

**FORMER POLICE STATION, 43 SPARROWS HERNE, BUSHEY,
HERTFORDSHIRE, WD23 1AF**



Historic Buildings Record

NGR: 513922 194625

Planning Ref: 16/1290/FUL

**ASE Project No: 170859
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SUMMARY

In October 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) carried out a historic buildings record of the former police station and hay loft (stable), at 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire, WD23 1AF (NGR: 513922 194625). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd and requested by Hertsmere Borough Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent concerning the conversion of the buildings for residential use, in addition to other works across the site.

The conversion of the structures has been completed, and as such the recording work was largely a retrospective exercise to compile a record of the site as it was prior to alteration. This utilised information and photographs generated during a site visit conducted in 2013 by CgMs Consulting in connection with the production of a heritage statement for the site (CgMs Consulting 2013), the comparison of as-existing and proposed plans submitted with the planning application, and a recent site visit to the building by ASE..

Bushey Police Station was constructed between 1883 and opened in 1884, on land previously occupied by terraced housing. Historic mapping and plans identify that the hay loft (stable) had been constructed by 1889 and its fabric, which matches that of the police station, indicates that it formed part of the initial design. The station replaced an earlier police station, which was located 26 High Street. It was constructed to cater for a rapid growth in the population of Bushey caused by the introduction of the London to Birmingham railway which ran through the town.

All structures within the site have been much altered due to their constant periodic renewal to accommodate modernisation in standards and practices and more recently as part of the site's redevelopment into residential use. Despite this, prior to residential conversion, it was possible to trace the original layout within the station building, particularly at first and second floor levels which had undergone only minimal reconfiguration. The building retained limited historic fixtures and fittings, including windows, built-in cupboards, moulded door architraves and wall finishes. The building also retained features typical of civic buildings constructed during the end of the 19th century, including bull-nosed door jambs and wall reveals, tiled wall finishes within ancillary areas and coved ceilings and ventilation grilles within the cells. The extent to which these features survive, post residential conversion, is not known.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of the former police station and associated structures, at 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire, WD23 1AF (NGR: 513922 194625; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd and requested by Hertsmeare Borough Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent concerning the conversion of the buildings for residential use, in addition to other works across the site.
- 1.3 The conversion of the buildings has already taken place. However, because of the nature of the site, the planning consent (ref. 16/1290/FUL) for *part retrospective application for the demolition of some buildings and structures, conversion, alterations and extensions to former police station to provide 1 x 2 bed & 2 x 3 bed self-contained flats, the erection of a 2 storey detached 3 bedroom dwelling and conversion of former hay store into 1 bed dwelling, along with provision of bin store and ancillary works* included the following conditions:

Condition 7

The archaeological investigations and any further demolition / development shall take place / commence in accordance with the programme of archaeological works set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 6.

Reason: To ensure adequate opportunity is provided for archaeological research on this historically important site. To comply with Policy CS14 of the Core Strategy 2013 and Policy SADM29 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Plan 2016.

Condition 8

The development shall not be occupied / used until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 6 of this decision notice and the provision made for analysis and publication where appropriate.

Reason: To ensure adequate opportunity is provided for archaeological research on this historically important site. To comply with Policy CS14 of the Core Strategy 2013 and Policy SADM29 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Plan 2016.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The recording involved the survey of the buildings to Level 3 as defined by Historic England (2016) and as set out in the written scheme of investigation (Archaeology Collective 2017). The buildings were recorded, as far as possible, both as existing and prior to their recent alteration. The latter was obtained through the comparison of the as-existing and pre-existing plans of the site submitted with the planning application and historical sources and photography contained within the various

reports submitted as part of the planning application. A plan showing the structures surveyed is reproduced as Figure 2.

- 2.2 The record was made by Hannah Samuels and Katya Harrow on 20th October 2017. Subject to accessibility and survival, a photographic record comprising digital and 35mm black and white photography was made of the exterior and interior of the buildings. The buildings and their immediate environs were photographed, including general external elevations, setting, street frontages, surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings. An index of the digital photography (Appendix 4) and the location plans are included on the site location plan appended to this report.
- 2.3 The written description (both as-existing and pre-works) and photographic record is supplemented by a drawn record of the site, comprising a location plan, and as-existing and pre-existing floor plans and elevations. These were provided by the client, checked by the surveyors on-site and augmented with additional features where necessary.
- 2.4 The site has been subject to a number of previous reports, including two heritage statements (Aspire Architects LLP; CgMs 2013) and an archaeological and built heritage impact assessment (Archaeology Collective 2017). Together with the other published sources, these have been used to inform the background history of the site.
- 2.5 Internal access was restricted to a single communal stairwell within the station building. As such, as-existing internal descriptions comprise a summary description of the layout as taken from existing site survey drawings and current sale particulars (hay loft).

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site comprises the former Bushey Police Station, which faces north-east onto Sparrows Herne. The rear of the site is occupied by a stable building known as the hay loft, a new-build detached dwelling erected as part of the redevelopment, and associated parking facilities. As part of the redevelopment a 20th century structure (Plate 65), formerly situated along the site's south-eastern boundary, was demolished and replaced with a bin and cycle store and associated landscaping. Police Station Lane runs along the western side of the site and provides vehicular and pedestrian access to the neighbouring properties to the south, east and west.
- 3.2 The site is located on the south-west side of Sparrows Herne in Bushey, Hertfordshire. Bushey is located in the south-west corner of the Borough of Hertsmere, to the north-west of Greater London. The site lies just over c.1km south-east of the town centre and occupies a prominent position close to the top of a south facing ridge at c.128m AOD.
- 3.3 The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying geology of the site as London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) overlain on the top of the ridge by sands and gravels of the Stanmore Gravel Formation.

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

- 4.1 The police station and associated curtilage is Grade II listed (National Heritage List entry no. 1103582; Appendix 1). The listing notes the police station was constructed in 1883-4 for the Metropolitan Police.
- 4.2 The site does not fall within a conservation area.

5.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 The following is a brief historical background for the site as outlined in the heritage statement produced for the site by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2013).
- 5.2 Construction of the police station commenced in 1883 for the Metropolitan Police, to cater for a rapid growth in the population of Bushey caused by the introduction of the London to Birmingham railway which ran through the town. This replaced an earlier, smaller police station located at 26 High Street (Figure 4) which was no longer considered sufficient. The new police station (Figure 4) opened on 7th May 1884, replacing a number of residential terraces and gardens, as seen on the Ordnance Survey map of 1872 (Figure 3).
- 5.3 The construction of the new police station is captured on historic plans covering the site (Figure 5), which record the L-shaped police station comprising three adjoining ranges to the north, and a detached structure, identified as a stable, to the south. This arrangement is mirrored on the Ordnance Survey map dated 1898 (Figure 7). Original plans for the police station (CgMs Consulting 2013) show an office, an occasional court, three cells, one married quarters for an Inspector, one married quarters for a Police Constable, and a stable house with two stable stalls and a hay loft. Historic photographs record the officers of the police station in 1893 (Figure 6) and give a glimpse of the rear elevation during this period. A photograph of the officers and their children in Police Station Lane to celebrate the end of World War II (Figure 10), also provides a view of the rear elevation of the station at that time.
- 5.4 The external footprint of the station and stable remain relatively consistent on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1914 (Figure 8) and 1934 (Figure 9), except for the addition of a small extension to the south-western range of the station by 1914. Internally however the structures presumably underwent periodic renewal to ensure they remained relevant to the evolving policing requirements of the town and surrounding areas. The original court room was located on the ground floor, but this was converted in the early 20th century to a charge room. It is also understood that the charge room and cells largely fell out of use from the 1980s onwards, with persons in custody taken to nearby Borehamwood Police Station. Other historical alterations include the conversion of two of the original police cells to a property cupboard, a garage room and a surgeon's room, and the conversion of the stables to a locker room.
- 5.5 Although a mortuary building was located to the rear of the station, it is understood this was little used and that most bodies were taken to the hospital mortuary at Watford. It was demolished in 1950 to make way for car parking, although the old marble slab is said to have been left intact and buried. The southern extent of the site was purchased in 1955, extending the historic size of the police yard to provide additional parking facilities. The Ordnance Survey map of 1959-61 (Figure 11) reflects the part-demolition of the rear south-eastern extension which formerly

served as the mortuary. The south-eastern end of the extension appears much altered by this date.

- 5.6 The site closed as a police station in 2011 and has since been developed into residential accommodation. The former police station now comprises three self-contained flats, while the hay store has been converted for use as a single dwelling.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

6.1 As-existing description of the police station

Exterior - Range 1

- 6.1.1 The station building (Figures 12 & 13; Appendix 4) is roughly rectangular, comprises a three storey range (Range 1) with shallow hipped slated roof and is aligned north-west – south-east. Its principal elevation fronts the street to the north-east. A two storey block with lean-to roof adjoins this range at the rear towards the north-west end, beyond which is an additional single storey range (Range 2), which is orientated north-east – south-west. The roof is hipped and appears to be modern, having been raised following the site's redevelopment to provide accommodation within the attic. Combined, these ranges form an L-shaped footprint. An additional small single storey extension (Range 3) with hipped roof, abuts Range 1 at the rear towards the south-east end; originally approximately half its current footprint, the structure having been significantly extended to the north-west during the recent works.

- 6.1.2 The north-east elevation of Range 1 (Plate 1) is constructed in red brick, laid in Flemish bond and set on a high brick plinth. Bands of terracotta tiling with moulded sandstone string courses define each storey. A series of terracotta air vents with stylised floral motifs truncate the terracotta banding at each level. The fenestration of the façade creates five clearly defined bays; the two north-west end bays are recessed, breaking the otherwise symmetrical arrangement. The far north-west end bay contains the station's public entrance, comprising a side-hung, two-leaf central bi-folding timber door (Plate 2). Each leaf contains a single lower panel and three upper panels, all of which are recessed and moulded. A timber-framed, two-pane over-light is set above the door. The door itself is recessed within a round-arched doorcase with ornate projecting pediment supported on moulded brackets and jambs featuring banded rustication; all of which are of sandstone. A frieze inscribed with 'Metropolitan Police' is situated below the pediment. The door was formerly accessed by a series of steps from the pavement, however since redevelopment this entrance is no longer in use and has been blocked with a planter. The windows are set within moulded surrounds beneath shallow arched brick lintels with sandstone keystones. The windows (Plate 3) comprise timber sliding sashes, with six-over-six panes. The second floor windows are further embellished with stepped moulded aprons. A coved cornice in sandstone is set at eaves level, in addition to cast iron guttering with iron finial detailing. The roof is slated and punctuated by three substantial brick chimneystacks. Each chimneystack is decorated with pilaster strips with moulded 'pendants' which terminate at corbelled and tapered caps.

- 6.1.3 The elevation is separated from the pavement by a set of two-tier square-section railings, set upon a brick and stone plinth. Each standard is topped by a spear-headed finial. A chamfered sandstone pier to the south-east of the entrance supports a cast iron street-lamp standard (Plate 4), a common feature of Victorian police stations. The lamp has since been removed but otherwise is a fortunate survival.

The column is fluted and also bears leaf motifs and a manufacturer's mark reading 'W. Macfarlane Co. Glasgow'. This foundry was one of the most important 19th century Scottish ornamental iron works and operated between 1817 and 1885, identifying the standard as an original feature. The south-east end contains a wide gate with lock, supported either side by curved back stays. This entrance provides access to the rear of the site, via the south-east elevation.

- 6.1.4 The south east elevation of Range 1 (Plate 5) is divided into two bays, with paired sash windows occupying the rear bay and a substantial extruded chimneystack occupying the other. The bands of terracotta tiles and sandstone string courses continue on this elevation, but are interrupted at first floor level by the chimneystack (Plate 6). The terracotta bands and stone stringcourse detailing continues from the street frontage but terminates in-line with the chimneystack. The first and second floor levels each contain a pair of sliding sashes, as elsewhere, but on this side are set within plain reveals with unornamented gauged brick lintels. The ground floor level is filled on its north-east side by the base of the chimneystack, which steps inwards below the first floor stringcourse and corbels out again above; the insteps are ornamented with bull-nosed and rubbed brickwork. Running parallel is a substantial square-section, cast iron downpipe secured with decorative iron brackets. A series of air vents, as previously described, are set above the brick plinth at the elevation's base. The plinth on this side appears to have been wholly underbuilt with hard modern orange-red bricks, presumably following degradation of the original softer bricks from water and salt ingress. The rear bay at ground floor level houses a side entrance (Plate 7), set within a protruding sandstone doorcase with pediment and banded jamb detailing. Although matching the materials and styles of the principal entrance, the relative simplicity of this doorway implies its use was intended for officers rather than the public. The door itself comprises a side-hung single leaf design with four lower larger panels and two small upper panels. A two-pane over-light is located above the door, mirroring that described above the principal doorway. Adjacent to the door is a cast iron boot-scraper (Plate 8) which matches the appearance and materials of the front railings and is presumably original.
- 6.1.5 The south-west elevation (Plate 9) is relatively plain and the majority of the ground floor level is obscured by Ranges 2 and 3. The eaves coving and sandstone courses, described previously, wrap around the corners of this elevation only. The eaves continue with a two-tiered brick string course. The south-east half of the elevation contains a single six-over-six sash window (as elsewhere) at first floor level, with gauged brick lintel and protruding brick sill. Internally, this window formerly lit the first floor stairwell landing, which now forms part of the entrance to Flat 3 (see below). The ground floor level is obscured by Range 3 at its south-east end and a modern flat-roofed porch, created by the extension of Range 3 (see below). This porch abuts the adjacent lean-to and provides access to Flat 2. The brickwork above the adjoining ranges has evidence of scarring and cement patch repairs, presumably caused by the removal of a former lean-to or adjoining roof. The north-west half of the elevation comprises the two storey lean-to, with slate covered roof. The lean-to is constructed in the same manner as the north-east range and its brickwork is relatively featureless. The eaves are corbelled out, while the south-east and north-west gables are plain. A substantial brick chimneystack (Plate 10), identical to those above the remainder of Range 1, dominates the lean-to roof. Above the lean-to structure at second floor level are a pair of four-over-four pane sliding sashes with gauged brick lintel and projecting brick cills.

6.16 The north-west elevation of Range 1 (Plate 11) is treated in the same way as the principal elevation, with brick plinth, and decorative terracotta and sandstone banding depicting each storey of both the three storey and two-storey lean-to. This was presumably continued on this elevation due to its location within the public view of Police Station Lane. The three storey range contains a single window at each floor level, each is identical to those described within the first and second storeys of the north-east elevation. The remainder of the three-storey range is plain, except for a cast iron downpipe (as elsewhere) and a street sign reading 'Police Station Lane'. The rear two-storey lean-to comprises a single window at both ground and first floor level, these too are identical to those to the north-east. The brick plinth on this side appears to have been subject to a level of modern rebuild using orange-red bricks set in Flemish bond.

Range 2

6.1.7 Range 2 adjoins the two-storey lean-to at its north-east end and appears to have undergone a significant degree of external reconfiguration, both historic and recent. The range is rectangular and follows a north-east – south-west alignment and has a slated roof. The structure is constructed in the red brickwork of the same character as Range 1 and its principal elevation faces south-east. As part of the site's reconfiguration, the building was heightened to provide accommodation level within the attic. Evidence for this can be seen in the modern red brickwork above the existing central projection (south-east) and sandstone coving (north-west). This additional height has resulted in the marooning of the sandstone eaves coving which now sits c.0.8m below the new eaves level. The roof, along with its rooflights, is completely modern and hipped to the south-west. The eaves are corbelled deliberately replicating those of Range 1.

6.1.8 The principal (south-east) elevation (Plate 12) has a projection with slate lean-to roof, with two windows to either side. This projection presently forms a porch for the main entrance to Flat 1; the door, which has a single over-light, is modern although a shallow arched sandstone lintel appears to form part of an earlier window opening. The brickwork at the outer corners of the structure is bull-nosed. The windows to either side are six-over-six pane sliding sashes which appear modern and replicate those within Range 1. Each window has a gauged brick lintel and projecting sandstone cill. The cills below the north-easternmost pair appear to be original, where as those below the south-west two are modern. The latter appear to be located within earlier doorways since the queen-closer bricks framing the original openings continue below.

6.1.9 The south-west elevation is plain except for the continuation, for a short distance, of the sandstone eaves coving at its north-west end (Plate 13). Although featureless, the brickwork is much reworked with evidence of rebuild of its lower half. The south-east corner is set with original bull-nosed brickwork, set within modern mortar. It is likely this corner was bull-nosed due to its location within the rear yard and the close proximity to passing carriages. Historic mapping post-dating 1889, suggests this end of the structure was stepped between 1914 and 1959, although by 1989 the current arrangement was short. Needless to say there has been a degree of historic alteration in this area.

6.1.10 The north-west elevation is plain and retains its original sandstone eaves coving, now set below the existing eaves level. The brickwork on this side has been heavily reworked at its south-west end and at its base.

Range 3

- 6.1.11 Range 3 (Plate 14) abuts Range 1 at the south-east end of its rear elevation. The range is rectangular on plan and has a shallow hipped slate roof, all of which is modern. The structure extends over a single storey. The plan dated 1889 (Figure 5) shows a roughly L-shaped building with south-eastern projection, which extended as far as the projecting block to the north-west. At some point between the completion of the 1934 and 1959-61 Ordnance Survey maps, this arrangement was reconfigured to create a structure that was separated from the north-west projection and appeared to extend to the high wall which bounds the south-east side of the site. The southern corner of the earlier building seems to have been retained during this phase, whereas the north-east half was reconstructed during the post-war period. An earlier lean-to roof line can still be seen in the retained brickwork.
- 6.1.12 During the recent works, the structure has again been extended north-westwards towards the north-west block, but leaving space for a doorway between (the modern entrance to Flat 2). Evidence for the earlier phases is easily identified within the south-east elevation (Plate 15). The north-eastern end comprises Flemish-bonded modern orange-red brick, whereas the south-western end is constructed in red bricks, matching those of Range 1 and 2, laid in the same bond and set with bull-nosed bricks at its south-east corner. The eaves and roof are modern. The south-east half of the south-west elevation is original and the north-west end comprises a modern extension, as evidenced by the brickwork. The historic brickwork on the south-east side has been truncated by the insertion of a modern window with soldier-course lintel and sandstone cill. The doorway situated between this range and the north-west projection is modern in its entirety.

Interior

- 6.1.13 Due to restricted access during the site visit, the following description has been derived from the proposed survey plans submitted as part of the site's planning application, produced by Aspire Architects LLP for Jaspar Management Ltd; drawing references: JM-043-PL-0101 (ground and first floor) and JM-043-PL-0102 (second floor and roof) (Figures 12 & 13).
- 6.1.14 Internally, the former police station now comprises three self-contained residential units; Flat 1 occupies both storeys of Range 2, Flat 2 is situated on the ground floor level within Ranges 1 and 3 and Flat 3 occupies the remainder of the second and third floors of Range 1.

Ranges 1 and 3 – Ground Floor

- 6.1.15 Flat 2 comprises a three-bed unit with separate living, kitchen and bathroom areas and occupies the entirety of the ground floor level of the north-east range. The flat is accessed from an entrance set within the rear elevation of the range. The entrance passes into a north-east – south-west aligned hallway, which provides separate access to each room, except for the kitchen which is entered via the living room. From the south-western end of the hallway, access is provided to a single bedroom (south-east) and bedroom with *en-suite* WC facilities (north-west). The centre of the hall is occupied by a storage cupboard (south-east), while opposite is a third bedroom. The north-eastern corner of the bedroom has been partitioned-off to create a bathroom, accessed via the central hallway. Opposite the bathroom is an

additional in-built store. The north-eastern end of the hallway terminates with a single doorway providing access to the open-plan kitchen / living room areas. The kitchen occupies the north-western end of the range, with the living room adjacent to the south-east. Combined, this area occupies the entirety of the range's street frontage.

Range 1 – First & Second Floors

- 6.1.16 Flat 3 comprises a three-bed unit which occupies the first and second floor levels of Range 1. The flat is accessed via a communal entrance located within the range's south-east elevation. This opens out at ground floor level into a north-west – south-east aligned stairwell with communal understair utility / storage cupboard.
- 6.1.17 The internal face of the external doorway (Plate 16) displays decorative features commensurate with the late 19th century, including a deeply-moulded architrave and bead-moulding defining borders and panelling. The upper level of the two-pane over-light appears truncated by the first floor level landing, although this is likely due to modern finishes. In the same way the window lighting the first floor level landing appears truncated by the second floor flight (Plate 17), but again appears to form part of the original design, now partly obscured by modern finishes. The interior of the hall and stairway has been finished with modern carpet and plaster wall coverings. Despite this, the staircase which is of dog-leg design with half-landings, appears original, with many features characteristic of a construction dating to the late 19th century. The stair itself comprises open-tread concrete steps, stick balusters and a deep, curved edge, moulded timber handrail (Plate 18). The handrail terminates at ground floor with an ornate scroll design and slightly more substantial chamfered baluster. The flight which continues to second floor level was not accessible during the visit and is obscured by a plasterboard partition. The north-west end of the first floor landing (Plate 19) has been truncated by the insertion of a modern plasterboard partition which contains a modern door and architrave. The ceiling adorning the first floor landing is decorated with a replica deep-set plaster cornice. The ceilings elsewhere are plain. All walls are finished with painted plaster and have modern skirting at their base.
- 6.1.18 A partition wall inserted at the north-western end of the stairwell at first floor level comprises the entrance to Flat 3. An L-shaped hallway opens to the south-west into a bedroom, with *en-suite* WC located to the north-west corner. A WC and cloak room are situated to the north-west side of the hallway. Separate doorways set at the north-eastern end of the hallway provide passage into a kitchen (north-west) and living room (north-east). A continuation of the same stairwell, described above, allows private access to two additional bedrooms at second floor level. Both bedrooms are served by *en-suite* WCs, with the north-east room serving as the master suite.
- 6.1.19 Information gathered from the restricted internal access, combined with photography included with the modern sale particulars, suggest all existing internal finishes are modern. No evidence of blocked window or door openings were observed within the south-east stairwell.

Range 2

- 6.1.20 Flat 1 comprises a two-bed unit set over two storeys. It is entered via a small projection set centrally within its south-east elevation. This opens out at ground floor level into south-east – north-west aligned corridor, terminating at its north-west end

with a dog-leg staircase. The corridor provides access into a bedroom with *en-suite* WC to the north-east, and an open-plan kitchen / living room to the south-west. The first floor level contains a north-east – south-west landing with large storage cupboard set to the south-east. A bedroom is located to the north-east and a bathroom occupies the remaining area to the south-west of the landing.

6.2 Reconstructed description of the police station prior to recent alterations

The following description of the pre-existing exterior and interior of the former police station has been derived from the Heritage Statement and site visit photography produced for the site by CgMs in 2013 (CgMs Consulting 2013; Figures 15-17; Appendix 5)).

Range 1 - Ground Floor

Layout

- 6.2.1 Range 1 consisted of an entrance hall, the south-west half of which was partitioned-off to form a store. South-east of the hall was a reception area with modern counter screening an office and store beyond. The rear north-west projection was occupied by a subdivided office with store. This was accessed from both the reception and north-east office via a north-east – south-west aligned corridor. The sole staircase was that which survives presently, within the rear south-east corner of Range 1.
- 6.2.2 The original basic layout seems to have comprised an entrance/reception, accessed from the external north-east elevation doorway. The south-east room presumably served as some form of office with store, and the south-west area – housed partly within the north-west projection, would have comprised a single space, occupied by an occasional court (Appendix 1). During the early 20th century the court room was converted into a charge room. This room had access to the former mortuary (Range 3) and then the rear yard following its demolition. The south-west end also provided internal access into Range 2.
- 6.2.3 Unless otherwise stated, the ceilings seem to have comprised modern inserted fibreboard panels and floors were covered with modern linoleum. Original walls had a plaster finish with an integral inset dado rail encircling each room. Inserted partition walls were of smooth painted plasterboard. Original doorways comprised moulded timber architraves, whereas modern insertions were plain. Wide plain skirtings traced the base of each internal wall. It seems that few historic features had been retained at the time of the site survey of 2013. Features of historic interest predominantly comprised a number of in-built cupboards, doors, door architraves and wall finishes.
- 6.2.4 The station, and the flats above at first and second floor level, were originally heated by open coal fires in most of the rooms. The water for the building was heated by a large coke boiler in the charge room and it was the Police Constable on duty at the station whose job it was to keep the fires burning. All the lights in the building were gas lamps, with Police Constables carrying oil lamps at night. Modernisation to the station brought electricity and later gas fires and water heaters. By 2013 the station had been fitted with gas central heating and the gas fires removed (CgMs Consulting 2013, Appendix 1). All former fireplaces have since been blocked and all lighting is electric and modern.

Room 1 – Entrance Hallway / Reception

- 6.2.5 The entrance hallway had a modern carpeted floor. The main entrance door, on the north-east side, was set within a moulded architrave and had flush traced panels to its inner face. The north-west wall contained a half-height integral dado rail, the nature of the south-west wall is unknown although it is likely to have been plain as floor plans suggest it formed a modern insertion. A doorway within the south-east wall led through to Room 2 (Reception). This was of three recessed lower panels and nine upper lights.

Room 2 – Reception

- 6.2.6 The reception is likely to have originally formed a single room, accessed from the external doorway and later partitioned-off to create a separate entrance and store to the north-west. The nature of the entrance hall internal partition walls is unknown. The reception had a modern linoleum floor and its plastered walls had integral dado detailing to the north-east and south-west sides. The south-east wall contained a modern enquiry counter with glazed uPVC opening above. It is likely this wall originally accommodated a chimneystack, which was later removed. The room was lit from a single window to the north-east which was set in a moulded architrave with deep reveal and cill. The ceiling was obscured by inserted fibreboard panelling. A doorway within the south-west wall led through to Room 3, the door itself was identical to that separating the entrance and reception, although the architrave was plain with a simple chamfer. This doorway appears to have been a later insertion, with the original opening likely to have comprised that which served the store, situated opposite the entrance hallway.

Room 3 – Office / Occasional Court – Charge Room

- 6.2.7 Room 3 originally formed the north-eastern end of the Occasional Court. The south-west wall (Plate 20) had a flush plastered finish which identifies it as a later insertion. The floor was carpeted and the ceiling obscured by inserted panelling, as elsewhere. The room was lit by a single window within the north-west wall, the south-west jamb of which abutted the internal partition wall. The window detailing was as that described within Room 2. The plain skirting was situated around the base of each wall, including the later addition, suggesting it formed part of later remodelling. A doorway within the north-west end of the north-east wall led to a small store (Plate 21) which occupied the south-west end of the entrance hallway. The door was of four flush panels with a plain architrave. The store itself contained softwood shelving and was identified by a modern sign reading 'Stores Liaison Officer'. The south-east wall contained a single modern doorway and its upper third contained a 16-light timber-framed partition screen (Plate 22), likely to have been inserted after the sub-division of the court room, to light the corridor beyond.

Room 4 – Corridor / Occasional Court – Charge Room

- 6.2.8 Room 4 (Plate 23) comprised a small corridor, created through the sub-division of the north-eastern end of the original Occasional Court. The corridor, aligned north-east – south west was lit from borrowed light via the partition of Room 3. The floor comprised modern linoleum, while modern panelling obscured the original ceiling. Photography identifies that the south-east and north-east walls featured a dado rail (as elsewhere). A doorway set within the south-east wall retained its original

moulded architrave, identifying it as an original opening, although the door was a modern replacement. A doorway set within the south-west end of the corridor formed part of the later sub-division of this room and was therefore modern in appearance with plain architrave detailing. The south-western door provided access to Room 5.

Room 5 – Office / Occasional Court – Charge Room

- 6.2.9 Room 5 occupied the south-west end of the Occasional Court, and served as an office in 2013. The modern linoleum observed elsewhere continued in this room, as did the inserted panelling. All walls were detailed with the integral dado, including a replica finish on the inserted partition wall to the north-east. Matching plain skirtings continued around each wall. The room was lit from a single window within the north-west wall, displaying all the characteristics described within Room 2. The south-west wall (Plate 24) was dominated by a large chimneystack with rounded jambs, the fireplace of which had been blocked. A doorway within the south-east wall originally provided access into the adjoining extension, however later became an external doorway following the demolition of this range. The doorway appears to have retained its original moulded architrave. The door itself was of four flush panel type. The north-west end of the south-west wall contained a single doorway which provided access into Range 2. The doorway comprised a shallow arched lintel and rounded jambs. The door itself was modern.

Room 6 – Office

- 6.2.10 Room 6 (Plate 25) retained its original use as an office. The floor and ceiling coverings were as elsewhere. The room was lit from the north-east via three substantial windows (Plate 26), each set within moulded architraves with deep reveals and cills. A dado rail continued unbroken around all but the north-west wall, broken only by the inserted counter. The south-east wall contained a centrally located vent at its base, indicating the location of the externally protruding chimneystack in this location. It is likely this area comprised a fireplace but no evidence can be seen from the photographs. Two doorways were set within the south-west wall. The door to the north-west end led through to a store which was lit from a single window to the south-west side (as elsewhere). The doorway retained an original moulded architrave; the nature of the door cannot be ascertained from the photographs. The doorway set to the south-east end of the office provided access to the external side entrance and circulation area. The nature of the opening is not visible in the photographs.

Rooms 7 and 8 – Side Entrance / Circulation Area

- 6.2.11 This area appears relatively consistent with its present description (Plate 27), containing the same south-east – north-west orientated staircase and side entrance within the south-east wall. One change noted was the creation of an understair cupboard within the western corner: existing plans show two inset utility cupboards along the south-west wall in 2013. The south-west wall at the foot of the stairwell also formerly contained an opening into the adjoining extension (Range 3). The doorway contained a shallow arched lintel of alternating stretchers and tiered headers (as seen from Range 3) and a modern door. The stairs themselves were covered with linoleum and the plastered walls retained their original dado rail (Plate 28), now covered, and a high-set plain skirting.

Range 1- First Floor

6.2.12 Originally, the first floor level contained the married quarters for a Police Constable, with one room briefly serving as a Police Constable library during the early 20th century (CgMs Consulting 2013). Following modernisation works in the latter half of the 20th century, the entirety of the first floor appears to have been converted into office use and as such the majority of fixtures and fittings observed within the 2013 site photography were modern. Despite these works, the original layout appears to have been retained with no inserted wall partitions visible. Unless otherwise stated, the floors were covered with modern linoleum, walls were plastered and circulation areas contained an integral dado rail as elsewhere. Original door architraves were moulded and windows had deep set reveals and cills. Later plain skirtings trace each wall. Although the original room functions are unknown, it is possible to conclude each was heated by a coal fireplace and the principal room was situated within the south-east end of the north-east range and is likely to have served as the living room. All fireplaces had been blocked but the chimneystacks were retained.

Room 9 – Landing / Corridor

6.2.13 The first floor landing was partitioned with a modern glazed timber-framed screen with central doorway (Plate 29). This provided access into a north-east – south-west aligned corridor which provided separate access into each of the four rooms which occupied this floor. Doorways set to the south-west, north-west, north-east and south-east were all set within shallow moulded architraves but contained modern doors. The arrangement within this area appeared original due to the integral dado rail which traced each partition wall. The outer wall reveals leading to the landing were both rounded with bull-nosed bricks (Plate 30), presumably due to their location within a principal circulation area.

Room 10 – Office / Police Constable Accommodation

6.2.14 Room 10 is located within the first floor level of the rear north-west projection. All room features were the same as those elsewhere, although the walls do not appear to have had an integral dado. The interior had been modernised with cable trunking set around each wall and an inserted panelled ceiling. The room was lit from a single window situated within the north-west wall, the upper level of which had been truncated and concealed by the insertion of the ceiling. The room was originally heated by a fireplace to the south-west (removed), as evidenced by a substantial chimneystack in this location.

Room 11 – Office / Police Constable Accommodation

6.2.15 Room 11 is located to the north-west of the corridor and was lit from a single window within the north-west wall and heated from a fireplace to the north-east. The chimneystack remained *in situ* at the time of the survey. The north-western alcove retained an original built-in cupboard (Plate 31), comprising a two-leaf design, each with two recessed panels and original brass door knob. It had a bead-moulded surround and a moulded cornice. A series of shelves were situated inside.

Room 12 – Office / Police Constable Accommodation

6.2.16 Room 12 was situated at the north-east end of the corridor, to the north-west end of the street frontage. This room was lit from two windows on the north-east side, and heated via a fireplace to the south-west. The tall plain skirting (Plate 32) which surrounded the base of each wall continued unbroken around the chimneystack including across the location of the original fireplace. This suggests it was a later

20th century replacement, likely to have been inserted following the removal of the replacement gas fires which occurred when the structure was installed with central heating. A series of modern cable trunking and softwood alcove shelving had been added to the room during the early 21st century.

Room 13 – Office / Police Constable Accommodation

- 6.2.17 Due to its size, the south-eastern room on the street frontage presumably served as the principal living area. The room (Plate 33) was entered via a doorway set within the south-east side of the corridor and was lit by four matching windows, three within the north-east wall and one set to the south-east. All windows matched those described elsewhere and all had been truncated by the insertion of a modern fibreboard ceiling. A chimneystack was situated to the north-west wall, above the ceiling panels is what appeared to be an inserted vent into the stack, suggesting it had once held a fireplace that had later been filled. The floor had been fitted with modern carpet and so evidence of a former hearth was obscured. The north-eastern alcove was fitted with the partial remains of a cupboard. The bottom half of which appears to have been removed and the two doors removed. The frame is plainer than seen within Room 11 and truncates a window to the north-east which suggests it may have formed a later addition.

Range 1- Second Floor

- 6.2.18 Originally, the first floor level contained married quarters for the station's Inspector (CgMs Consulting 2013). Like at first floor level, this floor was converted into office use during the latter half of the 20th century and as such the majority of internal finishes were modern. Unless otherwise stated, the floors were covered with modern linoleum, walls were plastered and circulation areas contained an integral dado rail as elsewhere. Original door architraves were moulded and windows comprised deep set reveals and cills. Later 20th century wide plain skirtings trace each wall base. As below, original room functions are unknown but it is possible to conclude that each was originally heated by a coal fireplace. The principal room was situated within the south-east end of the north-east range and is likely to have served as the living room. All fireplaces had been blocked but the chimneystacks were retained. All ceilings had been obscured by modern panelling, as elsewhere.

Stairwell

- 6.2.19 The second floor level was, as it still is now, accessed via a continuation of the first floor stairwell. The internal features of the stair appear consistent with those below, except that the central divide separating the returning flights comprised a wall partition as opposed to stick balusters. All walls contain a continuous integral dado rail and a tall plain skirting surrounds the base of the landing and half-flight. The circulation space was lit from the south-east via the remainder of the truncated first floor window and a high set second floor window (as elsewhere). The balustrade appears to have formed a continuation of that visible at the lower levels although it had been truncated on the first floor level, presumably as a result of reconfiguration works to accommodate the upper levels as office space. The stairwell led to a south-east – north-west aligned landing on the second floor (Plate 34). The landing contained a small store within its north-west end, the appearance of which appears original, as evidenced by the continuation of the integral dado rail (Plate 35) and its characteristic bull-nosed reveals. The door itself was modern but the moulded architrave was characteristic of the late 19th century. The landing contained two openings; a narrow arched passage was situated at the north-west end and an

original doorway provided access into the principal north-east room. Like the store, the architrave appeared original but the door modern. The landing ceiling was predominantly obscured by panelling, however the original plaster ceiling of the north-west end had been left uncovered due to the location of a roof hatch (Plate 36). The hatch itself comprised heavily painted boards and a sliding bolt lock, the characteristics of which appear consistent with a late 19th century date. No photos were taken within the roof.

Room 14 – Office / Police Inspector Accommodation

- 6.2.20 The layout of Room 14 is identical to Room 13 at first floor level, however the room had an additional chimneystack within its south-east wall (Plate 37). This was the only room within the range that had retained its stack on this side, presumably for structural reasons. The stack itself had been reduced in width, as evidenced by flanking downstands at ceiling level. The stack retained no evidence of a former fireplace and was presumably blocked when the building was converted to gas central heating. The floor was carpeted, blocking any evidence of former hearths. Modern cable trunking and whiteboards had been inserted onto each wall.

Room 15 – Corridor / Police Inspector Accommodation

- 6.2.21 The remainder of the second floor was accessible from a south-west – north-east aligned corridor (Plate 38) which was entered via the arched opening at the north-west end of the landing. The corridor comprised all the typical characteristics and appears to have formed an original arrangement due to the bull-nosed jambs of the opening and the integral dado rail detailing visible on all walls. The corridor contained two openings within its north-west and north-east walls, both of which were set with moulded architraves and modern door replacements. The area was lit a single window within the north-west elevation, the top of which is obscured by the inserted ceiling panels.

Room 16 – Office / Police Inspector Accommodation

- 6.2.22 This room followed an identical arrangement as that below. Comprising two windows to the north-east and a chimneystack to the south-west. All other features are modern, including inserted trunking and carpet.

Room 17 – Circulation Space & WC / Police Inspector Accommodation

- 6.2.23 The north-western door within the corridor led through into a secondary circulation area/vestibule which was partitioned at its south-western end to create a WC. The photography in this area comprises a single photo of a wall-mounted toilet cistern with chain pull mechanism. The design is characteristic of the late 19th / early 20th centuries. The remainder of the WC was lit from a single window within the south-west wall, unlike all others this had a glazed red tile cill and no architrave. These features suggest it may have formed a later insertion. Floor plans indicate that the vestibule contained a single door on its north-west side, providing entry into Room 18. The plans also suggest that the partition wall truncated the south-eastern end of the room's chimney stack, suggesting that it was a later insertion.

Room 18 – Bathroom / Police Inspector Accommodation

- 6.2.24 Room 18 was lit by a single window within the north-west wall and a chimneystack situated along the north-east wall would have heated the room via a coal fireplace,

now removed. Two photos were taken within the room show a built-in cupboard (Plates 39 and 40) within the north-west alcove. The cupboard displayed all the same characteristics as that described within Room 11 at first floor level. Internally the cupboard contained a set of painted metal coat hooks mounted on a bead-moulded wall mount board, synonymous with the late 19th century and likely to be an original feature.

Range 2

Layout

- 6.2.25 Range 2 was constructed to house three south-east – north-west aligned cells, accessed from a corridor to the north-west. During the early 20th century, two of the larger cells were converted into a property cupboard, a garage room and Sergeant's room. By 2013, the end cell had been converted into a shower washroom and the two larger cells joined to form a kitchen. The south-west end of the range contains two south-east – north-west aligned rooms which appear to have been originally accessed via external openings within the south-east elevation. Original plan descriptions do not indicate the use of these two end rooms but it is likely that they served as stores. They may have been associated with the adjacent stable, perhaps as an equipment and harness store. By 2013, a modern doorway had been inserted within the south-west end of the internal corridor to provide internal access into one of these end rooms, providing a rear entrance from the police yard. The end room was utilised as an electricity utility store.

Exterior

- 6.2.26 The exterior of Range 2 (Plate 41) appears much altered since the site survey undertaken in 2013. Apart from the raising of the roof line, the most obvious alterations can be seen on the south-east elevation, along with a number of ventilation grilles within the north-west elevation. The south-east elevation contained a pair of large windows within its north-eastern end (Plate 42). Each comprised 42 individual panes set within a metal frame, a top-hung nine-pane opening light was located centrally within each window. The windows had shallow arched brick lintels constructed from alternating stretcher and tiered header bricks and projecting sandstone cills. The location of these windows match the present arrangement. The central projection contained a high-set secure metal-framed, 32-pane window, with shallow arched sandstone lintel and protruding sandstone cill. The location of the former opening can be traced in the present elevation, although the window has been extended to form a doorway. All three windows appear original. The south-western end of the elevation was previously occupied by two matching external doorways (Plate 43), each containing flush four panel doors set within plain timber frames. A large single pane overlight was situated above each door. The doors themselves appear to have been later 20th century insertions, however, the half-header brick closers framing each opening indicate the doorways as original features. A number of decorative cast iron ventilation grilles are situated along the base of the elevation, one below the central bay, three towards the north-east and one between the external doors to the south-west. The brickwork appears to have undergone phases of periodic repair by 2013, including the reconstruction of its bull-nosed corner and areas of underbuilding at the base of each wall.

Interior

Room 19 – Corridor

6.2.27 Internally, the north-east – south-west aligned corridor (Plate 44) was accessed via the internal doorway within the south-west elevation of Range 1. The floor comprised red concrete and the ceilings were obscured by modern panelling. The north-east end of the corridor had painted plaster walls with integral plaster dado rail and plain skirtings. A stretcher-bonded partition wall with moulded architrave separated this area from the remaining space. The remainder of the corridor (Plate 45) comprised half-height tiled walls (later painted) with painted Flemish-bonded brickwork above. It is likely that these wall finishes were original as the use of tiled surfaces was a common feature of Victorian police cells due to their hygienic qualities. A straight joint visible within the south-east wall indicates the location of an original doorway which would have provided access to the central cell located adjacent (now a kitchen; Room 20) (Plate 46). Removed panelling above the north-east end of the corridor reveals a small air vent within the south-east wall (Plate 47). This high-set vent would have originally served the central cell and although it is not visible from the photographs, it is likely each of the three cells was served by identical venting. The roof over the corridor contained a metal barred window in 2013, the appearance of which appears relatively modern. The south-west end of the corridor (Plate 48) contained two doorways; the door to the south-east led to a narrow high-security cell (shower room; Room 21) and the south-west door provided access to the adjacent room, originally serving as a store but most recently in use as an external entrance corridor. The south-western doorway was a modern insertion as evidenced by the modern materials, concrete lintel and truncated brickwork. The south-eastern doorway formed an original opening with arched brick lintel formed of tiered headers. The door reveals of which were rounded so as to eliminate angled corners. This was done using special bricks to provide bull-nosing to door reveals and curved outer corners. The opening was fitted with a blocked over-light and a recessed six panel door, synonymous with the early to mid-20th century. Above the modern ceiling at the south-western end of the corridor was a small access hatch into the roof void over the north-eastern external store (Room 22), the appearance of the which, having bead-moulded panels, is consistent with a late 19th century date and was in all likelihood original. The south-west end of the north-west wall contained an original ventilation grille at its base (Plate 49) which was fitted with a cast iron door hatch with strap hinges and hoop handle. The use of ventilation grilles was a common feature in containment cells due to the lack of through air currents caused by small window openings.

Room 20 – Kitchen / Cell

6.2.28 Room 20 was accessed via a single doorway within the south-east side of the corridor, the door itself was modern although the location of the opening was original as evidenced by framing closer bricks. Room 10 served most recently as a kitchen but originally contained a pair of south-east – north west orientated cells. The internal appearance was predominantly modern with glazed wall and floor tiles and inserted ceiling panels. No original fittings are visible in the site survey photography.

Room 21 – Shower Room / Secure Cell

6.2.29 Room 21 (Plate 50) was situated within the range's central projection and is likely to have originally served as a high security containment cell. This has been derived from the high-set secure external window opening, bull-nosed door reveals (Plate 51), ventilation shafts and coved ceiling. The room was most recently in use as a shower room, with an arched recess within its north-west end to accommodate a bench. The walls and floor surfaces comprised late 20th century tiling, although the ceiling had retained its original plastered coving.

Room 22 – Rear Entrance / External Store

6.2.30 Room 22 was originally accessed solely from the external south-east doorway and served as a store. At some point during the mid-/late 20th century the room was utilised as an additional external entrance and later partitioned into separate stores. The room was given an internal passage into the south-west end of the corridor. The floor comprised a continuous concrete screed and the walls were the same as those described within the corridor. The ceiling appears to have been constructed of timber boards, presumably to accommodate additional storage within the roof. The room appears to have been partitioned at its centre at some point during the latter half of the 20th century to create an internal and external store. The partition wall was constructed of concrete blockwork.

Room 23 – Electricity Utility Store / External Store

6.2.31 Room 23 (Plate 52) retained its original doorway entrance to the south-east, although by 2013 the door itself comprised a modern replacement. The room contained a south-east – north- west aligned space, with cement floor and coved brickwork ceiling inset with ventilation grille. The walls are as elsewhere, glazed at their lower half and painted bare brick above.

Range 3

Layout

6.2.32 Range 3 (Plate 53) comprised two adjoining outbuildings; one square in plan (north-east) and the other L-shaped (south-west). The north-east outbuilding contained a WC and washroom by 2013 and was accessed from an internal doorway set within the south-east end of the south-west elevation of Range 1. The L-shaped outbuilding, contained a separate WC, accessed from an external doorway set within the north-west elevation. Due to the extensive redevelopment of this range, its original function and layout are uncertain. It is noted that a former mortuary was located to the rear of the station and demolished in 1950. It is possible that the structure shown on historic mapping linking Range 3 to the two-storey lean-to, situated to the north-west, served this purpose. Historic photos dating to 1893 indicate that the L-shaped outbuilding was *in situ* by this date and originally had two external openings with arched brick lintels within the south-west elevation. No evidence of these openings remain due to the insertion of a modern window in this location and the areas of selected rebuilding to extend the range north-westwards. The most likely function of the linked outbuildings was externally-accessed WCs and stores.

Exterior

6.2.33 The present side passage along the site's south-east boundary wall was blocked during the site survey in 2013. The narrow passage between the wall and adjacent

extension (Range 3) is blocked by a late 20th century stretcher-bonded orange-red brick wall. The exterior of the north-east outbuilding comprised Flemish-bonded red bricks with bull-nosed corners along the south-east and south-west sides. The roof comprised a lean-to design with bull-nosed engineering capping bricks, unusually sloped towards Range 1 (Plate 54). The north-east elevation (Plate 55) of the outbuilding contained a single window with gauged brick lintel and sandstone cill. Closer bricks visible within the surrounding original brickwork identify the window as an original feature, rather than a later insertion. The south-east elevation cannot be seen from the site survey photographs. The south-west elevation of the adjoining south-west outbuilding was much altered by 2013 and was dominated by a large late 20th century timber-framed window. The north-west elevation contained a modern door and two-pane sliding sash window. Closer bricks to the south-west of the door suggest an original opening in this location (Plate 56), despite its modern appearance. The surrounding brickwork of the window had a rendered finish, although the window was probably a later insertion due to the former location of the original mortuary. The location of the demolished range in this area could be traced in 2013 by the rendered finish on the adjoining elevations (Plate 57). The south-western extension formerly had a lean-to lead-capped roof, with a modern flat felt roof covering the north-east return.

Interior

- 6.2.34 Internally the north-east outbuilding comprised a small circulation space with a WC set to the south-east and an additional south-east – north-west aligned washroom to the south-west. It is possible that the functions of the extension prior to closure in 2011, were close to their intended functions. All internal walls were painted brick (Plates 58 and 59), those to the south-east were set in Flemish bond and internal partition walls were stretcher-bonded. The walls within the WC and washroom were rendered at their base, a typical feature of ancillary areas for ease of cleaning. The floor cannot be seen from the 2013 site photographs. The ceiling comprised a modern glazed lean-to roof. The doorway to the WC had an arched brick lintel, comprised of tiered headers. The door itself was an early 20th century replacement, comprising a single-leaf of narrow boards, hung with large strap hinges. The WC was lit from the north-east via a single two-pane sliding sash, set within a simply moulded architrave. The washroom was separated from the circulation area by an opening with arched brick lintel, the nature of the room cannot be gleaned from the photographic record but plans suggest it was lit by a single window set to the south-east. The south-west outbuilding was not entered during the 2013 site visit.

6.3 Former stable (Hay Loft) – as existing description

- 6.3.1 The stable (Figure 14; Appendix 4) is situated to the rear of the site, along the south-east site boundary. The structure is roughly square in form and extends over two storeys with a hipped slate roof. The principal elevation faces north-west. A stable in this location is first identified on the plan of 1889 (Figure 5) and it therefore presumably comprised part of the original plan of the station complex. The provision of stabling would have been usual during the end of the 19th century, due to the fact that public transport predominantly took the form of horse and carriage during this period. The building was designed as a stable block and contained two horse stalls and a hay loft at first floor level. Sources record that the structure was converted into a locker room during the 20th century (CgMs Consulting 2013).

Exterior

- 6.3.2 The structure is built in Flemish-bonded red brick with a slate roof which appears to have been heightened slightly following conversion works. There is a corbelled cornice at eaves level, while a capped brick parapet tops the south-east and south-west elevations.
- 6.3.3 The north-west elevation (Plate 60) contains the building's principal external doorway, which is situated at the north-east end at ground floor level. The door is timber boarded and all fittings are modern. The remainder of the ground floor level is filled with a modern sliding sash window with projecting sandstone cill. A curious straight joint to the south-west of the window suggests that perhaps a brick wall originally extended in a north-westerly direction at ground floor level in this location. The north-eastern end of the elevation is bull-nosed, presumably due to its location in the former rear yard. The ground and first floor levels are separated by a rendered panel which is framed by the brickwork of the elevation ends, above which the first floor level is dominated by a central hay loft door (Plate 61) comprising a shallow arched brick lintel constructed in alternating stretcher and tiered header bricks and projecting sandstone cill. The door itself is boarded and along with a relatively plain architrave appears original. The hay loft doorway has its own gabled roof and corbelled jambs. Evidence of former hoisting equipment in the form of redundant metal fixings are situated to the north-east of the door. Flanking the door are two sliding timber sashes, each comprising two-over-two panes. The shallow arched lintels and projecting cills are the same as those surrounding the loft door.
- 6.3.4 The north-east elevation (Plate 62) is relatively plain, containing a single sliding sash of four-over-four panes within its north-western end. The lintel and cill comprise flush sandstone blocks. An unusual recess is located below the window, the function of this feature is unknown and the surrounding truncation of the brickwork indicates it is a later insertion. Two cast iron downpipes are situated to the north-west end of this elevation.
- 6.3.5 The south-west elevation is predominantly plain, with evidence of modern brick infill at the south-east end at ground floor level.
- 6.3.6 The rear south-east elevation could not be accessed during the site visit. Views from the north-west suggest the former external metal staircase shown on pre-existing maps has been encased within modern orange-red brickwork. The remainder of the elevation could not be seen.

Interior

- 6.3.7 Access to the building's interior was not possible during the site visit, as such, the following description has been derived from the proposed survey plans submitted as part of the site's planning application, produced by Aspire Architects LLP for Jaspar Management Ltd; Drawing references: JM-043-PL-0103 (Haystore Floor plans) (Figure 14).
- 6.3.8 Floor plans indicate that the ground and first floor levels are open and provide a single room at each level. Room uses have not been provided but sale particulars describe the building as a self-contained one bedroom flat. The first floor is accessed via a brick enclosed rear winder staircase. Information gathered from modern sale particulars, suggest all internal finishes are modern.

6.4 Reconstructed description of the stable prior to recent alterations

- 6.4.1 The following description of the pre-existing exterior and interior of the former hay store (stable) has been derived from the Heritage Statement and site visit photography produced for the site by CgMs in 2013 (CgMs Consulting 2013; Figure 15; Appendix 5).

Exterior

- 6.4.2 The structure's external appearance appears relatively unaltered compared with the photography dating to 2013. Main alterations to the principal elevation (Plate 63) comprise the replacement of the large ground floor window from an early 20th century 12-pane metal casement. Other alterations include the replacement of two cast iron downpipes set to the south-west side. The side north-east and south-west elevations each contained a single cast iron ventilation grille set with a sandstone cill and lintel. These appear consistent with those within Range 2 of the station building and were likely to have been original. These would have been included to provide additional ventilation to the horse stalls at ground floor level. The rear south-east elevation (Plate 64) was previously served by an external winder stair. The stair appears to have been constructed in cast iron with encircling balustrade with tubular handrail. It seems to have had plain/stick balusters and open treads. The staircase terminated at a short landing at first floor level, which was supported on its underside by arched wall-mounted brackets. The brackets and landing platform both contained circular pierced decoration. A centrally-located doorway with shallow arched brick lintel provided external access to the first floor level. Closers surrounding the doorway indicate that the opening formed part of the original design. A modern air conditioning unit had been mounted to the elevation at ground floor level.

Interior

- 6.4.3 Photographs of the building's interior were not produced during the 2013 site survey, and as a result its nature is not known. Plans indicate that the ground floor comprised a single open space with a small projection to its north-east wall. What appears to be three beams, cross the ceiling from north-east to south-west. No evidence of retained stall partitioning is recorded, suggesting any evidence was removed during the building's conversion into a locker room, although this is unknown. The nature of the projection is not known, however, there is possibility that it was an integral hay chute. The first floor level appears to have been accessible from the external winder stair and hay loft door to the north-west, with no evidence of an internal stair. The first floor level also appears to have formed a single open space, its use is not recorded.

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Bushey Police Station was constructed between 1883 and opened in 1884, on land previously occupied by terraced housing. Historic mapping and plans identify that the stable had been constructed by 1889 and its fabric, which matches that of the police station, indicates that it formed part of the initial design. The station replaced an earlier police station, which was located 26 High Street. It was constructed to cater for a rapid growth in the population of Bushey caused by the introduction of the London to Birmingham railway which ran through the town.
- 7.2 From 1939 onwards Bushey was covered by the Metropolitan Police Act which set up a department in 1842 whose specific purpose was the design, erection and maintenance of purpose-built police buildings for the Metropolitan Police. Before this

the majority of local policing was carried out from converted private houses, as was the case in Bushey (English Heritage 2011, 5). Documentary sources record an office, an occasional court, three cells, mortuary and a stable, forming the principal civic areas of the station, with the upper floors providing married quarters accommodation for a Police Constable (first floor) and an Inspector (second floor). The design of Bushey Police Station therefore reflected the functions that were considered key by the Metropolitan Police when designing a new self-contained police station during the end of the 19th century.

7.3 The later internal alterations to the station and stable reflect the changing needs of the expanding local area throughout the 20th and 21st centuries and more widely the reorganisation of policing by the Metropolitan Police throughout this period. The conversion of the original occasional court into a charge room, reflects changes in the administration of the judicial system during the early 20th century. It is also understood that the charge room and cells largely fell out of use from the 1980s onwards, with persons in custody taken to nearby Borehamwood Police Station and the cells converted into a store, garage room and Sergeant's room. These changes highlight alterations in local policing procedures throughout the 20th century, in addition to reflecting the changing needs of the increasingly densely-populated surrounding area. Additional alterations also include the demolition of the original mortuary in 1950, which is understood to have been little used, with most bodies taken to the hospital mortuary at Watford. The stable is understood to have been converted into a locker room during the 20th century, reflecting the transition from horse and carriage to motor car use during the 20th century. This is additionally highlighted by the acquisition of additional land to the rear of the site during the end of the 20th century in order to accommodate an increasing demand for car parking.

7.4 All structures within the site have been much altered due to their periodic renewal to accommodate modern standards and practices and more recently as part of the site's redevelopment into residential use. Despite this, prior to residential conversion, it was possible to trace the original layout within the station building, particularly at first and second floor levels which had undergone only minimal reconfiguration. The building retained limited historic fixtures and fittings, including windows, built-in cupboards, moulded door architraves and wall finishes. The building also retained features typical of civic buildings constructed during the end of the 19th century, including bull-nosed door jambs and wall reveals, tiled wall finishes within ancillary areas and coved ceilings and ventilation grilles within the cells. The extent to which these features survive, post residential conversion, is not known.

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

8.1 The project archive will be deposited with Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies, under the site code BPS17. The archive will comprise all survey material collected and produced in undertaking the project. A further digital copy of the report (including plans, illustrations and photographs) will be supplied to the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record on CD-ROM in .pdf format.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd. for commissioning this record.

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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National Heritage List

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1103582>

Accessed 28.04.17



Plate 1: Station, Range 1, north-east elevation, facing south-west (170859_0020)



Plate 2: Station, Range 1, principal doorway within the north-east elevation, facing south-east (170859_0040)



Plate 3: Station, Range 1, first floor window detail, facing south-west (170859_0037)



Plate 4: Detail of an original street-lamp standard fronting the station's north-east elevation, facing north-west (170859_0043)



Plate 5: Station, Range 1, south-east elevation, facing west (170859_0027)



Plate 6: Station, Range 1, chimneystack and string course detail on the south-east elevation, facing north-west (170859_0049)



Plate 7: Station, Range 1, side entrance doorway, facing north-west (170859_0056)



Plate 8: Station, Ranges 1 and 2, boot-scraper detail adjacent the south-east doorway, facing south-west (170859_0059)



Plate 9: Station, rear south-west elevation, facing north (170859_0069)



Plate 10: Station, Ranges 1 and 2, chimneystack detail, facing north-east (170859_0077)



Plate 11: Station, Range 1, north-west elevation, facing south (170859_0031)



Plate 12: Station, Range 2, south-east elevation, facing north-west (170859_0071)



Plate 13: Station, Range 2, south-west elevation, facing north-east (170859_0075)



Plate 14: Station, Range 3, south-west elevation, facing north-east (170859_0062)



Plate 15: Station, Range 3, south-east elevation phasing, facing north (170859_0061)

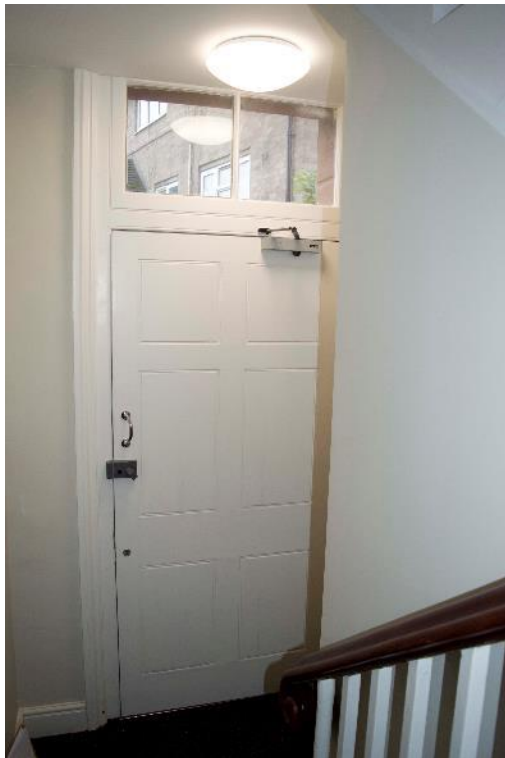


Plate 16: Station, Range 1, internal elevation of south-east doorway, facing south-east (170859_0024)

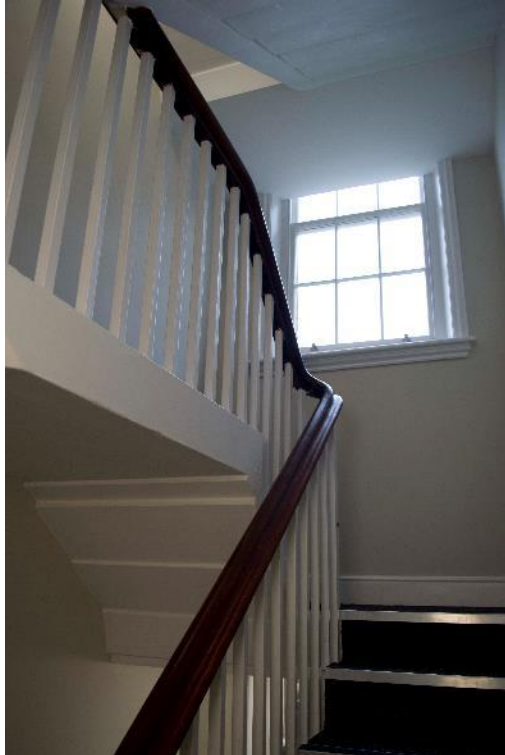


Plate 17: Station, Range 1, detail of truncated first floor stairwell window, facing south-east (170859_0004)



Plate 18: Station, Range 1, detail of stairwell and handrail, facing west (170859_0068)

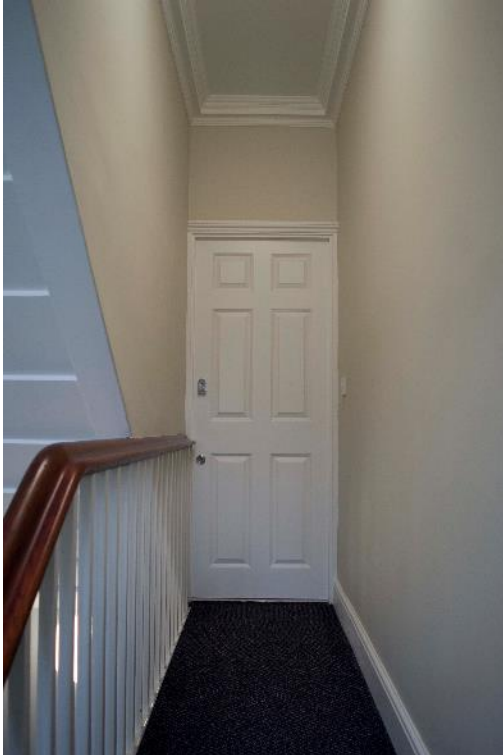


Plate 19: Station, Range 1, detail of plastered first floor stairwell ceiling, facing north-west (170859_0007)



Plate 20: Station, Range 1, Room 3 interior noting inserted partition wall (left), facing west (CgMs_0107)



Plate 21: Station, Range 1, Room 3, detail of store doorway and interior, facing north-east (CgMs_0110)



Plate 22: Station, Range 1, Room 3, detail of glazed partition separating the room from the inserted corridor, facing south-east (CgMs_0109)



Plate 23: Station, Range 1, Room 4, corridor detail noting integral dado rail and door architraves, facing north-east (CgMs_0108)



Plate 24: Station, Range 1, Room 5, note chimney stack and bull-nosing to the door jambs, facing west (CgMc_0104)



Plate 25: Station, Range 1, Room 6, note inserted enquiry counter, facing north-west (CgMs_0125)



Plate 26: Station, Range 1, Room 6, window architrave detailing, facing south (CgMs_0124)



Plate 27: Station, Range 1, Room 8, south-east side entrance, facing south-west (CgMs_0134)



Plate 28: Station, Range 1, Room 8, integral dado rail detailing, facing north (CgMs_0136)



Plate 29: Station, Range 1, Room 9, first floor level stairwell partition, facing north-west (CgMs_0138)



Plate 30: Station, Range 1, Room 9, bull-nosed wall reveals within the landing, facing north-east (CgMs_0143)



Plate 31: Station, Range 1, Room 11, detail of built-in cupboard, facing south-east (CgMs_0142)



Plate 32: Station, Range 1, Room 12, note skirting detailing, facing north-west (CgMs_0145)



Plate 33: Station, Range 1, Room 13, facing north-west (CgMs_0147)

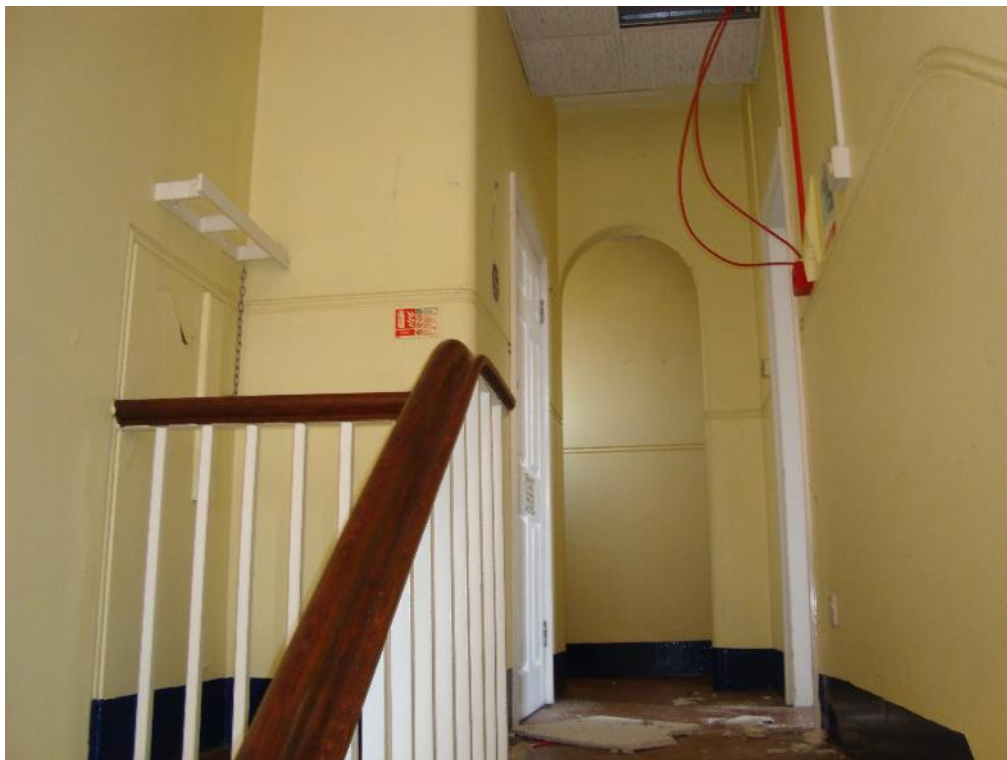


Plate 34: Station, Range 1, second floor level stairwell, facing north-west (CgMs_0151)



Plate 35: Station, Range 1, second floor level stairwell, integral dado rail detailing, facing south-west (CgMs_0152)



Plate 36: Station, Range 1, second floor level stairwell, roof hatch detail, facing north-west (CgMs_0163)



Plate 37: Station, Range 1, Room 14, note south-east chimneystack truncation, facing south-east (CgMs_0154)



Plate 38: Station, Range 1, Room 15, facing south-west (CgMs_0156)



Plate 39: Station, Range 1, Room 18, facing north (CgMs_0160)



Plate 40: Station, Range 1, Room 18, built-in cupboard coat hooks, facing north-east (CgMs_0159)



Plate 41: Station, Range 2, south-east elevation, facing north (CgMs_0174)



Plate 42: Station, Range 2, window detailing within the north-east end of the south-east elevation, facing north (CgMs_0179)



Plate 43: Station, Range 2, doorway openings within the south-east elevation, facing north-west (CgMs_0202)



Plate 44: Station, Range 2, Room 19, entrance doorway detailing, facing north-east (CgMs_0102)



Plate 45: Station, Range 2, Room 19, south-western end of corridor, facing north-east (CgMS_0096)



Plate 46: Station, Range 2, Room 19, blocked doorway to the south-east side of the corridor formerly providing access to Room 20, facing east (CgMs_0254)



Plate 47: Station, Range 2, Room 19, air vent above Room 20 visible above the modern ceiling within the south-east wall, facing north-east (CgMs_0255)



Plate 48: Station, Range 2, Room 19, doorway detailing at the south-west end of the corridor, facing south (CgMs_0249)



Plate 49: Station, Range 2, Room 19, ventilation grille hatch within the north-west wall, facing west (CgMs_0250)



Plate 50: Station, Range 2, Room 21, facing south-east (CgMs_0252)



Plate 51: Station, Range 2, Room 21, door jamb detail, facing south-east (CgMs_0251)



Plate 52: Station, Range 2, Room 23, facing north-west (CgMs_0201)



Plate 53: Station, Range 3, south-west elevation, facing north-east (CgMs_0190)



Plate 54: Station, Range 3, roof detailing, facing east (CgMs_0184)



Plate 55: Station, Range 3, north-east elevation, facing south-west (CgMs_0211)



Plate 56: Station, Range 3, north-west elevation, facing east (CgMs_0183)



Plate 57: Station, Ranges 1 and 3, rendered finish to rear south-west elevation, facing north-east (CgMs_0172)



Plate 58: Station, Range 3, internal corridor and entrance, facing north-east (CgMs_0128)



Plate 59: Station, Range 3, internal corridor, facing south-west (CgMs_0127)



Plate 60: Hay Loft (stable), north-west elevation, facing south-east (170859_0084)



Plate 61: Hay Loft (stable), north-west elevation, first floor hay loft door, facing south-east (170859_0091)



Plate 62: Hay Loft (stable), north-east elevation, facing south (170859_0088)



Plate 63: Hay Loft (stable), north-west elevation, facing south-east (CgMs_0186)



Plate 64: Hay Loft (stable), south-east elevation, facing north-west (CgMs_0189)



Plate 65: Photograph of the demolished structure formerly located within the rear yard along the site's south-eastern boundary, facing south-east (CgMs_0182)

APPENDIX 1: BUILDING LIST DESCRIPTION

Name: POLICE STATION

List entry Number: 1103582

Location

POLICE STATION, SPARROWS HERNE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hertfordshire

District: Hertsmere

District Type: District Authority

Parish:

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 12-Aug-1985

TQ 19 SW BUSHEY SPARROWS HERNE (Southwest side) Bushey

10/150 Police Station -

- II

Police Station. 1883-4 for Metropolitan Police. Red brick with terracotta and sandstone dressings. Slate hipped roof. 3 storeys. 5 bays. 2 bays to right set back slightly. Entrance to right: banded rustication to jambs, round arched head, recessed spandrels below a bracketed moulded pediment. 'Metropolitan Police' inscribed in frieze. Plinth. Stringcourse below ground floor windows, upper string courses and sandstone courses. Glazing bar sashes in keyed moulded and gauged brick surrounds with slightly cambered heads. First and second floor windows with aprons. Coved cornice. 3 large stacks with projecting strips on shafts and oversailing caps. Left return has 2 bays, windows in plain reveals with gauged brick heads. Pediment over stone surround to entrance towards rear. Extruded stack with offsets. Right return: 1 bay to 2 storey 1 bay lean-to, extended to rear 1 storey with a coved cornice, stack to rear. Originally building held an office, an occasional Court, 3 cells and 2 married quarters. Attached to front are forecourt railings with a pier and Police lamp to entrance.

Listing NGR: TQ1392994626

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: TQ 13929 94626

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: ARCHAEO6-300376

Project details

Project name Former Bushey Police Station, 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire, WD23 1AF

Short description of the project In October 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) carried out a historic buildings record of the former Police Station and Hay Loft (Stable), at 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire, WD23 1AF (NGR: 513922 194625). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and requested by Hertsmere Borough Council, to be addressed as a condition placed on planning consent concerning the conversion of the buildings for residential use, in addition to other works across the site. The conversion of the structures has been completed, as such the recording work comprises a record of the site as-existing and prior to alteration. With the pre-existing information based primarily on a site visit conducted in 2013 by CgMs Consulting as part of a Heritage Statement produced for the site (CgMs Consulting 2013). Bushey Police Station was constructed between 1883 and opened in 1884, on land previously occupied by terraced housing. Historic mapping and plans identify that the hay loft (Stable) was constructed by 1889 and its matching fabric indicates that it formed part of the initial design. The station replaced an earlier police station, which was located 26 High Street. It was constructed to cater for a rapid growth in the population of Bushey caused by the introduction of the London to Birmingham railway which ran through the town.

Project dates Start: 20-10-2017 End: 07-11-2017

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes 170859 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes BPS17 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type POLICE STATION Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Project location

Country England

Site location HERTFORDSHIRE HERTSMERE BUSHEY Former Bushey Police Station, 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey

Postcode WD23 1AF

Study area 0.2 Hectares

Site coordinates 513922 194625 513922 00 00 N 194625 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting
 Project design originator CgMs Consulting
 Project director/manager Ron Humphrey/Amy Williamson
 Project supervisor Hannah Green
 Type of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
 Digital Archive ID BPS17
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
 Paper Archive ID BPS17
 Paper Media available "Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General
 Notes', "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Former Bushey Police Station, 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire, WD23 1AF
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Samuels, H.
 Other bibliographic details 2017464
 Date 2017
 Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East
 Place of issue or publication Archaeology South-East
 Entered by Hannah Samuels (hannah.green@ucl.ac.uk)
 Entered on 7 November 2017

APPENDIX 3: HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Former Bushey Police station, 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire, WD23 1AF		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Hertsmere	
Village/Town: Bushey	Parish: Hertsmere	
Planning application reference: 16/1290/FUL		
HER Enquiry reference: n/a		
Funding source: Private client		
Nature of application: Retrospective application for the demolition of some buildings and structures, conversion, alterations and extensions to former police station to provide 1 x 2 bed & 2 x 3 bed self-contained flats, the erection of a 2 storey detached 3 bedroom dwelling and conversion of former hay store into 1 bed dwelling, along with provision of bin store and ancillary works.		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: 0.2 ha	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): 513922 194625		
Site code (if applicable): BPS17		
Site director/Organization: Archaeology South-East		
Type of work: Historic Buildings Record		
Date of work:	Start: 20 th October 2017	Finish: 7 th November 2017
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies		
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: Post-medieval	
Relevant previous summaries/reports Archaeology Collective, 2017. <i>Impact Assessment: Archaeology and Built Heritage – Former Police Station, 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire, WD23 1AF.</i> Aspire Architects LLP. <i>Heritage Statement: Bushey Police Station.</i> Bandwood, G. (The Victorian Society), 2010. <i>Living, Leisure and Law; Eight Building Types in England 1800-1914</i> p 132-152 CgMs Consulting, 2013. <i>Heritage Statement: Former Police Station, Bushey.</i>		
<i>In October 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) carried out a historic buildings record of the former police station and hay loft (stable), at 43 Sparrows Herne, Bushey, Hertfordshire, WD23 1AF (NGR: 513922 194625). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd and requested by Hertsmere Borough Council, to be addressed as a condition placed</i>		

on planning consent concerning the conversion of the buildings for residential use, in addition to other works across the site.

The conversion of the structures has been completed, and as such the recording work was largely a retrospective exercise to compile a record of the site as it was prior to alteration. This utilised information and photographs generated during a site visit conducted in 2013 by CgMs Consulting in connection with the production of a heritage statement for the site (CgMs Consulting 2013), the comparison of as-existing and proposed plans submitted with the planning application, and a recent site visit to the building by ASE..

Bushey Police Station was constructed between 1883 and opened in 1884, on land previously occupied by terraced housing. Historic mapping and plans identify that the hay loft (stable) had been constructed by 1889 and its fabric, which matches that of the police station, indicates that it formed part of the initial design. The station replaced an earlier police station, which was located 26 High Street. It was constructed to cater for a rapid growth in the population of Bushey caused by the introduction of the London to Birmingham railway which ran through the town.

All structures within the site have been much altered due to their constant periodic renewal to accommodate modernisation in standards and practices and more recently as part of the site's redevelopment into residential use. Despite this, prior to residential conversion, it was possible to trace the original layout within the station building, particularly at first and second floor levels which had undergone only minimal reconfiguration. The building retained limited historic fixtures and fittings, including windows, built-in cupboards, moulded door architraves and wall finishes. The building also retained features typical of civic buildings constructed during the end of the 19th century, including bull-nosed door jambs and wall reveals, tiled wall finishes within ancillary areas and coved ceilings and ventilation grilles within the cells. The extent to which these features survive, post residential conversion, is not known.

Author of summary: Hannah Samuels

Date of summary: 7th November 2017

APPENDIX 4: INDEX OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY

APPENDIX 5: CGMS CONSULTING - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD, 2013