

22nd Amdt
17/04/2009

timber lights to eight bays, but 2 lights each to two bays at each end (corresponding with hipped section) and all set in to the l-stanchions between bays; the rear is as the front. Above the window strip is a deep plank valance with scalloped ends. To the left of the doors at the front are remains of an original cantilevered canopy on cast-iron brackets to a cycle rack.

INTERIOR: timber trusses. The narrow gauge tramway ran the length of the building at its centre.

HISTORY: This building was positioned on the transit system that linked the Shell Filling Rooms, Fuzing Rooms sited outside the ramparts to the remainder of the site. It was built in 1900/01, its style being characteristic of the distinctive architectural mark that the navy imposed on those ordnance yards that came under its administration in 1890. It is the best-preserved of three painters' shops and a structure relating to a key function relating to the production of shells for warships on this site. The variety of naval ordnance available required the colour coding of ammunition and containers, and the varnishing of shell interiors to prevent the formation of salts.

The magazines and related structures at Priddy's Hard date from the late 18th century. The site's expansion from the mid 19th century was closely related to the development of land and sea artillery and the navy's transition from the age of sail, powder and solid shot to the Dreadnought class of the early 1900s. Priddy's Hard retains the best-preserved range of structures that relate to this remarkable history of continual enlargement and adaptation, one that encompasses that of Britain's dominance as a sea power on a global scale.

For further historical details on this site, see the description for 'A' Magazine.

499947

PRIDDY'S HARD
Case Store Exhibition and
Conference Rooms and Rolling
Way to S of 'B' Magazine

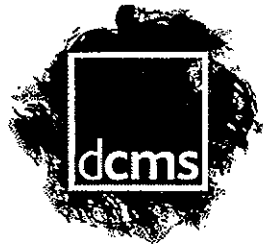
GV

II

Stores for empty shell cases, with part of Rolling Way attached. This Case Store of 1865 was rebuilt 1877-83 in brick, the roof being reused. Brick in modified Flemish bond, with slate roof. It is a long narrow range with low-pitched hipped roof, and has four 6-pane and one 8-pane lights. Attached to the S end is a 2-storeyed gabled unit of 1901, in brick with slate roof. It is in four bays, with vertical lights set to concrete lintels. The later building, which is now a conference centre and includes a further mid C20 addition, is thought to replace an earlier one on the site, and retains the previous wood-block floor, and king-post trusses.

To the E side of the 1865 Case Store, comprising a brick-walled lean-to, is the former Rolling Way that enabled explosives to be transported from the Camber to the Laboratory complex (qv).

HISTORY: This building comprises a prominent part of the core group at Priddy's Hard, forming the eastern boundary to this part of the site. Case stores are associated with the introduction of shells into naval service, each shell being individually packed into its own wooden box. It is one of a series of such rooms, comprising one of the core group of buildings on this uniquely important site. The



22nd Amelt
17/04/2009

later Rolling Way at Priddy's Hard (the original one being part of 'B' Magazine, (qv) formed part of the tramway system that from the 1860s was devised in order to link 'C' Magazine to the Laboratory and its associated shell-filling complex, and this section is an important surviving remnant that relates to the great expansion and important historical role of this site.

The case stores at Priddy's Hard are all grouped around the magazine complex that developed from the late 18th century around its small harbour. They all date from the second half of the 19th century and are associated with the introduction into naval service of shells, a type of ordnance which revolutionised both the operations of the key naval depots and the development of naval ships and fortifications. Each shell was individually packed into its own wooden box before being taken aboard ship.

The magazines and related structures at Priddy's Hard date from the late 18th century. The site's expansion from the mid 19th century was closely related to the development of land and sea artillery and the navy's transition from the age of sail, powder and solid shot to the Dreadnought class of the early 1900s. Priddy's Hard retains the best-preserved range of structures that relate to this remarkable history of continual enlargement and adaptation, one that encompasses that of Britain's dominance as a sea power on a global scale.

For further historical details on this site, see the description for 'A' Magazine.

500744

PRIDDY'S HARD
Quick Fire Shell Store,
approximately 19m W of 'A'
Magazine

GV

II

Quick Fire Ammunition Store. 1896/7. English bond brick with slate roof. Rectangular plan. Segmental header arches over all openings. South gable end has double-leaf central door flanked by casement windows which were deepened using the original sills in 1916. Outer clasping piers, with stone caps, to brick coped parapet. 10-bay side elevations with similar fenestration, each bay being recessed and articulated by brick pilasters.

INTERIOR has metal roof trusses.

HISTORY: This imposing range of 1896/7 is sited close to the main site entrance and 'A' Magazine. After an example at Bull Point, Plymouth, it is the most impressive surviving example of a structure for the storage of this important new type of naval ordnance, significant within the context of this site and its unique historical importance. The windows were sensitively deepened when it was converted into a carpenters' machine shop for the Experimental Mining Depot in 1915, when the opening of the depot at Bedenham had made its original function redundant.

The magazines and related structures at Priddy's Hard date from the late 18th century. The site's expansion from the mid 19th century was closely related to the development of land and sea