

Historic Building Recording at

# **JSASTC, HASLAR ROAD, GOSPORT**

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For Stride Treglown

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Kelly Madigan MA

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Historic Building Recording at

# JSASTC, HASLAR ROAD, GOSPORT

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Client:	Stride Treglown
Local Authority:	Gosport Borough Council
NGR:	461863, 991990
Planning App:	RG/K.9913/71
Author:	Madigan, K.
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# Abstract

A Level II Historic Building Recording Survey was carried out at JSASTC, Haslar Road, Gosport. The survey was implemented in response to a request from the planning officer at Gosport Borough Council.

This report has been prepared by Kelly Madigan of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Stride Treglown. Site works were carried out by Kelly Madigan on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2011.

The standing buildings date to the the Second World War and the period immediately proceeding wartime, when they were erected to accommodate the administration and personnel of the HM Coastal Forces at HMS Hornet.

Much of the original historic fabric survives, especially the precast asbestos and concrete panelling and the bolted steel framework familiar to the prefabricated design. Additional buildings were constructed on site in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings are currently vacant but until recently were in use as storage, changing and teaching facilities for the Joint Services Adventurous Sail Training Centre.

The overall significance of the buildings is considered low.

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This level II building survey report has been prepared by Kelly Madigan of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Stride Treglown. Additional research was carried out by Kelly Madigan of L – P : Archaeology.
- 1.2. The fieldwork was carried out by Kelly Madigan of L – P : Archaeology on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2011.
- 1.3. The site is located at the Joint Services Adventurous Sail Training Centre (JSASTC) at Haslar Road, Gosport, PO12 2AQ. The site is centred on NGR 461863, 991990 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.4. The site code allocated by L – P : Archaeology is HRG11.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with the specification prepared by Kelly Madigan of L – P : Archaeology (MADIGAN 2011) and agreed with Rebecca Gray of Gosport Borough Council.
- 1.6. This report contains the results of the survey including a basic description of the building and accompanying photographs. The original photographs will be deposited with the local museum service along with a copy of the report.



## 2. Site Background

### 2.1. PLANNING

2.1.1. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Gosport Borough Council, is bound by the policies provided by Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment (DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT 2010). This document sets out the appropriate method in dealing with our built heritage remains. Additional guidance to help implement these policies is given in the accompanying Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (DCLG, ENGLISH HERITAGE, DCMS 2010).

2.1.2. An application has been made by Stride Treglown for 'conservation area consent for retrospective consent for demolition of six buildings and proposed demolition of six buildings within a conservation area K.9913/71 with the following conditions attached is as follows:

- ◆ (1) Having regard to Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory purchase Act 2004 and all the other material considerations the demolition would enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and would not impact detrimentally on features of archaeological interest and therefore complies with Policies R/BH2 and R/BH8 of the Gosport Borough Local Plan Review.

Subject to the following conditions:

- ◆ (1) Before demolition continues a record of the remaining buildings shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.'

2.1.3. Accordingly the Project Officer of Gosport Borough Council has requested a Level II historic building recording as outlined by English Heritage (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2006). The exact requirements are covered within the Methodology section of this document.

2.1.4. The buildings are not listed and the site does not contain any Scheduled Monuments. The site does however lie in Area Four of Haslar Peninsula Conservation Area.

## **2.2.SITE CONDITIONS**

- 2.2.1. The JSASTC site is situated within the Fort Blockhouse area of Gosport. The site is broadly flat with no distinct topographic features and it is currently occupied by the JSASTC. The JSASTC is a sailing training centre situated on a peninsula on the southern site of the Haslar Bridge. To the north of the site is Haslar Lake.
- 2.2.2. The study area contains twelve buildings due for demolition. Two buildings have been completely removed and the remaining ten remain in a partially stripped state.
- 2.2.3. Seven buildings (numbers 141,142,143,144,145,146 and 148) lie in the northwest of the peninsula to the west of the access to HMS Dolphin. Three buildings (numbers 72, 73 and 83 ) occupy a grass verge to the east of the HMS Dolphin access road. West of Haslar Road, two buildings (numbers 47 and 48) occupy land to the south of the JSASTC car park to the immediate east of Haslar Road (FIGURE 2).

## **2.3.SITE DEVELOPMENT**

- 2.3.1. A more detailed heritage background of the area has been submitted by Stride Treglown as part of the planning application (TILLET 2011). The section below will specifically address the development of the standing structures.
- 2.3.2. The site lies within an area of late 19<sup>th</sup> century and mid 20<sup>th</sup> century naval development which expanded at times of war (Crimean and First and Second World Wars).
- 2.3.3. Cartographic evidence indicates that the site lay on mudflats between Haslar Creek and the northern wall of the Gunboat Yard. This wall possesses Scheduled Ancient Monument status.
- 2.3.4. As the site exists on land owned by the Ministry of Defence there is a lack of detailed cartographic evidence from the 1930s and 1940s for security reasons.
- 2.3.5. Eight of the twelve buildings considered in this report are thought to date to the 1940s and were constructed in direct response to the need for

accommodation, offices and classrooms during the Second World War for HM Coastal Forces. These buildings are prefabricated structures, typical of the mass produced, multipurpose buildings that were commonly erected at the time. Additional brick structures were added in the proceeding decades to provide washrooms and sanitation blocks for the sailing centre.

2.3.6. Three buildings of the collective were demolished before 1991.

### **3. Aims**

3.1. The general aims of the investigation were:

- ◆ To promote the understanding and appreciation of the structure.
- ◆ To secure an understanding of the structure and its significance.
- ◆ To document the structure prior to material changes and to deposit a permanent record of the structure in a suitable archive.

### **4. Methodology**

4.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to section 4 of the specification (MADIGAN 2011).

## 5. Results

5.1. The results of this survey have been divided into twelve sections below. Each section will discuss the external and internal surveys of each individual building.

### 5.2. RESULTS OF BUILDING 145 & 148

5.2.1. These buildings have been largely removed from site and as such are not able to be surveyed.

### 5.3. RESULTS OF BUILDING 144

#### EXTERNAL SURVEY

5.3.1. All four elevations of this building are constructed of stock red brick in a stretcher pattern with a hard sandy yellow mortar. Each brick measures 220mm by 70mm by 105mm. The building is a one storey structure which sits beneath a pitched roof that appears to have consisted of corrugated iron sheeting. This sheeting has been removed in the partial demolition. The building sits upon a flat concrete platform.

5.3.2. The north facing elevation consists of a large gable with blue painted wooden flashing. It has central access doorway with a white painted wooden door frame. The doorway has a flat concrete lintel and the door below has been removed. Access to the building is gained via a small concrete ramp. Two windows either side of the doorway offer a symmetry to the elevation. The frames consist of white painted aluminium, each with one mullion and six panes of frosted glass. Each window has lintels and sills made of concrete. A large porch light is attached to the wall above the door. A graffito of '495' is painted onto a brick to the right of the doorway which was possibly the original designated number of the building. To the left of the doorway is a sign saying '*Naval Stores Good Inwards*' which is a further indication of the past use of the building.

5.3.3. The west facing elevation consists of ten windows with white painted aluminium frames. The eight central windows have two mullions and twelve single panes of glass and the two windows at either end of the elevation have one mullion and six single panes of glass. Every window has a concrete lintel

and sill. A grey plastic gutter runs the length of the elevation with a down pipe at the northern end (PLATE 1).

5.3.4. The east facing elevation consists of ten windows. The seven northernmost windows each have two mullions and twelve single panes of frosted glass with the exception of the northernmost which has one mullion and six single panes of frosted glass. The three southern most windows on this elevation have white uPVC frames and are double glazed, indicating that they are modern replacements (PLATE 2).



*Plate 1 - North and east facing elevations of building 144*



*Plate 2 - West facing elevation of building 144*

5.3.5. The south facing elevation could not be surveyed due to the presence of the sheltered corridor at the rear of the building.

#### INTERNAL SURVEY

5.3.6. The structure is based around a central corridor that runs north to south along the central axis of the building. Off of this central corridor are partitions which create seven separate rooms of varying sizes.

5.3.7. The internal walls are all cream painted brick and the internal partition walls are cream painted plaster board. There are ten internal doorways some of which give direct access to adjacent rooms. The door frames and doors have been removed. Where they have been removed it is possible to observe that the core of the partition walls is constructed from pinkish red brick.

5.3.8. It is possible to see that the building has a suspended ceiling beneath a roof with wooden and steel trusses supporting the apex.

5.3.9. There are twenty two windows that have white painted wooden frames with the exception of three windows in the southeast corner of the building which are of white uPVC surrounds. All windows have internal steel security grills.

5.3.10. A doorway at the southern end of the building gives access to the corridor connecting the collection of buildings.

5.3.11. This brick built structure is of definite mid 20<sup>th</sup> century build, possibly 1950s build and is larger in area than the others erected nearby. The internal layout is consistent with a building used for storage.



Plate 3 - Interior of building 144, facing south

#### 5.4.RESULTS OF BUILDING 143

##### EXTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.4.1. All four elevations of this building are constructed of cream painted prefabricated, precast, reinforced asbestos and concrete panels which have been bolted together over a steel frame. The four corners of the building have curved indentations. The building is a one storey structure which sits beneath a pitched roof that appears to have consisted of corrugated iron sheeting, though this sheeting was removed before the survey took place. The building sits upon a flat concrete platform (PLATE 4).
- 5.4.2. The north facing elevation consists of a large gable with dark wooden flashing. There is an extended 'porch type' extension in the centre of the elevation which has a black bitumen felt flat roof. A doorway has been bricked up on the eastern side of the porch way, with pinkish red bricks. A doorway with a white painted wooden door frame occupies the eastern side of the elevation and the door has been removed.



- 5.4.3. The west facing elevation consists of five windows evenly spaced across the facade. Each window is identical, each has three mullions with four separate single panes of frosted glass or security glass. Each window is set in a white painted wooden frame. Three large bolts and plate braces protrude from the side of the elevation giving an indication of how the panels were attached to the frame. Grey guttering stretches the length of the building and two downpipes are placed centrally and at the northern end of the elevation.
- 5.4.4. The east facing elevation could not be accessed to be surveyed and the south facing elevation could not be accessed due to the presence of the sheltered corridor at the rear of the building.

#### INTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.4.5. The interior of building 143 is an open plan space with no sign of prior partitioning. The roof structure is clearly visible with a steel inverted v-shaped trusses mounted and bolted onto steel braces. The steel braces are in turn bolted to vertical steel supports. All four internal walls are constructed of cream painted brickwork (PLATE 5).
- 5.4.6. The principal rafters in the roof structure, as shown in PLATE 5, sit on inclined hammer beams, where the principal rafters meet the wall plate. These were specifically used instead of tie beams to create open spaces.
- 5.4.7. Both the west and east facing elevations consists of five windows evenly spaced across the facade. Each window is identical, each has three mullions with four separate single panes of frosted glass or security glass. Each window is set in a white painted wooden frame.
- 5.4.8. The south facing elevation possesses two doorways. The one in the centre provides access to the redundant porch type structure at the northern end of the building. The second doorway has a white painted wooden frame and leads to the exterior of the building.
- 5.4.9. The floor has remnants of a tiled floor covering which sat on top of a screed concrete floor.
- 5.4.10. This building is consistent with the pre-fabricated form of building that could

be erected quickly to combat the shortage of buildings during and post the Second World War. Given the open plan of this building it is possible that this was a classroom or dormitory that allowed a large number of people to be sheltered at one time.



Plate 4 - Exterior of building 143, looking southeast



Plate 5 - Interior of building 143, looking north

## 5.5.RESULTS OF BUILDING 142

### EXTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.5.1. All four elevations of this building are constructed of cream painted prefabricated precast reinforced asbestos and concrete panels which have been bolted together over a steel frame. The four corners of the building have curved indentations. The building is a one storey structure which sits beneath a pitched roof that appears to have consisted of corrugated iron sheeting, this sheeting was removed before the survey took place. The building sits upon a flat concrete platform.
- 5.5.2. The north facing elevation consists of a large gable for a pitched roof with dark wooden flashing. A sign with '*Building No. 142*' and a loudspeaker are affixed to the left side of the elevation. There is a large vent at the crown of the apex which has largely been removed which is adjacent to a large light.
- 5.5.3. The east facing elevation consists of five windows evenly spaced across the facade. Each window is identical in size but several have been subject to change. The two southernmost windows have three mullions with four single panes. Each has a fan light window at the top consisting of single glazed glass. Each window is set in white painted wooden frames. The central window has been blocked up with plywood. The fourth window from the south end of the elevation is identical to those in building 143 (see 5.4.3). The northernmost window on the elevation is a double glazed uPVC replacement window, identical to those at the southern end of the east facing elevation of 144 (see 5.3.4).
- 5.5.4. There is a door in the northernmost part of the east facing elevation that is set in a white wooden door frame. The door is painted blue and has a small window of safety glass in the upper half.
- 5.5.5. The west facing elevation could not be accessed to be surveyed and the south facing elevation could not be accessed due to the presence the sheltered corridor at the rear of the building.

## INTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.5.6. The interior of building 142 consists of seven small rooms (PLATE 7). All internal walls are constructed of cream painted brickwork. There are twelve windows in total with five on the east, five on the west and two on the southern elevations. All windows on the west side of the building are identical to those on the west facing elevation of building 143 (see 5.4.3). All of the windows are placed behind metal security grills.
- 5.5.7. Some of the rooms in building 142 have tiles on the walls indicating that sinks once occupied the spaces. One internal doorway is blocked up with bricks but all doors and door frames have been removed.
- 5.5.8. The roof, beam and framework structure of this building is identical to that of building 143 (see 5.4.5). The flooring is also identical with remnants of tiling over a screed base.



Plate 6 - North and east facing elevations of building 142



Plate 7 - Interior of building 142 looking northwest

## 5.6.SURVEY RESULTS OF BUILDING 141

### EXTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.6.1. Building 141 is set at the southeastern corner of the blocks that make up the JSASTC complex on this side of the road. The building is constructed of stock red brick in an alternating header and stretcher pattern with a hard sandy yellow mortar. Each brick measures 220mm by 70mm by 105mm. The building is a one storey structure which sits beneath a flat roof that has been covered in black bitumen felt (PLATE 8).
- 5.6.2. A small porch house occupies the east facing elevation. It has blue painted wooden doorways on its south and north facing ends which have large panes of single glass in their upper half. The east elevation has a brick wall to half its height and a large window with five mullions and six single glass window panes held in a blue painted wooden frame.
- 5.6.3. The southern elevation is a plain brick wall with the exception of a narrow window at the western end of the elevation. It has a white painted aluminium frame and frosted glass. The lintel and sill are each made of concrete. The west and north facing elevations are not viewable.

### INTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.6.4. Building 141 possesses a two small rooms. One room has a toilet with the small window described in 5.6.3. The larger room has brick painted walls and doorways on the east and west facing walls. The doorway on the west facing elevation leads to the porch and still has a blue painted wooden door frame and door. The west facing wall also has a window with an aluminium frame and sixteen panes of single glass leaded lights (PLATE 9).
- 5.6.5. From the size of the room one would suggest that this room was a small entrance hall or cloak room. Given the type of fabric from which it is made and its position within the complex it is likely that this was built at a similar time to the corridorred walkway and building 145.



Plate 8 - Exterior of Building 141



Plate 9 - Interior of building 141 looking southeast

## 5.7.SURVEY RESULTS OF BUILDING 146

### EXTERIOR SURVEY

- 5.7.1. Where visible all four elevations of this building are constructed of cream painted prefabricated precast reinforced asbestos and concrete panels which have been bolted together over a steel frame. The two corners of the building that are visible on the southeast and southwest of the building have curved indentations. The building is a one storey structure which sits beneath a pitched roof that appears to have consisted of corrugated iron sheeting, although this sheeting was removed before the survey took place. The building sits upon a flat concrete platform.
- 5.7.2. The east and west facing elevations were not able to be accessed to be surveyed on the day of the site visit. The north facing elevation is obstructed by the corridor that connects this complex of buildings.
- 5.7.3. The south facing elevation has four windows. Two of which have been blocked up with sheets of plywood. Two windows at the western end of the elevation are identical to the windows described in 5.4.3. A large double door occupies the far western end of the elevation. It is painted blue and is of the 'fire door type' design. A grey plastic gutter runs the length of the elevation (PLATE 10).

### INTERIOR SURVEY

- 5.7.4. The interior of building 146 is divided into several rooms that indicate that this was a shower and toilet block. Some of the rooms were not accessible during the day of the site visit due to obstructions associated with the stripping out of the building. Those accessed show clear evidence of tiling relating to the wet room use of the building as well as evidence of changing rooms from where pegs and benches had been attached to the walls.
- 5.7.5. It was possible to see that the roof structure is identical to the roof structure in buildings 142, 143, 144 (PLATE 11).





Plate 10 - South facing elevation of building 146



Plate 11 - A changing room in building 146

## 5.8.RESULTS OF CORRIDOR WALKWAY

### EXTERNAL SURVEY

5.8.1. External access was prohibited due to the presence of adjacent buildings. It is clear that the external part of this corridor walkway was never intended to be accessed.

### INTERNAL SURVEY

5.8.2. At the southern end of buildings 142, 143, 144, the removed 145, to the west of 141 and the north of 146 is an inserted corridor that allowed all of the buildings to be linked together and accessed via a covered walkway (PLATE 12).

5.8.3. All four elevations of this building are constructed of brick in an alternating header and stretcher pattern. Each brick measures 220mm by 70mm by 105mm. The corridor is a one storey structure which appears to have sat beneath a flat roof judging by the shape of the steel struts that are laid horizontally across the top of the corridor. The roofing material has been removed.

5.8.4. The corridor has six surviving doorways at the time of the survey but it is possible that the structure had more at its western end. These doorways gave access to the adjoining buildings. All doors and door frames had been removed. The doorways on the southern side of the corridor have a series of steps indicating that building 146 is on higher land than 141, 142, 143,144 and the removed 145. There are four single glazed windows on the south facing elevation of the corridor which are set in white painted wooden frames.

5.8.5. The floor has an anti-slip laminate covering.

5.8.6. It is clear that this corridor is a later addition to the complex, of mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century construction to provide sheltered access between buildings. The anti-slip flooring is consistent with the health and safety measures used to negate the issue of water use in the shower blocks of building 146.



Plate 12 - Interior corridor looking east

## 5.9.SURVEY RESULTS OF BUILDING 72

### EXTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.9.1. All four elevations of this building are constructed of cream painted prefabricated, precast, reinforced asbestos and concrete panels which have been bolted together over a steel frame. The four corners of the building have curved indentations. The building is a one storey structure which sits beneath a pitched roof that appears to have consisted of corrugated iron sheeting, although this sheeting was removed before the survey took place. There is grey aluminium flashing attached to the gables, indicative of additional weather proofing of the building. The building sits upon a flat concrete platform.
- 5.9.2. The east and west facing elevations are identical with five evenly spaced windows. The windows are modern double glazed replacements and are identical to those described in 5.3.4. Grey plastic guttering runs the length of the elevation and there are three down pipes in the north, centre and south of the elevations.

- 5.9.3. The south facing elevation has a blocked up vent at the apex of the gable. A window identical to those on the east and west elevations occupies the western side of the elevation. A large porch constructed from cream painted breeze blocks with a concrete slab roof dominates the south elevation. It possesses one doorway with a white painted wooden frame. The door has been removed.
- 5.9.4. The north facing elevation has a blocked up vent at the apex of the gable. A small porch protruded from the elevation which has a flat roof covered in black bitumen felt. A sign stating '*building 72*' is affixed to the north facing elevation of the porch. The east facing elevation of the porch has a doorway with a white wooden frame. The door has been removed.

#### INTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.9.5. The interior of building 72 has evidence of prior partitioning. There are 'ghosts' on the floor of where partition walls used to be and indicate that there were at least eight smaller rooms within the structure.
- 5.9.6. The roof structure is clearly visible with a steel inverted v-shaped trusses mounted and bolted onto steel braces. The steel braces are in turn bolted to vertical steel supports. This is identical to the structure of buildings 142, 143 and 146. All four internal walls are constructed of white painted brickwork.
- 5.9.7. The porch way at the southern end of the building has two small store cupboards on either side.
- 5.9.8. Given the partitioned design of the building it is probable that it was used for storage.



Plate 13 - West facing elevation of building 72



Plate 14 - Interior of building 72, looking south

## 5.10.SURVEY RESULTS OF BUILDING 73

### EXTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.10.1.The exterior of building 73 is identical to that of building 72 (see section 5.9), with two exceptions.
- 5.10.2.The south facing elevation has a window on its eastern side.
- 5.10.3.The north facing elevation has a doorway on the west facing side of the porch and the eastern side of the elevation has a large double doorway inserted into it. This is probably a later addition to allow large objects to pass through and be stored in the interior. The doorway has a blue painted wooden frame, however the doors have since been removed (PLATE 15).

### INTERNAL SURVEY

- 5.10.4.The interior of building 73 has evidence of prior partitioning. There are 'ghosts' on the floor of where partition walls used to be and indicates that there were at least two rooms within the structure. The floor has a blue carpet covering.
- 5.10.5.The roof structure is clearly visible with a steel inverted v-shaped trusses mounted and bolted onto steel braces. The steel braces are in turn bolted to vertical steel supports. This is identical to the structure of buildings 72, 142,143 and 146. All four internal walls are constructed of cream painted brickwork (PLATE 16).
- 5.10.6.The porch way at the southern end of the building has one small storage cupboard on its eastern side.
- 5.10.7.The later alternation of a large double door into the north facing elevation of the building suggests that the later use of this building was for storage. However, it consists of two large rooms that could have allowed for a mix of uses.



Plate 15 - North facing elevation of building 73



Plate 16 - Interior of building 73, looking south

## 5.11.SURVEY RESULTS OF BUILDING 83

### EXTERNAL SURVEY

5.11.1. Building 82 is a square shaped structure erected on an elevated concrete platform. All four elevations are constructed of stock red brick with a smooth finish in an alternating header and stretcher pattern with a hard sandy yellow mortar. Each brick measures 220mm by 70mm by 105mm. The building sits beneath flat concrete slab roof (PLATE 17).

5.11.2. A wooden door in a wooden frame occupies the west facing elevation, it is painted blue and has various hazard signs affixed to it due to its use as a sewage pumping station. It sits beneath a concrete cast lintel. There is a grey plastic pipe vent attached to the north facing elevation.

### INTERIOR SURVEY

5.11.3. Access to the interior of this building could not be gained upon the day of the site visit. Presumably it houses equipment relating to its purpose as a sewage pumping station.



Plate 17 - Building 83 looking south



## 5.12.SURVEY RESULTS OF BUILDING 47

### EXTERIOR SURVEY

5.12.1.All four elevations of this building are constructed of cream painted prefabricated precast reinforced asbestos and concrete panels. The building consists of one storey and sits upon a flat concrete platform and possesses a flat roof covered in black bitumen felt and is surrounded in lead flashing (PLATE 18).

5.12.2.The west, south and north facing elevations are all plain, barring the east facing elevation which has one blue painted wooden door set in a recessed white painted wooden frame.

5.12.3.Adjacent to the southern end of the building is a small electricity substation.

### INTERIOR SURVEY

5.12.4.Access to the interior of this building could not be gained upon the day of the site visit.

5.12.5.The structure of the building is consistent with that of a storage shed.



Plate 18 - Building 47 looking northwest

### 5.13.SURVEY RESULTS OF BUILDING 48

#### EXTERIOR SURVEY

5.13.1.All four elevations of this building are constructed of cream painted prefabricated precast reinforced asbestos and concrete panels. The building consists of one storey and sits upon a flat concrete platform and possesses a flat roof covered in black bitumen felt (PLATE 19).

5.13.2.The east and west facing elevations each have five brick vents and grey plastic guttering running the length of each elevation. The east facing elevation has a blue painted wooden door set within a white painted wooden frame at its southern end. The north facing elevation has a large pair of double blue painted wooden doors.

#### INTERIOR SURVEY

5.13.3.Access to the interior of this building could not be gained upon the day of the site visit.

5.13.4.The structure of the building is consistent with that of a large storage shed.



*Plate 19 - East facing elevation of building 48*

## 6. Analysis & Conclusions

- 6.1. The results of the historic building survey and associated research indicate that at least two, possibly three phases of development can be identified.
- 6.2. Buildings 47, 48, 72, 73, 142, 143 and 146 are all of similar if not identical construction and were built during or immediately after the Second World War when pre-fabricated buildings were in demand to meet the desperate need for various forms of sheltered accommodation. The versatility of the pre-fab is shown at the JSASTC site with many uses of the buildings being possible.
- 6.3. In the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings 141, 144 and the corridor walkway were constructed. They are all constructed of the same materials and these additions were likely undertaken to meet the demands of the JSASTC that took over occupancy of the site.
- 6.4. Building 83 appears to be of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date but its use as a sewage pumping station makes its purpose incongruous to the other buildings studied in this report.
- 6.5. Later alterations to the buildings such as the bricking up of doorways, the insertion of others and the replacement of windows with uPVC double glazing and the additional aluminium flashing are probable late 20<sup>th</sup> century changes given the materials from which they were made.
- 6.6. Probable room use:
  - ◆ 47 – Storage Shed
  - ◆ 48 – Large Storage Shed
  - ◆ 72 – Multiple roomed building for storage
  - ◆ 73 – Double roomed building for classroom or large item storage
  - ◆ 83 – Sewage pumping station
  - ◆ 141 – Entrance hall and cloakroom
  - ◆ 142 – Multiple roomed building for offices, with possible kitchen area, and storage cupboards

- ◆ 143 – Open plan room for classroom or dormitory
- ◆ 144 – Multiple roomed building for storage
- ◆ 146 – Shower and changing block
- ◆ 145 – Removed
- ◆ 148 – Removed

6.7. In many cases the original construction material is intact, in particular the steel frames and precast prefabricated asbestos and concrete panels that make up the shells of the building. Many of the original windows are also in place, although buildings 72 and 73 have seen their windows entirely replaced with modern uPVC.

6.8. The building has been assessed within the criteria for significance laid out in the English Heritage Conservation Principles document (2008).

6.9. The evidential significance of the building directly relates to the surviving fabric and how much this can further our understanding of the building and other structures of this type. The buildings are nearly complete with regard to the original fabric. Where not removed external elevations survive in tact and internally the original layout is clear and much of the original fabric is still visible.

6.10. This type of structure is not rare, but they are becoming an increasing rarity across the country. Even taking the extent of survival of fabric into account, based on what further information can be gained from this structure alone, the evidential significance is low.

6.11. The historical significance relates to the structure's illustrative potential to inform about past function as well as historic connections to people or place. With respect to the standing buildings there are no connections to historic individuals or events and, as noted above, the building is one of many similar buildings that can engage people with the past. As such, the historical significance is low.

6.12. The aesthetic significance of the structure relates to its design, the intention of the architect and whether it is part of a known design school or system. In the case of the standing buildings, there are no decorative elements and they are clearly military type, quickly constructed buildings with a utilitarian style. The buildings are not

associated with any known manufacturer of prefabricated buildings but the MoD archives should hold information that would determine the manufacturer. It is clear, however, that the intention of the manufacturer's design is still visible in the standing structure with its layout and fabric. That was to create multipurpose, easily constructed buildings to meet the demand of a country affected by War. The aesthetic significance of the building is low.

6.13. The communal significance relates to the meaning the local population assign to the structure. The local population is mostly made up of naval personnel. There appears to be minimal engagement with the surrounding built environment. The communal significance is low.

6.14. No further building recording work is suggested on the structure.

# Sources Consulted

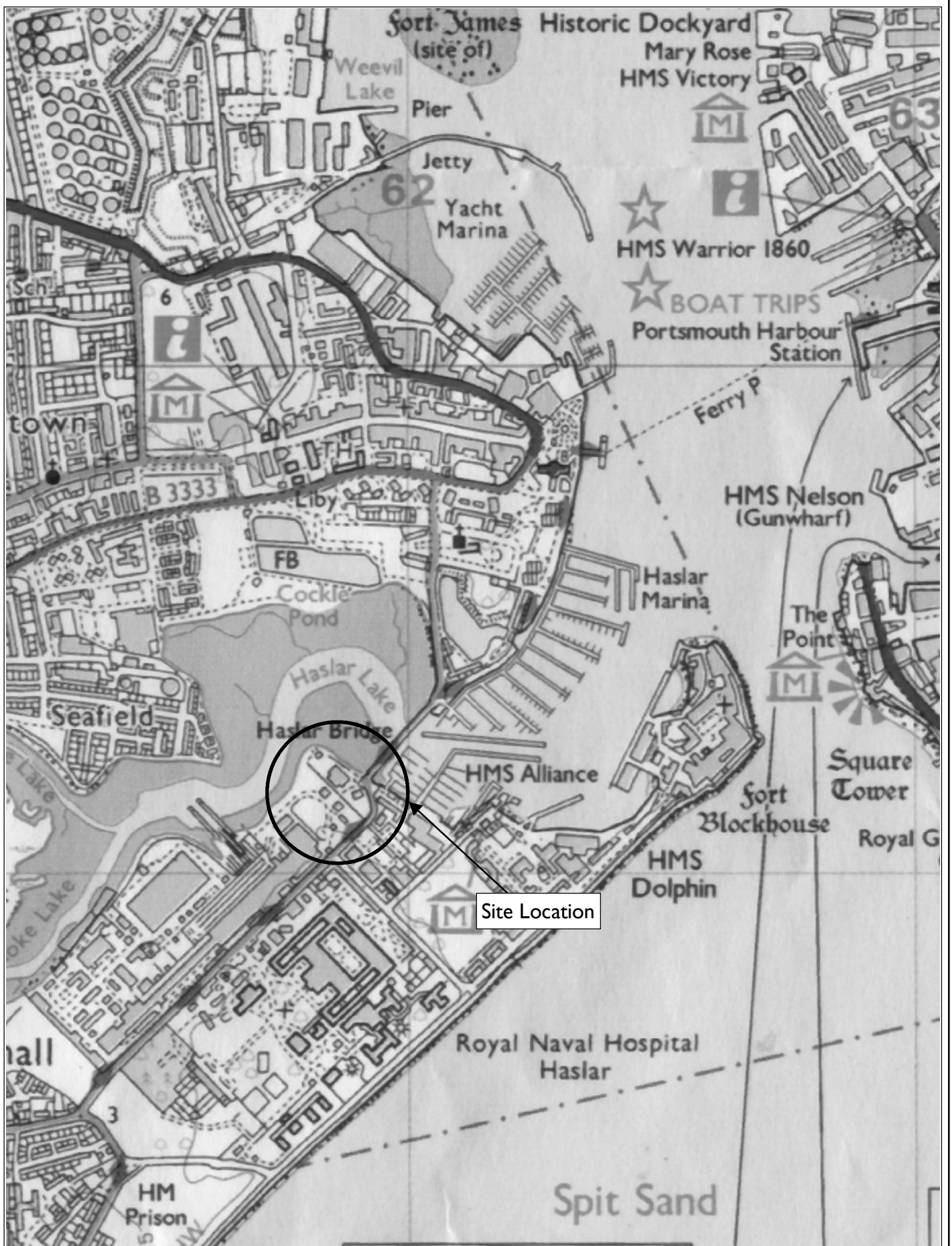
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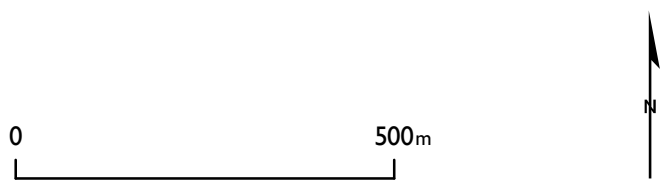
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# FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



Site Location



PROJECT // I223L- JSASTC, Haslar Road, Gosport

DESCRIPTION // General Site Location

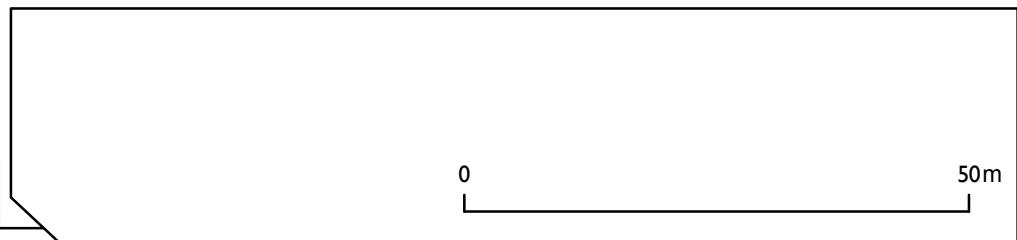
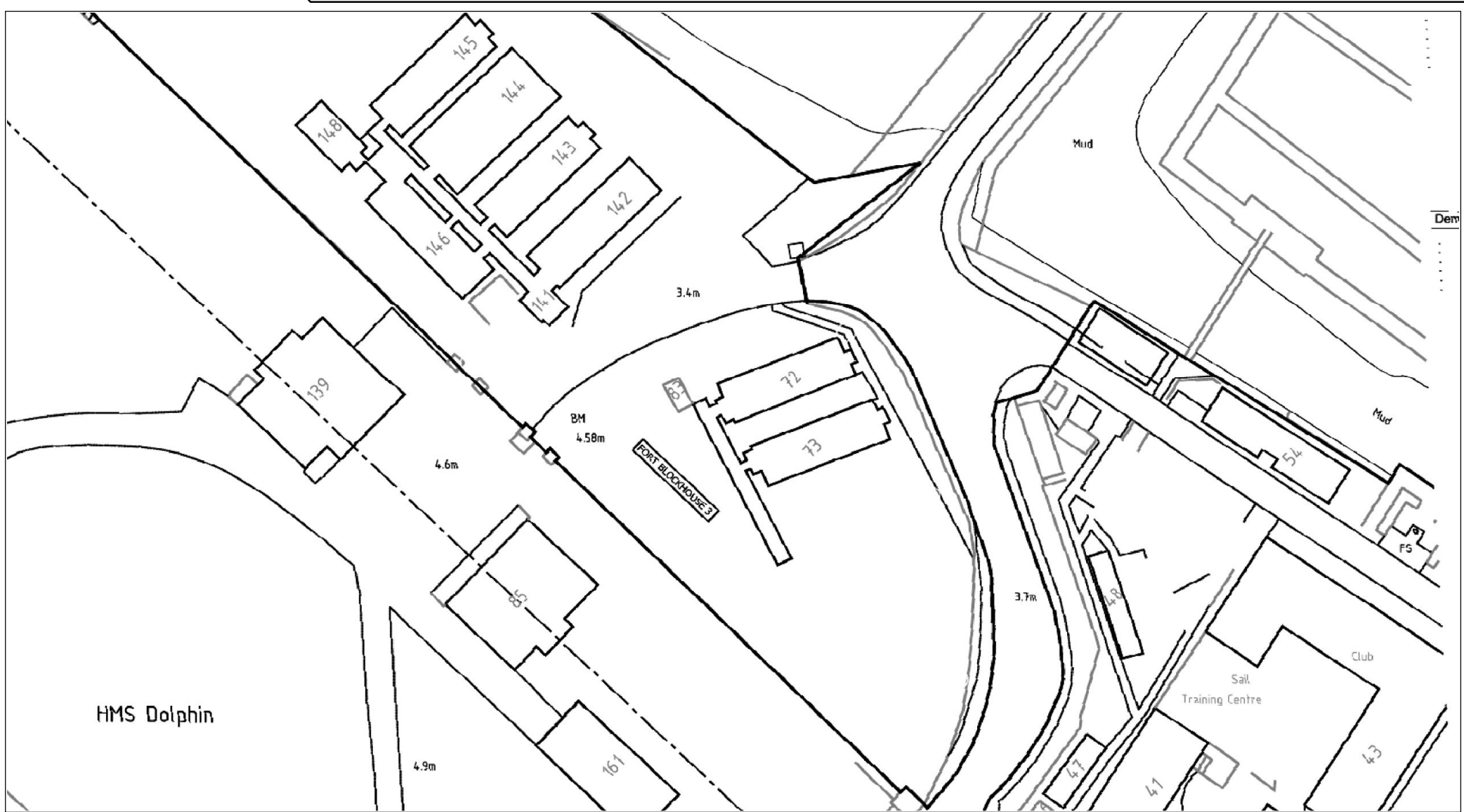
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DOC REF: LPI223L-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY



FIGURE 2 // Site Plan



PROJECT // I223L- JSASTC, Haslar Road, Gosport

DESCRIPTION // Site plan detailing block numbers

DOC REF: LPI223L-HBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

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# OASIS FORM

## APPENDIX I

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: Iparchae1-76944**

### Project details

Project name	Building 66 JSATC
Short description of the project	Level 1 building recording on a boatshed with origins in WW1 but with the structure probably dating to WW2.
Project dates	Start: 14-09-2009 End: 14-09-2009
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	BOAT HOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Annotated Sketch','Photographic Survey'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE GOSPORT GOSPORT Building 66 JSATC
Postcode	PO12 2AQ
Study area	0.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SZ 620 990 50.7866856016 -1.120362045590 50 47 12 N 001 07 13 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.00m Max: 1.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Matthew Williams
Project supervisor	Guy Hunt
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Portsmouth Museums and Records Service
Paper Media available	'Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Record of Building 66 JSASTC
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hunt, g.
Other bibliographic details	LP0634L-HBR-v1.3
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 bound documnet with clear plastic flysheet.
Entered by	Matthew Williams (m.williams@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	10 May 2010

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: /dl/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

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# PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

## APPENDIX 2

Site Code: HRG11

Roll Number:

Film type: | *Digi*

Fr. No.	Description	Scale	Direction	Date/initials
1	Ext. Building 144	1m	SE	5/10/11 KM
2	N.Facing Elevation of 144	1m	S	5/10/11 KM
3	Ext. Building 144	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
4	Ext. Building 144	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
5	Ext. Building 144	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
6	Removed 145	-	SE	5/10/11 KM
7	145 in foreground	-	E	5/10/11 KM
8	Blue ghost on E. elevation	-	W	5/10/11 KM
9	Int. 144	1m	S	5/10/11 KM
10	145	-	S	5/10/11 KM
11	Ext. 143	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
12	Ext.142	1m	S	5/10/11 KM
13	Ext. 143	1m	SE	5/10/11 KM
14	Ext. 142	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
15	Ext. 142	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
16	Int. Room in 142	1m	NW	5/10/11 KM
17	Int. Room in 142	1m	NW	5/10/11 KM
18	Toilet in 141	-	S	5/10/11 KM
19	Window in 141	-	E	5/10/11 KM
20	Door to porch in 141	1m	SE	5/10/11 KM
21	Door & Window in porch 141	-	N	5/10/11 KM
22	Door to porch in 141	1m	SE	5/10/11 KM
21	Int. of 143	1m	N	5/10/11 KM
22	Int. of 143	1m	S	5/10/11 KM
23	Int. of corridor walkway	1m	E	5/10/11 KM
24	Int. of room in 146	-	SE	5/10/11 KM
25	Int. of changing room in 146	-	W	5/10/11 KM
26	Int. of room 146	-	E	5/10/11 KM
27	Int. of room in 146	-	SE	5/10/11 KM
28	Int. of shower room in 146	-	SW	5/10/11 KM
30	Ext. 141	-	NW	5/10/11 KM
31	Ext. of 146	1m	W	5/10/11 KM
32	Ext. Of 146	1m	NW	5/10/11 KM
33	Remainder of 148	-	E	5/10/11 KM
34	Remainder of 148 & 145	-	E	5/10/11 KM
35	W. facing elev of 72	1m	NE	5/10/11 KM
36	S. facing elev of 72	1m	E	5/10/11 KM
37	Int. 72	1m	S	5/10/11 KM

Site Code: HRG11

Roll Number:

Film type: | *Digi*

Fr. No.	Description	Scale	Direction	Date/initials
38	Int. building 72	1m	S	5/10/11 KM
39	Int. of building 72	1m	N	5/10/11 KM
40	Int. of building 72	1m	N	5/10/11 KM
41	N.facing elev of 72	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
42	E. facing elev of 72	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
43	W. facing elev of 73	1m	SE	5/10/11 KM
44	N. facing elev of 73	1m	SE	5/10/11 KM
45	N. facing elev of 73	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
46	E. facing elev of 73	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
47	Int. of 73	1m	N	5/10/11 KM
48	Int. of 73	1m	S	5/10/11 KM
49	Ext. of S elev of 73	1m	NW	5/10/11 KM
50	Ext. of 83	1m	SW	5/10/11 KM
51	Ext. 83	1m	SE	5/10/11 KM
52	Ext. of 48	1m	S	5/10/11 KM
53	E. facing elev of 48	1m	W	5/10/11 KM
54	S. facing elev of 48	1m	N	5/10/11 KM
55	N.facing elev of 47	1m	N	5/10/11 KM
56	E.facing elev of 47	-	SW	5/10/11 KM
57	Substation at rear of 47	-	W	5/10/11 KM
58	Ext. of 47	-	NW	5/10/11 KM

