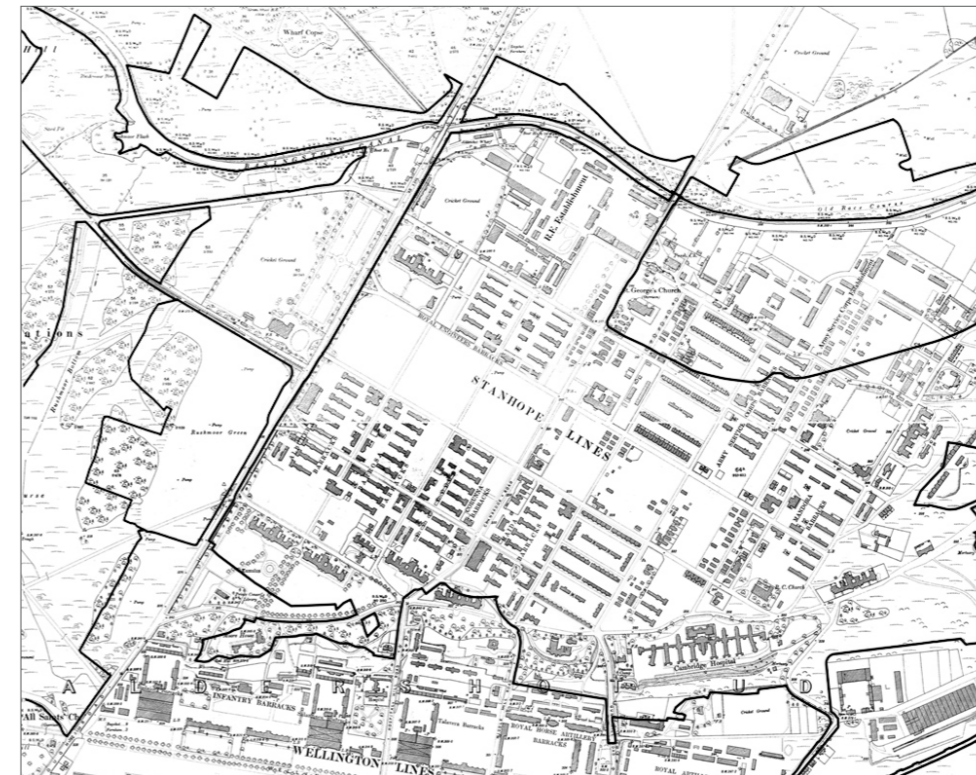


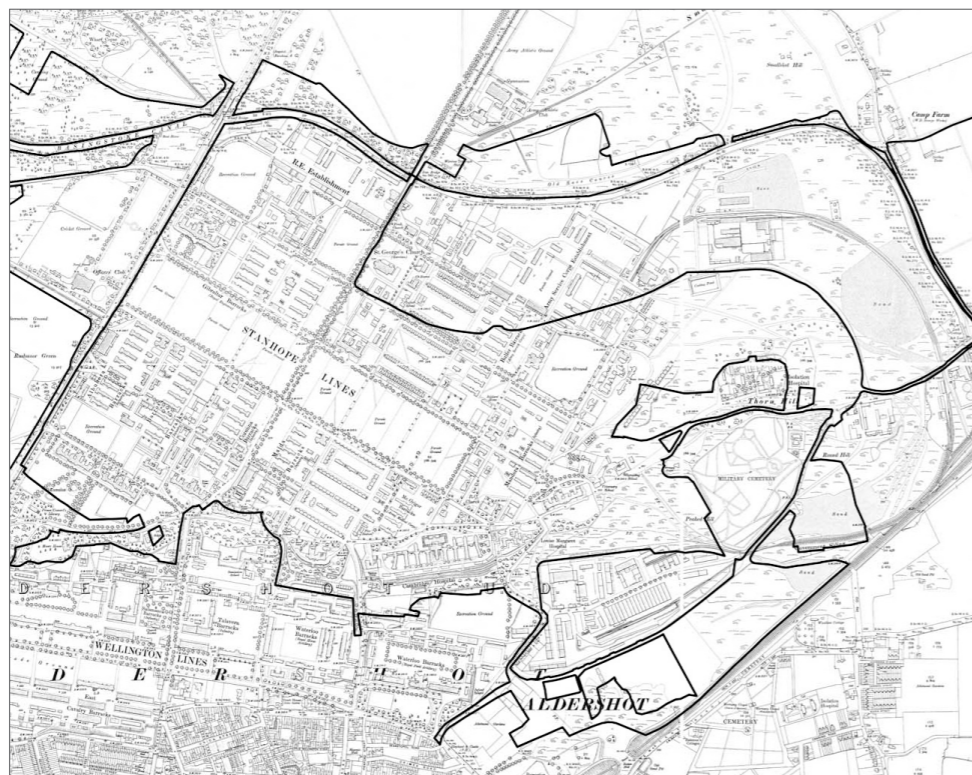
3.4 HISTORIC MAP PROGRESSION



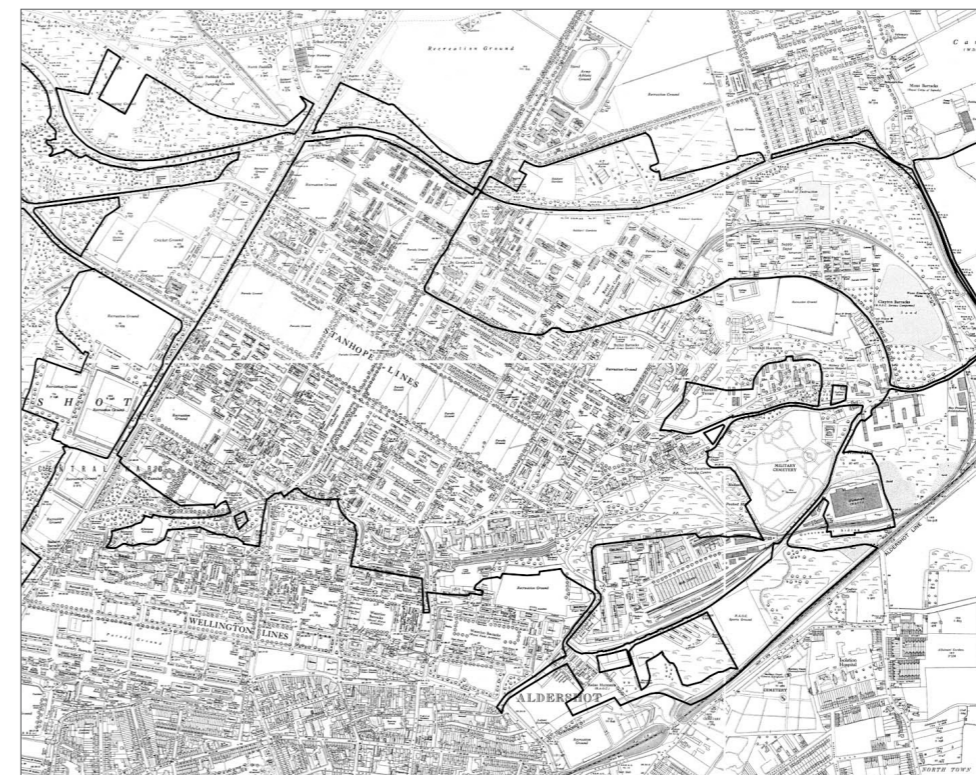
First Edition Ordnance Survey Map - 1872



First Revision Ordnance Survey Map - 1897



Second Revision Ordnance Survey Map - 1911



Third Revision Ordnance Survey Map - 1931

3.5 FIGURE GROUND PLAN PROGRESSION



First Edition Overlay - 1872



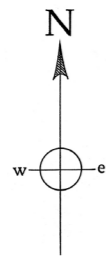
First Revision Overlay - 1897



Second Revision Overlay - 1911



Third Revision Overlay - 1931



3.5 FIGURE GROUND PLAN PROGRESSION



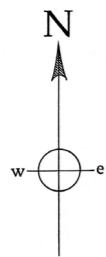
1962 Overlay



1977 Overlay



Modern Day Overlay - 2012



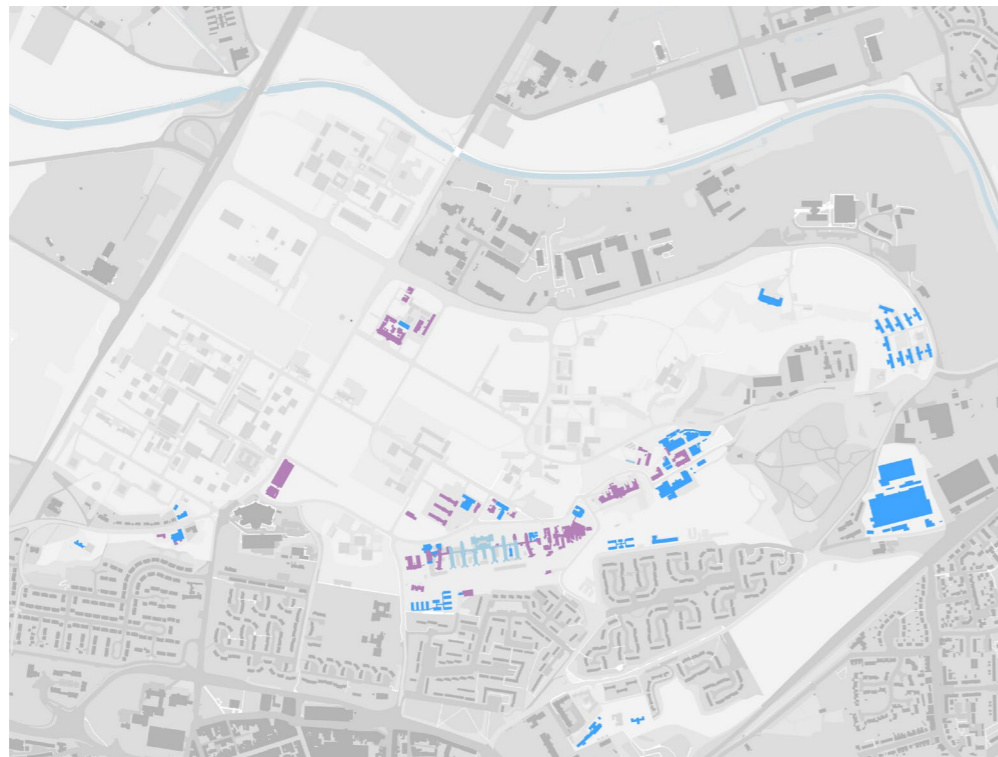
3.6 ERAS OF EXISTING BUILDINGS



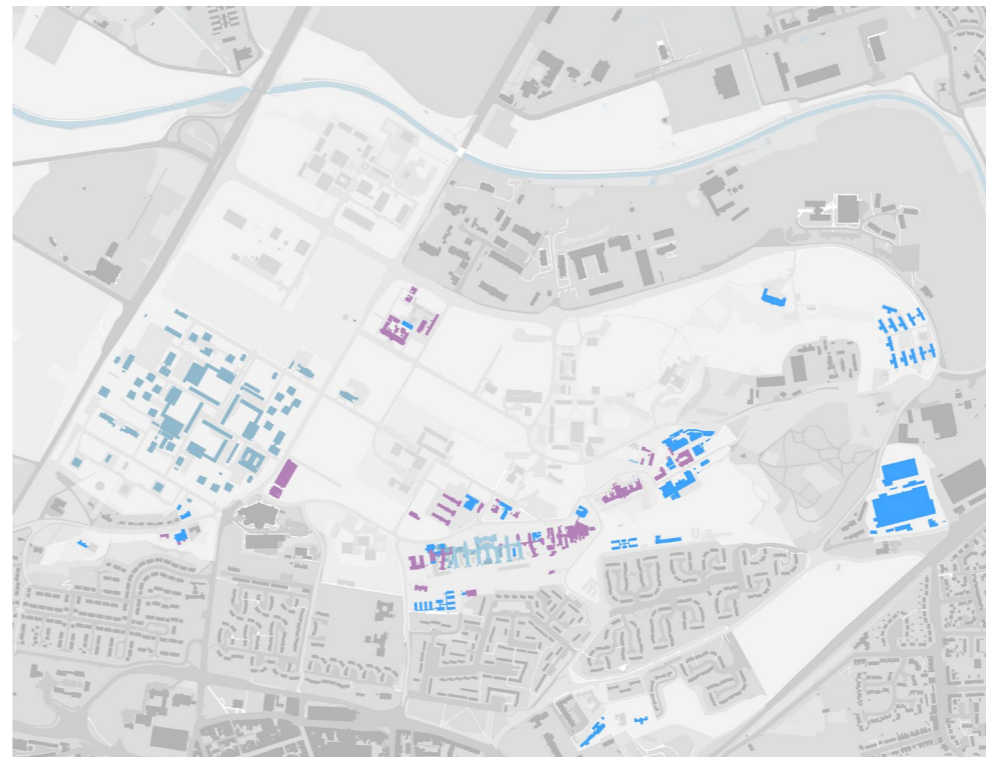
Pre 1890



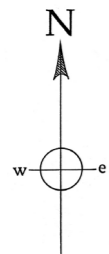
1890-1914 (Pre-war)



1914-1945 (Inter-war)



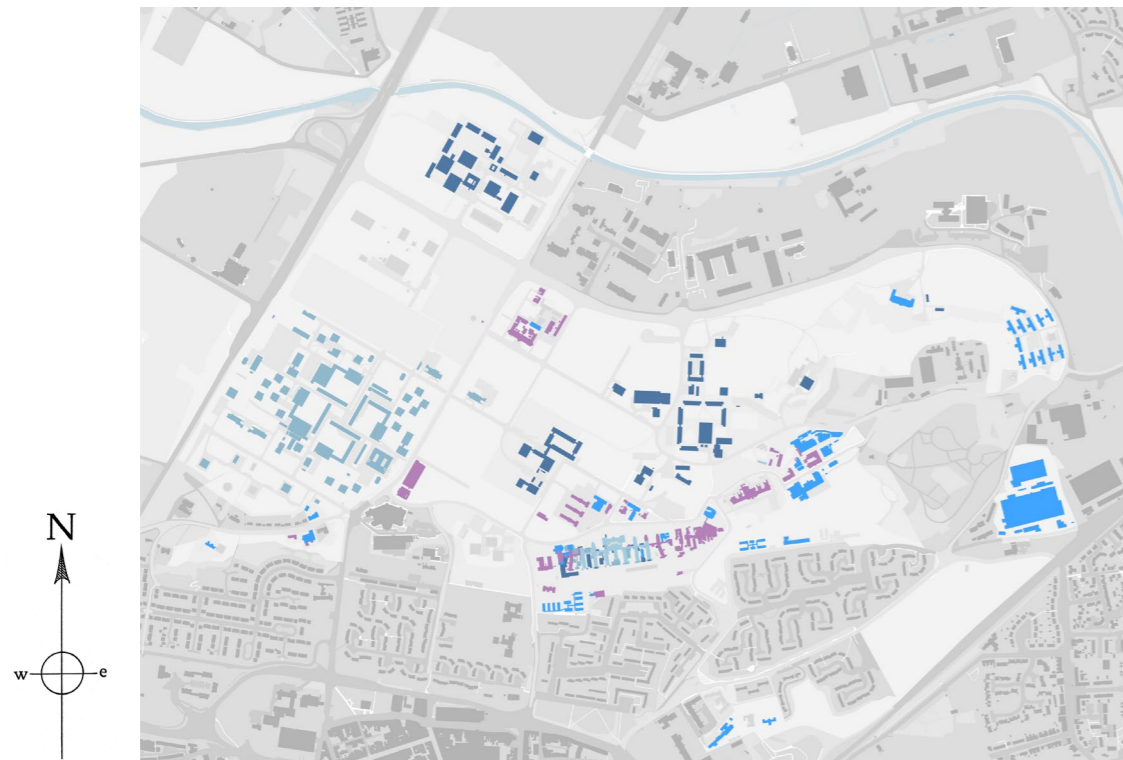
1945-1965 (Post-War - Montgomery Lines)



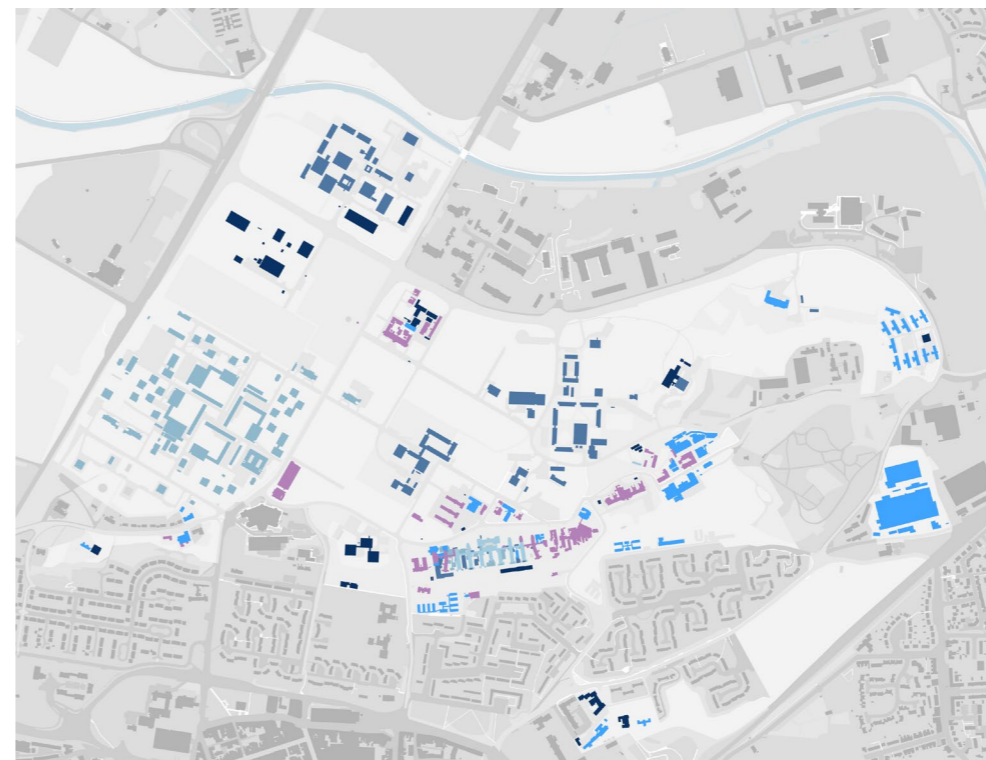
KEY

- PRE 1890
- 1890-1914 (PRE-WAR)
- 1914-1945 (INTER-WAR)
- 1945-1965 (POST-WAR: MONTGOMERY LINES)
- 1965-1972 (POST-WAR BARRACKS)
- 1972-PRESENT DAY

3.6 ERAS OF EXISTING BUILDINGS (Continued...)



1965 - 1972 (Post-War Barracks)



1972 - Present Day

KEY

- PRE 1890
- 1890-1914 (PRE-WAR)
- 1914-1945 (INTER-WAR)
- 1945-1965 (POST-WAR: MONTGOMERY LINES)
- 1965-1972 (POST-WAR BARRACKS)
- 1972-PRESENT DAY

3.7 CONCLUSIONS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OVERALL SITE

3.7.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OVERALL SITE

The historic overview in this section of the document has shown that prior to the mid-nineteenth century, the Wellesley site was a relatively insignificant, sparsely populated area. Its development has been closely linked to the decision to locate a major military encampment to the north of the original Aldershot village in 1854. This overview is important in order that the wider significance of Wellesley can be understood and recognised.

As such, the historic significance of the South Camp, Aldershot can therefore be summed up as follows:

It forms part of the only complete military town built in the British Isles since the Roman Period, eventually becoming known as the 'Home of the British Army.' Aldershot Military Town has played an important role in army training and medical care, and since its creation over 150 years ago, has contributed to every major conflict in which the British Army has been involved. The garrison has close associations many important figures connected to military history. As one of one of the leading military establishments it has often been at the forefront of technological innovation, soldier care and medical developments. Soldiers of many nationalities have been stationed and trained at the camp resulting in the person experiences and influences reaching beyond the shores of the British Isles. South Camp has a particularly strong association with the Canadian Army.

The camp has been in the vanguard of technological and medical innovation through its early involvement in the development of manned flight and surgical advancements carried out at the Cambridge Military Hospital.

The military garrison has had a profound effect on the development of Aldershot Town. Over the years a large number of the local population have been connected to the site through working at the garrison, as former military personnel, or receiving treatment at one of the military hospitals. There are also numerous monuments that are important to the local community, commemorating various events or lives.

The various phases of redevelopment and building have often incorporated innovations in planning and building construction. The site was comprehensively redeveloped during the 1960s, however significant elements of the two earlier phases of development remain evident through the layout of roads and retention of certain buildings. The remaining buildings provide examples of specific military building types and methods of construction as well as giving an insight to life on the camp. Aldershot Military Town is a site of national and international importance.

The following tables summarise the historic significance of Wellesley - the site has been assessed with regard to the following areas:

- Historic and Personal Associations
- Context and Setting
- Architectural/Artistic Significance

Each of these categories is considered with regards to their local, regional and national importance and the relative importance is graded, with Grade A being of high importance and Grade D low importance. A statement of significance of the individual buildings is given in Part 4.

It must also be remembered that the site as a whole has a general association with previous members of the armed forces or civilians who have worked at the barracks.

HISTORIC & PERSONAL ASSOCIATIONS	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
The first major military training establishment in the country and the only complete military town built in the British Isles since the Roman Period..	A	A	A
From its inception, through its role in military training and medical care, Aldershot Garrison has been involved in most important military campaigns.	A	A	A
The site is associated with the early development of military aviation following the establishment in 1890 of the balloon school and factory at Stanhope Lines.	A	A	A
Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited the camp a year after its completion and became regular visitors, staying at the Royal Pavilion. Subsequent generations of the Royal Family have visited the camp and have close associations.	B	B	A
Prince Albert was influential in the design of the initial camp.	B	B	A
Field Marshal Douglas Haig, 1st Earl Haig, was appointed General Officer commanding Aldershot, 1 st & 2 nd Division and 1st Cavalry Brigade in 1911.	B	B	B
In 1894, The Duke of Connaught arranged a Torchlight Tattoo for Queen Victoria. These later became a feature of the Military Fete held at Government House Farnborough. These tattoos were the inspiration for the Searchlight Tattoos held in Aldershot during the Interwar Period.	B	B	B
Field Marshal Sir Henry Evelyn Wood (1838–1919), Commander of the Aldershot Division between 1889 and 1893 advocated the 'Company System' at Aldershot. This new method of army organisation proposed that each military unit was self contained with soldiers living and working within an integrated area. The layout of the buildings at Aldershot directly reflected this system, where the plan of each barrack building usually followed a regular pattern.	B	B	A
In 1895 Winston Churchill (then second lieutenant) was posted from Sandhurst to Aldershot to join the 4th Hussars, then quartered at Warburg Barracks, East Cavalry Barracks, where he received his basic cavalry training. On the 6th July 1948, Churchill was granted Honorary Freedom of the Borough.	A	A	A

During 1890s camp reconstruction many of the barracks were named after Wellington's victories during the Napoleonic Wars. These include Albuhera, Barossa, Corunna, and Mandora.	A	A	A
This practice was continued in the construction of Montgomery Lines during the 1960s with the naming Armhen, Bruneval, Normandy and Rhine Barracks. These commemorated important airborne actions.			
Scarlett's Road is named after Lt General Sir James Scarlett, General Officer commanding at Aldershot 1865-70.	C	B	A
Steele's Road is named after General Sir Thomas M Steele, General Officer commanding at Aldershot 1875-80.	C	B	A
The reconstructed South Camp was named the 'Stanhope Lines' after Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War 1886-92.	C	B	A
Aldershot Military Town has a strong association with the many soldiers who have been stationed in Aldershot over the years. These soldiers have come from many parts of the British Isles and the world.	A	A	A
South Camp has important links with a number of regiments and army units. It has particularly strong connections to the Parachute Regiment, Canadian Army, Royal Corps of Transport, Royal Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Engineers, Royal Army Veterinary Corps and Women's Army Corps.	A	A	A
Many local people have strong connections to the military camp through working at the garrison in a civilian capacity.	C	B	A
Over the years many shops, businesses, pubs and restaurants within Aldershot Town have developed strong links with the garrison and military personal.	C	B	A
Many ex-soldiers and their families have permanently settled in the local area.	C	B	A
The two military hospitals have a strong connection to local civilian population and are warmly remembered for the high quality of treatment which was provided. In particular many local children were born in the Louise Margaret Hospital.	B	A	A
Juliana Horatia Ewing (1841-85), writer of children's stories, lived in Aldershot when her husband, Major Alexander Ewing was posted to Aldershot between 1869 and 1878. During this period she wrote the childrens novels <i>Mrs Overtheway's</i> (1869), <i>A Flat Iron for a Farthing</i> (1872), and <i>Jan of the Windmill</i> (1872-3). Her novels are considered the first outstanding childrens novels in English literature and were frequently illustrated by notable artists. She was also the editor of a number of magazines which published short stories for children, such as <i>Nursery Magazines</i> , <i>The Monthly Packet</i> and <i>Aunt Judy's Magazine</i> .	A	A	A

CONTEXT AND SETTING	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
The Basingstoke Canal, built 1788-94, forms the part of the northern boundary of the site, and separates the north and south camps.	B	A	A
The IRA bombing of the mess of 16 Parachute Brigade in 1972, was carried out in revenge for the shooting in Derry, Northern Ireland, known as Bloody Sunday. As a result security fences were erected and the garrison ceased to be an open camp thereafter.	A	A	A

The establishment of the military camp had a major effect of the development of Aldershot Town and the surrounding area. The town rapidly expanded to meet the needs of the growing military population and much of the existing town is a direct response to the formation of the camp.	B	B	A
The Stanhope Lines Parade Ground was an important part of the reconstructed camp, forming a large open space that divided South Camp into two northern and southern halves. The lines are still a prominent part of the site today.	C	C	A
Queen's Avenue is an important historic route linking the North and South camps. The vista along the avenue, punctuated by the spire of St Michael and St George Church is an important feature today.	C	C	A
The gridded Victorian barrack layout continues to influence the current layout of a large section of Wellesley, with several key routes maintained within the 1960s redevelopment. Important road and barrack names have also survived.	C	C	A
Another important element is the wooded character of the southern section of the site that continues from the Cambridge Military Hospital towards the Military Cemetery. This tree lined ridge acts as a contrast to the more formal gridded layout.	C	C	A
In the past, public access to the site has become increasingly difficult in the face of terrorist threats. Public access remains a key issue to several important monuments.	C	C	B

The concept for the new garrison was the brain child of Sir Donald Gibson, who formed and directed the Planning Group as General Director of Works, at the Old War Office, and later became controller general at the Ministry of Public Building and Public Works.	B	B	A
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CONCLUSIONS

- The masterplan needs to maintain and enhance connections to important historic individuals in the names of new features such as roads, open spaces and buildings.
- Any development must take into account the presence of the Stanhope Lines throughout South Camp and seek to preserve the historic ‘memory’ of this element by reintroducing the formal structure of this open space.
- Similarly, the historic ‘memory’ of the former Victorian grid layout is important and this structure should be reconnected with and enhanced in the masterplan where possible.
- It is also important to recognise the shift in character of the site on the southern edge of Wellesley. The tree lined ridge acts as a contrast to the historic gridded layout and should also be maintained and enhanced by any new development.
- Given the sloping topography of the site towards the ridge in the south, any new development needs to consider views from important buildings, in particular, the Cambridge Military Hospital
- The tree lined Queen’s Avenue is an important historic ‘spine’ road within the site that should be protected and reinforced by any new development along its route.
- Whilst most of the architecture of the 1960s redevelopment was unsuccessful, the existing landscaping now provides an attractive basis for Wellesley. New development should build upon and work with this topography.
- Wellesley contains several statutorily Listed Buildings and monuments and some Buildings of Local Interest. New development around these assets should be sympathetic to these structures and sensitively designed, considering in detail any impact to their structure and curtilages.
- In the more recent past, public access to the site has been increasingly difficult. Wellesley provides a unique opportunity to create and improve public access to several historic buildings and memorials. Public access should be at the heart of the monuments and memorials strategy.
- The Basingstoke Canal is a key asset on the northern boundary

of the site. Enhanced public access and improvement to the immediate environment surrounding the canal and the locally listed Iron Bridge should also be an important consideration within the masterplan.

- Wellesley contains a large portion of the Aldershot Military Town Conservation Area, and is bounded to the north by the Basingstoke Canal Conservation Area. New development should maintain or enhance the appearance of these two important designations.

ARCHITECTURAL/ARTISTIC	SIGNIFICANCE		
	National	Regional	Local
Many of the Victorian buildings feature the use innovative planning and materials such the use of cavity walls and concrete.	B	B	A
A high proportion of the Victorian, Edwardian and Interwar building were constructed using high quality materials and detailing.	B	B	A
Wellesley contains several statutorily listed buildings and monuments, each of which are of architectural merit. Some of these monuments are used in important commemorative ceremonies. In the past, public access has been limited.	B	A	A
The Cambridge Military Hospital is one of the most architecturally important buildings on the site. Its most distinguished feature is the clock tower (largely rebuilt following storm damage in 1987).	A	A	A
Although only partially successful, the majority of the buildings in the 1960s reconstruction employed the innovative use of a concrete building system.	B	C	C
The 1960s reconstruction employed many of the latest ideas in planning which were also being used in the design of the New Towns and university campuses.	B	B	B
George Grenfell Baines OBE of Building Design Partnership was the architect of the 1960s reconstruction. He had a particular interest in the use of industrialised building systems and multidisciplinary working.	B	B	A
Brenda Colvin CBE (1897-1981) was the landscape architect responsible for the accompanying landscape masterplan.	A	A	A
Henry Wells and Martin Wells, local building contractors, were responsible for much of the 1890s rebuilding of South Camp. Many of their original drawings survive in Aldershot Museum and the English Heritage National Monuments Record at Swindon.	D	C	B

SECTION 4.0

DETAILED HERITAGE AREA STUDIES



Historic postcard of the Post Office within the Head Quarters 4th Division complex on Queen's Avenue, Aldershot

4.0 DETAILED HERITAGE AREA STUDIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 Significance of Individual Buildings
- 4.1.2 The Building Value Index
- 4.1.3 Significance of Monuments & Memorials

4.2 INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE AREAS

- Area A - The Balloon School
- Area B - Gibraltar Barracks
- Area C - Albuhera, Barossa and Corunna Barracks
- Area D - Knollys Road
- Area E - Central Area
- Area F - Cambridge Military Hospital
- Area G - Fitzwygram House
- Area H - Clayton Barracks
- Area I - ABRO & Parsons Barracks

4.3 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.3.1 Sensitivity and Vulnerability
- 4.3.2 Opportunities

4.0 DETAILED HERITAGE AREA STUDIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the document expands upon the site history, explaining in detail the history, evolution and associations of each section of Wellesley.

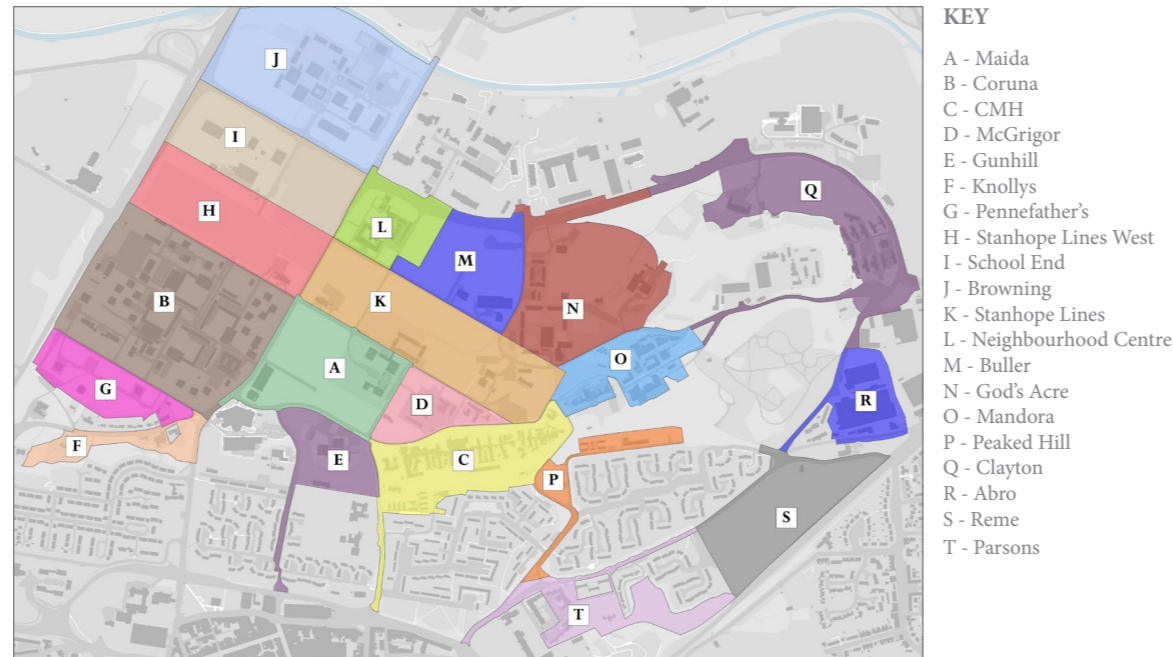
For the purposes of land valuation and disposal, ongoing facilities management, project management, and heritage conservation and phasing, Wellesley has been divided into Development Zones. The divisions mostly correspond to the boundaries of the existing barracks but also to the service roads and tree lines, many which feature in the Illustrative Masterplan. Design codes will then be applied to each of these Development Zones.

For the purposes of these studies, the site has been broken down into Heritage Areas, which contain specific sections of the Development Zone - a key on each page and opposite shows which development zones are contained within each area.

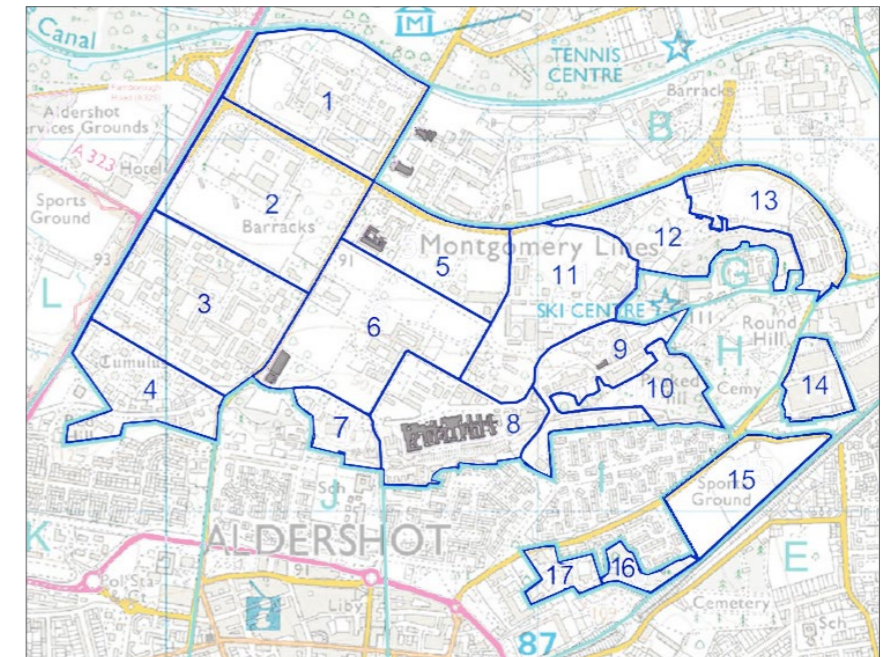
Each study contains a history of the Heritage Area from earliest times to present day, and shows how the area has evolved through historic map progression. A present day map shows the existing buildings on the site, identifies any listed buildings or monuments and shows, where applicable, which areas fall within the Aldershot Military Town Conservation Area. Each section also analyses the significance and value of each individual building and/or building group.

The Heritage Analysis also cross references the Heritage EIA Area established within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Chapter 7 of which assesses the impact of Wellesley on the historic environment. The EIA assessment identifies and evaluates various heritage assets (receptors) which include archaeological remains, built heritage and historic landscape features within Wellesley, designated off-site receptors and assesses how the Scheme may potentially affect these receptors.

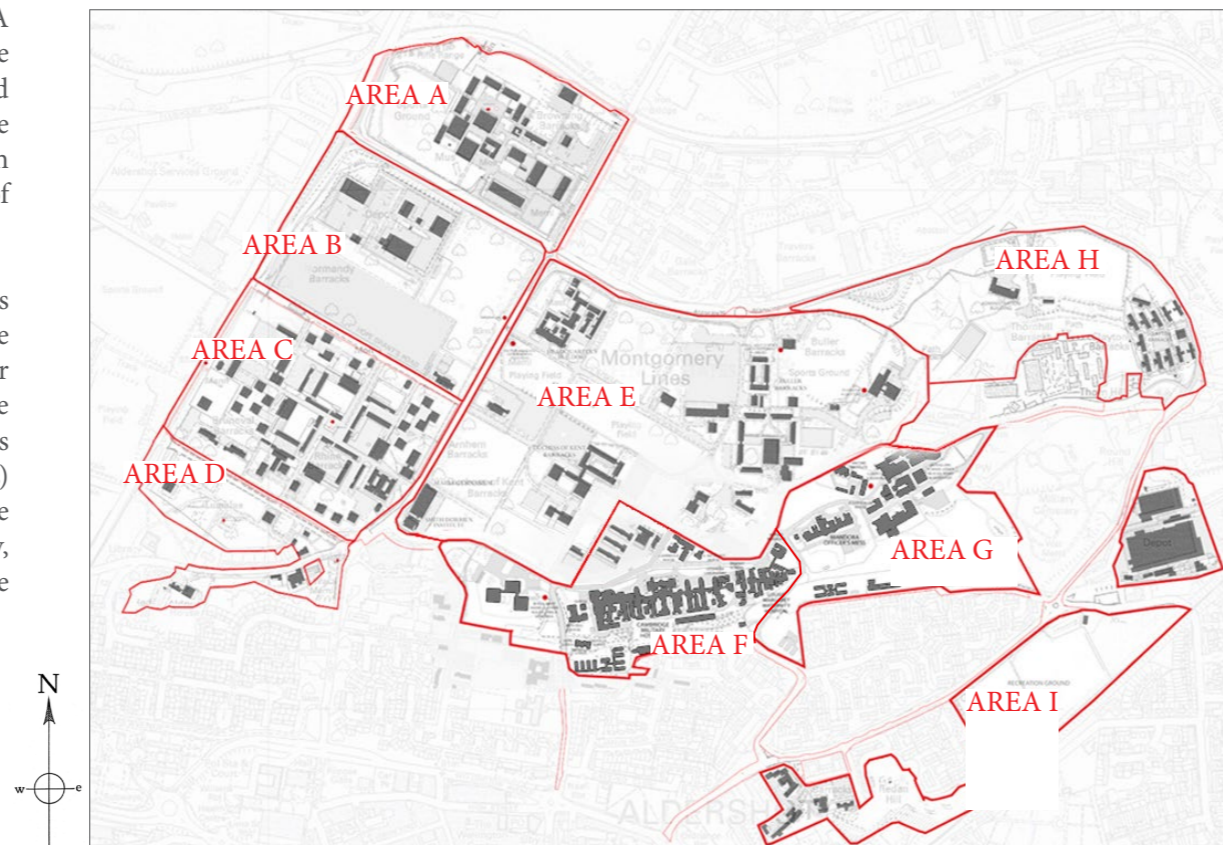
PLAN SHOWING CORRESPONDING DEVELOPMENT ZONES



PLAN SHOWING CORRESPONDING HERITAGE EIA AREAS



PLAN SHOWING HERITAGE STUDY AREAS



KEY

HERITAGE AREA	HERITAGE EIA AREAS	DEVELOPMENT ZONES
A - Balloon Square	Area 1	J (Browning)
B - Gibraltar Barracks	Area 2	H (Stanhope Lines West) & I (School End)
C - Albuhera, Barossa & Corruna Barracks	Area 3	B (Coruna)
D - Knollys Road	Area 4	F (Knollys) & G (Pennefather's)
E - Central Area	Areas 3, 5, 6 & 11	L (Neighbourhood Centre), M (Buller), N (God's Acre), A (Maida) & K (Stanhope Lines)
F - Cambridge Military Hospital	Areas 7 & 8	C (CMH), D (McGrigor) & E (Gunhill)
G - Fitzwygram House	Areas 9 & 10	O (Mandora) & P (Peaked Hill)
H - Clayton Barracks	Areas 12 & 13	Q (Clayton)
I - Parsons Barrack	Areas 14, 15, 16 & 17	R (Abro), S (Reme) & T (Parsons)

4.1.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

This section also assesses the significance of individual buildings within the Heritage Areas. Not all buildings at Wellesley are likely to be of equal historic significance and as such, each area needs close analysis. The National Planning Policy Framework, clause 128, states that:

'In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected.'

Assessing the significance of the buildings at Wellesley involves considering their importance in a broad context which is succinctly summed up by Kate Clark (English Heritage, 2001) as follows:

'Historic buildings and their landscape are significant for many cultural reasons, for their architecture, for their archaeological significance, for their aesthetic qualities, for their association with people and memories, beliefs and events or simply because they are old. They can tell us about the technology, innovation, conflicts and triumphs. Their interest lies in the materials used or in the decorative finishes, in the grouping of landscape, buildings and place. That significance may be personal, local, regional or international; it may be academic, economic or social.'

For the purpose of this document buildings are generally considered in groups relating to their previous use or associations. Where a building group contains important individual buildings or those that fall within the Conservation Area, these are assessed separately.

For more detailed information on buildings regarding description, age, condition, current use, future use and significance, see the *Aldershot Garrison: Historic Building Assessment* carried out by Ingram Consultancy Ltd. in 2001.

The assessment of historic significance of both building groups and individual buildings, follows the same approach used in the assessment of the overall site. This subdivides the significance into the following categories.

1. Historic and Personal Associations
2. Context and Setting
3. Architectural/Artistic

Each of these categories is considered with regard to their local, regional and national importance and the relative importance is graded, with Grade A being of high importance and Grade D low importance.

The condition of certain important individual buildings is also assessed with Grade A being good condition and Grade D being poor condition.

Buildings are assessed in a similar way to the Ingram document. However, due to the limited time in which the Ingram Report was prepared it is not a definitive assessment of the buildings surveyed. In certain cases therefore,

the assessments within this report may differ from the Ingram Report due to more historic information and analysis being available. The assessments may also differ because in a number of cases the Ingram Report did not assess the buildings internally. In addition, the condition of several of the buildings has deteriorated in the ten years since the original report was made.

4.1.2 THE BUILDING VALUE INDEX

This document uses the same methodology as the Ingram document, assessing buildings with regards to their Building Value Index and Group Value Index as follows:

Building Value Index

- A High quality building of its type with the majority of external and internal elements intact and few alterations to elevations.
Function known
Significant to historic development of the garrison.
Retention of building strongly recommended.
- B Above average quality building with many original elements intact (exterior and interior) and few alterations to elevations.
Function known.
Significant to history and development of the garrison.
Retention of building recommended.
- C Average quality, some original internal features and external alterations.
Function known.
Retention of building desirable.
- D Below average quality and/or may be substantially altered, internally or externally.
Original function may be unknown.
Retention of building undesirable.
- E Poor quality, few if any original elements remaining other than basic structure.
Original function may be unknown.
Retention of building undesirable.

Group Value Index

- A Core building of group
- B Significant value to group
- C Positive contribution to group, but perhaps isolated from other buildings or is a later addition
- D Limited group value

The overall significance of each building or building group is then decided upon in section 6, drawing upon the findings of the detailed heritage area studies. This information is then used to directly influence the plans for the site and the retention and demolition plan for Wellesley. The assessment of significance of each building is a carefully balanced decision, taking into account the building's grading from A to D in each category.

4.1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

The monuments and memorials located within Wellesley form an important part of the historic character of the area. They commemorate individuals and military units connected to the army camp, as well as specific events related to the site.

The monuments and memorials provide the opportunity for the public, serving and retired members of army, together with their family and friends, to commemorate the sacrifices of individuals and past events. Such commemoration may take the form of formal ceremonies or provide a daily reminder to people working or visiting the site. In the future, when the site passes into civilian use, the monuments and memorials will provide a reminder of the area's history and military past. The pages also list and describe the memorials, and assess their significance based on the same value index. Detailed proposals for the monuments are then developed in section 7, directly drawing upon these findings.

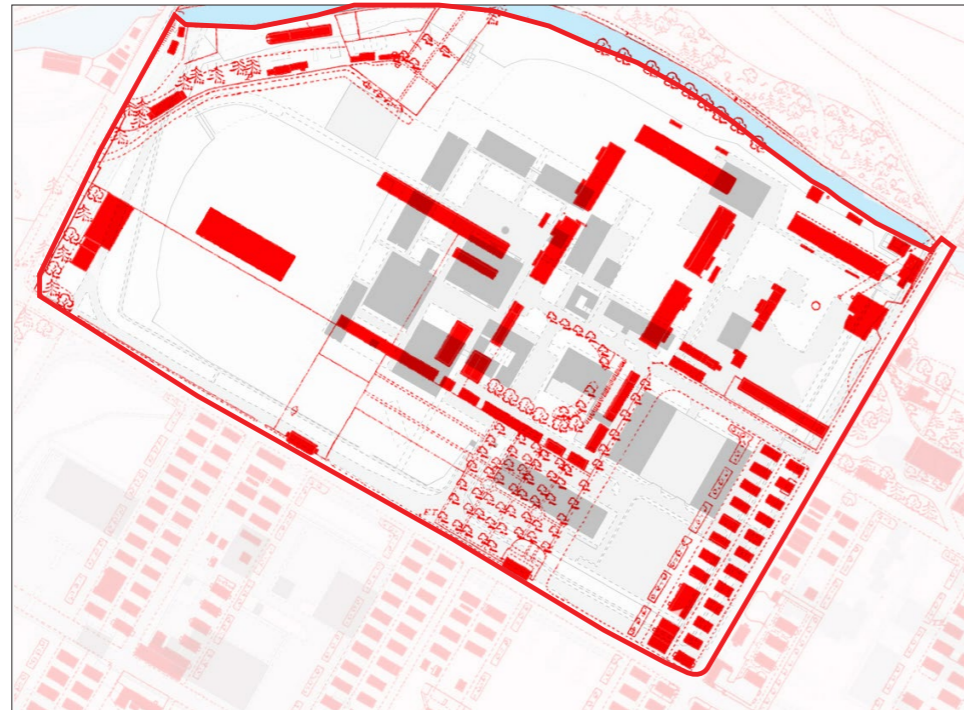
AREA A - BALLOON SQUARE (DEVELOPMENT ZONE J, EIA AREA 1)

Modern Day Map - 2012



AREA A - BALLOON SQUARE (DEVELOPMENT ZONE J, EIA AREA 1)

Historic Map Progression



1872 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



1897 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



1911 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay



1931 Ordnance Survey Map Overlay