



**Archaeological Standing
Building Recording**

On behalf of

Juno Developments UK Ltd

Concerning

**Osborne Quarters
Police Training Centre
Royal Victoria Country Park
Netley Abbey
Southampton
SO31 4TS**

August 2018



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Cover: Oblique view showing rear (northeast facing) elevation of Block A with kitchen and water closet extensions added in the early 20th century

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1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) has been instructed by Juno Developments UK Ltd to carry out a programme of Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) to Historic England Level 2 of the Osborne Quarters Police Training Centre Netley Abbey Southampton SO31 4TS, which was originally built as the Married Quarters attached to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Three broad phases of building activity were identified, which can be briefly summarised as follows:

Phase One, which can be assigned a date of c.1863-4, relates to the original construction of the Married Quarters which formed part of the Royal Victoria Hospital (built between 1856 and 1863). Most of the exterior fabric dates to this period, including the main single-storey blocks, built in red brick in a modest Picturesque Cottage style, with four projecting porches attached to the front (SW-facing) elevation of each block, which originally contained two opposing doorways, although most of these have since been blocked up (with the exception of Blocks E and F). In spite of extensive modern refurbishment, the internal sub-divisions into eight compartments have mostly survived, together with the fireplaces (concealed beneath modern plasterboard walls).

Phase Two, which can be assigned a date of c.1914, is represented by the addition of the rear (NE-facing) extensions to each block, housing 'sculleries and sanitary annexes', which were built as part of works undertaken to update the facilities of the Married Quarters. Some internal fixtures and fittings probably relating to this phase of improvement have survived, most notably the wall-cupboards/dressers in Blocks E and F.

Phase Three: This phase of modern repair and refurbishment (which can be assigned a broad mid-late 20th century date) appears to comprise two distinct sub-phases, namely: 1/ enlargement of the rear extensions and amalgamation of some of the compartments to create larger individual accommodation units (which appears to have taken place at some point between c.1935 and 1964) and 2/ extensive late 20th century refurbishment works (probably associated with conversion of the accommodation blocks into a Police Training Centre), including the reroofing of the blocks and the replacement of the original fenestration with modern PVC casement windows, the blocking-up of most of the entrance porches and insertion of new doorways and windows in the NE-facing elevation, as well as internal alterations, including the insertion of interconnecting corridors and the blocking-up of the fireplaces behind modern plasterboard walls.

Conclusion: In spite of extensive mid-late 20th century alterations and refurbishment, much of the original fabric of the Married Quarters erected in 1863-4 has survived intact and may be regarded of some historical significance, particularly in view of its close historic association with the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley (one of the most important and substantial military medical institutions of its era). The location, scale and layout of the buildings, as well as subsequent alterations to the fabric, reflect changing priorities to the provision of facilities for wounded soldiers and their families and medical staff over time.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) has been instructed by Eddie Hill Esq of Juno Developments UK Ltd to carry out a programme of Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) to Historic England/RCHME Level 2 of the Osborne Quarters Police Training Centre Royal Victoria Country Park Netley Abbey Southampton SO31 4TS (NGR: SU 46438 08127) (Planning ref. F/17/82001) in connection with its proposed conversion to provide 30 two-bedroom dwellings with associated elevational alterations, amenity areas and carparking, together with access from Hound Road (figs. 1 & 2).



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3 Site Description, Soils and Geology

The site forms part of the c. 44ha Royal Victoria Country Park, a Grade II listed park (List entry Number: 1001584 – registered 2002) opened by Hampshire County Council in 1980. The site overlooks Southampton Water and is located SE of Netley village; its most recent usage has been as an ancillary unit of the Hampshire Police Training Headquarters, accessed off Hound Road. The proposal refers to the conversion of former pavilion-style Married Men’s Quarters planned as blocks of two forming rows set out on either side of a spine road (HER Ref 65293). These are not listed or included on the local list. The range is constructed of brick with slate roofs and is located NE of the Grade II Officers’ Mess (HER Refs. 37649 & 5782), since converted to domestic accommodation.

The soils of this area are typical argillic brown earths of the HAMBLE 2 series (571z) composed of deep stoneless well-drained silty soils and similar soils affected by groundwater, over gravel locally, these overlying Aeolian silty drift (SSEW 1983). Borehole data compiled by the County Architects Department in 1983 within the Park encountered very dense brown sandy gravel with some fine sandy areas at a depth of between 0.4m and 2m beneath a deposit of dense dry brown sandy gravel with numerous fine roots underlying topsoil (BGS 2018).

4 Archaeological & Historical Background

The Police Training Centre buildings were originally erected as the Married Soldiers' Quarters attached to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, construction of which began in 1856 at the initiative of Queen Victoria to accommodate the large numbers of wounded soldiers returning from the Crimean War. The hospital was built to the designs of E.O. Mennie, a surveyor of the Royal Engineers, while the building contractor, George Myers, was a leading Victorian master builder best known for his close association with Augustus Pugin and who was also responsible for large-scale construction works at major Victorian establishments such as Aldershot Camp and Broadmoor Prison (Spencer-Silver 1993, 142). The foundation stone was laid by Queen Victoria on 19th May 1856 and the main hospital buildings, set within 44ha of landscaped grounds, were completed by March 1863. From 1860 to 1903, the hospital also served as the headquarters of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

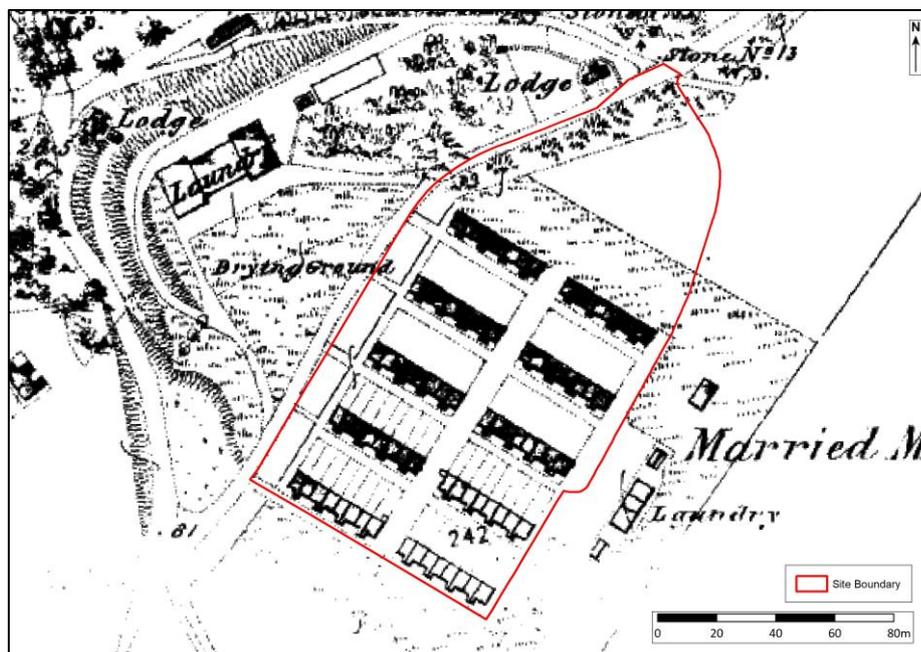


Fig. 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition 25-inch map of 1867
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

When the hospital was opened in 1863, it appears that only temporary accommodation was in place for the wives and families of married soldiers returning from overseas. An account of the first visit to the hospital made by Queen Victoria in May of that year recorded that the temporary quarters were 'unavoidably overcrowded, as the buildings for the accommodation of women and children were not even commenced'. It appears that construction

of the married quarters was begun shortly after the Queen's visit, for the Royal Engineers Department advertised in June 1863 for tenders from builders 'for the erection of quarters for the families of married soldiers at Netley Hospital' (*Hampshire Chronicle* 20 June 1863). The quarters appear to have been under construction in January 1864, when the Queen again visited the hospital, and were probably finished shortly after that date (*The Lancet*, 6 Feb 1864). In 1867, they were described as 'several rows of brick cottages detached from the main building, in which the wives and families of invalids coming from India and other distant stations abroad, are accommodated' (*British Medical Journal*, 17 August 1867).

The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition 25-inch map of 1867 (*fig. 2*) shows the outline plan of the married quarters, labelled as 'Married Men's Quarters' and consisting of five rows of two rectangular blocks flanking either side of an axial pathway aligned NE-SW. Each block is shown as subdivided into eight compartments, with four projecting porches to the front (SW-facing) elevations and gardens to the rear. In the case of the two rows to the SW, these gardens are shown as subdivided into individual narrow plots. A laundry block and several outbuildings are marked to the SE of the Married Quarters and a gasworks to the NW.

The layout, as shown on the 1867 map, corresponds with a description of the Married Quarters dated 1883, which describes them as 'a model village, built on the most improved plan, in separate blocks, each designated by a letter of the alphabet from A to J, each comprising four houses or a total of forty neatly constructed cottages, with all the accommodation for an average of two hundred inhabitants' (*Hampshire Chronicle* 1883). The position of the Married Quarters, set well apart from the main hospital buildings, may well reflect views expressed by the leading social and medical reformer Florence Nightingale (a vocal critic of the original design of the hospital), who advised in a letter of October 1862 that at least eighty married quarters would be required and that accommodation for soldiers' wives and children should be separate from that of the nurses (McDonald 2011, 360).

Little change to the layout of the Married Quarters is indicated on the OS 2nd and 3rd edition maps dated 1897 and 1909, respectively (*fig. 3*). However, by 1900, it appears that the existing quarters were increasingly unable to accommodate the large numbers of soldiers returning from across the Empire and the facilities were clearly in need of being updated (Hoare 2007, 74). In 1914, it was reported that 'at Netley the married quarters have been improved and brought up to date by the addition of sanitary annexes and sculleries' (Commonwealth Shipping Committee Vol. 52). These 'sanitary annexes and sculleries' are represented by two rectangular extensions marked to the rear of each block, which are first depicted on the OS 4th edition map of 1932 (*fig. 4*) and are shown on photographs taken in August 1933 and 1944 (*fig. 5*).

Further unspecified improvements to the married quarters at Netley Hospital are recorded in 1937-8 (Ministry of Labour Gazette). During the Second World War, the quarters served as accommodation for medical staff and from 1943 to 1945 they were occupied by nurses and other staff belonging to Special Navy Advance Base Hospital 56 (12 US Navy Group) which was established shortly before the invasion of France (Hudson 1946). Control of the establishment was returned to the British military in 1945. A later OS map of 1964 (*fig. 6*) shows that the extensions to the rear of several of the Married Quarters had been enlarged between 1932 and that date.

The original main building of the Royal Victoria Hospital was permanently closed in 1958. After several years of standing empty, and having been badly damaged in a fire of 1963, the main hospital range was demolished in 1966, although the Chapel and the former Officers' Mess still survive (Harper 1978). The psychiatric hospital, however,

remained open until 1978, at which time many of the remaining outbuildings were cleared. In 1979, the site of the former hospital was purchased by Hampshire County Council, who opened the grounds as the Royal Victoria Country Park in 1980. At the same time, the former Married Quarters were converted to use as the Osborne Quarters Police Officers Training Centre, when it appears that further internal alterations took place.

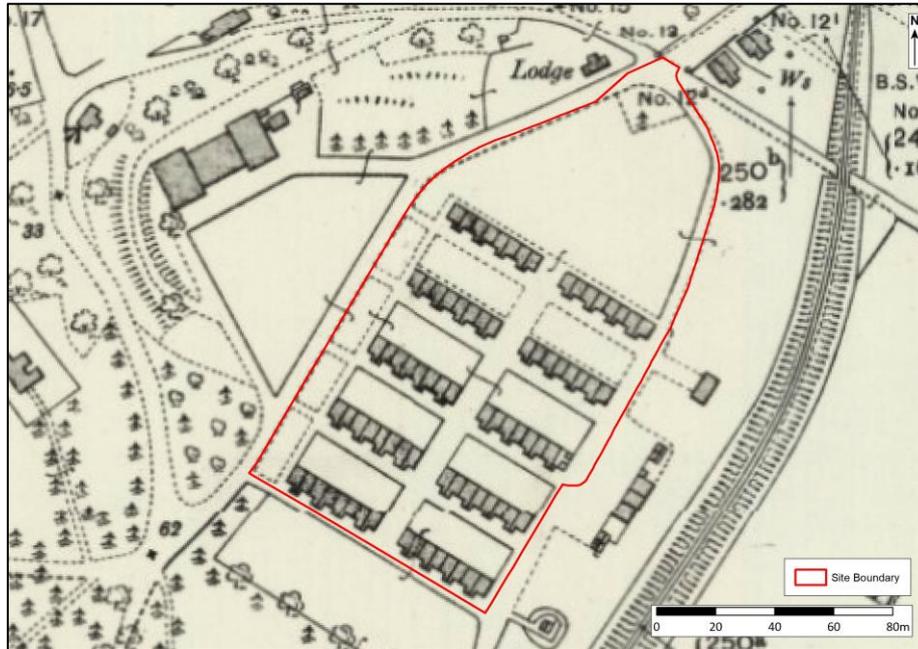


Fig. 3: Extract from the OS 3rd edition map of 1909 showing the Married Quarters at Netley Hospital
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

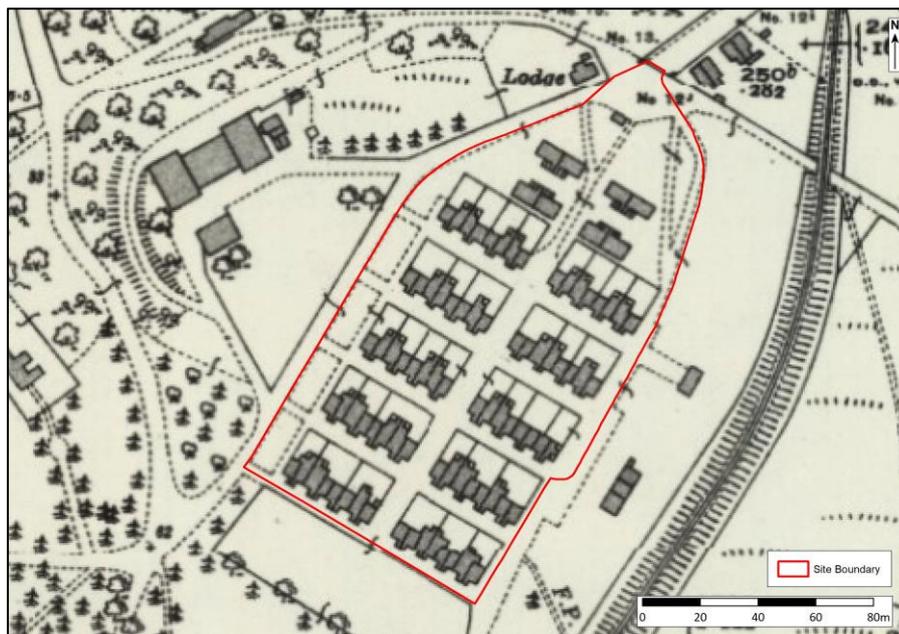


Fig. 4: Extract from the OS 4th edition map of 1932 showing the Married Quarters at Netley Hospital
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig. 5: Photograph taken c.1944 looking NW along the rows of Married Quarters at Netley showing the rear extensions
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

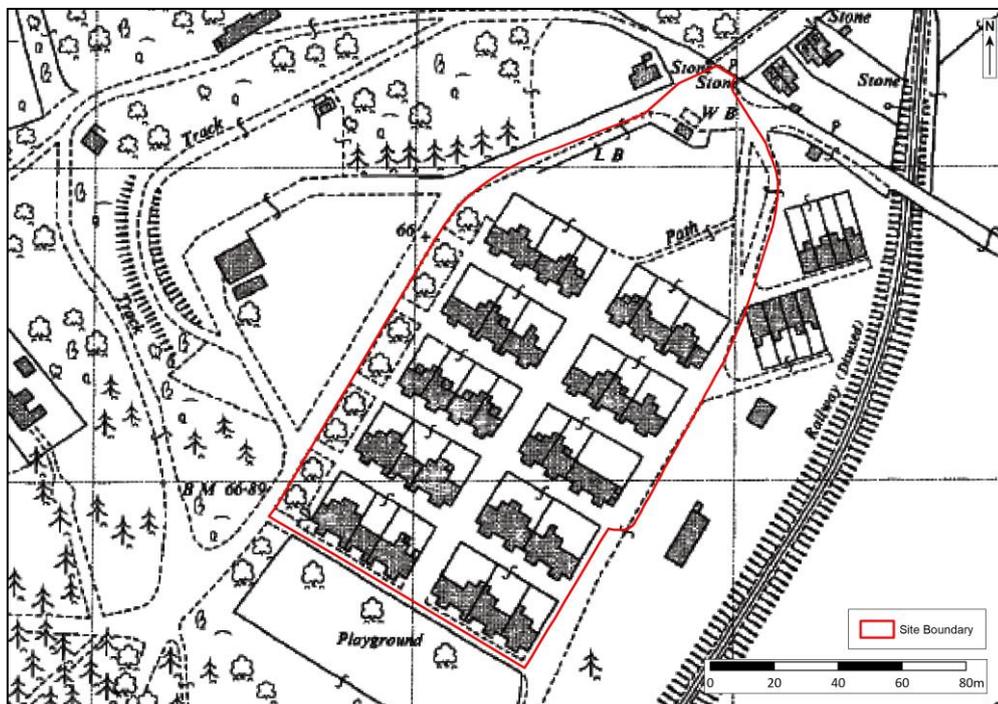


Fig. 6: Extract from the OS National Survey 1:2500 map showing the former Married Quarters at Netley Hospital
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

5 Methodology

This Archaeological Standing Building Recording (ASBR) was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation dated 24th July 2018 and approved by David Hopkins County Archaeologist Hampshire County Council (BA 2018).

This specific recording methodology is based on a Historic England/RCHME Level 2 record as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016), which sets out guidance on the recording of historic buildings for the purposes of historical understanding and is a revised and expanded version of *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996).

Level 2 is defined as follows:

*Level 2 is a **descriptive record**, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project* (Lane 2016).

This Level 2 record consists of the following specifics:

5.1 Drawn record

This comprises the following:

- Plans of the buildings, with photo locations clearly marked, and a location plan related to the national grid.
- Annotated elevation drawings.
- Appropriate additional illustrations that help support findings and the interpretation of the buildings
- Additional illustrations of dateable fixtures and fittings (mouldings, catches, hinges, latches etc.)
- A summary description of the buildings in their current form in the format of a typical listed building description

5.2 Photographic record

The photographic survey consists of the following:

1. High-resolution colour digital photographs, with suitable scales, of the following.

- All external elevations

- All internal room spaces (where accessible)
- Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the building
- General photographs illustrating the buildings relationship to the surrounding buildings and setting

5.3 Written account

This comprises the following:

- A summary statement describing the building's significance and purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s) so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.

5.4 Recording methodology

Records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017) and Historic England conventions as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016).

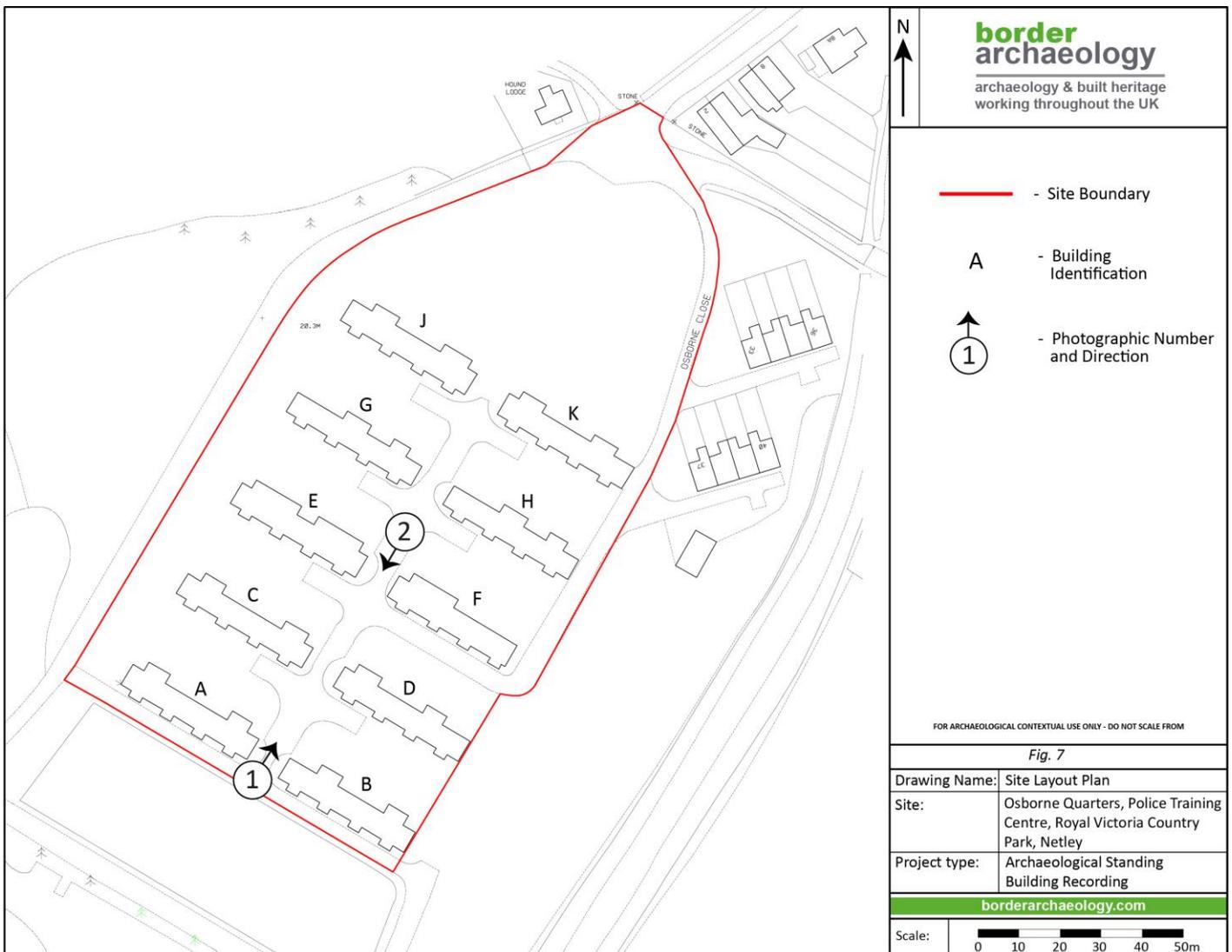
The photographic record was made using a Canon EOS 1300D digital camera at a 20mpx resolution. Photographs were taken of all the external elevations where possible with and without an appropriate scale. Some external elevations were photographed as obliques when parallel shots were impossible due to vegetation coverage.

Additional photographs of relevant architectural details were also taken. All internal room spaces were photographed as obliques, with additional photographs of fixtures and fittings as appropriate. Each interior photograph contains an appropriate scale and all photographic images have been indexed and cross-referenced to a written photographic register. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

6 Results

6.1 Summary Description

The existing complex of buildings comprising the Osborne Quarters Police Training College (formerly the Married Quarters attached to the now-demolished Royal Victoria Hospital) consist of five rows of two single-storey blocks, eight bays long and orientated NW-SE, flanking an axial tarmac roadway aligned NE-SW (*fig.7*). The buildings (which are labelled as A to K on the plan) are located within extensive landscaped grounds within the Royal Victoria Country Park which is Grade II listed.



6.2 Analytical Description

For reasons of clarity and to avoid unnecessary repetition (as the 10 blocks are very similar in layout and design, with some minor variations), this section consists of an external and internal description of the 10 blocks as a whole (labelled A to K) identifying evidence for building work and alteration, with examples chosen from the photographic record to illustrate this, which are included as Appendix 1 to this report. Phases of building activity have been identified, based on evidence drawn from a rapid assessment of the building fabric, architectural details, cartographic and documentary evidence, although, this being a Level 2 recording, these will not be discussed in detail.

6.2.1 Exterior

The former Married Quarters (labelled as Blocks A–K) consist of two rows of five single-storey ranges (measuring c. 35.5m NW–SE × 5.70m SW–NE) flanking an axial pathway (*Plate 1*), set within heavily landscaped grounds which were clearly intended to create a distinct sense of seclusion and separation between these buildings and the main hospital range to the SE and the Officers' Quarters to the SW (*Plate 2*). The buildings are designed in a modest, Victorian Picturesque Cottage style with minimal architectural detailing.

The buildings are roughly rectangular in form, eight bays long and constructed in red brick laid in Flemish bond (*Plates 3-6*). The walls terminate at ground level in a wall base brick plinth of at least three courses in height, with the upper course consisting of chamfered moulded bricks (*Plate 7*). The roofs, which are slated with broad eaves, are low-pitched and hipped at either end, with scrolled hip-irons at the bottom corners of the hipped sections. Each block is surmounted by either four or five substantial splayed brick chimneystacks, extending above the ridgeline of the roof with decorative stringcourses towards the top (*Plate 8*). It would appear the roofs were substantially renewed in the late 20th century and that several of the end stacks were presumably removed at this date; the existing guttering, drainpipes and fascia boards also date from this modern refurbishment.

In the case of Block F, there are also circular turreted vents located along its ridge line, between the chimneystacks (*Plate 9*). Similar copper vents of a late 19th century date, can be found on buildings that had Victorian heating or boiler systems installed in their roof spaces in the latter part of the 19th century, although these vents appear to have been renewed. There is no indication from photographs of the Married Quarters taken in 1933 or 1944 that similar turret vents were placed along the ridgelines of the other blocks.

The fenestration of the front (SW-facing) elevation of each block generally consists of 12-paned casement windows set within flat-headed gauged-brick openings (which extend right up to eaves level) with plain stone sills (*Plates 10 & 11*). Located above the windows, just below eaves level are a number of cast-iron ventilation grilles that appear to be original in date (*Plate 12*). The existing PVC window frames throughout are clearly late 20th century in date and probably replaced sash windows, although the actual window openings appear to be original. Several larger 24-paned casement windows have been inserted towards the NW end of the SW-facing elevation of Blocks A to C and Block H (*Plate 13*), which probably represent later insertions.

Each block has four regularly spaced entrance porches on the front (SW-facing) side and rear extensions to the NE which formerly housed kitchens and washrooms/water closets. The entrance porches (*Plates 14 & 15*) are regular in form throughout with catslide roofs and opposed side entrances with segmental, gauged-brick arched doorways with chamfered jambs and stone thresholds, several of which remain intact in Blocks E (*Plates 16 & 17*) and Block F (*Plate 18*) while the remainder have been blocked up at a later date (*Plates 19 & 20*). In some cases, the porches appear to have been entirely rebuilt, removing all evidence of the former doorways (*Plate 21*). Each porch is lit by two six-paned casements set within flat-arched gauged-brick openings extending up to eaves level (*Plate 22*).

Attached to the rear (NE-facing) elevations of all 10 blocks are two rectangular single-storey extensions with low pitched, hipped slate roofs, with the exception of Block F, which appears to have always had only a single extension (*Plate 23-24*). These rear extensions, which were built in 1914 to house 'sculleries and sanitary annexes [i.e. washrooms and WC's]' vary in size (between two and four bays in length) and position for no obvious functional reason. All these rear extensions were originally surmounted by chimneys, which have since been removed.

All of these annexes have evidently been subject to considerable alteration and enlargement during the mid-late 20th century, as attested by cartographic evidence, construction breaks and the insertion of new doorways or windows which are visible throughout. This is particularly evident in the case of the extension to the rear of Blocks E and F, both of which appears to have been widened at some time between c.1932 and 1964. In the case of Block E (*Plate 25*), the fenestration of the rear extension, consisting of a narrow gauged-brick window and a broader segmental arched window opening flanking a central doorway, has remained intact in spite of the block being widened, whereas in the case of Block F (*Plate 26*) that the doors and windows are clearly modern replacements.

In the case of many of the other annexes, such as those to the rear of Block H, the original proportions appear to have remained intact but the external brickwork has been largely rebuilt and windows and doorways altered (*Plate 27*). The enlarged rear annexes are placed somewhat awkwardly at right-angles to the earlier fenestration of the main block (*Plate 28*). The addition and subsequent enlargement of the annexes must have resulted in changes to the original fenestration of the rear elevations. However, the flat-headed gauged-brick arch windows (similar to those in the front elevation) appear to be original (*Plate 29*), although the existing PVC casements are modern.

The NW and SE facing ends of the blocks are, for the most part, devoid of fenestration, although modern casement windows have been inserted at either end of Blocks G and H where end stacks appear to have been removed (*Plate 30*) and two doorways have been inserted in the SE elevations of Blocks C and F. The flat-headed doorway in Block C appears to be a mid-late 20th century addition (*Plate 31*); however, the narrow segmental-arched doorway in Block F (*Plate 32*) appears to be earlier in date and appears to relate to a compartment at the end of this range which is first clearly marked on the OS 2nd edition map of 1909 and subsequent OS mapping.

It is possible that this compartment at the SE end of Block F was somehow associated with the detached laundry block which was situated immediately to the SE and was demolished at some point between 1964 and 1987 based on cartographic evidence. An alternative explanation is that this compartment housed a boiler or stove, which would certainly account for the presence of the copper turrets which are only present on this roof and not any of the other blocks. It would also provide an explanation for the absence of a fireplace and chimneystack at the SE end of Block F (which appears only to have ever had four chimneystacks). Block F was apparently used until in recent years as a laundry, although the layout of the block and the presence of fireplaces indicates that it was used at some point for accommodation (at least partially).

6.2.2 Interior

The interiors of all the blocks have been heavily refurbished during the mid-late 20th century (particularly following its conversion into a Police Training Centre), as a consequence of which relatively few fixtures and fittings of architectural interest have survived intact. It was not possible to access the interior of Block A.

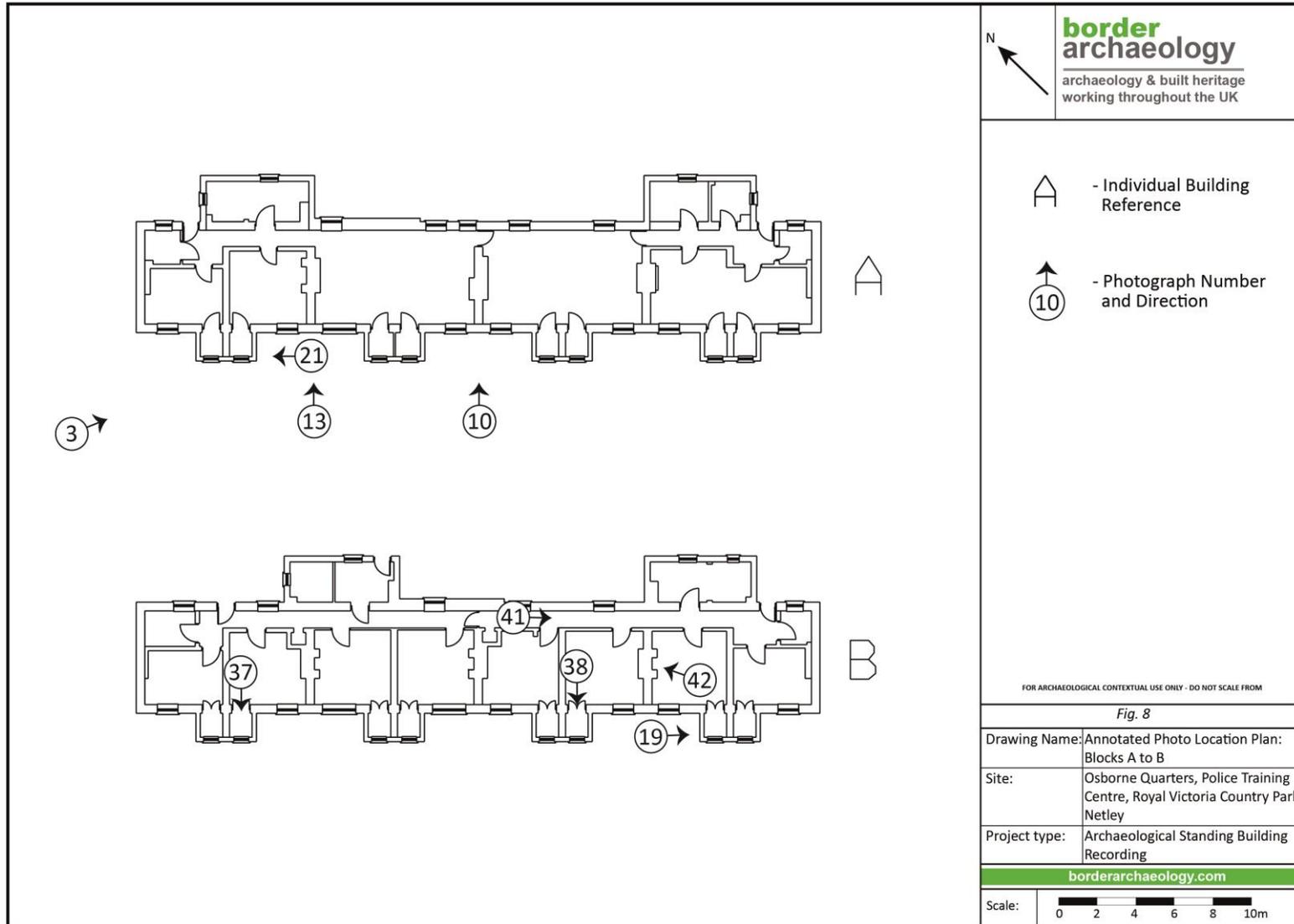
Within Block A, several of the internal partitions have been removed within the central four bays of the building to create two large rooms at some point during the mid-20th century, while a similar process appears to have occurred in Block E, with the removal of two of the partitions within the central and SE portions of the building (*Plates 33 & 34*). However, the fireplaces have survived intact, consisting of two at either end of the building and three located within the thickness of the surviving internal partition walls (*Plate 35*). None of these fireplaces were visible, being concealed behind modern plasterboard walls, and consequently it was not possible to ascertain their condition or the survival of associated fixtures such as grates or firebacks.

Within the remaining blocks, the original internal subdivision into eight separate compartments of equal size is still largely intact and discernible, in spite of modern alterations. These compartments would originally have been self-contained dwellings accessed from vestibules entered via the porches in the front elevation, which in turn were separated by a dividing wall (*Plate 36*). These vestibules had interconnecting doorways which have mostly been blocked up to form cupboards or storerooms (*Plate 37 & 38*); however within Blocks E and F, where the entrance porches are still partially in use and have not been bricked up; the internal arrangements are somewhat better preserved. Although most of the doors have been renewed, several plank-and-batten doors have survived with iron strap-hinges and other door furniture which appears to be late 19th century in date (*Plates 39 & 40*).

The individual compartments have been slightly truncated as a result of the insertion of a modern axial corridor running along the entire length of each block (*Plate 41*) with the exception of Block F where no corridor had been inserted. The compartments within the main portion of Blocks B to K are generally rectangular in plan with tall coved ceilings (with hatches leading to the roof-space) and carpeted or linoleum floors (*Plates 42 & 43*). With the exception of Block F (which only has three fireplaces), all the other blocks have fireplaces distributed in similar fashion to those in Block A, consisting of two at either end of the building and three double-sided fireplaces within the thickness of the partition walls which would have served the remaining six rooms. All of these fireplaces have been blocked up and concealed by plasterboard, although their positions are clearly discernible and mantelpieces have survived over many of the fireplaces (*Plates 44 & 45*).

Relatively few fixtures or fittings of note have survived; the most notable being the tall wooden wall cupboards or dressers set within low-arched recesses adjacent to fireplaces within two of the compartments in Block E (*Plates 46 & 47*) and one of the compartments in Block F (*Plate 48*). The style of these dressers suggests a late 19th or early 20th century date, possibly associated with improvements to the married quarters that were implemented in 1914.

Within the later scullery/WC extensions, which are accessed from tall four-panelled doors leading off the main block, few fixtures and fittings of interest were noted and all have evidently been subject to extensive modern refurbishment. Some of the extensions have still been used as kitchens until recently, as in Blocks E and H (*Plate 49*), and a number of intact water closets have survived, accessed from tall 4-panelled doors set within recessed architraves (*Plate 50*). No other fixtures or fittings of note were observed within the buildings.



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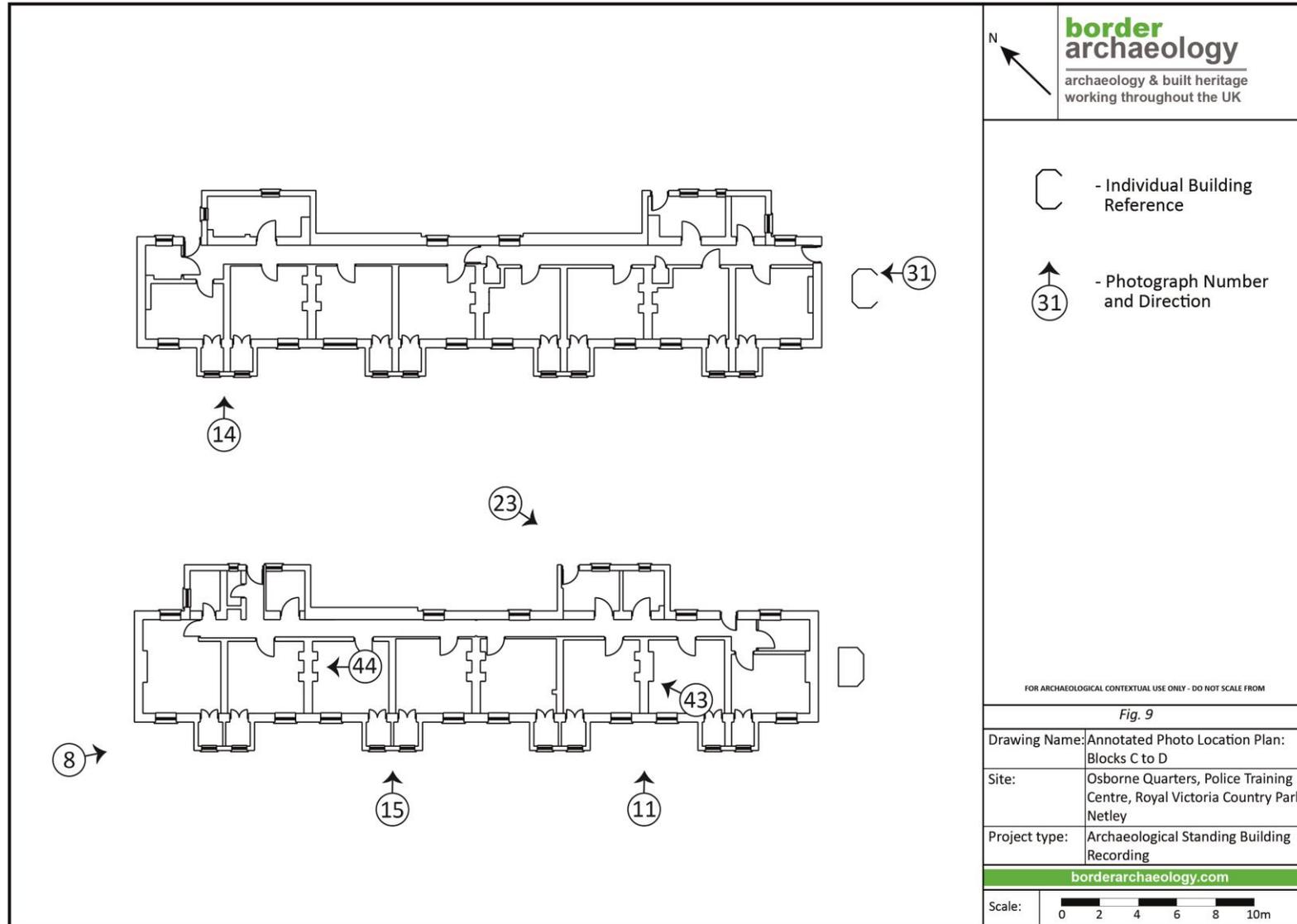
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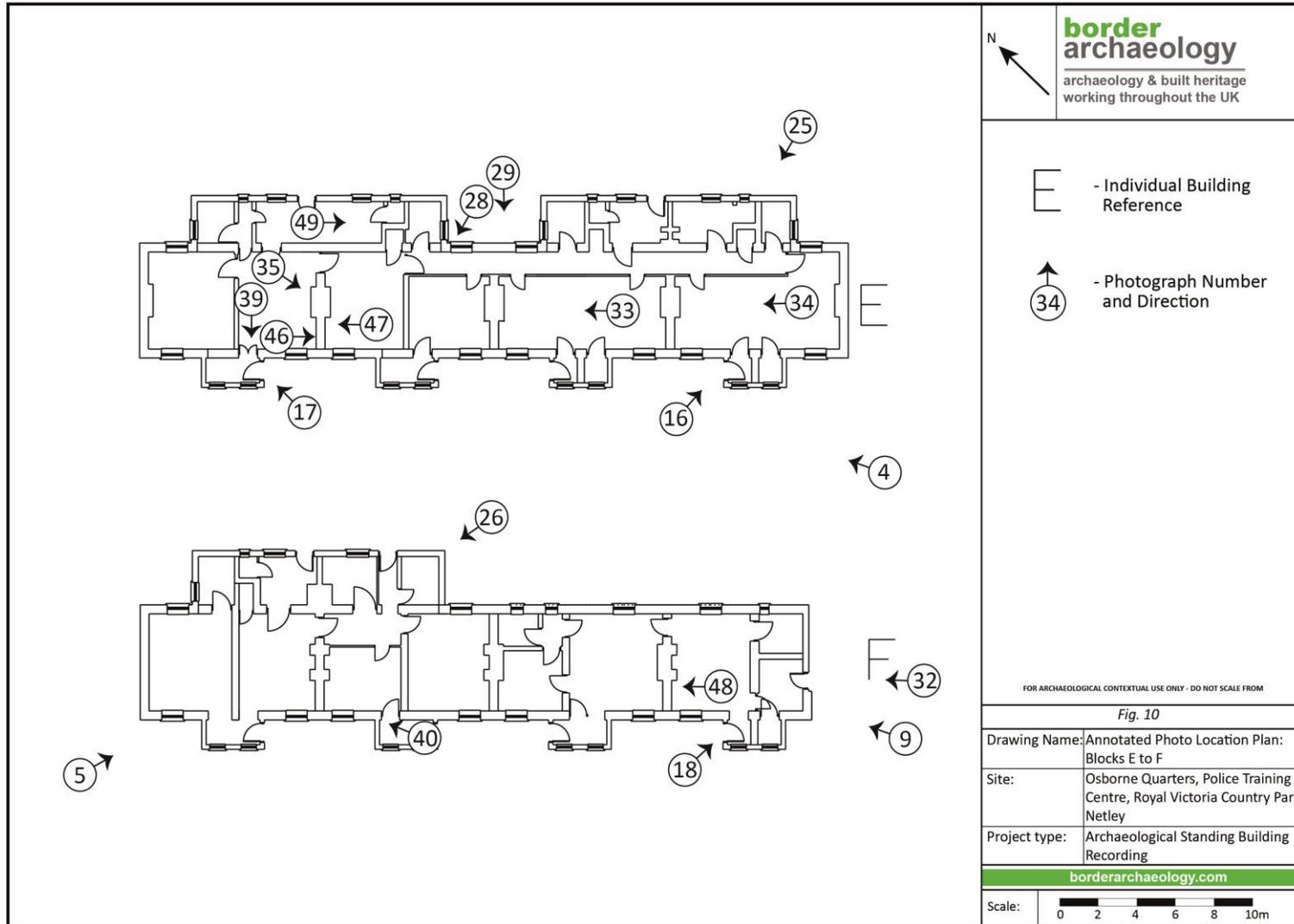
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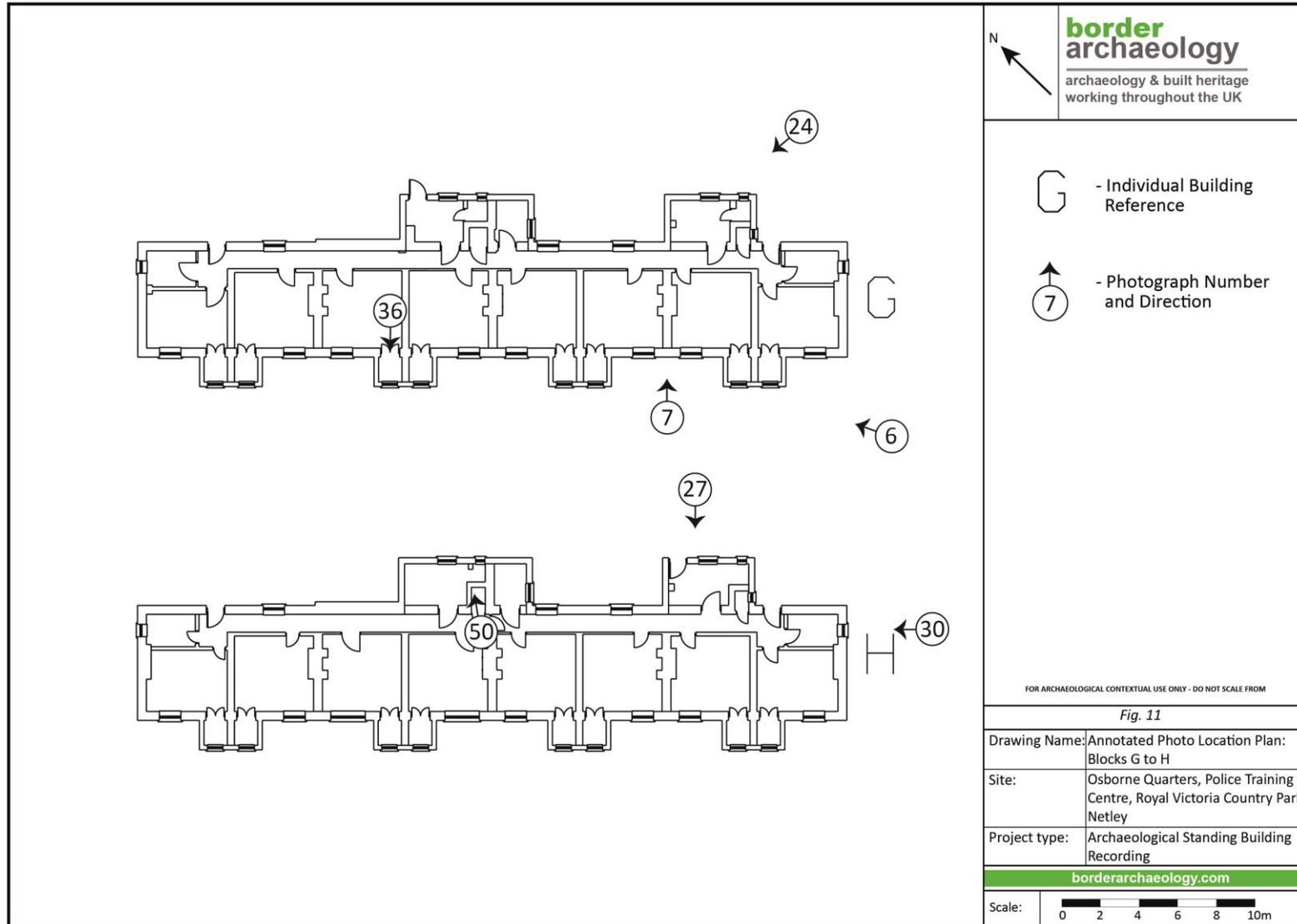
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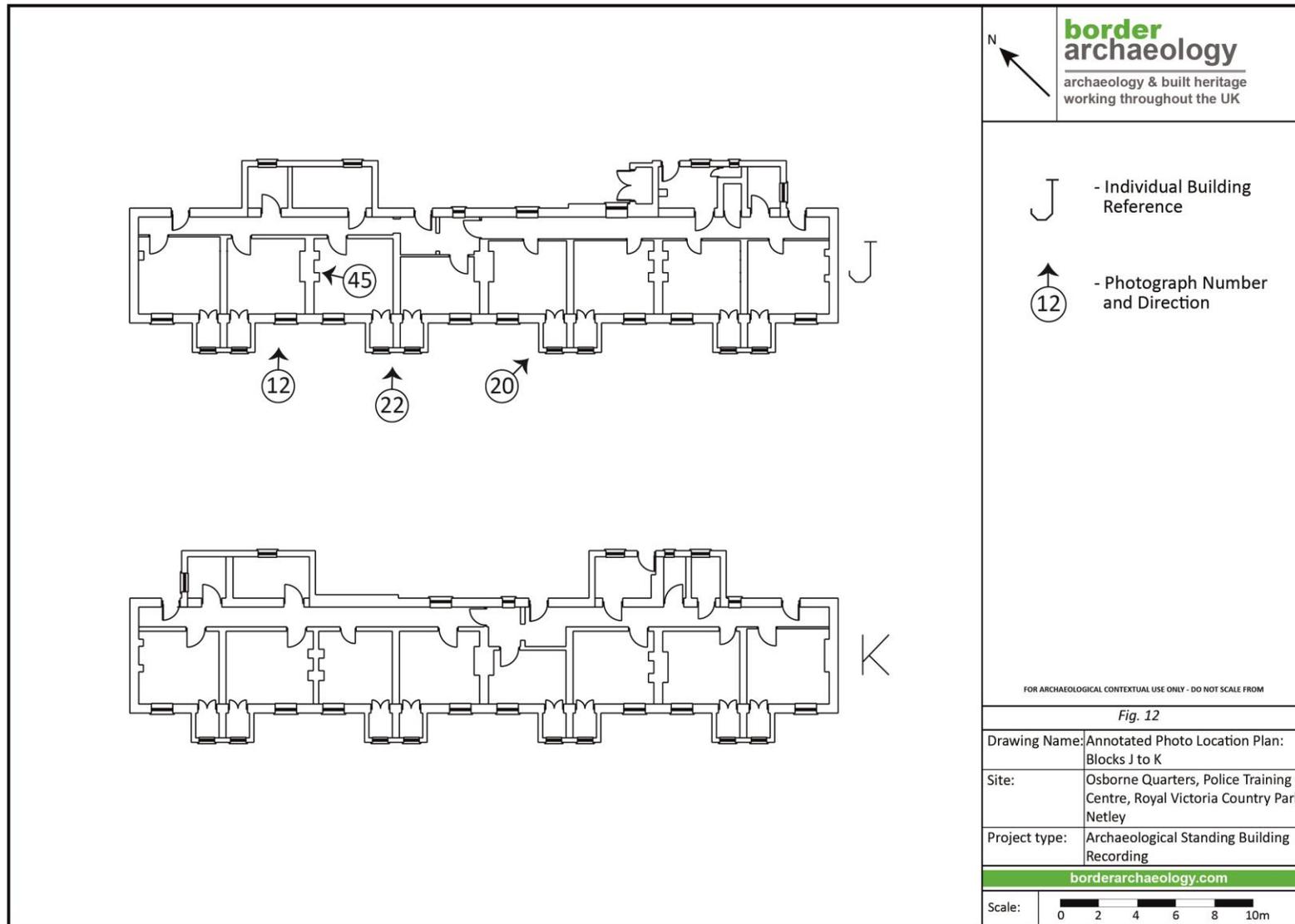
Fig. 8

Drawing Name:	Annotated Photo Location Plan: Blocks A to B
Site:	Osborne Quarters, Police Training Centre, Royal Victoria Country Park, Netley
Project type:	Archaeological Standing Building Recording
borderarchaeology.com	
Scale:	0 2 4 6 8 10m









7 Conclusions

Three broad phases of building activity were identified during this programme of Level 2 building recording at the Osborne Quarters Police Training Centre at Netley, which can be summarised as follows:

Phase One, which can be assigned a date of c.1863-4, relates to the original construction of the Married Quarters at Netley Hospital (built to accommodate the families of wounded soldiers returning from overseas duty and later medical officers) which occurred shortly after completion of the main hospital buildings between 1856 and 1863. Most of the exterior fabric dates from this primary construction phase, including the main single-storey blocks, built in a restrained Picturesque Cottage style of red brick laid in Flemish bond, with four projecting porches attached to the front (SW-facing) elevation of each block, which originally contained two opposing doorways although most of these have since been blocked up (with the notable exception of Blocks E and F).

Internally, in spite of modern remodelling, the arrangement of the blocks into eight compartments is still apparent, as evidenced by the surviving fireplaces (albeit all blocked up and concealed beneath modern plasterboard walls) and associated partition walls. However, there is little visible evidence of original features or fittings, with the exception of several plank-and-batten doors with iron door fittings in Blocks E and F which may be of mid-late 19th century date.

Phase Two, which can be assigned an early 20th century date, primarily relates to the addition of the rear (NE-facing) extensions to each block, each housing a kitchen and washroom/water closet, which appear to have been constructed in 1914 as part of extensive programme of improvements to the facilities of the Married Quarters, which had evidently become increasingly outdated and insanitary. Some internal fixtures and fittings probably relating to this period of improvement have survived, most notably the wall-cupboards/dressers in Blocks E and F.

Phase Three: This phase of extensive modern repair and refurbishment (which can be assigned a broad mid-late 20th century date) probably comprises two distinct sub-phases, consisting of the following:

1/ Alterations to the rear extensions and amalgamation of some of the compartments to create larger individual units (particularly evident in Blocks A and E), which appears to have taken place at some point between c.1935 and 1964, based on cartographic and documentary evidence. Some of this work may have been related to conversion of the Married Quarters to use as accommodation for medical staff serving with the US Special Navy Advance Base Hospital (who occupied the hospital between 1943 and 1945). Attributable to this phase of building activity is the reconstruction of most of the rear (NE-facing) ancillary extensions with the insertion of new window and door openings.

2/ An extensive period of late 20th century refurbishment (probably occasioned by the conversion of the accommodation blocks into a Police Training Centre), including the reroofing of the blocks and the replacement of the original fenestration with modern PVC casement windows, the blocking-up of most of the entrance porches, as well as substantial internal alterations including the blocking-up of the fireplaces and the insertion of interconnecting axial corridors and modern plasterboard partitions.

8 Copyright

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(Relevant journals and newspaper records including the British Medical Journal, the Lancet and the Hampshire Chronicle were also consulted at the National Archives and the Wellcome Library).

10 Cartography

(All historic mapping was obtained from the Hampshire Record Office unless otherwise stated)

OS 1st edition 25- inch map – 1867

OS 2nd edition 25-inch map – 1897

OS 3rd edition 25-inch map – 1909

OS 4th edition 25-inch map – 1932

OS National Survey 1:2500 map – 1964

OS National Survey 1:2500 map - 1987

(Aerial photographs and other historic photographs of the site were consulted using records held by the Historic England Archive and the Wellcome Library)

11 Appendix 1: Photographic Record



Plate 1: View looking NE from SW boundary of site along axial roadway running between the five rows of former Married Quarters



Plate 2: View looking SW towards Block E (to right) and Block F (to left) flanking the axial roadway running through the site, set within landscaped grounds



Plate 3: View looking ESE along SW-facing front elevation of Block A showing projecting entrance porches with blocked doorways



Plate 4: View looking NW along front elevation of Block E showing entrance porches with some intact doorways



Plate 5: View looking ESE along front (SW-facing) elevation of Block F, with hipped roof surmounted by chimneystacks and copper turrets



Plate 6: View looking NW along front (SW-facing) elevation of Block G, showing blocked up entrances



Plate 7: View looking NE showing detail of wall construction (with chamfered brick plinth) and windows in SW-facing elevation of Block G



Plate 8: View looking ESE showing splayed brick chimneystacks atop roof of Block D



Plate 9: View looking NW showing Block F with roof surmounted by copper turret vents



Plate 10: View looking NE showing detail of windows in central bay of SW-facing elevation of Block A



Plate 11: View looking NE showing details of windows (with flanking ventilation grilles above) at SE end of SW-facing elevation of Block D



Plate 12: Detail of cast-iron exterior ventilation grille in SW-facing elevation of Block G



Plate 13: View looking NE showing 12-pane casement and later 24-pane casement window at NW end of front elevation of Block A



Plate 14: View looking NE showing detail of entrance porch in SW-facing elevation of Block C



Plate 15: View looking NE showing SW-facing elevation of porch in central portion of front elevation of Block D



Plate 16: View looking ESE showing detail of entrance porch doorway at SE end of front elevation of Block E

Plate 17: View looking N showing detail of entrance porch doorway at NW end of front elevation of Block E



*Plate 18: View looking ESE showing detail of entrance porch and intact doorway in Block F
Plate 19: View looking SE showing blocked doorway in entrance porch at SE end of Block F*



Plate 20: View looking ESE showing entrance porch with blocked doorway in Block J



Plate 21: View looking NW showing entrance porch at NW end of Block A with side wall entirely rebuilt



Plate 22: View looking NW showing fenestration of entrance porch in central portion of Block J



Plate 23: View looking S showing NE-facing elevation of Block D with rear extension (originally added c.1914)



Plate 24: View looking WSW showing NE-facing rear elevation of Building G with two rear extensions originally housing kitchens and WCs



Plate 25: Oblique view looking WSW showing enlarged rear extension towards SE end of Block E with segmental arched and gauged-brick arch window openings



Plate 26: Oblique view looking WSW showing heavily altered and enlarged rear extension to Block F with modern flat-arched window and door openings



Plate 27: View looking SW showing extension to rear of Block H with evidence of heavily patched-up brickwork together with segmental arched and gauged-brick windows (possibly reset)



Plate 28: View looking WSW showing the enlarged extension at NW end of Block E, set at right angles to an earlier gauged-brick arch window with modern PVC casement



Plate 29: View looking SW showing rear (NE-facing elevation) of Block E with original gauged-brick flat arched windows set between the two enlarged rear annexes



Plate 30: View looking NW showing SE end of Block G with end chimneystack removed and modern casement window inserted



Plate 31: View looking NW showing SE end of Block C with intact end chimneystack and later doorway below



Plate 32: View looking NW showing segmental arched doorway at SE end of Block F



Plate 33: Internal view looking NW of central compartment in Block E with covered ceiling and fireplace at NW end, with wall stub of former partition visible to right of picture



Plate 34: Internal view looking NW showing compartment at SE end of Block E showing wall stub of former partition wall visible to right, and plank and batten doorway to left of picture



Plate 35: Internal view looking SE showing blocked fireplace to left of dresser in compartment at NW end of Block E

Plate 36: Internal view looking SW showing interior of former entrance porch and partition in central compartment of Block G



Plate 37: Internal view showing blocked door of former entrance porch in compartment at NW end of Block B

Plate 38: Internal view showing former entrance porch in central compartment of Block B (with segmental doorway to left)



*Plate 39: Internal view SW showing plank and batten doorway leading to vestibule in compartment at NW end of Block E
Plate 40: Internal view looking NW showing detail of intact plank and batten door in entrance porch at SE end of Block F*



*Plate 41: View looking SE showing modern axial corridor extending within interior of Block B
Plate 42: Internal view looking NW showing blocked fireplace with covered ceiling and hatchway above within compartment at SE end of Block B*



Plate 43: Internal view NW showing compartment at SE end of Block D with blocked fireplace, covered ceiling and hatchway
Plate 44: Internal view looking NW showing detail of blocked fireplace with mantelpiece within room at NW end of Block D



Plate 45: Internal view looking NW showing detail of fireplace with mantelpiece in central compartment of Block J
Plate 46: Internal view SE showing detail of late 19th/early 20th c. wall dresser in compartment at NW end of Block E



Plate 47: Internal view NW showing late 19th/early 20th c. dresser to left of fireplace within central compartment of Block E
Plate 48: Internal view looking NW showing late 19th/early 20th c. dresser within compartment at SE end of Block F



Plate 49: View looking SE showing interior of kitchen extension in Block E with four-panelled door at end of compartment
Plate 50: Internal view looking NE showing doorway to water closet in Block H with four-panelled door within recessed architrave

Plate No.	Description
1	View looking NE from SW boundary of site along axial roadway running between the five rows of former Married Quarters
2	View looking SW towards Block E (to right) and Block F (to left) flanking the axial roadway running through the site, set within landscaped grounds
3	View looking ESE along SW-facing front elevation of Block A showing projecting entrance porches with blocked doorways
4	View looking NW along front elevation of Block E showing entrance porches with some intact doorways
5	View looking ESE along front (SW-facing) elevation of Block F, with hipped roof surmounted by chimneystacks and copper turrets
6	View looking NW along front (SW-facing) elevation of Block G, showing blocked up entrances
7	View looking NE showing detail of wall construction (with chamfered brick plinth) and windows in SW-facing elevation of Block G
8	View looking ESE showing splayed brick chimneystacks atop roof of Block D
9	View looking NW showing Block F with roof surmounted by copper turret vents
10	View looking NE showing detail of windows in central bay of SW-facing elevation of Block A
11	View looking NE showing details of windows (with flanking ventilation grilles above) at SE end of SW-facing elevation of Block D
12	Detail of cast-iron exterior ventilation grille in SW-facing elevation of Block G
13	View looking NE showing 12-pane casement and later 24-pane casement window at NW end of front elevation of Block A
14	View looking NE showing detail of entrance porch in SW-facing elevation of Block C
15	View looking NE showing SW-facing elevation of porch in central portion of front elevation of Block D
16	View looking ESE showing detail of entrance porch doorway at SE end of front elevation of Block E
17	View looking N showing detail of entrance porch doorway at NW end of front elevation of Block E
18	View looking ESE showing detail of entrance porch and intact doorway in Block
19	View looking SE showing blocked doorway in entrance porch at SE end of Block F
20	View looking ESE showing entrance porch with blocked doorway in Block J
21	View looking NW showing entrance porch at NW end of Block A with side wall entirely rebuilt
22	View looking NW showing fenestration of entrance porch in central portion of Block J
23	View looking S showing NE-facing elevation of Block D with rear extension (originally added c.1914)
24	View looking WSW showing NE-facing rear elevation of Building G with two rear extensions originally housing kitchens and WCs
25	Oblique view looking WSW showing enlarged rear extension towards SE end of Block E with segmental arched and gauged-brick arch window openings
26	Oblique view looking WSW showing heavily altered and enlarged rear extension to Block F with modern flat-arched window and door openings
27	View looking SW showing extension to rear of Block H with evidence of heavily patched-up brickwork together with segmental arched and gauged-brick windows (possibly reset)
28	View looking WSW showing the enlarged extension at NW end of Block E, set at right angles to an earlier gauged-brick arch window with modern PVC casement
29	View looking SW showing rear (NE-facing elevation) of Block E with original gauged-brick flat arched windows set between the two enlarged rear annexes
30	View looking NW showing SE end of Block G with end chimneystack removed and modern casement window inserted
31	View looking NW showing SE end of Block C with intact end chimneystack and later doorway below
32	View looking NW showing segmental arched doorway at SE end of Block F
33	Internal view looking NW of central compartment in Block E with coved ceiling and fireplace at NW end, with wall stub of former partition visible to right of picture
34	Internal view looking NW showing compartment at SE end of Block E showing wall stub of former partition wall visible to right, and plank and batten doorway to left of picture

Plate No.	Description
35	Internal view looking SE showing blocked fireplace to left of dresser in compartment at NW end of Block E
36	Internal view looking SW showing interior of former entrance porch and partition in central compartment of Block G
37	Internal view showing blocked door of former entrance porch in compartment at NW end of Block B
38	Internal view showing former entrance porch in central compartment of Block B (with segmental doorway to left)
39	Internal view SW showing plank and batten doorway leading to vestibule in compartment at NW end of Block E
40	Internal view looking NW showing detail of intact plank and batten door in entrance porch at SE end of Block F
41	View looking SE showing modern axial corridor extending within interior of Block B
42	Internal view looking NW showing blocked fireplace with coved ceiling and hatchway above within compartment at SE end of Block B
43	Internal view NW showing compartment at SE end of Block D with blocked fireplace, coved ceiling and hatchway
44	Internal view looking NW showing detail of blocked fireplace with intact mantelpiece within room at NW end of Block D
45	Internal view looking NW showing detail of fireplace with intact mantelpiece in central compartment of Block J
46	Internal view SE showing detail of late 19 th /early 20 th c. wall dresser in compartment at NW end of Block E
47	Internal View looking NW showing late 19 th /early 20 th c. dresser to left of fireplace within central compartment of Block E
48	Internal view looking NW showing late 19 th /early 20 th c. dresser within compartment at SE end of Block F
49	View looking SE showing interior of kitchen extension in Block E with four-panelled door at end of compartment
50	Internal view looking NE showing doorway to water closet in Block H with four-panelled door within recessed architrave

Table 1: List of Plates

Document Title		Document Ref	
Archaeological Standing Building Recording: Osborne Quarters Police Training Centre Royal Victoria Country Park Netley Abbey Southampton SO31 4TS.		BA1859QNA	
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