

AREA E - CENTRAL AREA (DEVELOPMENT ZONES L, M, N, K & A, EIA AREAS 3, 5, 6 & 11)

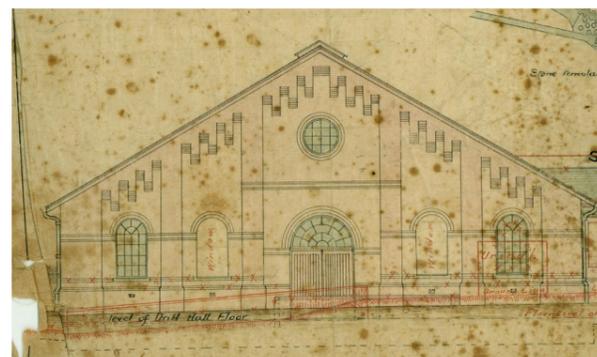
This area contains development zones L, M, N, K and A. The area originally contained a dense area of barracks, built in the 1890s to replace the original hutted encampment at Aldershot. In comparison, the buildings on the site today are much lower in density, with only a few historic remnants of the original buildings remaining. Only the central section of this area, and that surrounding the Maida Gymnasium and Smith Dorrien Institute, is located within the Conservation Area.



View of Maida Barracks in 1959, with the tree planted by General Gordon of Khartoum in the foreground.

To the south west of the area were the Maida Barracks, built in 1895 to house infantry and to replace the old hutted encampment of the 1850s. The barracks were named in commemoration of Wellington's victory at Maida in Italy during the Napoleonic Wars, on 4 July 1806. General Gordon of Khartoum planted a tree near to the Guardroom in the 1880s. In 1946, Maida Barracks became the Depot for the Parachute Regiment where it remained for 22 years before moving to Browning Barracks Aldershot in 1968.

The buildings at Maida Barracks were demolished in 1971, with the exception of the Smith Dorrien House and Maida Gymnasium, which date from 1893 and 1908 respectively. Both are now Grade II Listed and fall within the Conservation Area. Smith Dorrien House marks the southern end of the Queen's Avenue and South Camp. Both buildings form an important building group and must be treated sensitively in the redevelopment.



Original drawing for the southwest elevation of the Maida Gymnasium (above left) with a detail of its distinctive brickwork detailing (above right). The building is the only surviving remnant of the Maida Barracks, which were demolished in 1971.



Directly in-between Maida and McGrigor barracks were originally two large squares containing rows of married quarters housing. These were known as Jerome and Scott Moncrieff Squares. Scott Moncrieff Square was named

after Major General Sir George Kenneth Scott Moncrieff (1855-1924), Chief Engineer at Aldershot from 1911-18. Central to the area was a large section of the Stanhope lines, named after Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War 1886-92. During the 1960s Maida Barracks was demolished. However, Maida Gymnasium was retained and continued to be used both as a military gymnasium and also for public use such as the local badminton club. Since the building has come under the control of Grainger in 2011, it has become used as a private gymnasium and fitness centre. Currently, Smith Dorrien House is occupied by Grainger as offices.



The Smith Dorrien Institute, named after Sir Horace Lockwood Smith Dorrien as shown in an historic view (above left) and today (above right).



View over Mandora Barracks, c.1960. The barracks are now partly occupied by the modern Buller barracks.

To the east of the Stanhope Lines were Mandora Barracks, constructed for infantry in 1895. The barracks are named in commemoration of Wellington's victory at the Battle of Mandora, fought in Egypt during the Napoleonic Wars in 1801. The majority of the barracks were demolished in 1970, with the exception of the Officer's Mess which stands to the far east of the barracks, located within Area 6.

The building was used by the Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps (QARANC) until 1995 and was known as McGrigor's Mess following the demolition of the rest of Mandora Barracks.

Located within Mandora Barracks and facing onto Grants Road was the Roman Catholic Church of St Michael. This was a large wooden church built in 1855 which survived until relatively recently and was still in use in the 1960s. The Army chaplain provided for the spiritual needs of the troops in South Camp – the Chaplain lived in St Michael's House, on the opposite side of the road (see area F).

The Duchess of Kent Barracks were built partially over Jerome Square and the Stanhope lines in 1969. The barracks were purpose built to house 600 women from the Women's Royal Army Corps (WRAC) and were named after the



The Duchess of Kent Barracks, built in 1969 on the site of Jerome Square.

Women's Royal Army Corps Controller Commandant, HRH the Duchess of Kent, who officially opened the barracks. The barracks were designed by the Aldershot Planning Group, and housed the instructors, drivers, clerks and telephone operators of the Women's Royal Army Corps who had previously been scattered across the garrison. These barracks are not located within the Conservation Area.

The area to the north of this barracks, bounded by Steele's Road and Hope Grant's Road, is an area which still roughly equates to the original Stanhope Lines Parade Ground and falls within the Conservation Area. This is largely an open grassed area but includes a large tarmac paved car park to the south and four barrack blocks, three storey high, arranged in a quadrant which form part of Duchess of Kent Barracks. These buildings were built between 1965 and 1970, using the G80 building system. The concrete cladding was finished with small mosaic tiles.



Both barracks were named after Major-General Sir Redvers Buller.

To the north of area E was the original Buller Barracks, constructed from 1890-95 to house the Army Service Corps, which subsequently became the Royal Corps of Transport. The Barracks were named after Major-General Sir Redvers Buller (1839 -1908), generally acknowledged as the 'father' of the Army Service Corps, and who served as General Officer commanding at Aldershot, from 1898 to 1900. Buller served in South Africa during the Zulu War of 1879 after which he received the Victoria Cross and was appointed War Office Quarter-Master-General in 1887. He soon put forward a plan for major army re-organisation, suggesting reforms that led to the creation of the Army Service Corps.

Buller Barracks were designed and contained married quarters (based around Macadam Square), a drill hall, stables and the Royal Army Service Corps theatre as well as standard barrack blocks. A large recreation ground was also sited within the area.

Buller Barracks were demolished in 1965 and replaced by the new Buller Barracks, designed to house the Royal Corps of Transport. The new accommodation was built at a cost of £2,750,000 and Buller Barracks were opened by the Duchess of Gloucester, the General Commandant of the Corps, on 11 July 1970. The recreation ground known locally as 'God's Acre' was retained in its original location as the centrepiece for the new Buller Barracks. This section of the area lies outside the Conservation Area.



View of the original Buller Barracks, which were later replaced by the present buildings.



The modern Buller Barracks photographed shortly after construction in 1970.



A view of building 31K, one of the typical 1960s structures at Buller Barracks.



Top: The officers mess of the East Cavalry Barracks, demolished in 1964. The Pediment sculpture (above) is a salvaged element from the building.

Contained within the Barracks is the Royal Army Service Corps Memorial Arch, re-sited from the old barracks to its new location after 1970. Its original location may have been Mandora Road as can be seen on the 1935 Ordnance Survey map. This monument is now grade II listed and is sometimes referred to as the 'Buller Arch'.

Also within the barracks adjoining the Officers' Mess is the Pediment sculpture, a Royal Coat of Arms that was formerly located within the central pediment of the Officers' Mess building of the East Cavalry Barracks. The Barracks including the officers mess were demolished in 1964 and the pediment was erected in the grounds of Buller barracks afterwards. The pediment now acts as a permanent record of a now demolished building. This monument is being relocated to St Omer Barracks. To the south east of the pediment sculpture is the Royal Army Service Corps Officers Mess Mosaic (M15), which was moved to Buller Barracks in 1970. This monument is also being relocated to St Omer Barracks.

To the far west of the area, with a long 2 storey entrance front facing onto Steele's Road, is the Head Quarters 4th Division building (L1). This building was the

military headquarters in Aldershot and has associations with many military figures and significant events in British history. The officers quarters building is constructed in brick with Portland stone, rubbed brick and terracotta dressings and has a iron central staircase. The Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone on 28th March 1894 and the contractor was Martin Wells and the surveyor Thomas Jerome. The building is now grade II listed and also falls within the Conservation Area. This building provides an important landmark and forms a distinctive historic building group which is further enhanced by the two listed churches located to the north, across Alison Road. Adjoining the building to the north is the Post Office building (L1a), an attractive structure built as part of the original complex.



Historic view of Head Quarters 4th Division, overlooking Steele's Road.



Original architectural drawings by Martin Wells and Co. for the Head Quarters 4th Division building (above), and the post office (left), two key listed buildings within this area.

Close to the building, located on the corner of Alison Road and Queen's Avenue, are Alison House and Cranbrook House, a pair of houses built to provide accommodation for senior offices as part of the 1890 Barrack Act. Work

commenced on the houses in 1896 under the builder Martin Wells. Although designed as a pair, the houses have since been altered and are not longer identical. Alison house was named after Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, who commanded in Aldershot from 1883-1888.



Cranbrook House (above left) and Alison's House (above right), adjacent to the Headquarters Building.

To the south of the headquarters building, set alongside Queen's Avenue is the Grade II listed British Army 8th Division World War One Memorial. This comprises a stone pillar surmounted by bronze lion, dedicated to the 8th (New Army) Division who fell during 1914-18. The monument was unveiled by General Sir Frances Davies in 1924. Its designer is unknown.



Historic view of the British Army 8th Division World War One Memorial, with the Headquarters Building in the background.

Also within the area, to the east of the Smith Dorrien Institute, is the 'Gordon Oak' (M13), a mature Oak tree planted in the 1880s by Major-General Charles George Gordon. Gordon was later killed in service in Sudan in 1885. This tree is not listed and should not be classified as a monument, but needs to be taken into consideration within any new development. The tree is located near to the original guardhouse to Maida Barracks.

SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

SUMMARY

This area contains the Maida Zone - Phase 1, the first phase of Wellesley.

The area includes the Duchess of Kent Barracks and Buller Barracks, two large complexes developed in the 1960s. To the north-west is the Head Quarters 4th Division complex. This contains a number of significant buildings which are evaluated individually. To the south-west are the Grade II Listed Maida Gymnasium and Smith Dorrien House which are also considered individually. The curtilages of the listed buildings are also considered. The area also contains the Gordon Oak tree, which must be protected in any new development.

Only two sections of this area are located within the Conservation Area - an 'L' shaped section containing the Head Quarters 4th Division complex and the Stanhope Lines, and a small section containing the Maida Gymnasium and Smith Dorrien.

AREA SIGNIFICANCE

	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Part of the area covers the site of the former Albuhera, Barossa and Corunna Barracks, named after battles led by Wellington. The existing buildings relate to the modern Arnhem, Bruneval, Normandy and Rhine all named after important air borne actions. Part of the area therefore provides a link to the development of airborne troops.	C	C	B
Part of the area is located within The Montgomery Lines, named after Field Marshall Viscount Montgomery, Colonel Commandant of the Parachute Regiment, who opened the barracks in 1965.	B	B	B
Hope Grant's Road is named after General Sir James Hope Grant GCB, GOC Aldershot 1870-75	C	B	B
Alison Road is named after Lt General Sir Archibald Alison GOC Aldershot 1883-88.	C	B	A
Context and Setting			
The area still contains remnants of the former grid layout of the Victorian Barracks, and contains a large section of the historically important Stanhope Lines parade ground.	C	B	A
Architectural / Artistic			
The area contains examples of military buildings dating from a wide variety of ages and contains several important listed buildings.	B	B	A

Building L3 – Maida Gymnasium (Grade II Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Purpose built military gymnasium dating from 1892, with later additions to the east. Red brick masonry, with a slated roof and clear span metal truss roof construction. Grade II Listed.	B	A	A
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Example of the development of army physical training both in Aldershot and nationally.	B	A	A
Named after Wellington's victory at Maida in 1806.	B	B	B
Used for Royal visits to Aldershot and for civic functions such as for visiting officers during the 1948 Olympic Pentathlon.	B	B	B
Context and Setting			
Important landmark building at the southern end of Queen's Avenue. Forms a prominent building group with the Smith Dorrien House and the long tree line along the eastern edge of Queen's Avenue.	B	A	A
As part of the 1960s redevelopment of the camp, the surrounding Maida Barracks was demolished and the area landscaped with trees and grass. As a result, the building is now in a relatively exposed, open setting.			
Architectural / Artistic			
An example of a specialist military building type and is one of only two surviving Victorian military gymnasiums in Aldershot.	B	A	A
The interior is a large clear span space and a good example of Victorian structural design.	B	A	A
The Gymnasium is particularly notable for the scale of its roof and distinctive brick buttresses.	B	A	A

Building L4 – Smith Dorrien House (Grade II Listed)

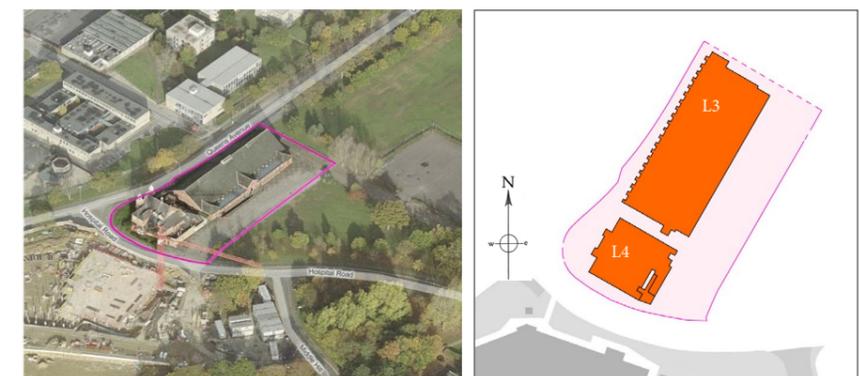
DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
A purpose designed soldiers institute, dating from 1908. Two storeys high and constructed in red brick with stone dressings and a slate roof. Grade II Listed. Generally in reasonable condition, but the roof is suffering from a number of leaks.	B	A	A
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Demonstrates the increased concern for soldiers welfare in the early-twentieth century.	B	A	A
Named after Lt General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, Aldershot GOC (1907-12).	B	B	A
Context and Setting			
An important landmark building at the southern end of Queen's Avenue. Forms a prominent building group with the Maida Gymnasium and the long tree line along the eastern edge of Queen's Avenue. Smith Dorrien House is particularly important as a corner landmark building at the junction of Queen's Avenue and Hospital Road.	B	A	A

As part of the 1960s redevelopment of the camp, the surrounding Maida Barracks was demolished and the area landscaped with trees and grass. As a result, the building is now in a relatively exposed, open setting.	B	A	A
Architectural/Artistic			
Example of a unique military building specifically designed as a soldiers institute.	A	A	A
The building displays a higher standard of design and ornamentation than other military buildings constructed in Aldershot in the same period. It is particularly distinctive for its two flamboyant copper domed towers and an intricate roofscape.	B	A	A
Retains many of its original features and could be returned to its original plan form by the removal of later partition walls.	B	A	A

LISTED BUILDING CURTILAGE

Both the Maida Gymnasium (L3) and Smith Dorrien House (L4) are prominently located at the southern end of Queen's Avenue, at the junction with Hospital Road. They are located close to Queen's Avenue and break the line of the avenue of trees on the eastern side of the road. The buildings form an important landmark denoting the southern end of Queen's Avenue. The removal of the surrounding buildings during the 1960s redevelopment of the camp, has had the effect increasing the visual prominence the Maida Gymnasium and Smith Dorrien House. It has also had the consequence of exposing the more utilitarian rear elevation of the Smith Dorrien Building.

The curtilage includes a large tarmac surfaced car park area to the east which detracts from the setting of the two buildings and would benefit from a more sympathetic surface treatment.



Site plan and aerial view showing the listed building curtilage of the Maida Gymnasium and Smith Dorrien House

KEY

- LISTED BUILDING CURTILAGE
- LISTED BUILDINGS

Building L1 - Head Quarters 4th Division (Grade II Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
A purpose-built head quarters building of 1894. Two storeys with red brickwork and slate roof. Grade II Listed.	B	A	A
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
As the headquarters building for Aldershot the building has a strong association with the development and training of the army in Aldershot.	A	A	A
Linked the numerous commanding and senior officers based in the building. It is particularly associated with Field Marshall 1st Earl Haig.	B	A	A
Associated with the 1 st & 2 nd Army Divisions.	B	B	A
Associated with Canadian Army in both World Wars.	B	B	A
Context and Setting			
The setting of the listed building is currently compromised by the 20th century buildings 14B/C/D/F.	B	B	A
An important, prominent landmark on Queen's Avenue, which has assumed even greater significance after the 1960s redevelopment and demolition of the surrounding Victorian buildings. Adds to the visual interest and historic significance of the road. The building is visually linked to the Grade II Listed St Michael and St George Church and St Andrews Church located outside the Wellesley Site to the north, and to the listed Alexander Observatory.	A	A	A
Architectural/Artistic			
A good example of a large, purpose designed Victorian army headquarters building.	A	A	A
Original plan form largely complete, with the exception of a central, projecting rear extension that disrupts the original courtyard style layout at the rear of the building.	A	A	A
Retains many original features and fittings.	A	A	A

LISTED BUILDING CURTILAGE

This curtilage area is centred on the Grade II Listed Head Quarters 4th Division dating from 1894. Because the building was the principal headquarter offices in South Camp it was located in a central position on the southern side of the Stanhope Lines Parade Grounds. The west elevation of the building was separated from Queen's Avenue by an avenue of trees and a wide expanse of grass and planting.

To the north and east, the Headquarters Offices are a disparate variety of buildings dating from the 1890s onwards. The most important historic buildings of the complex date from the 1890s. These buildings include the Post Office (L1A), Alison House (12), Cranbrook House (13), Military Police Barracks (14A), and Stable Block (14F). Although the original function each of these buildings differed, they were all built following a typical pattern of design and detailing and used similar materials such as good quality red brickwork, slated roof and small pane sash windows. Decoration is generally limited to

subtle brick detailing, or in some cases timber modillions to the eaves. Due to the important status the Head Quarters 4th Division (L1) the front elevation was given a higher level of decoration and features the use of carved terracotta panels and an imposing stone entrance porch.

Possibly during the 1940s, the stables to the north of the Headquarters Offices were demolished and replaced by a two-storey, flat roofed office building (14D). This building is utilitarian in appearance and detracts from the appearance and setting of the listed building.

The 1960s redevelopment of the military camp had a major affect of the setting of the curtilage area. A number of the surrounding Victorian buildings were demolished, including a forge, cookhouse, dining room and the CRE South Aldershot offices, and were replaced with extensive open areas of grass. The appearance of the remaining buildings was therefore altered from being part of a large group to an isolated cluster of buildings set within a landscape. The widening of Alison Road carried out at this time, also had a major affect on the setting of the building group, placing it at the corner of an important road junction. This also resulted in Alison House assuming a greater importance as a local corner landmark and changed the visual relationship between the Headquarters site and the prominent St Michael and St George Church opposite. The building group now forms a prominent local landmark located on the junction of Queen's Avenue and Alison Road. During the 1960s a large, partially sunken generator/plant building was constructed to the north side of Building 14D. This building is utilitarian in appearance with no architectural merit and detracts from the setting of the listed buildings. Later, three single-storey flat roofed prefabricated offices (14B/C/F) were constructed to the north of the Headquarters Building.



Site plan and aerial view showing the Listed Building curtilage of Head Quarters 4th Division.

KEY

- LISTED BUILDINGS
- BUILDINGS THAT ARE CURTILAGE LISTED
- LISTED BUILDING CURTILAGE

The demolition of certain Victorian buildings during the 1960s and construction of other modern buildings has made the original arrangement of the buildings

and roads difficult to comprehend. The remaining Victorian buildings greatly enhance the setting of the listed Headquarters Building and provide an insight to the variety of Victorian military building types that originally existed at Wellesley. Later buildings (14B/C/D/F) have little architectural merit and detract from the Victorian buildings. There is also a projecting rear extension to the Head Quarters 4th Division that disrupts the original courtyard style layout at the rear of the building.

Building L1a - Post Office (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Purpose built Post Office constructed in 1895 in red brick with a slate roof. Curtilage listed as part of the Headquarter Offices, also locally listed. Currently used for mail distribution and as a print workshop.	B	A	A
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Example of the development of postal communications by the military.	A	A	A
Linked to the 1 st & 2 nd Army Divisions and Canadian Army.	B	B	B
Context and Setting			
An important landmark on Queen's Avenue.	A	A	A
Architectural/Artistic			
Good example of a purpose designed Victorian army Post Office building.	A	A	A
Original plan form largely complete and retains many original features and fittings. The building has particularly distinctive exterior detailing with decorative terracotta plaques.	A	A	A

Buildings 12 & 13 - Alison and Cranbrook House (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Mirrored pair of houses built to accommodate senior officers to the north of the main HQ building. Red brick with slate roof. Currently used as military offices. Curtilage listed as part of the Headquarter Offices, and also locally listed.	B	A	A/B
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Alison House is named after Lt General Sir Archibald Alison, Aldershot Commander-in-Chief 1883-8.	C	B	B
Cranbrook House probably named after John Stewart, 2nd Earl of Cranbrook who was General Officer Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot 1933-37	C	B	B
Context and Setting			
The pair form an important landmark on Queen's Avenue.	A	A	A

Architectural/Artistic			
Good example of Victorian army officers house.	A	A	A
The plans of both buildings have been altered, however still retain much of their original plan form.	A	A	A
Retains many original features and fittings.	A	A	A

Buildings 14A - Military Police Barracks (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Built in 1898 as Military Police Barracks and Stables. Red brickwork with slated roof. Currently used as offices for the Royal Logistics Corps. Curtilage and locally listed as part of the Headquarter Offices.	B	B	B
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
No specific historic associations, but historically linked to the other Victorian buildings in the group.	B	B	B
Associated with the Royal Military Police.	B	B	B
Context and Setting			
An important landmark on Queen's Avenue.	B	B	B
Architectural / Artistic			
Good example of Victorian barrack building.	B	B	B
Only example of this type of military building in Aldershot.	B	B	B
Still retain much of their original plan form.	B	B	B
Retains many original features and fittings.	B	B	B

Buildings 14E - Stable Block (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Built in 1890s as military stables. Red brickwork and slated roof. Sub divided in recent years to form a conference room, gymnasium and store.	B	A	B
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
No specific associations, but historically linked to the other Victorian buildings in the group.	B	B	B
Context and Setting			
Acts as an important landmark at the junction between Queen's Avenue and Alison's Road.	B	B	B
Architectural / Artistic			
A good example of Victorian military stable building.	B	B	B
Plan altered in recent years, but later partitions could be removed to partially return the building to its original layout.	B	B	A

Other Group 14 Buildings - 14B/C/D/F (Curtilage Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
A group of later buildings considered to have no historic merit and which detract from the setting of the other buildings.	B	D	D
14D is a two storey flat roofed brick building likely to date from the 1940s, utilitarian in appearance with no architectural merit. Attached to the building is a 1960s single storey, partially sunken, flat roof generator building. 14B/C/F are recent prefabricated buildings with no architectural merit.			
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
No known associations	D	D	D
Context and Setting			
Detract from the landmark status of the other buildings in the group.	D	D	D
Architectural/Artistic			
No architectural merit.	D	D	D

BUILDING GROUP 15 - DUCHESS OF KENT BARRACKS

DESCRIPTION

The site was originally occupied by McGrigor Barracks and housed the Royal Medical Corps. In the late 1960s the original Victorian buildings were demolished and the site redeveloped as barracks to serve the Women's Royal Army Corps. The barracks were named after the Duchess of Kent who opened the barracks on the 11 July 1969.

The buildings were constructed using a similar G80 concrete system as previously used for Montgomery Lines, but differed by the use of light grey mosaic finish cast into the surface of the concrete panels. A number of the buildings still occupied and are in reasonable condition but are coming to end of their useful life.

Only a small section of this building group is located within the Conservation area.

SIGNIFICANCE

	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
The buildings provide a link to the Women's Royal Army Corps.	C	C	C
The buildings demonstrate the concern to improve soldiers living and working conditions in the 1960s.	C	C	C
The buildings are associated with the Women's Royal Army Corps.	C	C	C

The buildings were named after the Women's Army Corps Controller Commandant, HRH the Duchess of Kent.	C	C	C
Context and Setting			
The buildings were originally set in a naturalistic landscape. Part of the building group extends into the Stanhope Lines.	C	C	C
Architectural / Artistic			
The buildings are standard examples of 1960s barracks, constructed using the G80 concrete building system	C	C	C
The area is a standard example of 1960s military architectural planning.	C	C	C

Building 60 - Officers Mess

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
A three-storey officers mess dating built during the 1960s in red brick. Originally flat roofed, but the main three-storey block has since been re-roofed with a pitched roof in concrete tiles.	B	D	C
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
No known historical associations.	D	D	D
Context and Setting			
Set within a large area of car parking, which detracts from the setting surround the Stanhope Lines.	D	D	D
Architectural/Artistic			
Example of a conventionally constructed 1960s officer's mess.	D	D	D

BUILDING GROUP 31 - BULLER BARRACKS

DESCRIPTION

The site of this building group was originally partially occupied by Mandora Infantry Barracks and Buller Barracks which housed the Royal Army Service Corps. In late 1965 the original Victorian buildings were demolished and the site redeveloped as Buller Barracks to serve the Royal Corps of Transport.

The buildings were constructed using a similar G80 concrete system as previously used for Montgomery Lines, but differed by the use of light grey mosaic finish cast into the surface of the concrete panels.

Several specialist later buildings 31C, 31G, 31H, 31I, 31J, and 31O, were constructed in brick, marking the change from the use of concrete industrialised building system. A number of the buildings are still occupied and are in reasonable condition but are coming to end of their useful life.

All buildings are located outside the Conservation Area and have little architectural significance.

SIGNIFICANCE

	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
The buildings are associated with the Royal Corps of Transport.	C	C	C
The buildings demonstrate the concern to improve soldiers living and working conditions in the 1960s.	C	C	C
The barracks were named after General Sir Revers Buller, regarded as the 'father' of the Army Service Corps who was GOC Aldershot 1898-1900.	C	C	C
Context and Setting			
The buildings are arranged in a grid layout, but set along a north-south axis, and as a result, their layout jars with the surviving Victorian grid pattern and the important Stanhope Lines route.	C	B	B
The buildings are set within an open naturalistic landscape but with large areas of surrounding tarmac for car parking.	C	C	C
The adjacent 'God's Acre' recreation ground was retained as the centrepiece for the new Buller Barracks in 1965 and remains a large open space.	B	B	B
Architectural / Artistic			
The buildings are standard examples of 1960s barracks, constructed using the G80 concrete building system. The layout of the buildings is a standard example of military architectural planning.	C	C	C

BUILDING GROUP 32 - BULLER BARRACKS

DESCRIPTION

The site of these buildings was originally occupied by Mandora Barracks. In the late 1965 the original Victorian buildings were demolished and the site redeveloped as Buller Barracks to serve the Royal Corps of Transport.

The building complex consists of a four story block constructed using the G80 concrete system as used elsewhere at Buller Barracks and a later single storey building constructed in brick. A number of the buildings still occupied and are in reasonable condition but are coming to end of their useful life.

None of the building group is located within the Conservation Area.

SIGNIFICANCE

	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
The buildings provide a link to the Royal Corps of Transport.	C	C	C
The buildings demonstrate the concern to improve soldiers living and working conditions in the 1960s.	C	C	C
The buildings are associated with the Royal Corps of Transport.	C	C	C
The barracks were named after General Sir Revers Buller, regarded as the 'father' of the Army Service Corps who was GOC Aldershot 1898-1900.	C	C	C

Context and Setting			
The adjacent 'God's Acre' recreation ground was retained as the centrepiece for the new Buller Barracks in 1965 and remains a large open space.	D	C	C
Architectural / Artistic			
The buildings are standard examples of 1960s barracks, constructed using the G80 concrete building system. The layout of the buildings is a standard example of military architectural planning.	C	C	C

MONUMENTS

Name and Building No.	Description	SIGNIFICANCE		
		National	Regional	Local
8 th Division World War One Memorial (M10)	Memorial to the officers and soldiers of 8 th Division who died during in the First World War. Portland stone cenotaph supporting a bronze lion statue. Surrounding by stepped stone paving. Grade II Listed	B	A	A
Royal Army Service Corps Memorial Arch (M11)	Memorial commemorating the officers and soldiers of the Royal Army Service Corps who lost their lives in the First and Second World Wars. Unveiled on 29th April 1923. Consists of a stone arch supported on pilasters, with a memorial tablet in marble. Grade II Listed - can be relocated within the Conservation Area.	C	B	B
The Gordon Oak (M13)	Oak tree planted by Major-General Charles George Gordon who was killed in service in Sudan in 1885.	C	C	B

CONCLUSIONS

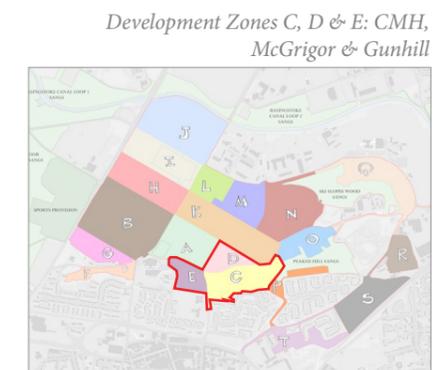
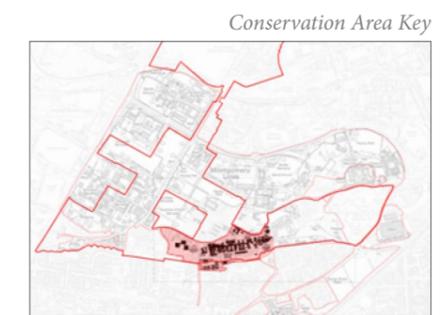
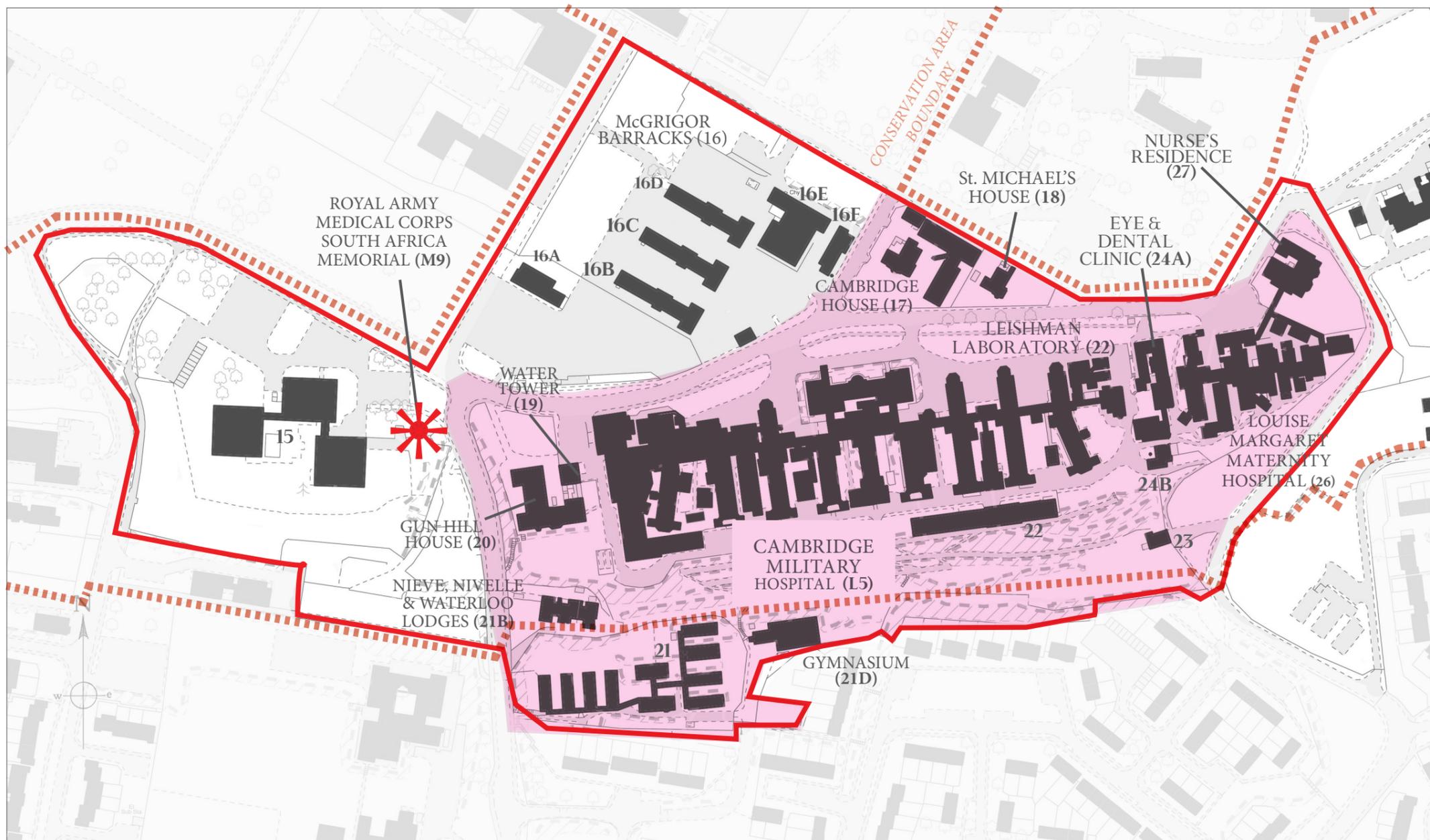
- There are several significant buildings in this area. Primarily, the Grade II listed Maida Gymnasium (L3), Smith Dorrien House (L4) and Head Quarters 4th Division (L1). Any new development around these buildings needs to take into account the listed building curtilage and the buildings contained within.
- The curtilage around the Maida Gymnasium and Smith Dorrien House remain undeveloped and if possible, be extended, to ensure that any future use of this area does not harm the listed buildings. The scale of new development around the curtilage to these structures also needs to be sensitively considered.
- In particular, the Head Quarters 4th Division curtilage contains several additional structures. Of these curtilage listed buildings, those of significance are the Post Office (L1A), Alison House (12) and Cranbrook House (13). The Military Police Barracks (14A) and the Stable Block (14E) are also attractive and would be worth retaining if viable. All other buildings are unremarkable structures with little or no historic or architectural merit and detract from the listed building. There are also some later additions to Head

Quarters 4th Division which are not sympathetic to the listed building. Any new building around these structures should respect the setting, scale and massing of the listed buildings.

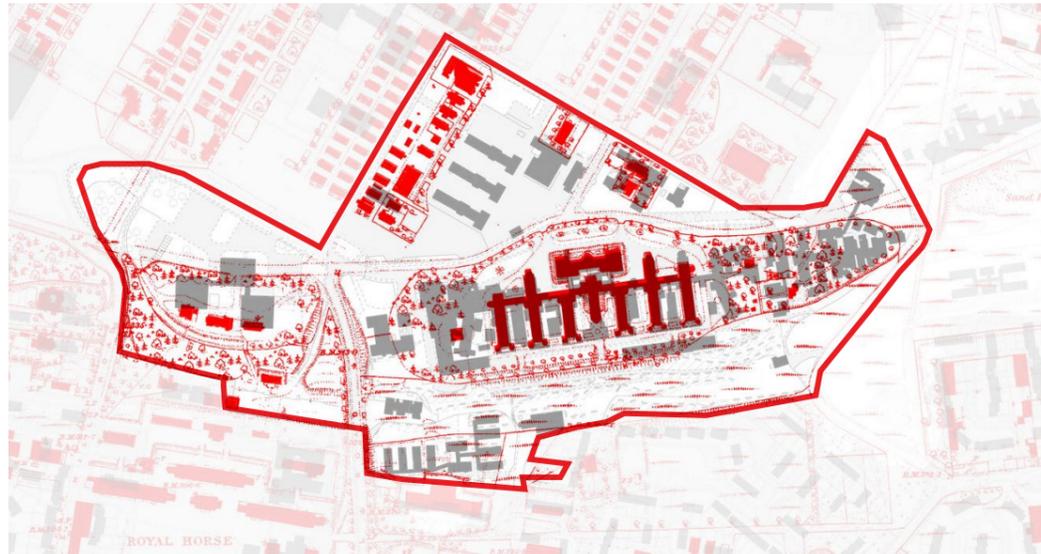
- The historic 'memory' of the former Victorian grid layout should be built into the structure of this section of the masterplan.
- The historically important Stanhope Lines Parade Ground is a key feature at the centre of this area and a good proportion of the open space should be retained as a feature within new development.
- The Grade II Listed 8th Division World War One Memorial (M10) is particularly important as both a memorial and a local landmark. The setting of this monuments needs to be carefully considered, and its visual link with Head Quarters 4th Division should be retained. Any new development needs to take into account the required access to the monument for public ceremonies.
- The listed Royal Army Service Corps Memorial Arch (M11) is also significant but can be relocated within the Conservation Area. This monument may benefit from relocation to a more publicly accessible space, given its use in public remembrance ceremonies. The MoD have already secured consent to relocate the listed pediment sculpture (M11) to St Omer Barracks, ensuring the continued use and appreciation of this structure. The unlisted Marina Officers Mess Mosaic (M15), could also be relocated within the Conservation Area.
- The Gordon Oak tree should be retained and set within a publicly accessible area of open space. This asset would benefit from some form of historic interpretation and inclusion in a heritage trail to make clear its historic importance.
- A good proportion of the recreation space historically known as 'God's Acre' should be retained as a public open space within the masterplan.
- Any new development in the southern section of this area should consider the close proximity to, and views from, the Cambridge Military Hospital (L5), the key heritage asset within Wellesley. New development in the northern section of this area should consider the impact upon the Grade II listed St Michael's Church, located to the north of Wellesley.

AREA F - CAMBRIDGE MILITARY HOSPITAL (DEVELOPMENT ZONES C, D & E, EIA AREAS 7 & 8)

Modern Day Map - 2012



AREA F - CAMBRIDGE MILITARY HOSPITAL (DEVELOPMENT ZONES E, D & C, EIA AREAS 7 & 8)
Historic Map Progression



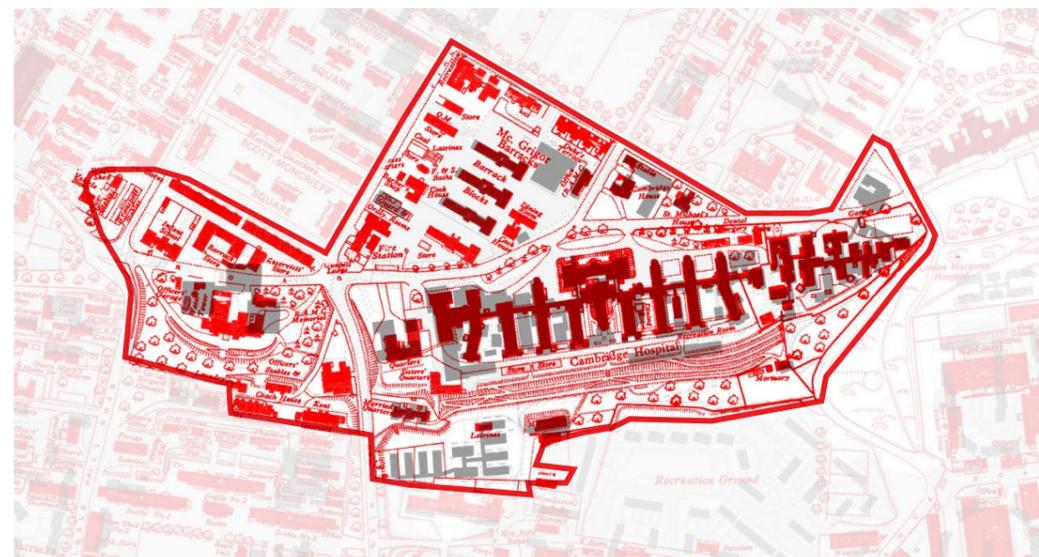
1872 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



1897 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



1911 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



1931 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay

AREA F - CAMBRIDGE MILITARY HOSPITAL (DEVELOPMENT ZONES C, D & E, EIA AREAS 7 & 8)

This area comprises Development Zones C, D & E and contains a high concentration of important historic buildings, some of which are statutorily listed. The associated buildings in this area are centred on the Grade II Listed Cambridge Military Hospital. The Hospital occupies a prominent position located on a tree lined ridge on the southern edge of Development Zone C, with a steeply sloping scarp running east-west immediately south of the site. The wooded area provides an important visual setting to both the military town and to the wider settings of Aldershot. There are extensive views from the Hospital over the town centre to the South and across Wellesley to the North. The prominent clock tower to the Hospital is also an important local landmark within the site, and for the local area and town.

Today, the building is the most substantial heritage asset within Wellesley and as such, it operates as the heritage 'hub' of the development. Given the importance of the hospital to Wellesley, the following pages analyse the buildings and development zones C, D and E in greater detail. All of the area is located within the Conservation Area.

THE CAMBRIDGE MILITARY HOSPITAL



An historic postcard view of the Military Hospital.

Central to the area is the Cambridge Hospital, built from 1875-79, by Messrs Martin Wells and Co. of Aldershot at a cost of 45,758. The building is thought to have been designed by the Royal Engineer's Department although a specific architect is not known. The building replaced a series of temporary huts. Yellow London Stock Bricks and slates were used for its construction, which followed the theme of the earlier permanent buildings at Wellington Lines.

The hospital was built on a 'Pavilion plan' with six long ward pavilions, all linked by an axial corridor, located to either side of a central administration block of the hospital. Cross ventilated wards were established in army and naval hospitals by the 1820s and dominated hospital design over the next 50 years. The miasma theory, which attributed the spread of disease to noxious air, was still prevalent at the time. The design of pavilions with tall windows either



A typical ward in the Cambridge Military Hospital.

side was to provide cross ventilation, preventing infection spreading between wards and reducing the mortality rate. Each pavilion was also self-contained to reduce the risk of cross infection. This design was heavily influenced by the lessons learnt in the treatment of wounded soldiers during the Crimean War, of providing the fresh air to patients. The model for the design of the Cambridge Hospital was the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, the first new military hospital in Britain designed using these principles, with Florence Nightingale involved in the design.



Portrait of the Duke of Cambridge, after whom the hospital was named.

The hospital was named after HRH The Duke of Cambridge (1819-1904) who was the only son of the seventh son of HM George III. He was made a Field Marshall in 1862, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Army from 1856-1895. The Hospital was opened for the admission of patients on Friday 18th July 1879. The building was the first army base hospital to receive casualties direct from the battle front, and also the birthplace of the plastic surgery in the British empire –the hospital specialised in the treatment of facial wounds. This was established at the Hospital by Captain Harold Gillies in 1915 and was moved to Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup in 1918.

The administration block and wider hospital building is built in the renaissance-revival style, and constructed in yellow brickwork with stone dressings. The administration block is the most decorated element of the hospital building, in order to emphasise its significance.

The main front, of two storeys and a basement, has an imposing symmetrical façade with projecting pedimented wings and a central domed tower. The tower rises out of a central cube with a diminutive pediment in the centre bay above a coupled central window. Above this there is another square block with blind panels and pierced vents; over this a brick octagon with alternating arches and high-level panels also with pierced vents. These support an octagonal lead dome with large circular windows, and terminates with a square clock tower topped with a pyramidal roof and weather vane. The central emphasis of the design is not matched by a central entrance but by a large bow window that lights the only significant room in the building. The entrances are, in fact, alongside each of the end wings.

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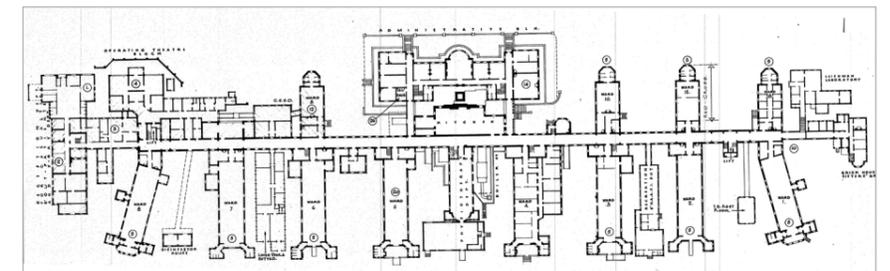


View of the central administration building.

The building is linked to the rest of the hospital by only two narrow corridors and a courtyard. The remainder of the hospital comprises extensive narrow-span wards as spurs off a central spine corridor. These are functional buildings in brick with generous floor heights and tall regularly spaced windows. Their appearance is simple and elegant with features such as bracketed eaves and a plat band. The ends of the blocks have half-octagon bays or small towers, originally for sanitation.

The sequence of plans from 1872 to 1931 along with the present day footprint emphasises how the building has evolved over time (see page 84). The building was

extended in 1893 with new ward blocks set at an angle to the existing wards., The new wards incorporated an innovative arrangement of balconies and separate towers containing washing facilities located at the south end. Further wards were added later but many of these additions have diluted the aesthetics of the original building.



Plan of the Cambridge Military Hospital; the buildings has been heavily adapted during the twentieth century.

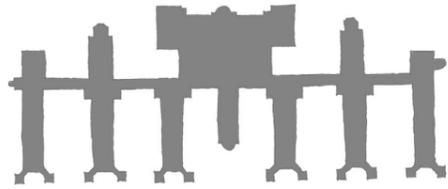


Portrait of Sir William Leishman who worked at the Hospital.

Directly connected to the northeast of the Hospital is the Leishman Laboratory, a single storey building added in 1931-2. The building was a bacteriological laboratory, named after Sir William Leishman (1865-1926), the famous pathologist who worked at the Cambridge Military Hospital and was knighted for his work on the typhoid vaccine. Leishman died in 1926 while holding the appointment of Director-General of the Army Medical Services and the laboratory was named after him in 1932.

MORPHOLOGY STUDY: CAMBRIDGE MILITARY HOSPITAL

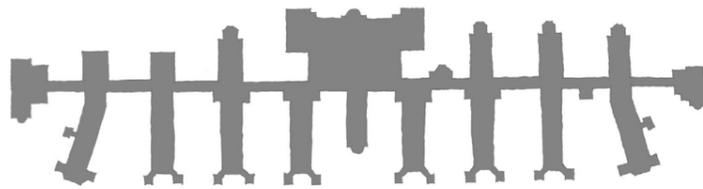
1872



1872

The original plan of the Cambridge Military Hospital. The hospital design features a pavilion plan arrangement of the ward blocks which are linked by a single storey corridor. This was influenced by the earlier Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, which was built in 1861. It differed from the Herbert Hospital by the introduction of cross-ventilated lobbies separating each of the 24 bed wards from the angled projecting sanitary annexes at the ends. The two storey administration block, with distinctive clock tower, was located at the front of the hospital and behind this was the kitchen and library.

1893



1893

The hospital was extended with new angled pavilion wards to the east and west ends, which incorporated balconies set between the projecting sanitary blocks. Beyond the ward blocks at either end were built two storey day room and ward blocks linked to the main building with a corridor. An enlarged kitchen was built, which was located at ground floor level.

1911



1911

The west day room and ward block was altered to provide operating room facilities.

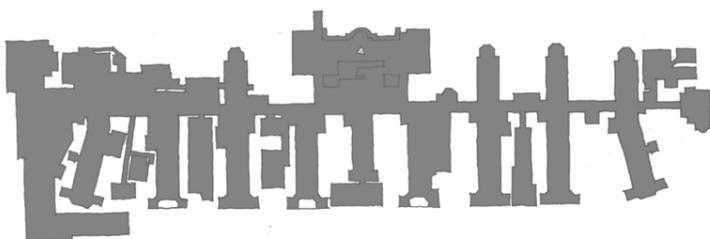
1931



1931

The west end of the hospital was extended and altered to provide X ray and out-patient facilities.

Present Day



Present Day

Since 1931 many additions and alterations have occurred to the building. The first of these was the Leishman Laboratory added in 1932. Post World War Two, extensive additions have been added on the west side of the building to provide additional accident and emergency, operating, ward and administration facilities.

LISTED BUILDING CURTILAGE - CAMBRIDGE MILITARY HOSPITAL

The curtilage area is centred on the Grade II Listed Cambridge Military Hospital (Building No. L5), one of the most prominent and historically important buildings at Wellesley. Located within the curtilage are a variety of different buildings whose use in many cases is linked to the hospital and army medical care. The hospital is located on the crest of a wooded ridge making it visible from many parts of Wellesley to the north and from Aldershot Town to the south.

Within the curtilage of Cambridge Military Hospital are a wide variety of buildings, which generally have a historic association to the hospital. As such, the significance of each building is assessed separately over the following pages. Any new buildings located within the curtilage will similarly need to be carefully considered in order that they do not affect the setting and historic significance of the Military Hospital.

The Hospital was built in 1875-9 and is an important early military example of pavilion ward hospital design. Located to the east is the smaller Louise Margaret Hospital (Building No. 26) (1897), which was built to treat wives and children of soldiers. Other buildings located adjacent to the Cambridge Military Hospital, are Gun Hill House (Building No. 20) (1912) and the Nurses Residence (Building No. 27) (1937). Located between Cambridge Military Hospital and Gun Hill is the Water Tower (Building No. 19) (1892). Between Cambridge Military Hospital and the Nurses Residence is the corrugated iron clad Eye and Dental Clinic (Building No. 24A) (c.1900). Immediately to the south of Cambridge Military Hospital is the more recently constructed New Leishman Laboratory (Building No. 22), an undistinguished two storey yellow brick building. Both the Eye and Dental clinic and the laboratory detract from the adjacent listed building and have little or no historic interest.

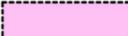
On the northern slopes in front of Cambridge Military Hospital, are two detached houses set in their own grounds, Cambridge House (Building No. 17) (1901) and St Michaels House (Building No. 18) (1903) which originally provided accommodation for senior officers. Between these houses is a utilitarian 'L' shaped store building comprising buildings 17C & D. This has no architectural or historic merit.

To the south are the Mortuary (Building No. 23) (1894), Laundry (Building No. 24B) (1897) and Nieve and Waterloo Lodges (Building No. 21B) (1897). The latter were built to provide married quarters for staff serving in the Cambridge Military Hospital. Further down the hill is the Gymnasium (Building No. 21D) (c.1900), associated with the playing fields located nearby. At the bottom of the hill, on the southern edge of the curtilage is the Spider Complex of the hospital buildings (Building No. 21). These consist of a series of black, timber-clad utilitarian huts, which are likely to date from the 1940s and detract from the surrounding area.

Following the closure of the Louise Margaret and Cambridge Military Hospitals, many of the surrounding buildings have become unoccupied and the condition of several has begun to deteriorate. However, many of the surviving buildings located within the curtilage area provide an important record of the development of military hospital related buildings in Aldershot and enhance the setting and historic significance of the Cambridge Military Hospital.



KEY

	LISTED BUILDING CURTILAGE
	BUILDINGS THAT ARE CURTILAGE LISTED
	LISTED BUILDINGS
	CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY

THE LOUISE MARGARET HOSPITAL

Also within the area to the east of the Military hospital is the Louise Margaret Maternity Hospital, built for the wives and children of soldiers in Aldershot in 1897. The Hospital was built using a compact pavilion plan layout similar to the Cambridge Military Hospital, and consisted of ward blocks linked by a corridor. Originally it comprised a two storey administration block and four ward blocks.



When first opened in 1898, it was the largest family hospital to be erected by the service and was named after Princess Louise Margaret, the Duchess of Connaught whose husband was the GOC of Aldershot Command. In 1958 its function and name changed to a maternity hospital and it cared for pre and post-natal women and their babies. The building is constructed in yellow London Stock brick and with slate roofs to match the Cambridge Military Hospital. The design is Italianate, with corner towers for sanitary blocks.

Portrait of Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, Duchess of Connaught (1860-1917) after whom the Maternity hospital was named.

In 1926, the hospital a single storey labour and delivery ward was added to the south east and a two storey ward block to the north west. These were also built in London Stock brickwork and with slate roofs.

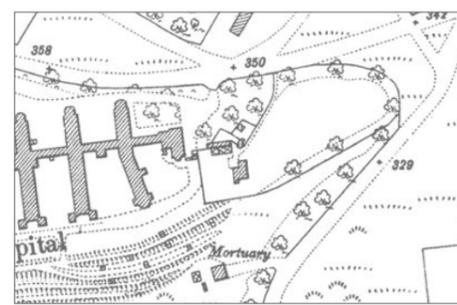


Left and below: Two views of the Louise Margaret Hospital.

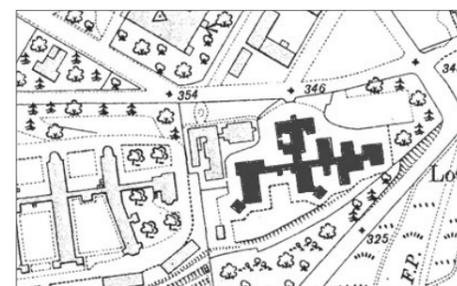


In 1937, a three storey nurses residential block was built to the north-west, linked to the hospital administration block by a decorated covered walkway. Later, an additional corridor was provided to link to the labour and delivery wards. In the post-war period, Louise Margaret Hospital suffered from many poor quality additions, often in lightweight timber construction, which detract from its appearance.

MORPHOLOGY STUDY: LOUISE MARGARET HOSPITAL



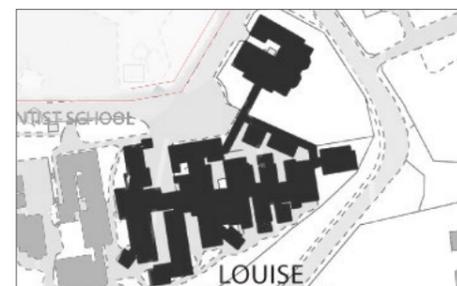
1897



1911



1931



Present Day

ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS



Early view of the McGrigor Barracks, built as accommodation for the Medical Staff Corps.

To the north of Cambridge Military Hospital on the other side of Hospital Road are the McGrigor Barracks. These comprise three red brick two-storey accommodation blocks, two built in 1895 (16B & C) following the removal of the original wooden hospital huts on the site and one added in 1901 (16D). Only three barrack blocks remain of this once much larger complex. Drawings for this block are signed by Martin Wells & Co of Aldershot.

The railway and canal system by this time made the transportation of materials to site far more accessible and the mass use of red brick with slate roof covering being a consequence.



Sir James McGrigor, Director General of the Army Medical Department from 1815-51.

These barracks were built as accommodation for the Medical Staff Corps (later Royal Army Medical Corps) working at the Cambridge Military Hospital. The barracks were named after Sir James McGrigor who was Wellington's Surgeon-General during the Peninsular War. He was also Director General of the Army Medical Department, 1815- 51. There was no organised medical service prior to his appointment and McGrigor is generally credited with markedly improving hygiene and medical standards within the army. These buildings form an important group of original, surviving barracks.

To the east of the McGrigor Barracks are Cambridge House and St Michaels House. Cambridge house was built in 1901 as the medical officer's quarters. An undated army record drawing of the building states that its construction was authorised in 29th November 1901, construction commenced 12th December 1901 and the building was completed on the 14th February 1903. Later a two storey extension was added to the rear of the building. The property is a two storey L-shaped house of red brick with a ground floor bay window and canopied doorway. The yard to the rear contains coal sheds and wc's, a detached coach house with two stalls and a saddle room.

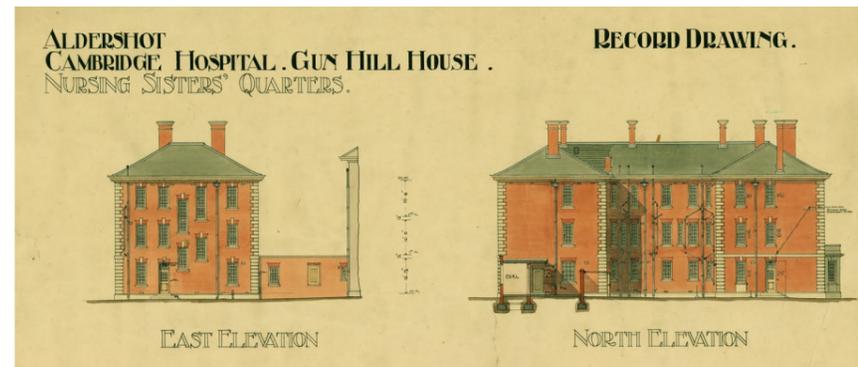
St. Michael's House is a "T" shaped red brick house of two storeys with a canopied door and segmental headed windows. Army record drawings of the chaplain's house state that its construction commenced in June 1903 and the building was completed February 1904; later a two storey extension was added



Left: Cambridge House, built as accommodation for the medical officer. Right: St Michael's House, built as accommodation for the Chaplain.

to the rear of the building. The property was built as quarters for the chaplain of the nearby Roman Catholic church of St Michaels.

To the west of the Cambridge Military Hospital is Gun Hill House, built in 1907 for nurses working at the Cambridge Military Hospital. Originally, it was u-shaped with a long south façade, but was extended to the north in 1938 and more recently it was used as an Officers Mess. A motto is inscribed about the north door, SUB CRUCE CANDIDA, from the phrase which means 'Under the White Cross'.



Original drawings for Gun Hill House, designed as a 'Nursing Sister's Quarters'.



Directly to the west of the Cambridge Military Hospital within the courtyard of Gun Hill House is a tall yellow brick Water tower with wide eaves. The drawings for the Tower are dated November 1894 and the works signed off by Martin Wells in September the following year; the building is first seen on the 1897 Ordnance Survey Map. The plans were updated in 1905 and these

The water tower, used for a period as an ambulance station and clerk's offices.

show an elegant stair and gallery with iron railings supported on slender cast iron columns. The stairs extended along the south face with a gallery to the east elevation facing the hospital. The Ground floor was then in use as the ambulance shed and office space for a hospital clerk; these became kennels for guard dogs until relatively recently. The first floor provided accommodation for an officer chief clerk and two additional clerks with a stove in the corner of the room.



Nieve, Nivelles and Waterloo Lodges.

Directly to the south are Nieve, Nivelles and Waterloo Lodges (21B), a terrace of three yellow brick houses built prior to 1897 to provide married quarters. Each house has two projecting bays, one with a gable and wooden bargeboards, the other with a tower. Later, the two lodges at east end were joined together to become one building, a two storey extension was added to the rear of each and a flat roofed single storey extension added to the front.

To the south of the hospital are two smaller buildings; the mortuary and the former Gymnasium. The Gymnasium was built between 1897 and 1910 and was converted to a medical store of the Medical Supply Division by 1931. The building is constructed in yellow brick with parquet flooring and open iron trusses to the interior. The interior is lit by large segmental headed windows in the end walls, and continuous clerestory windows. On the west side is a hipped roof entrance block with ventral vestibule flanked by two rooms. It's location today may seem strange but the building was originally located to the northwest of a military cricket ground which was replaced by army housing in the 1960s.



Left: The former Gymnasium, located at the rear of the Cambridge Military Hospital. Right: The Mortuary Building.

The single storey mortuary building was constructed in 1894 to serve the Cambridge Military Hospital and latter also used to serve the Louise Margaret Hospital. The building is yellow brick with a double pitched slate roof and originally comprised two chambers; a chapel to the east and the mortuary to the west.

Directly to the west of the hospital is a section of the area that originally contained the officers Mess of the Waterloo West Barracks. These Barracks, largely located further to the south of the area, contained the Royal Horse Artillery, one of the first permanent quarters to be built in the 1850s and were originally known as the Royal Artillery Barracks. The mess is shown as three separate buildings on the 1872 Ordnance survey map. During the 1890s these buildings were replaced with a new enlarged mess building, arranged to face south towards the barracks. They were renamed as Waterloo Barracks in 1921 to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo which took place on the 18 June 1815. The buildings were demolished in 1959 and in the 1960s, were replaced by a cluster of three modular concrete buildings which comprise the Aldershot Headquarters Officer's mess and remain on site today.

On the junction of Hospital Road and Gun Hill Road is the Royal Army Medical Corps Boer War Memorial (M9) now Grade II listed. The memorial was built c.1905 by RW Schultz Weir RA, featuring a bronze sculpture by Sir William Goscombe John. The memorial was unveiled by King Edward VII on Empire Day, 24 May 1905 and forms an important landmark at this prominent junction.



Above: The unveiling of the Royal Army Medical Corps Memorial in 1905.

SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

DESCRIPTION

Many of buildings in the central part of the area are connected to medical use and are ancillary to the Cambridge Military Hospital, the largest and most significant building of the group and indeed, Wellesley. These buildings have been individually assessed. The Cambridge Military Hospital was closed in 1996, followed by the neighbouring Louise Margaret Hospital in 1995. With the exception of the former Guard Room (Building 16A) all the buildings are currently unoccupied. Many of the buildings are in poor state of repair as a result of being unoccupied and the lack of maintenance, with the Cambridge Military Hospital, Louise Margaret Hospital and the Lodges being in particularly poor condition. All buildings are located within the Conservation Area except the Spider Buildings (21C) and the Gymnasium (21D). Many of the buildings are also curtilage listed as part of Cambridge Military Hospital.

The area surrounding the buildings is over grown, and many of the structures have been altered. This detracts substantially from their appearance. Japanese knot weed has also been found within the curtilage of the Cambridge Military Hospital within the last 3 years. Investigation is currently underway to confirm whether it is still present. If still found to be present, this needs to be considered in detail and a 5 year programme should be put in place for eradication.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

Building L5 – Cambridge Military Hospital (Grade II Listed) (including Leishman Laboratory 25)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Developed from 1879 onward as a military hospital. In 1893 further wards were added to the east and west ends. The hospital continued to be extended and altered including the addition of the Leishman Laboratory in 1932. Many later alterations have been of a poor quality and detract from the original building. Grade II Listed.	C	A	A
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of army medical treatment and soldier care.	A	A	A
The Hospital was the first base hospital to receive casualties straight from the Western Front.	B	B	B
The Hospital is linked to pioneering developments in plastic surgery and was the first British Military Hospital to open a plastic surgery unit. This was opened by Captain Gillies who met the French surgeon Hippolyte Morestin in 1915 and watched him perform facial reconstructions on patients with cancer. Gillies used this experience to perform surgery on soldiers with facial wounds from the Battle of the Somme. He was assisted by Mc Gill and Rowbottom. The Plastic Surgery Unit was overseen by Sir W Arbuthnot. These developments were closely linked to innovations in dental surgery carried out by William Kelsey Fry.	A	A	A

The Hospital was named after the HRH The Duke of Cambridge, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and opened the building in July 1879.	A	A	A
The Leishman Laboratory is named after Sir William Boog Leishman (1856-1926) pathologist and Director General of the Royal Army Medical Services from 1923-26. The building was opened by Lady Leishman in 1932.	C	C	B
The hospital has strong association with previous members of the armed forces or civilians who have worked in or been treated in the building.	B	A	A
Context and Setting			
The Hospital is the most prominent building in South Camp and is an important landmark. The bell tower in particular is visible from many parts of Wellesley.	A	A	A
To the south of the hospital are a series of terraces cut into the steep slope which provide promenading footpaths defined by mature trees.	B	B	B
Architectural/Artistic			
The design of the hospital was influenced by the lessons learnt in the Crimean War and this led to the adoption of the continental concept of pavilion wards. The Hospital was the second in the country to be designed using this system. As such, it is an important example of a Victorian military hospital and the early use of pavilion ward planning. The evolution of the plan reflects the development of military medical treatment.	A	A	A
The Victorian sections of the hospital were built using high quality materials and details and incorporating the latest innovations in construction and technology.	A	A	A
Within the clock tower there were three bells, one large and two small. The larger bell was one of a pair, known as the Sebastopol Bells (the other is now located at Windsor Castle). The bells were captured from the Russians during the Crimea War. The Aldershot bell came from Woolwich Royal Arsenal and was originally hung between Gun Hill and Middle Hill. When the Cambridge Military Hospital was built, the bell was moved to the clock tower and was rung every hour until 1914, when it was decided that it disturbed the patients sleep.	A	A	A

Buildings 15J/K/L – Aldershot Headquarters Officers Mess

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Three flat roofed buildings which serve as Aldershot Headquarters Officers Mess. The buildings were constructed using a similar G80 concrete system as previously used for Montgomery Lines, but differed by the use of light grey mosaic finish cast into the surface of the precast concrete panels.	B	E	D

	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
No known historic associations.	D	D	D
Context and Setting			
The buildings have an unremarkable setting and their monolithic appearance is unsympathetic to the listed building.	D	D	D
Architectural / Artistic			
A standard example of the 1960s G80 concrete system of building. The buildings are unattractive structures that are typical of the period.	D	D	D

Buildings 17A/B/C/D - Cambridge House (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Buildings 17A & B are a house and stables, constructed in 1901 to provide accommodation for the Cambridge Hospital Medical Officer. Built in red brick with a slated roof. Curtilage listed as Part of Cambridge Military Hospital and locally listed. Buildings 17C & D are later utilitarian storage buildings.	B	A	A
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of army medical care.	B	B	B
Associated with the various Cambridge Hospital Medical Officers and has strong historic associations with the Cambridge Military Hospital.	B	B	B
Named after the Duke of Cambridge who opened the Cambridge Military Hospital.	B	B	B
Context and Setting			
Retains a relatively domestic style setting in keeping with its original use as a residence.	C	C	B
Architectural / Artistic			
The design is a variation of a similar building to that which housed the Connaught Hospital Medical Officer in North Camp.	B	B	B
Designed and built to a high standard, and still retains much of its original plan form, original features and fittings. 17B is in poor condition but is built to an attractive design.	B	B	B
Buildings 17C & D have no architectural merit.	D	D	D

Building 18A - St Michaels House (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Constructed in 1904 to house the chaplain of St Michaels Roman Catholic Church. This church was located nearby until it burnt down in recent years. Red brickwork with slated roof. Curtilage listed as Part of Cambridge Military Hospital and locally listed.	B	A/E	C
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the Roman Catholic Church in Aldershot and in particular the now destroyed church of St Michaels.	B	B	B
Associated with the Roman Catholic Chaplains who have served in Aldershot.	B	B	B
Context and Setting			
Retains a relatively domestic style setting in keeping with its original use as a residence.	C	C	B
Architectural / Artistic			
An example of a special military building type, designed and built to a high standard. Still retains much of its original plan form, original features and fittings.	B	B	B

Building 19 - Water Tower (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Built in 1892 as a water tower with housing for ambulances on the ground floor. Built in yellow stock brickwork (to match the Cambridge Hospital) with a slated roof. Curtilage listed as part of the Cambridge Military Hospital and also locally listed.	C	A/B	A/B
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of the Cambridge Hospital complex of buildings.	B	A	A
Context and Setting			
Important local landmark due to its height and distinctive design. Forms an important part of the historic group of buildings of surrounding the Cambridge Military Hospital. Contributes to the setting of the Hospital.	B	B	B
Architectural / Artistic			
A good example of a late Victorian water tower and special army building type. A good example of late Victorian technology. Still retains much of its original plan form and features.	B	B	A
Built to an attractive design, that complements the appearance of the main hospital building. Adds architectural value to the area.	B	B	A

Building 20 - Gun Hill House (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Three storey building constructed in 1907 as a nurses residence, extended and altered in 1937/8 to become an officers mess. Built of red engineering bricks with Portland stone detailing. Curtilage listed as Part of Cambridge Military Hospital and locally listed.	B	A	A
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of the Cambridge Hospital complex of buildings.	B	A	A
Named after the time gun originally located on the hill until the 1870s.	C	B	B
Associated with the nurses who have served at the Cambridge Hospital -and the history of nursing on the site - the motto over the north door 'Sub Cruce Candida,' meaning 'Under the White Cross' makes this clear visually. Also a connection to the officers housed in the building when it later became a mess.	D	D	D
Context and Setting			
Important local landmark, particularly distinct because of its construction in bright engineering brick. Forms an important part of the historic group of buildings surrounding the Cambridge Military Hospital. Contributes to the setting of the Hospital.	A	A	A
Architectural/Artistic			
A good example of purpose designed military nurses residence. Still retains much of its original plan form, features and fittings, and has good architectural value.	A	A	A

Building 21B - Nieve, Neville and Waterloo Lodges (Curtilage Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Built before 1897 as three lodges (Nieve, Waterloo & Nivelles) to house married medical staff. The two lodges at the east end were later joined to become one building. Built in yellow stock brickwork (to match the Cambridge Hospital). Curtilage listed as part of the Cambridge Military Hospital but in poor condition.	C	B	B
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of the Cambridge Hospital complex of buildings.	B	A	A
Named after Napoleonic battles.	C	B	B
Associated with the staff who have served at the Cambridge Hospital.	D	D	D
Context and Setting			
Immediate setting is very overgrown and the properties are in poor condition.	D	D	D

Architectural/Artistic	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Plans and elevations have been altered from the original design and later additions have diminished its historic and architectural value.	A	A	A
Still retains some of its original features and fittings, however many of these have been damaged by water ingress and vandalism.	A	A	A
Similar in design to Salamanca and Badajos Lodges in Knollys Road.	C	B	B

Building 21C - Spider Buildings (Curtilage Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Large range of timber clad huts erected just before or during the Second World War to provide additional hospital accommodation.	D	E	F
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
No historic associations.	D	D	D
Context and Setting			
The large scale and web arrangement of the buildings is such that it detracts from the setting of the listed building	D	D	D
Architectural/Artistic			
No architectural merit -The buildings are unattractive, prefab metal structures, now with UPVC casement windows, and asbestos roofs. As such, they detract from the setting of the hospital.	D	D	D

Building 21D - Gymnasium (Curtilage Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Built before 1911 as a small gymnasium. By 1931 its use had changed to a store for the Medical Supply Division. Before 1942 a number flat roofed extensions were added to the east of the building. Built in yellow stock brickwork (matching the Cambridge Hospital. Curtilage listed as part of the Cambridge Military Hospital.	B	C	C
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of army physical training and sport, and a reminder of the playing fields and sports activities which occurred in this part of the site. However, the original use of the building has since changed.	D	D	C
Context and Setting			
Sits against the slope of a terrace to the south of the hospital.	C	C	C
Architectural/Artistic			
An example of a small Edwardian military gymnasium but with no distinctive features.	D	D	C
The main gymnasium area remains, but other areas of the plan have been altered. As a result, its historic importance has been diminished by later alterations.	D	D	D

Building 22 – New Leishman Laboratory (Curtilage Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Built in the 1980s as a laboratory building in yellow stock brickwork with a slated roof. Curtilage listed as part of the Cambridge Military Hospital.	B	E	D
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Named after Sir William Leishman.	D	D	C
Context and Setting			
Located immediately to the south of the Cambridge Military Hospital, this building detracts from the appearance of the listed building.	D	D	D
Architectural/Artistic			
No architectural merit.	D	D	D

Building 23 – Mortuary (Curtilage Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Built in 1894 as a mortuary to serve the Cambridge Military Hospital. Subsequently extended and altered internally. Built in yellow stock brickwork (to match the Cambridge Hospital) with a slated roof. Mary Watts (1916-21) sculptress and wife of the artist George Frederic Watts, was involved in the design of gesso altar and wall panels in the mortuary chapel - these were removed to the Watts Gallery in 1996 and no trace remains.	C	D	C
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Mary Watts was involved in the design of wall and altar panels but these have since been removed and preserved elsewhere.	D	D	D
Context and Setting			
Historically associated with the development of the Cambridge Hospital complex of buildings. Located along the slope to the south east of the hospital.	C	C	C
Architectural / Artistic			
Much extended and altered, with little importance remaining.	D	D	C

Building 24A – Eye and Dental Clinic (Curtilage Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Single-storey, corrugate metal clad building with slate roof, built 1897-1911. Use connected to army eye and dental treatment.	C	D	D
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of the Cambridge Hospital complex of buildings.	D	D	C
May have some association with the developments in dental surgery undertaken by Kelsey Fry.	C	C	C

Context and Setting	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
The poor quality materials of the building mean that it detracts from the setting of the Cambridge Military Hospital.	D	D	D
Architectural/Artistic			
Very little architectural merit.	D	C	C

Building 24B – Laundry/Incinerator Building (Curtilage Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Built in 1897 as a laundry to serve the Cambridge Military Hospital. Between 1911 and 1931 the building was extended to the west. In the 1980s a large incinerator room and chimney was added. Original laundry built in yellow stock brick (to match the Cambridge Hospital). Curtilage listed as part of the Cambridge Military Hospital.	C	D	C
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of the Cambridge Hospital complex of buildings.	C	C	C
Context and Setting			
The small scale and semi-industrial nature of this building means that it does not enhance the setting of the listed building.	D	D	D
Architectural / Artistic			
The original laundry building has been much extended and altered, diminishing any architectural value.	D	C	C

Building 26 – Louise Margaret Hospital (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
One/two storey hospital built in 1897 to treat soldier's wives and children, subsequently used by the wider local community. Many extension and alterations. Curtilage listed as part of the Cambridge Military Hospital, also locally listed.	C	A	A
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of the Cambridge Hospital complex of buildings and in particular the medical care of army wives and children.	B	B	B
The Louise Margaret Hospital was named after Princess Louise Margaret, the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn (1860-1917) who laid the foundation stone on the 1st March 1897. Her husband was the Duke of Connaught, the General Officer Commander-in-Chief of Aldershot Command at the time.	B	B	B
An extension to the west of the Louise Margaret Hospital was personally named by the Queen as the Queen Mary Wing on the 21st May 1926.	B	B	B

Associated with the nurses who have served at the Louise Margaret Hospital.	B	B	B
The hospital has strong associations with the local community and those who may have been treated there.	C	B	B
Context and Setting			
An important local landmark. Forms an important part of the historic group of buildings surrounding the Cambridge Military Hospital. Contributes to the setting of the Cambridge Military Hospital.	B	B	B
Architectural/Artistic			
Good example of a compact pavilion ward design, and of innovation in hospital planning.	B	B	B
Although some pre-World War Two additions are built to a good standard and add to the historic interest of the building, a number of poor quality, later additions and alterations detract from the original building.	C	C	C
Many original features and fittings remain in the interior.	B	B	B
The original hospital was built with good quality materials and details.	B	B	B

Building 27 – Nurses Residences - Louise Margaret Hospital (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Three-storey building constructed in 1937 for use as a nurses residents, subsequently also used for teaching. Constructed in red brick in a rough 'U' shape. Curtilage listed as part of the Cambridge Military Hospital and also locally listed.	B	A	A
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of the Cambridge Hospital complex of buildings.	B	B	B
Associated with the nurses who have served at the Cambridge and Louise Margaret Hospitals.	C	C	C
Context and Setting			
Forms an important part of the historic group of buildings surrounding the Cambridge Military Hospital. Contributes to the setting of the Hospital.	C	B	A
Architectural/Artistic			
Good example of a purpose designed nurses residence.	B	B	B
Good example of elegantly proportioned, interwar neo-classical architecture.	C	C	C
Relatively complete plan with many remaining original features.	B	B	B
Built of good quality materials; walls are constructed in red brickwork with stone banding, roof covered with slates.	C	C	C

Buildings 16B & C - McGrigor Barracks

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
The barracks were built as accommodation for the Royal Army Medical Corps. Buildings 16B and 16C were constructed in the 1890s in red brick with slated roofs. Locally listed.	C	B	B
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the Royal Army Medical Corps.	B	B	B
Barracks were named after Sir James McGrigor, Wellington's Surgeon General during the Peninsular War and also Director General of the Army Department (1815-51).	B	B	B
Context and Setting			
Occupy a prominent position opposite the Cambridge Military Hospital.	B	B	A
Architectural/Artistic			
Only remaining examples of what was once a common military building in Aldershot.	B	B	B
Still retain much of their original plan form.	B	B	B

Buildings 16D - McGrigor Barracks

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
This barrack block was built in 1901 to house the Royal Army Medical Corps. Red brick walls with slated roof. Locally listed.	D	C	C
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the Royal Army Medical Corps.	B	B	B
Barracks named after Sir James McGrigor.	B	B	B
Context and Setting			
Occupies a prominent position opposite the Cambridge Military Hospital, set slightly to the north east of the two earlier barracks.	C	C	B
Architectural/Artistic			
As per buildings 16B and C, this is an example of what was once a common military building in Aldershot. However, 16D is a later example than buildings 16B & C and this slightly diminishes its significance.	B	B	B
Still retains much of its original plan form but is a later example than buildings 16B & C.	B	B	B

Buildings 16A/E/F/G - McGrigor Barracks – Ancillary Building

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Ancillary buildings serving McGrigor Barracks. Buildings A and F are built in red brick with slated roofs. Building A was a Guard Room, Building F a Regimental Office and Clinic. Building 16E comprises a range of timber clad huts used as a kitchen and mess.	C	D	C
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the Royal Army Medical Corps and Sir James McGrigor. However, Later alterations have diminished the historic interest of these buildings and any historic associations could be better represented through the retention of the barrack buildings.	C	C	C
Context and Setting			
Occupies a prominent position opposite the Cambridge Military Hospital and currently detracts from the setting of the Hospital and the other McGrigor barrack buildings.	D	D	D
Architectural/Artistic			
Buildings A and F are standard examples of a specific military type. However, later alterations have diminished any architectural value.	C	C	C
Buildings E and G have no architectural merit.	D	D	D

MONUMENTS

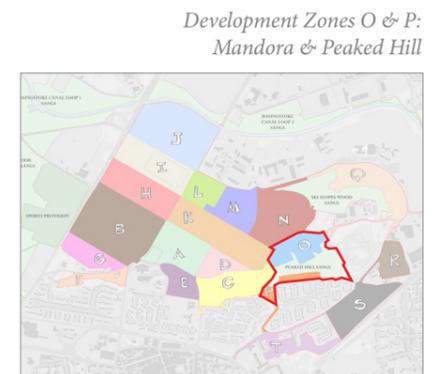
Name and Building No.	Description	SIGNIFICANCE		
		National	Regional	Local
The Royal Army Medical Corps Boer War Memorial (M9)	<p>Designed in 1905 by architect Robert Weir Schultz (1860-1951), an important Arts and Crafts Architect and SPAB conservation architect, who also designed Khartoum Cathedral.</p> <p>The bronze work to the memorial was undertaken by Laurence Turner (1864-1957), an important Arts and Crafts architect and craftsman.</p> <p>The bronze sculpture on the memorial is by Sir William Goscombe John RA (1860-1952)</p>	B	A	A

CONCLUSIONS

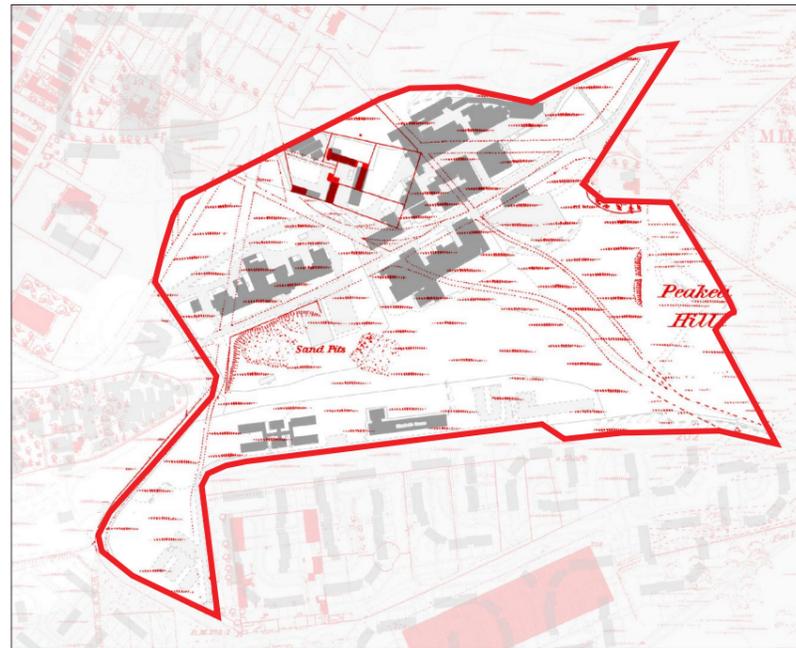
- This area contains the most significant heritage asset at Wellesley - the Cambridge Military Hospital, and therefore special care needs to be taken in the design or reuse of buildings in the area. There are several significant buildings in this area which should be retained.
- Many buildings are Curtilage Listed as part of the Grade II listed Military Hospital, but individual analysis shows that the quality and contribution of these buildings varies dramatically. Some buildings, although curtilage listed, detract from the setting of the principal listed building and should be considered for removal.
- The Grade II listed Royal Army Medical Corps Boer War Memorial (M9) is an important local landmark and should be retained in situ.
- Cambridge House and Stable (17A & B), St Michaels house (17A), The Water Tower (18), Gun Hill House (20), The Louise Margaret Hospital (26), the Nurses Residence (17) and the earlier blocks of the McGrigor Barracks (16B & C) are all significant buildings that contribute to the setting of the principal listed building.
- Considered demolition of buildings that are not significant will help improve the setting of the Cambridge Military Hospital and those buildings highlighted above as significant buildings within the curtilage.
- In addition, there are several areas of the listed Cambridge Military Hospital building that are later in date and of a poor quality. These currently detract from the original historic form of the structure and should be considered for removal.

AREA G - FITZWYGRAM HOUSE (DEVELOPMENT ZONES O & P, EIA AREAS 9 & 10)

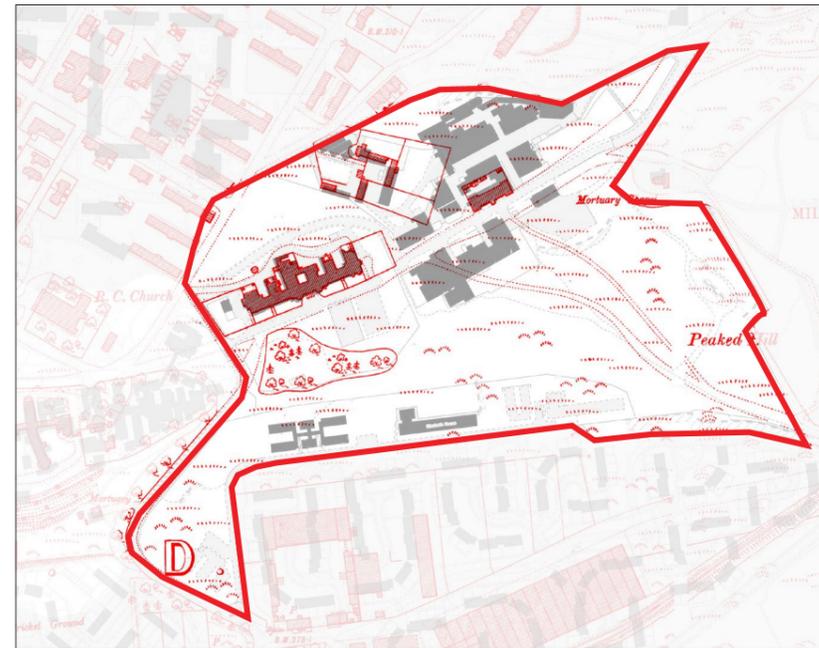
Modern Day Map - 2012



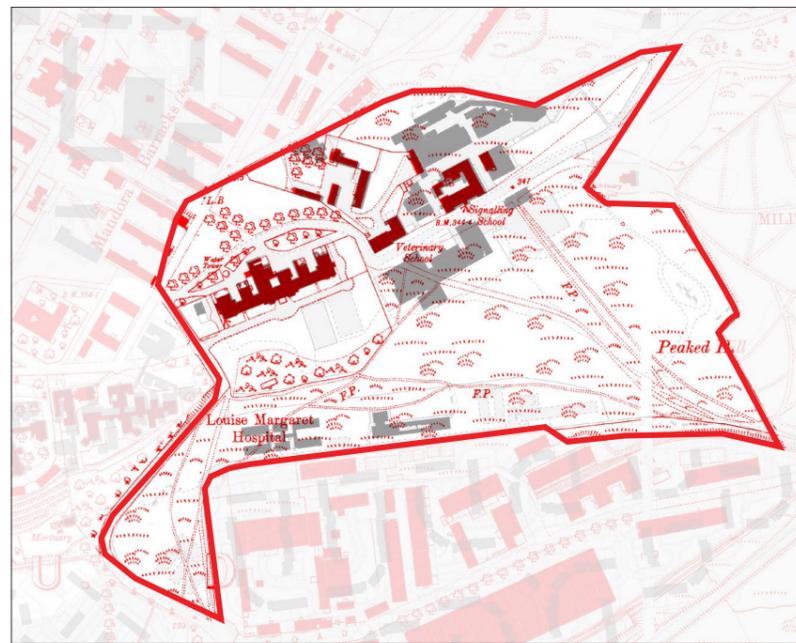
AREA G - FITZWYGRAM HOUSE (DEVELOPMENT ZONES O & P, EIA AREAS 9 & 10)
 Historic Map Progression



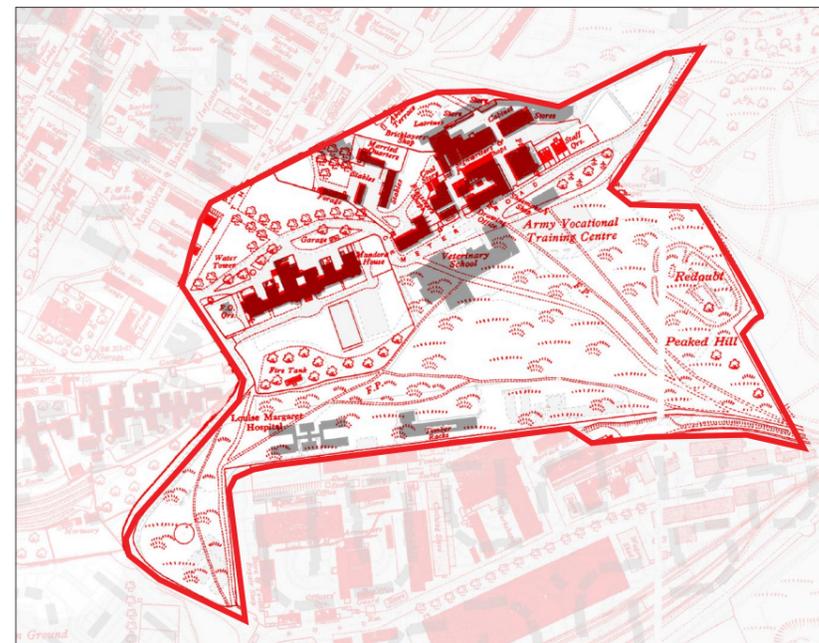
1872 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



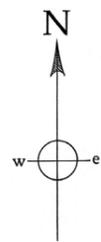
1879 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



1911 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



1931 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay

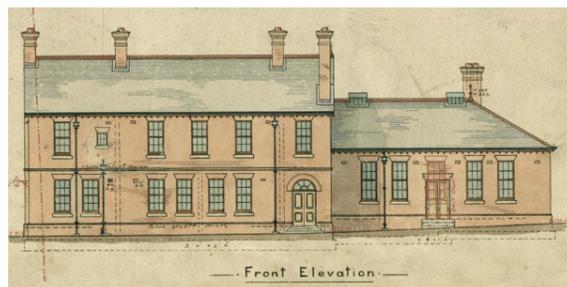


AREA G - FITZWYGRAM HOUSE (DEVELOPMENT ZONES O & P, EIA AREAS 9 & 10)

Area G is located to the northeast of the Cambridge Military Hospital, with all buildings located within the Conservation Area. This area contains development zones O and P. The area benefits from many mature trees which gives it a more intimate character in comparison with the open landscape found in many other parts of Wellesley.

This area remained undeveloped until the 1890s, with the exception of a small group of stable buildings. From the late 1880s, these stable buildings were used to establish the Royal Army Veterinary School. The Army Veterinary Service was formed in 1796 as a result of public outrage at the numbers of horses lost to poor farriery and ignorance, but it was not until 1880 that veterinary officers were brought under the direction of the newly formed Army Veterinary Department. The Veterinary School at Aldershot was established in former blacksmith/stable buildings to the north of the site in 1880 (Buildings 30A, D and E) by James Collins, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the forces, and Major General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram (1823-1904). Fitzwygram was a British Army cavalry officer, Conservative politician and a published authority on farriery and the care of horses - his influential book *Horses and Stables* was first published in 1869. As an MP for Fareham in 1885 he became actively interested in military and horse related matters in the House of Commons. Fitzwygram was also Commander of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot from 1869 and President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons from 1875 to 1877, when he set out to unify the veterinary profession.

In 1898-9, improvements were made to the veterinary school by the construction of a number of purpose designed buildings, including the Grade II Listed Fitzwygram House (L6). Fitzwygram House was purpose built to house a laboratory, lecture theatre, demonstration room and museum and is now Grade II listed. The building was constructed in red brick by the builder Martin Wells, and was designed by Lt. Col. W Pitt. The house comprises a main block to the west of two storeys and a double height L-shaped extension to the east. The ground floor of the main block originally contained offices for lab clerks, orderlies and professors arranged either side of a central corridor, with a laboratory at the end. On the first floor accommodation included a museum and photographic/microscopic room which contained a darkroom. The L-shaped extension contained a lecture room and a demonstration/X ray room. At this time new stable buildings were also constructed (Buildings 30B/C) to replace an earlier structure building and Building 30A was extended as a shoeing shed.

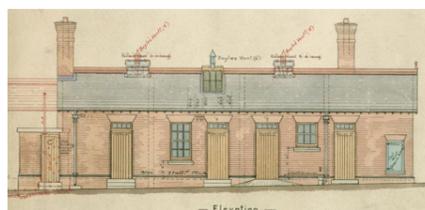


Drawing of front (south) elevation of Fitzwygram House built in 1898-9

The building retains much of its original layout and many original features. However, on the first floor the museum has been sub-divided with stud partitioning and the open roof truss concealed with a suspended ceiling. On the northern end of the Demonstration/X-ray room, a timber framed storage area with felted roof and corrugated pvc cladding has been added. On the west side, a flat roofed coal store has been extended to form a plant room. The building is currently used by the army as offices, library and social club. The building illustrates the development of Veterinary science, research and training in the late nineteenth century, a parallel in a military connected to the growth of the Royal Veterinary College. A wooden plaque in the entrance hall commemorates the founding of the School by Collins and Fitzwygram.



Painted plaque within Fitzwygram house commemorating the founding of the school.



Drawing of the front (west) elevation of the Vaccine Institute (291).

A new Vaccine Institute (291) was built from May 1898 to September 1899, for the purpose of producing calf lymph for the treatment of small pox in humans. Prior to this, the production of small pox vaccine had been carried out in Building 30D. The Institute is a rectangular, red brick, single storey building, which originally contained a laboratory, operating room, stabling for two calves and a cow, a boiler house and storage for calf lymph. Associated with this, a small detached slaughter house and calf isolation stable were constructed. The building is first shown on the 2nd Revision Ordnance Survey Map of 1911 where it is indicated as a detached building to the east of the other Veterinary School buildings, and to the west of the Army Signalling School. By 1931 a large workshop building from the adjoining signalling school had been built against the east wall of the Institute and a toilet block built against the south wall.

The Institute played an important part in developing treatment for small pox with the capacity to produce calf lymph to treat 126,280 people. However, the buildings associated with the vaccine institute have since undergone alterations and in recent years the buildings have been taken over by the Army 101 Dog Section, for use as dog kennels. Further modern kennel buildings have since been constructed in the north west corner.

The signalling school was built in 1895 to the east of Fitzwygram House to serve the Royal Corps of Signals. However, during the interwar period the School was redeveloped to become the Army Vocational Training Centre, established to teach soldiers skills that would enable them to return to civilian life. As a result several large utilitarian workshop buildings were constructed close to the curtilage boundary to cater for the teaching of different trades.

These are shown on the 1931 3rd Revision Ordnance Survey Map. These are mainly unattractive single storey workshop buildings with a pebble dash render finish, which detract from the appearance of the area.



Original drawing of the front elevation of the Signalling School, facing Galloway Road.



An aerial view of the signalling school and associated workshop buildings today which make up the Army Vocational Training Centre. The later, rear extensions to the Signalling school can be seen behind the Galloway Road elevation.

This area also contains the Mandora Officers Mess, built in 1893 to serve Mandora Barracks to the north of the building (see area 5). The building is very similar in design to a number of other mess buildings which were once located in Aldershot, which all followed a very similar layout and design but with subtle varieties in decorative detail to give each mess a separate character.

However, Mandora Mess is unusual in its survival; the Barracks were demolished in the 1960s and the remaining Mess is one of only two remaining examples of what was once a common type of military building in Aldershot. The mess is no longer in direct military use, but is currently used as an office by Sedexo, who provide catering services to the army in Aldershot and other sites.



An historic postcard view of the Mandora Officers Mess.

The front elevation facing south, is symmetrical, but with the east wing stepping down in height, following the slope of the ground. The main entrance is denoted by a large arched brick entrance porch. The north elevation is the service side of the building; this is more haphazard and utilitarian in appearance consisting of various one and two storey extensions that create a series of courtyard areas. The extensions on the north side were used for a billiards room, kitchen, stores, and staff and servant accommodation.

The southeast corner of this area was originally known as Peaked Hill and comprises high ground that has not been developed with buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

DESCRIPTION

Two significant groups of buildings are located to the east of the area; these comprise the Resettlement Centre and Vaccine Institute (Group 29), and the Kennels (Group 30) centred on Fitzwygram House (L6). All buildings are located within the Conservation Area.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

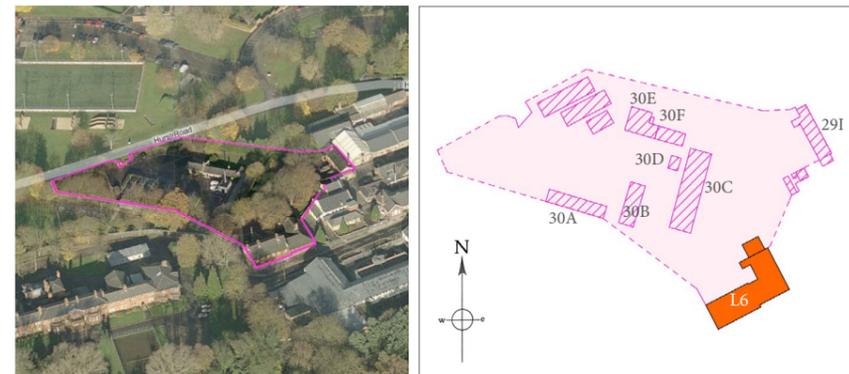
Building L6 - Fitzwygram House (Grade II Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Purpose built in 1898 as a laboratory, lecture theatre, museum and offices to serve the Royal Army Veterinary Corps. Red brickwork with a slated roof. Grade II Listed. Generally the building is in good condition but the later additions detract from the historic core of the building.	B	A	A
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of army veterinary training and animal welfare.	A	A	A
Linked to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps.	A	A	A
Named after Major General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, commander of the Cavalry Brigade, who is commemorated on a plaque in the building. With James Collins, he co-established the Veterinary School in 1880.	C	B	B
Associated with James Collins, principle veterinary surgeon, who is commemorated on a plaque in the building. Co-established the Veterinary School in 1880.	C	B	B
Context and Setting			
A distinctive landmark located along side Gallwey Road.	B	B	A
Architectural/Artistic			
Good example of a purpose designed, specialist Victorian army building. Although altered, the building retains much of its original plan form.	A	A	A
Retains many original features and fittings.	B	B	B

LISTED BUILDING CURTILAGE

The buildings located within the curtilage of the Grade II Listed Fitzwygram House are all historically associated with military animals. The Royal Army Veterinary School was established on this section of the site during 1880, housed within existing blacksmiths and stable buildings. In the late 1890s improvements were made by the construction of purpose designed buildings including Fitzwygram House (L6). The curtilage covers the former blacksmith/stable buildings (30A, D and E), the stable buildings (30B/C), and a single storey building (29I), which originally comprised the vaccine institute. 30A comprises two joined buildings originally used as a forge and shoeing

shed; the western section was built first and is a plain, utilitarian structure built in yellow stock brick with an industrial style shallow curved roof. The building was extended to the east in the early-twentieth century in red brick, and as a result, the buildings appear disjointed. Building 30B is a rectangular, single storey stable building, built in yellow stock bricks with deeply projecting canopies over each door. Building 30C was constructed to replace an earlier stable building on the site. 30D and 30E are two joined stable buildings, both utilitarian and built of yellow London stock bricks with a slated roof. Currently the site is used by the Army 101 Dog Section for training and the stables used as dog kennels. Associated with this use, further kennel buildings have been constructed in the north west corner of the site. These are modern buildings of no architectural or historic interest.



Site plan and aerial view showing the curtilage of Fitzwygram House

KEY



Building Group 30 - Kennels 30 A/B/C/D/E/F (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
These outbuildings were originally constructed during the late 1890s, replacing the original stable buildings on the site. The group has since been altered, and in some cases, buildings have been rebuilt in the early twentieth century. Curtilage listed as part of Fitzwygram House and also locally listed.	B	C	C
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of army veterinary training and animal welfare and linked to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps.	C	C	B

Context and Setting	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Whilst these buildings have some contextual connection to Fitzwygram house they would be particularly difficult to find a new use for.	C	C	C
Architectural/Artistic			
Standard examples of specialist Victorian army buildings.	C	B	B
The buildings retain much of their original plan form but have been substantially altered and are themselves replacements of earlier buildings on the site. Due to many alterations, these buildings no longer form a coherent group.	C	B	B

Building 29I - Vaccine Institute and Detached Slaughter House (Curtilage & Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Purpose built in 1898 for the production of calf lymph for the treatment of small pox. Several later extensions. During the interwar period, Army Resettlement buildings were built against the south and east walls. Constructed in red brick with decorative ridge tiles along the roof. Curtilage and Locally Listed.	B	B	B
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of calf lymph for the treatment of small pox.	B	B	B
Linked to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps.	C	B	B
Context and Setting			
Located to the northeast of Fitzwygram house, the building is on the periphery of the listed building curtilage.	C	C	C
Architectural/Artistic			
Example of a purpose designed specialist Victorian army building but which only retains some of its original plan form.	C	C	C
Only the west elevation retains elements of its original design, and even this has been altered. Other elevations were altered by later extensions and the building of the Army Resettlement Centre.	C	C	C

BUILDING GROUP 29 - Resettlement Centre

Building 29F - Signalling School (Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Purpose built in 1890s as a training building for the Royal Army Signalling Corps. Subsequently extended to become a 'C' shaped building. Red brickwork with a slated roof.	B	B	B
SIGNIFICANCE			
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of military signalling and communications and to the Royal Army Signalling School.	B	B	B

Context and Setting			
The building has a strong, attractive frontage onto Gallwey Road. The rear, later additions are less attractive and do not contribute to the setting.	B	B	C
Architectural/Artistic			
Good example of a purpose-designed, specialist Victorian army building.	B	B	B
Although extended and altered the building retains much of its original plan form. The front section of the building facing Gallwey Road is the most unaltered section of the building and is in the best condition	B	B	B
Retains some original features and fittings.	B	B	B

Building Group 29 - Other Buildings at the Resettlement Centre

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
A collection of workshop buildings built in the interwar period. The largest structure is Building 29A. Concrete portal frame construction with pebble dashed brickwork infill and slated roofs. Building 29C is built in red facing brick with a slated roof.	D	E	D
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the development of training, enabling soldiers to leave the army with a working trade. Part of a growing awareness to improve soldiers welfare.	C	C	C
Context and Setting			
These structures are un-unified in finish and the accretion of modern additions creates the impression of a muddled and unattractive group of buildings.	D	D	D
Architectural / Artistic			
No architectural merit.	D	D	D

Building 28 – Mandora Officers Mess (Locally Listed)

DESCRIPTION	Condition	Value Index	Group Value
Two-storey officers mess constructed in 1893 to serve Mandora Infantry Barracks. Good quality red brickwork and slated roof. Overall the building is in good condition due to its continued use as offices.	A	A	A
	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Historic and Personal Associations			
Associated with the post 'Barrack Act' reconstruction of the garrison in the 1890s.	B	B	B
Named after the battle of Mandora in 1801.	B	B	B
Memorial in the entrance hall to the arrival in London of Cleopatra's Needle in 1837.	B	B	B
A memorial to Sir Ralph Abercrombie is located in the entrance hall.	B	B	B

Queen Victoria's coat of arms is set in the floor mosaic in the entrance hall.	B	B	B
Associated with the officers and men who have served at Mandora Barracks.	C	C	C
Context and Setting			
The building forms a prominent landmark in between the Cambridge Military Hospital and the group based around Fitzwygram House.	B	B	B
The service side of the building to the north is mainly surrounded by tarmac paving. It is however enhanced by a number of mature trees.	C	C	C
Architectural/Artistic			
Example of what was once a common military building type in Aldershot. Only remaining example in South Camp, one other example exists in North Camp (Lille Officers Mess).	B	B	B
Original plan form remains largely intact with few additions, Many internal fittings such as fireplaces also remain in place.	C	B	B
Built of good quality materials with restrained external decoration in the form of terracotta balustrading, copings, cornices and plinths to the entrance porch and bay window	B	B	B
This building has several haphazard utilitarian service extensions at the rear which detract from the main historic structure.	C	D	D

CONCLUSIONS

- This area contains a significant heritage asset - the Grade II Listed Fitzwygram House (L6), which operated as the heart of the Veterinary School at Aldershot. This should be retained.
- However, the surrounding Kennel structures (Group 30) and the Vaccine Institute (29I) within the listed building curtilage have been significantly altered or rebuilt and could be considered for removal. The small scale of these buildings would also make conversion into a usable building very difficult. Any new development in this area should be sympathetic to the listed Fitzwygram House.
- The original, front elevation of the Locally Listed Signalling School (29F) facing Gallwey Road is also significant and should be retained. The removal of later additions to the rear of the building would greatly enhance appreciation of the structure.
- The Locally Listed Mandora Officer's Mess (28) is a significant building, acting as a key landmark along Gallwey Road and Louise Margaret Road, in close proximity to the Louise Margaret Hospital and the Cambridge Military Hospital.
- There are no memorials located within this Heritage Area.

- This area has a particularly wooded character which should be maintained as celebrated as contrast to the gridded layout elsewhere at Wellesley.