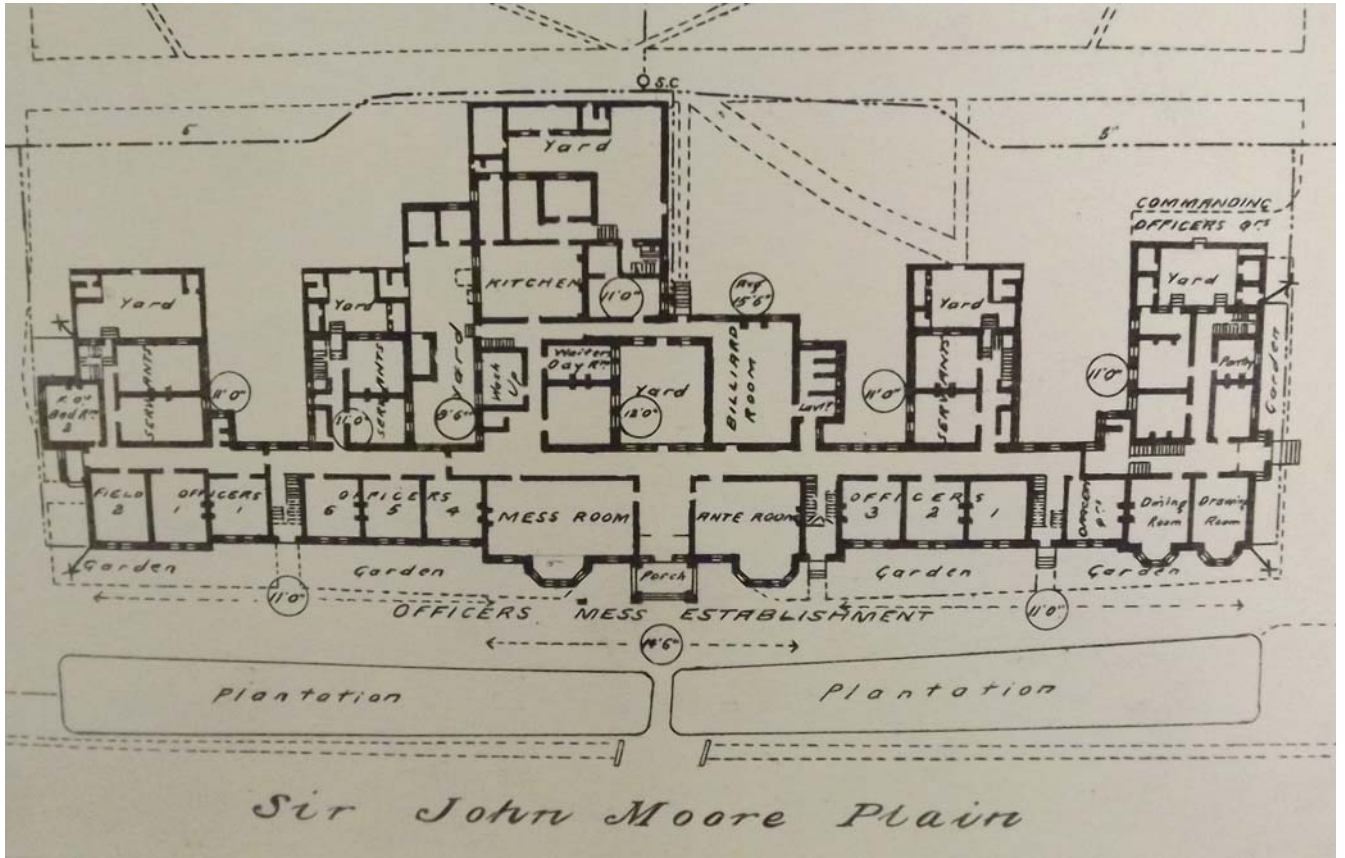
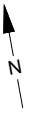


FIRST FLOOR

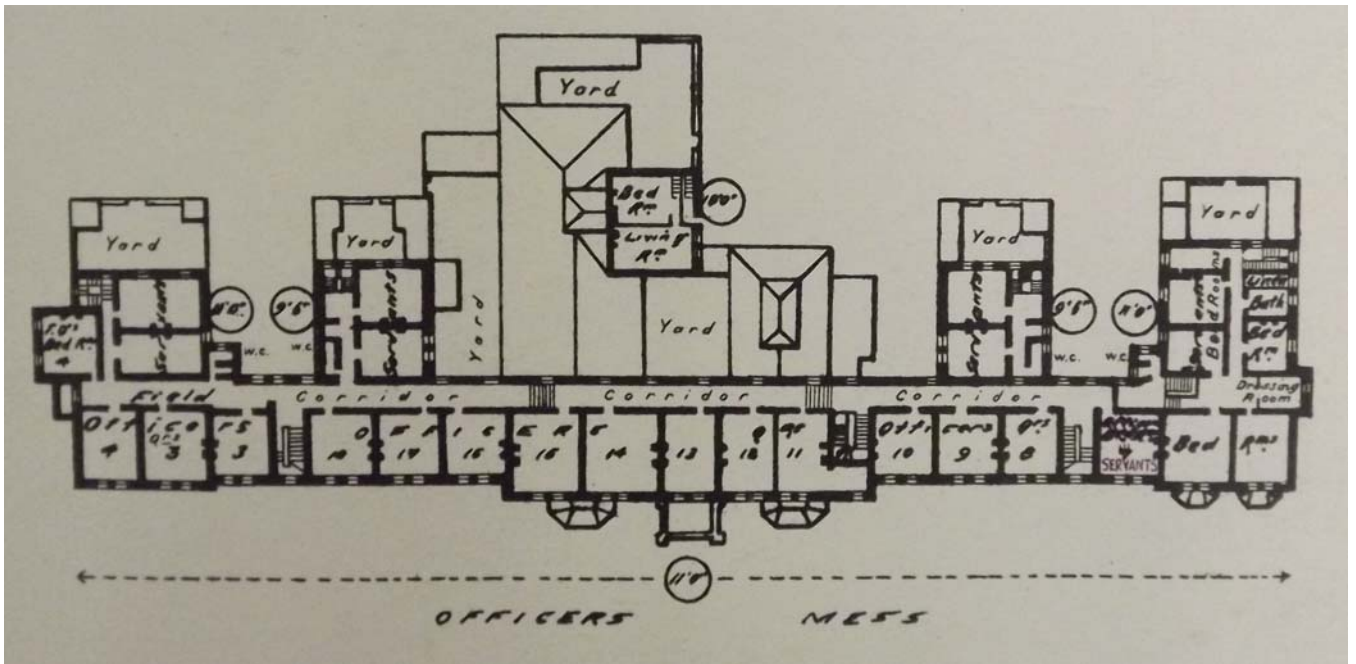






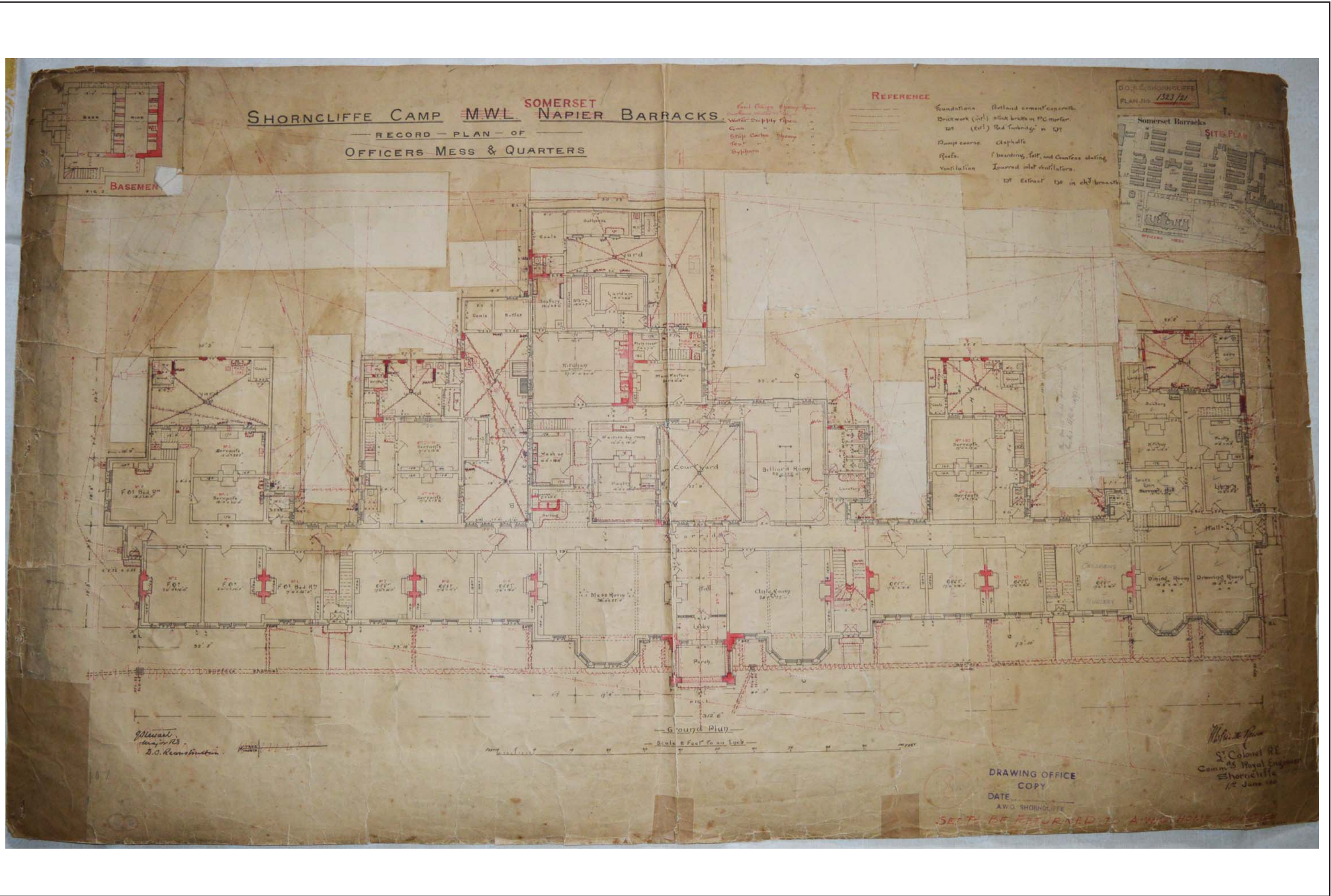


GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Details of Building 20 (Officers Mess) from the 1897 barracks plans (National Archives, ref. KEW WO 78/3553)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS		



SOMERSET
SHORNCLIFFE CAMP M.W.L. NAPIER BARRACKS.
 RECORD PLAN OF
OFFICERS MESS & QUARTERS

REFERENCE

- Foundations Portland cement concrete
- Brickwork (ext) stock brick in PC mortar
- 1st (ext) Red Lambing in 1st
- Damp course Asphalt
- Roofs boarding, felt, and Countess slating
- Ventilation Louvered inlet ventilators.
- 1st Extract 1st in ch² brnasth

D.O. SHORNCLIFFE
 PLAN NO. 1323/21



BASEMEN

*Warrant
 Major R.B.
 B.C. Reamford*

Scale 8 Feet to an Inch

DRAWING OFFICE
COPY
 DATE
 A.V.O. SHORNCLIFFE

*Warrant
 Lt Colonel R.E.
 Comm 5 Royal Engineers
 Shorncliffe
 1st June 1901*

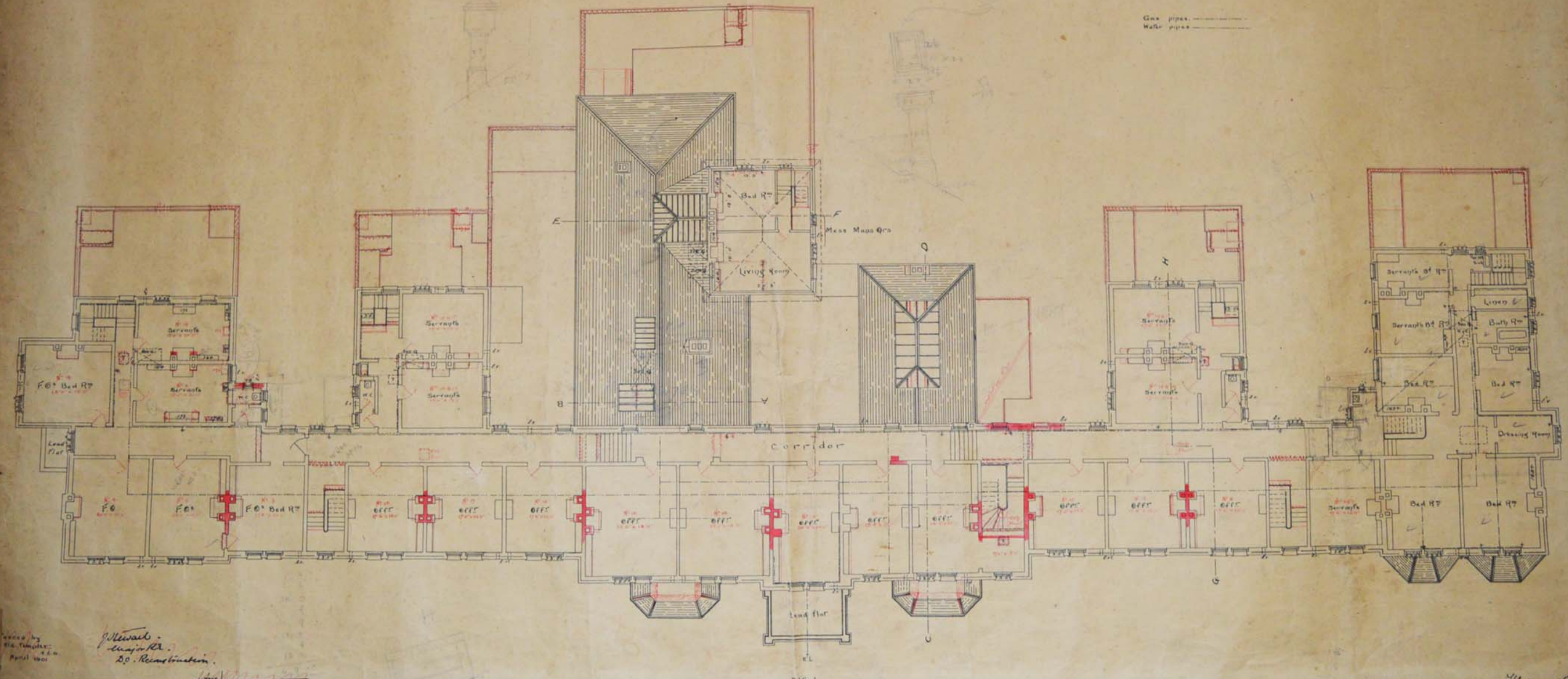
SECT. BE RETURNED TO A.V.O. SHORNCLIFFE

© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Building 20 (Officers' Mess): 1901 ground floor plan, with later additions (Shorncliffe archives)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS		

SOMERSET
SHORNCLIFFE CAMP M.W.L. NAPIER BARRACKS.
 — RECORD — PLAN — OF —
OFFICERS MESS & QUARTERS

D.O., R.E., SHORNCLIFFE
 PLAN No. 1324/21
 N^o 3.15

Gas pipes
 Water pipes



— First Floor Plan —
 Scale 8 Feet to an Inch

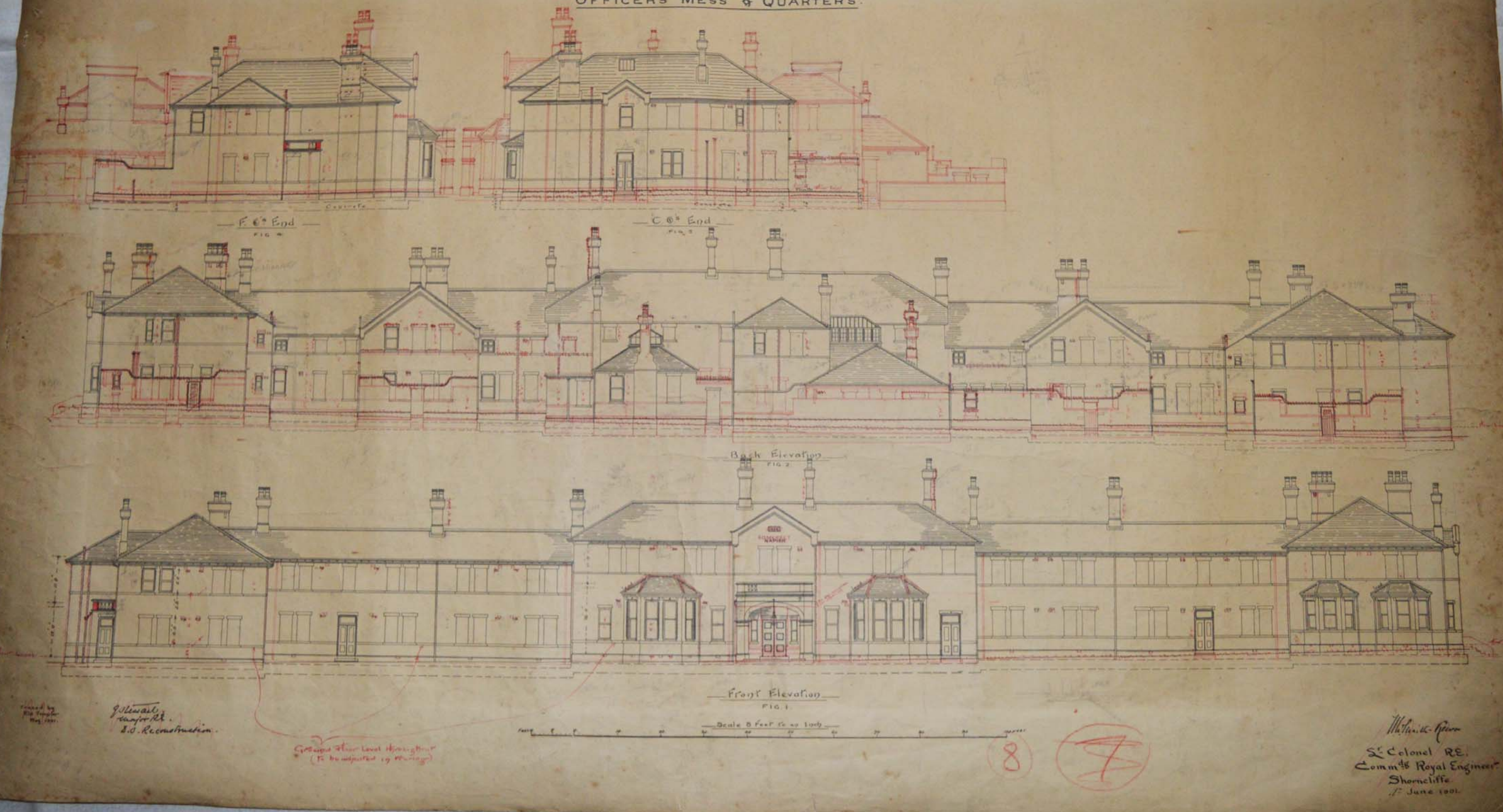
Drawn by
 H. G. Tompkins
 April 1901

Checked by
 Major R.E.
 D.O. Remondouille

W. H. R. R.
 Lt Colonel R.E.
 Comm^d Royal Engineers
 Shorncliffe June 1901

SOMERSET
SHORNCLIFFE CAMP M.W.L. NAPIER BARRACKS.
 RECORD - PLAN - OF
OFFICERS MESS & QUARTERS.

D.O., R.E., SHORNCLIFFE
 PLAN No. 1326/21
 1326
 N^o 5.17



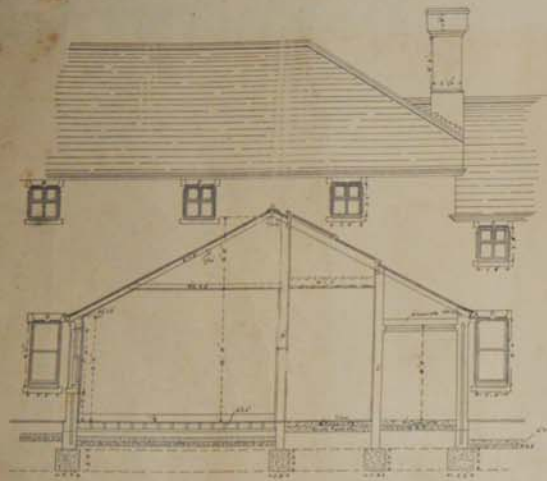
© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone	
Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Building 20 (Officers' Mess): 1901 elevation drawings, with later additions (Shorncliffe archives)	Fig. 30
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS		

SOMERSET
SHORNCLIFFE CAMP M.W.L. NAPIER BARRACKS.
— RECORD PLAN OF —
OFFICERS MESS & QUARTERS

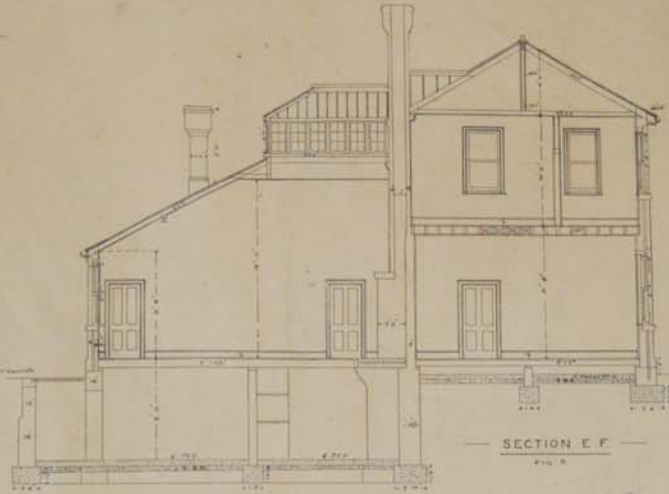
D.C.R.E. SHORNCLIFFE
RECORD PLAN.
3
5
MAY 21 1901 A.D.

D.C.R.E. SHORNCLIFFE
PLAN No. 1177/1

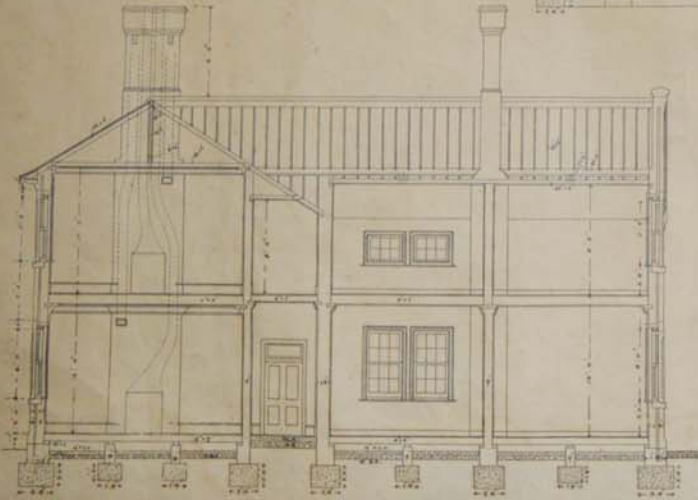
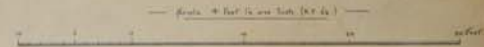
No 6. 1B



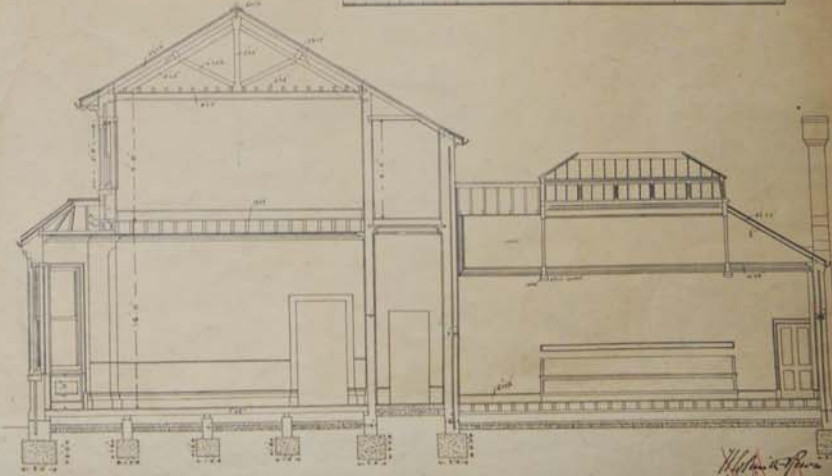
SECTION A B



SECTION E F



SECTION G H



SECTION C D

Drawn by
Ed. Thompson
May 1901

W. L. ...
23 ...

W. L. ...
Lt Colonel R.E.
Commanding Royal Engineer
Shorncliffe
21 June 1901

© Archaeology South-East

Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone

Project Ref: 7339
Report Ref: 2018130

April 2017
Drawn by: MGS

Building 20 (Officers' Mess): 1901 elevation drawings, with later additions
(Shorncliffe archives)

Fig. 31



© Archaeology South-East

Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone

Project Ref: 7339

April 2017

Building 20 (Officers' Mess): 1903 photograph, looking north-west
(Kent archives, ref. SAG 161)

Report Ref: 2018130

Drawn by: MGS

Fig. 32



Plate 1 – General view of the site, looking west towards the Garrison Church (SGA15-331)



Plate 2 – General view of the site, looking north-east towards the officers' mess (SGA15-380)



Plate 3 – Building 15: general view of the infants' school, looking north (SGA15-357)



Plate 4 – Building 15: general view of the infants' school, looking south-east (SGA15-364)



Plate 5 – Building 15: pentice to front elevation of the infants' school, looking west (SGA15-359)



Plate 6 – Building 15: front elevation of the adults' school, looking west (SGA15-349)



Plate 7 – Building 15: exterior of the adults' school, looking south-west (SGA15-612)



Plate 8 – Building 15: adults' school courtyard, looking north-east (SGA15-368)



Plate 9 – Building 16: iron church, general view looking north-east (SGA15-335)



Plate 10 – Building 16: iron church, general view looking north-west (SGA15-333)



Plate 11 – Building 16: iron church, interior view looking west (SGA15-347)



Plate 12 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, exterior view looking north-west (SGA15-296)



Plate 13 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, exterior view looking south-east (SGA15-311)



Plate 14 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, crest above main entrance (SGA15-300)



Plate 15 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, external view of stained glass to western bay windows (SGA15-303 & 310)



Plate 16 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, detail of hopper (SGA15-314)



Plate 17 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, showing the statue to the front of the building. View looking north-west (SGA15-316)



Plate 18 – Building 17: detail of the statue of Sir John Moore (SGA15-320 & 321)



Plate 19 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, view of the vestibule looking east towards the stair (SGA15-264)



Plate 20 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, view of the hall, looking west towards the stage (SGA15-230)



Plate 21 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, view of the hall, looking east towards the balcony (SGA15-232)



Plate 22 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, detail of the hall's roof, looking east (SGA15-244)

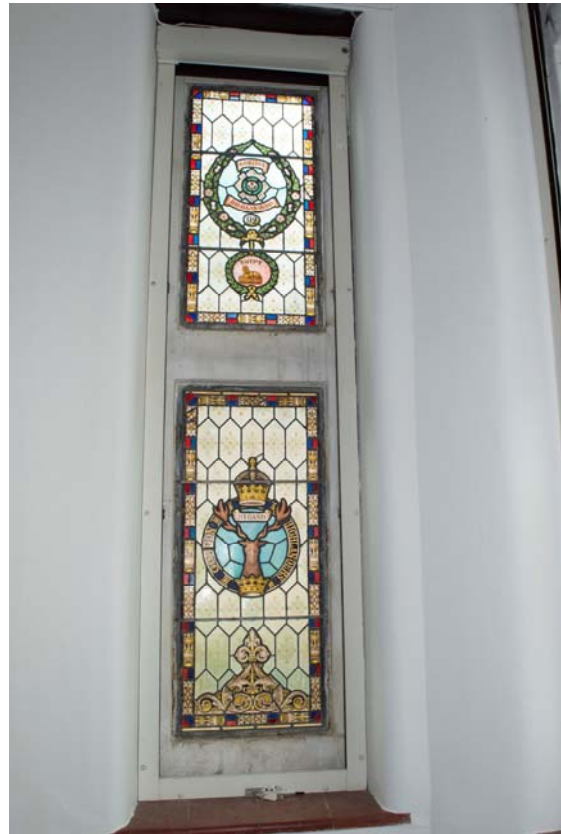
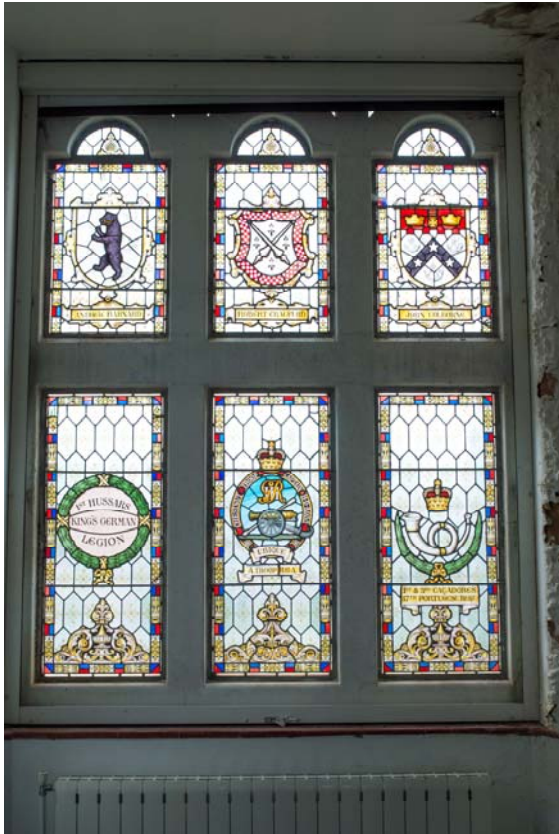


Plate 23 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, detail of the stained glass to the northern bay window (SGA15-239 & 240)



Plate 24 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, detail of the stained glass to the southern bay window (SGA15-241 & 242)



Plate 25 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, view of reading room, looking south-east (SGA15-255)



Plate 26 – Building 17: Sir John Moore Library, details of Arts-and-Crafts door furniture to vestibule and reading room (SGA15-256 & 263)



Plate 27 – Building 18: Police Station, general view looking south (SGA15-325)



Plate 28 – Building 18: Police Station, general view looking north-east towards the officers' mess (SGA15-327)



Plate 29 – Building 18: ground floor, main western room, looking north (SGA15-375)



Plate 30 – Building 18: ground floor, detail of Royal Military Police crest to main western room (SGA15-377)



Plate 31 – Building 18: ground floor, south-eastern room. View looking west (SGA15-280)



Plate 32 – Building 18: general view of stair, looking north-east (SGA15-281)



Plate 33 – Building 18: first floor corridor, general view and detail of linen cupboard (SGA15-285 & 287)



Plate 34 – Building 18: first floor, interrogation room at the western end of the building. View looking west (SGA15-291)



Plate 35 – Building 19: front elevation, looking north (SGA15-379)



Plate 36 – Building 19: rear elevation, looking south (SGA15-611)



Plate 37 – Building 19: western house, ground floor living room, looking south (SGA15-559)



Plate 38 – Building 19: western house, ground floor, original kitchen to rear of house (SGA15-555 & 556)



Plate 39 – Building 19: eastern house, ground floor, archaic latch within original kitchen (SGA15-572)



Plate 40 – Building 19: western house, ground floor, larder, with original slate shelves (SGA15-558)



Plate 41 – Building 19: western house, ground floor, safe within former pantry (SGA15-554)



Plate 42 – Building 19: eastern house, views of stair (SGA15-564 & 576)



Plate 43 – Building 19: western house, first floor, middle bedroom. View looking east (SGA15-595)



Plate 44 – Building 19: eastern house, first floor, rear bedroom. View looking north-east (SGA15-586)



Plate 45 – Building 19: western house, first floor, bathroom to western extension. View looking south-west (SGA15-607)



Plate 46 – Building 20: officers' mess, front elevation showing location of former main entrance. View looking north-west (SGA15-385)



Plate 47 – Building 20: front elevation of commander's residence at eastern end of building, looking north (SGA15-387)



Plate 48 – Building 20: officers' mess, rear view looking south-west (SGA15-390)



Plate 49 – Building 20: officers' mess, rear view looking south-east (SGA15-404)



Plate 50 – Building 20: officers' mess, main kitchen with plain stack and former coal store in foreground. View looking east (SGA15-405)



Plate 51 – Building 20: officers' mess, main service wing with billiard room to the left of the image and mess man's accommodation to the right. View looking south-west (SGA15-399)



Plate 52 – Building 20: officers' mess, western service wing, example of servants' WC to rear yard. View looking east (SGA15-410)



Plate 53 – Building 20: post-War sanitary extension to rear of commander's residence. View looking south-east (SGA15-395)



Plate 54 – Building 20: field officers' quarters at western end of building. View looking east (SGA15-414)



Plate 55 – Building 20: ground level, views along the main corridor (SGA15-465 & 484)

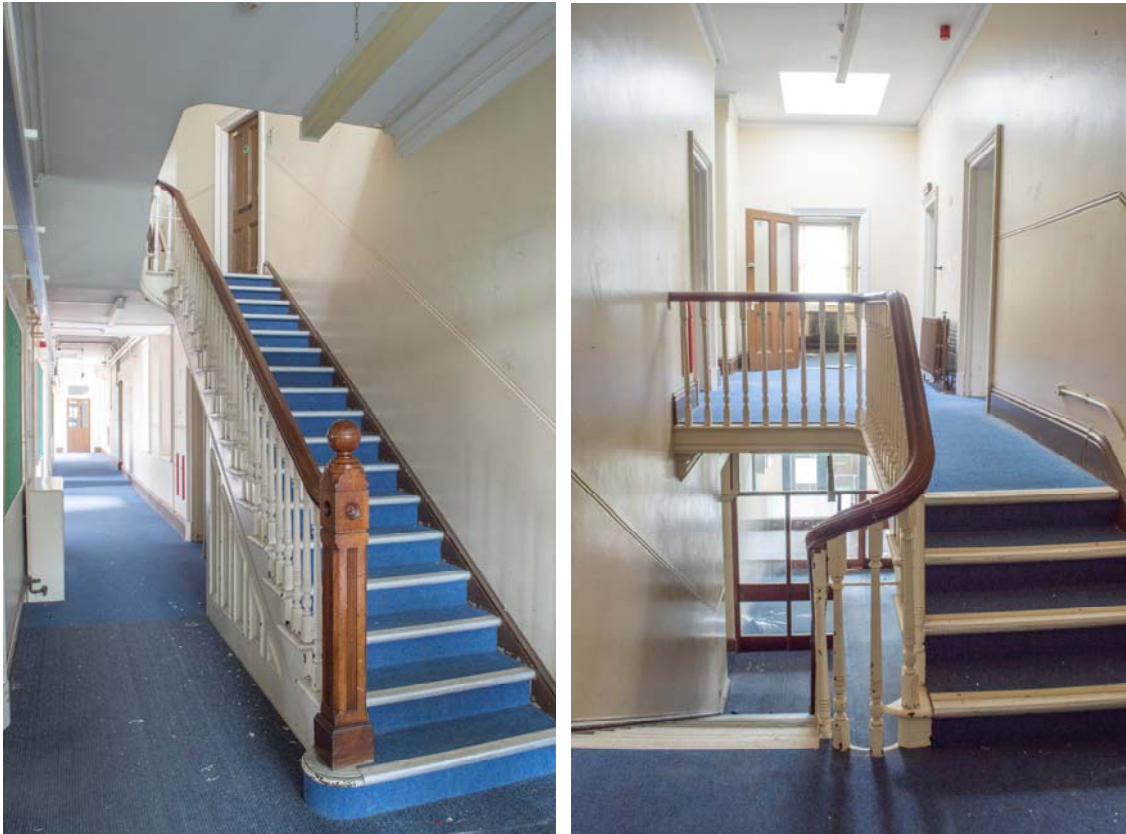


Plate 56 – Building 20: commander's quarters, views of main stair (SGA15-415 & 498)



Plate 57 – Building 20: commander's quarters, ground floor living room. View looking south (SGA15-428)



Plate 58 – Building 20: commander's quarters, back stair. View looking east (SGA15-419)



Plate 59 – Building 20: commander's quarters, ground floor, kitchen. View looking north-west (SGA15-420)



Plate 60 – Building 20: commander's quarters, ground floor, larder. View looking north (SGA15-420)



Plate 61 – Building 20: ground floor, officer's quarters. View looking south-west (SGA15-439)



Plate 62 – Building 20: ground floor, servants' quarters to eastern side. View looking north-east (SGA15-446)



Plate 63 – Building 20: ground floor, back stair to eastern servants' quarters. View looking north (SGA15-443)



Plate 64 – Building 20: ground floor, former main entrance lobby. View looking north (SGA15-441)



Plate 65 – Building 20: ground floor, ante-room. View looking east (SGA15-456)



Plate 66 – Building 20: ground floor, mess room. View looking south-west (SGA15-462)



Plate 67 – Building 20: ground floor, views of main stair (SGA15-462)



Plate 68 – Building 20: ground floor, original terrazzo floor to main stairwell (SGA15-450)



Plate 69 – Building 20: ground floor, billiards room. Views looking north-east (SGA15-455)

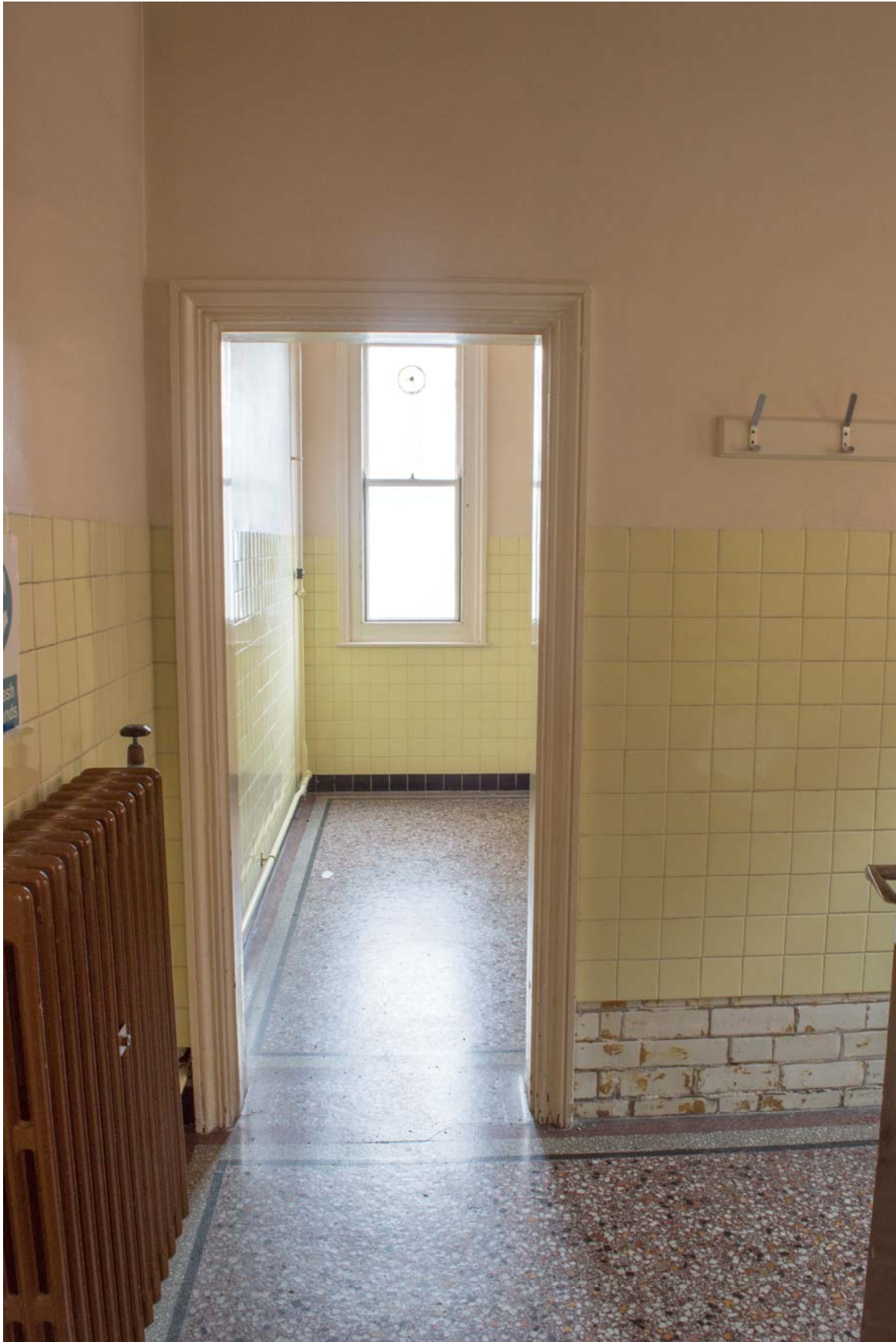


Plate 70 – Building 20: ground floor, main WC. Note the original tiles to the base of the wall, and the terrazzo floor. View looking north (SGA15-452)



Plate 71 – Building 20: ground floor, main service corridor and cellar stair (SGA15-470 & 478)



Plate 72 – Building 20: ground floor, main larder (SGA15-476 & 477)



Plate 73 – Building 20: ground floor, western officers' quarters (SGA15-487)



Plate 74 – Building 20: ground floor, living room to field officers' quarters (SGA15-492)



Plate 75 – Building 20: ground floor, fireplace to servants' room in field officers' wing (SGA15-493)

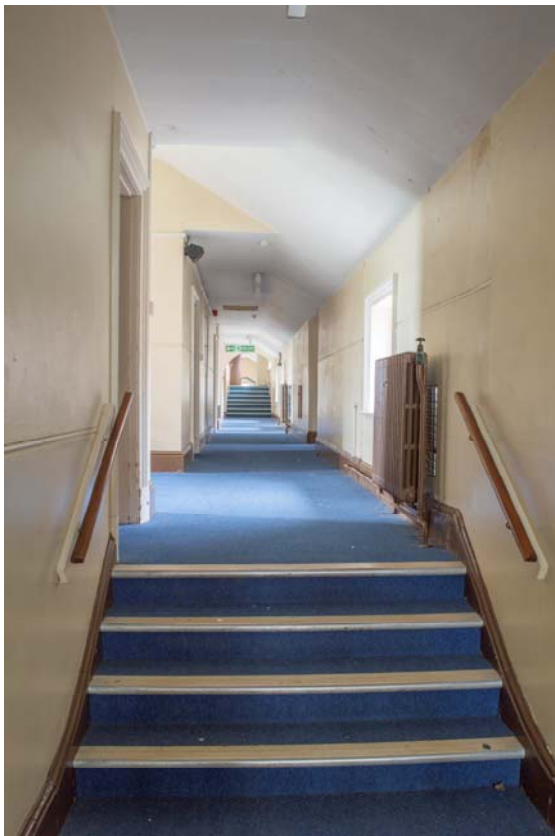


Plate 76 – Building 20: first floor, main corridor (SGA15-499 & 525)



Plate 77 – Building 20: first floor, commanding officer's bedroom, looking east (SGA15-502)



Plate 78 – Building 20: first floor, tertiary bedroom to commanding officer's quarters. View looking north-east (SGA15-506)



Plate 79 – Building 20: first floor, officer's room to eastern side of building. View looking south-west (SGA15-512)



Plate 80 – Building 20: first floor, terrazzo hearthstone to officer's room (SGA15-524)



Plate 81 – Building 20: mess man's quarters, first floor living room. View looking west (SGA15-543)



Plate 82 – Building 20: first floor, western servants' quarters, looking south-west. Note the replacement ceramic chimney-piece, matching those within the officers' rooms (SGA15-529)



Plate 83 – Building 20: first floor, original sideboard to field officers' quarters. View looking east (SGA15-534)



Plate 84 – Building 20: first floor, tiles floor to field officers' WC. View looking north-east (SGA15-532)



Plate 85 – General view of air raid shelters to the west of Building 20. View looking north-east (SGA15-329)



Plate 86 – Detail of air raid shelter to the west of Building 20. View looking north-west (SGA15-538)

APPENDIX 1: BUILDING LIST DESCRIPTIONS

Name: SIR JOHN MOORE MEMORIAL HALL AND LIBRARY, SOMERSET BARRACKS, SHORNCLIFFE CAMP

List entry Number: 1417345

Location: SOMERSET BARRACKS, SHORNCLIFFE CAMP, SHEPWAY, KENT

County	District	District Type	Parish
Kent	Shepway	District Authority	Folkestone

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

Memorial hall and library in an Arts and Crafts style, 1915-16, by Sir Aston Webb.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The Sir John Moore Memorial Library and Hall, Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Camp, of 1915-16 by Sir Aston Webb, is listed for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: built in an Arts and Crafts idiom, the building is handsome and well-executed in fine materials with a high degree of craftsmanship and quality of detail; * Architect: designed by a significant early C20 architect, this building demonstrates Webb's skill for form, composition and detail, expressed on an a-typically small and intimate scale; * Commemorative interest: through its dedication, and integral artworks, the building commemorates a key figure synonymous with the earliest and most significant period of the Shorncliffe Camp; * Historic interest: an unusual example of a military building which served both a symbolic commemorative purpose as well as providing recreational facilities; * Group value: the building forms a group with the listed statue of Sir John Moore, located to the immediate south.

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 an 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 and tents 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 hutted 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). 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.

SOMERSET BARRACKS AND THE SIR JOHN MOORE MEMORIAL HALL AND LIBRARY

Somerset Barracks replaced in brick what had been 'E' range of the mid-C19 wooden-hutted Shorncliffe Camp. The majority of Somerset Barracks sat north of the perimeter road (North Road), on an area that is now housing. This included all the accommodation buildings and the associated communal blocks, with the officers' mess and amenity buildings to the south of the perimeter road. The amenity buildings included a school, schoolmaster's house, ball court and quartermasters' accommodation. Subsequently, a corrugated iron hall was added (before 1907) and the Sir John Moore Memorial Hall and Library in 1916.

Perhaps intended as a more permanent successor to the earlier corrugated iron hall to its immediate north, the memorial hall and library was a particularly notable addition to Somerset Barracks. Buildings to provide recreation, as well as physical and mental improvement for the men, were common on barracks from the 1860s onwards. However, this example was intended from the outset to also provide an important commemorative function, celebrating a key figure synonymous with the earliest and most important period of the camp's history. An appeal for subscription was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Aylmer Haldane, the camp commander, in the *Spectator* (24 May 1913). The letter extolled the need for a memorial to Moore, and notes that a library is 'urgently required' at Shorncliffe and that the building should be of 'national and not a purely military character'. The subscription was raised for the construction of both the building and the bronze statue of Moore which stands in front of it (listed Grade II). The designs were published in order to help the campaign (*The Times*, Wednesday 3 June 1914, p5) and patronage was received from some prestigious figures. The building was designed by Sir Aston Webb (1849-1930), a notable architect of the period, whose work includes the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth (listed Grade II*) and Admiralty Arch, Westminster, London (listed Grade I). The weathervane on top of the building was salvaged by Haldane in 1915 from the church in the village of Zillebeke, near Ypres, Belgium, which was ruined during the intense fighting in the Ypres salient on the Western Front.

During the appeal the building was described as a recreation hall and library, and the architectural drawings identify the small room at the east end of the building as a 'reading room'. The building was completed, notwithstanding the outbreak of war, in 1916, but its official opening was held back until 1923, allowing the accompanying statue of Moore to be completed by the sculptor John Tweed. It is not clear how long the building retained its library function, and it is still referred to as the 'library', however it is now (2013) solely in use as a hall.

DETAILS

Memorial hall and library, 1915-16, by Sir Aston Webb.

MATERIALS: the building is constructed of narrow red bricks laid in English bond, with Portland stone window frames, sills, door surrounds and dressings. The roof is covered in clay tiles, doors are dark-stained timber and windows are steel casements (some galvanised, some not). Interior walls are plastered, or in the case of the entrance lobby, in exposed brick.

PLAN: the building is single storey and has a rectangular plan, orientated east-west. The principal entrance is at the east end of the south elevation, which faces on to a small garden with a statue of Sir John Moore, beyond which is the Sir John Moore Plain; the large open space at the centre of the Shorncliffe Camp.

The east end of the building is occupied by a small entrance lobby and room (marked on original plans as the reading room). The building has a single chimney stack, which would have served the reading room, but the fireplace opening is now blocked. Stairs lead from the lobby to an open gallery above this part of the building. The remainder of the building is occupied by the hall which is open to the roof.

A small extension housing a WC has been added to the east end of the building at some point after 1938.

EXTERIOR: the building has a deep pitched roof with over-hanging sprocketed eaves. At the centre of the ridge is a tapering, square, half-glazed cupola with a square domed roof. It is dressed in lead and is surmounted by an iron weathercock. On each elevation there are low-level vents formed of stacked clay tiles.

The building has six bays, divided by heavy vertical brick buttresses. The main entrance bay on the south elevation, and the west end bays on the north and south elevations, advance beyond the building line and break through the eaves, terminating in a stone-capped parapet, with flat roof behind. The double-leaved main door has a Tudor arch set in a chamfered stone surround. Above is the crest of Sir John Moore carved in deep relief; this has suffered some significant weathering.

The west bays to the north and south, each have a large six-light mullion-and-transomed stained glass window, with a second, two-light, stained glass window on the west-facing cheek of each bay. Elsewhere on these two elevations, each bay has a three-light mullioned window set just below the eaves. On the north elevation, second bay to the east, the three-light window pattern is modified to contain a secondary entrance into the hall. This comprises a half-glazed double door with a Tudor arch, set in a simple stone surround; above are two small over-lights and a larger single light to the right.

The east and west gable-end elevations have bands of tiles laid flat in off-set courses. There is a high-level oculus to the west and two pairs of two-light mullioned windows lighting the

former reading room and gallery to the east. The small WC block is executed in materials to match the main building, and is accessed via a door in the former reading room.

INTERIOR: the interior of the hall is dominated by the unusual roof structure, which comprises steel king-post trusses with heavy arch-braced collars; between the trusses are timber rafters with off-set collars. At the west end of the hall is a timber proscenium, the front edge of which has woven timber grilles interspersed with pairs of square, downward-tapering, columns.

The west wall behind the proscenium bears a number of commemorative plaques, many of which have come from the two Catholic Churches at Shorncliffe – one now demolished, and one (a listed building) now in secular use. The proscenium is lit to either side by the large stained glass windows in the west end bays. Each of the 14 lights depicts either the coat of arms of a senior military figure, or the insignia of a particular regiment, associated with Sir John Moore's career.

To the east of the hall, multi-light glazed doors lead into the entrance lobby to the right, and the former reading room to the left. The entrance lobby has a clay tile floor and the arches over the main entrance door, the door leading into the hall, the half-glazed door into the former reading room, and the radiator recess beneath the stair, are all formed of clay tiles laid flat in off-set courses. A glazed screen with double doors forms an outer lobby between the lobby and the main entrance door. A stair with square and turned balusters leads up to the gallery. The former reading room has a wood block floor laid in a herring-bone pattern. The gallery has a timber balustrade with square and turned balusters.

Selected Sources:

Original architectural drawings held by Land Management Services, Defence Infrastructure Organisation,

National Grid Reference: TR1970435769

Name: STATUE OF SIR JOHN MOORE TO SOUTH OF ARMY LIBRARY IN SHORNCLIFFE BARRACKS

List entry Number: 1344157

Location: STATUE OF SIR JOHN MOORE TO SOUTH OF ARMY LIBRARY IN SHORNCLIFFE BARRACKS

County	District	District Type	Parish
Kent	Shepway	District Authority	Folkestone

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 11-Mar-1975

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

Details

1. 5281 SANDGATE Statue of Sir John Moore to South of Army Library in Shorncliffe Barracks TR 13 NE 13/43 II 2. 1916 by John Tweed. A bronze full length statue of the famous soldier Sir John Moore (1761-1809) in military dress with sword mounted on a stone plinth. He was Comandant of the Shorncliffe Camp from 1803 to 1804.

National Grid Reference: TR 19690 35748

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeo16-256313

Project details

Project name	Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone, Kent
Short description of the project	<p>of 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"

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

APPENDIX 3: INDEX OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS



SGA15-0230
Building 17, hall. Facing west



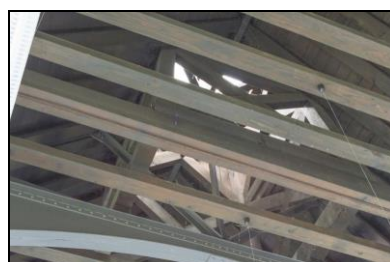
SGA15-0231
Building 17, hall. Facing west



SGA15-0232
Building 17, hall. Facing east



SGA15-0233
Building 17, hall. Facing east



SGA15-0234
Building 17, hall, roof detail. Facing



SGA15-0235
Building 17, hall. Facing south



SGA15-0236
Building 17, hall. Facing south



SGA15-0237
Building 17, hall. Facing north



SGA15-0238
Building 17, hall. Facing north



SGA15-0239
Building 17, hall, window detail. Facing north



SGA15-0240
Building 17, hall, window detail. Facing west



SGA15-0241
Building 17, hall, window detail. Facing south



SGA15-0242
Building 17, hall, window detail. Facing west



SGA15-0243
Building 17, hall, balcony. Facing east



SGA15-0244

Building 17, hall, roof. Facing east



SGA15-0245

Building 17, hall, stage. Facing west



SGA15-0246

Building 17, hall, stage. Facing north-west



SGA15-0247

Building 17, hall, door. Facing east



SGA15-0248

Building 17, hall, door. Facing east



SGA15-0249

Building 17, hall, entrance. Facing north-east



SGA15-0250

Building 17, reading room, door. Facing west



SGA15-0251

Building 17, reading room, floor. Facing south



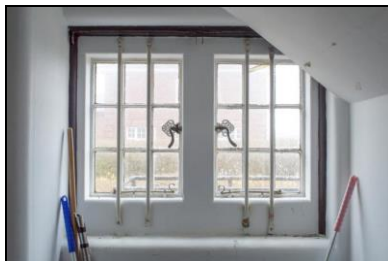
SGA15-0252

Building 17, reading room. Facing north



SGA15-0253

Building 17, reading room, window. Facing east



SGA15-0254

Building 17, reading room, window. Facing east



SGA15-0255

Building 17, reading room. Facing south-east



SGA15-0256

Building 17, reading room, door detail. Facing south



SGA15-0257

Building 17, reading room, door. Facing south



SGA15-0258

Building 17, reading room, door. Facing south-east



SGA15-0259

Building 17, vestibule. Facing south



SGA15-0260

Building 17, vestibule. Facing north



SGA15-0261

Building 17, vestibule. Facing south



SGA15-0262

Building 17, vestibule. Facing west



SGA15-0263

Building 17, vestibule, door detail. Facing west



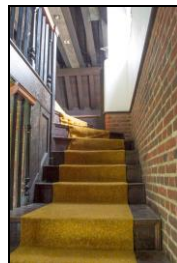
SGA15-0264

Building 17, vestibule. Facing east



SGA15-0265

Building 17, vestibule. Facing north-east



SGA15-0266

Building 17, stair. Facing north



SGA15-0267

Building 17, stair. Facing south



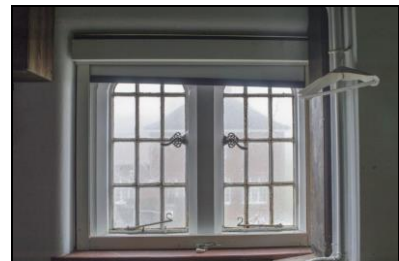
SGA15-0268

Building 17, balcony. Facing south



SGA15-0269

Building 17, balcony. Facing north-west



SGA15-0270

Building 17, balcony, window. Facing east



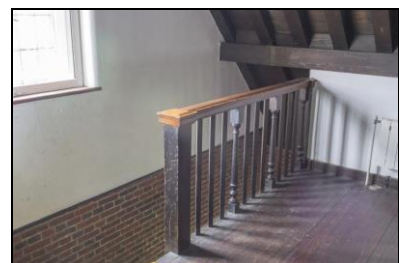
SGA15-0271

Building 17, balcony. Facing south-west



SGA15-0272

Building 17, roof truss. Facing west



SGA15-0273

Building 17, balcony. Facing south-east



SGA15-0274
Building 17, WC. Facing east



SGA15-0275
Building 18, ground floor, main room. Facing north-west



SGA15-0276
Building 18, ground floor, main room. Facing north



SGA15-0277
Building 18, ground floor, main room, detail of crest. Facing south



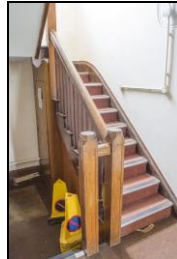
SGA15-0278
Building 18, ground floor, corridor. Facing east



SGA15-0279
Building 18, ground floor, S room. Facing east



SGA15-0280
Building 18, ground floor, SE room. Facing west



SGA15-0281
Building 18, ground floor, stair. Facing north-east



SGA15-0282
Building 18, ground floor, doorway. Facing east



SGA15-0283
Building 18, first floor, landing. Facing west



SGA15-0284
Building 18, first floor, SE room. Facing west



SGA15-0285
Building 18, first floor, corridor. Facing west



SGA15-0286
Building 18, first floor, corridor. Facing east



SGA15-0287
Building 18, first floor, linen cupboard. Facing west



SGA15-0288
Building 18, first floor, S room. Facing north-east



SGA15-0289

Building 18, first floor, cupboard. Facing north



SGA15-0290

Building 18, first floor, SW room. Facing east



SGA15-0291

Building 18, first floor, W room. Facing west



SGA15-0292

Building 18, first floor, roof. Facing north



SGA15-0293

Building 17, exterior, gate. Facing west



SGA15-0294

Building 17, exterior, WC. Facing north



SGA15-0295

Building 17, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0296

Building 17, exterior. Facing north-west



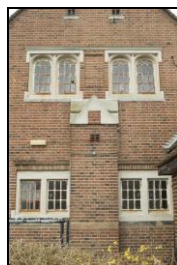
SGA15-0297

Building 17, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0298

Building 17, exterior, basement steps. Facing north



SGA15-0299

Building 17, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0300

Building 17, exterior, entrance crest. Facing north



SGA15-0301

Building 17, exterior, porch. Facing north-east



SGA15-0302

Building 17, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0303

Building 17, exterior. Facing north



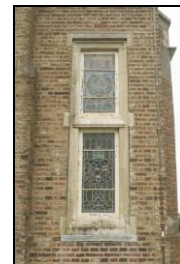
SGA15-0304

Building 17, exterior, lantern. Facing north-east



SGA15-0305

Building 17, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0306

Building 17, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0307

Building 17, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0308

Building 17, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0309

Building 17, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0310

Building 17, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0311

Building 17, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0312

Building 17, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0313

Building 17, exterior, WC. Facing south



SGA15-0314

Building 17, exterior, detail of hopper. Facing south



SGA15-0315

Building 17, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0316

Building 17, statue. Facing north-west



SGA15-0317

Building 17, statue. Facing west



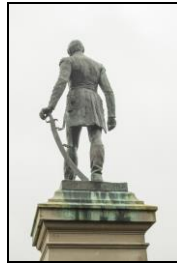
SGA15-0318

Building 17, statue. Facing north



SGA15-0319

Building 17, statue. Facing south



SGA15-0320

Building 17, statue. Facing south



SGA15-0321

Building 17, statue. Facing north



SGA15-0322

Building 17, statue, eroded plaque. Facing north



SGA15-0323

Building 18, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0324

Building 18, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0325

Building 18, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0326

Building 18, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0327

Building 18, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0328

Building 20, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0329

Air raid shelters. Facing north-east



SGA15-0330

Air raid shelters. Facing south-east



SGA15-0331

General view towards garrison church. Facing west



SGA15-0332

General view towards garrison church. Facing west



SGA15-0333

Building 16, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0334

Building 16, exterior. Facing north



SGA15-0335

Building 16, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0336

Building 16, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0337

Building 16, interior. Facing east



SGA15-0338

Building 16, interior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0339

Building 16, interior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0340

Building 16, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0341

Building 16, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0342

Building 16, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0343

Building 16, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0344

Building 16, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0345

Building 16, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0346

Building 16, exterior, barge board. Facing west



SGA15-0347

Building 16, interior. Facing west



SGA15-0348

Building 15, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0349

Building 15, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0350

Building 15, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0351

Building 15, exterior, bootscraper. Facing west



SGA15-0352

Building 15, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0353

Building 15, exterior. Facing north



SGA15-0354

Building 15, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0355

Building 15, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0356

Building 15, exterior, playground bench. Facing north-west



SGA15-0357

Building 15, exterior. Facing north



SGA15-0358

Building 15, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0359

Building 15, exterior, pentice. Facing west



SGA15-0360

Building 15, exterior, pentice. Facing east



SGA15-0361

Building 15, exterior, door. Facing north-east



SGA15-0362

Building 15, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0363

Building 15, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0364

Building 15, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0365

Building 15, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0366

Building 15, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0367

Building 15, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0368

Building 15, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0369

Building 15, exterior. Facing north



SGA15-0370

Building 15, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0371

Building 19, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0372

Building 19, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0373

Building 19, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0374

Building 19, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0375

Building 19, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0376

Building 19, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0377

Building 19, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0378

Building 19, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0379
Building 19, exterior. Facing north



SGA15-0380
Air raid shelter Building 20, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0381
Building 20, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0382
Building 20, exterior. Facing north



SGA15-0383
Building 20, exterior, flagpole base. Facing north-east



SGA15-0384
Building 20, exterior. Facing north



SGA15-0385
Building 20, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0386
Building 20, exterior. Facing north



SGA15-0387
Building 20, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0388
Building 20, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0389
Building 20, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0390
Building 20, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0391
Building 20, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0392
Building 20, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0393
Building 20, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0394

Building 20, exterior, garage. Facing north-west



SGA15-0395

Building 20, exterior, WC extension. Facing south-east



SGA15-0396

Building 20, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0397

Building 20, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0398

Building 20, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0399

Building 20, exterior. Facing south-west



SGA15-0400

Building 20, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0401

Building 20, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0402

Building 20, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0403

Building 20, exterior. Facing north-west



SGA15-0404

Building 20, exterior. Facing south-east



SGA15-0405

Building 20, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0406

Building 20, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0407

Building 20, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0408

Building 20, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0409

Building 20, exterior. Facing west



SGA15-0410

Building 20, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0411

Building 20, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0412

Building 20, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0413

Building 20, exterior. Facing north-east



SGA15-0414

Building 20, exterior. Facing east



SGA15-0415

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's stair. Facing west



SGA15-0416

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's stair. Facing north-west



SGA15-0417

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's stair. Facing east



SGA15-0418

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's service passage. Facing north



SGA15-0419

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's service stair. Facing east



SGA15-0420

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's kitchen. Facing north-west



SGA15-0421

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's. Facing east



SGA15-0422

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's scullery. Facing north-west



SGA15-0423

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's scullery. Facing south-west



SGA15-0424

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's larder. Facing north



SGA15-0425

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's servants' hall. Facing west



SGA15-0426

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's servants' hall. Facing east



SGA15-0427

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's pantry. Facing north-east



SGA15-0428

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's drawing room. Facing south



SGA15-0429

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's drawing room. Facing north



SGA15-0430

Building 20, ground floor, commandant's dining room. Facing north



SGA15-0431

Building 20, ground floor, officer's room. Facing south-east



SGA15-0432

Building 20, ground floor, officer's room, cupboard. Facing east



SGA15-0433

Building 20, ground floor, officer's room, entrance. Facing south-west



SGA15-0434

Building 20, ground floor, E stair. Facing south



SGA15-0435

Building 20, ground floor, main corridor. Facing east



SGA15-0436

Building 20, ground floor, main corridor. Facing west



SGA15-0437

Building 20, ground floor, officer's room. Facing south-west



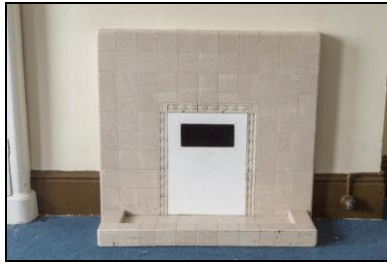
SGA15-0438

Building 20, ground floor, officer's room. Facing south-east



SGA15-0439

*Building 20, ground floor, officer's room.
Facing south-west*



SGA15-0440

*Building 20, ground floor, officer's room,
fireplace. Facing west*



SGA15-0441

*Building 20, ground floor, main corridor.
Facing east*



SGA15-0442

*Building 20, ground floor, main corridor.
Facing north-east*



SGA15-0443

*Building 20, ground floor, E service stair.
Facing north*



SGA15-0444

*Building 20, ground floor, E servants'
room. Facing west*



SGA15-0445

*Building 20, ground floor, E servants'
room. Facing north-east*



SGA15-0446

*Building 20, ground floor, E servants'
room. Facing north-east*



SGA15-0447

*Building 20, ground floor, servants' WC.
Facing north*



SGA15-0448

*Building 20, ground floor, main corridor.
Facing west*



SGA15-0449

*Building 20, ground floor, central stair.
Facing south*



SGA15-0450

*Building 20, ground floor, central stair,
floor. Facing east*



SGA15-0451

*Building 20, ground floor, central stair.
Facing north-west*



SGA15-0452

*Building 20, ground floor, central WC.
Facing north*



SGA15-0453

*Building 20, ground floor, main corridor.
Facing west*



SGA15-0454
Building 20, ground floor, billiard room entrance. Facing north



SGA15-0455
Building 20, ground floor, billiard room. Facing north



SGA15-0456
Building 20, ground floor, ante room. Facing east



SGA15-0457
Building 20, ground floor, ante room. Facing north-west



SGA15-0458
Building 20, ground floor, ante room. Facing south



SGA15-0459
Building 20, ground floor, ante room, ceiling. Facing



SGA15-0460
Building 20, ground floor, former lobby. Facing south



SGA15-0461
Building 20, ground floor, former lobby. Facing north



SGA15-0462
Building 20, ground floor, mess room. Facing south-west



SGA15-0463
Building 20, ground floor, mess room. Facing east



SGA15-0464
Building 20, ground floor, service corridor. Facing north-east



SGA15-0465
Building 20, ground floor, main corridor. Facing east



SGA15-0466
Building 20, ground floor, service expense. Facing south-west



SGA15-0467
Building 20, ground floor, pantry. Facing east



SGA15-0468
Building 20, ground floor, pantry. Facing north-west



SGA15-0469

Building 20, ground floor, waiters' day room. Facing east



SGA15-0470

Building 20, ground floor, service corridor. Facing east



SGA15-0471

Building 20, ground floor, cellar stair. Facing west



SGA15-0472

Building 20, cellar. Facing north



SGA15-0473

Building 20, ground floor, kitchen. Facing west



SGA15-0474

Building 20, ground floor, kitchen. Facing north-east



SGA15-0475

Building 20, ground floor, scullery. Facing north



SGA15-0476

Building 20, ground floor, larder. Facing north



SGA15-0477

Building 20, ground floor, larder. Facing south-east



SGA15-0478

Building 20, ground floor, cellar stair. Facing south-west



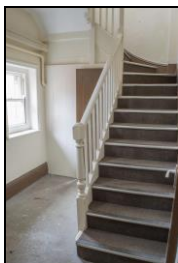
SGA15-0479

Building 20, ground floor, service corridor. Facing east



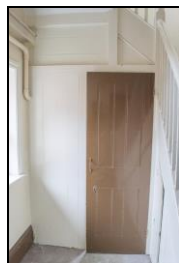
SGA15-0480

Building 20, ground floor, waiters' room. Facing east



SGA15-0481

Building 20, ground floor, central service stair. Facing east



SGA15-0482

Building 20, ground floor, central service stair. Facing east



SGA15-0483

Building 20, ground floor, main corridor. Facing west



SGA15-0484

Building 20, ground floor, main corridor. Facing east



SGA15-0485

Building 20, ground floor, W stair. Facing south-east



SGA15-0486

Building 20, ground floor, W stair. Facing south



SGA15-0487

Building 20, ground floor, officer's room. Facing east



SGA15-0488

Building 20, ground floor, officer's room. Facing north-west



SGA15-0489

Building 20, ground floor, service stair. Facing north-west



SGA15-0490

Building 20, ground floor, servants' room. Facing north-west



SGA15-0491

Building 20, ground floor, WC. Facing north-west



SGA15-0492

Building 20, ground floor, field officer's bedroom. Facing south-west



SGA15-0493

Building 20, ground floor, field officer's servants. Facing north



SGA15-0494

Building 20, ground floor, field officer's living room. Facing south-east



SGA15-0495

Building 20, ground floor, field officer's living room. Facing south



SGA15-0496

Building 20, ground floor, field officer's service corridor. Facing north



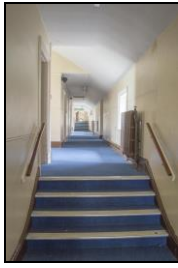
SGA15-0497

Building 20, ground floor, field officer's servants' room. Facing east



SGA15-0498

Building 20, first floor, commander's stair. Facing east



SGA15-0499

*Building 20, first floor, main corridor.
Facing west*



SGA15-0500

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
bedroom. Facing south*



SGA15-0501

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
bedroom. Facing south-east*



SGA15-0502

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
bedroom. Facing east*



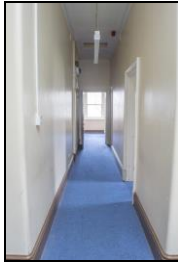
SGA15-0503

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
bedroom. Facing north*



SGA15-0504

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
dressing room. Facing east*



SGA15-0505

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
service corridor. Facing north*



SGA15-0506

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
bedroom. Facing north-east*



SGA15-0507

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
stair. Facing east*



SGA15-0508

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
bedroom. Facing west*



SGA15-0509

*Building 20, first floor, commander's
bedroom. Facing east*



SGA15-0510

*Building 20, first floor, servants' room.
Facing south-east*



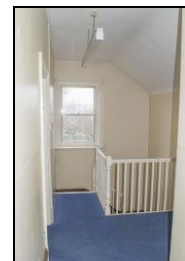
SGA15-0511

*Building 20, first floor, WC entrance.
Facing north*



SGA15-0512

*Building 20, first floor, officer's room.
Facing south-west*



SGA15-0513

*Building 20, first floor, service stair.
Facing north*



SGA15-0514

*Building 20, first floor, servants' WC.
Facing north-east*



SGA15-0515

*Building 20, first floor, servants' room.
Facing north-west*



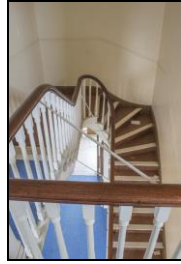
SGA15-0516

*Building 20, first floor, servants' room.
Facing south-east*



SGA15-0517

*Building 20, first floor, main corridor.
Facing west*



SGA15-0518

*Building 20, first floor, central stair.
Facing south*



SGA15-0519

*Building 20, first floor, officer's room.
Facing south*



SGA15-0520

*Building 20, first floor, main corridor.
Facing west*



SGA15-0521

*Building 20, first floor, officer's room.
Facing south-west*



SGA15-0522

*Building 20, first floor, officer's room.
Facing south*



SGA15-0523

*Building 20, first floor, officer's room.
Facing south-east*



SGA15-0524

*Building 20, first floor, officer's room,
hearthstone. Facing east*



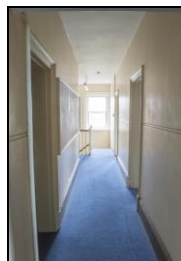
SGA15-0525

*Building 20, first floor, main corridor.
Facing west*



SGA15-0526

*Building 20, first floor, officer's room.
Facing south-east*



SGA15-0527

*Building 20, first floor, main corridor.
Facing west*



SGA15-0528

*Building 20, first floor, servant's room.
Facing east*



SGA15-0529
Building 20, first floor, servant's room. Facing south-west



SGA15-0530
Building 20, first floor, service stair. Facing north



SGA15-0531
Building 20, first floor, field officers' corridor. Facing west



SGA15-0532
Building 20, first floor, field officers' WC. Facing north



SGA15-0533
Building 20, first floor, field officer's living room. Facing north-east



SGA15-0534
Building 20, first floor, field officer's living room, sideboard. Facing east



SGA15-0535
Building 20, first floor, field officer's living room. Facing north-west



SGA15-0536
Building 20, first floor, field officer's living room. Facing south-west



SGA15-0537
General view of site. Facing west



SGA15-0538
Air raid shelter. Facing west



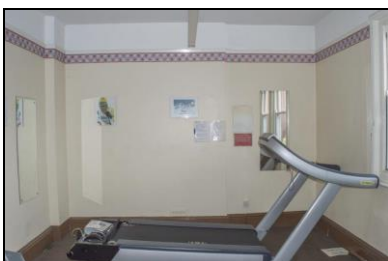
SGA15-0539
Building 20, first floor, field officers' service corridor. Facing north



SGA15-0540
Building 20, first floor, field officers' servants room. Facing east



SGA15-0541
Building 20, first floor, field officers' servants room. Facing east



SGA15-0542
Building 20, first floor, mess man's bedroom. Facing west



SGA15-0543
Building 20, first floor, mess man's living room. Facing west



SGA15-0544

Building 20, first floor, mess man's landing. Facing east



SGA15-0545

Building 20, first floor, mess man's WC. Facing north-east



SGA15-0546

Building 19, W side, ground floor WC. Facing north



SGA15-0547

Building 19, W side, ground floor WC, cistern. Facing north-west



SGA15-0548

Building 19, W side, ground floor stair. Facing north



SGA15-0549

Building 19, W side, ground floor parlour. Facing east



SGA15-0550

Building 19, W side, ground floor parlour. Facing west



SGA15-0551

Building 19, W side, ground floor stair. Facing south



SGA15-0552

Building 19, W side, ground floor kitchen extension. Facing west



SGA15-0553

Building 19, W side, ground floor cupboard. Facing north



SGA15-0554

Building 19, W side, ground floor, safe. Facing north



SGA15-0555

Building 19, W side, ground floor, former kitchen. Facing north



SGA15-0556

Building 19, W side, ground floor, former kitchen. Facing north-east



SGA15-0557

Building 19, W side, ground floor, former kitchen. Facing south



SGA15-0558

Building 19, W side, ground floor, larder. Facing north



SGA15-0559

Building 19, W side, ground floor, living room. Facing south



SGA15-0560

Building 19, W side, ground floor, living room. Facing south-west



SGA15-0561

Building 19, E side, ground floor, living room. Facing east



SGA15-0562

Building 19, E side, ground floor, living room. Facing south



SGA15-0563

Building 19, E side, ground floor, living room. Facing west



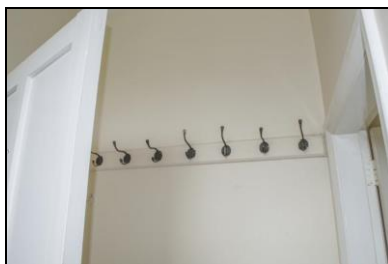
SGA15-0564

Building 19, E side, ground floor, stair. Facing north



SGA15-0565

Building 19, E side, ground floor, stair. Facing south



SGA15-0566

Building 19, E side, ground floor, extension, coat hooks. Facing north



SGA15-0567

Building 19, E side, ground floor, extension, WC. Facing south



SGA15-0568

Building 19, E side, ground floor, parlour. Facing west



SGA15-0569

Building 19, E side, ground floor, former kitchen. Facing north-west



SGA15-0570

Building 19, E side, ground floor, former kitchen. Facing south



SGA15-0571

Building 19, E side, ground floor, former kitchen. Facing east



SGA15-0572

Building 19, E side, ground floor, former kitchen, latch. Facing north-west



SGA15-0573

Building 19, E side, ground floor, larder. Facing north



SGA15-0574

Building 19, E side, ground floor, kitchen. Facing north



SGA15-0575

Building 19, E side, ground floor, kitchen. Facing south-west



SGA15-0576

Building 19, E side, first floor, landing. Facing south



SGA15-0577

Building 19, E side, first floor, landing. Facing south-west



SGA15-0578

Building 19, E side, first floor, landing. Facing north



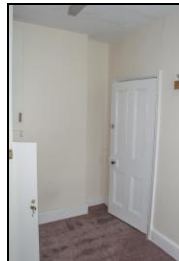
SGA15-0579

Building 19, E side, first floor, landing. Facing east



SGA15-0580

Building 19, E side, first floor, E extension. Facing north-east



SGA15-0581

Building 19, E side, first floor, E extension. Facing north-west



SGA15-0582

Building 19, E side, first floor, E extension. Facing north-east



SGA15-0583

Building 19, E side, first floor, E extension WC. Facing west



SGA15-0584

Building 19, E side, first floor, N bedroom. Facing north



SGA15-0585

Building 19, E side, first floor, N bedroom. Facing south



SGA15-0586

Building 19, E side, first floor, N bedroom. Facing north



SGA15-0587

Building 19, E side, first floor, N bedroom. Facing south



SGA15-0588

Building 19, E side, first floor, E extension. Facing east



SGA15-0589

Building 19, E side, first floor, middle bedroom. Facing west



SGA15-0590

Building 19, E side, first floor, middle bedroom. Facing east



SGA15-0591

Building 19, E side, first floor, S bedroom. Facing west



SGA15-0592

Building 19, E side, first floor, S bedroom. Facing east



SGA15-0593

Building 19, W side, first floor, S bedroom. Facing west



SGA15-0594

Building 19, W side, first floor, S bedroom. Facing east



SGA15-0595

Building 19, W side, first floor, middle bedroom. Facing east



SGA15-0596

Building 19, W side, first floor, middle bedroom. Facing west



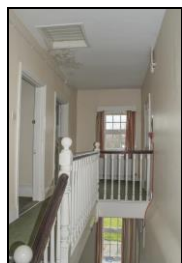
SGA15-0597

General view of site. Facing south



SGA15-0598

Building 19, W side, first floor, landing. Facing north



SGA15-0599

Building 19, W side, first floor, landing. Facing south



SGA15-0600

Building 19, W side, first floor, stair. Facing south



SGA15-0601

Building 19, W side, first floor, W extension. Facing west



SGA15-0602

Building 19, W side, first floor, W extension. Facing south-west



SGA15-0603

Building 19, W side, first floor, N bedroom. Facing north



SGA15-0604
*Building 19, W side, first floor, N
 bedroom. Facing west*



SGA15-0605
*Building 19, W side, first floor, N
 bedroom. Facing south*



SGA15-0606
*Building 19, W side, first floor, W
 extension. Facing west*



SGA15-0607
*Building 19, W side, first floor, W
 extension, bathroom. Facing south-west*



SGA15-0608
*Building 19, W side, first floor, W
 extension. Facing west*



SGA15-0609
*Building 19, W side, first floor, W
 extension. Facing west*



SGA15-0610
*Building 19, W side, first floor, W
 extension. Facing east*



SGA15-0611
Building 19, exterior. Facing south



SGA15-0612
Building 15, exterior. Facing south-west



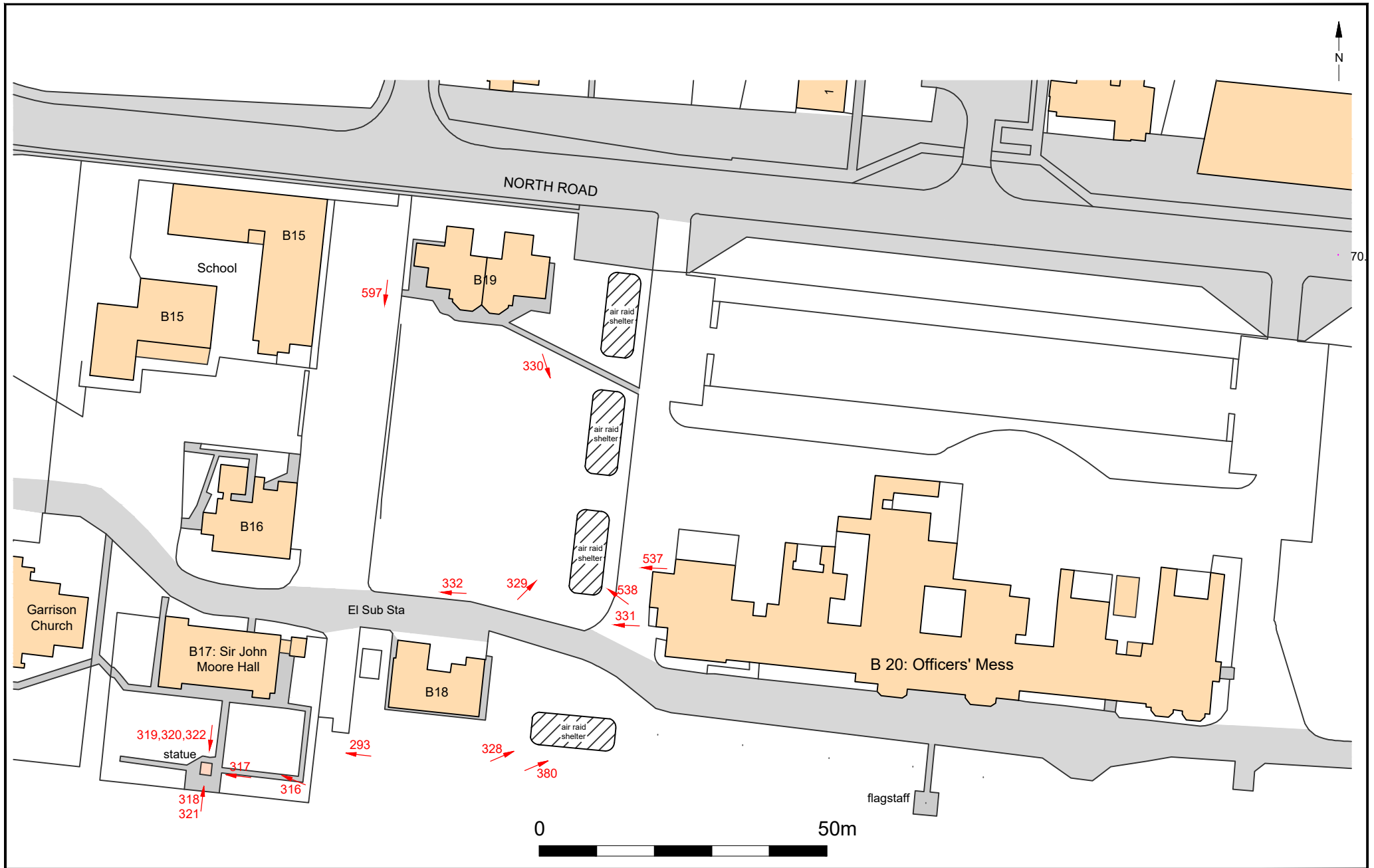
SGA15-0613
Building 15, exterior. Facing south-east



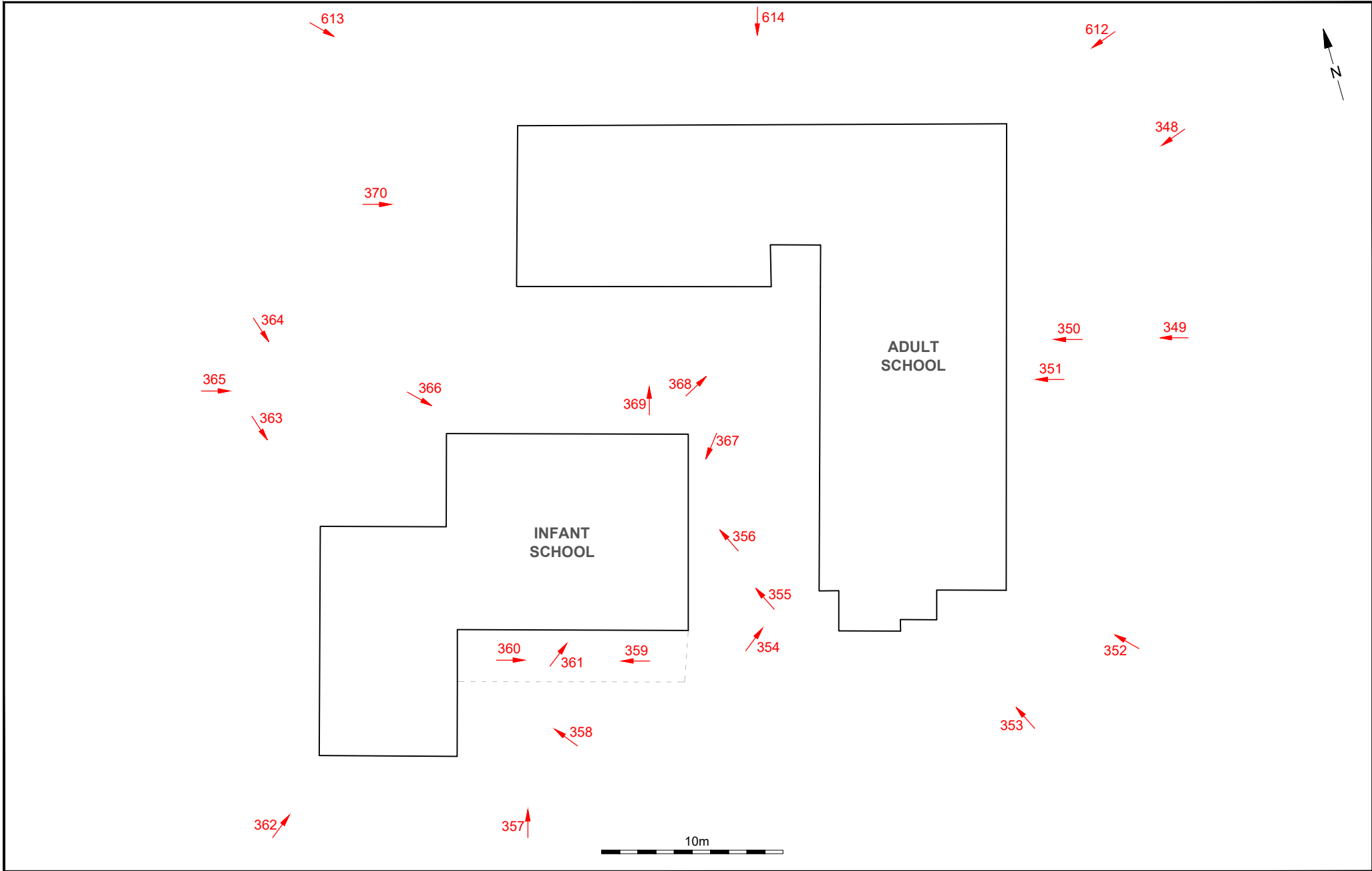
SGA15-0614
Building 15, exterior. Facing south



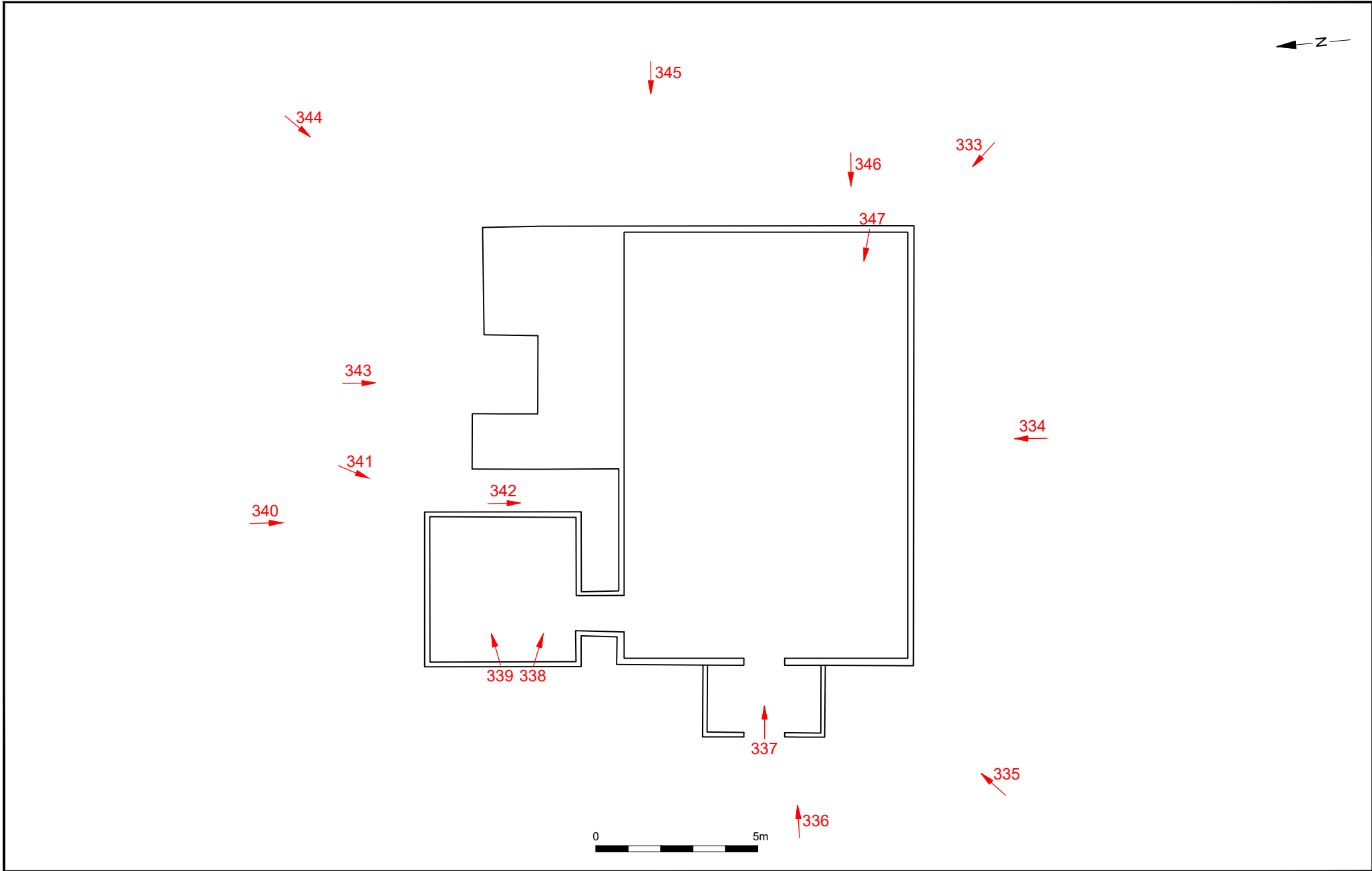
SGA15-0615
Building 20, exterior. Facing south-east



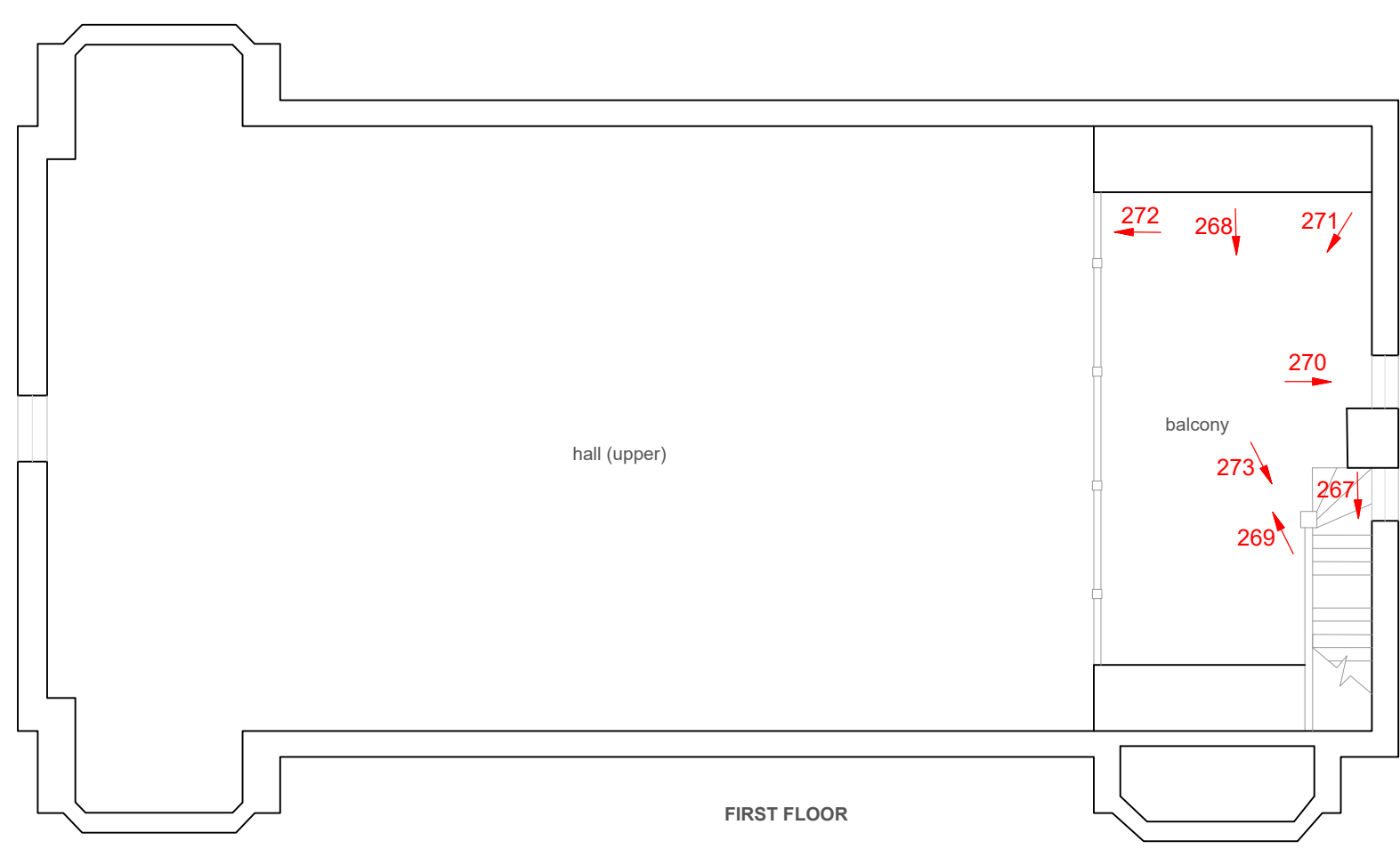
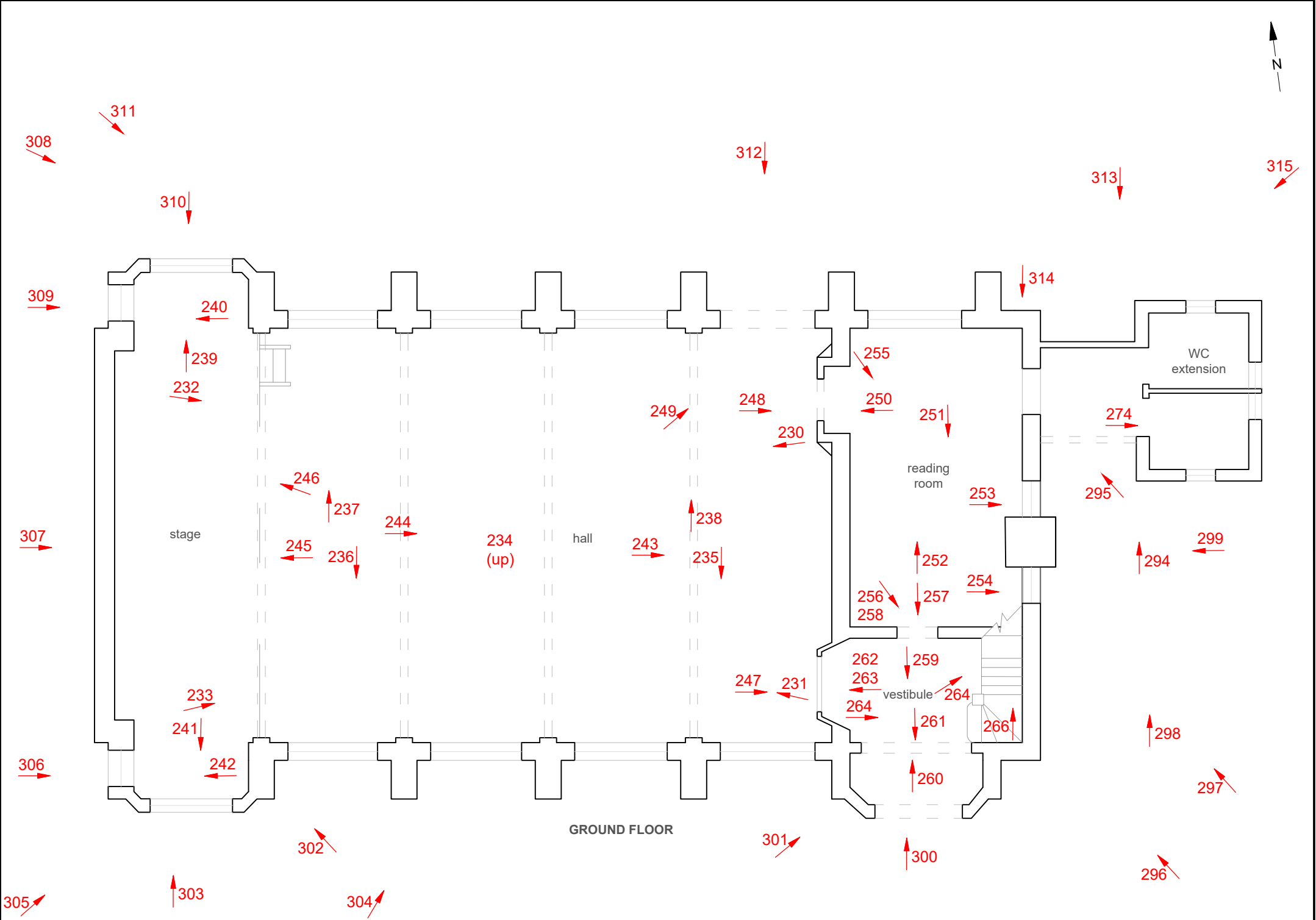
© Archaeology South-East		Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone		App. 3
Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Photo Locations: general plan of site		
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS	Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432		

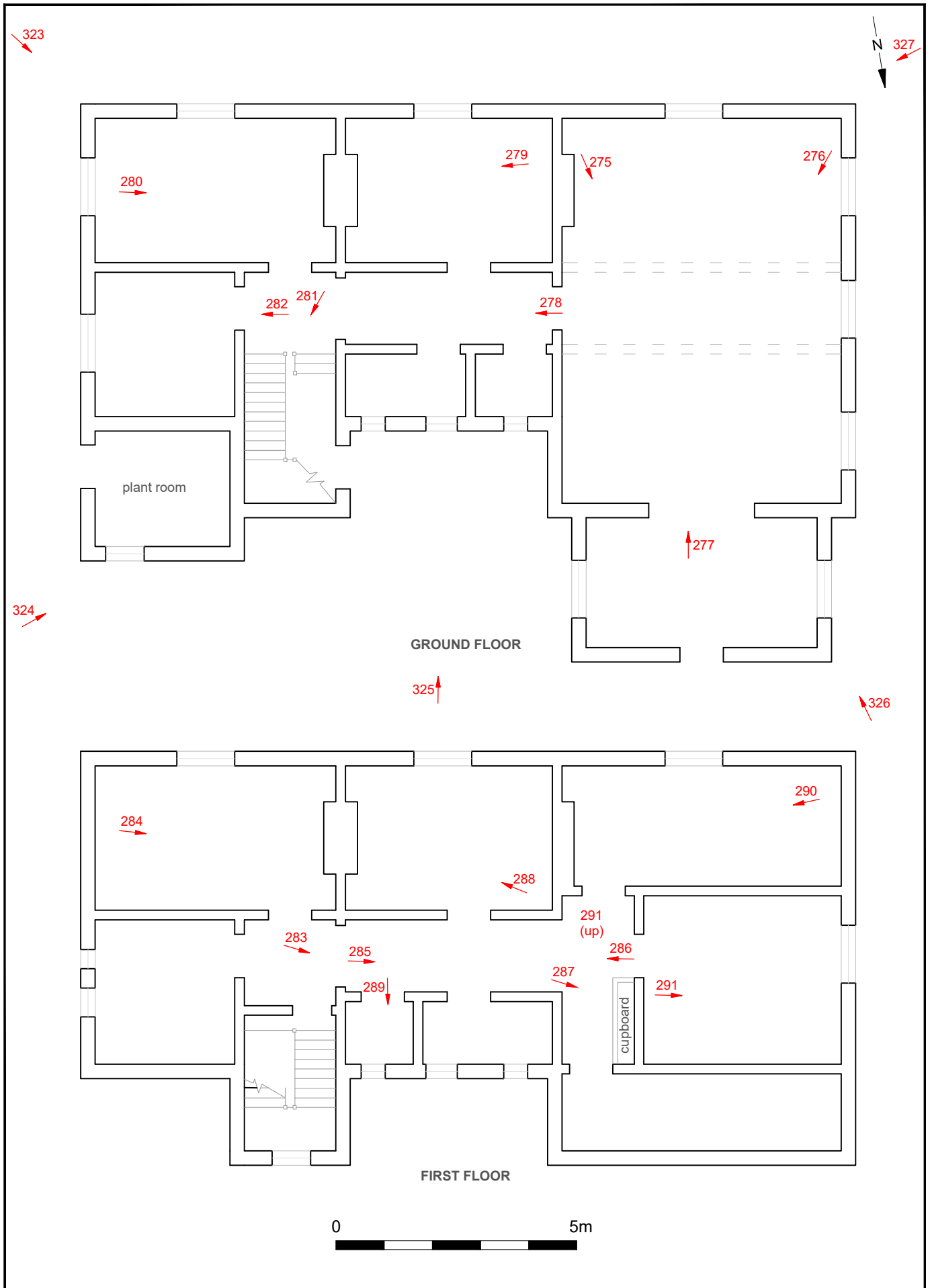


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Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Photo Locations: Building 15 (School)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS		

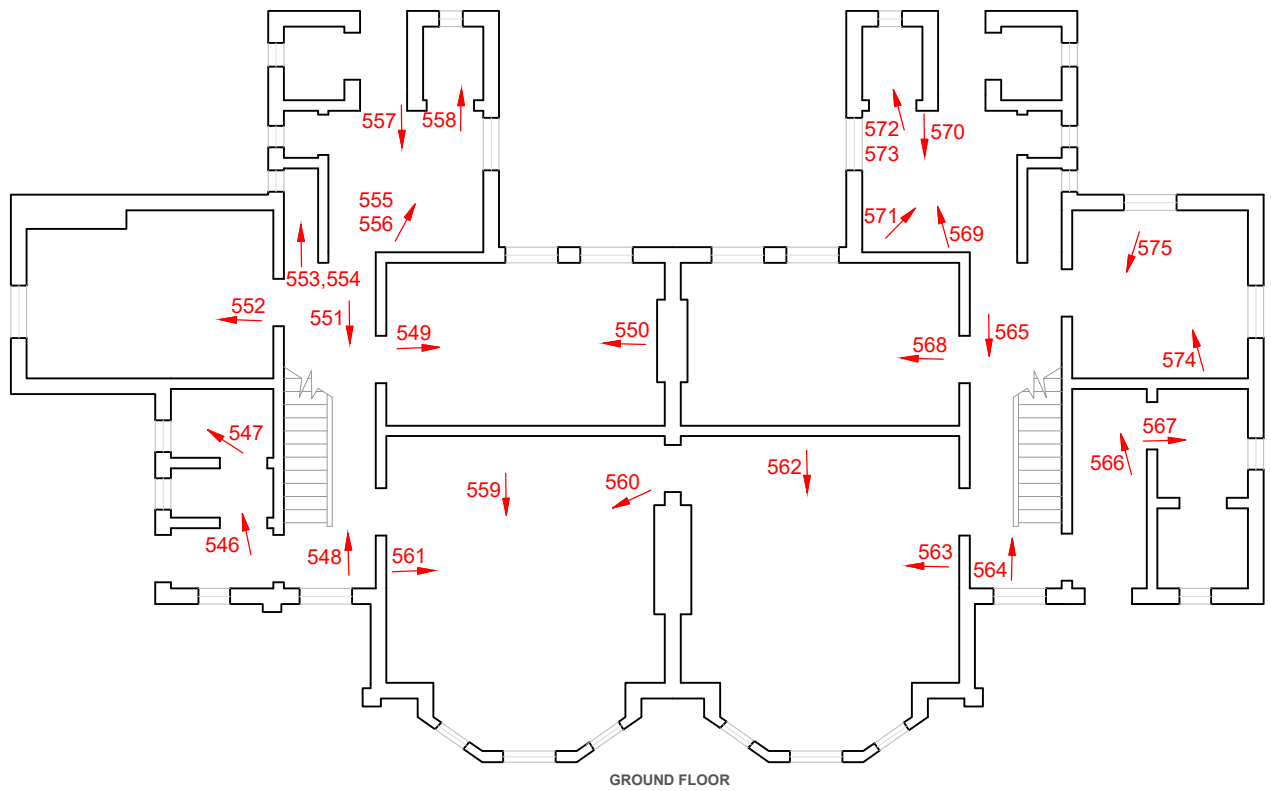


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Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Photo Locations: Building 16 (Iron Church)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS		

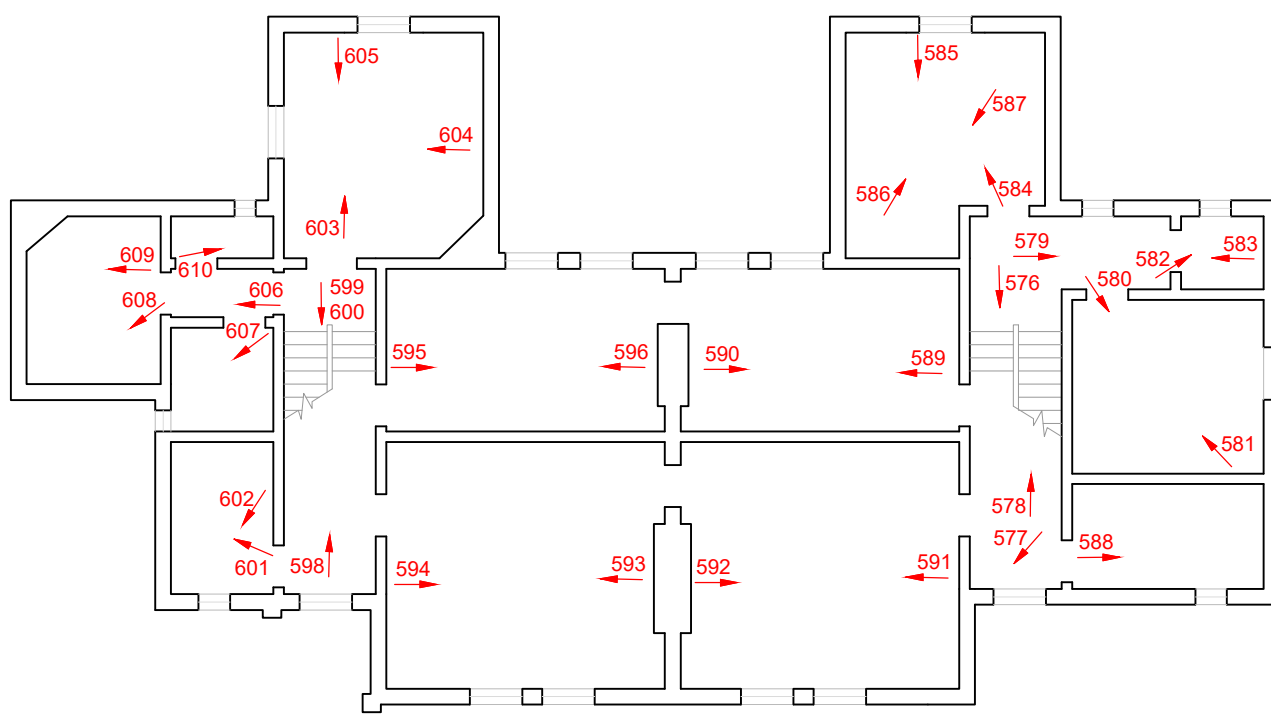




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Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Plan of Building 18 (Police Station)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: SC		

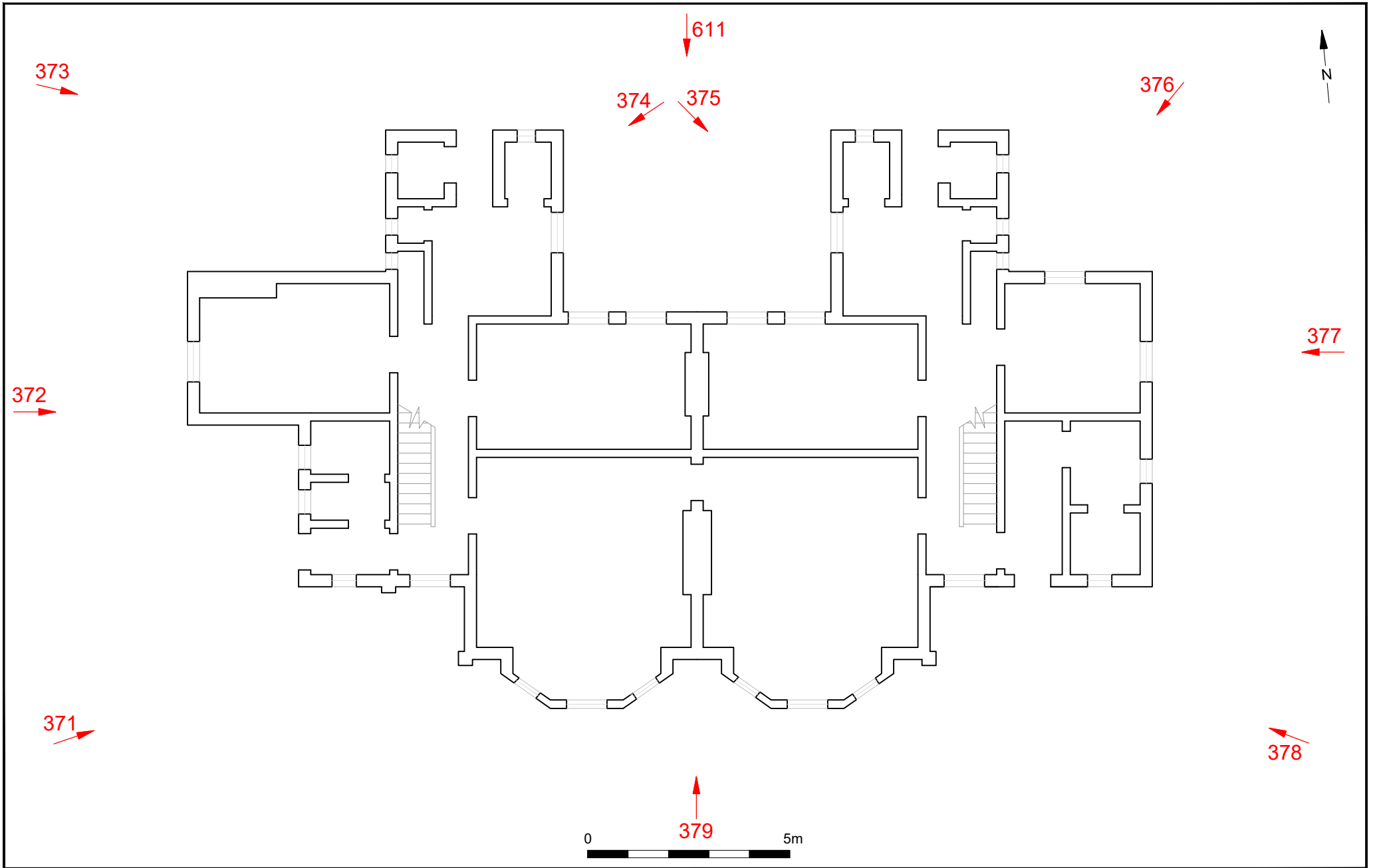


GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

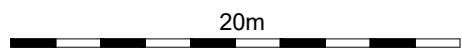
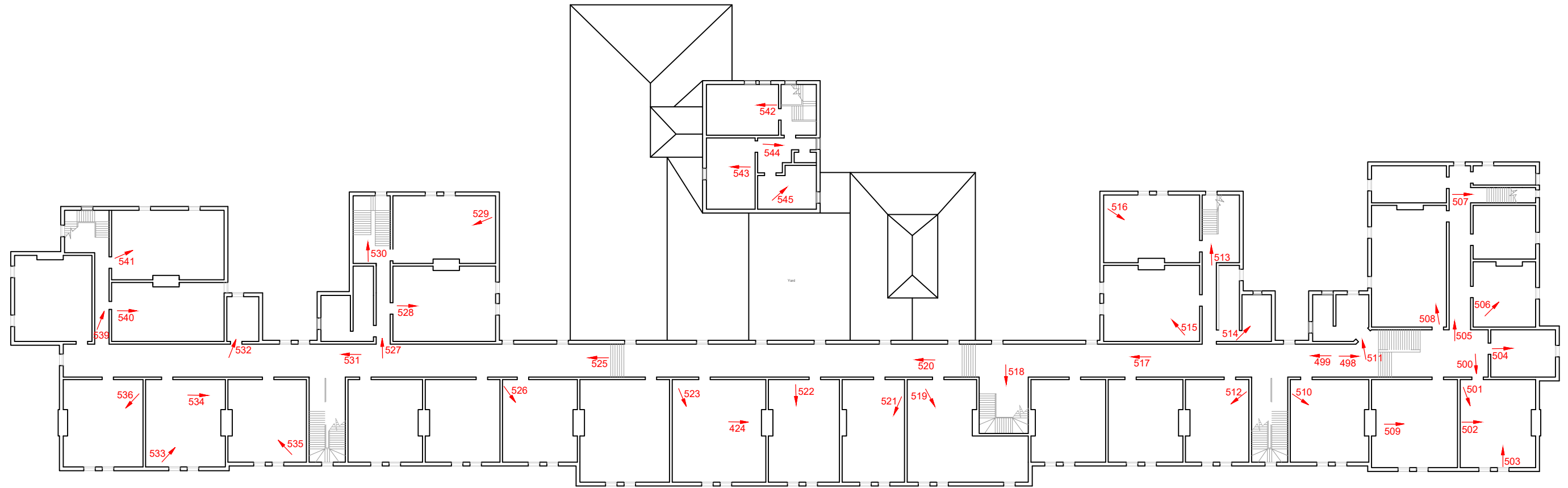




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Project Ref: 7339	April 2018	Photo Locations: Building 19 (Quarter Masters' Quarters)	
Report Ref: 2018130	Drawn by: MGS		



20m



APPENDIX 4:

**ASTON WEBB'S 1913 SPECIFICATION FOR THE SIR JOHN MOORE MEMORIAL HALL
(SHORNCLIFFE ARCHIVES)**

The Sir John Moore Memorial Hall
Shercliffe Camp

Specification of Works

Sir Astor Webb & Sons
Architects

June 1914

Specification of Works required to be done and Materials to be used in the Erection & Completion of the Sir John Moore Memorial Hall at Thorncliffe Camp in accordance with the drawings prepared by and under the superintendence of

Sir Aston Webb, RA. & Sons,
Architects,
19, Queen Anne's Gate, SW.

June 1914.

Contract Drawings.

Drawing Nos.

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Scale Plans.
- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Scale South Elevation & Cross Section A.B. + C.D.
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Scale East and West Elevations, Longitudinal
Section, Cross Section E.F.
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Scale. Details of Cross Section, and one bay
internally and externally.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Scale Details of Bay window to Stage and
Front Entrance.
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Scale. Detail of West Elevation.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Scale and Full size details of Staircase.
- 8 1" Scale Details of Steelwork.

Preliminaries.

Time for completion
and forfeiture for
non-completion.

The whole of the work is to be completed
within four Calendar months from the date of
the contract under a forfeiture of £20 for every
week that it remains unfinished after such date
as ascertained and liquidated damages and not
by way of penalty.

Contract and
specifications.

Any extras and variations on the Contract are to be valued at the rates contained in the Bill of Quantities on which the tender is based and where the same may not apply, at rates proportionate to the prices therein contained and for this purpose a copy of the Bill of Quantities fully priced and worked out shall be delivered to the Surveyors before the Contract is signed and having been examined shall be deposited forthwith with them.

Provisional
and P.C. amounts.

All prime cost (P.C.) amounts specified for the supply of goods or the execution of works are strictly net and are intended to be available for payment in full (and without deduction) to the parties appointed by the Architects. The Contractor must pay the charges for the packing, carriage and delivery of the goods. At the final settlement of Accounts these p.c. amounts will be deducted from the amount of Contract together with any additions made by the Contractor in his estimate by way of percentage or otherwise and such sums as may have been ordered by the Architects to be expended in lieu thereof added to the amount of the Contract, such sums being increased by a proportionate addition for profit & The receipts vouchers for all goods for which p.c. amounts are included must be inspected by the Surveyors at the final settlement of accounts.

Responsibility
for safety of
building

The Contractor is to be responsible for the safety of the building (including the materials, temporary buildings and plant) until they are taken

possession of by the Employers and they shall stand at the risk and be in the sole charge of the Contractor who shall be responsible for and with all possible speed make good all damage caused by accident, fire, weather, frost or any other cause at his own expense.

Insurance

The Contractor is to insure the whole of the works against loss or damage by fire for the full amount of the Contract and keep same so insured until delivered up in an Office approved by the Architects in the joint names of the Employers and Contractors. All policies & receipts for premiums to be deposited with the Architects.

The Contractor is to insure Workpeople and Others under the Employers Liability, Workmen's Compensation, National Health Insurance or other Acts.

Responsibility
for injury

The Contractor will be held responsible for all injury to persons caused by the execution of this Contract whether in his own employ or otherwise and he is to pay all costs and charges and compensation awarded or incurred in respect thereof.

Notices & fees

Give all notices, obtain all licenses, & pay all fees and rates legally demandable.

Foreman

The Contractor is to keep on the works during all working hours a competent Foreman who shall be empowered to receive and act upon instructions given by the Architects.

Materials
plant &c

The Contractor is to provide every description of workmanship materials hoistage, pumps, tarpaulins, scaffolding, plant & necessary for the completion of the work & also all planking, cart ways &c so as to afford access to every part of the works.

Workmanship

The whole of the workmanship is to be the best of their respective kinds. The work is to be done in the best & most workmanlike manner and the Contractor shall upon the request of the Architects furnish them with vouchers to prove that the materials are such as are specified.

Setting out

The whole of the work is to be set out by the Contractor & any errors arising from inaccurate setting out must be amended at his own cost.

Temporary
conveniences and
sheds for materials

The Contractor is to provide all temporary conveniences for the use of the men & sheds for the protection of materials. He is to keep the same disinfected and clean at all times during the progress of the works & to clear away at completion & make good after.

Water

The Contractor is to provide water for the works and execute any temporary plumbing required and pay all fees and charges.

Watching &
Lighting

The Contractor is to provide all watching required for the protection of the works & all artificial light.

Cover up and
protect.

The Contractor must cover up & protect from injury from any cause all work requiring same including that executed by other Contractors and

all walls built in times of access and in fact as may be directed and any damage caused must be made good by the Contractor at his own expense. Maintain all casings during the progress of the works and take down and clear away on completion.

Attendance Attend upon cut away for and make good after all trades in all trades.

Facilities The Contractor is to afford facilities to any other parties employed upon the building so that the work may proceed during its progress and is to give such parties the use of ordinary scaffolding and ladders.

Clear away rubbish Clear and cart away all rubbish as it accumulates from time to time during the progress of the work and at completion.

Cleaning on completion Thoroughly wash all floors and pavings, sponge off marks, touch up after other workmen and leave the building clean perfect and watertight on completion to the satisfaction of the Architects.

Maintenance The Contractor is to maintain the whole of the works for six months from the date of completion.

Contingencies Provide the sum of £100.0.0 for Contingencies to be expended only as the Architects may direct and to be deducted in whole or in part if not required.

Excavator.

Excavation. Excavate one spit deep over surface to remove top soil and cart away.

Excavate to the several lengths widths and depths shown or required to form the basement and basements and surface trenches.

Level bottoms of trenches &c The bottoms of all trenches &c are to be levelled & rammed to receive concrete.

Approval of foundations The Contractor is to report to the Architect when the excavations are ready to receive the concrete and no concrete is to be put in until the excavations have been inspected and approved by them.

Disposal of excavated material. Return and fill in around walls &c approved material arising from the excavations and ram and cart away all surplus material from the site.

Planking & strutting excavations. Plank and strut to sides of all excavations.

Baling. Keep all excavations clear of water by baling pumping or otherwise.

Brick Rubbish. Lay over the whole area of the ground floor (except over the basement) a bed of hard broken brick 6" thick filled in and well rammed to receive concrete.

Concrete.

Sand The sand to be clean & sharp fresh water silicious sand of approved quality free from loam dirt or organic matter of any description & subject to the approval of the Architects. All sand to be thoroughly washed & screened if directed by the Architects

Portland Cement The Portland Cement to be obtained from the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1910) Ltd or other approved British manufacturers, & to comply in all respects with the British Engineering Standards Specification for Portland Cement. The cement to be stored in a weathertight shed with boarded floor.

Cement concrete The concrete, unless otherwise described is to be composed of one part of Portland cement to six parts of aggregate. The aggregate is to be composed of shingle, brick stone or other approved dry materials broken to pass in all directions through a 2" ring & is to contain or be mixed with enough sand to fill the spaces.

Coke breeze concrete The coke breeze concrete for lintols etc is to be composed of one part of Portland cement to four parts of clean best quality coke breeze.

Materials and mixing of concrete. The materials for the concrete are to be carefully measured in proper ^{weighing} portions, measuring boxes of suitable sizes being made & used for

the purpose. The mixing of the concrete to be done in the most approved manner on a clean boarded floor. The materials are to be turned over in a dry state at least three times and watered to the required extent through a hose or watering pot with a rose whilst being turned over for the fourth time, then turned once more & wheeled to the site where it is to be deposited.

Settle
concrete.

No stale concrete or concrete which has commenced to set shall be used or mixed with any other concrete.

Concrete
in foundations.

Fill in to trenches to the widths and thicknesses shown on the drawings with cement concrete as described to form foundations. The concrete forming foundation to basement walls to be laid over the whole area of basement in two thicknesses with asphalt between as shown.

Fill in under sloping bottom of Coal Shoot with similar concrete.

Concrete beds

Lay over the whole area of the ground under pavings floor (except where over basement) on top of the brick rubbish previously specified and under the stone paving of entrances, a bed of cement concrete 6" thick spread and levelled.

Form sinking for mat by front entrance 5'0" x 3'0" x 2" deep.

Concrete floor
over basement

Construct the floor over basement with

cement concrete 6" thick filled in between and around steel joists on centering.

concrete lintels. Form concrete lintels where required over the inner openings in external walls except where stone heads are full thickness of walls and over openings in internal walls to the full thickness of the wall of coke breeze concrete as described packed around the steel cores. The lintels to be 12" high and 12" longer than the openings, rebated where required for frame and fair on faces and soffit where in unplastered walls. The lintel over opening to coke store in basement to be fir.

Fixing bricks. Build in where required for fixing Joiners work breeze concrete fixing bricks of a size to range with the ordinary bricks

Sand Portland
Cement

For description of sand and Portland Cement
see Specifier.

Lime.

The Lime to be the best blue lias hydraulic
lime of approved quality, to be fresh burnt,
and to be kept dry under cover on the
works and used fresh.

Mortar.

The lime mortar is to be composed of
one part of lime to two parts of sand

The cement mortar is to be composed of
one part of cement to five parts of sand.

No water is to be added to the cement
mortar after it has been once mixed, neither
shall such mortar be used or mixed with
any other mortar after it has begun to set,
nor shall any mortar of previous days
mixing be used.

Bricks.

The bricks for the foundations and the
walling generally (except facings) are to be
good hard sound square and well burnt
local stocks.

The facing bricks are to be Mrotham hand
made dark red bricks to rise five courses
to the foot when set

Samples of bricks are to be submitted
to and approved by the Architects & all
bricks used are to be equal thereto.

No soft or inferior bricks will be allowed
on the Site.

Brickwork. Execute the whole of the brickwork in blue lias lime mortar (except such parts as are hereafter specified as being built in cement mortar) to the heights and thicknesses shown upon the drawings in English bond.

The bricks to be well bedded and the joints filled up solid with mortar. The bricks to be well wetted before being used and no false headers to be used except where absolutely necessary.

Brickwork in cement. The following brickwork to be built in cement mortar:-

All brickwork of basement (except boiler flue)
All half brick walls.
Arch to gallery front.

Hollow walls Walls shown to be built hollow are to be in blue lias lime mortar formed with one brick outside, one brick or half brick inside as shown and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " cavity between bonded together with Jennings vitreous unglazed bonding bricks in continuous courses in rows 3'6" apart. The upper end to bed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and the lower 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " into wall and to be purpose made if necessary to suit thin facing bricks. The cavity to be kept clear and free from mortar by placing on the bonding bricks $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter wrought iron pipes having hay bands tightly twisted around same. On completion of every fourth course in height the pipes & hay bands

are to be raised lifting the surplus mortar with them and then to be again placed in the cavity.

Fill in with slates and cement to cavity of hollow wall next door & window openings

Finish face &
limewhite.

The walls of basement are to be built with a fair face internally pointed with a neat flush joint and twice limewhited.

Clean off stop and twice limewhite the soffite of concrete floor over basement.

External
facings.

All walls to be faced externally with Wrotham hand made red facing bricks to rise five courses to the foot when set and to be pointed with a full flush joint in mortar as the work proceeds.

Internal
facings.

The walls of Vestibule internally to be faced with Wrotham bricks & pointed all as last described.

Arches

Two segmental arch in thin red bricks over the radiator recess under stairs in Vestibule & set and point in cement.

The small windows of Reading Room to have straight arches over formed in thin red bricks on edge set & pointed in cement.

Make good
damage.

All facings to be protected & kept clean and free from scaffold splash; putlog holes to be filled in solid. Should the pointing or other work be damaged by frost or other causes the Contractor is to repair and make good all defective portions at his own cost.

Cement dubbing for damp course. Put out in Portland Cement over effects to receive asphaltic damp proof course.

Chase for concrete floor. Form or leave chase $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deep in brickwork for edge of concrete floor

Groove for asphaltic flooring. Cut groove in brickwork for asphaltic nib to sit in and point in cement.

Hall & point to lead flashings. Make out joints wedges with lead wedges and point in cement to lead flashings.

Brick piers to stone paving. The stone paving & steps to Front Entrance door & exit door from Hall to have 9" x 6" risers, formed with thin red facing bricks on end set and pointed in cement.

All window sills. All windows to have plain red quarry tile window sills 9" wide set & pointed in cement and with notched and fair returned ends.

Ventilating openings in walls. Form ventilating openings in gables as shown with two courses of plain tiles built in in cement to form heads, sills, intermediates and diagonals and render the openings in cement.

Ventilating openings. Form openings through walls for ventilation with tiles as shown & render with cement.

Door frames. The frames of doors between Hall & Reading Room, Hall & Vestibule & Front Entrance door to be fixed with stout galvanized iron ties one end turned up & screwed to frame the other caulked and built into brickwork.

Plate corbels. Build in wrought iron plate corbels weighing about 7 lbs each to carry plate of gallery floor against flue

Fixing ladder to Heating Chamber. Fix the iron ladder for access to Heating Chamber and cut and pin the legs to brickwork.

Firebrick lining to Heating flue. Line the Heating flue to the height shown with firebrick half brick thick set in fireclay & form cavity $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide around.

Generally Perform all rough & fair cuttings execute all over-sidings & projections form all openings & reveals of all widths & depths as required turn rough relieving and discharging arches where necessary cut & pin in all ends of timbers copings & stone slabs, cut leave or form all notches or holes through projecting strings & cornices & and holes through walls and partitions for pipes form chases for pipes & where required to hide same and generally perform all work necessary for the due and proper execution of the work. Bed door and window frames & paint in cement.

Partitions

Partitions to Gallery. The ashlaring at sides of gallery to be formed of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " patent pumice concrete partition rough for plaster to be obtained from Mess^{rs} J. A. King & Co., 181 Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4 or other approved maker & faced with rough fir fillets plugged to wall.

Asphalte

The asphalte is to be best quality Süssel natural rock asphalte to be laid by the Limmer Asphalte Company, Caxton House, Westminster S.W. or other approved firm.

Damp courses Lay on all walls as shown a horizontal damp course $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick.

Lay damp course $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick in two thicknesses between concrete beds of basement.

Where walls of basement butt against ground put a vertical damp course $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick in two thicknesses and carry same over offsets on cement dubbing, previously specified, rake out joints of brickwork to form key.

Roofing to
Basement entrance. Save the way in to the Basement with asphalt $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick laid in two thicknesses & with $\frac{3}{4}$ " skirting 6" high around with angle fillet at bottom & turned into groove in brickwork at top.

Floors. The flats over bays to be covered with asphalt $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick laid in two thicknesses to fall on coarse canvass on boarding dressed under the tiling & over the tiling fillet at back and through outlet openings to rain water heads in front; finish against walls with $\frac{3}{4}$ " skirting all as above described but 9" high.

Arises & fillet. Neatly form all arises in asphalt & put angle fillets at joints where required.

Parings

Roofing in Vestibule. Save the Vestibule with 12" x 12" red quarry tiles bedded & jointed in cement & cut & fitted as required. Put all necessary mortices for iron dowels & run with cement.

Drains

Drain pipes. The drain pipes to be glazed socketted pipes equal to the best Lambeth manufacture and stamped "tested" jointed in Portland cement and sand (1 to 1)

carefully worked round the outside of sockets and cleaned off outside with a proper tool.

Laying drains. Excavate for and lay drains as shown on the plan, all to be laid on a bed of concrete 16" x 6" and benched up at sides of pipe, return fill in and ram earth over pipes and cart away surplus.
Provide all requisite bends, junctions &c required

Gullies. Under feet of rain water pipes put Doulton's or other approved glazed stoneware rain water gullies with 9" x 9" galvanized iron gratings & 4" outlets and bed in Portland cement concrete and make good to drain

Inspection Chambers. Excavate for and build inspection chambers where shown and of the sizes required with cement concrete bed 6" thick one brick sides in cement mortar, 4" white glazed channels and bends and with fine Portland cement concrete inside properly benched to channels and the inside rendered with Portland cement and sand finished smooth; cover tops with galvanized cast iron manhole covers & frames 1'6" x 1'6" in clear p.c. £1.6.0 each and bed in cement on brickwork and bed cover in tallow

Connection to existing drains Provide the sum of £5.0.0 for forming connection of new drain to existing system.

Testing drains. Test drains to the satisfaction of the Architects and leave perfect at completion.

Mason

Description of stone All stone to be of the best quality of its respective kind free from all defects & set on its natural bed.

Mortar for setting stone The stonework is to be set in putty mortar composed of seven parts of Portland Stone crushed dust, five parts of blue lias lime & two parts of Portland cement to be thoroughly incorporated & mixed to a fine putty mixed fresh.

Portland Stone The Portland stone to be the best hard brown stone from the Wharfedale. All exposed faces to be finished with an approved tooled face.

Execute the whole of the external stonework as shown upon the drawings in Portland stone as above (except as otherwise hereafter describing) set in putty mortar pointed & with all necessaryarris joggles slate dowels & cramps &c the backs next brickwork to be coated with slurry

Carving Provide the sum of £25.0.0 p.c. for carving panel over Entrance & Monogram over window head & attend upon carver as required & allow him use of scaffolding, screens &c

Yorkshire Stone The Yorkshire Stone to be equal to Greenmore & to be of uniform colour free from veins flaws or any other defects & to be set in cement mortar.

Slope in Coal Street Form slope in Coal Street with tooled slab.

Cast about
iron &
way in to
Heating
Chamber.
The curb around out door & way
in to Heating Chamber to be 9" x 6" toolled
on top and two edges & rebated for angle
iron frames.

Fix the coal plate & frame and pair of
glazed iron cellar steps with frame &
fastenings & point in cement.

Steps &
Paving. The steps to front Entrance door &
Exit door from Hall to be 2" rubbed on
top, moulded on front edge & back jointed;
the paving outside these doorways to be
2" rubbed with close joints & moulded
on exposed edges; risers to be brick as
previously specified.

Corbel under
ridge Build in 14" x 9" x 3" toolled corbel under
end ridge at flue.

Templates Under feet of roof trusses put 6"
templates 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" toolled on top & front
& rounded on bottom edge.

Generally. Form grooves or rebates as required
cut mortices for lead plugs iron
dowels rag bolts bolt sockets &c &
run with lead or cement cut notches
or holes for paper flues &c, case
up and carefully protect all stonework
during the execution of the works &
remove casings & clean down & leave
perfect at completion.

Tiles

Roof Slopes Cover the roof slopes with Westham hand made dark red roofing tiles laid to a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " gauge each tile secured with two stout composition nails on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " sawn fir battens, where on brickwork of gable walls to be bedded in cement.

Put double course of tiles to eaves, put tile $\frac{1}{2}$ w half at verges and front in cement and execute all cuttings required to top edges of abutments & fix the lead gutters supplied by Plumber.

Ridges. To ridges put plain half round red ridge tiles & set in lime & hair mortar & point in cement.

Generally. Leave all thing clean & watertight at completion.

Carpenter & Joiner.

Materials The fir timber to be Baltic of the best quality.

The deals & battens to be equal to the best yellow-Christiana.

The Oregon pine timber & boards to be of the best selected quality.

The teak to be first quality from Rangoon or Moulmein.

All to be free from sap, shakes & other defects & the Oregon pine to be prepared for & kept clean for staining.

Joiners work
to detail
ye

All joiners work to be wrought & finished
in strict accordance with detail drawings.

Centering &c.

Provide & fix all necessary flat boarded
centering for concrete floor & all temporary
boarding that may be required to edges of concrete.

Provide & fix all necessary centering to
bricks & stone arches &c.

Provide all necessary shuttling up to stone
window heads & transoms.

Lintel.

Put $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ fir lintel over door to Coker Store,
18" longer than the opening wrot on exposed faces.

Roofs.

Timbers.

Construct the roofs all as shown on the
drawings, with timbers of the following scantlings.

Ridge. Oregon Pine 11×3 .

Puffers. Oregon Pine $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Collars. Oregon Pine $6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

Sprockets to puffers. Fir 4×2 .

Purlins. Oregon Pine 8×6 .

Joists to flats. Fir 6×2 with 6×3 trimmer.

Bearer carrying flat over Stage Bay. Oregon Pine 8×4 .

Wall plates. Fir $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$.

Ridge and purlins to be bolted to cleats of
roof principals with $\frac{5}{8}$ bolts.

Roof timbers to be wrot on all exposed faces.

Roof
boarding
cutting
put.

Cover the roofs with Oregon Pine wrot one
side roof boarding in 6" widths, ruberoid 2 ply
roofing felt well lapped & nailed, & $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ deal
battens nailed vertically up slopes at 15" centres

to occur the tiling pattern previously specified.

The roof boarding over spiro-beds & elsewhere where not exposed to view to be rough deal in lieu of Oregon pine.

Tilting
fillets.

Put feather edged tilting fillets to eaves verges & abutments.

Eaves

To all eaves put 1 1/2" deal wrot & beaded fascia fixed to rafters feet, & 1" deal wrot soffit boarding in 3 1/2" widths tongued to fascia carried on 2" x 2 1/2" bearers with 1 1/2" x 3" fir plate at back plugged to wall; put 1" filling in pieces to ends of eaves.

Boarding
to flats.

Put 1" deal boarding to flats with firungs to slight fall.

Flèche.

Construct the flèche all to detail with Oregon pine timbers to lower part, base 10" x 6" angle posts 6" x 6" shulked up from collars, intermediates 6" x 4", struts 4" x 4", & bearer under sill 8" x 6" fir; all timbers being wrot where exposed; cover with 1" Oregon pine wrot on side boarding.

The remainder of the flèche to be constructed of fir, 10" x 4" moulded lower sill, 3" x 4" splayed upper sill, 4" x 4" twice rebated mullions, 3" x 4" splayed head 8" x 6" splayed upper part of head with 6" x 6" moulding planted on as core for head covering, with small deal blocks planted on as shown.

Fill in the two side lights of each face with lead light glazing p.c. 2 1/2 per foot super, & the centre light with stout galvanized wire mesh of small pattern, the glass & wire mesh to be fixed with glazing beads rubbed around.

The cupola to have 2" framed ribs cut to shape & covered with two thicknesses of 2" boarding cut to shape

and prepared for lead and with all necessary $1\frac{1}{2}$ " deal rounded rolls for lead and $4" \times 4"$ wrot and framed centre post.

Cover the base, sills, mullions, head, moulding and cupola with 6 lbs lead lapped and copper nailed as required & fixed with all requisite brass screws & soldered dots.

Vane & Lightning Conductor. Provide the sum of £15.0.0 p.c. for wrot iron vane and Lightning Conductor fixed complete and allow use of scaffold and excavate for earth plate and surround with non conducting material & fill in & ram.

Stage. The floor of stage to be carried on No 3 $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$ longitudinal bearers supported on No 5 trusses having $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$ heads and end uprights, $4\frac{1}{2}" \times 3"$ sills and $3" \times 3"$ braces, and $3" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$ longitudinal floor sills.

The floor of stage to overhang as shown to form pipe space and to be carried on $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 2"$ fir bearers; the front to have $3" \times 4"$ oregon pine head and sill, filled in with $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ oregon pine square turned & moulded balusters dowelled both ends, with grilles between formed of $2" \times 2"$ oregon pine framed rails; finish under edge of floor with $1\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{1}{2}"$ oregon pine moulding.

Put 1" rough boarding at back of pipe space and cover boarding and the soffit of floor over pipe space with asbestos sheeting $\frac{1}{4}"$ thick.

Gallery. Joists to gallery floor to be fir $9" \times 2"$.

trimmer 9" x 3" and bearer taking ends of
rafter over Vestibule 9" x 4", ceiling joists
over Vestibule 2" x 2", plates 4 1/2" x 3". Stiffen
joists with one row of 2" x 2" herringbone
strutting

Generally Provide and fix all backings fillets &c.
as necessary and perform all cuttings & laps
notchings perforations sinkings for soldered
dots and plug walls as required for
fixing Joinery

Floors & Skirtings

Oregon pine flooring The flooring of Stage and Gallery to be
1 1/2" Oregon pine in 3 1/2" widths grooved and
tongued and secret nailed and cleaned off
at completion, the edge of stage floor to be
rounded and to have moulding under as
previously specified.

Maple block flooring The Reading Room and Hall to have
Maple block flooring 1 1/2" thick p.c. 8' per
yard super laid complete.

Skirtings The skirting in Gallery to be 1" x 4" Oregon
pine rounded fixed with grounds & backings
plugged to wall.

The skirting in Reading Room & around
Stage to be 1 1/2" x 3" Oregon pine moulded with
grounds & backings plugged to wall.

Skirtings to have all necessary scribed &
housed ends mitres &c.

No skirtings in Hall & Vestibule

Internal Doors.

- Door to Coke Store. The door to Coke Store to be 2" deal four panel square both sides hung on a pair of wrot iron butts p.c. 2f and fitted with a strong rim lock and brass furniture p.c. 3f. The frame to be 3" x 4½" fir wrot framed rebated and beaded.
- Door to Heating Chamber. The door to Heating Chamber to be 2" deal three panel square both sides the upper panel open and prepared for glazing, sashed in eight squares with chamfered bars with glazing beads mitred and fixed with brass screws and cups; hang door on pair of wrot iron butts p.c. 2f & fit with strong rim lock & brass furniture p.c. 6/9. The frame to be 3" x 4½" fir wrot framed rebated and beaded.
- Door between Vestibule and Reading Room. The door between Vestibule & Reading Room to Oregon pine 2" two panel square both sides the panels filled in with 1" tongued boarding in narrow widths with moulded joints; hang on a pair of brass or bronze butts p.c. 7/6 and fit with mortice lock p.c. 6f set of brass furniture p.c. 12f & two brass finger plates p.c. 5f each. The frame to be 4" x 5" Oregon pine wrot framed and rebated frame; finished around on Reading Room side with 1½" x 3" Oregon pine moulded & mitred architrave.
- Door between Hall & Reading Room. The door between Hall & Reading Room and the ironmongery to same to be all as last

described; the frame to be 4" x 6" oregon pine wrot framed rebated and beaded; finished around on both sides with 1 1/2" x 3" oregon pine moulded architrave as before.

The top above door to be 1 1/2" oregon pine crossbanded with 2" bearers, rounded on front edge and returns and with 3" x 2 1/2" oregon pine moulding planted on.

Doors between Hall & Vestibule: The doors between Hall and Vestibule to be oregon pine 2 1/2" swing folding with rounded edges each leaf in two panels the lower panel 2' thick square both sides, the upper panel rebated and moulded and filled in with moulded and rebated bars in small squares for glass and with glazing beads mitered and fixed with brass screws & cups.

Hang each leaf on a set of single action floor spring hinges and top centres p.c. 30¢ per set and let into concrete and make good block flooring and fill boxes with oil; and fit with brass grip handle and plate p.c. 12/6, brass finger plate p.c. 3¢, and 6 brass cabinet hook and eye with hardwood plug in brickwork, and put india rubber door stop for each leaf.

The frame to be 4" x 5" oregon pine wrot framed hollowed & beaded, finished on Hall side with 1" x 1" moulded stop planted on posts.

The top over door to be all as described for door between Hall & Reading Room.

External Doors.

Exit door from Hall: The exit door from Hall to be Oregon pine 2"

four panel square both sides the lower panels filled in with 1" tongued boarding in narrow widths with moulded joints wide centre rail with sinking formed in same and the two top panels open rebated & prepared for glazing and sashed in four squares with stout chamfered bars and with glazing beads as before, hang on a pair and a half of brass or bronze butts p.c. $7\frac{1}{2}$ " per pair and fit with a 6" brass bow handle p.c. $2\frac{1}{4}$ " and a set of panic bolt fittings p.c. $50\frac{1}{2}$.

The frame to be 3' x 4' 2" oregon pine wrot framed rebated and beaded.

Front Entrance Doors. The front entrance doors to be leaf 2' framed and folding with rebated & beaded edges to meeting styles and filled in with $\frac{1}{4}$ " boarding in 6" widths with tongued and moulded joints and each leaf with open panel 1'0" x 1'6" formed in same with rebated and moulded edges and sashed in four squares with stout moulded bars for glazing and with glazing mouldings mitred around and fixed with brass screws and cups, the heads of doors to be circular as shown.

Hang each leaf on a pair of 4' 2" bronze butts p.c. $17\frac{1}{2}$ " per pair and fit the doors with a rebated mortice lock p.c. $14\frac{1}{2}$ ", a set of drop ring handles $\frac{1}{2}$ " p.c. $25\frac{1}{2}$ ", one 12" bronze barrel bolt p.c. $6\frac{1}{2}$ " and one 24" ditto p.c. $12\frac{1}{2}$ ", two 6" bronze cabin hooks and eyes p.c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ " each with hardwood plugs in brickwork and fix india rubber door stop for each leaf.

The frame to be 4" x 4" teak wood framed rebated and beaded, with bevel & wedged joints to circular head.

Finish around frame with 2" x 3" moulding planed on.

All teak to be oiled on exposed faces

Sundries.

Frames to
Ventilating
Openings

The ventilating openings in gables to have 1 1/2" x 2" Oregon pine frames filled in with stout copper wire gauze secured with mitred beads.

Gallery Front

The gallery front to be in Oregon pine all to detail with 1/2" rounded both edges cover board on top of wall fixed with screws to plugs in brickwork notched returned and rounded at ends and with 2 1/2" x 3 1/2" moulding under in front plugged to brickwork and with returned mitred ends, and with 1" riser at back tongued both edges and plugged. The balusters to be 3" and 3 1/2" square bar balusters as shown with 3" x 9" moulded and rounded capping to top.

Moulding to
window reveals

Put 2" x 2" Oregon pine rebated moulding plugged to wall as finish to plastering of window reveals mitred at angles and scribed or fitted at ends.

Staircase to Gallery. All to detail.

In Oregon pine unless otherwise described.

Treads & risers

The staircase to gallery to have 1 1/2" (finished) moulded treads and risers and 1" (finished)

risers tongued both edges and glue blocked and bracketed on strong fir framed bearers; the ends of treads and risers to be housed and fitted to strings scribed to brick facings notched for newels & as required & the treads to be notched on underside where necessary to fit over 9" wall; exposed ends of treads to be returned moulded and mitred, and the fair ends of the risers to have $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " rebated moulding fluted on and mitred both ends with moulding of tread. The bottom step to have a quadrant end with solid block and veneered riser.

Strings to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " rounded ramped as required the ends framed to newels or cut and pinned to walls.

Newels to be 5×5 " square framed with turned tops and pendants the bottom newel to be dowelled to the floor.

Balusters to be alternately 2×2 " turned & moulded and 1×1 " square all to be framed both ends.

Handrail to be 3×4 " oak moulded and polished, the ends framed to newels, cut and wedged to wall, or broken out to form moulded cap to newel as shown.

Finish around well of stairs with 1" beaded apron lining, mitred at angles and housed or fitted at ends and with $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ " rounded nosing tongued to floor.

Ironmongery.

All ironmongery will be selected & supplied by a firm appointed by the Architects and the

prices given include for screws; the Contractor is to pay for packing and carriage and fix with suitable screws and all to be as described with Joiners work.

Iron dowels All door frames to be dowelled at feet with iron dowels.

Screws for frames. The frames of exit door from Hall and door from Vestibule to Reading Room to be fixed with 6" stout screws the heads let in and pelltated.

Long arm. Provide an ash long arm 6' 0" long with brass hook.

Generally. Execute all cuttings grooves splays rebates beads mitres scribings housings &c and provide all fillets grounds backings plugs daveils bearers &c for the proper execution of the work.

Founder & Smith &c.

Cast Iron

Rain pipes. The rain pipes to be 3" diameter heavy metal with ears cast on jointed in tow & red lead, fixed with long spikes & hardwood plugs to brickwork and with shoes to discharge over gutters.

At top of rain pipes put moulded rain pipe heads p.c. of each and fix with long spikes & hardwood plugs to brickwork.

Eaves gutters. The eaves gutters to be 5' x 4" heavy moulded with socketted joints put together with short bolts and red lead and fixed at back with long screws, and with all requisite stopped ends and outlets with nozzles cast on; fix 3" diameter swannecks to take water from outlets of eaves gutters to rain pipe heads.

The ornamental brackets under eaves gutter to be of 2' x 2" wrought iron bar cut & spurred to wall and fixed with two screws to soffit boarding.

Wrought Iron

Screw bolts. Provide all necessary $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter screw bolts with heads nuts and washers for fixing carpenters work &c.

Rim to mat space. Provide and fix 2' x 1 1/2" galvanized angle iron rim to mat sinking size 5'0" x 3'0" forged at angles and with lugs let into concrete.

Steelwork

Quality of steel & test method of manufacture. All the steel is to be of British manufacture and is, as regards quality, test, method of manufacture and general procedure to be followed during manufacture to conform fully to the "British Standard Specification for Structural Steel" all clauses of which are to be considered as incorporated with this Specification.

Workmanship: The workmanship generally is to be of the generally highest class.

Joists in concrete floor: The steel joists in concrete floor over base ment to be of $4'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ section weighing 5 lbs per foot run.

Joist in concrete lintels: The steel joists forming cores to concrete lintels to be of $4'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ section as above; one each in concrete lintels 4' wide and under, two each in lintels $13\frac{1}{2}'$ wide and three each in concrete lintels $13\frac{1}{2}'$ wide.

Steel Roof Trusses: The steel roof trusses to be all to detail composed of $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ angle principal rafters in pairs and similar circular ribs & struts, $3'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{8}''$ angle tie $\frac{3}{8}''$ web plates gussets & packing pieces $2''$ sole plates and $1\frac{1}{2}''$ bearing plates $\frac{5}{16}''$ cover plates and angle cleats &c all framed and rivetted together as shown. Feet of trusses to be secured to the stone templates with four $\frac{3}{4}''$ diameter lag bolts to each.

Cellar flaps: Provide the sum of £12.0.0 p.c for one pair of cellar flaps, one iron ladder to basement and one coal plate to be supplied by a firm to be appointed by the Architects; the Contractor to cart from railway station and fix as previously specified.

Steel Casements: Provide the sum of £100.0.0 p.c for steel casements fixed complete by a firm to be appointed by the Architects, & attend

upon casement fitters & allow them the use of ordinary tackle

Attendance on Electricians The electric wiring is not included in Contract but the Contractor is to attend upon cut away for and make good in all trades after Electrician.

Heating Provide the sum of £110.0.0 p.c for Low Pressure system of Hot Water warming apparatus fixed complete by a firm to be appointed by the Architects and attend upon Hot Water Engineer in all trades.

Perform all Builders work in connection with the Heating installation. The following work is Provisional viz:-

- 2 yards, cube, Excavate trench & cart away.
- 1 yard, sup, Portland cement concrete 6" thick in raising floor for boiler seating.
- 7 yards, sup, Ditto 6" thick in forming sides and bottom of pipe trench.
- 20 feet, run, Vertical chase cut or form in wall for pipe.
- No. 6. Holes through concrete floor for heating pipes and fixing only iron thimbles and making good maple block flooring.
- No. 70. Build in or cut and pin in cement pipe brackets and make good plastering.
- No. 2. Ditto brackets of radiator & ditto.
- No. 20. Build in 9" x 6" ventilating gratings.
- No. 2. Hole through half brick wall for heating pipe and building in iron thimble & making good.

- No 10 Holes through one and a half brick wall for heating pipe and building in iron thimble and making good.
1. Hole through two brick wall for small pipe and make good.
 1. Form opening for and make good end of smoke flue pipe to side of brick flue.
 1. Cast iron double soot door & frame and building in and blacking.
- 39 Feet sup. Temporary boarding to sides of concrete
12 feet run Ditto to edge of concrete 6' high
37 feet run. Extra on maple block flooring for $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ margin, rebated for angle iron frame.
100 feet run. Rough deal boxing for pipe & twice tarring & filling with sand.
20 feet run. 1×6 Wrot Oregon Pine pipe casing fixed with brass screws and caps to and including two rebated & beaded grounds plugged.
37 feet run. $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ angle iron frame tapped for and fixing with stout screws to maple block flooring.
18 feet run Ditto and bedding in cement and fixing with screws to and including plugs in concrete.
- No 12. Framed angles.
- 26 feet run. $\frac{3}{8} \times 11$ Wrot iron square pattern cover plates to trench in about 3'0" lengths fitted to frame.
- No 9. Small perforations in ditto for lifting keys.
- No 2. Wrot iron forged and shaped lifting keys.
- 67 feet sup. Portland cement rendering to sides &

- bottom of pipe deck finished smooth in narrow widths.
- 1 yard sup 1" Portland cement floated paving to top of concrete seating
- 12 feet run Portland cement floated riser 7" high, and arrio.
- 35 feet run 2" Strong lead service pipe & fixing
- 100 feet run 2" Ditto and laying in ground including digging trench & filling in & making good.
- N^o 1 2" Soldered joint.
- N^o 1 2" screw down stop valve & soldered joints to lead pipe.
- 6 yards sup Prepare and paint four coats on iron cover plates.
- 378 feet sup. Prepare and paint two coats of aluminium paint on heating pipe not exceeding 3" diam.
- N^o 1 Ditto on radiator of 30'0" superficial heating surface.
- 20 feet run Staining Oregon Pine pipe casing not exceeding 12" girt.

Plasterer.

Sand The sand is to be coarse, clean sharp sand from an approved district free from all impurities and to be well washed if required.

Lime The lime to be of the best quality and obtained from an approved manufacturer & to be run into putty at least 6 weeks before use & turned over at intervals until thoroughly slaked.

Hair The best long, clean, well beaten hair only to be used in the proportion of one pound by weight to every 3 feet cube of lime.

Portland & Keenes cement The Portland and Keenes cements to be of the best quality and obtained from approved Manufacturers and to be kept quite free from impurities & exposure to damp before use

Walls Render float and set brick walls and patent partitions except where otherwise described.

Render float and set the soffits of door recesses to Hall.

Ceilings Lath plaster float & set all ceilings and soffits of stairs

Keenes cement angles Finish external angles of plastering in gallery with Keenes cement angle and arris; all other external angles in plastering to be rounded 3" girth and finished in Keenes cement with two narrow returns.

Keenes cement reveals Finish the internal reveals and soffits of window openings in Keenes cement on Portland cement backing with rounded angle 3" girth as above & narrow return.

The reveals and soffits of arch to gallery to be finished in Keenes cement on Portland cement backing with narrow return each side.

Cement beds Lay a floated bed of Portland cement $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick under wood block flooring & tile & asphalt paving.

Cement paving. Pave the coke and boiler room with Portland cement and sand 1" thick (gauged one of cement to one of sand) trowelled smooth.

Rendering: behind book cases Render on walls of Hall (except round stage) behind bookcases to a height of 4' 9" in Portland cement trowelled smooth, the external angles to be rounded 3" girth.

Generally. Execute all arrises rounded angles mitres stops &c required for the proper execution of the works and provide any necessary dubbing and cut out all cracks & blisters and make good.

Plumber.

Lead. The sheet lead is to be milled and of uniform thickness and texture free from cracks and other imperfections.

Flashings. The flashings and aprons throughout to be of 5 lbs lead copper nailed where required and turned into joints of brickwork or burnt into grooves in stone.

Soakers. Put 4 lbs lead soakers up all rakes one to each course & 8" wide.

Damp course in chimney stack. Put 5 lbs lead damp course in chimney stack.

Drips under sills. Put 4 lbs lead drips under all stone window sills bent & bedded.

Wire gratings Put galvanized iron wire gratings over outlets of eaves gutters and the rain pipe heads, the latter to be ringed for pipes.

Glazier.

Glass All glass to be the best selected of the full thickness or weight specified, free from bubbles, waves, air holes, scratches and other defects.

Putty Putty to be made of pure whiting and linseed oil used fresh.

Glass in door panels. All glass in door panels to be bedded in wash leather & fixed with beads.

Generally Glaze the whole of the windows and doors where specified to be glazed (except door between Hall and Vestibule) with 21 oz best selected sheet glass.

Door between Hall and Vestibule. The upper panels of door between Hall and Vestibule to be glazed with wired square mesh cast plate glass p.c 8^d per foot in London.

Have clean & perfect. Leave all glass clean and perfect on completion.

Painter.

Ceilings and walls. Twice whitewashed plastered ceilings and soffits and twice distemper plastered walls.

Silicate paint on eaves gutters. Paint one coat of silicate paint on back of iron eaves gutter.

Ironwork. Clean prepare and paint two coats of red lead paint on all iron and steelwork before fixing and two coats of oil colour finished an approved tint after fixing where exposed. Mem. Ironwork embedded in concrete is not to be painted.

Woodwork. Knot prime stop and paint four coats of oil colour finished an approved tint on all deal woodwork externally and internally.

Stain an approved colour on Oregon Pine.

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

