

HACKNEY POLICE STATION, 2-4 LOWER CLAPTON RD LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY, E5 0PA

Historic Buildings Record

NGR: 53509 18531



**Prepared for
CgMs Consulting**

**Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road, E5 0PA
London Borough of Hackney**



Historic Buildings Record

NGR: 53509 18531

Planning Ref: 2015/3306

**ASE Project No: 180171
Site Code: SJH18**

**ASE Report No: 2018103
OASIS id: archaeol6-312249**

Prepared by:	Susan Chandler	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Amy Williamson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	April 2018		
Version:	2		

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

SUMMARY

In March 2018 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) carried out a historic buildings record of Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road, E5 0PA (NGR: 53509 8531). The work was commissioned by CgMs and requested by The London Borough of Hackney, relating to the proposed creation of a new primary school on the site, which will include the conversion of the station house and demolition of some associated structures (planning ref. 2015/3306).

Before the construction of the police station, the land was occupied by domestic housing known as Seymour House, in the ownership of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). The police station was built in 1904 to the designs of the Metropolitan Police Service architect, John Dixon Butler.

The building was built in a Queen Anne Revival style with influences of the Arts and Craft Movement. It represents one main construction phase, with subsequent major internal and minor external modifications reflecting the changing nature of policing requirements over the last century. The original provision of social and domestic space for officers living 'in house' has given way to the need for more office and storage space. Some elements, such as the cells have seen little change at all. Despite the various modifications, the building retains much of its original character, being impressively designed and well built.

CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

- 1.0** Introduction
- 2.0** Scope and methodology
- 3.0** Site location
- 4.0** Statutory designations
- 5.0** Historic background and cartographic evidence
- 6.0** Description of the buildings
- 7.0** Discussion
- 8.0** Deposition of the archive
- 9.0** Acknowledgements
- 10.0** Bibliography

Figures

Plates

Appendix 1: Building list description

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

Appendix 3: Photographic record

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1** Site location
- Figure 2** Site plan
- Figure 3** 1870 Ordnance Survey mapping
- Figure 4** 1899 GOAD insurance plan
- Figure 5** 1901 Metropolitan Police plan
- Figure 6** Original front elevation drawing by Dixon-Butler, 1902
- Figure 7** Original side elevation and section drawings
- Figure 8** Original rear elevation and section drawings
- Figure 9** Original parade hall drawings
- Figure 10** Original basement floor plan
- Figure 11** Original ground floor plan
- Figure 12** Original first floor plan
- Figure 13** Original second floor plan
- Figure 14** Original third floor plan
- Figure 15** Basement plan and photo locations
- Figure 16** Ground floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 17** First floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 18** Second floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 19** Third floor plan and photo locations
- Figure 20** Parade hall plan and photo locations

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1: Hackney Police Station (SJH18-0025)
- Plate 2: The main entrance and POLICE lantern (SJH18-0032)
- Plate 3: Blind wall of the east elevation with inscribed stone (SJH18-0029)
- Plate 4: Rear elevation (SJH18-0003)
- Plate 5: The western elevation (SJH18-0021)
- Plate 6: The parade hall (SJH18-005)
- Plate 7: Former coke and coal stores in the basement (SJH18-0139)
- Plate 8: Blocked doorway in the basement (SJH18-0125)
- Plate 9: An example of a cell interior (SJH18-0063)
- Plate 10: Cell door with original window above (SJH18-0052)
- Plate 11: Cell converted to kitchenette (SJH18-0051)
- Plate 12: Charge room with inserted booth (SJH18-0044)
- Plate 13: Former Inspector's office, now reception area (SJH18-0042)
- Plate 14: Original doors (SJH18-0043)
- Plate 15: Original flooring under carpet tiles (SJH18-0039)
- Plate 16: Part of the former clerks' office (SJH18-0082)
- Plate 77: Former day room and mess room, now canteen (SJH18-0087)
- Plate 18: Stair with original handrail (SJH18-0084)
- Plate 19: Removal of the officers' bedrooms has created office space (SJH18-0106)
- Plate 20: Former inspector's accommodation, now office space (SJH18-0101)
- Plate 21: Modified doorway, possibly from the 1920s or 30s (SJH18-0104)
- Plate 22: Modified stair railings (SJH81-0095)
- Plate 23: Former officers' accommodation, now office space (SJH18-0112)
- Plate 24: Original floorboards (SJH18-115)
- Plate 25: Interior of the parade hall (SJH18-0071)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2018 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road, London Borough of Hackney, E5 0PA (NGR: 3509 8531; Figures 1-2), prior to the commencement of the redevelopment of the site to form part of a new primary school.
- 1.2 The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hackney Borough Council, to address one of the conditions placed on planning consent for the redevelopment of the site:

Condition No. 5

'No demolition or works shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The scheme should be at Level 2 as described in paragraph 5.3 of the Historic England document Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice (English heritage 2006). The record shall be preserved as described in paragraphs 7.1 to 7.3 of that document. The completed record shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to the occupation of the development and shall then be submitted to the Greater London Historic Environmental Record'.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The recording involved surveying Hackney Police Station to Level 2 as defined by Historic England (2016). It was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation for the work (ASE 2018).
- 2.2 The record was made by Susan Chandler and Dr Michael Shapland on the 15th March 2018. A photographic record was made of the exterior and interior of the structure. The building and its immediate environs were digitally photographed, including general external and internal elevations, setting, street frontages, surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings. An index of the photography is included as an appendix to this report.
- 2.3 The written description and photographic record is supplemented by a drawn record of the site, comprising a location plan and as-existing measured floor plans. Drawings provided by the client were checked by the surveyors on-site and augmented with additional features where necessary. These drawings have been reproduced as Figures 15-20.
- 2.4 At the time of the survey security cladding obscured external views of some doors and windows. The boiler room, located in the basement was not accessed due to asbestos hazards, likewise the attic space was not accessed for this reason.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The police station is located in a rectangular plot of land located along the north-eastern side of the grounds of St John at Hackney Church. The northern end of the

plot is occupied by the main station building, which faces out onto Lower Clapton Road. Behind the main building there are ancillary structures such as the former parade room and storage sheds, with a yard now utilised as car parking, and at the southern end of the site No. 32 St John's Church Road, a three storey, end of terrace domestic house built in the late 19th century. The eastern and western sides of the site are bound by a perimeter wall (Figure 3).

- 3.2 The site is located in an area of mixed development: to the north-east of the site Lower Clapton Road is characterised by a number of purpose-built late 19th or early 20th century commercial buildings and public houses and buildings such as The Strand Building, the former Hackney Electricity Demonstration Hall and offices, built in 1925 and the Kings Hall Leisure Centre, a public baths built in the mid-1890s. To the north-west, Lower Clapton Road transects the green spaces of Clapton Square and the grounds of St John at Hackney Church. The churchyard contains a number of locally and nationally listed funerary monuments. Clapton Square is bound by residential housing.
- 3.3 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online¹, the natural geology of the site comprises the London Clay Formation of clay, silt and sand with sedimentary bedrock. The superficial geology is comprised of the Hackney Gravel Member; deposits of sand and gravel of riverine origin.
- 3.4 The topography of the site is level, with a spot height of 17.4 AOD located on Lower Clapton Road to the north-west of the site.

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

- 4.1 Hackney Police Station was listed at Grade II on 18th of October 1990 (No. 1264866; see Appendix 1 for listing description). The site is situated within the Clapton Square Conservation Area and as a listed building is noted for its character within the conservation area appraisal².

5.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and separate heritage statement, both produced for the site by CgMs in 2015, cover the historic development of the site and the police station (CgMs 2015a and 2015b). The following background information has been derived from these documents.
- 5.2 The first mapping available which shows the site's location is John Rocque's survey of London of 1745 which shows an area of open garden land. By 1843 when the Hackney tithe map was produced, a pair of houses had been constructed facing north onto Lower Clapham Road.
- 5.3 The first Ordnance Survey map of 1870 shows the pair houses facing north and 32 St John's Church Road in the south-east corner of the site (Figure 3).

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 14th March 2018.

² <https://hackney.gov.uk/clapton-square-ca>, accessed 14th March 2018.

- 5.4 A GOAD fire insurance plan of 1899 (Figure 4) shows the pair of terraced houses in more detail. It identifies the pair as Seymour House and shows that they were under the ownership of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). The building was demolished to make way for the station house.
- 5.5 A 1901 plan of the site produced for the Metropolitan Police ahead of the redevelopment of the site (Figure 5) shows three further terraced buildings (Nos.34, 36 and 38) had been added to the south-western side of No. 32 St John's Church road. By the production of the 1974-78 Ordnance Survey mapping, these buildings had been removed.
- 5.6 In 1829 Sir Robert Peel established the Metropolitan Police Act, widely reforming and formalising policing within London. The need for purpose-built police buildings was soon established, with a surveyors department comprising a chief surveyor, deputy surveyor, a clerk and two office assistants, being established in 1842, and tasked with the acquiring land and erecting stations. The first surveyor was Charles Reeves, who set about creating the first new stations, favouring sites near main roads for ease of access. His first stations were fairly modest (Barson 2010) .
- 5.7 John Butler took over the chief surveyorship of the Metropolitan Police in 1881. Previously he was clerk of works under Charles Reeves from 1857 and deputy surveyor from 1868. Once appointed surveyor he set about implementing improvements in sanitation, drainage and overcrowding in existing stations, as per recommendations made by a report made to the Sanitary Committee, which the previous chief surveyor, Frederic Cagier, had resisted (Barson 2010).
- 5.8 John Butler resigned from the chief surveyorship in 1895 and was succeeded by his son, John Dixon Butler, who had worked with his father between 1877 and 1881 (Barson 2010). John Dixon Butler designed Hackney Police Station, however his father's influence can be seen in the style of the exterior design. The Blackwell Thames Police Station was one of John Butler's last designs (1893) and bears many similarities.
- 5.9 Architectural plans, elevations and section drawings (Figures 6-14) by John Dixon-Butler of the new station building and the parade room, dated April 1902, provide useful information regarding the original layout and finishes of the interiors, which have been referred to in the following description and discussion where relevant.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

Exterior – Police Station

- 6.1 Hackney Police Station is an impressive building in a Queen Anne Revival style constructed of red brick with Portland stone dressings, with clay-tiled roofs. The brickwork is seemingly laid in Flemish bond, though it is possible that snap headers were used in conjunction with cavity walling, given the date of the building's construction. It comprises a five-window range with accommodation over four storeys plus a basement. The range of buildings forms a roughly T-shaped floorplan, arranged north-north-west to south-south-east (hereafter simplified to north – south). The basement was home to facilities such as the clothes room and drying room, coal coke store and heating equipment, while the ground floor hosted office space, the cells, charge room and matron. The floors above included offices for the officers and the domestic spaces of those who both lived and worked in the station.

- 6.2 The north elevation or street frontage of the building (Plate 1; Figure 6) comprises a lightwell to the basement, which has an original doorway to allow access directly to the lowest level from the exterior. To either side of the elevation canted bay windows extend down into the lightwell and rise over two floors; at their top they are surmounted by a pierced stone balustrade. Each bay is serviced by cast iron drainpipes with rainwater hoppers dated 1904.
- 6.3 The central main doorway is reached via a short flight of modern cast concrete stairs and a modern access ramp. It is surmounted by an oversized corbelled hood consisting of a broken segmental pediment. *POLICE* is inscribed in the frieze and the date *AD1904* to the lower right hand side. The front of the building precinct is defined by a low wall topped with stone and with cast iron railings and an original cast iron *POLICE* branded, blue-glazed street light (Plate 2).
- 6.5 The fenestration is symmetrical, with four-over-four pane sash windows arranged singularly or in pairs with stone architraves. The first floor windows on either side of the doorway are connected to those below by stone aprons and an additional window is positioned above the pediment. At the second floor the window positioning continues with a sill band. The windows are capped by a modillioned eaves cornice. The third floor windows maintain the rhythm of those below though the windows of each end bay are dormers set into the roof, which is of mansard type with end gables. The central three windows are contained within a two storey pediment. A narrow single-pane window, centrally positioned within the pediment provides light to the attic space.
- 6.6 The east elevation is blind and of plain red brick. It is dominated by a large chimney stack and has a single inscribed Portland stone block set at ground floor level. This reads: *THIS WALL IS THE PROPERTY OF THE RECEIVER FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE. 1904* (Plate 3).
- 6.7 The rear elevation of the building has suffered the most modification, with the addition of a large fire escape marring a large part of the elevation. An original cast iron external staircase is also still present; the design of the handrails match those of the internal staircases. The fenestration is less formally arranged and is mainly of single or paired sash windows. Each window has stone sills and those which provide light to the cells have stone heads and cast iron grille framing. Two windows at basement level, originally coal and coke chutes, also have stone heads (Plate 04). A staircase to the basement level appears to have been built instead of a lift shown on the original basement level plans.
- 6.8 The west elevation, as with the north, is visible from public space and thus has been treated in a more grandiose way than the less visible south and east elevations. It comprises the largely symmetrical end wall of the street range, with the adjoining rear range which is set variously over two, three and four storeys. The end wall of the main range is dominated by two large chimneys which spring from Portland stone corbels at first floor level and meet above the third floor with a rounded arch with stone keystone and voussoirs into which is set a segmented sash window. At the apex of the roof the chimneys separate again, and are joined by pierced stone balustrading matching that above the bay windows to the north (Plate 5). Two further windows are located between the stack at first and second floor level, while an inserted window is located towards the rear at ground floor level.

6.9 To the rear, a flat-roofed two storey plus basement section breaks forward from the remainder of the rear range. This has a pair of windows at both ground and basement level, while the first floor has a shallow but wide bow window supported on two shaped corbels and set with three sashes. Beyond this, the rest of the range is set over three and four storeys – the central four-storey section being topped by a hipped roof. The rear range generally follows a more formal fenestration arrangement of mainly paired sashes with Portland stone sills and header/sill bands. At ground floor level, four cell windows are obvious with their heavy iron barring.

6.10 The boundary wall is of matching red brickwork with some evidence for the height being increased not long after its construction.

Exterior – Parade Hall

6.11 The Parade Hall located to the rear of the main station building is a simple structure. It comprises a five-window range constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond with a clay-tiled roof (Plate 6). Each gable end has a single, high-set window. The west elevation has four windows with a central double doorway, while the east elevation is plain. The original plans show lavatory facilities at the northern end of the building however these have been removed and a doorway inserted. The plans also show a lamp store and ambulance shelter at the south end, which have also been removed.

6.12 The other structures within the yard comprise a garage and storage buildings of fairly recent date and little interest.

Interior – Police Station

6.13 The interior of the police station has been radically altered since its construction in order to keep pace with changing policing requirements. This is particularly true for the upper floors of the building which originally provided accommodation for officers. Once the requirement for officers to be accommodated on-site fell out of favour, the former accommodation and social areas were removed and more office or administration space created. Conversely, some areas, such as the cells have changed little and retain many original features.

6.14 Original sash windows have generally been retained throughout the building, though some have been replaced. Suspended ceilings have been inserted into most areas, truncating the tops of most of the windows. The windows in service areas, such as in the corridors or stairwells, are framed with bull nosed bricks. Elsewhere, the windows are set in wooden frames with architraves.

Basement

6.15 The basement of the station originally had rooms for the storage of coke and coal for heating. The station appears to have been heated using a mixture of fireplaces and a hot air central heating system in which the air was heated by stoves. On the original plans a 'heating equipment' room is shown as well as the locations of stoves within rooms dedicated to the drying and storing of officers' equipment and uniforms. Annotations to the original plans indicate that in the clothes room, each officer was provided with two and a half feet of space, two double coat hooks, helmet rail and boot racking (Figure 10).

6.16 Generally the layout of rooms in the basement floor has not changed, though the functions have somewhat (Figures 10 & 15). The rooms for the storage of the station

coal and coke and that which housed the heating equipment for the station have become the modern boiler room. Storerooms for the coal and coke used by the resident officers have been converted to lavatory facilities (Plate 7; Figure 15).

- 6.17 Some rooms within the basement have retained their general storage function. Some minor changes in layout such as the infilling of some doorways and the removal of some partition walls has occurred (Plate 8). The former drying room retains brackets for shelving or clothes racks and two ornate cast iron vent covers for the hot air heating system.
- 6.18 Some of the windows to the lightwells located at the front and rear of the building at basement level have been blocked.

Ground floor

- 6.19 To the front of the building, the ground floor has been heavily modified (Figures 12 & 13). The original layout shows entrance via the main doors into a corridor, with a doorway through to the charge room directly ahead. To one side a waiting room was provided for the public. Beyond this the C.I.D (criminal investigation department) office was located, and stairs to the offices on the floor above. The Inspector's office was located on the other side of the corridor and included a service counter. From the Inspector's office, a telegraph/store room could be accessed.
- 6.20 Access from the rear of the building allowed entrance directly to the charge room or to stairs leading to the first floor and basement.
- 6.21 The charge room contained a waiting area for those waiting charge. From here they could be taken to the cells at the rear of the building. It has continued in this use though some modifications have been made – see below. An office for the matron was located to one side.
- 6.22 Two individual cells were provided for female offenders. Four individual and one larger group or 'association' cell were provided for male offenders. The individual cells all follow a set layout with a bench/bed and lavatory (Plate 9). A large arched opening gave access to separate corridors for males and females. The female side of the arch has been blocked and a doorway inserted into the wall separating the corridors.
- 6.23 Internal changes have mainly occurred towards the front of the building. The cells are largely unchanged and have many surviving original features such as ventilation and thick glass windows with iron frames (Plate 10). Angled glazed panels set between cells would have allowed light to be provided via a candle or lantern in the cell passages. The walls of the cells were originally glazed brick or tile. This has since been painted over, however some areas of removed paint show the original colours: pale green in the individual cell areas and tan and cream in the association cell. The doors, beds and lavatories of the cells have all been replaced.
- 6.24 One cell of the male cells has been converted into a small kitchenette (Plate 11).
- 6.25 The modifications within the charge room include the insertion of a booth for officers issuing charges (Plate 12) and a small storeroom. The doorway to the entrance corridor has been blocked and a new doorway inserted in the location of a former fireplace. Access to the former telegraph and storeroom has been modified and

along with the former matron's office, the spaces are used as small interview rooms, with soundproofed walls and raised floors.

- 6.26 Very little of the original layout of the corridor, waiting room, C.I.D and Inspector's office remains. The stairs to the office spaces above have been removed and using space from the stairs former position and parts of the C.I.D office and waiting room, a corridor to the rear access and stairs has been created. The remaining space of the waiting room and C.I.D office has been combined into an office space.
- 6.27 The former Inspector's office has become a pair of waiting room spaces with inserted reception counter and tiled floors, a small office room and larger rear room. These modifications have been unsympathetic to the historic fabric of the building, mainly using metal and reinforced glass. The walls have been finished with tiling (Plate 13).
- 6.28 The original entranceway has been partitioned with a glass and metal structure. The original hardwood doors have been retained with their original fittings (Plate 14).
- 6.29 In some areas of the former Inspector's office and C.I.D office original parquet flooring has been exposed beneath the modern carpeting (Plate 15).

First floor

- 6.30 According to the original plans of the building (Figure 12), the first floor housed the offices of the clerks, chief inspector and superintendents of the police force and some storage rooms at the front of the building; the stairs, corridor and a day room in the mid portion of the building; and a mess room, food lockers, kitchen and scullery to the rear.
- 6.31 Modifications to this floor have been comprehensive in some areas while in others the original plan has been partially retained (Figure 17). A stair which originally provided access down to the public entrance of the building has been removed. The superintendent's office has been modified to allow access to lavatory facilities, which have in part been created from the location of an original lavatory and a store room. The chief inspector's office has not changed. A store room adjoining the clerks' office has had its doorway relocated. The clerks' office itself has been partitioned, extending the corridor and creating a small store room, single office and open plan office space (Plate 16).
- 6.32 An original internal window has been retained in the corridor space at the front of the building. It has twelve fixed panes containing wire mesh safety glass. The corridor also has a wire mesh safety glass and wooden partition.
- 6.33 The day room and mess room have been modified to create a canteen area with kitchen service booth (Plate 17). The food locker has been removed to create another office space with part of the mess room. The original kitchen and scullery has been removed, while an inserted walls create a new kitchen space, office space and lavatory.
- 6.34 Original parquet flooring in the former mess day rooms has survived under the modern floor coverings. Original floorboards have also survived in the former clerks' office and chief inspector's office. None of the fireplaces shown on the architects' plans remain in evidence, having been infilled or removed once they fell out of use. The dormer windows located in the former clerks' and superintendent's offices have

had the original sashes replaced with metal casement windows; each is glazed with obscured glass for privacy in the lower third.

- 6.35 The staircase to the second floor has been underbuilt to create a cupboard. The staircase has cast iron handrails and balusters which match those used throughout the building and on the original external stairs (Plate 18).

Second floor

- 6.36 This floor was originally set out with thirteen officers bedrooms and a library at the front of the building (Figure 13). At the rear was a separate suite of rooms for one married inspector, comprising a sitting room, kitchen, scullery, lavatory, coal store, pantry and three bedrooms. It was served by a separate external stair and internal access.

- 6.37 This original layout has largely been changed (Figure 18). The smaller bedrooms at the front of the building have been removed, creating four office spaces (Plate 19). The wall of the library has been moved, creating a slight dogleg to avoid intersecting a window. At the rear, the three bedrooms of the inspector's suite have been removed to create one space (Plate 20). The other rooms have also been modified creating a new corridor in the former inspector's kitchen and the scullery has become a larger lavatory area.

- 6.38 Due to the changes on this floor, very little of the original features have been retained. Some of the doors may have been reused, as there is a mixture of types including four-panelled and part-glazed with wire-meshed safety glass and lights above as well as more recent styles. The glazed doors may indicate some of the first changes to the building, perhaps dating to around the 1920s or 1930s (Plate 21).

- 6.39 A wall has been inserted to separate the corridor and the stairwell. This has included the removal of part of the cast iron handrail and balusters (Plate 22).

Third floor

- 6.40 The third floor of the building can be divided into two main areas. Seventeen officers' bedrooms were provided at the front of the building, while at the rear were two communal bathrooms, lavatory facilities and a sick room, joined by a north – south corridor (Figure 14).

- 6.41 This floor has suffered the greater degree of modification, though a few original walls have been retained (Figure 19). The removal of the seventeen officers' accommodation rooms has created five rooms or offices of varied size at the front of the building (Plate 23). The bathing facilities have been removed and the sick room modified, also to create office space.

- 6.42 Minor original features such as skirting boards have survived in some areas. Areas of original narrow pine floorboards were exposed under the modern flooring in some rooms (Plate 24). Other more recent features still relating to the buildings use as a police station such as an intercom system speaker were also noted.

- 6.43 The stairs to the third floor, as with the other stairs in the building, retain their original iron handrails. A brick wall has enclosed the stairwell, which was originally open to the corridor.

Interior of the parade hall

6. 44 The interior of the parade hall has been partitioned to provide a small room at the north end, with a larger room to the south for officer physical training (Plate 25). Otherwise the space is simple and largely unchanged; it is open to the roof which is clad with timber boarding and has a simple collar and king post truss arrangement (Figure 20).

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The police station at Hackney is a fine example of a building built for the purpose, designed to meet a specialised need. It is well designed and reflects both the attitudes towards policing at the time of its construction and the nature of police stations in a more modern world.
- 7.2 Externally the original impressive design intentions of the buildings remain largely intact and the modifications that have been made are concentrated mainly at the rear. Despite this degradations from disuse have tarnished its appearance somewhat.
- 7.3 Internally, the modifications have been more brutal to the original fabric and show the changing nature of the requirements made of the building by the Metropolitan Police force. They also reflect changing attitudes in regards to the split of work and personal life, with the on-site accommodation of officers falling out of favour. Many of the original features have been removed or reworked, which in some places has resulted in disjointed or awkward spaces.

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The project archive will be deposited with the LAARC under the site code SJH18. 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 GLHER on CD-ROM in a .pdf format so that the results may be added to the Historic Environment Record.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE, 2018. *Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road, E5 0PA: Historic Building Recording Written Scheme of Investigation.*

CgMs Consulting, 2015a. *Heritage Statement, 2 & 4 Lower Clapton Road and 32 St. Johns Church Road* unpublished planning document.

CgMs Consulting, 2015b. *Archaeological desk based assessment, 2 & 4 Lower Clapton Road and 32 St. Johns Church Road* unpublished planning document.

Barson, S. in Brandwood, G. 2010 *Living, Leisure and Law. Eight Building types of England, 1800-1914.* Reading

Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.* Swindon.

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice.* Swindon.

Online Resources:

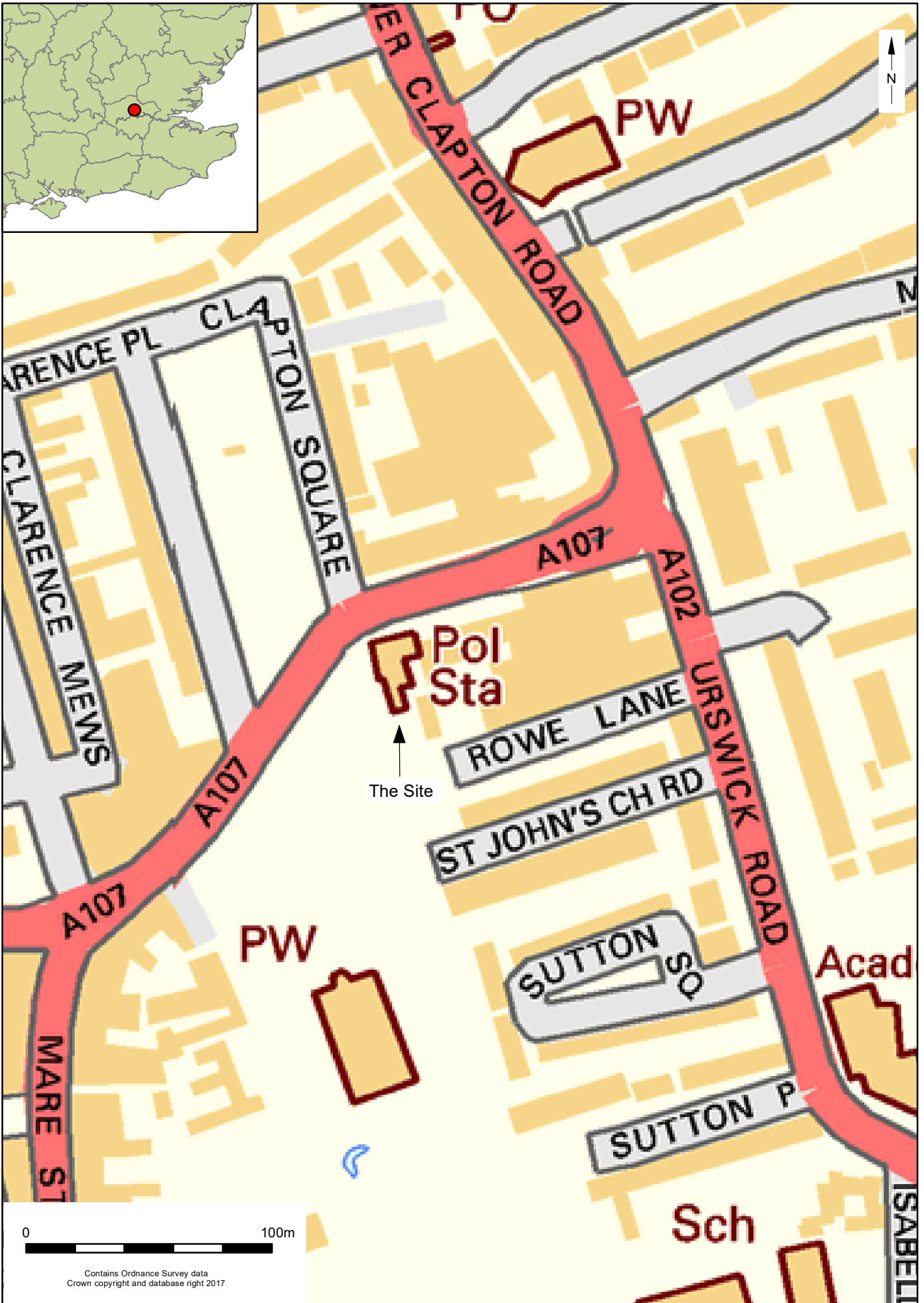
British Geological Survey (BGS), Geology of Britain Viewer
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNa>
Accessed: 14/03/17

Edina - Digimap
edina.ac.uk/
Accessed: 14/03/17

Hackney.gov website – Clapton Square Conservation area appraisal documents parts 1 & 2 (PDF format)
<https://hackney.gov.uk/clapton-square-ca>
Accessed 14/03/17

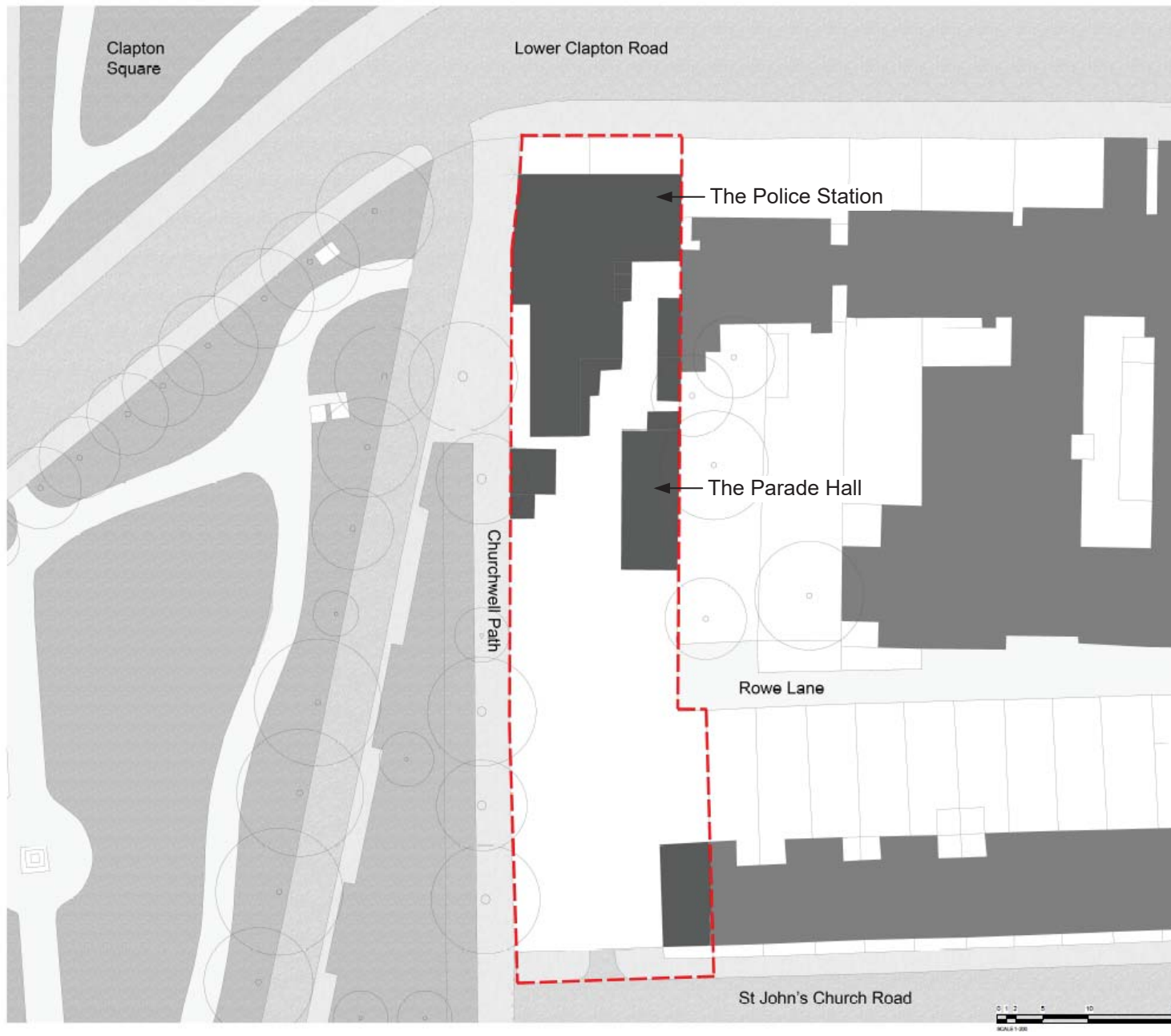
Historic England– National List for England
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1264866>
Accessed: 14/03/17

MAGIC - Multi-Agency Government Information for the Countryside
<http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>
Accessed: 14/03/17



Contains Ordnance Survey data
Crown copyright and database right 2017

© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Site Location		
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC			



© Archaeology South-East

Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road

Project Ref: 180171

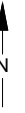
March 2018

Report Ref: 2018103

Drawn by: SC

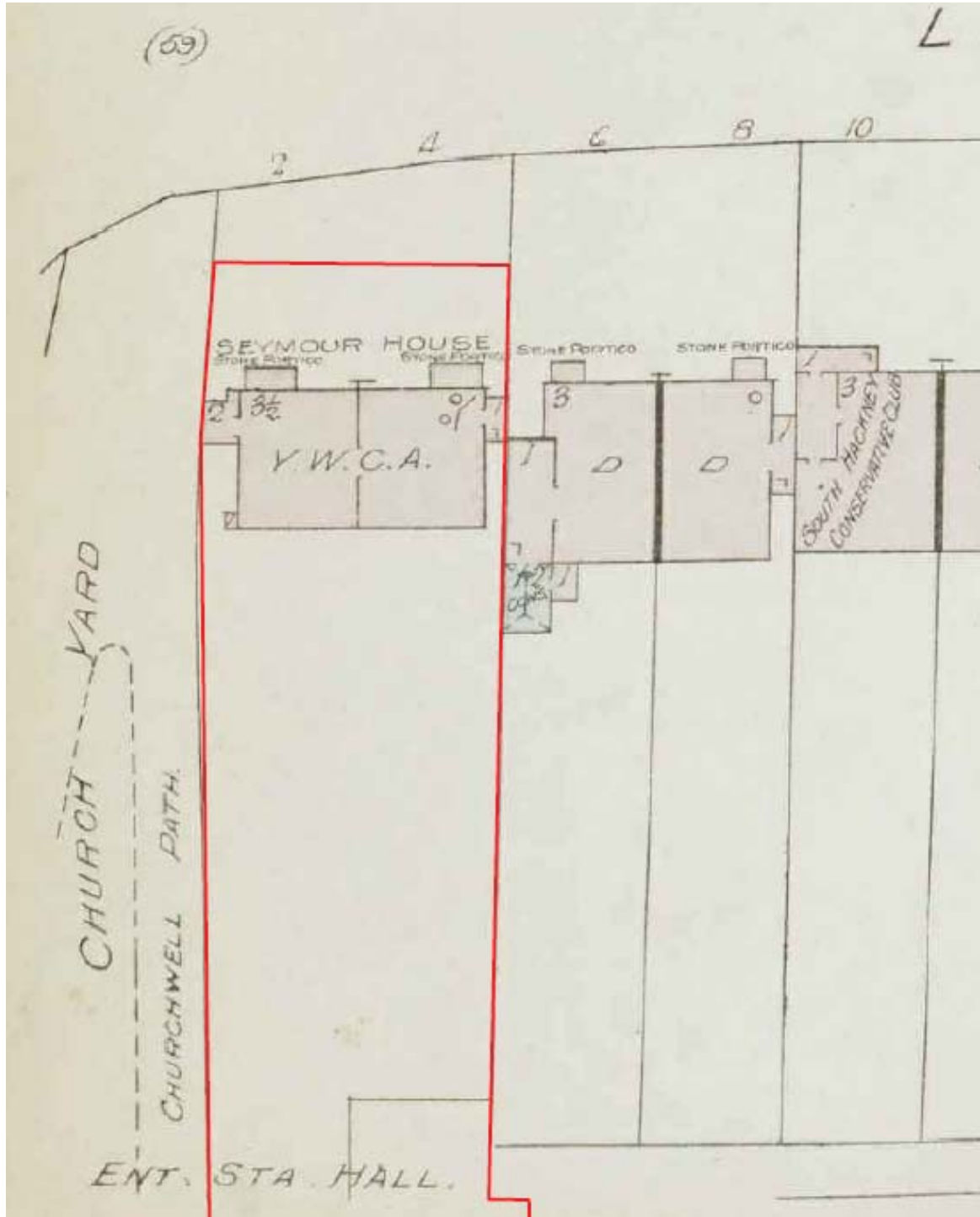
Site Plan

Fig. 2

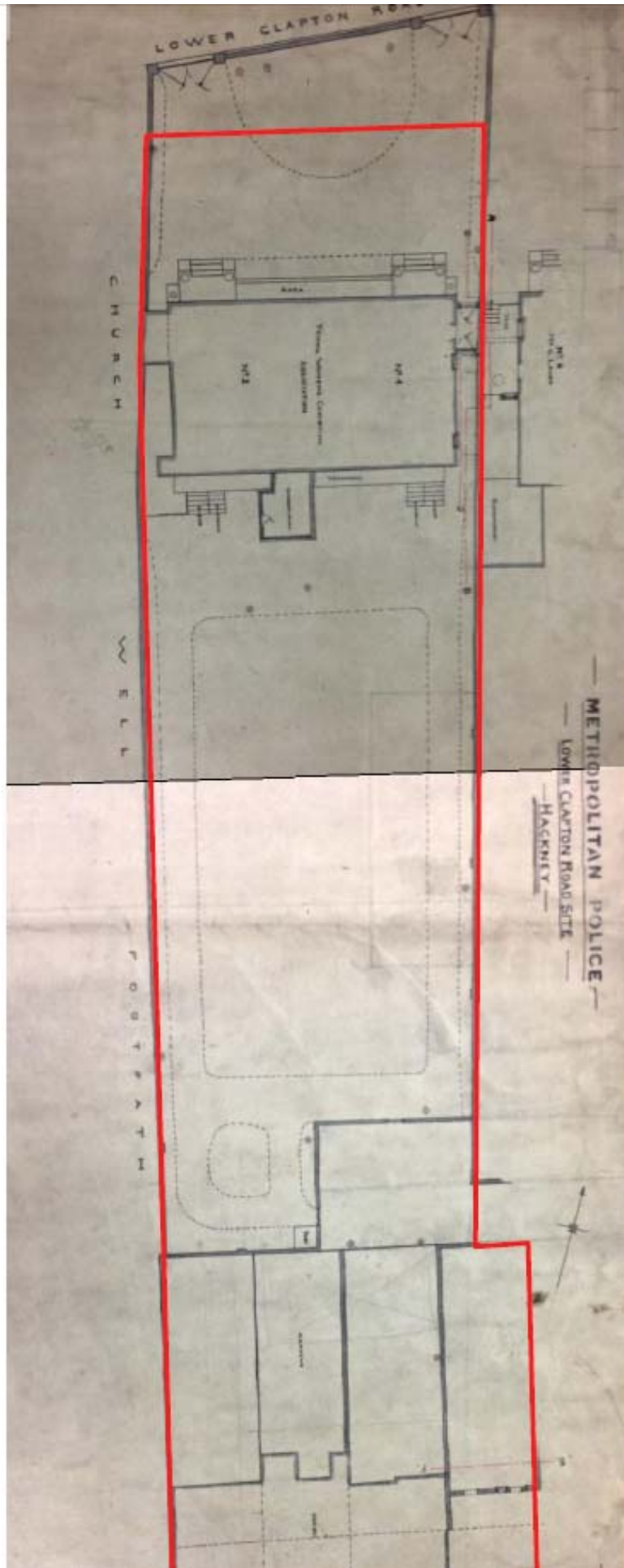


Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A

© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	1870 Ordnance Survey		
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC			



© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	1899 GOAD insurance plan	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	1901 Metropolitan Police plan	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		

METROPOLITAN POLICE

DESIGN FOR

PROPOSED NEW STATION

AT

Hackney



FRONT ELEVATION

© Archaeology South-East

Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road

Project Ref: 180171 | March 2018
Report Ref: 2018103 | Drawn by: SC

Original front elevation drawing by Dixon-Butler, 1902

Fig. 6

METROPOLITAN POLICE

DESIGN FOR
PROPOSED NEW STATION

AT
Hackney

DRAWING N^o 4

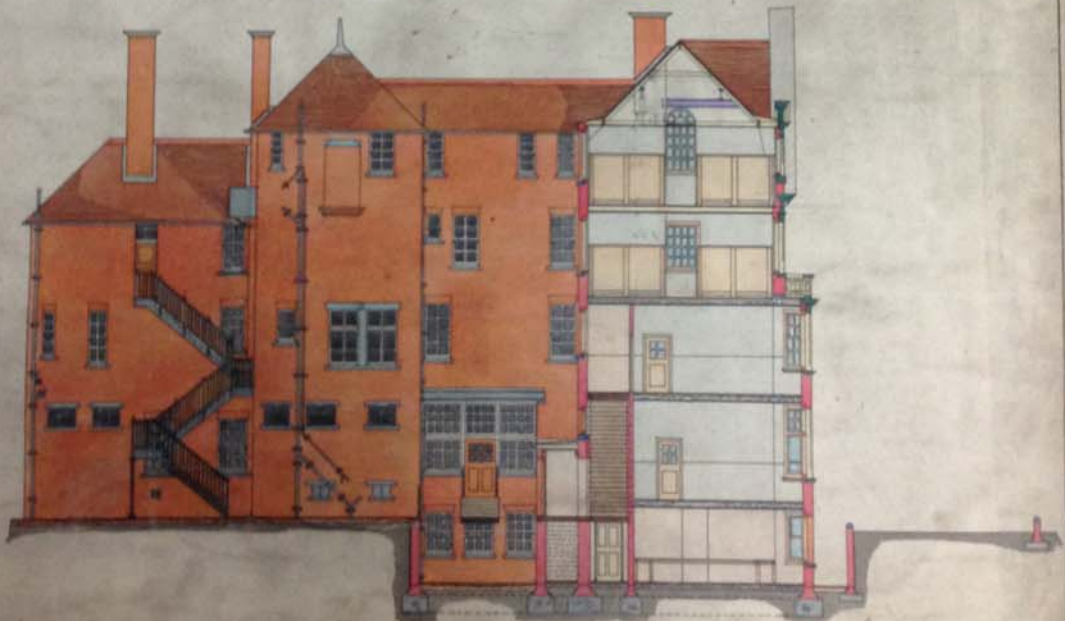
Approved by the Police Committee A
resolution being passed on the 14th
of June 1885 and the Metropolitan
Police Bill passed the
House of Commons on the 14th
of July 1885.

W. G. Scott

388



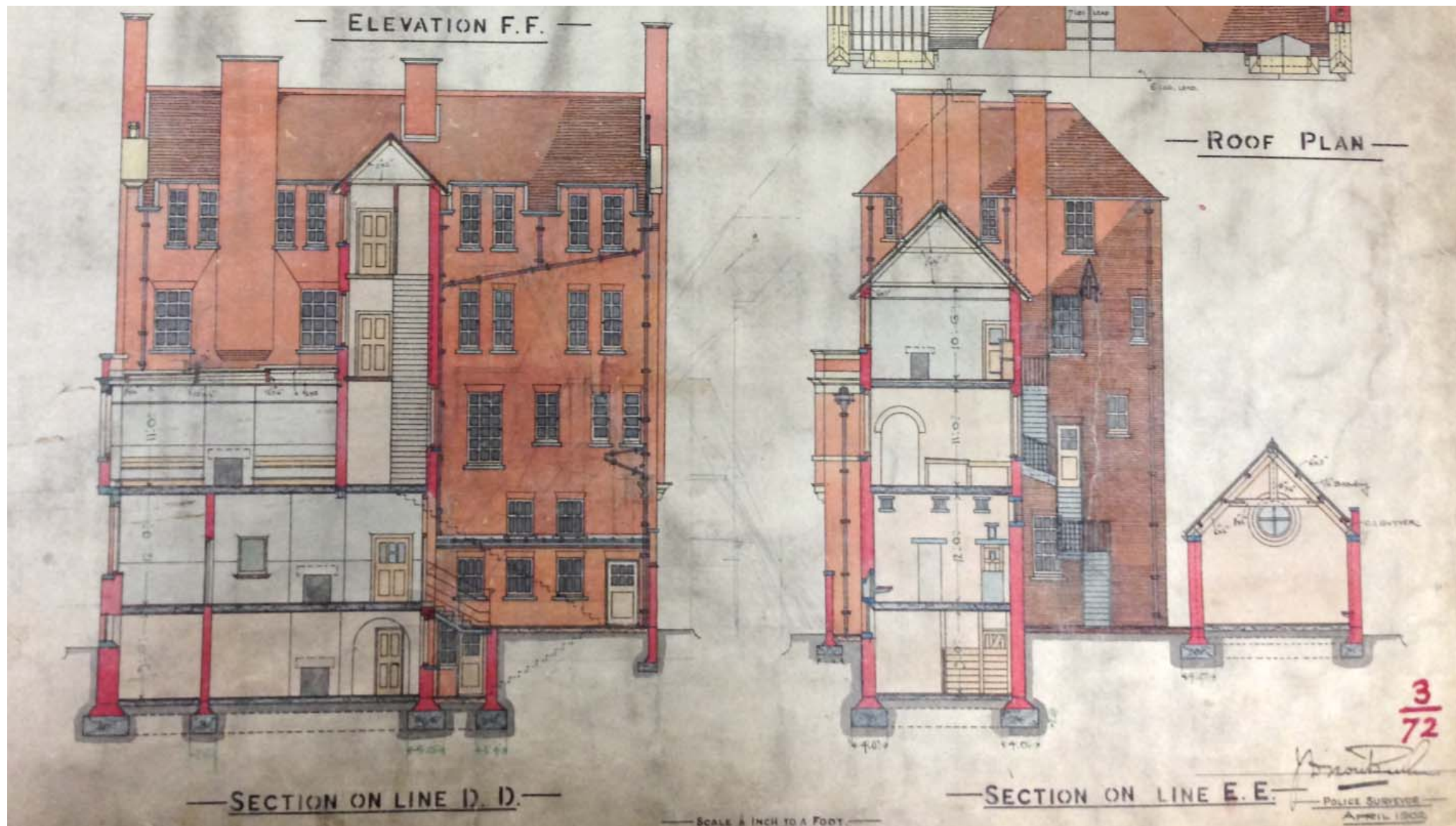
SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION ON LINE C C

4/72

W. G. Scott
ARCHT. SURVYR.
APRIL 1885



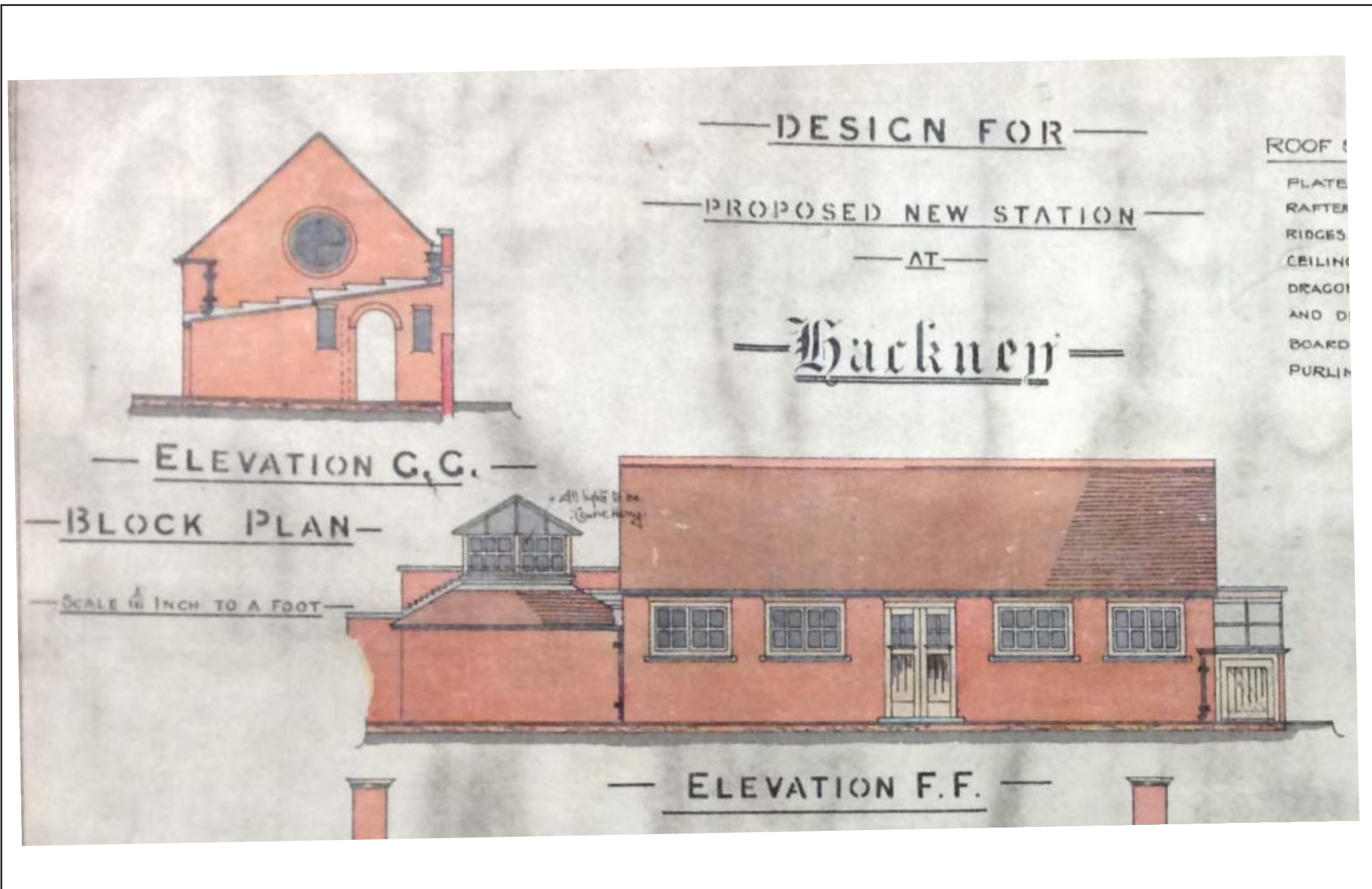
© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 180171 | March 2018
 Report Ref: 2018103 | Drawn by: SC

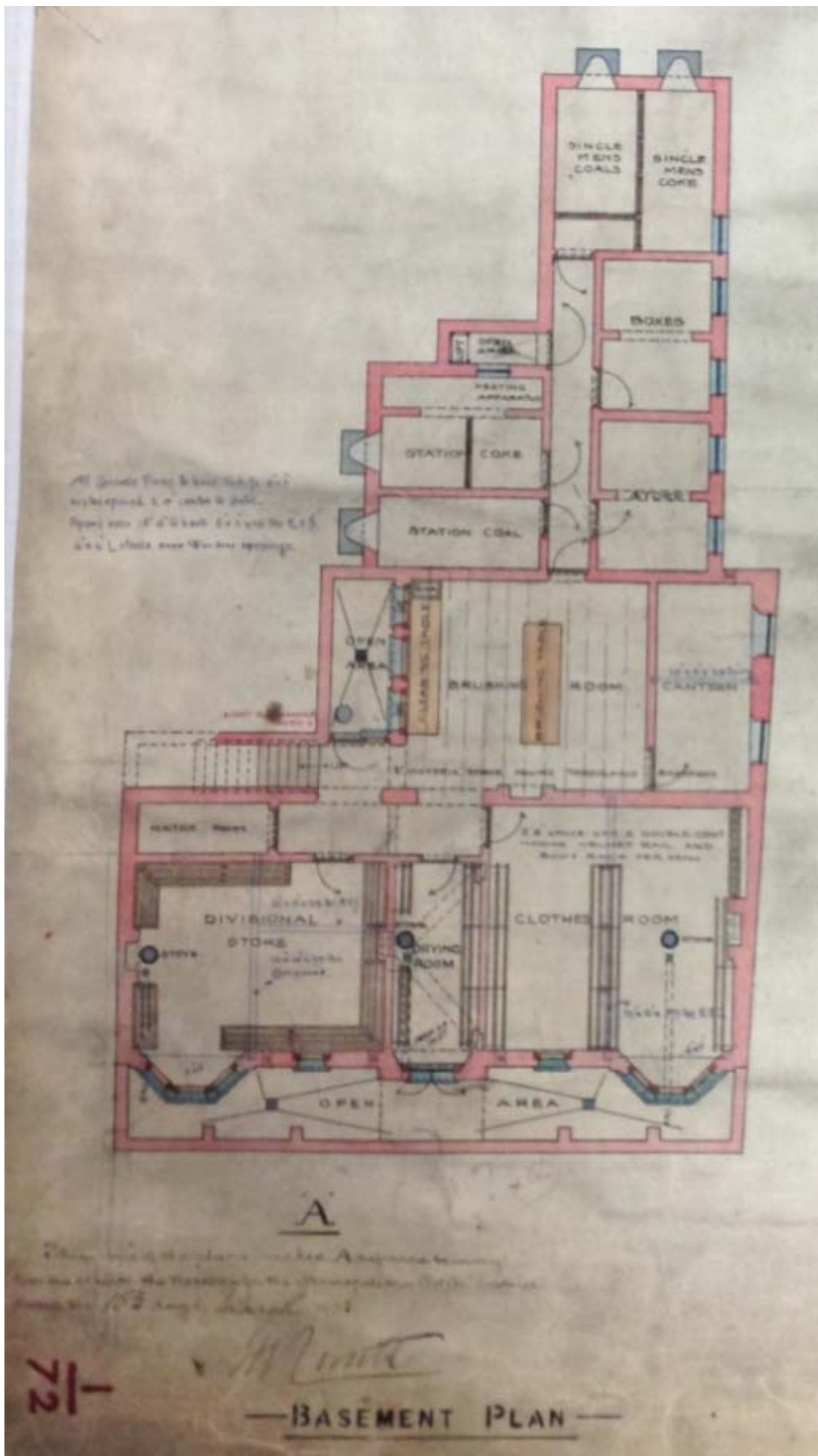
Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road

Original rear elevation and section drawings

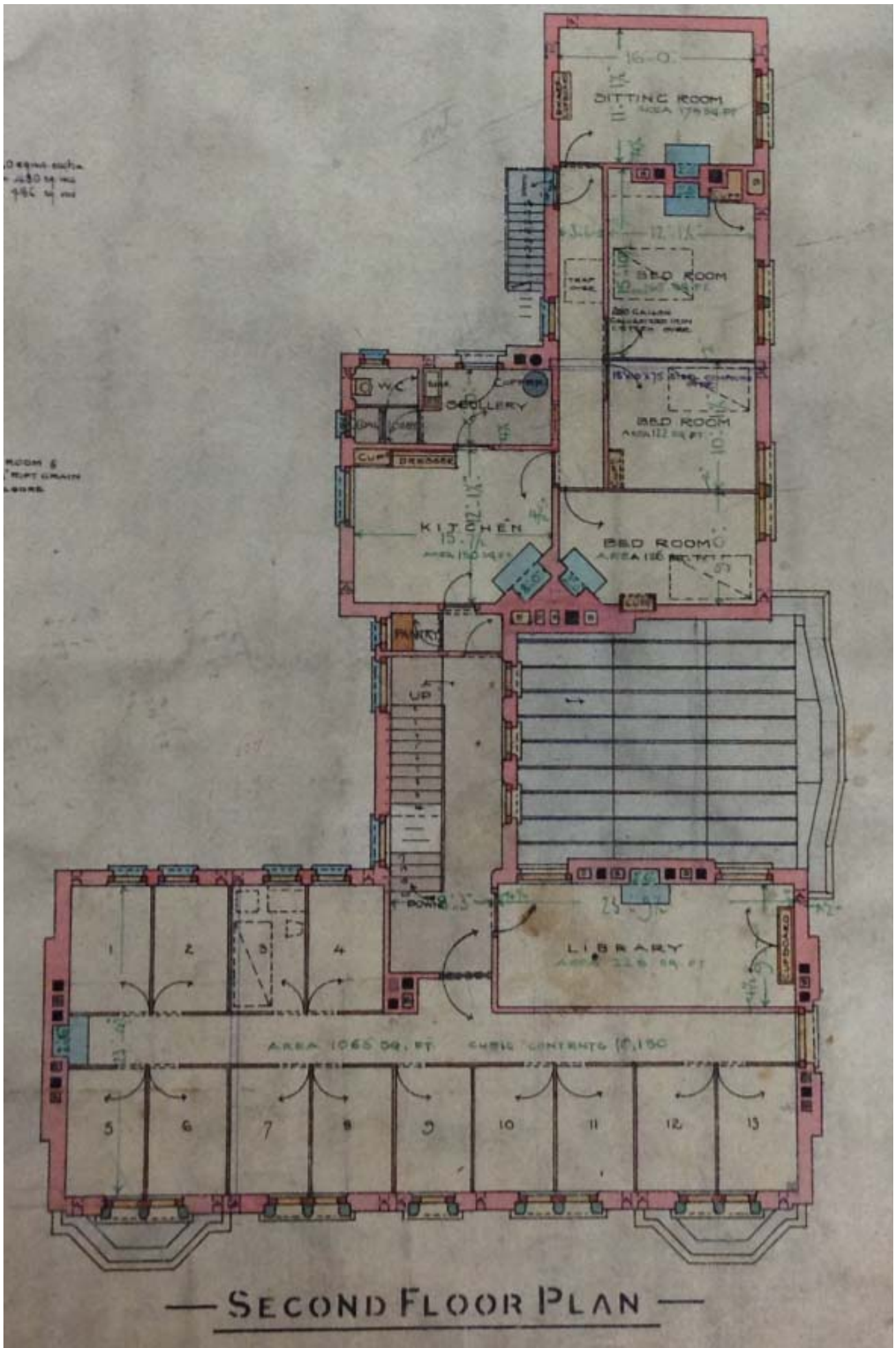
Fig. 8



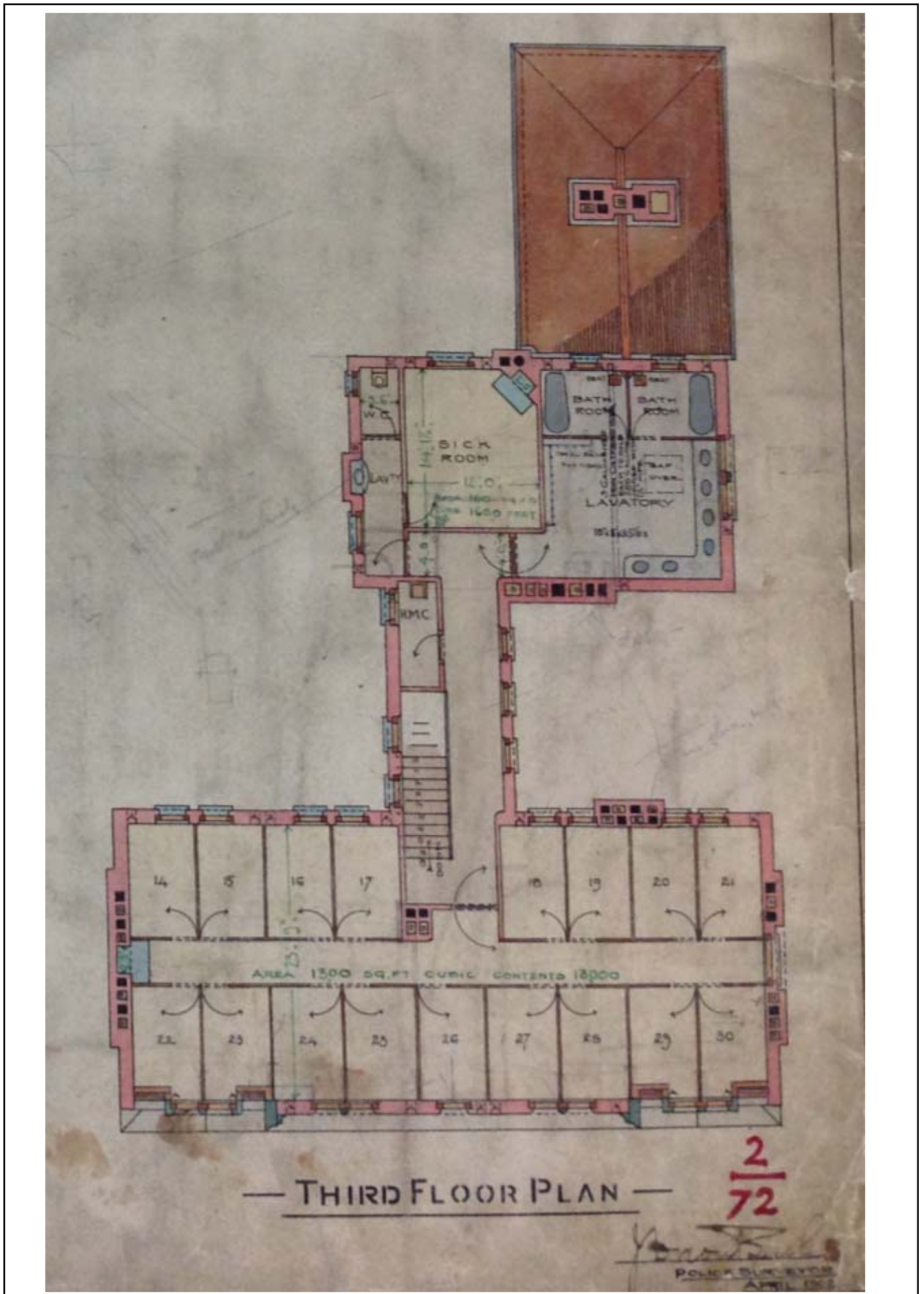
© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Original parade hall drawings	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



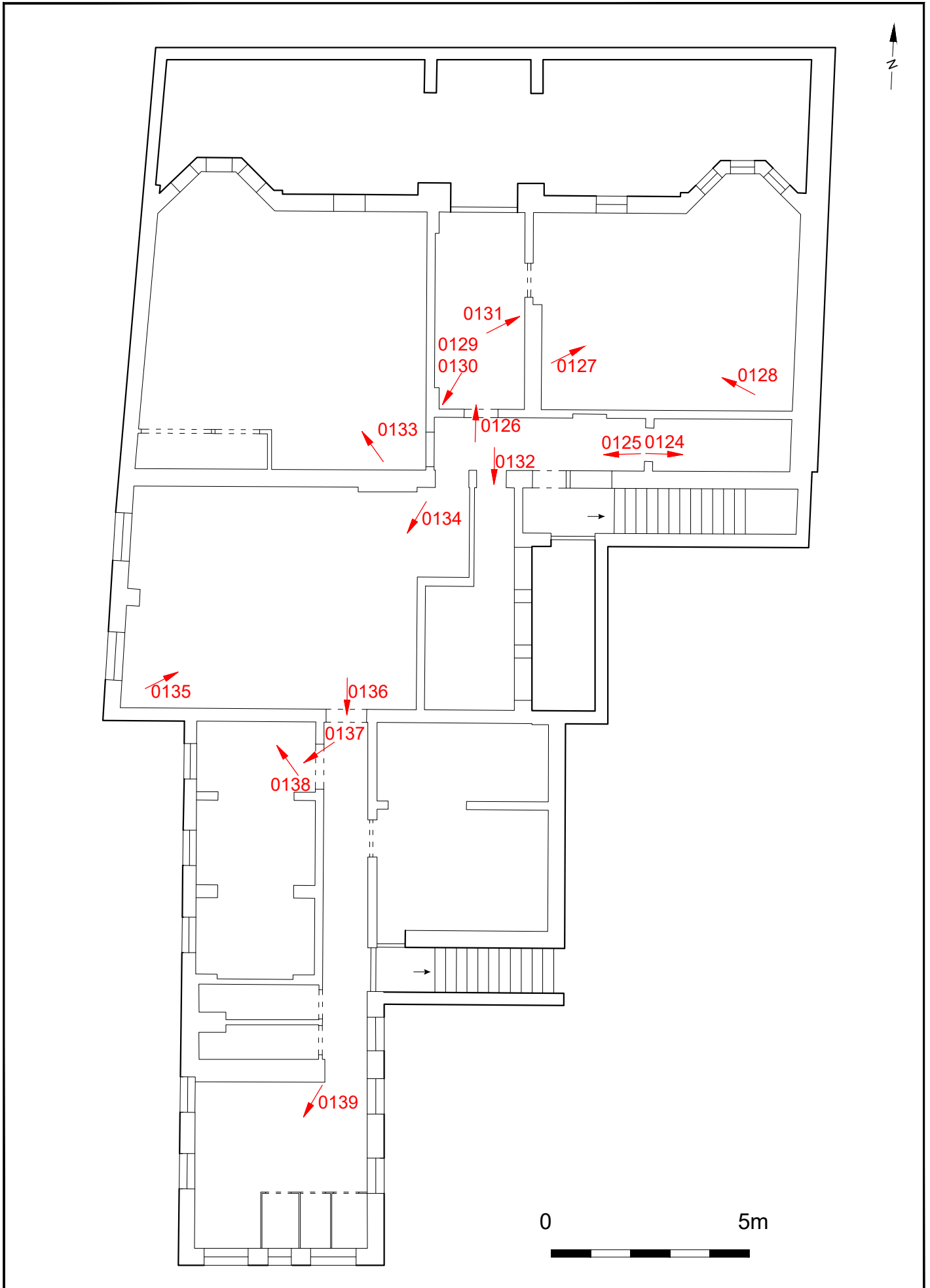
© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig.10
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Original basement floor plan	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



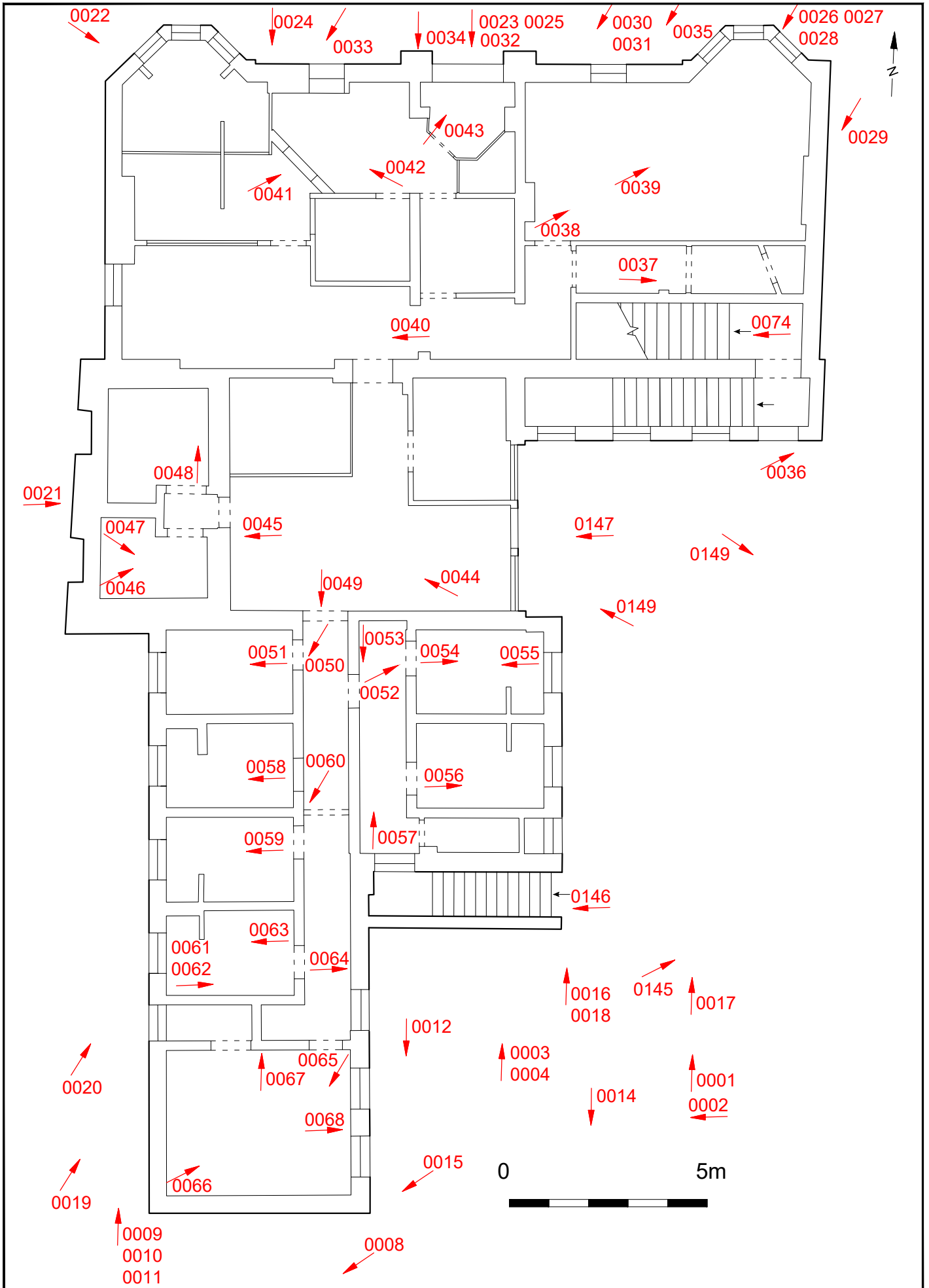
© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig.13
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Original second floor plans	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



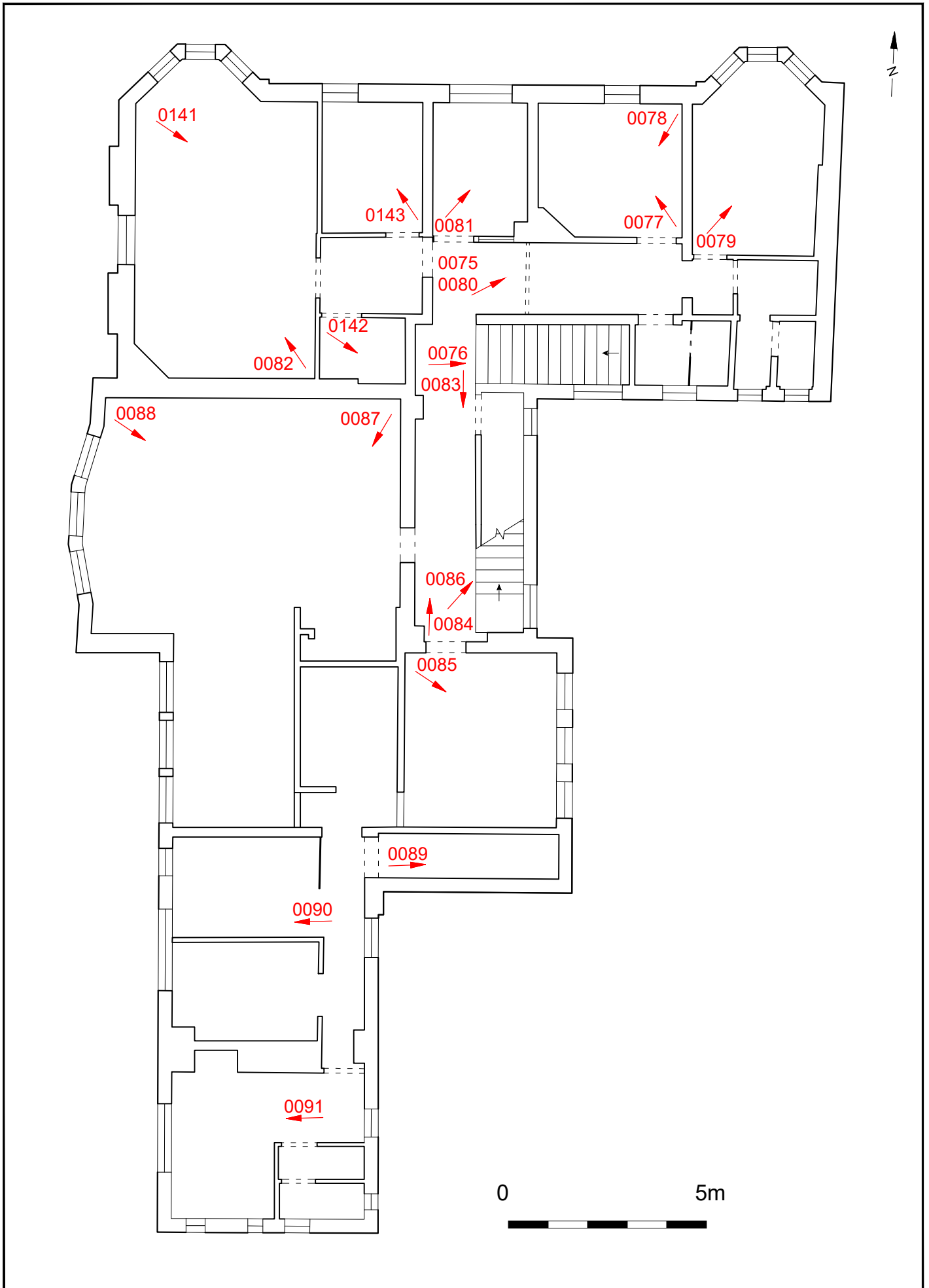
© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig.14
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Original third floor plan	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



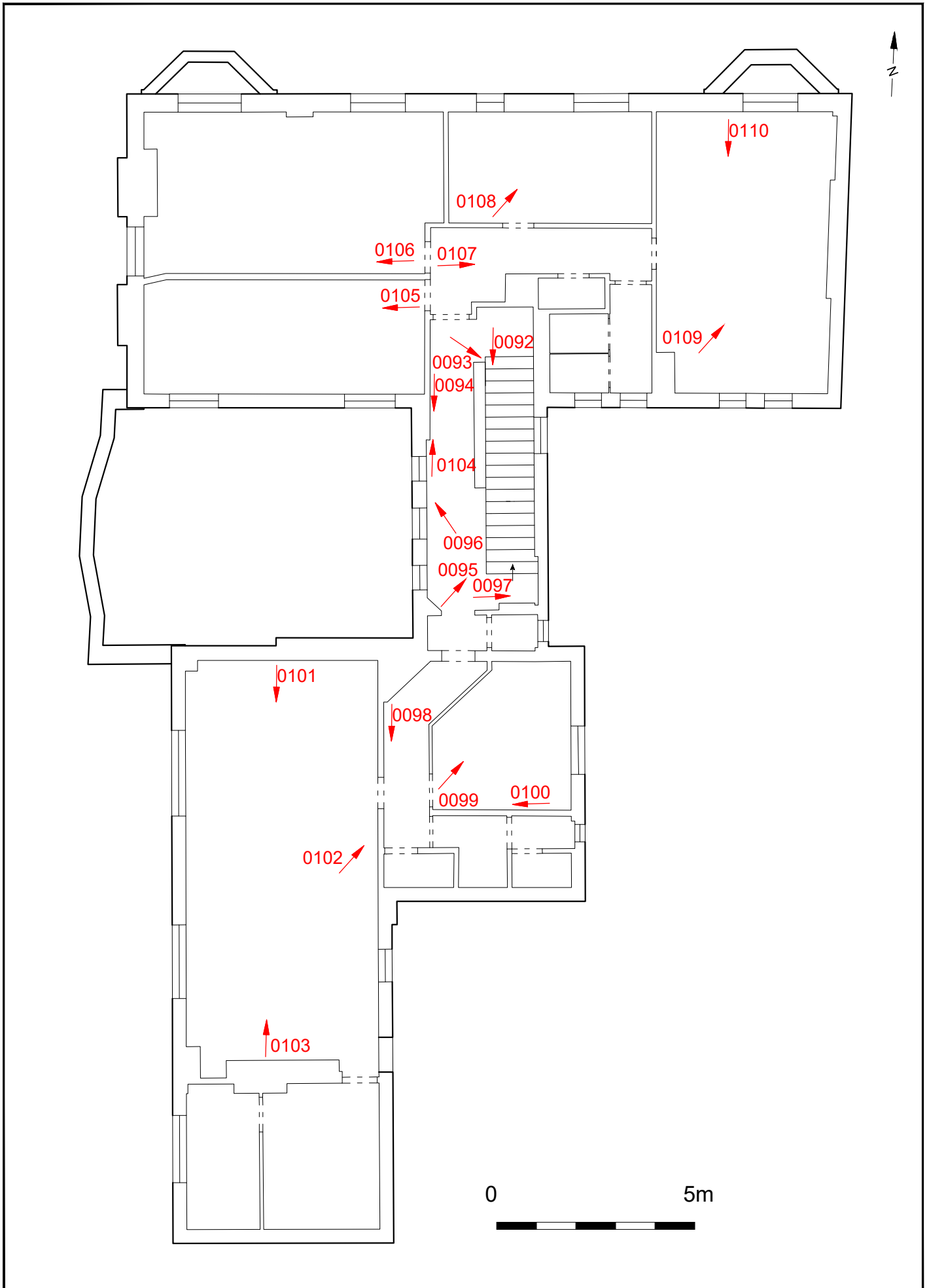
© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Basement plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



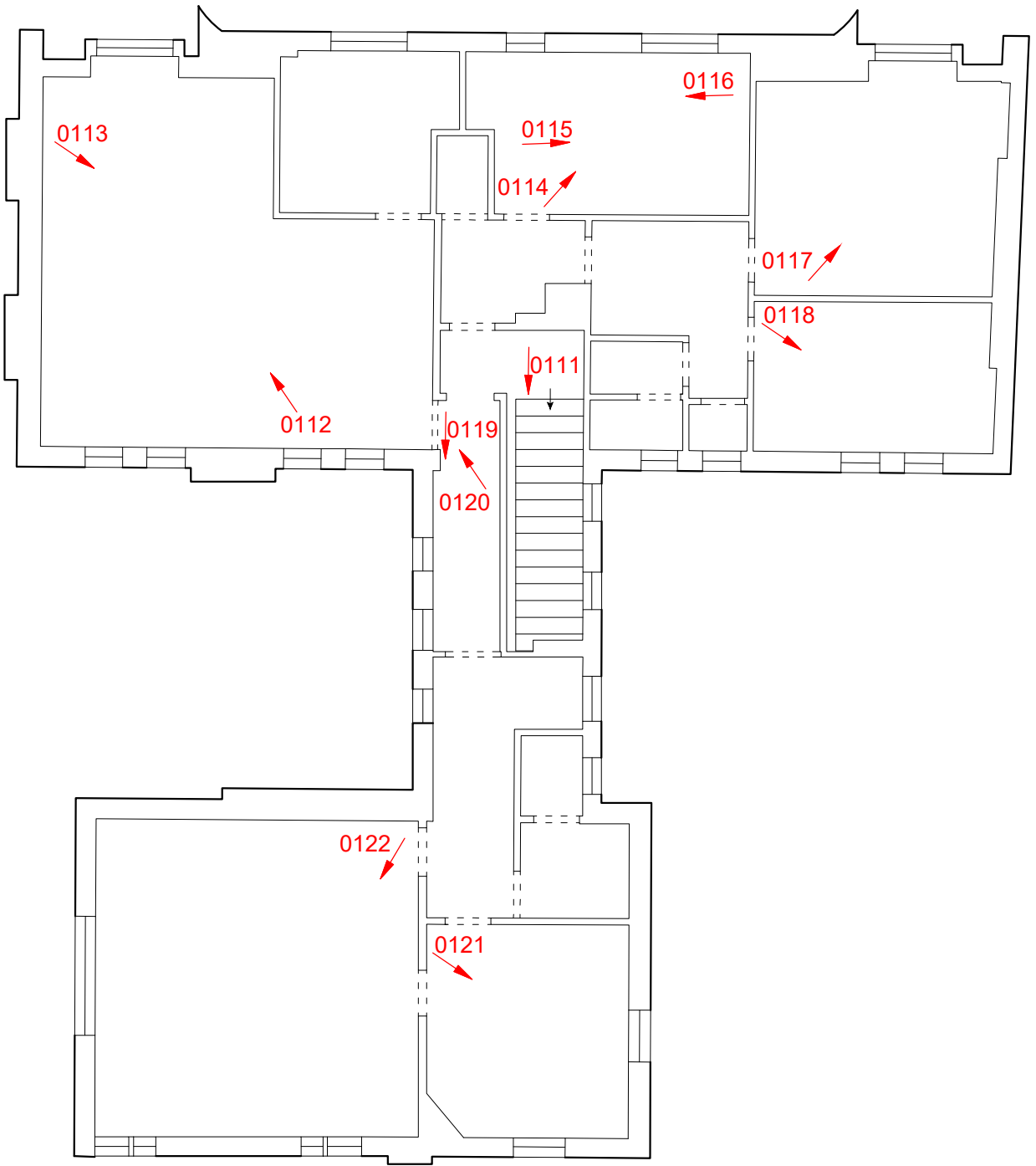
© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Ground floor plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



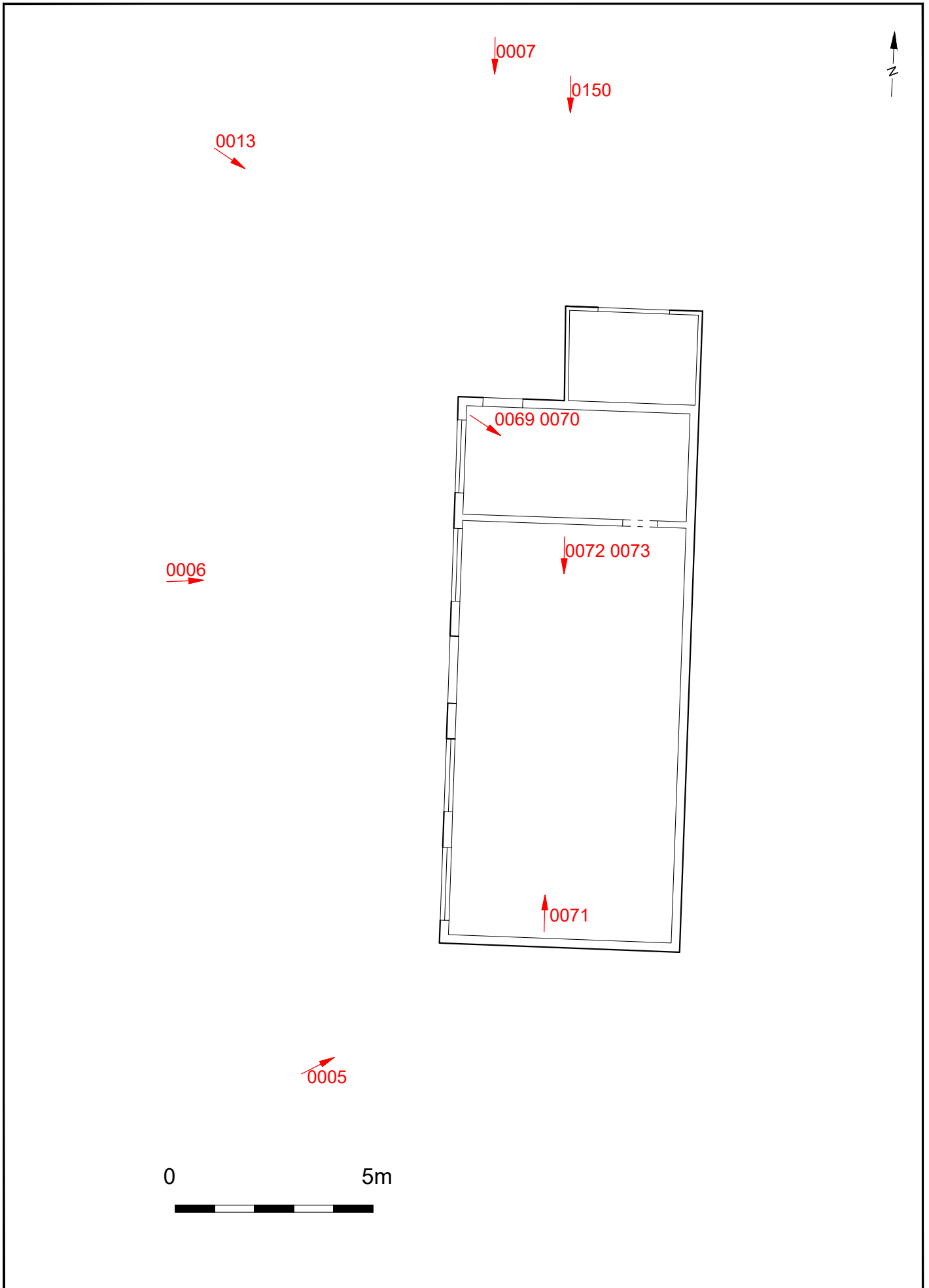
© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	First floor plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Second floor plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Third floor plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



© Archaeology South-East		Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 180171	March 2018	Parade Hall plan and photo locations	
Report Ref: 2018103	Drawn by: SC		



Plate 1: Hackney Police Station (SJH18-0025)



Plate 2: The main entrance and POLICE lantern (SJH18-0032)



Plate 3: Blind wall of the east elevation with inscribed stone (SJH18-0029)



Plate 4: Rear elevation (SJH18-0003)



Plate 5: The western elevation (SJH18-0021)



Plate 6: The parade hall (SJH18-005)



Plate 7: Former coke and coal stores in the basement (SJH18-0139)



Plate 8: Blocked doorway in the basement (SJH18-0125)



Plate 9: An example of a cell interior (SJH18-0063)



Plate 10: Cell door with original window above (SJH18-0052)



Plate 11: Cell converted to kitchenette (SJH18-0051)



Plate 12: Charge room with inserted booth (SJH18-0044)



Plate 13: Former Inspector's office, now reception area (SJH18-0042)



Plate 14: Original doors (SJH18-0043)

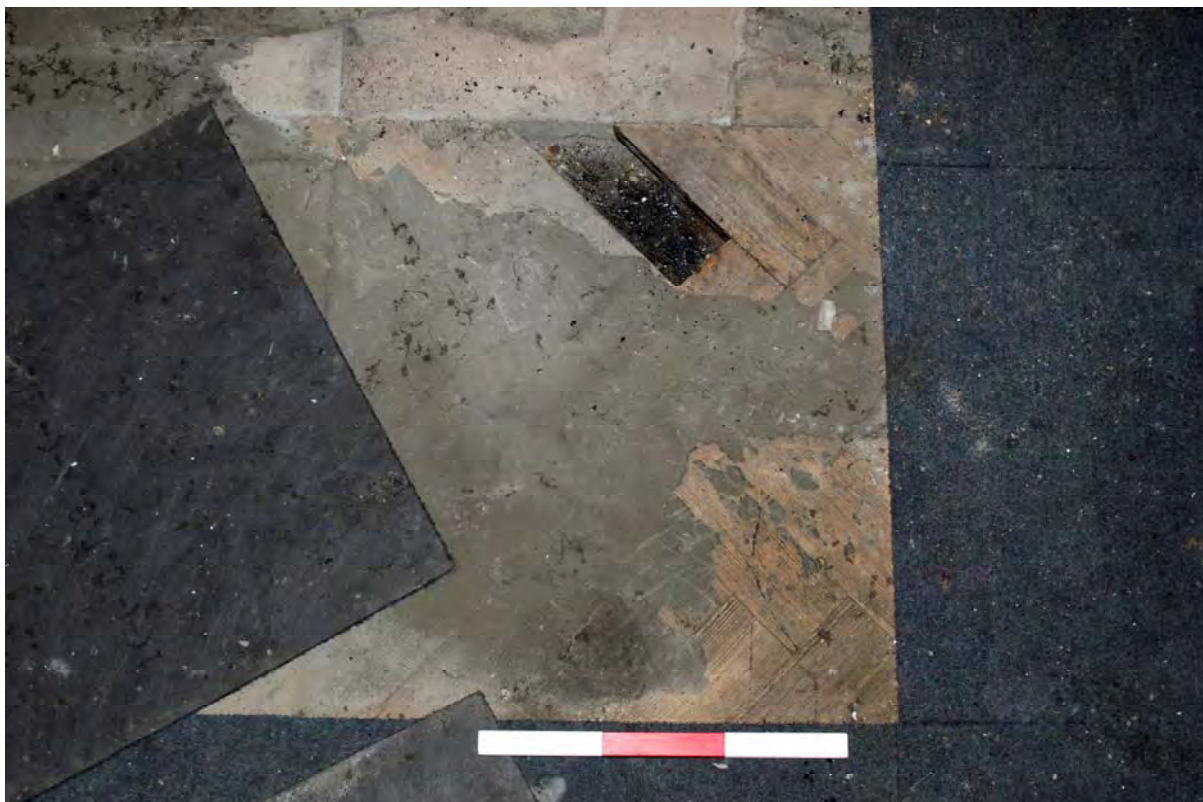


Plate 15: Original flooring under carpet tiles (SJH18-0039)



Plate 16: Part of the former clerk's office (SJH18-0082)



Plate 17: Former day room and mess room, now canteen (SJH18-0087)



Plate 18: Stair with original handrail (SJH18-0084)



Plate 19: Removal of the officers' bedrooms has created office space (SJH18-0106)



Plate 20: Former inspector's accommodation, now office space (SJH18-0101)



Plate 21: Modified doorway, possibly from the 1920s or 30s (SJH18-0104)



Plate 22: Modified stair railings (SJH81-0095)



Plate 23: Former officers' accommodation, now office space (SJH18-0112)



Plate 24: Original floorboards (SJH18-0115)



Plate 25: Interior of the parade hall (SJH18-0071)

Appendix 1: Building List Description

The Police Station, 2 and 4 Lower Clapton Road

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

List entry Number: 1264866

Section .01 LOCATION

The Police Station 2 and 4 Lower Clapton Road

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

County: Greater London Authority

District: Hackney

District Type: London Borough

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 18th October 1990

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Section .02 ASSET GROUPINGS

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

Section .03 LIST ENTRY DESCRIPTION

Police Station including offices, cells and section house. 1904 by John Dixon- Butler for the Metropolitan Police. Red brick with stone dressings. Slate mansard roof with dormers. 3 storeys, attics and semi-basement; attached buildings 2 and 3 storeys. Main facade double front with 5 windows. Central stone doorcase with segmental arched hood on paired elongated console brackets on pedestals; double panelled doors approached by steps. Outer bays, have 3-light canted bay windows through ground and 1st floors surmounted by stone balconies. Narrow architraved. windows flank entrance with rectangular architraved window having small lights above. 2nd floor sill band; architraved windows of 2 lights and central single light (centre 3 grouped). Stone bracketed eaves cornice topped by large central pediment having 3 similar grouped windows and narrow lancet with sill band above. Pediment flanked by 2-light dormers. Return wall gables form chimneys, that to right with 2 chimney breasts rising from 1st floor level and joining to form round- arched recess at 3rd floor level with stone keystone and vousoirs; recessed sash at each floor level. Chimneys continue through apex of gable as separate stacks but linked by stone balustrade. Attached 2 storey extension with 2 sashes at ground floor level paired by a stone lintel with bowed cornice supported on 2 central brackets; 1st floor has 3 slightly bowed central sashes with sill band and continuous cornice, with parapet above. Recessed block with all windows at ground floor; upper floors mostly with 2-light sashes, stone sill and floor bands, and tall slab chimney stacks to hipped roofs. Attached cast iron railings on low brick wall to areas and lamp standard Windsor type lantern having blue glass inscribed "Police".

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-312249

Project details

Project name	Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road
Short description of the project	In March 2018 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) carried out a historic buildings record of Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road, E5 0PA (NGR: 53509 8531). The work was commissioned by CgMs and requested by The London Borough of Hackney, relating to the proposed creation of a new primary school on the site, which will include the conversion of the station house and demolition of some associated structures (planning ref. 2015/3306). Before the construction of the police station, the land was occupied by domestic housing known as Seymour House, in the ownership of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). The police station was built in 1904 to the designs of the Metropolitan Police Service architect, John Dixon Butler. The building was built in a Queen Anne Revival style with influences of the Arts and Craft Movement. It represents one main construction phase, with subsequent major internal and minor external modifications reflecting the changing nature of policing requirements over the last century. The original provision of social and domestic space for officers living 'in house' has given way to the need for more office and storage space. Some elements, such as the cells have seen little change at all. Despite the various modifications, the building retains much of its original character, being impressively designed and well built.
Project dates	Start: 15-03-2018 End: 22-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	archaeol6-228081 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	POLICE STATION Modern
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY Hackney Police Station
Postcode	E5 0PA
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3509 8531 51.549991313879 -0.051409985406 51 32 59 N 000 03 05 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Michael Shapland
Project archives	

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Plan"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hackney Police Station, 2-4 Lower Clapton Road: Historic Buildings Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	CHandler, S.
Other bibliographic details	2018103
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	A4 heat-bound volume
Entered by	Susan Chandler (susan.chandler@ucla.c.uk)
Entered on	27 March 2018

Appendix 3 Index of Digital Photographs



SJH18-0001

Modern fire escape at the rear of the station. Facing north



SJH18-0002

Original external stairs. Facing west



SJH18-0003

Rear elevation of the station. Facing north



SJH18-0004

Rear elevation of the station including yard area. Facing north



SJH18-0005

The parade hall. Facing north-east



SJH18-0006

The parade hall. Facing east



SJH18-0007

North elevation of the parade hall. Facing south



SJH18-0008

Recent garage building. Facing south-west



SJH18-0009

Vent hatches for cells on the western elevation. Facing north-east



SJH18-0010

Western elevation. Facing north



SJH18-0011

Guttering and Portland stone detailing. Facing north



SJH18-0012

View to the rear of the station. Facing south



SJH18-0013

No. 32 St Johns Church Road. Facing south-east



SJH18-0014

No. 32 St Johns Church Road. Facing south



SJH18-0015

Western yard wall. Facing west



SJH18-0016

Rear of the station and yard. Facing north



SJH18-0017

No. 32 St John's Church Road. Facing north



SJH18-0018

Rear elevation of the station. Facing north



SJH18-0019

Western elevation. Facing north



SJH18-0020

Western elevation. Facing east



SJH18-0021

Western elevation. Facing east



SJH18-0022

North and west elevations. Facing south-east



SJH18-0023

Northern elevation. Facing south



SJH18-0024

The station as approached from a nearby street. Facing south



SJH18-0025

Northern elevation. Facing south



SJH18-0026

Viewed from Lower Clapham Road. Facing south-west



SJH18-0027

Viewed from Lower Clapham Road. Facing south-west



SJH18-0028

Viewed from Lower Clapham Road. Facing south-west



SJH18-0029

Inscribed stone in the eastern elevation. Facing east



SJH18-0030

The 'POLICE' streetlamp. Facing south-west



SJH18-0031

'POLICE' streetlamp. Facing south-west



SJH18-0032

The public entrance to the station. Facing south



SJH18-0033

Detail of 1904 hopper header. Facing south-west



SJH18-0034

Date inscription on doorway. Facing south



SJH18-0035

Doorway with lightwell to basement below. Facing south-west



SJH18-0036

Fittings for heavy duty security door. Facing south-east



SJH18-0037

Ground Floor: internal part glazed corridor division. Facing east



SJH18-0038

Ground Floor: location of former C.I.D office and waiting room (now office space). Facing east



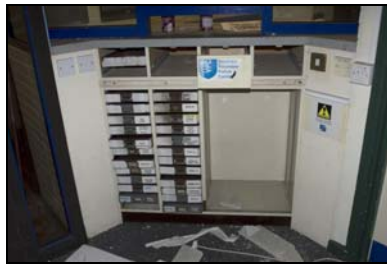
SJH18-0039

Ground Floor: surviving original parquet flooring



SJH18-0040

Ground Floor: former inspector's office (now subdivided). Facing west



SJH18-0041

Ground Floor: modern reception desk from the police side. Facing north



SJH18-0042

Ground Floor: former inspector's office, now waiting and reception areas. Facing north-west



SJH18-0043

Ground Floor: original public entrance doors. Facing north-east



SJH18-0044

Ground Floor: charge room with inserted booth. Facing north-west



SJH18-0045

Ground Floor: detail of lights to show when interview rooms were in use. Facing west



SJH18-0046

Ground Floor: former matron's office (now interview room). Facing north-east



SJH18-0047

Ground Floor: former telegraph room (now interview room). Facing south-west



SJH18-0048

Ground Floor: former telegraph room (now interview room). Facing north



SJH18-0049

Ground Floor: corridor to male cells. Facing north



SJH18-0050

Ground Floor: detail of original small window above cell door



SJH18-0051

Ground Floor: former male cell (converted to kitchenette). Facing west



SJH18-0052

Ground Floor: detail of cell door and window arrangement. Facing north-east



SJH18-0053

Ground Floor: corridor to female cells. Facing south



SJH18-0054

Ground Floor: cell interior. Facing west



SJH18-0055

Ground Floor: cell interior. Facing east



SJH18-0056

Ground Floor: cell interior. Facing west



SJH18-0057

Ground Floor: blocked cell corridor entrance. Facing north



SJH18-0058

Ground Floor: cell interior. Facing west



SJH18-0059

Ground Floor: cell interior. Facing west



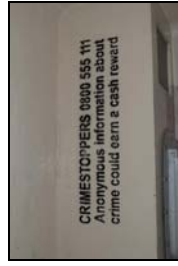
SJH18-0060

Ground Floor: recessed window for candle to light cells. Facing west



SJH18-0061

Ground Floor: cell interior. Facing east



SJH18-0062

Ground Floor: cell interior



SJH18-0063

Ground Floor: cell interior. Facing west



SJH18-0064

Ground Floor: original glazed finish in cells. Facing west



SJH18-0065

Ground Floor: interior of the association cell. Facing south-west



SJH18-0066

Ground Floor: interior of the association cell. Facing north-east



SJH18-0067

Ground Floor: recessed window for candle to light cells



SJH18-0068

Ground Floor: original glazed finish in the association cell. Facing east



SJH18-0069

Interior of the parade hall. Facing south-east



SJH18-0070

Interior of the parade hall. Facing south-east



SJH18-0071

Interior of the parade hall. Facing north



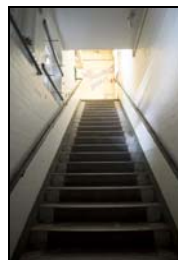
SJH18-0072

Interior of the parade hall. Facing south



SJH18-0073

Interior of the parade hall. Facing south



SJH18-0074

Ground floor: stairs to first floor. Facing west



SJH18-0075

First Floor: Glazed partition in corridor. Facing north-east



SJH18-0076

First Floor: stairs to ground floor. Facing east



SJH18-0077

First Floor: former Chief Inspectors office. Facing north-west



SJH18-0078

First Floor: former Chief Inspectors office. Facing south-west



SJH18-0079

First Floor: former Superintendents office. Facing north



SJH18-0080

First Floor: original internal window. Facing west



SJH18-0081

First Floor: former storeroom. Facing north



SJH18-0082

First Floor: former clerk's office. Facing north



SJH18-0083

First Floor: corridor. Facing south



SJH18-0084

First Floor: corridor. Facing north



SJH18-0085

First Floor: part of the original mess room, now office. Facing south-east



SJH18-0086

First Floor: detail of cast iron hand rail on stairs. Facing east



SJH18-0087

First floor: former day and mess rooms, now canteen space. Facing south-west



SJH18-0088

First floor: former day and mess rooms, now canteen space- inserted kitchen. Facing south-east



SJH18-0089

First Floor: former kitchen/food store space. Facing east



SJH18-0090

First Floor: kitchen with inserted wall truncating window. Facing west



SJH18-0091

First Floor: former kitchen & scullery, now office space. Facing south-west



SJH18-0092

Second Floor: stairs down to first floor. Facing south



SJH18-0093

Second Floor: detail of truncated hand rail. Facing south-east



SJH18-0094

Second Floor: corridor. Facing south



SJH18-0095

Second Floor: corridor and stairs. Facing north



SJH18-0096

Second Floor: corridor windows. Facing north-west



SJH18-0097

Second Floor: corridor windows. Facing east



SJH18-0098

Second Floor: corridor inserted into former Inspectors accommodation kitchen location. Facing south



SJH18-0099

Second Floor: former Inspectors accommodation kitchen, now office space. Facing north-east



SJH18-0100

Second Floor: possibly re-used internal door. Facing west



SJH18-0101

Second Floor: location of former Inspectors accommodation bedrooms, now open plan office space. Facing south



SJH18-0102

Second Floor: removed fireplace



SJH18-0103

Second Floor: location of former Inspectors accommodation bedrooms, now open plan office space. Facing north



SJH18-0104

Second Floor: modified doorway with light above. Facing north



SJH18-0105

Second Floor: former library. Facing west



SJH18-0106

Second Floor: location of former single officers accommodation and corridor, now open plan office space. Facing west



SJH18-0107

Second Floor: corridor with modified doors. Facing east



SJH18-0108

Second Floor: location of former single officers' accommodation, now office space. Facing north-east



SJH18-0109

Second Floor: location of former single officers accommodation and corridor, now open plan office space. Facing north-east



SJH18-0110

Second Floor: location of former single officers accommodation and corridor, now open plan office space. Facing south



SJH18-0111

Third Floor: stairs down to second floor. Facing south



SJH18-0112

Third Floor: location of former single officers accommodation and corridor, now open plan office space. Facing north-west



SJH18-0113

Third Floor: location of former single officers accommodation and corridor, now open plan office space. Facing south-east



SJH18-0114

Third Floor: location of former single officers accommodation and corridor, now office space. Facing north-east



SJH18-0115

Third Floor: original floorboards



SJH18-0116

Third Floor: inserted built in cupboard. Facing west



SJH18-0117

Third Floor: location of former single officers accommodation and corridor, now office space. Facing north-east



SJH18-0118

Third Floor: location of former single officers' accommodation and corridor, now office space. Facing east



SJH18-0119

Third Floor: corridor. Facing south



SJH18-0120

Third Floor: speaker for intercom or alarm system



SJH18-0121

Third Floor: location of former sick room, now office space. Facing south-east



SJH18-0122

Third Floor: former bathrooms, now office space. Facing south-west



SJH18-0123

Ground Floor: stairs down to basement. Facing west



SJH18-0124

Basement: former meter room. Facing east



SJH18-0125

Basement: blocked doorway to former divisional storeroom. Facing west



SJH18-0126

Basement: former drying room. Facing north



SJH18-0127

Basement: former divisional storeroom. Facing north-east



SJH18-0128

Basement: former divisional storeroom. Facing west



SJH18-0129

Basement: hot air heating system in former drying room. Facing west



SJH18-0130

Basement: hot air heating system in former drying room. Facing west



SJH18-0131

Basement: original fittings in former drying room. Facing east



SJH18-0132

Basement: corridor and room inserted into former brushing room. Facing south



SJH18-0133

Basement: clothes room. Facing north-west



SJH18-0134

Basement: former brushing room and canteen now one space. Facing south-west



SJH18-0135

Basement: former brushing room and canteen now one space. Facing south-east



SJH18-0136

Basement: corridor. Facing south



SJH18-0137

Basement: former store room, now server room. Facing west



SJH18-0138

Basement: former store room, now server room. Facing north-west



SJH18-0139

Basement: former coke and coal store areas now lavatory facilities. Facing south



SJH18-0140

Detail of cast iron ventilation hatch. Facing west



SJH18-0141

First Floor: former clerk's office. Facing south-east



SJH18-0142

First Floor: part of the clerk's office, now a cupboard. Facing south-east



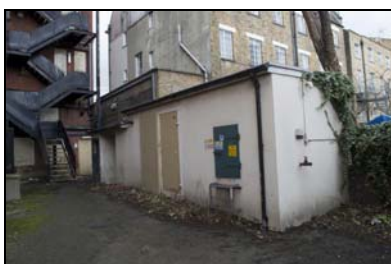
SJH18-0143

First Floor: part of the clerk's office, now partitioned. Facing north-west



SJH18-0144

First Floor: part of the clerk's office, now partitioned. Facing south-east



SJH18-0145

Modern external buildings. Facing north-east



SJH18-0146

External stair to the basement. Facing west



SJH18-0147

External door to charge room. Facing west



SJH18-0148

*Lightwell with blocked windows to basement at the rear of the building.
Facing north-west*



SJH18-0149

Modern external buildings. Facing south-east



SJH18-0150

Exterior of the Parade hall.. Facing south

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

