

**FORMER MAGISTRATES COURT, POLICE STATION AND TELFER HOUSE,
HIGHGATE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY, N6 4NW**

NGR: 528275 188247

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVELS 2 & 3**



**Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting**

Report No. 2015048

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ASE Project No. 7338

Report No. 2015048

Site Ref: BIS15

Prepared by Hannah Green

February 2015

SUMMARY

In February 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of the former magistrates court, police station and Telfer House, Highgate, London, N6 4NW (hereafter ‘the site’; centred NGR: 528275 188247; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: HGY/2014/2464) for the redevelopment of the site in preparation for the construction of an apartment block and mews block to provide 82 residential units with associated landscaping and amenity spaces.

The proposed redevelopment includes the demolition of the existing structures on the site. These include a purpose built magistrates court, police station and office block (Telfer House). The magistrates court and police station were built between 1952 and 1962, replacing a former police station and courthouse which were destroyed by World War II bombing and clearance works. Telfer House was constructed on the site of a former vicarage to All Saint’s Church, located to the west of the site. Telfer House dates from between 1963 and 1974 and most recently housed the Haringey Probation Service. The three buildings have undergone internal alterations since their construction, with extensive re-fitting to accommodate modern offices.

This report complements an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting, July 2014) and Heritage Statement (Woodhall Planning & Conservation, August 2014) previously produced for the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of the former magistrates court, police station and Telfer House, Highgate, London, N6 4NW (hereafter 'the site'; centred NGR: 528275 188247; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: HGY/2014/2464) for the redevelopment of the site, including the demolition of the three existing buildings in preparation for the construction of 82 new residential units.
- 1.2 Planning consent has been granted by the London Borough of Haringey Council for the demolition of the existing buildings on the site and the construction of an apartment block and mews block housing 82 residential flats, including basement and undercroft parking, amenity spaces and associated landscaping (Planning Ref: HGY/2014/2464). The London Borough of Haringey Council attached conditions to the planning permission, requiring building recording to be carried out prior to the commencement of the site's redevelopment. Condition 23 relates to historic building recording and is detailed in the corresponding written scheme of investigation produced by Archaeology South-East (2015).
- 1.3 The Conservation Officer for the London Borough of Haringey recommended that the buildings covered under application HGY/2014/2464 be recorded prior to the commencement of any work on site. The former magistrates court was recorded to English Heritage Level 3. The former police station and Telfer House (office block) was subject to a Level 2 record (English Heritage, 2006).
- 1.4 The site is located within an urban area bounded to the north, west and south by residential housing and business retail units to the east. The site occupies an area of land within the Highgate Village Conservation Area. None of the buildings are listed. Immediately to the north of the site is a Grade II listed Cattle Trough.
- 1.5 During the survey there were health and safety concerns with the presence of asbestos on site, primarily within the magistrates court at basement level and in limited quantities elsewhere throughout all three buildings, which limited access to the site's structures.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a written scheme of investigation produced for the work by Archaeology South-East, dated 2015. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.
- 2.2 The magistrates court was recorded to English Heritage Level 3. The police station and Telfer House (office block) were subject to a Level 2 recording, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage, 2006). A Level 2 record is principally a descriptive record whereas a Level 3 record is predominantly an analytical record. Both the exterior and interior of the buildings were surveyed.
- 2.3 The site was visited by Hannah Green and Michael Shapland on 12th February 2015 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes and the production of a photographic record. The written record includes the location of the structures, a summary of the buildings' purpose (historically and at present), the materials and possible dates.
- 2.4 The drawn record comprises floor plans of the buildings as existing to illustrate their layout. These plans were provided by CgMs Consulting and have been verified for their accuracy and amended (where necessary) during the recording exercise. The measured survey drawings are included within the report as Figures 7 - 16.
- 2.5 The photographic record was produced using high-quality digital photography, taken in daylight and with the aid of an optical zoom when necessary. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates to supplement the descriptive text. A full index of the photography is included as Appendix 2 and location plots shown on the accompanying figures.
- 2.6 A study of relevant cartographic sources was undertaken in order to place the buildings within their historical context, together with the consultation of previous reports produced for the site, including: a Heritage Statement (Woodhall Planning & Conservation, August 2014) and an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs, July 2014). All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

3.1 The site occupies an area of land to the north of the historic core of Highgate village within the London borough of Haringey. The site forms a roughly rectangular area measuring 0.4 hectares. The site is situated to the east of Bishops Road, bordering Archway Road to the east and Church Road to the west. The site comprises the former magistrates court to the south, Telfer House to the north-west and police station occupying the land to the north-east. The site lies within the Highgate Village Conservation Area within a predominantly residential area. To the immediate north of the site is a Grade II listed horse and cattle trough and to the west is All Saints' Church. The land on the site slopes upwards to the north, as a result all three buildings occupy an elevated position from street level. The site's principal vehicle entrances are placed centrally on Bishops Road, separating the court and police station and to the west of Telfer House on Church Road. Each entrance leads to an associated yard providing parking facilities.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 The historic background of the site has previously been covered by an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment produced by CgMs Consulting (dated July 2014) and a Heritage Statement produced by Woodhall Planning & Conservation (dated August 2014). The following information has been summarised from these two documents.

4.2 The site is situated approximately 750m from the historic 13th century core of Highgate within the London borough of Haringey. During the medieval period the site lay in woodland within the Great Forest of Middlesex, which formed part of the Bishop of London's deer park.

4.3 During the early 19th century the site was partially cleared for agricultural use. Between 1815 and 1863 the site was cleared of all woodland and a brickfield occupied the far northern extent. The land to the south formed gardens to houses situated along North Hill.

4.4 Between 1863 and 1894 a vicarage was constructed towards the north-west corner of the site serving All Saint's Church (located adjacent). Two semi-detached houses occupied the site's southern extent along Bishop's Road. By this date the site was bounded by the existing road layout and the majority of the site comprised undeveloped agricultural land.

4.5 A courthouse and police station had been constructed by the early 20th century fronting Bishop's Road (Fig. 3). In 1944 the courthouse and the two residential properties to the south had been demolished and cleared due to resulting World War II bomb damage (Fig. 4). The ruined police station remained *in situ* until replaced by the construction of the existing police station and Haringey Magistrates Court between 1951 and 1962 (Fig. 5). The vicarage was demolished by the 1970s and subsequently replaced by Telfer House and

electric sub-station to the south, providing office space for the probation service by 1974 (Fig. 6). All three buildings reflect their current location and layout, the only exception being an additional square structure to the north of Telfer House which has since been demolished. The site has remained relatively unchanged since this substantial phase of development and has been vacant since the closure of the magistrates court in December 2012.

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

5.1 Magistrates Court (Plate 1 – 70)

NGR: 528287 188230

Level of record: 3

Function: Purpose built courthouse housing the Haringey Magistrates Court

Date of construction: Constructed between 1951 and 1962

Description:

Overview

- 5.1.1 The building comprises a two storey main range, aligned north – south, and a three storey western range orientated north-east – south-west (hereafter simplified to east – west) (see Fig. 2). The building occupies the southern extent of the site with its principal elevation fronting onto Bishops Road to the east. Both ranges are constructed in buff brickwork laid in English bond with a flat roof.

Exterior

- 5.1.2 The east elevation of the main range appears as a tall single storey and occupies an elevated position from street level (Plate 1). The building comprises a substantial section of Portland stone cladding to its upper level, supported at its northern end by a buff brickwork plinth. The elevation houses five centrally placed windows (covered externally by metal security fencing) to the north. An opening is recessed into the far south end comprising modern steel framed door within an expanse of eight glass panels supported by a steel frame. The entrance is bordered with a green marble cladding. The entrance is accessed via a raised concrete platform served by a series of concrete steps to the north and a ramp to the south, bounded by a set of painted steel railings. A stainless steel sign reading 'Haringey Magistrates Court' is mounted to the far north end.
- 5.1.3 A set of seven timber-framed asymmetrical double casement windows run the length of the north elevation of the main range at first and ground floor level (Plate 2). In addition a pair of timber-framed single pane windows is set to the

far west end at both ground and first floor. Below each window is a pair of ceramic air vents set flush with the wall. Towards the east end is a recessed two-leaf timber door (of modern construction) with marble cladded surround, accessed by a concrete staircase bounded by steel railings. Two openings are situated to the western end at basement level. The nature of these is unclear due to their obstruction by metal security covering (see Section 1.5), but they appear to resemble metal slatted air vents serving the Plant Room beyond.

- 5.1.4 Recording of the south elevation of the main range was limited due to restricted access on the south side (see Section 1.5). The southern elevation comprises six asymmetrical timber-framed double casement windows to the west end at first and ground floor. Four small timber-framed single pane windows occupy the east end at both ground and first floor levels (Plate 3). A modern two leaf doorway is located to the eastern end at ground floor level.
- 5.1.5 A single storey recessed entrance occupies the majority of the visible part of the main range's west elevation, with a plain two storey projection to the northern end housing a single rectangular slatted metal vent on the first floor. The entrance within the main range is enclosed to the north, east and south sides, opening to the west onto a rear yard (Plate 4). The entrance has a blue tiled wall covering to the east with buff brickwork walls to the north and south. It is set upon a raised concrete plinth and accessed by two sets of concrete steps. The entrance houses two single-leaf doorways (of modern construction) placed centrally and to the northern end. A large single pane window with timber sill occupies the northern end. The southern half of the entrance is fully encased within a later roof height steel cage, accessed by a gated entrance to the west. The central section of the steel fencing extends westwards presumably to ensure secure passenger transfers within the rear yard. Above the entrance is a railed external walkway extending southwards across the main range at first floor level. South of the open entrance are four small windows to the upper half with a single window below (presumably lighting the western basement stairwell) set within a concrete render at ground level.
- 5.1.6 The west elevation of the main range is adjoined by the two storey (ground floor and basement level) western range, constructed in buff brickwork laid in English bond with a concrete render at basement level (Plate 5). The range extends westwards with a small projection northwards to the western end at ground and basement level. The elevation is accessed by two single-leaf doorways to the east and west ends, each served by a set of concrete steps with steel railings. The range has a flat roof bounded with a simple steel handrail at roof height, allowing external first floor access. A series of 27 windows are set at basement level, each comprising a set of 12 glass block panes set within a concrete frame, with eight individual metal vents above set in two tiers, covered by an external metal plate (Plate 6). At ground floor there are four additional rectangular windows to the west. A record of the south and west elevations was not produced due to access restrictions on the day of the site visit (see Section 1.5).

Interior - Ground Floor

Overview

- 5.1.7 The internal arrangement of the main range is divided into three distinct areas comprising a large central block with narrower blocks to north and south. The central block comprises a large double storey height public lobby to the east and a series of offices to the north. To the west of the lobby are two principal double height courtrooms (Courtrooms 1 & 2). Beyond, a series of circulation routes link the central block to the northern and southern blocks and western range. The northern block is predominantly reserved for private use, containing a set of offices arranged over the ground and first floors. The southern block, accessible to the public, provides two secondary courtrooms (Courtrooms 3 & 4) towards the western end on both floors; the eastern ends contain a mix of offices and WC facilities. The ground floor of the western range houses a series of offices, a kitchen and W/C facilities. At basement level the range occupies a number of utility rooms in addition to a series of detainee cells for individuals remanded in custody.
- 5.1.8 The building's principal public doorway is situated within the east elevation. Two private doorways are located to the eastern ends of the northern and southern blocks with two additional openings to the rear western elevation. The western range has two doors situated to the north and south sides. The basement is served by four stairways, three accessible from the central range and one externally. Access to the first floor is provided by four separate double width stairwells located to the far corners of the northern and southern blocks. All areas have been carpeted throughout in recent years (unless otherwise stated). Modern timber-framed fireproof regulation doors have replaced the majority of original internal doorways (exceptions have been noted).

Lobby

- 5.1.9 At ground level, the building is centred on a main public lobby; this is accessed via a modern automatic doorway located towards the southern end of the east elevation. The external doorway leads through into a secondary single height entrance, rectangular in form and comprising a later lightweight softwood frame (Plate 7). Its western side houses three original cast iron radiators (presumably relocated from elsewhere) at lower level with four large single pane windows above. To the southern end is a room, with reflective film windows and single door to the north, which was presumably used as an office or consultation space.
- 5.1.10 The entrance opens to the north through a steel-framed double leaf doorway, which in-turn opens out into the main public lobby. The lobby comprises a substantial double height room with single height portico towards its western side, creating a passage and entranceway to the courtrooms beyond (Plate 8).
- 5.1.11 The lobby is lit naturally by eight steel-framed window panels that make up the building's east elevation, in addition to a light-well located above the single

height passageway to the west. Three electric chandeliers, each suspended from the modern fibreboard ceiling panels and holding a set of eight ceramic pendants, light the lobby internally (Plate 9). The portico is lit by a series of modern strip lighting.

5.1.12 Originally the lobby would have been designed as a large, open, double storey height area dominating the ground floor. The original extent of the lobby is identifiable by a full height dark green marble wall cladding to the south and north, the latter obscured from view due to a later insertion to the north (see Section 5.1.13). The space has subsequently been infilled with a series of later partitions and ephemeral structures in order to accommodate a variety of mixed uses. These include the addition of the secondary entrance (possibly added due to heating purposes) and the later insertion of two single height softwood cubicles to the south serving as private consultation space for the Duty Solicitor service and a series of more substantial concrete structures at the northern extent (Plates 10 & 11).

5.1.13 The structure filling the northern end of the lobby is arranged over two storeys providing a mixture of additional office space and reception at ground level. At ground level the space comprises a large open office, accessible from a private corridor to the north. The room is divided to the north and south ends into a series of four smaller rooms, two of which are also accessible direct from the lobby. Each partitioned office space is relatively featureless having been fitted out in recent years with modern finishes, including plasterboard divisions, and suspended ceiling panels (Plate 12). A reception service window is located within the far southern end and the internal face of a 'Fines and Fees' service desk is situated to the south-west corner of the open office. Within this corner is an enclosed column, a continuation of the colonnade found at the southern end of the lobby. Other notable features include the timber framed, single casement, central pivot windows placed along the eastern side with timber sill (Plate 13), the style of which appear original to the buildings construction date, and the corresponding marble effect wall covering within the northern office (previously discussed) (Plate 14). Below each window is a cast iron radiator, consistent with a late 1950s construction date.

5.1.14 A payment service desk comprising glass window with pine frame and panel below is located in a secluded corner to the far northern end of the lobby (Plate 15), presumably relocated from the original north-western extent of the lobby (Plate 16); its current impractical location serves to highlight the later rearrangement of the space.

5.1.15 The single height colonnaded passage is clad to the western side with stained pine panelling. The space has latterly been partitioned to provide additional office space and a series of secondary entrances to the courtrooms beyond which would have served to reduce noise disruption to the court proceedings.

5.1.16 The lobby utilises the use of hard, clean lines with an absence of soft furnishings; the exception being the carpeted floor covering (likely to be a later addition) and a limited number of steel framed seat blocks. The selected use of

materials and dramatic changes in room height create the perception of both order and transition from the street beyond. The marked change in room height is used to identify a transition from the public area to the entrance of the judicial proceedings. The room's original layout would have created a rather imposing space for those entering for judicial proceedings.

Courtrooms 1 & 2

5.1.17 Courtrooms 1 and 2 are located adjacent the public lobby to the west. The two courtrooms have an identical mirror arrangement comprising an open plan double height room (Plate 17). Both rooms have relatively featureless plastered walls to the east and west and pine panelling to the north and south ends. The pine cladding effectively draws attention to the magistrates bench, above which is a redundant fixing that would have originally held a coat of arms above the central tier. The room is lit at the upper level to the east and west by a set of three single pane windows. In addition, six chandelier light fixtures (previously described in the lobby) are suspended from a modern fibreboard ceiling. The courtrooms have four separate openings; to the east are two doorways accessible to the public and open onto the lobby. A single door is located to the rear of the custody dock providing access to and from the cells at basement level. The fourth private door is located to the west side of the magistrates desk, serving individuals of the legal team and providing access to the private offices beyond.

5.1.18 At ground level the rooms comprise a public seating area to the rear, containing three tiers of steel framed seating blocks partitioned by a low level pine barrier flanked on either side by rounded frame steel gates (Plate 18). A set of four dark pine benches with faux leather writing surface panels are placed centrally to accommodate the solicitors for the defence and the Crown Prosecution Service. Beyond is a large legal advisory desk clad in dark pine panelling and topped by a replacement plastic writing surface, set upon a raised plinth and accessed to the east and west sides via two steps. Beyond is the focal point of each courtroom, a substantial magistrates desk, which is set upon a raised platform and occupying the highest level within the courtroom. The desk is accessed to the east and west via a rounded framed steel gate (identical to those separating the public seating area opposite). The magistrates' desk comprises a raised central tier with corresponding writing panel and two draws with electric heater below. The central tier is flanked on either side by two lower desks, each topped with three writing panels with a set of five individual draws below and timber board beneath (serving as footrests) (Plate 19).

5.1.19 The eastern side contains a witness stand, usher bench and security bench (Plate 20). Opposite is a probation bench, a second witness stand and custody dock. The addition of a steel cage now encases the upper level of the custody dock creating a glass screen between the accused and the remaining room occupants (Plate 21). Each bench comprises a set of simple flip-down steel framed seat with faux leather seat covering.

- 5.1.20 All individual elements to the east and west sides, in addition to the public seating area to the rear are fronted by a comparatively high barrier. The principal face is constructed with convex pine panels encased vertically within a dark pine edged frame. Each barrier is topped with a single dark pine board laid horizontally and suspended on slender supporting steel columns, which in turn support the barrier above floor level. The witness stands and custody dock have an additional double tiered top arrangement. The barrier comprises a plain pine clad covering to the rear side with the exception of a set of additional flip-down writing desks housed within the barriers fronting the probation, usher and security benches (Plate 22).
- 5.1.21 A single microphone is placed centrally within the central tier of the magistrates desk, the legal advisor desk and one to each witness stand with corresponding speakers set within each corner. Due to the relatively close proximity of these areas, the use of the microphones appears rather excessive. Perhaps their use was intended to promote the use of calm and controlled dialogue, discouraging the use of raised voices.
- 5.1.22 The tiered arrangement of the room's interior, arranged over four levels with corresponding floor heights is representative of the hierarchy of the legal proceedings undertaken within the room. The magistrate bench occupies the highest level within the court, enforcing this end as serving the principal function within the room. Second highest is the legal adviser bench, followed by the equal level of the witness stands, probation seating, usher bench, security desk and custody dock; all set upon a single height plinth. The central benches housing the legal representation of the both the defence and prosecution are at ground level as is the public seating area. The courtroom arrangement appears to be designed in a particular way as to create a deliberate separation between the open public and private spaces, in addition to the enclosed custody dock. The room's height serves to create an impression of grandeur with a clear focal point gravitating towards the dominant magistrates desk. The use of regimented one directional seating, high level barriers and metal gates (the latter are likely to primarily serve a symbolic purpose rather than a functional use due to their size) combine to create a sense of obedience and order due to the restriction of free movement. The rooms lack of soft furnishings, limited fine detailing and abundant use of clean, sharp lines creates a utilitarian space utilising a striking mix of contrasting texture, colours and floor levels. In contrast to the lobby, the courtrooms have retained their original arrangement and fittings, all consistent with a late 1950s to early 1960s date. Only limited additions have been added at a later date, including the custody dock caging, wall mounted television stands for witness evidence and a telephone within Courtroom 2 in addition to a secondary entrance to the north-east corner (presumably inserted to reduce noise disruption to court proceedings) (Plate 23).

Southern Block

- 5.1.23 The secondary courtrooms are located within the building's southern block, accessed via a modern two leaf door set within the lobby's southern extent. The range is carpeted throughout and houses two stairwells to its east and west

ends, providing access to the first floor. The eastern end houses three small rectangular rooms: the western room retains no original features and is fitted out with modern office fittings; it is lit by a single timber framed asymmetrical casement window with timber sill on the south side. The two rooms to the east, which are separated from the office by an external double door of modern construction, have been converted to provide modern WC facilities and are lit by two small timber-framed windows to the south. The rooms are accessed by a relatively featureless corridor to the north with plastered walls and plain skirting.

5.1.24 Courtroom 3 is located to the western end of the southern range, situated to the immediate south of Courtroom 1 and is accessed by two single openings; the public entrance to the east and the private to the west. The room appears to have been converted from office space to accommodate its recent use as a courtroom, but lacks the dramatic arrangement of Courtrooms 1 and 2, reflecting its function as a secondary court (Plate 24). The room is relatively plain with the exception of a pine bench running along the eastern side and a raised 'L' shaped plinth to the south-west corner. A simple pine desk is situated towards the far south-west corner with further evidence of redundant desk fittings to the east and north of the remaining fixture (see Courtroom 4 arrangement). The room is lit to the south by four asymmetrical casement windows with timber sills and there is an original cast iron radiator below (Plate 25). In addition four sets of five shade ceiling lights (the same described previously within the lobby, with the exception that they are fixed directly to the modern fibreboard ceiling rather than suspended). The plastered walls to the north and east are clad with chipboard sound proofing panels to the upper section as to restrict noise levels penetrating to adjacent rooms. To the west of the courtroom is the south-west stairwell and a corridor to the north that runs to the west of Courtroom 1 and provides a passageway to basement level.

Northern Block

5.1.25 The northern block can be accessed internally through two private single timber doors (of modern construction) situated to the north end of the original lobby which is now accessed via an inserted corridor, with carpeted floor, plain skirting, featureless walls and suspended ceiling, which separates the public entrance to Courtroom 2 and the private offices (Plate 26). The range predominantly comprises a large open plan room, fitted out with modern office fittings, with plain skirting, plastered walls, suspended fireboard ceiling panels and modern strip lighting (Plate 27). The room is lit by six timber-framed asymmetrical single casement windows with timber sill located to the northern external wall. A series of original cast iron radiators are mounted to the wall below each window. Two built-in shelved cupboards with modern timber doors are located to the western end. The eastern end of the south wall houses the internal face of the original Fines and Fees service desk, comprising a single glass pane set within a timber frame with modern roller blind above. A small timber cupboard is recessed flush with the wall to the west of the service desk, originally serving as a storage facility for a fire extinguisher (Plate 28). A modern single leaf doorway to the west leads to the south-western stairwell. The basement stair entrance has been separated by a later plasterboard

partition and modern timber doorway. To the south of the basement stair is a small rectangular office dominated by the large single pane window inserted to its external western elevation overlooking the rear yard (Plate 29). The scale of the window in comparison to the room suggests the sole purpose of this room was to provide a security observation station to oversee prisoner transfers within the yard. The eastern end of the northern range houses the north-east stairwell to first floor with identical arrangement to those previously mentioned, containing modern chair lift, plain timber banister and lit by a central sky light (Plate 30). To the west of the enclosed staircase is a modern external double door with single timber door opposite providing access to the private offices to the north of the lobby.

Western Range

5.1.26 To the rear of the courtrooms is an 'L' shaped corridor running the length of the western extent, connecting the western range to the central block. The corridor is predominantly modern with a carpeted floor throughout with plain skirting, plastered walls and a suspended ceiling. The upper half of the western side is dominated by two large single pane windows with timber sills (their nature could not be recorded due to a metal security cover). Opposite the windows are four shallow built-in storage/utility cupboards, each comprising unglazed orange floor tiles with tile skirting and modern timber shelving, accessed by a set of two leaf painted timber doors (Plate 31). The cupboard to the far southern end extends southwards to accommodate an original ceramic sink (Plate 32). The southern extent of the corridor terminates in four steps assisted by a timber banister mounted to the east and west walls. These open out onto the base of the south-west stairwell and the private entrance to courtroom 3. To the northern end of the corridor are two WCs and a kitchen situated to the rear of courtrooms 1 and 2. The rooms appear to have retained their original arrangement and function. All three rooms have light blue tiled walls bordered by an unglazed orange tile skirting and floor (the tiled floor within both WCs remain *in-situ* but below a later linoleum covering). Each WC is divided into two sections, comprising a wash area with early ceramic sink fittings and toilet facilities housed within basic timber cubicle partitions of modern construction (Plate 33). The room to the west of the male WC has been converted in recent years into a modern kitchen facility (Plate 34); both rooms are lit by a pair of narrow single pane windows set to the external western elevation. The tiled surround of all three areas can be seen repeated on the external western elevation to the north.

5.1.27 The western range contains a series of five offices, fitted out with modern materials and carpeted throughout. The east and west ends are linked by a modern kitchen walkthrough with two modern WC partitions to the western end. The range is accessed via a continuation of the western corridor, with modern fire exit towards the north-east end and an original cast iron radiator placed centrally on its north wall. The corridor is lit by a series of paired ceramic wall mounted shades (Plate 35). Owing to the unusual angle at which the range was constructed, which seems to have been due to exiting land boundaries and to accommodate a rear yard, the range is linked to the main range by a rather awkward triangular shaped room (Plate 36). The space is accessed by a

corridor to the north and external modern door to the south-west. The room's east elevation is dominated by a large single pane window to its upper level and looks through into the western corridor of the central block; a second window is situated to the south wall.

- 5.1.28 To the west of this circulation area is the first office, accessible via the northern corridor and an external door to the east side of the south wall. Lit to the south-west by a large window and a central light fitting containing three ceramic shades mounted to the modern fibreboard ceiling like those within Courtroom 3, see (Plate 37). The north wall is decorated with floral wallpaper and the west wall clad with pine panelling (Plate 38).
- 5.1.29 The northern corridor terminates with a modern timber door on its western side where it opens out into a large open plan office (Plate 39). The room is lit by two single pane windows on the north side and a series of large windows extending the length of the southern elevation (obscured by metal security mesh). A set of three lights, identical in appearance to those within Courtroom 3, are placed centrally within the room. The room is divided to the south by a set of folding pine doors, each with a single central glass panel. The doors are set flush with the existing floor level and run in an east – west direction on a series of metal runners. The room is clad with pine panelling to its east and west sides. The west wall is interrupted to the northern end by a modern metal service hatch, presumably there to provide easy access to the kitchen facilities to the west.
- 5.1.30 To the immediate south is an early timber door leading into a narrow rectangular room, resembling a former corridor which has been converted to accommodate a modern kitchen (Plate 40). The room is lit by a single pane window to the upper section of the north elevation. It is accessed to the north and south ends by a set of early hardwood doors with central roundel window to the upper half (Plate 41); these are likely to be the earliest surviving doors from the building's ground and first floors.
- 5.1.31 The kitchen opens into a corridor orientated north-south with two modern partitions to the west side accommodating a pair of W/C facilities. A modern external door sits to the far north end. To the south a modern timber door opens into a second open plan office, rectangular in plan and comprising a similar arrangement as the eastern office, with the absence of a folding partition and the addition of external door to the south (Plate 42). To the north-west corner are two identically arranged offices, accessed by two modern timber framed doors. Each lit by a single window to the western wall and an asymmetrical double casement window to the external north and south ends (Plate 43).
- 5.1.32 The decorative finishes of the two offices occupying the eastern end of the western range are noticeably more elaborate than those to the western end, in turn reflecting their use to accommodate the magistrates and other members of the legal proceedings, as opposed to the private administration offices to the western end.

Basement

- 5.1.33 The basement, which is roughly 'L' shaped in plan, is accessed at ground level beneath the western extent of the main range, and extends westwards below the western range. Small section also extends beneath part of the northern block of the main range. Internally, the western range is characterised by a series of rooms providing ancillary use, with containment cells to the south. Due to the volume of rooms and their close proximity, each room has been assigned a number for recording purposes.
- 5.1.34 Access to the basement is restricted to its eastern end via four separate stairwells. Two located to the south-east end provide separate access to the custody docks within Courtrooms 1 and 2. A third doorway provides basement access from an external doorway to the western rear of the central range at ground level. The positioning of this stairwell presumably allowed for the secure transportation of individuals in custody from guarded police transportation vehicles from the rear yard to the containments cells at basement level and courtrooms on the ground floor, notably without the need to access public areas within the building. The fourth stairwell is situated to the far north-west corner, providing private internal access from the building at ground level. The stairs leading from within Courtrooms 1 and 2 are clad with sound proofing panels and lit naturally by a rectangular skylight (Plate 44). The two stairwells are linked via a double height passageway at basement level, with relatively featureless plastered walls, lignum floor covering and modern strip lighting. A single-leaf timber door of modern construction is located centrally within the passageway, opening out into a principal circulation space (Room B1).
- 5.1.35 Immediately to the north of Room B1 is a single modern timber door set within a modest timber frame that leads to the external stair access at ground level. Beyond are the Boiler Room, Archive Store and Plant Room, towards the far north-west corner in the fourth stairwell, all accessible by a central corridor. (These rooms were not available at the time of recording due to asbestos contamination, see Section 1.5).
- 5.1.36 As within Room B1, the entirety of the floor at basement level comprises a continuous concrete screed, with the exception of the areas providing WC facilities, which are covered with glazed ceramic tiles. The room comprises a rectangular circulation area with two doors leading to the north and one opening to the south and north sides (Plate 45). Room B2, is fitted out with modern materials to accommodate its most recent use as office space. A separate room adjoins to the south containing modern kitchen facilities for staff (Plate 46)
- 5.1.37 Room B3, most recently served as a security office, comprising two 12 pane windows set within a concrete frame with metal ventilation grate above (Plate 47 & 48), set at ground level. A narrow rectangular single pane window is located to the east of the door, allowing observation of the access routes in and out of the basement. Both rooms B2 and B3 form rather irregular shaped rooms due to the perpendicular angle at which the range was constructed and the resulting join to the building's eastern frontage.

- 5.1.38 Room B4 lies to the west of the security office is rectangular in form and contains the same window arrangement as Room B3; the room has a central partition wall which appears to be a later insertion to allow a mixed use. The room most recently served as a locker room for staff. A notable feature of this room is the retained original cell door (Plate 49), comprising a substantial iron single-leaf door with brass locking handle. The door has a centrally placed hinged wicket with bolt fixing mechanism, with small roundel window/inspection viewport above (Plate 50). Existence of the original door feature indicates this room was originally intended to serve as a containment cell but has in subsequent years been converted to accommodate other uses. With the exception of the door to Room B4, all have been replaced with later cell doors (produced in Bolton by Cell Security Limited); made from steel, with central sliding wicket opening with plastic window, white message board above and roundel viewport to the side (Plate 51). It is possible that the original cell doors were replaced due to the need to accommodate modern fire-proofed doors.
- 5.1.39 To the western end of Room B1 the room divides into two separate corridors running in a south-westerly direction, creating a central division throughout the basement, presumably serving as a gender divide. Each corridor, which is accessed via a single doorway (doors now removed) has relatively featureless walls, with a modest timber skirting and timber dado rail (Plate 52).
- 5.1.40 The first door accessible via the northern corridor is Room B5, the remaining half of the partitioned Room B4. The narrow rectangular room is featureless except a redundant sewerage pipe set within the external wall (Plate 53).
- 5.1.41 Room B6 has been converted at a later date to provide toilet facilities for staff members at basement level. The room has been subdivided into two separate cubicles, each lit by a single 12 pane window, comprising modern toilet and sink with orange unglazed floor tiles.
- 5.1.42 The passage between Rooms B6 and B7 are separated by modern steel gate dividing the staff and detainee quarters. Room B7 forms a roughly square room used for storage purposes. The internal arrangement comprises three ground level windows (previously described) with the addition of modern wall-mounted timber cabinets to each elevation.
- 5.1.43 Room B8 is lit by four ground level windows; three to the east and one to the west, providing light to the separate WC partition (Plate 54). The room contains a solid rectangular bench towards the external wall, constructed of concrete with a hardwood top (Plate 55). A small round viewport is housed within the room's internal southern wall to the south, set flush with the cell's outer wall (Plate 56). The viewport resembles that found in the original cell door to Room B4 and presumably allows observation into the western division within.
- 5.1.44 Room B9 comprises a single space with two ground level external windows, divided by a central timber screen with three large single pane windows. The later partition has been added to accommodate its use as an interview/consultation room between the remanded individuals and personnel

providing legal representation. Each side contains a steel mesh desk running the width of the dividing screen with a fixed steel based bench with softwood seat placed centrally to the eastern half and a single stall of similar arrangement to the western half (Plate 57). The western half contains a wooden bench (identical in appearance to that found in Room B8) along the external wall, presumably retained from the room's earlier use as a containment cell. A notable comparison between the room's two halves is the substantial wear to both the floor covering beneath the seating and the metal desk. The detainee's side being significantly more pronounced than the relatively good surface conditions found within the visitor's half (Plate 58). Each half of Room B9 is accessible by its own corresponding doorway, the access to which is separated by a steel grate within the internal passageway.

5.1.45 The far western end of the northern corridor provides access to ten individual cells, five on either side. All are relatively similar in arrangement, rectangular in form and measuring a narrow 10'6 by 5'3 inches, and accessed by a modern cell door (Plate 59). Rooms B10 to B18 are lit by two external ground floor windows with a bench below (as previously described). Room B19 is accessed by a half height timber saloon door, comprising an orange tiled floor covering with metal toilet and sink situated towards the external wall beyond a later half height partition wall (Plate 60).

5.1.46 The southern corridor (accessible through Room B1) provides access to the remaining rooms at basement level. Rooms 20 to 22 comprise a modern cell door, two ground level windows and a bench towards the far south-eastern corner (Plate 61). Room B23 mirrors the interview/consultation room found to the north (Room B9), with the absence of a bench within the detainee's half. At the far end of the southern corridor is Room B24, accommodating WC facilities, including a single toilet and sink to the external wall below two ground level windows. The room is accessed via a half height saloon door and has a tiled floor, mirroring the internal features of Room B19, as described above.

5.1.47 Notable features within the basement include the later insertion of an interview room, perhaps reflecting changes in legal representation. In addition, the fluctuating need and use of containment cells, highlighted through their later conversion to accommodate utility areas such as WC facilities, storage rooms etc. could signal changes in judicial proceedings and the nature of the crimes processed by the court. The large quantity of graffiti etched onto the bench surfaces and painted cell doors (Plate 62) helps illustrate the psychological mind-set of those detained in custody awaiting trial and/or imprisonment. Other possible physical physiological representation can be seen within the interview rooms. In which the wear to the floor and bench in the detainment cell half far exceed that on the public side. The cells within the southern divide have significantly less graffiti than those to the north - an interesting comparison could be made into any possible correlation between the degree of wear and graffiti to the gender occupying the cells. A further consideration would be how the cells were used – in particular if a preference for the larger cells to the east fell into favour in more recent years over the smaller cells to the west, perhaps reflective of changing attitudes towards prisoner conditions.

First Floor

Overview

5.1.48 At first floor level, the central block of the main range is occupied by the double height courtrooms to the west, and the double height public lobby to the east, with an inserted mezzanine level occupying the north-eastern corner. Either side is divided by a centrally placed light well (accessible at the southern end). The first floor is accessible via a double width stairwell located to each far corner of the range, each lit by a central roof light, with plain plastered walls, carpeted floor covering and simple flush timber balustrade (Plate 63). Access to the first floor of the northern and southern blocks is restricted to the staircases at the respective ends, with no thoroughfare access linking the two ranges at first floor level. The northern block houses a WC and series of private offices (Plate 64), while the southern block houses an additional courtroom, plus office and WC facilities. All the doors at first floor level have been replaced by timber doors of modern construction with the exception of a single leaf timber door opening to the mezzanine level which houses a central glass pane. The first floor is lit throughout by a combination of asymmetrical double casement windows with timber sill and modern strip lighting. The first floor is heated by a series of retained original cast iron wall mounted radiators located below each external window.

Northern Range

5.1.49 The north range comprises a series of five rooms accessible by a corridor to the south. The room to the far western end serves as a modern WC. Each remaining room has been fitted out in recent years with modern materials in order to serve as office space. Each room comprises carpeted floor, plain skirting, suspended ceiling and relatively featureless plastered walls. The central office has been partitioned to its western side at a later date to accommodate a kitchen, comprising a set of modern plywood cabinets, with glazed tile surround above and metal sink (Plate 65). The space occupied by the office to the far north-eastern corner would have originally been open at first floor level as to accommodate the double-height lobby beneath, mirroring the arrangement found to the southern end. The upper level of the lobby has been in-filled at a later date as to accommodate additional office space. The room is accessed via a single doorway opening from the north-eastern stairwell. The room is lit on its southern elevation by the central light well and is partitioned at its north-western corner by an additional office (Plate 66). Notable features within this room are the series of columns that run along its southern side, extending upwards from the ground floor and continuing from the south. The original extent of the lobby is identifiable by the dark green marble wall covering to the northern end (Plate 67), mirroring that visible at ground floor to the southern extent. The effect of this use of wall covering is now lost by the series of later partitions and ephemeral structures diluting its visibility and obscuring its original purpose from both ground and first floor levels. A small window is located to the south wall overlooking the lobby at ground level to the south.

Southern Block

5.1.50 The southern block was accessible to the public, in contrast to the private northern block, and comprises a large room to its western end, most recently serving as a fourth courtroom. Extending eastwards is an office that was used by the Crown Prosecution Service (Plate 68), followed by two rooms of equal size accommodating WC facilities. The arrangement at first floor level is identical to that on the ground floor, with the exception that the office encompasses the space occupied by the external doorway at ground level. The WCs to the eastern end are fitted out with modern facilities and as such have not been discussed in detail. Courtroom 4 closely resembles the office space found within the northern counterpart but appears to have been latterly converted to serve as an additional courtroom in recent years (Plate 69). It is understood from surviving notice boards at ground level that this court was reserved for family court proceedings. The room is of the same arrangement as Courtroom 3, comprising an open rectangular room with a stained pine bench attached to the eastern wall and a roughly 'T' shaped desk arrangement set on a raised plinth towards the south-western extent. The desk units are divided into three identifiable compartments, two towards the external south wall and one running along the western side. Each desk is constructed with stained pine panelling, with plastic top and pine edge detailing, with floor heater below, resembling the fittings found within Courtrooms 1 and 2. The room's centre occupies a large expanse of open floor space, presumably filled with additional seating (as needed) when in session. The room is lit by windows on its southern elevation (as previously described) in addition to a set of four light fittings mounted to the ceiling, each containing five ceramic shades (Plate 70) (it is possible that these light fittings have been reused from their original location within the northern half of the public lobby).

5.2 Police Station (Plate 71 – 89)

NGR: 528282 188269

Level of record: 2

Date of construction: Constructed between 1952 and 1962

Description:

Exterior

5.2.1 The police station comprises a combination of single-, two-, three- and four-storey elements, constructed of buff brickwork laid in English bond. The building comprises a three-storey central range, gabled to the north and south ends with a four-storey tower adjoined to its northern end, providing access to all levels via an internal staircase and connecting a range to the west, aligned north-south, arranged over two levels. To the southern end of the central range is a

single-storey block, orientated east – west. With the exception of the central range, all remaining ranges are topped with flat roofs.

- 5.2.2 The building's east elevation is set back from the street behind a curved retaining brick wall, topped by railings and a series of steps (Plate 71). At ground level, to the rear of a modern access ramp, is an elevation dominated by a large expanse of pre-fabricated panelling with steel framed single casement windows covering all three storeys. A small section of plain brickwork occupies the far southern extent. The single projection to the south at ground level has featureless brick walls, housing a single 16 pane window on its north side.
- 5.2.3 The building's principal elevation fronts onto Church Road to the south. The predominantly plain brick façade is interrupted by an undressed central doorway with concrete semi-circular porch hood situated above (Plate 72). Below is a timber framed circular rotating doorway (visible internally only due to external security fencing). The doorway is set upon a raised plinth, accessed by five steps from street level. The western range comprises an expanse of plain brickwork, connected by the intermediate brick tower housing a double casement timber framed window at each storey, above which is a redundant flag pole attached at roof level (Plate 73). To the north entrance fronting Church Road, is the remaining lower section of a police lamp post (Plate 74). The Grade II listed cattle trough lies immediately to the south (Plate 75).
- 5.2.4 The western elevation is accessible via a set of two leaf timber gates (Plate 76). The western range is occupied by a large serrated metal shutter, framed by two shallow projecting piers and a single window to the south at ground floor. The first floor is dominated by a single tier of pre-fabricated panelling. Its southern end comprises three timber framed windows at first floor and one at ground level, flanked to the west by a single reworked doorway and a double doorway to the east. The linking intermediary tower mirrors its northern arrangement. The central range comprises a two tiered pre-fabricated panel to the first and second floor, flanked to the north by a single double casement window at each level. The ground floor is occupied by three double casement windows. Towards the southern end is a single-leaf doorway accessed via a ramped entrance with curved retaining brick wall (Plate 77). The far southern end houses a 28 pane window set flush within a concrete cast with concrete sill (Plate 78). At basement level the western range houses an early timber-framed 15 pane window with thin glazing bars.
- 5.2.5 The southern elevation contains two double casement windows at first and second storeys to the east side. At ground level the single-storey block projects southwards and houses three concrete windows set with varying numbers of glass blocks (Plate 79). The windows on this elevation resemble those found upon the magistrates court at basement level, indicating a possible former use as detainment cells surplus to those within the court.

Interior

- 5.2.6 At ground level the building's central range comprises a double height public lobby with partial mezzanine occupying the upper level to the south (Plate 80 & 81). Towards the southern end, the lobby opens out into a series of offices, accessed by a central 'T' shaped corridor. The single-storey range running along the far southern end contains an additional set of offices and a modern kitchen to the east. The lobby is flanked to the east and west by an office (east) and locker room (west). The adjoining internal stairwell is accessed from the lobby to the west, providing access to all levels. At ground floor the western range, accessed via the stairwell, comprises a store and locker room. A set of kennels (Plate 82) and a garage to the northern end are accessible from the exterior only.
- 5.2.7 The basement extends below the northern end of the central range. A centrally placed 'L' shaped corridor runs eastwards from the stairwell and leads to two stores, an archive, plant room and engine room situated to the far south-east corner. Store 1 contains machinery for an early heating unit, presumably used to power the original central heating system (Plate 83).
- 5.2.8 The first floor arrangement is consistent to that at ground level across the central range, comprising a series of modern offices opening off a central 'T' shaped corridor. A kitchen occupies a central position on the western side with a WC immediately to the north. Both the WC and kitchen utilise an existing glazed tile surround in addition to an early sink fitting which are likely to be original features (Plate 84). At first floor level the western range houses three offices, all accessible internally via the stairwell tower.
- 5.2.9 The second floor extends over the central range only, with a similar arrangement found on the first floor. A central 'L' shaped corridor provides access to a series of modern offices. To the western side is a redundant kitchen tile surround identical in arrangement and location to that found below (Plate 85).
- 5.2.10 Due to the access restrictions at the time of the visit (see Section 1.5) it is difficult to determine the internal process within the building, in terms of original room use and defined public and private spaces. However, the available areas indicate the interior is dominated by relatively featureless rooms fitted out with modern materials to accommodate recent office use. A few notable exceptions include the kitchen and bathroom surrounds, lobby arrangement and stairwell detailing with retained red quarry tile sills to the stairwell windows (Plate 86 & 87). A limited number of early fittings remain at basement level which has been least affected by periodic refitting. Notable features include the early heating system and a limited number of early timber doors with original brass handle and stopper fixings (Plate 88 & 89). Combined, these features add context to the buildings original internal arrangement. Externally, the police light and flag pole to the north and the early two-leaf gates that provide access to the garage and kennels to the south-west provide context to the individual building and to the site as a whole.

5.3 Telfer House (Plate 90 – 98)

NGR: 528214 188236

Level of record: 2

Function: Purpose built office block housing the Haringey Probation Service

Date of construction: Constructed between 1963 and 1974

Description:

Exterior

- 5.3.1 Telfer House occupies an elevated position to the west of the police station. The building is rectangular in form and arranged over three storeys with a flat roof. Its principal elevation faces south onto Church Road where a number of mature trees and a low lying brick wall with railings bound the site to the south. The building is constructed in modern orange brickwork laid in stretcher bond. It is accessed via a doorway situated to the western end of its north and south elevations. Due to the raised ground level across the site, the building occupies an elevated position from street level and is accessed on both sides via three steps. The building's north and south elevations are separated into five bays, divided by brick piers (Plate 90). Each bay contains a top-hung single pane window at each storey housed in a pre-fabricated steel frame with metal panel below and concrete lintel above. The windows at ground level have a chamfered brick sill in replacement of the pre-fabricated panelling found at the first and second storeys. Located off-centre to the western end of both the north and south elevation is a single leaf timber doorway of modern construction. On the northern elevation two four-pane casement windows extend from the doorway to the roof, providing light to the internal staircase (Plate 91). The east and west elevations are relatively featureless, with the exception of a centrally placed single top-hung steel casement window at each storey. Towards the rear of the building is an enclosed area, presumably used for parking purposes, containing a rudimentary shelter of timber construction towards the far southern end.

Interior

- 5.3.2 Internally the building comprises a public reception area to the western end of the northern elevation at ground level. The remainder of the ground floor is occupied by a series of sub-divided rooms used as office space and amenity areas to the rear including kitchen and WC facilities (Plate 92 & 93). The first and second floors are accessed via a staircase to the south of the reception area. The first and second stories contain additional office space accessed via a central corridor running east to west. The interior is fitted out with modern materials, consisting of plasterboard partitions, fibreboard ceiling panels, strip lighting and carpeted floor covering. The building retains a limited selection of internal finishes which are characteristic of its construction date, including fitted

timber pigeon hole compartments (Plate 94) within the principal office to the east of the reception area. In addition, the stairwell arrangement constructed of frosted glass panels set within a series of steel metal frames with stained softwood edging is typical arrangement dating to the late 1960s and early 70s (Plate 95). Other notable features include an original kiosk window and ceiling light fitting within the public reception area (Plate 96 & 97).

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The external and internal appearance of both the police station and magistrates court are consistent with a construction date falling between 1952 and 1962. The office block (Telfer House) appears to be of a later construction date, complying with its appearance on Ordnance Survey mapping by 1974. All three buildings were purpose built during two construction phases, replacing buildings on the site damaged by resulting World War II bombing. All buildings on the site are now redundant of use.
- 6.2 The interpretation of both Telfer House and the police station was limited due to the comprehensive refitting of the interiors to accommodate modern office use, which has decreased the degree of original fabric visible for interpretation, and the partial access. Despite this, combined, they provide context to the site as a whole and give insight into the general legal procedures employed on the site from their time of construction to the present day. Despite periodic renewal of the interiors to both Telfer House and the police station, a limited number of surviving original features have been retained, in addition to the intended layout (despite various converted room use) giving insight into the ideology behind the buildings and how they were used in recent years to enforce the legal system.
- 6.3 The original character, appearance and layout of the magistrates court has been much altered by its conversion to accommodate additional office space, consultation rooms and courtrooms. The area most affected by modern intervention is the public lobby at ground and first floor level. The principal courtrooms and the basement have retained the highest quantity of early fittings and fixtures and their original layout. Despite internal phases of development, the legal procedures carried out within the building can be interpreted. The internal phasing within the building can be used as an aid to reflect changes in the legal system throughout the building's history; an example of this can be seen in the correlation between the introduction of free legal advice provided by a duty solicitor service and the need to provide additional private consultation space within the lobby. The building is designed in a particular way as to mark clear differentiation between the public (contained to the east and south areas) and private spaces (western range and northern extent) with regimented restriction of free movement throughout the building and a strong security presence (created through a widespread use of CCTV). The use of decorative materials enforces the appearance of a utilitarian structure with elements of imposing grandeur to the principal courtrooms and lobby.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

ASE, 2015. *Written Scheme of Investigation; Former Magistrates Court, Police Station & Telfer House, Highgate* (ASE Project 7338)

CgMs Consulting. July 2014. *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment- Former Magistrates Court, Police Station and Office Block, London*

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to good recording practice*

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists', 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

Woodhall Conservation & Planning. August 2014: *Heritage Statement – Magistrates Court, Highgate, London*

Edina Digimap
<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/digimap/home>
Accessed: 23rd February 2015

MAGIC
<http://www.magic.org.uk>
Accessed: 24th February 2015

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition within a suitable local museum has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code BIS 15. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this Historic Buildings Record.

PLATES



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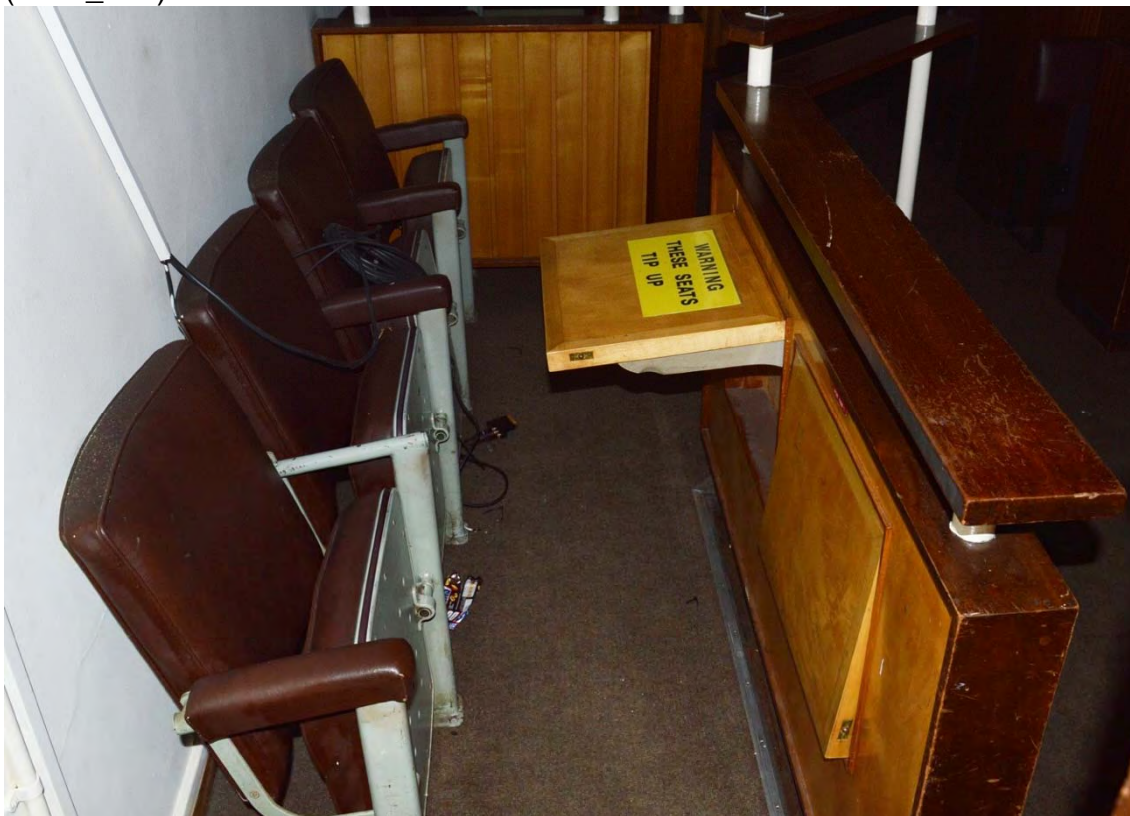


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Plate 93: Telfer House, view of typical access corridor (7338_005)



Plate 94: Telfer House, detail of built-in cupboard within the principal ground floor office (7338_002)



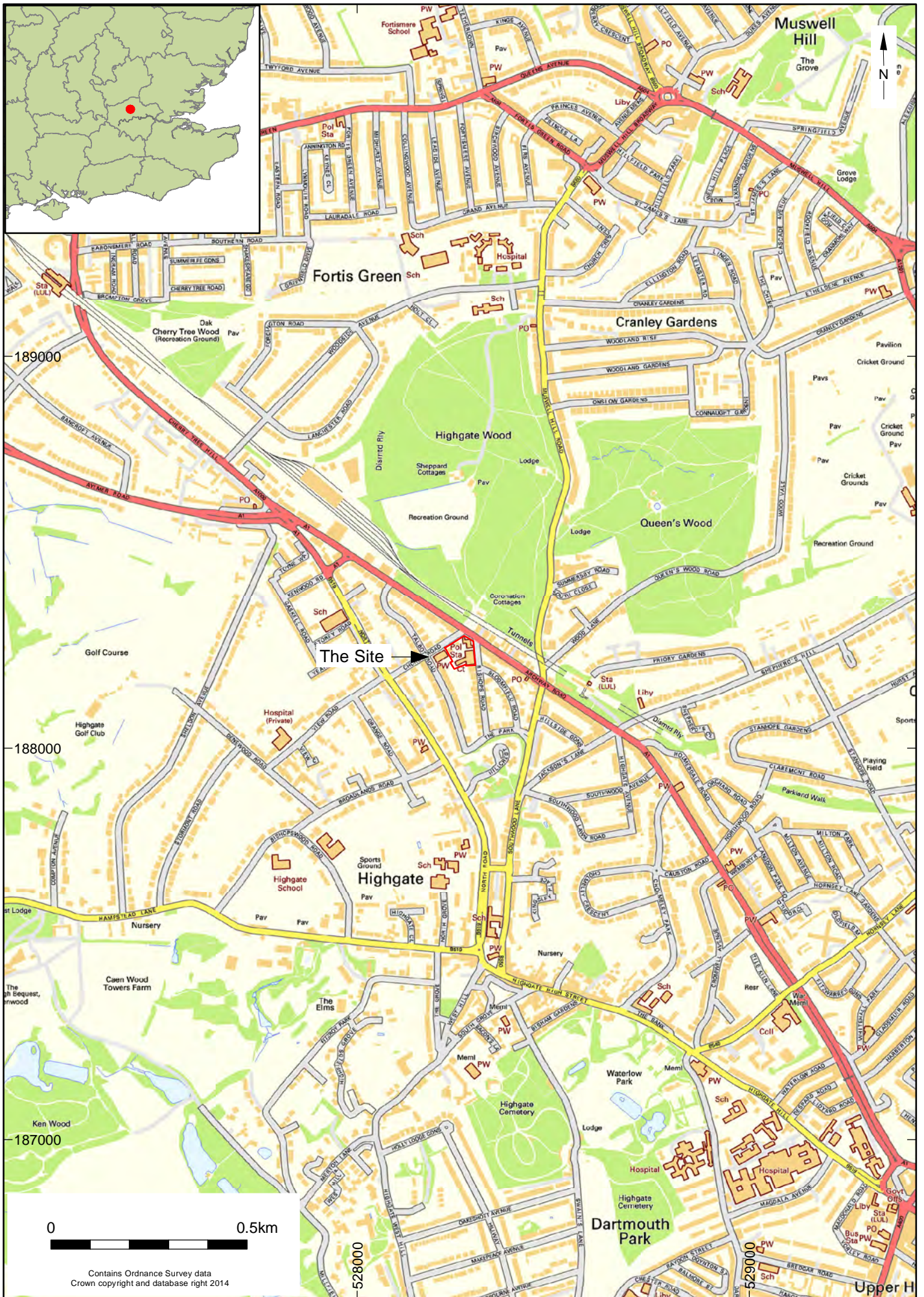
Plate 95: Telfer House, view of stairwell at first floor level (7338_008)



Plate 96: Telfer House, view of principal reception tot the northern side (7338_015)

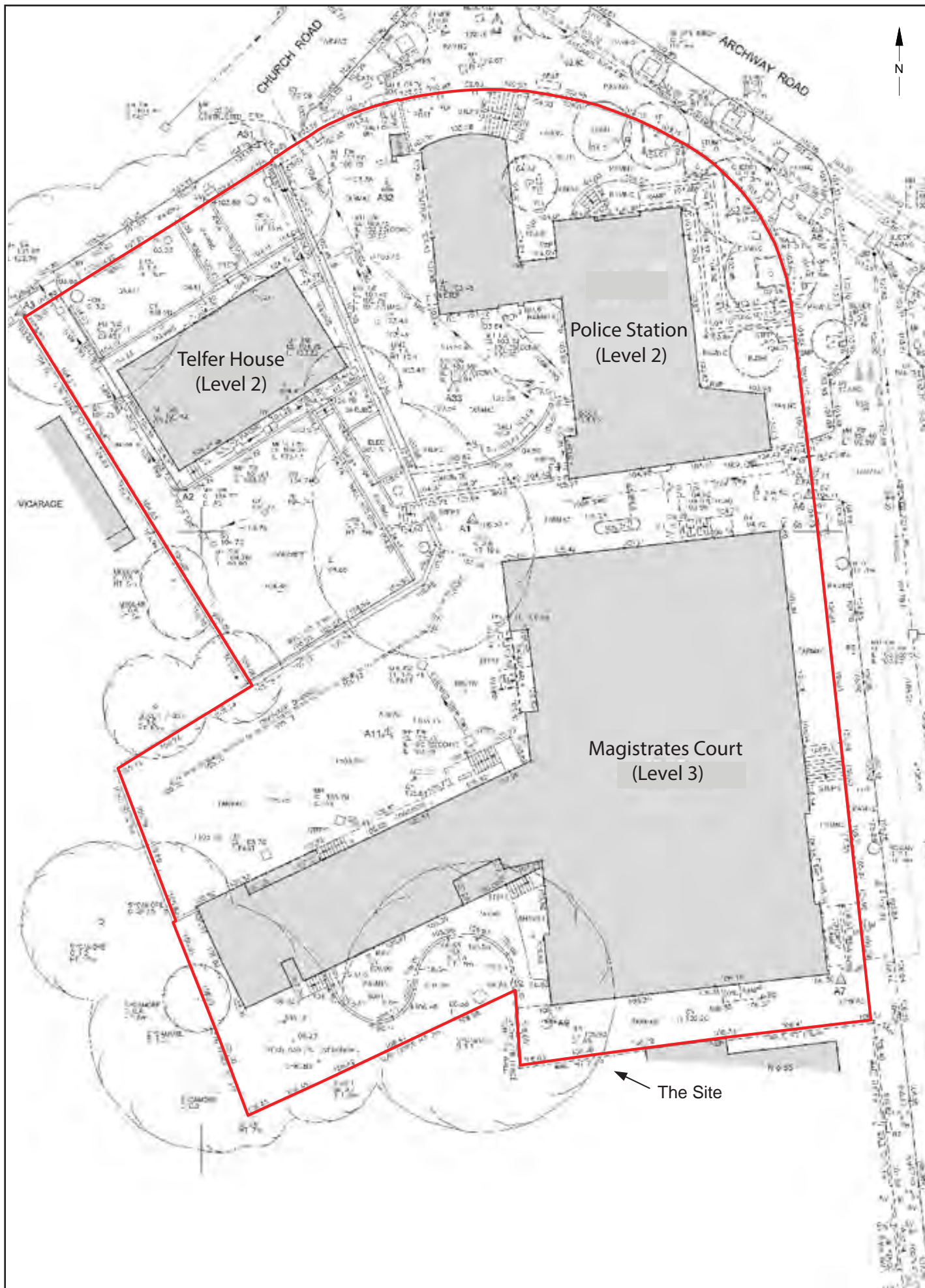


Plate 97: Telfer House, detail of early light fitting within the reception area (7338_016)



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© Archaeology South-East		Former Magistrates Court, Police Station & Telfer House, Highgate, London		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7338	February 2015	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2015048	Drawn by: HG			



© Archaeology South-East		Former Magistrates Court, Police Station & Telfer House, Highgate, London		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7338	February 2015	Site Plan (Recording level indicated)		
Report Ref: 2015048	Drawn by: HG			



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Project Ref: 7338	February 2015	Extract from Ordnance Survey (1935) [Source: CgMs Consulting]	
Report Ref: 2015048	Drawn by: HG		



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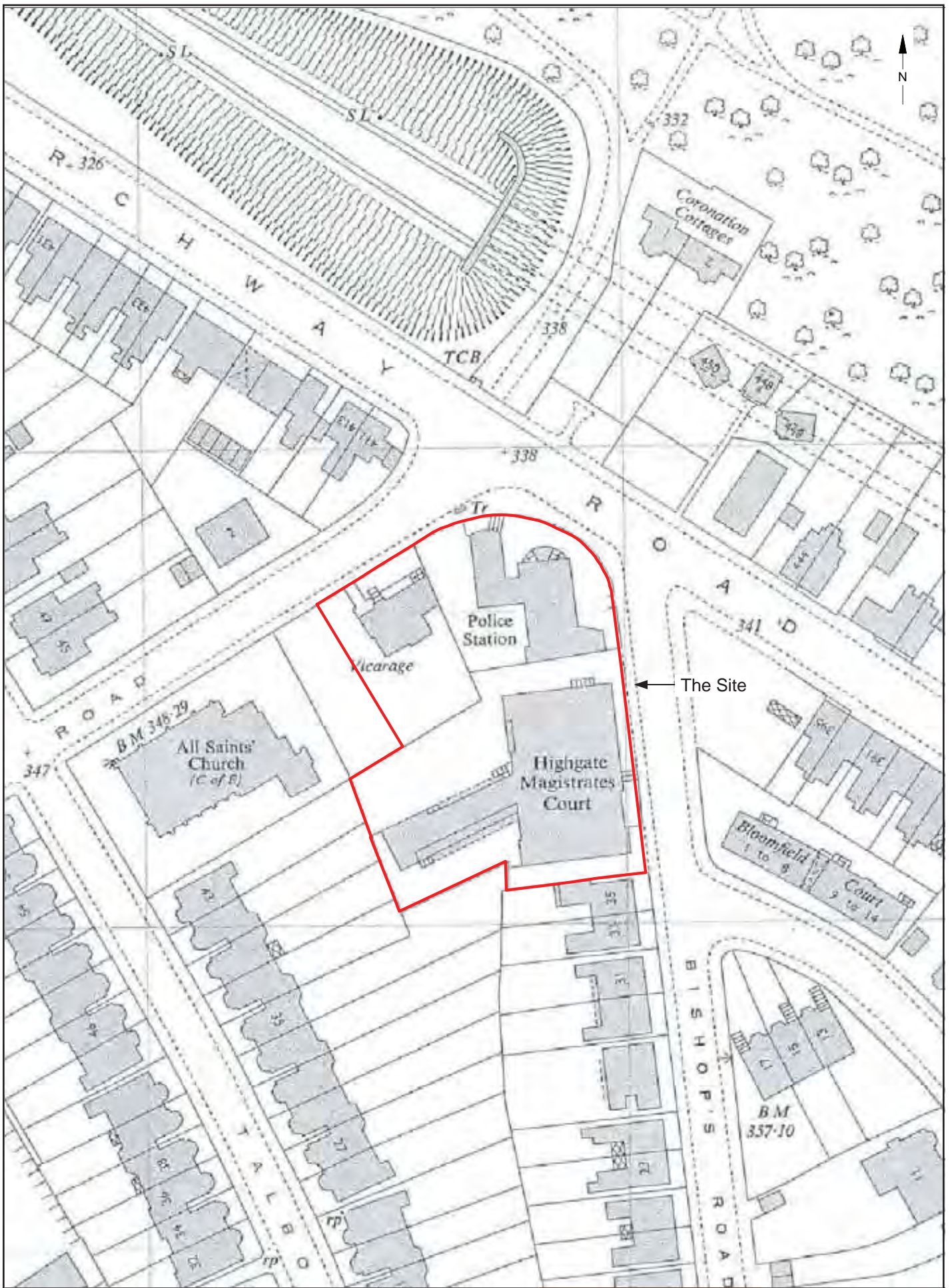
Former Magistrates Court, Police Station & Telfer House, Highgate, London

Project Ref: 7338
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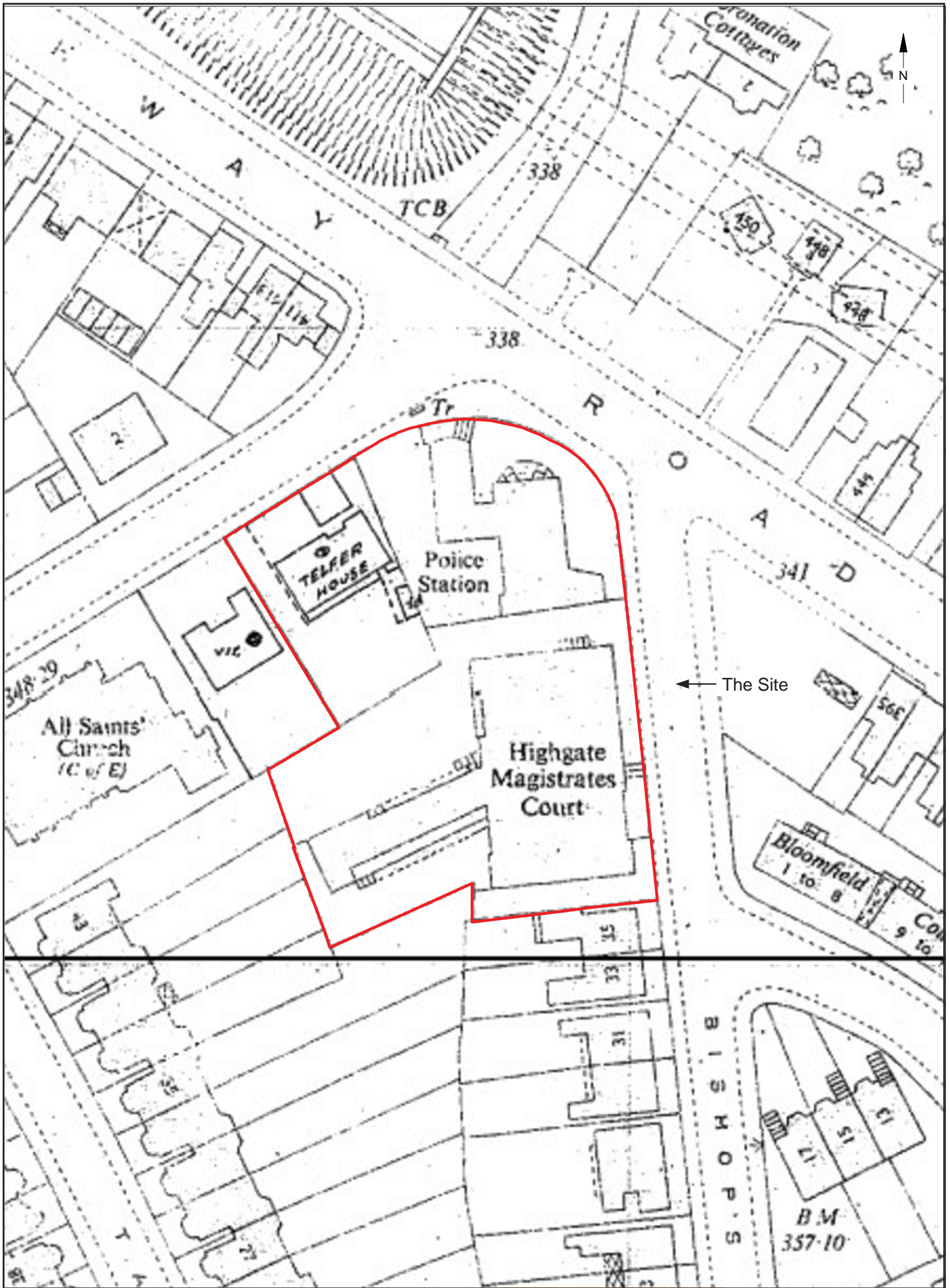
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Extract from Ordnance Survey (1951) [Source: CgMs Consulting]

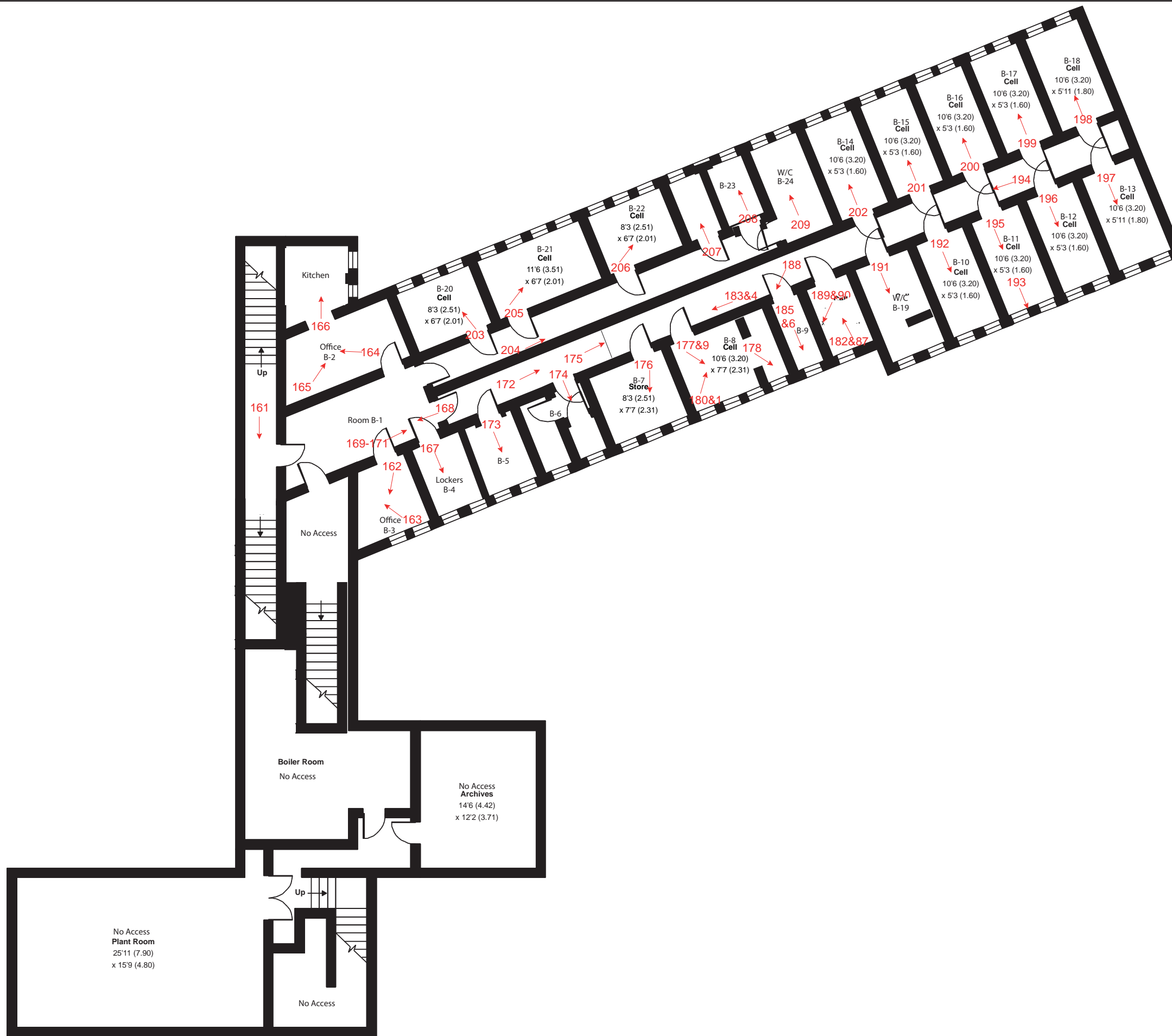
Fig. 4



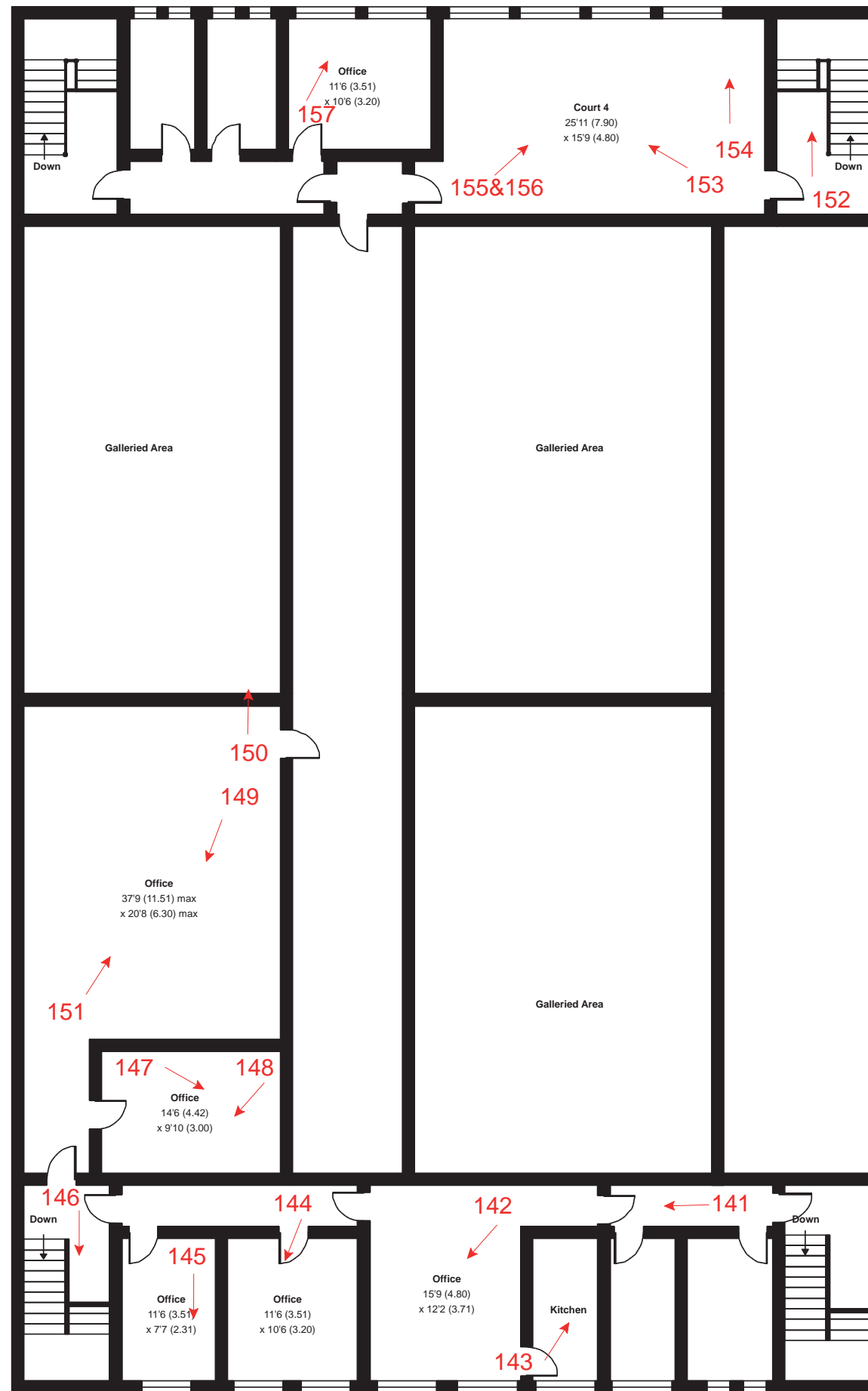
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Report Ref: 2015048	Drawn by: HG			

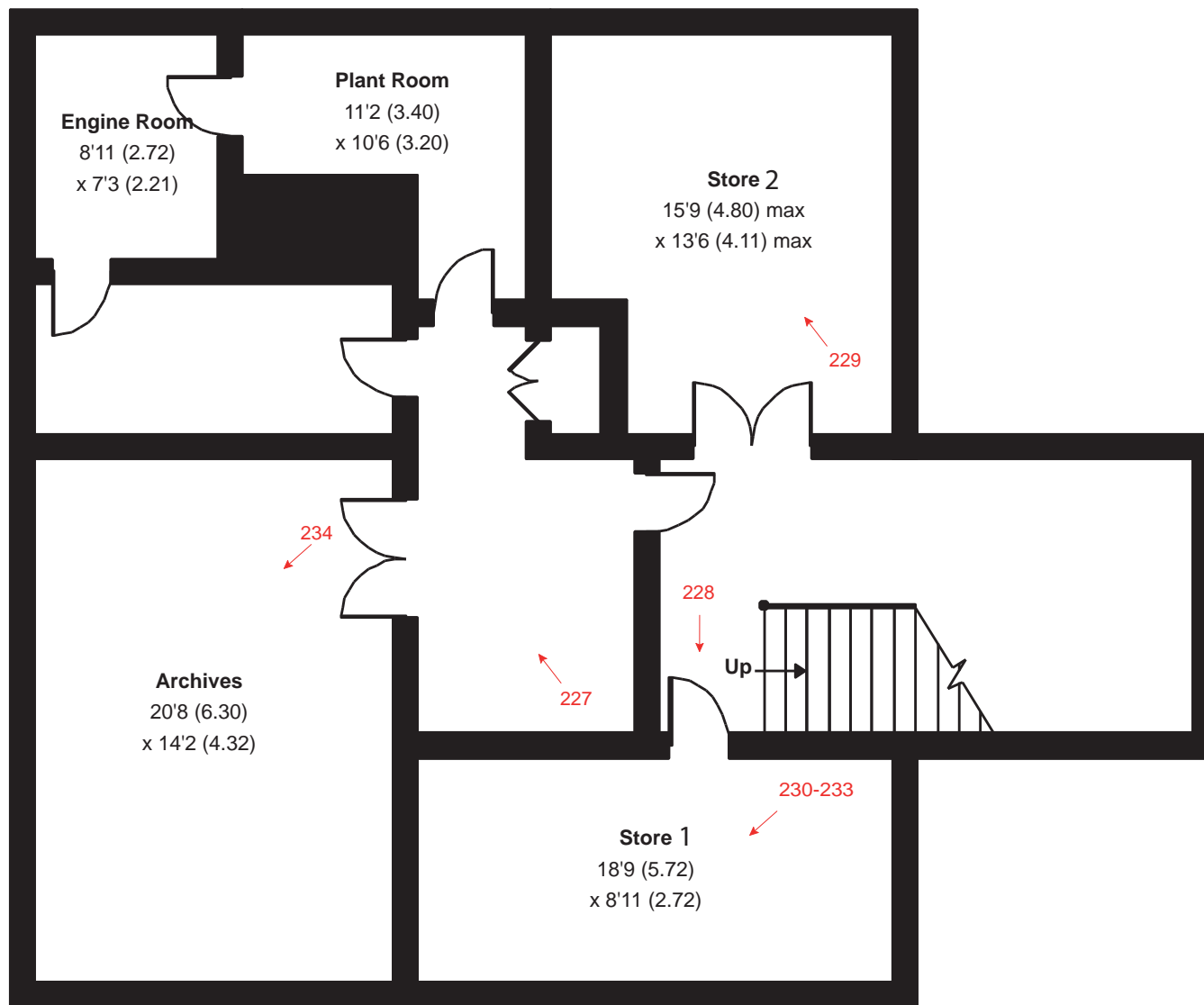


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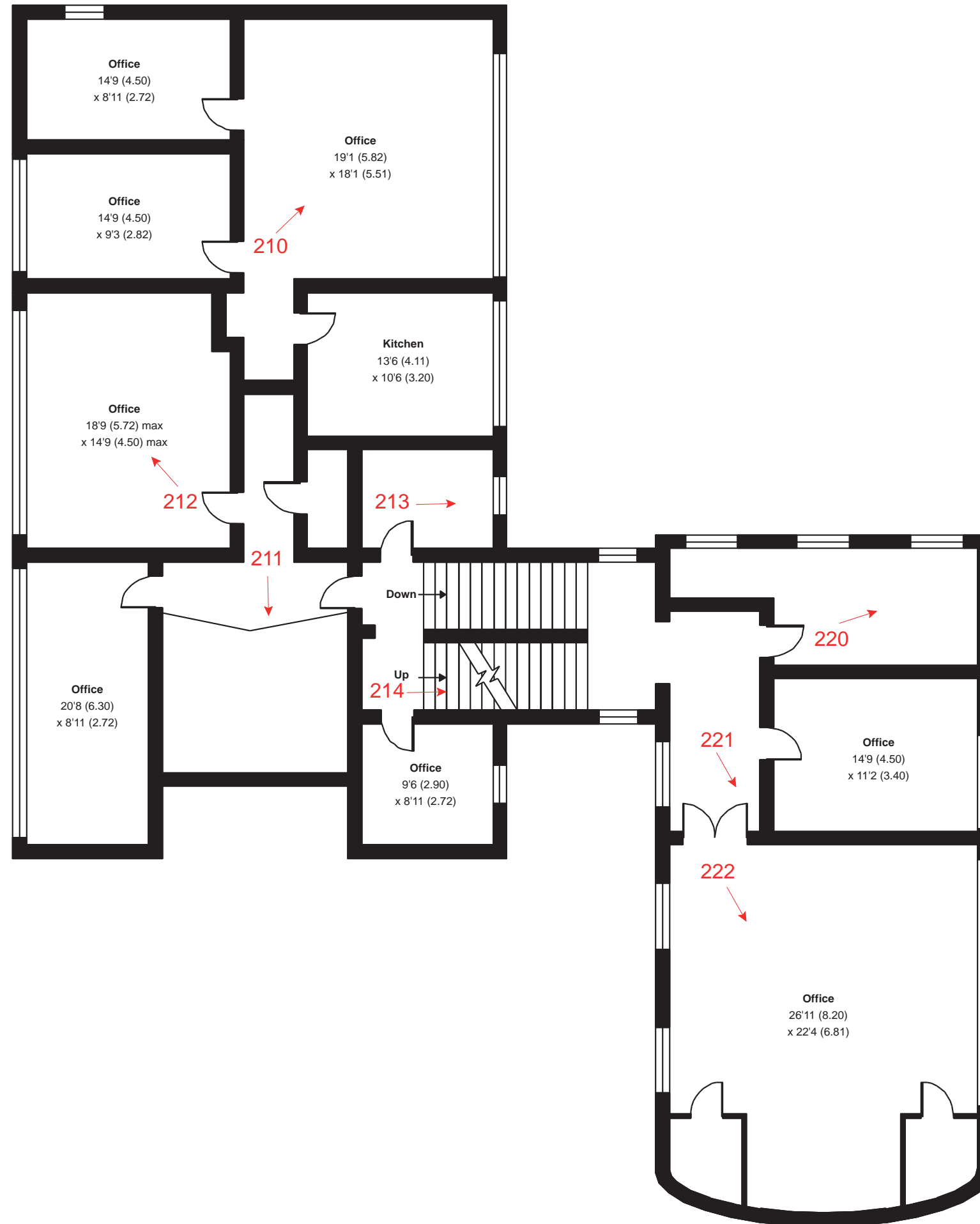


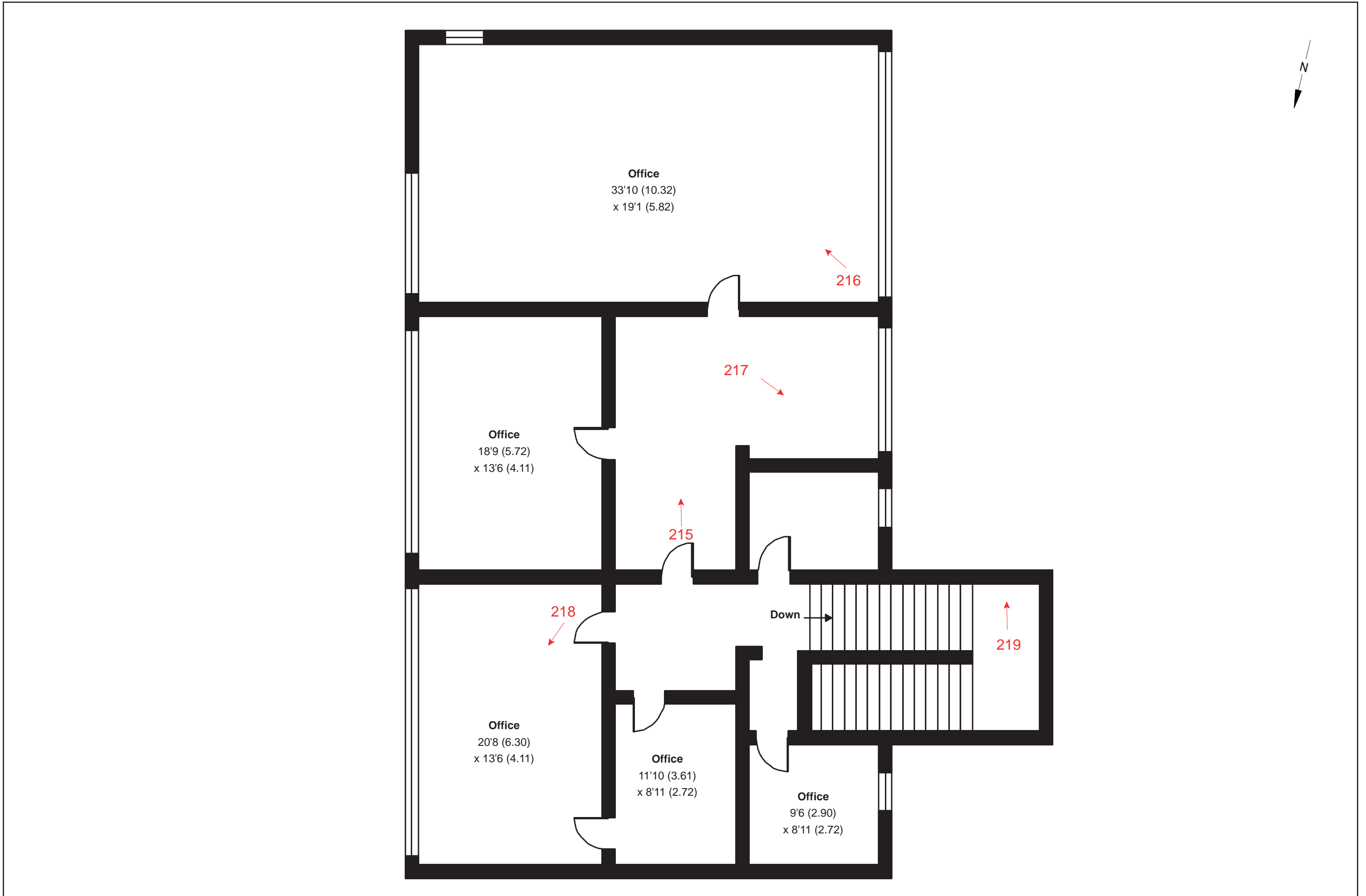


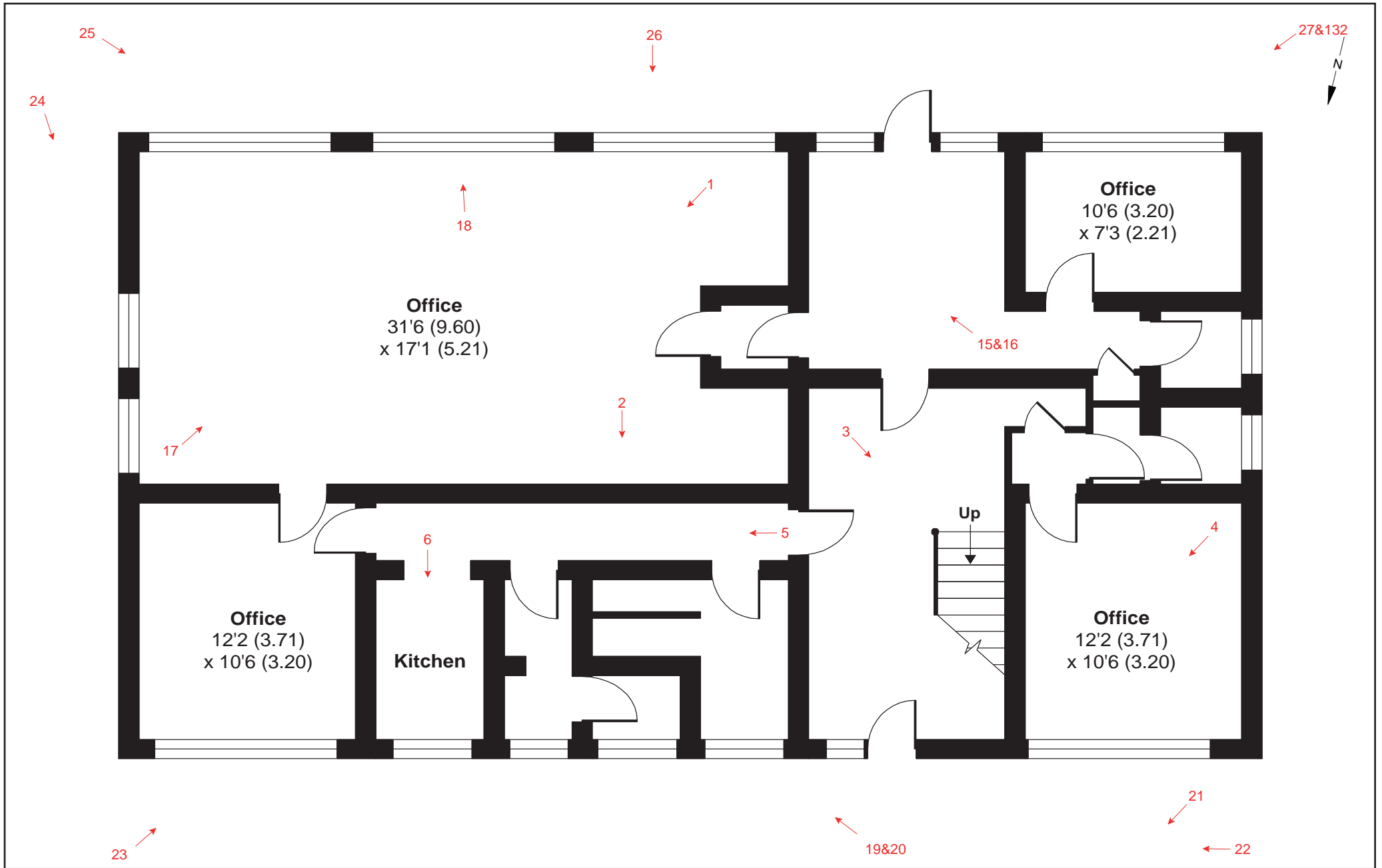


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Report Ref: 2015048	Drawn by: HG	[Source: Nichecom Ref. 390721]		

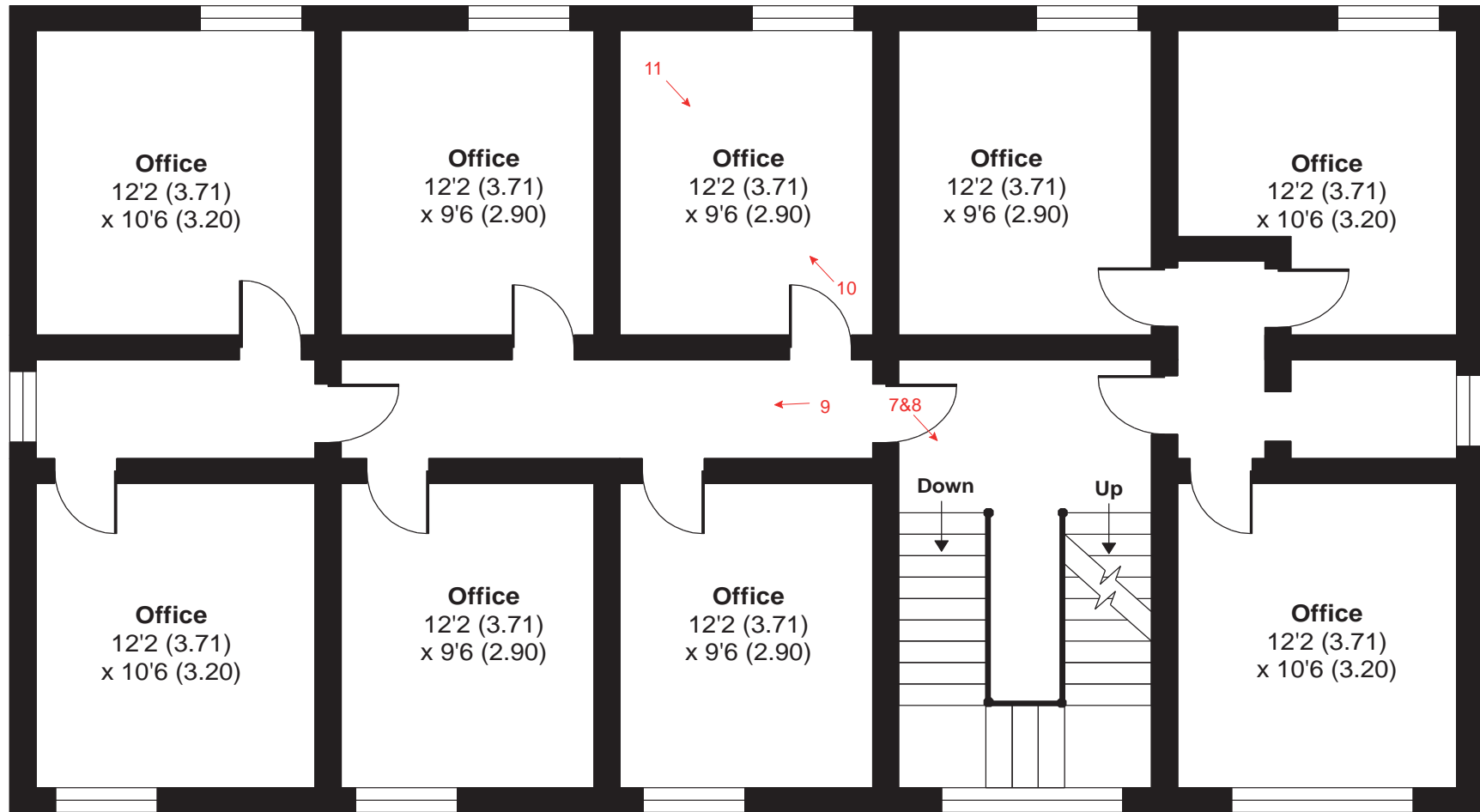




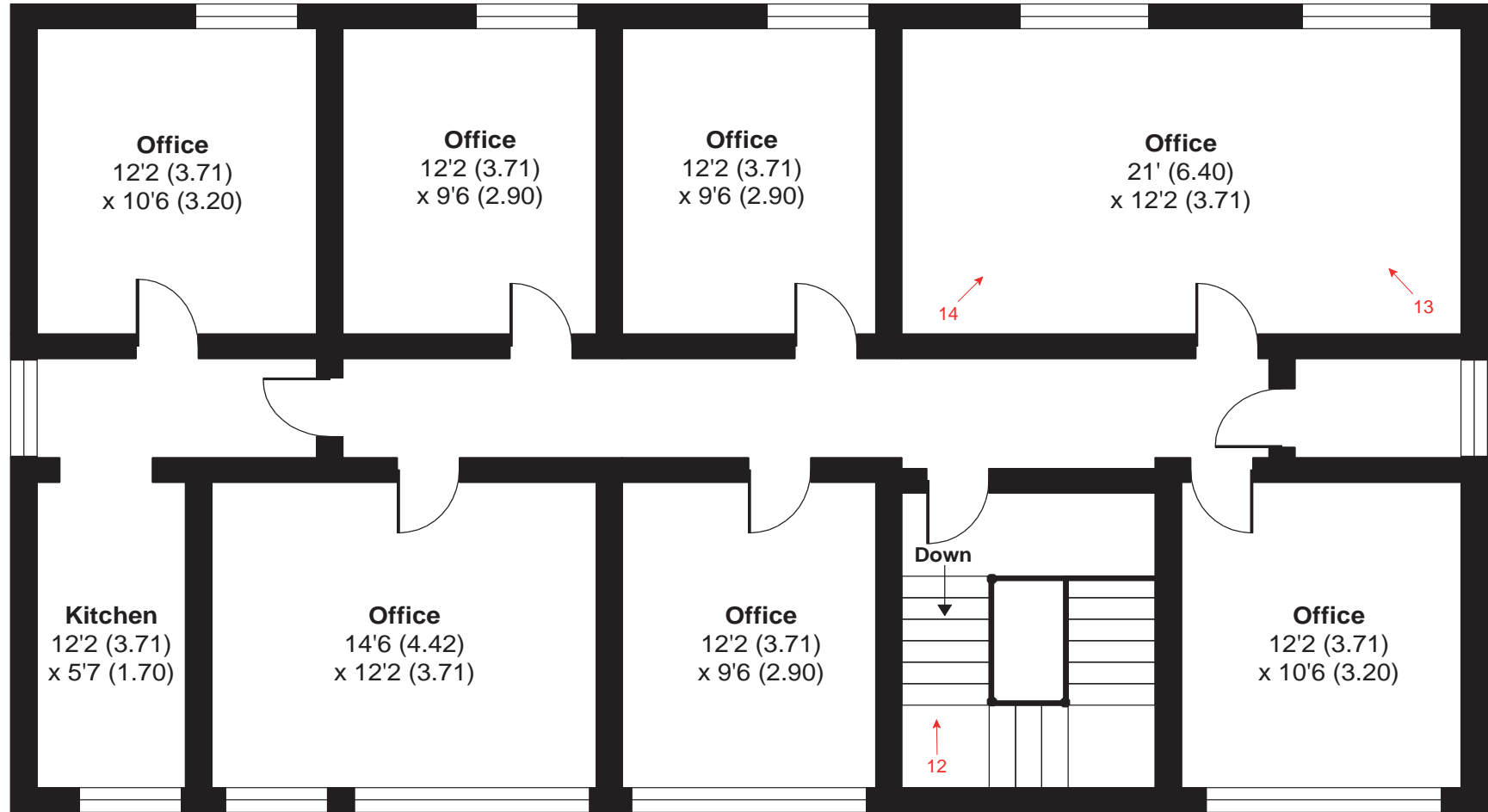




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Project Ref: 7338	February 2015	Telfer House - Ground Floor Plan		
Report Ref: 2015048	Drawn by: HG	[Source: Nichecom Ref. 390721]		



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Project Ref: 7338	February 2015	Telfer House - First Floor Plan	
Report Ref: 2015048	Drawn by: HG	[Source: Nichecom Ref. 390721]	




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Project Ref: 7338	February 2015	Telfer House - Second Floor Plan		
Report Ref: 2015048	Drawn by: HG	[Source: Nichecom Ref. 390721]		

Outline of Former Telfer House / Probation Services

Outline of Former Highgate Police Station

Notes:
 Do not scale from this drawing.
 All contractors must visit the site and be responsible for taking and checking dimensions.
 All construction information should be taken from figured dimensions only.
 Any discrepancies between drawings, specifications and site conditions must be brought to the attention of the supervising officer.
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Key



Outline of existing buildings on site



Outline of Former Haringey Magistrate's Court

P1	29.08.14	Planning Submission	ALM	IF
Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checker
Drawing Status				

Client

Bellway Homes



JOHN THOMPSON & PARTNERS



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 W: www.jp.co.uk


Project

Highgate Police Station

Drawing Title

Overlay of Existing Buildings

Scale: #A1 As indicated Job Ref: 00822
 Drawing No: 00822_P_08 Revision: P1
 Scale Bar: 0 2 4 6 8 10 m



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Former Magistrates Court, Police Station & Telfer House, Highgate, London

Project Ref: 7338 February 2015
 Report Ref: 2015048 Drawn by: HG

Proposed development with existing structure underlay

Fig. 17

Appendix 1 OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: [archaeol6-205024](#)

Project details

Project name	Former Magistrates Court, Police Station and Telfer House, Highgate, London Borough of Haringey
Short description of the project	In February 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of the former magistrates court, police station and Telfer House, Highgate, London, N6 4NW (hereafter 'the site'; centred NGR: 528275 188247; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: HGY/2014/2464) for the redevelopment of the site in preparation for the construction of an apartment block and mews block to provide 82 residential units with associated landscaping and amenity spaces. The proposed redevelopment includes the demolition of the existing structures on the site. These include a purpose built magistrates court, police station and office block (Telfer House). The magistrates court and police station were built between 1952 and 1962, replacing a former police station and courthouse which were destroyed by World War II bombing and clearance works. Telfer House was constructed on the site of a former vicarage to All Saint's Church, located to the west of the site. Telfer House dates from between 1963 and 1974 and most recently housed the Haringey Probation Service. The three buildings have undergone internal alterations since their construction, with extensive re-fitting to accommodate modern offices. This report complements an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting, July 2014) and Heritage Statement (Woodhall Planning and Conservation, August 2014) previously produced for the site.
Project dates	Start: 12-02-2015 End: 02-03-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	7338 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	POLICE STATION Modern
Monument type	MAGGISTRATES COURT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HARINGEY HIGHGATE AND MUSWELL HILL Former Magistrates Court, Police Station and Telfer House
Postcode	N6 4NW

Study area	0.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	528275 188247 528275 00 00 N 188247 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Hannah Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	TBC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	TBC
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes',"Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Magistrates Court, Police Station and Telfer House, Highgate, London: Historic Buildings Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, H.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2015048
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	A4 heat-bound

Entered by	Amy Williamson (amy.williamson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	2 March 2015

Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



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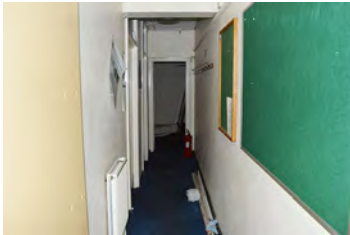
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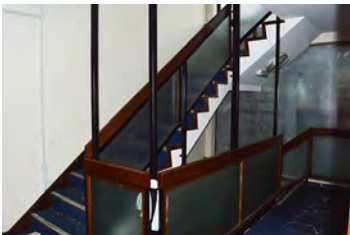
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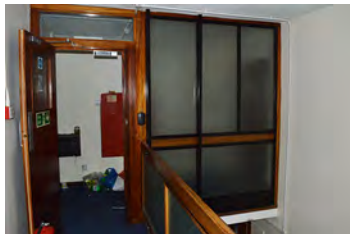
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Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



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Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



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Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



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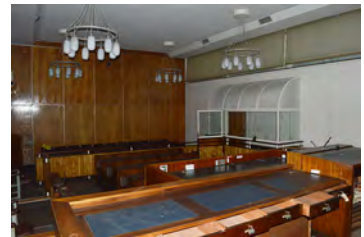
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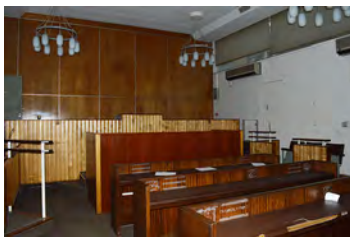
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Appendix 2 Index of Digital Photographs



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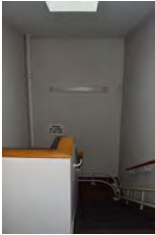


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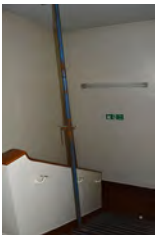
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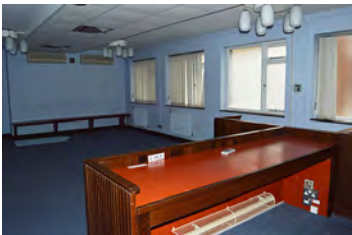
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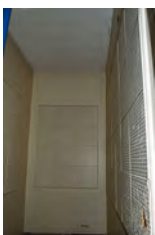
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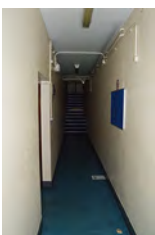
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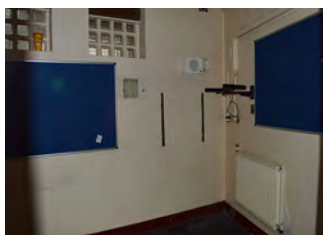
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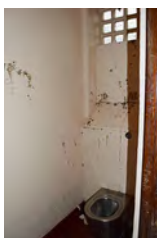
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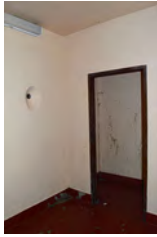


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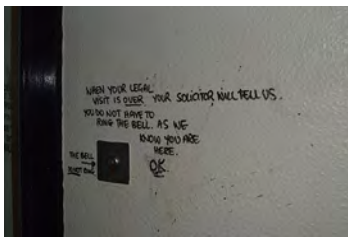
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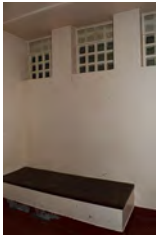
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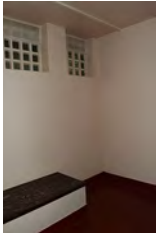
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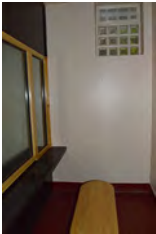
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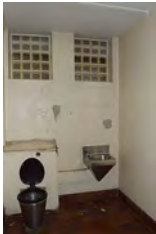
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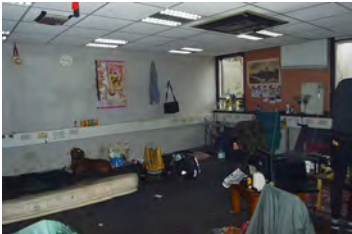
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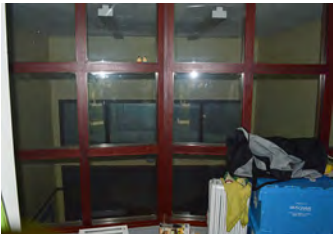
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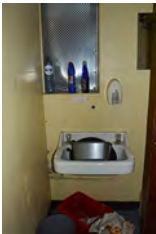
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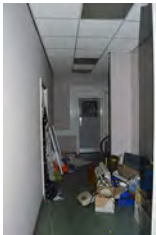
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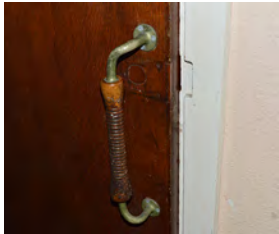
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