

Newcastle Area Command Headquarters, Forth Banks *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*

Building Recording: December 2009 - January 2010

for

Wilmott Dixon Construction



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Newcastle Area Command Headquarters, Forth Banks
Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Building Recording (December 2009 - January 2010)

(project AA. 1847)

by Amanda Gow

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1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology were contracted by Wilmott Dixon Construction (contact, Scott Corey, Project Manager), on behalf of Northumbria Police Authority to carry out archaeological recording of the historic buildings located on the site proposed for the development of the new Newcastle Area Command Headquarters (NACHQ) for Northumbria Police.

The Building Recording works were carried out to a brief prepared by Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team (see Appendix E). The structures recorded as part of these works are as follows: Forth Banks Goods Station Warehouse (HER 8917), Kings House (including the Link Building between the two structures) and the undercroft of Forth Banks Goods Station (HER 4321). The recording works were undertaken on 26-28th November 2009, 15-16th December 2009, 28th January 2010 and 4th February 2010 by Amanda Gow (all site visits), Rebecca Shaw (December 2009) and Tanja Romankeiwicz (January and February 2010). The recording works comprised a detailed photographic survey (colour and black and white print – Appendix F, separate) and an assessment of the buildings. As comprehensive survey drawings of the buildings were completed as part of the current phase of works by Academy Geomatics, no new drawings were created. These drawings were upgraded with phasing, additional features and analytical information.

Prior to the building recording works, a Desk Based Assessment of the proposed development site was carried out by Addyman Archaeology,ⁱ in order to evaluate the historical development of the site. In order to ensure that the historic assessment and building recording works were carried out within a secure research context, and to ensure that the investigation asked the correct questions, the North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (NERRF, 2006) was consulted. Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks have been developed in each region in England as part of an initiative promoted by English Heritage, in collaboration with local authorities, in order to provide an effective yet flexible structure for decision making regarding archaeological research. These have adopted the three-stage structure envisaged by English Heritage in Frameworks For Our Past (Olivier 1996), which sees the research framework as comprising:

1. Resource Assessment: an overview of the current state of knowledge and an understanding in the region.
2. Research Agenda: recognition of the potential of the resource, gaps in our knowledge and an unprioritised list of research topics.
3. Research Strategy: a prioritised list of research objectives (seen as flexible over time), furthered by implementing specific Research Projects.

The NERRF notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past, allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment.

ⁱ Addyman Archaeology 2009

ii. *Site location and context*

The site proposed for development lies within the Newcastle Central Conservation Area (HER 11378). Conservation Areas were introduced by the Civic Amenities Act 1967, and defined as being “areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”.ⁱⁱ

The site is located to the southwest of Central Station, centred on NZ2452 6356 (see figures 1 and 2). The site is of a triangular shape which occupies an area of 0.74 hectares. It is bounded by Forth Banks to the east, Pottery Lane to the south and the King Edward VII Rail Viaduct to the north and west (see figures 3 and 4).

There are two upstanding buildings on the site - Kings House and Forth Banks Goods Station Warehouse and Link Building (HER 8917). Kings House is a four-storey brick structure facing onto Forth Banks, constructed in 1904 as offices for the Forth Banks Goods Station (HER 4321). Forth Banks Goods Warehouse is a Grade II listed building which is currently derelict. This was constructed in 1907 as an extension of the existing Goods Station (now demolished). The undercroft of the Goods Station survives and falls partially within the boundary of the development site. The lower part of the southern façade of this is also still upstanding and extends along Pottery Lane. It is these structures which are to be considered within this report.

The ground in this area of Newcastle slopes steeply down from the northwest to southeast, towards the River Tyne. The site is located on the western side of the street known as Forth Banks, which is thought to cover the Skinner Burn (HER 11104), a stream which formed the historic boundary between the counties of Northumberland and Newcastle, and between the city of Newcastle and the township of Elswick. In the 18th century the stream became a focus for industrial activity and the quality of the water declined. The stream was culverted between 1840 and 1859. It may be the case that the culverted Skinner Burn partially encroaches upon the development site, but its precise as-existing course has yet to be confirmed by investigation.

The development site has a gentle slope downwards from north to south, created by made ground placed on the steep sloping natural profile of the northern slope of the Tyne Gorge. Buildings and hard standing surfaces of concrete and whinstone setts cover the whole of the site.ⁱⁱⁱ



Figures 1 and 2: site location maps, Streetmap

ⁱⁱ Newcastle Cite Council 2001 p3

ⁱⁱⁱ Mott MacDonald 2009 p4



Figure 3: aerial image showing site location, boundary outlined in purple

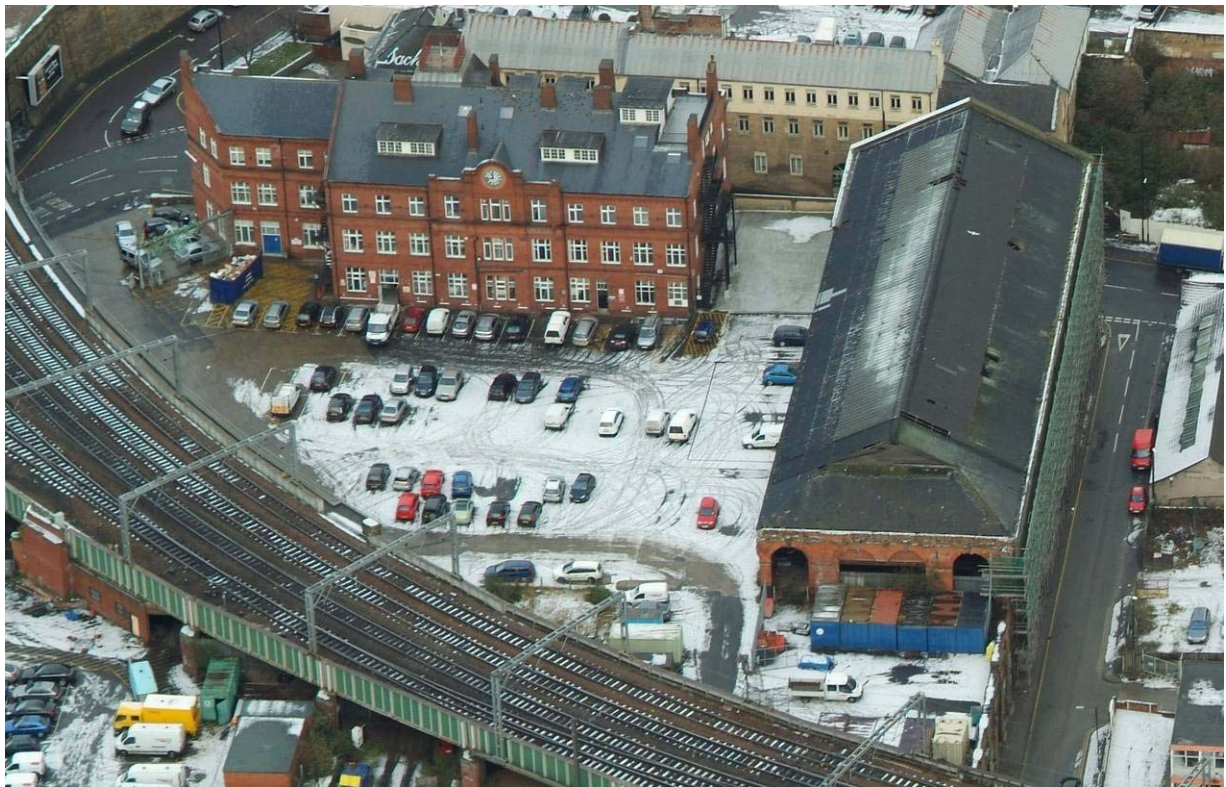


Figure 4: aerial image of the site, comprising Kings House, the Forth Banks Goods Station warehouse and the King Edward Viaduct, Willmott Dixon Construction 2008

iii. Geology

The British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological map Sheet 20, for both *Drift* and *Solid*, were reviewed to determine the geological conditions of the site. The map indicates that the site comprises boulder clay and glacial drift (pockets of sands and gravels) overlying sandstone, which is underlain by the Durham Low Main / Yard seam coal seam.

There is likely to be a large proportion of made ground on the site, associated with the culverting of the Skinner Burn and industrial activity within the area, associated with the construction of the railway line, sidings and associated buildings.

iv. Brief historical summary

A detailed assessment of the historical development of the site has been presented in a previous report.^{iv} Therefore, in order to avoid duplication of work, only a brief summary of the historical development will be presented here. Additional information will be presented throughout the report, where it is relevant to the assessment and understanding of the development of the buildings.

Prior to the industrial period (the second half of the 18th century), there does not appear to have been any large scale development on the site. Then, in the latter half of the eighteenth century the Skinner Burn became a focus of the city's industrial activity. The industrial buildings along the burn are evident on Hutton's map of 1770, Beilby's map of 1788 (figure 5), Kidd's map of 1802 and Roper and Cole's map of 1808, with little change occurring during the timeframe covered by these maps.

At this time the development site was occupied by a large broad 'U-plan' building, which is later depicted as a brewery (on Oliver's map of 1831, figure 6). The brewery (HER 4895) was established on this site by William Potter & Co. in 1787. To the south of the brewery are two smaller rectangular plan buildings set at the western side of a yard. By 1831 (Oliver's map) the brewery buildings have been extended. The land to the north of the brewery is depicted as landscaped gardens/orchards on this map.

The second half of the 19th century saw major changes at the development site; these were associated with the development of the railway and Central Station (HER 4130) for the Newcastle Carlisle Railway Company. At the development site new buildings were constructed to the north of the brewery building (see Tallis's map of 1851, figure 7).

After the completion of Central Station, the Forth Banks area was given over to goods traffic and the Newcastle and Carlisle Goods Shed was built on the southern side of the line; this opened on the 2nd June 1854. The Towneley Cole and Coke Depot (HER 5062) had also been constructed (figure 8). The construction of the Goods Shed and coke depot appears to have necessitated the demolition of the preceding buildings which were evident in this location.



*Figure 5: Detail of Beilby's map of 1788, showing the industrial activity along the Skinner Burn
Figure 6: Oliver's map of 1831 (approximate location of development site is outlined in red)*

^{iv} Addyman Archaeology 2009

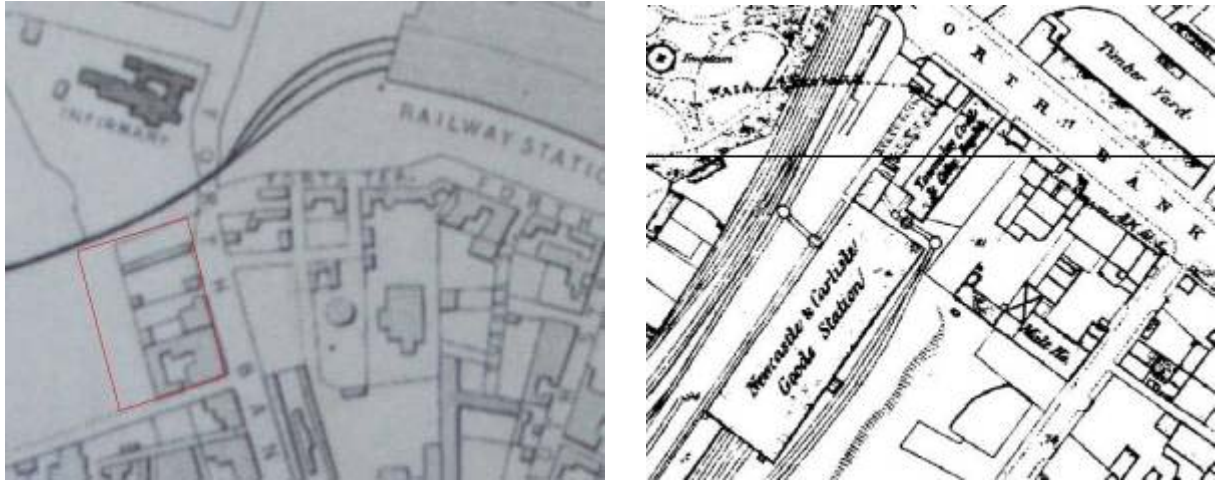


Figure 7: John Tallis's map of 1851 (approximate location of development site is outlined in red)

Figure 8: 1861 OS map detail, showing the Towneley Cole and Coke Depot and the Newcastle and Carlisle Goods Station, Promap

The goods shed had adjoining office accommodation, positioned at the northeast corner. There was also a superintendent's house, built to the north of the coal and coke depot, at the entrance to the site former Forth Banks.

The Forth Banks Goods Station

The next major development at the site was the construction of the North Eastern Railways Forth Banks Goods Station (HER 4321). This was designed by Thomas Prosser in 1866, although the station did not open until 3rd March 1871 at which time the former goods shed closed. The North Eastern Railway 1866 building control plans for the Goods Station show that the Goods Station had accommodation for a number of offices; these were arranged along the eastern side of the structure at ground floor level.

The Forth Banks Goods Station was an important piece of railway architecture of the period. It had a pair of long, curved iron framed roofs with arched heads. Beneath the building was a vast undercroft, the southern façade of which is still upstanding, facing onto Pottery Lane; this is formed from a long sandstone wall pierced by arch headed openings.

In 1905 the 1866 Goods Station and associated undercroft were effectively cut in two by the construction of the King Edward VII Rail Viaduct (HER 1010).

The Forth Banks Goods Station was largely demolished in 1972. The station undercroft (the south face of which is formed from a sandstone wall pierced by arched openings) still survives, although only the eastern corner (to the east of the King Edward viaduct) falls within the site boundary. Remnants of the station platforms are also still visible today, in the car park area of Kings House. The southern end of the eastern elevation, where the Goods Station met with the warehouse, was also left upstanding.



Figure 9: 2nd edition OS map of 1898, sheet 18. The former Forth Banks Goods station can be seen rebuilt and enlarged to the west of Central station.

Kings House

The early 20th century saw a number of changes at the development site; the construction of new offices (currently known as Kings House), the demolition of the brewery/cement works buildings and the construction of a warehouse extension to the Forth Banks Goods Station.

In 1904 a new goods station office was built at the eastern side of the site, facing onto Forth Banks – this is currently known as Kings House. This three storey structure (with additional basement level) was possibly designed by William Bell, the architect for the North Eastern Railway from 1877 to 1925.^v The construction of this building involved the demolition of the previous office accommodation which was located to the north of the brewery buildings.

The building has continued to be used as office accommodation until the present day, although the ownership and internal layout has changed since its initial construction. A set of architects plans were drawn up in 1989 for the British Railway Board; these detail proposals for the use of the building for the Area Civil Engineers Offices. These alterations generally relate to the subdivision of once large open plan areas.

Forth Banks Goods Station Warehouse

In 1907 an extension was constructed at the eastern end of the 1866 Goods Station, at the junction of Forth Banks and Pottery Lane (HER 8917). This involved the demolition of the brewery/cement works buildings which were formerly located in this position. This building was designed by William Bell and was built by L.G Mouchel's Company, using the *Hennebique system*. This was a new technique developed by Francois Hennebique, which involved reinforcing concrete using iron bars.

The warehouse extension abutted the Goods Station on its northeast corner and the two interconnected by means of the existing large arched brickwork openings of the Goods Station. Trains could run from the Station into the upper floor of the warehouse and vice versa. Latterly, the two central openings were formed into one by means of the insertion of a steel lintel and removal of the intervening pier.

^v RCHME Report on UDC Area and Tyneside

It appears that, at some point in the early 1930s the Forth Banks Goods Warehouse ceased to be used for its original purpose and was subdivided and rented out as workshop space. The use of the building as general workshops continued until relatively recently.

2. *Building Descriptions and Assessments*

The historic building recording exercise comprised an assessment of the following buildings: Kings House, Forth Banks Goods Station Warehouse, the Linking Building between the two structures, and the undercroft of the Forth Banks Goods Station. Academy Geomatics undertook a comprehensive survey of the buildings as part of the current stage of works and as such no new drawings were deemed to be necessary. However, these drawings were checked for accuracy and upgraded with additional features, analytical information and phasing (see Appendix A). The recording exercise also comprised a comprehensive photographic survey of the buildings (colour and black and white print – see Appendix F - separate). The Academy Geomatics drawings were used as the base drawings for the photographic survey location plans (Appendix B). The prints from the photographic survey are bound as a separate volume, which forms an appendix to this report, but colour contact prints have been included as part of the report (see Appendix D), as has the photographic register (see Appendix C).

Below follows a description and assessment of the relevant buildings.

i. Forth Banks Goods Station Undercroft

In summary, the Forth Banks Goods Station was constructed to designs prepared by Thomas Prosser in 1866, although the station was not completed until 1871. The station and the associated undercroft were truncated by the King Edward viaduct in 1905. The construction of this viaduct involved the construction of a supporting substructure composed of brick built barrel vaulted chambers within the pre-existing undercroft of the Goods Station.

The section of the undercroft which is being considered in this report is that which falls to the E of the King Edward viaduct. The north-south extent of the area under consideration comprises the principal southern section of the undercroft, evident on the original construction drawings (see figure 11).

a. Exterior description

The undercroft of Forth Banks Goods Station still survives, although only the E corner (to the E of the King Edward viaduct) falls within the site boundary (the seven easternmost bays of the building). The lower floor of the southern facade of the vaults also survives, extending along Pottery Lane; again only the section to the east of the viaduct falls within the site boundary.

The southern facade of the station undercroft is constructed from coursed dressed buff coloured sandstone and is pierced by twenty seven evenly spaced broad arched openings. An ashlar string course divides the lower sandstone built storey from the upper brick built section. This brick parapet originally formed the lower portion of the storey above, which has now been demolished. Looking at the construction plans it can be seen that the windows on the upper floor would have been aligned with the arches on the floor below (see figure 10).

The arched openings form a combination of windows and doorways. The lower sections of the windows are infilled with coursed sandstone faced in the same fashion as the principal construction. The original metal grating in the windows is still largely in place, although it is generally covered over by later boarding. However, the large two leaf doors have all been removed and replaced.

The viaduct truncates the façade in the centre of the seventh arched opening from the east; the voussoirs have been removed and the opening infilled, presumably at the same time the viaduct was

constructed, but the outline of the opening is still visible. From east to west, the arched openings are as follows – two windows, followed by alternating doorways and windows (see figure 10).

The 1907 Goods Warehouse was constructed at the eastern end of the Goods Station. However, on the lowest floor these two buildings appear not to have abutted each other; there is a gap between the two buildings which on the S elevation has been filled with sandstone of a similar construction style to the Goods Station. Behind this wall is the void formed when the 1907 Warehouse was constructed. The upper floors of the warehouse extend over the void and would have abutted the upper floors of the Goods Station, which have since been demolished.

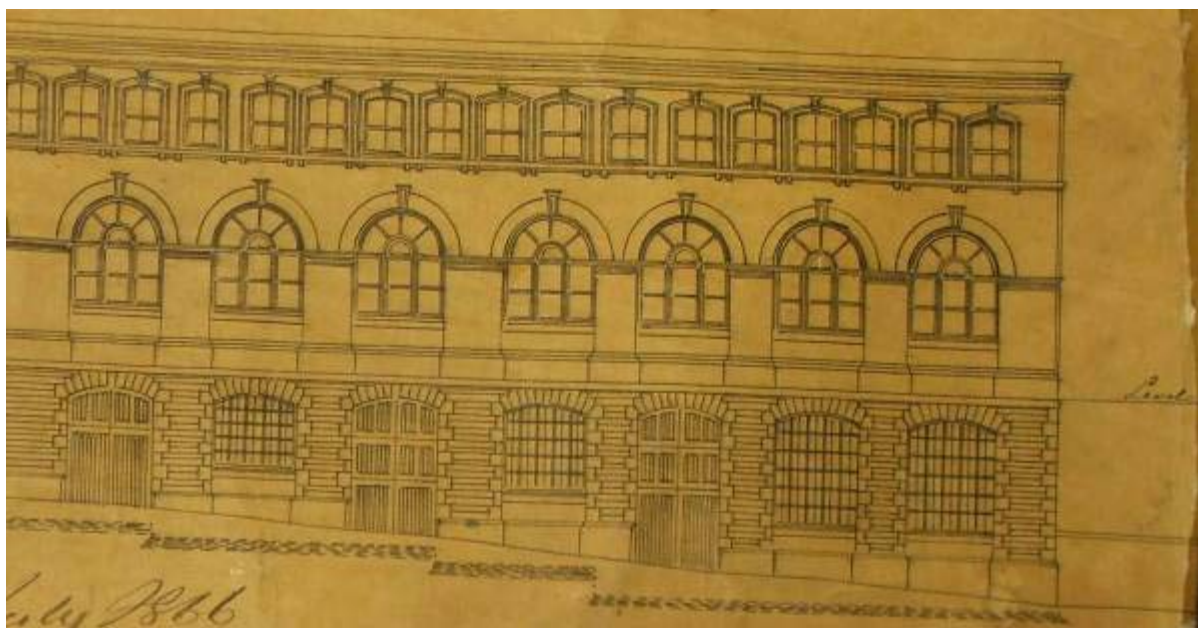


Figure 10: 1866 architect drawings of the southern façade of the Forth Banks Goods Station. This is the eastern end, which falls within the site boundary; the 1905 King Edward viaduct now truncates the doorway at the left hand side of the picture.



*Plate 1: Southern façade, eastern end, of Forth Banks Goods Station
Plate 2: Southern façade of Forth Banks Goods Station, showing blocked doorway where the façade is truncated by the 1905 King Edward Viaduct*



Plate 3: Sandstone infill between Goods Station and Goods Warehouse, lower floor facing onto Pottery Lane

b. Interior description, original design

The original design of the undercroft was largely symmetrical, with a grid pattern of large octagonal brick piers dividing the interior into ‘aisles’ (aligned N-S) and ‘bays’ (running E-W) (these names have been adopted for ease of description in the report and photographic survey – see Appendix A Drawing 1 and Appendix B Drawing 2 for numbering). In general, the undercroft is brick built and appears to have been formerly whitewashed. The original design appears to have been largely open, with the exception of two enclosed areas aligned N-S – these are described as groined vaults in the original plans (figure 11). The easternmost enclosed area marks the approximate limit of the current survey (see figure 11).

The undercroft interior is divided into a number of distinct sections as a result of later alterations. The principal area which is entered into when accessing the undercroft through the southern façade still retains the original design; brick piers arranged in a grid pattern effectively divide the area into smaller ‘cells’. Each of these cells has a rib vaulted ceiling, with the ribs extending outwards from the central boss to each of the four piers at the corners. This is with the exception of the E-W running ‘bays’ which extend underneath the platforms on the floor above, namely the northernmost bay (bay 11) and bay 9; these have high barrel vaulted ceilings. The southernmost bays which run directly behind the southern façade are also barrel vaulted.

In the centre of the second ‘aisle’ from the E side of the building (aisle 2), extending N-S, is a row of octagonal metal columns supporting the vaulted ceiling (see plate 4). These are original to the construction of the building, as they can be seen on the original construction plans (see figure 11). These columns extended up through the undercroft ceiling to the floor above, where the office accommodation was located (see figure 12); the ceiling structure presumably needed extra support in this location.

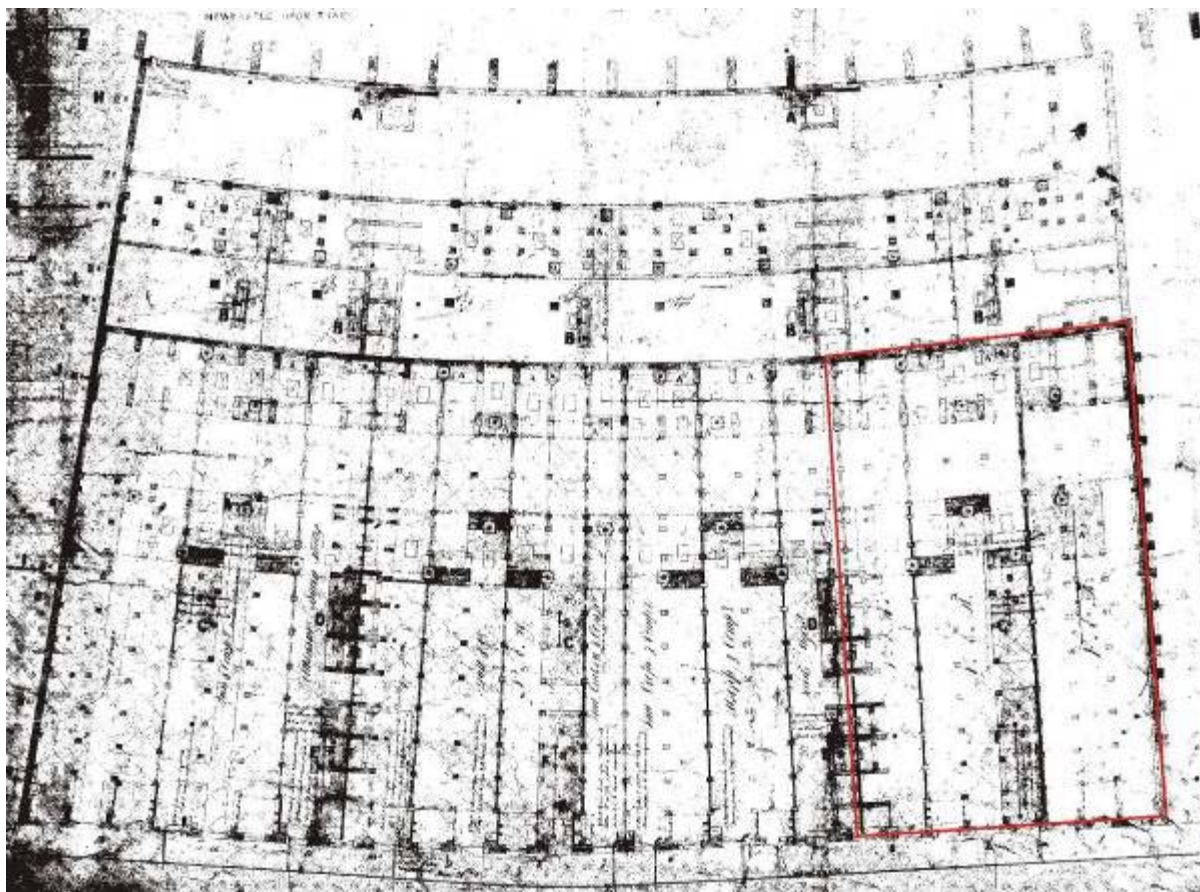


Figure 11: 1866 building control plan of the goods station undercroft with extent of current survey outlined in red, NER ref 130



Plate 4: View of octagonal iron columns and brick piers in the Goods Station undercroft (looking N)

Plate 5: Double brick piers at N end of the undercroft

Plate 6: General view down aisle 3, looking S

The original design provided space for office accommodation in the undercroft, which was located along the southern elevation (see figure 13). Evidence for two of these offices is visible within the area covered by the current survey. The partitions which formed the office in the second aisle from

the eastern side of the building (aisle 2) have been removed but the fireplace in the short brick wall extending outwards from the south elevation is still present (plate 7). The office area located in the sixth aisle from the east (aisle 6) has also had the partitions removed (the brick wall forming the northern partition is a later addition). The western elevation of the office retains the fireplace, which is flanked by two alcoves (plate 8). The southernmost of these is arched whilst the northern extends the full height of the room. The rear of the alcoves are formed from brick which appears to be of a later date than construction; the original plans show these to be alcoves rather than openings so it may be the case that the alcoves were opened up sometime after the original construction, then latterly blocked in again.

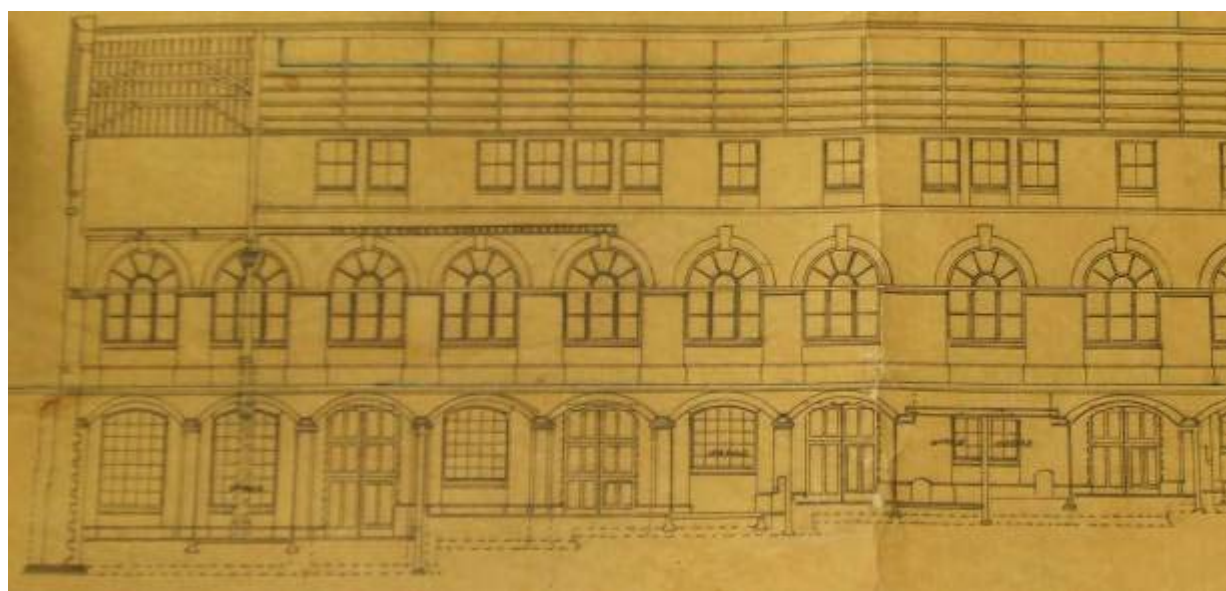


Figure 12: Internal section south facing through building, 1866, showing office space and iron columns extending to upper floors

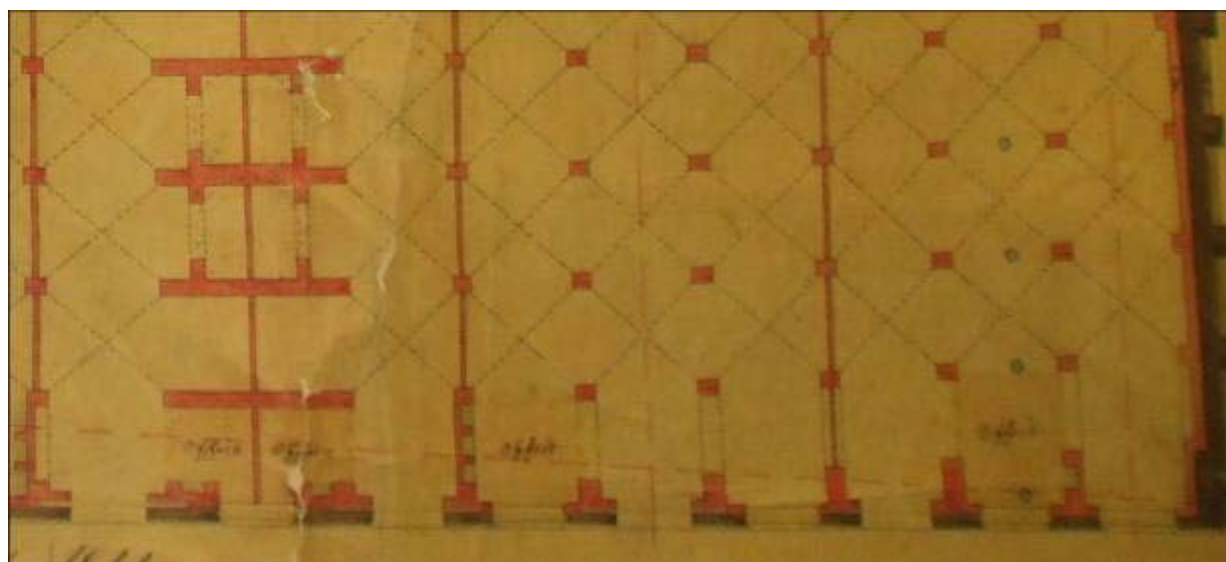


Figure 13: 1866 architects plan of the Goods Station undercroft, showing office accommodation along the southern elevation.



Plate 7: Fireplace in former office area, in 'aisle 2' of the Goods Station undercroft

Plate 8: Fireplace and alcoves in former office area in 'aisle 6' of the Goods Station undercroft

The floor level to the west of the third aisle (aisle 1) from the east is raised above that of the first three aisles from the east by approximately 0.5m (see figure 12 – section drawing and plate 9). The precise reason for this is unclear, but it may be a result of the building following the slope of the ground upwards from E to W along Pottery Lane.

Positioned along the inner side of 'aisle 4' on metal brackets attached to the brick piers, are long wooden beams. However, that on the eastern side has been removed and lies on the floor alongside the piers (plate 10).



Plate 9: raised area to the west of 'aisle 4' in the Goods Station undercroft, looking west

Plate 10: raised area to the west of aisle 4, looking south, showing wooden beams along inside of brick piers

Towards the rear (N) of the vaults are a series of hatches in the ceiling, running E-W along the length of the undercroft. These hatches are evident on ground floor plans of the Goods Station, located in the platforms either side of the main rail lines (figure 14). These hatches presumably allowed the goods being offloaded from the trains to be lowered down into the vaults below by cranes (see figure 15).

The northern line had a platform with cranes and hatches on either side, whilst the southern line only had one such platform on the northern side of the track. The remains of these tracks and platforms are still visible in the car park area of Kings House and the sealed off hatches are still visible in the platforms, as are the concrete footings of the cranes used for the off-loading of goods (plates 11 and 12).

The hatches visible in the ceiling of the vaults are those which were associated with the southern platform of the northern line and the northern platform of the southern line (see figure 14). The ceiling construction of the bays running beneath the platforms are of high barrel vaulted construction, rather than a fan vault construction, presumably to provide more structural support as the cranes were located directly above this. The brick piers are also grouped into pairs in these areas, again, presumably to provide more support (plate 5).

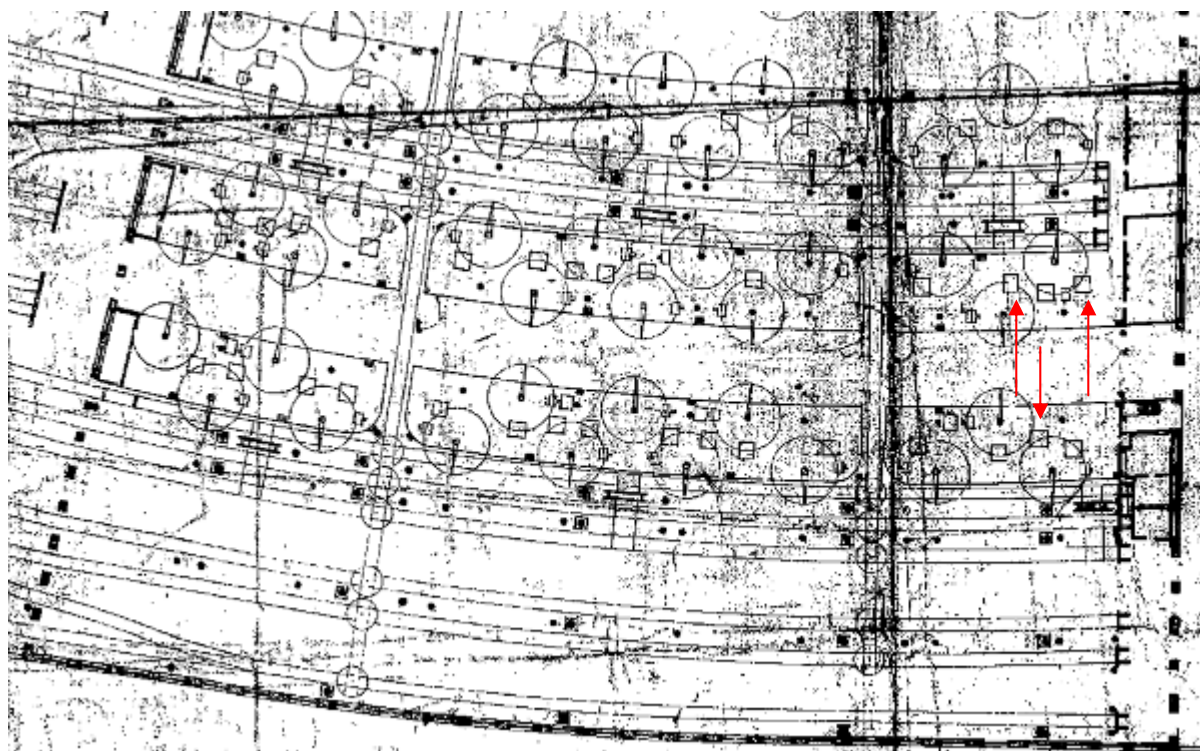


Figure 14: 1866 NER ground floor plan of Goods Station, showing hatches in platforms either side of the train tracks, providing access to the undercroft



Plate 11: View of remains of platform and rail tracks in the car park area, located above the Goods Station undercroft; these would have originally run through the Goods Station.

Plate 12: detail of covered over hatches and footings for cranes on the Goods Station platform in the current car park area

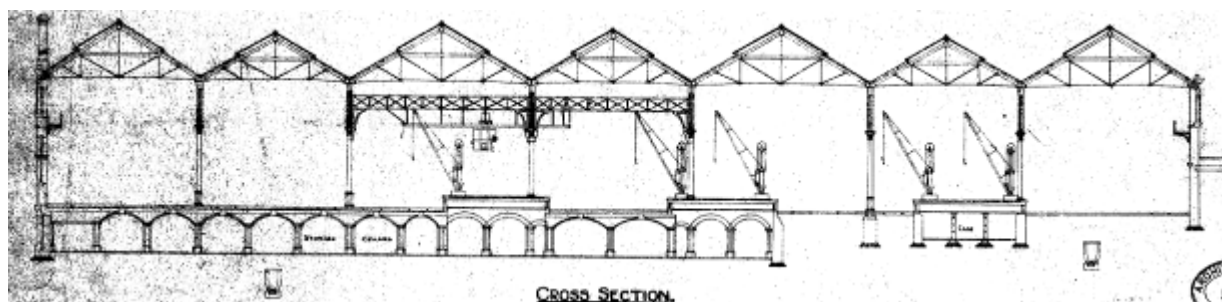


Figure 15: West facing cross section of the ground floor of the Goods Station, showing platforms and cranes beside the main lines, used for lowering goods to the undercroft below through the trapdoors in the platforms

There are two viewing platforms within the vaults area under consideration; these are located at ceiling height, leading from the floor above (ground floor). These are located to the rear of the area, beneath the southernmost of the main platforms which run over the vaults (bay 9). These platforms are accessed from the floor above (ground floor) – the platform above bay 9, aisle 2 is accessed from the platform above, in the current car park. The door to this platform is currently located in a brick structure with concrete aperture margins, which appears to be contemporary with the station, although it has been altered (see plate 13). This doorway gives access to the viewing platform, which appears to have formerly had a metal spiral staircase leading down to the ground floor of the vaults (the stair has been removed by the concrete footing for the stair is still in place – see plate 14). This stair was apparently still in place into the mid 20th century, as it was used to provide access to the vaults during First and Second World Wars, for use as an air raid shelter (*pers. comm.*).

The interior of the vaults appears to have been lit by a network of gas lamps, connected by a series of pipes extending around the ceiling. A number of the brick piers appear to be partially hollow down their length and these piers have two small square openings near the base, in which the bases of metal pipes/fixings are visible; the pipes presumably extend down the interior of the piers. It is possible that the valves/keys for controlling the lighting system above were located at the end of these pipes (plates 15 and 16).



Plate 13: Brick structure in car park area, formerly providing access to the viewing platform in the station undercroft below (bay 9, aisle 2)

Plate 14: viewing platform, located beneath southern platform (bay 9, aisle 2), looking north



Plate 15: Gas pipe with fitting for gas lamp, extending around the ceiling of the Goods Station undercroft
Plate 16: Detail of brick pier, with fittings at base, for controlling the lighting system?

c. *Interior, 1905 viaduct construction*

In 1905 the approach viaduct for the King Edward Viaduct VII Bridge was constructed, truncating the eastern and southern elevations of the Goods Station and cutting the eastern end of the station off from the remainder of the building. The construction of the viaduct resulted in a number of alterations to the original appearance of the Goods Station. No doubt these alterations were numerous, but as the superstructure of the Goods Station has been demolished it is difficult to assess the full extent. However, it is possible to see the effects of the viaduct construction in the undercroft area.

The viaduct truncated the southern façade of the Goods Station in the centre of the seventh arch from the east (aisle 7, see section 3.i, exterior). The arch has been bricked up on the interior (whilst on the exterior it has been faced with sandstone similar to that used for the principal construction), with the sandstone viaduct visible next to the brickwork (plate 17).

The main alteration to the interior associated with the construction of the viaduct was the creation of a supporting substructure created from brick built barrel vaulted chambers (see phase plan – Appendix A Drawing 1). These were built at a lower height than the original structure and therefore obscure it.

The barrel vaulted chambers are long low brick built chambers running N-S (plate 18). The barrel vaulted chambers which run beneath the southern platform (bay 9) were originally interconnected by low arches in their side (E and W) walls (although some of these have been latterly infilled). The secondary barrel vaulted chambers in the more southerly area of the vaults were originally accessible from the original undercroft area, but were not in themselves interconnected, the dividing wall between them being of solid construction.



*Plate 17: brick infilled arched opening, where the 1905 viaduct truncates southern façade
Plate 18: secondary barrel vaulted chamber – substructure of 1905 viaduct*

d. Later alterations to the interior space

A number of alterations were carried out on the interior of the undercroft following the construction of the viaduct. Judging from the style of the brick used and the joinery detailing, it appears that these alterations were carried out in close succession to the major construction phase. These alterations were possibly even a part of the same general phase, representing a ‘fitting-out’ of the interiors after a possible change of use resulting from the modifications associated with the viaduct construction. These modifications generally consisted of the sectioning off of space to create smaller areas, possibly for use as offices or ‘safe-storage’ areas.

The shorter barrel vaulted chambers which run beneath the southern platform appear to have originally been interconnecting, accessed through low arched openings in the side walls. However, the eastern arches of the vault in aisle 3 have been bricked up, as have the eastern and western arches of the vault in aisle 7.

The infilling of the arches in the vault in aisle 7 appear to have been carried out in order to transform the function of this space, apparently creating an office space or separate storage area. The northern and southern ends of the vault have been partitioned off with wooden boarding fitted with doors and the arches on the eastern wall have been partially infilled, creating recesses which retain evidence of having been fitted with cupboard doors. There is also evidence of shelving at the northern end of the west wall.

Similar ‘office’ areas were created along the rear (north) wall, in aisles 2, 3 and 4. Those in aisles 2 and 3 were created by the partitioning off of the northernmost end of the bay with half height wooden partitions with ceilings (plates 19 and 20). The partition in aisle 2 contains a door with two glass panels, with additional windows extending the length of the partition (although all the glass has been removed and the windows are boarded over). This is in comparison to the partition in aisle 3, which

simply has a wooden panel door. It is therefore possible that the area created in aisle 2 was an office space, as it was provided with windows and a partially glass panelled door, whilst that created in aisle 3 was simply for storage purposes.

There appears to have been an additional partitioned area of similar construction style located at the northern end of aisle 4. However, the wooden partitions have been destroyed and lie in a pile in the middle of the bay. It was not possible to determine whether these would have formed an 'office' or 'storage' area.



Plate 19: Partitions at northern end of aisle 2 and 3, view looking NE

Plate 20: 'Office' partition in aisle 2

The longer barrel vaulted chambers in the southern area of the undercroft were also subjected to alterations as part of this phase. This included the infilling of a number of the arches in the side walls and the creation of half width staggered brick partitions at the northern and southern ends of the chambers; the exact purpose of these staggered walls is unclear.

Also associated with this phase was the creation of a number of cubicles in the area of groined vaulting at the western-most side of the area under consideration (aisle 8), accessed from the 1905 barrel vaulted areas at the southern end of the undercroft. These brick built cubicles have wooden framing and were thus likely covered by wooden doors. There also appears to have been low wooden benches fitted on the interior (plate 21 and 22).



Plate 21: Secondary brick cubicles in aisle 8, bay 3

Plate 22: Secondary brick cubicles in aisle 8, bay 5

In 1907 the Goods Warehouse was constructed adjoining the southeast corner of the Goods Station. As previously mentioned, a void was left between the two buildings at the lower level (although the buildings adjoined on the upper floors). When the warehouse was constructed an opening was broken through the eastern wall of the station undercroft, at bay 4, into the void area between the two buildings. This large opening is supported by an iron girder. The opening is evident on the 1907 warehouse construction plans.

The superstructure of the Goods Station was demolished in 1972. It appears that the undercroft was used in connection with the station up until that date. Since the demolition of the station the undercroft has largely gone out of use but has served as a dumping ground for a variety of objects. At present the undercroft is largely secure and not used.

ii. Kings House - 1904

In 1904 a new goods station office was built at the eastern side of the site, facing onto Forth Banks – this is currently known as Kings House. This three storey structure (with additional basement level) was possibly designed by William Bell, the architect for the North Eastern Railway from 1877 to 1925.^{vi} The construction of this building involved the demolition of the previous office accommodation which was located to the north of the brewery buildings.

Associated with the construction of this building was the construction of a Weigh Office with a weighing machine either side, at the access to the yard area at the N end of Kings House. This was demolished sometime after 1962 (as it appears in a photograph of this date), likely when the Goods Station was demolished in the 1970s.

This building has continued to be used as office accommodation until the present day, although the ownership and internal layout has changed since its initial construction.

a. Exterior description

This building is of three full storeys with an additional basement level at the southern end of the building; this half basement level is a result of the building following the slope of the ground, which slopes down Forth Banks from N to S. The building is of a basic rectangular plan with a protruding half width bay at the northeast corner and a small single storey part glazed porch in the return between the main building and the extended bay.

The structure is built primarily of glazed red brick and elaborated with terracotta and red sandstone detailing at key points, such as the principal entrances, the moulding below the pilasters and the string courses (plate 23). The building runs along Forth Banks and whilst there is an entrance on the elevation fronting onto Forth Banks (E elevation), it appears that the principal entrance was at the return of the NE corner, through the partially glazed porch. The W elevation, which faces onto the car park area, has more elaboration than the E elevation, suggesting that this was perhaps intended to be the principal elevation.

The main body of the building is of ten bays in length and five bays wide. Each of the bays contains windows which are aligned directly above one another, with the exception of the third bay from the S which contains a doorway which is offset slightly to the N within its bay. There is currently a second doorway, in the second bay from the N. However, this is a later modification, the opening having been extended from an original window.

^{vi} RCHME Report on UDC Area and Tyneside

Each of the windows has a stone sill and, with the exception of those in the central bay, a lintel of end-on glazed red brick with red sandstone keystone. The windows in the central bay are of three lights each with red sandstone mullions and the ground floor window has a red brick arch above it.

The central three bays of the W elevation are slightly advanced from the main face of the building, with the central bay slightly advanced from those flanking it. On the upper floor each bay is flanked by a shallow pilaster, which is elaborated with moulded leaf detail beneath. The wall head of the central three bays rises in steps to the central clock.

A moulded string course of red sandstone divides the upper two floors, with a band of red sandstone below this in the central three bays. There is a cornice of red brick extending along the wallhead to either side of the central three bays.

Adjoining the NE corner of the main body of the building is the half width jamb which extends to four bays in length. The W elevation of this is of a similar construction style to the main body of the building. There are two doorways at ground floor level, in the first and third bays from the S. The other bays all contain aligned windows.

The E elevation facing onto Forth Banks (plate 24) is of a similar construction style to the W elevation but there is an extra storey and additional half storey (only at the S end of the building) visible on this elevation, as a result of the sloping ground. The design of this elevation includes the N jamb, unlike the W elevation as the N jamb is set back from it. Including the N jamb, this elevation is of fifteen bays in length. To either side of the central three bays is a doorway which provides access to the lower ground floor on the interior of the building. The southernmost of these doorways has an arch above it which includes a date stone of '1904' (plate 25). The central three bays are flanked by shallow pilasters and the bays to either side contain larger three light windows with stone mullions. The southernmost of these bays lights the internal stairwell, accounting for the large windows which cross the floor levels (first and second) on the interior. In the northern of these bays, this section is at a floor level and is thus infilled with a moulded panel.



Figure 16: NER 1904 drawing ref 257, N elevation of Kings House, showing North Eastern Railway sign
Figure 17: NER 1904 drawing ref 258, W elevation of Kings House, showing Receiving Office and Telegraph Office sign

The N and S elevations are less elaborate than the long elevations but are of the same construction style with the same detailing above the windows. On both the N and S elevations, the original design only included window openings. However, secondary fire escapes have been installed on these elevations, necessitating the alteration of several windows to form access doors. On the N elevation the E window on the second floor has been altered to form a doorway, and on the S elevation the second window from the E on the first floor and the W window on the top floor have been altered.

The original 1904 elevation drawings show numerous ‘North Eastern Railway’ signs attached to the exterior of the building, primarily on the E and N elevations (figure 16). In addition, they show a ‘Telegraph Forwarding Office’ sign (W elevation S end) and a ‘Receiving Office’ sign (W elevation N end – figure 17). It is unclear if these signs were ever installed but a slight discolouration on the brickwork on the N elevation may point to the location of a former sign, suggesting that the other signs may also have been installed.



Plate 23: W elevation of Kings House



Plate 24: E elevation of Kings House, view looking down Forth Banks
Plate 25: Detail of 1904 date stone above southern doorway

b. Interior description

There appears to be two sets of plans relating to the original arrangement of rooms within Kings House, one at a scale of 1/16" and one at 1/8". There are a number of small inconsistencies between the two sets and it is unclear which the final set is, although the level of detailing on the 1/8" set and the placement of some of the features suggests that these may be the final set.

A set of plans were drawn up in 1989 for the British Railway Board, indicating that there was an intermediate phase of partitioning off of space within the building. There do not appear to have been any major structural changes at this time and therefore this phase will only be discussed briefly, where it is relevant to modifications to individual rooms.

See Appendix A Drawings 2-7 for features and room numbering.

Principal stairwell

The principal stairwell is positioned centrally on the E side of the main body of the building. It is one of the few places to retain all the original detailing. The stairwell is formed from creamy-yellow glazed brick, with a dado course of brown glazed brick which follows the slope of the stairs. The wooden handrail is original, as are the thin iron balusters which form the banister. The polished wooden handrail ends in a small scroll with decorative newel post at basement level. The window openings in the stairwell all retain their original glazing and opening latches and are generally elaborated with a lintel of lengthways-on vertically set bricks. At first and second floor levels the W elevation which provides access to the floor levels is formed from an infilled archway with decorative keystone, springing from half height glazed brick piers. The archways have been infilled with thin partitions containing double fire doors with small square windows to either side and above (plate 26). On the third floor level is a similar infilled opening, which appears to have been square headed rather than arched, presumably due to the lower ceiling height on this floor. At ground and lower ground level the openings are less elaborate; a single width doorway set within an arched window at ground floor level and a similar square headed opening at Lower Ground floor level, each with a lintel of lengthways-on vertically set brick.

In the S wall of the stairwell, basement level, is a blocked doorway. This has been faced in a manner to match the design of the stairwell (plate 27). This doorway originally provided access to *room B5*, in which a false floor level has been installed (see room description for further discussion). The exterior doorway in the E elevation of the stairwell retains the original two leaf door, each with two panels and a small three-light window at the top. There is a large window above the doorway and four narrow windows to either side of the door and window above.

Secondary brick walls have been installed beneath the stair, in the NW corner of the basement stairwell.

Basement level

This level only exists at the S end of the building and is accessed via *stairwell 2* at the S end of the lower ground floor corridor. These stairs have a wooden handrail and banister formed from narrow wooden balusters. This stair provides access to the S half of the basement (*rooms B1-4*). The rooms on this floor are generally plain, as they originally functioned as stores, except *room B1* which was originally an office.

Stores (rooms B2 and B3)

Rooms B3 and B2 (stores) each have a fireplace which has been latterly bricked in. Room B3 is not lit from the exterior, whilst room B2 has two windows in the E wall. There was an additional window in the centre of the W wall, allowing a visual connection between this room and room B4 to the W.

Muniment room (room B1)

This currently serves as a plant room and retains traces of the original fittings – there are original pipes and valves on the N wall. There was a fireplace, now blocked, in the centre of the S wall.

Engineers' waiting room (room B5)

Room B5 was originally accessed from the principal stairwell at basement level. However, this doorway has been blocked off and a false floor level created. This has created a room which is now accessed from the floor above (see room 5 lower ground floor).



Plate 26: W elevation in principal stairwell, to second and third floors

Plate 27: E elevation in principal stairwell, basement level, with blocked doorway to room B5 at the right of the photo

Lower ground floor

The lower ground floor originally accommodated the less formal space in the building, such as the Reading Room, Billiards Room, Library and store rooms (figure 18).

Corridors 1 and 2

The principal *corridor 1* is aligned along the centre of the floor level, running N-S. At the S end is a doorway providing access to *stairwell 2* which allows access to the basement level. The corridor retains a number of original features, such as the original connections for fire hoses and the glazing in the windows lighting the rooms on the E side of the corridor.

There is an additional small *corridor 2* at the N end of *corridor 1*, leading from the northernmost exterior door on Forth Banks, this is aligned E-W. At the E end of the corridor the single width doorway is flanked by half height moulded wooden panels with glazed panels above and a transom light above the doorway. The six light transom and mullioned window in the S elevation is the original, which originally lit the Reading Room (*room 1*).

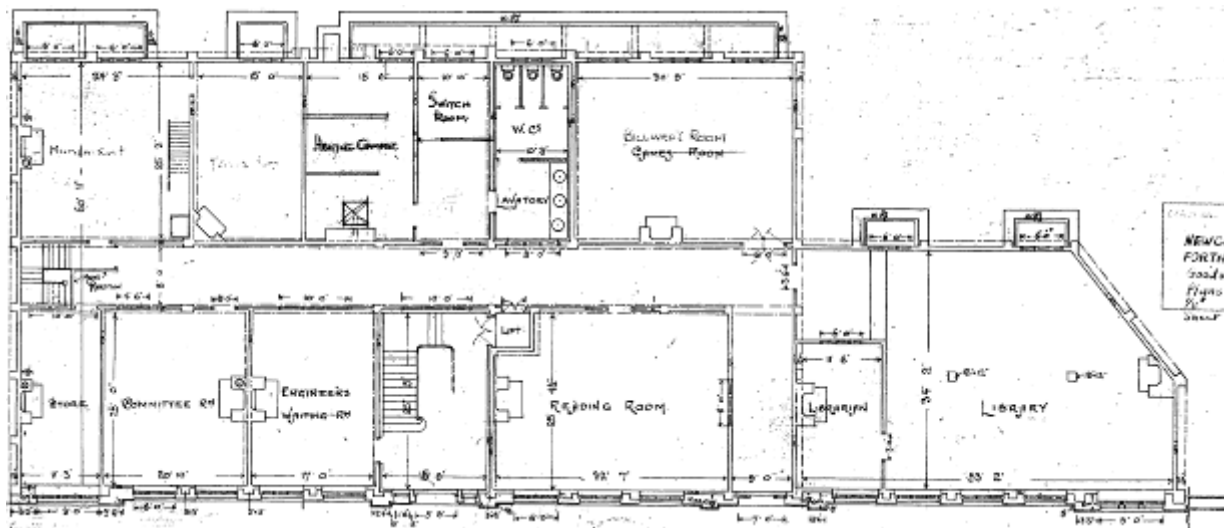


Figure 18: 1904 Lower ground floor plan of Kings House, N is to the right

Library (rooms 3, 11, 12 and 13)

The Library was located at the N end of the corridor, in the N jamb of the building. This was accessed through a door at the far N end of *corridor 1* with a two light transom light above. The room was originally largely open, with a small room partitioned off in the SE corner for the librarian (*room 13*). There were two windows in the W elevation of the main library; the southernmost of these has been blocked but the outline is still visible. A fireplace was located in the centre of the N wall, in the angle of the wall. However, this has been blocked and partially covered by later partitions. The librarian's room (*room 13*) had a fireplace in the centre of the S wall. Again, this has been blocked but the chimney breast is still evident. This room was accessed from the library, through a doorway in the N elevation of *room 13* which has since been blocked. There was also a window in the W elevation of *room 13* which has been blocked but the outline is still evident. There was originally a hatch in the S wall of the librarian's room to the W of the chimney breast, presumably to allow the quick deposition of books without the need to come into the library. This has been blocked but is still clearly evident in *room 13* and the corridor (plate 28).

This room has been largely subdivided. *Room 13* remains partitioned off but this is now accessed via a secondary doorway in the S end N wall of *corridor 2* and the original doorway leading from the library has been blocked. Two additional rooms with a small lobby area between them have been created to the N of this (*rooms 11 and 12*), by the partitioning off of the E half of the Library. These rooms are completely lined out and thus none of the original fabric was visible.

Reading Room (*room 1*)

This room is located on the E side of the corridor to the N of the principal stairwell. It retains its original layout and some original features; the doorway in the centre of the E wall has been replaced but the moulded half height panels and the three three-light windows above are original. The entrance bay is flanked by shallow pilasters to either side and a plain cornice extends around the walls of the room. The room also retains the original high skirting with moulded upper edge. The room was lit by three windows along the E wall and a window in the N elevation (plate 29). The lift is located in the

SW corner of the room. As with the majority of the other rooms the fireplace has been blocked in and plastered over.



Plate 28: lower ground floor corridor 2, doorway to library, with blocked librarians hatch in the centre of the image, with later insertion doorway to room 13 towards the right of the image

Plate 29: lower ground floor corridor 2, window originally lighting the reading room (room 1)

Engineers waiting room (room 5)

This room was originally accessed from basement level, via the now blocked doorway in the S wall of the principal stairwell. However, a false floor level has been inserted and the room is now accessed via a later insertion doorway in the W elevation at ground floor level; the doorway has been inserted within the original glazed section in this wall. There is a hatch in the secondary floor level, allowing access to the original floor level beneath. In this void beneath the floor it is possible to see the base of the original doorway, leading from the stairwell at basement level. The bricked in fireplace in the S elevation is also visible in this void area (plate 30). The original high skirting with moulded upper edge is still present in this void area. The walls were painted a dark green when the false floor level was installed.

Committee room (room 14)

This room retains its original high skirting and plain cornice. The fireplace in the N wall has been blocked and plastered over. The parquet floor in herring-bone pattern is also likely original. The door in the W elevation has been replaced and the transom light boarded over. A secondary screen has been placed along the E elevation, obscuring the two windows in this wall. A secondary door has been inserted in the E end of the S elevation, allowing access to *room 15*, part of the former store room which now serves as part of an office. This room currently serves as gallery space.

Store (rooms 14 and 15)

Originally a single room, the store has been subdivided by the insertion of an N-S partition to the S of the chimney breast in the S wall. A later insertion doorway has been broken through the E end of the N wall of *room 15*, allowing access to the former committee room (*room 14*). The window in the S wall retains its original glazing.

Muniment room (room 6) and stairs 3

This document store room was originally a large open space with stairs leading up to the ground floor along the N elevation. It originally had two doorways providing access, one in the centre of the E elevation, within stairwell 2 which provides access to the basement, and one at the W end of the N wall, beneath the stairs. Both of these have been blocked in but their outlines are still visible. Stairwell 3, which leads up to the ground floor, appears to have originally been part of the main room. However, a stairwell area separate to the main room has been created by the insertion of a partition to the S of the stairs. A doorway leads from the main corridor on this floor into the lobby area at the base of the stairs, with an additional door to the S leading into the main room. The main room has also been modified by the insertion of later partitions, creating a sound proof booth against the S elevation which contains the original chimney breast. It appears that there may have originally been a small storage unit, possibly for important or confidential documents, in the NE corner of the room. This is evident on the 1904 drawings and the termination of the skirting on the N wall in this location also gives an indication of its extent (plate 31). The parquet flooring of herring-bone design in the lobby area at the base of the stairs is possibly the original flooring. The lower section of the stairs appears to be secondary (the stairs appear to have been accessed from the W side, rather than the E as at present). This alteration in layout likely occurred when the stairwell partition was installed.



Plate 30: Bricked - in fireplace in Engineers waiting room (basement room B5/lower ground floor room 5)

Plate 31: cut in skirting show location of former cupboard/store in Muniment room, base of stairs 3

Paste room (room 10)

This room is currently filled with lockers and little could be seen of the original appearance. The window retains the original glazing and the fireplace in the SE corner of the room has been blocked in. This room appears to have originally only been accessible via the Muniment room to the S. This doorway has been in filled and thus the doorway in the E elevation is likely a later insertion. The outline of a blocked doorway is also visible at the E end of the N wall, leading from room 9. However, this is likely a secondary opening.

Switch room/heating chamber (rooms 2, 7, 8 and 9)

The subdivision of space in this room is mostly original, with the exception of the wall and doorway dividing rooms 2 and 7, which is a later insertion. The opening in the W elevation of the main corridor, leading into room 2, is in its original location and retains the original solid moulded panels. However, the small lobby area into which it leads (room 2) is secondary, created by the insertion of the W wall of room 2. This space was originally part of room 7 to the W. The glazed wall dividing rooms 7 and 8 is original. Room 7 is depicted as the Switch Room on the 1904 drawings. This room has been subject to fire damage but the six light window in the W elevation retains the original woodwork.

The room to the S (*room 9*) has a central Heating Chamber depicted on the 1904 drawings. However, the partitions which formed this chamber have been removed. At the N end of the W wall is a small hatch which provides access to the exterior area. It is possible that this opening was originally glazed and the access hatch is a later addition.

Lavatory and WC (room 4)

Accessed via the lobby area (*room 2*), this room still serves as the male toilets. However, the layout has altered slightly. The partially glazed partition which separated the cubicle and sink area has been removed but a scar on the wall indicates its location. The southernmost cubical has been extended eastwards slightly. There was originally a window in the W elevation, providing light from the corridor; this has been blocked but the outline is still visible.

Billiards room (rooms 17, 18, 19 and 20 – no access)

The billiards room occupied the N end of the lower ground floor on the W side of the corridor. This large space has been latterly subdivided to form a toilet (*room 20*) and recording studios (*rooms 17, 18 and 19*). The original door with four light transom light above, leading from *corridor 1* currently provides access to *room 19*. An additional doorway has been created, to the S of the chimney breast in the E wall, providing access to *room 20*.

Ground floor

The ground floor of Kings House housed the public areas, such as the Receiving Office and the Enquiry Office, along with offices for Invoicing staff, Correspondence Staff and the Printing Office (figure 19). There were originally three access points to the ground floor – one at the S end of the W side of the building, one through the porch in the return at the NW corner and a third in the N elevation, leading to the Receiving Office.

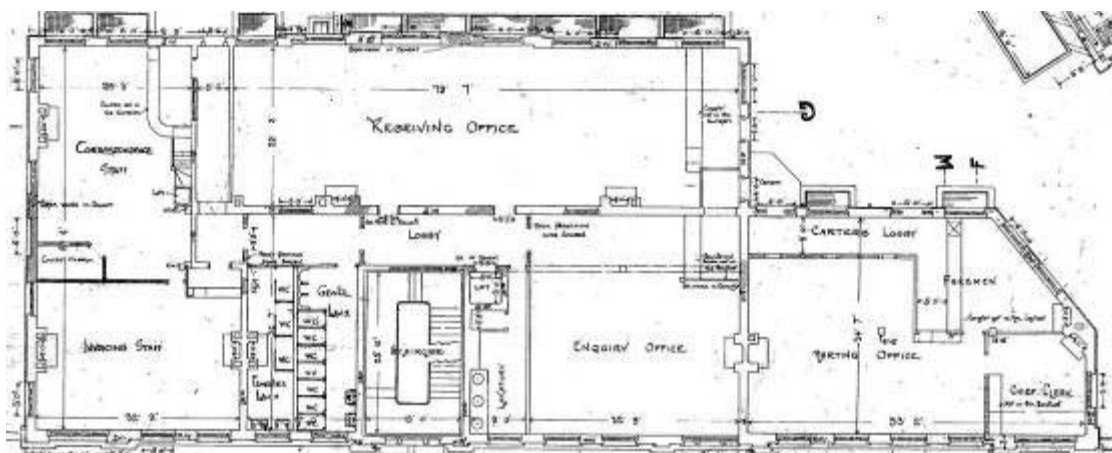


Figure 19: 1904 Ground floor plan of Kings House (N is to the right)

The principal public access to the building appears to have been in the N elevation. One doorway led into a corridor (*corridor 2*) and Enquiry Office, which was open to the corridor. The second doorway led into the Receiving Office, located on the opposite side of the corridor.

Corridor 2 (N-S)

This is the principal corridor on the ground floor, aligned N-S along the centre of the building. The appearance of the corridor has altered somewhat from its original design.

The corridor was originally divided into four sections by doorways flanked by partially glazed partitions – these have all been modified. The partition at the southernmost end of the corridor, which was in line with the dividing wall between *rooms 9* and *10*, has been removed but a scar on the wall on either side of the corridor indicates its former location. The next partition along the corridor to the N is in the original location but has been modified by the insertion of double fire doors and the removal of the glazed sections to either side. The partition to the N of this has again been removed, but is evident from scars on the walls to either side of the corridor.

The corridor is still accessed from a doorway in the N end of the W wall, which is accessed from the entrance porch at the NW return of the building. However, it appears that there may have originally been a counter and screen across the N end of the corridor, controlling public access to the rest of the floor. However, whilst the screen is shown on both versions of the plans, the counter is only shown on one, suggesting that it may not have been built. Public access to the rest of the floor may have been controlled by the now removed partition at the N end of the corridor.

The N end of the W wall of the corridor is currently formed from half glazed partitions. However, this was not the original design; the room at this end of the corridor (Enquiry Office) appears to have been open to the corridor. In addition, the current partitions sit further out into the corridor than the original extent of the room (plate 32). Behind and above these partitions it is possible to see the large openings which originally formed this end of the corridor – the extent of these openings is in line with the pier which sits in the lobby area in front of *rooms 4* and *5*.

At the far southern end of the corridor there is a hatch in the wall, which is currently not in use. This was presumably located here in order to facilitate the quick passage of items into the Correspondence Office (*room 2*), the door for which was located at the W end of *corridor 2*.

The openings arranged along the corridor have generally seen some modification – see individual room descriptions for full details.

At the junction of *corridors 1* and *2* is an archway.

Corridor 1 (E-W) and lobby

The doorway in the exterior W elevation provided access to a corridor (*corridor 1*). Above the four-panelled door is a six light transom light. The design of the corridor has changed somewhat from its original arrangement. Originally, there was a doorway at the S end of the W wall, which led to the office for Correspondence Staff (*room 2*) – this was located just to the S of the current doorway into *room 2*. To the N of the doorway the elevation was glazed. This window has been removed and the area infilled but its extent is visible from the moulded surrounds which are still in place (plate 33). A doorway has been inserted in the W wall of the corridor, where the window was formerly located.

The partition which creates the *lobby* area at the W end of the corridor is a later insertion (plate 33). However, the detailing is very similar to the doorways which are original to the building (single door with glazed upper panels and solid lower panels to either side), but are slightly less elaborate as there is no moulded detailing on the solid panels, suggesting that the design was intended to blend in with the original features of the building. The *lobby* partition was presumably inserted when the window in the W elevation was removed (or sometime after it), as it would have cut across the window if this was still in place.

The doorway at the E end of the corridor, which provides access to the *stairs 3* is also a later insertion – these stairs were originally accessed from inside *room 2*, where a lift was also located.

Enquiry Office (rooms 1, 1A, 4 and 5)

The space now occupied by *rooms 1, 1A, 4 and 5* (and the lobby area in front of these) was originally one large open plan room, depicted as the Enquiry Office on the original drawings. The W elevation of this room appears to have been originally open to the corridor, consisting of two large openings either side of a central pier (currently located in the lobby area in front of *rooms 4 and 5*). At the NW corner of the room was a counter and screen, where the public would be led to after entering the building through the porch in the NW return. Three windows were arranged along the E elevation of this room; the secondary subdivisions have resulted in there being one window each in *rooms 1A, 4 and 5*. The fireplace in the centre of the N elevation has been removed but the chimney breast has been retained. There is an original radiator below the window in *room 1A*.

The counter in the NW corner of the room has been removed and half glazed partitions installed along the W wall. *Rooms 1 and 1A* currently house the building supervisors offices and the enquiries office; these rooms are separated by a modern partition (post-1989) which contains a window to the S of the doorway. The enquiries window is located at the N end of the half glazed partitions separating the room from the corridor.



Plate 32: secondary half glazed partitions forming W wall of former Enquiries Office, view from NW corner of corridor 2

Plate 33: S end of corridor 1, showing lobby partition and moulding which surrounded former window to room 2

Receiving Office (rooms 6, 6A, 7 and 8)

The Receiving Office was located on the W side of *Corridor 2* and extended almost the full length of the main range of the building. This was originally a large open plan office which has seen secondary subdivision and the modification of original openings and features.

The Receiving Office appears to originally have been accessible to the public from the exterior of the building, although access to majority of the room was controlled by screens and a counter across the N end of the room. The counter and associated screens have been removed but a wall scar and cut in the window sill of the window in the W elevation of *room 7* indicates its former location (plate 34). The door which originally allowed access to this room from the exterior of the building has also been partially blocked in to form a window (*room 7*).

Originally, the Receiving Office had a number of openings along the E elevation, leading onto *corridor 2*. From N to S these were: a window (to the S of the chimney breast in *room 6A*), two doorways (*rooms 6* and *8*) and a second window (to the S of the chimney breast in *room 8*). These openings have seen a number of modifications. The N window (*room 6A*) has been blocked and the outline of this blocking is visible in the corridor elevation. The doorway to the S of this (currently leading into *room 6*) was blocked off (1989 phase) but was latterly opened again. The doorway to the S of this (*room 8*) has been blocked off (post 1989). The original window to the S of the chimney breast in *room 8* was latterly infilled (as shown on the 1989 plans) but must have still been visible as an alcove in the corridor. A doorway was later inserted into this alcove, and this currently forms the entrance to *room 8*.

As this was such a large room there were two fireplaces, both on the E wall. The fireplaces have been blocked-in but the chimney breasts are still evident (these are now located in *rooms 6A* – plate 35 and *8*); these are detailed with narrow beading at the edges.

There were seven windows ranging along the W elevation, which are now divided by the later partitions. The doorway in the W elevation of *room 6*, which is presently covered by a roller shutter, was modified from an original window.

In 1989, when the building was altered for use as the Area Civil Engineers Offices, a number of partitions were installed in this room which have since been removed. The partition forming *room 6A* is secondary to the 1989 phase.

Correspondence staff (rooms 2 and 2A)

The office for the Correspondence Staff was located at the S end of the building and was accessed from the now blocked doorway at the W end of *corridor 1* (see *corridor 1* description). There was a counter located at the SW corner of the room; this was lit by a window in the wall at this location and a doorway allowed access to the area in front of the counter. The counter has been removed, as has the window, and the area has been infilled but the moulding which surrounded the window is still present, giving an indication of its extent (plate 36).

The internal layout of the office for the Correspondence Staff (*rooms 2* and *2A*) has seen some modification. There was also originally a small office, the Chief Clerks office, created from a partially glazed partition in the SE corner of the room, in the area now occupied by the kitchen; this has been removed. The stairs (*stairs 3*) were originally accessible from this room but this access has been blocked off and a cupboard inserted in front of the former stair access (this is visible on the 1989 drawings). The 1989 drawings show an area partitioned off at the NE corner of the main room; this has been enlarged slightly (to the width of the *corridor 2*) and now forms *room 2A*.

Originally, the office directly to the E (*Invoicing Staff, rooms 10, 11, 12, 13*) was accessible from the Invoicing Staff Office. However, the interconnecting doorway in the E wall (currently in *room 2A*) has been infilled.

The fireplace in the S elevation has been blocked off but the chimney breast is still visible.



Plate 34: wall scar and cut in window sill and skirting, showing former counter location for Receiving Office, now in room 7

Plate 35: chimney breast in former Receiving Office, now in room 6A



Plate 36: infilled counter window for Correspondence Staff office, in N elevation of room 2

Plate 37: General view of room 2, from SE corner, looking NW

Invoicing staff (rooms 10, 11, 12, 13 and corridors 3 and 4)

The office for the Invoicing Staff was located at the SE corner of the ground floor, accessed through the doorway in the E wall at the S end of *corridor 2*. Access to this room was again controlled by a

counter, which ran N-S just inside the room, in front of the doorway; this counter has been removed. At the point of the counter meeting the N wall, there was a window into *room 9* (female toilets); this has been blocked but the outline is still visible.

The partition between the office for the Invoicing Staff and the Correspondence Staff was a thin partition within a larger archway, rather than being a structural wall. This partition had a doorway in the northern end, allowing access between the two offices; this has again been infilled but the outline is visible and there is also a cut in the skirting marking its location.

The fireplaces at either end of the room (N and S elevations, now in *rooms 10, 12 and 13*) have been blocked in but the chimney breasts still form features in the rooms.

The large open room was latterly subdivided (1989 phase), with the partitions which currently form the N wall of *rooms 12 and 13* and the W wall of *rooms 10 and 11*. Further secondary subdivisions have since been added, splitting the southern room in two in the centre of the chimney breast (*now rooms 12 and 13*) and creating two corridors and two rooms out of the northern room (*now rooms 10 and 11 and corridors 3 and 4*).

Carting Office, Carters Lobby, foreman and Chief Clerk (room 3)

The jamb at the N end of the building (*room 3*) is a large open plan office but was originally subdivided; this is in contrast to the majority of the rest of the building, which was originally largely open but latterly subdivided.

This area originally housed the Carting Office, Carters Lobby, Foreman's Office and the Chief Clerks Office. As is currently the case, this area was not interconnected with the main building and was accessed through two doorways in the W elevation, one in the porch area in the NW return and one nearer the N end of the elevation. Both are still in use but the more northern door, which was originally similar in design to the southern doorway (single leaf door with moulded lower panels and glazed upper sections either side) has been removed and replaced with a modern double door.

The room was originally divided into a number of areas: a partially glazed partition ran parallel to the W wall, creating the Carters Lobby, with a smaller partition running E from N end of this. To the N of this was a counter, the area behind which was reserved for the Foreman. An office area was partitioned off in the NE corner of the room for the Chief Clerk. There is a double chimney breast at the W end of the N elevation, which would have allowed a fireplace each in the Foreman's area and the Chief Clerks office. There was an additional fireplace in the centre of the S elevation, in the Carting Office; this has been blocked up.

All the partitions creating the spaces mentioned above have been removed, but scars are visible on the floor and ceiling, indicating their location; this therefore indicates that the partition forming the E wall of the Carter's Lobby was a full floor to ceiling height partition (plates 38 and 39).

Lavatory (room 14)

This room originally served as a lavatory and had a row of sinks along the S wall, to the E of the chimney breast. There was also a small cupboard to the rear (E) of the lift. These features have all been removed, although the cupboard partition was extant until at least 1989.

The door which formerly led from corridor 2 into this room is not currently in use and the room is accessed via a later insertion doorway in the S elevation of *room 5*.



Plate 38: E-W orientated floor scar, indication former counter location in room 3 (separating the Carter's lobby from the Foreman's area)

Plate 39: N-S orientated ceiling scar, indicating location of former glazed partition forming Carter's Lobby, room 3

Female Lavatory (room 9)

Located on the E side of *corridor 2*, to the N of the office for Invoicing Staff, this room served as the Female Lavatory and still functions as this. However, the internal layout has altered. Originally there were two sinks beneath the window in the E elevation and three WCs along the W half of the N elevation. The sinks and WC partitions have been removed and a false wall installed along the N elevation, sitting approximately 1m out from the original elevation; this void is accessed via the cleaner's cupboard which was created at the NW corner of the room. Sinks have been installed against this and two toilet cubicles created at the E end of the room. There was a fireplace in the centre of the S wall – this has been blocked but the chimney breast is still present and protrudes out into the room.

Gents Lavatory (room 15)

Located directly N of the Female Lavatories *room 9*, this room also still serves as a gents lavatory.

This room could not be accessed at the time of survey but by comparing the original construction plans with current plans it can be seen that the layout is fairly similar, with the exception that the partitions of the four westernmost cubicles against the S wall have been removed and a small lobby area created in front of the door in the W elevation by the insertion of a partition and door.

First floor

The first floor was primarily occupied by drawing offices, with additional office space provided for individuals and also a waiting room (figure 20).

Corridor 1

The N-S orientated corridor is accessed from the principal stairwell in the centre of the E elevation. The stairwell appears to have originally been open to the corridor but the archway has been infilled with a secondary partition (see stairwell description). To the N and S of the access from the stairwell are archways of similar detailing to that at the stairwell access (plate 40). Beside the S archway is an original fire hose point. A number of the openings into the rooms along the corridor have been modified – see individual rooms for descriptions. A secondary partition has been installed across the corridor towards the S end; the style of this is in keeping with the original style – a central doorway flanked by half height solid panels with glazed panels above and over the doorway.

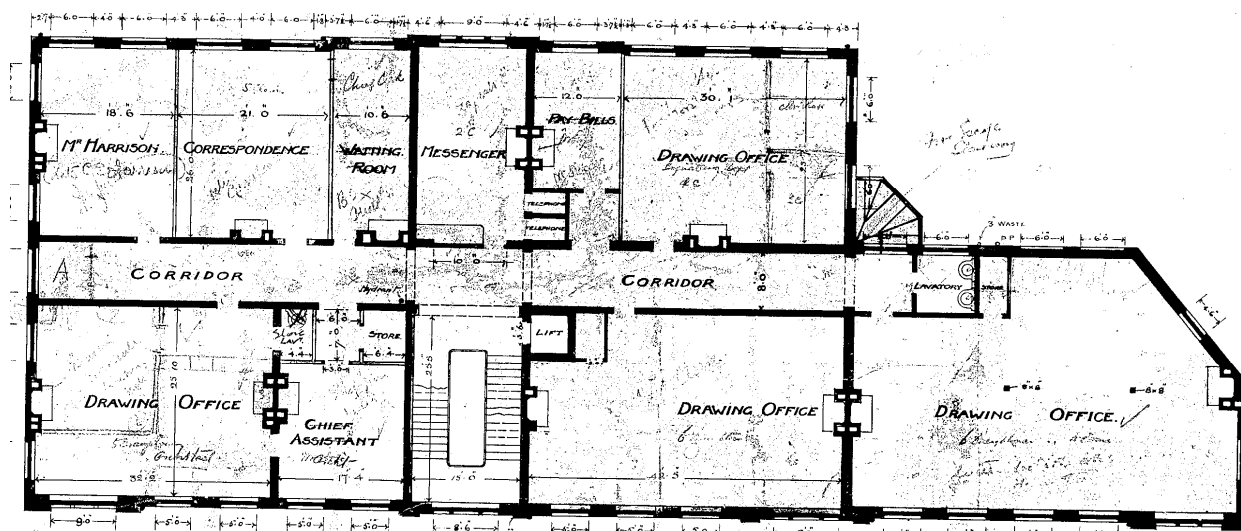


Figure 20: 1904 first floor plan of Kings House (N is to the right)

Drawing office (room 10)

Located in the N jamb, this was a large open plan office, accessed via an archway at the N end of the main corridor. This led into a small lobby area, with glazed walls to the N and E. To the N of the lobby area was a lavatory. A store was located to the N of the lavatory, but not connected with it. The store and lavatory areas have been removed but the lobby area is still present, although the doorway in the N elevation which provided access to the lavatory has been blocked but a small window has been inserted in the blocking. A new lobby area has been created to the E of the original, with a doorway in the N wall. A small office area (*room 10A*) has been created in the SE corner of the room, to the E of the chimney breast in the S elevation. There was a second fireplace in the centre of the N wall.

Drawing office (rooms 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15)

This office was originally a large open space, with a small partitioned area at the SW corner next to the lift shaft. There was a fireplace in the centre of each of the end walls (N and S) but these have been blocked in. The room was partially subdivided as part of the 1989 phase by the insertion of an E-W partition at the S end creating *room 15*. The rest of the partitions, creating a number of small offices and circulation spaces, are secondary to this. The small store next to the lift was originally accessed from the main room but this doorway has been blocked and a new one inserted in the W wall, meaning the cupboard is accessed from the corridor.

Drawing office and chief assistant's office (room 1 and corridor 2)

Located on the E side of the corridor, to the S of the principal stairwell. This area originally housed a drawing office with an office for the chief assistant at the N end. The room was accessed from the corridor at the N end; the current doorway is in the same location as the original but has been reduced in size. This led into a small lobby area with a store to the N; these have been removed. A doorway led from the lobby into the chief assistants' office which had a fireplace in the S wall. This was connected to the main drawing office via a doorway in the S wall, to the E of the chimney breast. This opening has been widened by the removal of the wall extending from the E wall. The matching opening on the W side of the chimney breast was also widened in a similar manner. The large drawing office appears to have had a counter extending southward from wall to the W of the chimney breast. There was an additional partitioned area at the S end of the room. The partitions and counter have been removed and a corridor area created running along the W side of the large room. Additional partitioned areas have also been created at the NE corner of the room. The doorway which led into the drawing office from the corridor has been infilled and a new opening created to the S. The

westernmost window in the S wall has been extended to create a fire exit doorway leading to the fire escape stair on the exterior.

Mr Harrison's Office (room 2)

S end of the corridor, W side. This office is the only one to retain the original fireplace, in the centre of the S wall (plate 41). The parquet flooring in herring bone style is also possibly original, as is the panelled door and two light transom light above. This room was well lit as there are two windows each in the S and W walls.



*Plate 40: Detail of arches in corridor at entrance from stairwell, view looking N
Plate 41: Room 2, first floor, view looking SW, with original fireplace in S wall*

Correspondence office (room 3)

A second doorway access doorway has been inserted in the E wall to the S of the central chimney breast. Another doorway has been inserted in the N wall, connecting this room with the room to the N (room 4).

Waiting room (room 4)

This room is large plain but retains some original features, such as the access doorway from the corridor, to the S of the chimney breast.

Messenger's office (rooms 5 and 6)

Located opposite the central stairwell, which was open to the corridor. There was originally a window in the corridor elevation, with a counter beneath it in the room interior. This window presumably had an enquiry window within it (plates 42 and 43). The doorway to the immediate N of the counter is in its original location but the door itself has been replaced and the window blocked over. However, the moulded surrounds of the window are still in place and it can be seen where the counter cut across beneath the window. There were originally two telephone cubicles in the current kitchen area leading off from the N side of room 5.

The room has been subdivided by the insertion of a N-S partition to the E of the chimney breast in the N wall.

Pay bills (room 8)

This room was originally accessed through a square headed archway in the E (corridor) elevation which extended almost the full length of the room. However, this has been mostly infilled, with only a single width doorway left open. A doorway has been inserted in the N wall of the lobby area, connecting this with the drawing office (room 9) to the N.

Drawing office (room 9)

This large office originally had two partitioned areas at the N end, the partition extending out from between the two windows in the N wall. The original access was to the S of the chimney breast in the E wall but a second one has been inserted to the N of the chimney breast, either before or as part of the 1989 phase of works.



Plate 42: blocked Messenger office window, view looking from corridor into room 5, first floor

Plate 43: blocked Messenger office window, view looking from room 5 to corridor, first floor

Second floor

The second floor housed office space, printing and mounting rooms and Muniment rooms (figure 21).

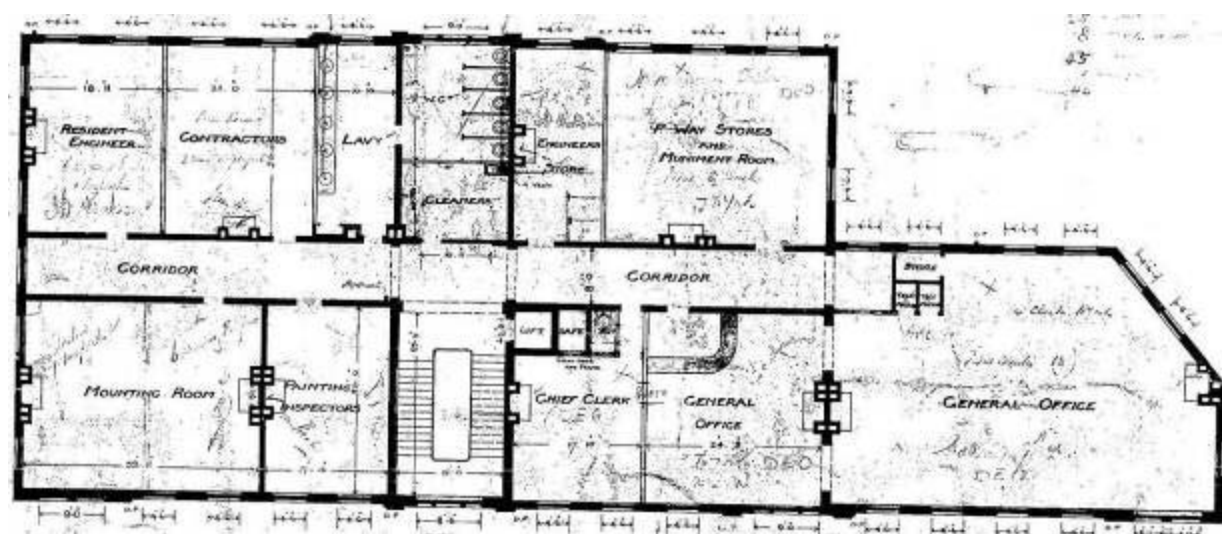


Figure 21: 1904 second floor plan of Kings House (N is to the right)

Corridor

This corridor is similar in appearance to that on the first floor, with the arch of stairwell originally open to the corridor but latterly infilled with a partition and fire doors (plate 44). The arch to the S of the doorway has also been infilled in a similar manner and an additional partition has been created across the corridor to the N of the northern arch. This has an arched opening similar in style to the originals, with a glazed upper section and fire doors.

The N end of the corridor, leading to *room 10* in the N jamb, was originally open to the corridor but the archway (which is similar in style to those near the stairwell) has been infilled with a partition and single width doorway and glazed upper section.

General office (room 10)

Located in the N jamb. Originally this was connected with the General Office to the S (*room 6*) large openings to the E and W of the central chimney breast in the S wall but these have been infilled. There was a small lobby area at the SW corner, with a store and two telephone cubicles to the N.

General office (room 6)

The original doorway leading into this from the corridor has been blocked but the outline is still visible. A new doorway has been inserted at the N end of the W wall. The original doorway led into lobby area in front of a counter which sectioned off the SW corner of the room; the counter has been removed.

Chief clerk (room 5)

According to the 1904 plans, arranged along the W wall (to the S of the doorway) were three separate areas. From S to N these contained the lift (not accessible from this room), the safe and lavatory (both accessible from this room). The 1904 plans state that the safe had an iron door and frame. If the plans are correct the doorways to the safe and lavatory have been blocked and a doorway inserted in the N wall of the lavatory, which has been modified to serve as a cleaner's cupboard (plates 45 and 46). The walk in safe is still in its original location, but if the construction plans were followed the door has been moved from its original location in the E wall, to the N wall.



Plate 44: General view down corridor on second floor, looking N

Plate 45: walk in safe in room 5, second floor, now accessed through cleaners cupboard

Plate 46: detail of stamp on safe door

Printing inspectors and mounting room (room 1)

Located to the S of the principal stairwell on the E side of the corridor, this large open plan room was originally subdivided. There were originally dividing walls extending out from either side of the chimney breast (these were removed either during or before the 1989 phase of works, plate 47). To the N of this was the Printing Inspectors office and to the S was the Mounting room, which was itself subdivided by an E-W partition, located to the N of the first window from the S end of the room. This had a doorway at the W end. The doorway leading from the corridor into the Mounting room has been blocked and a new one inserted further to the S of the original (prior to or during the 1989 phase).

Resident engineers, Contractors and Lavatory (rooms 2 and 3)

There were originally three rooms located to the S of the principal stairwell on the W side of the corridor – from S to N these were the resident engineers room (two bays wide), the contractors room (two bays wide) and the lavatory (one bay wide). However, the two dividing walls between these rooms were truncated at their W end as part of the 1989 phase of works and an additional partition installed half way along the length of the former lavatory, creating a small office area at the NE corner of the larger room. A lobby area was also created within the room, at the entrance to the contractors room.

Some time after this the original truncated walls were removed and replaced with a single dividing wall, at the S side of the chimney breast in the E wall, which was originally located centrally in the contractors room, thus creating the current two offices (*rooms 2 and 3*). The archway which formed the access to the lavatory from the corridor has been partially blocked and now forms an alcove in the E wall of *room 2* plate 48).

Room 4

This is a small kitchen area located opposite the principal stairwell, in part of the original cleaners room. The kitchen is accessed via a later insertion doorway, to the immediate N of the original doorway, in the location of a former window. The original doorway provides access to the toilets (*room 12*, no access), which were originally accessed from the lavatories (part of *room 2* to the S). This doorway has been blocked but the outline is still visible in the N wall of *room 2*. A doorway has been inserted in the W wall of the cleaners room, in the toilets, allowing access from to the toilets, via a small lobby area, from the corridor.



Plate 47: second floor room 1, later insertion openings to E and W of chimney breast

Plate 48: E elevation of room 2 second floor, with archway originally forming entrance to lavatories, now an alcove

Engineers store (room 11)

No access. The 1904 plans indicate that this room was in two sections, with a dividing wall to the E of the central chimney breast in the S wall. In the E area there were three cubicles along the N wall. All partitions appear to have been removed.

Stores and Muniment room (rooms 7, 8 and 9)

N end of the corridor, W side. Originally an open plan room this has been divided into three smaller rooms. The doorway remains in the original location, leading to a small circulation area (*room 7*). The other two rooms (*rooms 8 and 9*) lead off from this. The window in the N wall of *room 7* has been modified to form a fire escape.

Third floor

The third floor was largely open but has seen a large amount of later subdivision (figure 22). Like the lower two floors, this floor was open to the principal stairwell, with an archway across the corridor to the N and S. Both archways were originally open but the southern one has been infilled with wooden boarding and a door. There was no main corridor as such, as the E side of the floor was largely open. The roof structure visible was visible on this floor, with the beams and supporting piers effectively dividing the area into a number of bays running the length of the floor.

Sitting room, kitchen and bedrooms (?) (rooms 6 and 7)

The SW quarter of this floor was divided off from the rest of the floor and was subdivided into four small rooms, each of one bay width. From S to N these were the Sitting room, Bedroom (hard to read and may therefore be incorrect), Kitchen and another bedroom (?) partitioned off to the rear (W) of the main bay. The arrangement of partitions in this area has been modified over time and there are currently two rooms in this area (*rooms 6 and 7*), with the dividing partition in the same location as the original central one.

In the E elevation of *room 7* is a double width double height set of cupboards (plate 49), with an additional small cupboard to the N, set half way up the wall; these cupboards were originally located in the northernmost bay, possibly associated with the kitchen. There is a small cupboard door at the N end of the W wall providing access to the void area under the eaves.

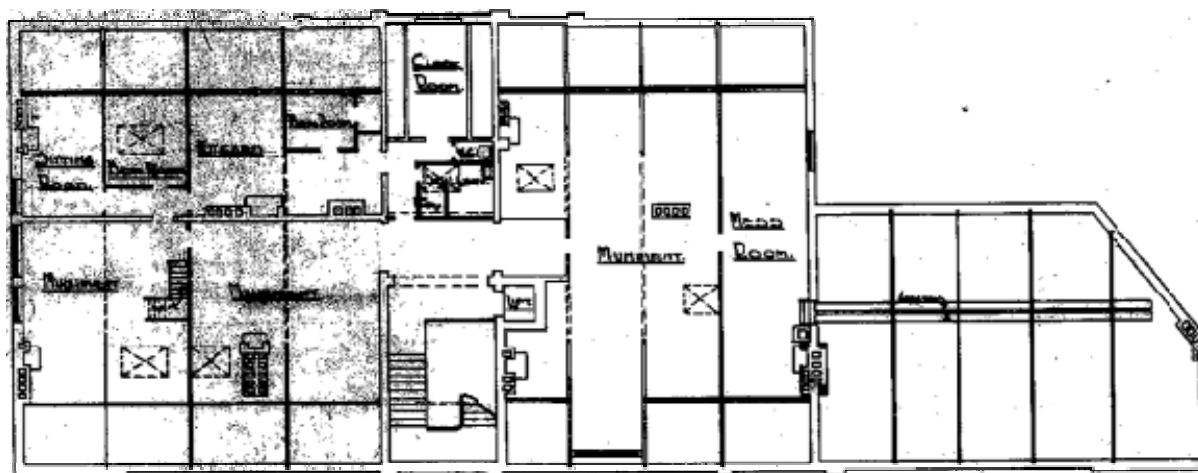


Figure 22: 1904 third floor plan of Kings House (N is to the right)

Muniment (rooms 3, 4 and 5)

The Muniment storage area in the SE quarter of the floor was composed of two large rooms of two bays width, to either side of the staircase leading up to the fourth floor printing room. The N room (*room 3*) had a free standing brick chimney in the second bay from the N. The arched fireplace has been bricked in and the area to the SW partitioned off to create a cupboard. The S room has been subdivided to two smaller rooms each of one bay width. In the S wall of the southern room is a bricked in arched fireplace (plate 50). The stairs leading up to the fourth floor printing room retains the original wooden balustrade and handrail (plate 51).

The use of this area was changed to a female toilet and rest room, (*room 3*) and a finance Muniment store (*room 4*) and inspectors office (*room 5*) during the 1989 phase.



Plate 49: cupboards in E wall of room 7, third floor

Plate 50: bricked in fireplace in S wall of room 5

Plate 51: stair leading up to fourth floor viewing area from S end of third floor

Muniment and mess room (rooms 11, 11A, 13, 13.1, 2, 12 and 1)

The area occupying the N end of the floor, to the N of the stairwell, was originally largely open but with a number of half length partitions separating the area into bays. The Mess room (extending to one bay width) was sectioned off at the N end of the space. There was a free standing brick chimney in the second bay from the N.

The layout of this area has been altered by the insertion of a N-S aligned partition, extending from the S side of the chimney. A parallel partition has been installed to the E, creating a corridor at this end of the floor.

In the SE corner of this space was a partitioned off room (*room 13.1*). This retains what appear to be the original cupboards around the walls (plates 52 and 53). There is a bricked in arched fireplace in the centre of the S wall of this room.

In the third bay from the N, *room 13*, a short set of steps leads up to a low doorway. This provides access to a flight of steps leading up to an area in the roof space (*room 14*, plate 54) which allows access to the roof of the building, via a ladder an opening covered by a lead cover. It is unclear if this area originally had a specific use of if it was merely to provide access to the roof.

In the N wall of the original Mess room (*room 11*), to the W of the blocked in fireplace, is a small hatch with relieving arch above. This hatch provides access to the gangway which ran above the roof void in the N jamb of the building.

The W half of this area has been divided into four rooms by the extension of the half length partitions (*rooms 2, 12, 1 and 10*). There is little worth noting in these areas.



Plate 52: cupboards in room 13.1

Plate 53: detail of shelve numbering in room 13.1

Plate 54: room 14, fourth floor, roof space providing access to roof of building

Clock Tower

This room is centrally located on the W side of the building, opposite the principal stairwell. The original mechanism for the clock has been replaced with a digital one, but the original mechanism has been left on the floor of the clock tower room.

Printing room (room 1, fourth floor)

This was originally divided into two rooms, one forming the printing room and the second containing the printing presses (figure 23). The printing room has a row of windows running along the S elevation and a set of double doors leading out to a viewing platform on the roof (plate 55). The room does not retain any original machinery.



Figure 23: 1904 plan of fourth floor Kings House

Plate 55: fourth floor, room 1, view looking SE

iii. *Forth Banks Goods Warehouse*

Forth Banks Goods Station Warehouse (Grade II listed) was constructed in 1907 as an extension to the 1866 Goods Station, at the junction of Forth Banks and Pottery Lane (HER 8917). This involved the demolition of the brewery/cement works buildings which were formerly located in this position. This building was designed by William Bell and was built by L.G Mouchel's Company, using the *Hennebique system*. This was a new technique developed by Francois Hennebique, which involved reinforcing concrete using iron bars.

To the immediate N of the Warehouse, filling the gap between the warehouse building and Kings House, is a smaller, flat roofed building which will be known as the 'Link Building'. This building is contemporary with the warehouse and of a similar construction style. The two buildings are interconnected and essentially form part of the same structure, but for ease of description they shall be described as two structures in this report.

The warehouse extension abutted the Goods Station on its northeast corner and the two interconnected by means of the existing large arched brickwork openings of the Goods Station; trains could run through the Station into the upper floor of the warehouse and vice versa. Latterly, the two central openings were formed into one by means of the insertion of a steel lintel and removal of the intervening pier.

It appears that, at some point in the early 1930s the Forth Banks Goods Warehouse ceased to be used for its original purpose and was subdivided and rented out as workshop space. The use of the building as general workshops continued until relatively recently.

a. *Exterior description*

The neo-classical style warehouse building is aligned along Pottery Lane, with the principal four bay (E) elevation facing onto Forth Banks. The Pottery Lane (S) elevation is of fourteen bays, including the void façade which joins the warehouse with the station undercroft. The construction of the ferro-concrete building follows the sloping ground (ground slopes up from E to W on Pottery Lane and down from N to S on Forth Banks) and is thus of two full storeys, with an additional half storey (the lower ground floor, referred to as the cellar on the original construction drawings) at the eastern end of the building, extending to three bays wide on the E elevation and six bays long on the S elevation. The first floor is a double height space. On Forth Banks, to the N of the principal gable, is the lower flat roofed Link Building, which is contemporary with the warehouse and fills the gap between the warehouse with Kings House.

The current arrangement of window and door openings appears to be the same as originally designed. Many of the windows appear to retain the original glazing, with the exception of the roundel in the pediment of the eastern elevation (this has been boarded over but appears to have originally been glazed with a single transom and mullion window, figures 24 and 25). In addition, the original two leaf doors appear to have all been replaced with modern substitutes and roller shutters.

The design of the building is simple and functional, with little embellishment; the mullion and transom windows are of six lights, with three smaller lights above on the ground floor level. The windows have flat concrete lintels and are flanked by shallow pilasters on the principal (E) elevation. There is a simple cornice at first floor level, which extends around the whole building, and an entablature at the wallhead.

The building is covered by a steel framed roof with glazed strips providing light to the upper floor. The roof is half-hipped at the rear (W) and originally terminated in a lead gutter at the point where the goods station and the warehouse building met. The gutter has been removed but the fixings for it are

still visible along the length of the elevation, above the arches. The main roof is covered with slates and the gablet is covered with boarding.



Figure 24: Early 20th century image of the Goods Warehouse and Link Building, view at the junction of Forth banks and Pottery Lane^{vii}



Figure 25: later 20th century image of the Goods Warehouse and Link Building, view at the junction of Forth banks and Pottery Lane^{viii}

The rear (W) elevation is formed from the truncated E elevation of the now demolished goods station. The elevation has four arches at the upper (car park) level, but the dividing pier from the central two arches has been removed and the top of the arches filled in and a girder inserted to form a large square headed opening. The arches have blond sandstone impostes and keystones (plate 56).

At the lower floor levels the W elevation is formed from the lower floor of the goods station, however the two buildings did not abut each other - there is a void between the two buildings at the ground floor level. An opening was inserted in the E wall of the undercroft at this time, in order to allow direct access between the warehouse and vaults. The upper floors of the warehouse extend over this void, where they would have abutted the upper floors of the Goods Station, which have since been demolished.



Plate 56: W elevation of Goods Warehouse, showing truncated arches of demolished Goods Station and modified central arches

^{vii} In Tyne and Wear HER, site no 8917

^{viii} Images of England, No. 468847, copyright Mr Bob Cottrell

The N elevation appears to have been largely open, with the exception of the E end, where there is a three bay elevation of similar construction style to the principal elevation. The remainder of this elevation would have been open but it is now covered with corrugated iron (plates 57 and 58). There were latterly temporary sheds built against this later sheeting (visible on the 1940 OS map), but these have since been demolished.



*Plate 57: N elevation of Goods Warehouse, general view looking SE, showing later covering
Plate 58: N elevation of Goods Warehouse, original masonry at E end*

b. Interior description, original appearance

See Appendix A Drawings 8, 9 and 10 for phasing and room numbering.

In brief, the warehouse is divided into a number of distinct areas. The upper floor was connected to the Goods Station and the trains directly from the station into the warehouse. Arranged along the platform of the upper floor of the warehouse were a series of cranes and hatches which provided access to the floor below. The goods were offloaded from the trains and lowered to the floor below through these hatches. On the ground floor, the goods were presumably organised on the raised central platform area, by means of the numbering system on the piers. Horses and wagons would enter the lower floor and move around the lower floor along the wooden rulleway, collecting goods from the designated area on the platform. They would then exit the warehouse via the opposite door. What is not clear is which direction the operation flowed in; the wagons may have entered the building via the E doorway, up the sloped rulleway, and then out the door in the S elevation. However, it is possible the operation flowed in the opposite direction. A stencil on the wall near the S doorway which states 'outgoing goods' may give an indication of the direction, but it is unclear which period this may date to.

The lower ground floor (only present at the E end of the building due to the slope of the ground) appears to have been used for the storage of goods which were not to be offloaded onto the wagons at the time. Hatches in the floor of the platform on the ground floor allowed goods to be lowered down to the lower ground floor below, where they could be stored.

The Link Building, which is located to the immediate N of the warehouse, is interconnected with it at first floor level; the southernmost room on the first floor (room 10 – Appendix A Drawing 10) 'slots' into the N side of the Warehouse at the E end and sits above the N rulleway of the ground floor warehouse. The Link Building is connected with warehouse through this room, by means of stairs and a hatch, leading up to the E end of the first floor of the warehouse. The Link Building appears to have been primarily used for storage.

Ground floor

There are a number of distinct areas on the ground floor interior of the warehouse. These are the raised central platform (Area 1, see Appendix A Drawing 8), the rulleway to the N and S of the platform (Area 2 N and Area 2 S) and the later offices in the NW corner. Other areas which are important to note are the S section of the Linking Building (first floor) which overhangs the E end of the N rulleway and the void area between the W end of the warehouse and the station undercroft, this is depicted as a store on the construction drawings (figure 26).

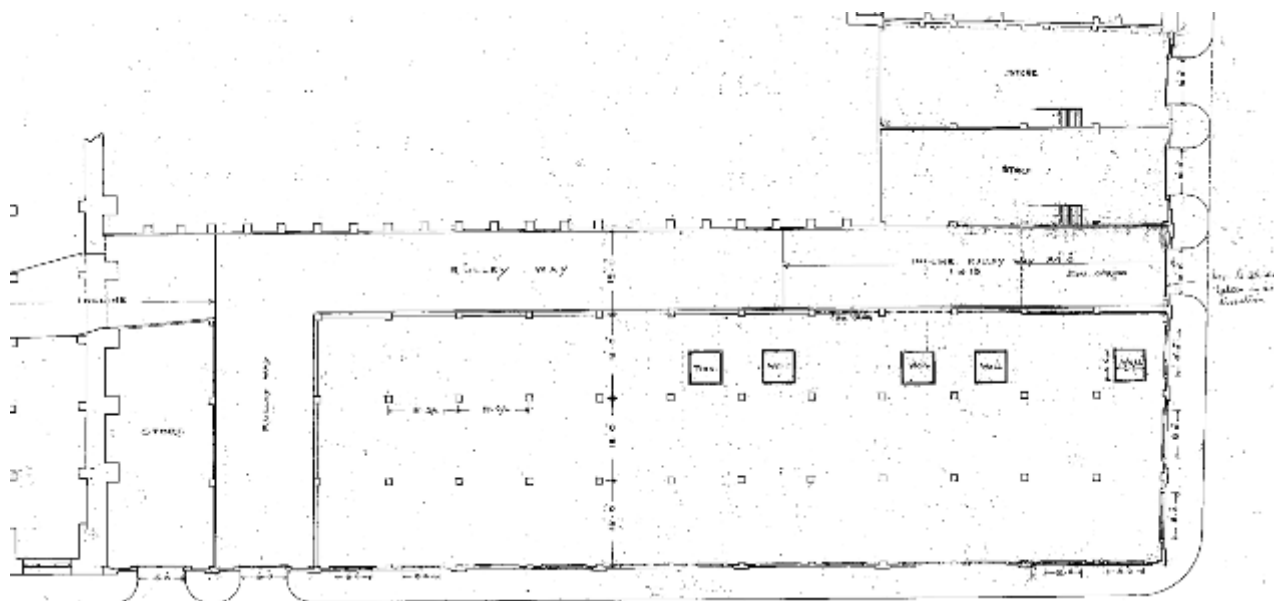


Figure 26: Forth Banks Warehouse ground floor, showing 'rulleway',
NER 1907 drawing, ref 66

The ground floor of the warehouse building is currently accessed via the doorway at the W end of the Pottery Lane (S) elevation. However, there is also an additional access at the N corner of the E elevation. Both of these doorways appear to have been principal entrances, as the interior 'rulleway'^{ix} (as depicted on the 1907 drawings) extends from the S elevation doorway around the W side of the building and down to the doorway in the E elevation, to the N of the raised central platform (figure 26). This door appears to have been originally formed from a two leaf door, both halves of which slid in the same direction (as noted on the construction plan – see figure 26).

Large portions of the floor and platform top are covered with secondary concrete, but where the original floor is visible (at the W end and parts of the N rulleway) it is possible to see that the floor of the rulleway was originally composed of wooden setts; presumably these were seen as an improvement on the traditional stone setts in terms of facilitating the movement of the horses and wagons. Presently, the wooden setts in the western area of the rulleway are very bowed due to water ingress. This drawing (figure 26) depicts the platform continuing to the S wall of the warehouse, however, in reality there is a similar rulleway down the S side of the platform. The platform surface is composed of iron, with an additional iron band running around the edge, approximately half way up.

The central raised platform is divided into two 'aisles' long and twelve 'bays' wide, demarcated by a grid pattern of iron columns. Each bay is identified by stencilled numbers and letters on each column; the aisles are identified by the letters 'B' and 'C', whilst the bays are numbered from 1 to 12 (from W

^{ix} A rulleway is a flat four wheeled horse drawn wagon for carrying goods

to E). This numbering system was possibly employed to assist with the offloading of the goods onto the wagons (plate 59). Metal brackets attached to the top of the iron piers, on the outer edges of the platform, retain the remains of a pulley system. This was possibly used to offload goods from the platform onto the waiting wagons below (plate 59). However, as these do not appear in an early 20th century image of the building, it is possible that they are secondary to the original construction design.



Plate 59: Goods Warehouse, ground floor platform with numbering system, also showing brackets and pulleys at the top of the piers

Arranged along the roof of the ground floor, above the central platform aisle 'C' and above the N section of Area 2, are a number of hatches. Those above the central platform correspond with the openings in the platform of the floor above (see First Floor description for further discussion); these hatches have been boarded over (see 1954-5 phase description). These hatches allowed goods to be lowered by cranes from the platform above, where they would have been offloaded from trains coming into the warehouse through the station (see figure 27). The hatches above the N rulleway, which are located beneath the rail track on the floor above, are described on the 1907 drawings as 'Hyatts lights'. These are slightly smaller than the crane hatches on the platform and are rectangular in plan, rather than square (see plate 60).

There are also five 'wells' in the floor of the central platform, aisle C, bays 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12 (see figure 26). These square plan openings provide access to the Lower Ground Floor of the Warehouse and correspond with the locations of the hatches in the ceiling in the Lower Ground Floor (see Lower Ground Floor Section for further discussion). These 'wells' were only partially visible at the time of survey due to the large amount of bird droppings covering the floor of the building.

At the E end of the central platform, halfway up the N elevation, is a door which leads from room 10 in the Link Building (the room which 'slots' into the side of the warehouse). There is currently no means of access from the doorway down to the level of the platform, but presumably there was originally a stair in this location (see plate 61).

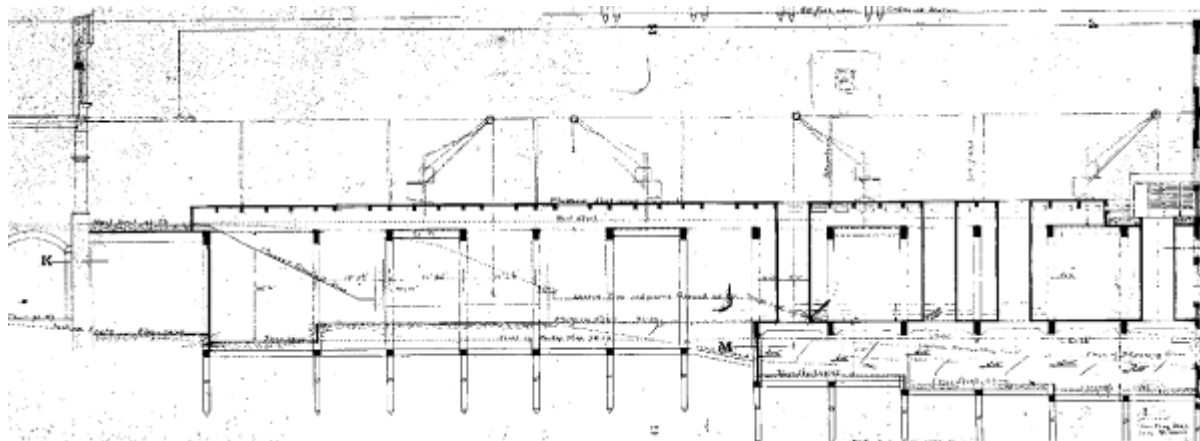


Figure 27: Longitudinal section through the warehouse building, showing cranes on the platform on the upper floor lowering goods down through the hatches to platform on the lower floor, NER 1907, drawing no. 16

Originally, the undercroft of the Goods Station, located to the W, was accessible from the warehouse ground floor (at the N end of the W elevation). An opening was broken through in the E wall of the undercroft when the warehouse was built, which allowed communication between the two buildings. Due to the difference in ground level between the two buildings, there was a slope down from the undercroft into the warehouse building (see figure 27). This opening is currently filled with later insertion offices. To the S of this opening is the void between the two buildings. This is depicted as a store on the 1907 drawings (see figure 26) and is shown to be accessed through a doorway in the Pottery Lane (S) elevation. However, this doorway appears to have been blocked in; the exterior elevation was largely covered with scaffolding so the outline of this doorway could not be identified – it was therefore not possible to access this void at the time of survey.



Plate 60: 'Hyatt's lights' in ceiling of warehouse, ground floor, above the N rulleway

Plate 61: Door leading from room 10 in Linking Building, in N elevation at E end of central platform

First floor

The upper floor of the warehouse is currently accessed via the N arch in the W elevation, where an entrance porch constructed from corrugated iron has been constructed. The building extends to

fourteen bays in length and in the S elevation there is a six light window in each bay. The N elevation is largely formed from secondary corrugated iron; only the three easternmost bays are of solid construction, each with a six light window. The floor of the upper floor is primarily formed from wooden setts of the same style as the floor below. This has secondary concrete patching in some places, particularly where the floor has bowed due to water ingress. The roof structure is carried on a steel frame; the supporting piers are visible on the N elevation, as this was originally open, but on the S elevation the roof trusses project into the concrete walling. The roof has glazed strips which run from the apex to approximately half way down the roof (plate 62).



Plate 62: general view of upper floor of warehouse, looking E

Within the upper area there are the remains of two sets of E-W aligned train tracks, entering the building through the southernmost arch and the southern half of the central arch (originally the second arch from the S, later joined with the arch to the N to form a larger single opening). These tracks extend the full length of the warehouse and terminate with buffers at the E end of the building (plate 64). The tracks appear to have been edged with wooden runners in some sections and with side set stone setts in others (plate 63).

A platform runs along the N side of the warehouse, extending almost the full length of the building – it begins one bay in from the W end of the building and terminates at the E elevation. Access to the platform is via a small ladder at the E end. Arranged along the platform are a number of hatches (these have been boarded over); these are located in bays 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14 (numbered from W to E). These positions correspond with the locations of the hatches visible in the ceiling of the ground floor of the warehouse. The cranes which were used to lower the goods down to the floors below would have been situated in those bays without hatches (that is, bays 4, 7, 10 and 13), each crane effectively having a hatch to either side. The cranes have all been removed but their original location is marked by circular outlines, which mark the infilled depressions which held the crane base (plate 65). In the thirteenth bay from the W end of the building the circular depression which held the crane base remains open and below this is a void which contains the remains of the footing for the crane shaft (plate 66).

To the N of the platform is another area at ground floor level. A number of hatches (described as Hyatt's lights on the 1907 drawings) are located along the length of this area (in bays 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11); these are the same hatches which are visible in the ceiling of the ground floor of the warehouse, above the N rully way. These hatches were mostly obscured at the time of survey due to the large amount of bird droppings covering the floor of the warehouse.



*Plate 63: detail of track with wooden runners, in upper floor of warehouse, southern track
Plate 64: detail of buffer at W end of N track in upper floor of warehouse*



*Plate 65: View looking W along the platform; the circular crane bases and boarded over hatches are visible
Plate 66: View down open crane base, with footing for crane shaft at the bottom*

The wooden platform and booth at the E end of the building, to the N of the main platform, are possibly secondary to the original construction of the building. This suggestion is based on the fact that the 1907 drawings show that the stair and hatch leading from room 10 in the Link Building (the room which 'slots' into the side of the warehouse building) would have entered the upper floor of the warehouse in the location currently occupied by the wooden platform. In addition, the 1907 plans do not show a platform in this location, but they do show the stair leading up from the Link Building and the hatch beside it (see figures 28 and 29). No evidence could be found in the wooden platform floor to suggest that there was an additional hatch in this, which would have allowed access to/from the stairs and hatch apparently located beneath (the stairs and hatch leading from the Link Building could not be examined at the time of survey as they appeared to be covered by the secondary wooden platform). The stairs from the Link Building appear to have entered the upper floor of the warehouse in the second bay from the E beside the N elevation. An iron railing appears to have originally run

alongside the point where the stairs entered the upper floor. To the immediate E of this, in the NE corner of the building, there appears to have been a small (wooden ?) structure with a doorway in the S elevation; this has been removed and no traces of it could be seen.

The wooden platform extends to three bays in length, sitting directly to the S of the solidly constructed part of the N elevation of the upper floor. It is accessed via a small flight of steps which lead up from the W, directly beside the n elevation of the warehouse. A small wooden booth sits at the W end of the wooden platform (plate 67). This has a doorway in the E elevation and windows extending around all sides in the upper half of the walls. Within the booth, on the N elevation, is a small wooden 'desk' with lids covering two compartments. The windows are broken and the door has been removed.

A second booth, possibly dating to the 1960s, is located towards the W end of the platform. This, along with the general appearance of the upper floor, suggests that this floor continued in use associated with the railway, until the closure of the Goods Station and its demolition in 1972. However, the lower floors stopped being used for their intended purpose relatively soon after the buildings construction (see sections c. and d. below).

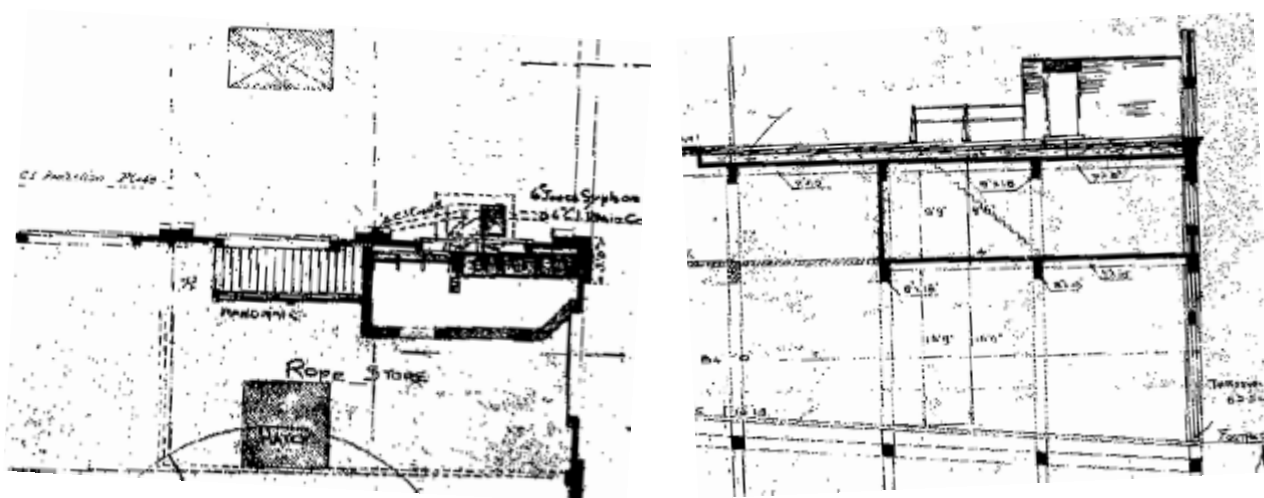


Figure 28: detail of 1907 plan of the warehouse upper floor, showing stairs from the Linking Building and structure at NE corner, NER ref 271

Figure 29: detail of 1907 section of warehouse, showing stairs, railing and structure at NE corner of warehouse upper floor, NER ref 19



Plate 67: Secondary wooden platform and booth at NE corner of warehouse, upper floor, looking E

Lower ground floor

The lower ground floor of the warehouse appears to have been used primarily for storage. This floor only exists at the E end of the building, due to the slope of the ground, extending to three bays in width and six bays in length. The appearance of this floor is similar in style to the ground floor of the warehouse, with two rows (running E-W) of iron piers extending down the centre of the space. These are joined at ceiling height by large beams with triangular brackets. The piers visible on this floor are a continuation of those located above (those in the centre of the floor area extend down from those located on the S side and centre of the central platform, whilst those extending down from N side of the platform above are embedded in the N wall which adjoins the Link Building).

The floor level on the lower ground floor rises from E-W, due to the variation in ground level; the easternmost two bays are of a lower level than the remainder of the floor space (for ease of description the lower area has been called Area 1, whilst the higher area is Area 2). Running along the centre of the floor in Area 2 (E-W) is a shallow channel of approximately 0.40m in width; the function of this channel is unclear.

There are two large doorways which extend the almost the full width of the bay in the S elevation, in the second and third bays from the E end of the building. These both provide access to Area 1 and it is possible that one was for incoming traffic and the other for outgoing traffic. There was an additional doorway in the fifth bay from the E end of the building, providing access to Area 2.

Running along the ceiling in the northernmost bays of Area 2 are a line of four hatches. The locations of these correspond with those at the E end of the platform on the ground floor of the warehouse. The undersides of these have been boarded over as they have been on the floor above.

In the northernmost bay of the fourth bay from the W end of the building (Area 2) there are four metal plates positioned near each corner of the bay. These were presumably fixings for some type of plant formerly positioned in this location.

A number of later partitions have been installed on this floor – see section e. for further discussion.

c. 1933 warehouse alterations

Unlike the upper floor of the warehouse, the ground floor (and lower ground floor) does not appear to have been used for its intended purpose for very long. A set of building drawings dated to 1933 by Hetherington and Wilson Architects and Surveyors, for A. N Bibby Esq, detail proposed changes to the ground floor of the warehouse for use as an abattoir. This involved sectioning off two main areas in the warehouse; at the western end of the building the first four bays of the central platform and the former rulleway to the N were to be surrounded by insulating partitions, whilst at the eastern end of the building the southern half of the three end bays of the central platform and the rulleway to the S were to be surrounded by normal partitions. The western space enclosed freezers, an air lock, refrigerators, a chill room and a curing tank. The eastern space enclosed the ‘boning room’, defrosting tanks and the boiler house (figure 30). There was also an office sectioned off at the far western end of the building.

Whilst all of the structures associated with this phase of use have been removed, there is still evidence for their existence. At the W end of the N elevation, the outline of a former structure is still visible; this likely indicates the location of the curing tanks which were built in this position. An outline on the floor of the central platform, bay 4 from the W end, possibly marks the location of the refrigeration plant shown on the 1933 drawings in this location. There is a slight step up in the level of the floor of the central platform, at the fourth bay from the W end, marking the extent of the sectioned off area at the W end of the platform. At the E end of the S rulleway there is a slight rectangular depression in

the floor, in the second and third bays from the W end of the building; this corresponds to the location of the defrosting rooms shown on the 1933 drawings (plate 68).

The structures which were built as part of this phase appear to have been built on the original floor level (although in some places a very thin concrete floor appears to have been laid first). In certain places a secondary concrete floor has been created, possibly after the structures were built and whilst they were still extant, thus accounting for the fact that their outlines appears as depressions in the current (concrete) floor level.



Figure 30: 1933 plan for alterations to warehouse, E end of ground floor

Plate 68: rectangular depression in concrete floor at E end of S rulleway, marking extent of 1933 structures at this end of the warehouse, view looking E

d. 1955 warehouse alterations

In 1954 a set of building control plans detailing alterations to the ground floor of Forth Banks Goods Warehouse for use as 'Hog Abattoir and Dressing Hall' by Empire Bacon Curing Co. Ltd Newcastle were submitted for approval; the plans were approved in July 1955. These give details of the proposed alterations to the building, which appear to have involved the removal of the preceding abattoir structures.

The major alteration relating to this phase was the creation of a large partitioned area on the N half of the central platform at the E end, extending into the rulleway to the N (see figure 31). This was the major processing area for the abattoir, with the hogs entering through the doorway in the E elevation and through the various stages of the processing system. The 'dressing hall', located on the central platform was formed from brick walls with glazed upper sections. These have been largely removed but the outline is still visible and parts of the walls are still upstanding towards the E end of the platform (see plate 69). There is less evidence of the structures created in the N rulleway, but the foundations of the brick dwarf walls and steps along the N wall are still visible, as are those against the S wall (plate 70). A paint scar is also visible extending along the ceiling in N rulleway, marking the width of the structures running along the S wall. At the SW corner of the central platform a 'bacon room' was created by the partitioning off of the first two bays – no traces of this remain. A flue extending from above the dressing hall on the central platform also appears to relate to this phase. The building control plans depict this as extending out through the window in the fifth bay in the S elevation, but instead it was extended through the third.

The hatches in the ceiling appear to have been boarded over as part of this phase of occupation.

The small doorway in the S elevation, in the seventh bay from the E, does not appear on the building control plans relating to this phase and is thus possibly a later insertion.

At the W end of the central platform the outline of a large structure is visible in the rulleway. Nothing is depicted on these plans or those from 1933 in this location and it is possible that this structure is therefore a later addition.

The offices in the NW corner of the warehouse ground floor are not depicted on the plans dating to this phase of use and therefore appear to be later. These offices infill the area which allowed access between the warehouse ground floor and the undercroft of the goods station.

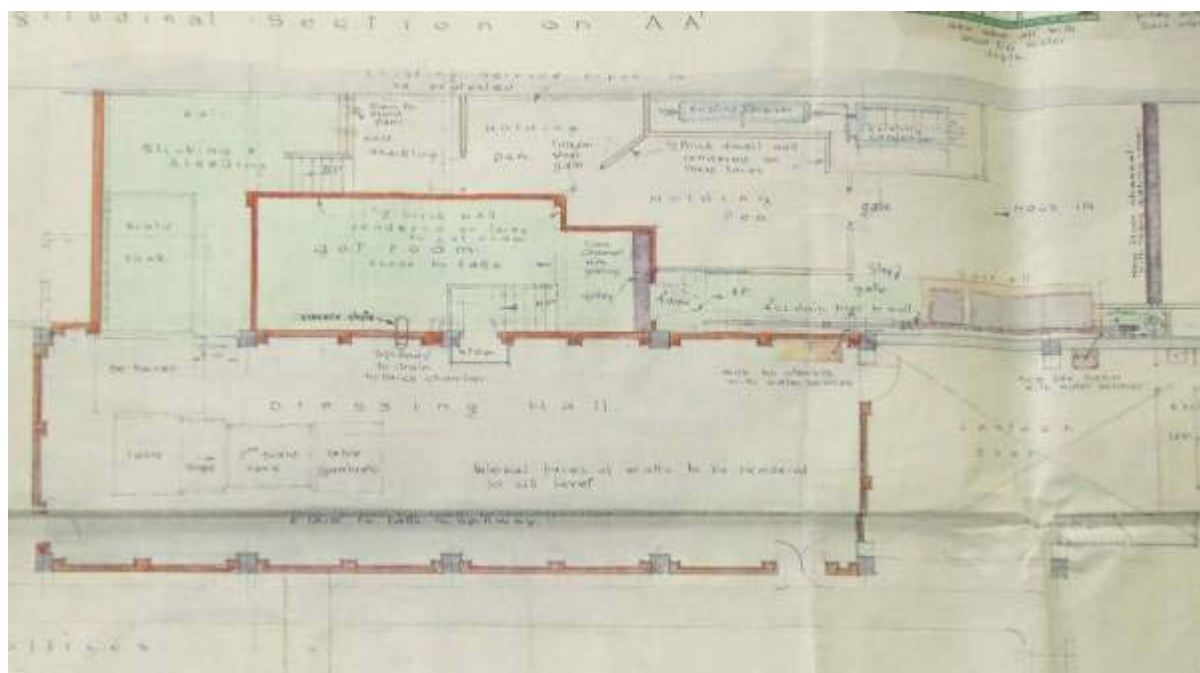


Figure 31: 1954-5 building control plan of proposed alterations to the ground floor of the warehouse, N section E end of the building



Plate 69: E end of platform in ground floor of Warehouse, showing former location of 1955 'dressing hall'
Plate 70: Remains of brick walls relating to 1955 abattoir structures at E end of N rulleway

e. Warehouse lower ground floor, secondary modifications

The lower ground floor of the warehouse contains a number of secondary features. It appears that the lower ground floor experienced a change of use at a similar time to the floor, but no drawings could be

located at this time detailing the change of use. However, the 1955 drawings for the ground floor do indicate that the lower ground floor was occupied by C.W.S Ltd at that time.

Two partitions have been installed along the S and W sides of the bay in the NE corner of the lower ground floor, within which are two distinct, unconnected areas (plate 71). One area is entered via the door in the S elevation and the other via the door in the W elevation. Each area contains small rooms and a toilet cubicle.

A number of additional partitions have been installed between the along the S elevation in Area 2, creating small workshop areas. In the third bay from the E a small partially glazed booth has been installed (plate 72). The use of this part of the building as general workshops continued until relatively recently.



Plate 71: Secondary partitions in the NE corner of the lower ground floor of the warehouse
Plate 72: Secondary partitions along the S elevation of the lower ground floor of the warehouse

iv. Forth Banks Goods Warehouse – Link Building

The Link Building sits to the immediate N of the Goods Warehouse on Forth Banks and the two buildings are interconnected, with the southernmost room on the upper floor of the Link Building (room 10) slotting into the side of the warehouse, above the E end of the N rully way on the ground floor. The building faces onto Forth Banks (E elevation) and is two bays wide and four bays long (E-W).

See Appendix A Drawing 10 for room numbering.

a. Exterior description

Only the façade (E elevation) of the Link Building is visible as the others are obscured by the surrounding buildings. The E elevation is flat roofed and of two storeys in height and two bays wide, each bay flanked by shallow pilasters (plate 73). On the lower floor are two double width doorways, each with a two leaf door which appears to have been similar in style to that on the E elevation of the warehouse. Above each door is a four-light window. As the ground slopes down from N to S, the window above the southern doorway is taller, in order to allow the lintels of the two windows to remain aligned. On the floor above there is a three light window in each bay each with a plain concrete lintel. A plain concrete cornice extends along the elevation above the windows and at the wallhead.

The façade has seen some alterations since its original construction – the original doors have been replaced with a single leaf door with glazing either side (N doorway) and roller shutters (both

doorways). The lintels above the lower floor windows have also been covered over with panels which may have formerly held signs.



Plate 73: E elevation of Link Building

b. Interior description, original appearance

The appearance of the ground floor of the Link Building is very similar to the ground floor and lower ground floor of the warehouse, with large iron piers joined by overhead beams with angular brackets. The ground floor appears to have originally been composed of two large rooms, each of one bay width running the full length of the building; the rooms were separated by a dividing wall running down the centre of the ground floor from E-W (see plate 74). Each room is accessed via one of the doorways in the E elevation and the two rooms each appear to have been originally independent (there is currently a doorway at each end of the central wall but these appear to be later insertions). Both rooms are depicted as ‘stores’ on the 1907 drawings and are therefore of a very functional design, with little detailing or embellishment. The floor level of the N room is slightly higher than that of the S room.

Each of the rooms had a flight of stairs against its southern wall, in the second bay from the E. The steps in the northern room are still in place (although boxed in by later partitions) but those in the southern room have been removed. There is a hatch in the ceiling in each of the rooms, in the first bay from the E just to the N of the stairs. These would have allowed goods to be easily transferred between floors.

The two main rooms which sit directly above those on the ground floor were likely of a similar appearance to those on the lower floor. However, these rooms have generally been fitted out with secondary walling, obscuring the original fabric of the building, as well as the hatches in the floor. The northern room (*room 4*) remains open, as it would have originally been, but the southern room has been subdivided. The long rooms at first floor level would have been lit by the windows in the E elevation. There were two hatches in the roof of each of the rooms, one in the second and fourth bays from the E; these would have provided access to the flat roof above. However, due to the later lining

out of these rooms the hatches are currently not visible. In addition, the exterior roof has been covered by a secondary cement skin, meaning these hatches are no longer in use.

The upper floor of the Link Building is one bay wider (to the S) than the floor below. This is due to the fact that the southern room at this level (*room 10*) slots into the side of the warehouse building, sitting above the E end of the N rully way on the ground floor. This room is separated from that to the N by a wall with a connecting doorway in the third bay from the S end. This doorway is covered by a solid sliding metal door which still retains the original pulley system for opening and closing it on the rear (S) side (see plate 75). Unlike the other rooms on this floor, this room has not been lined out and it is therefore possible to see its original appearance, which is very similar to the rooms on the lower floor. The 1907 plans depict this room as the 'rope store' and its plain appearance reflects its original function.

The opening in the E elevation has been boarded over but this room would have originally been lit by a window in the warehouse frontage. There is a doorway at the E end of the S elevation of this room. This doorway provided access a stair (now removed) which led down to the ground floor of the warehouse.

A flight of stairs originally extended up the N wall of this room. However, the opening in the ceiling, in the second bay from the E end of the building has been boarded over and the stairs have been removed; only the last few steps close to the ceiling remain. These steps provided access to the upper floor of the warehouse, accessing the floor at the point now covered by the wooden platform and booth. To the immediate N of the stairs is a hatch, which would have also provided access to the upper floor of the warehouse. This room is depicted as a rope store on the 1907 drawings.



Plate 74: General view of Link Building ground floor, N room (*room 2*), view looking E

Plate 75: Link Building upper floor, metal door with pulley separating room 9 and 10

c. Interior, later modifications

The interior of the Link Building has seen some secondary modifications. In the ground floor N room a lobby area (*room 3*) has been created by the insertion of later partitions. The steps in *room 3* which extend up the S wall and lead up to the first floor are in the original location (but are themselves possibly a replacement), but the small flight at the base which are orientated N-S are a secondary addition. The principal area of the N room (*room 2*) has remained largely the same as originally, with the exception of the insertion of the secondary partitions beneath the stairs, creating small a small cupboard.

Two double doors have been broken through the wall which separates the N and S rooms on the ground floor, one at the E end (in *room 3*) and one at the N end (in *room 2*). Steps were also inserted when these doorways were broken through, due to the differing floor levels between the two rooms.

The S room has also seen some secondary modifications. One of the principal alterations was the removal of the stairs against the S elevation, which led up to first floor level and the insertion of a mezzanine level accessed by newly installed stairs against the N wall. The mezzanine level is of two rooms (*rooms 14 and 15*). In *room 14* shelving has been stalled around the walls but the space has not been lined out and thus the original fabric is still visible.

A secondary cross wall appears to have been installed halfway along the length in the S room (*room 1*). This perhaps suggests that, latterly, the W half of *room 1* was associated with *room 2* and in occupation by the same people, whilst the S half of *room 1* and mezzanine were in occupation by another group. This would account for the need for the two later insertion doorways in the main wall dividing the two principal rooms. The secondary dividing wall in *room 1* has been latterly broken through.

On the upper floor the N room (*room 4*) has been lined out but has not seen any further major alterations. However, the S room has been partially lined out and largely subdivided. The doorway connecting the N and S rooms is presumably a secondary insertion, as these rooms appear to have been originally independent. This doorway leads to a small lobby area (*room 5*). To the W of this is a room (*room 8*) which extends to one bay width. A suspended ceiling has been installed in this room and it has been lined out. To the S of the lobby (*room 5*) are two rooms (*rooms 6 and 7*) which extend to half a bay in width. These both served as office space and have been lined out and have suspended ceilings. The S portion of the original space is mainly occupied by a long area (*room 9*) which has not been lined out; the original fabric is therefore largely visible. A boarded over hole in the floor beside the S wall in *room 9* marks the location of the stairs which originally led up from the ground floor (see plate 76). The easternmost bay has been partitioned off to form a small kitchen (*room 11*) and toilet (*room 12*).

In *room 10* the NW corner of the room has been partitioned off (*room 13*) and shelving installed along the S wall of the southernmost bay. The stairs which originally led up from the E end of this room to the upper floor of the warehouse have been removed (see plate 77).



Plate 76: Link Building first floor, room 9, boarded over hole in floor indicating former location of stairs leading up from the ground floor

Plate 77: Link Building first floor, room 10, cut of stairs and hatch originally providing access to the upper floor of the warehouse building

These modifications primarily relate to the alteration in the use of space from storage space to its use as offices and workshops, with additional secondary modifications more recently, as the interior use altered. The exact date of these modifications is unclear, but it is possible that this building went out of use as storage associated with the warehouse at the same time as the use of the warehouse building changed, that is, in the early 1930s.

The exterior roof has been covered with a secondary concrete skin, sealing off the hatches which provided access to the upper floor of the Link Building. A temporary structure appears to have been constructed on this roof space; this is described in the Listing and is visible in the associated photo, but has since been removed and its function is unknown.

3. *Significance and recommendations*

As stated in the brief provided by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team (see Appendix E), the aim of this report is to create a record of the buildings on the proposed development site, to discuss their significance in terms of their architectural, social and regional significance, and their role in the economic history of the area, and to provide recommendations for any further recording required.

It is not the purpose of this report to decide what may or may not happen to the individual historic buildings which occupy the site, but to provide the information on which informed decisions can be made.

i. Significance

Forth Banks Goods Station

The North Eastern Railways Forth Banks Goods Station, designed by Thomas Prosser in 1866, is seen by some to be one of the most important individual elements of railway architecture in Newcastle.^x The Goods Station opened for freight in 1871 and from this date it handled most of the goods traffic in the Tyneside area. This vast building is one of the largest of its class in the United Kingdom, and represents a great individual economic investment, considerable design quality – even in what still remains - and embodies a highly sophisticated system of goods management. In short the building is a very good expression of the Victorian industrial achievement generally and the economic power of the national railway network they developed in particular.

The North Easter Railway (NER) was the first railway company in the world to appoint a full-time salaried architect to work with its chief engineer in constructing railway facilities. Thomas Prosser held the position of architect with the NER from 1854 to 1874, and as such his designs are seen in a number of railway buildings dating to this period. His design for the Goods Station was reminiscent of John Dobson's designs for Newcastle Central Station (built mainly in 1850), as he gave it a pair of long curved iron framed roofs with arched heads. In addition, Prosser designed the massive portico for Central Station, which was added in 1863. The Goods Station roof was also similar in style to the roof Prosser designed for York Station in the 1870s. The architectural significance of the Forth Banks Goods Station therefore lies in the fact that it is part of the portfolio of buildings designed by an important railway architect of the time.

The construction and management of the Goods Station would have necessitated a vast investment of labour, providing employment for a large number of people. The building would thus form an important part of the social and economic history of the area at the time.

The superstructure of this building was largely demolished in 1972 but the undercroft is still largely intact and retains many of the original features. However, only the E corner of the undercroft (the

^x RCHME report on UDC Area Tyneside

section to the E of the approach viaduct for the King Edward Bridge) falls within the current site boundary. The section of the undercroft which falls within the site boundary is currently in poor condition and derelict state. The floor level is uneven and dangerous in places and large areas of the structure are flooded due to leaks in the roof.

The section of the undercroft which falls within the site boundary is not protected by Listing or Scheduling Status; this section comprises slightly less than a quarter of the whole undercroft area. However, together with the remainder of the undercroft to the W of the viaduct, this building provides a good example of railway architecture of the period, of which a relatively small number remain.

Forth Banks Goods Warehouse

The Forth Banks Goods Warehouse was built in 1907, adjoining the SE corner of the 1866-71 Goods Station, presumably to deal with the large volume of goods traffic going through the area. Associated with the warehouse building is the Link Building, which fronts onto Forth Banks, located between the Goods Warehouse and Kings House. The Link Building is contemporary with the warehouse and the two buildings were designed to function together; the Link Building appears to have served primarily as a storage space for the warehouse. The two buildings shall therefore be considered as one and the same in this section.

The 1907 goods warehouse was constructed using the newly developed patented *Hennebique system*. This was developed by François Hennebique, a French engineer and builder who patented his pioneering reinforced-concrete construction system in 1892. This construction method integrated separate elements of construction, such as the column and the beam, into a single monolithic element. The *Hennebique system* was one of the first appearances of the modern reinforced-concrete method of construction. This became a popular construction method and was used in a large number of buildings. The goods warehouse building is a good surviving example of this system of construction and, with its pedimented eastern gable wall, has considerable architectural presence, emphasised by its sloping site and street corner position.

Like the Goods Station, the construction and staffing of the Goods Warehouse would have necessitated a large mobilisation of labour and likely provided employment for a significant number of people in the area at the time.

The Goods Station Warehouse is protected by Grade II Listing status (Listed building number 468847). Although the Listed Building description does not specifically mention the Link Building, the two buildings are contemporary and were built as part of the same design; the Link Building played a role in the functioning and organisation of the main warehouse building.

Kings House

Kings house was built in 1904 to serve as the office accommodation for the Goods Station. The building has remained in use as offices since its construction, although the interiors have seen some modification in terms of the layout of space through the additional and removal of partitions.

Although there has been some internal modification, Kings House retains some good examples of Edwardian public building interior design, such as the principal stairwell and the main corridors on each floor. However, as these are not the only examples of such interiors, it is not felt that their preservation should be at the expense of future development, provided that the interiors are suitably recorded (see section 3.ii – Kings House).

ii. *Recommendations for further recording*

The recommended recording will necessarily be in response to and tailored to the extent of down-taking of historic fabric that will take place. A general principle of conservation and archaeology is that if historic fabric is to be dismantled then it should be suitably and responsibly ‘preserved by record’. The present design proposals suggest the dismantling of early fabric, including the parts of the Goods Station that lie within the site area – the street frontage, the remaining upper level platforms and the vaulted undercroft below. The interior of Kings House may be extensively refurbished, the stairwell replaced, and much of the original detailing lost. In the 1907 Goods warehouse the upper level platform will be removed. The roof structure of the warehouse may need to be replaced; the decision regarding this will follow further investigative surveys and if feasible the roof structure will be retained as part of the proposed design. The ground floor is to remain largely intact, although the floor level on rather side of the platform will be raised to platform level.

Forth Banks Goods Station

The section of the Forth Banks Goods Station undercroft which falls within the site boundary and has been recorded through a comprehensive photographic record and an associated written description. A study of available historical documentation was also undertaken as part of a preceding stage of works.^{xi} Measured plans, sections and exterior elevations have also been created as part of this stage of works by Academy Geomatics. These drawings were upgraded with additional features and analytical information. In addition, a comprehensive set of drawings were created at the time of the construction of the buildings and at several stages afterwards; these include plans, sections, elevations and architectural details. As such no new drawings were created at the time of this survey.

It is recommended that more detailed technical record drawings be made of key parts of this structure, particularly for those areas where historic fabric may be modified, reduced or removed. More intensive recording would include details of brickwork bond, masonry and significant individual features. This might most beneficially include the following:

- A sample section of the Pottery Lane façade, including the westernmost bays of the 1907 concrete-built goods warehouse, the seven easternmost bays of the 1866-72 building, the railway viaduct, and one bay of the 1866-72 building to the E of the viaduct. At the junction of the 1866-72 and 1907 buildings it would be important to record in detail the surviving fragment of the goods station at first floor level (the last remaining part of the upper street façade of the 1866-72 structure). Recording of this would permit reliable reconstruction of the dimensions and details of the lost frontage further to the W.
- A N/S section of the E end of the 1866-72 building. This would be through the undercroft area and on the level above to include a detailed record of the up-standing fragment of the 1866-72 brick-built arcaded E wall; details of the undercroft and upper level brickwork / bond would be included.
- At least two E/W sections through the undercroft – one of these recording a section through the upper level fragment of the N wall of the 1866-72 building; this particular section to extend to the E to include the interior of the 1907 building (to record the relationship of one structure to the other); both sections should be extended to the W to take in the viaduct constructions (to record their relationship to the 1866-72 building); the second section would lie further to the N and would take in the wooden office frontages within the undercroft interior (bay 11, aisles 2 and 3). For each section the platform on the level above (where they still survive) would be added to the drawings.

^{xi} Addyman Archaeology 2009 Desk Based Assessment

- A drawn record of individual significant or representative details where they do not appear on the drawings above.

If this part of the undercroft structure is to be dismantled, monitoring during the clearance and reduction should form part of the process, with recording of any significant architectural details that may be revealed. In particular, clearance of overburden at the upper level will reveal the outline of the SE sector of the 1866-72 building and interior features including train platforms, track beds, links to the lower level, etc. These should be cleaned in situ and comprehensively recorded before further dismantling proceeds.

Goods Warehouse

The Goods Warehouse has been recorded through a comprehensive photographic record and an associated written description. A study of available historical documentation was also undertaken as part of a preceding stage of works.^{xii} Measured plans, sections and exterior elevations have also been created as part of this stage of works by Academy Geomatics. These drawings were upgraded with additional features and analytical information. In addition, a comprehensive set of drawings were created at the time of the construction of the buildings and at several stages afterwards; these include plans, sections, elevations and architectural details. As such no new drawings were created at the time of this survey.

However, it is recommended that the record of this building be upgraded during the modification of the building. This would include an upgrading of the photographic record of the exterior of the building after scaffolding is removed. This would also allow for an investigation of evidence for the location of the blocked street access to the void area between the warehouse and undercroft. Following the removal of the later office partitions in the NW corner of the ground floor, access should be allowed to the void area between the warehouse and undercroft, and a photographic record made of this area.

Kings House

Kings House has been recorded through a comprehensive photographic record and an associated written description. A study of available historical documentation was also undertaken as part of a preceding stage of works.^{xiii} Measured plans, sections and exterior elevations have also been created as part of this stage of works by Academy Geomatics. These drawings were upgraded with additional features and analytical information. In addition, a comprehensive set of drawings were created at the time of the construction of the building, including plans, sections, elevations and architectural details. As such no new drawings were created at the time of this survey.

As Kings House was still in occupation, there were a number of areas which were inaccessible at the time of survey. Several of the rooms had also been lined out. It is therefore recommended that an upgrading of the photographic and written record is carried out during/after the soft stripping of the interiors; this would be the minimum amount of additional recording required to ensure that this building was suitably recorded to allow modifications to the interior. If the interiors are to be largely modified there are some areas which may benefit from a more detailed record. These include a drawn detail sample in the area of the interior stairwell showing tile work, details of newels, steps and balustrades. If this additional recording was carried out it is felt that the building would be satisfactorily preserved by record to allow for to it to be significantly modified internally.

^{xii} Addyman Archaeology 2009 Desk Based Assessment

^{xiii} Addyman Archaeology 2009 Desk Based Assessment

iii. Reporting and publication

The additional recording work should be accompanied by reporting (a Data Structure Report); in particular to record descriptions of additional finds and details, and any analytical observations made.

A suitable outlet for publication of the results of the historical research, building recording and analysis should be identified – perhaps *Post Medieval Archaeology*, *Archaeologia Aeliana* or an established industrial archaeology journal.

Consulted sources / Bibliography

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Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record

National Monuments Record

Websites

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North East museums Libraries & Archives Council - <http://www.mla.gov.uk>

Historic Environment Local Management - www.helm.org.uk

Tyneside Life and Times - www.tynesidelifeandtimes.org.uk

Tomorrows History - <http://www.tomorrows-history.com/>

Tyneside Life and Times – <http://www.tynesidelifeandtimes.org.uk>

Cartographic

- 1590 *Bird's Eye View of Newcastle*, NCL
- 1610 *John Speed Plan of Newcastle*, TWAS
- 1684 *M. Beckman map of Newcastle*, NCL
- 1725 *Corbridge's map of Newcastle*, NCL
- 1736 *A Plan of Newcastle for the Rev. Henry Bourne*, NCL
- 1746 *I. Thompson's map of Newcastle*, NCL
- 1770 *Charles Hutton's Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead*, NCL
- 1788 *Beilby's map of Newcastle*, TWAS
- 1802 *L,K Kidd's map of Newcastle*, TWAS
- 1808 *Roper and Cole's map of Newcastle*, NCL
- 1827 *John Wood's Plan of Newcastle Upon Tyne and Gateshead*, TWAS
- 1831 *Thomas Oliver's Plan of Newcastle Upon Tyne*, TWAS
- 1851 *Thomas Oliver's Plan of Newcastle Upon Tyne*, TWAS
- 1851 *John Tallis' map of Newcastle*, NCL
- 1861 *Ordnance Survey map*, Promap
- 1896 *Charles Goads Insurance Plans*, NCL
- 1898 *Ordnance Survey map*, Promap
- 1921 *Ordnance Survey map*, Promap
- 1940 *Ordnance Survey map*, Promap
- 1983 *Ordnance Survey map*, Promap

British Geological Survey, Solid and Drift mapping

Building Control Records

Tyne and Wear Archives (TWAS)

- 1866 Proposal Drawings of the Forth Banks Goods Station and Warehouse
- 1933 Proposal drawings for alterations to Forth Banks Goods Station Warehouse

-1954-55 Proposal drawings for alterations to Forth Banks Goods Station Warehouse

North Eastern Railways Archives

- 1866 Proposal Drawings of the Forth Banks Goods Station and Warehouse
- 1872 Detail drawings of Forth Banks Goods Station
- 1891 Proposal drawings for extension to Forth Banks Goods Warehouse
- 1904 Proposal drawings for Goods Offices
- 1920s Plans of the Forth Banks site
- 1907 Proposal drawings for the Forth Banks Goods Warehouse
- 1989 Drawings for alterations to Kings House

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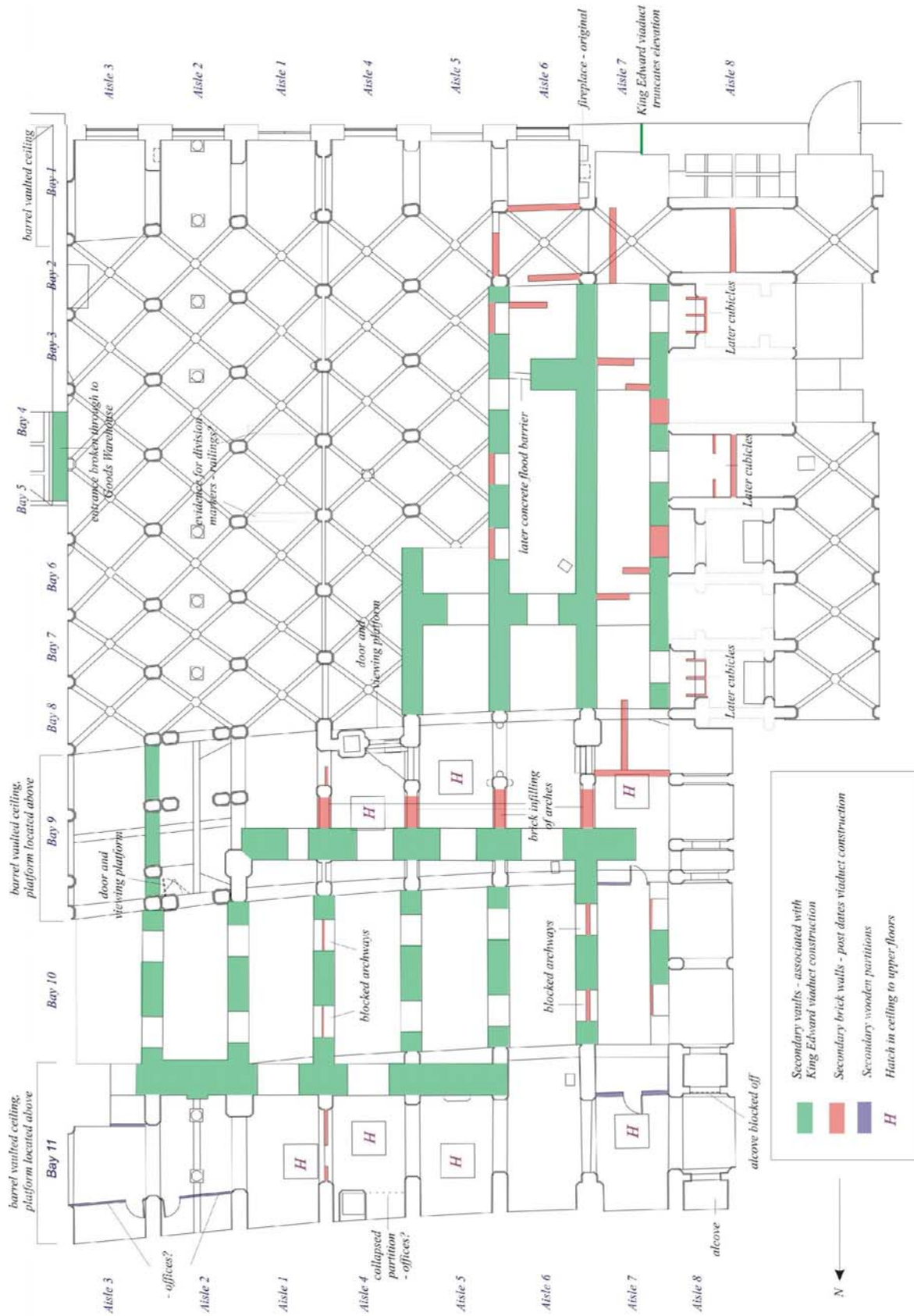
Fawcett, B. 1987 'Newcastle Central Carriage Shed' in k. Hoole (ed.) *The North Eastern Express, tHe Journal of the North Eastern Railway Association, vol. 26*, pp.75-9

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Newcastle City Council 2001 *South of Central Station Character Statement*

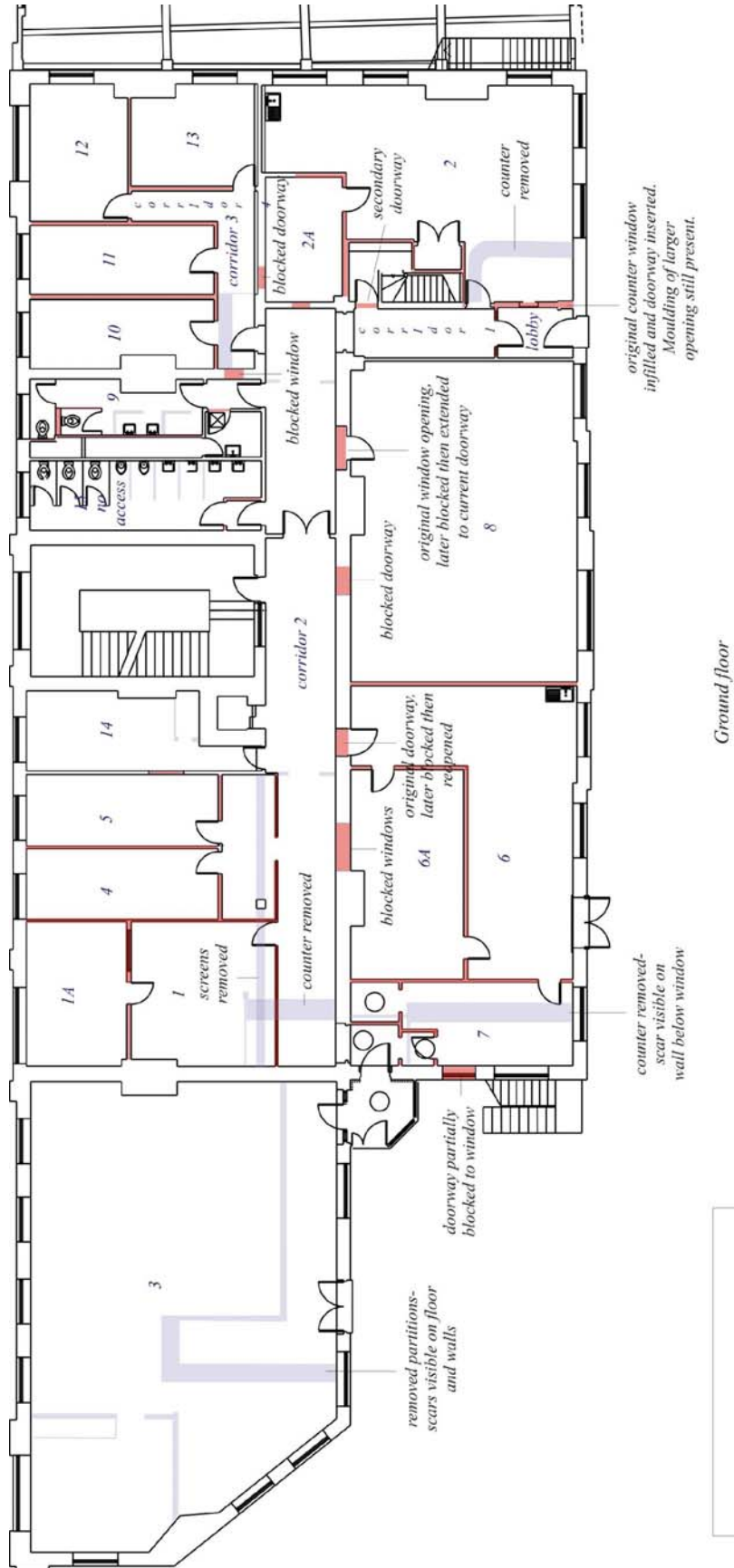
Appendix A: Phase Plans



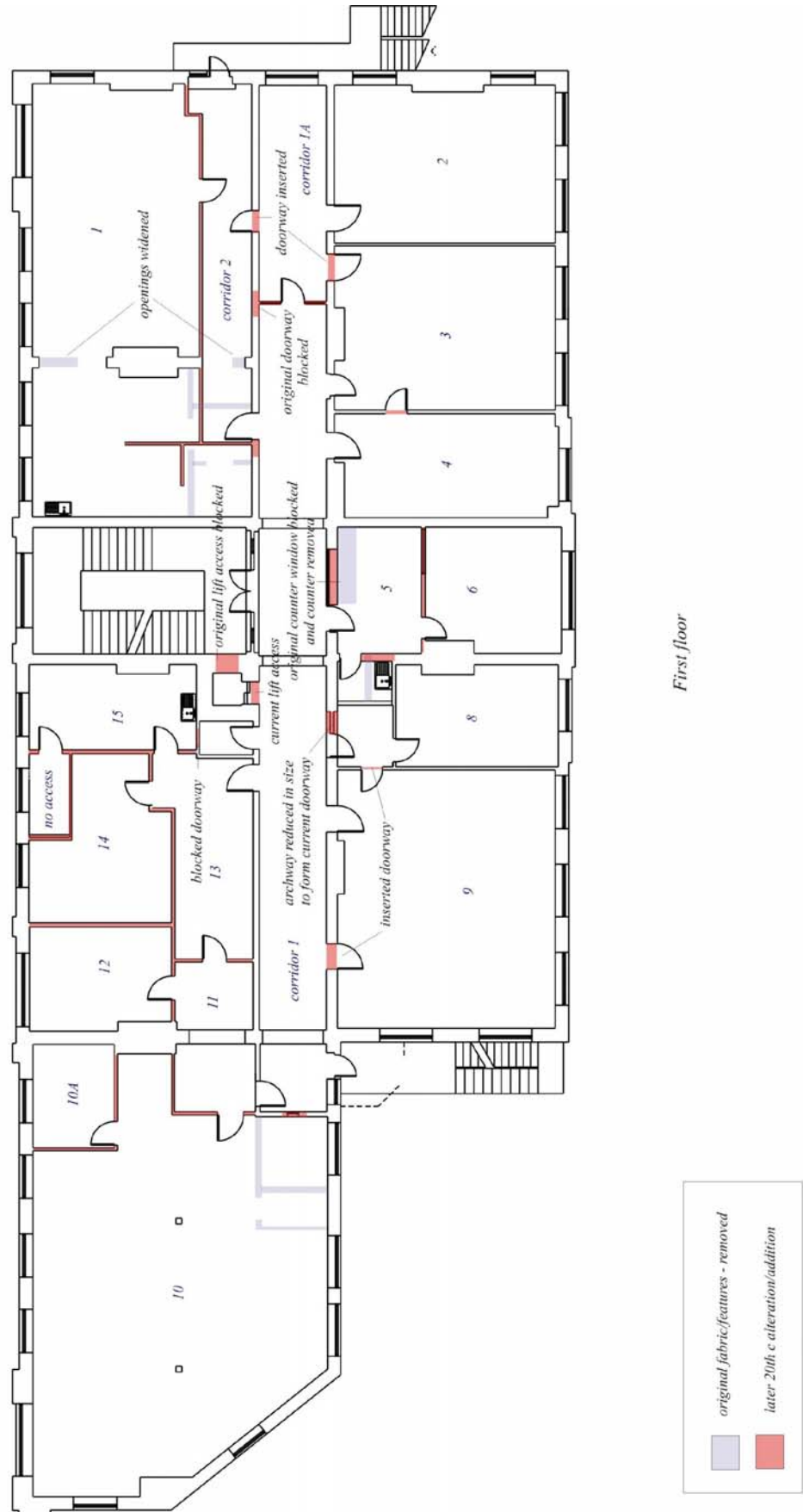
Drawing 1 – Goods Station undercroft



Drawing 2 – Kings House lower ground floor

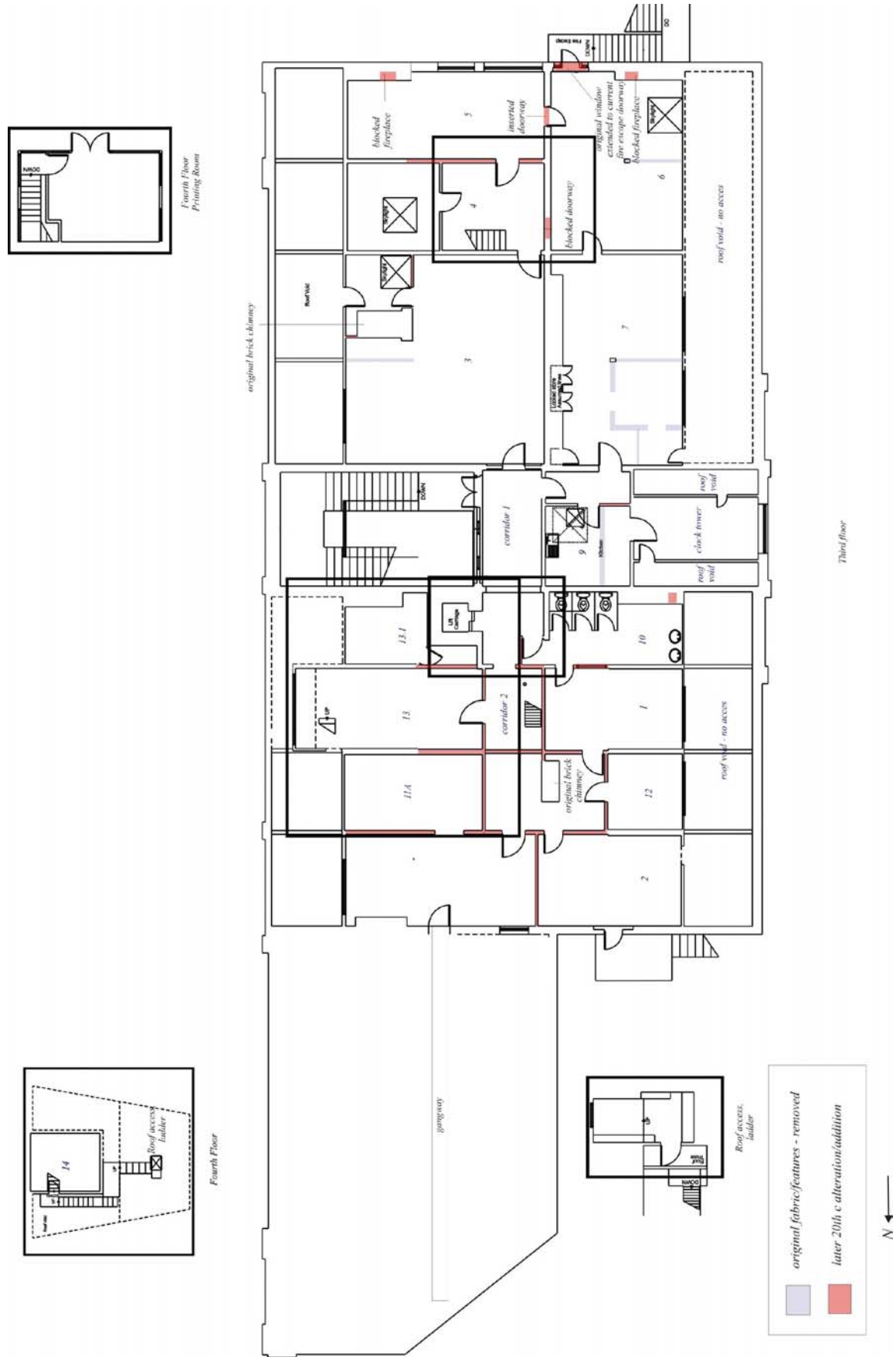


Drawing 3 – Kings House ground floor

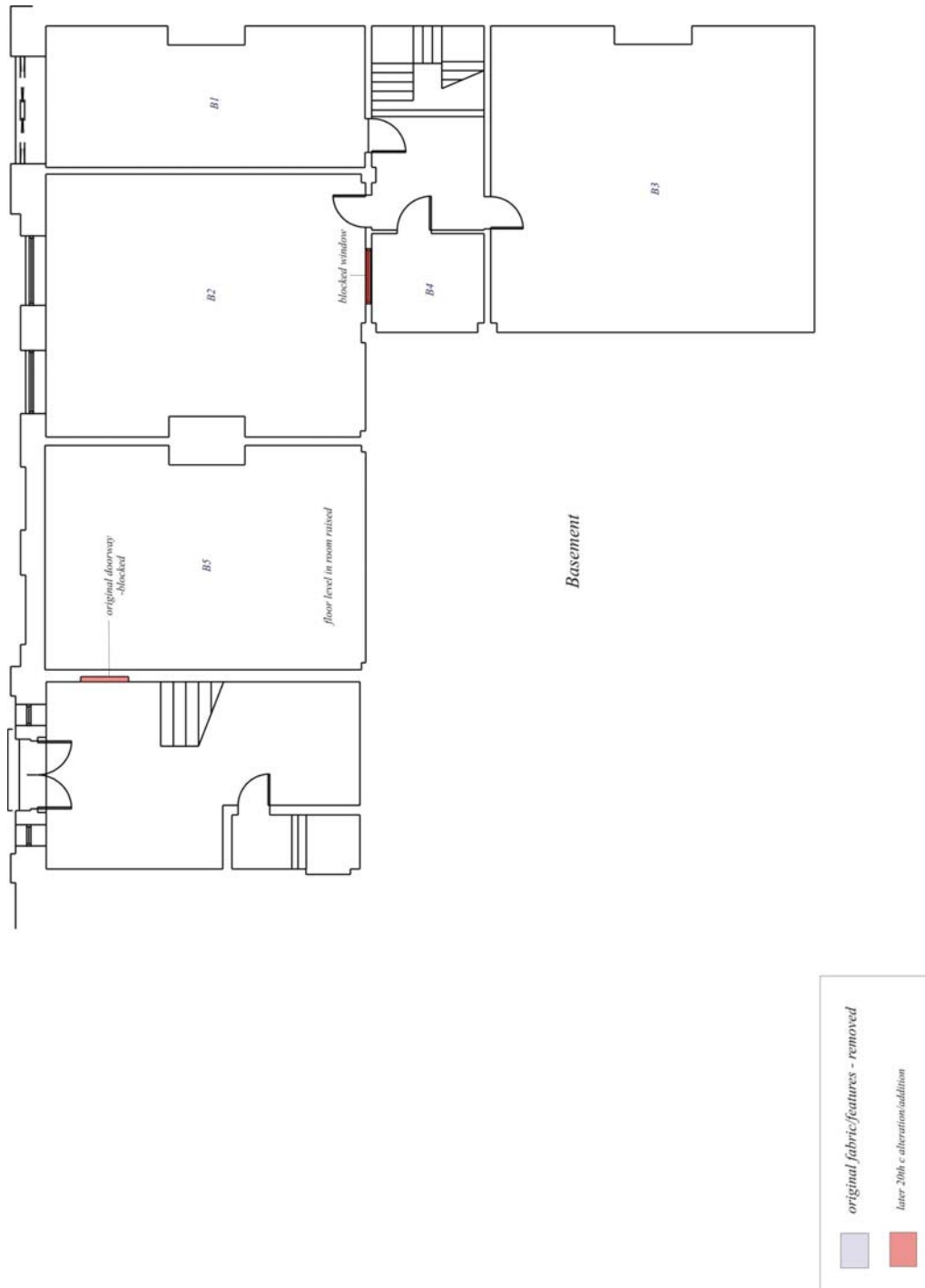


First floor

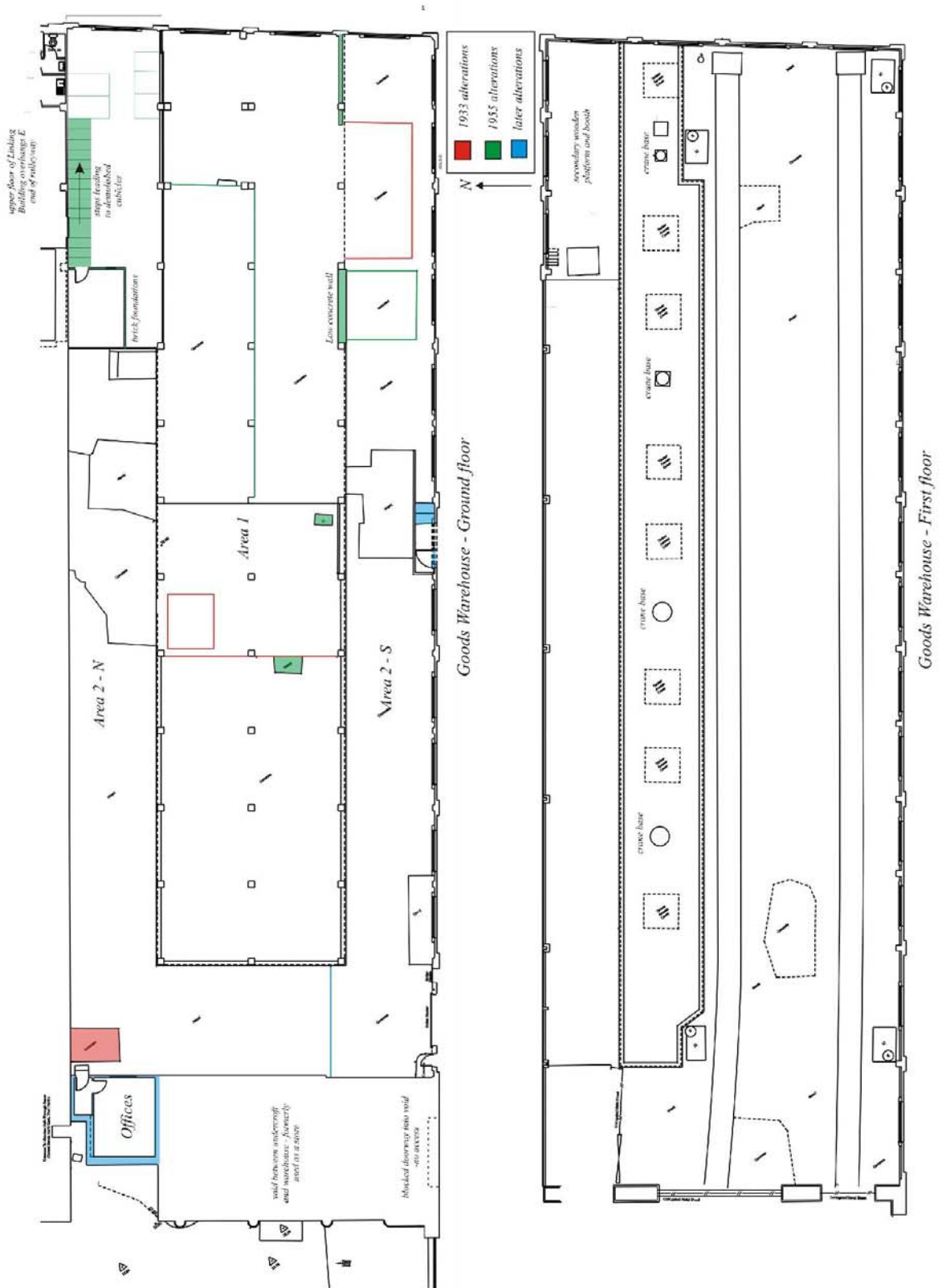
Drawing 4 – Kings House first floor



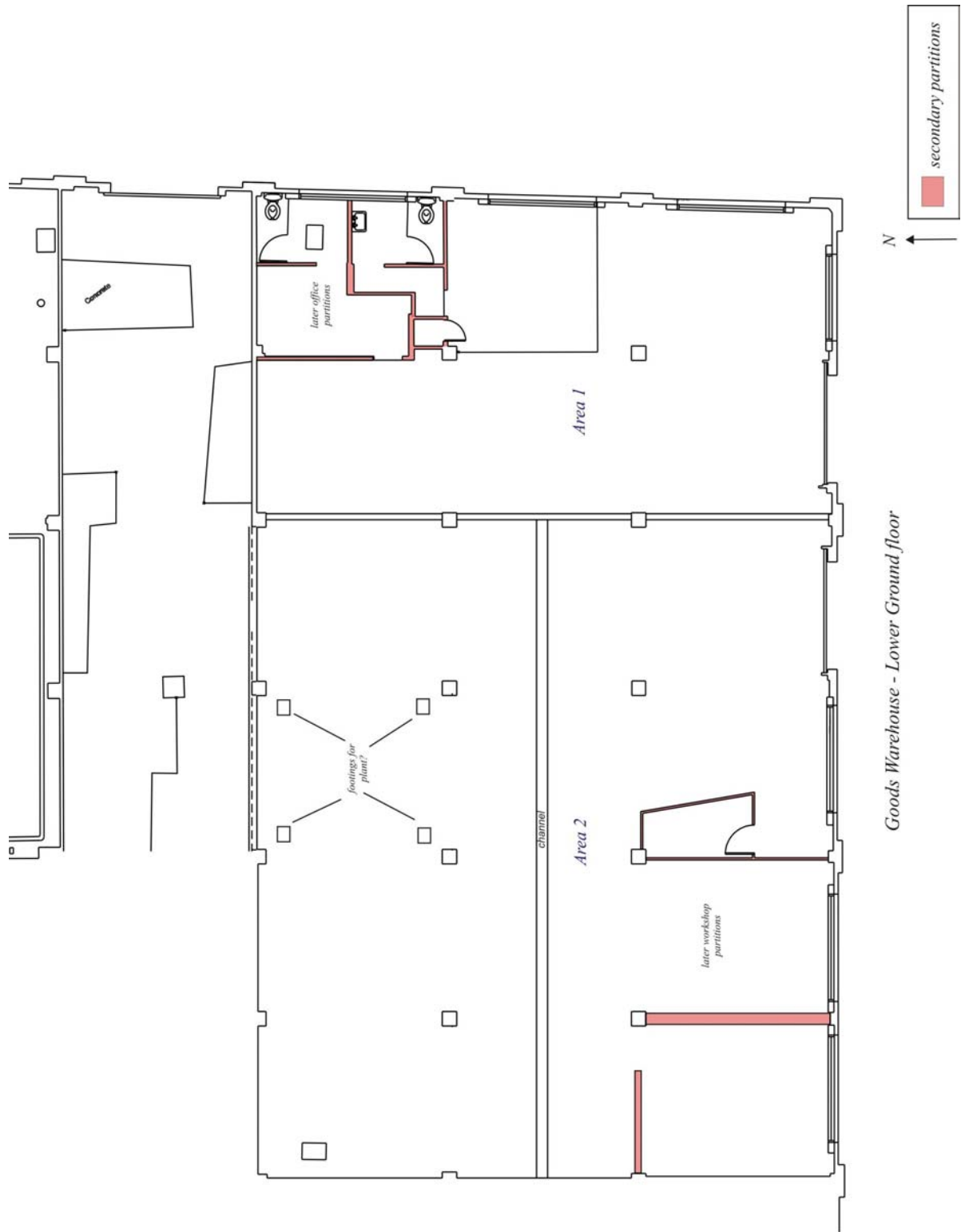
Drawing 6 – Kings House third floor



Drawing 7 – Kings House basement



Drawing 8 – Goods Warehouse ground and first floors

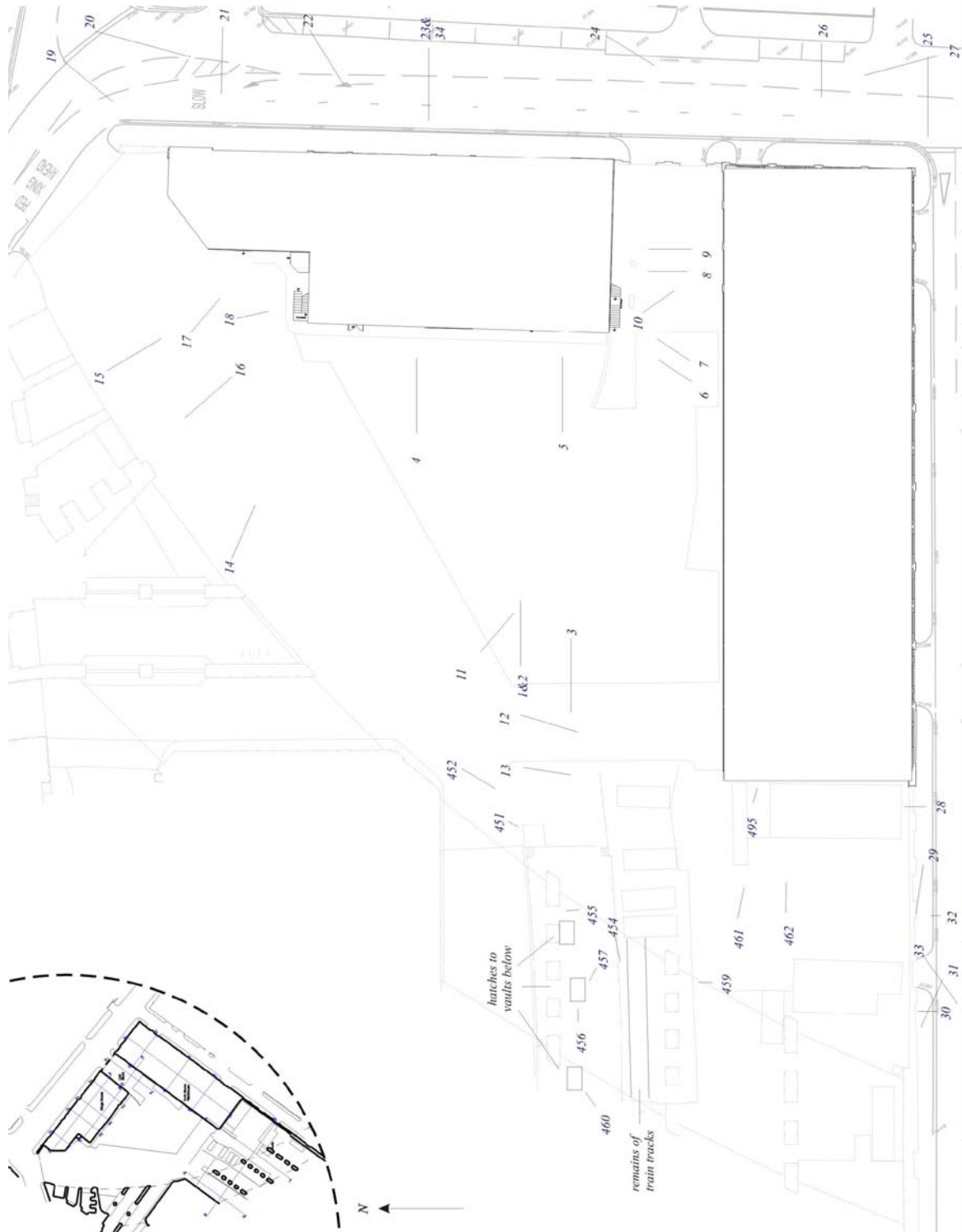


Drawing 9 – Goods Warehouse lower ground floor

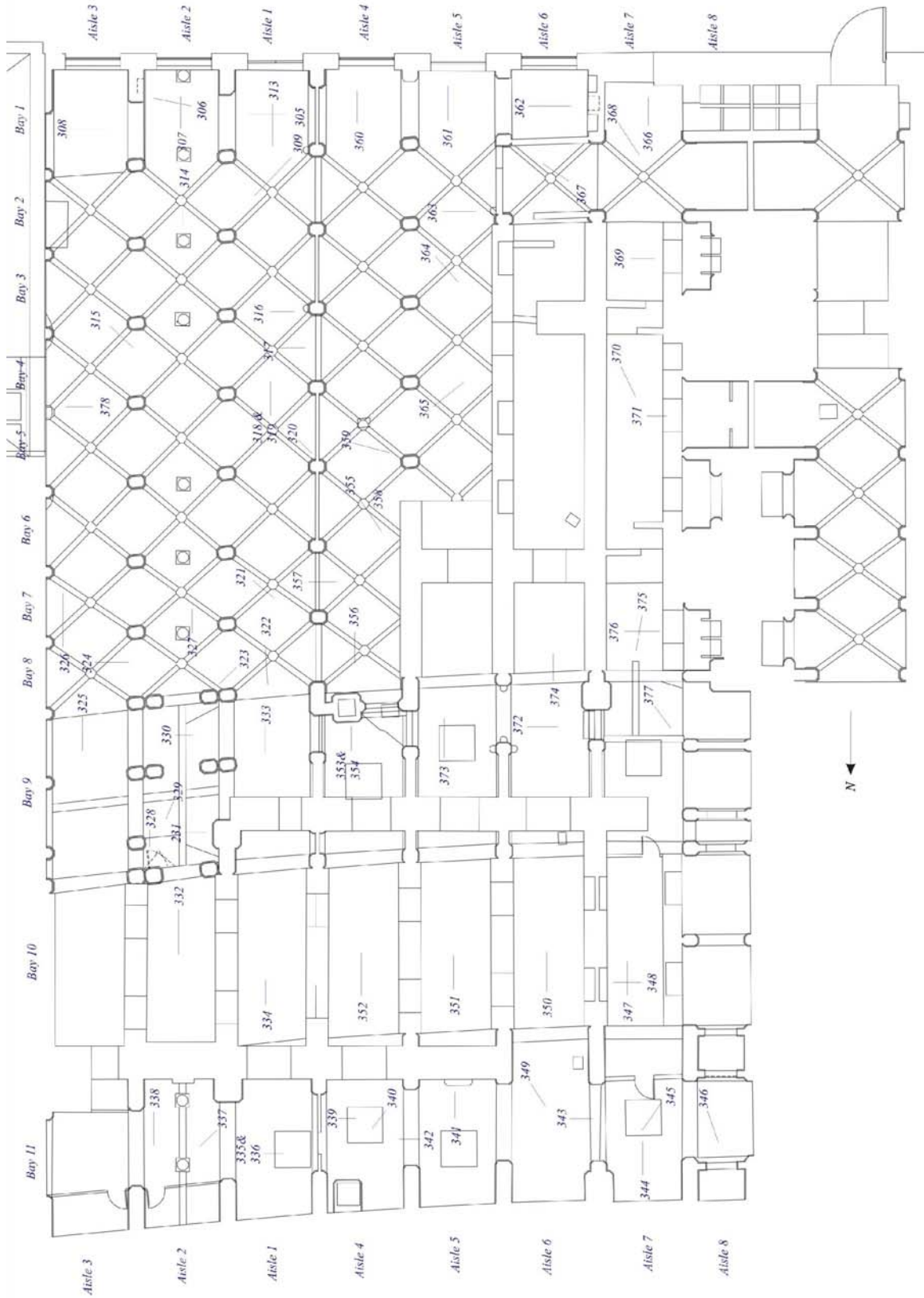


Drawing 10 – Link building

Appendix B: Photograph location plans



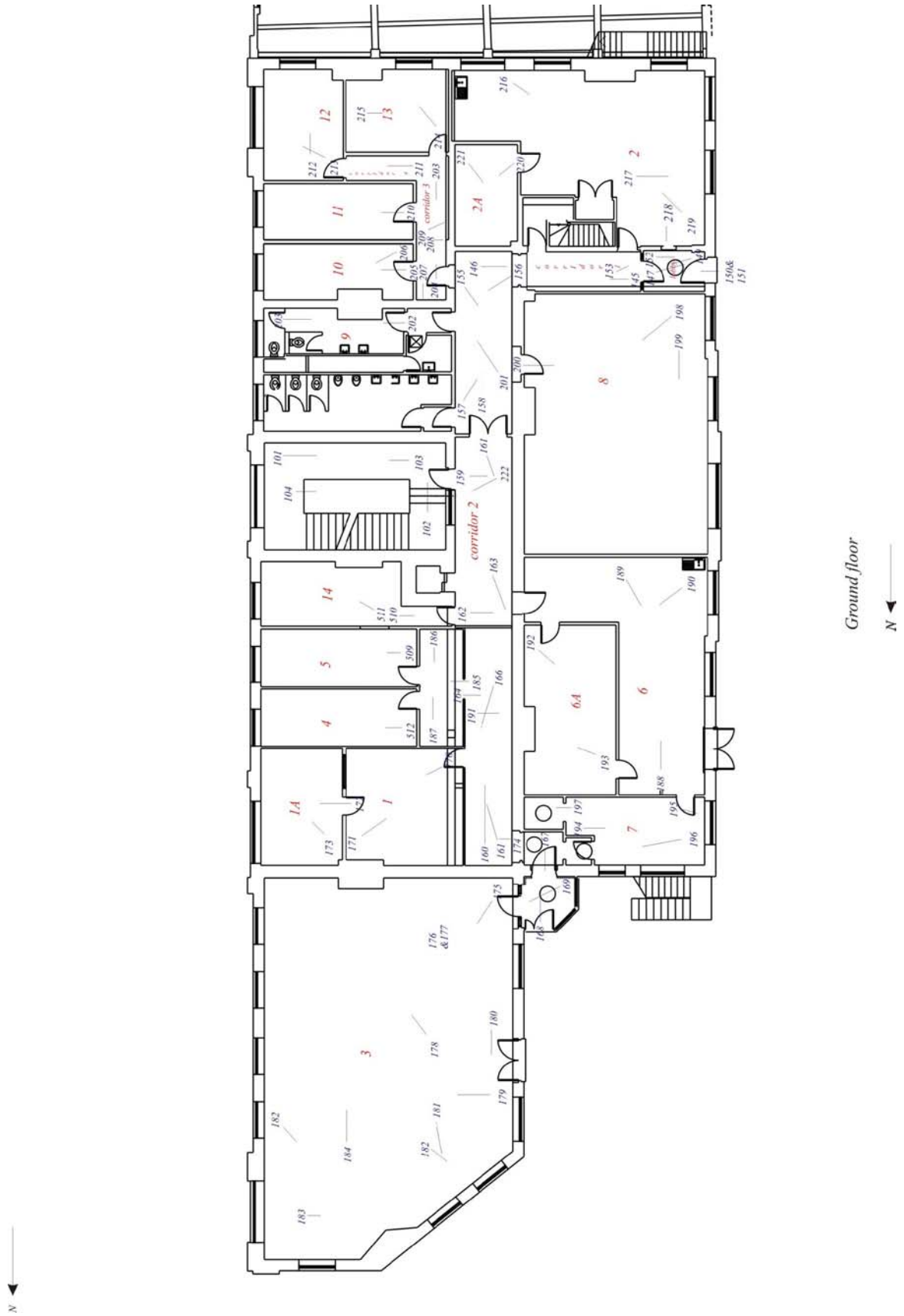
Drawing 1 – site photograph location plan



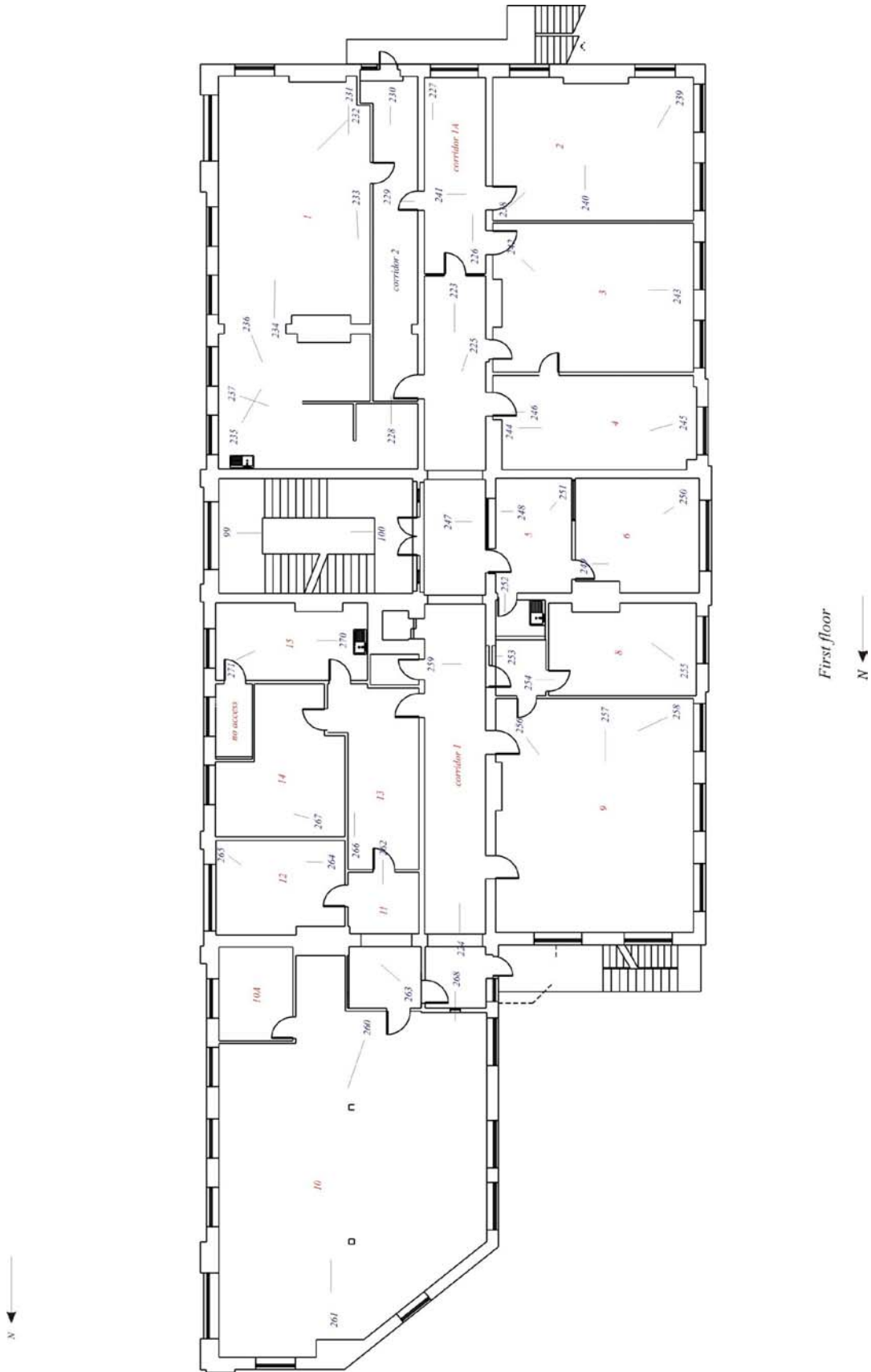
Drawing 2 – vaults photograph location plan



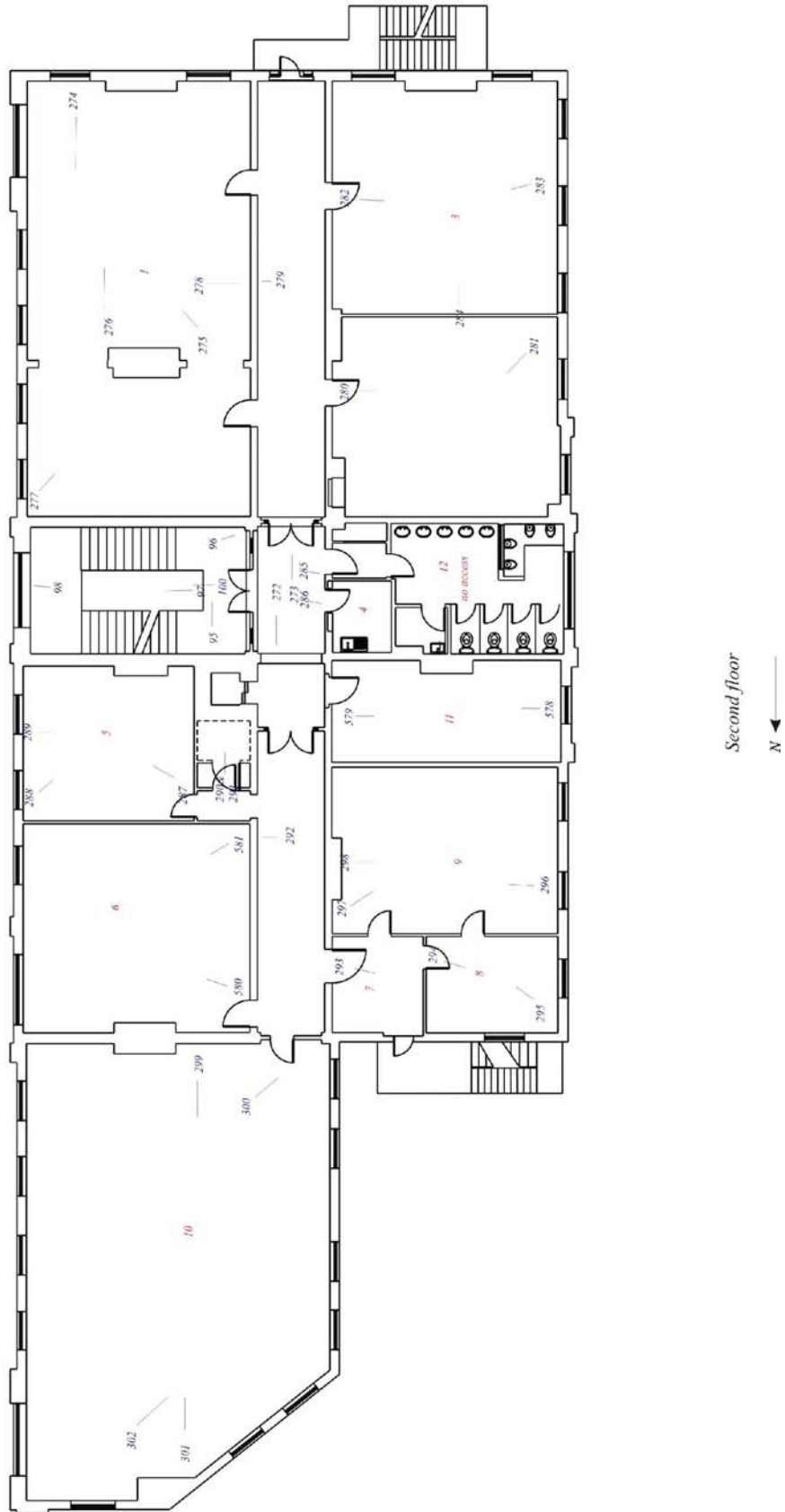
Drawing 3 – Kings House lower ground floor photograph location plan



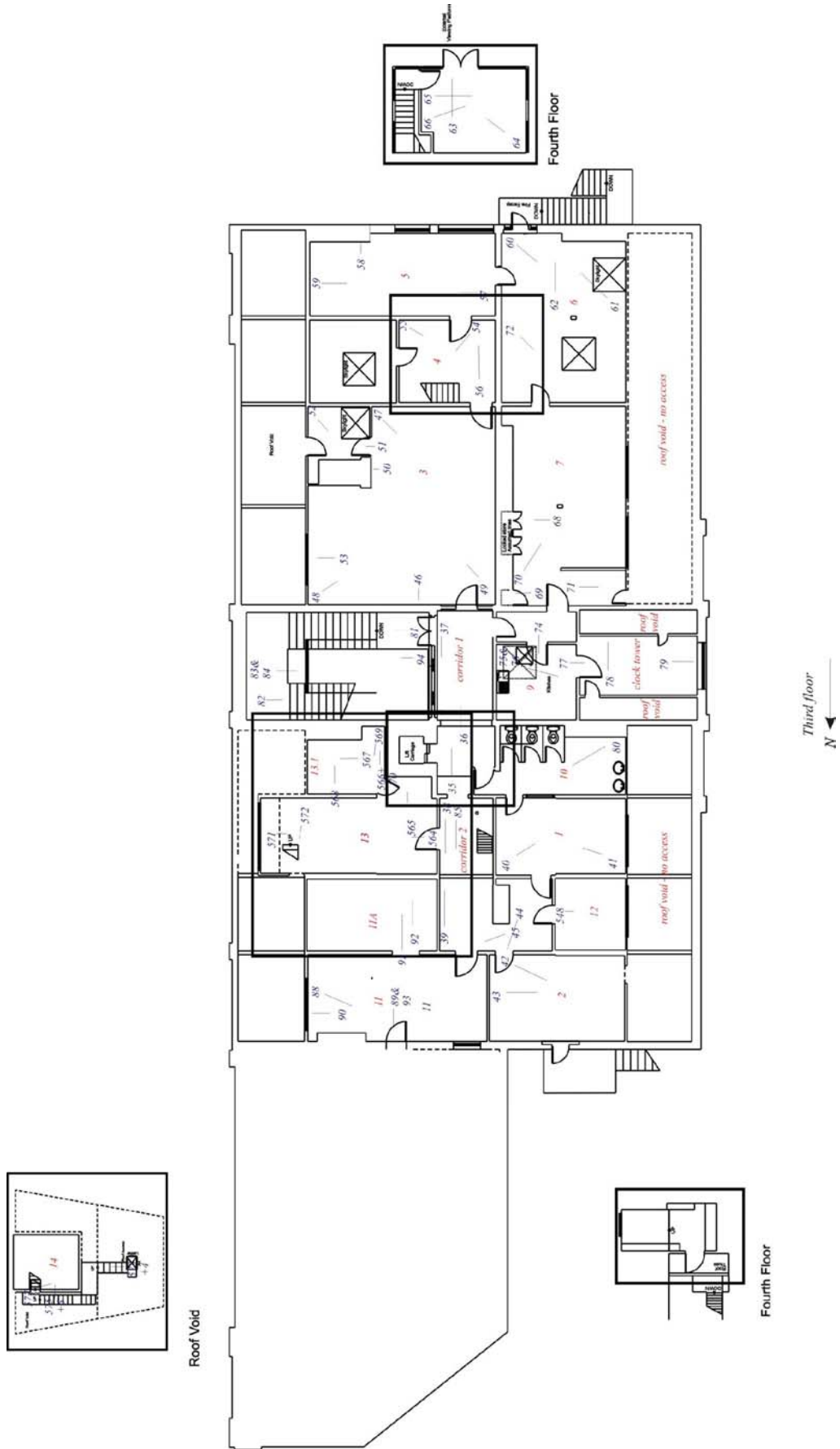
Drawing 4 – Kings House ground floor photograph location plan



Drawing 5 – Kings House first floor photograph location plan



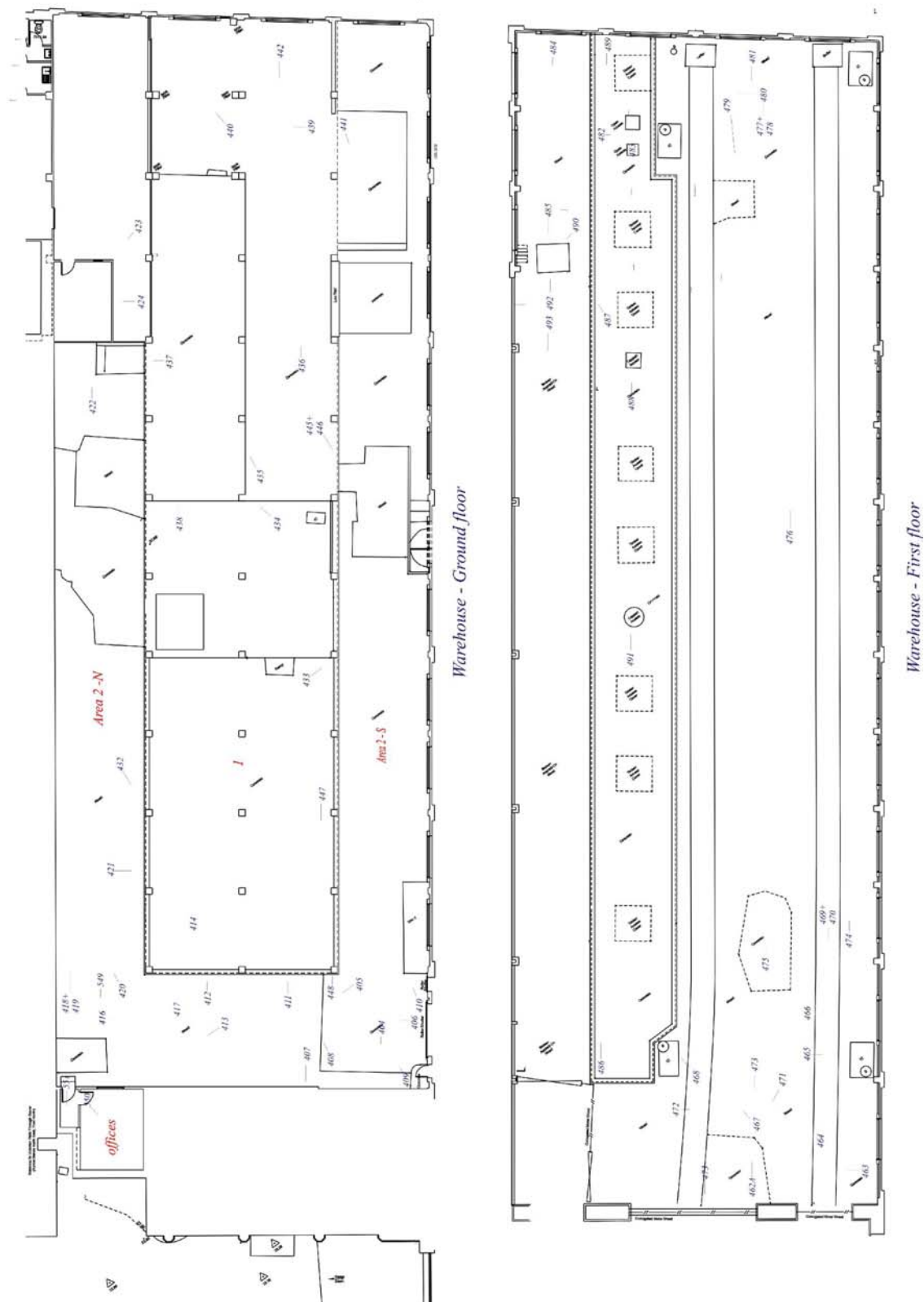
Drawing 6– Kings House second floor photograph location plan



Drawing 7 – Kings House third and fourth floor photograph location plan



Drawing 8 – Kings House basement floor photograph location plan



Drawing 9 – Warehouse ground and first floor photograph location plan



Drawing 10 – Warehouse lower ground floor photograph location plan



Drawing 11 – Link Building photograph locate

Appendix C: Photograph register

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
1.	1/1	Kings House (KH)	Exterior	E	AG	26/11/09	W elevation
2.	1/2	KH	Exterior	E	AG	26/11/09	W elevation, detail of clock
3.	1/3	KH	Exterior	NE	AG	26/11/09	Old platform to the W of Kings House
4.	1/4	KH	Exterior	E	AG	26/11/09	W elevation, central, with detail of leaf mouldings
5.	1/5	KH	Exterior	E	AG	26/11/09	W elevation, S end, detail of brick alteration
6.	1/6	KH	Exterior	NE	AG	26/11/09	General view of S and W elevations
7.	1/7	KH	Exterior	NE	AG	26/11/09	General view of S elevation
8.	1/8	KH	Exterior	N	AG	26/11/09	S elevation, detail of ground floor windows
9.	1/9	KH	Exterior	N	AG	26/11/09	S elevation, detail of upper floor windows
10.	1/10	Goods Warehouse	Exterior	SE	AG	26/11/09	N elevation, E end
11.	1/11	Goods Warehouse	Exterior	SE	AG	26/11/09	N elevation, general view
12.	1/12	Goods Warehouse	Exterior	SE	AG	26/11/09	W elevation, showing truncated arches of former goods station
13.	1/13	Goods Warehouse	Exterior	SE	AG	26/11/09	W elevation
14.	1/14	KH	Exterior	SE	AG	26/11/09	General view of W elevation
15.	1/15	KH	Exterior	SE	AG	26/11/09	N elevation and N jamb exterior
16.	1/16	King Edward Viaduct	Exterior	NE	AG	26/11/09	Vault under E end of viaduct
17.	1/17	KH	Exterior	SE	AG	26/11/09	N elevation, entrance porch at return between N elevation and N jamb
18.	1/18	KH	Exterior	S	AG	26/11/09	N elevation, fire escape
19.	1/19	KH	Exterior	S	AG	26/11/09	General view of N jamb
20.	1/20	General exterior	Exterior	SW	AG	26/11/09	General view down Forth Banks
21.	1/21	KH	Exterior	W	AG	26/11/09	E elevation, N end, detail of mouldings in end bay
22.	1/22	KH	Exterior	SW	AG	26/11/09	E elevation, central bays
23.	1/23	KH	Exterior	W	AG	26/11/09	W elevation, central entrance detail
24.	1/24	Link Building	Exterior	W	AG	26/11/09	E elevation of Link Building between Kings House and Goods Warehouse
25.	1/25	General exterior	Exterior	W	AG	26/11/09	View down Pottery Lane to King Edward Viaduct, including S elevation of Goods Warehouse and Vaults
26.	1/26	Goods Warehouse	Exterior	W	AG	26/11/09	E elevation
27.	1/27	General exterior	Exterior	NW	AG	26/11/09	General view up Forth Banks, including E elevation of Kings House, Goods Warehouse and Link Building
28.	1/28	Goods Warehouse/ Vaults	Exterior	N	AG	26/11/09	S elevation (onto Pottery Lane), detail of infill/join between buildings
29.	1/29	Vaults	Exterior	SW	AG	26/11/09	S elevation (onto Pottery Lane), beside viaduct
30.	1/30	Vaults	Exterior	NE	AG	26/11/09	Infilled and truncated arch in vaults façade, beside viaduct
31.	1/31	Vaults	Exterior	N	AG	26/11/09	Vaults façade pierced by viaduct
32.	1/32	Vaults	Exterior	N	AG	26/11/09	S elevation, detail of two vaulted doorways an w end of vaults near viaduct
33.	1/33	Vaults	Exterior	S	AG	26/11/09	General view showing viaduct to S
34.	1/34	KH	Exterior	W	AG	26/11/09	E elevation, detail of 1904 date stone above central doorway
35.	1/35	KH	Corridor (1) - FL 3	S	AG	26/11/09	Gen view of Corridor Area (1)
36.	1/36	KH	Corridor (1) - FL 3	SE	AG	26/11/09	Detail of SE end of Corridor Area (1) – showing arch with doorway

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
37.	2/1	KH	Corridor (1) – FL 3	N	AG	26/11/09	Gen view of Corridor Area (1) looking into Corridor Area (2)
38.	2/2	KH	Corridor (2) – FL 3	N	AG	26/11/09	Gen view of Corridor Area (2) from Corridor Area (1)
39.	2/3	KH	Corridor (2) – FL 3	S	AG	26/11/09	Stairway to roof in Corridor Area (2)
40.	2/4	KH	Room (1) – FL 3	W	AG	26/11/09	Room (1) general view (ladies rest room)
41.	2/5	KH	Room (1) – FL 3	SE	AG	26/11/09	Room (1) (ladies rest room) southern elevation with door of ladies toilet
42.	2/6	KH	Room (2) – FL 3	NW	AG	26/11/09	Room (2) north elevation & doorway
43.	2/7	KH	Room (2) – FL 3	SW	AG	26/11/09	Room (2) west elevation
44.	2/8	KH	Room (2) – FL 3	N	AG	26/11/09	Room (2) detail of door
45.	2/9	KH	FL 3	NE	AG	26/11/09	North elevation of Corridor Area (2)
46.	2/10	KH	Room 3 – FL 3	N	AG	26/11/09	Room (3) (301) detail of Fire Hydrant
47.	2/11	KH	Room 3 – FL 3	N	AG	26/11/09	Room (3) (301) general view of north elevation
48.	2/12	KH	Room 3 – FL 3	SW	AG	26/11/09	Room (3) (301) general view of western elevation
49.	2/13	KH	Room 3 – FL 3	SE	AG	26/11/09	Room (3) (301) view of the southeast corner (store)
50.	2/14	KH	Room 3 – FL 3	E	AG	26/11/09	Room (3) – detail of small arch in eastern elevation
51.	2/15	KH	Room 3 – FL 3	E	AG	26/11/09	Room (3) – general picture of the small store
52.	2/16	KH	Room 3 – FL 3	NW	AG	26/11/09	Room (3) – southern elevation of brick protrusion (with arch visible on eastern elevation)
53.	2/17	KH	Room 3 – FL 3	E	AG	26/11/09	Room (3) – window in eastern elevation
54.	2/18	KH	Room 4 – FL 3	NE	AG	26/11/09	Room (4) – wooden staircase
55.	2/19	KH	Room 4 – FL 3	NW	AG	26/11/09	Room (4) – northern elevation showing door (nice handle)
56.	2/20	KH	Room 4 – FL 3	S	AG	26/11/09	Room (4) – southern elevation showing door (nice handle)
57.	2/21	KH	Room 5 – FL 3	E	AG	26/11/09	Room (5) general of eastern elevation
58.	2/22	KH	Room 5 – FL 3	S	AG	26/11/09	Room (5) detail of small arch in southern elevation
59.	2/23	KH	Room 5 – FL 3	W	AG	26/11/09	Room (5) general of western elevation
60.	2/24	KH	Room 6 – FL 3	NW	AG	26/11/09	Room (6) general room to northwest corner
61.	2/25	KH	Room 6 – FL 3	SE	AG	26/11/09	Room (6) general of southern elevation
62.	2/26	KH	Room 6 – FL 3	S	AG	26/11/09	Room (6) southern elevation central area – detail of moulding on chimney breast & feature to east
63.	2/27	KH	Room 1 – FL 4	S	AG	26/11/09	Room (1) window detail in southern elevation
64.	2/28	KH	Room 1 – FL 4	SE	AG	26/11/09	Room (1) view to southeast corner
65.	2/29	KH	Room 1 – FL 4	W	AG	26/11/09	Room (1) general of western elevation
66.	2/30	KH	Room 1 – FL 4	SW	AG	26/11/09	Room (1) view to southwest corner
67.	2/31	KH	FL 3 / FL 4	S	AG	26/11/09	Upper staircase from Room (4) FL 3 to Room (1) FL 4
68.	2/32	KH	Room 7 – FL 3	E	AG	26/11/09	Room (7) detail of cupboards in eastern elevation
69.	2/33	KH	Room 7 – FL 3	E	AG	26/11/09	Room (7) detail of hatch in eastern elevation
70.	2/34	KH	Room 7 – FL 3	SW	AG	26/11/09	Room (7) general view of southern elevation
71.	2/35	KH	Room 7 – FL 3	W	AG	26/11/09	Room (7) detail of small doorway in western elevation

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
72.	2/36	KH	Room 7 – FL 3	NW	AG	26/11/09	Room (7) general view to the northwest
73.	3/1	KH	Room 8 – FL 3	W	AG	26/11/09	Room (8) general view to west
74.	3/2	KH	Room 9 – FL 3	N	AG	26/11/09	Room (9) general view to north
75.	3/3	KH	Room 9 – FL 3	UP	AG	26/11/09	Room (9) view up into attic space (lowered ceiling)
76.	3/4	KH	Room 9 – FL 3	W	AG	26/11/09	Room (9) western elevation showing door into clock tower
77.	3/5	KH	Clock Tower Room – FL 3	W	AG	26/11/09	Clock tower room general of clock face
78.	3/6	KH	Clock Tower Room – FL 3	S	AG	26/11/09	Clock tower room – old mechanism on floor
79.	3/7	KH	Clock Tower Room – FL 3	W	AG	26/11/09	Clock tower room general of clock face (close-up)
80.	3/8	KH	Room 10 – FL 3	NE	AG	26/11/09	Room (10) general of the eastern elevation
81.	3/9	KH	Stairwell between FL 2 & 3	E	AG	26/11/09	Upper stairwell area to the east
82.	3/10	KH	Stairwell elevation FL 2	W	AG	26/11/09	Western elevation of stairwell floor (2)
83.	3/11	KH	Stairwell elevation between FL 2 & 3	SE	AG	26/11/09	Eastern elevation of stairwell between FL2 & FL 3 – window detail
84.	3/12	KH	Stairwell elevation between FL 2 & 3	W	AG	26/11/09	Western elevation of stairwell of FL2 & FL 3
85.	3/13	KH	Corridor 2 – FL 3	N	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (3) brick pier (poss fireplace??)
86.	3/14	KH	Room 11 – FL 3	N	AG	27/11/09	Room (11) – oval window in northern elevation
87.	3/15	KH	Room 11 – FL 3	NE	AG	27/11/09	Room (11) general view to northeast
88.	3/16	KH	Room 11 – FL 3	W	AG	27/11/09	Room (11) general view to west
89.	3/17	KH	Room 11 – FL 3	N	AG	27/11/09	Room (11) hatch in northern elevation
90.	3/18	KH	Room 11 – FL 3	E	AG	27/11/09	Room (11) detail of window eastern elevation
91.	3/19	KH	Room 11 (A) – FL 3	S	AG	27/11/09	Room 11 (A) general view of doorway through onto 11 (A)
92.	3/20	KH	Room 11 (A) – FL 3	S	AG	27/11/09	Room 11 (A) general view of roof beams
93.	3/21	KH	Room 11 – FL 3	N	AG	27/11/09	View down gangway into roof space
94.	3/22	KH	Stairwell – FL 2	E	AG	27/11/09	View down main staircase form FL 3
95.	3/23	KH	Stairwell - FL 2	S	AG	27/11/09	FL 2 cast iron radiator on stairwell
96.	3/24	KH	Stairwell – FL 2	SW	AG	27/11/09	FL 2 detail of doorway arch in western elevation of stairwell
97.	3/25	KH	Stairwell FL 2 / FL 3	E	AG	27/11/09	Window in eastern elevation on stairwell between FL 2 & FL 3
98.	3/26	KH	Stairwell between FL 2 & FL 3	E	AG	27/11/09	Detail of window latch in eastern elevation on stairwell between FL 2 & FL 3
99.	3/27	KH	Stairwell FL 1	W	AG	27/11/09	FL 1 detail of doorway arch in western elevation of stairwell
100	3/28	KH	Stairwell between FL 1 & Gr. FL	E	AG	27/11/09	Eastern elevation of stairwell between FL 1 & Ground FL
101	3/29	KH	Stairwell – Gr. FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Ground FL western elevation on stairwell
102	3/30	KH	Stairwell – Gr. FL	S	AG	27/11/09	Ground FL southern elevation (honour Roll)

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
103	3/31	KH	Stairwell between Gr. FL and Basement FL	E	AG	27/11/09	Eastern elevation of stairwell between Gr. FL & Basement
104	3/32		Stairwell between Gr. FL and Basement FL	E	AG	27/11/09	Window detail
105	3/33	KH	Stairwell – Gr.FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Ground floor western elevation of stairwell
106	3/34	KH	Stairwell – Basement FL	S	AG	27/11/09	Basement FL newel post at base of staircase
107	3/35	KH	Stairwell – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Basement FL western elevation of stairwell
108	4/1	KH	Stairwell – Basement FL	E	AG	27/11/09	Basement FL eastern elevation of stairwell
109	4/2	KH	Stairwell – Basement FL	SE	AG	27/11/09	Basement FL blocked doorway in southern elevation
110	4/3	KH	Stairwell – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Basement FL view to cupboard under the stairs
111	4/4	KH	Stairwell – Basement FL	E	AG	27/11/09	Basement FL main door in eastern elevation
112	4/5	KH	Room 1 - Basement FL	NW	AG	27/11/09	Room (1) general room view to northwest (northern and western elevations)
113	4/6	KH	Room 1 - Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Room (1) doorway in western elevation
114	4/7	KH	Room 1 - Basement FL	SE	AG	27/11/09	Room (1) general room view to southeast
115	4/8	KH	Room 1 - Basement FL	SW	AG	27/11/09	Room (1) general view of southern and western elevations
116	4/9	KH	Room 1 - Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Room (1) general view of central window in western elevation (detail of window fittings)
117	4/10	KH	Corridor 1 – Basement FL	N	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (1) general view of corridor
118	4/11	KH	Corridor 1 – Basement FL	S	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (1) general view of corridor
119	4/12	KH	Corridor 1 – Basement FL	E	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (1) fire hydrant on eastern elevation
120	4/13	KH	Corridor 1 – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (1) detail of doors into mens toilet lobby area (Room 2) in western elevation
121	4/14	KH	Corridor 1 – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (1) showing where window were next to mens toilet lobby area (Room 2) and possible doorway in western elevation
122	4/15	KH	Corridor 1 – Basement FL	SE	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (1) doorway leading out into stairwell in eastern elevation
123	4/16	KH	Corridor 2 – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (2) general view of corridor
124	4/17	KH	Corridor 2 – Basement FL	E	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (2) general view of corridor
125	4/18	KH	Corridor 2 – Basement FL	SW	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (2) detail of window and radiator in southern elevation
126	4/19	KH	Corridor 2 – Basement FL	NE	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (2) northern elevation showing the two doorways and the hatch
127	4/20	KH	Corridor 2 – Basement FL	N	AG	27/11/09	Corridor (2) northern elevation detail of the hatch
128	4/21	KH	Room 3 – Basement FL	N	AG	27/11/09	Room (3) general view of room to north
129	4/22	KH	Room 3 – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Room (3) detail of window in western elevation
130	4/23	KH	Room 3 – Basement FL	N	AG	27/11/09	Room (3) detail of where fireplace was
131	4/24	KH	Room 3 – Basement FL	S	AG	27/11/09	Room (3) general view of room to south
132	4/25	KH	Room 3 – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Room (3) view looking onto blocked window in western elevation
133	4/26	KH	Room 4 – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Room (4) (mens toilet) general view to west
134	4/27	KH	Room 4 – Basement FL	N	AG	27/11/09	Room (4) (mens toilet) detail of stump wall (where partition removed) in northern elevation
135	4/28	KH	Room 4 – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Room (24) (mens toilet) view of blocked in window in western elevation

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
136	4/29	KH	Room 4 – Basement FL	E	AG	27/11/09	Room (4) (mens toilet) general view to the east
137	4/30	KH	Room 4 – Basement FL	W	AG	27/11/09	Room (4) (mens toilet) detail of western elevation
138	4/31	KH	Room 2 (mens toilet lobby) – Basement	S	AG	27/11/09	Room (2) general view into mens toilet lobby area looking to south
139	4/32	KH	Room 2 (mens toilet lobby) – Basement	SE	AG	27/11/09	Room (2) detail of door into mens toilet lobby area
140	4/33	KH	Lower basement/ stairs 2	S	AG	27/11/09	View up stairs from basement to ground floor
141	4/34	KH	Lower basement	N	AG	27/11/09	General view
142	4/35	KH	Lower basement/sta irs 2	N	AG	27/11/09	View up to door at S end of Corridor 1 on basement level
143	5/1	KH	basement/sta irs 3	W	AG	27/11/09	View from basement Corridor 1 up Stairs 3, showing lobby at base of stairs
144	5/2	KH	basement/sta irs 3	N	AG	27/11/09	Lobby at base of stairs 3, showing skirting details
145	5/3	KH	Stairs 3/basement/g round floor	SE	AG	27/11/09	Top of steps and doorway leading from basement to ground floor
146	5/4	KH	Ground floor corridor 1	W	AG	27/11/09	General view of corridor, sowing doorway to lobby 1
147	5/5	KH	Ground floor corridor 1	E	AG	27/11/09	General view of corridor 1
148	5/6	KH	Ground floor lobby 1	W	AG	27/11/09	Doorway in W elevation to exterior
149	5/7	KH	Ground floor lobby 1	NE	AG	27/11/09	N elevation, notice board detail
150	5/8	KH	Ground floor lobby 1	E	AG	27/11/09	Detail of door in E elevation, lower half
151	5/9	KH	Ground floor lobby 1	E	AG	27/11/09	Detail of door in E elevation, upper half
152	5/10	KH	Ground floor lobby 1	SW	AG	27/11/09	Detail of moulding at W end of original opening into room 2
153	5/11	KH	Ground floor lobby 1	SW	AG	27/11/09	S elevation
154	5/12	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	S	AG	27/11/09	Hatch in S elevation, S end
155	5/13	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	NW	AG	27/11/09	Outline of former partition on W elevation, S end of corridor
156	5/14	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	E	AG	27/11/09	Outline of former partition on E elevation, S end of corridor
157	5/15	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	SW	AG	27/11/09	Doorway in W elevation, S end of corridor
158	5/16	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	S	AG	27/11/09	General view of S end of corridor
159	5/17	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	W	AG	27/11/09	Blocked doorway in W elevation, central section of corridor
160	5/18	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	S	AG	27/11/09	General view of corridor, central section and N end.
161	5/19	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	N	AG	27/11/09	General view of corridor, central section and N end.
162	5/20	KH	Ground floor and corridor 2	W	AG	27/11/09	W elevation ,blocked window in central section of corridor
163	5/21	KH	Ground floor and corridor 2	W	AG	27/11/09	Removed partition on W elevation, approx half way along corridor
164	5/22	KH	Ground floor and corridor 2	W	AG	27/11/09	Blocked windows in W elevation, approx half way along corridor
165	5/23	KH	Ground floor and corridor 2	SE	AG	27/11/09	E elevation, later glass partition

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
166	5/24	KH	Ground floor and corridor 2	NE	AG	27/11/09	E elevation, later glass partition
167	5/25	KH	Ground floor porch	N	AG	27/11/09	General view looking into porch from Kings House
168	5/26	KH	Ground floor porch	S	AG	27/11/09	General view looking into porch from exterior
169	5/27	KH	Ground floor porch	NE	AG	27/11/09	Porch, E elevation doorway
170	5/28	KH	Room (1) – Ground FL	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) - general view of room
171	5/29	KH	Room (1) – Ground FL	SW	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) - general view of room
172	5/30	KH	Room (1) (A) – Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) (A) – general view of room
173	5/31	KH	Room (1) (A) – Ground FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) (A) – detail of southeast corner of room
174	5/32	KH	Ground floor corridor 2	E	AG	15/12/09	Ground fl corridor – eastern elevation showing glass partition
175	5/33	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general view of room
176	5/34	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – detail showing partition scar on floor (southern end)
177	5/35	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	UP	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – detail showing partition scar on ceiling
178	5/36	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general of southern elevation showing fireplace
179	6/1	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – detail showing partition scar on floor (northern end)
180	6/2	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general of N end of room
181	6/3	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) northwest elevation
182	6/4	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – detail of safe
183	6/5	KH	Room (3) – Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – detail of fireplace in northern elevation
184	6/6	KH	Lobby (2) - Ground FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general view of southern end of room
185	6/7	KH	Lobby (2) - Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Lobby (2) – eastern elevation showing doorways of room (4) and (5)
186	6/8	KH	Lobby (2) - Ground FL	N	AG	15/12/09	Lobby (2) – column at northern end
187	6/9	KH	Room (2) – Ground FL	S	AG	15/12/09	Lobby (2) – former wall scar on southern elevation
188	6/10	KH	Room (6) – Ground FL	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (6) – general of looking to S elevation
189	6/11	KH	Room (6) – Ground FL	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (6) – general looking to N elevation
190	6/12	KH	Room (6) – Ground FL	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (6) – general of exterior of room (6) (A)
191	6/13	KH	Corridor 2 Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (2) (northern end) – partition scar to north of blocked in window in western elevation
192	6/14	KH	Room (6) (A) – Ground FL	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (6) (A) – general view of room to northwest
193	6/15	KH	Room (6) (A) – Ground FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (6) (A) – chimney breast in eastern elevation
194	6/16	KH	Room (7) – Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (7) – general view of room
195	6/17	KH	Room (7) – Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (7) - showing counter scar in western elevation
196	6/18	KH	Room (7) – Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (7) – general looking to east
197	6/19	KH	Room (7) – Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (7) – coat hook scar in eastern elevation

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
198	6/20	KH	Room (8) – Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (8) – eastern elevation showing chimney breast
199	6/21	KH	Room (8) – Ground FL	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (8) – general of room to north
200	6/22	KH	Room (9) & corridor (3) – Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (8) – general of room from doorway
201	6/23	KH	Room (9) - Ground FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) (ladies toilet) and entrance to corridor (3) – general view
202	6/24	KH	Room (9) - Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) (ladies toilet) – general view to east
203	6/25	KH	Room (9) - Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) (ladies toilet) – general view to west
204	6/26	KH	Corridor (3) –Ground FL	S	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (3) – general view (showing doorway of room (13))
205	6/27	KH	Room (10) – Ground FL	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (10) – general view to east
206	6/28	KH	Room (10) – Ground FL	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (10) – detail of chimney breast in northern elevation
207	6/29	KH	Corridor (3) –Ground FL	N	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (3) – northern elevation showing blocked window
208	6/30	KH	Corridor (3) –Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (3) – showing blocked doorway in western elevation
209	6/31	KH	Corridor (3) –Ground FL	UP	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (3) – showing top of filled in archway in western elevation (northern end)
210	6/32	KH	Room (11) – Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (11) – general view to the east
211	6/33	KH	Corridor (4) – Ground FL	E	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (4) – general view to east
212	6/34	KH	Room (12) – Ground FL	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (12) – general of southern elevation
213	6/35	KH	Room (12) – Ground FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (12) – general of eastern elevation
214	6/36	KH	Room (13) – Ground FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room 13 – general view to SE, showing later partition cutting chimney breast
215	7/1	KH	Room (13) – Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (13) – southern end of filled in archway in western elevation
216	7/2	KH	Room (2) – Ground FL	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – general of room to northwest
217	7/3	KH	Room (2) – Ground FL	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – showing end of counter in western elevation
218	7/4	KH	Room (2) – Ground FL	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – filled in archway in northern elevation
219	7/5	KH	Room (2) – Ground FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – general of room to the southeast
220	7/6	KH	Room (2A) – Ground FL	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (2A) – general of northern elevation
221	7/7	KH	Room (2A) – Ground FL	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (2A) - detail of archway in western elevation
222	7/8	KH	Corridor (2) – Ground FL	NE	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (2) (central section) showing entrance to stairwell in eastern elevation
223	7/9	KH	Corridor (1) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (1) - general to north
224	7/10	KH	Corridor (1) – FL 1	S	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (1) – general to south
225	7/11	KH	Corridor (1) – FL 1	NE	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (1) – showing archway in eastern elevation into stairwell and arch in middle of corridor
226	7/12	KH	Corridor (1) (A) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (1) (A) – general to north
227	7/13	KH	Corridor (1) (A) – FL 1	S	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (1) (A) – general to south
228	7/14	KH	Corridor (2) – FL 2	S	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (2) – general to south

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
229	7/15	KH	Corridor (2) – FL 2	NW	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (2) – southernmost doorway in western elevation
230	7/16	KH	Corridor (2) – FL 2	N	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (2) – general to north
231	7/17	KH	Room (1) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – general to north
232	7/18	KH	Room (1) – FL 1	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – general of eastern elevation
233	7/19	KH	Room (1) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – detail of blocked square arch to west of chimney breast
234	7/20	KH	Room (1) – FL 1	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – general to south
235	7/21	KH	Room (1) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – detail of northern side of central fireplace
236	7/22	KH	Room (1) – FL 1	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – northern end of room
237	7/23	KH	Room (1) – FL 1	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – view of portioned area at northern end of room
238	7/24	KH	Room (2) – FL 1	SW	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – general of room to southwest
239	7/25	KH	Room (2) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – general of eastern elevation
240	7/26	KH	Room (2) – FL 1	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – detail of fireplace in southern elevation
241	7/27	KH	Room (2) – FL 1	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – detail of main door from corridor
242	7/28	KH	Room (3) – FL 1	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general view to northwest
243	7/29	KH	Room (3) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general of eastern elevation
244	7/30	KH	Room (4) – FL 1	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (4) – general view of western elevation
245	7/31	KH	Room (4) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (4) – general view of eastern elevation
246	7/32	KH	Room (4) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (4) – detail of door in eastern elevation
247	7/33	KH	Room (5) – FL 1	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (5) – detail of partially blocked in window in western elevation (corridor side)
248	7/34	KH	Room (5) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (5) – detail of partially blocked in window in eastern elevation (room side)
249	7/35	KH	Room (6) – FL 1	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (6) – general of western elevation
250	7/36	KH	Room (6) – FL 1	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (6) –chimney breast in northern elevation
251	8/1	KH	Room (5) – FL 1	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (5) – general to northeast
252	8/2	KH	Room (7) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (7) – general to north
253	8/3	KH	Room (7) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (7) – blocked entrance in eastern elevation
254	8/4	KH	Room (8) – FL 1	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (8) – general of western elevation
255	8/5	KH	Room (8) – FL 1	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (8) – southern elevation showing chimney breast
256	8/6	KH	Room (9) – FL 1	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) – general to northwest
257	8/7	KH	Room (9) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) – general of northern elevation
258	8/8	KH	Room (9) – FL 1	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) – general of eastern elevation
259	8/9	KH	Room (7) – FL 1	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (7) – door (with plaque) in western elevation from corridor
260	8/10	KH	Room (10) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (10) – general view to north
261	8/11	KH	Room (10) – FL 1	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (10) – general view to south
262	8/12	KH	Room (11) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (11) – showing general of opening (truncated wall)
263	8/13	KH	Room (11) – FL	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (11) – detail of truncated wall & chimney breast

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
264	8/14	KH	Room (12) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (12) – general of eastern elevation
265	8/15	KH	Room (12) – FL 1	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (12) - chimney breast in northern elevation
266	8/16	KH	Room (13) – FL 1	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (13) – general view to south
267	8/17	KH	Room (14) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (14) – blocked in window in eastern elevation
268	8/18	KH	Corridor (1) – FL 1	N	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (1) – northern elevation showing blocked in entrance (now a hatch)
269	8/19	KH	Corridor (1) – FL 1	W	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (1) – fire escape in western elevation (northern end)
270	8/20	KH	Room (15) – FL 1	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (15) – general view to east
271	8/21	KH	Room (15) – FL 1	SW	AG	15/12/09	Room (15) – detail of chimney breast in southern elevation
272	8/22	KH	Corridor – FL 2	N	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (northern end) general
273	8/23	KH	Corridor – FL 2	S	AG	15/12/09	Corridor (southern end) general
274	8/24	KH	Room (1) – FL 2	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – general view to north
275	8/25	KH	Room (1) – FL 2	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – general view to south
276	8/26	KH	Room (1) – FL 2	NE	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – general view to northeast
277	8/27	KH	Room (1) – FL 2	SW	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – northern elevation of central chimney breast
278	8/28	KH	Room (1) – FL 2	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (1) – blocked doorway in eastern elevation
279	8/29	KH	Corridor – FL 2	W	AG	15/12/09	Corridor - detail of blocked in doorway in western elevation leading into Room (1)
280	8/30	KH	Room (2) – FL 2	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – general view to west
281	8/31/	KH	Room (2) – FL 2	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (2) – general view to east
282	8/32	KH	Room (3) – FL 2	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general view to west
283	8/33	KH	Room (3) – FL 2	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general view to east
284	8/34	KH	Room (3) – FL 2	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (3) – general view of southern elevation
285	8/35	KH	Corridor – FL 2	W	AG	15/12/09	Corridor – western elevation of central corridor section
286	8/36	KH	Room (4) – FL 2	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (4) (kitchen) – general view to northwest
287	9/1	KH	Room (5) – FL 2	SW	AG	15/12/09	Room (5) – general view of western elevation
288	9/2	KH	Room (5) – FL 2	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (5) – general of southern elevation
289	9/3	KH	Room (5) – FL 2	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (5) – general view of eastern elevation
290	9/4	KH	Safe door – FL 2	S	AG	15/12/09	Safe door - general
291	9/5	KH	Safe door – FL 2	S	AG	15/12/09	Safe door – detail of name plate
292	9/6	KH	Corridor – FL 2	E	AG	15/12/09	Corridor – showing cut in skirting from earlier doorway into Room (6)
293	9/7	KH	Room (7) – FL 2	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (7) – general view to northwest
294	9/8	KH	Room (8) – FL 2	NW	AG	15/12/09	Room (8) – general view to northwest
295	9/9	KH	Room (8) – FL 2	SE	AG	15/12/09	Room (8) – general view to southeast
296	9/10	KH	Room (9) – FL 2	E	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) – general view to east
297	9/11	KH	Room (9) – FL 2	SW	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) – general view to southwest
298	9/12	KH	Room (9) – FL 2	W	AG	15/12/09	Room (9) – general view of western elevation

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
299	9/13	KH	Room (10) – FL 2	N	AG	15/12/09	Room (10) – general view to the north
300	9/14	KH	Room (10) – FL 2	SW	AG	15/12/09	Room (10) – view of archway (entrance) in southern elevation
301	9/15	KH	Room (10) – FL 2	S	AG	15/12/09	Room (10) – general view to south
302	9/16	KH	Room (10) – FL 2	SW	AG	15/12/09	Room (10) – general view to west
303	9/17	KH	Ground FL – cleaners cupboard	N	AG	15/12/09	Cleaners cupboard – general showing sink
304	9/18	KH	Ground FL – cleaners cupboard	N	AG	15/12/09	Cleaners cupboard – general showing sink
305	9/19	Vaults	Bay (1) - Vaults	E	AG	16/12/09	Bay (1) - general of bay to east
306	9/20	Vaults	Bay (1) - Vaults	SE	AG	16/12/09	Bay (1) – detail of fireplace
307	9/21	Vaults	S elevation	S	AG	16/12/09	Bay beside entrance – southern elevation
308	9/22	Vaults	Bay 1	W	AG	16/12/09	General view
309	9/23	Vaults	Bays 2 & 3	NE	AG	16/12/09	Detail of columns between bays 2 and 3
310	9/24	Vaults	Bays 2 & 3	NE	AG	16/12/09	Detail of columns between bays 2 and 3
311	9/25	Vaults	Bays 2 & 3	NE	AG	16/12/09	Detail of columns between bays 2 and 3
312	9/26	Vaults	Bay 1	W	AG	16/12/09	Open arch at s end of Bay 1
313	9/27	Vaults	Aisle 1	N	AG	16/12/09	General view down aisle 1
314	9/28	Vaults	Aisles 2 & 3	N	AG	16/12/09	General view of aisles 2 and 3
315	9/29	Vaults	Bay 4, 5 & 6	W	AG	16/12/09	General view of W end of bays 4, 5 and 6
316	9/30	Vaults	Bays 3 & 4	W	AG	16/12/09	Detail of metal fixings on columns, S end, between Bays 3 and 4
317	9/31	Vaults	Bay 5	W	AG	16/12/09	Sign on W elevation
318	9/32	Vaults	Aisle 1	S	AG	16/12/09	Division on floor between bays 5 and 6 in aisle 1
319	9/33	Vaults	Aisle 1	S	AG	16/12/09	General view to S
320	9/34	Vaults	Bay 6	NW	AG	16/12/09	Remains of pipe on W elevation of Bay 6
321	9/35	Vaults	Bays 7 & 8	NW	AG	16/12/09	Openings at S elevation
322	9/36	Vaults	Aisle 1	N	AG	16/12/09	N elevation of Aisle 1, showing upper arch and elevated wooden platform
323	10/1	Vaults	Aisle 2	NE	AG	16/12/09	Double columns in Bay 8
324	10/2	Vaults	Bay 8	W	AG	16/12/09	W elevation of Bay 8
325	10/3	Vaults	Aisle 3	N	AG	16/12/09	General view of N end of Aisle 3
326	10/4	Vaults	Aisle 3	S	AG	16/12/09	General view of S end of Aisle 3
327	10/5	Vaults	Aisle 2	S	AG	16/12/09	General view of Aisle 2, to S
328	10/6	Vaults	Aisle 2	N (up)	AG	16/12/09	Elevated viewing platform at N end of Aisle 2
329	10/7	Vaults	Aisle 2	N	AG	16/12/09	Area below elevated viewing platform at N end of Aisle 2
330	10/8	Vaults	Aisle 2	W	AG	16/12/09	W elevation of Bay 10
331	10/9	Vaults	Aisle 2	W	AG	16/12/09	Sign on W elevation of Bay 10
332	10/10	Vaults	Aisle 2	N	AG	16/12/09	General view of N end of Aisle 2 (from Bay 10)
333	10/11	Vaults	Aisle 1	N	AG	16/12/09	N end of Aisle 1 (from Bay 9)
334	10/12	Vaults	Aisle 1	S	AG	16/12/09	Bay 10, view to S
335	10/13	Vaults	Aisle 1	W	AG	16/12/09	W elevation of Bay 11
336	10/14	Vaults	Aisle 1	W (up)	AG	16/12/09	Bay 11, trapdoor in ceiling
337	10/15	Vaults	Aisle 2 & 3	SE	AG	16/12/09	Wooden partitions against N elevation of Bay 11
338	10/16	Vaults	Aisle 2 & 3	N	AG	16/12/09	Detail of doors in wooden partition, Bay 11
339	10/17	Vaults	Aisle 4	W	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4 Bay 11, W elevation
340	10/18	Vaults	Aisle 4	NE	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4 Bay 11, debris of former wooden partition in NE corner
341	10/19	Vaults	Aisle 5	S	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 5 Bay 11, showing rectangular openings and buttress
342	10/20	Vaults	Aisle 4	E	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4 Bay 11, general view of E elevation
343	10/21	Vaults	Bay 11	W	AG	16/12/09	View of W elevations of Bay 11, Aisles 7 and 8, from Aisle 6
344	10/22	Vaults	Bay 11	SW	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 7 Bay 11, S elevation
345	10/23	Vaults	Bay 11	NE	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 7 Bay 11, view to NE corner
346	10/24	Vaults	Bay 11	NW	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 8 Bay 11, view to NW corner
347	10/25	Vaults	Bay 10	S	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 7 Bay 10, general view of S elevation
348	10/26	Vaults	Bay 10	E	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 7 Bay 10, detail of blocked arch (northernmost arch)
349	10/27	Vaults	Bay 11	NW	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 6 Bay 11, general view to NW, showing shed
350	10/28	Vaults	Bay 10	S	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 6 Bay 10, general view

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
351	10/29	Vaults	Bay 10	S	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 5 Bay 10, general view
352	10/30	Vaults	Bay 10	S	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4 Bay 10, general view
353	10/31	Vaults	Bay 9	S	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4 Bay 9, N elevation
354	10/32	Vaults	Bay 9	S	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4 Bay 9, N elevation – upper section
355	10/33	Vaults	Aisle 4 & 5	NW	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4 and 5 (bays 6, 7 & 8), later brick wall between the 2 aisles
356	10/34	Vaults	Aisle 4	N	AG	16/12/09	Bay 8, N elevation
357	10/35	Vaults	Bay 7	W	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4 & 5, detail of brick wall separating the 2 aisles
358	11/1	Vaults	Aisle 4	S	AG	16/12/09	General view to S, from Bay 6
359	11/2	Vaults	Bay 5	SW	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 4, detail of column at NW corner
360	11/3	Vaults	Aisle 4	S	AG	16/12/09	Bay 1, S elevation
361	11/4	Vaults	Aisle 5	S	AG	16/12/09	Bay 1, S elevation
362	11/5	Vaults	Aisle 6	W	AG	16/12/09	Bay 1, W elevation
363	11/6	Vaults	Aisle 5	W	AG	16/12/09	Bay 2, column at NW corner surrounded by later brick walls
364	11/7	Vaults	Aisles 5	NW	AG	16/12/09	General view of later brick wall between Aisles 5 and 6
365	11/8	Vaults	Aisles 5	W	AG	16/12/09	Detail of arch in later brick wall between Aisles 5 and 6
366	11/9	Vaults	Aisle 7	SW	AG	16/12/09	Bay 1 – viaduct truncating S elevation
367	11/10	Vaults	Aisle 6	SE	AG	16/12/09	Bay 2, general view
368	11/11	Vaults	Aisle 7	N	AG	16/12/09	Bay 1, later brick wall
369	11/12	Vaults	Aisle 8	W	AG	16/12/09	Bay 3, later cubicle partitions
370	11/13	Vaults	Aisle 7	NW	AG	16/12/09	Bricked vault, W and N elevation, with small arches (Bays 4, 5 and 6)
371	11/14	Vaults	Aisle 7	W	AG	16/12/09	Bay 5, looking through centre arch into Aisle 8
372	11/15	Vaults	Aisle 6	W	AG	16/12/09	Bay 9, steps leading up into Aisle 7
373	11/16	Vaults	Aisle 5	S	AG	16/12/09	Bay 9, general view to S, showing later brick vaulting
374	11/17	Vaults	Aisle 6	S	AG	16/12/09	Bay 8/9, general view to S, showing later brick vault
375	11/18	Vaults	Aisle 7	N	AG	16/12/09	Bay 8, general view
376	11/19	Vaults	Bay 8	W	AG	16/12/09	View from Aisle 7 into Aisle 8, showing later wooden cubicle partitions
377	11/20	Vaults	Aisle 8	NW	AG	16/12/09	Bay 9, bricked in arches in w and N elevations
378	11/21	Vaults	Bay 4/5	E	AG	16/12/09	Aisle 3 – E elevation, later slapping.
379	12/1	Link Build.	1	W	AG	28/01/10	General view of room 1
380	12/2	Link Build.	1	E	AG	28/01/10	General view of room 1
381	12/3	Link Build.	1	Up/E	AG	28/01/10	View of hatch
382	12/4	Link Build.	1 / 2	NW	AG	28/01/10	View from room 1 into room 2 with steps
383	12/5	Link Build.	2	E	AG	28/01/10	General view of room 2
384	12/6	Link Build.	2	SW	AG	28/01/10	General view of room 2
385	12/7	Link Build.	3	S	AG	28/01/10	General view of entrance area from room 2
386	12/8	Link Build.	Exterior	W	AG	28/01/10	Exterior elevation
387	12/9	Link Build.	3	W	AG	28/01/10	View up the stairs
388	12/10	Link Build.	4	E	AG	28/01/10	General view
389	12/11	Link Build.	4	W	AG	28/01/10	General view
390	12/12	Link Build.	5	SW	AG	28/01/10	General view
391	12/13	Link Build.	6	SE	AG	28/01/10	General view
392	12/14	Link Build.	6	W	AG	28/01/10	General view
393	12/15	Link Build.	7	E	AG	28/01/10	General view
394	12/16	Link Build.	7	W	AG	28/01/10	General view
395	12/17	Link Build.	8	SW	AG	28/01/10	General view
396	12/18	Link Build.	8	NE	AG	28/01/10	General view
397	12/19	Link Build.	5 / 9	S	AG	28/01/10	General view from room 5 into W end of room 9
398	12/20	Link Build.	9 / 10	S	AG	28/01/10	Detail of metal door from room 9 to room 10
399	12/21	Link Build.	9	E	AG	28/01/10	General view
400	12/22	Link Build.	3	E	AG	28/01/10	General view from stair
401	12/23	Link Build.	14	W	AG	28/01/10	General view into room from upper landing
402	12/24	Link Build.	14	E	AG	28/01/10	General view from room towards door
403	12/25	Link Build.	1	Up/N	AG	28/01/10	View of hatch
404	12/26	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / W	W	AG	28/01/10	Detail of wall in SW corner (“outgoing goods”)
405	12/27	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / W	W	AG	28/01/10	General view of W elevation with possible opening to void behind (to W)

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
406	12/28	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / W	NW	AG	28/01/10	NW corner of W elevation with steps to little room at rear, blocked access to void behind (to W)
407	12/29	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / W	W	AG	28/01/10	Detail of blocked opening in W wall (leading to void behind)
408	12/30	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / W	NE	AG	28/01/10	General view of central raised area 1 (portrait)
409	12/31	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1 (central)	NE	AG	28/01/10	General view of central raised area 1 (landscape)
410	12/32	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / S	NE	AG	28/01/10	General view, area 2 (S)
411	12/33	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1 (central)	N	AG	28/01/10	General view of central raised area 1
412	12/34	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1 (central)	Ground floor - Area 2 (lower) / W	NE	AG	28/01/10
413	12/35	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / W	W	AG	28/01/10	Detail of wooden cobbles where distorted by dampness
414	12/36	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1 (central)	Up/N W corner	AG	28/01/10	Hatch in roof at NW corner above central area 1
415	12/37	VOID					
416	13/1	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / W	S	AG	28/01/10	General view to S
417	13/2	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / W	Up/N end	AG	28/01/10	Detail of small hatch above lower area 2 / W
418	13/3	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	E	AG	28/01/10	General view of lower area 2 in N
419	13/4	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	Up / E	AG	28/01/10	General view of lower area 2, roof with hatches
420	13/5	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	NE	AG	28/01/10	W end of N elevation; lower area 2 (N)
421	13/6	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1	S	AG	28/01/10	Detail of S elevation of central raised area at pillar (W end)
422	13/7	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	E	AG	28/01/10	General view along E end, sloping ramp towards gate
423	13/8	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	NW	AG	28/01/10	Detail view of footings of small office, now demolished, against N wall E end
424	13/9	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	N	AG	28/01/10	N elevation detail at steps at top of ramp, leading into demolished office
425	13/10	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	W	AG	28/01/10	General view along lower area 2
426	13/11	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	W	AG	28/01/10	Detail at E end of footings for possible toilets against N wall
427	13/12	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	N	AG	28/01/10	Detail at E end (As above)
428	13/13	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	S	AG	28/01/10	Detail at E end, S elevation: concrete/stone footing (poss) broken
429	13/14	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	S	AG	28/01/10	E end, paint scar on S wall, indicating earlier structure

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
430	13/15	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	SW/UP	AG	28/01/10	E end, pain scar on ceiling
431	13/16	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	W	AG	28/01/10	E end, view of paint scar running along ceiling
432	13/17	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	SW	AG	28/01/10	W elevation
433	13/18	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	SE	AG	28/01/10	W elevation of central area/lower area at N to corner, taken from lower area 2 (N)
434	13/19	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	NE	AG	28/01/10	E end of central area
435	19/20	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	NE	AG	28/01/10	E end of central area: detail of kerb towards N end
436	13/21	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / N	E/UP	AG	28/01/10	Vent shaft exiting through window in s wall
437	13/22	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	NE	AG	28/01/10	Detail of platform in ceiling (accessed from floor above)
438	13/23	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	E	AG	28/01/10	General view of N half of central area, at E end, raised kerb area with sockets for partition walls and steel columns
439	13/24	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	NE	AG	28/01/10	E end of central area with brick partition walls against columns
440	13/25	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	NE	AG	28/01/10	NE corner at E end with vent, window and upper door opening
441	13/26	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / S	SW	AG	28/01/10	General view along area 2/lower S, from central area 1
442	13/27	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	W	AG	28/01/10	General view of central area 1, from E end
443	13/28	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / S	SE	AG	28/01/10	E end of lower area 2, with covered concrete area, from central area 1
444	13/29	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / S	SW	AG	28/01/10	E end of lower are 2 (S), raised concrete slab, from central area 1
445	13/30	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / S	SSW	AG	28/01/10	Lower area 2, from central area 1, door halfway along S elevation, with steps leading down
446	13/31	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 2 (lower) / S	SSW	AG	28/01/10	Detail of concrete footings remains in lower area 2 (S)
447	13/32	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	UP/W	AG	28/01/10	Detail of hinges on S side of column (S row of columns)
448	13/33	Warehouse	Ground floor -Area 1/central	E	AG	28/01/10	Detail of column at SW corner of area 1
449	13/34	KH	Lower ground floor -room 6	S	AG	28/01/10	General view of room
450	13/35	KH	Lower ground floor -room 6	SW	AG	28/01/10	General view of room
451	14/1	Exterior	Exterior - platforms	S	AG	28/01/10	E end of platform with brick structure and door leading down to viewing platform in vaults
452	14/2	Exterior	Exterior - platforms	SW	AG	28/01/10	General view of viaduct and platform
453	14/3	Exterior	Exterior - platforms	W	AG	28/01/10	General view along platform
454	14/4	Exterior	Exterior - platforms	W	AG	28/01/10	View along lower track line to S of platform

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
455	14/5	Exterior	Exterior – platforms	N	AG	28/01/10	Hatch in front of NE arches, to N of platform
456	14/6	Exterior	Exterior – platforms	E	AG	28/01/10	Hatch in front of NW arches, to N of platform
457	14/7	Exterior	Exterior – platforms	W	AG	28/01/10	Circular hatch and crane stand/concrete footing at S end of platform
458	14/8	Exterior	Exterior – platforms	NE	AG	28/01/10	Brick structure with blocked door and window at E end of platform
459	14/9	Exterior	Exterior – platforms	N	AG	28/01/10	View through viaduct arch to platform
460	14/10	Exterior	Exterior – platforms	NE	AG	28/01/10	View along platform with arches lighting vaults below
461	14/11	Warehouse	exterior	E	AG	28/01/10	W elevation of warehouse – arches of demolished station building
462	14/12	Warehouse	exterior	SE	AG	28/01/10	W elevation of warehouse – arches of demolished station building
463	14/13	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	General view of interior
	14/14	Warehouse	Upper floor	N	AG	28/01/10	Entrance (W) area
464	14/15	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	Train track in SW area of floor, leading to SW arch
465	14/16	Warehouse	Upper floor	S	AG	28/01/10	S elevation – window (2 nd westernmost window)
466	14/17	Warehouse	Upper floor	S	AG	28/01/10	Hatch in floor in front of S elevation window (2 nd westernmost window)
467	14/18	Warehouse	Upper floor	NE	AG	28/01/10	General view looking towards central platform
468	14/19	Warehouse	Upper floor	NE	AG	28/01/10	Central platform, W end detail
469	14/20	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	Roof structure, W end
470	14/21	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	W elevation
471	14/22	Warehouse	Upper floor	NW	AG	28/01/10	NW corner of building – Roof structure and wall
472	14/23	Warehouse	Upper floor	S	AG	28/01/10	Detail of central track at W end of the building
473	14/24	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	W elevation, detail of top of arches
474	14/25	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	Detail of S track, at 4 th window from W (in S elevation) – track with wooden runners
475	14/26	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	Detail of concrete patching in warped wooden floor, central area to N
476	14/27	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	General view of E elevation
477	14/28	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	Second window from S in E elevation
478	14/29	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	Track and buffers at E end of building, to S of central platform
479	14/30	Warehouse	Upper floor	NW	AG	28/01/10	General view of platform
480	14/31	Warehouse	Upper floor	N	AG	28/01/10	General view of E end of platform/NE corner of building
481	14/32	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	General view of roof
482	14/33	Warehouse	Upper floor	S	AG	28/01/10	E end of platform, fixings for cranes/lifts
483	14/34	Warehouse	Upper floor	DOWN	AG	28/01/10	Circular hatch with crane (?) stand or hoist below
484	14/35	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	Wooden booth at E end of platform
485	14/36	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	Detail of wooden booth at E end of platform
486	15/1	Warehouse	Upper floor	ENE	AG	28/01/10	General view along N side of building
487	15/2	Warehouse	Upper floor	NE	AG	28/01/10	NE corner of building, with wooden booth
488	15/3	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	View along platform to E, with hatches with hatches
489	15/4	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	General view along platform to W
490	15/5	Warehouse	Upper floor	NW	AG	28/01/10	Detail of interior of wooden booth at E end of platform, desk
491	15/6	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	View along platform with circular hatch
492	15/7	Warehouse	Upper floor	E	AG	28/01/10	Detail of wooden booth with steps, to N of the platform at E end
493	15/8	Warehouse	Upper floor	W	AG	28/01/10	General view along area to N of central platform, towards W elevation
494	15/9	Warehouse	Upper floor	SW	AG	28/01/10	General view of S elevation
495	15/10	Warehouse	Exterior	SE	AG	28/01/10	Detail of construction of NW arch, at current entrance
496	15/11	KH	B1	E	AG	28/01/10	Boiler room, general view from doorway
497	15/12	KH	B3	SE	AG	28/01/10	General view

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
498	15/13	KH	B3	S	AG	28/01/10	S elevation, fireplace
499	15/14	KH	B3	NE	AG	28/01/10	General view to NE corner
500	15/15	KH	B2	W	AG	28/01/10	General view of W elevation, with door and cupboard
501	15/16	KH	B2	E	AG	28/01/10	General view across room into NE corner
502	15/17	KH	B4	E	AG	28/01/10	General view to E/N, from doorway
503	15/18	KH	B1	N	AG	28/01/10	Boiler room – detail of pipes along N wall
504	15/19	KH	B5	S	AG	28/01/10	Beneath raised floor – fireplace in s elevation
505	15/20	KH	B5	W	AG	28/01/10	Beneath raised floor – W elevation
506	15/21	KH	B5	N	AG	28/01/10	Beneath raised floor – blocked doorway in N elevation
507	15/22	KH	Lower ground fl – room 5	E	AG	28/01/10	E elevation, taken from corridor
508	15/23	KH	Lower ground fl – room 5	W	AG	28/01/10	W elevation, looking towards door
509	15/24	KH	Room 5 – Ground floor	E	AG	04/02/10	General view to E
510	15/25	KH	Room 14 – Ground floor	W	AG	04/02/10	View of disused door in W elevation
511	15/26	KH	Room 14 – Ground floor	SE	AG	04/02/10	General view from doorway (into room 5) to E elevation
512	15/27	KH	Room 4 – Ground floor	E	AG	04/02/10	General view to E
513	15/28	KH	Room 7 – Lower ground fl	W	AG	04/02/10	General view of room / partition, from corridor on lower ground floor
514	15/29	KH	Room 8 - Lower ground fl	W	AG	04/02/10	General view of room, from room 7
515	15/30	KH	Room 8 - Lower ground fl	E	AG	04/02/10	General view of room / partition to room 7 (E)
516	15/31	KH	Room 9 - Lower ground fl	W	AG	04/02/10	General view of room, W elevation
517	15/32	KH	Outside from room 9 / room 8 -	N	AG	04/02/10	General view along exterior: passage and elevation of W wall (from hatch in room 9, W wall of room 8)
518	15/33	KH	Room 9 - Lower ground fl	SE	AG	04/02/10	General view to E elevation
519	15/34	KH	Room 10 - Lower ground fl -	W	AG	04/02/10	General view to W elevation
520	15/35	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 1 (E part)	NE	AG	04/02/10	General view to N
521	15/36	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 1 (E part)	N	AG	04/02/10	View of N elevation / partition to rooms in NE corner
522	16/01	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 1 (E part)	S	AG	04/02/10	General view of S elevation
523	16/02	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 1.1	NE	AG	04/02/10	General view of rooms beyond partition, room 1.1
524	16/03	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 1.2	ENE	AG	04/02/10	General view of room beyond room 1.1 to E
525	16/04	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 1.1	SW	AG	04/02/10	View to SW
526	16/05	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 1 (E part)	NE	AG	04/02/10	View of E elevation / partition to rooms in NE corner
527	16/06	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 1 (E part)	E	AG	04/02/10	E elevation area 1, to S of

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
528	16/07	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	NW	AG	04/02/10	General view of N half of area 2
529	16/08	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	N	AG	04/02/10	N elevation at E end of area 2
530	16/09	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	SW	AG	04/02/10	General view of S half of area 2
531	16/10	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	E	AG	04/02/10	General view to E elevation
532	16/11	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	E	AG	04/02/10	Detailed view along channel
533	16/12	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	Up/N	AG	04/02/10	Hatches in area 2 ceiling in NW corner
534	16/13	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	S	AG	04/02/10	S elevation W end partition
535	16/14	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	SE	AG	04/02/10	S elevation general view of area 2 from NW corner
536	16/15	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	S	AG	04/02/10	View of partition/workshops on S elevation
537	16/16	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	SE	AG	04/02/10	Area 2 S elevation E end
538	16/17	16/18	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	Up/E	AG	04/02/10
539	16/19	Warehouse – lower ground fl	Area 2	N	AG	04/02/10	Metal fixings in floor in central area of N half of area 2
540	16/20	KH	Room 11 – Lower Ground fl	S	AG	04/02/10	General view of room
541	16/21	KH	Room 12 – Lower ground fl	N	AG	04/02/10	General view to N
542	16/22	KH	Room 13 - Lower ground fl	S	AG	04/02/10	Hatch in S elevation
543	16/23	KH	Room 13 - Lower ground fl	SW	AG	04/02/10	View of S elevation
544	16/24	KH	Room 14 - Lower ground fl	N	AG	04/02/10	View of N elevation
545	16/25	KH	Room 14 - Lower ground fl	W	AG	04/02/10	Detail of door in W elevation
546	16/26	KH	Room 14 - Lower ground fl	SE	AG	04/02/10	General view to SE corner
547	16/27	KH	Room 15 - Lower ground fl	E	AG	04/02/10	Detail of window in E elevation
548	16/28	KH	Room 12 – 3 rd floor	W	AG	04/02/10	General view of room 12
549	16/29	Warehouse	Ground floor - offices	W	AG	04/02/10	N end of W elevation in warehouse / office partition
550	16/30	Warehouse	Ground floor - offices	SW	AG	04/02/10	General view of main room
551	16/31	Warehouse	Ground floor - offices	W	AG	04/02/10	Entrance view
552	16/32	Link Build.	Room 12	E	AG	04/02/10	General view of toilets into room 12, from room 11
553	16/33	Link Build.	Room 11	SW	AG	04/02/10	General view of kitchen, from room 11
554	16/34	Link Build.	Room 10	E	AG	04/02/10	General view of large room upstairs to S

Runni ng no	Film no / frame	Building	Room no.	Aspect	Taken by	Date	Description
555	16/35	Link Build.	Room 10	SE	AG	04/02/10	Detail of doors in E and S elevation
556	16/36	Link Build.	Room 10	Up/W	AG	04/02/10	Detail of hatch in centre of ceiling
557	16/37	Link Build.	Room 10	Up/W	AG	04/02/10	Detail of cut-off stair in ceiling, to N of hatch in image 557
558	VOID						
559	17/01	Link Build.	Room 10	W	AG	04/02/10	General view of W elevation
560	17/02	Link Build.	Room 10	N	AG	04/02/10	Detail of door in N elevation
561	17/03	Link Build.	Room 10,W end	SW	AG	04/02/10	View into western end / partitioning with shelving
562	17/04	Link Build.	Room 13	W	AG	04/02/10	General view from room 10
563	17/05	Link Build.	Room 10, W end	WNW	AG	04/02/10	Detail of detached hatch in western end of room 10, in front of partitioning to room 13
564	17/06	KH	3 rd floor Room 13	E	AG	04/02/10	General view of E elevation, from corridor
565	17/07	KH	3 rd floor Room 13	Up/S	AG	04/02/10	Detail of roof / glass hatch towards door
566	17/08	KH	3 rd floor Room 13.1	S	AG	04/02/10	Cupboard room leading off from room 13 to S; cupboards on S elevation
567	17/09	KH	3 rd floor Room 13.1	E	AG	04/02/10	Cupboard room leading off from room 13 to S; cupboards on E elevation
568	17/10	KH	3 rd floor Room 13.1	S	AG	04/02/10	Cupboard room leading off from room 13 to S; blocked fireplace in S elevation
569	17/11	KH	3 rd floor Room 13.1	NNE	AG	04/02/10	Cupboard room leading off from room 13 to S; cupboard in N elevation with open door
570	17/12	KH	3 rd floor Room 13.1	S	AG	04/02/10	Cupboard room leading off from room 13 to S; cupboard to S with open doors
571	17/13	KH	3 rd floor Room 13	W	AG	04/02/10	General view of W elevation with door
572	17/14	KH	3 rd floor Room 13	NE	AG	04/02/10	Detail view of stair giving access to attic, in NE corner
573	17/15	KH	Attic, Room 14	E	AG	04/02/10	View of attic space from highest accessible level to E / NE
574	17/16	KH	Attic, Room 14	E	AG	04/02/10	View of attic space from highest accessible level to E
575	17/17	KH	Attic Room 14	S	AG	04/02/10	View of S elevation in attic, detail of roof structure
576	17/18	KH	Attic Room 14	S	AG	04/02/10	Detail of roof structure
577	17/19	KH	Attic Room 14	W	AG	04/02/10	General view of roof structure to W (towards roof hatch)
578	17/20	KH	2 nd floor Room 11	E	AG	04/02/10	General view of E elevation with door
579	17/21	KH	2 nd floor Room 11	SW	AG	04/02/10	General view of W elevation towards window
580	17/22	KH	2 nd floor Room 6	E	AG	04/02/10	General view of room of E elevation, from door to corridor
581	17/23	KH	2 nd floor Room 6	NE	AG	04/02/10	General view of N elevation
582	17/24	KH	Stair well at 2 nd floor level	Up/E	AG	04/02/10	View up to third floor windows in E elevation
583	17/25	KH	Stair well at 3 rd floor	Down	AG	04/02/10	View down into stair well from third floor landing
584	17/26	KH			AG	04/02/10	Working shot
585	17/27	KH	Stair well 1 st floor	W	AG	04/02/10	Detail of door shutter mechanism on first floor door
586	17/28	KH	Ground floor corridor	E	AG	04/02/10	Detail of 19 th century heater in front of E partition wall
587	17/29	KH	Ground floor corridor	?E	AG	04/02/10	Fire hydrant on ?E wall

Appendix D: Photograph contact prints



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TYNE AND WEAR SPECIALIST CONSERVATION TEAM

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING OF FORTH BANKS GOODS STATION WAREHOUSE, VAULTS AND KING'S HOUSE, FORTH BANKS, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Introduction

The above buildings are proposed for a new Newcastle Area Command Headquarters for Northumbria Police.

Waring and Netts Architects (now Space) have undertaken a considerable amount of research on this site. The commissioning client has a copy of various original plans from Tyne and Wear Archives, which should be included in this report.

Forth Banks Goods Station Warehouse is listed grade 2.

HER 8917

Goods station warehouse, now general workshops. c1910. Designed by William Bell (architect for the North Eastern Railway from 1877 to 1923), for the North Eastern Railway Co., engineer LG Mouchel of Hennebique, using patent ferro-concrete, steel-framed roof with glazed strips and boarded rear gable. Simplified Classical style. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 4 windows x 3-2 storeys, 14 windows. This building, an imposing structure faced with brick and terracotta. North-east front to Forth Banks has full-width pediment on 4 panels defined by wide shallow pilasters, with first floor cornice and top entablature. Renewed metal roller shutter to vehicle entrance at right under flat lintel and wide overlight; small 3-light window above has slightly projecting sill and lintel. Similar treatment to mullion and transom windows, on ground floor with 6 lights, on first floor with 6 lights below and 3 lights above concrete transom, and top floor with 6 lights. Pediment has wide surround which merges with similar surround to central slatted oeil-de-boeuf. Roof half hipped at rear; full length lights and rear boarded gablet. Left return to Pottery Lane in similar style has 14 windows, 6 windows to right on 3 storeys, 8 windows to left on 2 storeys. Rear elevation, only partly visible, has 4 arches at upper level with stone impost and keystones; shared pier removed from central pair. North-west wing 2 storey with 2 windows. Similar construction and materials, with raised corrugated-iron roof structure of unknown function. INTERIOR: not inspected.

King's House, an early twentieth century brick building, is not listed but it does lie within the Central Conservation Area (HER 11378).

Under the ground to the immediate west of the listed building are the subterranean vaults of the earlier goods station (HER 4321) built in 1871 to a design by Thomas Prosser.

HER 4321 Forth Banks Goods Station

The completion of the Newcastle and Carlisle line came about with the construction of Central Station in 1850. The Forth area was given over to goods traffic with a shed built on the site which opened on 2nd June 1854. The shed was demolished during the building of the present Forth Goods Station which opened on 3rd March 1871. From the 1870s all Newcastle goods traffic was

handled on this site. As well as the goods station there were three yards called the Infirmary Yard, Old Dock Yard and Victoria Yard. A number of buildings were built on the Victoria Yard, one of which was an engine shed {2}. The single most important piece of railway architecture of the 1860s in the area was the North Eastern Railway's Forth Banks Goods Station, designed by Thomas Prosser in 1866. The new goods station opened for freight in 1871, replacing a small goods shed of the former Newcastle and Carlisle Railway (one of the companies which amalgamated in 1854 to form the North Eastern Railway). Prosser gave the massive goods shed a pair of long, curved iron framed roofs with arched heads reminiscent of Dobson's Central Station and similar to the roof Prosser, himself, designed for York Station in the following decade. All that now survives of the goods shed is the undercroft, the south face of which is a sandstone wall pierced by arch headed openings. In 1904 a new goods station office was built at the end end of the site, facing onto Forth Banks (HER 8917). The following year Prosser's goods shed was cut in two by the building of the approach viaduct to the King Edward Bridge. Shortly afterwards it was extended to the east by the addition of a smaller, three storeyed shed built alongside the new goods station offices. This shed, which is a ferro-concrete building in a plain but functional neo-classical style, was built by L.G. Mouchel's Hennebique Company to a design by Bell {2}.

In accordance with standard practice, PPG15 and 16 it is recommended that a programme of recording is undertaken prior to conversion in order to advise the conservation, alteration, repair or management of the building, to provide a better understanding and to compile a permanent archive record of the structures.

The finished report will include recommendations for any further recording required.

Prospective archaeological surveyors must be able to recognise architecturally important features and place these within the chronological sequence of the development of the building. Experience of recording buildings is essential, and a proven track-record in this field must be demonstrated in the tendering process.

All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The work will be undertaken according to English Heritage Guidelines - Managing Archaeological Projects 2nd Edition ('MAP2') 1991 (www.english-heritage.org.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Project Planning Notes and Technical Guides 2006 (www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications).

The work will be undertaken according to MoRPHE Project Planning Notes 2006 -

PPN3 – Archaeological Excavation and PPN6 – Development of Procedural standards and guidelines for the historic environment.

All work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and must follow the IFA Standard and Guidance

for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures, revised 2001 www.archaeologists.net

Research Aims and Objectives

The finished report should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks.

The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment (2006) notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

See <http://www.algao.org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ResFwks.htm>

Ideally and where possible the evaluation should cross-reference its aims and objectives to national priorities, defined in SHAPE (Strategic Frameworks for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage), and the English Heritage Research Agenda 2005-2010.

Where appropriate note any similar nationwide projects using ADS, internet search engines, ALSF website, HEEP website, OASIS, NMR excavation index.

All staff on site must understand the project aims and methodologies.

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers 1997 "Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings".

Health and Safety

Because this is a detailed specification, the County Archaeologist does **not** require a Project Design from the appointed archaeologist. However a health and safety statement and risk assessment, identifying potential risks in a risk log (see template in appendix 2 of The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide) and specifying suitable countermeasures and contingencies, is required to be submitted to the commissioning client.

The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2006 contains general guidance on Risk management (section 2.3.2, Appendix 2).

Risk assessments must be produced in line with legislative requirements and best practice e.g. as set out in the SCAUM (Standing Conference on Archaeological Unit Managers) Health and Safety Manual <http://www.scaum.org/uk>

The appointed archaeological contractor must be mindful at all times of the health-and-safety implications of working in historic buildings.

The appointed archaeologist must comply with current H&S legislation.

A hard hat and safety boots are to be worn at all times.

Only enter the historic building if the commissioning client has confirmed that it is safe to enter. Abandon the visit if conditions are worse than expected.

Useful checklist of potential H&S issues (from 'Safety in Buildings Archaeology' Paul Jeffrey, The Archaeologist, Winter 2005, Number 55

Safe access into the vaults is a major concern which the commissioning client will need to resolve. The recording of the vaults may have to wait until they have been uncovered by a machine just prior to development commencing.

Pigeons are a problem in the listed warehouse.

- Is the building secure?
- Are the electric and gas services off?
- Are you able to get in and out without being accidentally locked in?
- Is the fabric of the building safe or are there potential hazards?
- Are there uneven surfaces, unlit steps or rotten timbers?
- Is there a build up of pigeon droppings or standing water with risk of rats or other rodents (zoonotic diseases)?
- Are you working in an isolated area with difficult access for bringing in equipment?
- If using scaffolding are you sure that it is safe, has it been checked by a competent person and are you trained to use it correctly?

The Health and Safety Executive website has downloadable leaflets
www.hse.gov.uk

The Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers has two manuals "Health & Safety in Field Archaeology" and "Employment Manager".

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors has a manual "Surveying Safety – Your guide to personal safety at work"
www.rics.org.uk/Management/Healthandsafety/surv_safe.htm

Recording level

The finished report must comply with English Heritage, 2006, "Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice" (revised and expanded version of Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's 1996 document "Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification (Third Edition)"), and must:

- Chart the historical development of the building or site and adequately explain and illustrate what is significant. Where possible significant parts and phases of development should be dated
- Aim at accuracy. The level of record and its limitations should be stated
- A record should make a clear distinction between observation and interpretation, thereby allowing data to be reinterpreted at a later date
- Be produced on a medium which can be copied easily and which ensures archival stability

The survey is to be broadly in accordance with an English Heritage Level 3/4 recording.

Level 3 – an analytical record. Includes an introductory description, account of origins, development and use. An account of evidence, drawn and photographic records, draws on readily accessible documentary sources but will not include a detailed documentary search.

Level 4 – comprehensive analytical record for buildings of special importance. Will draw on all available resources and will discuss the building's significance in architectural, social, regional and economic history terms.

Notification

The County Archaeologist needs to know when archaeological fieldwork is taking place in Tyne and Wear so that he can inform the local planning authority and can visit the site to monitor the work in progress. The Archaeological Contractor must therefore inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the Building Recording exercise. He must also keep the County Archaeologist informed as to progress on the site. The Client will give the County Archaeologist reasonable access to the development to undertake monitoring.

Fieldwork - General Conditions

The Archaeological Contractor must detail measures taken to ensure the safe conduct of the work. The Client may wish to see copies of the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety Policies.

The Archaeological Contractor must be able to provide written proof that the necessary levels of Insurance Cover are in place.

All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The Survey

The following tasks comprise the building survey:

- 1 *Site location plan*
- 2 *Annotate the client's architect's elevations and plans of each floor of the structures (goods station warehouse and King's House) with any phasing depicted in differential shading*

Outline elevations (not detailed measured survey) should be produced, based on the client's architect's drawings, or by a combination of sketching and some measured survey, sufficient to demonstrate phasing, proportion and location of historic features, such as existing windows and doors and blocked openings.

Structural phasing, changes in building material, evidence of any fixtures and fittings, features of historic significance (eg. Former fireplace openings, changes in internal levels) must be noted on elevations and plans. Historic fabric and features should be identified and numbered and presented in a table within the finished report (see para 7 below). The feature numbers should then be added to the plans.

Two possible formats are acceptable: CAD files from a package supporting AUTOCAD DWG files or exporting as DXF files; Drawing film, inked-in to publication standard and labelled with transfer lettering for reproduction on A4 size.

3 *Draw a cross-section through the goods station warehouse*

One cross-section at 1:50, based on architect's plans to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g. ceiling heights, differing floor heights, roof trusses). Drawings to the same specification, and in the same style, as the floor plan (Para 2 above).

4 *Produce a photographic record of the goods station warehouse, King's House and the vaults (only if safe access can be gained)*

Photographs should be used not only to show a building's appearance, but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based.

All photographs forming part of a record should be in sharp focus, with an appropriate depth of field. They should be adequately exposed in good natural light or, where necessary, sufficiently well-lit by artificial means.

An experienced archaeological photographer should produce a record of the structure as is in b/w (which is preferable for permanent archival purposes) **and** colour print, (digital images are **not** acceptable in view of the currently unproven archival performance of digital data).

Black and white film processed to British Standard 5699 is the archival ideal, as it is recognised as suitable for long-term storage.

Use processing companies that develop film to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used.

Used films should be processed as soon as possible to counter the effects of film deterioration.

All photographs must be marked with the project identifier (e.g. site code), film number and frame number.

Mark negative holders, not negatives

Mark prints on the back using a soft pencil, not ink

Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of frame numbers

The index should record the category of film, film number, frame number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it

Silversafe-type paper envelopes are ideal storage media for negatives (or polyester packets)

Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves (labelled with print number)

All photographs must include a scale and where appropriate a north sign or other means of location/orientation

All photographs must have the record number of the structural component clearly visible.

{reference: Duncan H. Brown, 2007, "Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation"

The photographic record will include:

- General views of the two buildings in their wider setting or landscape
- The two buildings' external appearance – typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building to give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate
- Detailed close-up coverage of the two buildings' external appearance – windows, doors, decorative detail, blocked openings, chimneys, etc etc
- Overall appearance of each room and circulation areas
- Internal close-up detail in the two buildings, structural and decorative – windows, doors, fireplaces, staircases, cornices, architraves, skirting boards, doorcases etc etc
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, maker's plates or graffiti, which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret
- Any building contents which a significant bearing on the building's history
- Record of the vaults (health and safety issues will determine what is possible)

5 *Context list phasing tables, cross-referenced to the plans and photographs.*

A minimal recording methodology should number each feature on the photographic record, group the features by phase, and locate their position on the floor plans and elevation drawings.

6 *Survey report*

A report will be produced, detailing the recording methodology and outlining the structural sequence, as observed from the survey.

- Precise location of the buildings and vaults, by name, street, town
- National grid reference
- Details of listing and Conservation Area
- Date the record was made and name of the recorder
- Summary statement describing the buildings' type or purpose, materials and possible date(s) so far as is apparent
- An account of the buildings' plan, form, function, age and development sequence
- Room by room description and description of exterior
- Names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known
- An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis
- An account of the buildings' past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations
- An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building and its purpose
- Any evidence for the former evidence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building
- Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location
- Relevant information from other readily available sources – from books, documents, plans, from other people who may be familiar with the building
- A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status
- An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site
- Historic map regression
- Copies of archive plans of building
- Copies of historic photographs of the building
- Full bibliographic references and list of sources consulted
- Glossary of architectural terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers.

A copy of the RCHME archive on the goods station warehouse, which includes loose notes and a photographic print, will be obtained from the NMR

Unique Identifier 954972
NMR Number NZ 26 SW 167

National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ (tel. 01793 414600)

www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR

Useful websites:

www.twsitelines.info - **not** to be used instead of visiting the HER in person because it is only updated every six months and does not include event data

www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

The results may also warrant publication in a suitable archaeological journal. The tender should therefore include an estimated figure for the production of a short report of, for example 20 pages, in a journal such as Archaeologia Aeliana, the Arbeia Journal, Industrial Archaeology Review or Durham Archaeological Journal. This is merely to give the commissioning client an indication of potential costs.

Before preparing a paper for publication, the archaeological contractor must discuss the scope, length and suitable journal with the County Archaeologist.

The report must have the following features:-

1. List of drawings, cross-referenced to a location plan or plans
2. Details of visits to the building undertaken by the contractor
3. Photographic prints and negatives in conservation grade transparent plastic wallets suitable for storing in A4 ringbinders (all four copies require a full set of prints, but only one set of negatives is required and these should be included in the copy for the Archives)
4. A card cover with title, date, author, contractor organisation and commissioning client
5. Some form of secure binding, preferably of the spiral or ring type.
6. Recommendations for any further archaeological work required.
7. Copy of this specification

Four paper copies of the report and four copies on CD (pdf) need to be submitted:

- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (Newcastle City Council) – to be submitted formally by the developer with the appropriate fee
- one for deposition in the Tyne and Wear County HER. A digital copy of the report is also required on CD by the HER (in a plastic case and not attached to the report)

- one for Tyne and Wear Archives – this is the copy with the negatives in it. Please send this to the HER as TWAS will collect reports from the HER on an annual basis

The report and CD for the HER and TWAS must be sent by the archaeological consultant or their client directly to the address below. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report and all the photographs will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations and photos. The HER is also often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is unacceptable.

OASIS

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their building recording at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

Once the OASIS record has been completed and signed off by the HER and NMR the information will be incorporated into the English Heritage Excavation Index, hosted online by the Archaeology Data Service.

The ultimate aim of OASIS is for an online virtual library of grey literature to be built up, linked to the index. The unit therefore has the option of uploading their grey literature report as part of their OASIS record, as a Microsoft Word document, rich text format, pdf or html format. The grey literature report will only be mounted by the ADS if both the unit and the HER give their agreement. The grey literature report will be made available through a library catalogue facility.

Please ensure that you and your client understand this procedure. If you choose to upload your grey literature report please ensure that your client agrees to this in writing to the HER at the address below.

For general enquiries about the OASIS project aims and the use of the form please contact: Mark Barratt at the National Monuments Record (tel. 01793 414600 or oasis@english-heritage.org.uk). For enquiries of a technical nature please contact: Catherine Hardman at the Archaeology Data Service (tel. 01904 433954 or oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk). Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at the address below.

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Ref: Forth Banks Goods Station BR
9th June 2009
Planning Application: pre-application

If you need this information in another format or language, please contact Jennifer Morrison at the above address.