



## Lichfield Friarsgate

### Building Recording of Lichfield Police Station and Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane

Development Securities (Lichfield) Ltd.  
May 2017



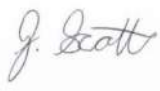

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**Contents.**

- 1.0 Introduction ..... 1
  - 1.1 Scope of Work ..... 1
  - 1.2 Site Location..... 1
- 2.0 Methodology ..... 2
  - 2.1 Augmented Level 1 Building Recording ..... 2
  - 2.2 Level 1 Building Recording ..... 3
- 3.0 Historic Background ..... 3
  - 3.1 Post Medieval (1540-1750 AD)..... 3
  - 3.2 Industrial Period (1750-1900 AD)..... 4
  - 3.3 Modern (1900-present) ..... 5
- 4.0 Results of Building Recording ..... 6
  - 4.1 Augmented Level 1: Building C - Lichfield Police Station ..... 6
    - 4.1.1 Exterior – Main Block – North-west Elevation ..... 3
    - 4.1.2 Exterior – Main Block – North-east Elevation ..... 3
    - 4.1.3 Exterior – Main Block – South-east Elevation ..... 4
    - 4.1.4 Exterior – Main Block – South-west Elevation..... 4
    - 4.1.5 Exterior – three-storey ancillary block..... 5
    - 4.1.6 Interior – Main Block – Ground Floor ..... 5
    - 4.1.7 Interior – Main Block – First Floor ..... 7
    - 4.1.8 Interior – Main Block – Second Floor ..... 8
  - 4.2 Level 1: Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane ..... 34
    - 4.2.1 Exterior – North-west Elevation..... 34
    - 4.2.2 Exterior – South-west Elevation ..... 35
    - 4.2.3 Exterior – South-east Elevation ..... 35
    - 4.2.4 Exterior – North-East Elevation ..... 35
    - 4.2.5 Interior – General Description ..... 36
- 5.0 Summary Conclusion ..... 48



6.0 Bibliography ..... 49

Appendices



## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Scope of Work

This Building Recording Survey Report has been prepared by Dr Gillian Scott, Built Heritage Consultant, WYG on behalf of Development Securities (Lichfield) Ltd., to fulfil Condition 9 of the planning permission granted for a large mixed-use redevelopment scheme at Lichfield Friarsgate (Ref: 15/01365/FULM). Condition 9 states that:

*'No demolition shall commence until a photographic record of the buildings within the application site has been undertaken by a suitably qualified person and a copy of the record submitted to the Local Planning Authority.'*

In response to this condition, a brief for the building recording work was prepared by the Staffordshire County Council Archaeology Officer, Stephen Dean. This sets out the requirement for building recording of Lichfield Police Station to an augmented Historic England Level 1 standard (HE 2016) that includes internal photography of elements of the building, as well as the production of measured sketch plans, if no architectural plans are available, as well as recording of Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane to Historic England Level 1 standard (HE 2016).

This report and its accompanying photographic archive are intended to fulfil the requirements of Condition 9 and the recording work has been carried out in accordance with the project brief which is reproduced as Appendix B to this report.

### 1.2 Site Location

The buildings are located on the south-east side of Frog Lane, a one-way street located to the immediate south side of Lichfield's historic core (centred on NGR: SK 11833 09341). The Police Station lies at the north-east end of Frog Lane. It has a strip of grass to its north-west side and is unbounded onto Frog Lane, whilst its north-east, south-east and south-west sides are enclosed within a tall brick wall with buttresses, accessed via a wide gateway at the north-east end of the Police Station. The semi-detached houses comprising Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane are located to the immediate south-west side of the Police Station. They each have front and rear gardens with driveways, bounded on all sides by timber panelled fences with concrete uprights. The buildings lie within Lichfield Conservation Area, in the 'Lichfield Historic Core' Urban Character Area (Staffordshire County Council 2011, HUCA 3), but they

are not designated heritage assets in themselves, neither are they recorded in the Lichfield Historic Environment Record.

## 2.0 Methodology

The building recording covers Lichfield Police Station and Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane which are all due for demolition as part of the permitted scheme of development. The level of recording is tailored, with different levels of recording undertaken, based on the assessment of the significance of the buildings on site provided in the Heritage Statement, submitted as part of the planning application for the current development (WYG 2015a). The recording levels referred to are detailed in Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) and the precise scope of each, as pertains to the current survey, is described below and outlined fully in Appendix B. The building recording did not involve the production of measured surveys of the buildings, or additional archival research.

The building recording was undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014).

A site plan is included in Appendix A that details the building numbers used throughout the report.

### 2.1 Augmented Level 1 Building Recording

An Augmented Level 1 Building Recording was carried out at Lichfield Police Station.

The augmented Level 1 survey aimed to provide a 'basic visual record' covering the minimum information needed to identify the building's location, age and type, augmented by investigation of aspects of phasing of the building, as well as aspects of the social control of movement, changes in function and attitudes to policing, police branding and elements of hierarchy in the architecture. The survey consisted of a photographic and written account as follows.

- Black and white film and digital photographs detailing the external appearance of the building, giving an impression of its overall impact, shape and size. All photographs were taken using an 18-megapixel digital SLR camera. The photographs contain a graduated photographic scale (where practicable).



- A written account containing a note of any statutory designations, the building's precise location, the date the record was made with the name of the recorder, the location of archival material, a description of the building's external and internal form, and a summary of its type, historic and present use, materials and date and any features particular to the building the understanding of the elements of interest outlined above.

## 2.2 Level 1 Building Recording

Level 1 Building Recording was carried out at Buildings Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane.

A Level 1 survey is a 'basic visual record' that also provides the minimum information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. The survey consisted of a photographic and written account as follows.

- Black and white film and digital photographs detailing the external appearance of the building, giving an impression of its overall impact, shape and size. All photographs were taken using an 18-megapixel digital SLR camera. The photographs contain a graduated photographic scale (where practicable).
- A written account containing a note of any statutory designations, the building's precise location, the date the record was made with the name of the recorder, the location of archival material, a description of the building's external form, and a summary of its type, historic and present use, materials and possible date.

## 3.0 Historic Background

The Heritage Statement (WYG 2015a) and Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (WYG 2015b) reports submitted as part of the planning application for the present development include extracts of historic maps covering the site area, along with an account of the site's development. For completeness, the elements of the site's development that are pertinent to the building recording exercise are repeated and segmented in the sections below. The reader is referred to the previous assessment report for map extracts and more detailed information on the wider area and its chronological development (WYG 2015a and 2015b).

### 3.1 Post Medieval (1540-1750 AD)

During the post-medieval period, much of Lichfield and the surrounding area seem to have retained its medieval character, and within Lichfield itself, the medieval streetscape of the

town seems to have remained unaltered, and the occupation of many medieval properties is likely to have continued into the post-medieval period. Additionally, the various industries within Lichfield, such as leather working and tanneries, persisted into the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century (Staffordshire County Council 2011, 54). However, archaeological evidence also suggests that the area may have seen a period of abandonment during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with a subsequent period of building up and regeneration during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, indicated by Speed's c. 1610 map. At Frog Lane, archaeological evidence suggests that the area was raised during the post-medieval period to improve drainage (ibid. 52).

## 3.2 Industrial Period (1750-1900 AD)

Historic mapping (WYG 2015a, Appendix F) indicates development within the site and local area during the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. John Snape's 1766 plan of Lichfield depicts buildings along much of Frog Lane, including a rectangular structure aligned onto Frog Lane in a location that roughly approximates to the front garden of No. 20 Frog Lane and the car park in front of the south-western end of the Police Station. The remainder of the site area is shown unoccupied. Snape's later plan of c.1781 provides more detail. It shows that same rectangular building, but also depicts a series of gardens/burgage plots occupying the remainder of the site area running between Frog Lane and the city ditch. The same arrangement is shown on Crompton's plan of 1786 and Dewhurst and Nicol's map of 1836, although in these latter cases the rectangular building appears smaller than previously depicted suggesting either map error, partial demolition, or total redevelopment at this date.

The city ditch was certainly in-filled by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and 'Gresley Row', a small lane, was built along part of the course of the ditch (Staffordshire County Council 2011, 60). The route of the ditch to the south-east of Frog Lane appears also to have become a lane linked to Gresley Row, called 'Castle Ditch'. The St Mary's Parish tithe map c.1848 depicts the site as a number of open plots or gardens between Frog Lane and Castle Ditch, still occupied by the single small building on Frog Lane, by now shown with a sort lane to its north-east side running towards Castle Ditch. The south-east side of the site, where the site is located, contrasted markedly with the north-west side of the street which has a higher density of built form, interspersed with smaller areas of open space and rear courtyard areas.

The South Staffordshire Railway opened in c.1849 and this brought about the construction of Station Road, which provided access from St John Street to the new train station to the south-east of the site. Station Road was eventually replaced by the new section of Birmingham Road during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Between Castle Ditch and the railway line there





were the open fields, known as 'Levet's Fields' in association with John Levens Houses. The appearance of this part of Lichfield on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, of 1884, is very much of an area on the periphery of the main city limits with an open undeveloped character. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map does show some redevelopment within the site, in the form of a collection of individual buildings aligned onto Frog Lane, four in total possibly with greenhouses, and the creation of an orchard. Castle Ditch is not labelled as a formal lane, but rather as a footpath joined to Gresley Row.

### 3.3 Modern (1900-present)

The c.1924 Ordnance Survey map records further changes within the site, including demolition of the four small buildings and greenhouses shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, and their replacement with a large school building and drill hall in the location of the present Police Station. Further demolition work was carried out on the remainder of Frog Lane during the 1930s to resolve sub-standard housing in the area (Upton 2001, 161-162), although some Edwardian properties do still stand. The site is shown in the same way on the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1938 although the character of Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane suggests that they must have been constructed at around this time (<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/411894/309310/10/100733>). They are set back from the road, semi-detached, and representative of the development of aspirational housing which is probably more familiar to the expanding suburbs, rather than to the historic core of Lichfield.

The 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey Map of 1955 depicts Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane for the first time and also shows two further L-Shaped buildings constructed to their north-east side, between them and the pre-existing school (<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/412041/309144/10/101324>). The rear gardens of the properties extend almost as far as the line of the former city ditch, which is further than their present extent. The site shown in the same way on the Ordnance Survey map of 1960.

A plaque displayed in the public enquires office of the Police Station, and photographed as part of the recording, details the opening of the Police Station on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1971 and names P Woodcock F.R.I.B.A. as the Architect to the Police Authority (Photograph 1). Woodcock appears to have been the County Architect at the time of the Station's construction. Another of Woodcock's buildings, Whittington Primary School, is still extant on the outskirts of Whittington. It opened in 1968.

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1974 depicts the demolition of the two L-Shaped structures, the school, and the drill hall, and their replacement with the present L-Shaped Police Station with its external kennels and garage structure. Its plot and boundary treatments appear to be as they are presently, although the building's footprint is shown without a range that presently extends from the south-west elevation of the building. This appears for the first time in the Ordnance Survey map of 1987, when the rear gardens to Nos. 18 and 20 are also foreshortened (<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/412041/309144/13/101329>). The Police Station may have replaced that on Muckley Corner, Wallsall Road, south-west of Lichfield. It opened in 1935 and closed in 1971, around the time that the present Police Station was built. The Arts and Crafts former police station is now a bed and breakfast called Coopers End Guesthouse.

## 4.0 Results of Building Recording

The building recording was undertaken from 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> March 2017 by Dr Gillian Scott, Built Heritage Consultant, WYG. A site plan showing the building references referred to in the text is provided in Appendix A of this report. Architects plans, produced in 2010, of Lichfield Police Station and dimensioned sketch plans of Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane are also included in Appendix A with details of the room numbers used in the text. These should be read in conjunction with the descriptions below.

A selection of photographs is provided throughout the following text for illustrative purposes. The full photographic archive will be deposited, alongside this report, with the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Staffordshire under accession number 2017.LH.19. The photographic register, detailing the location and direction of each archive photograph, is provided as Appendix C.

During the building recording the south-eastward projecting wing of the L-Shaped Lichfield Police Station was not safely accessible due to structural instability.

### 4.1 Augmented Level 1: Building C - Lichfield Police Station

Historic OS maps indicate a construction date of between 1960 and 1974 for this structure. A plaque displayed in the public enquires office (Room G1) of the station records the opening of the Police Station in 1971 (Figure 1). It reads as follows:

*Staffordshire County and Stoke-on-Trent  
Police Authority*

*Chairman – H. Goodwin, Esq. J.P.*

*This building was officially opened by*

*Arthur Bryan, Esq.*

*Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire*

*On the 26<sup>th</sup> Day of March 1971*

*T.H. Evans C.B.E. D.L. L.L. M.  
Clerk of the Police Authority*

*A.M. REES. O.B.E. D.L. M.A.  
Chief Constable*

*P. Woodcock F.R.I.B.A.  
Architect to the Police Authority*



Photograph 1 – Commemorative plaque celebrating the opening of the Police Station in 1971.

An extension to the original L-Shaped building's south-west side appears for the first time on Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1987.

Building C, Lichfield Police Station, is a three-storey, L-Shaped building aligned onto Frog Lane, situated between a multi-storey car park and the semi-detached houses of Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane (Photograph 2). It is composed of a number of structural components: an L-shaped building; an adjoining block to the south-west (Photograph 3), a separate garage block, Building E, immediately east of the main building (Photograph 4), a small building to the north, Building D, used as kennels (Photograph 5). The buildings are constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond.

Each of the bays in the original L-shaped Police Station building comprises double-glazed lights flanked by narrow brick pilasters (Photograph 2). The storeys are divided on the exterior by concrete beams set between each pair of pilasters. The remaining space between each pilaster is clad in a pebble-dash render. This building has a flat roof and is punctuated by chimney stacks on the south-west elevation of the north-west/south-east aligned wing and within the main structure of the north-east/south-west aligned wing. Ingress and egress is facilitated by doorways on all of the long elevations, although this has been modified in some cases by adjoining ancillary structures.

The main block is linked to a three-storey ancillary extension built immediately south-west of the main block, and connected by a two-storey interstice (Photograph 3). It retains many of the same structural elements of the main block, omitting the pebble dash and external concrete beams. In addition the paired pilaster structure is applied only sparingly in the external design. One elevation is entirely obscured by ivy while the recurrent paired-pilaster design is absent from the elevation that faces the main block. As with the main building, it has a flat roof.

The kennels (Building D) associated with the police station are located directly north-east of the main block of the police station, positioned in the return of the boundary wall (Photograph 5). The kennel block comprises a rectangular single-storey structure with a flat roof. It is constructed of red brick laid in garden-wall bond, One entrance and one window are positioned in the south-west elevation of the structure.

The garage block (Building E) is constructed of brick and concrete, with three principal vehicle access entrances on the principal elevation (Photograph 4). It has a carriage porch abutting the north-east side of the building. The roof, constructed of glass and metal, slopes down from a ridge at the north-west elevation. A single storey ancillary brick building abuts the south-west side of the garage block.

#### **4.1.1 Exterior – Main Block – North-west Elevation**

The principal elevation of the police station is composed of fifteen bays arranged in the paired brick pilaster design outlined above (Photograph 2). The main entrance to the station is positioned at the south-west end of the elevation (Photograph 6). This comprises two doors under a concrete canopy, with lights extending the height of the storey between the pilasters under the said canopy. Two wide, shallow concrete steps lead up to the entrance. A four-sided blue-tinted electric police lantern is positioned immediately to the north-east of the entrance canopy (Photograph 7). A rectangular police sign decorated with a chequered pattern is positioned at the north-east end of the elevation.

#### **4.1.2 Exterior – Main Block – North-east Elevation**

The north-east elevation of the Main Block is divided between the short elevation at the end of the north-east/south-west aligned wing of the main block and the long elevation of the north-west/south-east aligned wing. The short elevation has one set of paired pilasters of the standard design positioned at the south-east end of the elevation (Photograph 8). At the north-west end of the elevation that building is abutted by a brick wall, laid in garden-wall bond, controlling access to the car park positioned between the two wings of the Main Block.

The long elevation of the north-west/south-east aligned wing is composed of six bays (Photograph 9). Five of these adhere to the standard paired-pilaster design found elsewhere on the building, while the sixth, on the north-west end of the elevation, instead comprises one wider paired-pilaster arrangement. In this instance, the pilaster pair flanks ten lights, subdivided by smaller panes above, which stretch between the concrete beams that divide the storeys. This arrangement only applies for the first and second floors. On the ground floor, the north-west end of the elevation is obscured by two ancillary single-storey structures that abut the main building. On the south-east side of the ground floor elevation, five bays are apparent. These do not align with the bays of the floors above and instead comprise a single course projection away from the main line of the building, punctuated by three entrances (on the south-east side) and two windows, the latter of which are composed of arrays of glass blocks in a concrete lattice (Photograph 10). Each of the windows and doors has a concrete sill.

A single-storey ancillary structure abuts much of the long elevation, positioned at the return of the two wings of the main block. It is composed of a brick-built block, with an entrance on the north-east side and a shallow hipped roof. A small walled courtyard adjoins it to the south-west. The building plans indicate that these comprise an entrance into the charging

area direct from the car park and an exercise yard associated with male cells. Both elements of the building are additions to the original structure.

#### **4.1.3 Exterior – Main Block – South-east Elevation**

The south-east elevation of the Main Block is divided between the short elevation at the end of the north-west/south east aligned wing of the main block and the long elevation of the north-east/south-west aligned wing. The short elevation is characterised by two sets of the standard paired-pilaster arrangement, clustered on the central and north-eastern sides of the short elevation (Photograph 11).

The long elevation of the north-east/south-west aligned wing is composed of ten bays (Photograph 12). Eight of these adhere to the standard paired-pilaster design found elsewhere on the building. However, the fifth and tenth bays, counting from the north-east edge of the elevation, instead take the form of the wider paired-pilaster arrangement detailed above in the description of the main block north-east elevation. It should be noted that the tenth bay is composed of six rather than ten lights. As was found in the north-east elevation of the building, part of the ground floor is now obscured by adjoining ancillary single-storey brick structures. Where these do not obscure the standard paired-pilaster arrangement it is apparent that it continued down to the ground floor. However, under the fifth, wider, bay, three windows punctuated another single-course step-out from the main line of the building.

One obscuring ancillary structure is detailed above for the north-east elevation. The other is located on the north-east side of the long elevation. This is an L-shaped single-storey block with a flat roof, built of brick laid in garden-wall bond (Photograph 13). It has a south-west facing doorway and a passageway facing south-east providing access to the main block.

#### **4.1.4 Exterior – Main Block – South-west Elevation**

The south-west elevation of the main block is divided between the short elevation of the north-east/south-west aligned wing and the long elevation of the north-west/south-east aligned wing. The short elevation is composed of two bays in the standard paired-pilaster arrangement, clustered on the central and south-eastern sides of the elevation. The remainder is obscured by the connecting passageway of the ancillary three-storey block.

The long elevation is composed of seven bays, divided by a chimney stack which is partially projected from the main line of the building (Photograph 14). The three bays either side of the stack adhere to the standard paired-pilaster formation observed elsewhere. The bay on the north-west end of the elevation instead follows the wider paired-pilaster arrangement also noted on the main block. The ground floor does not follow this arrangement of bays.

Instead, the ground floor is projected out from the main line of the building by a single course of brick (Photograph 15). To the south-east of the chimney this arrangement is punctuated by three windows. To the north-west of the chimney further examples of the glass block and concrete lattices are found, in addition to a doorway. An ancillary flat-roofed structure directly abuts the elevation and the chimney.

#### **4.1.5 Exterior – three-storey ancillary block**

The main block is linked to a three-storey ancillary extension built immediately south-west of the main block, and connected by a two-storey interstice (Photograph 2). On the south-east elevation two sets of the paired-pilaster arrangement are found, albeit without the concrete beams of pebble-dash render. The ground floor does not adhere to this arrangement and is instead divided between a recess and an inset doorway. The south-west elevation is largely obscured by ivy. The north-west elevation is characterised by a single instance of the paired-pilaster arrangement (Photograph 16). A single-storey courtyard wall abutting both the main block and the ancillary block obscures detail at ground level. There are few features in the north-east elevation. It is punctuated by the interstice with the main block, a door at ground level and a window on the second floor.

#### **4.1.6 Interior – Main Block – Ground Floor**

The building recording of the interior of the Police Station was focused on identifying areas where the hierarchy of use and space was apparent, areas where the control of movement throughout the building was evident, evidence of police branding and signage and any evidence of changing attitudes to policing noted within the building's phasing and development.

The ground floor interior is divided between offices and incident rooms, in the building's main frontage along Frog Lane, and charging areas, detention areas and interview rooms in the south-easterly projecting wing. The latter was only partially accessible on the ground floor at the time of survey due to structural instability.

The ground floor design of the police station therefore clearly separates out the areas where policemen and women work, from the areas where inmates are detained and questioned. There are three main entrances into the building that facilitate this separation.

- Firstly, the main entrance on the building's north-west elevation contains two sets of doors; one leading to a corridor, Room G2, leading to the man body of the police station, a staff entrance, and one leading into the public enquiries room, Room G1 (Photographs 17 and 18). Room G1 contains a door through to an interview room on its south-west side and a half-glazed partition separating it from Room G3 on its

south-east side. Room G3, behind the glazed partition is where a police officer would handle enquiries. The room contains a large desk with several compartments for the storage of papers etc. and it contains a panic button next to the door in its north-east wall (Photograph 19 and 20).

- Secondly, there is a double-doored access on the south-east elevation of the range aligned onto Frog Lane which provides staff access into the building from the rear car park
- Thirdly, there is a single-width metal door, fitted with a vision light, that gives access from the rear car park into the south-easterly projecting wing via a short corridor, also fitted with a metal door with vision light at its far end. This short corridor gives access into the 'charging room', Room G4. Room G4 is fitted with a large desk, in front of which a sign on the floor reads 'SEARCH AREA' with two large footprints indicating where the inmate is to stand. A wooden bench lines its south-east wall adjacent to a doorway fitted with a metal grill that leads into the south-easterly projection containing the cells. To the room's north-west side there are interview rooms, whilst a doorway in its north-west wall leads out to the station's main staff area. The charging room contains a panic button on its north-east wall, as well as two behind the desk (Photographs 21-24).

These separate access points into the building create a number of different experiences of it, dependent upon the status of the person entering and their purpose for doing so. The public areas are picked out with a concentration of signage and plaques (Photographs 25 & 26). The plaque commemorating the building's official opening in 1971 (Figure 1) is above the enquiries desk in Room G1, as is a plaque marking Staffordshire Police as an 'Investor in People'. Other signage instructs visitors that the station is a no smoking building, or it marks certain areas as 'Police Access Only'. Such signs are unnecessary in the main staff areas and such they are not generally present away from the station's public areas and are limited to the building's ground floor.

The cells in the south-easterly range were not accessible for survey due to structural disrepair in this part of the building. The cells are accessed of a corridor, Room G6, leading through from the charging room, Room G5 (Photograph 27). The corridor is devoid of decoration or architectural embellishment and contains a series of black, single-width, metal doors, each fitted with a vision light. A further vision light is also present in the side wall of one of the cells in the corridor's north-east wall (Photograph 28). To the south-west side of the corridor another short corridor provides access to the female cells. A view into one of these, Room G7, showed a narrow bed with a separate



toilet cubicle to its south-east side (Photograph 29). The windows of the cells are composed of multiple glass bricks, rather than glazing, as noted externally.

The ground floor staff area is accessed from Room G2 via an axial corridor, Room G9, with a staircase to the upper floors at each end, Room G8 (Photograph 30). The corridor has exposed brick walls and gives access into single and double offices on each side, along its length (Photograph 31). The doors to the offices are half-glazed with large transom lights over, providing borrowed light into the corridor (Photograph 32). Each single office, such as Room G10, contains a single large window on either north-west or south-east wall dependent upon what side of the building it is on and each contains a desk, cupboard and small table and chairs (Photograph 33). The double, or quadruple offices, forming meeting rooms and incident rooms, for instance Room G11 and G12, simply longer versions of the same type of room (Photographs 34 & 35). A single, large, multi-occupancy office is also present at the far north-east end of the building. This was in use at the time of survey and therefore not photographed as part of the record. Signage in the staff area relates to health and safety and other notices typical of a workplace, however one sign pertinent to the use of the building was the display of the station's threat assessment (Photograph 36). The building recording survey took place shortly after a terror in London in which a police officer, Keith Palmer, was killed. The threat assessment notice showed the threat level as 'critical' and the security response level as 'exceptional'

#### **4.1.7 Interior – Main Block – First Floor**

Photography of the first floor was limited by the offices being in use at the time of the survey, although the first floor was found to be largely a repeat of the staff area noted on the building's ground floor. There was also no access to the first floor level of the south-easterly projecting wing of the building due to structural problems.

The first floor displayed evidence of hierarchy amongst the police staff. For instance two large offices on the north-west side of the building were in communal use by Detective Sergeants using standard banks of computers. On the opposite side of the corridor, however, Detective Superintendent's occupied single, individual offices as per those on the ground floor, such as Room G10. Whilst the Detective Chief Inspector occupied the corner office on the building's east corner, Room F1, which had a window in both its north-east and south-east walls (Photograph 37).

#### **4.1.8 Interior – Main Block – Second Floor**

Photography of the second floor was limited by the offices being in use at the time of the survey. There was also no access to the second floor level of the south-easterly projecting wing of the building due to structural problems.

The second floor of the wing aligned onto Frog Lane contains the station's staff canteen, kitchen areas and locker rooms (Photographs 38-42). The kitchen area, Room S1, appears to be configured to provide hot meals for the full complement of staff in the station, however, the area had been stripped out prior to survey and the presence of a small kitchenette within the canteen, Room S2, suggests that the staff have been responsible for providing their own food, or have had the option of providing their own food, for some time. This speaks of a change in working conditions at the station in line those seen in most public sector departments over the course of the last 15 years.

Likewise, Room S3, retains evidence of having once been a staff bar area, but it is now used as a locker room. The timber-clad bar fitted with a roller shutter is fossilised in the room's south-east wall, partly blocked by banks of lockers and staff possessions. There are short strip-light style sconce wall lights on the room's north-west wall that also speak of its former purpose. Beyond the former bar area, there is a short corridor, Room S4, leading to a small number of offices, but this part of the building is dominated by the communal staff areas, rather than working areas.



Photograph 2 – North-west elevation of Lichfield Police Station.



Photograph 3 – North-west and south-west elevations of Lichfield Police Station ancillary block.



Photograph 4 – North-west elevation of Lichfield Police Station garage block.



Photograph 5 – South-west elevation of Lichfield Police Station kennels.





Photograph 6 – Lichfield Police Station main entrance.



Photograph 7 – Detail shot of police lantern at Lichfield Police Station.



Photograph 8 – North-west short elevation of Lichfield Police Station.





Photograph 9 – North-west long elevation of Lichfield Police Station.



Photograph 10 – Detail shot of ground floor of north-west long elevation of Lichfield Police Station.



Photograph 11 – South-east short elevation of Lichfield Police Station.





Photograph 40 – Interior of canteen Room S2.



Photograph 41 – Detail shot of light fitting in locker area Room S3.



Photograph 12 – South-east long elevation of Lichfield Police Station



Photograph 13 – Ancillary structure abutting the south-east long elevation of Lichfield Police Station.





Photograph 14 – South-west elevation of Lichfield Police Station.



Photograph 15 – Detail shot of ground floor of south-west elevation of Lichfield Police Station.



Photograph 16 – South-east elevation of Lichfield Police Station ancillary block.



Photograph 17 – South-east wall of Room G1 showing the enquiries desk





Photograph 18 – South-west wall of Room G1 showing door to the interview room.



Photograph 19 – Room G3 looking north.



Photograph 20 – Room G3 detail of panic button next to the door in the north-east wall.



Photograph 21 – View west within Room G4.



Photograph 22 – View north within Room G4. NB the panic button on the wall.



Photograph 23 – View east within Room G4 from the behind the staff desk. NB the panic button beneath the desk.





Photograph 24: Search area and waiting bench in the charging room, Room G4.





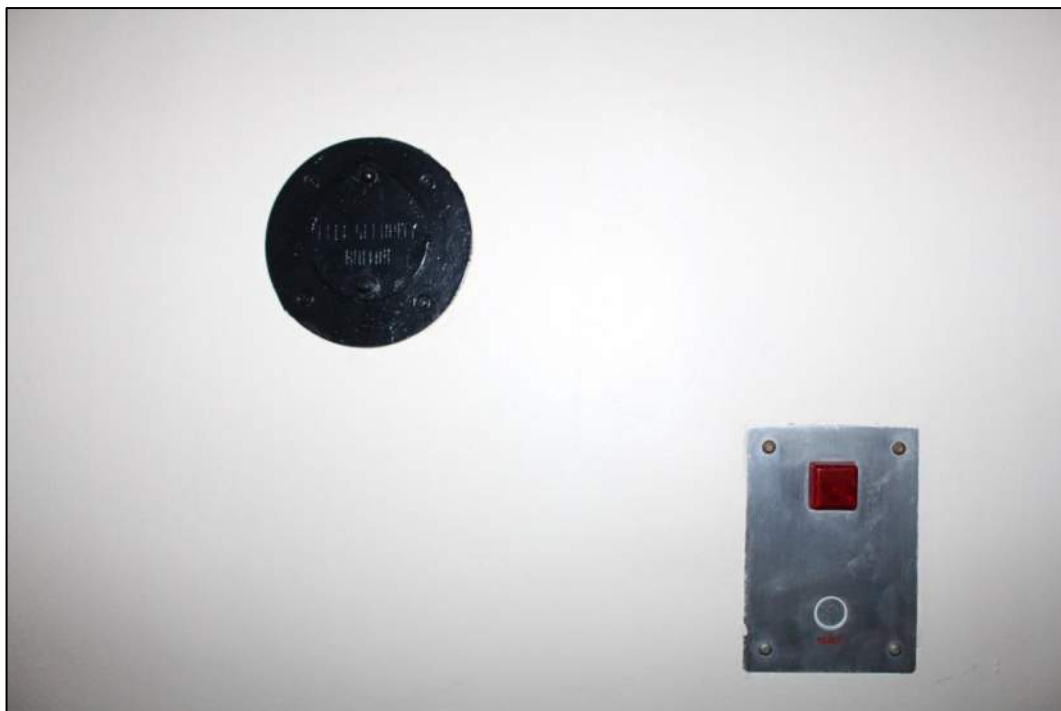
Photograph 25 – 'No smoking' sign from Lichfield Police Station ground floor.



Photograph 26 – 'Investor in People' plaque from Lichfield Police Station ground floor.



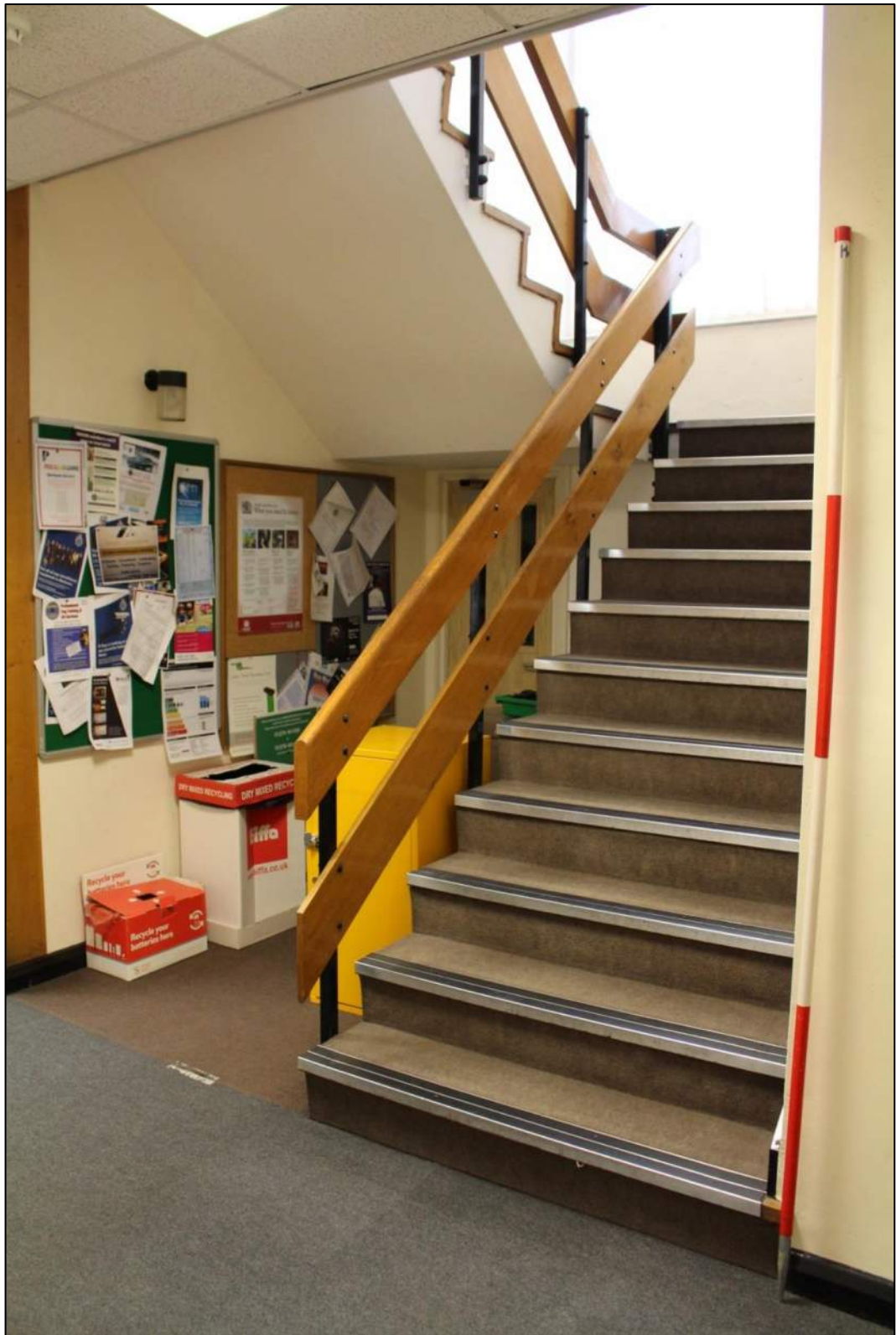
Photograph 27 – Cell block corridor (Room G6), Lichfield Police Station ground floor.



Photograph 28 – A vision light from a cell wall, Lichfield Police Station ground floor.



Photograph 29 – View into Room G7, a female cell.

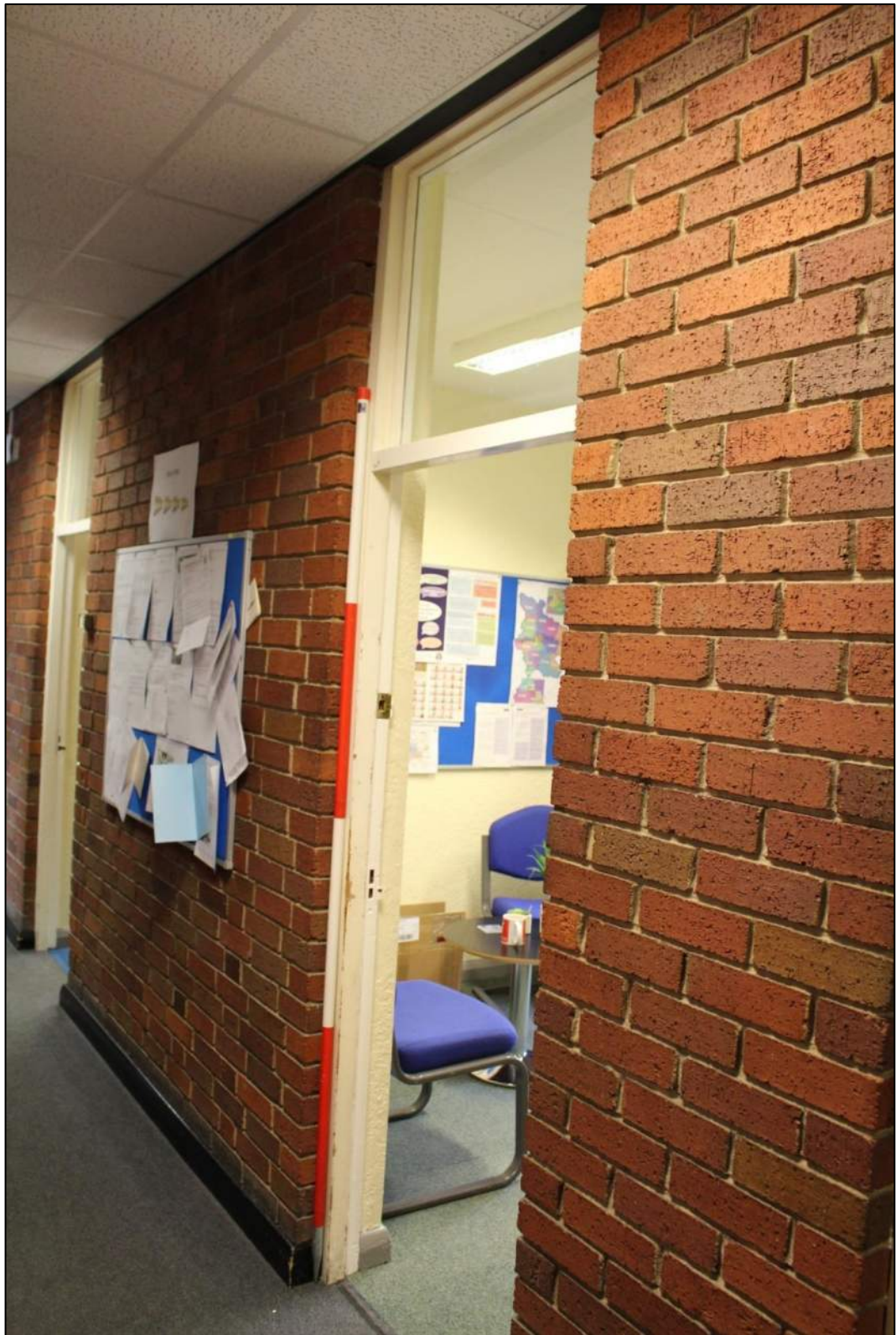


Photograph 30 – Staircase to the upper floors in Room G8.





Photograph 31 – Ground floor axial corridor, Room G9.



Photograph 32 – Half-glazed office door off axial corridor Room G9 leading into Room G10.





Photograph 33 – Interior of Room G10.



Photograph 34 – Interior of Room G11.



Photograph 35 – Interior of Room G12.



Photograph 36 – Detail shot of station threat assessment sign.





Photograph 37 – Interior of corner office Room F1.



Photograph 38 –Interior of kitchen Room S1.



Photograph 39 – Interior of kitchen Room S1.



Photograph 42 – Interior of locker area Room S3.

## **4.2 Level 1: Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane**

The buildings at Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane (Buildings A & B) are first depicted on the 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1955. Prior mapping indicates a construction date after 1938 – likely very soon after 1938 owing to their affinities to inter-war domestic architecture.

The buildings at Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane comprise paired two-storey two-bay semi-detached dwellings (Photograph 43). A flat-roofed outhouse and a porch with a sloping roof abut the rear of No. 18. A smaller porch with a sloping roof abuts the rear of No.20, with evidence that a wider porch with a sloping roof once extended across the remainder of this half of the elevation. The buildings are constructed of red brick laid in stretcher bond and share a hipped tiled roof. There is a shared chimney stack with a mixture of terracotta and metal chimney pot inserts (Photograph 44). The majority of the lights consist of single-glazed casement windows, frequently in pairs, with brick lintels where visible. The main exception to this are the bowed windows on the principal north-west elevation. These extend across both storeys, located under projecting gables. Ingress and egress to each building is facilitated by doors on the north-west and south-east elevations.

### **4.2.1 Exterior – North-west Elevation**

The principal elevation of each building faces onto Frog Lane (Photograph 43). The respective entrances to Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane are positioned on the far sides of the north-west elevation. A set of paired casement windows are positioned on the first storey above each entrance. The bow windows and projecting gables adjoin at the interface between the two dwellings, divided by a drainpipe.

Each entrance is located within an inset porch, defined by a slightly inset two-order semi-circular brick arch with a tiled-laminate keystone resting on tiled-laminate springs (Photograph 45). Each porch has a tiled threshold and each door is flanked by windows. The bow windows on each storey comprises five lights, with the ground floor lights of each bow window sub-divided between the main windowpane and upper awning windows. The bowed area between the ground floor and first floor bow windows for each dwelling is clad in hanging imbricated tiles (Photograph 46). The projecting gables above the first floor windows are clad similarly, with black bargeboards at the rakes. A console supports each of the projecting gables.

#### **4.2.2 Exterior – South-west Elevation**

The south-west elevation of the buildings (No. 18 Frog Lane) has two windows positioned on the ground floor, on the south-east side of the elevation, comprising a small single casement window and a larger paired casement window (Photograph 47). In addition, the flat roofed porch extends this elevation slightly, again to the south-east. The majority of the elevation is clad in a beige rough-cast render, absent only where the drainpipe runs down the building on the north-west edge of the elevation.

#### **4.2.3 Exterior – South-east Elevation**

The south-east elevation demonstrates greater variation between the two dwellings of Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane than elsewhere on the exterior elevations owing to the outhouses and porches constructed on the rear of the two dwellings (Photograph 48). At the rear of No. 18, a flat roofed outhouse abuts the ground floor of the elevation on its south-west edge. It is built of red brick in stretcher bond with a door on its south-east elevation. Two windows adjoin the south-west side of this door. It is likely that this represents a modification and/or rebuild of an earlier outhouse, as survives on the exterior of No. 20. A sloped-roof porch covers the remainder of the south-east elevation of No. 18, enclosing French doors flanked by lights set within the main south-east elevation (Photograph 49). The lower part of the porch comprises brick, with windowpanes defining the remainder of the south-east elevation. Corrugated metal encloses the north-west side of the porch and it is roofed in PVC.

It is evident that a sloped-roof extension once enclosed both the French door and the panelled door on the south-east elevation of No. 20, adjacent to the porch of No. 18 (Photograph 50). This has since been removed. It is evidenced by an area of cream paintwork, the tiled floor adjacent to the French doors and residual traces of paintwork on the side of the sloped-roof outhouse of No. 20. Finally a sloped-roof outhouse is positioned on the north-east edge of the south-east elevation, with a door positioned on the south-west. On the first floor of each dwelling there is a set of paired and triple casement windows.

#### **4.2.4 Exterior – North-East Elevation**

The north-east elevation of the buildings (No. 20 Frog Lane) has two windows positioned on the ground floor, on the south-east side of the elevation, comprising a small single casement window and a larger paired casement window (Photograph 51). In addition, the sloped-roof outhouse extends this elevation slightly, again to the south-east. In addition another casement window is positioned in the first floor.

#### **4.2.5 Interior – General Description**

In each dwelling the ground floor was organised around a hallway providing access to each of the downstairs rooms and a stairway leading to the first floor (Photograph 52). Each floor was divided into four rooms: on the ground floor the hallway allows passageway through to a kitchen at the rear of the building, with two rooms off to the side (Photographs 53 & 54). It appears that the area under the stairs of each house was originally used as a larder (Photographs 55 & 56). In No. 20, a number of original fittings survive, as exemplified by the door handles (Photograph 57).





Photograph 43 – North-west elevation of Nos. 18 & 20 Frog Lane.



Photograph 44 – Detail shot of chimney stack of Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane.



Photograph 45 – Front entrance of No. 20 Frog Lane.





Photograph 46 – North-west elevation of No. 20 Frog Lane.



Photograph 47 – South-west elevation of No. 18 Frog Lane.



Photograph 48 – South-east elevation of Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane.





Photograph 49 – Detail shot of outhouses on the south-east elevation of Nos. 18 & 20 Frog Lane.



Photograph 50 – Detail shot of current and former outhouses of the south-east elevation of No. 20 Frog Lane.



Photograph 51 – North-east elevation of No. 20 Frog Lane.





Photograph 52 – Ground floor hallway of No. 20 Frog Lane, facing south-east.



Photograph 53 – Ground floor front room of No. 20 Frog Lane, facing west.



Photograph 54 – Ground floor back room of No. 20 Frog Lane, facing south.



Photograph 55 – Under-stair larder at No. 20 Frog Lane.



Photograph 56 – Under-stair larder for No. 20 Frog Lane.





Photograph 57 – Detail shot of door handle, No. 20 Frog Lane.

## 5.0 Summary Conclusion

The Building Recording of Lichfield Police Station and Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane has provided a record of these buildings, that proportionate to their significance, alongside a discussion of the 20<sup>th</sup> century development of Frog Lane.

The Building Recording has confirmed that the Police Station was built in the late 1960s and opened in 1971. The Designation Listing Selection Guide for Law and Government Buildings, produced by Historic England, describes police stations post-1960 as follows:

*'Strict national regulations gave little room for architectural experiment or advance...stations of the 1960s, with notable exceptions such as McMorran and Whitby's Grade II\* Listed police station in Wood Street, City of London, were hardly distinguishable from the 1960s commercial office block, and very little indeed is listed from recent decades. The notion of the inherent architectural 'message' of dignity, solidity, and security; of form reflecting functions; and of regional distinctiveness in style, had all but disappeared.'* (HE 2011, 9).

Lichfield Police Station fits the latter description. It is indistinguishable from an office block of the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century save for police insignia displayed in, on and around the building. While the above-quoted Selection Guide stresses the parallels with commercial premises of the era it is worth extending consideration of these parallels to the wider architectural language of local government. Millie (2012) has highlighted a wider pattern of police station architecture that seeks to present stations as public buildings and Lichfield Police Station should be placed within the context of this tradition.

Meanwhile the semi-detached dwellings at Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane represent a mainstay of suburban interwar domestic architecture, albeit an isolated example in the otherwise urban setting of Frog Lane. The historic mapping indicates that the buildings were situated on one of the few vacant plots on Frog Lane, which by the early 1920s was already characterised by mixed terraced housing and public amenities. As such it appears that Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane have always been architectural outliers. They likely represent an outlying or even expedient offshoot from a wider suburban house building programme in the Lichfield area.

## 6.0 Bibliography

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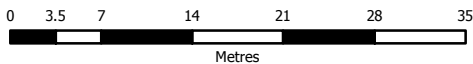
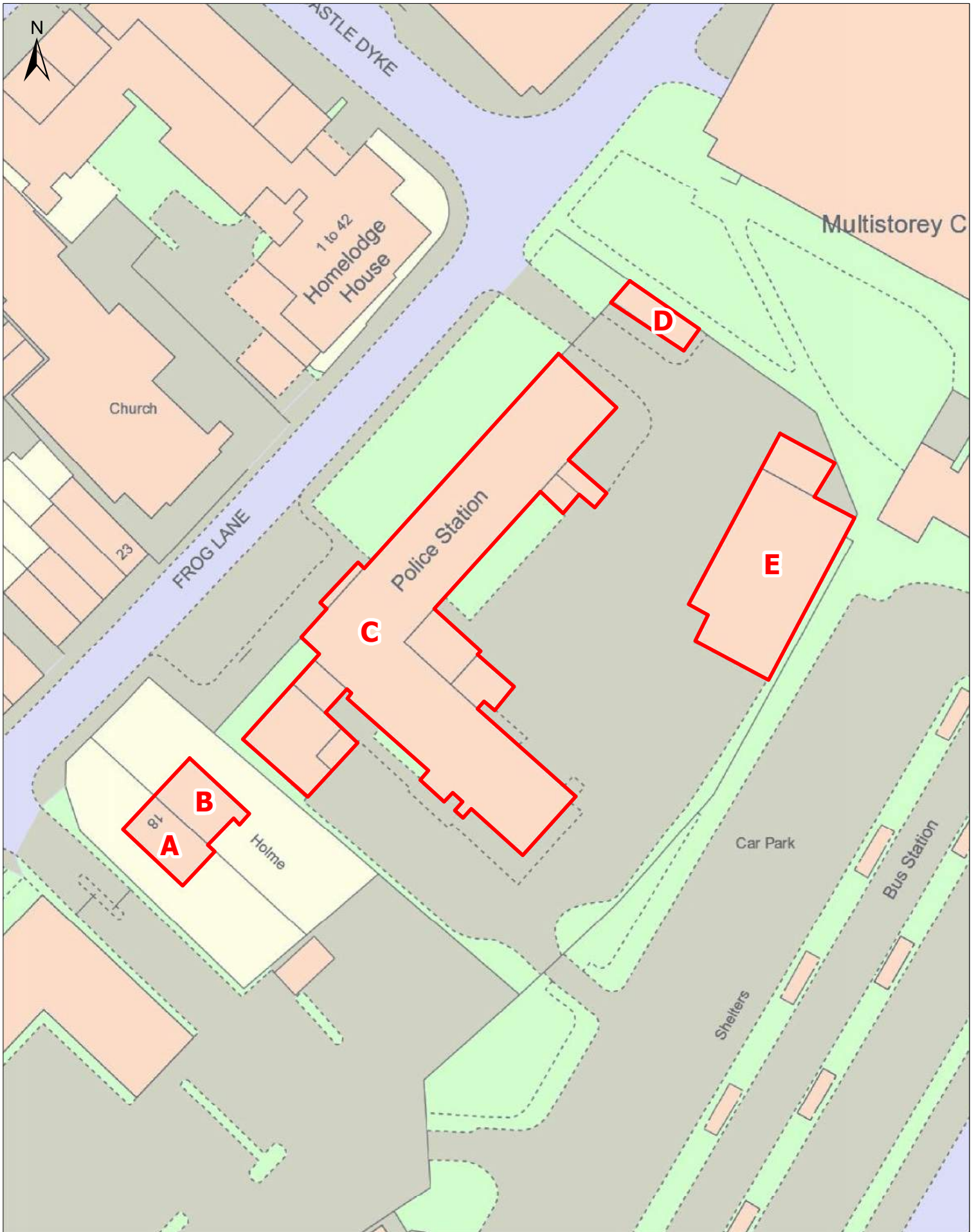
WYG (2015b) *Friarsgate, Lichfield: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

Upton, C. (2001) *A History of Lichfield.* Phillimore & Co.

## **Appendices**



## **Appendix A: Map and Plans**



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Sheet Size: **A4** Scale of Original: **1:581**

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Project: **Friarsgate, Lichfield**

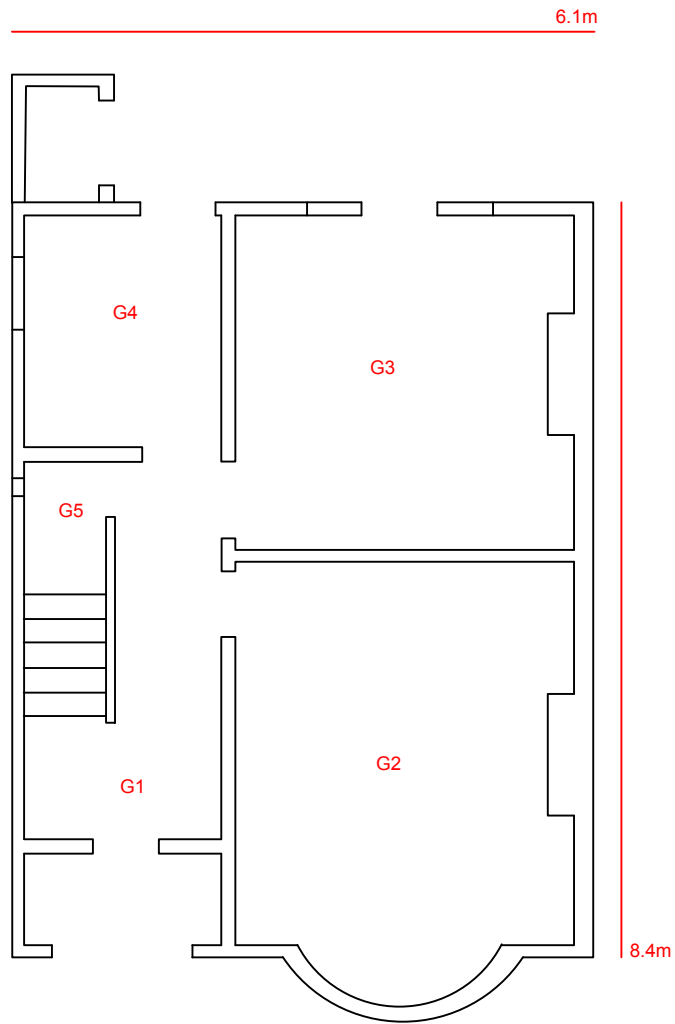
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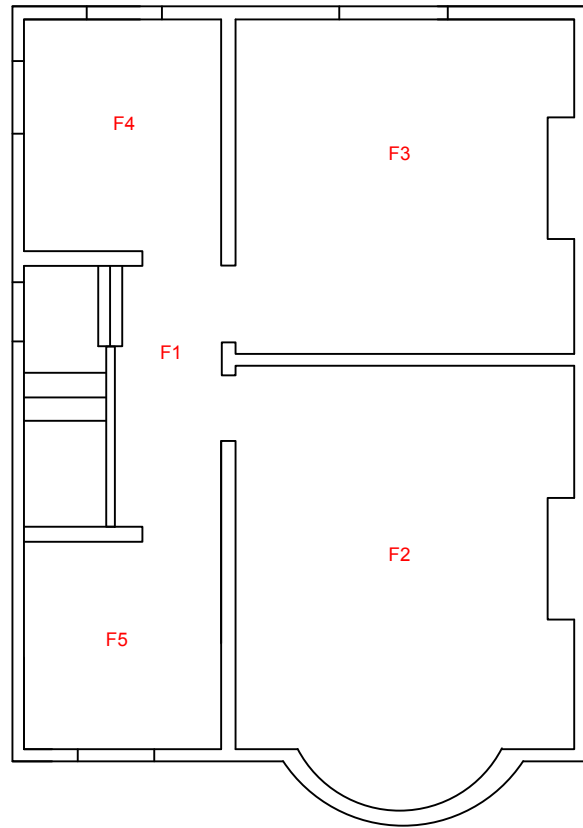
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DO NOT SCALE: CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS AND REPORT ANY OMISSIONS OR ERRORS



Ground Floor



First Floor

REV	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	DATE
CLIENT					

Development Securities Lichfield Ltd

2 St. JAMES GATE  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
TYNE & WEAR  
NE1 4AD



TEL: +44 (0)191 255 7300  
FAX: +44 (0)191 255 7301  
e-mail: newcastle@wyg.com

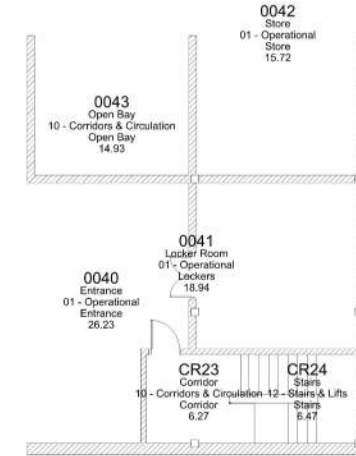
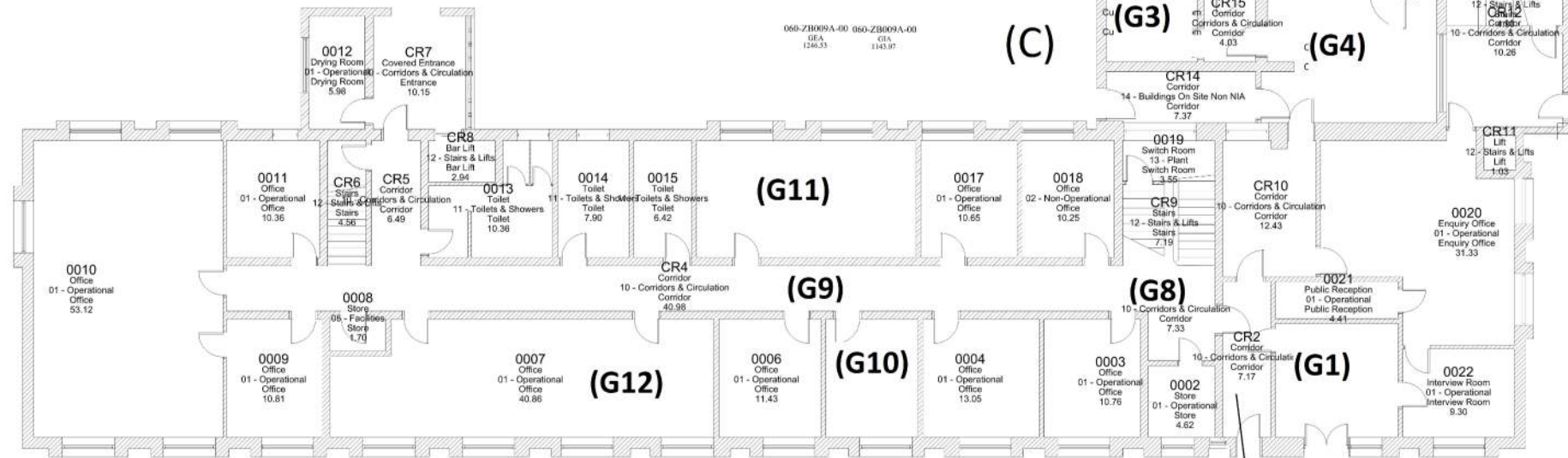
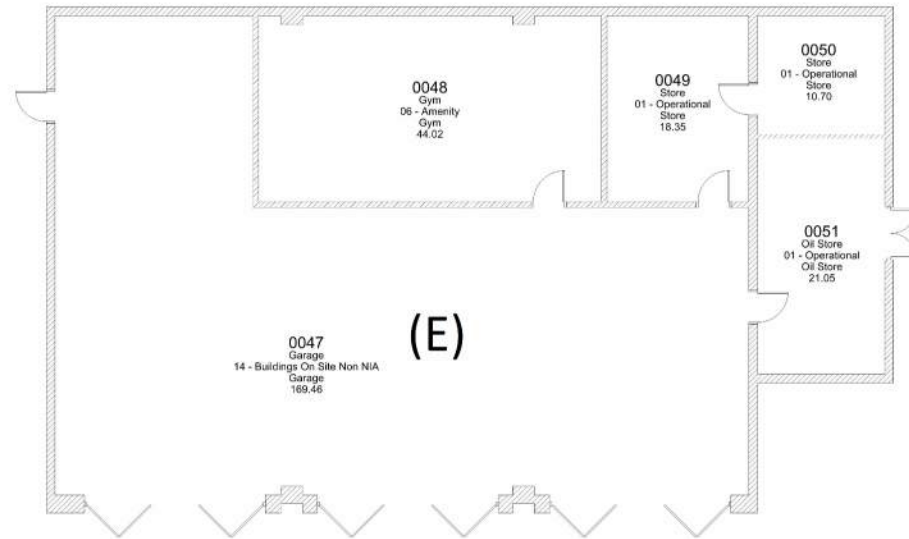
Project:

Lichfield Friarsgate  
Building Recording

Drawing Title:

Sketch Plans of  
Building B, No 20 Frog Lane

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not to scale		GS	28-04-2012				
Project No.	Office	Type	Drawing No.	Revision			
	4108		001	1			



Rev.	Description	Date	By

Notes:  
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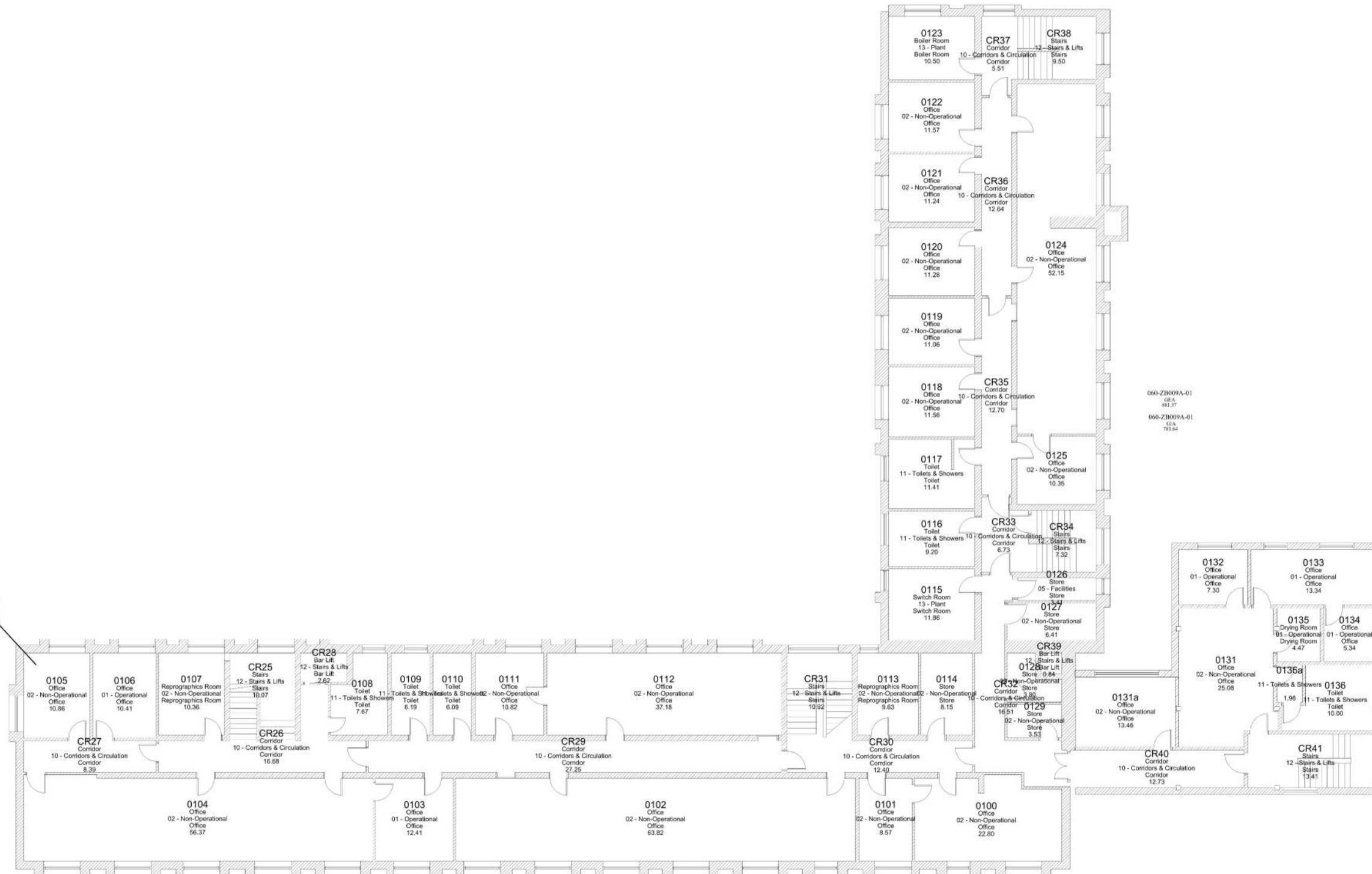
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ZB009A - Main Building

Drawing:  
00 - Ground Floor  
General Arrangement

Issue Date: July 2010	Drawing No: 060-ZB009A-00	Rev
Scale: 1:200		
Drawn By:		



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Rev.	Description	Date	By
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Drawing Source: CAD Supplied  
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Site:  
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ZB009A - Main Building

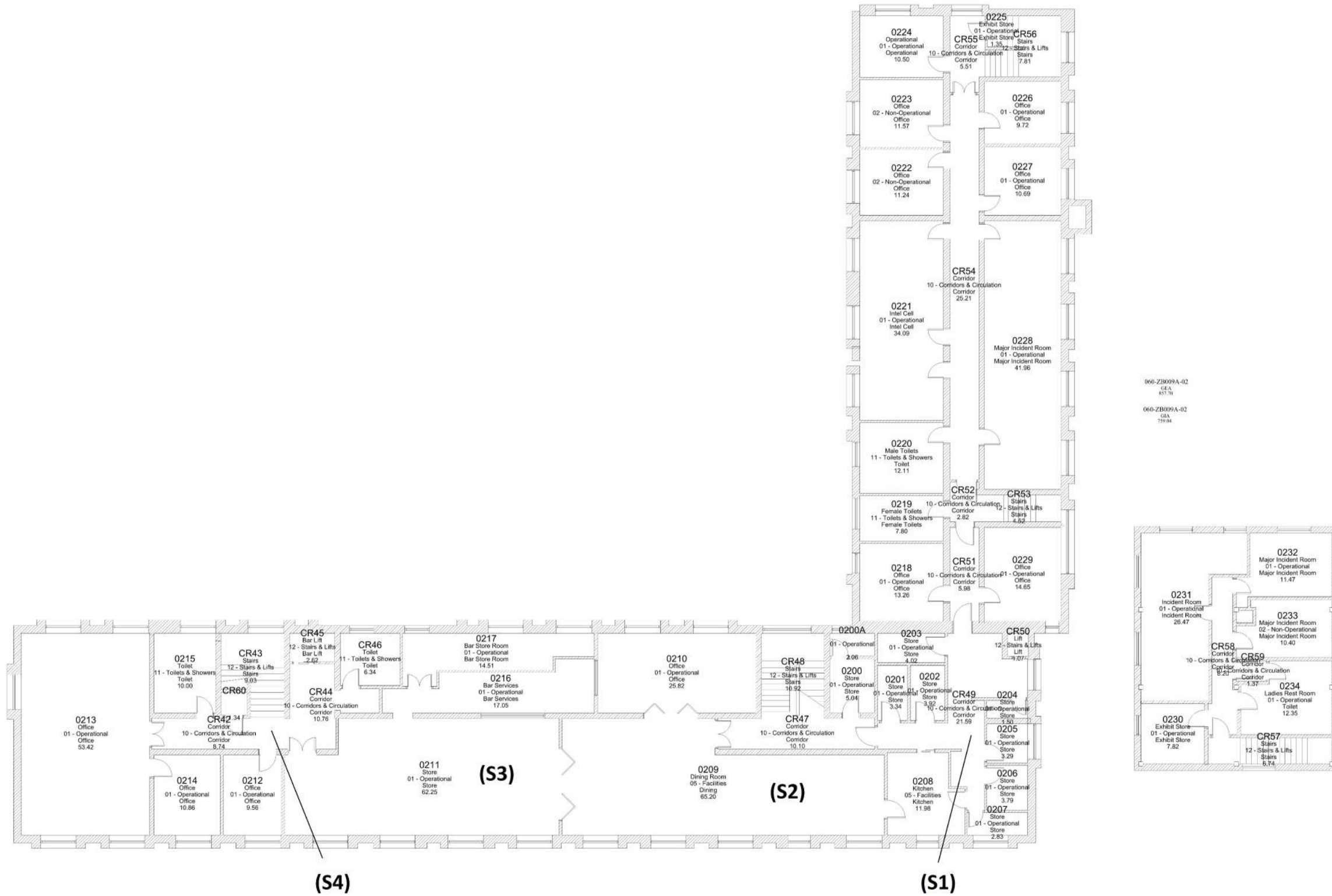
Drawing:  
01 - First Floor  
General Arrangement

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Drawn By:		

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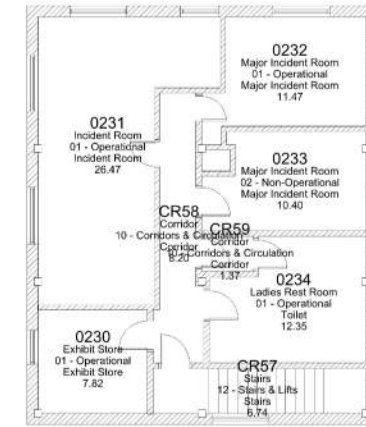
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Drawing Source: CAD Supplied  
 Page Size: A3

Site:  
 060 - Lichfield Police Station  
 ZB009A - Main Building

Drawing:  
 02 - Second Floor  
 General Arrangement

Issue Date: July 2010  
 Scale: 1:200  
 Drawing No: 060-ZB009A-02  
 Rev

**3iSurveys<sup>iii</sup>**

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## **Appendix B: Project Brief**

**SPECIFICATION FOR A LEVEL 1 AND AN AUGMENTED LEVEL 1  
BUILDING RECORDING**

**LICHFIELD FRIARSGATE DEVELOPMENT, BIRMINGHAM ROAD, LICHFIELD**

**February 2017**





## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1A planning application (16/01294/FULM) was submitted to Lichfield District Council (hereafter referred to as the Local Planning Authority (LPA)) for a major commercial development on the south eastern edge of Lichfield's historic core. The scheme (Lichfield Friarsgate) is bordered by Birmingham Road to the southeast, St. John's Street to the southwest and Frog Lane to the north west and straddles the line of the city's medieval defences (centred at NGR 411873 309337) and comprises Lichfield bus station, a multi-storey car park, the site of Lichfield Police Station and an adjacent property. The Police Station and adjacent properties (18 & 20 Frog Lane) are to be demolished as a precursor to broader development across the scheme. Much of the scheme lies within a demonstrably archaeologically and historically sensitive area (see section 2). Therefore, based on discussions with the applicant's historic environment representatives and the LPA Conservation Officer, a scheme of historic building recording was advised in advance of their demolition as follows:-

- Augmented Level 1 Historic Building Survey - Former Police Station buildings.
- Level 1 Historic Building Survey – 18 – 20 Frog Lane.

1.2 This approach is supported by National Planning Policy Framework para 141 which requires that sufficient information is provided to the local authority concerning the significance of the heritage asset. This policy also states that the local planning authority may require developers to record and further understanding of heritage assets to be impacted and for this information to be made publically accessible.

1.3 The building recording will be conducted in accordance with this specification and will be carried out in accordance with a Level 1 survey as detailed in the Historic England guidance '*Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice.*' (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard and guidance for the '*Archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (2014). All stages of the project will be carried out in accordance with the requirements established in the Historic England guidance '*Management of Research Projects for the Historic Environment.*' (MoRPHE). Any variation in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be agreed in advance by the developer and the LPA.

1.4 Taking into consideration the nature and scale of the agreed scheme this Specification may be used as the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the works. Alternatively the appointed archaeological contractor may wish to prepare a separate WSI. Where a separate WSI is produced it should conform to those standards identified in s1.3 and must be forwarded in draft form to the Staffordshire County Council (SCC) Principal Archaeologist (as the archaeological advisor to the LPA) for comment/approval prior to the commencement of site work. While working on this project, any variations in

working methodology must be agreed in advance by the SCC Principal Archaeologist, the developer and the LPA.

## **2.0 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The scheme (in a previous iteration) has been focus of an archaeological desk-based assessment (On Site Archaeology, 2006) and a subsequent archaeological evaluation during which evidence for the medieval defences and medieval/post-medieval suburban expansion along St. John's Street was identified. This work was completed before the production of the Lichfield Historic Character Assessment (undertaken as part of the Staffordshire Extensive Urban Survey (EUS)). The Lichfield Historic Character Assessment report is available at [www.staffordshire.gov.uk/](http://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/) (search under EUS). Bearing in mind the previous historic and archaeological work undertaken in association with this project it is not intended to discuss the complexities of the sites historic development in this document. Instead a broad overview will be given.
- 2.2 It is currently unclear as to the origins of Lichfield, although recent evidence from archaeological interventions across the city has pointed to post-Roman and early medieval occupation during the 6<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries. This evidence supports Terry Slater's hypothesis for the presence of several small early medieval settlements which were later incorporated into medieval Lichfield which was laid out during the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century by the Bishops of Lichfield. Much of the medieval street pattern and elements of the city's burgage plots pattern of property division survives within the Lichfield's 21<sup>st</sup> century plan form. Indeed, the EUS and archaeological evidence suggests that Lichfield did not expand significantly beyond its medieval boundaries (as defined by its defences) until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The exception to this was along the major thoroughfares heading into the settlement; St. John's Street was one such street which gained access to Lichfield's medieval core via the *Culstubbe Gate* at the western corner of the Friarsgate scheme.
- 2.3 Notionally splitting the scheme in half, the former line of Lichfield's medieval defences also form a boundary line within the Historic Character Assessment for the settlement. The north western portion of the scheme lies within Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 3: Lichfield Historic Core; an area considered to have high evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value. The south eastern portion of the scheme lies beyond the towns historic defences with HUCA 5: Birmingham Road; this character area is considered to have medium evidential, historic and aesthetic value and low communal value. While the buildings to be demolished are not statutorily protected and are not recorded on the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER), they do lie within the Lichfield Town Centre Conservation Area and close to a number of Listed and locally listed structures.
- 2.4 The SHER holds rectified mapping for the Lichfield area dating back to 1775 (Yates) although scaled accurate mapping generally starts during the mid-late

19<sup>th</sup> century with the work of the Ordnance Survey. OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition mapping points to the survival of burgage plot boundaries across the area currently occupied by the former Police Station and 18-20 Frog Lane; it also records the presence of a property within the area of Holme (20 Frog Lane). By the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition mapping, the property at 20 Frog Lane is joined by a range of probably terraced housing fronting onto Frog Lane in the area of the former Police Station. By the 1920s these structures had been removed and a large structure sits upon the site of the former Police Station; this structure is also depicted on the 4<sup>th</sup> edition.

- 2.5 As has been identified, the current buildings to be recorded are not statutorily designated, nor are they identified on the list of locally important buildings. However, the residences (18-20 Frog Lane) do represent a remnant of past residential properties which were built along Frog Lane during the late 1930s. Semi-detached and built in red brick with bow windows and set back from the road they represent a development in aspirational housing which is probably more familiar to the expanding suburbs rather than the historic core of Lichfield.
- 2.6 The date and development of the former Police Station adjacent to 18-20 Frog Lane is not currently known or understood. However, from its external appearance it would appear to have been designed and built during the 1950s. The main block is of a flat-roofed design and has three stories; it would appear that a variety of extensions and ancillary structures have been added to the complex which was probably sited close to the Council Offices to create an administrative core within the city and possibly to take the opportunity to build on council-owned land. The interior is likely to have changed over time although there may be evidence for changing attitudes to policing during the buildings lifespan fossilised within its structure.

### **3.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 To carry out a Level 1 historic building recording on 18-20 Frog Lane and an augmented Level 1 historic building survey on the former Police Station. This work should be carried out to the standards as specified in the Historic England volume '*Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice.*' (2016).
- 3.2 To prepare a historical assessment (and architectural description) and developmental history of the buildings including evidence for phase changes and adaptation in particular of the former Police Station. This should be supported by appropriate scaled photography and should include records of any features of interest.
- 3.3 To secure the adequate recording and reporting of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme.

## **4.0 HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

4.1 The appointed historic building specialist will undertake the required building recording of the structures prior to any demolition or (where possible) stripping out works.

4.2 Both elements (Augmented Level 1 and Level 1 surveys will follow the requirements of the HE guidance for Level1 historic Building Surveys as follows:

### 4.3 The Written Record

4.3.1 A written record of the progress of the building recording shall be maintained to include all appropriate information regarding the date, time and creator of the survey as well as site and weather conditions. The record shall also include descriptions of the structures to be recorded.

4.3.2 The written record will include an index of photographs and plans prepared during fieldwork as well as an index of any finds made during the survey work.

4.3.3 Augmented Level 1. The survey of the former Police Station will consider architectural and structural evidence for public and private spaces and how people are encouraged or discouraged from movement throughout the building. The survey should also attempt to record evidence for changing attitudes and approaches to policing and how this is evident within the architecture of the building/s and through phase/functional changes within the structures.

### 4.4 The Photographic Record

4.4.1 Colour and black and white images will be taken throughout the course of the fieldwork.

4.4.2 General shots of the buildings in context will be taken as well as photographs of the buildings external appearance. Scaled external detail shots may be appropriate as well as general internal shots to show the layout of the buildings.

4.4.3 Where appropriate general and detailed shots will be accompanied by an appropriate scale. All images will be recorded on a site photographic index sheet as part of the written record.

4.4.4 Augmented Level 1. Where possible, photography within the former Police Station should evidence branding and signage (including crests), colour schemes and evidence for detail throughout the buildings. This record should also demonstrate (where appropriate) evidence for the definition of hierarchy/status throughout the building.



#### 4.5 The Drawn Record

4.5.1 Architects drawings may be used in order to create an annotated plan of the buildings being surveyed. Where no plan is available the historic environment specialists should prepare a dimensioned sketch plan as a record. This should be particularly the case where the former Police Station building.

#### 4.6 General Considerations

4.6.1 The developer shall give the LPA or personnel nominated by them at least ten days' notice in writing of the commencement of the development, and shall keep them informed of the progress of the historic building recording survey during the period in which it is carried out.

4.6.2 The developer shall afford access to the development site for the purposes of monitoring the historic building survey works to officers of the LPA or personnel nominated by them at all reasonable times upon compliance with the requirements of health and safety.

4.6.3 The historic building specialist should agree all on-site working practices with the developer at the earliest opportunity and identify those elements of the work programme requiring time for recording.

4.6.4 The historic building specialist should comply with all Health and Safety requirements stipulated by the Main Contractor, ensure that their staff wear the correct PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) at all times and that a Risk Assessment for the work is prepared in advance and reviewed at regular intervals.

4.6.5 The project should be conducted by an archaeological organisation working in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct. Archaeologists working on the project should not attempt tasks outside of their areas of competence.

### **5. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE**

5.1 The post fieldwork assessment and report preparation shall be carried out immediately on completion of site investigations. The site archive shall be prepared in accordance with established relevant CIfA guidance and as detailed in the guidance of the accepting museum.

5.2 A draft report on the results obtained should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and personnel nominated by them for comment within 8 weeks of the completion of site work. The report should follow the guidance laid out in the relevant CIfA standards and guidance but should include:

1. Non-technical summary.
2. The aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording.

3. A written architectural description of each building including a review of internal divisions, plan form and design details. This description should include a brief overview of the buildings context and development (with reference to the Lichfield EUS and available historic mapping).
  4. Conclusions regarding the historic development of the buildings in question. In particular the conclusions should consider the former Police Station, evidence for changing attitudes between the police and private citizens, use of space and areas of circulation etc.
  5. Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, and photographs.
  6. Description of the archive and the location for its long-term deposition.
- 5.3 Following receipt of comments on the draft report, the appointed historic environment specialist shall endeavor to address any comment and produce a final amended report as soon as is practical. Copies of the final written and illustrated report will (as a minimum) be sent to
- i) the client
  - ii) the Local Planning Authority and
  - iii) the Staffordshire County Council Historic Environment Record
- 5.4 The copy of the report sent to the Staffordshire County Council Historic Environment Record should be accompanied by a completed copy of the Activity and Source Submission Form (see appendix 1) and a CD Rom containing a full pdf copy of the report, supplementary documents and all drawings.
- 5.5 If significant remains are recorded during the project, then it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE). If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement.
- 5.6 The archive and finds, including a copy of the watching brief report, shall be deposited at an appropriate museum, such as the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. The museum guidelines regarding the acceptance of such material should be taken into account. The recipient museum shall be informed in advance of the date when the watching brief is to commence.
- 5.7 All digital records (i.e. photographs) made during the project will be securely stored in an appropriate format and media which can be maintained in perpetuity in their original form and in line with current best practice guidance (i.e. *'Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation,*

*compilation, transfer and curation.*'(Brown, D. 2007)). For more information on digital archiving please refer to the Archaeology Data Service website (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/DepositingData>).

- 5.8 The written report will become publicly accessible, as part of the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record, within six months of completion. The appointed contractor shall also submit a short summary report for inclusion in the next edition of the journal *West Midlands Archaeology* within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.9 If significant remains are recorded during the project, then it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2015). If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement.

## **6.0 Bibliography**

CIfA (revised 2014). Standard and guidance for '*Archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*'. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Historic England (2015). *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. (MoRPHE). London, Historic England.

Historic England (2016). '*Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording*'. Swindon, Historic England.

Staffordshire County Council (2011). *Lichfield Historic Character Assessment*. Stafford, SCC.

Watt, S. (ed) (2011). *The Archaeology of the West Midlands. A Framework for Research*. Oxford, Oxbow Books.

*If you wish to comment on the contents of this brief or require additional information, then please contact Stephen Dean at the address below:*

Environment and Countryside  
Historic Environment Team  
Staffordshire County Council  
Staffordshire Place 2  
Tipping Street, Stafford, ST16 2DH

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Email: [Stephen.dean@staffordshire.gov.uk](mailto:Stephen.dean@staffordshire.gov.uk)

**Appendix 1: Staffordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record**

**Activity and Source Submission Form**

Submission date -

**Site Activity or Event**

Name of **event** (eg. Watching Brief at The Blue Boar, Ipstones.)

Location of **event** (eg. The Blue Boar P.H. Overton Lane, Ipstones.)

NGR

Civil Parish

Brief Description of **event** (eg. Watching brief during cellar alterations and renovation, prior to conversion to residential use.)

"Activity Type(s)" (highlight as appropriate) *Air Photography / Evaluation-trial excavation / Field Walking / Measured survey-drawing / Geophysical survey / Archaeological excavation-full / Archaeological excavation-part / Field survey / Photogrammetric survey / Rectified photo survey / Photographic record / AP interpretation / Salvage-rescue excavation / Watching brief / Environmental sampling / Post-excavation analysis / Documentary research*  
Commencement date (eg. 01-May-1978)

Completion date (eg. 02-Sept-1983)

**Organisation or contractor details** (organisation name, address, telephone, e-mail etc.)

**Report Details**

Date

Type of document (highlight as appropriate) *Written / Photographic / Cartographic / Drawn*  
Title

Author(s)

Brief summary of contents

Brief description of document (eg. Written text with illustrations, bibliography and references. Appendices dealing with environmental sampling. 32 pages. etc.)

Cross references to Staffordshire SMR (if applicable please list Primary record numbers)



## **Appendix C: Photograph Register**



## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD INDEX

<b>SITE</b>	Lichfield Friarsgate LF'17	<b>Film No.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>of</b>	<b>3</b>
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<b>PHOTOGRAPH TYPE</b>	Black and White Film and Digital
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<b>PHOTO No.</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>FACING</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>BUILDING</b>	<b>ELEVATION/ROOM No., FEATURE DESCRIPTION</b>
1	29/03/2017	S	2x2m	A+B	North-west elevation of Nos 18+20 Frog Lane
2	29/03/2017	SE	2m	B	North-west elevation detail of entrance arch
3	29/03/2017	SE	2m	B	North-west elevation detail of entrance porch
4	29/03/2017	SE	2m	B	North-west elevation
5	29/03/2017	S	2m	B	North-east elevation part 1
6	29/03/2017	NW	2m	B	North-east elevation part 2
7	29/03/2017	SW	2m	B	South-east elevation
8	29/03/2017	NW	2m	B	South-east elevation detail of former porch area
9	29/03/2017	NW	2m	A	South-east elevation
10	29/03/2017	NW	2x2m	A+B	South-east elevation detail of rear porches
11	29/03/2017	E	2m	A+B	North-west elevation of Nos 18+20 Frog Lane
12	29/03/2017	SE	2m	A	North-west elevation
13	29/03/2017	E	2m	A+B	North-west elevation detail of bow windows
14	29/03/2017	SE	2m	A	South-west elevation
15	29/03/2017	E	~	A+B	South-west elevation detail of chimney stack
16	29/03/2017	SW	2m	B	North-east elevation detail of larder area
17	29/03/2017	SW	~	B	North-west elevation detail of arch springer
18	29/03/2017	SE	2m	B	Room G1
19	29/03/2017	NW	2m	B	Room G1
20	29/03/2017	NW	2m	B	Room G2
21	29/03/2017	SW	2m	B	Room G3
22	29/03/2017	NE	2m	B	Room G3 door detail
23	29/03/2017	NE	~	B	Room G3 door handle detail
24	29/03/2017	NE	~	B	Room G3 door handle detail
25	29/03/2017	NE	~	B	Room G3 exterior door handle detail
26	29/03/2017	N	2m	B	Room G4
27	29/03/2017	NE	~	B	Room G5 larder windows
28	29/03/2017	NW	~	B	Room G5 shelf
29	29/03/2017	NW	2m	B	Room F1
30	29/03/2017	NW	2m	B	Room F2
31	29/03/2017	SW	2m	B	Room F3
32	29/03/2017	SE	2m	B	Room F4
33	29/03/2017	NW	2m	B	Room F5
34	30/03/2017	NW	2m	C	Room G1 public entrance
35	30/03/2017	SE	2m	C	Room G1 public enquiries desk
36	30/03/2017	SW	2m	C	Room G1 door to interview room



## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD INDEX

<b>SITE</b>	Lichfield Friarsgate LF'17	<b>FILM No.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>of</b>	<b>3</b>
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<b>PHOTOGRAPH TYPE</b>	Black and White Film and Digital
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<b>PHOTO No.</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>FACING</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>BUILDING</b>	<b>ELEVATION/ROOM No., FEATURE DESCRIPTION</b>
1	30/03/2017	SE	~	C	Room G1 opening plaque
2	30/03/2017	SE	2m	C	Room G2
3	30/03/2017	SW	~	C	Room G2 sign on entrance to Room G1
4	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Room G3 enquiries area (staff)
5	30/03/2017	NE	~	C	Room G3 panic button
6	30/03/2017	NE	~	C	Room G3 panic button
7	30/03/2017	W	2m	C	Room G4 charging room
8	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Room G4 charging room
9	30/03/2017	SE	2m	C	Room G4 search and waiting area
10	30/03/2017	E	2m	C	Room G4 view from behind the enquiries desk
11	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Room G4 door to cell? Locked
12	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Room G5 fingerprint room
13	30/03/2017	E	~	C	Room G5 detail of vision light in door (closed)
14	30/03/2017	E	~	C	Room G5 detail of vision light in door (open)
15	30/03/2017	SE	2m	C	Room G6 corridor to male cells
16	30/03/2017	NE	~	C	Room G6 observation light and call light 'cell security goltun' makers name
17	30/03/2017	SW	~	C	Room G7 view into female cell
18	30/03/2017	E	2m	C	Room G8 view up stairs
19	30/03/2017	SW	2m	C	Room G8 door through to public enquiries office
20	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Room G9 view along corridor
21	30/03/2017	NW	~	C	Room G9 detail of button light box
22	30/03/2017	W	2m	C	Room G9 detail of door to Room G10 and all
23	30/03/2017	NW	2m	C	Room G10
24	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Room G9 detail of door to Room G11
25	30/03/2017	SW	2m	C	Room G11
26	30/03/2017	SW	2m	C	Room G12
27	30/03/2017	NW	2m	C	Room G9 detail of fire extinguisher hose
28	30/03/2017	W	2m	C	Room S1
29	30/03/2017	SW	2m	C	Room S2
30	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Room S2
31	30/03/2017	S	2m	C	Room S3 detail of former bar area
32	30/03/2017	NW	~	C	Room S3 detail of light fixture
33	30/03/2017	S	2m	C	Room S4 lift door and ladder to the roof level
34	30/03/2017	SE	2m	C	Room F1
35	30/03/2017	SW	~	C	Room G2 sign
36	30/03/2017	NW	~	C	Room G2 crest detail



## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD INDEX

<b>SITE</b>	Lichfield Friarsgate LF'17	<b>Film No.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>of</b>	<b>3</b>
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<b>PHOTOGRAPH TYPE</b>	Black and White Film and Digital
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PHOTO No.	DATE	FACING	SCALE	BUILDING	ELEVATION/ROOM No., FEATURE DESCRIPTION
1	30/03/2017	SE	~	C	Room G1 'investor in people' sign
2	30/03/2017	SE	~	C	Room G6 signage
3	30/03/2017	NW	~	C	Room G8 threat level sign (post-London attack)
4	30/03/2017	NW	2m	C	South-east elevation of Building C western end
5	30/03/2017	NW	2m	C	South-east elevation of Building C western end
6	30/03/2017	S	2m	C	Detail of entrance in undercroft area (western end)
7	30/03/2017	E	2m	C	South-west elevation of undercroft area
8	30/03/2017	N	2x2m	C	South-east elevation of southward projection
9	30/03/2017	E	2m	C	Detail of south-east elevation
10	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Detail of cell window on the south-east elevation
11	30/03/2017	NW	2m	C	South-east elevation of southward projection
12	30/03/2017	SW	2x2m	C	North-east elevation of southward projection
13	30/03/2017	W	2m	C	Detail of ground floor doors on north-east elevation
14	30/03/2017	SW	2m	C	Detail of door to charging area north-east elevation
15	30/03/2017	W	2m	C	Detail of construction phasing in eastern angle
16	30/03/2017	W	2m	C	Detail of construction phasing in eastern angle
17	30/03/2017	NW	2x2m	C	South-east elevation of eastern end
18	30/03/2017	NW	2x2m	C	South-east elevation of eastern end
19	30/03/2017	NW	2m	C	Covered entrance at east end of south-east elevation
20	30/03/2017	W	2m	C	North-east elevation of eastern end
21	30/03/2017	NW	2m	C	Entrance to rear car park
22	30/03/2017	N	2m	D	South-west and south-east elevations of kennels
23	30/03/2017	SE	2m	E	North-west elevation of garages
24	30/03/2017	NE	2m	E	South-west elevation of garages
25	30/03/2017	SE	2m	C	Entrance to rear car park
26	30/03/2017	SE	~	C	Signs on entrance to rear car park
27	30/03/2017	SE	~	C	Signs on entrance to rear car park
28	30/03/2017	S	2m	C	North-west elevation
29	30/03/2017	NE	~	C	Exterior signage
30	30/03/2017	NE	2m	C	Exterior signage
31	30/03/2017	SE	2x2m	C	North-west elevation
32	30/03/2017	SE	2m	C	Detail on public entrance on north-west elevation
33	30/03/2017	~	~	C	Detail of exterior light with signage
34	30/03/2017	SE	~	C	Detail of exterior signage (older branding)





<b>PHOTO No.</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>FACING</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>BUILDING</b>	<b>ELEVATION/ROOM No., FEATURE DESCRIPTION</b>
35	30/03/2017	E	2m	C	North-west and south-west elevations (east end)
36	30/03/2017	E	2m	C	North-west elevation with flag half-mast

**Appendix D: Report Conditions**

## **Building Recording: Nos. 18 and 20 Frog Lane and Lichfield Police Station**

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Development Securities (Lichfield) Ltd.** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

May 2017

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd.