

**Former Police Station,  
Grundisburgh Road,  
Woodbridge, Suffolk  
WBG 117  
ESF 25611**

**Historic Building Record**

OASIS ID: Suffolka1-288133



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*on behalf of*  
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**June 2017**



# **Former Police Station, Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk**

**(TM 262 494)**

## **Historic Building Record**

*This report provides an archaeological record and analysis at English Heritage (2016) Level 2 of a redundant police station and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning consent for conversion as specified by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (application DC/16/4823/FUL, Dr Abby Antrobus, 5 December 2016).*

### **Introduction**

The report includes a full, systematic photographic record in the form of 197 Canon 5D digital images of 21 megapixels on a separate CD (Appendix 1), but also contains 16 printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text. Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible shows a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2017.

### **Summary**

The former police station in Woodbridge was built in the early 1930s in the corner of an arable field to the north of Grundisburgh Road. The original plans by the County Architect, C.G. Stillman, are dated October 1930 and refer to the re-use of cell windows (which still survive) from Ipswich police station. Stillman went on to become a major figure in civic and educational architecture during the 1940s and 50s, publishing 'The Modern School' in 1949. A number of other police stations in Suffolk, such as Felixstowe, Eye and Leiston, bear striking similarities of design. The building's red-brick southern façade has survived almost unaltered and represents an imposing piece of architecture in the Arts and Crafts style favoured by Edwin Lutyens with a full array of Crittall windows and a canted central porch embellished in stone. A detached police house to the east is an addition of the early 1960s. The interior initially consisted largely of residential accommodation for police officers and cadets, with the latter housed in 'cubicles' divided by screens on the first floor. A mess and recreation room lay to the right of the entrance with a kitchen immediately to the rear, and the left-hand section was a self-contained Inspector's flat. The police force evolved in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a military-style organisation staffed largely by single men living in communal 'barracks', and this persisted until real wages were increased during the third quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The charge room and two cells in the eastern rear wing of the U-shaped structure have remained unaltered, but the rest of the building now consists of anonymous offices with white-boards and computer stations. Both rear wings were shorter originally, with hipped rear gables and single-storied projections, but the latter were subsequently provided with upper storeys to increase accommodation (a new 'single men's sitting room' to the east in 1952 and a canteen, kitchen and room for 'women police' to the west in 1966). The hipped former rear gables can still be seen. A juvenile detention cell was added to the west of the charge room in 1966 and the steel cell doors replaced in 1983. The layout of the police house is typical of contemporary domestic houses but it too has been converted into offices. Apart from its fine, uniform array of Crittall windows the only principal internal features to survive from the 1930s are the staircases at both ends of the building. The eastern stair was for lower ranks and is utilitarian, but its western counterpart boasts a moulded wooden hand rail with distinctive finials that were surely intended to resemble policemen's helmets.

## Documentary and Cartographic Evidence



**Figure 1. Site plan based on the Ordnance Survey of 1976 highlighting the police station in red to the north of Grundisburgh Road with the A12 to the east.**

The former police station in Woodbridge lies at the north-eastern edge of the town on the northern side of Grundisburgh Road, immediately east of its junction with Moor's Way. Its site was shown as an open field on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, and the building is absent from the 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1927 (figure 3) but present on the less detailed 1:10,560 map of 1938. The former police house adjoining on the east was shown on the edition of 1969 but not that of 1958. (The 1:10,560 maps are not reproduced here.)

The original plans of the building are dated October 1930 and signed by the County Architect C.G. Stillman (figure 5). Stillman went on to become the County Architect for Sussex and later Middlesex (1946-59). The Heritage Assessment of December 2016 by Ian Alderton of Architectural Management was prepared after consultation with the Estates Office of Suffolk Constabulary, which provided figures 5-7, and notes that Stillman 'was a prolific designer of civic architecture in the period around the Second World War' (quoted by kind permission). 'His work includes Sussex County Hall, the County Court in Chichester and many Middlesex Further Education colleges and school buildings. His career in local authority work began in Suffolk, and Woodbridge is one of his earlier Police Stations. He was better known for his work with education buildings during his later career, being more modernist and innovative in design.' Stillman was the joint author with R. Castle Cleary of 'The Modern School', published in 1949. 'Each County Police force had its own style of Station and there were only a few in this style and fewer of this size. The size and extent of the Woodbridge accommodation is of a Divisional status and although Woodbridge was not a Division, it did serve a large town.' The red brick building is in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century Arts and Crafts style, and close parallels can be seen in the contemporary police stations at Eye, Felixstowe and Leiston. 'In 1952 an extension to the first floor over the cells was added (left hand end wall with projecting chimney) and in 1966 an extension added further first floor and ground floor extensions and relocated the garages, all to the wing on the right.' These and subsequent changes to the building's layout and function are illustrated in figures 5-8.

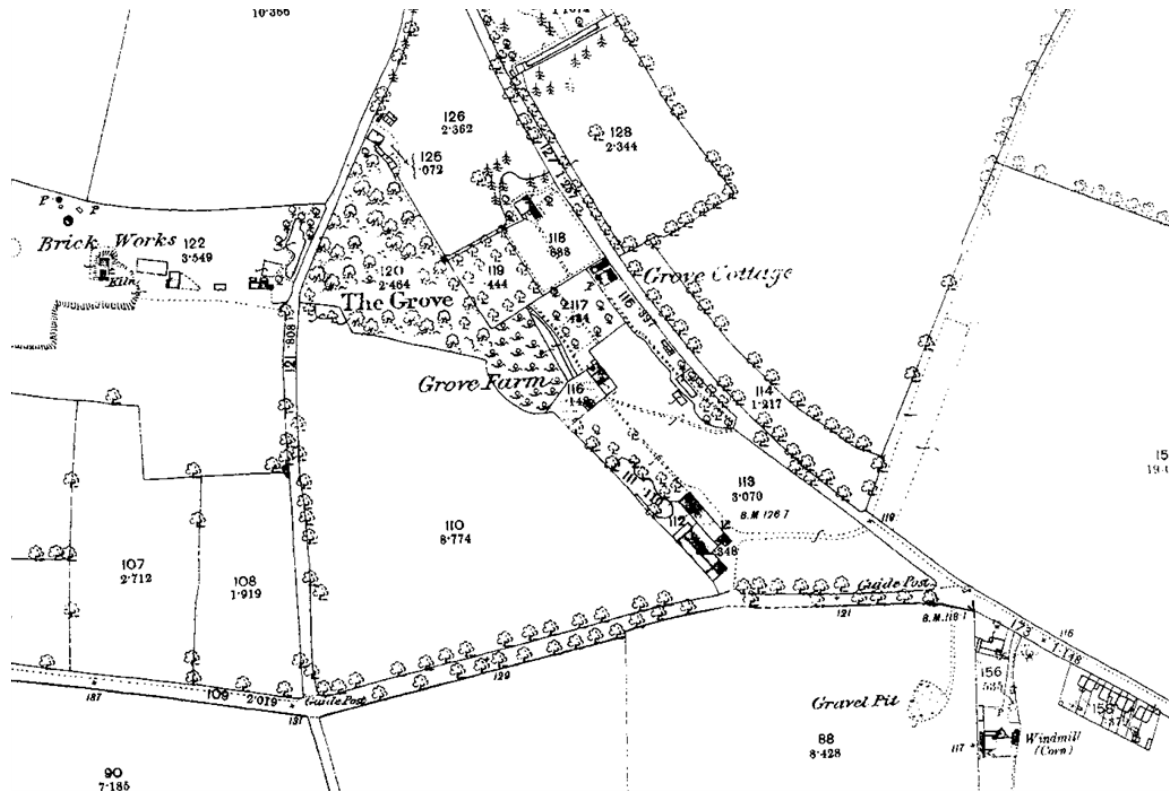


Figure 2. The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1881, showing the existing 19<sup>th</sup> century sheds adjoining Grundisburgh Road at an acute angle. The site of the police station is shown as the empty corner of a field. Note the windmill which still stands to the south-east.

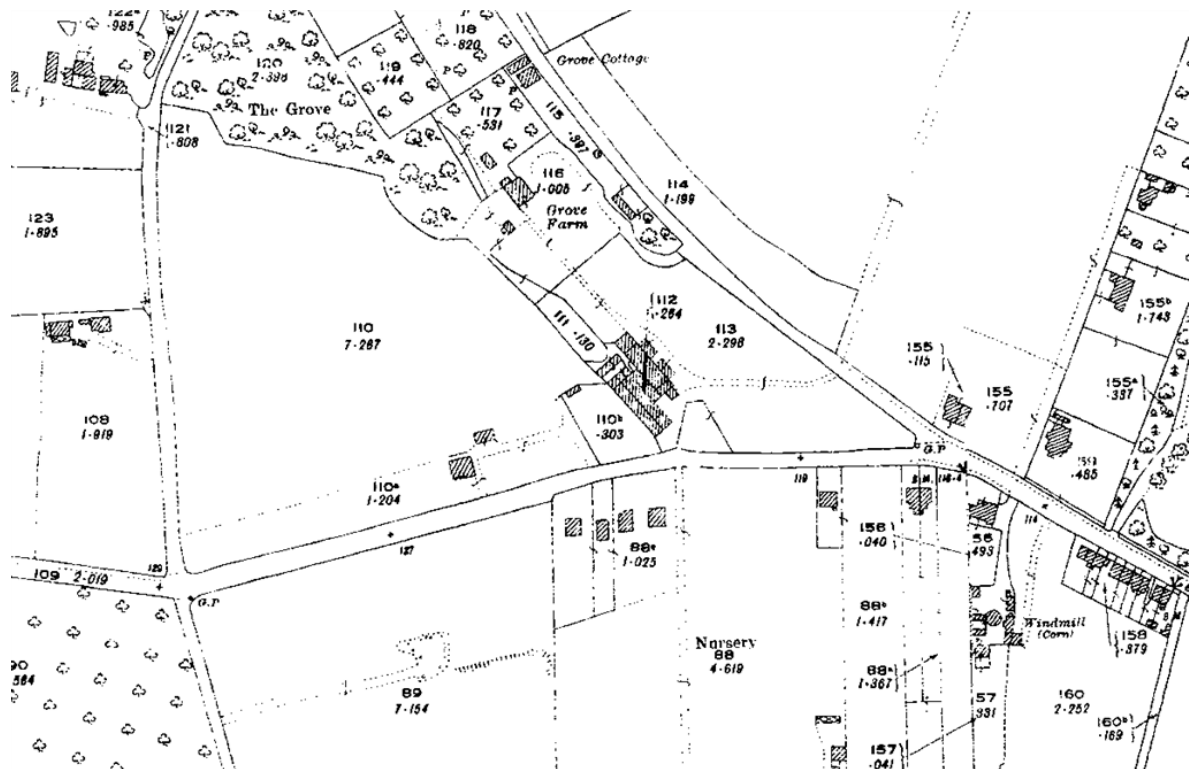


Figure 3. The Third Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1927. Part of the later site of the station had been enclosed to form a small paddock with a shed to the north.

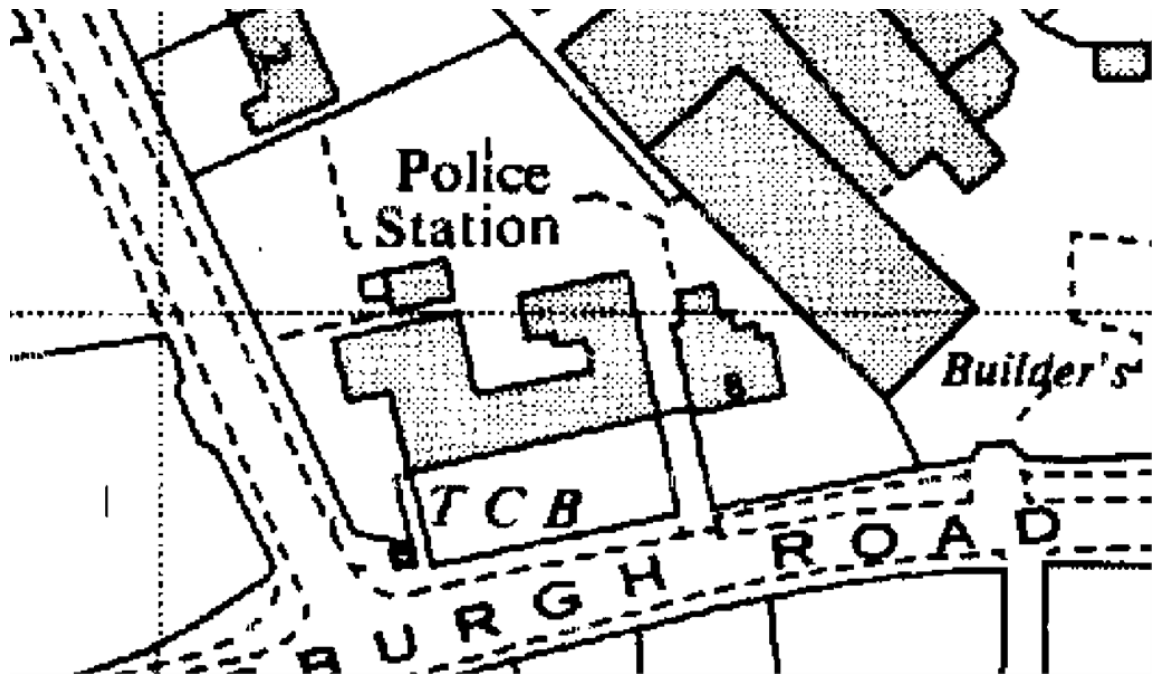


Figure 4. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1976, showing the station with its present outline, albeit without the detached boiler house (B in figure 8), and the Police House to the east. TCB indicates a telephone call box on the corner of Moor's Way. The 19<sup>th</sup> century sheds on the east are part of a builder's yard, as they remain today.

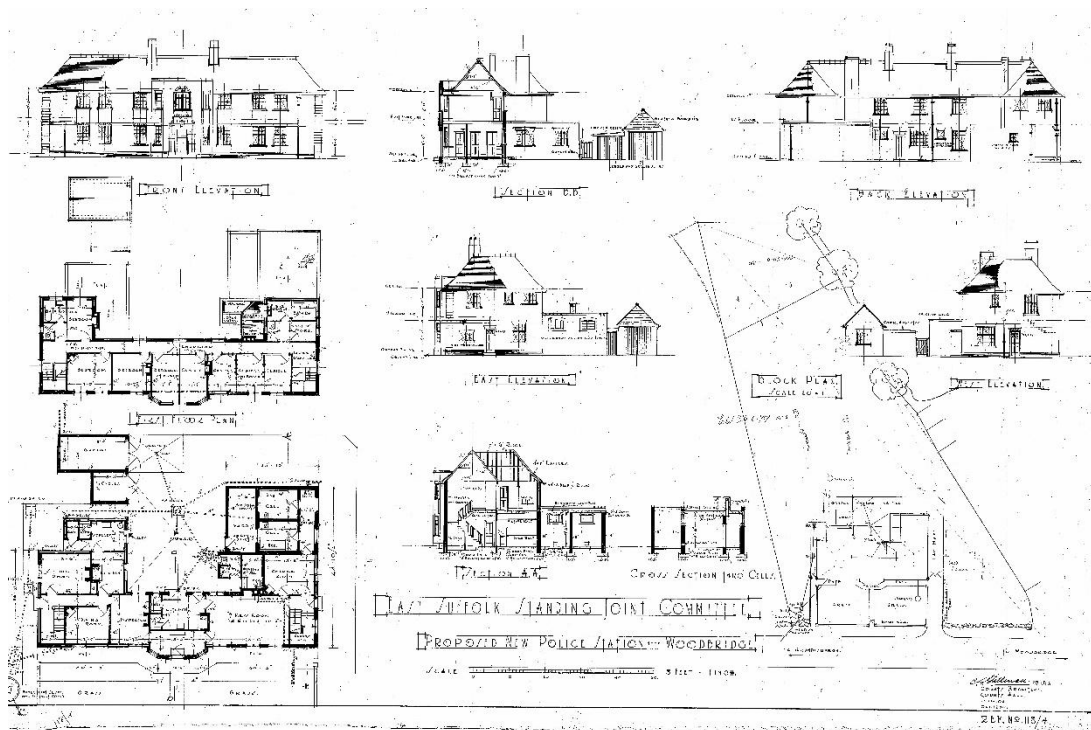


Figure 5. The original plans of the building by County Architect C.G. Stillman FRIBA dated October 1930. (Kindly supplied by Ian Alderton.) The building included extensive residential accommodation on the upper story, with cadets provided with 'cubicles' or screened beds in communal dormitories in the typical manner of the period. See figures 5a-c for more detail.

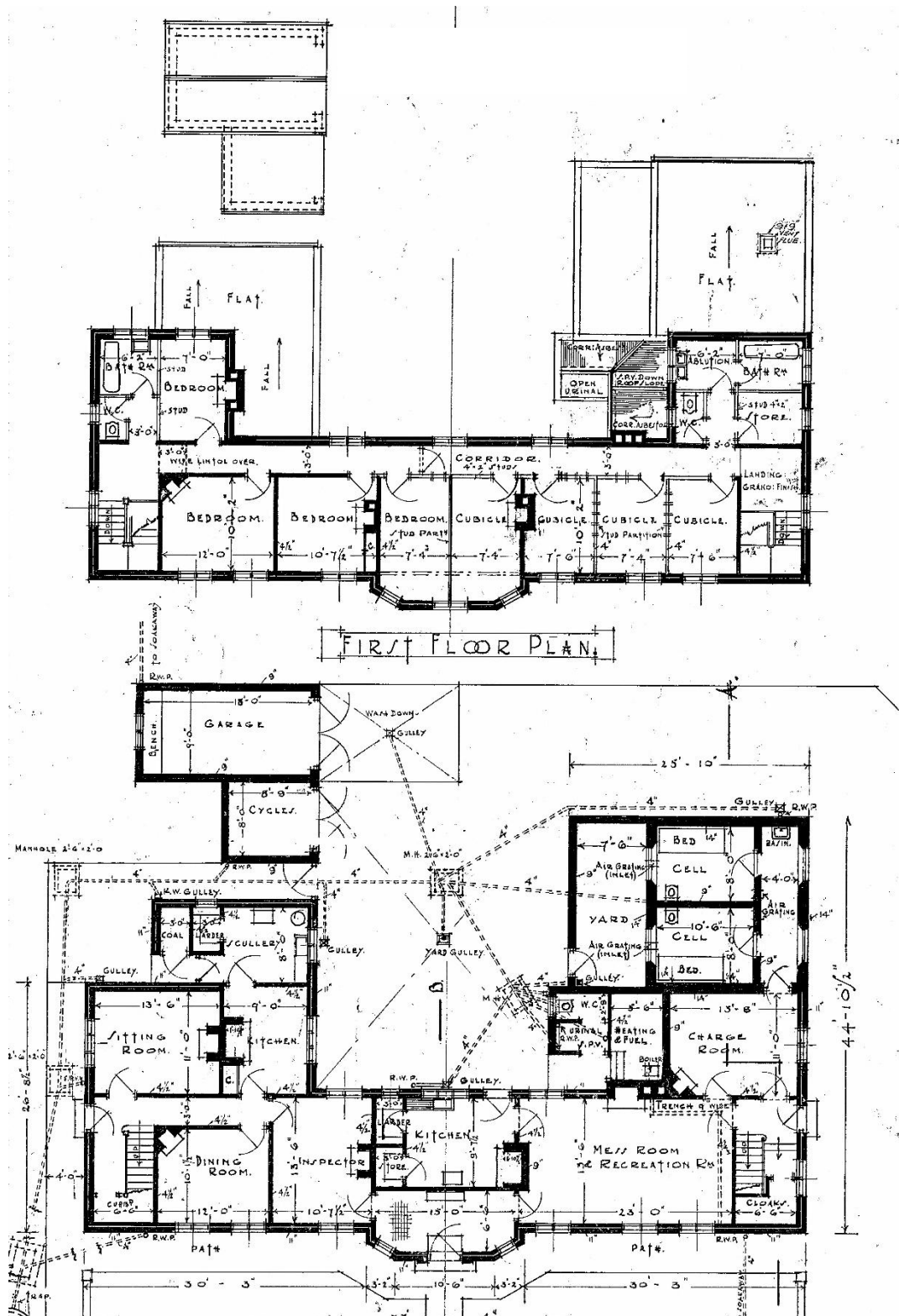


Figure 5a. The 1930 ground (bottom) and first floor plans. The building was primarily a residential unit with a series of bedrooms, bathrooms and ‘cubicles’ on the upper storey. The latter were dormitories for cadets. The ground floor contained an inspector’s office to the left of the entrance lobby and the charge room and cells of the eastern rear wing on the right were arranged much as today, but the rest provided additional facilities for communal living including a mess room to the east and a private flat to the west. The site of the present juvenile cell to the west of the charge room was occupied by a ‘Heating and Fuel’ store together with an outside privy.

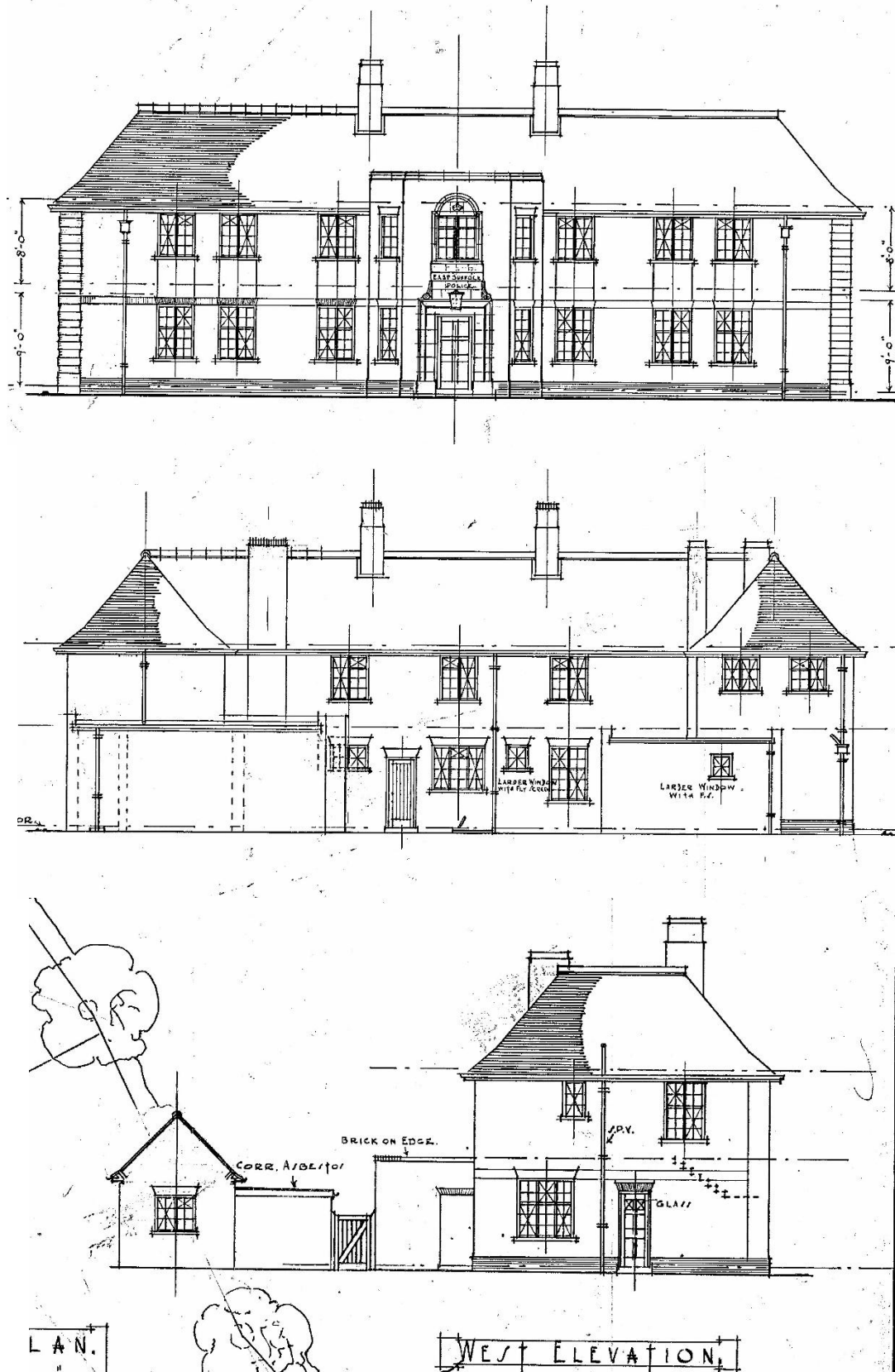


Figure 5b. The original elevations showing the southern façade (top) almost exactly as it remains today. The rear wings were less substantial, particularly on the upper storey, but their hipped rear gables are still visible.



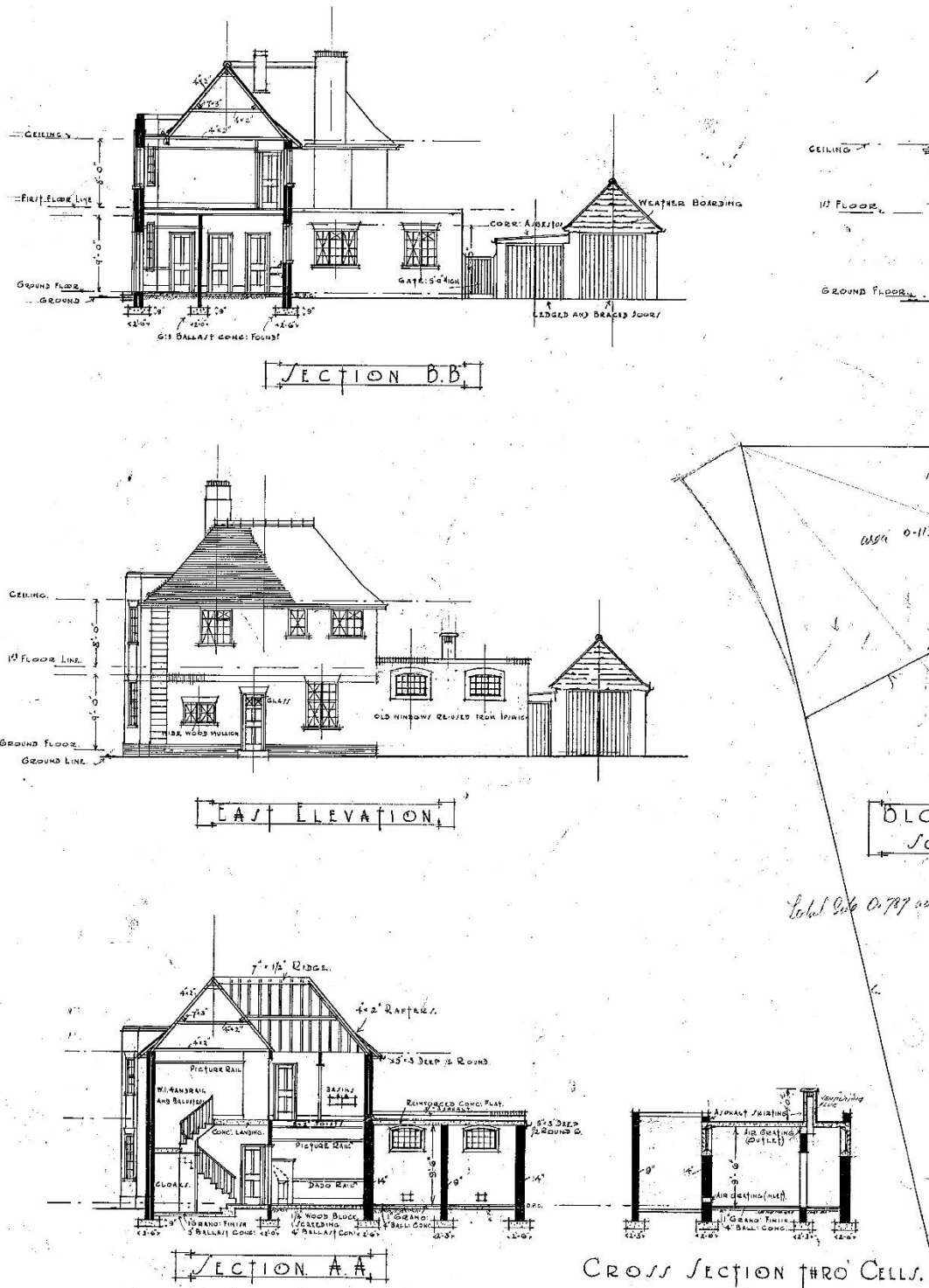


Figure 5c

The eastern elevation and sections of 1930. The two cells of the eastern rear wing were built much as they remain, but were initially single storied and were later provided with an upper floor. A note beneath the cell windows as shown in the eastern elevation (centre) reads 'old windows taken from Ipswich'. The windows appear to be identical to those which still survive and were presumably salvaged from Ipswich Police Station – suggesting the building was constructed soon after the plans were drawn up.

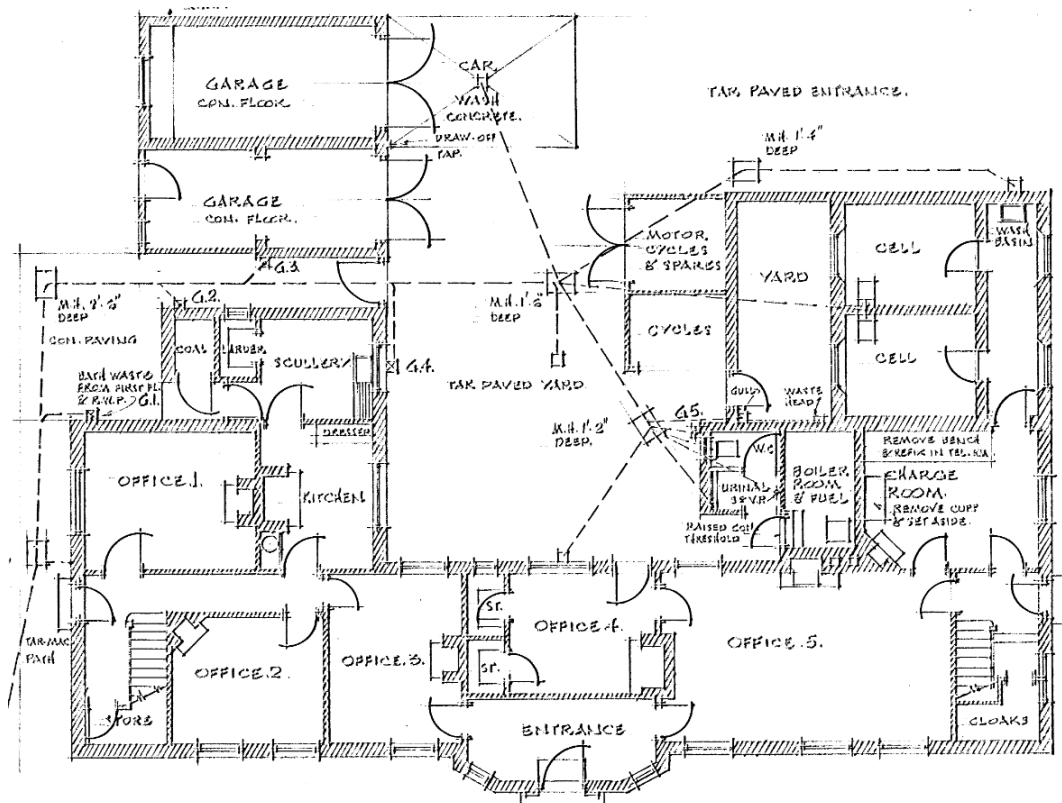


Figure 6a. The 'existing' ground-floor layout on drawings dated 1966, at which time the detached 'rural sergeant's house' to the east already existed. The more domestic arrangements of 1930 have been replaced by various offices.

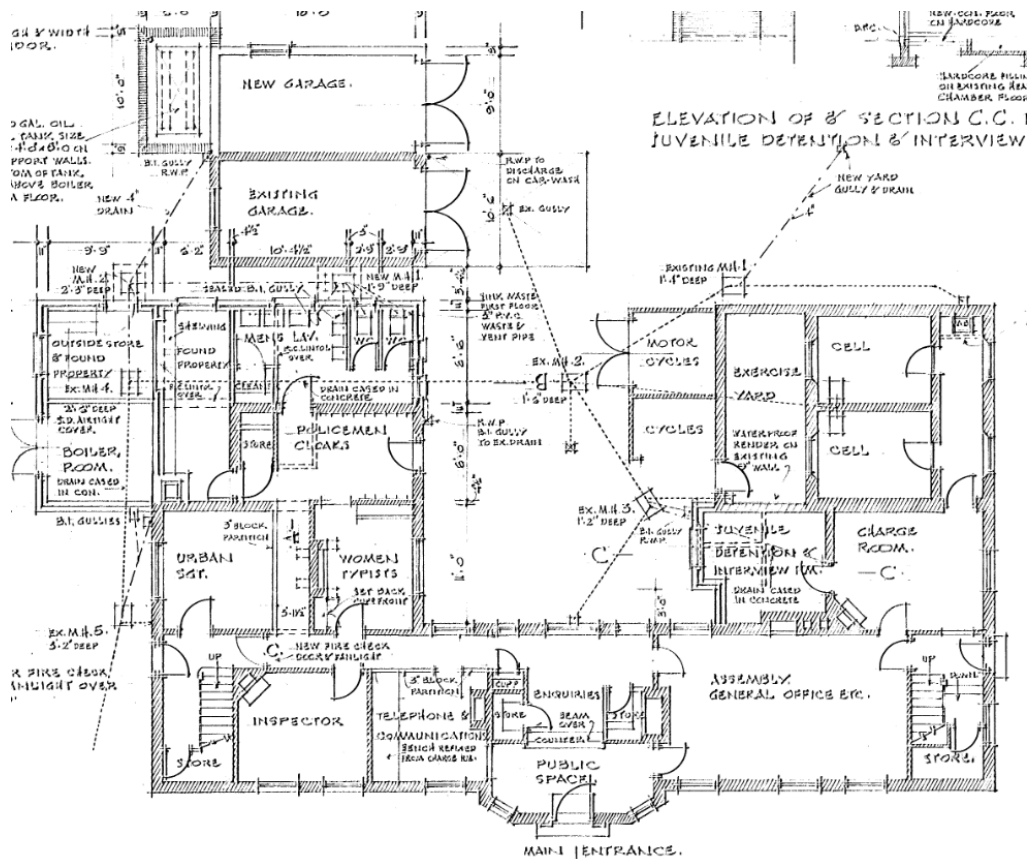
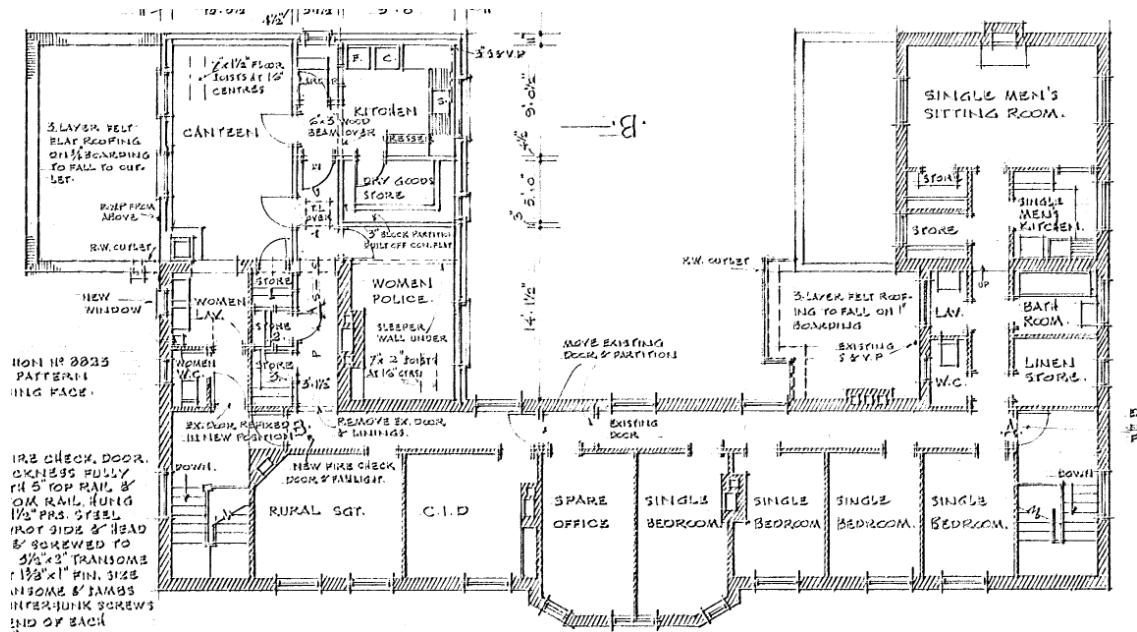
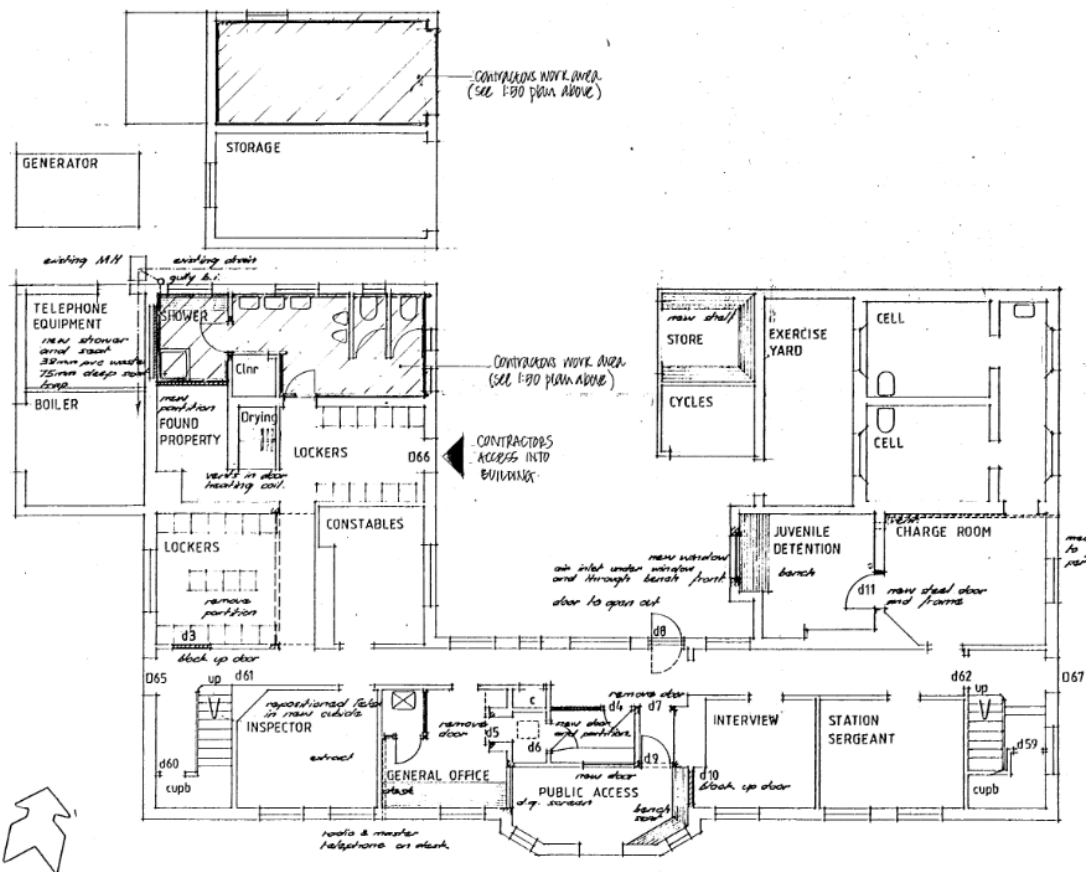


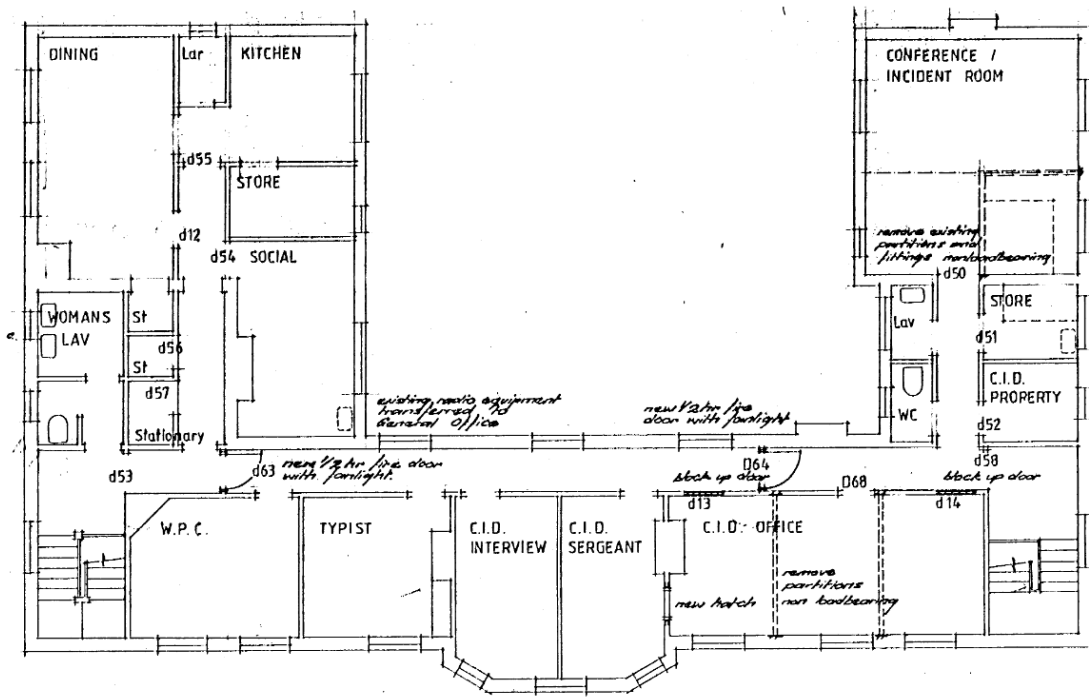
Fig. 6b. 1966 'proposed' ground floor, showing the new extension behind the western wing and the new 'juvenile detention and interview room' adjoining the charge room.



**Figure 6c.** The proposed new first floor layout of 1966, still with numerous bedrooms and a 'single men's sitting room' above the cells in the eastern wing (added in 1952). The extended and altered western wing now includes a canteen, kitchen and provision for 'women police'.



**Figure 7a.** The ground floor in a drawing of 1999 (for minor alterations to the toilets).

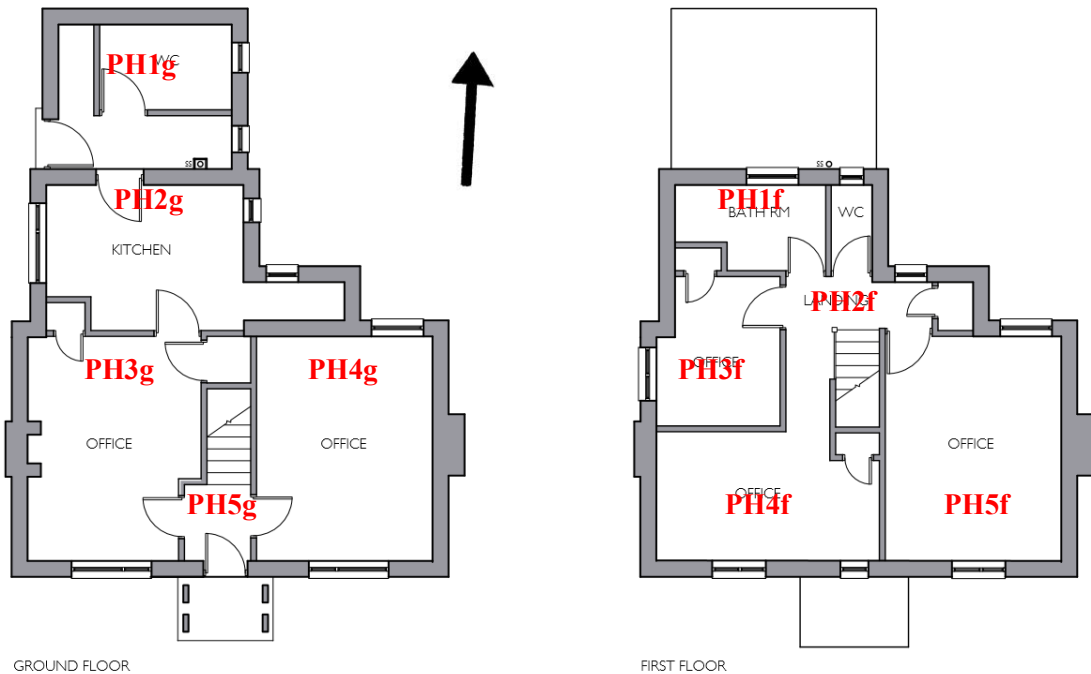


**Figure 7b. The first floor in a drawing of 1999, shown much as it remained at the time of inspection with accommodation converted into offices.**

# Building Analysis



**Figure 8**  
**Ground (top) and first-floor plans of the main Police Station identifying each compartment for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. Adapted from a survey by Robert Hutson Architects. Scale in metres.**



**Figure 9**  
**Ground and first-floor plans of the Police House to the east of the Police Station, identifying each compartment for ease of reference in the text and photographic record. Adapted from a survey by Robert Hutson Architects.**

### Introduction

The substantial former police station at Woodbridge dates from the early 1930s, as indicated by its original architects' plans dated October 1930, and reflects the Arts and Crafts style popularised by major figures of the previous generation such as Edwin Lutyens. The two-storied building is not listed but has been identified by Suffolk Coastal District Council as a non-designated Heritage Asset. Its symmetrical red-brick southern façade extends to 33 m in length (108 ft) with a canted central porch flanked by chimneys and embellished with dressed stone capped by a relief-carved crown. The word POLICE is incised above the entrance door and EAST SUFFOLK is understood to have been erased. A blue lamp bearing the same word formerly hung in the same position. A soldier-course acts as a string course and the steel-framed Crittall windows are set beneath flat arches of thin tile with blocks of square tiles dividing the ground floor lintels from the first-floor sills. As noted above, the building is an early work by the County Architect, C.G. Stillman, who went on to design many civic buildings. It closed in 2015 as an economy measure.

### Layout and Alterations

Figures 5-8 illustrate the changing layout of the building. It originally consisted chiefly of residential accommodation for police officers and cadets, with the latter housed in 'cubicles' divided by screens on the first floor. The police force evolved in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as a military-style organisation staffed largely by single men living in communal 'barracks', and this persisted until real wages were increased during the third quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The charge room and two cells in the eastern rear wing of the U-shaped structure have remained largely unaltered (20-23g in figure 8), but the rest of the building was almost unrecognisable at the time of inspection, consisting of a series of identical offices stripped of fittings but with white-boards mounted on the walls and evidence of computer stations. Both rear wings were shorter initially, with hipped rear gables and single-storied projections to the north, but were later provided with upper stories to increase accommodation (in 1952 to the east and 1966 to

the west). The juvenile detention room or cell to the west of the charge room (19g) was added in 1966 and the steel cell doors replaced in 1983. As noted on the 1930 plans the high eastern windows of the cell passage (22g) are the only non-Crittall windows in the structure and were seemingly re-used from Ipswich Police Station. No original plan of the detached 1960s police house has been located but its layout is typical of contemporary domestic houses with a central stair lobby and living rooms on both sides. It too has been converted into offices. Apart from the fine, uniform array of Crittall windows the principal internal features to survive from the 1930s are the staircases at both ends of the building. The eastern stair is utilitarian, but its western counterpart which appears to have served the Inspector's flat boasts a moulded wooden hand rail with distinctive finials that were surely intended to resemble policemen's helmets.

### **Historical Significance**

The Arts and Crafts southern façade of the police station remains much as it was built and represents an imposing and architecturally distinctive civic structure that is entirely typical of the 1920s and 30s. The stone embellishment of its canted central porch is immediately recognisable as that of a police station despite the loss of its blue lamp. As such, the building fully warrants preservation as a non-designated Heritage Asset. The internal layout was of considerable historic interest as it illustrated the communal, barrack-like nature of major police stations before the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, but apart from its cells and charge room has been altered almost beyond recognition and now forms a series of anonymous offices. The exterior has also been heavily altered by a series of rear extensions.

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*Leigh Alston is a building archaeologist and architectural historian who lectures on the analysis and recording of timber-framed structures in the Department of Archaeology at Cambridge University, but also undertakes commissions on a freelance basis for the National Trust and various county archaeological units. He co-founded the Suffolk Historic Buildings Group in 1993 and served as Chairman for 13 years. Publications include 'Late Medieval Workshops in East Anglia' in 'The Vernacular Workshop' edited by Paul Barnwell & Malcolm Airs (Council for British Archaeology and English Heritage, 2004) and the National Trust guidebook to Lavenham Guildhall.*

***Schedule of full photographic record follows (pp. 14-23)***

## **Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record**

### **Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1**

#### **Photograph no.**

1. The southern facade of the Police Station from Grundisburgh Road with the Police House to right.
2. The symmetrical southern facade showing the stone detailing of the entrance porch.
3. Detail of the southern entrance showing its decorative stone surround with crown at apex.
4. The site from the car park to the north showing the Police House on the left.
5. The site from Moor's Way to the north-west showing the side entrance to the car park.
6. The rear car park seen from the south-east with the 19th century sheds of the builder's yard on the right.
7. The station from the south-west showing its rusticated brick corners with tiled panels between the windows.
8. The eastern exterior of the station showing the high windows lighting the cell passage (22g) to right.
9. Rear exterior of central range showing door to central ground floor corridor (10g) to left.
10. Rear eastern wing from yard to west showing barred window of holding cell (19g) to right of door to exercise yard (E).
11. Rear western wing from east showing door to locker room (6g) set in later brickwork.
12. The station from the north west showing the storage sheds (C) & cycle park to left & generator shed (B) to right.
13. The generator shed (B) from the east.
14. Interior of generator shed (B) from east.
15. Interior of generator shed (B) from west showing eastern entrance door.
16. The western exterior showing the generator shed (B) to left and blue doors to boiler shed on right.
17. The western exterior showing the doors to the boiler shed on the left and the door to the main staircase (12g) in centre.
18. The blue doors of the southern & northern rear storage sheds (C) seen from the north-east.



19. The interior of the southern storage shed (C) seen from its eastern entrance.
20. The interior of the northern storage shed (C) seen from its eastern entrance with cupboard marked 'property garage' on left.
21. Southern facade of the 1960s Police House showing its later PVC windows with the main station to left.
22. The site from the east showing the gable of the Police House in foreground with 19th century sheds to right.
23. The Police House from the rear (north-east) showing its entrance lobby (PH1g) to right.
24. The 1960s Police House from the north showing its proximity to the 1930s main station on the right.
25. The Police House from the rear (north-west) showing its entrance lobby (PH1g) to left.
26. Interior from west of Police House entrance lobby (PH1g) showing door to kitchen on right.
27. Interior from east of Police House entrance lobby (PH1g) showing door to kitchen on left.
28. Interior from west of Police House kitchen (PH2g) showing door to front office (PH3g) on right.
29. Interior from east of Police House kitchen (PH2g) showing door to entrance lobby (PH1g) on right.
30. Western front office of Police House (PH3g) from east showing fireplace adjoining western gable.
31. Western front office of Police House (PH3g) from west showing door to kitchen on left & stair lobby (PH5g) right.
32. Western front office of Police House (PH3g) from south showing door to kitchen on right.
33. Western front office of Police House (PH3g) from north showing door to stair lobby (PH5g) on left.
34. Interior from north of central southern entrance of Police House (PH5g) showing doors to front offices left & right.
35. Interior from south of central southern entrance of Police House (PH5g) showing staircase with doors to front offices left & right.
36. Eastern front office of Police House (PH4g) from north showing door to stair lobby (PH5g) on right.

37. Eastern front office of Police House (PH4g) from south showing door to stair lobby (PH5g) on left.
38. First floor stair landing of Police House (PH2f) seen from east.
39. First floor stair landing of Police House (PH2f) seen from south showing bathroom & WC (PH1f).
40. First floor front eastern office (PH5f) of Police House seen from north.
41. First floor front eastern office (PH5f) of Police House seen from south showing door to stair landing.
42. First floor stair landing of Police House (PH2f) seen from west showing cupboard containing server to east.
43. First floor front western office (PH4f) of Police House seen from west showing door to stair landing on left.
44. First floor front western office (PH4f) of Police House seen from east showing door to stair landing on right.
45. First floor rear western office (PH3f) of Police House seen from east showing door to former bathroom on right.
46. First floor rear western office (PH3f) of Police House seen from south showing door to stair landing on right.
47. Ground floor corridor of main Police Station (10g) from east showing door to public lobby (15g) to left.
48. Ground floor corridor of main Police Station (10g) from west showing door to public lobby (15g) to right.
49. Northern interior of ground floor corridor (10g) showing rear door with typical Crittall window to left.
50. Southern interior of public lobby (15g) showing main entrance door in centre with reception desk to right.
51. Interior from east of public lobby (15g) showing reception desk with main entrance to left.
52. Detail of reception desk to west of public lobby (15g).
53. Rear (northern) interior of public lobby (15g) showing reception desk to left and door to corridor (10g) on right.
54. Interior from west of public lobby (15g) showing main entrance door on right.
55. Detail of tall-sectioned ceiling joists with scars of removed original lath-and-plaster in public entrance lobby (15g).
56. Detail of Crittall window to east of southern interior of public lobby (15g).

57. Western ground floor corridor (9g) from east showing cupboard door to left.
58. Interior from north-west of reception office (14g) showing reception desk & cupboard recess to left.
59. Interior from west of reception office (14g) showing reception desk to right & door to corridor (9g) on left.
60. Interior from south of reception office (14g) showing door to corridor (9g).
61. Southern interior of reception office (14g) showing panic button adjoining reception desk.
62. Southern interior of western ground-floor office (13g).
63. Northern interior of western ground-floor office (13g) showing door to corridor (9g).
64. Western end of ground-floor corridor (9g) showing door to main staircase in centre.
65. Main staircase (12g) from east showing external door in western gable.
66. Main staircase (12g) from west showing door to corridor (9g) on left.
67. Detail of main staircase (12g) from west showing finial of newel post resembling a policeman's helmet.
68. Detail from north of main staircase (12g) showing drop finials in shape of police helmets.
69. Main staircase from south showing finials in shape of police helmets with first-floor landing (12f) in rear.
70. Main staircase (12g) from south showing external door to left and blocked doorway adjoining locker room (7g) in rear.
71. Detail from north of main staircase (12f) from first-floor landing showing newel post finials in shape of helmets.
72. Detail of newel post of main staircase (12) shaped as policeman's helmet.
73. First floor landing of main western staircase (12f) seen from south with door to ladies' WCs (8f) in rear.
74. Locker room (7g) from north showing blocked door to staircase on right and door to corridor (9g) left.
75. Locker room (7g) from south showing western window & corridor (4g) to WCs (2-3g).
76. Locker room (6g) from east showing mirror and door to property store (5g) in centre.
77. Locker room (6g) from west showing external door to yard.

78. Locker room (6g) from south showing door to WCs (2-3g).
79. Entrance to property store (5g) from east.
80. Property store (5g) from south showing shelving adjoining western wall.
81. Drying cupboard between property store (5g) to left & locker room (6g) on right seen from south.
82. Interior of drying cupboard between property store (5g) to left & locker room (6g) on right seen from south.
83. Door of drying cupboard between property store (5g) to left & locker room (6g) on right with original vents and handle.
84. Property store (5g) from north showing shelving adjoining western wall to right.
85. Ceiling of property store (5g) from north showing heating pipes from adjoining boiler room.
86. Entrance from south to WC (2g) at northern end of western wing.
87. Interior from south-east of WC at northern end of western wing (2g).
88. Interior from west of WC at northern end of western wing (2g).
89. Entrance door from west of gents' WC (3g) in north-eastern corner of western wing.
90. Interior from south of gents' WC (3g) in north-eastern corner of western wing.
91. Interior from south of shower room (1g) in north-western corner of western wing showing barred windows.
92. Interior from north of shower room (1g) in north-western corner of western wing.
93. Interior from east of constables' office (8g) showing door to corridor (9g) on left.
94. Interior from north-west of constables' office (8g) showing door to corridor (9g) on right.
95. Detail of original Crittall window in eastern interior of constables' office (8g).
96. Detail of original Crittall window in eastern interior of constables' office (8g) showing serrated catch.
97. Detail of original Crittall window in eastern interior of constables' office (8g) showing typical brass handle.
98. Eastern section of ground-floor corridor (11g) seen from west with door to back staircase (18g) in rear.
99. Eastern section of ground-floor corridor (11g) seen from east showing door to central section (10g).

100. Office to east of public lobby (16g) seen from east with door to corridor (11g) on right.
101. Office to east of public lobby (16g) seen from south showing door to corridor (11g).
102. Office to east of public lobby (16g) seen from north showing mirror window.
103. Report writing room (17g) from south showing PCSO lockers to right.
104. Report writing room (17g) from west showing open PCSO lockers with door to corridor (11g) on left.
105. Report writing room (17g) from west showing closed PCSO lockers with door to corridor (11g) on left.
106. Label on door of locker to west of report writing room (17g) PCSO Moss.
107. Label on door of locker to west of report writing room (17g) PCSO Pither.
108. Report writing room (17g) from north showing window blinds.
109. Report writing room (17g) from east showing door to corridor (11g) to right.
110. Detail of label on door of 'Woodbridge Report Writing Room' (17g).
111. Eastern end of ground floor corridor (11g) showing door to charge room (20g) on left.
112. Charge room (20g) from south showing cell passage (22g) on right & juvenile cell (19g) on left.
113. Charge room (20g) from west showing charge desk with door to corridor (11g) on right & cell passage (22g) left.
114. Charge room (20g) from north showing charge desk with door to corridor (11g) in rear & juvenile cell (19g) to right.
115. Detail from north-east of charge desk in charge room (20g).
116. Detail of cell call lights mounted on southern wall of charge room behind charge desk (20g).
117. Additional detail of cell call lights mounted on southern wall of charge room behind charge desk (20g).
118. Northern interior of charge room (20g) showing door to cell passage with height scale to left.
119. Detail of police height scale to left of door to cell passage in northern interior of charge room (20g).
120. Western interior of charge room (20g) showing door to juvenile detention cell (JD Room).
121. Interior from north-west of juvenile cell (19g) showing steel cell door on left.

122. Interior from west of juvenile cell (19g) showing steel cell door with later storage shelving to left.
123. Detail of internal call switch to left of juvenile cell door (19g).
124. Detail of steel door in eastern interior of juvenile cell (19g) with call switch to left.
125. External detail of viewing aperture in steel door of juvenile cell (19g).
126. Interior from south-west of juvenile cell (19g) showing steel cell door with later shelving to left.
127. Northern interior of juvenile cell (19g) showing later shelving with bed base and western window to left.
128. Western interior of juvenile cell (19g) showing bed base and western window.
129. Cell passage (22g) from south showing doors to cells 1 and 2 on left.
130. Cell passage (22g) from south showing cell numbers painted on eastern wall with high original windows.
131. Detail of high original window in eastern internal wall of cell passage (22g).
132. Cell passage (22g) from north showing doors to cells 1 and 2 on right with numbers painted above.
133. Detail of painted cell number to western interior of cell passage (22g).
134. Interior from eastern entrance of cell 1 (21g) showing high window and later storage shelving lining walls.
135. Detail of WC at western end of northern interior of cell 1 (21g) with graffiti 'Sgt Day's A Bastard'.
136. Interior from west of cell 1 (21g) showing cell door and later storage shelving lining walls.
137. Detail of spy hole and inspection hatch to exterior of steel door of cell 1 (21g).
138. Eastern interior of cell 1 (21g) showing graffiti scratched into blue paint of cell door & jambs.
139. Eastern interior of cell 1 (21g) showing detail of graffiti scratched into blue paint of cell door & jambs.
140. Interior from eastern entrance of cell 2 (23g) showing high window with stainless steel WC and wooden bed base.
141. Interior from west of cell 2 (23g) showing steel door and wooden bed base.
142. Interior from south of cell 2 (23g) showing wooden bed base.

143. Ceiling of cell 2 (23g) from west showing light and Crimestoppers stencil above bed.
144. Detail of erotic graffiti to interior of cell 1 door (23g).
145. Eastern staircase (18g) from east showing door to corridor (11g) on right.
146. Eastern staircase (18g) from west showing external door of eastern gable with understairs cupboard to right.
147. Eastern staircase (18g) from north showing door to understairs cupboard in rear.
148. Interior from north-east of cupboard beneath eastern staircase (18g) showing storage shelving.
149. Eastern staircase (18g) from south showing bars of first-floor landing (18f).
150. First-floor landing of eastern staircase (18f) from north showing steel bars to deter jumping.
151. Southern interior of eastern first-floor office (19f) showing Crittall windows behind blinds.
152. Northern interior of eastern first-floor office (19f) showing blocked doorway to left & door to corridor (11f) on right.
153. Interior from west of eastern first-floor office (19f) showing Crittall windows of southern facade to right.
154. Detail of wooden hinged ventilator in southern interior of eastern first-floor office (19f).
155. Axial central corridor of eastern wing (20f) seen from south with incident room (23g) in rear.
156. Eastern interior of eastern wing's corridor (20f) showing doors to small store rooms (21-22g).
157. Eastern interior of small office to east of corridor in eastern wing (21f).
158. Western interior of small office to east of corridor in eastern wing (21f).
159. Western interior of eastern wing's corridor (20f) showing doors to WCs.
160. Eastern interior of small office to east of corridor in eastern wing (22f).
161. Western interior of small office to east of corridor in eastern wing (22f).
162. Interior from south-east of WC to west of corridor in eastern wing (20f).
163. Incident room at northern end of eastern wing (23f) showing whiteboard attached to gable.
164. Incident room at northern end of eastern wing (23f) seen from east with corridor (20f) on left.

165. Incident room at northern end of eastern wing (23f) seen from west with corridor (20f) on right.
166. Central section of first floor corridor (10f) seen from east with CID offices (15-17f) to left.
167. Interior from north of easternmost CID Office (17f) showing wooden ventilator to left of window.
168. Southern interior of easternmost CID Office (17f) showing wooden ventilator to left of window.
169. Interior from south of easternmost CID Office (17f) showing door to corridor (10f).
170. Detail of Do Not Disturb light outside door of central CID office (16f).
171. Interior from north of central CID Office (16f) showing loft hatch in ceiling.
172. Interior from south of central CID Office (16f) showing loft hatch in ceiling.
173. Softwood roof structure from east seen from loft hatch in ceiling of central CID office (16f).
174. Interior from north of westernmost CID Office (15f) showing canted side of central entrance lobby.
175. Interior from south of westernmost CID Office (15f) showing section of original lath-and-plaster ceiling.
176. Interior from south of westernmost CID Office (15f) showing detail of original lath-and-plaster ceiling.
177. Interior from north of old typists' office (14f) showing cupboards to left.
178. Interior from south of old typists' office (14f) showing cupboards to right.
179. Interior from west of westernmost first-floor office (13f) showing door to corridor (10f) on left.
180. Interior from east of westernmost first-floor office (13f) showing door to corridor (10f) on right.
181. Western end of central section of first-floor corridor (10f) showing entrance to westernmost office (13f) left.
182. Axial corridor of western wing (5f) looking north to kitchen (3f).
183. Axial corridor of western wing (5f) looking south to stair corridor (9f) with stationery cupboards on right.
184. Former dining room (1f) from north showing western windows on left and door to corridor (5f) right.



185. Former dining room (1f) from north showing western windows on right and door to corridor (5f) left.
186. Former dining room (1f) from west showing door to corridor (5f) right and kitchen (3f) to left.
187. The kitchen larder (2f) seen from south-west with the kitchen (3f) in the rear to the right.
188. The first-floor kitchen (3f) seen from the west with the door to the server cupboard on the right.
189. Interior from the east of the server cupboard adjoining the first-floor kitchen (4f) showing the remains of server cabinets.
190. Interior from the west of the server cupboard adjoining the first-floor kitchen (4f).
191. Interior from south of former social room (6f) showing eastern window overlooking courtyard to right.
192. Interior from north of former social room (6f) showing eastern window overlooking courtyard to left.
193. Eastern window of former social room (6f) showing roof of exercise yard adjoining eastern wing (E).
194. Western gable of main stair landing (12f) showing door to ladies' WC (7-8f) on right.
195. Surviving police signage to north of western window on first-floor landing of main staircase (12f).
196. Western interior of washroom (7f) of ladies' WC in western wing.
197. Interior from north of ladies' WC in western wing (8f) showing door to main stair landing (12f) on left.

*Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 24-31*

**Appendix 2 (pp. 24-31): Selected Printed Photographs**



**Illus. 1. The distinctive facade of the 1930s Police Station seen from Grundisburgh Road to the south with the 1960s Police House to the right. (The perimeter fence is a modern addition in course of construction at the time of inspection.)**



**Illus. 2. The symmetrical southern facade showing the stone detailing of the entrance porch with a crown behind the flagpole and the incised word 'POLICE' above the door. A blue lamp bearing the same word is shown in earlier photographs but has been removed. Note the original Crittall windows and the tiled panels between the ground and first-floor windows.**



**Illus. 3. The site from the car park to the north showing the two projecting rear wings with the Police House and single-storied 19<sup>th</sup> century sheds on the left. In their present forms both square-ended gables are later additions and contrast with the elegant hips of their predecessors.**



**Illus. 4. The eastern rear wing from the yard to the west showing the window of the juvenile detention cell (19g) in the centre and the enclosed exercise yard (E) to the left. The upper storey originally ended at the hipped gable above the juvenile cell and was extended in 1952.**



**Illus. 5. The southern facade of the 1960s Police House showing its later PVC windows with the main station to the left and the 19<sup>th</sup> century brick sheds to the right. The house operated most recently as additional office accommodation.**



**Illus. 6. The interior from the east of the public lobby (15g) showing the reception desk with the central main entrance on the left and a notice board on the right.**



**Illus. 7.** The original main staircase at the western end of the building as seen from the first-floor landing (12f) to the north. The finials of the newel posts bear a striking and surely deliberate resemblance to contemporary police helmets.



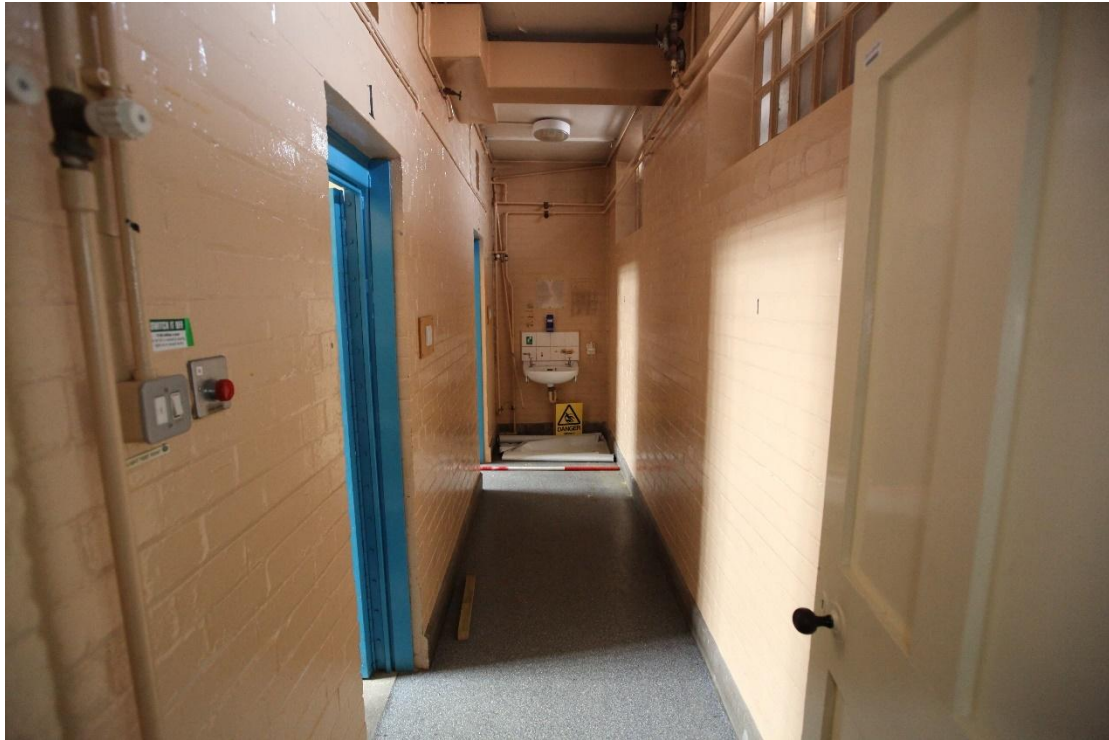
**Illus. 8.** An original metal-framed Crittall window, typical of those found throughout the building, with bronze handles, latches and catches. This example is in the eastern internal wall of the former constables' room, which was originally a kitchen (8g).



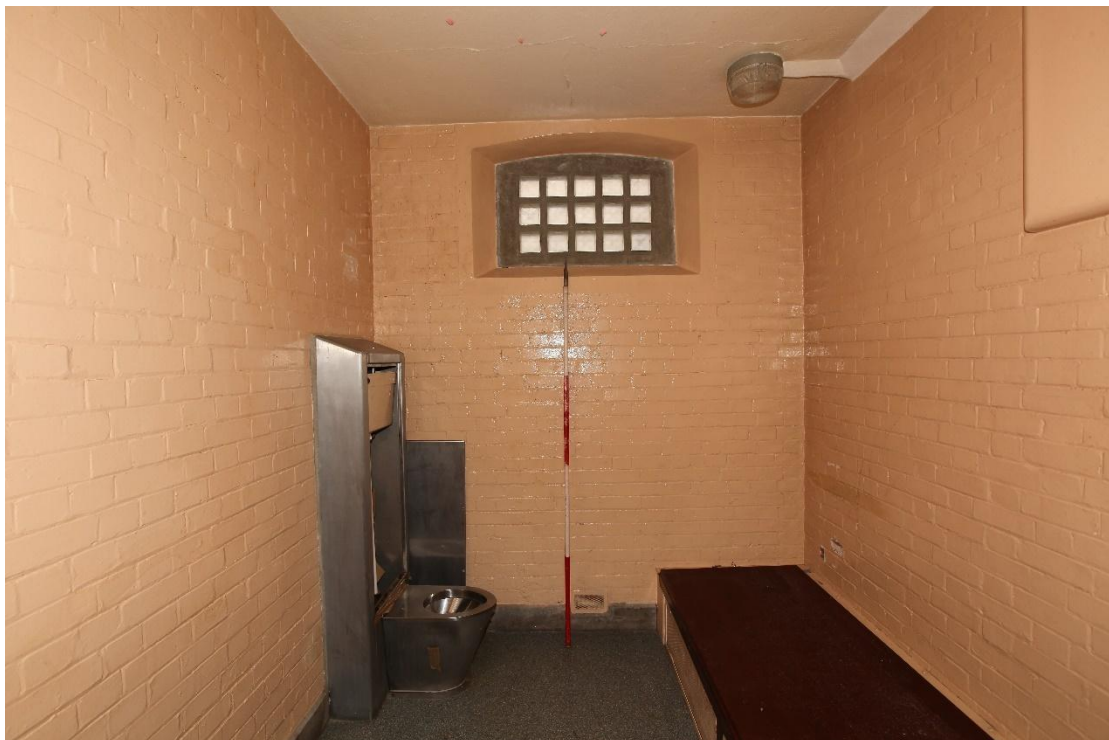
**Illus. 9. The charge room (20g) seen from the north, with the charge desk in the centre (facing right), the entrance from the main corridor (11g) in the rear and the blue-painted steel door of the juvenile detention cell (19g) on the right.**



**Illus. 10. The juvenile detention cell (19g) from the west showing the steel door opening onto the charge room (20g). This cell is an addition of 1966 but was evidently converted into a storage shed in recent years as the shelving on the left is a modern insertion.**



**Illus. 11.** The original cell passage of the 1930s (22g) seen from the south with the doors to cells 1 and 2 on the left. The number of each cell is painted above its door and on the opposite wall. The high windows of this passage are said on the original plans to have been re-used from Ipswich.



**Illus. 12.** The interior from its eastern entrance of cell 2 (23g) adjoining the northern gable on the right (identical to cell 1). The wooden bed-base on the right appears to pre-date the stainless-steel WC, which is a late-20th century insertion.



**Illus. 13. The interior of cell 2 seen from the west, showing its steel door, covered in incised graffiti, and wooden bed-base.**



**Illus. 14. The first-floor landing of the relatively plain staircase (18f) at the eastern end of the main building, viewed from the rear (north). The steel bars are later insertions presumably designed to deter jumping. This stair initially linked the communal ground-floor mess and kitchen to the first-floor cadets' cubicles and constables' bedrooms.**





**Illus. 15.** The axial central first-floor corridor of the eastern wing (20f), seen from south, with the incident room (23g) in the rear and the door to the eastern staircase (18f) on the right. The appearance of this corridor is typical of those elsewhere in the building.



**Illus. 16.** The incident room at the northern end of the eastern wing (23f), as seen from west, with the central corridor (20f) on the right. Note the whiteboard on the northern gable to the left. Both the upper and lower storeys are characterised by almost identical offices of varying size, as is the interior of the former Police House. This room was added in 1952 as a ‘single men’s sitting room’.





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