



Former Police Station Madeira Road, Bournemouth

Historic Building Record



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Kier Construction (Southern) to produce a historic building record of the former Police Station on the south side of Madeira Road, Bournemouth, Dorset centred on National Grid Reference 409425, 091555. The building lies within the proposed development site of Livingstone Academy on land at Madeira Road and Stafford Road. A planning application (ref: 7-2018-8363-G) and application for Listed Building Consent (ref: 7-2018-5090-L) are currently under consideration for the redevelopment of the site. The proposal involves the demolition of the former Police Station and this historic building record was required in response to draft planning conditions issued by the Local Planning Authority (Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council (BCPC)).

The former Police Station is a purpose-built Police Headquarters and divisional station designed by borough architect John Burton and opened in September 1956. The building predominantly dates to the 1950s but retains and incorporates the cell block from an earlier police station which opened in 1869 on the same site. It also includes some 1970s and 1980s extensions and alterations. The two cell blocks to the rear of the building were constructed circa 1923-33 and 1974-78 and there is possibly a remnant of 1890s phase fabric at lower ground level. A previously external wall is fossilised within the building.

The former Police Station is a five-storey (lower-ground to third floor) irregular plan building. The main range is constructed of Bedford grey facing bricks on a Portland stone plinth and has a hipped roof clad in pantiles. The early 20th century (eastern) cell block is a two-storey, flat roofed red brick structure and the 1970s western cell block 1980s custody block are flat-roofed extensions constructed in modern brickwork.

The main range primarily comprises standard non-descript offices, some of which have been knocked through to create larger spaces. The oak-panelled Chief Constable's office is located on the first floor. The main foyer for enquiries and three of five interview rooms are located on the ground floor with kitchen, canteen and officers' mess on the second floor. The custody and detention areas occupy the west corner of the building and include an exercise yard at lower ground floor level. There is separate controlled access to these areas at the rear of the station. The glazed brick-lined cells survive in good condition and are evocative of when the station was in use. Conversely, the majority of office fixtures and fittings have been removed so the specific function/location of various units and teams is difficult to identify. Period boiler and lift plant were identified and recorded in-situ.

This historic building record comprises a Level 3 (analytical) record of the former Police Station. Research sources at the Bournemouth Library, Dorset Police Archive, BCPC archives and online were consulted to better understand the history and development of the site. The Site work was carried out on the 1st-2nd July 2019 during which a photographic survey and metric survey (involving amendments to existing floorplan and elevation data) were carried out and used to inform, provide supporting evidence and illustrate the historic building record.

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Grace Flood and Bob Davis carried out the site survey and photography. Grace Flood carried out the historic research and compiled this report. Illustrations were provided by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Matt Rous.



Former Police Station, Madeira Road, Bournemouth

Historic Building Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Kier Construction (Southern) (hereafter, 'the Client') to carry out historic building record of the former Police Station, Madeira Road, Bournemouth, BH1 1PA (hereafter, 'the Site' **Figure 1**). The prominent five-storey (lower-ground to third floor) building was constructed circa 1955 and had been identified as a non-designated heritage asset.

1.1.2 A planning application (ref: 7-2018-8363-G) and application for Listed Building Consent (LBC) (ref: 7-2018-5090-L) were submitted to and are currently under consideration by the Local Planning Authority (Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council (BCPC)) for the development of land at Madeira Road and Stafford Road by the Department of Education. The proposal will involve the demolition of the former Police Station and associated buildings, alterations and conversion of the former [Magistrates'] Court buildings, erection of a 4-5 storey School building with associated works including Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA), play areas, vehicular accesses, parking, Landscaping and public realm works. The new school will be known as Livingstone Academy.

1.1.3 Historic England's advice in response to the planning application (dated 20 December 2018) states:

Should you be minded to accept the loss of the former police station, we recommend the building is fully recorded and the results made publically [sic] accessible through the local Historic Environment Record. Further information on building recording can be found in our published guidance Understanding Historic Buildings. (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/heaq099-understanding-historic-buildings/>). We suggest the structure is recorded at level 3, details of which are set out on page 26 of the above guidance.

1.1.4 In response to the advice, the LPA issued a draft planning condition, which states:

The Police Station shall be fully recorded at level 3 (in accordance with the Historic England publication 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'). The record shall be deposited and approved in writing as sufficient by the Local Planning Authority prior to any works of demolition to the building starting on site.

1.1.5 This historic building record has been carried out in line with a written scheme of investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2019), which was submitted to and approved by the LPA prior to the commencement of any works.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The former Police Station, Madeira Road, Bournemouth, BH1 1PA is located in central Bournemouth on the south side and towards the east end of Madeira Road, close to the



Madeira roundabout. It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 409425, 091555 (**Figure 1**).

- 1.2.2 The (planning application) Site boundary encompasses an irregular plan area between Madeira Road to the north and Stafford Road to the west. The former Police Station (**Plate 1** right) occupies the north end of the Site. It is linked to a residential building known as the Annexe (no. 33 Stafford Road; **Plate 2**) at its north-west end and to a complex of law courts to the south-west. The Grade II listed early 20th century Bournemouth County Court and its 1960s Magistrate's Court extension occupy the west side of the site and face Stafford Road (**Plate 3**). A building to the rear of the magistrates' court is the former police station social club. The centre of the site comprises a mix of open and multi-storey car parking accessed from Madeira Road (**Plate 4**). A separate car park at the south end of the site is accessed via Stafford Road. On the west side of the site are two residential buildings (former police residences) nos. 2,4 and 6 Madeira Road (**Plate 1** left) and 1-4 Madeira Court (**Plate 4** right) and the south-west corner of the site is occupied by garages.
- 1.2.3 The current Bournemouth Police Station (Eastern Divisional Headquarters) lies on the north side of Madeira Road, opposite the former Police Station.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims or purpose of the historic building record were to:

- Establish the character, history, dating, form and development of the former Police Station;
- Provide a better understanding of the former Police Station, compile a lasting record, and disseminate the results.

2.2 Objectives

The aims have been achieved by making an analytical record of the former Police Station, commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England (HE) Level 3 record. The data from the building record will be made publicly available via this report and the project archive.

3 METHODS

3.1 Scope

3.1.1 The historic building record is specifically targeted on the former Police Station, which is highlighted on **Figure 1**. Other buildings on site (including the attached Annexe) have been covered in general views as part of the photographic record but were not recorded in detail.

3.1.2 The methods used to record the building are outlined below.

3.2 Documentary research

3.2.1 Documentary research sources located at the Bournemouth Library and the Dorset Police Archive were examined in order to better understand and illustrate the history and development of the building. Previous assessment reports, information supplied by the Client and information found online were also utilised.



3.2.2 Following completion of the recording and submission of the first draft report in July 2019, original drawings of the building came to light in October 2019 held within the planning archives of the LPA. Consequently, some of the better surviving proposal drawings dating from March 1954 have been included in this report (**Appendix**). Other amendment drawings dating from March-April 1954 and drawings relating to the adjacent police flats dating from 1956 and police houses dating from 1965, survive in the LPA archives, but have not been included within this report. Where legible, details of the individual drawings are provided in the **References** section.

3.3 Site work

3.3.1 The Site work was carried out on the 1st-2nd July 2019 by buildings archaeologists from Wessex Archaeology.

3.3.2 The historic building record was primarily informed by a visual examination of the building during the site visit.

Photographic record

3.3.3 A photographic survey was carried out to inform and illustrate the historic building record. The approach was to capture a series of oblique views that give an overall impression of the size and shape of the building both externally and internally, including its principle rooms and circulation areas. Also, views at right-angles to the subject were taken in order to record specific features, details or complex historical information. The survey included:

- General views of the building;
- The building's external appearance;
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas;
- External or internal structural or decorative details, which are relevant to the building's design, development and use;
- Machinery and other plant, or evidence for its former existence; and
- Any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building.

3.3.4 High-quality digital format images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D MkIII full frame digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability). A photographic scale of an appropriate size was included in all general and detailed views (if practicable). The location and direction of photographic views was recorded on the site location plan and marked on the 'as existing' floor plan drawings (provided by the client). Accompanying photographic registers were completed and provide, as a minimum, the direction of the view and a brief description of the subject.

3.3.5 Selected images from the photographic record have been used to illustrate the report (**Plates 1-70**). The plate viewpoints are marked on the site and floor plans (**Figures 1 and 3-7**).

Drawn record

3.3.6 A drawn record has been made of the former Police Station. Detailed existing metric survey data (plans and elevations) were provided by the Client. These drawings were taken to site as hard copy printouts and digitally in CAD on a tablet PC and were checked for accuracy. Dimensions were checked using a Leica distance meter (DISTO) and hand measuring tape. Error corrections, or additional architectural and archaeological information were added to the drawings as necessary.



3.3.7 Following the completion of the recording work on site, the survey data was enhanced to appropriate standards in line with HE 2016 guidelines. The scaled plan and elevation drawings are presented in the report as **Figures 3-8**.

3.4 On site constraints

3.4.1 At the time of the photographic survey (1st-2nd July 2019) the site was bounded by hoardings, which obscured the ground floor of the police station and other buildings from external view. However, the hoarding was not in place in January 2018 when the site was visited for a Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The assessment photographs from 2018 have been used to augment the 2019 photographic record to better inform and illustrate the historic building record. The plates in this report comprise a mix of 2018 and 2019 images.

3.5 Written account

3.5.1 The body of the report comprises an analytical written account of the former Police Station.

3.5.2 The report includes the following written elements:

- A non-technical summary;
- Site location as an address and in the form of a National Grid Reference;
- A note of any statutory designation;
- The date(s) of the survey;
- The circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints;
- An account of the historical development of the building including cartographic evidence (historic map regression);
- An account of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development, with supporting evidence;
- An account of building's past and present use, with evidence;
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building;
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements; and
- Bibliographic and other references and a list of the sources consulted.

3.6 Report Illustration

3.6.1 The written account is supplemented by the drawn record and a selection of the photographic record as required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. Report illustrations include:

- Site location plan (annotated with plate viewpoints);
- Building floor plans (enhanced with architectural and archaeological information and annotated with plate viewpoints);
- Elevations;
- Selected plates from the photographic record;
- Original archive drawings;



- Other supporting illustrations (subject to permissions).

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Police force in Bournemouth

4.1.1 Although now in the county of Dorset, Bournemouth previously formed part of Hampshire until 1974. Hampshire County Constabulary was formed in 1839. Its coverage included Bournemouth and Isle of Wight.

4.1.2 There was no constable stationed at Bournemouth until 1856, before this it was covered by the constable based in Holdenhurst. By 1875 the town was part of the Ringwood Division and had one Sergeants' station (on site) and two other stations at Iford and Moordown. By 1884, an Inspector was in charge of the Madeira Road police station with other stations at Pokedown, Springbourne, Moordown and Westbourne and a total police strength of 14. In 1892 Bournemouth reached divisional status, the first Superintendent was appointed, and police strength had risen to 44. Subsequently, a new police station was built at Gloucester Road, Boscombe, opening in 1894 (Ford 1963, 4-8).

4.1.3 Communications and mobility were factors in the large number of stations required, as at this time policemen travelled on foot or by horse. Bicycles were first introduced at Bournemouth (Madeira Road) police station in 1896 (ibid, 10). A few motor vehicles were in use by 1935, at which time there were stations at Bournemouth (on site), Boscombe, Ensbury Park, Holdenhurst, Kinson, Moordown, Pokesdown, Southbourne, Wallisdown, Westbourne and Winton (ibid, 17).

4.1.4 The idea to form a separate Borough force was raised as early as 1882 but did not occur until 1948. The Bournemouth Borough Police force was established on 1st April 1948. The strength of the force on formation was 205, headed by a Chief Constable. The force was organised with a headquarters (at 28 Dean Road) and two divisions 'A' (Central) and 'B' (Boscombe). Divisional headquarters were at Madeira Road and Gloucester Road respectively. 'A' Division was responsible for policing Westbourne, the Town Centre, the Lansdowne Area, the East Cliff to Boscombe Chine and part of Springbourne (ibid, 6 and 19-22).

4.1.5 The Police Act 1964 gave the Home Secretary the power to amalgamate Police Forces to form larger units and in May 1966 sweeping amalgamations were announced throughout the country. Subsequently, Bournemouth Borough Police merged with Dorset County Constabulary on 1st October 1967 to form Dorset and Bournemouth Constabulary (ibid, addendum). On 1st April 1974 this amalgamated force took over some areas from Hampshire, mainly around Christchurch, and was renamed Dorset Police. The current Dorset Police headquarters at Winfrith opened in 1977 (annual police report 1977). The Police Station on Site continued to operate as a divisional headquarters.

4.2 The development of the former Police Station

Early development

4.2.1 The former Police Station on Site is a purpose-built Police Headquarters that opened in 1956. It replaced a 19th century Police Station on the same site. However, the existing cell blocks were retained and incorporated into the 1950s building (**Appendix**).

4.2.2 The earlier 'County Police Station' opened in 1869 (when Madeira Road was known as Oxford Road). Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (**Figures 2A** and **2B**) show the development

of its plan form, as well as the development of the rest of the Livingstone Academy application site.

- 4.2.3 In the 1890s the Police Station was extensively enlarged at its north-west end and south corner (1898 OS map revised in 1896, **Figure 2A**).
- 4.2.4 An infill/link block between the Police Station and the law courts was constructed at some point between the survey of the 1924 and 1933 OS maps (revised 1923 and 1931 respectively, **Figure 2B**). It contains the upper and lower male cells. The construction of this block also created the irregular plan exercise yard. This space previously had steps along its west side as depicted on the 1933 (revised 1931) and 1947 (revised 1940) OS maps (**Figure 2B**). Before its demolition, the south-east corner of the 19th century Police Station bounded the east side of the yard. Currently, the custody reception block forms the upper part of the east wall of the yard.
- 4.2.5 Preparatory work on a new police headquarters at Madeira Road began in the late 1930s. The first portion of the work comprising the '*inspectors', sergeants' and constables' quarters, stores, garages etc.*' was completed, but the Second World War postponed the development of the new offices (Bournemouth Echo article 12/11/1937). The 1947 OS map revised in 1940 (**Figure 2B**) shows the police residences alongside the earlier 'Police Station'.
- 4.2.6 Development of the new police headquarters did not recommence until the 1950s. The intention was to incorporate the 'A' Division Police Station and Borough Police Headquarters on the same site. The new building was designed by the Borough Architect, John Burton and advanced plans were in production by early 1954 (Bournemouth Times and Directory article 19 February 1954). Original proposal drawings dated March 1954 and stamped by the County Borough of Bournemouth Borough Engineer's Dept. 'Received' on 20 April 1954 are presented in the **Appendix**. Other drawings dating from March and April 1954 (not reproduced) show minor amendments were made later on. Construction began shortly afterwards and by July 1956 was nearing completion (Bournemouth Echo article 11 July 1956). The building officially opened on 27th September 1956 (Bournemouth Echo article 28 September 1956).

1956 layout

- 4.2.7 The proposed layout of the building can be seen in the original architect's drawings (**Appendix**). In addition, a Bournemouth Echo article dated 11 July 1956 includes a description of the new Police Station and details of its internal layout:

- Ground Floor

'in the terrazzo flooring [of the foyer] is a glass mosaic of the borough coat of arms which is also the force's badge...In the ceiling of the entrance hall...the pre-stressed flooring of the first floor is coffered to break the sound...

...Leading off the main corridor are the parade room, the charge rooms and drunk testing room, which will have the famous white line inlaid in the floor finish. A sloping passage forms the connection to the existing cell blocks.'

- First Floor

'On the first floor is the Chief Constable's office suite...an oak-panelled room with wood-block flooring. Fitted into the panelling is a convector heater. A bathroom with shower and secretarial office open off the chief's room.'



This floor also carries the main administrative and clerical rooms. The headquarter's [sic] nerve centre, the wireless and telephone rooms, is a a [sic] few doors away from the Chief Constable's office.

...a spacious block of rooms devoted to photography...The photographic rooms are considered the best equipped in the country. There are benches, cupboards, sinks, special lighting and even acid-proof flooring...

The rest of the offices on this floor are devoted to CID [Criminal Investigation Department] work.'

- Second Floor

'The canteen...has the usual service counter with...food preparation in the spacious kitchen.

Nearby is the officers' mess, and women's quiet room.

A conference room has been included on this floor.

At the end of the second floor are rooms for use by the chief air raid warden and chief of the special police.

A spacious and well equipped flat for a resident caretaker is also included on the top floor.'

- Third Floor

'The roof space has been left deliberately open...to make provision for future expansion.'

- Lower Ground Floor

'The basement is...well utilised. Apart from the usual boiler rooms it takes in a museum, equipped with glass-topped cases for the benefit of young members of the force who are still studying; record rooms, a drying room, lost and found property rooms, stores and meter and battery rooms. The boiler house contains three oil-fired boilers.'

Subsequent development

4.2.8 Information about the further development of Bournemouth Central Police Station (as it was known) is provided in the annual police reports. Alterations/improvements to the building included:

- 1966 - completion of a new Operations Room
- 1971-72 - a scheme to convert the former Parade Room and adjoining accommodation into a new Control Room was completed in May 1972
- 1974-78 - In 1974 approval was granted to extend/improve the cells and work was completed in 1978. The scheme involved the modernisation of the old cells and erection of a small female block complete with detention rooms and a matron's room. This block lies at the north-west end of the building and adjoins the annexe and the county court. At the same time the security in the main foyer was updated and improvements were made to the charge room (no details available).

- 1981 - Capital estimates for 1981/82 included £20,000 for the extension of Bournemouth Central Police Station. The 1981 annual report does not provide details and the reports for the next few years were not available. However, Building Control records for 1981 indicate these were several smaller two-storey extensions formed between the County Court and the Annexe (Client pers. comm. 13/06/2019).
- 4.2.9 The 1950s Police Station with its 1970s and 1981 extensions is depicted on the 1983 OS map (**Figure 2B**).
- 4.2.10 More recently, the front of the station has been altered with the addition of disabled ramp on the east side of the entrance in 1993 (application 7-1993-08363-D) and railings added to the existing brick boundary wall in 1998 (application 7-1998-08363-F).
- 4.2.11 Construction of the current Police Station on the north side of Madeira Road was approved in 1991 and it opened in 1993. However, the former Police Station continued in use until circa 2010.
- ### 4.3 The development of other buildings on site
- 4.3.1 The 1870 Ordnance Survey OS map (**Figure 2A**) shows the site then comprised a mix of open land, the County Police Station on Madeira (then Oxford) Road and the future site of the county court occupied by a detached and semi-detached (likely residential) buildings on Stafford Road.
- 4.3.2 The Lansdowne British school was previously located within the site in the area now occupied by the south-east end of the Police Station and nos. 2, 4, and 6 Madeira Road. The school was initially established in 1858 and moved to the site in Madeira (then Oxford) Road in 1875. It had segregated yards to the rear, in the approximate location of the existing car park yard. The School closed in 1935 due to lack of numbers. It is shown on the mapping in **Figure 2A**.
- 4.3.3 In the 1890s a police court building with adjoining prisoner accommodation was constructed to the rear south-east of the Police Station (seen on the 1898 OS map (revised 1896) **Figure 2A**). This building survives on site and has been incorporated into the existing law courts complex.
- 4.3.4 By 1907 as seen on the OS map published in 1909 (**Figure 2A**), development in Bournemouth had expanded with the construction of large number of dwellings in the area surrounding the site. This included a series of (likely residential) properties comprising terraced, detached and semi-detached buildings on both sides of Stafford Road.
- 4.3.5 The list entry for the County Court dates it to 1908-14 by F W Lacey (Borough Surveyor) and H. A. Collins and the foundation stone to the right of the main entrance is dated 1912. The County Court replaced the detached and semi-detached properties seen on the 1909 map, but the terraced buildings were retained. It incorporates the 1890s Police Court/prisoner accommodation building into its plan form. The amalgamated law courts complex is depicted on the 1924 OS map (revised 1923, **Figure 2A**).
- 4.3.6 Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Madeira Road, nos. 1-4 Madeira Court and a small store to the south-east of the latter were constructed in 1937 (Bournemouth Echo article dated 12/11/1937) and are identified on a 1953 plan as the inspectors' houses, constables' houses and police cycle store (plan supplied by the client from the Dorset Police Archives). Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Madeira Road were subsequently converted to police offices in 1971-72 (annual police report 1971).

- 4.3.7 The annexe (no. 33 Stafford Road) is contemporary with and connected to the north-west end of the 1950s Police Station. It was purpose-built as three police flats for senior police offices and replaced a late 19th century building called “Bradings”, which was also used for police accommodation. Surviving drawings in the LPA archives dating from May 1956 (not reproduced) show the original layout of the new building.
- 4.3.8 The 1947 OS map (revised in 1940 **Figure 2B**) shows substantial changes to the site. The School had been replaced by the existing buildings nos. 2, 4 and 6 Madeira Road and 1-4 Madeira Court constructed in 1937. One of the rows of terraced housing in the south-western corner of the Site was cleared, which might be indicative of serious bomb damage (Dynasafe Bactec 2017, 10) and modest rear extensions to the courts were constructed in the south-east part of the site.
- 4.3.9 Further redevelopment took place between the publication of the 1951-62 edition and the 1963-1972 OS maps (not reproduced). In the 1960s, the terraced properties in the south-west part of the site were demolished to enable the construction of a large extension to the County Court. This extension (the Magistrates Court) opened in September 1967. The existing multi-storey car park was also constructed around this time.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following description is illustrated by floor plans and elevation drawings (**Figures 3-8**), photographs (**Plates 1-70**) and by comparison with original proposed architect drawings of the building that have come to light post-survey (**Appendix**). These drawings have shed light on the original functions of the rooms within the building.
- 5.1.2 The former Police Station is located on the south side of Madeira Road and faces north-east. It consists of a five storey (lower-ground to third floor) main range with single-storey (ground) custody and two two-storey (lower-ground and ground floor) cell block components to the rear.
- 5.1.3 Internally, the distinction between these components is less apparent because the lower-ground and ground floor rooms within the west corner of the main range are functionally related/interconnected to the custody and cell blocks. Areas related to the cell blocks will be described as part of the cell block section even if physically within the main range, and likewise for custody-related areas.

5.2 The Main Range

Exterior

- 5.2.1 The main range is a predominantly rectangular plan block orientated north-west to south-east on its long axis with a stair tower at its north-west end (lower-ground to second storey) and another off-centre stair tower to the rear (the main stairwell, lower-ground to third floor; **Plates 5-8**). The lower ground floor is partly below ground, and the third floor is located within the roof space. Excluding the stair towers and plinth, the main range measures approximately by 44.45 m in length and 11.1 m in width.
- 5.2.2 A newspaper article (Bournemouth Echo, 11 July 1956) includes an illustration of the nearly finished Police Station (**Plate 9**) and specific information about its construction materials, internal layout and decorative elements.

- 5.2.3 The walls of the main range are constructed from Bedford grey facing bricks on a Portland stone plinth. The roofs are hipped and clad in brown pantiles. The roof over the main range has a central ornamental ventilating duct (lantern) in Burma teak, four flat-roofed dormers to the front elevation and two to the rear (one of which allows access on a small platform at the base of a tall brick chimney. The lantern and dormers are clad in copper.
- 5.2.4 The main entrance to the building is central to the front elevation (**Plate 10**). The entrance consists of bronze-framed glazed double doors and windows set within a moulded Portland stone surround. It is reached via a flight of steps with substantial masonry piers either side. Previously, a lantern was mounted on each pier, but these were removed prior to survey. Similarly, bronze letters that spelt 'POLICE' have been removed from above the door. Also, the flag pole is now fixed to the side of the building rather than stood in the ground (**Plate 11**). The Bournemouth Coat of Arms is carved into a block of Portland stone above the entrance between the first and second floors. This was carved by a local craftsman Leonard Loram (Bournemouth Echo, 1st November 1955; **Plates 12-13** and **Figure 8**). It includes the town motto 'Pulchritudo et Salubritas', which means 'Beauty and Health'. To the west of the entrance there is a short section of metal railing that includes the Bournemouth coat of arms, whereas the railing on the other side has been removed to install the disabled ramp.
- 5.2.5 Fenestration within the main range is regular and predominantly consists of mild steel framed (Crittall) windows. These are set within concrete surrounds on the front and side elevations, whereas the windows to the rear have brick and tile window heads and concrete sills. The majority are four-light double-casement and awning types, but there are narrower two-light types located either side of the Coat of Arms above the main entrance and wider six-light types to the rear. Most of the windows retain their original bronze fittings. The lower ground floor windows on the front elevation cut through the stone plinth, but some have been blocked.
- 5.2.6 Besides the front entrance, access to the main range is from the rear. There is an original wide doorway, which leads into a rear entrance lobby (G25), but the external ramp up to this opening is a later addition and the door is a modern replacement. A fire exit with an external canopy has been inserted at the west corner of the building. Rear access to the building is also possible through the custody reception block and via an internal stairwell (LG01/G09) located between the male cell block and the law courts (**Plate 8**).

Interior

- 5.2.7 The west corner of the main range at lower ground and ground level forms part of an early 20th century cell block, and possibly one corner of the 1890s Police Station, that has been incorporated into the 1950s building. Apart from this, the main range of the Police Station dates to 1954-56 with some later modifications.
- 5.2.8 As illustrated in **Figures 3-7**, the internal layout of the main range on each floor follows a similar pattern with the exception of the west corner at lower-ground and ground level. A spinal corridor along the central axis provides access to the main and north-west stairwells, the lift shaft (adjacent to the main stairwell) and to rooms either side. Also, on the ground to second floors the main toilet facilities are located to the east of the lift shaft.
- 5.2.9 Internally, the original load-bearing and partition walls are brick-built, whereas later partition walls are typically thinner stud and plasterboard construction.
- 5.2.10 On the ground to second floor, most of the rooms are offices with male and female toilet facilities located to the south-east of the main stairwell. The entrance foyer for enquiries



- (G32) has been redecorated. The reported terrazzo flooring with inlaid glass mosaic has either been removed or is hidden beneath later vinyl floor tiles and the coffered ceiling remains intact but is obscured by an inserted suspended ceiling. The room is divided into two parts. The north-west end of the foyer (**Plate 14**) is accessible to the public and there are rows of chairs for those making enquiries at this end of the room. Three enquiry desk counters arranged in a staggered formation separate the south-east end of the room, which is only accessible for police staff (**Plate 15**).
- 5.2.11 The coffered ceiling is still visible within the ground floor main corridor (**Plate 16**). On the lower ground to second floor, the main corridor and the main and north-west stairwells are finished with terrazzo dado panelling. The original staircases with metal balustrade and moulded handrail survive almost intact, although the stairs in the north-west stairwell are inlaid with a band of blue mosaics that have been covered by later adhesive stair treads (**Plate 17-18**).
- 5.2.12 On the ground floor, most of the office spaces are concentrated in the south-east half of the floor. It is difficult to be more specific due to the lack of surviving fixtures and fittings but most of the presumed office spaces retain one or more notice boards and white boards fixed to the walls. The charge rooms and drunk testing room reported in 1956 were not able to be identified. The parade room that was converted to a Control Room in 1972 is likely the large Briefing Room office at the south-east end of the building (G29; **Plate 19**).
- 5.2.13 Rooms in the west corner of the ground floor form part of the custody or detention areas and are described in sections 5.3 and 5.4.
- 5.2.14 The north corner of the ground floor includes three interview rooms, a kitchen and 'livescan' room where CCTV was monitored. The interview room walls are lined with fibrous wood or other acoustic panels to absorb sound (**Plate 20-21**). Two cells on the lower ground floor have also been converted to interview rooms (LG31 and LG09), making five in total.
- 5.2.15 On the first floor, the Chief Constable's office suite survives relatively intact (F23-26) and was most recently used by the central section commander. The office (F24) is lined in oak panelling and the parquet floor remains in-situ beneath the carpet. There are a series of fitted cupboards along the window-side wall and a heater fitted in the opposite wall. A recess with electrical fittings above the heater may have been for a clock (**Plate 22**). There is no surviving evidence to differentiate the nerve centre, photographic rooms or CID offices reported on this floor in 1956. Modern signage indicates that prior to the closure of the station, the central section commander, central section, town centre squad, partnership inspector, crime desk, analysts and uniform aide (clerical support) were located on this level. Remnant paper signs and information left on white boards indicate that squads were identified alphabetically i.e. F, G, H J and K Squad.
- 5.2.16 Some offices throughout the building have been lined with acoustic panels but most have plastered wall finishes and either carpeted or cork tile flooring. The cork tiles are also present within the main corridors and main stairwell at first and second floor levels (**Plate 23**). Some partition walls have been knocked through to create larger spaces (e.g. offices S07 and S08 on the second floor (**Plate 24**) and F29 on the first floor). Conversely some spaces have been subdivided with additional partition walls and door openings (e.g. G22 and G23 on the ground floor). Many of the doors throughout the main range are original and consist of plain or part-glazed types with fanlights overhead. A large number retain their original brass door furniture. This includes the part-glazed double doors to the foyer (G32), rear entrance lobby (G25) and the stairwells (**Plates 25-26**). Likewise, almost all the original

- metal-framed windows within the main range survive intact, complete with brass fittings (**Plate 27**).
- 5.2.17 Modern signage indicates that facilities on the second floor recently consisted of C.I.D., Investigation Unit, Serious Crime Unit, the Watch Manager, Community Relations and the Rest Room/Kitchen. The latter (S12) is located at the east end of the second floor and probably corresponds to the kitchen and canteen reported in 1956. Adjacent to the kitchen is a space that appears to have been a balcony (S13), now infilled with a modern uPVC window. The kitchen is accessible via a large communal space (S11) that is decoratively high status and was likely to have been the officers' mess. It features two columns that support the floor above, a coved cornice, moulded dado rail and parquet flooring now covered by carpet (**Plate 28**). There is a change centre machine mounted beside the entrance to this room. The front of the machine depicts coins marked 'New Pence', which suggests it was manufactured between 1968 and 1981 (**Plate 29**).
- 5.2.18 Apart from the kitchen, officers' mess and toilet facilities, the rest of the second floor appears to have been used as offices, although, at the time of the survey, there was insufficient information to positively identify the location of individual teams or departments. Subsequently, the provision of original architects proposal drawings (**Appendix**) have shown the likely original function of rooms on this floor.
- 5.2.19 The second to third floor stairwell at the west end of the building is a later insertion (**Plate 30**). It allows direct access into the identification suite, which occupies the west end of the third floor. This includes a very small Witnesses Waiting Room (T04) and the Observation and Parade rooms (T06 and T07) with a row of windows between the two (**Plates 31-32**).
- 5.2.20 The rest of the third floor includes a utility/roof access room containing water tanks (T11), the lift plant room and various store rooms including a large 'Records' room at the east end that is full of timber shelving. The records room was previously located on the lower ground floor (Bournemouth Echo 11 July 1956). The OTIS lift mechanism includes a period A.C. motor and relay system that appear to date from the late 1960s, with service records dating back to 1967. The motor is marked with the OTIS logo, serial numbers G.01, 08/GO6026 and 286615 and type 2722 (**Plates 33-34**).
- 5.2.21 The roof structure of the main range consists of a steel frame manufactured by Dorman Long and Co. Ltd of Middlesbrough (**Plate 35**). It is exposed throughout most of the third floor level.
- 5.2.22 The lower ground floor of the main range contains a mix of service and storage rooms. The functions of the majority of the rooms can only be identified by surviving door signage and reference to the original proposal drawings (**Appendix**) because most of the fixtures and fittings have been removed. LG22 was most recently a male locker room.
- 5.2.23 The facilities office (LG28) retains most of its fixtures and fittings including a key cupboard, the plant room (LG29) has boilers still in-situ (**Plate 36**) and a drying room (LG18) retains its heating pipework and metal framed clothes rails and rack (**Plate 37**). Also, on the lower ground floor is a communications/I.T. room (LG16) that still contains racks of electrical equipment. In 1975, the ground surrounding the Police Station was struck by lightning, which destroyed all the micro-electronics used in the communication system. Consequently, the copper cables between the core store in the basement and the controller's visual display unit were replaced by glass fibre optics, which at that time was a relatively new technology (Annual police report 1975).



5.3 Custody

- 5.3.1 The custody facility occupies a single-storey brick structure with a pitched roof (the custody block; **Plates 08 and 38**) attached to the rear of Police Station. It borders and overlooks the exercise yard to the west. The facility also extends into main range at ground floor level.
- 5.3.2 Building control plans indicate that the custody block was constructed in 1981. It is very similar in appearance to the main range. The brickwork is a close match, the roof is clad in brown pantiles and the window openings and external door opening have brick and tile heads and concrete sills, although the windows are a mix of timber- and metal framed types. The ones overlooking the exercise yard are barred. Access into the block is via a concrete ramp and modern double-doors at the south-east corner of the structure.
- 5.3.3 Inside the custody block is a reception area (G01; **Plates 39-41**) and small office (G02). Steps lead up to an L-plan circulation area (G05), a sergeant's room (G03) and secure area (G04) within the main range. The majority of the reception area is occupied by a large counter and there are three holding cells along the west wall. There is a small bench on the north-west corner. Measurements in feet and inches have been marked in pen on the west wall of the reception area in order to record the height of detainees. Alarm equipment for the cells and other zones in the building is located on the south wall behind the counter. The circulation area G05 provides access between the custody facilities, the cell blocks (described in section 5.4) and the rest of the ground floor via the main range spinal corridor (G14).

5.4 Detention

- 5.4.1 The detention facility is located within the west corner of the Police Station and comprises an irregular plan exercise yard and two cell blocks.
- 5.4.2 The eastern cell block (on the ground and lower ground floor) is a remnant of the earlier Police Station on site. It encompasses the west corner of the main range and a two-storey flat roofed, red brick wing that is orientated north-south on its long axis. This wing contains the upper and lower male cells and borders/overlooks the exercise yard to the east.
- 5.4.3 On the ground floor it is accessed via corridor G05. From here there is a ramp down and one must pass through a barred metal gate to enter the wing (**Plate 42**). The corridor walls are brown glazed brick (visible where not painted), like most of the male cells in the wing. On the south-west side of the ramped corridor is cell D1, a medical bay (G08) and W.C. (G07). This group of rooms suggests that cell D1 was for detainees who required medical treatment. The cell is similar to the male ones described below but is one of the few finished in white glazed tiles rather than brown.
- 5.4.4 Comparison of OS mapping indicates that the east cell block, with the possible exception of lower ground floor circulation area LG11, was constructed at some point between 1924 and 1933 and its architectural character, form and fabric is consistent with an early 20th century construction date. The circulation area LG11 lies within the footprint of the 1890s expansion of the 19th century Police Station and may pre-date the rest of the existing building, however this is not certain because the construction materials and appearance of the room is very similar to the early 20th century phase cell block.
- 5.4.5 The west wall of the eastern cell block was previously external and is now fossilised within the building. It consists of brickwork supported on a stone plinth at lower ground level. The top of the plinth is rough and patched with cement on its west side, which suggests a moulding has been removed. This is exposed within an under-stair store room (LG07)

- because this part of the wall is unpainted (**Plate 43**). The wall retains a series of blocked windows at lower ground and ground floor level. These blocked windows feature rusticated surrounds on the previously external (west) side of the wall (**Plate 44-45**). These surrounds match the one around the previously external door opening to room LG11 (**Plate 46**). There is a change in the texture of the brickwork between room LG11 and the rest of the wing, which could indicate that LG11 is part of an earlier 1890s phase. However, the join is not clear because both sides of the wall are painted.
- 5.4.6 The male cells are designated 9M, 10M, 11M etc. although on some cell doors, the numbers and letters are reversed e.g. 4M. There are nine cells in total (four on lower ground and five on the ground floor (**Plate 47**) respectively) as well as an ablutions room on each floor that has been converted from a cell. The cell doors are timber reinforced with metal bolts. All of the lock plates were removed prior to survey. Each door features a sliding hatch but all of them are later replacements that have been screwed into position. The hatches were likely replaced when inspection holes were added to most of the cells as part of the 1974-78 modernisation. In most cases these are located to one side of the cell doors (**Plate 48**). The majority of the male cells measure 2 m wide by 3.2 m long. The cell walls are constructed of brown or in a few cases white glazed bricks laid on a plinth of Haunchwood blue engineering bricks (from the Haunchwood Brick and Tile Co. Ltd. based at Stockingford, Nuneaton). Most of the cells feature a glazed brick ventilation grill above the door. The cell windows likely to date from the 1970s and comprise glazed blocks set in concrete. The cells are sparsely furnished with a wooden bench and bed mat at one end. All cells are fitted with a security camera set high in one corner with a clear view of the bed. The cameras have a smooth faceplate to avoid tampering (**Plates 49-50**).
- 5.4.7 Circulation area LG011 is constructed of brown glazed bricks set on a plinth of Haunchwood blue engineering bricks. There is a stone slab set in the floor at the former external threshold to the building (**Plate 51**). The south-west wall of this space contains a glazed brick ventilation grill and there is a blocked door with a concrete lintel (**Plate 52**). The brown glazed bricks used to construct the blocking are a very close match with the rest of the room.
- 5.4.8 Movement through the cell blocks, into the rest of the Police Station and the adjacent court building is restricted by a series of barred metal gates. At the south end of the cell wing is a stairwell that provides access from the cell wing to the County Court building at lower ground level and external access at ground level (**Plates 53-54**). The walls of the stairwell are built of red brick on a plinth of blue engineering bricks. The quarter-landing staircase has concrete treads and a blue plinth/red brick wall balustrade with a moulded stone capping. A column at the base of the stairs provides support for the floor above. It is constructed of bull-nosed brown glazed bricks. Brown glazed bricks have also been used as architectural detailing around the door and window surrounds and at the corners of the balustrade.
- 5.4.9 The exercise yard (**Plates 55-58**) is located at lower ground floor level. The space is framed by the red brick walls of the eastern cell block to the north-east and west. The windows of the cell block overlook the yard. The south wall of the yard is constructed of red brick which is partly rendered. The south-east wall is red brick at low level and brown brick at high level. The custody block forms some of the upper part of the wall. A metal grate extends across the whole of the yard at a level just below the ground floor windows and a canopy on the north-east side of the yard offers some shade. When surveyed a heavy metal grate in the floor had been moved to reveal a void over a metre deep beneath the concrete floor. Along the west side of the yard there was no evidence of the steps depicted on the 1933 and later OS maps.



- 5.4.10 The western cell block was constructed between 1974 and 1978. It is a modern red brick, flat-roofed structure that joins the eastern cell block and the county court and abuts the Annexe. The exterior of the block was physically inaccessible and largely obscured by vegetation, although it was possible to view the roof of the structure and how it joins the adjacent court and annexe buildings (**Plates 59-61**). The second floor balcony on the south side of the Annexe covers a void that provides a small amount of natural light to the cells D2, D3, F1 and F2 (**Plates 61-62**). The first floor balcony on this side of the Annexe has been removed but the doors to the balcony remain in-situ.
- 5.4.11 The western cell block contains four cells (F1-F3 and 4F) and a matron's office on the ground floor (**Plate 63**) and three cells (D2-D4), a W.C. and two interview rooms (converted from former cells) on the lower ground floor. The interview rooms have been partially lined with acoustic panels. A concrete staircase with a brick wall balustrade has been built along the previously external wall of the eastern cell block connects the two levels together (**Plate 64**). It covers a blocked window and the window head is visible on the half landing at floor level.
- 5.4.12 The upper cells and one of the lower cells have their own toilet, whereas the other cells must use the W.C.. The cells walls are constructed in white glazed bricks and the windows are identical to those in the eastern cell block. The cells are similarly furnished with a bench and bed mat (**Plate 65**). The metal cell doors differ from the timber ones in the eastern block but share common features including the sliding hatch and separate inspection hole. Again, the door locks were removed prior to survey.
- 5.4.13 A shower tray and tap are provided on each level for washing, but there is no privacy from view of police staff.
- 5.4.14 On the ground floor within the Matron's office (G33), the previously external corner of the main range survives inside some service boxing (**Plate 66**). It includes the moulded stone plinth seen on the front and sides of the Police Station.

Graffiti

- 5.4.15 As perhaps might be expected, there is extensive graffiti scratched into the walls of the exercise yard. It is particularly focused around the door and windows, and some of the window heads are deeply scored and gouged (**Plates 66-67**). In the cells, the glazed bricks walls are very hardwearing so almost all the graffiti is concentrated on the inside face of the doors (**Plates 68-70**). Most of the graffiti consists of names only. There are very few phrases, drawings, symbols or dated examples. All the dated graffiti is from the 1980s onwards

6 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 The architect

- 6.1.1 The purpose-built headquarters was designed by local Borough Architect, John Burton. An online search for information found relatively little information about Burton. He is listed in an article of The Builder (13 March 1942, 233-235) as the deputy borough architect for three British restaurants - post-Second World War community feeding centres set up by local authorities (Edgington, undated, 48). He was Borough architect by 1946 when he designed Bournemouth War Memorial Homes for disabled ex-Service people and their dependents on the north side of Castle Lane West (BWMH website). He was also responsible the reconstruction of Boscombe Pier after it was partially dismantled during the Second World War (Christopher 2012) and is credited for the Overstrand complex at Boscombe. Some sources also credit him as architect for the 1958-60 'neck' or entrance building at Boscombe



Pier by Bournemouth Borough Engineer's Department (NHLE list entry no. 1391158; C20 society website).

6.1.2 The architect(s) of the earlier Police Station on site has not been identified.

6.2 Architectural character and phasing

6.2.1 When viewed from Madeira Road, the former Police Station appears to be good example of a mid-20th century institutional building that survives relatively intact. It has an imposing Neo-Georgian front elevation and there has been some care and expense paid to the building's architectural detail and embellishment, for example the moulded Portland Stone plinth, brass entrance doors, police entrance sign and lanterns (removed prior to survey) and the copper detailing to the dormer windows and teak roof lantern.

From the front, the station appears to be a single phase of construction, but at the rear of, and inside the building it is clear that parts of the earlier Police Station were retained and incorporated into the design of the 1950s one.

6.2.2 The eastern cell block was constructed in the early 20th century at some point between 1923 and 1931. The glazed brick walls and style of the reinforced timber doors are consistent with this period, but the replacement door hatches, separate inspection holes and the cement/glazed block windows are 1970s 'modernisations'. The west wall of this cell blocks is a previously external wall now fossilised within the building. The series of blocked windows in this wall were likely barred given the secure nature of this part of the building. The possibly 1890s lobby/circulation area room at lower ground level forms a former entrance/exit to Stafford Road. A blocked door at lower ground level suggests there was internal access from this former entrance lobby into the cell corridor. This may have been the main route to the cells in the 1920s to mid-1950s, prior to the redevelopment of the station.

6.2.3 Construction of the 1970s western cell block appears to have been protracted. The annual police reports indicate that approval was granted in 1974 and by 1975 detailed plans for the cell improvements were in the final stage of preparation. The scheme was well-advanced by 1976 but subsequent delays meant it was not completed until 1978. Details of the problems are not available, but the fact that the block is in a constrained space and abuts/joins existing Police Station, the Annexe and the law courts buildings may have complicated the construction process.

6.2.4 Internally, the 1950s architectural character of the police station is most obvious in the corridors, the main, north-west and first to second floor stairwells and the oak-panelled Chief Constable's Office (F24) on the first floor. The majority of windows and doors throughout the main range are also characteristic of this period and likely original to the building. Conversely the original decorative elements reported in the main entrance foyer have been removed or hidden by later wall finishes/floor coverings and a suspended ceiling.

6.3 Evidence of function, layout and circulation

6.3.1 Most of the fixtures and fittings had been removed from the offices, so it is difficult to know how each room was originally laid out or analyse the circulation/work flow within and between different offices, locate specific units and squads. Evidence of heavy foot traffic at the entrance to each office is marked into the cork flooring on the first and second floors. Most of the impressions seem to be from the heels on women's shoes.



- 6.3.2 Initially, data input would likely have been hand or typewritten, but any typewriters were undoubtedly replaced by computers in the late 20th century. At least one computer was installed at Bournemouth in 1977 (Police annual report 1987). Other than the stacks of electrical equipment in the I.T./communications room (LG16) there is no computer equipment left in the building. Some of the annual police reports include sections about new technological advances for example in installation of glass fibre optics for the communication system on site, the adoption of VASCAR (Visual Average Speed Computer And Recorder) equipment in 1976 and illustrations of hardware such as a PNC Hard Copy Printer (Police Annual Report 1974, 56). A section on computer development is included in the 1987 annual report. It describes testing Phase 2 software to run the crime, incident and arrest systems as well as the adoption of a new Custody office system purposefully designed and developed by the Police Force's computer software team. The system went live at the Bournemouth Police Station on 19 October 1987 and there is a photograph of a custody officer using the new software (at the desk in room G01, Police Annual Report 1987, 31).
- 6.3.3 Communications - especially receiving and directing emergency calls is a very important function. In 1968 a new Force Control-room 'nerve-centre' was opened at the Dorset and Bournemouth Constabulary headquarters in Dorchester. Each operators' consoles had controls for telephone and radio and a large scale map of the force area with an indicator for vehicle availability. Next to the control room was a telex and teleprinter room for receiving and transmitting messages to and from different divisions and neighbouring police forces. The 'Eastern Division' sub-control room at Bournemouth (on site) was linked directly to the force control room at Dorchester by a private line that could be accessed on all consoles in both stations (Bournemouth Evening Echo dated 21 June 1968).
- 6.3.4 While communications and data input technology has developed/been upgraded over time, other equipment such as the lift plant motor and relay system has survived unchanged.

6.4 Heritage significance

- 6.4.1 The former police station in Madeira Road is not statutorily protected. However, it has been identified as a non-designated heritage asset.
- 6.4.2 Its heritage value was articulated by Historic England as a consultee on the development proposal. Their advice (20 December 2018, ref. L01011070) states:

'The police station is unlisted and not within a conservation area, but in our view should be treated as a non-designated heritage asset. It has some historic value as the former epicentre of law enforcement in central Bournemouth, and aesthetic value in the stripped classicism and ordered symmetry of its principal elevation. Though slightly austere in character, it is lifted by embellishments such as the centralised crest, a relief in Portland stone, and its copper-clad rooftop fleche. It also contributes to the significance of the listed coroner's court; police stations that are designed as part of a court complex are relatively rare.'

- 6.4.3 The heritage assessment for the application site states that 'The significance of the police station is principally derived from its historic interest and associations as an element of a larger complex for former civic buildings and its historic functional relationship with the county court.' (JLL 2017 18).
- 6.4.4 Further information about its heritage interest and significance was presented at the Planning Committee held on 5 September 2019 regarding the application 7-2018-8363-G. This highlighted the local interest of the building due to its aesthetic and historic value. There



has been a police station on this site since 1869 and the existing police station on site opened in 1956. It is part of the 20th century development of the site. It illustrates the its former civic function of the site and has group value with the other civic court buildings on the site including the Grade II listed County Court.

- 6.4.5 The report to the Planning Committee notes that the Police Station is not an outstanding example of Post-War civic architecture. However, the architectural style of the building is consistent with the post-war date and this type of building. The heritage assessment states that the architectural interest of the Police Station is limited to the principal frontage overlooking Madeira Road and suggests that its fairly simple composition and slightly disjointed architectural design reflects the financial constraints of police station construction during the period, which introduced a more standardised design based on strict national regulations (JLL 2017, 18).
- 6.4.6 The historic building record provides more information about the local historical interest and associations of the police station, designed by the Borough Architect and utilising local craftsmen and contractors in its construction.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 This report presents an analytical historic building record of the former Police Station as per the draft planning condition issued by the local planning authority in accordance with Historic England best practice and guidance (2016) and the aims and objectives outlined in section 2.
- 7.1.2 The historic building record has identified that the former Police Station on site is a purpose-built Police Headquarters that was designed by the borough architect John Burton and opened in 1956. It replaced a previous police station on the same site, which opened in 1869. An early 20th century cell block and possibly a small part of 1890s phase fabric were retained and incorporated into the 1950s new headquarters. The front elevation of the station survives relatively intact except for the addition of a disabled access ramp to the main entrance in the 1990s. Extensions to the west corner and rear of the building were added in the 1970s and 1980s and the interior of the building has had some limited alterations to its layout. The construction of the western cell block has fossilised previously external walls within the building.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Preparation and deposition of the archive

- 8.1.1 Currently, Dorset County Museum will not accept deposition of the historic building record archive.
- 8.1.2 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving. Wessex Archaeology will retain the digital archive. The physical records will be discarded.
- 8.1.3 A hard, bound and digital copy of the final report will be supplied to the Dorset Historic Environment Record (DHER) with any surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the building record.



- 8.1.4 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) will be created, with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

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

9.2 Third party data copyright

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



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Archive sources

Bournemouth Library

Press cuttings

<i>Date</i>	<i>Newspaper</i>	<i>Index description</i>	<i>Vol. no.</i>	<i>Page no.</i>
12/11/1937	Bournemouth Echo	New Police Headquarters 1937	4	97
19 Feb 1954	Bournemouth Times and Directory	New H.Q. in Madeira Road	9	277
1 Nov 1955	Bournemouth Echo	Borough Arms in stone above entrance	10	96
11 Jul 1956	Bournemouth Echo	£78,000 'Blue Lamp' station 1956 <u>illus</u>	10	146
28 Sept 1956	Bournemouth Echo	Police new HQ Madeira Road 1956	10	163

Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council archives – architects drawings

County Borough of Bournemouth. Proposed Police Headquarters. Foundation and Basement plan. March 1954. Ref: 450-32

County Borough of Bournemouth. Proposed Police Headquarters. Ground and First Floor plan. March 1954. Ref: 450-33

County Borough of Bournemouth. Proposed Police Headquarters. Second, Third and Roof plan. March 1954. Ref: 450-34

County Borough of Bournemouth. Proposed Police Headquarters. Front elevation, Longitudinal section. March 1954. Ref: 450-35

County Borough of Bournemouth. Proposed Police Headquarters. Rear elevation, SE elevation, NW elevation, sections. March 1954. Ref: 450-36

County Borough of Bournemouth. Proposed Police Headquarters. Block plan. April 1954. Ref: 450-40

County Borough of Bournemouth. New Police Headquarters. First Floor plan. March 1954. Ref: 450-31/C

County Borough of Bournemouth. New Police Headquarters. Foundation and Basement plan. March 1954. Ref: 450-32/C

County Borough of Bournemouth. New Police Headquarters. Ground Floor plan. March 1954. Ref: 450-33/C

County Borough of Bournemouth. New Police Headquarters. Second, Third and Roof plan. March 1954. Ref: 450-34/C

County Borough of Bournemouth. New Police Headquarters. Front elevation and sections. March 1954. Ref: 450-35/C

County Borough of Bournemouth. New Police Headquarters. Rear and side elevations. March 1954. Ref: 450-36/C

County Borough of Bournemouth. Proposed Police Headquarters. Block plan. April 1954. Ref: 450-40/A

County Borough of Bournemouth. Flats for Senior Police Officers on the site of "Bradings", Stafford Road. Foundation, Ground and First Floor plan. May 1956. Ref: A/517/1

County Borough of Bournemouth. Flats for Senior Police Officers on the site of "Bradings", Stafford Road. Elevations and Sections. May 1956. Ref: A/517/2



Loose press cuttings in Local Studies Store U769.300/Pamphlet box

Photographs - ref. B4.023

<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
Sept 1983	Bournemouth 'Gathering Places' Police Station, Madeira Road	Roy Desmond Outram
Jan 1992	Bournemouth Temporary car park on site of proposed new Central Library. From Lansdowne Road, looking to Central Police Station, Madeira Road	R M Popham
2003	Entrance to new Police Station (2003) Madeira Road	-
2003?	The Police Station in Madeira Rd which stands opposite the new Police Station	-

Ordnance Survey maps

Publication date	Revision date	Scale	Sheet no.
1870-71		1:2500	Hampshire and Isle of Wight sheet LXXXVI-9 (86-9)
1898	1896		
1909	1907		
1924	1923		
1933	1931		
1947	1940		
1984	Jun 1983	1:1250	Plan SZ 0991 NW

Police annual reports (all ref. U769.300) for the years:

1951, 1966, 1967, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1981, 1987, 1991, 1992

The Dorset and Bournemouth Police (Amalgamation) Order 1967. London: HMSO, 1967. Ref. Local Studies Store U769.300/Pamphlet box

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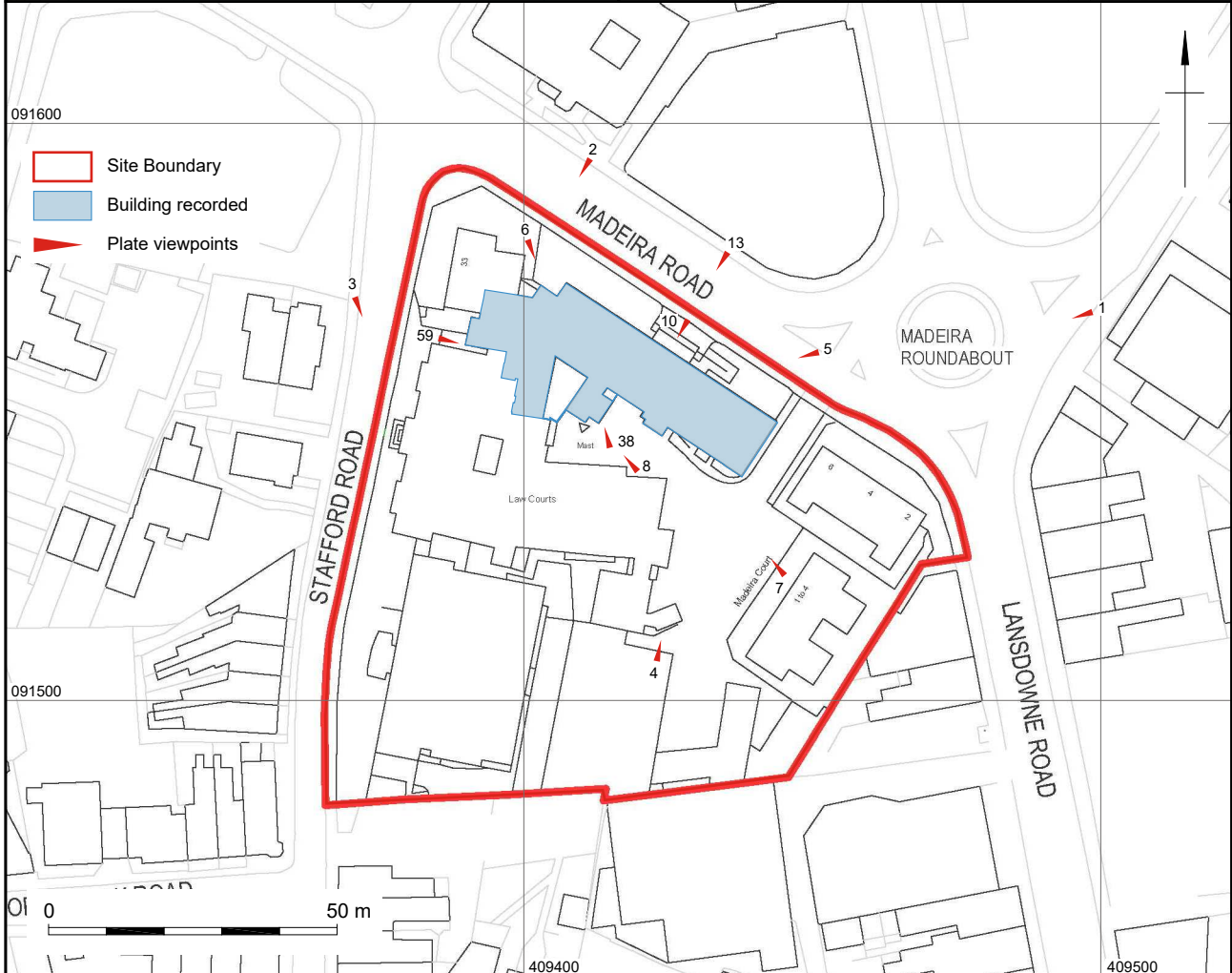
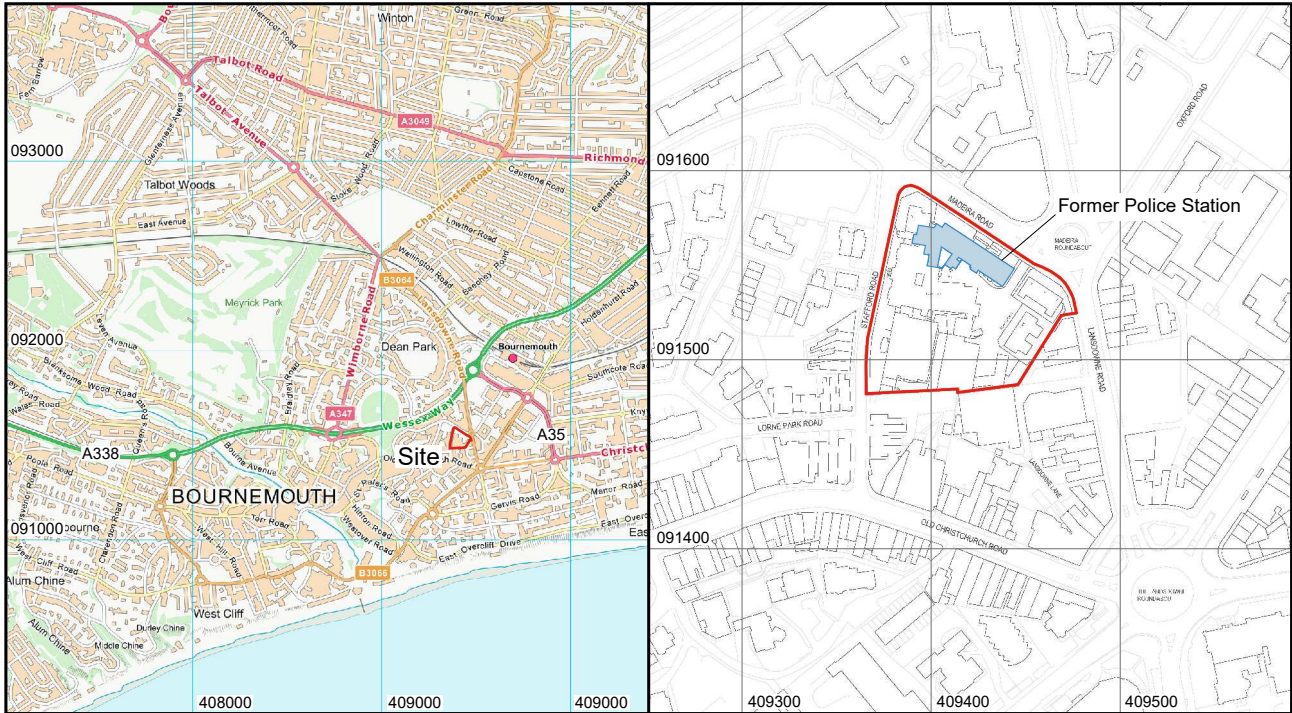
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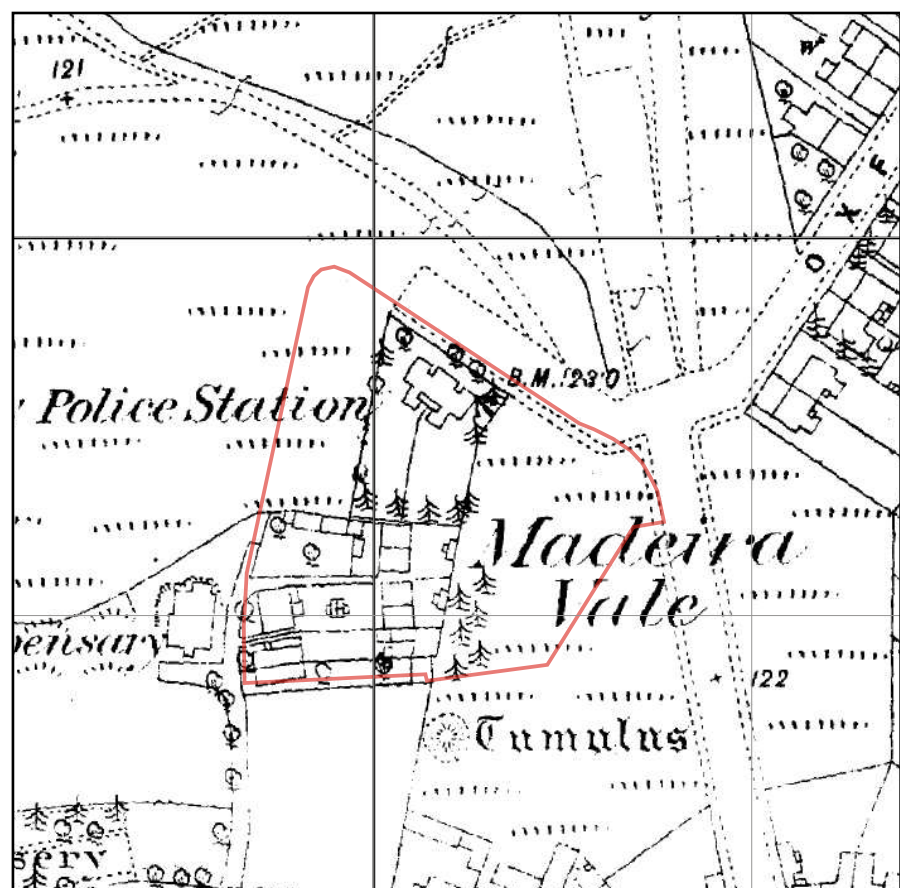
Twentieth Century Society: 'Visit to Bournemouth - March 2016' 30/03/16 by Clare Dales
<https://c20society.org.uk/regions/visit-to-bournemouth-march-2016/> accessed 16/07/2019



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Site location plan

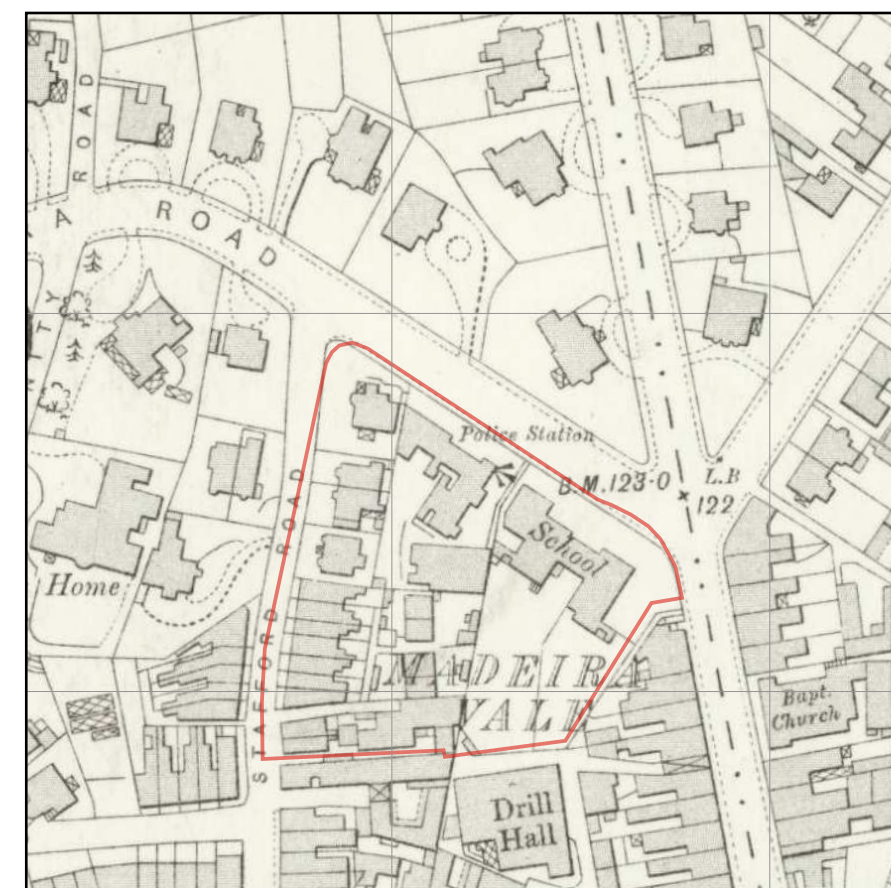
Figure 1



A. 1870-71 Ordnance Survey map



B. 1898 Ordnance Survey map (Bournemouth Library)



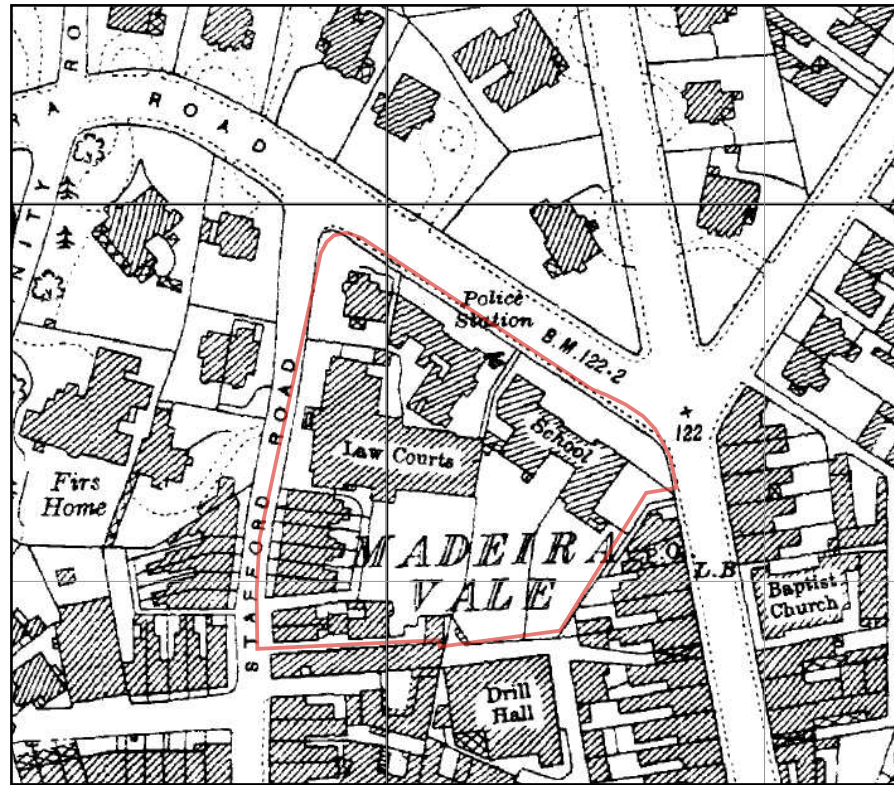
C. 1909 Ordnance Survey map (Bournemouth Library)

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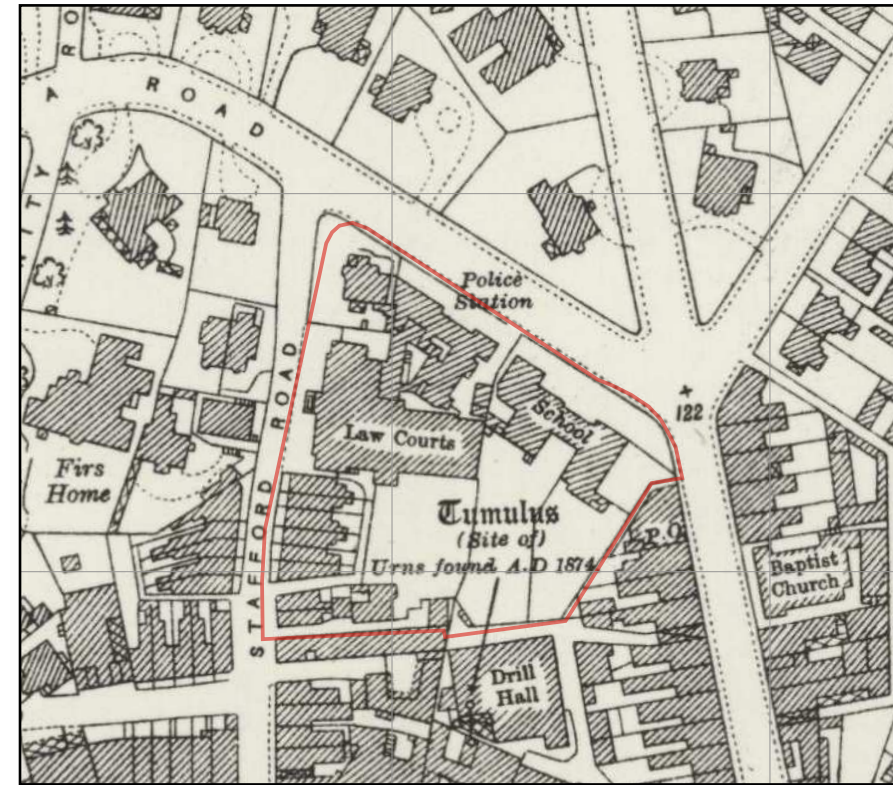
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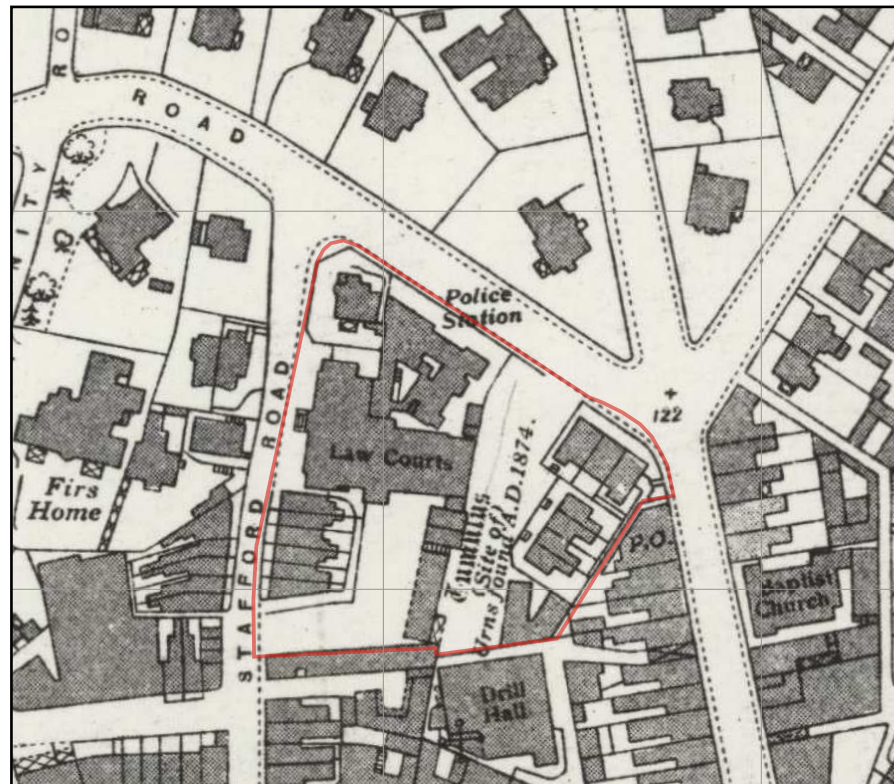
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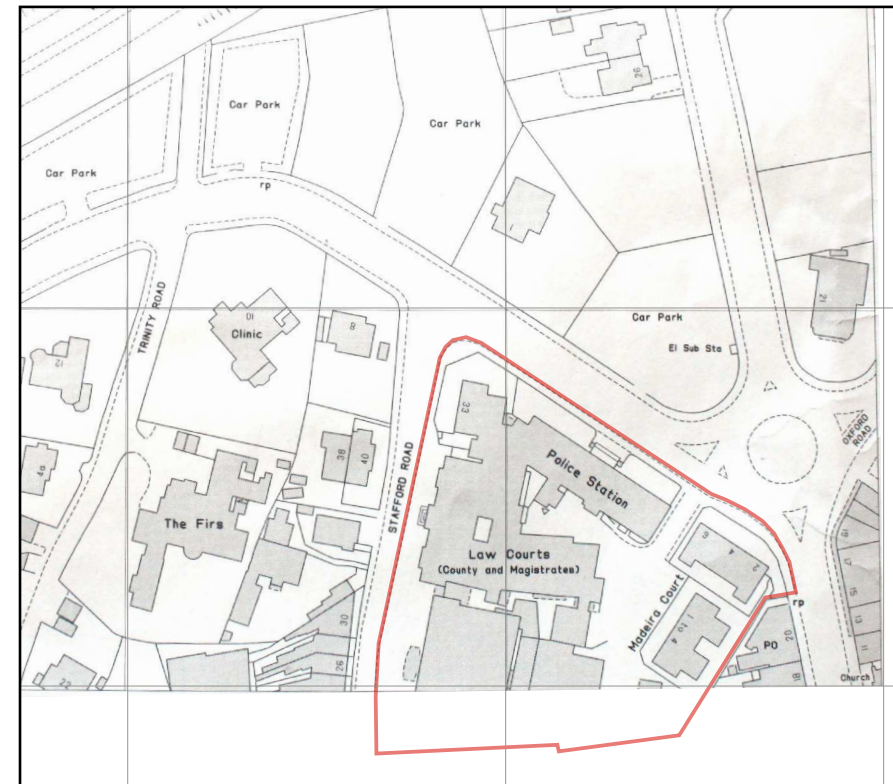
A. 1924 Ordnance Survey map



B. 1933 Ordnance Survey map (Bournemouth Library)



C. 1947 Ordnance Survey map (Bournemouth Library)



C. 1983 Ordnance Survey map (Bournemouth Library)

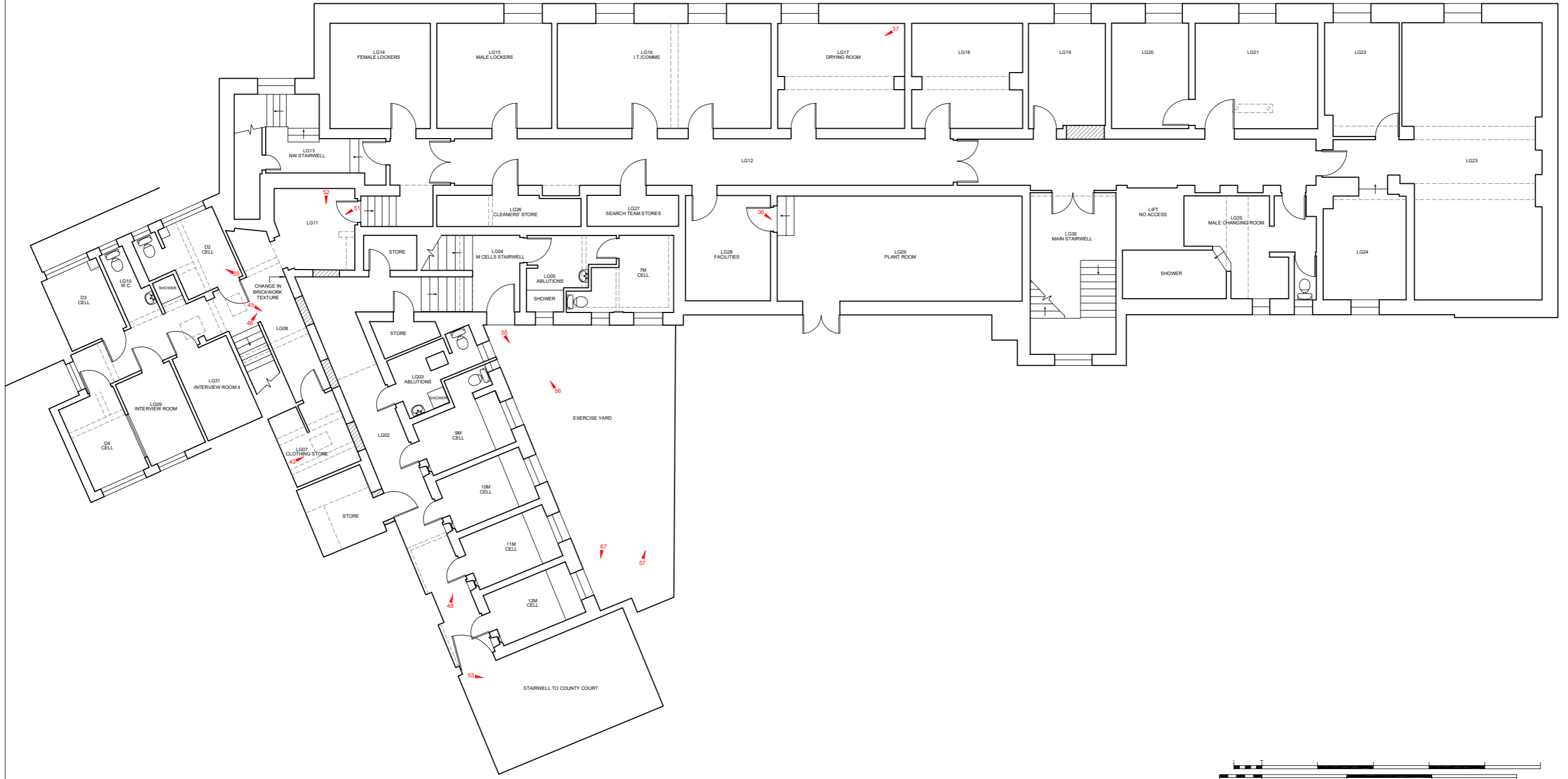



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


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Police Station: lower ground floor plan

Figure 3



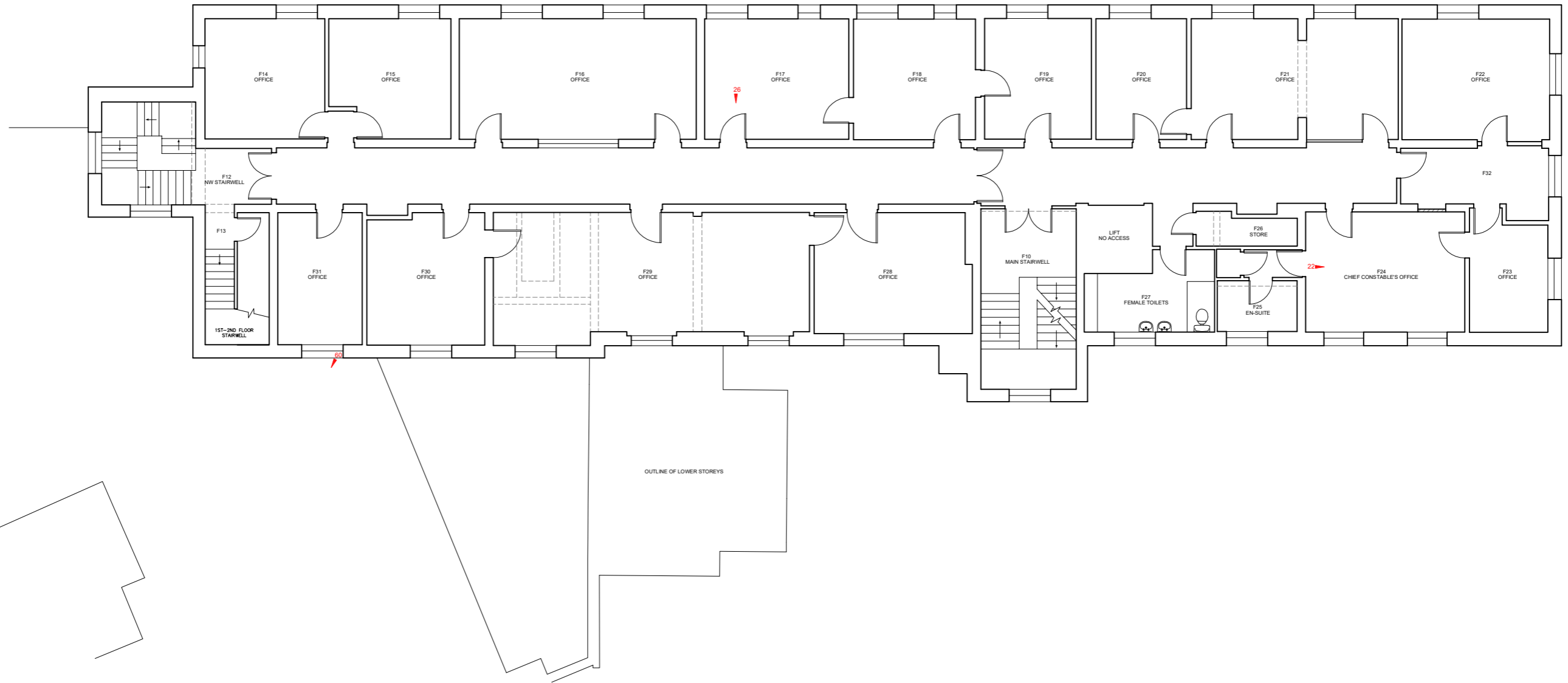
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


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Police Station: ground floor plan

Figure 4



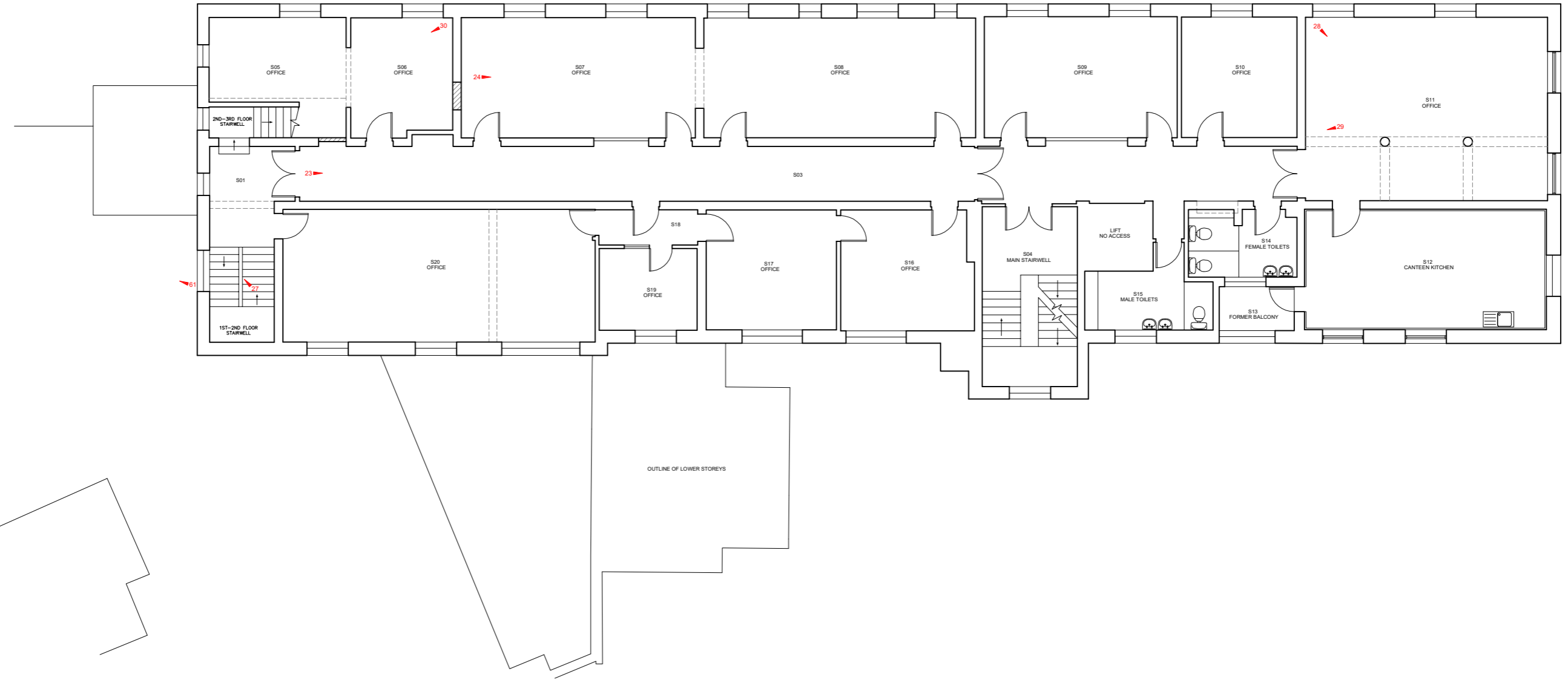
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Police Station: first floor plan

Figure 5



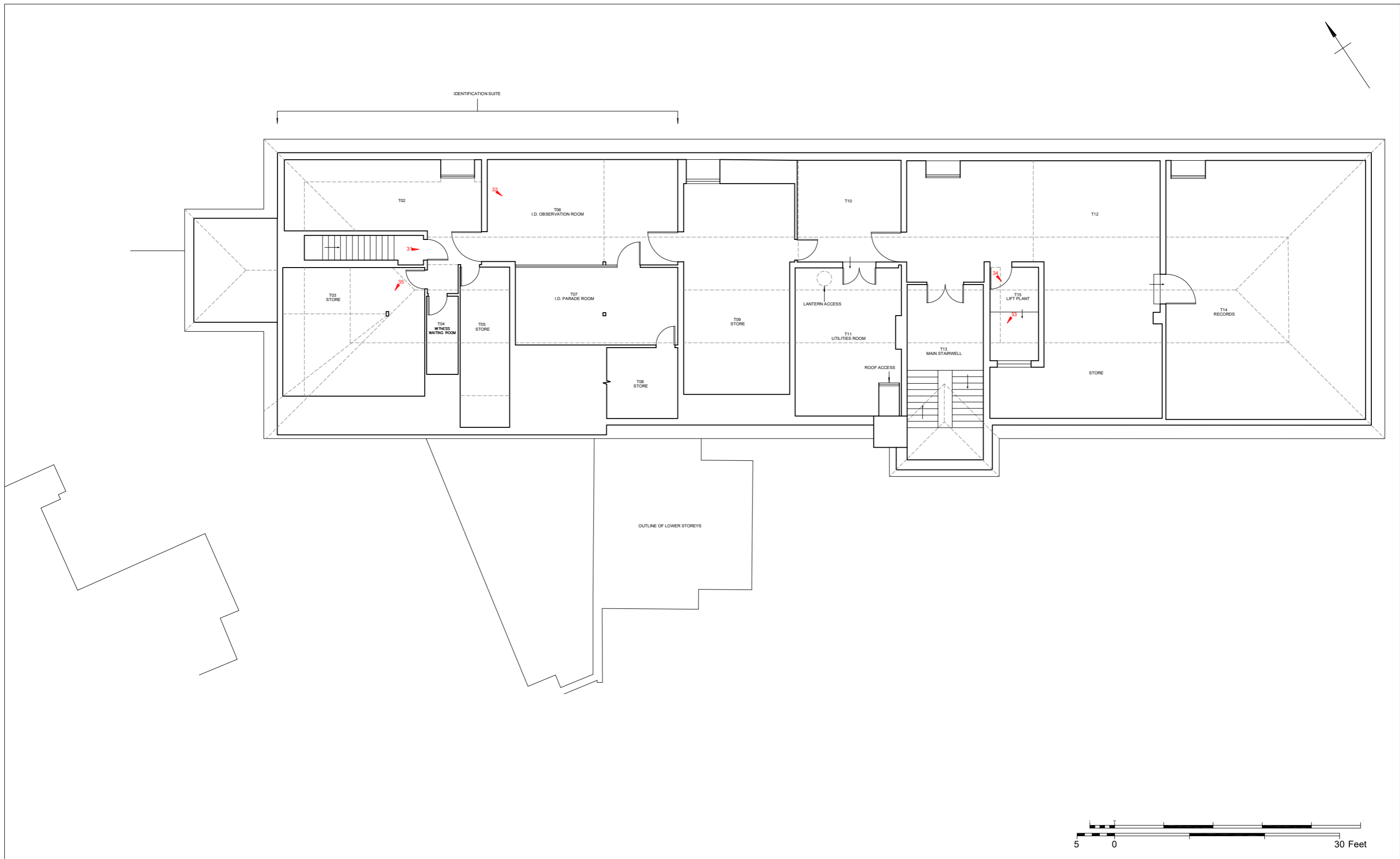

- blocked opening
- overheads
- plate viewpoints




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Police Station: second floor plan

Figure 6

 blocked opening
 overheads
 plate viewpoints

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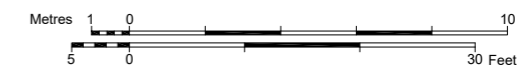
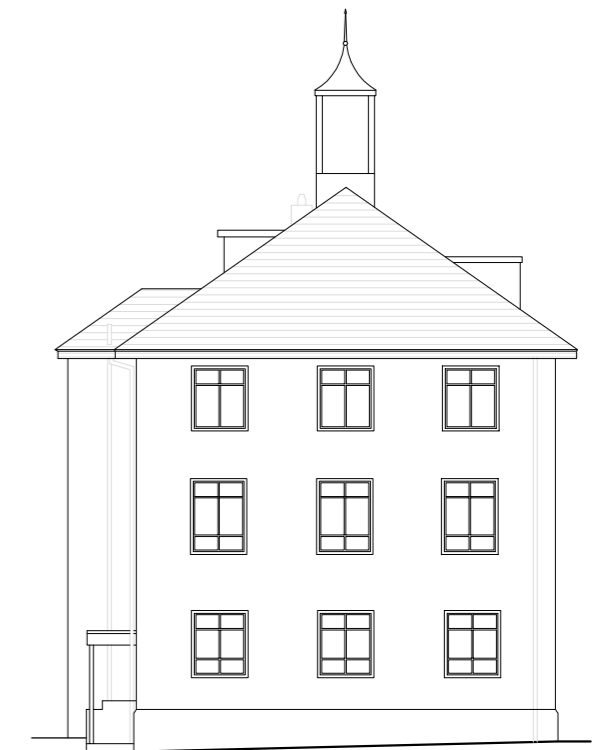
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Police Station: third floor plan

Figure 7



Bournemouth Coat of Arms detail



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Plate 1: The Site viewed from the north-east across the Madeira roundabout. 2, 4, 6 Madeira Road is on the left and the former Police Station and the Annexe (partially visible) are on the right



Plate 2: The Annexe (33 Stafford Road)


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Plate 3: The County and Magistrates' Court buildings on Stafford Road



Plate 4: View from the multi-storey car park within the Site. It shows the open car park surrounded by the law courts and police station (left) and 2, 4, 6 Madeira Road and 1-4 Madeira Court buildings (right)


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Plate 5: The Police Station front (north-east) elevation



Plate 6: Stair tower at the north-west end of the Police Station and glazed link to the Annexe



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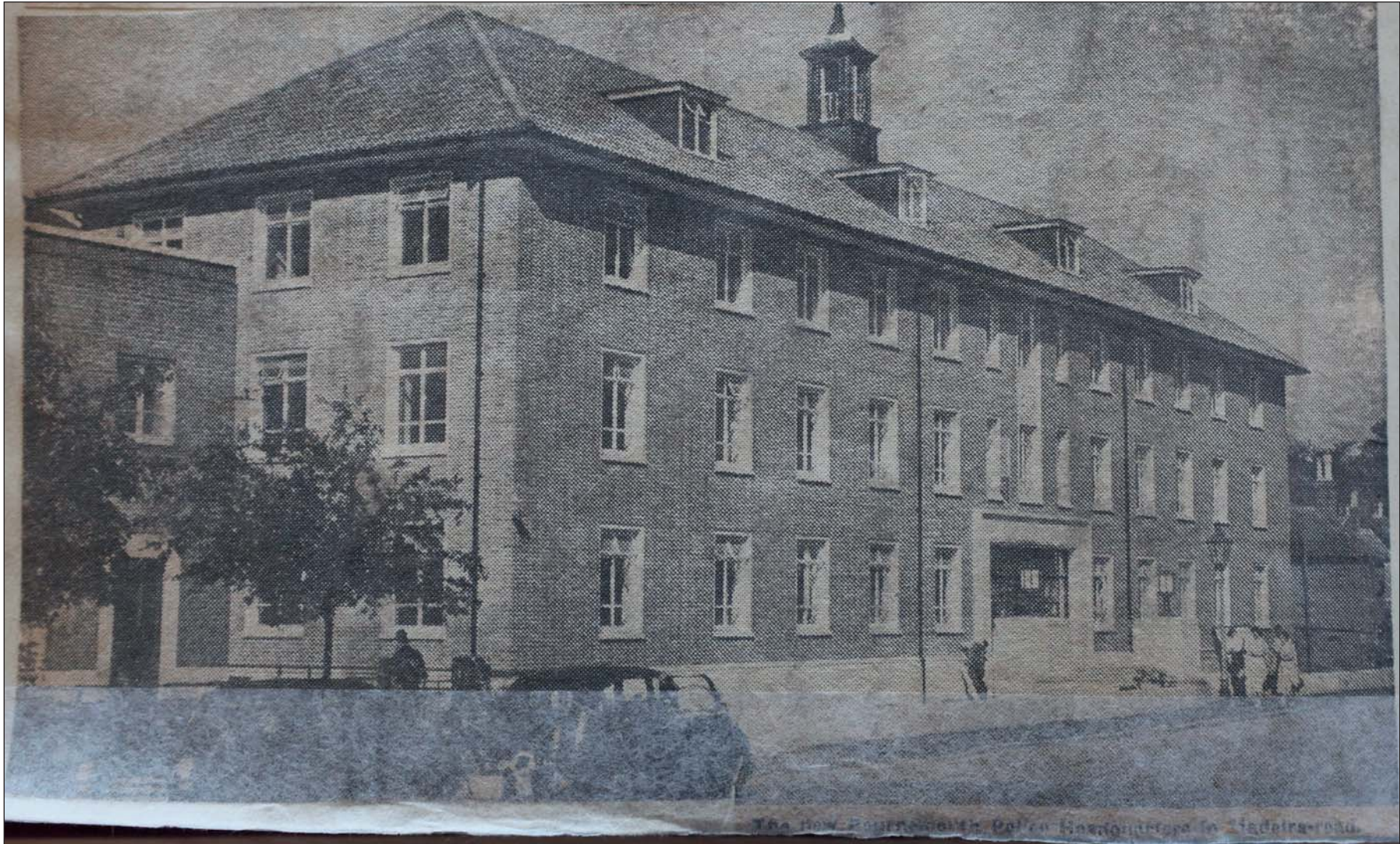


Plate 7: Police Station side (south-east) and rear (south-west) elevations



Plate 8: Rear west corner of the Police Station. The custody block is in the centre, with the exercise yard and cell blocks hidden behind it. The domed roof of Court 1 is visible in the background

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The Police Station in 1956, nearing completion (Bournemouth Echo 11 July 1956)



Plate 10: The front entrance

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The front of the Police Station in September 1983 showing the POLICE signage and lanterns intact (Photo credited to Roy Desmond Outram)



Plate 12: Carving the Bournemouth Coat of Arms above the main entrance (Bournemouth Echo 1st November 1955)



Plate 13: Detail of the Bournemouth Coat of Arms


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Plate 14: Main range ground floor: entrance foyer for enquiries (G32) - north-west end



Plate 15: Main range ground floor: entrance foyer for enquiries (G32) - south-east end


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Plate 16: Main range ground floor: main corridor (G14), note the coffered ceiling



Plate 17: Main range ground floor: main stairwell (G24)


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Plate 18: Main range ground floor: north-west stairwell (G15)



Plate 19: Main range ground floor: Briefing room (G29)


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Plate 20: Main range ground floor: Interview rooms

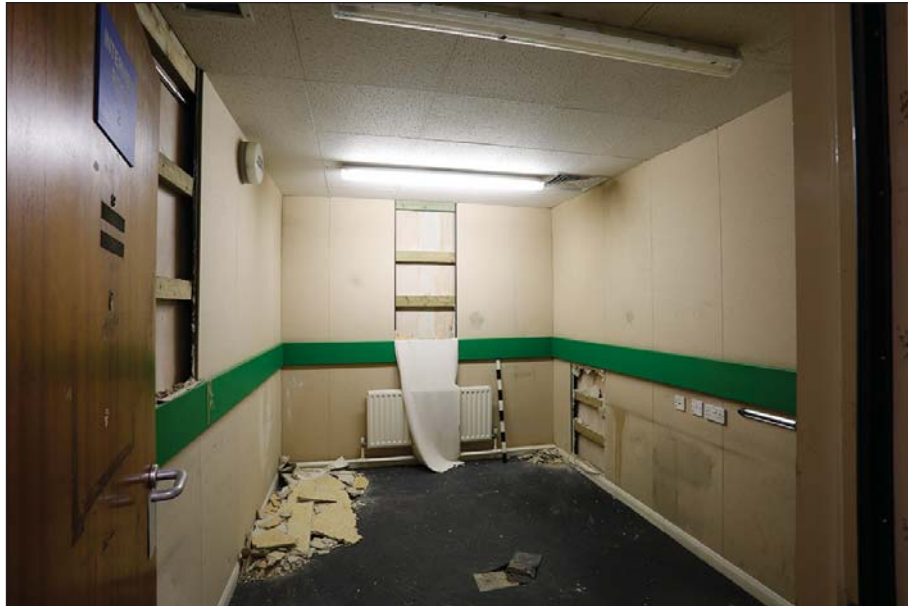


Plate 21: Main range ground floor: Interview room 2 (G17) interior


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Plate 22: Main range first floor: Chief Constable's office (F24)



Plate 23: Main range second floor: main corridor (S03)


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Plate 24: Main range second floor: offices S07 and S08 joined together by cutting through a partition wall



Plate 25: Main range ground floor: double doors to rear entrance lobby (G25)


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Plate 26: Main range first floor: typical example of an original office door with brass fittings (F17)



Plate 27: Main range first/second floor: example of a metal framed window complete with brass fittings


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Plate 28: Main range second floor: communal room, likely the officers' mess (S11)



Plate 29: Main range second floor: change centre machine


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Plate 30: Main range second floor: Inserted second to third floor staircase and cut through partition wall (S05 and S06)



Plate 31: Main range third floor: Signage on the door to the Identification Suite


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Plate 32: Main range third floor: Identification suite observation and parade rooms (T06 and T07)



Plate 33: Main range third floor: OTIS lift A.C. motor


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Plate 34: Main range third floor: OTIS lift A.C. motor



Plate 35: Main range third floor: Steel frame roof structure (T03)


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Plate 36: Main range lower ground floor: plant room (LG29)



Plate 37: Main range lower ground floor: drying room (LG18)


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Plate 38: Custody block south-east elevation



Plate 39: Custody ground floor: reception area (G01), holding cells on the left


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Plate 40: Custody ground floor: reception area (G01) - north corner

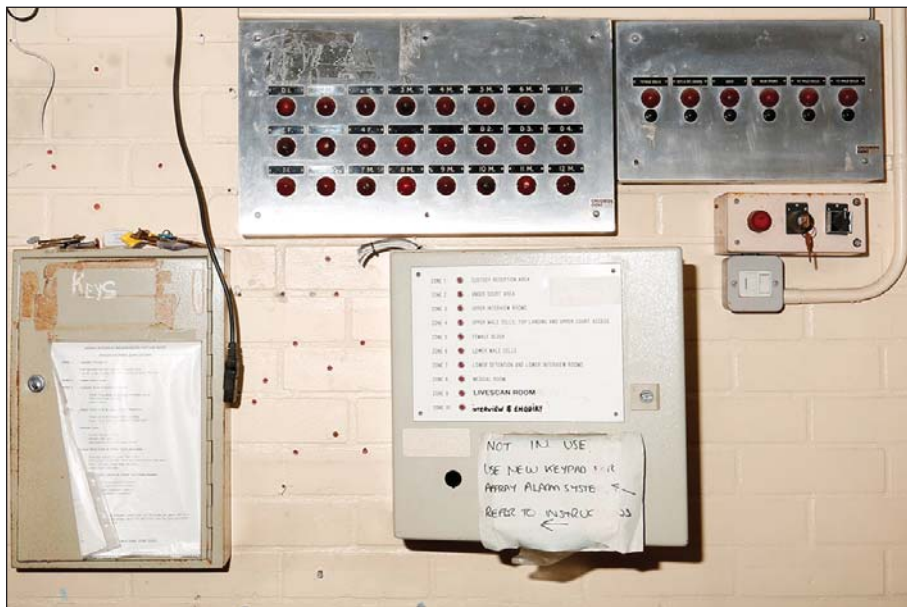


Plate 41: Custody ground floor: reception area (G01) - alarm equipment


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Plate 42: Detention ground floor: ramp down to the cell blocks (G06)



Plate 43: Detention lower ground floor: Previously external wall exposed within store room LG07


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Plate 44: Detention ground floor: Previously external wall that includes blocked windows with rusticated surrounds



Plate 45: Detention lower ground floor: Previously external wall that includes blocked windows with rusticated surrounds


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Plate 46: Detention lower ground floor: Rusticated door opening and blocked window in the previously external wall



Plate 47: Detention ground floor: Eastern Cell Block - corridor (G08) to the upper male cells


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Plate 48: Detention lower ground floor: Eastern Cell Block - a typical cell door (11M)

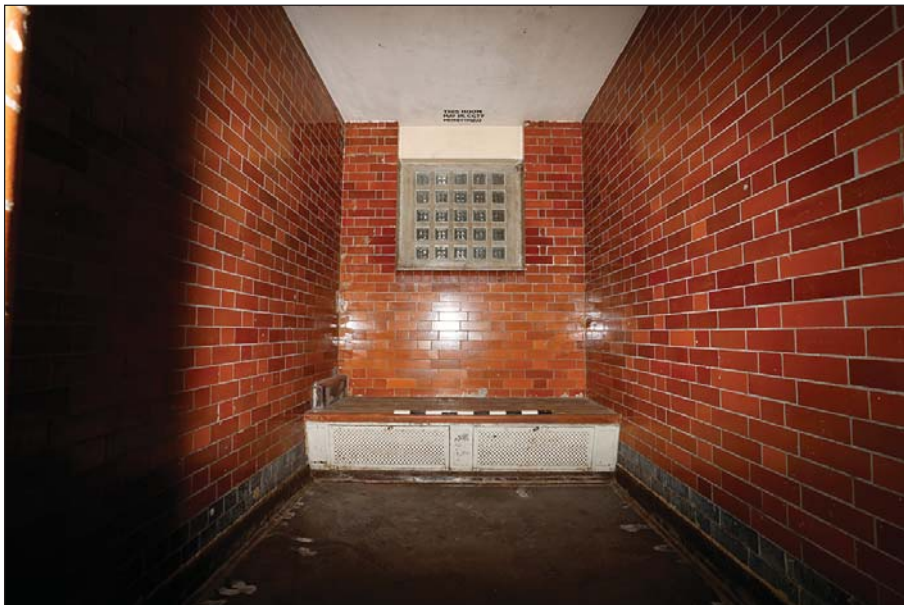



Plate 49: Detention ground floor: Eastern Cell Block - a typical cell, view facing the bed (2M)

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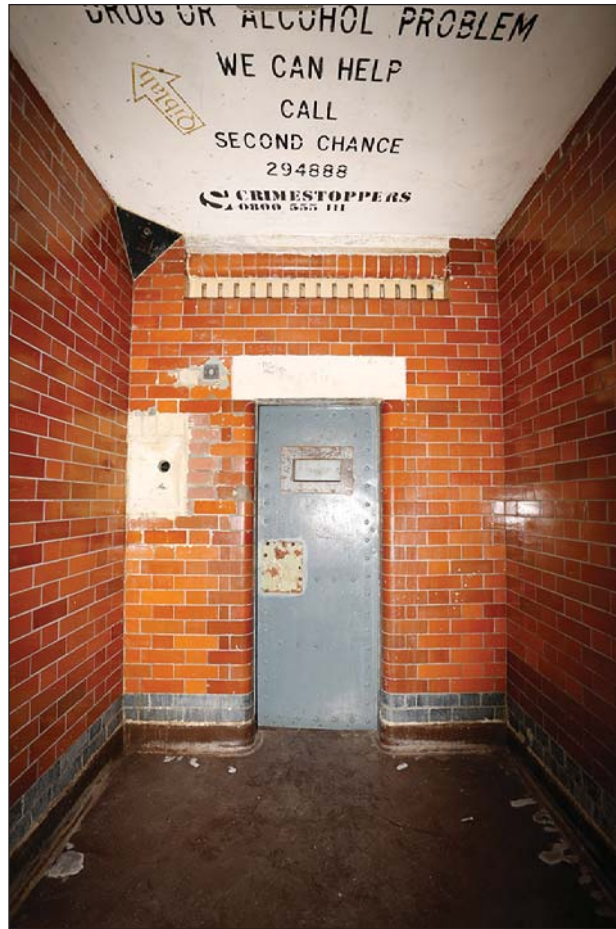


Plate 50: Detention ground floor: Eastern Cell Block - a typical cell, view facing the door (2M)

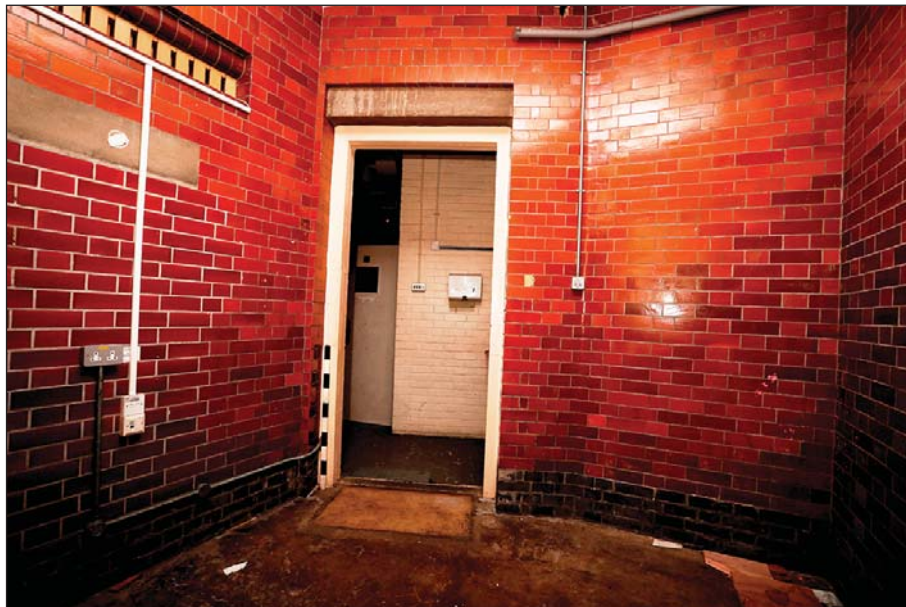


Plate 51: Detention lower ground floor: Former entrance lobby (LG11)


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Plate 52: Detention lower ground floor: Blocked door within the former entrance lobby (LG11)

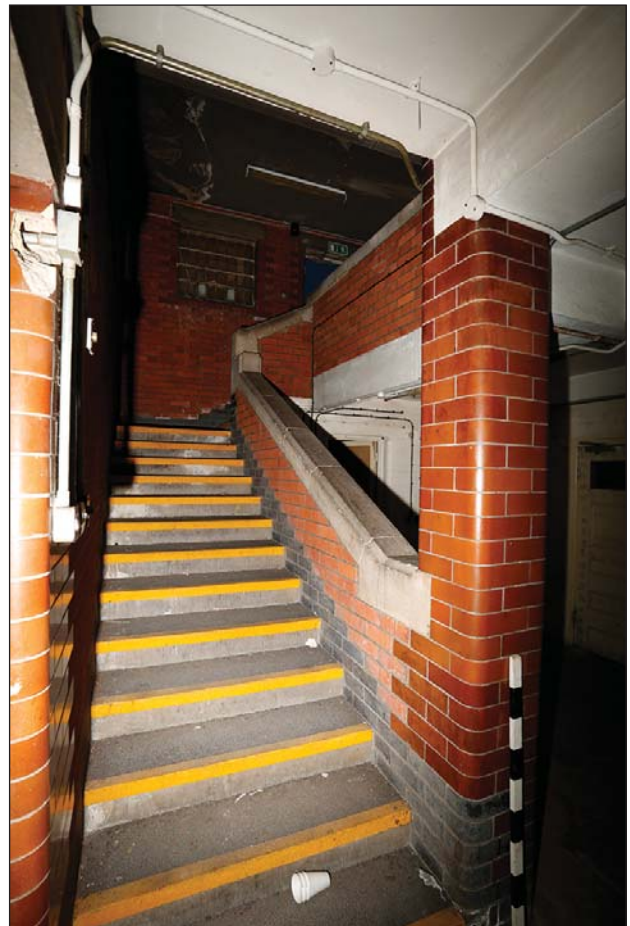


Plate 53: Lower ground floor: Link stairwell between the Eastern Cell Block and the County Court


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Plate 54: Ground floor: Link stairwell between the Eastern Cell Block and the County Court



Plate 55: Exercise yard


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Plate 56: Exercise yard - north-east wall



Plate 57: Exercise yard - south-east wall


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Plate 58: View overlooking the exercise yard from the custody sergeant's room G03



Plate 59: Western Cell Block - west side; County Court on the right



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Plate 60: The roof of the Western Cell Block with the Annexe on the right and County Court in the background



Plate 61: The roof of the Western Cell Block to illustrate how it joins the Annexe

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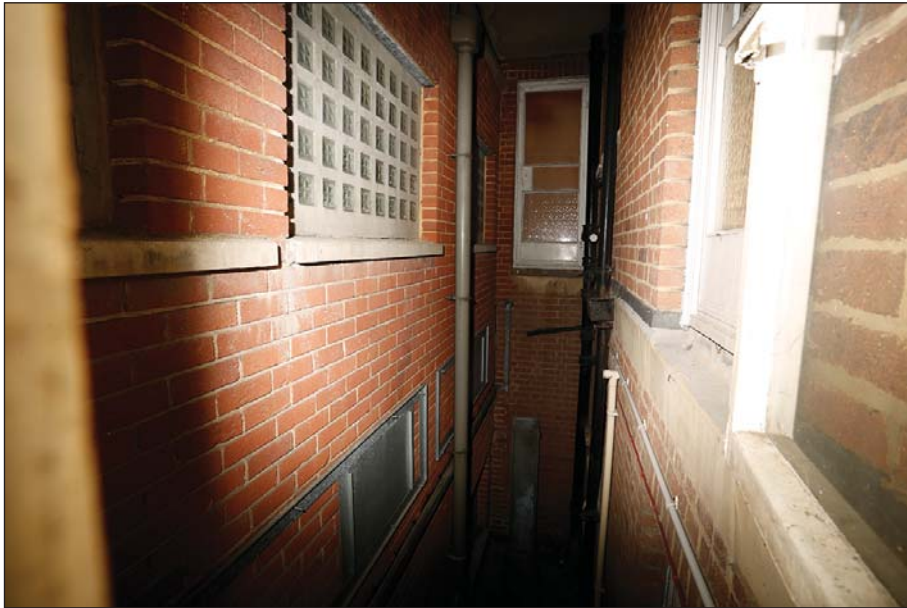



Plate 62: Void between the Annexe and the Western Cell Block



Plate 63: Detention ground floor: Western Cell Block - circulation area (G12)

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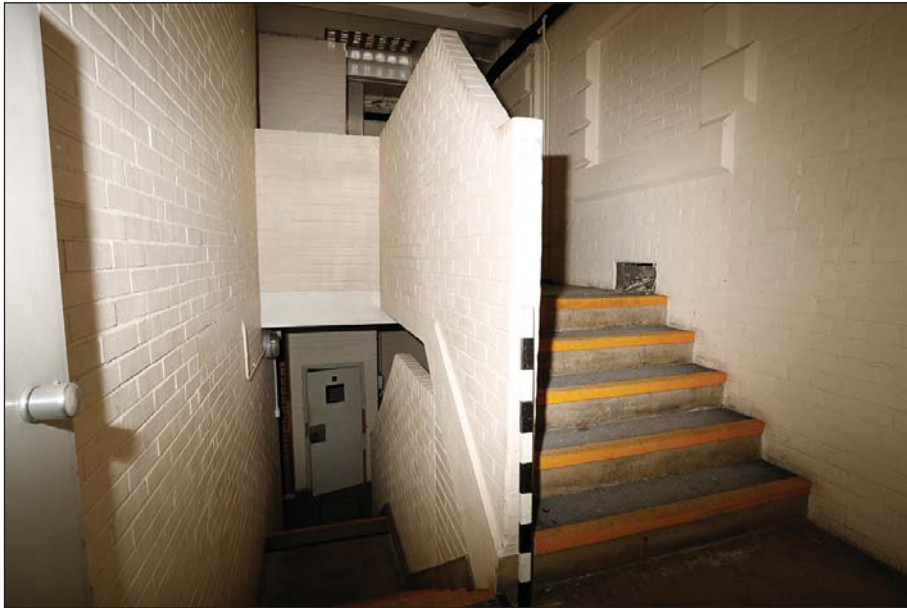


Plate 64: Detention lower ground/ground floor: Western Cell Block stairwell (LG08/G11)



Plate 65: Detention lower ground floor: Western Cell Block - a typical cell (D2)


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Plate 66: Detention ground floor: Previously external corner of main range within the matron's office (G33)



Plate 67: Exercise yard - graffiti


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Plate 68: Detention ground floor: Western Cell Block - cell door graffiti (4F)

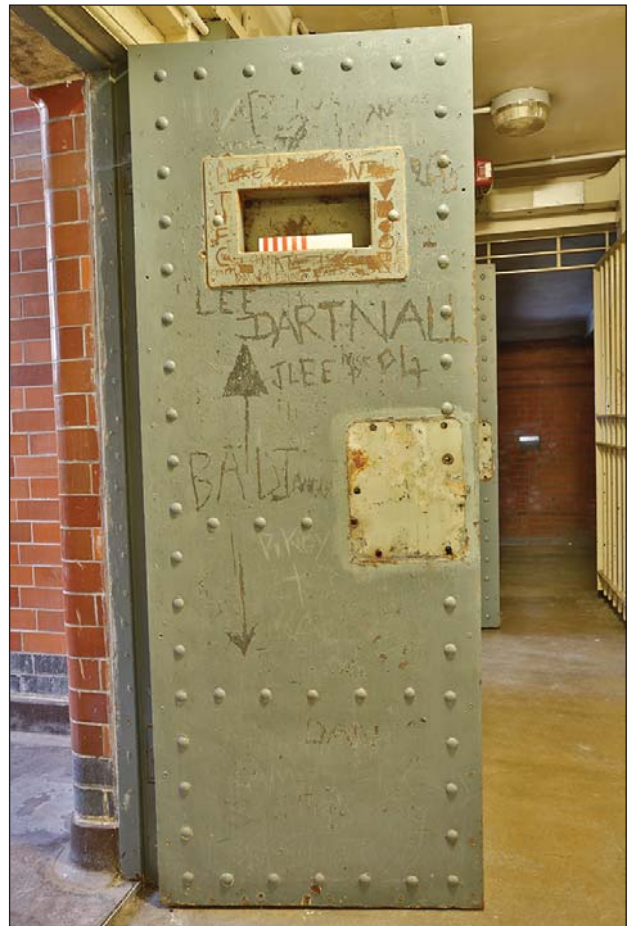


Plate 69: Detention ground floor: Eastern Cell Block - cell door graffiti (5M)



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Plate 70: Detention ground floor: Eastern Cell Block - cell door graffiti (3M)

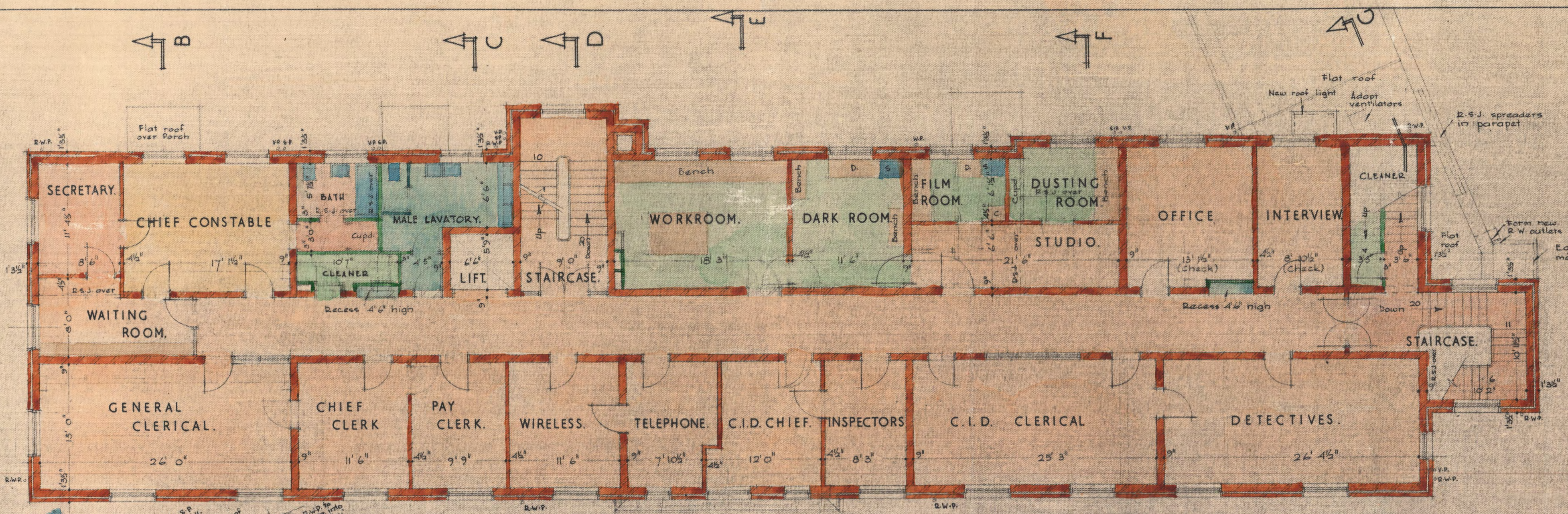
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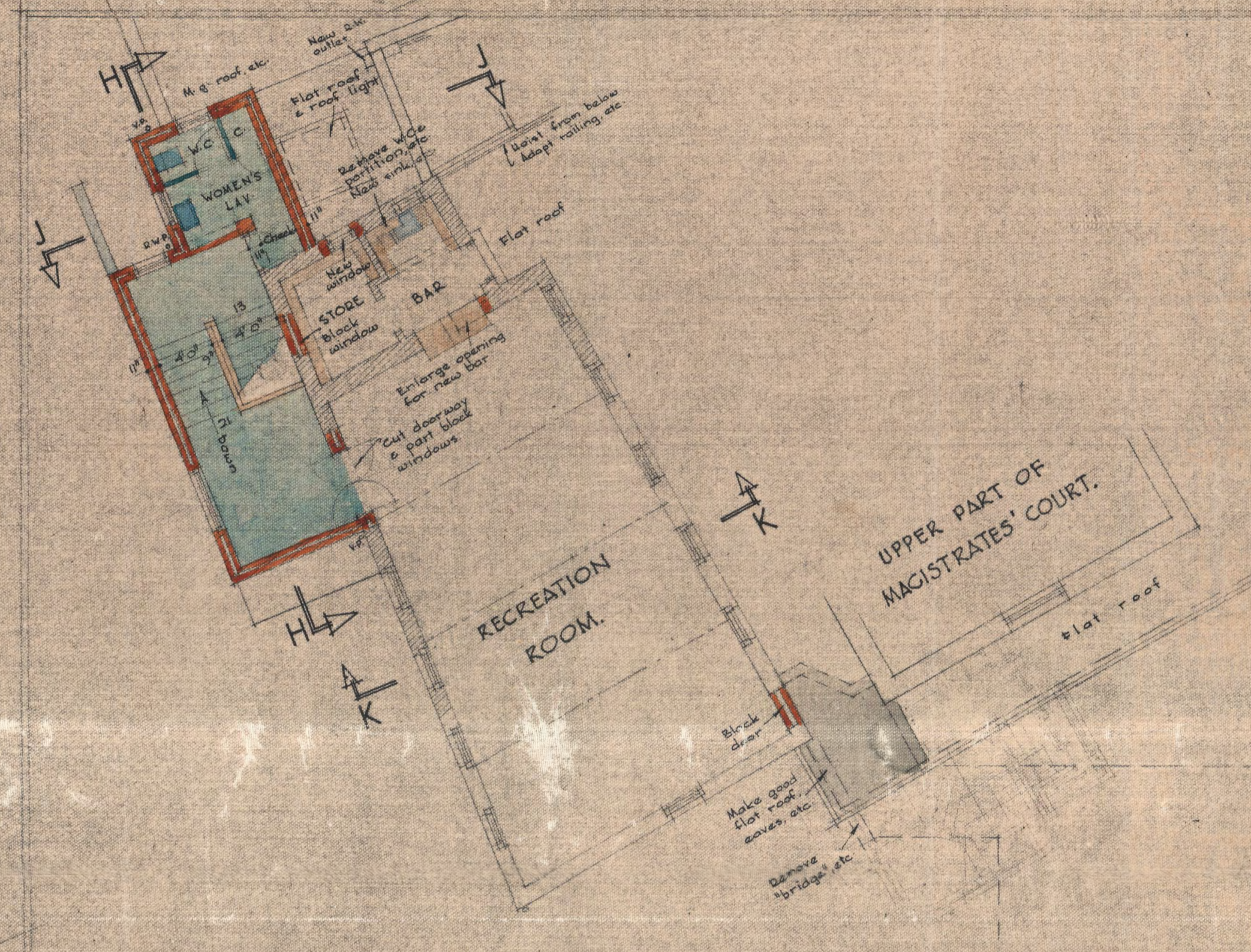
**APPENDIX – PROPOSED POLICE HEADQUARTERS APPLICATION AND DRAWINGS –
MARCH 1954**

20 APR 1954

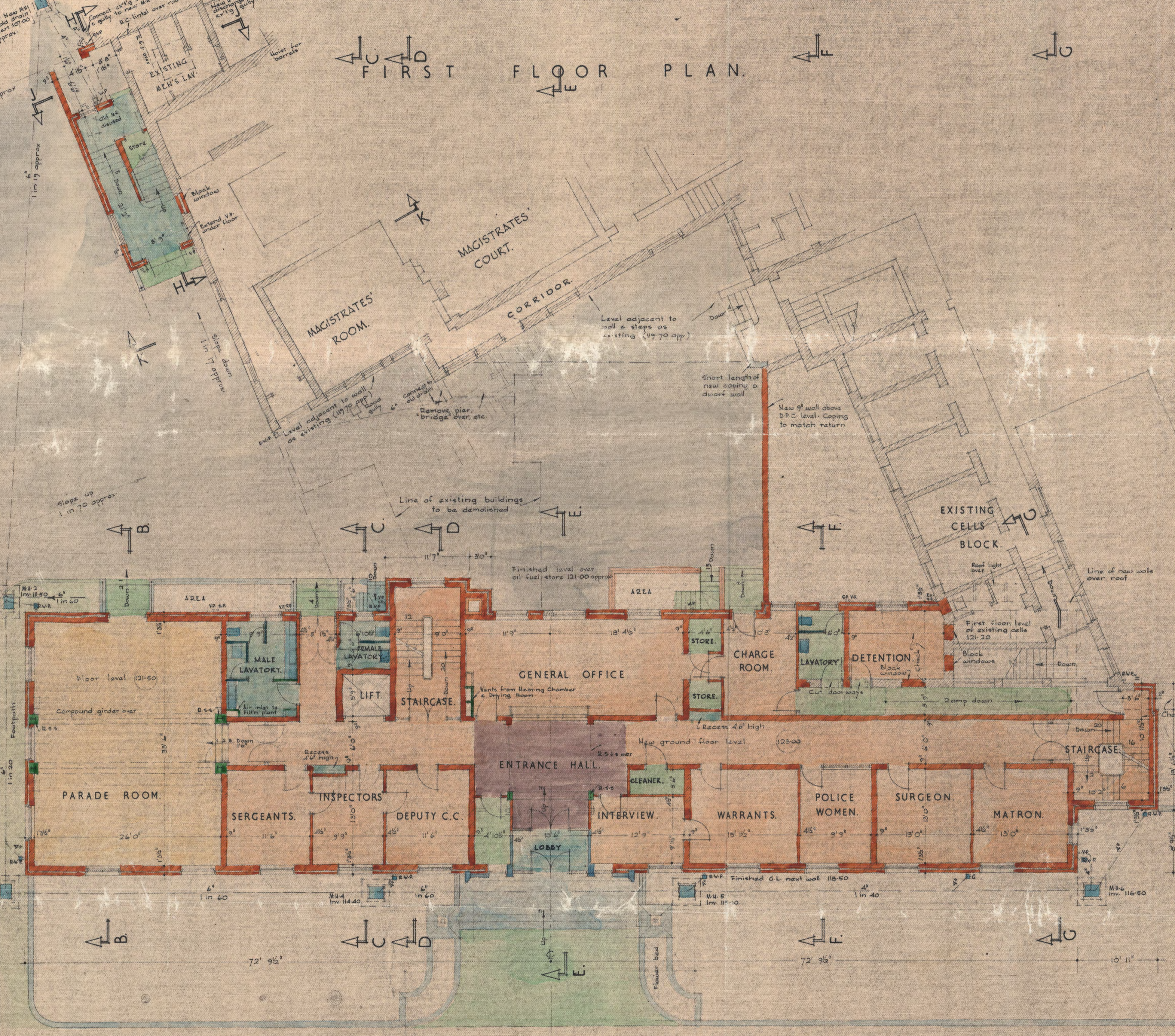
DEPOSIT NO. 2616+
TOWN PLANNING
PERMISSION
GRANTED
- 8 JUN 1954



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



PLAN OF RECREATION ROOM.
(FIRST FLOOR LEVEL)



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

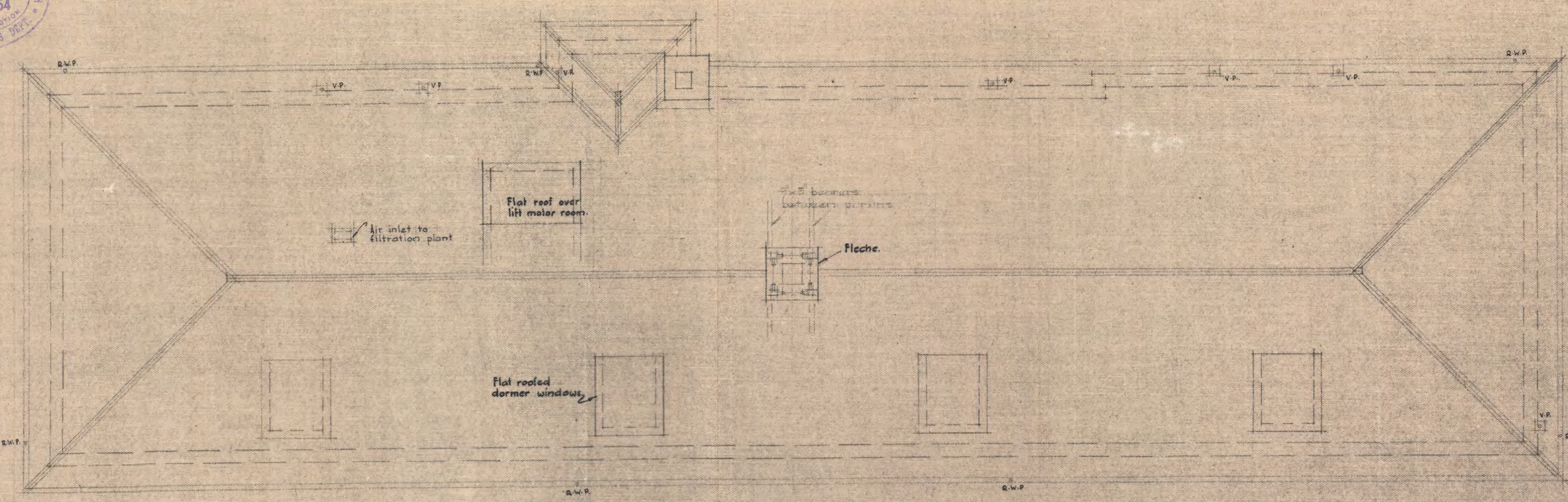
COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH
PROPOSED POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

No.	DATE	REVISIONS	No.	DATE	DISTRIBUTION

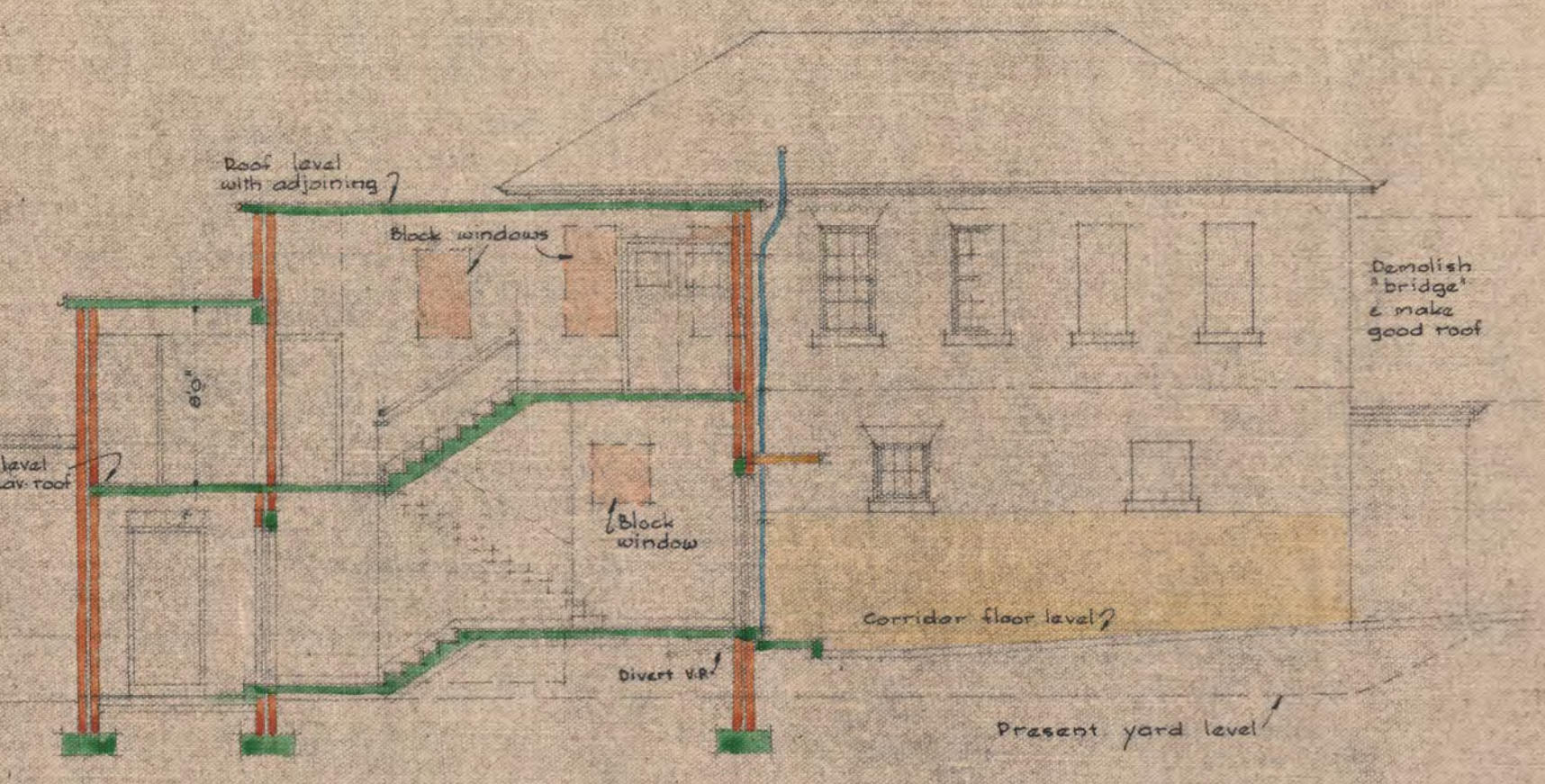
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Date	MARCH 1954	BOURNEMOUTH
Drawn	E.W.C.	
Checked:		

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH
20 APR 1954

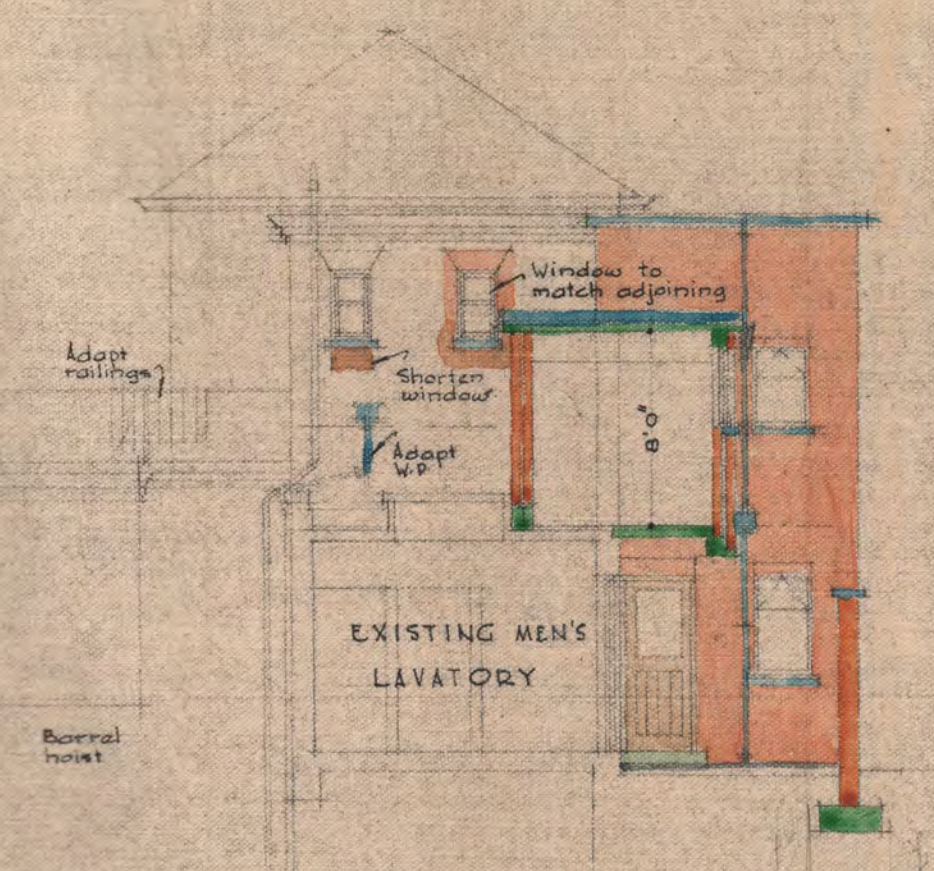
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TOWN PLANNING
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JUN 1954



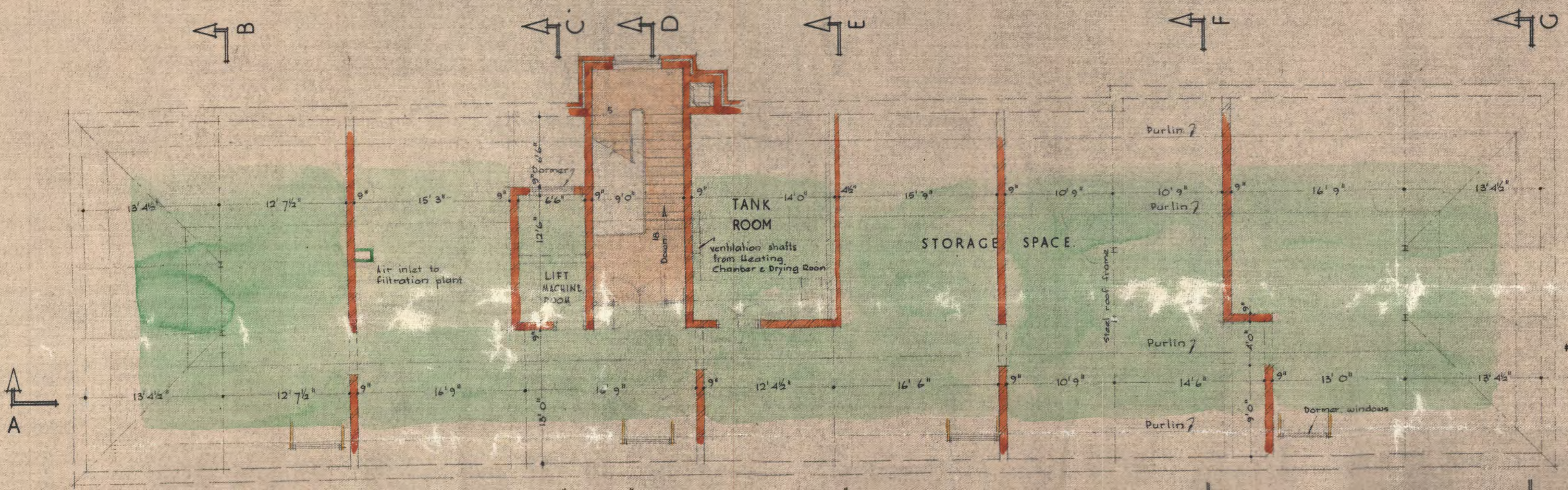
ROOF PLAN.



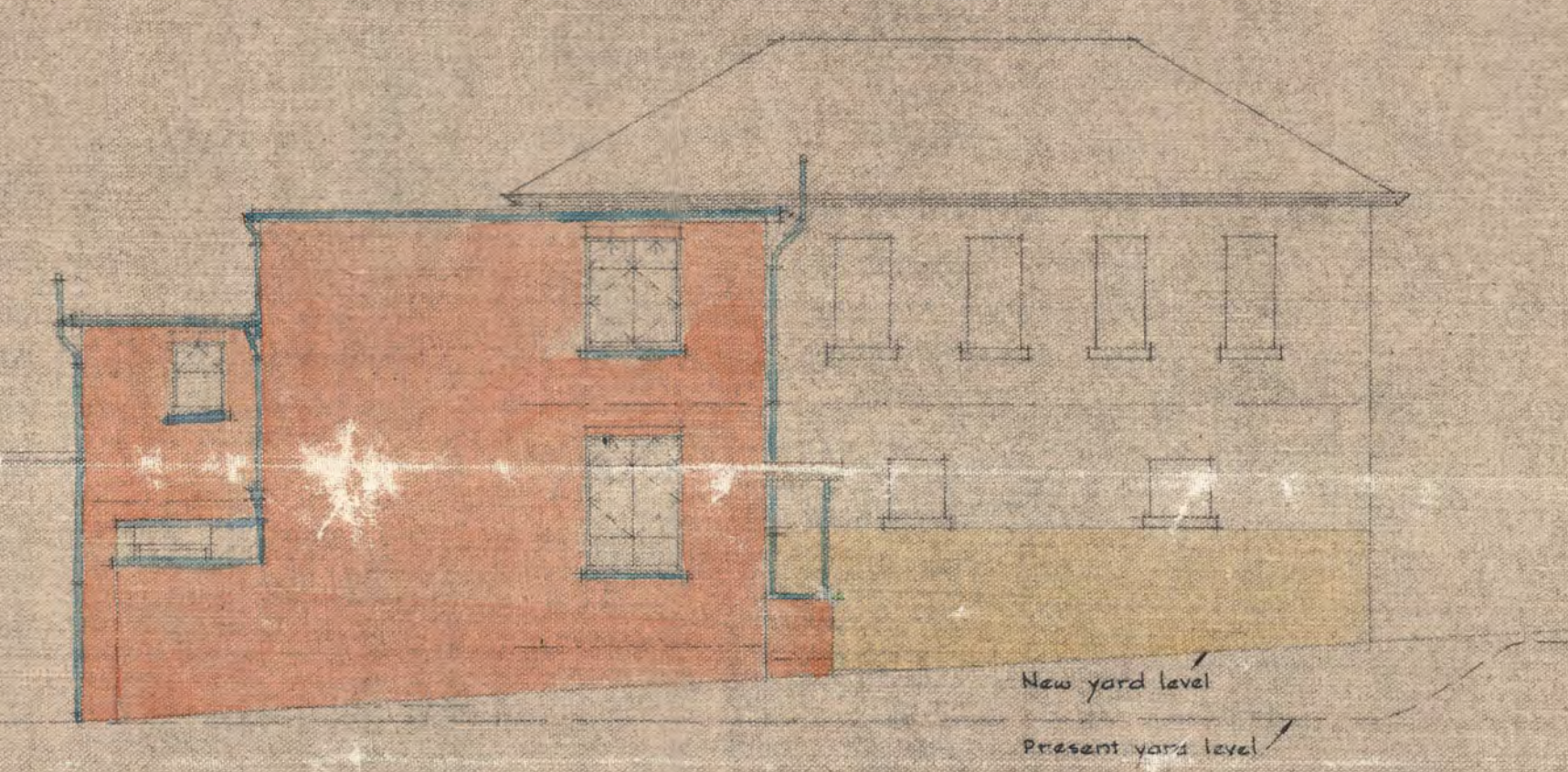
SECTION H-H.



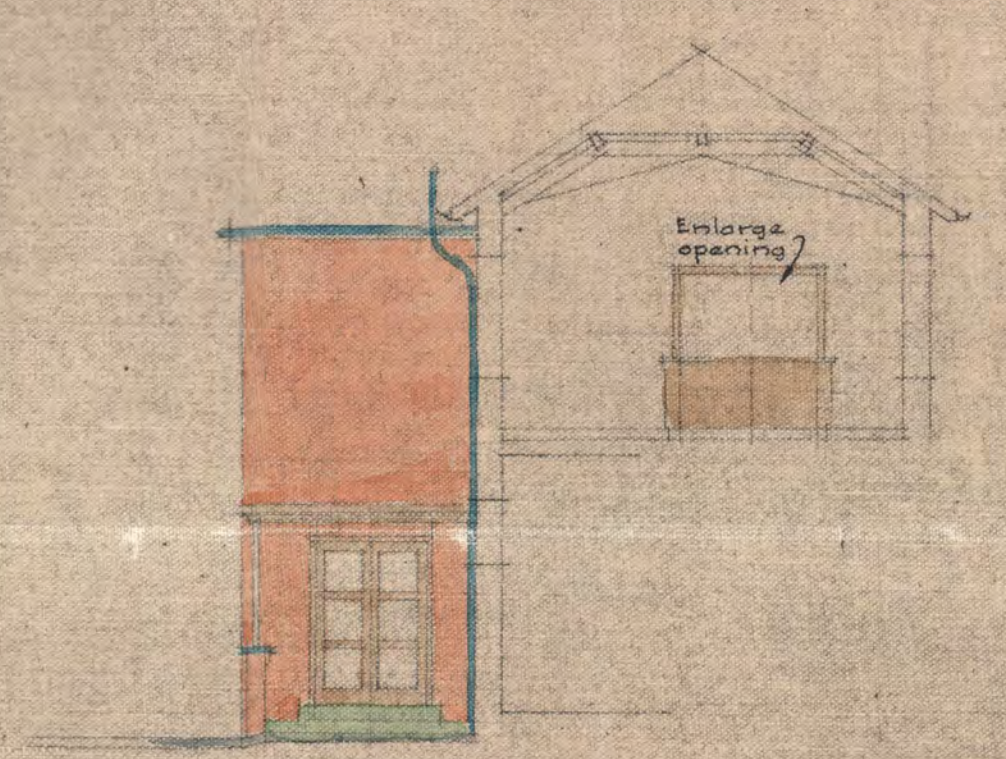
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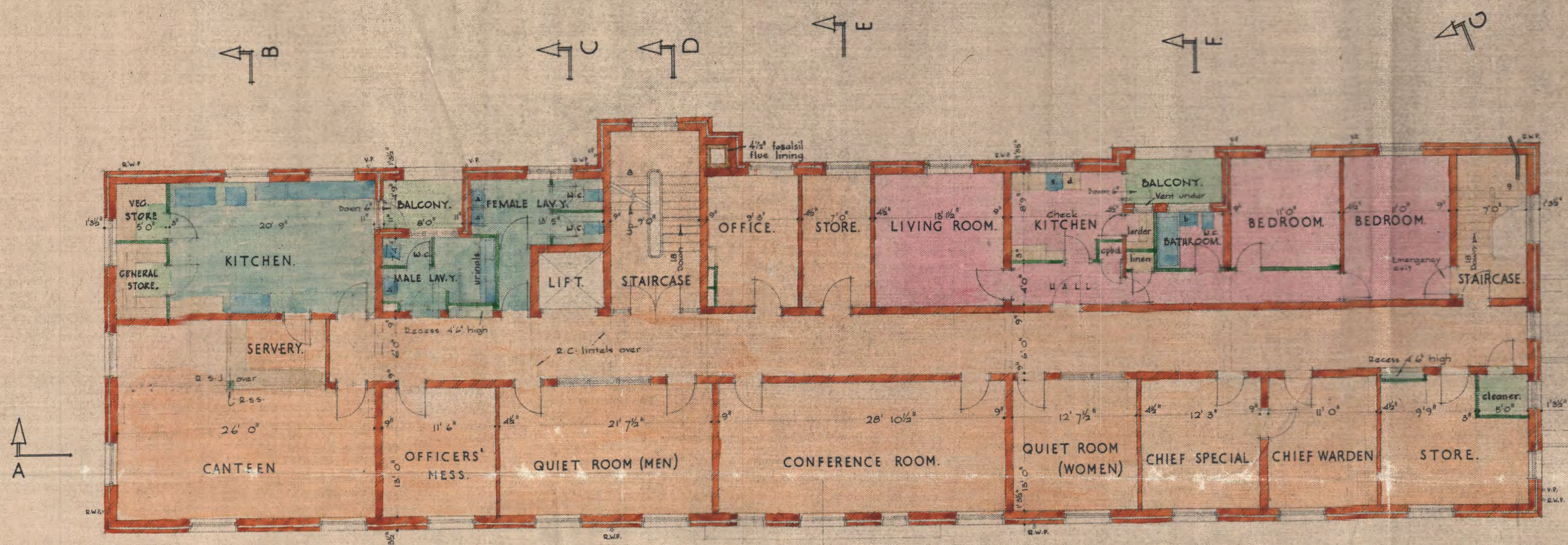
THIRD FLOOR PLAN.



SIDE ELEVATION TO RECREATION ROOM.



SECTION K-K.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH
PROPOSED POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

No.	DATE	REVISIONS	No.	DATE	DISTRIBUTION

DRAWING No. A/450/34
Scale: 8 FEET TO INCH
Date: MARCH 1954.
Drawn: E.W.C.
Checked:

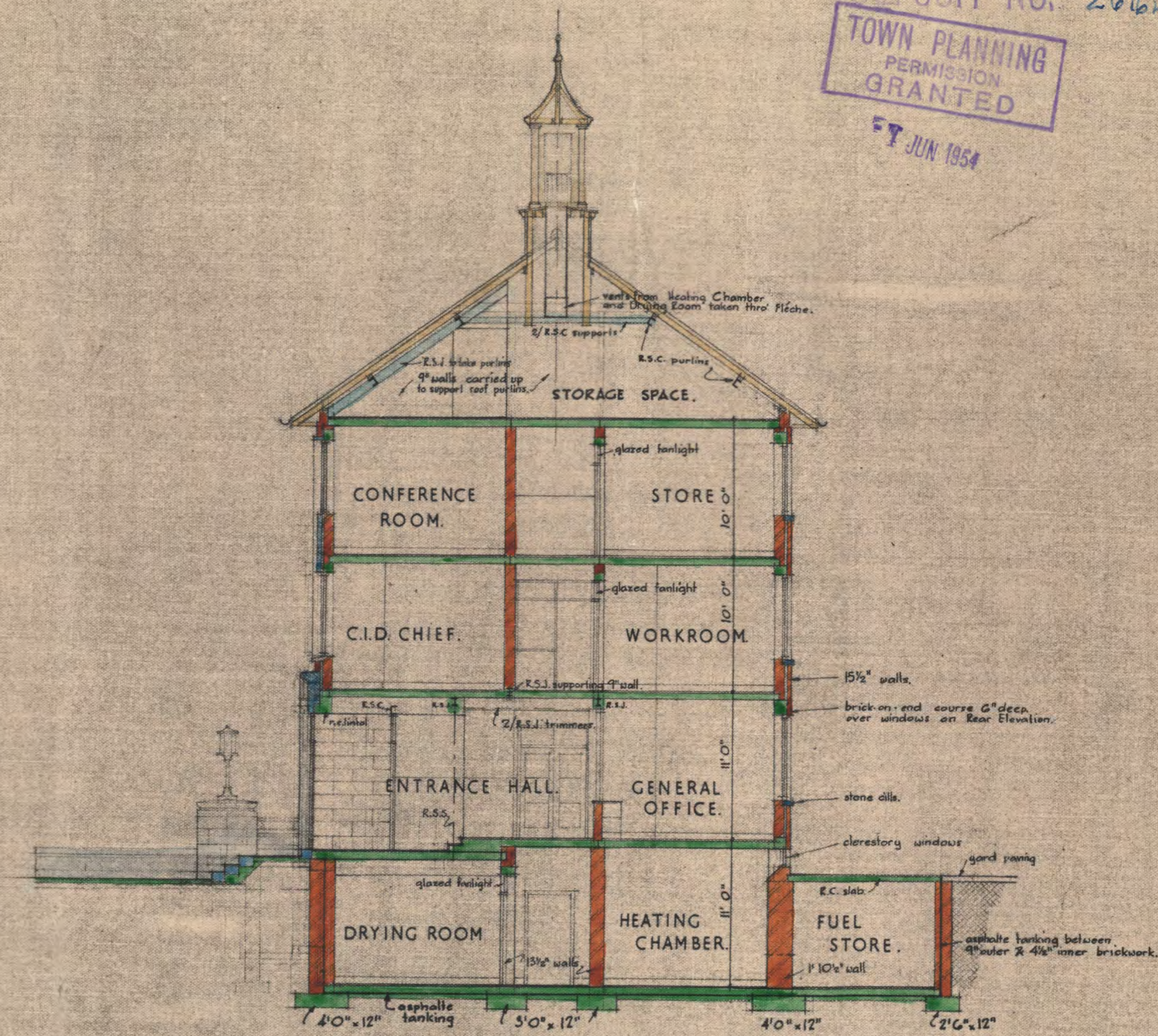
JOHN BURTON A.R.I.B.A.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT
BOURNEMOUTH

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH
 20 APR 1954
 BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

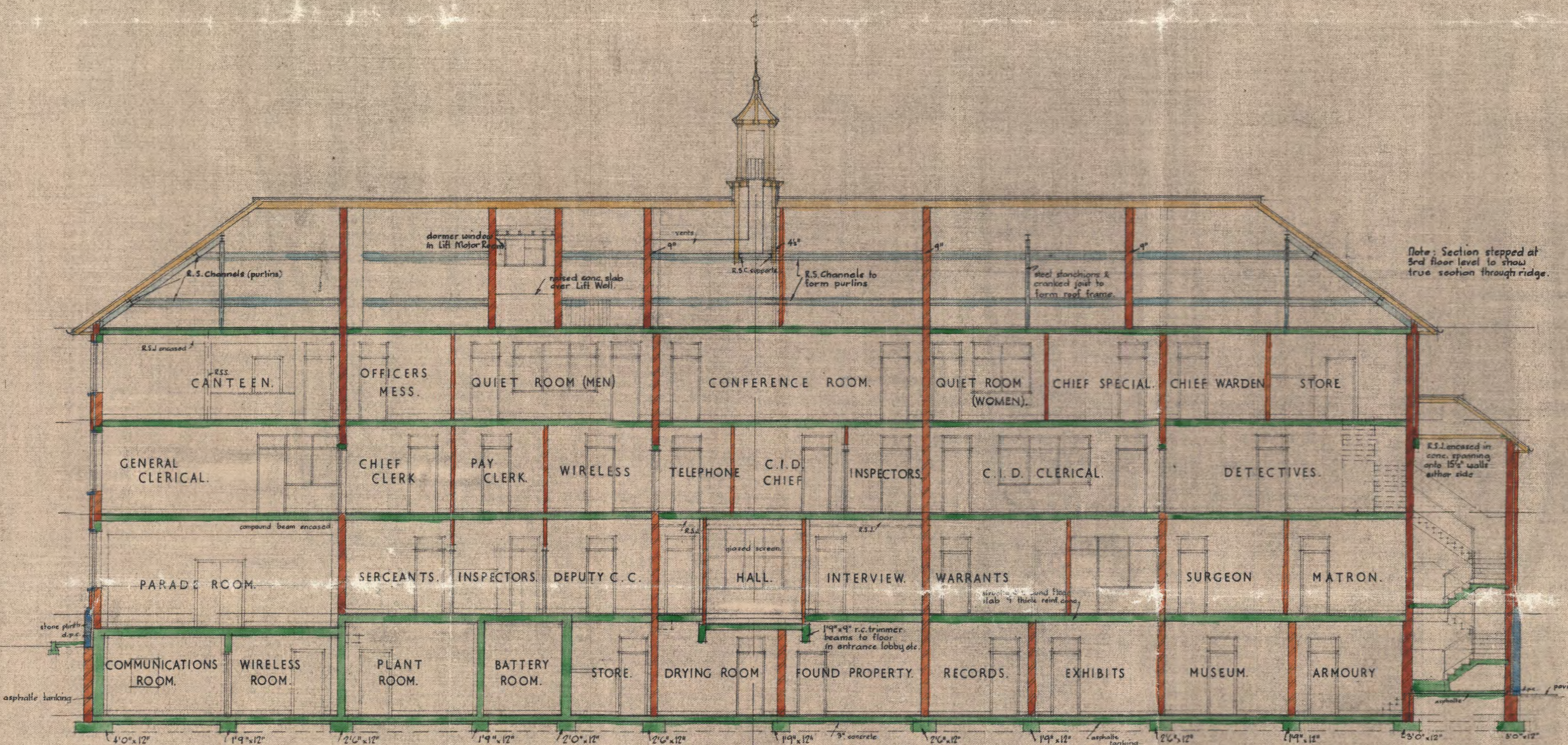
DEPOSIT NO. 2664
 TOWN PLANNING
 PERMISSION
 GRANTED
 5 JUN 1954



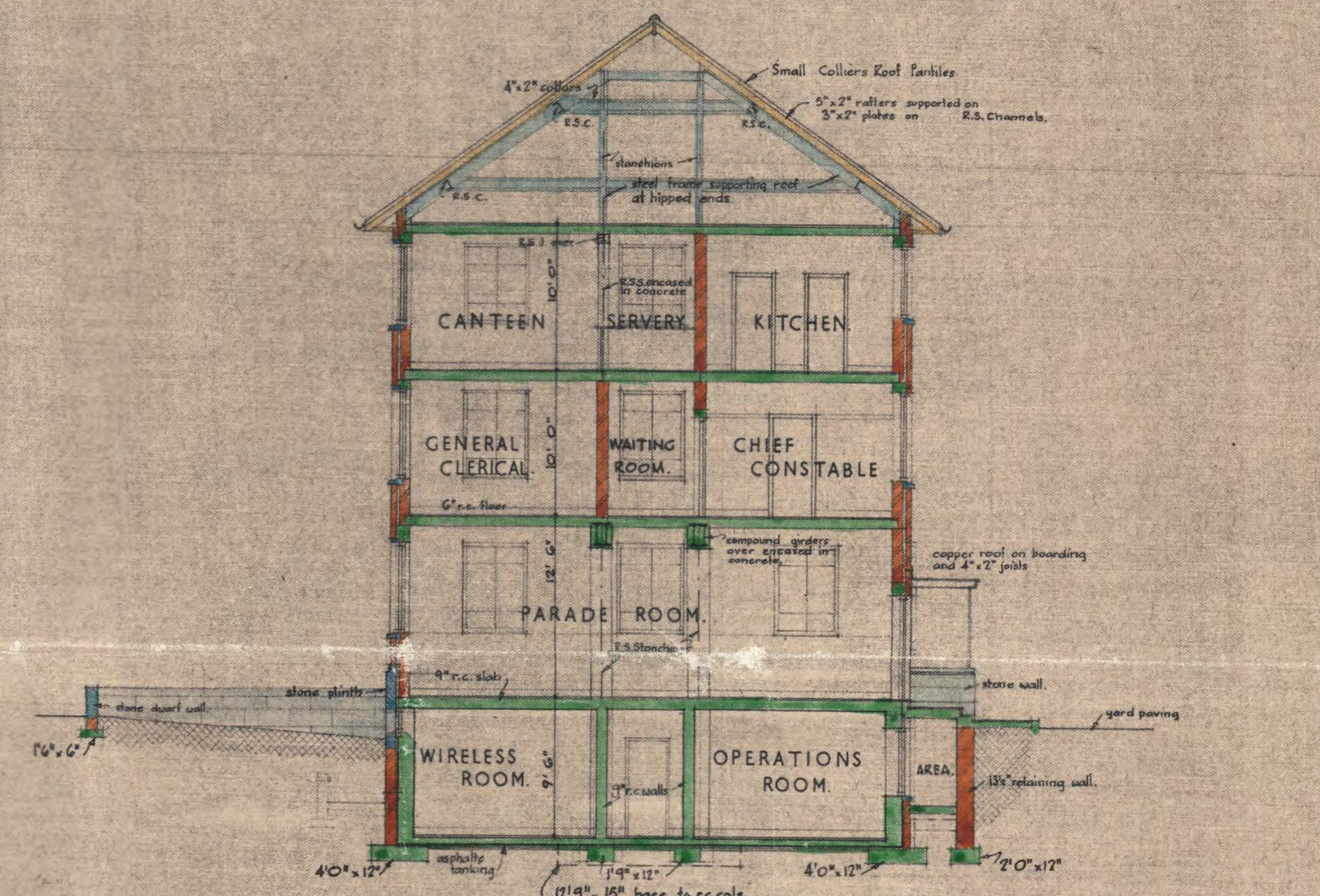
FRONT ELEVATION.



SECTION E-E.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION AA-A.



SECTION B-B.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH
 PROPOSED POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

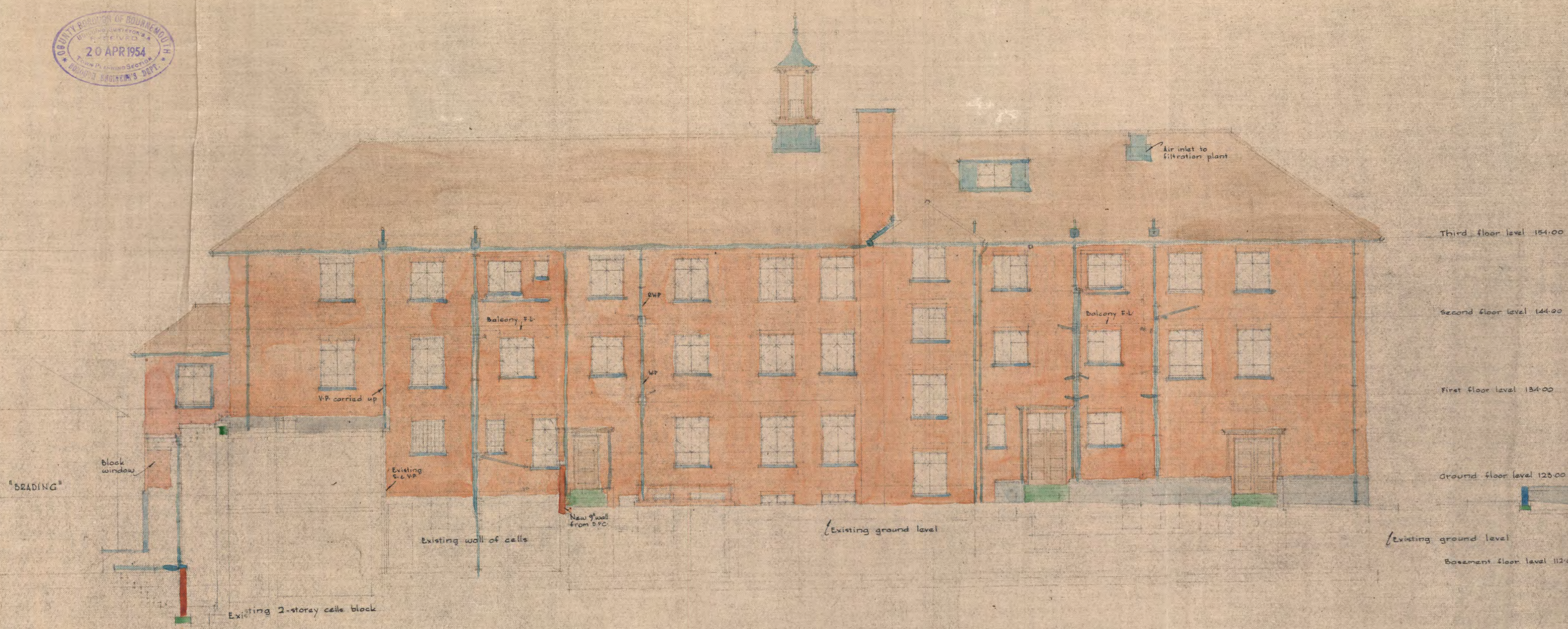
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						Date: MARCH 1954.	BOROUGH ARCHITECT
						Drawn: S.R.J.	BOROUGH ARCHITECT
						Checked:	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH
20 APR 1954

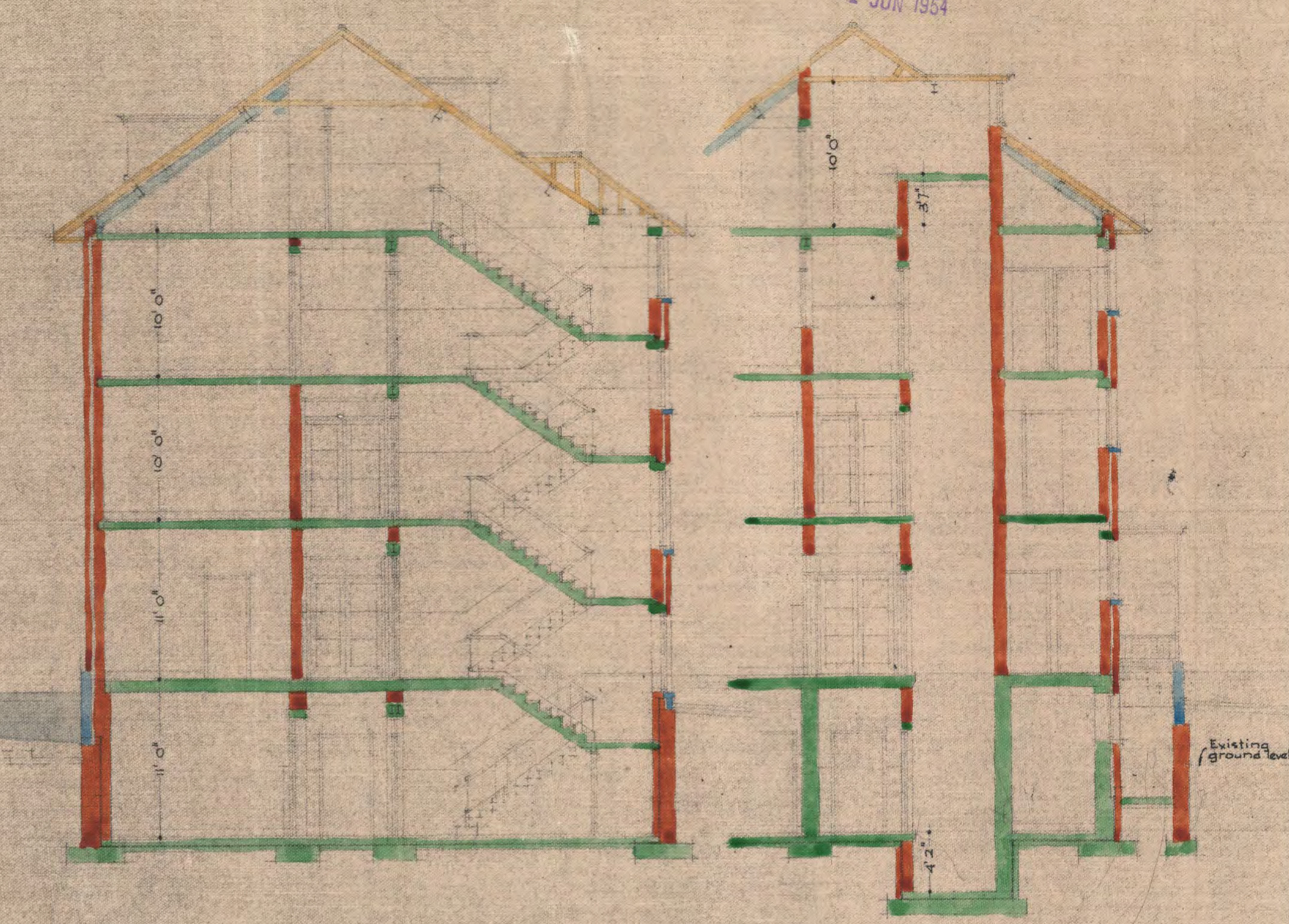
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1 JUN 1954

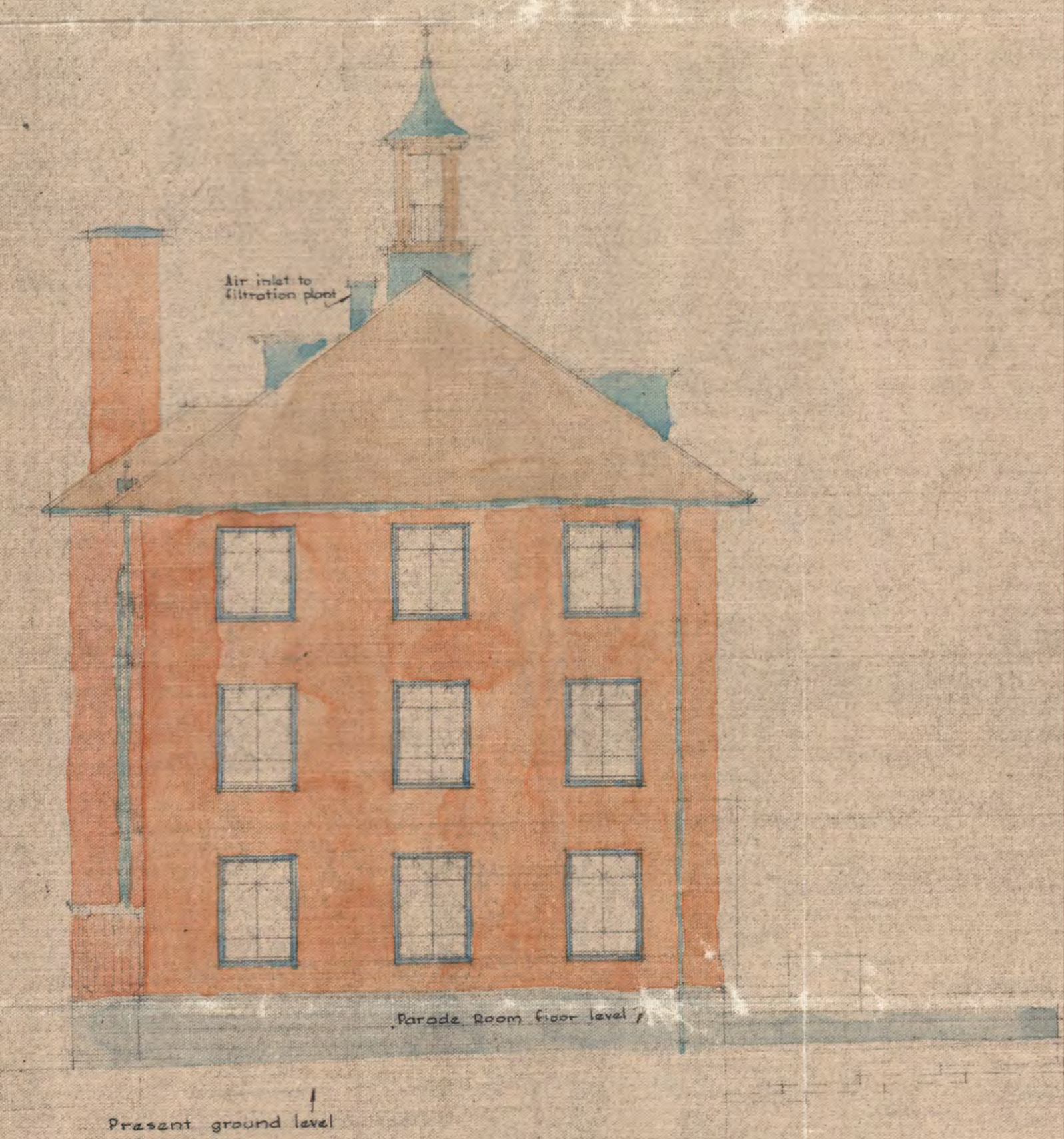


REAR ELEVATION.

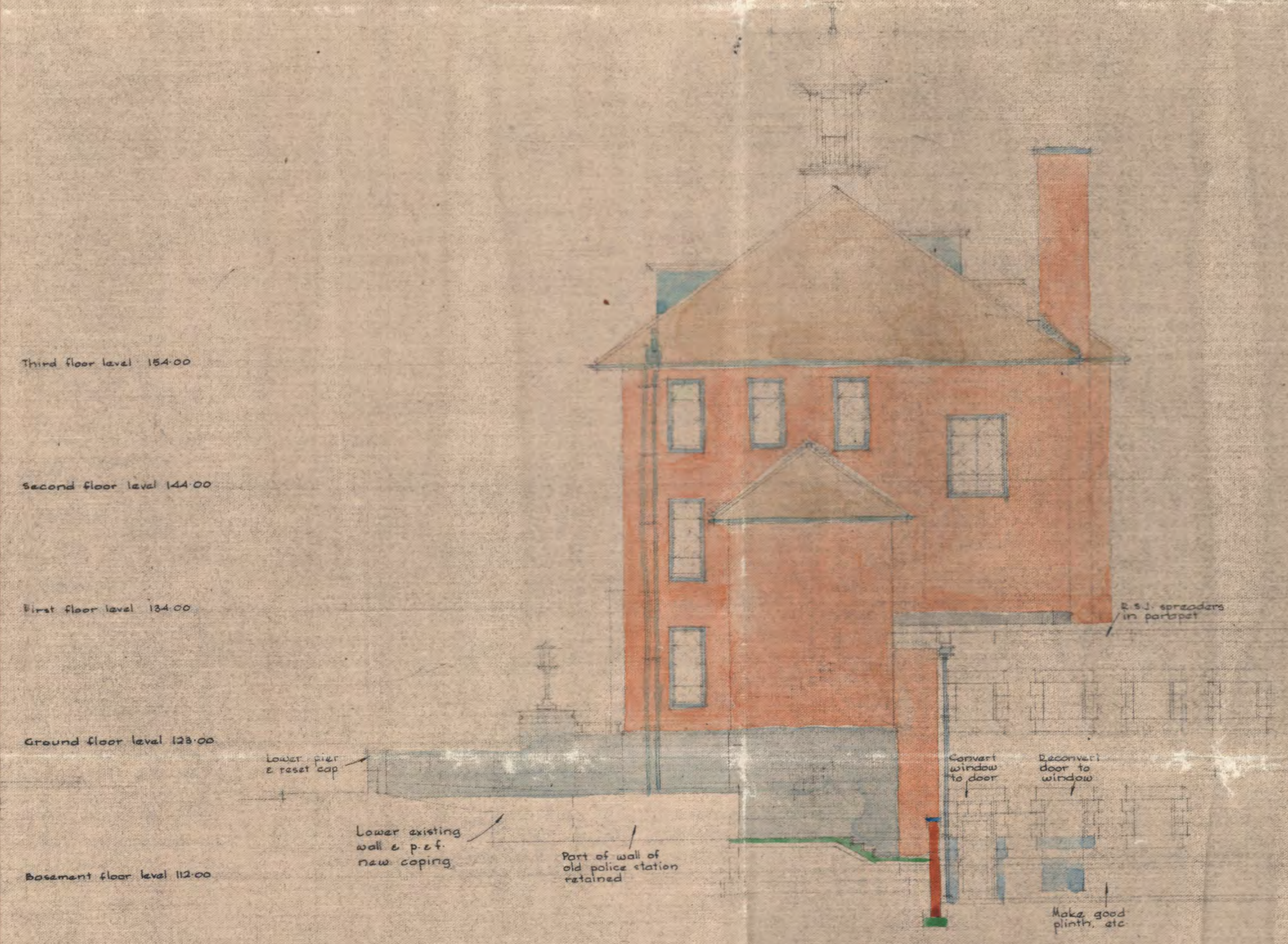


SECTION D-D

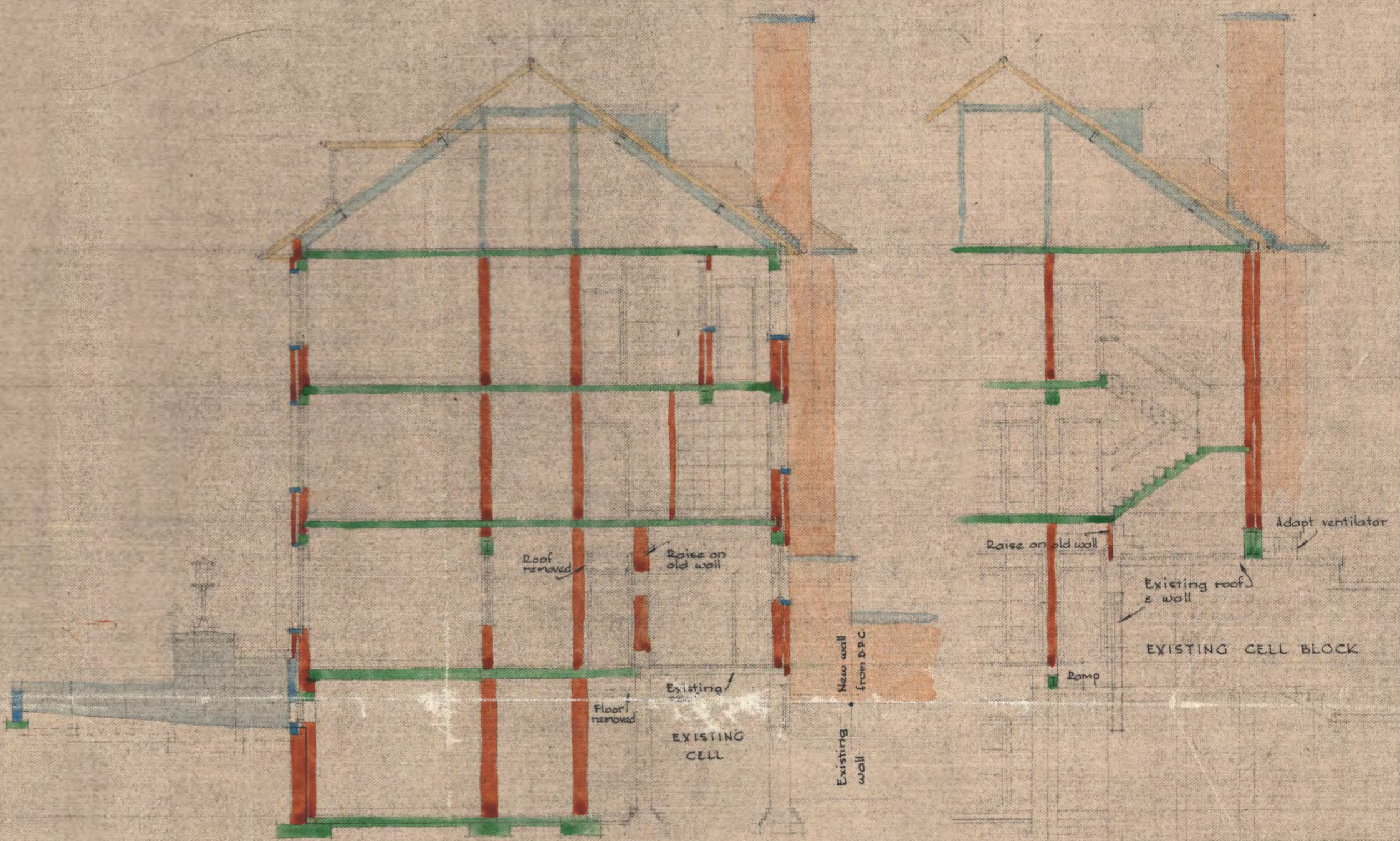
SECTION C-C



SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION.



NORTH-WEST ELEVATION.



SECTION F-F

SECTION G-G

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH
PROPOSED POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

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Date:	MARCH 1954.	BOURNEMOUTH
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Checked:		



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