

BARNET COURT HOUSE, HIGH STREET,
BARNET, GREATER LONDON

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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NGR: TQ 2478 9629		Report No. 4361
District: LB Barnet		Site Code: AS 1610
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Signed:		Date: 24 July 2013

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Barnet Court House, High Street, Barnet, Greater London. Historic Building Recording</i>		
<p><i>In June 2013 AS Ltd. undertook historic building recording of the old court house in Barnet. The recording forms the initial part of a programme of archaeological work including trial trench evaluation which will be the subject of a forthcoming report.</i></p> <p><i>The court house is unusual being constructed in 1916, at a time when little building work was carried out due to wartime material shortages and the limited availability of a workforce. Stylistically it is typical of the period and anticipates the neo-Georgian style of construction which became prevalent in the 1920s. It is well-constructed with consistent and robust detailing common to institutional buildings which drew upon a standard repertoire of materials and styles.</i></p> <p><i>The original layout of the building survives largely intact and reflects the judicial process with the private and public separated by the central hub of the principal court room, itself laid out in theatrical British court style. Alteration is evident in several areas consistent with the need to upgrade facilities and to keep pace with changing institutional standards, but in general remains a well preserved example of an early 20th century institutional building.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>25th June and 2nd July 2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>5367</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1610</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former court house, now empty</i>		
Planned development	<i>Partial demolition and residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>1916 court house</i>		
Significant finds(+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>LB Barnet</i>	<i>Barnet</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>GLHER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>EN5 5UJ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 625m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 2478 9629</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 127m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Regent Lodge Ltd.</i>		
Full title	<i>Barnet Court House, High Street, Barnet, Greater London. Historic Building Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T. Prosser, L & Peachey, A.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4361</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2013</i>		

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SUMMARY

In June 2013 AS Ltd. undertook historic building recording of the old court house in Barnet. The recording forms the initial part of a programme of archaeological work including trial trench evaluation which will be the subject of a forthcoming report.

The court house is unusual being constructed in 1916, at a time when little building work was carried out due to wartime material shortages and the limited availability of a workforce. Stylistically it is typical of the period and anticipates the neo-Georgian style of construction which became prevalent in the 1920s. It is well-constructed with consistent and robust detailing common to institutional buildings which drew upon a standard repertoire of materials and styles.

The original layout of the building survives largely intact and reflects the judicial process with the private and public separated by the central hub of the principal court room, itself laid out in theatrical British court style. Alteration is evident in several areas consistent with the need to upgrade facilities and to keep pace with changing institutional standards, but in general remains a well preserved example of an early 20th century institutional building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June and July 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (AS) carried out historic building recording at Barnet Court House, High Street, Barnet, Greater London EN5 5UJ (NGR TQ 2478 9629; Figs. 1 & 2). It was commissioned by Mr Rajesh Patel of Regent Lodge Ltd. to comply with a condition attached to planning approval for the partial demolition and redevelopment of the building to nine self-contained residential units and two commercial units (LB Barnet Planning Approval Ref. B/03009/12). The recording forms part of a larger phase of work which will include archaeological evaluation on the site, the information for which will be integrated into this report.

1.2 The recording was undertaken according to a specification prepared by Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (dated 11th June 2013) and approved by the English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS). It also followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (revised 2012), *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008) and the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice* (2006). The recording was carried out to Level 3 as defined in the EH document.

1.3 The objective of the historic building recording was to compile a detailed record of the court house in its current form prior to alteration and redevelopment.

1.4 The aim of the upcoming archaeological investigation is to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning policy context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 & 2)

2.1 Chipping Barnet (often abbreviated to Barnet) is in the London Borough of Barnet which until 1965 was in the county of Hertfordshire. It is situated on the northern slope of the valley of the Dollis Brook, forming the north-west corner of Barnet on the northern periphery of the Greater London area. New Barnet is situated to the east, with High Barnet adjacent to the north. The main suburban areas are situated to the north and south of the A411, which converges with the A1000 as it enters London from the north.

2.2 The assessment building lies at the eastern end of the High Street (A1000), and occupies the majority of a large rectangular corner plot of land created with Normandy Avenue, which extends south-west from the High Street. The building includes a main central range with attached lower ranges, and the principal frontage facing High Street. Small yards flank the building and on the south-west side a high bank has a retaining wall.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the historic building recording and archaeological evaluation.

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Hertfordshire comes from the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a c.500m radius of the site. Entries within the approximate 1km radius are listed (Appendix 1). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Barnet Local Studies and Archives (BLSA) and Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS).

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal sources of secondary material were AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

Geological/geotechnical information

3.5 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

The building

3.6 The site was visited on the 25th June and 2nd July 2013 in order to compile descriptions of the building and undertake the drawings and photographic work. The written descriptions were compiled by Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser. Existing plans, elevations and cross-sections provided by the client were checked and corrected where necessary by Kathren Henry and have been included as Figs. 7-9.

3.7 Tansy Collins carried out the photographic survey and was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 60D (18 megapixels) digital single lens reflex camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Figs. 7-8).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The London Borough of Barnet is characterised by a rolling landscape of valleys and ridges cut by the tributaries of the Thames. The Dollis Brook, a tributary of the River Brent, which is itself a tributary of the River Thames, passes the southern edge of Chipping Barnet before meandering southwards through North Finchley. The site is situated at c.127m AOD at the crest of the northern slope of the valley of the Dollis Brook, c.1km to the north of the river. The minor watercourse of the Monken Mead Brook also rises c.500m to the north-east. The ground drops at a moderately steep gradient southward towards the river, while dropping and undulating only slightly to the north.

4.1.2 The geology of the assessment site consists of a solid geology of the Eocene London Clay, overlain by drift deposits of boulder clay which underlie gravel deposits. In the vicinity of the assessment site there are localised drift deposits of Dollis Hill Gravel, which occur throughout the borough, although the precise location of the assessment site in relation to this deposit remains unclear.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

4.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the London Borough of Barnet is extremely limited and most finds are from sites in the valleys of Thames tributaries (Lewis 2000, 66). Artefacts in the vicinity of the site are limited to an assemblage of flint cores and other objects, including arrowheads (HER MLO61070) c.250m to the east that could potentially date between the earlier Neolithic and early Bronze Age periods.

Romano-British

4.2.2 In the landscape of Roman Britain, the assessment site is situated a substantial distance to the east of Watling Street, which connected Londinium (London) to Verulamium (St. Albans), passing through Brockley Hill. Brockley Hill comprised a nucleated settlement associated with significant pottery industry as well as cremation burials and a watch tower. The assessment site, however, is significantly removed from this centre of settlement and appears to have been situated in the hinterland, with only a Roman well (HER MLO16370) and sparse pottery sherds (HER MLO25925 & MLO16398) recorded c.200-300m to the north-west on High Street, suggesting limited settlement. However, the veracity of these finds must be questioned as the nature of 'a plain glazed Roman jug' is contradictory (glazed jugs are medieval), and the archaeological remains may in fact be associated with the subsequent medieval settlement.

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

4.2.3 In the Saxon period Barnet was densely wooded, with the Saxon word 'baernet' translating as: 'a burning' – an area cleared in the forest by fire (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 255) and it is not thought to have been settled until the late 11th or 12th centuries (Gover *et al.* 1938). Therefore, perhaps it is not unexpected that no Saxon archaeology has been recorded in the vicinity of the assessment site.

4.2.4 The Abbot of St. Albans, the Lord of the Manor, exploited the woodland to build his Abbey, and as a result communities of woodmen and swineherds were formed, with chapels founded to serve them. The first to be consecrated by the Abbot was St. Mary the Virgin in East Barnet in 1080, shortly followed by St. John the Baptist (HER MLO79102), which is c.250m north-west of the site and also in the same parish. The earliest elements of the existing church are 15th century (MLO 60608) and medieval floor tiles have also been found in the churchyard (HER MLO16304). The site is situated to the east of the core of the medieval village, which was situated around the church on the High Street (HER MLO71854). The affix of 'Chipping' denotes the presence of a market, which was held in this village since a charter was granted in 1199. The core of the medieval settlement appears focused to the north-west with burgage plots and rubbish pits recorded on Victors Way and Tapster Street (HER MLO78278, MLO67826 & MLO99133). Medieval yards and foundations have also been recorded along High Street (HER MLO98226 & MLO1629) in addition to numerous medieval artefacts, the closest of which to the site comprise sherds of South Hertfordshire grey ware pottery (HER MLO60186) and a steelyard weight (MLO16613) c.100m to the north-west).

Post-medieval, including Cartographic Sources

4.2.5 The Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539 transferred the patronage of the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin to the Crown, then Henry the VIII. The Manor was sold in the later 16th century and in the post-medieval period the village was gradually redeveloped. Nearby buildings surviving from the early 17th century development of the settlement include the Mitre Public House and No.56 High Street (HER MLO79007 & MLO78683), while a 17th century well was found along High Street during archaeological investigations (HER MLO16615). A large number of early 18th century buildings remain extant, for example on Wood Street (HER MLO78593 & MLO79103) as well as No.66 High Street (HER MLO79071), but the vicinity of the site appears to remain fairly undeveloped at this time, the closest evidence for post-medieval activity being a probable soakaway containing pottery (HER MLO60187) c.100m to the north-west.

4.2.6 The local area formed the outer limit of the established settlement in the later 19th century with what appears to be large urban houses with fields beyond to the south-east. The establishment of the railway in 1872 nearby appears to have driven a level of expansion to the south-east. The 1898 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3) depicts the south-east end of the High Street shortly after the establishment of the railway station but before development. A landmark building during this period was the Victoria Hospital, once located where a school now stands on the corner of High Street and Meadway. The High Street follows the same route as in the present, but the only street extending south-west from it comprises Victoria Lane, which only survives today for a short distance from High Street. The High Street to the north-west of the railway station and Victoria Hospital is lined by street frontage buildings, including a grammar school, police station, hotel and public house. These properties typically have long, elongate yards and plots of land extending to the rear, possibly representing a continuation of medieval land boundaries.

4.2.7 The assessment site at this time is situated within a series of plots occupied by Lawn House, potentially as gardens or yards and possibly in the area

of an earlier outbuilding. The tithe map and award for Barnet (HALS ref. PC677/681) identifies the owner and occupier of Lawn House in the 1840s as Benjamin Smith, although the occupier at the end of the 19th century is unclear. To the south-east of Lawn House is a pair of semi-detached house blocks, while numerous 19th century buildings remain as Listed Buildings in the nucleus of the town, notably on Wood Street, High Street and Moxon Street (i.e. HER MLO78595 & MLO78787).

4.2.8 During the period between the production of the 1898 and 1914 OS maps the area of the site was subject to systematic planned development and land re-organisation driven by the county and town councils. The 1914 OS map (Fig. 4) depicts the progress of this development, which necessitated the demolition of Lawn House and the truncation of Victoria Lane. In their place a series of parallel roads extending perpendicular (south-west) to the High Street has been established, including Normandy Avenue, Fitzjohn Avenue, Bedford Avenue and Milton Avenue. These streets are almost largely lined with semi-detached houses, although the assessment site is depicted as a vacant plot on the corner of Normandy Avenue and High Street. A series of council papers and correspondence (HALS ref. Official D/EBz/O.5) record that the site of the new Court House had been fixed within this phase of development in January to February 1913. The courthouse was designed by Urban. A. Smith, the county surveyor for Hertfordshire, for which position an application dated 1875 is archived in HALS (HALS ref: QS/Misc/B/112/4/c), who designed Watford Police Station in 1888 (MHT13693) and is associated with works carried out at Hill End Asylum (HALS ref: HM1/PI/1/19). Urban A. Smith drew up draft plans by the 22nd February 1913 (Fig. 5), although subsequent correspondence indicates questions over capacity and facilities and the design was clearly altered to the surviving layout visible today. The court house is first depicted on the 1935 OS map (Fig. 6), on a footprint closely comparable to the present day though small extensions have been added at a later date.

5 THE BUILDING

Exterior

5.1 As noted, the building occupies a corner plot of land with the principal north-east elevation fronting onto High Street (Plate 1). This has a central six-bay block rising over two storeys to a hipped, peg-tiled roof, topped by a decorative timber cupola with a swept, leaded roof. The walls are constructed of red brick laid in English bond with occasional darker headers scattered throughout, all relieved by decorative stone dressings.

5.2 A heavy, central Portland stone door-case frames the principal entrance. Tuscan columns support a moulded, pedimented entablature, which is inscribed with the date 1916. Two heavy oak doors each have four heavy bolection-moulded panels, originally varnished but now weathered back to the timber. The doorway is flanked at ground floor level by tall sash windows of sixteen-over-sixteen form with fine, flat-gauged brick arches and Portland stone sills.

5.3 The ground and first floors are divided by a heavy string course extending at door pediment level. This is flush with the brickwork but has a slightly decorative drip mould and is inscribed with stylised lettering 'COURT HOUSE'.

There are five six-over-six sash windows at first floor level with gauged arches as below, while a heavy box-cornice carries the roof. Cast-iron downpipes with decorative hoppers form the only other embellishment. Modern accretions include a ramp for disabled access to the main entrance with typical 1980s tubular handrails, all painted bright red, which presumably replaced a flight of steps.

5.4 On the road frontage, the building has been given added symmetry with small single-storey side pavilions with Portland stone string courses and ramped parapets. These draw the eye from less symmetrical recessed elements on both sides. To the north, a short stretch of high wall, with similar stone ramping and a pair of robust gate piers, topped by large ball finials partly obscures a large flat-roofed block without windows. The gate led into the original side yard, latterly further secured by modern protective security railings set above the walls. On the south side of the building, a further small entrance block adjoins the pavilion on this side, behind which a lower, rear wing has a hipped roof.

5.5 This façade, which fronts onto Normandy Avenue is much more dynamic in construction and demonstrates that the main frontage is only a single room in depth, concealing a much larger parallel rear range which houses the principal court room (Plate 2). On this elevation the higher gable end of the court room is slightly corbelled out and has a central end-chimney stack which is mostly obscured by the lower hipped roofed element noted above. This is of three bays and constructed in identical style to the main frontage, with large sash windows below gauged arches and a heavy box cornice. Adjoining this to the east is a secondary entrance which is also of some pretence, having an eight-panelled oak door beneath a projecting Portland stone hood resting on simple scrolled console brackets. The little flanking pavilion is similarly entered through an adjoining doorway, but this appears to be a modern insertion, giving direct access to the first floor court room via a staircase. Above the ramped parapets of the pavilion and the side door, the string course of the main frontage wraps around the sides of the building.

5.6 The structure is enclosed on this side by a low boundary wall of contemporary brick which stands on a decorative plinth of stone or composite material. Where the wall has been partially demolished the brick is exposed, showing it to be an early 20th century 'ATCO' brick with a serrated frog. More recent modification is visible to the west where a high wall has been constructed to provide secure access into a small yard, presumably for the delivery of prisoners. Large double steel doors give vehicular access, while an original door of 1916 has been repositioned in the area adjoining. This area would originally have given independent access to the magistrate and court officials.

5.7 The little yard thus created is fairly constricted and opens against a set of single-storey ranges which house the original magistrate's chamber, domestic rooms and cell blocks. From here a limited view of the rear face of the court room range is afforded, where large windows with elliptical gauged brick heads lie below corbelled-out eaves. The windows themselves were boarded over at the time of the survey and so are described from the interior.

5.8 The rear ranges are fairly plain but retain a Portland stone string course beneath ramped Portland stone topped parapets as elsewhere. The windows are mostly of sash form, but vary in detail, as described below.

5.9 The north-west side elevation is similarly asymmetrical but nevertheless replicates the standard repertoire of motifs. As on the south, the blank gable-end of the court room range rises over everything else. A small, plain block to the west has a domestic entrance with an eight-panel door and is lit as on the opposing façades. Further to the west, the cell block is pierced by small two-over-two sash windows with external security bars but also dressed with the same string course as seen elsewhere. The cell block has been extended in later brick, probably in the 1980s. Otherwise, little else is of note, except a metal staircase descending to a small basement boiler room.

Interior

5.10 Internally, the building is divided on purely functional and logical lines into two distinct areas, separated by the main central court room. One side was dedicated as a public space, with private rooms on the opposing side of the building, dedicated to the magistrate, court officials and prisoner accommodation. Rooms have been given numbers for ease of description and are shown on Figs. 7-8.

Ground floor

5.11 Room GF01 comprises the main public entrance vestibule, given access via double doors on the east through a small draught lobby (Plate 3). The doors preserve the original figured oak appearance and are plain-panelled on their internal face, though set in a moulded decorative frame with robust bolt and locking bars for security. The lobby is also of timber and glazed, now painted blue, but clearly originally varnished like the doors. The glazing is mostly of textured glass with heavy glazing bars typical of the period, but the original inner doors have been replaced with modern plastic.

5.12 The vestibule, which formed a gathering place for the public, is floored in linoleum over probable terrazzo. The walls are of plain, painted masonry but with an integral impressed staff-moulded skirting and dado rail to provide a minimal decorative relief. In addition there is an applied picture rail which frames a deep moulded cornice in Baroque style. The space is lit from the east by two nine-over-nine sash windows with institutional sash chains and set in recessed plain surrounds. Double panelled doors on the west give access to the principal court room (Court 1; GF06). These are of softwood, now all painted, with replacement upper glazing. Two similar doors lie on the north, each with eight panels, one leading to a ladies' WC and the second to a rear vestibule giving access to a gents' WC and staircase. The ladies' WC (Room GF02) is housed within the little flanking pavilion noted above and is lit by an eight-over-eight sash window on the east with a second smaller sash on the north.

5.13 The rear vestibule (Room GF03) continues the same motifs with impressed skirting and dado rail. Doors lead to the gents' WC and a small store along with a small cupboard. Within the store the original paint finishes appear to survive and include shades of caramel and green.

5.14 From Room GF01, an archway on the south leads via three steps to a secondary corridor (Room GF04) where a door opens into the main court room. Further access is given by the side entrance from the exterior, and to the south-

east range, which formed Court 2 (Room GF07). The principal staircase would once have been exposed, but has been enclosed to give separate access to the upper floor and final court room (Court 3). Instead a single small office occupies the space nearby, but is plain and unadorned (Room GF05).

5.15 Court 1 (Room GF06) forms the main body of the building and is laid out in a conventional manner, with a high dais for the magistrate at the southern end, a lower tier fronting this for the recorders and a narrow court room floor, distinguished by parquetry dividing tiered seating forming the public gallery (Plate 4). All is constructed on cosmetic timberwork with low brick bearer walls, except for the dock on the western side which stands on a solid brick platform. Most seating appears to have been fixed benches, with evidence of rails and balustrades providing further demarcation, but all of this has been stripped out. The room is lofty, and decorated with high, vertically planked softwood wainscoting beneath a decorative dado rail, articulated by pilasters which extend to full-height where they support moulded capitals and the ribs of the ceiling structure. The capitals preserve a fine continuous cornice and enriched moulded entablature. The ceiling is an elliptical barrel-vault, under-boarded and pierced centrally by decorative cast-iron ventilation grilles. Light is provided from the west by four large windows with cambered arches. These are of casement form with a secondary iron-framed inner glazing system, all adjusted by means of a system of automatic openers, which when deployed, would operate both inner and outer glazing simultaneously. Some attractive scrolled bronze or brass handles survive at high level.

5.16 Varnished timber doors, all of eight-panelled form lead to various rooms on either side, which are described below. Some later modification to the original form of the court room is visible, including the addition of a secondary lobby to the rear of the public gallery, but otherwise little change is discernible to its original form.

5.17 Court 2 lies to the south-east (Room GF07) and occupies the lower range on this side (Plate 5). This is given access from both the east and west and likely formed a subsidiary court from the outset, perhaps a juvenile court which was clearly intended on the preliminary plans (Fig. 5), reinforced by the generous proportions of the windows and the fact that they were given secondary, internal glazing. These lie on the south and comprise tall sixteen-over-sixteen sashes with large-paned inner casements, these of eight large panes (Plate 6). The lower outer sashes mostly retain original textured glass for privacy. Most joinery is heavily moulded, with a high, moulded skirting board, pilasters with cornice and a coved ceiling, decorated with a heavily moulded inner frame, now obscured by a modern suspended ceiling. The doors, as elsewhere are of eight panels. A chimney breast projects slightly on the north side with grilles at high and low level indicating the presence of a ventilation or air-blown heating system rather than the traditional open hearth.

5.18 The door on the west leads to a corridor extending along the west side of the main court room and to the rear. This is divided by a number of doors creating distinct spaces. To the south are lavatories for the court officials (GF09), the magistrate's chamber (GF10) and adjoining WC (GF10a). The adjoining space includes corridor GF11 with a kitchen or former sitting room (GF12). A metal-lined door with spy-hole forms a firm demarcation with the prisoner accommodation.

5.19 External access is given by a door at the south end of Corridor GF08. This is of eight panels with a small hatch cut for security, though this door has been superseded by the creation of the rear yard which provided an additional lobby from the street. The corridor is mostly plain with a moulded timber skirting board and decorative plaster cornice.

5.20 Two opposing doors lie to the north, both of similar eight-panel form. One leads east onto the dais of the court room, while the second door leads to the magistrate's chamber (GF10), thus providing a very short transition. The former magistrate's room (GF10) is fairly plain but surviving joinery includes the skirting board, window frames and picture rail. The ceiling may be modern as there is no evidence for a decorative cornice as seen elsewhere. Two windows on the north are both now of one-over-one form but retain proper sash cords and clear evidence to suggest modification from an earlier twelve-over-twelve form. They both retain Fitch patent catches. A chimney breast on the north appears to be blocked and no chimney-piece survives, although the skirting board is continuous and it is not clear if there was ever a fireplace in this position. The small *en-suite* WC (GF10a) appears to retain the original Royal Doulton sink and lavatory pan. A dado rail survives here and possibly once extended around the main room. A small casement window lights the WC.

5.21 To the north, Corridor GF11 gives access to Room GF12, a former recreation or sitting room, though it appears that the room and corridor were once consolidated and gave direct access to the court room. The room retains its original windows on the west, comprising twelve-over-twelve sashes, and in addition the original fireplace survives in a plain, but attractive green ceramic-tiled chimney-piece (Plates 7 and 8). The existing ceiling is modern and has partially destroyed the original plaster picture rail and cornice, of which fragments can be seen.

5.22 The final stretch of the corridor (GF13) gives access directly to the dock though a sliding panelled door (Plate 9). This part of the corridor, in effect a small lobby is demarcated by two domestic doors to the north and south, which have both been lined with metal and given spy-holes. The adjoining area, reserved for the processing of prisoners is altogether much more spartan in character than the more domestic parts of the building. The walls are of exposed, painted brick, though this differs on the opposing west wall of the lobby which would have been visible from the court room when the door was slid back, and is properly plastered.

5.23 To the rear, two cell blocks are given access from an L-shaped corridor divided by a short flight of steps. Immediately to the rear of Corridor GF13, lies the west cell block (GF15) which now contains two holding cells, a lavatory and an external doorway (Plate 10). However, there has clearly been comprehensive remodelling from its original form. Neither cell has a window, while only one was latterly retained in use, having a single modern steel door with spy-hole and access hatch. To the east is a possible bathroom lit by a two-over-two sash window. This area retains a door of four flush panels. It is fairly robust, set in a cambered arched aperture, and may have lead to an original cell, while all other doorways are clearly later or inserted.

5.24 The second accommodation area (GF16) is reached by the short flight of steps. Here, five cells retain their modern steel doors, though much modification from the original form is evident. The corridor is lit by a sash window on the west of eight-over-eight form and on the east of two-over-two form. Three cells on the north are housed in the extension and again are windowless, while two earlier cells on the south are narrower but with the same later steel doors. The east room houses a WC.

First floor

5.25 The first floor is now reached from a staircase at the north end of the building in Room GF03. The staircase is enclosed at ground floor level but at upper level (FF01) comprises a simple balustrade with square newels and stick balusters to a spacious landing (Plate 11). This is lit by six-over-six sash window on the west and a three-over-six sash window on the north.

5.26 The principal room at this level comprises Court 3 (FF02), which occupies four of the six bays in the main street-frontage range (Plate 12). The room is lit from the east by four, six-over-six sash windows set in decorative surrounds but otherwise is fairly plain with modern replacement fire-doors and secondary glazing. Neither cornice nor other joinery survives apart from a simple moulded skirting board. A canted chimney stack is expressed in the south-west corner.

5.27 Originally, access was given to this room by staircases at either end; that to the west was the main stair, but was latterly enclosed to give separate access from the street. Now it includes a large landing at first floor level (FF03). The staircase itself rises with quarter- and half-pace landings within the two southern bays of the main frontage and is of simple form with plain square newels and fat square balusters, as its companion.

Roof

5.28 The roof space of the main street frontage range was given access through a ceiling hatch in Room FF02. This consists of softwood collar-rafter trusses, the rafters rising to a ridgeboard at the apex. To the rear, horizontal sarking boards are visible, while the attic is floored in similar materials. A walkway and hatch to the west give access over the main court room.

5.29 The base of the cupola is visible, all enclosed with boarding and given access through a small two-panel door. It houses a ventilation fan in the base and above the softwood construction of the cupola is visible, with apertures enclosed with metal mesh.

5.30 The roof over the court room includes metal trusses at bay intervals, comprising T-section pieces, secured with bolted base-plates (Plate 13). One length is marked 'LONDON N'. The remaining construction is of softwood. Two robust purlins are visible in each pitch, over which slender, regularly-spaced rafters are notched, these rising to a ridgeboard. The purlins have splayed and tabled scarf joints at intervals. As with the area to the east, sarking boards are visible to the rear, while the north and south gables are of exposed salmon-pink Fletton brickwork. The construction of the barrel-vaulted ceiling of the court room is also exposed, though the timberwork is infilled with modern insulation material. The construction is of longitudinal purlins or ribs with short connecting pieces.

Basement

A small basement occupies a single room beneath earlier part of the northern cell block and housed the original central heating boiler. It is now a small plain space with exposed painted brickwork all round. There are two buttresses on the north and an aperture for a former cellar light, which marks the original end of the range, before the extension of the cell-block above. It now houses electrical equipment.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Technical analysis of the court house illustrates a good and solidly-built institutional building, laid out on functional and logical lines, with attention to the needs and process of the court, and the separation of the various components and personnel. Unusually, it was constructed in 1916 to the designs of the county surveyor Urban A. Smith, at the height of World War One, when the building industry had effectively ceased other than for military-related purposes, and when materials were in short supply. Yet efforts were still made to provide decoration and there appears to have been no economy of materials, with consistent and robust joinery and dressings within. Stylistically it is typical of the period and anticipates the neo-Georgian style of construction which became prevalent in the 1920s, comparable for example to the Elizabethan School opposite, but retaining elements of the older Queen Anne Revival with its baroque shaped parapets, heavy cornices and the cupola. It is, however a very modern building, of Fletton brick with red-brick dressings, using both iron and timber in equal measure.

6.2 Internally, the building is arranged logically in order to follow the processes of legal administration and the dispensation of justice. Members of the public entered through the main entrance from High Street the side entrance and were limited to this side of the building, while the court-room, as well as providing the hub of the building also divided the administration and prisoner accommodation so that the two elements never mixed. Prisoners presumably entered through the high-walled yard to the north, though these arrangements may have been altered when delivery by vehicle required the creation of a new, walled yard to Normandy Avenue. The cell blocks were also extended at the same time. The magistrate and court officials had their own entrance from Normandy Avenue.

6.3 The main court room is theatrical in layout, with the components of the court well-delineated. The magistrate occupied the dais with the recorders below and the public gallery in tiered seating in classic British court fashion. Consistent light, security and ventilation is provided by ingenious double casement windows. The smaller court room to the south probably always formed a subsidiary to its larger counterpart.

6.4 Within the administrative area, status is well expressed in materials and location. The magistrate had a well-appointed chamber with en suite sanitary facilities, while the prisoner accommodation is basic and unadorned.

6.5 The first floor occupies a substantially smaller footprint with only one working space which latterly formed a third court room, given direct access from

the exterior. It is unlikely that this room originally served this function, and more likely that it was used for administration or storage.

6.6 Alteration is evident in several areas consistent with the need to upgrade facilities and to keep pace with changing institutional standards. The cell blocks appear to have been fundamentally altered from their original disposition to create more room, while all original cell doors were replaced with newer models. The principal staircase was also boxed in and provided with a new separate entrance on the south-east giving access to Court 3.

6.7 Some original fixtures and fittings have been lost over time including possible further fireplaces as well as all doors at first floor level. More recent removals include fixtures and fittings within the main court room such as the benches, balustrades and other ephemeral details, although it is not known if these were original to the 1916 build.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, Greater London Historic Environment Record and Barnet Local Studies and Archives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Rajesh Patel (Regent Lodge Ltd.) for funding the work and for his assistance on site, and Mr Stuart Wighton (Wighton Architects Ltd) for assistance.

AS is would also like to thank Ms Melanie Millward of the Greater London Historic Environment Record.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Sandy Kidd of English Heritage GLAAS

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

SMR	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
MLO61070	Centroid TQ 2501 9639	High Street: Queen Elizabeth's Girls School. Excavation "to rear of school grounds" by R. Walker in 1972 produced nineteen flint cores and other objects including arrow heads which may have been discarded rejects. Identified by "an expert at Verulam Museum". Archaeological Report Form states that only information is a press cutting in Barnet Museum, and finds with HADAS.
Roman		
MLO16370	TQ 2460 9650 (point)	A Bricked up Roman well discovered during building extensions in 1931. * Natural not applicable *
MLO25925	TQ 2464 9645 (point)	High Street (No. 58). Roman pottery sherds were recovered during the course of the excavation.
MLO16398	TQ 2457 9649 (point)	High Street (No. 68). Excavation produced evidence of Roman occupation including a wall running from the shop premises across the yard, a plain glazed roman jug about 14inches in height and a bricked up Roman well. * No record of natural *
Medieval		
MLO71854	TQ 2450 9640 (point)	HIGH ST. The village lay around the church of St John the Baptist (SMR 222005) with the market held in front. Often referred to as Chipping Barnet.
MLO79102	TQ 24552 96465 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) Church of St John the Baptist TQ 2496 10/25 1.2.50 (Formerly listed as Parish Church of Chipping Barnet) II* GV 2. Altered extensively in circa 1873-5 by William Butterfield, the Church incorporates the mid 15th century building as its double north aisle. Flint with stone dressings in bands and chequerwork. Imposing west tower. Timber fleche by Traylen. Interior plastered. Nave roof double framed collar-braced with closely spaced scissor-braced rafters. Roof to 15th century building shows a flat panelled ceiling. Font cover, altar and reredos of stone and Purbeck marble by Butterfield (1880-82). Elaborately carved pulpit and unique set of carved pew-ends by Traylen. Organ by Hill circa 1876. Ravenscroft Chapel in south aisle contains fine C17 alabaster effigy of Thomas Ravenscroft, a local benefactor. Glass in north and south aisles by Henry Holiday in good Arts and Crafts manner circa 1887-89. Listing NGR: TQ2455296465
MLO60608	TQ 2455 9645 (point)	ST JOHN THE BAPTIST The insertion of a doorway through the east wall of the C15 north aisle of the church was observed by members of Hendon and District Archaeological Society (HADAS) during September 1994. The work revealed a dressed sandstone wall with plaster rendering. This stonework (Reigate stone) was recessed to a depth of 23cm, a skim of plaster covering the rear of the recess, the whole having been later infilled with brick, chalk and stone rubble. This architectural feature may be part of the original C15 church.
MLO16304	TQ 2470 9640 (point)	Chipping Barnet [Unspecified Churchyard]. Decorated & Glazed Floortile Product Of Kilns At Penn, Bucks Found In Anunspecified Churchyard In Chipping Barnet. Possibly St John The Baptist ?See 222005 For Church, 091991 For Other Medieval Tiles From St Johns Church
MLO78278	TQ 24696 96477 (point)	Victors Way, Barnet {Medieval/post medieval burgage plots/rubbish pits}. Probable medieval and post medieval burgage plots, rubbish pits and external surfaces were found during an archaeological evaluation at Victors Way, carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2004. Two evaluation trenches were excavated on land behind The Mitre public house, within the historic core of Barnet. The trenches revealed the presence of of probable medieval deposits associated with burgage plots to the rear of extant late medieval and post-medieval buildings fronting onto Barnet High Street. External surfaces and pits containing domestic rubbish were also recorded. (1)
MLO98226	Centroid TQ 24730 96416	High Street (36-38), High Barnet . A watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 19th - 24th May 2006. Chalk and stone medieval foundations were recorded as well as pottery dated to the mid 14th to mid 15th century. Post medieval foundations were also recorded as well as a well and soakaway. *the natural was recorded at an upper height of 124.90m OD* Updated by R Leggett (3rd May 2007)(1)
MLO1629	Centroid TQ 2472 9634	High Street (Nos 19-25), Chipping Barnet {Medieval yard, medieval/post medieval building}. A hard pebble surface of probable medieval date and

		the foundation of a medieval to post medieval building were found through excavation at 19-25 High Street, Chipping Barnet, by the Hendon and District Archaeological Society in 1990. The surface was interpreted as being a back-yard for cattle and horses. The layer produced a large number of medieval pottery sherds datable to AD 1150 – 1400. Further pottery sherds were recovered across the site. A mortared flint and tile wall footing, thought to represent a foundation base for a timber building, of a style datable to AD 1400 -1700, was also recorded. A concentration of similar flint nodules to those found in the wall footing * Natural London clay was recorded but no depth is cited in the sources *
MLO67826	TQ 2461 9654 (point)	Tapster St (No. 10-12). Natural gravel was cut by a rubbish pit dated to the mid C12th. Several large quarry pits cut the natural gravel, one of which was dated to the 14th Century.
MLO16303	TQ 2450 9650 (point)	High Street. Medieval cooking jar with everted rim in a buff ware with a green slip. Found some time prior to 1965, exact date not known. * Natural does not apply *
MLO16613	TQ 2470 9640 (point)	High Street (Beneath). Medieval steelyard weight with lead core. *Natural not applicable*
MLO16341	TQ 2456 9649 (point)	High Street (No 70). Wattle And Daub Found During Restoration Work And Probably Associated With The Medieval Red Lion Inn
MLO17504	TQ 2459 9648 (point)	High Street (No 74). Lower part of late medieval jug found during digging of shop foundations.
MLO14813	TQ 2460 9647 (point)	High Street (No 76). Base of Medieval red ware jug found in 1960.
MLO60186	TQ 2471 9636 (point)	High Street (No. 29). Several sherds of South Herts Greyware pottery were recovered from the topsoil. * Natural level not quoted *
MLO16342	TQ 2461 9647 (point)	High Street (No. 66). Globular Jug found in 1934 under the foundation of an inn at No. 66 High Street. NB. Source now defunct, no other written source available for further information.
MLO16415	TQ 2450 9651 (point)	High Street (The Bottleneck). Early 14th century shoe dated by the British Museum.
MLO16414	TQ 2456 9646 (point)	Wood St (Chancel Of St Johns Church). A Medieval Decorated Glazed Floortile With A Slip Painted Paschal Lamb Within Two Intersecting Squares. Found In The Chancel During Alterations In 1875.
MLO99133	Centroid TQ 24696 96477	Victors Way, High Barnet, {medieval to post medieval occupation}.An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2005 by AOC Archaeology following the identification of remains in earlier watching briefs and evaluation prior to a development including ground reduction of 2m. Site code VWA05. The earliest evidence on the site were ditches and a post hole dating to the medieval period. One of the ditches may have formed a property boundary. Post medieval features recorded included brick and ceramic drainage systems, a large east to west running ditch, pits of varying size, postholes, stakeholes, garden or yard deposits and a gravel path. In addition there was a 15th to 16th century structure. Occupation was particularly dense during the post medieval period, with extensive numbers of features recorded. Please see (1) for further information.
MLO59181	Centroid TQ 2429 9640	Wood Street, [Victoria Maternity Hospital], Barnet, {medieval ditch and site of Georgian house}. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Hendon and District Archaeological Society prior to planning consent for proposed new hospital buildings on the site. Site code VMH93. Three trial trenches were excavated within the footprints of the proposed structures. An early medieval linear feature was recorded in two trenches, identified as a probable ditch. Medieval pottery sherds, pits and garden features dating to the 18th to 20th century, and remnants of a wing of the Georgian mansion previously on this site, were also recorded. *natural clay and gravel at 128.75m OD* Fore more information see (1-5).
MLO79104	TQ 24368 96470 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) No 32 TQ 2496 10/16 II GV 2. Possibly a mid 16th century timber framed tenement house. Rendered. Two windows. Two storeys. Canted bay to ground storey. Two light wooden casements above. Old tile roof with tall brick stack. Listing NGR: TQ2436896470
MLO78994	TQ 24554 96415 (point)	TUDOR HALL (PART OF BARNET COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION). 1. WOOD STREET 5004 (south side) Tudor Hall (Part of Barnet College of Further Education) TQ 2496 10/36 II GV 2. 16th century altered 19th century. Red brick Hall. Three large modern mullioned windows, 4 lights with one transom. Hexagonal tower at each end. Tile roof behind parapet. Dormer.
Post-medieval		
MLO67828	TQ 2461 9654 (point)	Tapster St (No's 10-12). Medieval pitting on the site was sealed by post-medieval dumping to raise the ground level. This was concentrated to the E of the site suggesting backyard activity behind houses along the Tapster St frontage.
MLO76528	Centroid TQ 2460 9664	Tapster Street,Barnet, EN5. A linear cut greater than 2.3m in width, orientated north to south and running for more than 9.0m. It had a highest level of 121.12m OD, a maximum recorded depth up to 1.65m and was filled by a dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional finds. It probably represents the a Post- Medieval fill. * Natural sand and gravel was recorded at 122.33m OD *

MLO99126	Centroid TQ 24617 96379	Wood Street, [Barnet College], Barnet, {early post medieval property boundary}. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2008 by Archaeology South-East. Site code BCV08. Four trenches were excavated but only one feature of archaeological interest was discovered, which was identified as a possible early post medieval property boundary. This linear feature was aligned with the current and historical property boundaries. There it is probable that this feature is demarcating a tenement to the rear of the street frontage. *Stanmore Gravels recorded at 127.331mOD* For more information see (1).
MLO16615	TQ 2450 9668 (point)	High Street (Midland Bank). A 17th century well with a timber frame and containing some Rhenish glass and stoneware. (1-2) * Natural not applicable *
MLO75802	TQ 2454 9650 (point)	High Street (No 72). The watching brief produced evidence for an 18th century brick cellared building, which was truncating the natural sandy gravel. The building had been repaired with yellow stock bricks and internal partition walls appear to have been built in the 19th century within the cellar. The curvature of the former vaults in the cellars was still visible and the base of the cellar was 2m below street level. In a section to the rear of the site a demolition layer was visible, although it was largely truncated away by the building. The layer dates to the 16th or early 17th century and it contained roof tile, green-glaze pottery, clay tobacco pipe and pebble inclusions..
MLO60187	TQ 2471 9636 (point)	High Street (No. 29). An unusual-shaped pit may have been a soakaway. Finds within it included Borderware, Redware and Cistercian Ware sherds. A brick, tile and flint wall was probably associated with a demolished section of the Red (now Dandy) Lion pub. * Natural level not quoted *
MLO25926	TQ 2464 9645 (point)	High Street (No. 58). An excavation to the rear of The Mitre at Number 58 High Street produced the remains of a Victorian building with earlier construction debris, dated by associated pottery sherds to 17th – 18th centuries. Earlier Medieval and Roman pottery sherds were also recovered.
MLO79007	TQ 24660 96458 (point)	THE MITRE PUBLIC HOUSE . 1. 5004 HIGH STREET Barnet No 58 (The Mitre Public House) TQ 2496 10/29 II GV 2. C17, timber framed. Refronted 19th century and stuccoed. Three window, 2 storey. Double bay window to ground storey. Good etched glass.
MLO78683	TQ 24666 96451 (point)	1. 5004 HIGH STREET Barnet No 56 TQ 2496 10/31 II GV 2. Probably early C17. Timber framed. Stuccoed with modern shop front and carriage entrance on left. Two storeys, one window. Listing NGR: TQ2466696451
MLO78993	TQ 24436 96421 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (south side) No 35 (The Bow House) TQ 2496 10/42 26.9.57 II 2. Late C17, but with early 19th century features to front elevation. Repaired after bomb damage. Rendered with pantiled roof. Two storeys and attic. Ground floor has large bowed multi-paned shop window and door. First floor has four 16 pane sash windows. Five coved wood modillion eaves cornice. The flat topped dormers. All the features were replaced except the door and shop surround. Garage inserted to left. Listing NGR: TQ2443696421
MLO78593	TQ 24470 96460 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) No 10 TQ 2496 10/23 26.9.57 II 2. Early C18. Red brick with parapet and tiled roof. Two storeys, 2 windows, flush framed sashes with glazing bars. Listing NGR: TQ2447096460
MLO79103	TQ 24470 96467 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) No 12 TQ 2496 10/22 26.9.57 II 2. Early C18. Rendered, with tile roof. Two storeys, 2 windows, 19th century sashes. Plain door. Listing NGR: TQ2447096467
MLO78815	TQ 24452 96468 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) Nos 14 and 16 TQ 2496 10/21 26.9.57 II 2. Early C18. Rendered. Two storeys, 2 windows. Listing NGR: TQ2445296468
MLO78589	TQ 24532 96435 (point)	1. WOOD STREET 5004 (south side) No 15 TQ 2496 10/37 1.2.50 II 2. Early C18, but may contain earlier work. Rendered with tile roof. Two storeys, the windows, sashes with glazing bars in 2 storey canted bays. Central pedimented doorcase. The ground floor has 4 Tuscan pilasters carrying a band which crosses the top of the door but is broken by the windows. Steeply pitched roof with tall brick stack. Listing NGR: TQ2453296435
MLO78812	TQ 24532 96435 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (south side) No 17 TQ 2496 10/38 II GV 2. Early C18. Timber framed with brick nogging. Stuccoed with almost flush sashes. Two storeys. In 2 halves each one window wide with flanking door and central first floor window. Sashes with glazing bars. Through passage in centre behind 6 panel door. Tile roof. Included for group value. Listing NGR: TQ2453296435
MLO78594	TQ 24438 96469 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) No 18 TQ 2496 10/20 26.9.57 II 2. Early C18, restored. Rendered with tiled roof. Two storeys, 2 windows, canted bays below, tripartite sashes above. Central pedimented doorway, 6 panel door with 2 glazed panels. All features were restored after severe bomb damage. Listing NGR: TQ2443896469
MLO78590	TQ 24508 96433 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (south side) No 27 TQ 2496 10/40 II GV 2. Altered early C18. Two windows wide with blank recessed panel over central entrance. (Sashed windows with margin panes). Ground storey. One window wide to right of entrance, 2 windows to left. Stucco pilasters

		and plain pediments to all windows on front. Six panelled door - plain fanlight 2 storey with attic in tiled mansard behind parapet. Roughcast. Stair turret to rear. Later 2 storey and one storey addition on right hand side. Listing NGR: TQ2450896433
MLO78992	TQ 24425 96480 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) No 20 TQ 2496 10/19 26.9.57 II 2. Early/mid C18. Red brick with tiled roof. Two storeys and attic, 6 windows, sashes with glazing bars in cambered heads. Doorcase with canopy on brackets, 6 panel door. Three flat topped dormers. All features were restored after severe bomb damage. Listing NGR: TQ2442596480
MLO79100	TQ 24512 96432 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (south side) Nos 19 to 25 (odd) TQ 2496 10/39 II GV 2. Late C18/early 19th century. Three storeys. Four windows with carriage entrance. Stuccoed slate roof with plain overhanging eaves. Double hung sashes with glazing bars. Included for group value. Listing NGR: TQ2451296432
MLO79071	TQ 24635 96470 (point)	1. 5004 HIGH STREET Barnet No 66 TQ 2496 10/26 II GV 2. Late C18 mid 19th century stuccoed front. Double pitch roof. Modern shop front. Three storeys, 4 windows. Modern brick extension at rear, not of special interest. Listing NGR: TQ2463596470
MLO78813	TQ 24298 96401 (point)	VICTORIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL 1. 5004 WOOD STREET (south side) Victoria Maternity Hospital (No 55) TQ 2496 10/46 II GV 2. Three bay C18 house with early 19th century stucco refronting to form 7 bay symmetrical facade. Two storeys. Sash windows with glazing bars. Much flat moulding; drafting to ground storey; framing pilaster strips. Centre bay slightly broken forward under pediment with coupled pilaster porch below. Parapet with cornice. C18 roof with slates. Three storey canted bay on rear elevation.
19th – 20th century		
MLO103640	Centroid TQ 24481 96355	Manor Close off Wood Street/Orchard Road/Marys Lane, [Old Court House Recreation Ground], Chipping Barnet, Barnet, EN5 4ND, 19th Century area used for pasture, a brewery and stables. Recreation ground since 1924. At one time Barnet was part of Middlesex Forest. Throughout the C19th, the land that is now the Recreation Ground and the houses fronting onto Wood Street were owned by the Rumball family. When Sampson Rumball died in 1827 ownership passed to his son Samson Augustus Rumball who leased the plots for pasture, two houses, a brewery and stables. The Barnet Brewery Company traded here intermittently from the C18th until its closure in 1909, and in 1911 the brewery site was offered to Barnet Urban District Council for council offices, who in 1912 purchased the site for £1,000. The Council then purchased the freehold of the old Court House Estate in 1923 and opened the recreation ground on the south side of the gardens in 1924; Barnet Bowls Club was founded here in 1926. The building on Wood Street, which has been Barnet Museum since 1938, was also one of the Rumball properties; for a time it was a private school, Barnet College for Girls, which had closed by 1911. The park has a pond, shrub and flower beds and a fine variety of trees which are marked as a tree trail including black mulberry, honey locust, Persian ironwood, dawn redwood, paper-bark maple, Brewer's weeping spruce, false acacia, Monterey pine, Scots pine, English and red oak, willow-leaved pear. P Taylor and J Cordern, 'Barnet, Hadley and Totteridge: a pictorial history' (1994); LB Barnet leaflet (1)
MLO75359	TQ 24626 96576 (point)	Moxon Street (No. 13-15) and Tapster Street (No. 18-20). A frogged red brick and concrete foundation pad (0.15m thick) was found in Pit 1, along with an earlier foundation composed of frogged 19th or 20th century redbrick (0.47m thick), which stood on top of the foundation pad. To the west of the modern foundation pad was a 0.5m thick pale greyish yellow mortar layer, starting and finishing at the same level, and which is probably the backfill of a foundation trench. * The lowest observed deposit was a soft greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional brick dust inclusions, this may have been a disturbed natural deposit, recorded at a depth of 0.85m - 1.15m OD *
MLO75803	TQ 24626 96576 (point)	Moxon Street (No. 13-15) and Tapster Street (No. 18-20). Three brick cellars that fronted onto Tapster Street frontage were recorded in trench 1. The brick work is all thought to be 19th century in date, although there were several different phases of activity present. A cellar in the north west part of the trench was infilled with demolition rubble and it had a brick drain to the north, which was cut by a later brick-lined cesspit. Another brick-lined cellar in the north east corner of the trench had a tile floor and reused the wall of the cesspit. To the south west there was another brick cellar which was infilled with demolition rubble. It was probably in use at the same time as another brick-lined cesspit to the east of the trench and this was truncated by a brick well. A 19th century brick-lined well was recorded in trench 1. Two brick-lined cesspits were found in trench 1. The brick work indicates they are 19th century in date, but there are clearly different phases of activity. * Natural gravel was recorded between 125.0m – 125.50m OD *
MLO75874	Centroid TQ 2460 9664	Tapster Street, Barnet, EN5. A probable linear ditch cut and fill and a further fill below post- medieval layers but of uncertain date was found

		towards the west of the site. A dump layer was present on the eastern side of the middle of the site, also of unknown date. 19th c and 20th c building/ occupation debris was present on both the western and eastern sides of the site. A chalk floor surface was found to the west of the site and it is thought to be of 19th c or early 20th c date. A masonry basement wall made of pink and yellow brick and concrete foundations indicate a 20th century building on the eastern side of the site. A 20th century construction deposit and hardcore base was also found. 19th and 20th century garden soils was present on both the western and eastern sides of the site. In the middle area of the site a 19th c brick drain and its cut were exposed. The drain was constructed of orangy red slightly frogged brick of 230x100x70mm bonded by beige mortar. It was circular in cross-section with a diameter of 0.5m and an excavated length of 4.5m, running from south-west to north-east. * Natural sand and gravel was recorded at 122.33m OD *
MLO78595	TQ 24374 96468 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) No 30 TQ 2496 10/17 8.8.74 II 2. Early 19th century. Three storeys stucco. Four windows. Slate roof with plain overhanging eaves. Double hung sashes with glazing bars. Carriage door with segmental arch to left of narrow central door. Listing NGR: TQ2437496468
MLO79101	TQ 24335 96409 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (south side) No 53 TQ 2496 10/45 26.9.57 II 2. Early 19th century. Yellow brown brick with hipped slate roof. Two storeys, 3 windows, sashes with glazing bars. Central porch with 4 Ionic columns and plain door in arched head. Listing NGR: TQ2433596409
MLO78591	TQ 24359 96414 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (south side) Nos 47 and 49 TQ 2496 10/44 II GV 1. Circa 1830. Pair of 2 window wide, 2 storey houses, faced in yellow stock brick. Projecting wings with recessed semi-circular headed door. Semi-circular headed windows to ground storey. Central brick chimney stack. Slate roof. Listing NGR: TQ2435996414
MLO79070	TQ 24672 96443 (point) TQ 24672 96443 (point)	1. 5004 HIGH STREET Barnet Nos 52 and 54 TQ 2496 10/32 II GV 2. Mid 19th century. Stuccoed points. No 52. Two storeys, 2 windows wide. No 54. Two storeys, one window wide. Modern shop fronts. Tiled roofs. C17 or earlier timber framing at rear Listing NGR: TQ2467296443
MLO78684	TQ 24520 96600 (point)	1. 5004 HIGH STREET Barnet Nos 114 to 118 (even) TQ 2496 10/4 II 2. Mid 19th century or earlier 3 storey, 4 window wide. Stuccoed. Doric pilastered shop front to Nos 116-118. Modern shop front to No 114. First floor windows altered. Original glazing bars to second floor. Banded at second floor level and with continuous cornice and parapet. Listing NGR: TQ2452096600
MLO78787	TQ 24589 96560 (point)	1. 5004 MOXON STREET, BARNET No 9 TQ 2496 10/5 II 2. Circa 1840. Yellow stock brick house. Three windows, 2 storeys with basement. Central entrance door and blank recessed panel over. Gauged brick arches with curved sashes to ground storey. Good fanlight. Modern door. Low pitch hipped slate roof. Listing NGR: TQ2458996560
MLO78814	TQ 24490 96468 (point)	1. 5004 WOOD STREET (north side) Church House TQ 2496 10/24 II GV 2. Late 19th century. Two storeys 6 bays. Faced in random flint with stone dressings, in a neo-Tudor style. Stone mullion and transom windows and carriage arch in left hand bay. Porch in second bay from left, simple arched doorway. Tile roof with raised gable wall to right surmounted by a Maltese cross. Listing NGR: TQ2449096468
MLO78453	Centroid TQ 2467 9638	The Felix and Firkin Public House, Great North Road, Barnet {19th century? Hotel, Later Public House}. EXTERIOR: Seven-bay front to the street. End bays slightly projecting. Central Corinthian doorcase to centre, with pedimented window above within a stone surround. Rusticated brickwork to ground floor, entrance flanked by bow windows. 9/9 pane sash windows with brick arches and shutters. Modillion cornice. Hopper-heads dated 1930. Left-hand bay has a blind arch in yellow brick at first floor, with a large console beneath, carrying a wrought iron bracket supporting a carved figure of a red lion. Canted corner to south-east with scallop-headed doorcase. Five-bay return elevation with Corinthian doorcase to left-hand bay, next to a projecting square tower, with square windows, capped with a pyramidal roof with finial. Rear elevation arranged on two sides around a courtyard, with arched openings to ground floor (that to the tower is blind, with rusticated voussoirs in yellow brick). 9/9-pane windows to first floor, 3/6-pane windows to second floor. Lower projecting continuation to west. INTERIOR: Ground floor has been much altered already. Fretwork staircase to first floor remains in situ, lit at first floor landing level with a circular skylight with a sunburst effect in blue and yellow glass. Large room to the rear extension retains its decorative plasterwork. HISTORY: This site has a long history of use as a coaching inn, going back to the 15th century, positioned on a major road into London: the earliest reference to an inn on this site is to a messuage, 'late called the Cardinal's Hat and now the Antelope' in 1439. By the later 19th century it had become a 'Masonic, Family and Commercial Hotel'. The site of the coaching inn was truncated in 1901 on the laying-out of Fitzjohn Avenue to the south. It was rebuilt in 1930 by the Meux Brewery, using their in-house architect, William Foster. The prominent carved lion, on the dramatic wrought iron bracket, were re-

		used from the earlier building. The new premises included a banqueting room, two dance halls and a Masonic lodge, in addition to hotel rooms. Despite having had its ground floor changed, it remains a very good example of an inter-war road-house in the Neo-Georgian style, drawing on a wide range of stylistic sources for inspiration. Extensive alterations were carried out in 1985; the ground floor currently (July 2002) being altered. SOURCES: Barnet building control records;. (1-3)
MLO101417	Centroid TQ 24478 96426	Wood Street, (No.29), [Barnet Registry Office], Barnet {Former Early 20th Century Council Offices}. MATERIALS: Red brick with some burnt headers, laid in English bond; lighter red brick dressings; stone dressings; clay tile roof. PLAN: Rectangular plan; 2 storeys high. Interior comprises ground floor vestibule with offices to either side, leading to entrance hall, with stair to left hand side, two further offices to rear of entrance hall. Council chamber and ante-room on upper floor with further offices to rear. EXTERIOR: Symmetrical front (N) elevation of five bays. Stone plinth. Stone doorcase with attached Ionic columns and broken-base segmental pediment bearing carved relief coat of arms. Doorhead with swept moulding, inscribed 'BARNET UD COUNCIL OFFICES' beneath. Recessed aprons to first-floor windows. Timber modillion eaves cornice broken by semi-circular pediment with oculus. Panelled entrance doors. Hipped roof; four tall chimney stacks, one to each side and two to rear, with recessed semi-circular headed panels. Windows to all elevations have gauged brick arches, those to front with keystones; timber multi-pane sashes with exposed boxes. Side (W) elevation has pair of keyed oculi lighting the upper-floor council chamber. Cupola to roof. INTERIOR: Internal porch leads through timber glazed doors to vestibule with wood boards to either side bearing names of civic dignitaries up to 1965; that to the left for Barnet UDC, that to the right relocated from the former borough offices of East Barnet UDC. Elliptical arch through to entrance hall. Timber well stair with close-string and twisted balusters. Panelled double doors with moulded architrave to council chamber. Council chamber has oak dado panelling, moulded plaster wall panels and deep coved plaster ceiling, double doors to ante-room. Ante-room finished in similar manner. Most internal joinery original. Some simple chimneypieces in the lesser rooms, which are otherwise without features of interest. HISTORY: Originally the municipal offices for Barnet Urban District Council, formed in 1894, then in Hertfordshire. A competition was held for the design in 1913; the winning entry was that of Henry Arthur Cheers who designed a number of public buildings. However, WB Chancellor of Lichfield was selected as surveyor in 1914 and produced plans for the final scheme. The building became a registry office after 1965 when Barnet UDC, along with four neighbouring boroughs, were merged into the present London Borough of Barnet. SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: Of special interest as a handsome, well-detailed municipal building in the neo-Baroque style. It is one of only a few unaltered surviving examples of the smaller purpose-built local government headquarters which were built to serve the expanding suburban fringes of late C19 and early C20 London. SOURCES: Pevsner, The Buildings of England, London 4: North, p 170; English Heritage, London's Town Halls, 1999 Barnet Local Studies and Archives (1-2) This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest. (3)
Undated		
MLO78372	Centroid TQ 24806 96380	High Street (No. 16-20a), High Barnet . An archaeological evaluation was conducted by T.Bradley on behalf of PCA between the 4th and 9th May 2005. The evaluation consisted of 5 trenches spread over the area of the proposed development. Maximum depth of excavation was c. 1.4m below ground level. The evaluation found evidence for natural gravels (grading upwards to subsoil) across the steeply inclined site at heights between 125.60m OD and 131.09m OD. Underlying pale clays were exposed in places with heights from 125.05m OD to 131.24m OD. The evaluation found extensive evidence of truncation, disturbance and levelling, in many places removing all or most of the original soil profile. Made ground, frequently with abundant brick and tile fragments was found over most of the site. Only a few archaeological features were present, or have survived, and these are considered to be post-medieval in date, relating to boundaries and outbuildings.
MLO16403	TQ 2458 9648 (point)	High Street (No. 68). Excavation undertaken by HADAS in the Garden of the Old Bull Public House in 1982. This report identifies the absence of archaeological remains within the study area. Updated by R Cummings (4th July 2006)
MLO77415	TQ 24462 96636 (point)	LAND ADJACENT TO 3-5 SALISBURY ROAD, BARNET. No significant archaeological features or finds were discovered

**APPENDIX 2
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET**

Site name and address:	<i>Barnet Court House, High Street, Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 5UJ</i>
County: Hertfordshire	District: <i>LB Barnet</i>
Village/Town: <i>Barnet</i>	Parish: <i>Barnet</i>
Planning application reference:	B/03009/12
Client name/address/tel:	Rajesh Patel (Regent Lodge Ltd.)
Nature of application:	<i>Partial demolition and residential development</i>
Present land use:	<i>Former court house, now empty</i>
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: <i>c. 625m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TQ 2478 9629</i>
Site Code:	<i>AS 1610</i>
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Type of work:	Historic building recording
Date of work:	July 2013
Location of finds/Curating museum:	HALS
Related SMR Nos: -	Periods represented: Early 20 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In June 2013 AS Ltd. undertook historic building recording of the old court house in Barnet. This forms the initial part of a programme of archaeological work including trial trench evaluation which will be the subject of a forthcoming report. In addition, information gained from documentary and cartographic research will be incorporated.</i></p> <p><i>The court house is unusual being constructed in 1916, at a time when little building work was carried out due to wartime material shortages and the limited availability of a workforce. Stylistically it is typical of the period and anticipates the neo-Georgian style of construction which became prevalent in the 1920s. It is well-constructed with consistent and robust detailing common to institutional buildings which drew upon a standard repertoire of materials and styles.</i></p> <p><i>The original layout of the building survives largely intact and reflects the judicial process with the private and public separated by the central hub of the principal court room, itself laid out in theatrical British court style. Alteration is evident in several areas consistent with the need to upgrade facilities and to keep pace with changing institutional standards, but in general remains a well preserved example of an early 20th century institutional building.</i></p>
Author of summary: Tansy Collins	Date of Summary: July 2013

**APPENDIX 3
BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM**

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>Barnet Court House, High Street, Barnet, Hertfordshire</i>					NGR: TQ 2478 9629		
County: <i>Hertfordshire</i>				Museum Collecting Area: HALS			
Site Code: <i>n/a</i>				Project Number: 5367			
Date of Work: May-June 2013				Related Work: TT			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
-		-		11 th June 2013		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
11 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
-							
Architect's Drawings:							
3 sheets A3 drawings annotated							
3 sheets A3 drawings amended							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4361		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	1-8	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

PLATES



Plate 1 North-east elevation of the court house fronting High Street, taken from the north-east (DP 1)



Plate 2 South-east elevation fronting Normandy Avenue, taken from the south-east (DP 7)



Plate 3 Public entrance vestibule (Room GF01), taken from the north-west (DP 16)



Plate 4 Court 1 (Room GF06), taken from the north-west (DP 36)



Plate 5 Court 2 (Room GF07), taken from the north (DP 21)



Plate 6 Double window system on the south-east side of Room GF07, taken from the north (DP 22)



Plate 7 Sash windows on the south-west side of Room GF10, taken from the east (DP 26)



Plate 8 Fireplace on the south-east side of Room GF10, taken from the north-west (DP 27)



Plate 9 Studwork partition on the west side of the central bay of Building 5, taken from the east (DP 22)



Plate 10 West cell block (Room GF15), taken from the north-west (DP 30)



Plate 11 First floor landing of the northern staircase (Room FF01), taken from the north (DP 41)



Plate 12 Court 3 (Room FF02), taken from the north-west (DP 43)



Plate 13 View of the timber and metal roof structure over Court 1, taken from the north (DP 47)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

North-east elevation of the court house fronting High Street, taken from the north-east



DP 2

View of the court house, taken from the north



DP 3

Cupola on the roof of the court house, taken from the east



DP 4

View of the court house, taken from the east



DP 5

Principal entrance on the north-east side, taken from the east



DP 6

Side entrance in the southern pavilion, taken from the south-east



DP 7

South-east elevation fronting Normandy Avenue, taken from the south-east



DP 8

Single-storey south-west block, taken from the south



DP 9

South-east gable of the main court house range, taken from the south



DP 10

Alleyway on the south-west side of the building, taken from the south-east



DP 11

South-west side of the building (centre), taken from the south



DP 12

North-west side of the building, taken from the north-east



DP 13

Typical example of the original rain water hoppers, taken from the north-west



DP 14

Flight of steps leading to the basement, taken from the north-west



DP 15

Basement, taken from the east



DP 16

Public entrance vestibule (Room GF01), taken from the north-west



DP 17

Public entrance vestibule (Room GF01), taken from the south



DP 18

Detail of the impressed dado (Room GF01), taken from the south



DP 19
Room GF04, taken from the south-west



DP 20
Corridor GF04, taken from the north-west



DP 21
Court 2 (Room GF07), taken from the north



DP 22
Double window system on the south-east side of Room GF07, taken from the north



DP 23
North-east door to Room GF07 (GF04), taken from the north-west



DP 24
Doorways at the southern end of Corridor GF08, taken from the north-west



DP 25

The magistrate's room (GF10), taken from the south



DP 26

Sash windows on the south-west side of Room GF10, taken from the east



DP 27

Fireplace on the south-east side of Room GF10, taken from the north-west



DP 28

Metal cell door in the west cell block (Room GF15), taken from the north-east



DP 29

Detail of a metal cell door in Room GF15, taken from the east



DP 30

West cell block (Room GF15), taken from the north-west



DP 31

Example of a typical cell (Room GF15), taken from the north-east



DP 32

North-west cell block (Room GF16), taken from the east



DP 33

WC in the north-west cell block (Room GF16), taken from the south



DP 34

Court 1 (Room GF06), taken from the south-east



DP 35

Example of double-glazed windows on the south-west side of Court 1 (Room GF06), taken from the north-east



DP 36

Court 1 (Room GF06), taken from the north-west



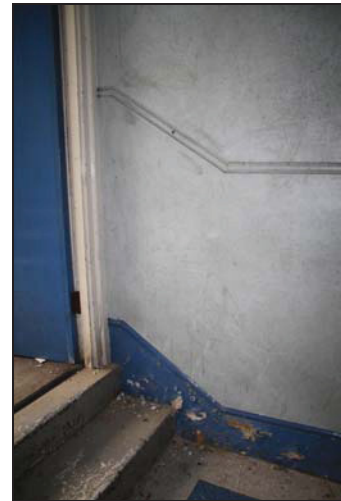
DP 37
Detail showing construction beneath dais at the south-east end of Court 1 (Room GF06), taken from the north-west



DP 38
Public WC and store at the north-west end (Room GF03), taken from the north-east



DP 39
Cupboard in Room GF03, taken from the north



DP 40
Detail of the impressed dado and skirting (Room GF03), taken from the south



DP 41
First floor landing of the northern staircase (Room FF01), taken from the north



DP 42
Sash window on the north side of Room FF01, taken from the south



DP 43

Court 3 (Room FF02), taken from the north-west



DP 44

Roof light in Room FF02, taken from the north-east



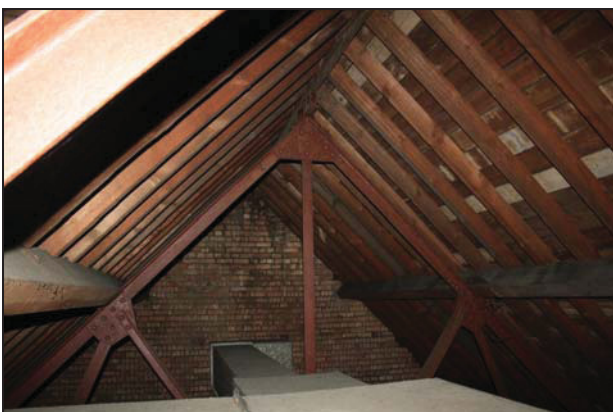
DP 45

First floor landing of the southern staircase (Room FF03), taken from the south-west



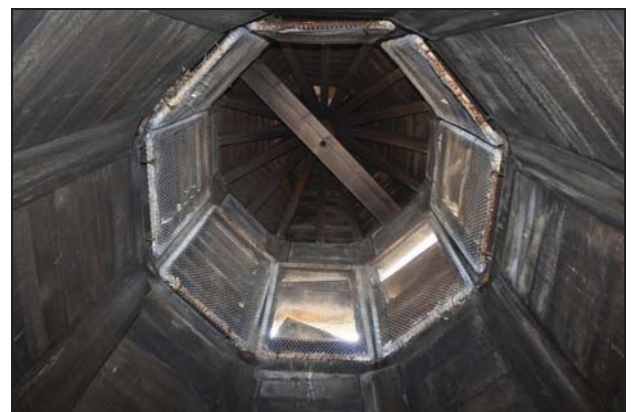
DP 46

View of the timber and metal roof structure over Court 1, taken from the south



DP 47

View of the timber and metal roof structure over Court 1, taken from the north



DP 48

View of the cupola roof, taken from the north-west



DP 49

Ventilation fan housed in the cupola, taken from the west



DP 50

Ventilation fan housed in the cupola, taken from the west



DP 51

Lower timber structure of the cupola, taken from the north-west



DP 52

Panelled hatch giving access to the roof space, taken from the west



DP 53

Window on the south-west side of the main range at upper level, taken from the south



DP 54

South-west side of the main range at upper level, taken from the south



DP 55
Detail of an original door knob (door in GF08),
taken from the north-west



DP 56
View of Corridor GF08 looking towards Corridor
GF11, taken from the south-east



DP 57
Sliding door to Court 1 from Corridor GF13, taken
from the west



DP 58
Blackboard in the corridor to the north-west cell
block (GF14), taken from the south



DP 59
Doorway in Court 1 (GF06) for court staff leading to
Corridor GF11, taken from the north-east



DP 60
Ventilation apertures and fan in the ceiling of Court
1 (GF06), taken from the south-east



DP 61

Ventilation aperture on the first floor landing of the north staircase (FF01), taken from the north



DP 62

View of the south staircase (FF03), taken from the south-west



DP 63

North yard showing entrance from High Street, taken from the south-west



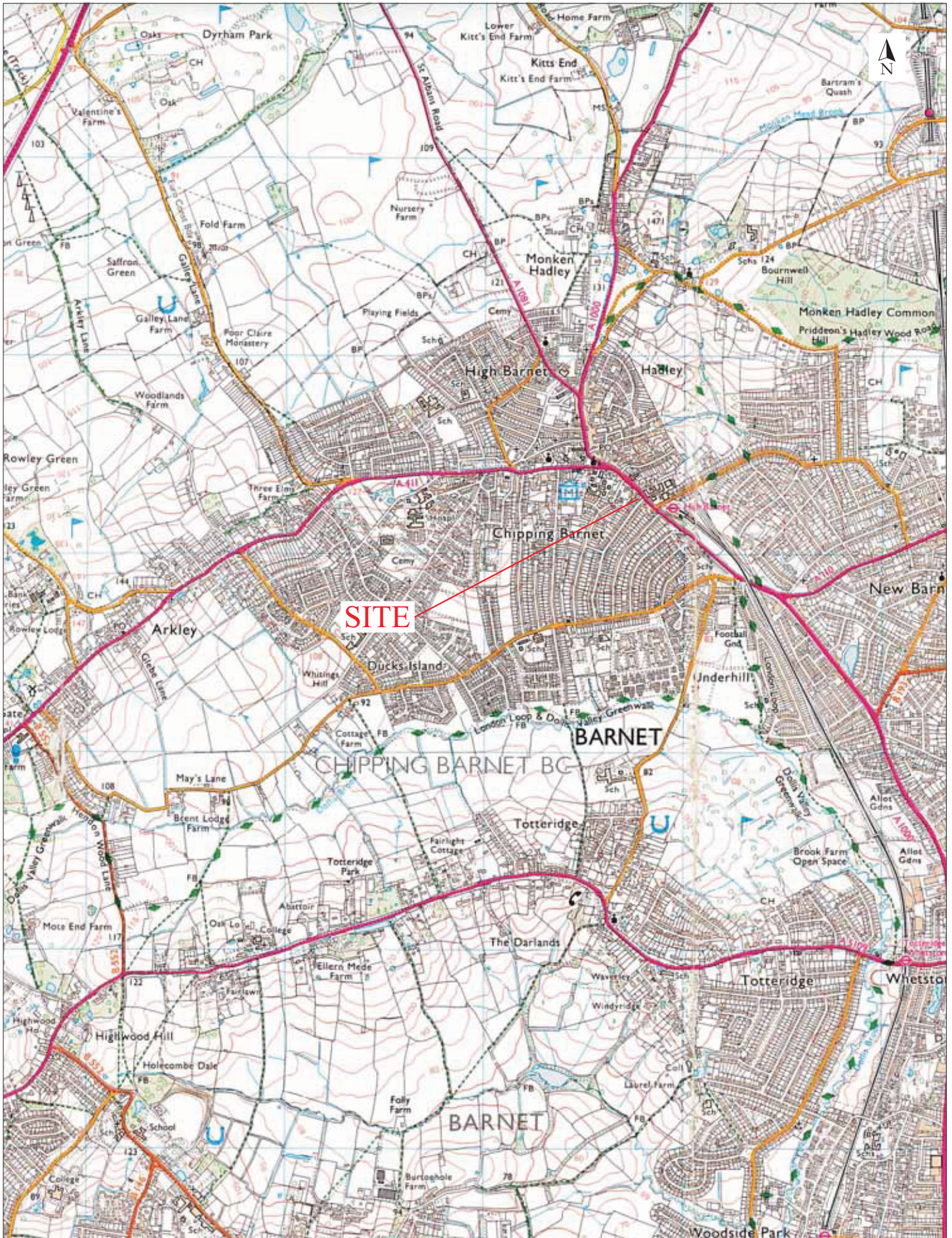
DP 64

Detail showing spy-hole on a door in Corridor GF13, taken from the south



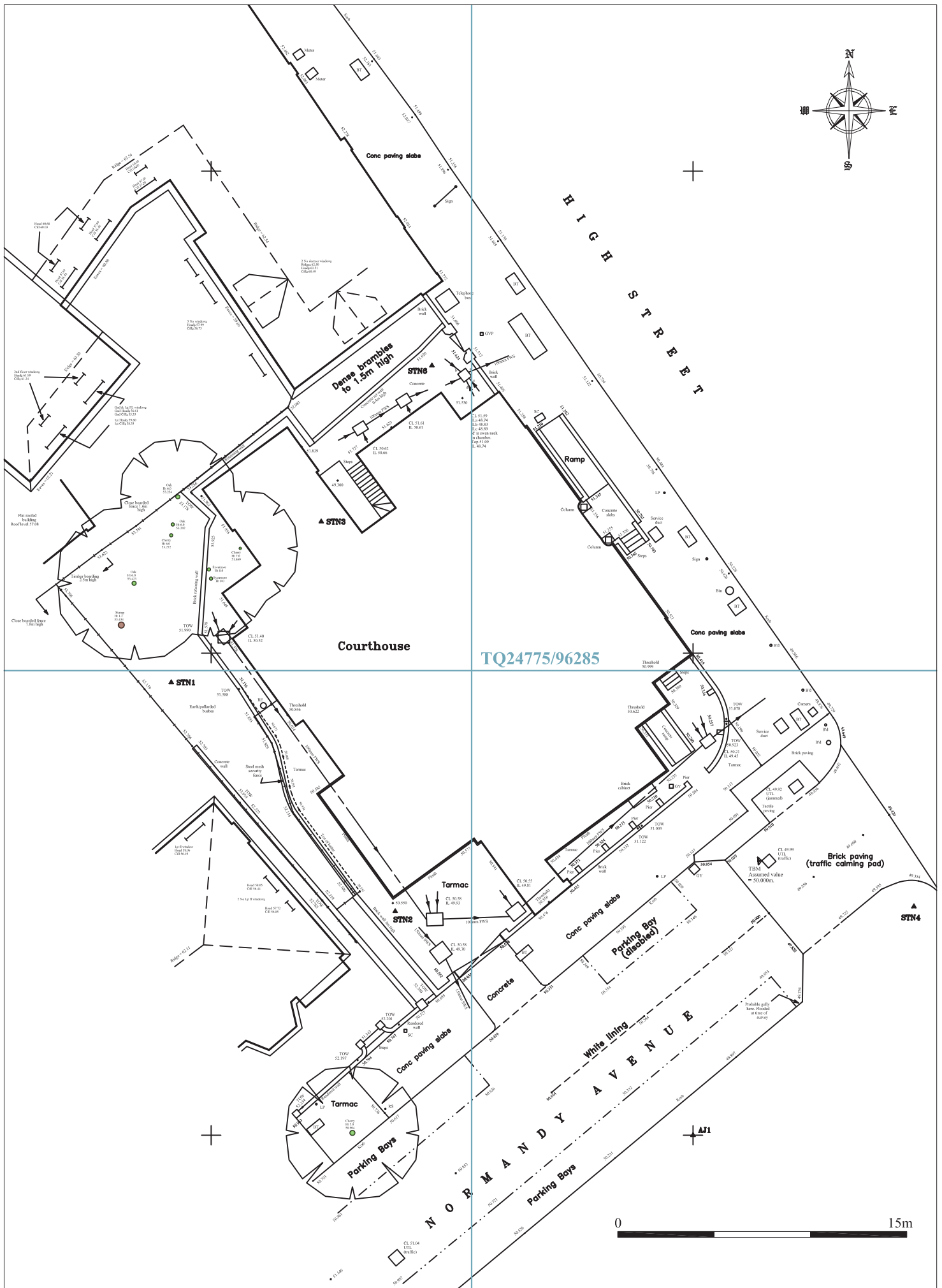
DP 63

Roof structure over the east street front range, taken from the south

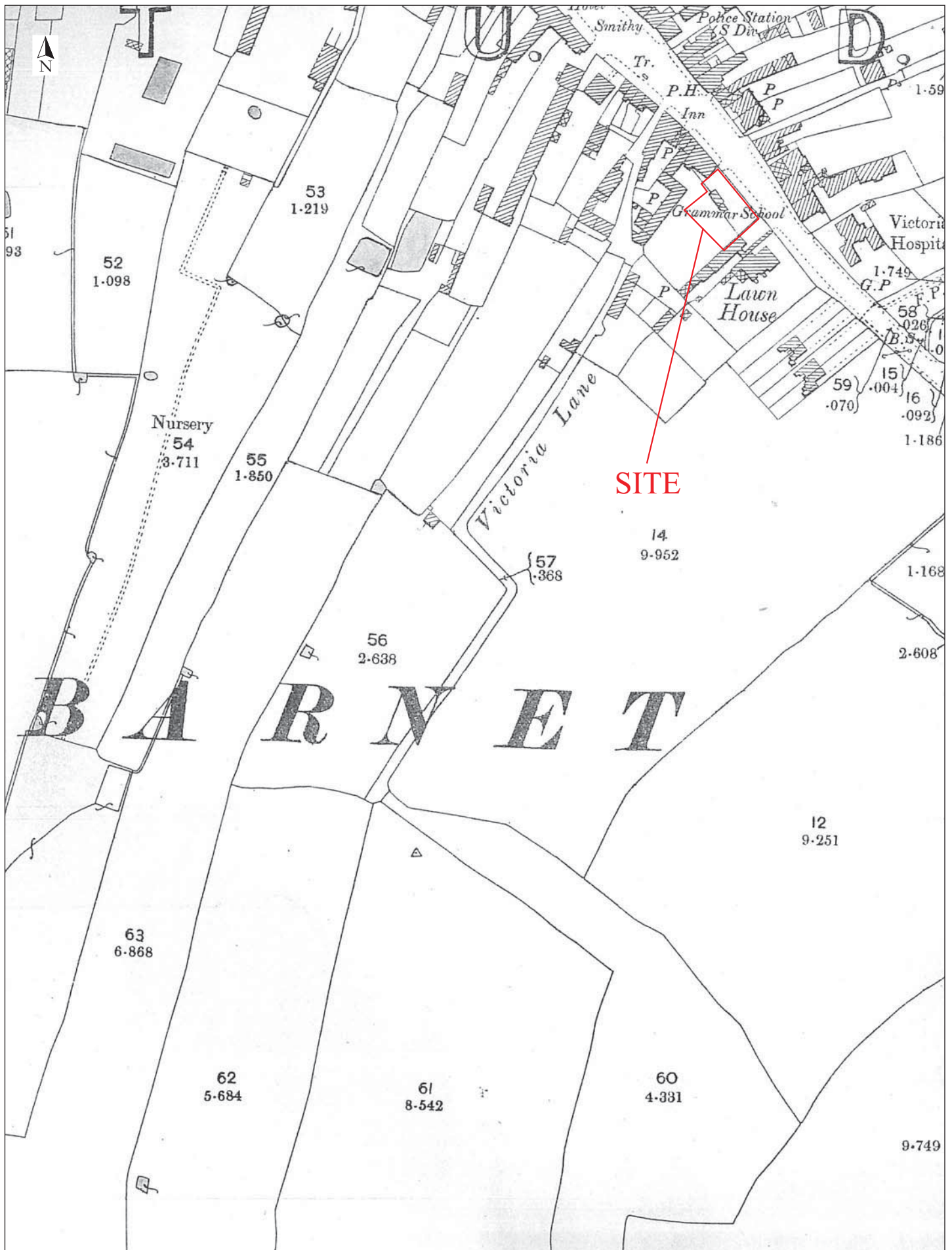


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

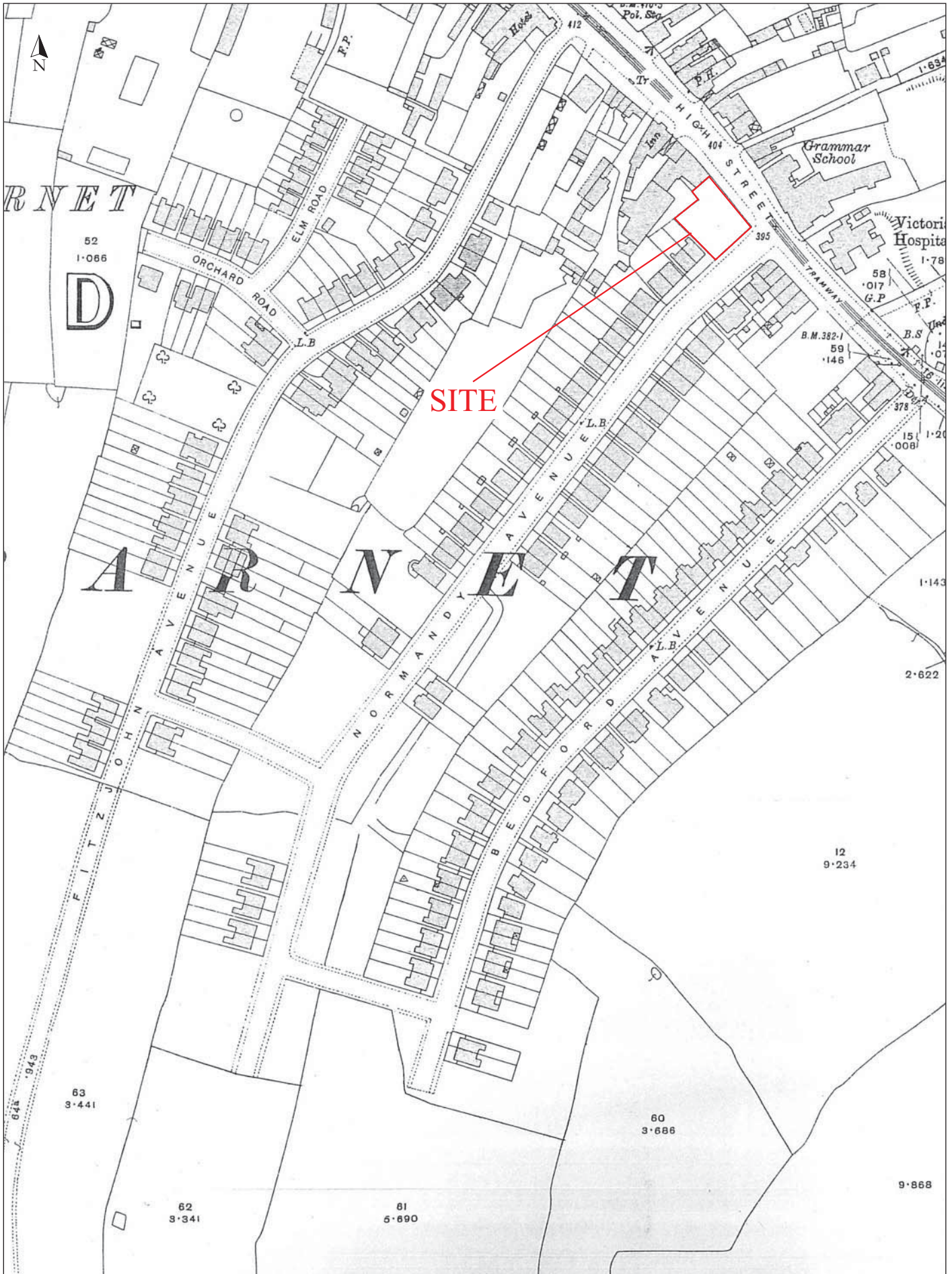


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4



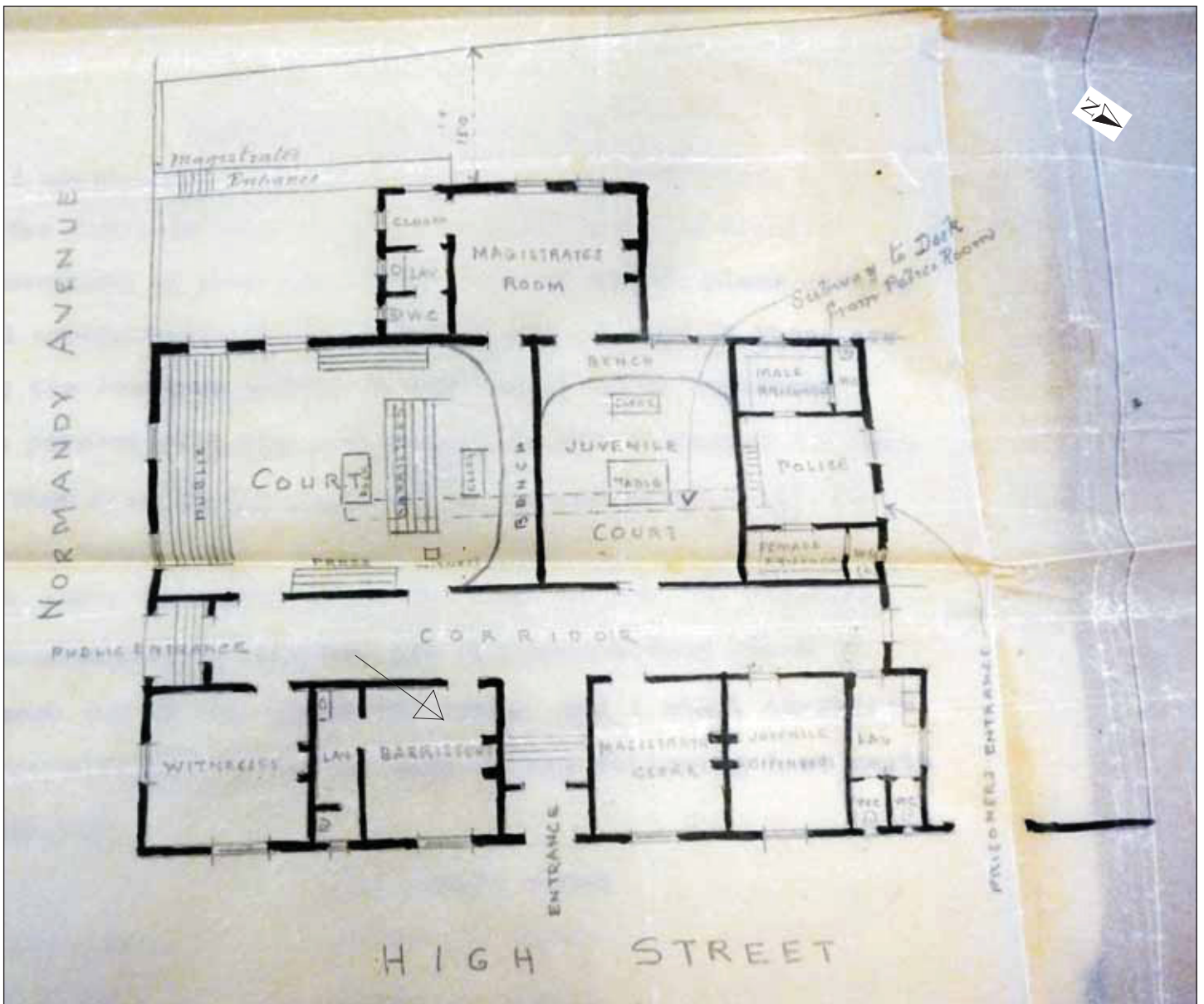
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Fig. 3 OS map, 1898
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

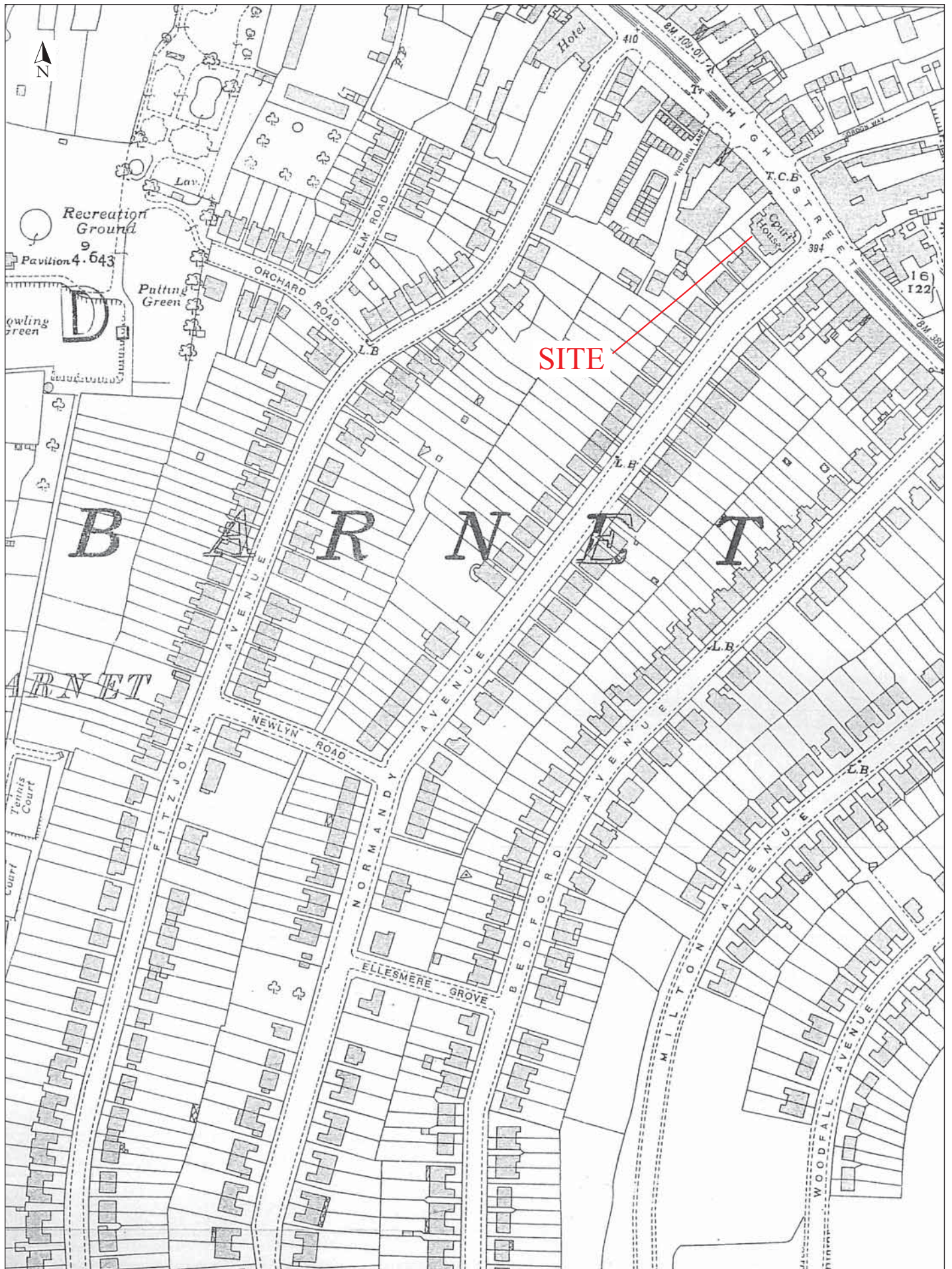


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Fig. 4 OS map, 1914
 Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4

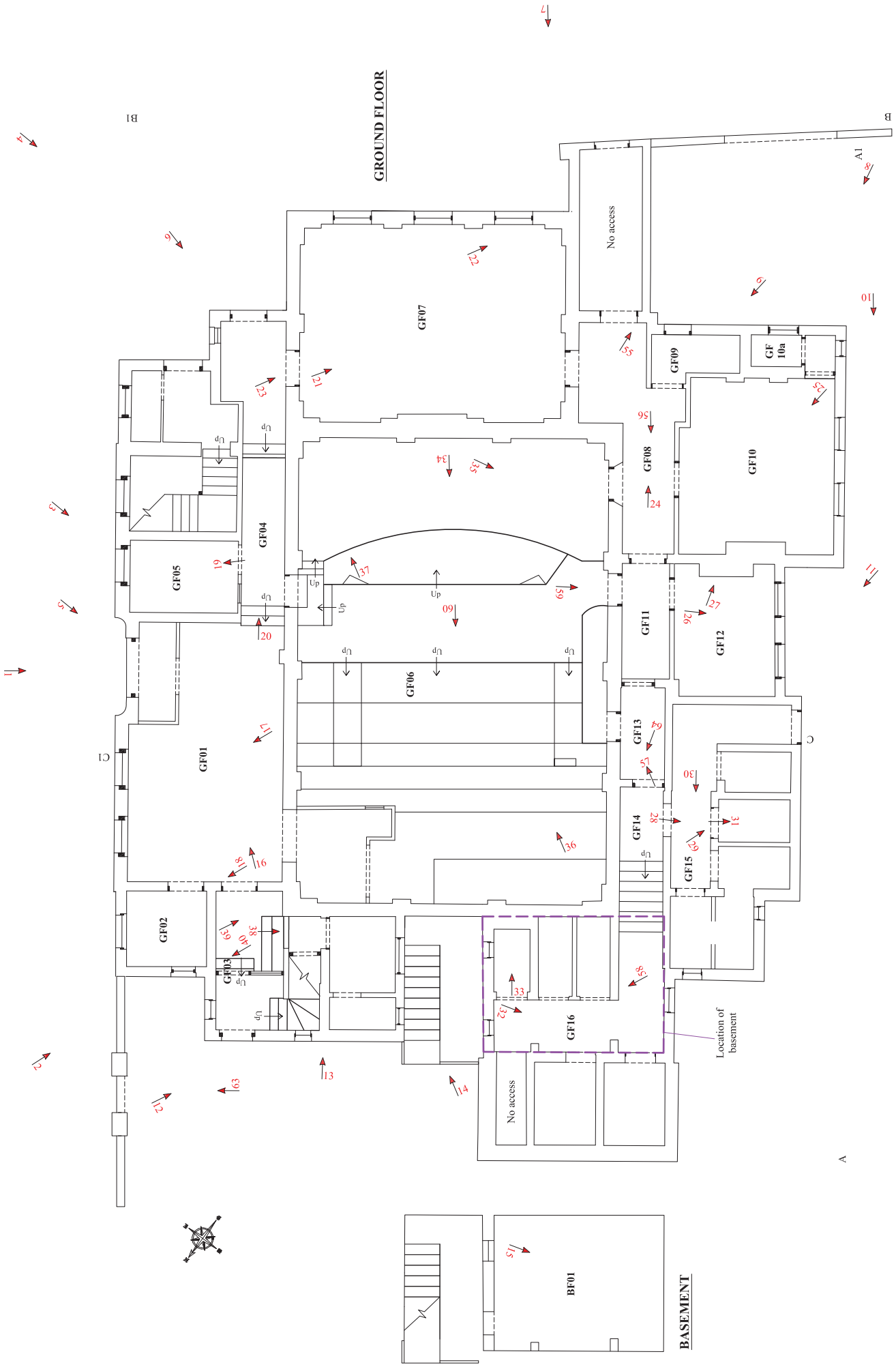


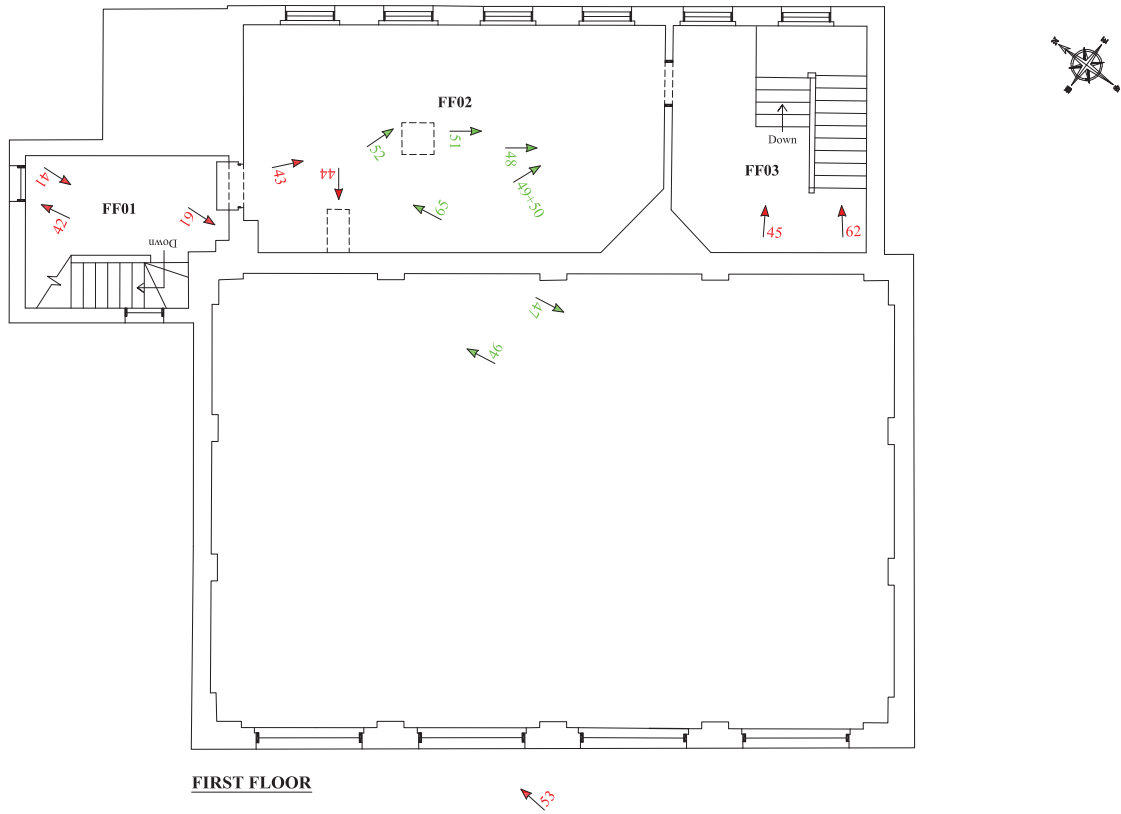
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Architects Draft, 1913
Not to scale



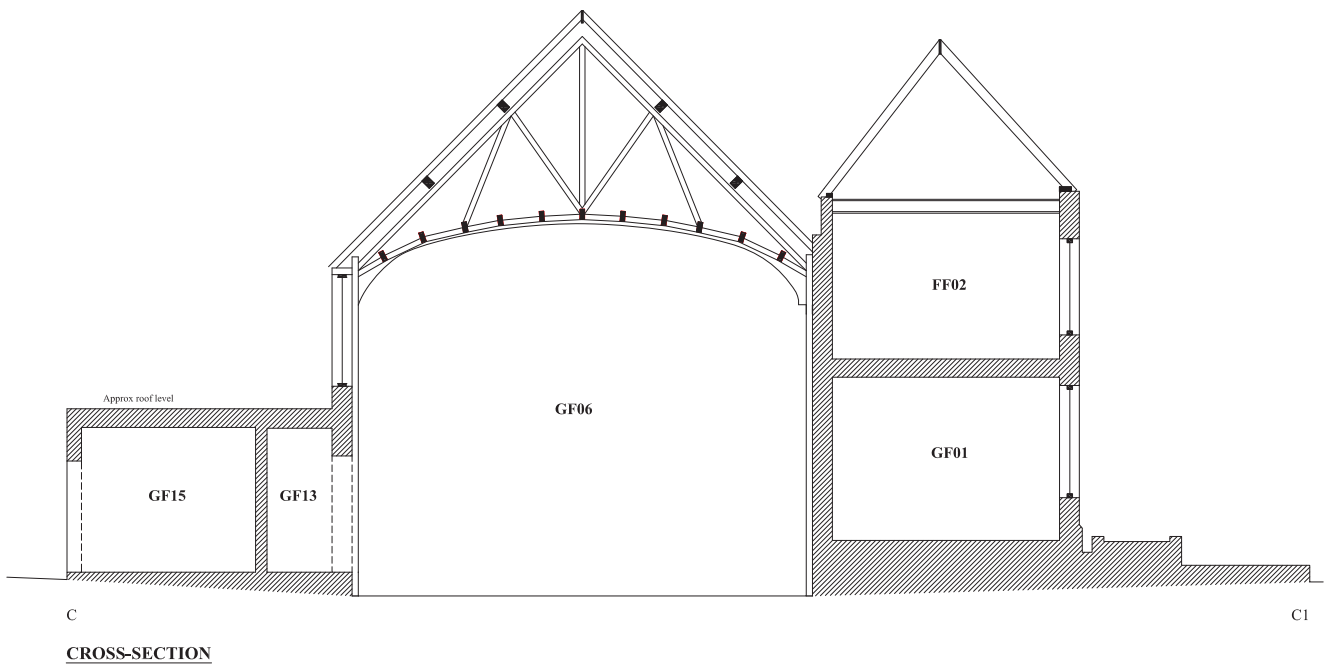
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1935
Scale 25 inch to 1 mile at A4





FIRST FLOOR

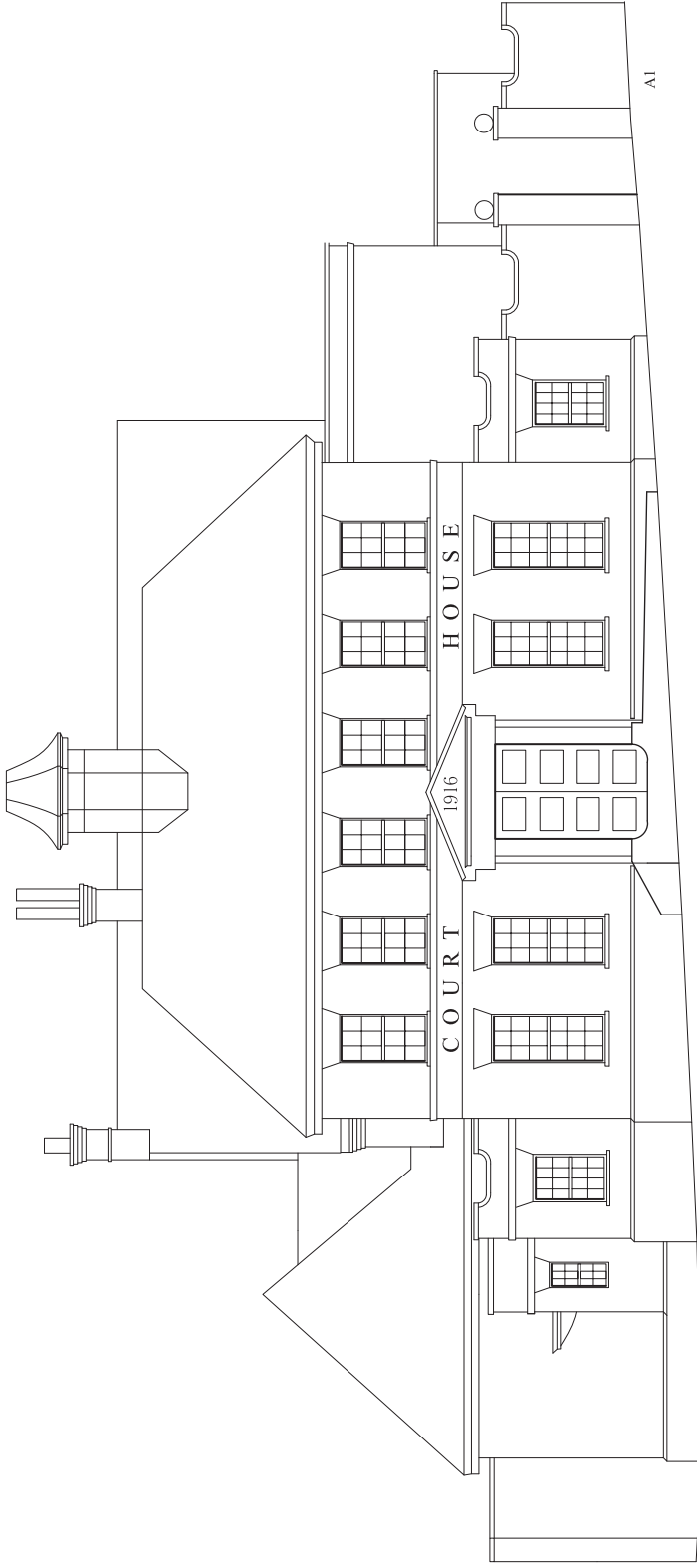


CROSS-SECTION

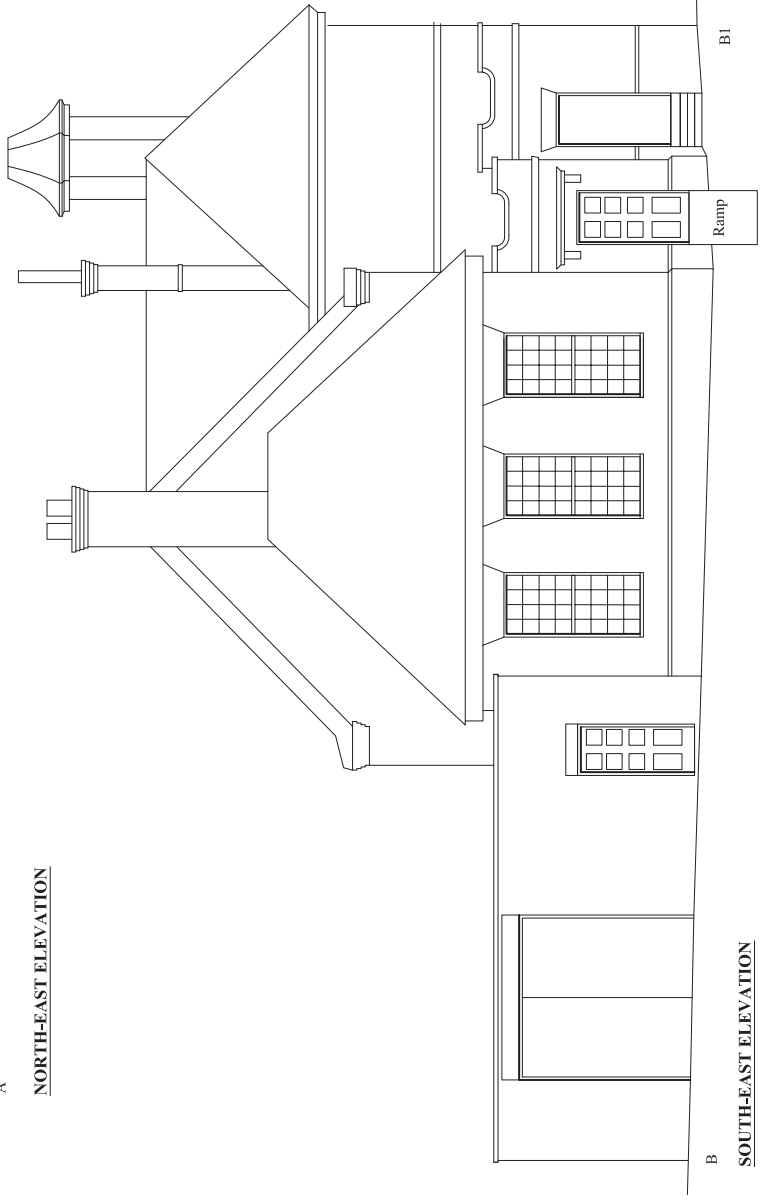
- Photographic location
- Photographic location in roof space



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Fig. 8 Plan and cross-section
 Scale 1:100 at A3



A
NORTH-EAST ELEVATION



B
SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

