



Building JE0060, Jellalabad Barracks, Tidworth Garrison, Wiltshire

Historic Building Record



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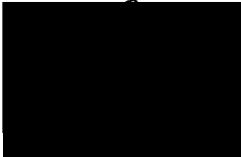
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Services Limited to carry out a programme of building recording of selected buildings within the Tidworth and Bulford Camps, prior to proposed development.

The buildings selected for recording were:

- technical storage building KW 0 543 (also known as the Saxon Shed) in Bulford;
- office building JE 0 060 in Tidworth; and
- the Royal Mail Delivery Office in Tidworth.

The aim was to create a permanent record of the buildings for future research and interest.

The records of the three buildings are presented in three separate reports. This is the report for building JE 0 060 in Tidworth, which was recorded on 27 August 2025.

Building JE 0 060 was located backing onto the south-west side of Kirkee Road, Tidworth Garrison, Tidworth, SP9 7BN at National Grid Reference (NGR) 423077, 148331. It was constructed post-Second World War sometime between 25 September 1945 and 1961, probably as part of the modernisation of the garrison in the 1950s. The original occupants and architect are unknown, but the design is a relatively standard example of military buildings of this period.

Based on their age, matching form, materials and respective locations within their barracks, it is likely that buildings JE 0 058, CA 0 068, and CA 0 070 (all demolished in the early 2000s) were contemporary with JE 0 060 and likely served a similar administrative function to their respective half-battalions. None of these other buildings were subject to building recording.

Building JE 0 060 comprised a single-storey, rectangular plan brick building with a flat roof and an inset veranda on the south-west front and featured glazed partition entrance doors and metal framed windows with concrete sills and lintels.

The building was designed and built to be symmetrical, although later alterations introduced some elements of asymmetry, both externally and internally.

A survey of the building floor plan in April 2015 (ADSL) recorded the number and name/function of the rooms at this time, and this information has been included in this report.

As recorded, the building retained much of its mid-20th century appearance and character, and original symmetrical plan form and massing, albeit with some internal alterations including inserted partition walls, blocked doors and adaption for disabled use. Despite this, the originally symmetrical layout of the building was still evident. The interior had been redecorated and largely refurnished but retained some old or original fixtures and fittings consistent with the mid-20th-century period including glazed partitions and doors in the circulation areas, many of the original internal doors with Bakelite knobs or brass handles, toggle light switches and cast iron column radiators, a fitted cupboard, and a potentially original safe by an unknown manufacturer.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Aspire Defence Services Limited and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Nick Ludlow and Rozanne Searle in this regard, as well as for providing site access and permission to reuse the building plan drawing reproduced in this report.



Building JE0060, Jellalabad Barracks, Tidworth Garrison, Wiltshire

Historic Building Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Services Limited (hereafter, 'the Client') to undertake a programme of historic building recording of three obsolete buildings within Tidworth and Bulford military camps, in advance of proposed development works.
- 1.1.2 The purpose was to create a permanent record of the buildings for future research and interest.
- 1.1.3 The buildings to be recorded were technical storage building KW 0 543 (also known as the Saxon Shed) in Bulford, an office building JE 0 060 and the Royal Mail Delivery Office in Tidworth.
- 1.1.4 The level of record required was agreed in discussions with the Client, based on the age and significance of the buildings and in accordance with the Historic England guidance document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016). The levels of building recording selected were:
- Building KW 0 543 (Bulford) to Historic England Level 1 (a basic visual record),
 - Building JE 0 060 (Tidworth) to Level 2 (a descriptive record), and
 - the Royal Mail Delivery Office (Tidworth) to Level 2-3 (a descriptive-analytical record).
- 1.1.5 The records of the three buildings have been presented in three separate reports. This report relates to the Level 2 historic building record of building JE 0 060 in Jellalabad Barracks at Tidworth Garrison.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of this project was to create a permanent record of building JE 0 060 prior to development for future research and interest.

2.2 Objective

- 2.2.1 The objective was to produce a record of building JE 0 060 in accordance a Level 2 (descriptive) record, as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016):

Level 2 'is a **descriptive record**, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both

the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use, and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.'

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of the record, limitations, and any constraints

- 3.1.1 The Level 2 record involved a photographic survey of the building to support and illustrate the descriptive written account of the building presented in this report. The photographic survey covered both the building exterior and interior, although there were some limitations (detailed below).
- 3.1.2 Compliance with health and safety regulations and requirements took priority over archaeological considerations in all works.
- 3.1.3 For the sake of military security, care was taken to avoid photographing elements of a potentially sensitive nature including military vehicles, vehicle number plates, people, or military signs.
- 3.1.4 Most of building JE 0 060 was accessible during recording apart from the plant room G29, which was locked as it contained potentially hazardous materials. Although, as this was not a principal room, the lack of access did not significantly impact the scope or quality of the record.
- 3.1.5 Weather conditions during the survey were variable, ranging from sun, to overcast with soft to heavy rain. Where possible, external photography was undertaken when the weather was favourable, but this was not always possible. Where necessary, photographs have been post-processed using Adobe Camera Raw editing tools in Adobe Bridge software to correct lighting, colour, and detail of the images to better illustrate the building.

3.2 Photographic survey

- 3.2.1 Recording of building JE 0 060 was undertaken on 27 August 2025. The photographic survey consisted of:
 - general views of the building in its wider setting or landscape
 - the building's external appearance, and
 - the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- 3.2.2 High quality digital images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark II full frame digital camera (with 26 megapixel capability). A photographic scale of appropriate size was included in all general and specific detailed views, except where considered inappropriate or prevented by on-site conditions or health and safety concerns.
- 3.2.3 Information about the photographs was recorded on a photographic register. This included, as a minimum, the photo number, a description of the subject, direction of view, date taken and the photographer.

- 3.2.4 Selected photographs from the survey have been reproduced in this report to support and illustrate the historic building record.

4 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following summary information has been extracted from a detailed account of the historic background of Tidworth Camp contained in the 2004-06 phase historic building recording report (Wessex Archaeology 2007a-b), with additional information based on historic maps and aerial photographs available online.

4.2 Tidworth Camp initial development

- 4.2.1 The area now occupied by Tidworth Camp lies across the parishes of North and South Tedworth.
- 4.2.2 In January 1897, the Under Secretary of State for War proposed the acquisition of a large area of land on Salisbury Plain for the purpose of military manoeuvres. The primary purpose being to enable troops, particularly cavalry, to manoeuvre unhindered over large tracts of land (James 1987). In 1898, a further proposal was submitted for an artillery range, designed to take pressure off the range at Okehampton on Dartmoor (McOmish et al 2002).
- 4.2.3 Land purchases began in August 1897, with acquisitions to the north of Amesbury on both sides of the River Avon, and further to the east at Tidworth. Within five years more than 16,000 hectares were in military ownership. Cavalry training began in the summer of 1897, with the soldiers being accommodated in tented camps on the Higher Plain (James 1987).
- 4.2.4 Tidworth Estate was sold to the War Department in 1897. The proposed plan of Tidworth Camp was published in The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette in December 1900. The original plan was the product of the latest thinking in barrack design and consisted of eight infantry barracks and two sets of artillery barracks to accommodate 'two brigades of infantry and a considerable force of artillery' at a cost of £1.5 million. The barracks were to cover 460 acres with a frontage of 2 miles. The work to complete the camps was initially estimated at 5 years. Construction of the new camp was overseen by Commanding Engineer Colonel Robert Martin Barklie R.E. and carried out by civil engineers Henry Lovatt Ltd.
- 4.2.5 Each of the eight barracks were named in commemoration of the battles or sieges which had taken place in India and Afghanistan. Initially all eight were designed as infantry barracks, but by the time construction started in 1902 this had changed so that Aliwal, Assaye, Candahar and Mooltan were allocated to cavalry whilst Bhurtpore, Delhi, Jellalabad and Lucknow were for infantry (James 1987).
- 4.2.6 Each barracks accommodated a battalion of 64 companies housed in two 'H'-plan units. Each 'H'-plan unit consisted of a pair of parallel accommodation blocks linked by covered ways to a separate dining room and between the two dining rooms was a central cook house. In addition, each 'H'-plan unit had two latrines positioned centrally at the top and base of each 'H'-plan. (**Figure 2**).
- 4.2.7 Large numbers of troops began to move into the new barracks in 1905 while the camp was still under construction. The development was completed by the end of 1913, by which time the garrison was well established. Tidworth was second only to Aldershot as a military centre and had become a compact self-contained community with its own shops, schools, churches, and railway station.

4.2.8 **Figure 3a and b** shows Jellalabad barracks depicted on OS maps published in 1910 and 1938 (revised 1909 and 1936 respectively).

4.3 Post-Second World War redevelopment

4.3.1 Aerial photographs taken by the USAAF and RAF (not reproduced; Historic England aerial photo explorer) show that by 8 September 1943 pairs of rectangular plan buildings with pitched roofs had been constructed either side of the latrines at the eastmost and westmost ends of Jellalabad Barracks. These were temporary structures built during the Second World War and are not depicted on pre- and post-Second World War Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (published 1938 and 1961). Their function has not been identified.

4.3.2 By the end of the Second World War, Tidworth Camp was over 40 years old and in need of some modernisation. In 1949 plans were approved to modernise Assaye Barracks, which the Ministry of Works completed by 1953. Other barracks, including Jellalabad, were modernised gradually during the 1950s.

4.3.3 The 1961 1:10560 edition OS map (revised pre-1930 to 1961; **Figure 3c**) shows the camp in a state of change when buildings such as the original cookhouses and dining rooms were replaced by new structures and a number of other large buildings were constructed across the camp apparently in response to the needs of the army for larger buildings to cope with the ever increasing size of armoured vehicles and tanks.

4.3.4 The office building JE 0 060 was likely built in the 1950s as part of Tidworth's post-Second World War development. It is one of a number of additional buildings depicted in outline on the 1961 OS map whereas older buildings in the camp are depicted as solid black. It is uncertain exactly what the outlines represent, so it is uncertain whether JE 0 060 was proposed, under construction or recently built when the map was revised¹. It replaced the original latrine and the two Second World War structures seen on earlier 20th century mapping and aerial photographs.

4.3.5 The 1970 1:2500 OS map, which was revised 1969-1970, shows JE 0 060 in more detail (**Figure 3d**), as well as a similar but opposing building at the opposite end of Jellalabad Barracks. By this time, the dining rooms and central cook house that formed the crossbars of the two Jellalabad 'H'-plan units had been demolished and replaced by a green space with a flag staff (labelled FS). The 1970 OS map indicates similar changes happened at Candahar Barracks and it is likely that buildings JE 0 058, CA 0 068, and CA 0 070 (all demolished in the 2000s) were contemporary with JE 0 060 and likely served a similar administrative function to their respective half-battalions.

4.4 Late 20th century to present

4.4.1 By the end of the 20th century, much of the barracks had been in continuous use for over 90 years. Improvements and refurbishment had occurred across the camp however, many of the buildings were coming to the end of their useful lifespan and meant that the cost of refurbishing them for the needs of the 21st century along with continued maintenance would be unaffordable. The changing nature of the Army and its requirements also led to a need for different buildings to those designed for the needs of the early 20th century. In particular, the accommodation arrangements for soldiers needed to be updated.

¹ Building JE 0 060 is on the part of the map sheet that was revised 1930–45 and thereafter revised for major changes only in 1956–7.

- 4.4.2 During the 1990s, the need to renew the accommodation facilities as well as other buildings coincided with the Strategic Defence Review (SDR) which proposed a number of changes to the organisation and location of many elements of the Army with the need for Tidworth to accommodate armoured units returning from Germany. This resulted in a redesign of the barracks at Tidworth which involved a mix of refurbishment of some of the buildings and the replacement of others as part of Project Allenby/Connaught and the Army Basing Programme (ABP).
- 4.4.3 In 2004, building JE 0 060 was approved for demolition as part of the Outline Planning Permission for Project Allenby Connaught (application no. K/046111/O). However, it was then retained for 'rattle' use, meaning it was available for temporary occupation while other buildings in the garrison were refurbished or otherwise inaccessible.
- 4.4.4 When recorded in August 2025 the building was unoccupied.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Building JE 0 060

Introduction

- 5.1.1 Office building JE 0 060 was located backing onto the south-west side of Kirkee Road, Tidworth Garrison, Tidworth, SP9 7BN at NGR 423077, 148331. It was a post-Second World War building constructed sometime between 25 September 1945 and 1961, likely as part of the modernisation of the garrison in the 1950s. The architect is unknown, but the design is a relatively standard example of military buildings of this period.

Building materials, exterior form, and massing

- 5.1.2 Building JE 0 060 was a single-storey, rectangular plan, red brick building with a flat roof and an inset veranda that covered most of the front (south-west facing) elevation. It measured 34.39 m long by 10.40 m wide and was orientated approximately north-west to south-east on its long axis, parallel to Kirkee Road behind it. The veranda measured 21.78 m long by 2.24 m wide (**Photographs 1–7**).
- 5.1.3 The building was designed and built to be symmetrical, although later 20th century alterations introduced some elements of asymmetry, both externally and internally.
- 5.1.4 There were originally four entrances into the building, all on the south-west side, although one had been blocked prior to recording. Two of the entrances were positioned symmetrically towards the centre of the front elevation and were fitted with glazed partitions and glazed doors. A concrete disabled access ramp had been built up to the southern one, fitted with metal railings and a handrail, and there were disabled parking bays in front of the building (**Photographs 8–9**). A third double door was positioned at the south-east end of the veranda but its counterpart at the opposite (north-west) end of the veranda had been blocked (**Photographs 10–11**). The roof over the veranda was supported on a series of six, regularly spaced, thin metal columns, along its front edge with additional support provided by acrow props (**Photograph 12**).
- 5.1.5 The building retained its original metal framed casement windows with concrete lintels and sills, and fenestration throughout the building was regular and symmetrical apart from a minor modification to one window (detailed below). There were ten windows across the front elevation comprising four narrow windows to a toilet block at the centre of the elevation, two pairs of larger 4-light triple casement windows either side of the central doors and two more triple casement windows located towards either end of the elevation. The window to room

G27 (Second in Command (2IC)) had been modified with a small hatch inserted in the original metal frame. There were three 4-light double casement windows with a concrete surround at either end of the building and eight more 4-light triple casement windows across the rear elevation (**Photographs 13–14**). Many of the windows had internal bars for security and modern blinds.

- 5.1.6 Most of the green space in front of building JE 0 060 was converted to a car park by the end of the 20th century. A flagpole marked on the 1970 OS map as FS (flag staff) remained in front of JE 0 060 on the grass verge bordering the car park (**Photograph 1**).

The interior

- 5.1.7 The floor plan of building JE 0 060 is presented on **Figure 4**. It is based on a survey by ADSL dated 24 April 2015 which has been amended to reflect changes to the plan form since then. The room functions labelled on the plan indicate the use of the building in 2015.
- 5.1.8 The building was originally designed to be symmetrical with the layout of the north-west and south-east halves mirroring each other. However, the insertion of stud partition walls at the north-west end of the building, plus the removal of a wall in the toilet block and the blocking of two doors introduced elements of asymmetry to the layout and circulation.
- 5.1.9 The two off-centre front entrances each led into a small lobby area. The north-western lobby had an inner glazed partition door to the main NW to SE corridor and a quarry tile floor which extended south-east into the men's W.C. updated with modern sanitaryware (**Photographs 15–17**). The south-eastern lobby had been opened out to the main corridor and carpeted (**Photograph 18**). The W.C. on this side originally mirrored the men's one but sometime after April 2015 its cubicle partition wall was removed to create the larger space needed for a disabled toilet. Again, the sanitaryware was modern (**Photograph 19**).
- 5.1.10 The building was unoccupied when recorded, but some of the rooms contained modern office furniture and the modern toilet and kitchen facilities were still present.
- 5.1.11 The two lobbies led through into the main NW to SE corridor (G46 and G37), which provided separate access to most of the rooms in the building and was lit by four circular rooflights overhead. A glazed partition door in the main corridor marked the centre of the building and the division between the two halves (**Photographs 20–23**). Small rooms, including the kitchen (G66) and most of the offices, were positioned either side of the central corridor. At the south-east end of the building were two large offices (G25–G26) whereas the original large room(s) at the north-west end of the building had been sub-divided into five: an inaccessible plant room G29, offices G61–G63 and a wide corridor G64 (**Photographs 24–27**).
- 5.1.12 The interior of the building had been redecorated and refurnished in recent years. The walls and ceiling were painted throughout, and the floor was mostly carpeted except for hard-wearing floors in the ladies/disabled W.C. (G38), the kitchen (G66), and large rooms at the south-east end (G25–G26), and quarry tiles in the north-eastern lobby and men's W.C. The original walls were of brick, whereas the inserted walls at the north-west end were stud-partitions (**Photograph 27**). The original brick walls and later stud partitions also featured different skirting.
- 5.1.13 Despite the later finishes and furniture, the building retained many of its original features including the metal-framed windows, glazed partition doors and quarry tiles already mentioned. Most of the internal doors were original with either Bakelite door knobs or metal handles. Most of the rooms had toggle light switches and cork noticeboards, and the

building was heated by cast-iron column radiators of various sizes, all of which were consistent with a mid-20th century date of construction (**Photographs 28–30**).

- 5.1.14 The north-western half of the building contained the men's W.C. (G68), a family room (G65), kitchen (G66), print room (G47), store (G30), and plant room (G29) in addition to the various offices (i.e., **Photograph 24–26 and 31**). An internal doorway between the kitchen and the family room was blocked on one side with the door retained and nailed shut. This may have been done when the kitchen was created or upgraded as the modern kitchen worktop ran in front of the former doorway. The kitchen also contained a key safe with a Mark IV manifoil combination lock made by Chubb, a type of lock commonly used by the UK Ministry of Defence (**Photographs 32–36**).
- 5.1.15 The print room (G47) was interconnected with the adjacent store (G30) and had a, likely original, fitted cupboard built across the entire south-east side of the room (**Photographs 37–38**).
- 5.1.16 The small offices in the south-eastern half of the building (e.g. G69 and G24 **Photographs 39–40**) were similar to those in the north-western half. The two large rooms at the south-east end of the building (G25–G26) were inter-connected by a large sliding door. Their large dimensions, hard-wearing floors, direct external access and a large wooden workbench give the impression of a workshop rather than an administrative function, but survey data from 2015 indicates these rooms were then used as offices for the Commanding Officer (CO) and Public Relations Officer (PRO; **Photographs 41–43**).
- 5.1.17 The door between room G26 (PRO) and G27 (2IC) was a split stable-type door, the only one of its kind in the building. This and the hatch inserted in the window of G27 suggest it may have once functioned as a reception or dispensary of some sort (**Photographs 44–45**). Room G28 was a rest room as of April 2015 (**Photograph 46**) with direct access into G27 (2IC).
- 5.1.18 A potentially original feature of interest in the south-east half of the building was a small safe in room G70, which as of April 2015 was the office of the Chaplain to the Force. The safe was locked and did not have a manufacturer's mark on the outside, but the keyhole escutcheon was inscribed 1773 (**Photograph 47–48**), possibly referring to the safe model number or manufacturer's date of establishment.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 This historic building record provides a permanent record of JE 0 060 for future research and interest ahead of its proposed demolition.
- 6.1.2 Building JE 0 060 was a mid-20th century office building, probably built in the 1950s as part of the modernisation of Tidworth Garrison after the Second World War. The original occupants and architect are unknown, but the design was a relatively standard example of military buildings of this period. It comprised a symmetrical, single-storey, rectangular plan brick building with a flat roof and an inset veranda on the front and featured glazed partition entrance doors and metal framed windows with concrete sills and lintels.
- 6.1.3 Based on their age, matching form, and respective locations within their barracks, it is likely that buildings JE 0 058, CA 0 068, and CA 0 070 (all demolished in the early 2000s) were contemporary with JE 0 060 and likely served a similar administrative function to their respective half-battalions.

- 6.1.4 As recorded, the building retained much of its mid-20th century appearance and character, including its original symmetrical plan form and massing, albeit with some internal alterations including inserted partition walls, blocked doors and adaption for disabled use. Despite this, the originally symmetrical layout of the building was still evident. The interior had been redecorated and largely refurnished but retained some original fixtures and fittings consistent with the mid-20th-century period. These included glazed partitions and doors in the circulation area, several original internal doors with Bakelite knobs or brass handles, toggle light switches and cast iron column radiators, a fitted cupboard, and a potentially original safe by an unknown manufacturer.

7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Security copy

- 7.1.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7.2 Preparation of archive

- 7.2.1 The project has generated mostly digital data with only a few physical paper records. Any physical records will be digitised, and the project will be deposited as a digital only archive.
- 7.2.2 The digital archive generated by the project will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

7.3 OASIS record

- 7.3.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigation) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated (OASIS Id: wessexar1-537805), with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

- 8.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 8.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research, or development control within the planning process.



8.2 Third party data copyright

- 8.2.1 This document, the evaluation report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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- National Library of Scotland OS maps <https://maps.nls.uk/os/> (accessed 10 October 2025)

Cartographic sources

From National Library of Scotland

- 1910 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500 Hampshire and Isle of Wight sheet XIV.15 revised 1909
- 1938 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500 Wiltshire sheet XLVIII.15 revised 1936



1961 Ordnance Survey map 1:10560 SU24NW - A surveyed/revised pre-1930 to 1961

1970 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500 SU2248-SU2348 - AA revised 1969

1970 Ordnance Survey map 1:2500 SU2247-SU2347 - AA revised 1970

Aerial photographs

From Historic England Aerial Photo Explorer

USAAF photograph flown 8 September 1943, ref. us_7ph_gp_loc37_v_5029

RAF photograph flown 25 September 1945, ref. raf_106g_uk_838_rp_3015

Documentary sources

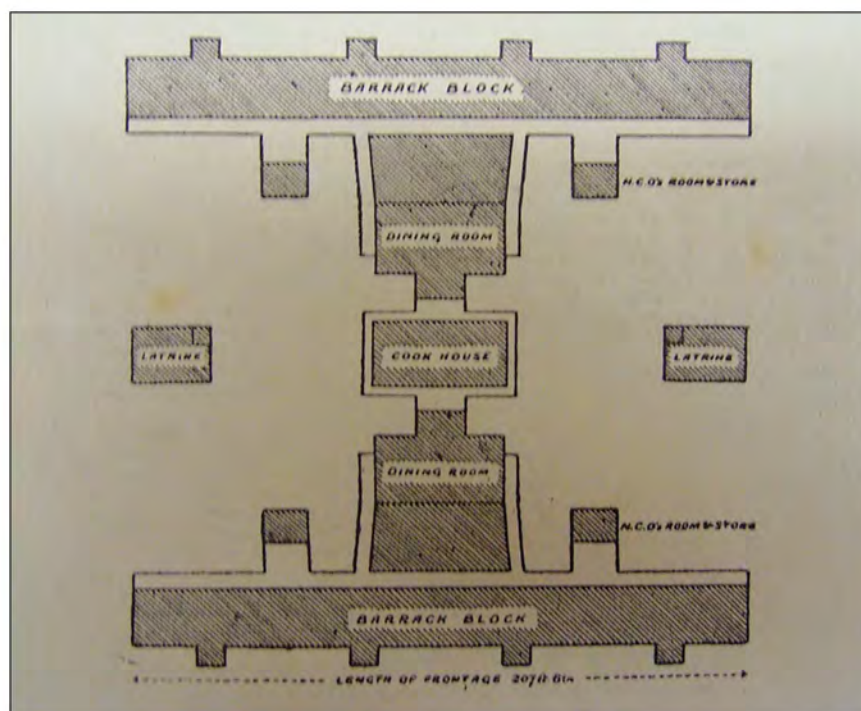
From Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre

'The Military Development of Wiltshire: Plan & particulars of the Tidworth Barracks' article in
The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, December 27, 1900, page 8



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Site Boundary (approx.)

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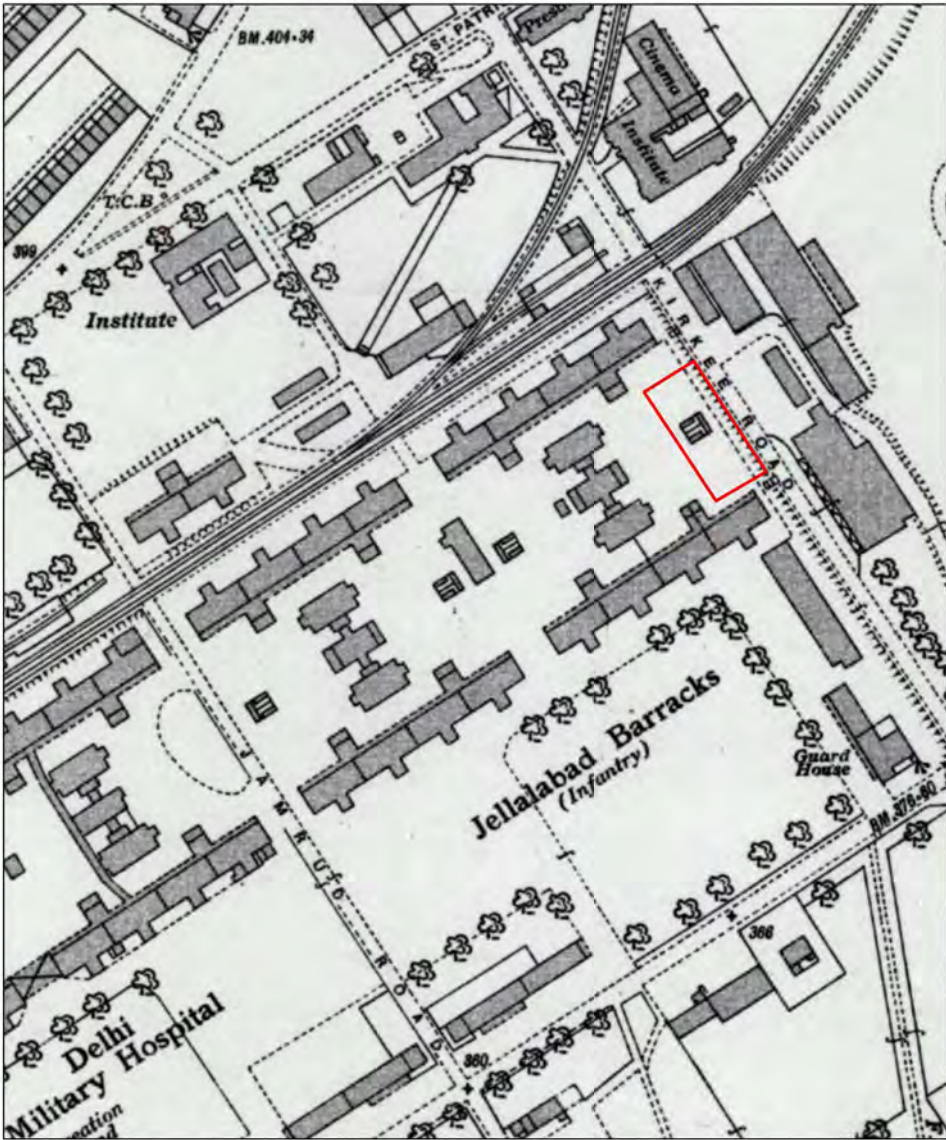
Scale: Main plan only 1:15,000 (approx.) at A4

Figure 2. Proposed plan of Tidworth Barracks published in the Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, 27 December 1900.

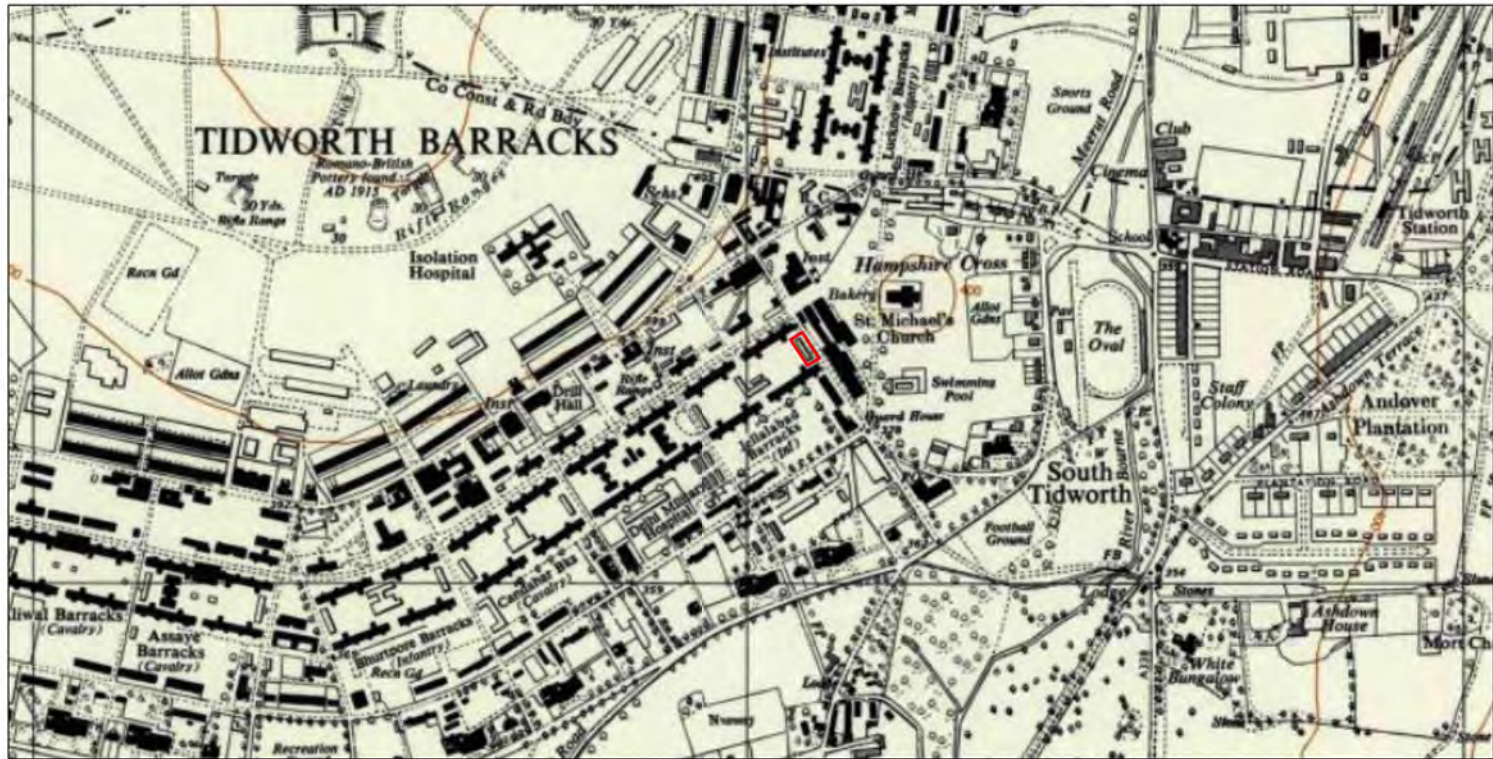




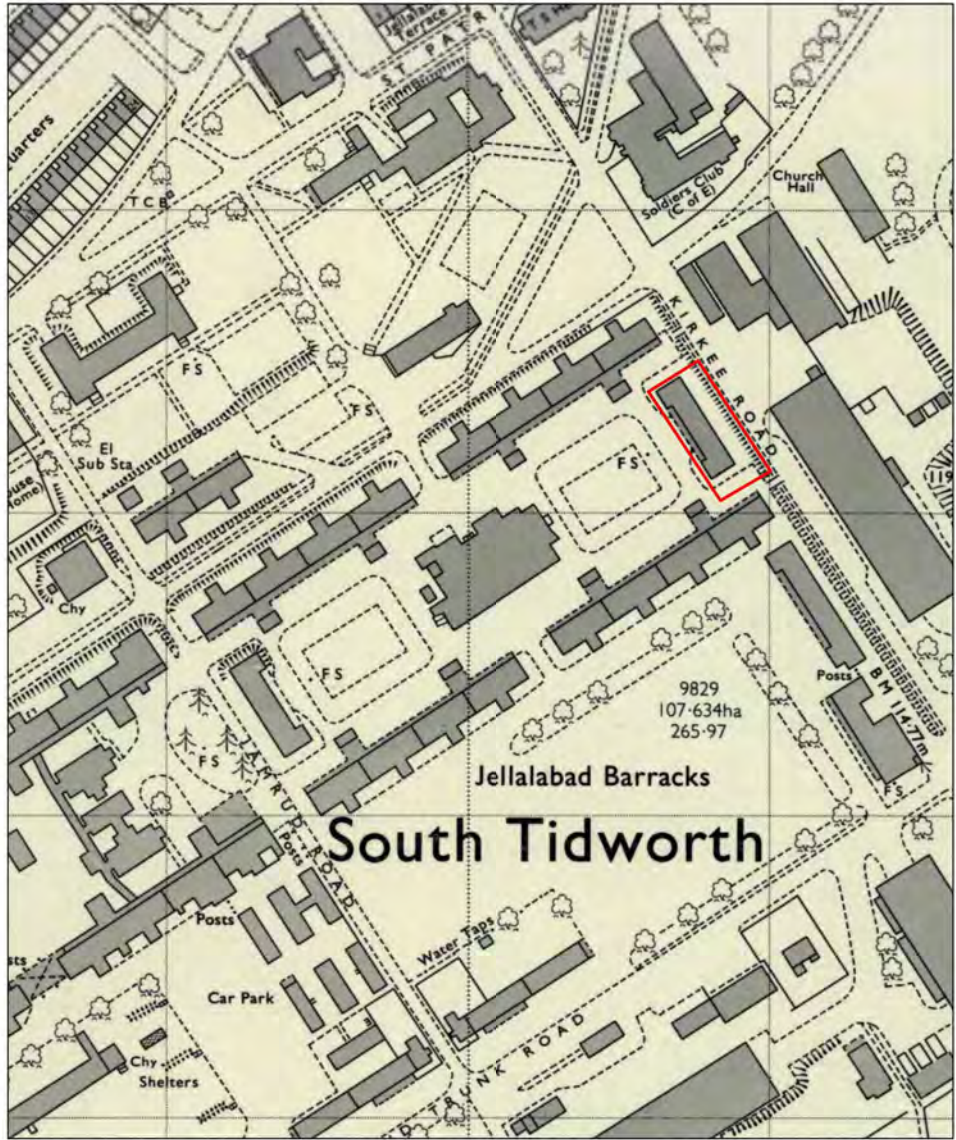
a) OS map published 1910 (revised 1909)



b) OS map published 1938 (revised 1936)



c) OS map published 1961 (revised pre-1930 to 1961)



d) OS map published 1970 (revised 1969)

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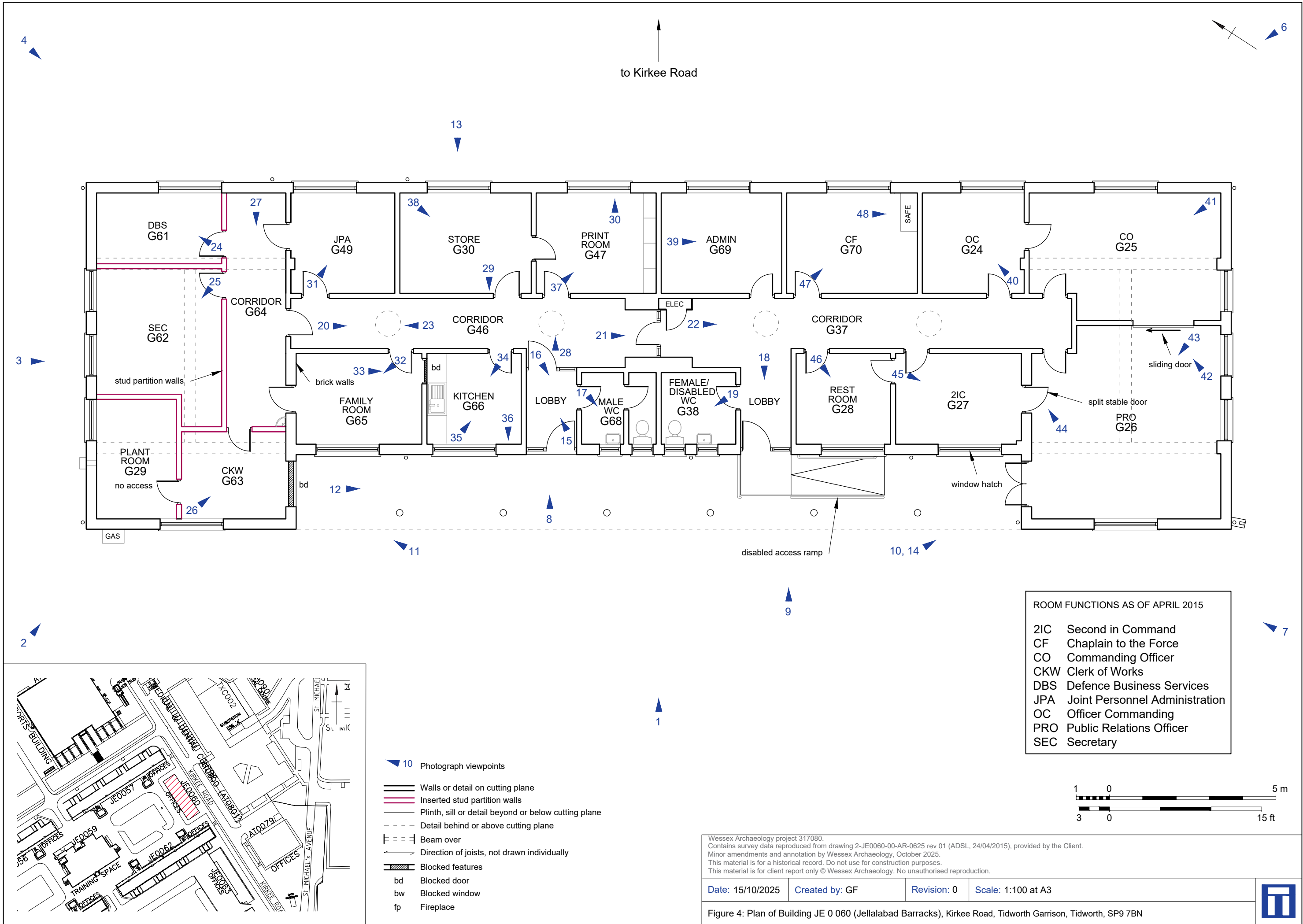
Site Boundary (approx.)

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Date: 12/10/2025 Created by: GF Revision: 0 Scale: Maps a, b and d 1:2,500 / map c 1:10,560 at A3

Figure 3. Ordnance Survey maps







Photograph 1: Building JE 0 060, Jellalabad Barracks, Tidworth Garrison - front (south-west) elevation



Photograph 2: Building JE 0 060 viewed from the west



Photograph 3: Building JE 0 060 north-west end elevation



Photograph 4: Building JE 0 060 viewed from the north



Photograph 5: Building JE 0 060 rear north-east elevation viewed from Kirkee Road



Photograph 6: Building JE 0 060 viewed from the east



Photograph 7: Building JE 0 060 viewed from the south



Photograph 8: Building JE 0 060 northern of the two off-centre front entrance



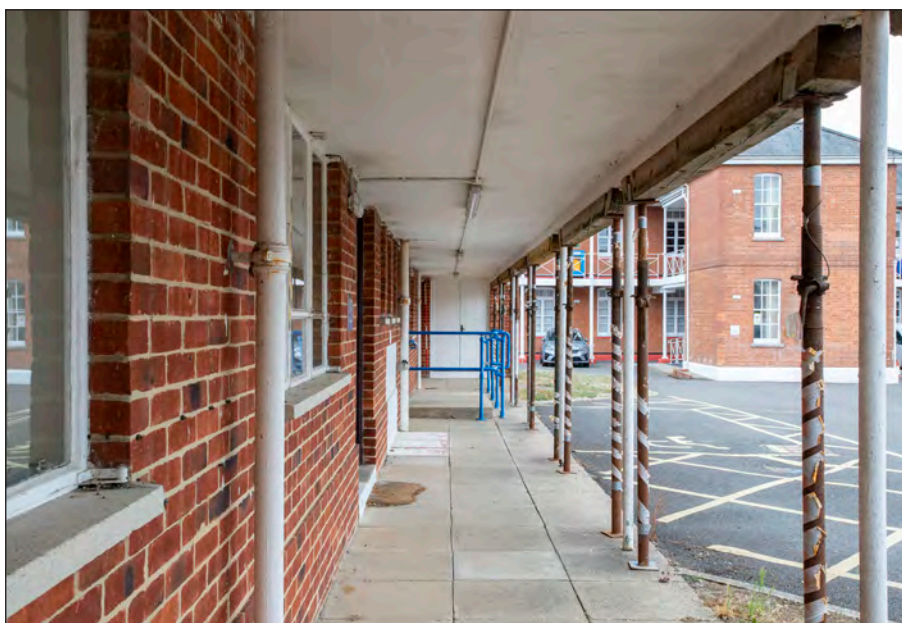
Photograph 9: Building JE 0 060 southern of the two off-centre front entrances with added disabled access ramp



Photograph 10: Building JE 0 060 entrance into the south-east end of the building



Photograph 11: Building JE 0 060 blocked entrance into the north-west end of the building



Photograph 12: Building JE 0 060 view along the veranda from the north-west



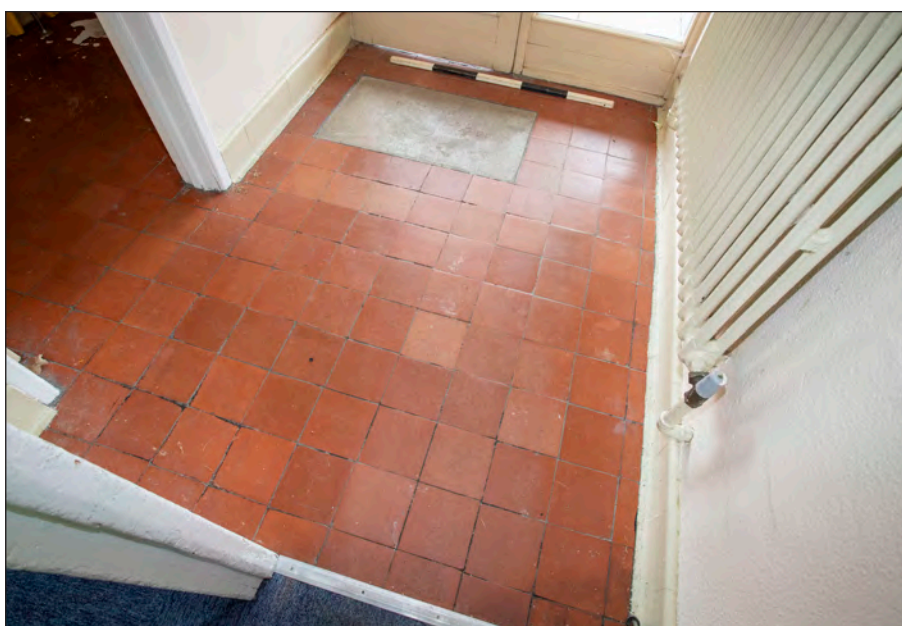
Photograph 13: Building JE 0 060 example of a 4-light triple casement window



Photograph 14: Building JE 0 060 modified 4-light triple casement window with an inserted hatch (to room G27)



Photograph 15: Building JE 0 060, off-centre entrance lobby in the north-west half of the building



Photograph 16: Building JE 0 060 detail of quarry tile floor in north-western off-centre entrance lobby



Photograph 17: Building JE 0 060 men's W.C. room G68



Photograph 18: Building JE 0 060 off-centre entrance lobby in the south-west half of the building



Photograph 19: Building JE 0 060 ladies/disabled W.C. room G38



Photograph 20: Building JE 0 060 main corridor G46 in north-western half



Photograph 21: Building JE 0 060 glazed partition doorway that separates the main corridor into two



Photograph 22: Building JE 0 060 main corridor G37 in the south-eastern half



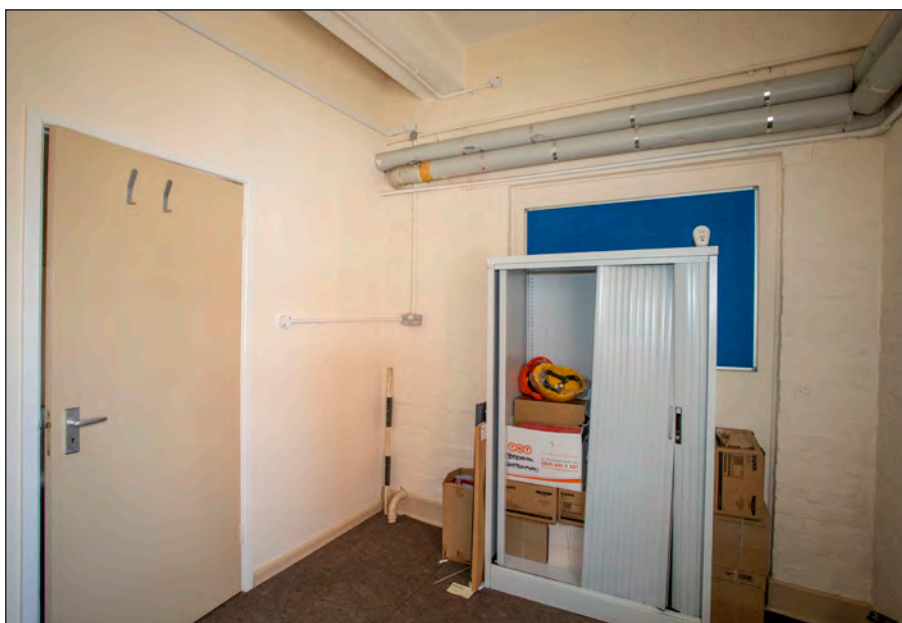
Photograph 23: Building JE 0 060 detail of the rooflights in the main corridor(s)



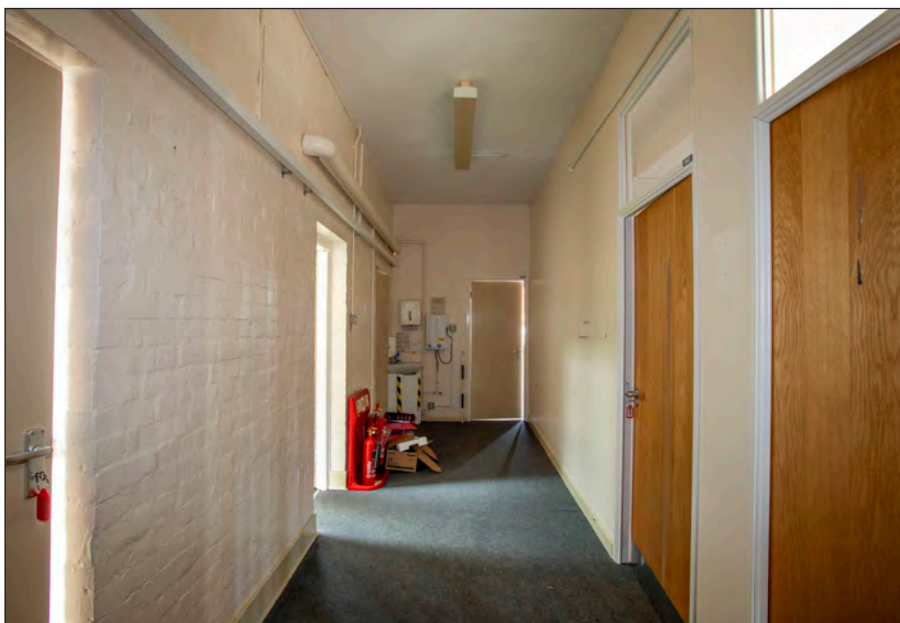
Photograph 24: Building JE 0 060 Defence Business Services (DBS) office room G



Photograph 25: Building JE 0 060 Secretary (SEC) office room G



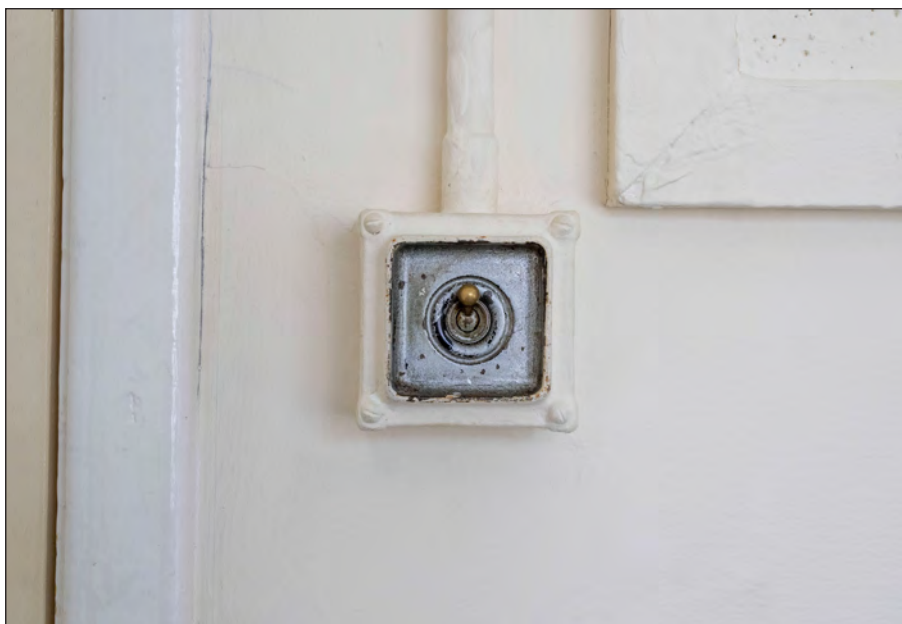
Photograph 26: Building JE 0 060 Clerk of Works (CKW) office room G63, note the blocked external door behind the locker



Photograph 27: Building JE 0 060 corridor G64, note the brick walls on the left and stud partition walls on the right



Photograph 28: Building JE 0 060 example of an internal door



Photograph 29: Building JE 0 060 example of a toggle light switch



Photograph 30: Building JE 0 060 example of a cast-iron column radiator



Photograph 31: Building JE 0 060 Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) room G49



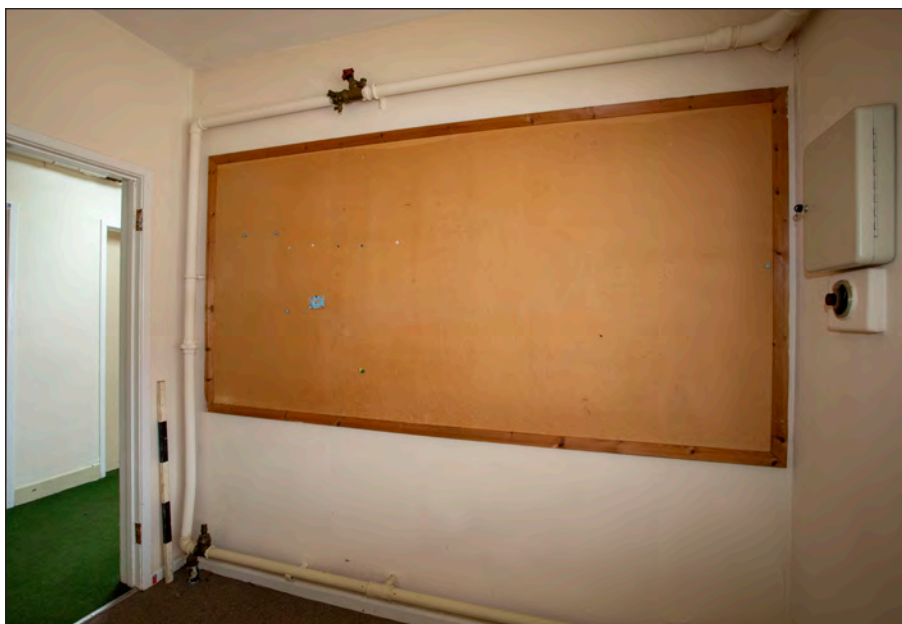
Photograph 32: Building JE 0 060 family room G65



Photograph 33: Building JE 0 060 blocked door nailed shut between family room G65 and kitchen G66



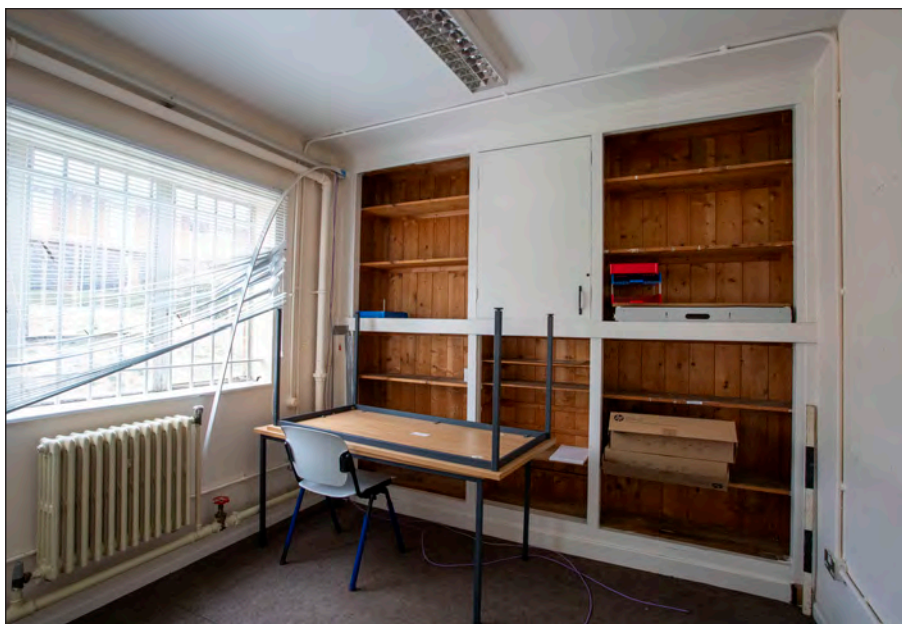
Photograph 34: Building JE 0 060 kitchen G66 with blocked door on the right



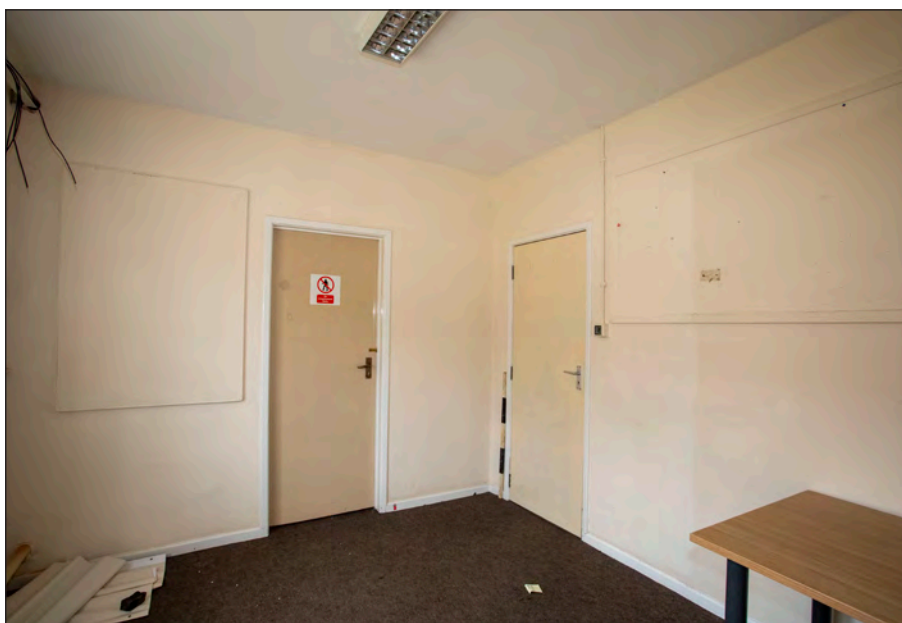
Photograph 35: Building JE 0 060 kitchen G66 viewed from the west with key safe on the right



Photograph 36: Building JE 0 060 detail of Chubb Mark IV Manifoil combination lock



Photograph 37: Building JE 0 060 print room G47 with fitted cupboard



Photograph 38: Building JE 0 060 store room G30



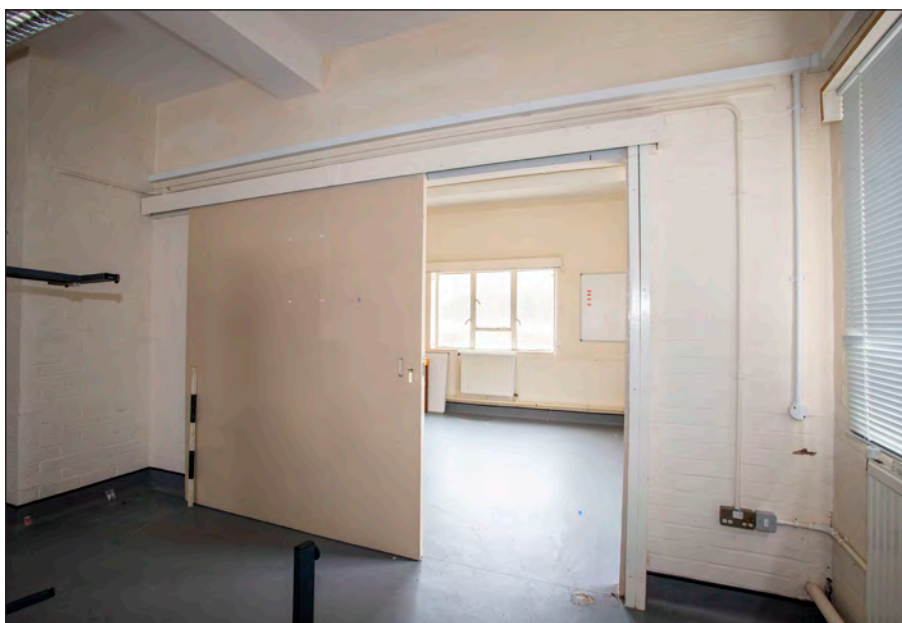
Photograph 39: Building JE 0 060 Admin office G



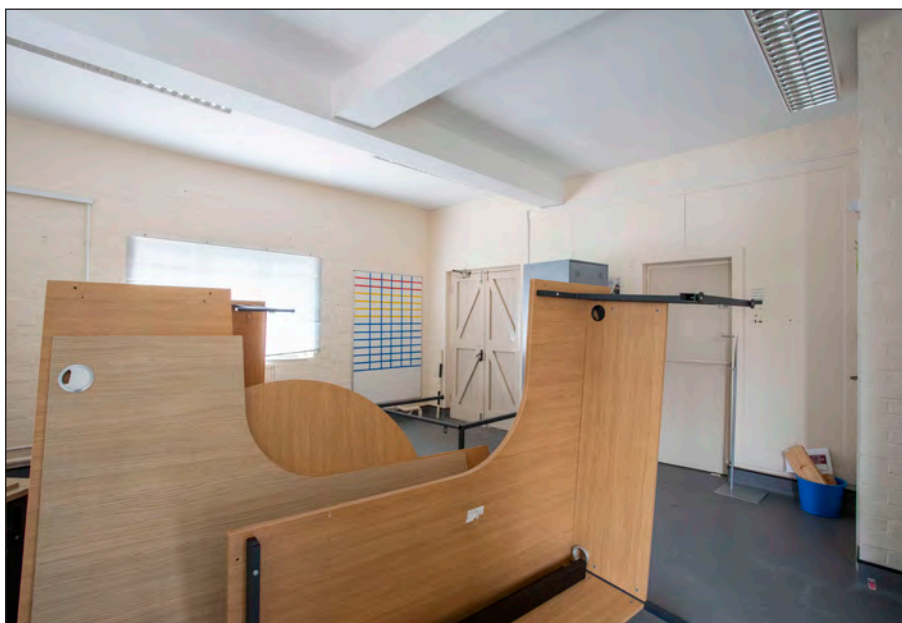
Photograph 40: Building JE 0 060 Officer Commanding (OC) office



Photograph 41: Building JE 0 060 Commanding Officer (CO) office



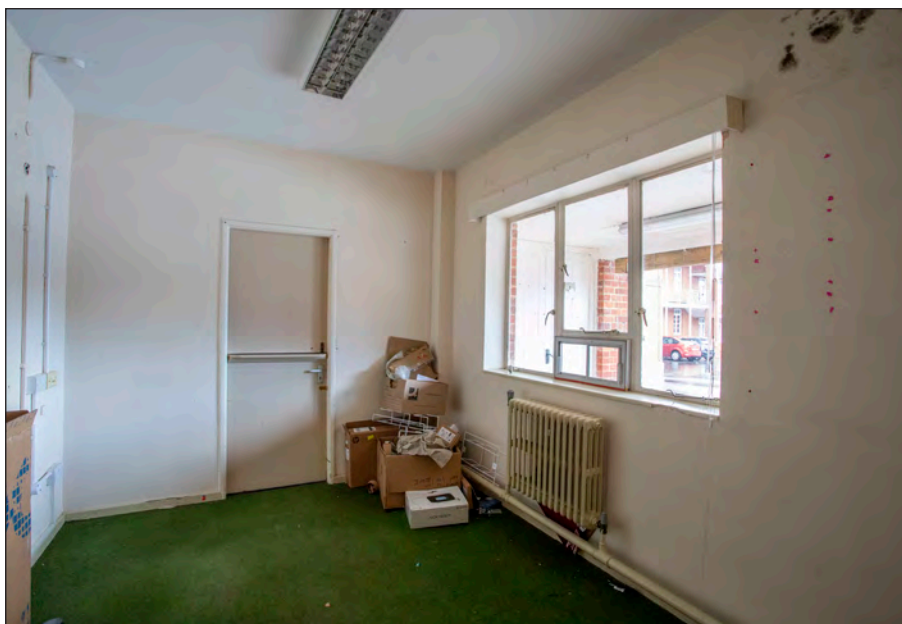
Photograph 42: Building JE 0 060 sliding door between rooms G25 and G26



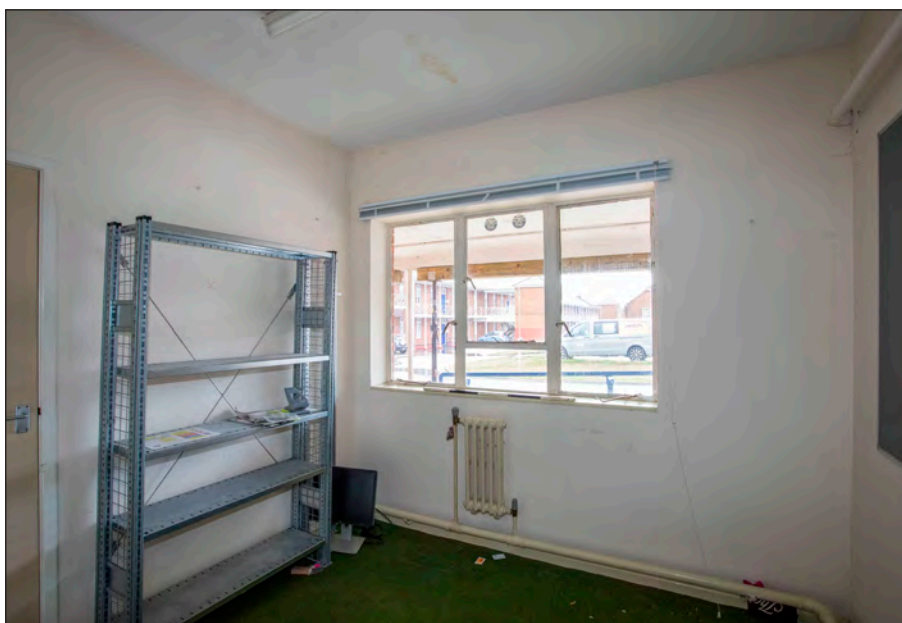
Photograph 43: Building JE 0 060 room G26



Photograph 44: Building JE 0 060 split door between rooms G26 and G27



Photograph 45: Building JE 0 060 Second-in-Command (2IC) office G



Photograph 46: Building JE 0 060 rest room G28



Photograph 47: Building JE 0 060 Chaplain to the Force (CF) office G



Photograph 48: Building JE 0 060 safe in office G



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