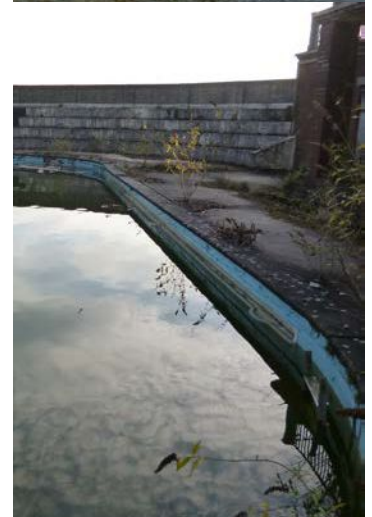


'GRANGE LIDO', GRANGE-OVER-SANDS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: NPS North West Ltd

NGR: 340579 477209

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March 2013



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Non-Technical Summary

As part of the compilation of a Conservation Management Plan, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a building recording of the 'Grange Lido', Grange-over-Sands.

Documentary sources reveal that the building was constructed as the 'Grange-over-Sands Bathing Pool' from designs produced by the District Council surveyor T Huddleston in 1930. It was funded by the District Council, with assistance from a Government grant, and cost £17,000. Work was completed by July 1932 although it was not officially opened until August of the same year. Initially it was a huge success, with visitor numbers far exceeding expectations; over 6,000 came on a single Sunday in the summer of 1932 and in one year over 60,000 people made use of it. By the 1960s it was clearly in need of renovation and improvement. New filtration plant was added in 1961 and in 1976 a programme of substantial structural repairs was carried out at a cost of around £50,000. However, in 1977 it was badly damaged when a storm forced sea water over the retaining wall, flooding the complex and damaging the male changing room. Further alterations were evidently carried out after this. The pool continued in use, although with dwindling numbers, throughout most of the 20th century, finally closing in 1993 after which time it has gradually decayed.

The building recording revealed only a small number of phases, but that much of the original fabric has survived. The major identifiable alterations could most likely be related to the renovations and repairs carried out in the 1970s, although distinguishing between those carried out in 1976 and those post-dating the flood of 1977 is difficult. The use of very similar brick types throughout the building also makes separating the different phases problematic. The most recent phase follows the pool's closure in 1993, and is represented by loss and damage to the original fabric.

Despite its condition the building remains locally and nationally significant as a rare survival of an outdoor swimming pool of this date, although it should be noted that it only latterly became known as a lido. A discussion of the sites significance and the significance of its various elements, as well as those elements which are detrimental, is also presented as are recommendations for its future preservation.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank NPS North West Ltd for commissioning the project, and John Davies in particular for providing information about the project and enabling access to the archive information held in their office in Kendal. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal (CAC(K)) for their help in accessing the records, and the staff of Cruden for enabling access to the buildings, and APA Concrete Repairs for enabling access to the tanks and associated areas.

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Dan Elsworth. The building recording was carried out and report written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace, the latter of whom also produced the illustrations. The report was edited by Jo Dawson and Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 As part of the compilation of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the former 'Grange Lido', Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria (NGR 340579 477209), Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned by NPS North West Ltd (hereafter 'the client') to carry out an English Heritage Level 3-type archaeological building recording. This is intended to record the form, function and phasing of the building and interpret its development, which will inform the CMP.

1.1.2 The lido was constructed in 1932 as an open air bathing pool, but was closed c1993 and has remained unused and is in an increasingly derelict condition. It was given statutory protection as a Grade II Listed building in 2011 (English Heritage 2012; Appendix 1).

1.1.3 The building recording was carried out between November 2012 and February 2013.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located to the east side of the railway at the south end of Grange-over-Sands at approximately 10m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2008; see Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is dominated by carboniferous limestone (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is overlain by glacially derived boulder clay within the valleys (Countryside Commission 1998, 72).

1.2.3 The landscape around Grange-over-Sands is generally undulating with a regular pattern of well-managed enclosed grassland. To the north, east, and south-east are limestone outcrops and hills (Ordnance Survey 2008).

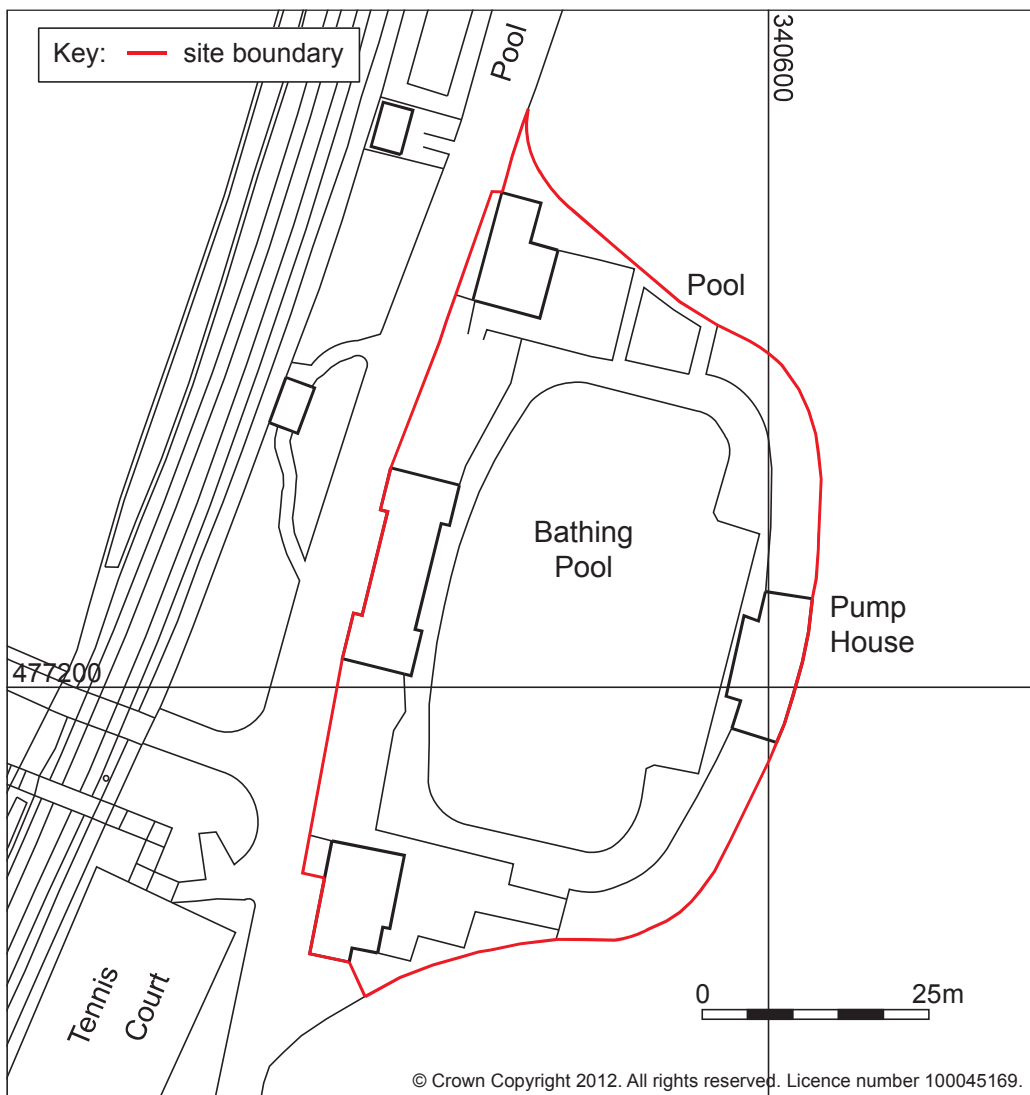
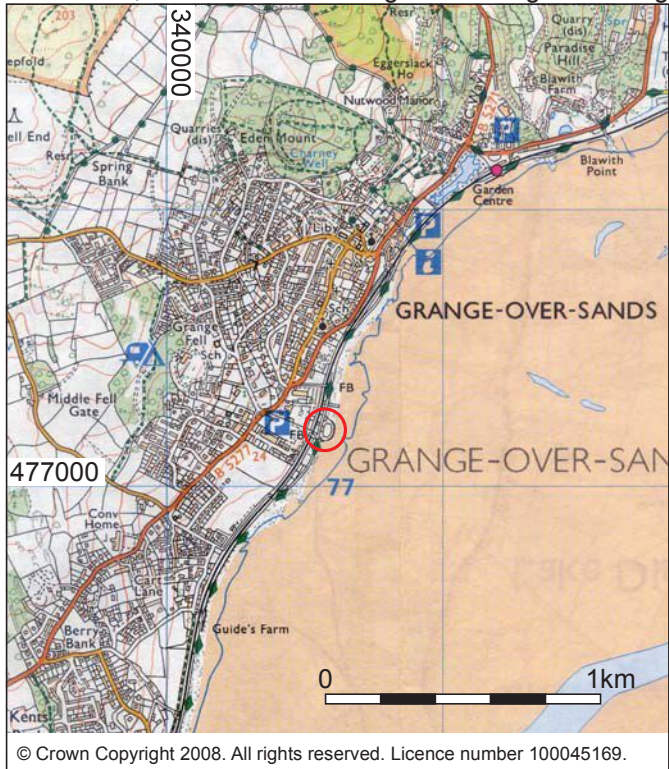
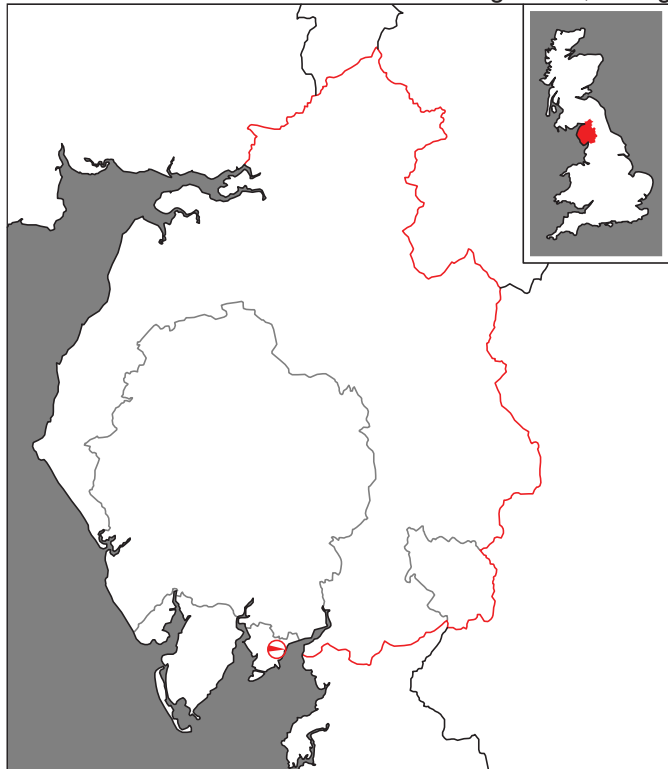


Figure 1: Site location

Client: NPS North West Ltd

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2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structure, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). In addition a desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design and IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b) prior to the building recording, and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Information was gathered from the following locations:

- **Cumbria Archive Centre, Kendal (CAC(K))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site and other primary sources as well as secondary sources in order to identify information about the development and use of the building;
- **NPS Archive**: documents held by the client in their office in Kendal, specifically the original engineering drawings and other documents and plans relating to later repairs, were examined;
- **Kendal Local Studies Library, Ulverston Library, and Greenlane Archaeology Library**: additional secondary sources were examined in order to provide further background history for the site.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level 3-type standards (English Heritage 2006), which is a relatively high level of investigation intended to record the form, function and phasing of the building, while incorporating the results of the desk-based assessment in order to aid the interpretation of its development. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings**: 'as existing' plans, elevations, and cross-sections of the site were provided by the client. These were plotted at scales of 1:100 and 1:50 and annotated on site through hand-measurement. In addition, first floor plans and additional drawings were produced on site by hand. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. each of the principal elevations at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. a plan of each floor at a scale of 1:100;
 - iii. two cross-sections at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Archive Centre in Kendal on completion of the project. A copy of this report will be provided for the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Site History

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the background history of the site is intended to place the building in its local and national context. Primary sources including documents and early maps were examined in order to identify specific details about the building, such as alterations and additions to the layout that may pertain to its changing functions. A large amount of information was available and this provided a more detailed understanding of the site than might be expected.

3.1.2 As the building is 20th century in date and is relatively well documented, only information relating to this period will be considered in any detail, although cartographic sources pre-dating the construction of the pool have been included in order to place its development in context.

3.1.3 **Lidos and out-door bathing pools:** interest in historic purpose-built out-door bathing pools has recently increased; the publication by English Heritage of *Liquid Assets* by Linda Smith in 2005 perhaps marking the peak in recent research into the subject. Out-door bathing pools have ancient origins, the most famous early site probably being the Roman remains at Bath, which were focused around existing hot springs. These were revived in the 12th century and continued in use into the post-medieval period (Smith 2005, 10). Swimming, particularly in sea water, was deemed a health benefit in the late 17th century and during the 18th century coastal resorts became popular although bathing was carried out directly in the sea (*ibid*). Purpose-built pools were also built during this period, although they were relatively rare, allowing safer cleaner bathing for those entitled to it (*op cit*, 11). The Baths and Wash-houses Act of 1846 led to a massive increase in construction, although access to the coast and the vastly growing number of sea-side resorts was constantly increasing due to the advent of the railways (*ibid*). These allowed the workers of the Lancashire mill towns access to free bathing in the sea, at places like Blackpool, while indoor bathing pools at that time were largely restricted to the south and south-west (*ibid*). Throughout the 19th century the number of out-door bathing pools continued to increase, but it was during the early 20th century that construction reached its peak, in part because of the availability of new building techniques (*op cit*, 18). A further development was the gradual social acceptability of mixed-gender bathing and the sense that bathing was good for society because of its health benefits: *'By the early 1930s, open air pools had become emblems of municipal modernity and of faith in a brighter, more enlightened future, in much the same way as public libraries had become a generation or two earlier'* (*op cit*, 19).

3.1.4 Between 1930 and 1939 180 open-air pools were constructed in Britain and most towns and cities had at least one, although in part this may have been due to Government grants made available to local authorities during the Depression in order to create employment and provide orders for suppliers of building materials (*op cit*, 22). By the 1930s the term 'lido' became more commonly used, in part because of changing fashions – a sun tan now being desirable but also the discovery that exposure to the sun had health benefits, and a greater sense of extravagance and display, both personal and architectural, as well as holidays for all guaranteed by changes to employment law (*op cit*, 21-22). The word 'lido' derives from the Latin *litus* and originates from a resort in Italy (*op cit*, 18). It initially became associated in English with beach resorts in Europe but was gradually used to describe out-door pools (*ibid*), although few if any were given this title during construction. Following the peak in the 1930s out-door pools gradually declined, however. The outbreak of the Second World War led to most being closed but when they reopened they were more popular than ever (*op cit*, 23). However, the *Wolfenden* report of 1960 into the provision of sporting facilities recommended the construction of single indoor sites covering a range of activities, including swimming, and cheap holidays abroad also led to a decrease in the use of out-door pools in the UK (*ibid*). Further changes in local government spending made under the Conservative Government of Margaret Thatcher also left out-door pools uneconomical and changes to health and safety legislation meant that key features such as high diving boards were no longer desirable, at least not to those responsible for the pool (*op cit*, 24). As a result out-door bathing pools declined in use, closed, and were demolished, with less than a third of the original number remaining in use by 2005 (*op cit*, 25).

3.1.5 **'Grange Lido' - Late 19th century:** maps of the area from the late 19th century preceding the construction of the pool (those from the early 20th century immediately preceding its construction were not available) show the area to comprise a piece of undeveloped shoreline immediately to the south of what is now known as Berners Close (see *Sections 3.2.1* and *3.2.2* below). Interestingly, the earlier map shows 'Burner Close', suggesting that the name is likely to relate to charcoal burning having been carried out nearby. This map also shows two small structures on the shoreline both labelled 'Ruin' (Plate 1), but it is not clear what these are. The southernmost of these is, however, still standing as late as 1891, and there is also a pier with a toll house to the north (Plate 2). This combination of features suggests that the area was somewhat industrial in nature at this time, although the pier, known as Clare House Pier the structure of which is said to have come from Piel Island, when constructed in 1893 (Garbutt and Marsh 1991, 14), was utilised by the traffic across Morecambe Bay, including steam ships (Swain 2004, 81).

3.1.6 **'Grange Lido' - Early 20th century:** by the end of the 19th century, following the arrival of the Furness Railway, Grange-over-Sands was beginning to develop into a important local holiday destination, part of a growth of such resorts during the period (Swale 1969, 17). This change also accompanied a gradual increase in the size of Grange, but it was during the early 20th century that its development as a resort reached its peak. The promenade began to be constructed shortly after the completion of the Clare House Pier, with the original section between the railway station and Bayley Lane crossing being extended to the south in 1902/3 (Marsh 1988, 8). The development of the outdoor bathing pool was therefore actually an adjunct to this, rather than part of the original scheme; contemporary newspaper accounts of the opening day state that it was constructed *'quite near to the Promenade'* (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1932). The scheme cost £17,000, provided by the Grange Urban District Council, and came about as a the result of *'a long cherished dream on the part of the local authority and a considerable number of residents who have felt for many years past that the want of suitable bathing facilities was a hindrance to the town's progress as a holiday resort'*, after more than 30 years consideration and aided financially by a grant from the Unemployed Grants Committee (*ibid*). The whole scheme was designed by Mr T Huddleston, the council surveyor (not, it should be noted, Bernard Smith, as suggested elsewhere (Smith 2005, 176) and in the listing (Appendix 1)) with a Mr T Ness of Harrogate acting as consulting engineer (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1932). The intension was to construct a *'substantial and commodious premises at once rather than provide something which would have to be altered or enlarged at no distant date'* and also to provide a pool *'in which the quality of the water was above suspicion'* (*ibid*). It would also be somewhere that promoted Grange as a resort, attracted more visitors, and therefore covered its costs through entrance fees.

3.1.7 The pool as built was described as being of the *'most up-to-date type, though it has some original features, a noteworthy instance being the shape of the bath which marks a departure from the stereotyped form'* (*ibid*). It was fitted with *'an electrically driven filtration plant [which] removes all impurities as well as sterilising and aerating the water'* and the buildings, which included covered balconies, open terraces, a café and a sheltered sun lounge, were described as having been constructed from *'Rustic brick with stone dressings'* with Westmorland green slate for the roofs (*ibid*). A more detailed description of the buildings is provided by the opening day souvenir programme: *'The buildings are erected in three blocks, the central one containing the main entrance, together with the administrative offices on the ground floor, and covered balconies for spectators, dressing accommodation being provided in special blocks east and west [sic, presumably meaning north and south] of the central building, each sex on opposite sides. Over each block a large room has been constructed with open terraces, that over the Gentlemen's toilet (west side) being a café, complete with servery and kitchens, and over the Ladies' toilet a sheltered sun lounge for general use, both are glazed in French style throughout'* (*ibid*). The pool was officially opened, by Lord Derby, on Thursday 18th August 1932, although construction work was finished in July (Andrews 1992) and it had evidently already been open and in use for five or six weeks prior to that, with visitor numbers exceeding expectations and over 6,000 on a single day over the preceding Bank Holiday (*ibid*). Initial estimates that there would be 100 bathers and 60 spectators were soon found to be lacking as over 2,000 people were visiting on Sundays during the summer of 1932 (Andrews 1992).

3.1.8 **Late 20th century:** the bathing pool remained in continuous use throughout almost all of the 20th century, celebrating its 50th anniversary in 1982 with a celebration gala (CAC(K) 288/1/2 1982). At this time it was evidently still popular, the souvenir programme for the 1982 gala stating that '*in one particularly good year 60,000 people were admitted*' (*ibid*). However, before the 50 year anniversary a substantial programme of repairs had been carried out prior to 1975, and a condition survey carried out in that year revealed the need for further work but that this would only be enough to maintain it for a further five to 10 years (NPS Archives). Details of some of the alterations carried out at this time, some of which were completed in 1976 or later, after the report of 1975, are evident in the documents held in the NPS Archives. These include additional reinforcement added to the sea tanks, repairs to the concrete beams in the room below the main entrance building, and alterations to the pipework in the subway (NPS Archives).

3.1.9 After spending nearly £50,000 in 1975 it was then badly damaged by flooding in 1977 when high tides and storms led to the sea breaching the outer wall (Anon 1977). Newspaper coverage at the time states that '*The men's changing room was wrecked when water breached its brick wall and the pool itself was flooded with the 8ft 6ins deep end becoming about 16ft deep*', an accompanying photograph shows that the east end of the south wall had collapsed as a result (*ibid*). In 1993 a report was produced, in which it was made clear that the improvements carried out in 1975 were long past their reasonable lifetime and the cost of maintaining the outdoor bathing pool, when compared with the cost of constructing a new one, was considered unfeasible (NPS Archives). Further structural survey in 1995 identified a number of areas needing repair, in particular the outer sea wall and the terraced seating, the concrete fabric all of which was seriously degraded, although substantial repair had been carried out in the corridors linking to the sea tanks (*ibid*). The increasing cost of maintenance, lack of use, and discovery that it was leaking 12,000 gallons of water per day (Anon 1993) led to the closure of the pool in 1993 although this had clearly been likely for some time (Aris 1990), and from that date onwards new potential uses for the pool or its site were sought. It is also apparent from photographs of the retaining wall taken during the structural surveys that the tide has been gradually retreating from this side of Morecambe Bay, part of the natural shifts in the river channels (Shoreline Management Partnership 2001, Drawing A), leaving a much higher deposit of estuarine silts against the supporting wall. While plans were proposed, ranging from restoring the pool, using it as an interpretation centre for Morecambe Bay (Addison 1994), to filling it in and turning it into a garden, it remained closed and gradually decaying, although calls were repeatedly made to restore it (Jarvis 1993; Wilson 1995) and surveys were undertaken (Smith 1995a; 1995b). The whole site was Grade II Listed in 2011 (List Entry Number 1402086; Appendix 1).

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 **Ordnance Survey 1851:** the site is on an undeveloped section of the coast to the south-east of 'Burner Close' and east of the railway line. Two ruins are marked just north of the site.

3.2.2 **Ordnance Survey 1891:** the site is still undeveloped by 1891. Various rocky outcrops are marked where the site is located.

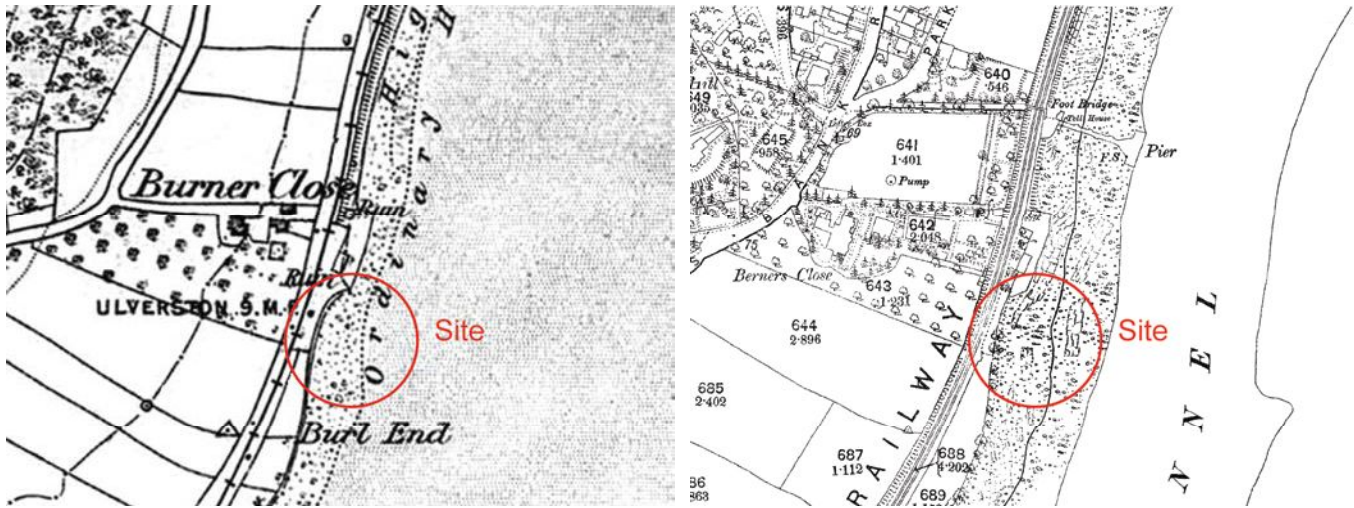


Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851

Plate 2 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

3.2.3 **Plans for proposed open air swimming and bathing pool, 1930-1931:** one of the earliest drawings of the proposed open air swimming pool shows a cross-section across the site, dated November 1930. The entrance block, to the west, is shown to the left hand side and the filter house is shown to the right. This drawing is of interest because it shows the uneven nature of the underlying bedrock at the site (Plate 3). Detailed blueprints by Gilbert Ness Structural Engineers, Harrogate, for the proposed open air swimming and bathing pool at Grange-over-Sands are held in the NPS Archives. The plans and elevations were produced by Thomas Huddleston Esq. C.E., an engineer and surveyor based in Grange-over-Sands. The layout of the buildings fairly well adhered to the original plans; the overall plan of the site is dated 19th December 1930 (Plate 4), although alterations were made to some of the blueprints in January the following year. A drainage plan signed by Huddleston dated the 19th December (presumably 1930) shows the intended purpose of each of the main outlying buildings (Plate 5); the building to the north is the ladies dressing room (to the east of which is the children's paddling pool), the filter house is to the east, the gents' dressing room is to the south, and the offices are to the west.

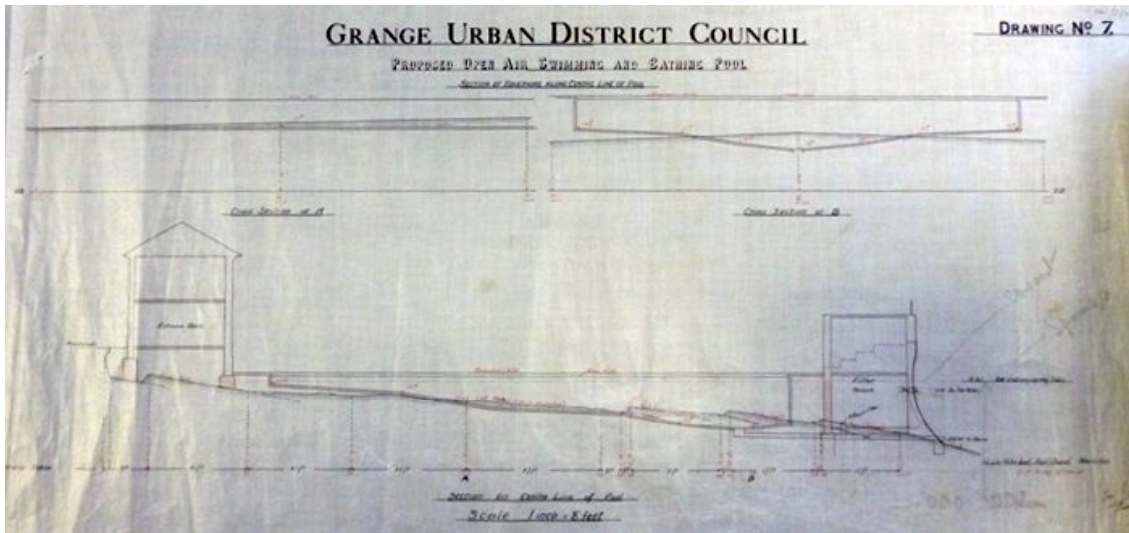


Plate 3: Proposed cross-section of the open air swimming pool, November 1930 (NPS Archives)



Plate 4: Plans of the proposed open air swimming and bathing pool, dated 19th December 1930 (NPS Archives)

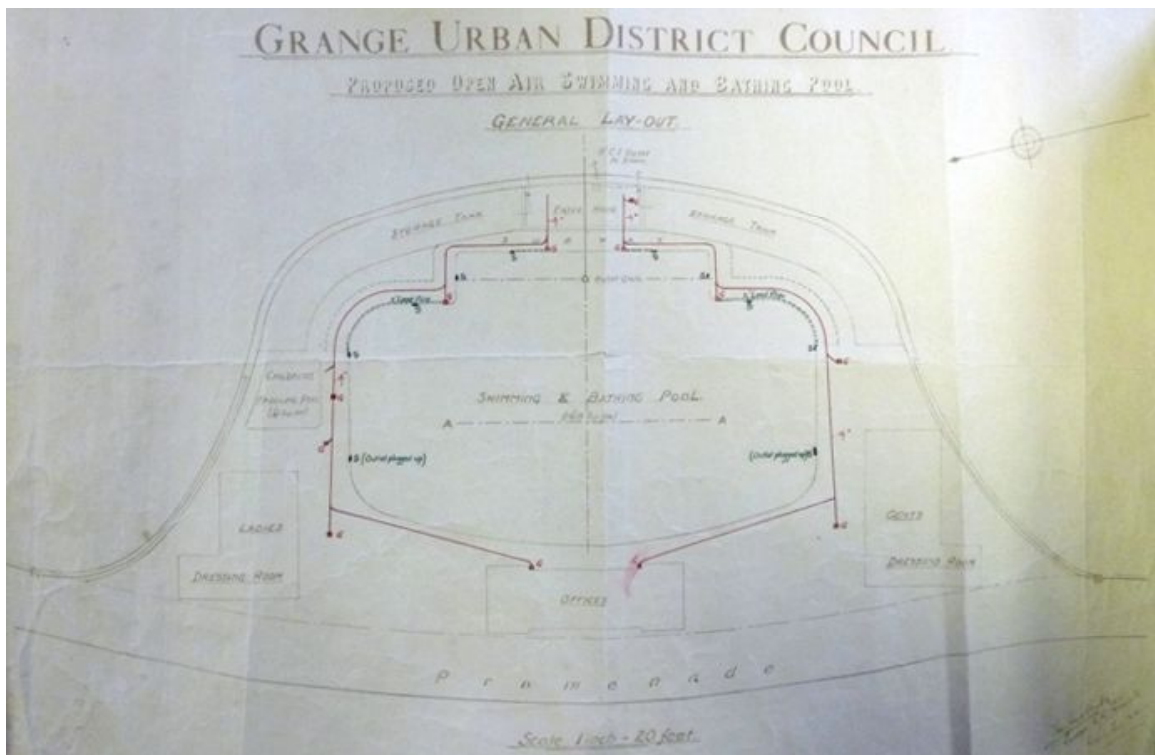


Plate 5: Drainage plan, c1930 (NPS Archives)

3.2.4 **Illustration, 1932:** the cover of the souvenir programme for the official opening of the 'Grange-over-Sands Bathing Pool' on the 18th August 1932 uses an artist's impression to illustrate what the bathing pool might look like (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1932; Plate 6). Each programme sold for 2d.

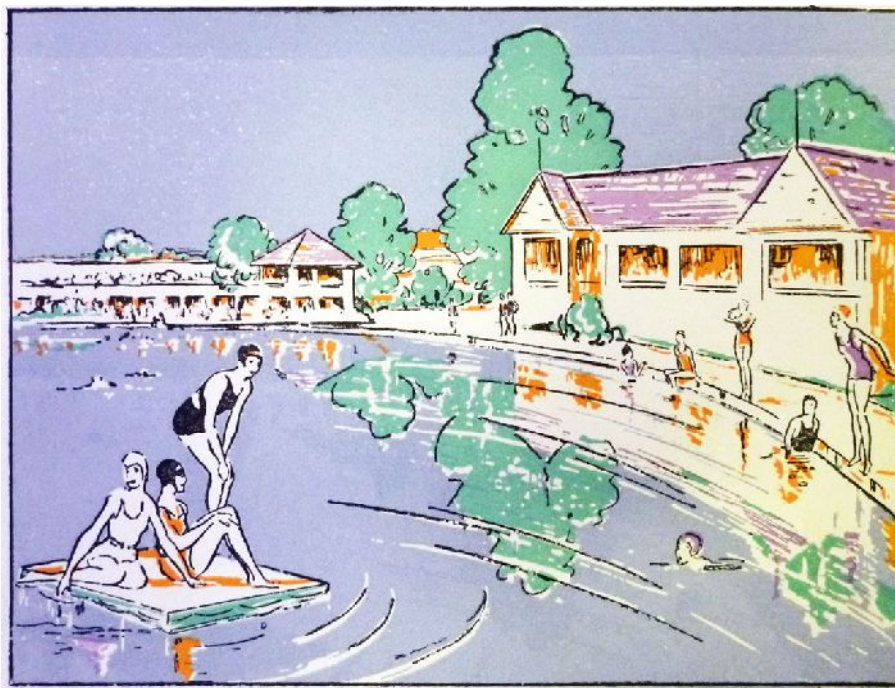


Plate 6: Cover illustration from the official opening souvenir programme (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1932)

3.2.5 **Photographs, 1932:** photographs record the opening event, including one which was published in *The News* on 20th August 1932, showing guests at the official opening standing near the filter house and slide (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1 1932; Plate 7), and another (perhaps also at the opening event) shows guests seated at the poolside at the north end (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1932; Plate 8). Another photograph, used in the souvenir programme celebrating 50 years, shows the filter house on the opening day adorned with an enormous Union Flag (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1982).



Plate 7: Photograph from the official opening, 1932 (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1 1932)

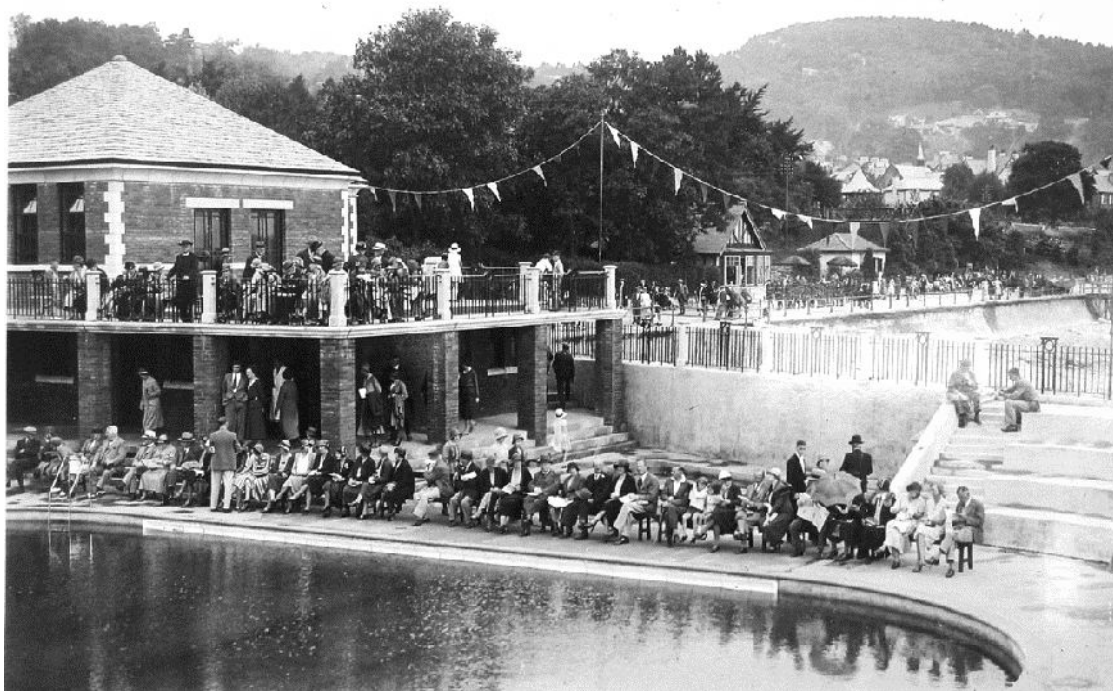


Plate 8: Photograph, perhaps of the official opening, c1932 (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1932)

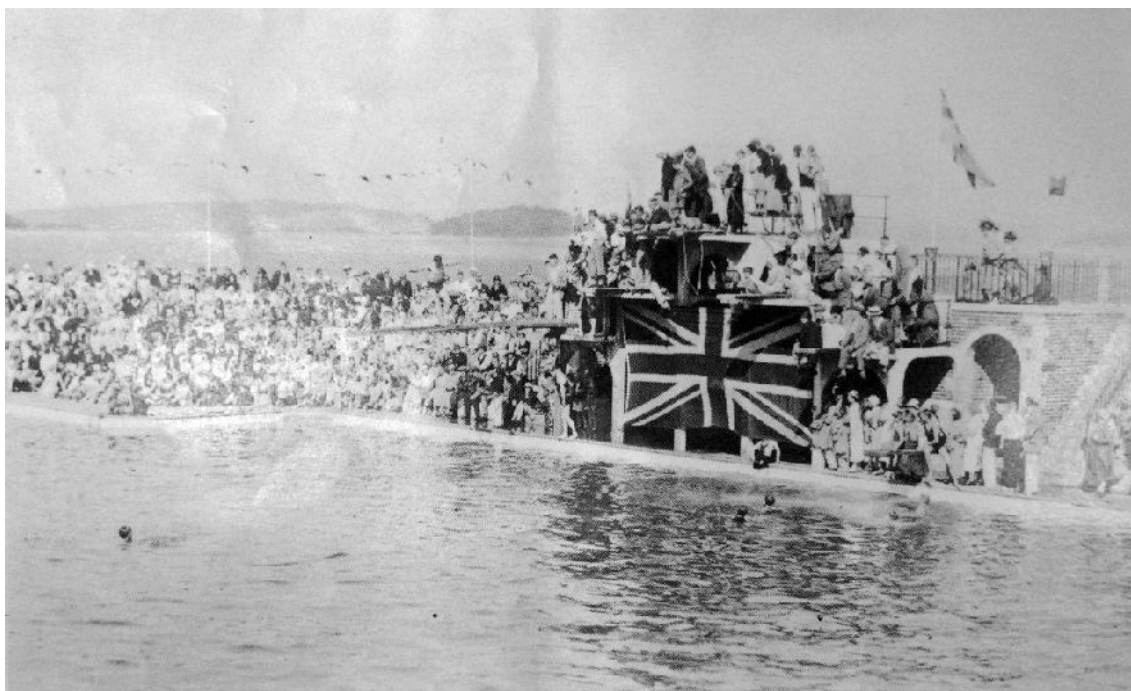


Plate 9: The filter house on the opening day of the bathing pool (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1982)

3.2.6 **Photographs, c1930s:** other photographs are also available of events at the pool and the pool in use from c1930s, although their exact date is unknown. One photograph shows a view across the pool from the south-east corner, with the pool and slide in use (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1 c1930s; Plate 10). Another shows a busier scene, apparently '*an ordinary day at the pool with families enjoying the sunshine*' (CAC(K) WDSO 288/13/3 c1930s; Plate 11). Another, possibly from the opening day again, shows a gala day with a '*bathing beauty parade in front of a packed house*' (CAC(K) WDSO 288/13/3 c1930s; Plate 13). A photograph used in the souvenir programme celebrating 50 years, which probably

dates from the 1930s, shows the view across the pool from the south-east terrace (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1982; Plate 12).



Plate 10 (left): Pool and slide in use, c1930s (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1 c1930s)

Plate 11 (right): An ordinary day at the pool, c1930s (CAC(K) WDSO 288/13/3 c1930s)



Plate 12: Photograph from the poolside, c1930s (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1982)



Plate 13: Bathing beauty parade, c1932 (CAC(K) WDSO 288/13/4 c1930s)

3.2.7 **Plans of plant, 1961:** a poor quality photocopy of plans of plant for the filter/pump house is held in the NPS Archives (Plate 14). These shows the two filtration tanks, associated pipework and many other elements although, it is not clear if this represents a totally new installation or a refurbishment of what was already existing. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the plant was being modified and upgraded at this time.

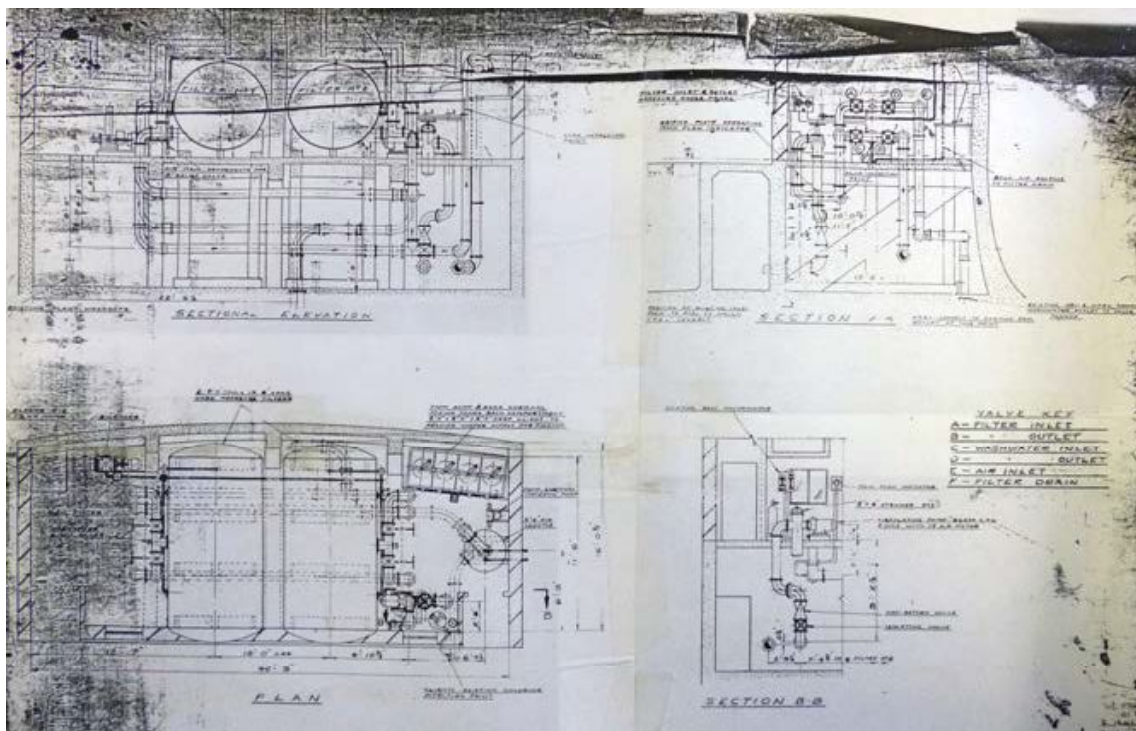


Plate 14: Drawings of the filtration tanks, 1961 (NPS Archives)

3.2.8 **Plans c1975:** other detailed plans are available from c1975, which show the internal divisions on the ground floor of each of the buildings around the pool (Plate 15). Elevations are also available for the south building (Plate 16).

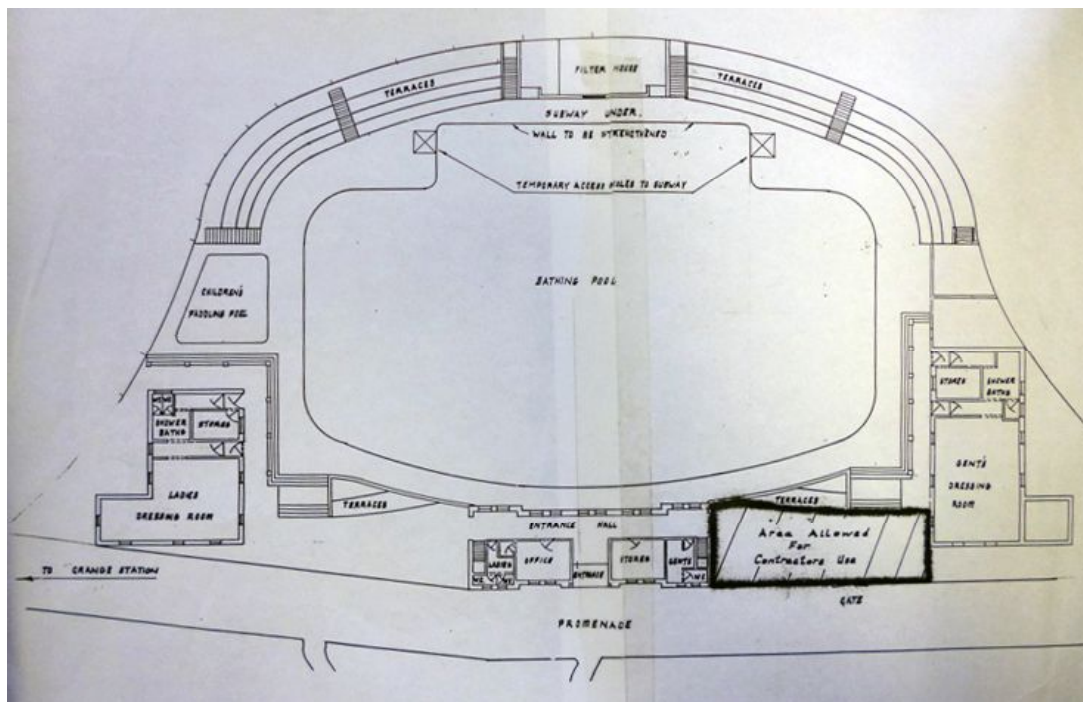


Plate 15 (left): Site plan, c1975 (NPS Archives)

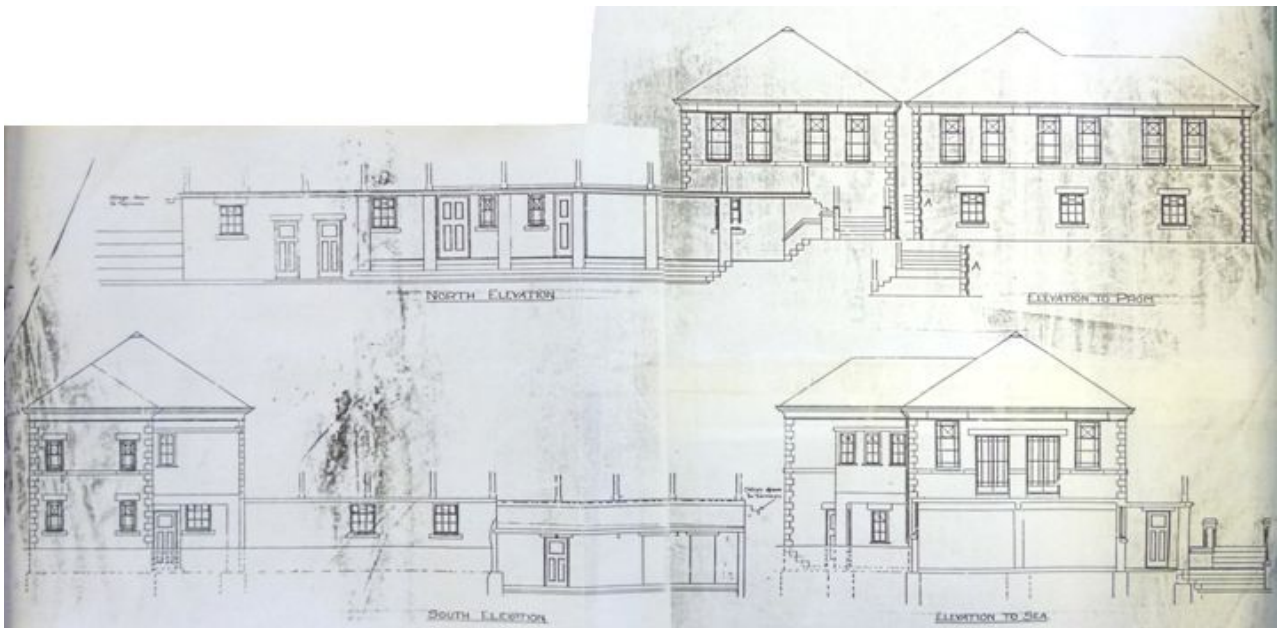


Plate 16 (right): Elevations of the south building, c1975 (NPS Archives)

3.2.9 **Photograph, 1982:** a photograph from the 50 years souvenir programme shows founder members of the Swimming Club stood on the balcony above the gentlemen's changing block (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1982; Plate 17). The terraces and filter house are visible behind.

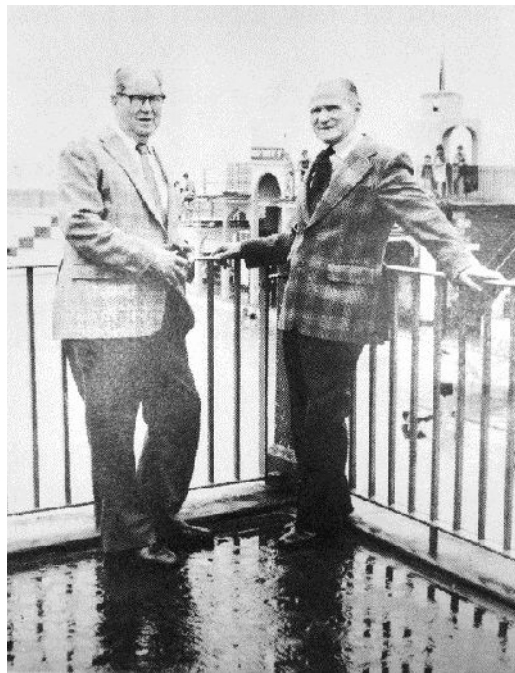


Plate 17: Founder members of the Swimming Club stood of the balcony of the gentlemen's changing block (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/2 1982)

3.2.10 **Photographs, 1989:** there are two photographs of the site held at the Archive Centre in Kendal dating from 1989 taken during alterations to the sewage pipes laid along the promenade (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/10 1989), one shows the site from an elevated position to the west (Plate 18) and the other shows the west elevation of the main entrance block (Plate 19).



Plate 18 (left): View of the site from the west, 1989 (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/10 1989)

Plate 19 (right): View along the west side of the main entrance block, 1989 (CAC(K) WDSO 288/1/10 1989)

3.2.11 **Westmorland Gazette, 1992:** the open air swimming pool triumphantly celebrated '60 buoyant years' in the *Westmorland Gazette* in 1992 (Andrews 1992). The photograph accompanying the article shows an almost empty the pool from its north-east end (Plate 21), although at the height of the summer reputedly as many as 3,000 bathers were admitted in one day (Andrews 1992).

3.2.12 **Plan, 1993:** this plan, taken from a report on the future of the pool produced in 1993, provides more detail about the main entrance block (Plate 20). The entrance block is shown to have two toilet blocks, cashiers office and an ambulance room on the ground floor with a terrace over and the gentleman's changing block to the south is shown to have a café over.

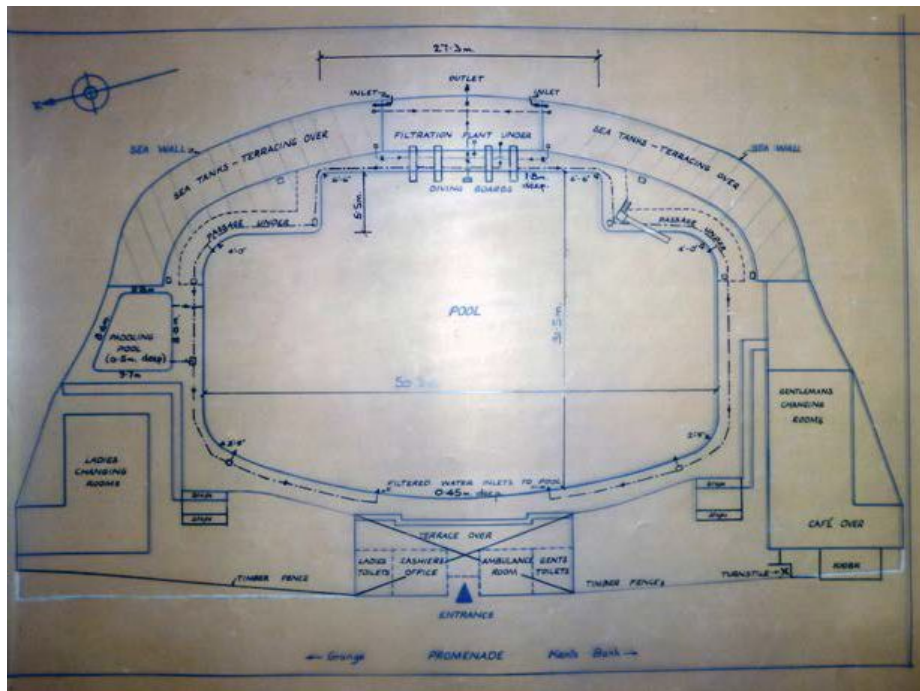


Plate 20: Late 20th century plan (NPS Archives)

3.2.13 **Westmorland Gazette, 1993:** Bill Bleasdale, the mayor of Grange at the time, is pictured in the *Westmorland Gazette* in 1993 seated on a bench on the western terrace with the filter house visible behind (Anon 1993; Plate 22). The outdoor pool had been re-opened after a leak of more than 12,000 gallons a day was noticed earlier in the summer and it had been closed pending an investigation into the source of the leak and to determine whether or not it was safe for the public to use (Anon 1993).

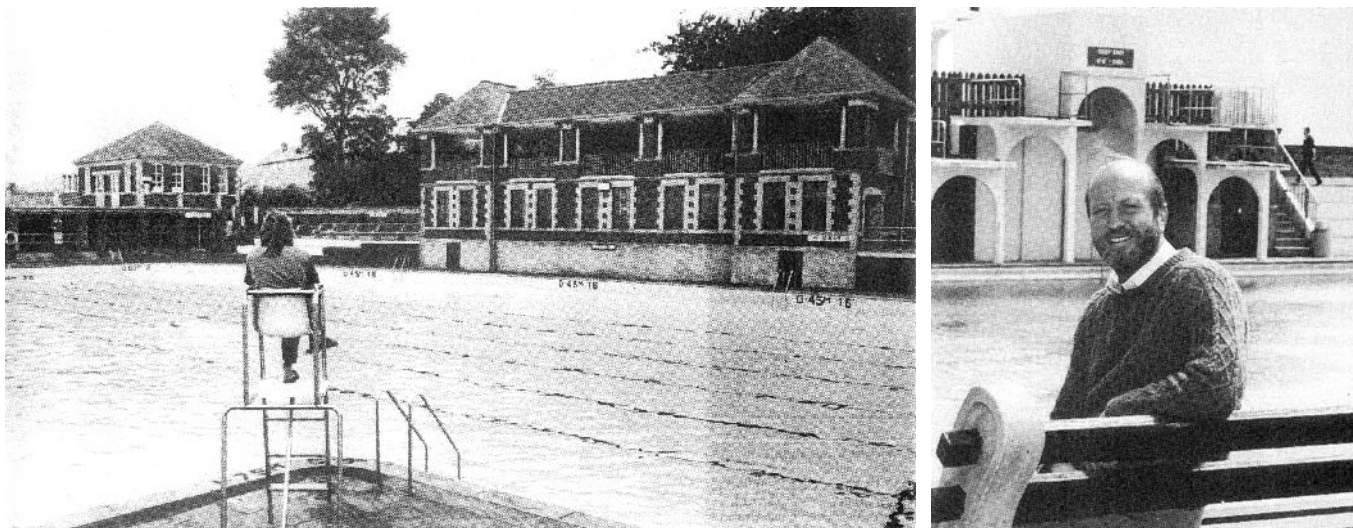


Plate 21 (left): View of the pool from the north-east, 1992 (Andrews 1992)

Plate 22 (right): View across the pool from the western edge, 1993 (Anon 1993)

3.2.14 *Westmorland Gazette, 1994*: in 1994 the *Westmorland Gazette* reported a plan 'to turn the redundant outdoor facility into an interpretation and educational centre' to include a detailed diorama of the Bay (Addison 1994). The accompanying photograph shows a view across the pool from the south-west terrace (*ibid*; Plate 23).

3.2.15 *Westmorland Gazette, 1995*: a report in the *Westmorland Gazette* in 1995 emphasised the plight of the outdoor bathing pool amid plans for the opening of a new pool at Grange (Wills 1995). The 'old' swimming pool is said to be in need of repair and shown to be deserted (Plate 24).

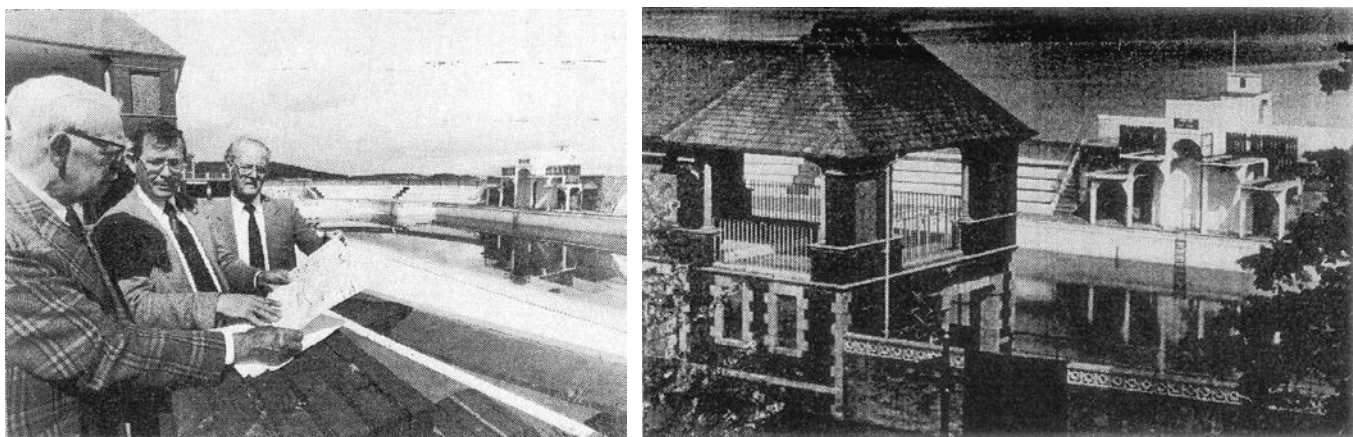


Plate 23 (left): View across the pool from the south-west terrace (Addison 1994)

Plate 24 (right): The deserted swimming pool (Wills 1995)

3.2.16 *South Lakeland District Council memorandum, 1998*: a sketch accompanying an internal memorandum from the South Lakeland District Council shows a provisional idea as to how the site could be re-opened and sub-divided, including enclosing the pool, changing use of the existing buildings, and giving over space for a crazy golf course to the north side of the site (Plate 25).

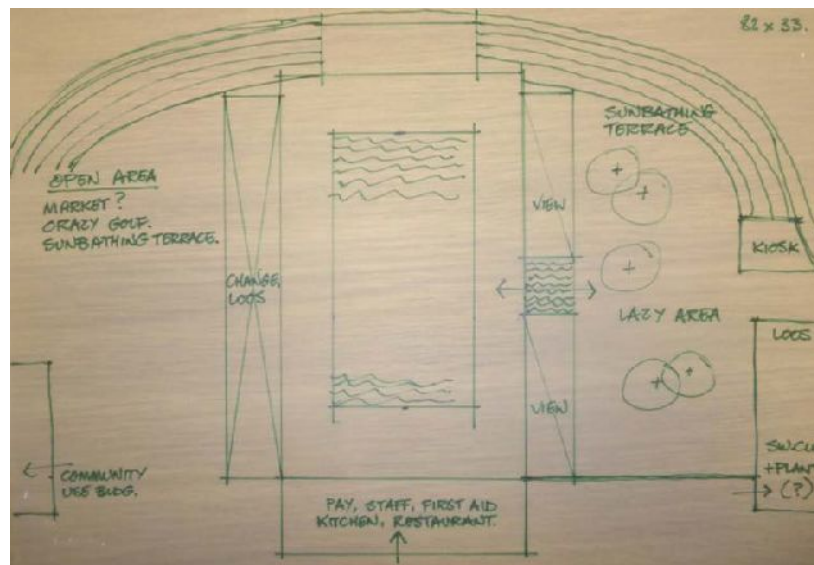


Plate 25: Sketch, c1998 (NPS Archives)

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The documentary and cartographic sources demonstrate how well documented the construction of the bathing pool is, although curiously no plans could be identified amongst the building control records in the archives; this is perhaps because it was constructed by the District Council. Prior to its construction the area seems to have been industrial in nature until the construction of the pier and promenade at the turn of the 20th century, although it soon developed along with the rest of Grange to form part of a busy holiday resort, the construction of the promenade linking this area to the rest of the town. While the original plans were dated as early as 1930, the pool was evidently opened in August 1932, but clearly construction finished in July of that year. It was seemingly very successful, and remained so until the late 20th century, by which time the need for expensive repairs, damage caused by flooding, and dwindling numbers of visitors made it unviable and it was closed in 1993. Despite numerous schemes for re-use of the pool or the site it remained closed and its condition deteriorated. It was ultimately Listed Grade II in 2011.

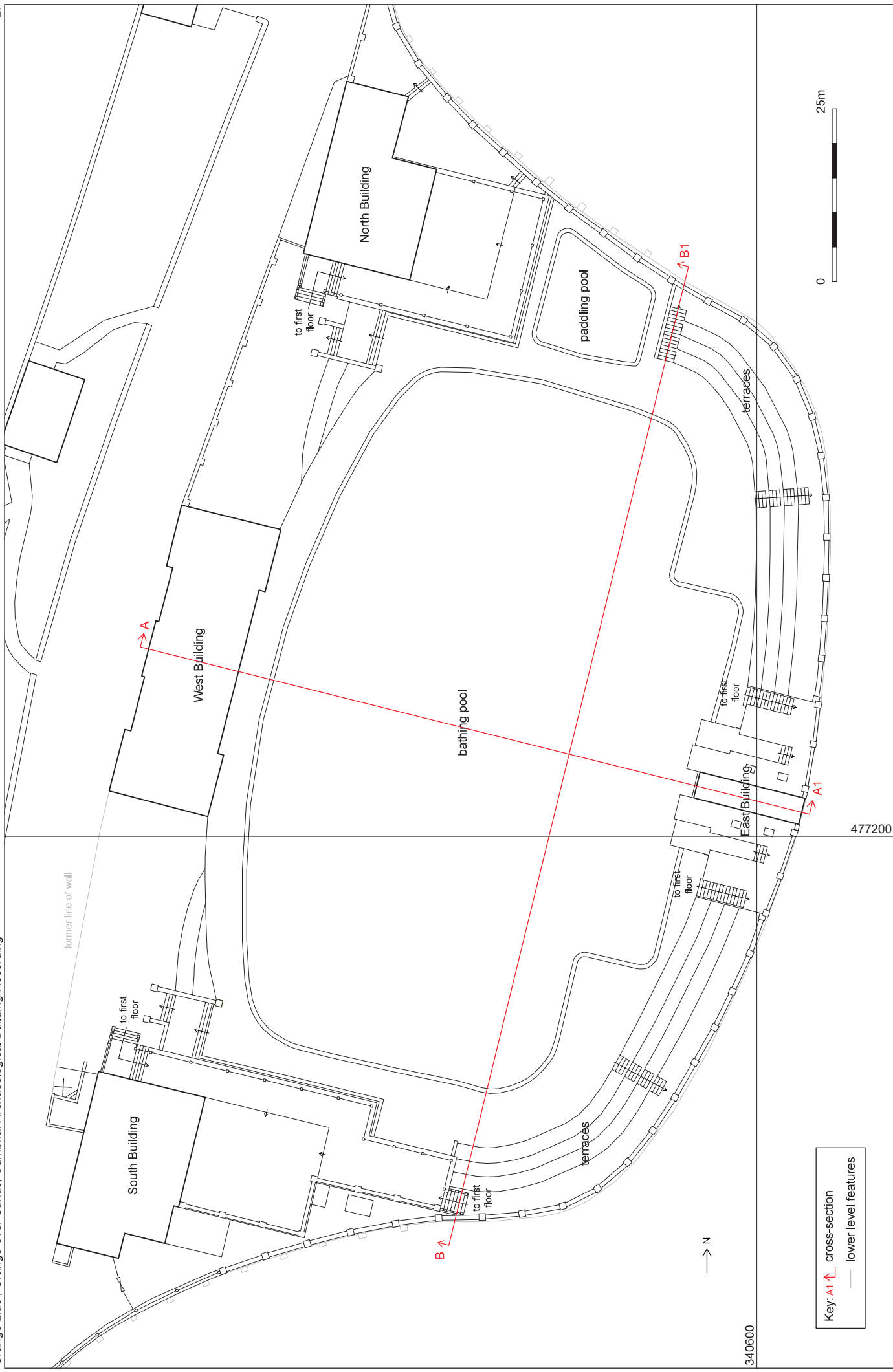
4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The lido comprises a complex of buildings arranged around the central main pool enclosed by an outer wall along the east side and a less substantial boundary wall along the west side, although part of this is collapsed and is replaced by temporary timber fencing. There are buildings situated to the east and west of the main pool (subsequently referred to as the east and west buildings), with further buildings to the north and south of the west building (referred to as the north and south buildings) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). A smaller paddling pool is situated on the north side of the complex and there are tiers of seating along the north and south sides of the east side of the complex, running up to the east building, and tiered walling on the west side with a pair of staircases leading from the poolside to the higher ground.

4.1.2 The east building is an approximately rectangular structure, orientated north/south, comprising the pump house, within which is access to the sea tanks situated below the tiered seating to north and south, and with access to the diving boards on the upper level. The west building, which clearly comprised the main entrance, offices and staff room, with a large open area above, is also approximately rectangular, orientated north/south, with two floors and a basement. The north and south buildings clearly formed the female and male changing rooms and are approximately L-shaped, with two storeys.

4.1.3 All of the buildings within the complex are constructed from brick of various types in a broadly Neo-Classical style with Art Deco influences. Fine detail, such as quoins, moulded bands, and columns, are formed by pale greyish-yellow cast concrete, with iron reinforcing evident in many of the lintels where they have cracked. The roofs are finished with local grey slate topped with red ceramic ridge tiles. The bulk of the structure is, however, constructed from gravelly concrete, much of which was evidently painted white and the surfaces finished with non-slip coatings, with floors evidently reinforced with iron. Concrete blocks have been used in places, in particular to form a high outer wall along the top of the outer enclosure to the east, but also to augment the west wall.



Key: A1 ↗ cross-section
 — lower level features

Figure 2: Site plan

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North Building, North Elevation:** the north elevation is lower on the east side where it is topped by the walkway (Plate 26) with plain concrete pillars with iron fencing between, which are continued by a column at the east end and the opening has a moulded band over. There is a single small window in the low section on the west side, with a concrete sill and lintel incorporated into the band above. It is two storeys to the west, with a single ground floor window with a concrete sill and lintel (Plate 27) and string course over and moulded eaves band. It returns to the north where it is obscured by ivy, before it returns to the west again. Here there are two windows on the first floor (Plate 28) and one on the ground with concrete sills and lintels.



Plate 26 (left): East end of the north elevation of the north building

Plate 27 (right): Central window on the north elevation of the north building



Plate 28: Oblique view of the upper floor of the north elevation and west elevation of the north building

4.2.2 **North Building, East Elevation:** the ground floor part of the east elevation is situated below the walkway (Plate 29), which has a moulded concrete band along its base, and there are three narrow windows to the north, with concrete sills. The first floor has two windows, with plain concrete lintels and sills, the latter incorporated into a string course, which continue into the south elevation (Plate 30 Plate 31 Plate 32). The eaves are cavetto-moulded and support a moulded iron gutter and there are concrete quoins at the corners.



Plate 29 (left): General view of the east elevation of the north building

Plate 30 (right): First floor view of the east elevation of the north building



Plate 31 (left): Entrance to the east elevation of the north building on the first floor

Plate 32 (right): Doorway to the south side of the east elevation on the first floor of the north building

4.2.3 North Building, South Elevation: the east end of the south elevation is continued by the outer walk-way, which forms a covered canopy built of brick pillars supporting a flat roof/walkway (Plate 33). There are concrete steps up from the pool side to the canopied area and there are concrete posts with iron railings round the top of the walkway. The east end proper has three narrow windows on the ground floor, with concrete sills and lintels, with the lintels at the level of the outer walkway. There are two doorways blocked with concrete blocks on the ground floor and the elevation returns at the west end where there is a further doorway, which has a concrete lintel and is blocked with boarding. The wall then continues to the south where it connects with a wall forming part of the adjoining staircase structure; the stairs are concrete and flanked by brick walls and continue up to the first floor walkway. The first floor elevation is only really present on the west side, where there is a row of four windows each with concrete sills and lintels, incorporated into a cavetto-moulded eaves band with a moulded iron gutter on top (Plate 34). All of the windows are blocked with boarding and there are concrete quoins at the corners.



Plate 33 (left): East end of the south elevation of the north building



Plate 34 (right): West end of the south elevation of the north building

4.2.4 **North Building, West Elevation:** the west elevation is extended to the north and south by a brick boundary wall, the north end extending to a pillar at the corner, which is constructed from ashlar concrete and brick topped with plain coping. The rest of the wall is constructed from plain brick topped with mesh fencing. The wall to the south is brick probably of a different type to those in the building itself, topped with concrete blocks and mesh. The building proper has two ground floor windows, with concrete sills and lintels, and six first floor windows and has concrete quoins at each end. The sills of the first floor windows form part of the string course, the lintels form part of a moulded eaves band, and the elevation is topped with a moulded iron gutter.



Plate 35: West elevation of the north building

4.2.5 **East Building, North Elevation:** this building gives access to the diving boards and pump house (Plate 36 and Plate 37). The north elevation essentially mirrors the south elevation (see Section 4.2.7 below).



Plate 36 (left): North elevation of the east building

Plate 37 (right): North elevation of the east building at first floor level

4.2.6 **East Building, East Elevation:** the lower part of the east elevation comprises the outer retaining wall (Plate 38; see Section 4.2.21 below). This is topped with a concrete stilt structure with a round arch, which has a flat roof housing a small structure containing a telescope (Plate 39). Inside this structure the main central part houses the access to the diving platforms, which is blocked with boarding. The scars of steps are apparent on the north and south sides of this structure (see Plate 37 and Plate 41), although access to the flanking diving boards is also blocked with boarding.



Plate 38: East elevation of the east building, showing the outer retaining wall



Plate 39: Detail of the telescope atop the east building

4.2.7 East Building, South Elevation: the lower part of the south elevation is covered by the steps of the adjoining tiered seating. The steps up the first floor are constructed from poured concrete, painted white, and topped with metal railings with a gated entrance on the west side (Plate 40). The remnants of a moulded concrete band are present on the east side, with a brick wall beyond, which has the same moulded band along the top and concrete quoins. The elevation is extended by a concrete diving board on the west side, which is supported on concrete stilts with a railing on top. The platform to the east has a concrete block wall along the east side and is butted by a concrete block wall set on top of the tiered steps to the south.

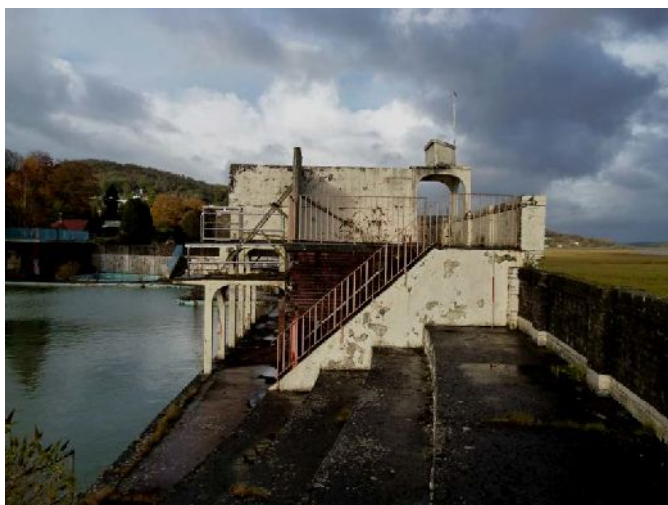


Plate 40 (left): South elevation of the east building



Plate 41 (right): South elevation of the east building at first floor level

4.2.8 East Building, West Elevation: the west elevation is dominated by the concrete stilt structure that supports the diving boards (which have metal rails along their sides), the central part of which is higher than those flanking it, and there is a raised section in the centre (Plate 42). Access to the diving boards on either side is now boarded up and only four short diving platforms remain. The ground floor has a doorway at either end with a round headed arch, both of which are blocked with concrete blocks. The quoins and arches are ashlar concrete blocks, as is the lower part of the elevation, and they have an angled plinth along the top. There are projecting concrete walls supporting the diving platforms either side of these two large openings, which are filled with concrete blocks, and there are glazed blocks forming a window above the central section.



Plate 42: West elevation of the east building

4.2.9 South Building, North Elevation: the central section of the ground floor forms a covered walkway and the area above which is accessed by stairs at the west end of the elevation (Plate 43). The covered walkway does not extend over the east end of the elevation where there are two boarded doors with concrete lintels and a window to the east of these with a concrete lintel and sill (Plate 44). This section has a cyma-moulded concrete band and a flat roof and there is no first floor at this end. Beyond the flight of steps at the west end of the elevation there is an iron turnstile roofed over with corrugated plastic sheeting on timber purlins supported by iron L-beams sat on the central pole of the turnstile (Plate 45). There are concrete columns with moulded plinth and cap with iron railings between. These extend out to the north and along the rest of the north elevation forming the walkway. At ground floor level this is supported by seven brick columns with concrete steps between. The columns support the same moulded band and fence with concrete posts. The gap at north end has a sign in saying '[MEN]'S CHANGING'. There are five windows in the canopied area, all of which have concrete sills, and two wide doorways, which have been blocked with concrete blocks. There is timber boxing along the top for cabling, which extends to the east. The first floor has a row of four windows with concrete sills incorporated into a band and a lintel formed by cavetto moulded coping with a cyma-moulded iron gutter on top and quoins at either end (Plate 45).



Plate 43: General view of the north elevation of the south building



Plate 44 (left): Oblique view of the east end of the north elevation of the south building

Plate 45 (right): West end of the north elevation of the south building

4.2.10 **South Building, East Elevation:** this elevation extends to the east at the lower level. It is plain and topped with a concrete block wall (Plate 46). Concrete block walls have also been added to house a water tank on a brick and concrete block base below a monopitch roof. The furthest point east is finished with a concrete skim and steps down on the south side with concrete pillars and iron rails. The first floor has three small windows in the flat-roofed section, all with thin timber lintels. The main section below the hipped roof has flanking windows, the sills of which are in a band and the lintel in coping, and two doorways with concrete lintels (Plate 47). The south door has been partially blocked with tongue and groove boards leaving the top open.



Plate 46 (left): East elevation of the south building at ground floor level



Plate 47 (right): East elevation of the south building at first floor level

4.2.11 South Building, South Elevation: the west side of the south elevation is set over two stories (Plate 48). On the ground floor in this section there is a window on the east side with a concrete lintel and sill and there is an L-shaped concrete block wall skimmed with concrete on the west side, forming a porch, which at one time had a monopitch roof sloping down to the south. The doorway inside has a concrete lintel and is blocked with concrete blocks and it has a timber rail over which used to support the roof. There are two windows which have plain lintels at first floor level and the sills are incorporated into a band. These are lower than those to the west with a cavetto band above which supports an iron gutter. There is a return to the north on the east side of two storeys. The first floor is plain and the second continues to the east. It has a flat roof with a small window on the first floor west side, thin timber sill further opening below doorway obscured by vegetation. Lower to east and plain, with ceramic vents, concrete skim over top continuing to west over lintel of door. Concrete block wall above east end, but to north.

4.2.12 South Building, West Elevation: the roof is hipped on the north side, with a separate hipped roof to the south brick wall butts against north of centre. There is a window to the south with a concrete lintel and sill and a door to the south of that with a concrete lintel and monopitch scar, possibly for a former roof above. The door was originally a window and the brick below has been rebuilt around the jambs. There are concrete quoins at the corners and further concrete block walls on the south side for and outshut (see south elevation). There is a row of six windows on the first floor as per those to the north elevation and a further window at the north end on the ground floor (Plate 49).



Plate 48 (left): West end of the south elevation of the south building

Plate 49 (right): West elevation of the south building

4.2.13 West Building, North Elevation: on the east side of the north elevation at ground floor level there is a wide opening with a concrete lintel and a moulded band along the base, which is covered by boards (Plate 50). There is a concrete string course near the base of the wall and concrete quoins at both ends and an iron pipe attached on the west side and a cyma-moulded band at first floor level. Above this in the centre is a large opening (again covered by boarding), which is open below the roof. There is a further moulded band to the east and west and there are recessed panels on either side, with stepped brick lintels, filled with pebble dashing and the top is finished with a cavetto-moulded band below the eaves supporting a cyma-moulded iron gutter. The elevation is butted by the boundary wall on the west side which is topped with concrete blocks and a mesh fence.

4.2.14 West Building, East Elevation: the lower part of the east elevation is constructed from ashlar concrete blocks with small openings at basement level at the north and south ends (Plate 51). The north and south ends also project slightly from the main line of the elevation and there are concrete quoins at the corners of the projecting sections at each end. The ground floor level has a row of five paired windows with concrete quoins and lintels and sills which are incorporated into a band. The first floor has five large openings, each filled with metal railings situated between brick pillars and concrete columns. These pillars support the roof and are topped with cavetto moulding.



Plate 50 (left): North elevation of the west building

Plate 51 (right): East elevation of the west building

4.2.15 **West Building, South Elevation:** the south elevation has a concrete band at low level and a wide doorway on the east side, with a concrete sill and quoins (Plate 52), mirroring the north elevation (see Section 4.2.13 above). The first floor has a wide central opening flanked by recessed panels (see Plate 52 and Plate 53), again like those in the north elevation (above).



Plate 52 (left): South elevation of the west building

Plate 53 (right): South and west elevations of the west building

4.2.16 **West Building, West Elevation:** The west elevation has a concrete band near the ground and the north and south ends project slightly, as per the east elevation (Plate 54). There are two windows in each projecting section, each with concrete quoins, and a concrete sill and lintel. There is a central porch with a concrete lintel supported by scrolled corbels at either end sat on concrete block and brick pillars (Plate 55). These have wider bases and moulded tops and the moulded band on top continues to the

north and south. The door is covered by boarding and has what appears to be a later brick rebuild returning into the opening. The doorway is flanked by paired windows as per the rest, the sills of which continue the string course. The first floor has more openings to the north and south, which are stepped in at the base, with a moulded base and cavetto-moulded top extending across the centre. There are three recessed panels in the central section at first floor level, which are finished with pebble-dashing.



Plate 54 (left): West elevation of the west building

Plate 55 (right): Detail of the porch on the west elevation of the west building

4.3.17 **Tiered seating:** tiered concrete seating, comprising four levels of poured concrete, extends around the east side of the pool. The south tier runs in an arch from the east side of the south building to the south side of the east building (see Plate 56 and Plate 57) and has a flight of 16 concrete steps near the centre. The tiers are topped by a concrete block wall, 12 courses high, with buttresses topped by headers. The bottom course is painted and sat on a concrete pad, which is also painted. The north tier, between the east building and the paddling pool (see Plate 58 and Plate 59), is essentially the same as the south tier but has an extra flight of steps at the west end against a concrete wall topped with iron railings. The concrete block wall to the rear continues beyond the end of the tiered seats around the north side of the north building where it is built on top of the outer retaining wall.



Plate 56 (left): General view of the south tier

Plate 57 (right): General view of the east building and north and south tier



Plate 58 (left): General view of the north end of the lido



Plate 59 (right): The north tier

4.2.18 **Steps to west:** set between the west building and the building to the north are two flights of concrete steps leading from the poolside, comprising four steps in each flight, covered with a rubberised non-slip coating, presumably asphalt (Plate 60). There are flanking walls to the north and south finished with square brick columns, the south-east of which is evidently a later rebuild, the bricks marked 'FURNESS BRICK CO LTD ASKAM IN FURNESS'. There is tiered walling running from the steps to the north side of the west building, some of which also appears to be a later rebuild. To the south of the west building, between it and the building to the south, are a similar set of stairs, although these were much obscured by vegetation and debris during the recording (Plate 61). These are essentially the same as those to the north, including the tiered walling connecting to the west building and the evident rebuild or later addition of the columns at the ends.



Plate 60 (left): Steps between the west and north building



Plate 61 (right): Vegetation and debris covering the steps between the south and west buildings

4.2.19 **Boundary walls:** the western boundary wall had collapsed prior to the building recording, south of the west building, but the rubble shows that it too was constructed from Askam bricks and it originally incorporated an iron turnstile, which still stands at the south end below a rough timber shelter with a corrugated plastic roof against the north-west corner of the south building (Plate 62). The west boundary wall north of the west building is still extant (see Plate 63 to Plate 65). The lower part is constructed from Askam bricks with a row of buttress along it, and this is topped with six courses of later concrete blocks and an attached wire mesh fence.



Plate 62 (left): Turnstile at the south end of the west boundary wall

Plate 63 (right): Boundary wall between the west and north buildings viewed from the inside



Plate 64 (left): North end of the west boundary wall

Plate 65 (right): Boundary wall between the west and north buildings viewed from the outside

4.2.20 **Pools:** the main pool takes the plan of a sliced mushroom (see Plate 66 to Plate 69). The outer edge is finished with concrete flags, some with numbers painted on. The inner face of the pool is also painted and with numbers for depths painted on (Plate 70 and Plate 71). There are inset ceramic hand rails along parts of the north, south and east sides, as well as ladders on the north and east sides and sections of railing around some of the corners. The area below the diving boards to the east was apparently deeper, although how much deeper was unclear due to debris in the pool (Plate 72). Markings were also painted on the bottom of the pool, but again many of these were obscured. On the north side of the complex, to the east of the north building, is a small paddling pool (see Plate 73 and Plate 74). This is an irregular quadrilateral in plan, with rounded corners. It too has concrete coping around the edges and the inner face of the pool is painted.



Plate 66 (left): North end of the main pool

Plate 67 (right): South end of the pool



Plate 68 (left): East side of the pool, viewed from the north-west

Plate 69 (right): West side of the pool, viewed from the north



Plate 70 (left): View of the main pool from the south-east after having been drained

Plate 71 (right): View of the main pool from the south after having been drained



Plate 72: Deeper part of the pool below the diving boards after having been drained



Plate 73 (left): View of the paddling pool from the south-west



Plate 74 (right): View of the paddling pool from the south-east

4.2.21 **Outer retaining wall:** this extends along the north, east, and south sides. There is a row of 11 buttresses on the south side with a stepped plinth at the base at the west end (Plate 75), The wall is topped with a fence between concrete posts at the west end, which continue onto the adjoining promenade (Plate 76), then a concrete block wall with pillars round the remainder (Plate 77). The east facing section is taller but essentially plain (Plate 78 and Plate 79). The wall has a curved profile. The section to the east of the diving board (east building) is raised with earlier concrete with a moulded top, topped with a later concrete block wall with buttresses and concrete strut structure for the diving boards with telescope house on top. The north side of the outer wall is the same as the south side, although with 10 buttresses and a shallower one at the pillar at the north-west end, topped with a later concrete block wall (Plate 80).



Plate 75: The southern side of the outer retaining wall from the south-east



Plate 76: Fencing at the south end atop the outer retaining wall



Plate 77: The south side of the outer retaining wall with concrete block wall on top



Plate 78: South and east elevations of the outer retaining wall



Plate 79: East side of the outer retaining wall



Plate 80: North end of the outer retaining wall

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **North building, ground floor.** Room 1 is in the south-east end of the building. It has a concrete floor, coloured pink and a painted concrete ceiling supported by a concrete beam orientated north/south, which meets an east/west orientated beam at the north elevation (Plate 81). Both of the beams have a stop-chamfer decoration (Plate 82). The walls are painted brick, with a slatted timber bench on upright supports against the north, west and south elevations. The north elevation is plain. The east elevation has a central doorway with a timber lintel and a three panel door with a plain surround (Plate 83). There is a timber batten attached to the north with coat hooks and one to the south supporting iron poles orientated east/west below the ceiling. The south elevation has a pair of windows with four-light hinged timber casements and concrete lintels (Plate 84). The west elevation has a batten to the south supporting the same iron poles across the ceiling. There is a central small opening housing a hatch with double doors with a timber lintel (Plate 85).



Plate 81 (left): North elevation of North Building, Ground Floor Room 1

Plate 82 (right): Beams in North Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 83 (left): East elevation North Building, Ground Floor Room 1

Plate 84 (right): South elevation North Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 85: Cupboard on the west elevation of North Building, Ground Floor Room 1

4.3.2 Room 2 comprises a corridor to the west of Room 1. It has a tiled floor and tiled skirting and a painted concrete ceiling. The walls are all painted brick. At the north end there is a boarded up doorway with wide slatted vents over and a timber lintel. The east elevation has a central hatch with a plain double door. The south elevation has a doorway blocked with concrete blocks and with a concrete lintel. The west elevation is plain.

4.3.3 Room 3 is at the east end of the building and comprises an L-shaped corridor. The north/south section has a tiled floor and is raised relative to Room 1. It has a painted concrete ceiling, with the east/west orientated beam visible in Room 1 continuing into this room. There is a dividing door in the centre of the corridor, with a modern timber door with a single glazed panel over and glazed to the side and with a slatted vent over (Plate 86). The walls are all painted brick. The north elevation is plain, the south has a blocked doorway with a concrete lintel. The east has a window on the north side with a six-light hinged casement and concrete lintel. The west elevation has a doorway to Room 1 on the south side, with a three panel timber door in a plain surround, which leads to a block of toilets and showers, with cubicles on the east side divided by brick walls with two timber three panels doors to the west in plain surrounds. There are further stub walls to the south and west screening the showers and the access to Room 4 (Plate 87). The walls are mostly painted brick, the floor finished with tiles with a raised lip or skirting. The ceiling is painted concrete and supported by a north/south beam. The north elevation has a window on the west side with a six-light hinged casement, red tiles covering the sill and a concrete lintel. The east elevation has cubicles on the north side, each containing a toilet and a window with a hinged four-light casement and concrete lintel (Plate 88). The south elevation has stub walls on the east side for shower cubicles, the walls of which are tiled, there are three basins, and the wall steps out at the top. There is a doorway to the west beyond the stub wall, which is modern and has a single glazed panel and slatted vent over it and is glazed to the side. The west elevation has a wide opening on the south side, with the concrete pillar forming the south jamb chamfered and a thinner brick wall to the north. A stub wall projects from this elevation screening a pair of sinks attached on metal brackets (Plate 89). The sinks are marked 'TWYFORDS'.



Plate 86 (left): Dividing door in the centre of the corridor in North Building, Ground Floor Room 3

Plate 87 (right): Showers on the south side of North Building, Ground Floor Room 3



Plate 88 (left): Toilet cubicles to the east side of North Building, Ground Floor Room 3

Plate 89 (right): Sinks on the west elevation of North Building, Ground Floor Room 3

4.3.4 Room 4 is the main changing room (see Plate 90 and Plate 91). It has a tiled floor with raised sections (forming the bases for benches or lockers - there are loose slatted timber benches in the room) to the north and south. There are rows of cubicles against the east and west walls; a single block of four against the west elevation and blocks of five and four against the east. There is a further block of twelve divided into two blocks of six in the projecting section to the north. The cubicles have timber dividing walls and a moulded rail along the top and house slatted benches, which are fixed to the walls. The walls are otherwise painted brick. The north elevation is within the projecting section on the west side where

there is a six-light hinged casement with a tiled sill (Plate 92). It returns to the south on the east side, through the row of cubicles then there is a stub wall returning slightly to the west before the return to the east, where there is a window with a six-light hinged casement with a tiled sill and concrete lintel (Plate 93). The east elevation has a beam orientated north/south along the top. There is a large opening in the centre leading to Room 3 and rows of cubicles set against it to the south of this (Plate 94). The south elevation has a window on the east side with a timber casement, probably originally of six-lights with a concrete sill. There is a large vertical water pipe connected to a drain in the floor to the west, presumably connected to the external drainage from the roof, and the west end of the elevation ends in a cupboard in the south-west corner. The west elevation has a brick stub wall forming the side of the cupboard in the south side, with a slatted vent in the top (Plate 95) and there are cubicles to the north either side of two windows with six-light hinged casements and concrete lintels (Plate 96). A sink is attached between these, marked 'TWYCROSS', and there is a beam orientated east/west on the north side.

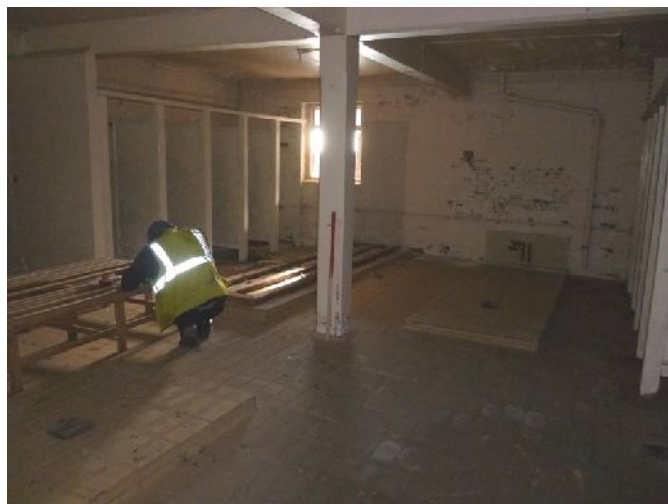


Plate 90 (left): General view of North Building, Ground Floor Room 4 from the south-east

Plate 91 (right): General view of North Building, Ground Floor Room 4 from the north-west



Plate 92 (left): West end of the north elevation of North Building, Ground Floor Room 4

Plate 93 (right): North-east corner of North Building, Ground Floor Room 4



Plate 94 (left): South end of the east elevation of North Building, Ground Floor Room 4



Plate 95 (right): South end of the west elevation of North Building, Ground Floor Room 4



Plate 96: Windows on the west elevation of North Building, Ground Floor Room 4

4.3.5 Room 5 comprises the space below the stairs up to the first floor. It has a concrete floor with concrete slab forming the steps up comprising the roof. The walls are exposed brick; all are relatively plain. The south is set on a concrete plinth, which is slightly projecting on the east side. There are various pipes and cables in the south-west corner, which extend across the west elevation. The east elevation has a doorway with its original door now loose, this is timber and has three panels with ovolo-moulded edges and plain surrounds. The doorway has a concrete lintel.

4.3.6 **North building, first floor:** Room 1 comprises all of the first floor. It has a concrete floor, coloured pink, with a flat painted plaster ceiling with an east/west beam north of the centre incorporated into the turn of the wall and an access hatch into the roof space on the north side. The walls are all painted brick although there are timber partitions on the east side forming small cubicles (Plate 97). The northernmost of these comprises a small 'lobby' containing a sink and toilet with plain doors to the west. The toilet is marked 'THE CHATHAM' and the sink 'ARMITAGE SHANKS'. To the south is a further small room forming a small store with a plain panel door in the west side, the one to the south housing a sink and water tank and a single panel door with four lights over to the west and a single light window to the west (Plate 99). The stud walling of the earlier part to the north is topped with a moulded rail as per the cubicles on the floor below. The walls are all painted brick. The north elevation has two windows with six-light casements with hinged tops, thin timber sills and painted concrete lintels (Plate 98). It returns to the south on the east side, before turning east where there is a sink attached within the northernmost cubicle. The east elevation is covered by the outer stud walls forming the cubicles, which has two

doorways. Inside cubicles the wall proper is relatively plain to the north but inside the south cubicle there is a window with a four-light hinged metal casement with ovolo-moulded timber surround (Plate 100). The lower part is filled with timber but was presumably originally open. There is a doorway to the south with a double door with metal casements each with six lights and a solid metal panel in the base (Plate 101). The south elevation has a row of four windows with six-light hinged timber casements and thin timber sills, which are clearly not original (Plate 102). There is a row of eight leather upholstered chairs along the elevation, which are fixed to the floor below the windows (Plate 103). These have a largely timber structure, although the three at the west end are the same as those along the west elevation. The west elevation has a row of six windows, as per those to the south, and a row of 13 leather upholstered chairs in two blocks, one of five and one of eight (see Plate 104 and Plate 105), with three more now loose. These all have cast iron frames with relatively elaborate designs and small labels fixed to the fronts numbering them from '1' to '11' (Plate 106). The roof is constructed from multiple light-weight trusses, comprising just principal rafters and collars, which are nailed together (see Plate 107 to Plate 109). There is also a section of iron I-beams supporting the roof structure on the south side. All of the timber is machine cut and the back of the slates is finished with a pale concrete skim.



Plate 97 (left): Cubicles along the north and east elevations of North Building, First Floor Room 1

Plate 98 (right): West end of the north elevation of North Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 99 (left): South elevation of the cubicles in North Building, First Floor Room 1

Plate 100 (centre): East elevation of the southernmost cubicle in North Building, First Floor Room 1

Plate 101 (right): South door in the east elevation of North Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 102 (left): South elevation of North Building, First Floor Room 1

Plate 103 (right): Detail of the chairs along the south elevation of North Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 104 (left): South end of the west elevation of North Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 105 (right): North end of the west elevation of North Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 106 (left): Detail of the chairs along the west elevation of North Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 107 (right): Roof space in the North Building



Plate 108 (left): Roof space in the North Building



Plate 109 (right): Roof space in the North Building

4.3.7 **East building, ground floor:** this comprises a single room, but it is split in two halves, north and south, by two large iron tanks in the centre, which are supported on concrete beams above the room below, which large voids remaining. The northern half has a concrete floor, with a square opening in the north-east corner with a flight of iron providing access to the room below (Plate 110). The opening is loosely covered by timber boards and has an iron rail running around it with a chain across the north-west end. There is a raised concrete block in the floor on the east side with an arrangement of sections of iron I-beam on top supporting a small pump. The pump is connected to a box on the wall with a handle marked 'ON/OFF' and buttons labelled 'START' and 'STOP & RESET'. It is also labelled 'MANUFACTURERS ALLEN WEST & Co LTD BRIGHTON ENGLAND PATENT No 774072 ISOLATE STARTED BEFORE REMOVING COVER FILL DASHPOINTS TO WITHIN 1/2" OF TOP WITH OIL SUPPLIED'. The tank filling the south side of the room has various valves and pipes running from it (Plate 111) and a box with gauges labelled 'REFURBISHED BY POOL MAINTENANCE LTD BATH MILL, BYRON ST, ROYTON, OLDHAM, LANCs OL2 6QZ 061-652-3596'. At least four of the valves forming part of the pipework on each side are evidently later additions with attached labels reading 'B.S.T.E' and one has a moulded mark with a British kite mark with '8' and 'B' either side and 'CXC 1960'. The ceiling is concrete, supported by an east/west concrete beam and with two metal hatches above the tank on this side and the walls are painted throughout and a mixture of brick and concrete.

4.3.8 The north elevation of the northern half of the room is brick, laid in English garden wall bond at a ration of three rows of stretchers to one row of headers. There what appears to be a blocked opening on the west side, although it does not correspond with anything externally and may be an alcove or different build style as it is filled with textured brick rather than the smooth brick evident elsewhere. The east end has stepped concrete projecting from the wall, which runs into a high plinth that extends along the east elevation and incorporates an angled buttress that supports the ceiling beam. The east elevation is otherwise plain painted concrete. There is no south elevation as such, while the west is brick, laid in the same fashion as the north elevation. There is a doorway on the north side with a round headed arch containing a timber double door with two panels in each, the upper one glazed (Plate 112). Within the arch above this there is the frame for a three-light window, which is blocked along the central light now houses a grilled metal vent. Between the two tanks to the south, the west elevation also has an opening, apparently blocked with brick and with an iron lintel and some rebuilding in concrete in the jambs.



Plate 110 (left): Access hatch to lower floor, north-west corner of the northern half of the ground floor room, east building

Plate 111 (right): Tank and associated pipework and valves, south side of the northern half of the ground floor room, east building



Plate 112: Doorway on the north side of the west elevation, northern half of the ground floor room, east building

4.3.9 The southern half of the room also has a concrete floor, with a trough along the north side against the tank, which is supported on raised concrete beams and there is a further block to the south-west supporting a small pump or filter labelled 'WORTHINGTON-SIMPSON LTD NEWARK-ON-TRENT ENGLAND MONOBLOCK' (as per the one loose in the west building, Room G7). There are stub walls projecting from the centre of the south elevation supporting a large cylindrical tank, which are flanked by smaller blocks supporting further pumps (Plate 113), the south-east of which has a label reading 'MPL TYPE KVT-96 P6135X SERIAL NUMBER 42881 FILL WITH SAE 30 OIL METERING PUMPS LTD LONDON W.5.' A further low concrete block in the south-east corner supports a large plastic drum with a gauge up the side (Plate 114). The main tank to the north is essentially the same as that in the northern half of the room, with the same labelling (Plate 115); three of the associated valves are clearly later replacements and with stuck on labels saying 'B.S.T.E.' and moulded mark stating 'TYPE BSS163 UK', 'STANTON VES', 'G21', and 'RES 1990'. The ceiling is painted concrete with a concrete beam orientated east/west plus an additional iron beam orientated north-west/south-east running from the north-west corner, incorporating a rolling hoist and labelled 'BRITISH FELCO MADE' and 'CLASS TWO USE', and there are two hatches above the north tank, as per those to the north. The walls are all painted brick or concrete. There is no north elevation as such, the space being filled by the large tank, which again has a number of pipes coming from it (Plate 115). The east elevation is concrete, with a high plinth incorporating an angled concrete bracket supporting the ceiling beam. The south elevation is constructed from brick, laid in English garden wall bond as per the northern half of the room, with attached stub walls and a box for electrical components on the west side. As per the northern half of the room there is an area of blocking or perhaps rebuild in textured brick on the far west side. The west elevation has a doorway containing a double door in a round arch on the south side as per that to the north (Plate 116). An electrical cable and switch and gauge are situated to the north.



Plate 113 (left): Tank against the south elevation of the southern half of the ground floor room, east building



Plate 114 (right): Pump and plastic drum, south-east corner of the southern half of the ground floor room, east building



Plate 115 (right): Tank on the north side of the southern half of the ground floor room, east building



Plate 116: South-west corner of the southern half of the ground floor room, east building, showing the doorway

4.3.10 **East building, first floor:** there is no first floor room to this building as it is all external, but the top of the structure is flat, and allows access to the diving boards and the description of these elements is therefore covered as part of the east external elevation (see *Section 4.2.6*). Within the concrete floor, which is covered with a non-slip asphalt coating, are short flights of steps accessing the two lower diving

boards, although these are boarded off (Plate 117 and Plate 118). Stairs leading up to the central diving board are also evidently present, although also boarded off, and there is a small room housing a brass telescope at the east end, although this could not be accessed.



Plate 117 (left): Stairs to the south diving board

Plate 118 (right): Stairs to the north diving board

4.3.11 **South building, ground floor.** Room 1 is at the east end: this room has a concrete floor and reinforced concrete ceiling. The walls are all painted brick and there are traces of paint on the ceiling. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with a concrete lintel (Plate 119). There is no frame surviving and it is boarded externally. The six-light, hinged, timber casement window to the east has a concrete lintel. The east elevation is plain and covered by timber shelves (Plate 120). There are two doorways in the south elevation to Room 2 with concrete lintels and no surrounds (Plate 121). The west elevation has a small central window with a concrete lintel and the remains of an ovolo-moulded timber surround (Plate 122). The lower part is covered by timber shelves.



Plate 119 (left): North elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 1

Plate 120 (right): East elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 121 (left): South elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 122 (right): West elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 1

4.3.12 Room 2 comprises a triangular room along the south side of the building, against the outer retaining wall. It has a concrete floor and ceiling on the east side and west side, either side of the monopitch roof in the centre, which is now covered with plywood, and there are two north/south iron beams (Plate 123). The walls are mostly painted brick. There are two doorways on the east side of the north elevation with concrete lintels and no surrounds, There is another door on the west side which is the same. The east elevation is plain and very narrow (Plate 124). The south elevation is concrete or concrete block, with a pillar below each beam (Plate 125). The west elevation has a concrete plinth along its base and a brick pillar in the corner (Plate 126).



Plate 123 (left): Detail of the roof in South Building, Ground Floor Room 2



Plate 124 (right): The narrow east end of South Building, Ground Floor Room 2



Plate 125 (left): South elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 2



Plate 126 (right): West elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 2

4.3.13 Room 3 is on the north-west side of the east end of the building and has a concrete floor and a reinforced concrete ceiling. The walls are all brick, which is mostly painted. There is a door on the east side of the north elevation with a concrete lintel and no frame (Plate 127). There is a six-light hinged timber casement window to the west. The east elevation has a small central window, with an ovolo-moulded casement (Plate 128). There is a single central door with a concrete lintel and no frame on the south elevation (Plate 129). The west elevation has a concrete plinth along the base and a single small aperture, with a single-light timber casement (Plate 130). A timber batten with coat hooks is attached to the wall to the north.



Plate 127 (left): North elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 3



Plate 128 (right): East elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 3



Plate 129 (left): South elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 3



Plate 130 (right): West elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 3

4.3.14 Room 4 forms a narrow corridor to the west of Room 3, and was inaccessible but could be examined via the hatch in Room G3. It has a tiled floor and a painted concrete ceiling and the walls are painted brick. The doorway in the north elevation has a concrete lintel and is blocked with concrete blocks. The east elevation is plain apart from a central aperture with a single timber light. The doorway in the south elevation is also boarded up. The central doorway on the west elevation is boarded. It has a concrete lintel and some of the plain early surround survived *in situ*.

4.3.15 Room 5 comprises a small room to the north-west of Room 4 and has a concrete floor and a painted concrete ceiling and a stop-chamfered north/south beam. The walls are all painted brick. The north elevation has two six-light hinged timber casement windows with concrete sills (Plate 131). There is a shelf attached below which extends around the west elevation. The east elevation has a central three panel door with a timber lintel (Plate 132). It is ovolo-moulded on the east face into Room 4, with battens either side, and has coat hooks on the south side. The south elevation is plain apart from a central pillar, which is stop-chamfered, and where three holes have been punched through (Plate 133). The west elevation has thick timber battens attached either side of a central hatch, with a double door and plain surround, with a shelf below (Plate 134).



Plate 131 (left): North elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 5



Plate 132 (right): East elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 5



Plate 133 (left): South elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 5

Plate 134 (right): West elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 5

4.3.16 Room 5a, the small corridor between Room 5 and 6, has a tiled floor and a painted concrete ceiling and painted brick walls. There is tiled skirting along the east and west walls and doors to the north and south. The north door has a concrete lintel and is blocked with concrete blocks. The south door is boarded. There are ventilation slats over the south end of the west elevation and south elevation and there is a small hatch in the east elevation, with a plain timber surround and timber sill and a plain double door.

4.3.17 Room 6 was the main changing area and shower room (Plate 135 and Plate 136). It has a tiled floor and painted concrete ceiling with the main part of the room having an east/west beam supported on three pillars at which are two north/south cross-beams, all of which are stop-chamfered (Plate 137). The room is essentially rectangular but with an extension in the south-east corner around Room 5. The walls are painted brick with tiled 'skirting', a raised section of tiles on the north side, and timber slatted seating between the pillars. There are metal lockers throughout. The west end of the north elevation is covered by timber stalls forming cubicles, each with a two panel door on the south side and a slatted bench against the wall (Plate 138). The top rail is ovolo-moulded. The west end is covered by brick walling, forming a cupboard with a plain door with a slatted grill on top, enclosing the electricity meters and fuse box. There are two windows to the east, either side of the beam, both with six-light hinged timber casements and concrete lintels with red tiles over the sills (Plate 139). There is a raised area of tiles between slatted benches against the east end before the elevation returns to the south, which is plain apart from a slatted opening at the top (Plate 140). There is a slight return to the east, which also has a slatted opening above, and a doorway with two modern glazed panels. It returns again to the south with a partition wall, not extending to the roof east/west, topped with timber. The return beyond this comes to a tiled area with three basins for showers (Plate 141) and another flanking wall at the east end beyond which is a doorway to Room 4. The door has a single-glazed panel and ovolo-moulded panel below, timber lintel and slatted above. The east elevation is plain on the north side with a stub wall protruding and a ceramic urinal on the south side (Plate 142). The south elevation has a two-light hinged timber casement window on the east side and a sink on an iron stand to the west (Plate 143). There are three brick partitions forming two toilet cubicles to the west, with two-light hinged timber casement window, slightly raised floor. The partition walls are topped with timber and the doors on the north end of the cubicles have simple plain surrounds. There is a further sink on an iron stand against the west cubicle wall (Plate 144). The wall proper then has a wide opening to Room 7, with a concrete lintel and chamfered west jamb (Plate 145). There are slatted benches against the rest and a boarded up window. The west end is covered by timber stud walls forming seven cubicles (Plate 146) as per the north elevation. The west elevation has a pair of six-light hinged timber casement windows (Plate 147). The north-west corner is covered by a wall for the meter cupboard.



Plate 135 (left): North east corner of South Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 136 (right): North-west corner of South Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 137 (left): Stop-chamfered beams in South Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 138 (right): West end of the north elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 139 (left): East end of the north elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 140 (right): Slatted opening in the return wall in South Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 141 (left): Showers at the east end of the north elevation in South Building, Ground Floor Room 6

Plate 142 (right): Urinal at the south end of the east elevation in South Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 143 (left): Window at the east end of the south elevation in South Building, Ground Floor Room 6

Plate 144 (right): Toilet cubicles against the south elevation in South Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 145: Opening to South Building, Ground Floor Room 7, from Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 146 (left): West end of the south elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 6

Plate 147 (right): West elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 6

4.3.18 Room 7 has a tiled floor and painted concrete ceiling. The walls are painted brick, with a slatted bench around the east, west and south sides and battens with coat hooks above. The walls are largely plain, although there is a wide opening to the north. The west has a concrete lintel along it and there is a pillar in the south-west corner (Plate 148).



Plate 148: West elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 7

4.3.19 Room 8 was not accessible as all of the doorways into it were apparently blocked.

4.3.20 Room 9 was filled with furniture and rubbish. The floor is raised and there is timber on the west side and timber, chipboard or MDF steps down to the east (Plate 149). It has a painted plaster ceiling and timber steps to the first floor on the south side. The walls are exposed brick or lined with boards and there is a large walk-in freezer in the north-east corner, filling most of the east side (Plate 150). The north elevation is plain and covered by boards. The east elevation is brick and boards and has a blocked door near the centre, blocked with concrete blocks. There is a window below the stairs on the south elevation, which is boarded externally and has no casement. The door to the west is plain. The tongue and groove plank and batten door in the centre of the west elevation has a plain surround and there are fuse boxes and such to the north (Plate 151).



Plate 149 (left): Stairs along the south elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 9

Plate 150 (right): Walk-in freezer in the north-east corner of South Building, Ground Floor Room 9



Plate 151: Plank and batten door in the west elevation of South Building, Ground Floor Room 9

4.3.21 Room 10 comprised the area below the stairs and has a concrete floor and the ceiling is formed by the concrete beams of steps and concrete slabs (Plate 152). The walls are exposed brick. The north and south elevations are plain but have cables attached – one junction box to the south is burnt out and labelled 'LUCY OXFORD', another at the north is labelled 'JOHN[?] PHILLIPS LTD LONDON 853'. The east elevation has a three-panel door with ovolo-moulding and the top is glazed. The west elevation has a concrete plinth.



Plate 152: South Building, Ground Floor Room 10

4.3.22 **South Building, first floor:** Room 1 has vinyl covering the floor and a painted plaster ceiling with four neo-classical roses with chains for lights (Plate 153). There is a cavetto-moulded cornice and the walls are painted plaster. The upper part is largely covered with attached hardboard sheeting. The lower part, below the level of the window sills, which are incorporated into a single narrow band, is finished with thin timber sheets divided into panels by ovolo-moulded rails and stairs, with cyma moulded skirting below the counter, with timber along the south side. The north elevation has a row of four six-light fixed

casement windows, with moulded surrounds, and is hardboard up to this level (Plate 154). The east elevation has windows on the north and south sides that were originally six-light windows, like those to the north (Plate 155). The doorway to the north of centre has a double door with a single panel in the base of each and three glazed panels above and a moulded surround as per the windows (Plate 156). There is an aperture to the south of centre with four uneven lights in a hinged 1930s style metal casement in a timber frame with a moulded surround and timber sill. The south elevation has three doors each with an ovolo-moulded surround and three panel door with 1930s handles and there are shelves on brackets in between (see Plate 157 and Plate 158). The west elevation has four windows as per those to the north (see Plate 159 and Plate 160) and to the south of centre there is a blocked window[?], which has been blocked with concrete blocks and externally has a hinged top.



Plate 153 (left): Ceiling rose in South Building, First Floor Room 1

Plate 154 (right): North elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 155 (left): East elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 1

Plate 156 (right): Detail of the east elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 157 (left): South elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 158 (right): Door at the east end of the south elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 159 (left): West elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 1



Plate 160 (right): Detail of the windows in South Building, First Floor Room 1

4.3.23 Room 2 is the easternmost of the three rooms to the south side of Room 1. It is a small store room with a vinyl floor, divided by an east/west timber stud wall with ovolo-moulded panels with shelves attached, and a doorway on the west side (Plate 161). It has a concrete ceiling, which is skimmed with plaster and painted, and the walls are painted concrete. There is a doorway on the east side of the north elevation, with a three-panel ovolo-moulded door, and a sink in the north-west corner. There are bars fixed over the two-light hinged timber casement window on the north side of the east elevation. The window has a projecting timber sill and plain surround and there is another window in the same style to the south of the partition (Plate 162). The south elevation is plain but has shelves attached, probably earlier than those attached to the stud wall, extending to the west elevation, which is otherwise plain.



Plate 161 (left): Partition in South Building, First Floor Room 2

Plate 162 (right): Window in the east elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 2

4.3.24 Room 3 comprised the toilet and is accessed via a north/south corridor (Plate 163) forming an L-shaped room. The floor is finished with vinyl and it has a concrete ceiling skimmed with plaster and painted. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side with three ovolo-moulded panels. The east elevation is initially plain and returns to the east and then there is a window like those in Room 2 and a toilet attached below. Three panel door to the west. The south elevation is plain to the east, before the door, and then there is a two-light hinged casement window with attached surround and no bars. There is a corner sink in the south-west corner. The west elevation is plain.



Plate 163: Window in the south elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 3

4.3.25 Room 4 was formerly a large kitchen, the south-west side of floor the timber floor is in poor condition and finished with vinyl tiles. It has a plaster ceiling with a hatch with a moulded surround on the north side. The roof structure is visible above with multiple machine cut timber rafters. The walls are painted plaster with a moulded skirting. The north elevation has shelves to the west and a three-panel ovolo-moulded door to the east of centre and there are further shelves to the east (Plate 164). The east elevation has kitchen units on the north side, a sink on an iron stand, a boiler labelled 'SADIA', and shelves and pipes. The south elevation is covered with attached hardboard panels. There is a window to either end; a two-light hinged casement window to the east and a single-light window to the west (Plate 165). The east window has a concrete lintel. There are stairs against this elevation (Plate 166). The

stairs have timber steps and square-section balusters and newel posts and it has a moulded handrail (Plate 167). There is a further rail to the south along the top of an opening. The south side of the west elevation is finished with hardboard panels. It has two six-light fixed casement windows with plain surrounds and timber sills (Plate 168).



Plate 164 (left): North elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 4



Plate 165 (right): South elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 4



Plate 166 (left): Stairs along the south elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 4



Plate 167 (right): Detail of the stairs in South Building, First Floor Room 4



Plate 168: West elevation of South Building, First Floor Room 4

4.3.26 **West building, basement:** this was partially flooded but evidently had a concrete floor, albeit relatively rough, and the ceiling was constructed from slabs of poured concrete with the lines of plank shuttering visible in the concrete and even the saw marks. The south elevation comprises rough gravelly concrete and is plain although there is a water pipe set against it (Plate 169). The west elevation is of similar construction and also has pipes fixed to it. There is a small brick pillar south of the centre and a low narrow opening into the rooms to the west near the centre. The north elevation is the same as the south (Plate 170). The east elevation has doorways at the north and south ends with the remnants of the original timber surrounds with iron hinges still present in the south example. The wall is of brick construction with a row of concrete buttresses against it, which are perhaps a later addition, and these extend into a concrete plinth along the base and a 'beam' along the top. There is certainly added brickwork either side of the south doorway and concrete steps. One brick in the earlier fabric around the south doorway is marked 'CLAUGHTON MANOR BRICK Co CATON'. To the west of this main room, through the small doorway, are five further small rooms, not all of which were accessible. All were partially flooded and had very rough irregular floors, partially covered by silt, and poured concrete walls. The central room was smallest and had small low openings on the west side of the north and south elevations leading into a further room beyond. These two had similar openings on the west side, but the rooms beyond could not be safely accessed.



Plate 169 (left): South end of the basement in West Building



Plate 170 (right): North end of the basement in West Building

4.3.27 **West building, ground floor:** Room 1 has a quarry tile floor, with rubber tiles at the entrance, and a flat, painted ceiling. The room is essentially T-shaped, with a long north/south corridor and jutting

section to the west. There is an aluminium kiosk near the centre against the east elevation opposite the west arm and iron bollards with gates across the opening to the west. There is exposed brick throughout, with a very fine, modern finish. The north elevation is dominated by a large doorway with ashlar concrete surrounds and an arched top with moulded bands (see Plate 171 and Plate 172). There is a plastic sign over saying 'LADIES CHANGING' with an arrow to the north. The north and south end of the east elevation project and each have two six-light fixed timber casement windows with concrete lintels and timber sills (Plate 173). There are timber notice boards attached and glazed at the return at either end. There is a row of six windows across the centre, the same as those to the north and south, and two contained inside the kiosk (Plate 174 and Plate 175). The south end has a wide doorway with a concrete surround as per the north elevation and it has a plastic sign saying 'GENTS CHANGING' with an arrow to the south (Plate 176). The west elevation has a blocked doorway at the south end, with a concrete step. There are three further doorways to the north with plain surrounds (Plate 177). The door to the south has three panels and the rest are plain. The central doorway has a concrete lintel. The elevation returns at the centre. The south side of the return has an opening, the upper part has a hatch with slightly wider timber sill, the lower part is blocked and painted and has a timber lintel over (Plate 178). The west elevation return has a double door, all with glazed panels and over-lights and glazed to the west and incorporates a letter box (Plate 179). The return to the east has a hatch similar to the south, with a timber sill and lintel, but the top part is wider and incorporates a small two-light window (Plate 180). The lower part is again blocked and painted. There are three doors with plain surrounds to the north in the rest of the elevation (Plate 181 and Plate 182). There are three-panel ovolo-moulded doors with glazed top panels to the north and south and, although there is a concrete lintel, there is no door in the centre doorway. There is a small high level window between the north doors and there is a concrete step to the door at the north end, which is blocked with concrete blocks (Plate 182).



Plate 171 (left): North elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1

Plate 172 (right): Detail of the doorway in the north elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 173 (left): North end of the east elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 174 (right): Kiosk against the east elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 175 (left): South end of the east elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 176 (right): South elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1

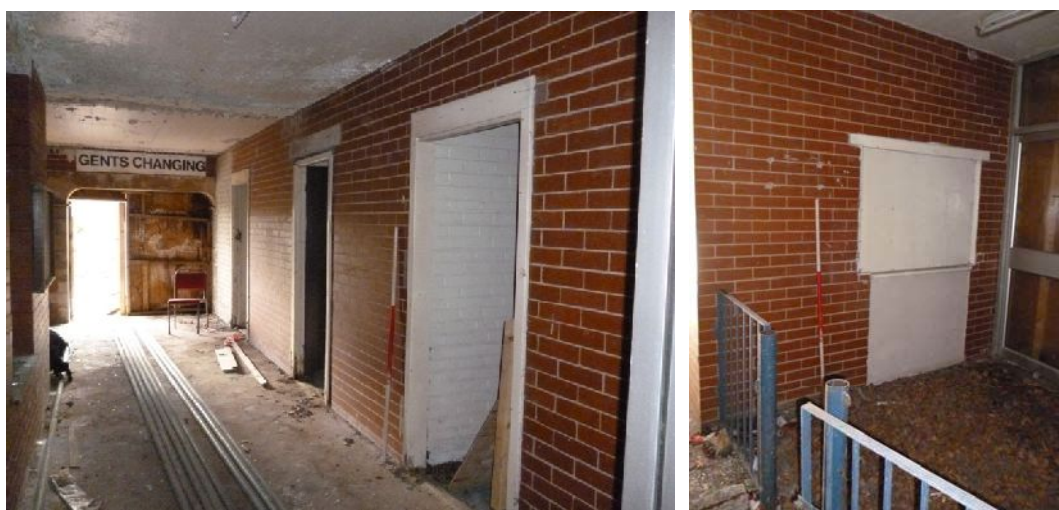


Plate 177 (left): South end of the west elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 178 (right): Hatch in the south side of the return in West Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 179 (left): Double door in the west elevation return of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1

Plate 180 (right): Hatch in the north side of the return in West Building, Ground Floor Room 1



Plate 181 (left): Doorways north of the return in the west elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1

Plate 182 (right): Doorways at the north end of the west elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 1

4.3.28 Room 2 is located at the north end of the building to the west of Room 1. It has a concrete floor and a painted concrete ceiling with the underside of the steps visible in the north-west corner (Plate 183). The walls are painted brickwork and there are toilets on the west side subdivided into cubicles. (Plate 184) There is brick and timber partition on the west side, beaded decoration on the north and south side, three-panel doors, two of which are ovolo-moulded. The west side of the north elevation has a toilet attached below the stairs marked 'RIDDINGS & DACRE LTD MANCHESTER'. The wall returns to the south, then the east but is plain. The east elevation has a recessed doorway with a three-panel door and glazed top light (Plate 185). Returns to west, then south, high level two-light window and a sink on an iron stand below 'TWYFORDS'. The south elevation is plain apart from a brick stub wall for a toilet cubicle and there is a toilet on west side. There are two six-light hinged top timber casement windows on the west elevation, one in each cubicle. All of the window has red tiles over the sill and a concrete lintel.



Plate 183 (left): Underside of the steps visible in West Building, Ground Floor Room 2

Plate 184 (centre): Cubicles along the west side of West Building, Ground Floor Room 2

Plate 185 (right): Doorway in the east elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 2

4.3.29 Room 3 is to the east of two toilets and to the south of Room 2, accessed via a door to the east. The walls are painted brick, vinyl covering the floor, and it has a painted concrete roof. It is lower on the north side, perhaps because of the stairs. There is a scar of bricks visible, line of wall above. The north elevation is plain and has a toilet attached (Plate 186). The east elevation has a high level two-light timber casement window and the scar of where the wall went across, matching the line in the ceiling (see Plate 187 and Plate 188). The south elevation has a doorway with a single light over a plain door with a plain surround. The west elevation has shelves and coat hooks to the south, over the scar of the wall, and a stub wall projecting to the east. There is a high two-light fixed casement window to the north below which is a sink 'TWYFORDS' on an iron stand.



Plate 186 (left): Toilet against the north elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 3

Plate 187 (centre): Wall scar in West Building, Ground Floor Room 3

Plate 188 (right): View of the wall scar in the ceiling of West Building, Ground Floor Room 3

4.3.30 Room 4 is to the west of Room 3 and also a toilet with a vinyl floor and a painted concrete ceiling (Plate 189). The walls are painted brick. The north elevation has boxing along the base but is otherwise plain. It returns to the south on the east side through a door to this room to door into Room 2. The door and surround are plain with a single light over. There is a doorway in the east elevation with a plain surround but no door. The elevation returns to the west to form the south elevation. The through door to this room has a plain door and surround with a single light over. The south elevation is plain. The west

elevation has a six-light hinged casement window on the south side and a sink on an iron stand and a toilet attached. The window also has a red tile sill and concrete lintel and there is boxing along the base of the wall.



Plate 189: West elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 4

4.3.31 Room 5 comprises the kitchen and is to the north of the entry lobby and south of Room 3 and 4. This room has a vinyl floor and painted ceiling and the walls are painted brick. The north elevation is plain. The east elevation has a three-panel door on the north side (Plate 190), with a timber lintel and a plain surround, and there are fuse boxes and such to the south. The south elevation has a large opening at mid-level, which is preserved as a recess, with a plain timber sill (Plate 191). There is a two-light window on the west side with a narrower opening below, which is blocked with brick. The west elevation has a work top, a sink, and a shelf set against it (Plate 192). There is a hinged top six-light window on the north side with a concrete lintel and roll-moulded concrete sill, which is very thick but partially cut away for the attached kitchen units.

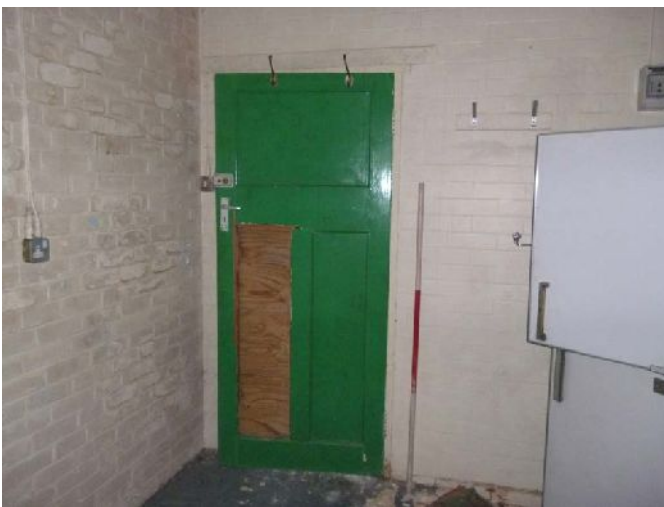


Plate 190 (left): East elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 5



Plate 191 (right): South elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 5



Plate 192: West elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 5

4.3.32 Room 6 is the staff room to the south of Room 5. It has a vinyl floor and painted concrete ceiling and the walls are painted brick. It is subdivided on the east side to form a small store. The north elevation has a hatch with a hinged central door, which is glazed either side, and a timber sill (Plate 193). The narrower opening below has a timber lintel and is blocked with brick and there is a dividing brick wall to the east. The north elevation inside the store has a single large shelf and the doorway into the cupboard has a plain door and surround with a light over. The east elevation has a single doorway with a plain surround but no door. The inner door to the west is plain and has plain surround and light over. The south elevation is plain with a shelf attached to the west. The west elevation has a six-light hinged top window on the south side with a concrete lintel and timber sill and there are cupboards attached to the north (Plate 194).



Plate 193 (left): North elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 6



Plate 194 (right): West elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 6

4.3.33 Room 7 is located to the south of Room 6. It has a concrete floor, painted concrete ceiling and painted brick walls. The north elevation is plain. The east elevation has a doorway on the south side with a plain surround and concrete lintel. The south elevation is plain, with a sink on the west side attached to the wall by metal brackets and there is a timber batten with coat hooks on the east side. The west elevation has a window on the north side, which has a hinged six-light casement and a timber sill and concrete lintel (Plate 195). Loose within the room is a pump marked 'WORTHINGTON-SIMPSON NEWARK-ON-TRENT ENGLAND MONOBLOCK MARK 3 420 RPM SIZE 5DM8'.



Plate 195: West elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 7

4.3.34 Room 8 was originally the male toilets, and is located to the south of Room 7. It has a concrete floor colour dark pink and a painted concrete ceiling and there is a brick partition in the south-west corner forming the toilet cubicle underneath the stairs to the first floor, the structure of which is evident in the ceiling. The walls are all painted brick. The north elevation has a sink attached on an iron stand (Plate 196), the sink is marked 'Armitage Shanks', and there is a ceramic urinal on the east side of three sections associated with a raised area of flooring (Plate 197). The east elevation is plain but returns as a stub of brick wall on the south side before a doorway at the south end. The door is of timber and plywood construction with three panels with ovolo-moulding with a plain surround and timber lintel. The south elevation is plain on the east side, which returns to the north to form a cubicle wall. There is a doorway in the return with a three panel door as per that to the east. A toilet is set against the south elevation within a cubicle (Plate 198). The south side of the west elevation has a small six-light window with a hinged top section and red tiles over the sill. There is a further window to the north in the same style, with a concrete lintel.



Plate 196 (left): West elevation and west end of the north elevation of West Building, Ground Floor Room 8

Plate 197 (centre): Urinals in West Building, Ground Floor Room 8

Plate 198 (right): Toilet cubicle in West Building, Ground Floor Room 8

4.3.35 **West building, first floor:** this comprises a single room, with a concrete floor, which has a large platform raised approximately 0.2m against the west side (Plate 199 and Plate 200). There is access to the stairs to the floor below in the north-west and south-west corners, with 14 concrete steps, including two turning at the top (Plate 201) and iron railings around the top with a concrete column at the end. There are also stubs for a timber hand rail down the sides of the staircase. The ceiling is finished with beaded tongue and groove boards with accesses hatches to the roof space at the north and south ends. The walls are typically exposed brick, in stretcher bond with a thin course of red tile (perhaps re-used roofing tile?) at the level of the column bases in the east elevation, although there is a skim of concrete along the base of each wall, much of the west elevation is covered with graffiti, and the others include large open areas. The north elevation has a large open area in the centre flanked by concrete columns, each with relatively plain capitals and bases, but the latter on a moulded block and the former supporting a scrolled corbel and with a further kneeler at the top of the brickwork forming the associated opening (Plate 202). The opening is then filled with iron railings, although these are apparently later as they are bolted to the brickwork. The elevation ends at similar columns, where it turns into more openings at the east and west ends. The east elevation has a row of five openings (Plate 203) each supported by brick pillars with flanking concrete columns as per those to the north, the scrolled corbels projecting from a cavetto-moulded eaves band with the ceiling projecting beyond the line of the elevation to this. Each opening is filled with iron railings, which are again later, and sat on a low concrete plinth. The south elevation is a mirror image of the north (Plate 204). The west elevation has openings with columns and railings at the north and south ends (although the railings are missing from the south) (Plate 205 and Plate 208). The centre is plain and finished with graffiti (Plate 206 and Plate 207), with a vertical pipe attached on the north side and a block of concrete built into the wall near the ceiling in the centre. There is an ashlar concrete plinth or string course at floor level. The roof space was not accessible but could be viewed from below. The roof structure clearly comprised multiple machine-cut timber rafters and iron strut trusses bolted together, with three angled braces on each side and supporting two purlins per pitch.

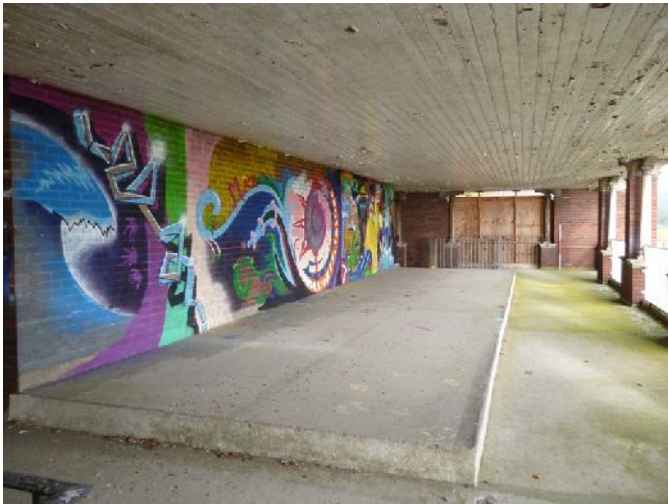


Plate 199 (left): General view of the north end of the first floor of the West Building

Plate 200 (right): General view of the south end of the first floor of the West Building



Plate 201 (left): Detail of the stairs at the north end of the West Building

Plate 202 (right): North elevation of the first floor of the West Building



Plate 203 (right): East elevation of the first floor of the West Building



Plate 204 (left): South elevation of the first floor of the West Building



Plate 205 (right): South-west corner of the first floor of the West Building



Plate 206 (left): South end of the graffiti mural on the west elevation on the first floor of the West Building

Plate 207 (right): North end of the graffiti mural on the west elevation on the first floor of the West Building



Plate 208: North-west corner of the first floor of the West Building

4.3.36 **Tanks:** access to these was limited due to health and safety considerations but a brief examination was made of the entire area. The tanks have an essentially symmetrical plan, mirroring each other from one end to the other and comprise a linking access corridor or subway running along the west side in an arc, a central area containing pipework associated with the pump house above on the east side and the large storage tanks to the north and south of this. The corridor is supported by a series of concrete pads radiating around between the outer walls with a large cast iron pipe along the west side, marked 'S1 85' at the south end, and a timber batten along the east side supporting a smaller metal water pipe (Plate 209). There are also strip lights attached to the west side in plastic covers. A small bore plastic water pipe is also present along the floor and there are iron ladders leading to access hatches at the north and south ends. The corridor links to the room below the pump room, at which point there are some steps down in the floor and a T-shaped iron grill in the floor presumably for drainage. The room below the pump room is full of large cast iron pipes, several supported by later concrete block columns and there are additional iron poles forming props between the floor and ceiling. Some of the valves within the pipework are clearly later additions as they are in considerably better condition than the pipes (Plate 210). The storage tanks are supported by rows of angled buttresses with upright props against the outer (east) wall (Plate 211 and Plate 212). The ceiling is formed by the tiered seating and there are pairs of drainage holes in these leading into the tanks. The ground level drops towards the

centre and the top of pumps are visible in each section against the wall into the room below the pump room, where there is also a pipe set through the wall directly connecting the tanks to the room below the pump room.



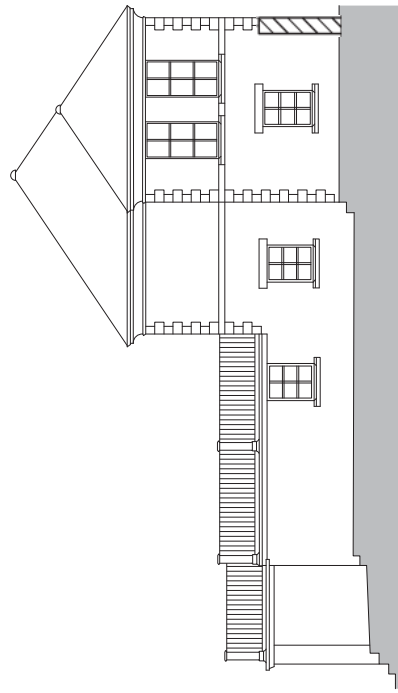
Plate 209 (left): Typical view of the access corridor or subway

Plate 210 (right): Replaced valve in the room below the pump/filter house

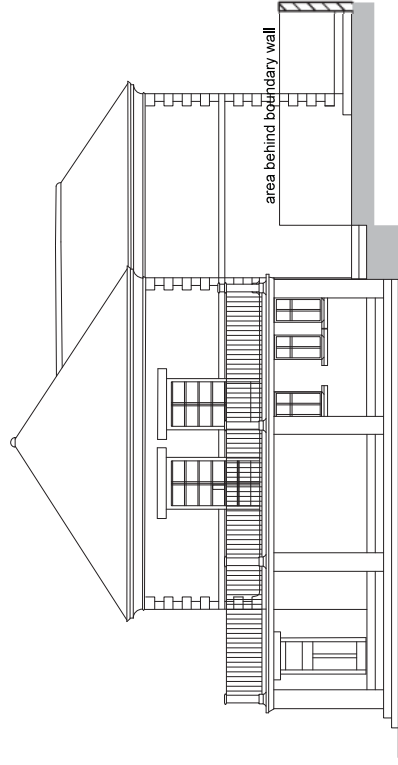


Plate 211 (left): Typical concrete struts in the south sea tank

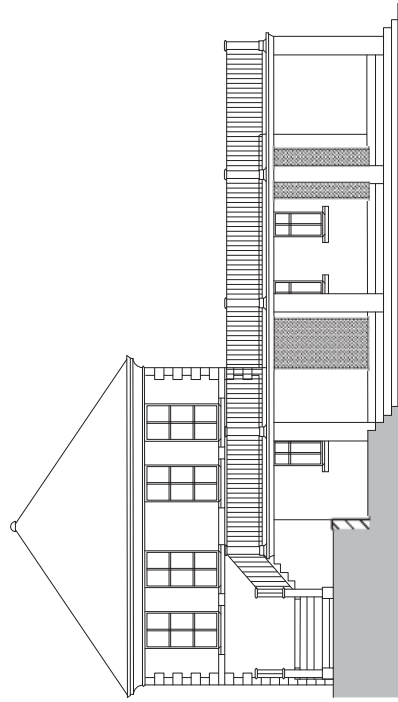
Plate 212 (right): Typical lower struts against the west side of the south sea tank



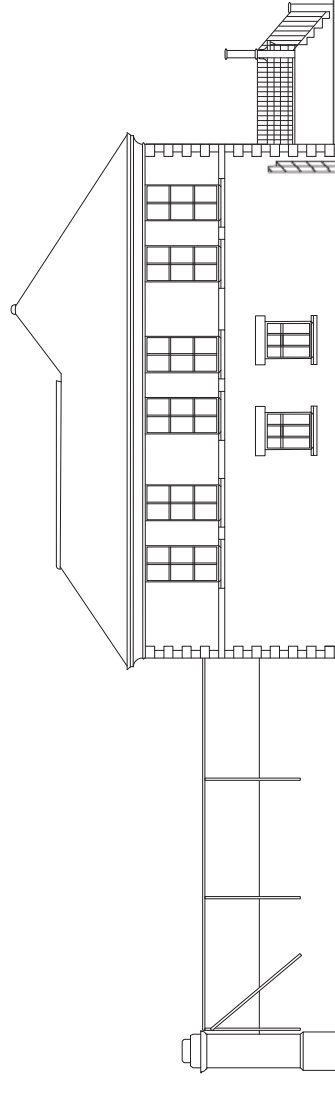
NORTH BUILDING North Elevation



NORTH BUILDING East Elevation



NORTH BUILDING South Elevation



NORTH BUILDING West Elevation

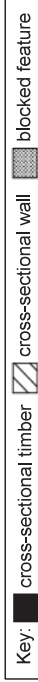
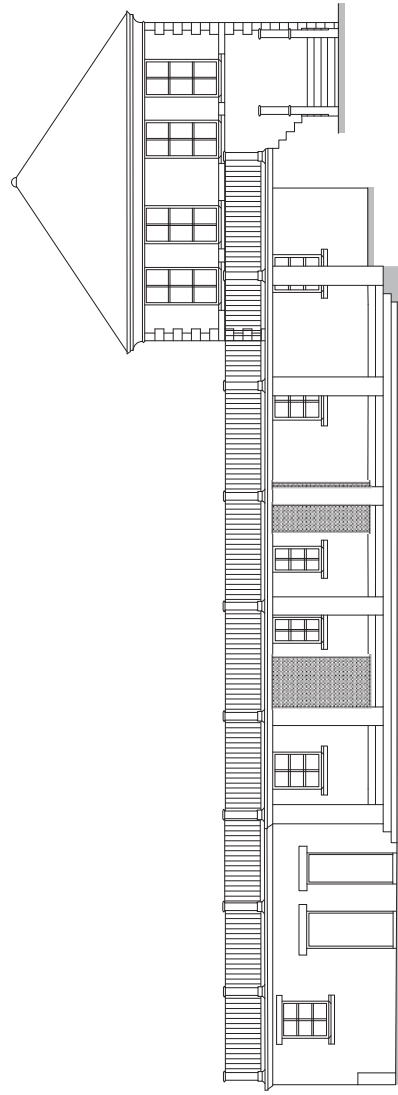
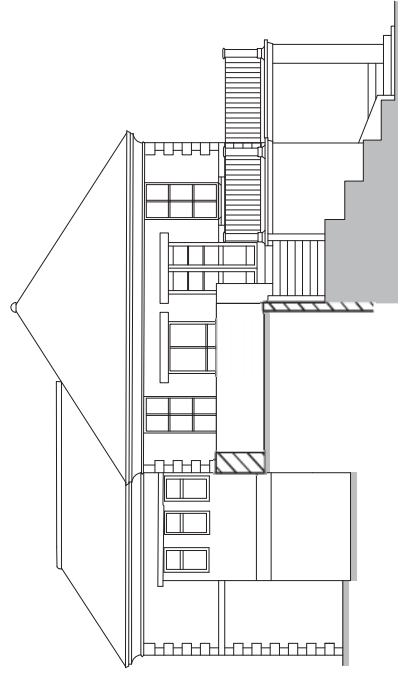


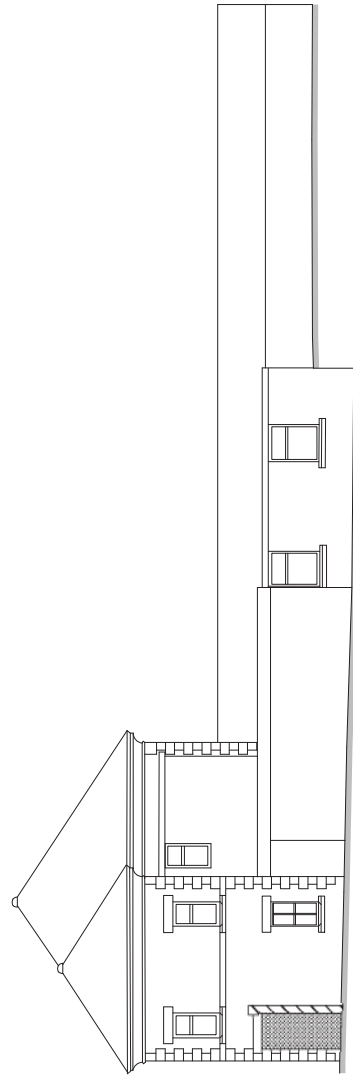
Figure 3: External elevations of the north building



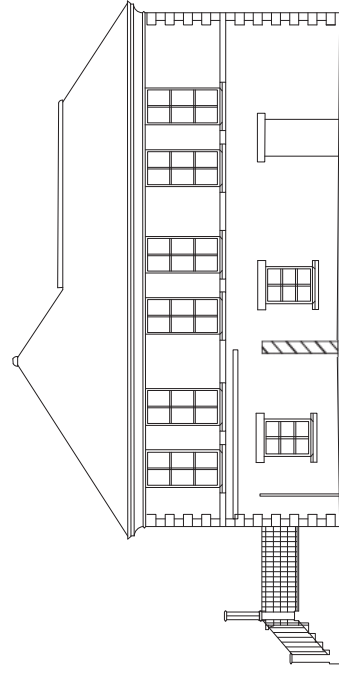
SOUTH BUILDING North Elevation



SOUTH BUILDING East Elevation



SOUTH BUILDING South Elevation



SOUTH BUILDING West Elevation

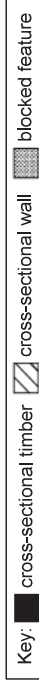
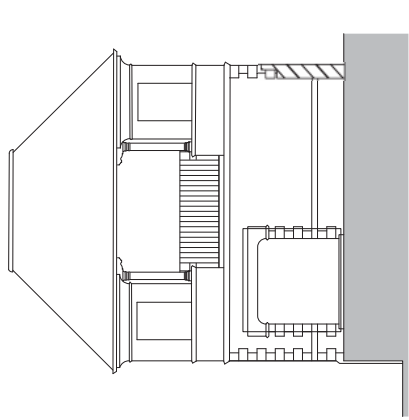
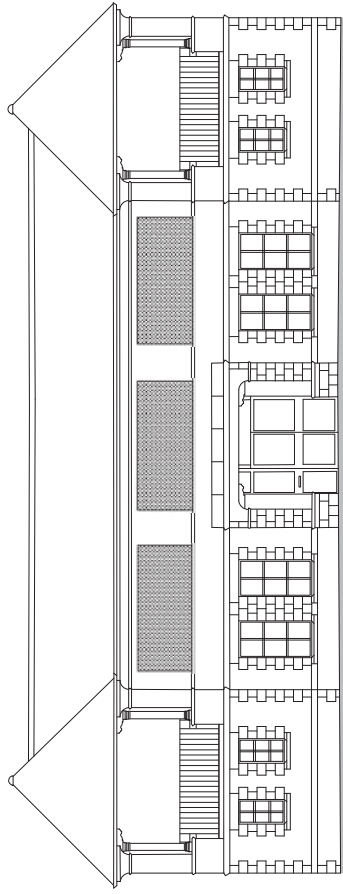


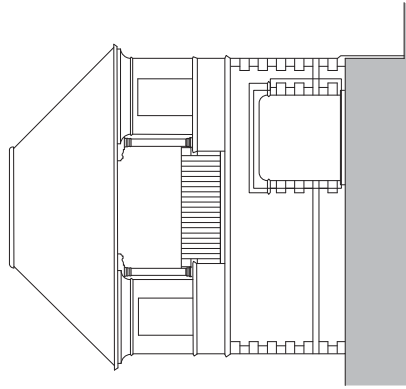
Figure 4: External elevations of the south building



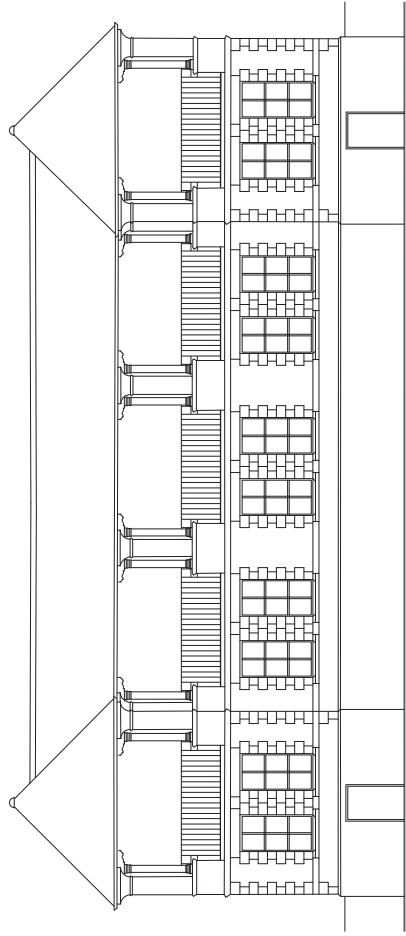
WEST BUILDING North Elevation



WEST BUILDING West Elevation



WEST BUILDING South Elevation



WEST BUILDING East Elevation

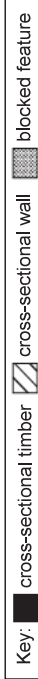
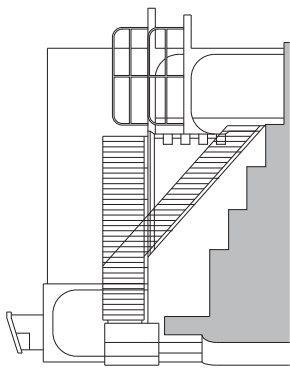


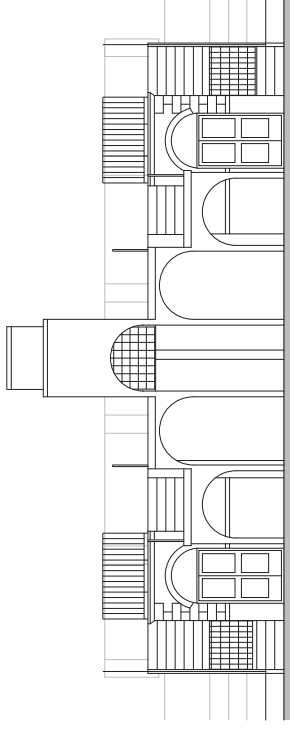
Figure 5: External elevations of the west building



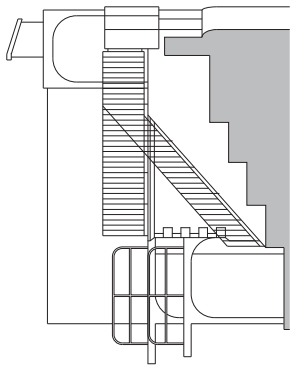
Key: cross-sectional timber cross-sectional wall blocked feature features to the rear



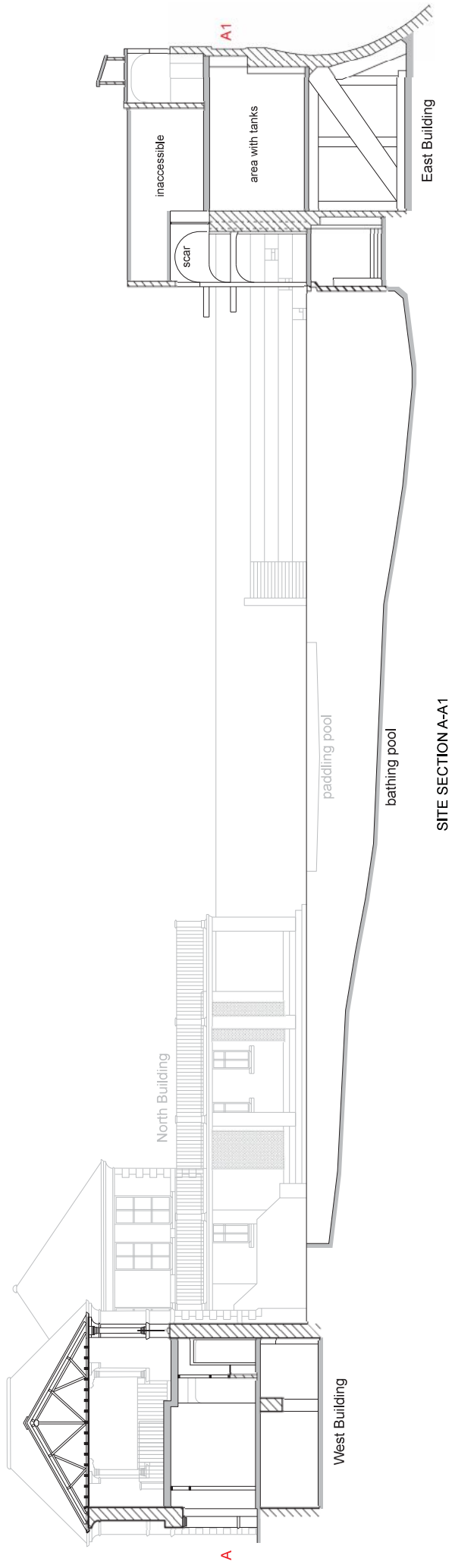
EAST BUILDING North Elevation



EAST BUILDING West Elevation



EAST BUILDING South Elevation



SITE SECTION A-A1

Figure 6: External elevations of the east building and site section A-A1

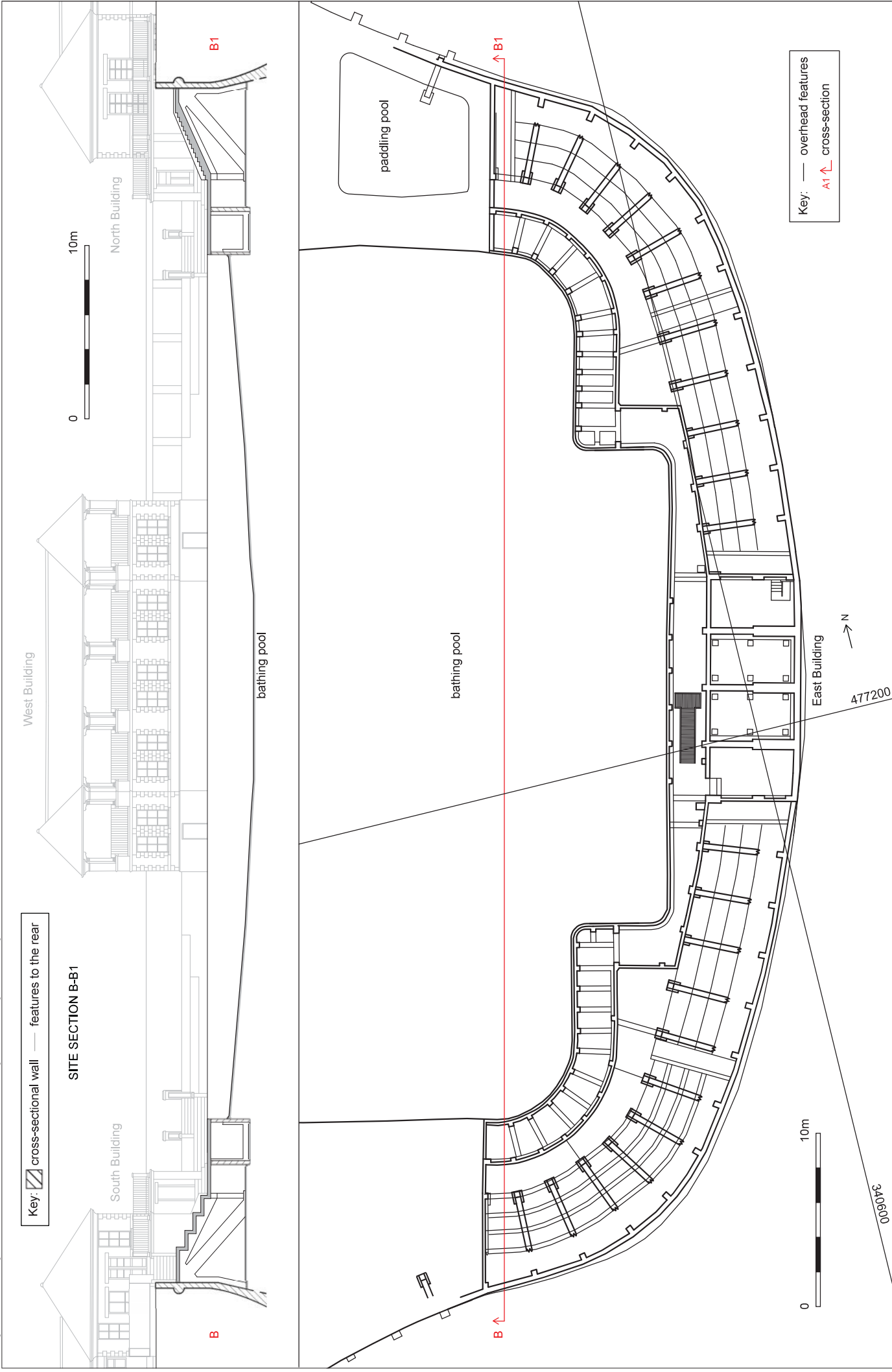


Figure 7: Plan of the lower level features to the east side of the site and site section B-B1

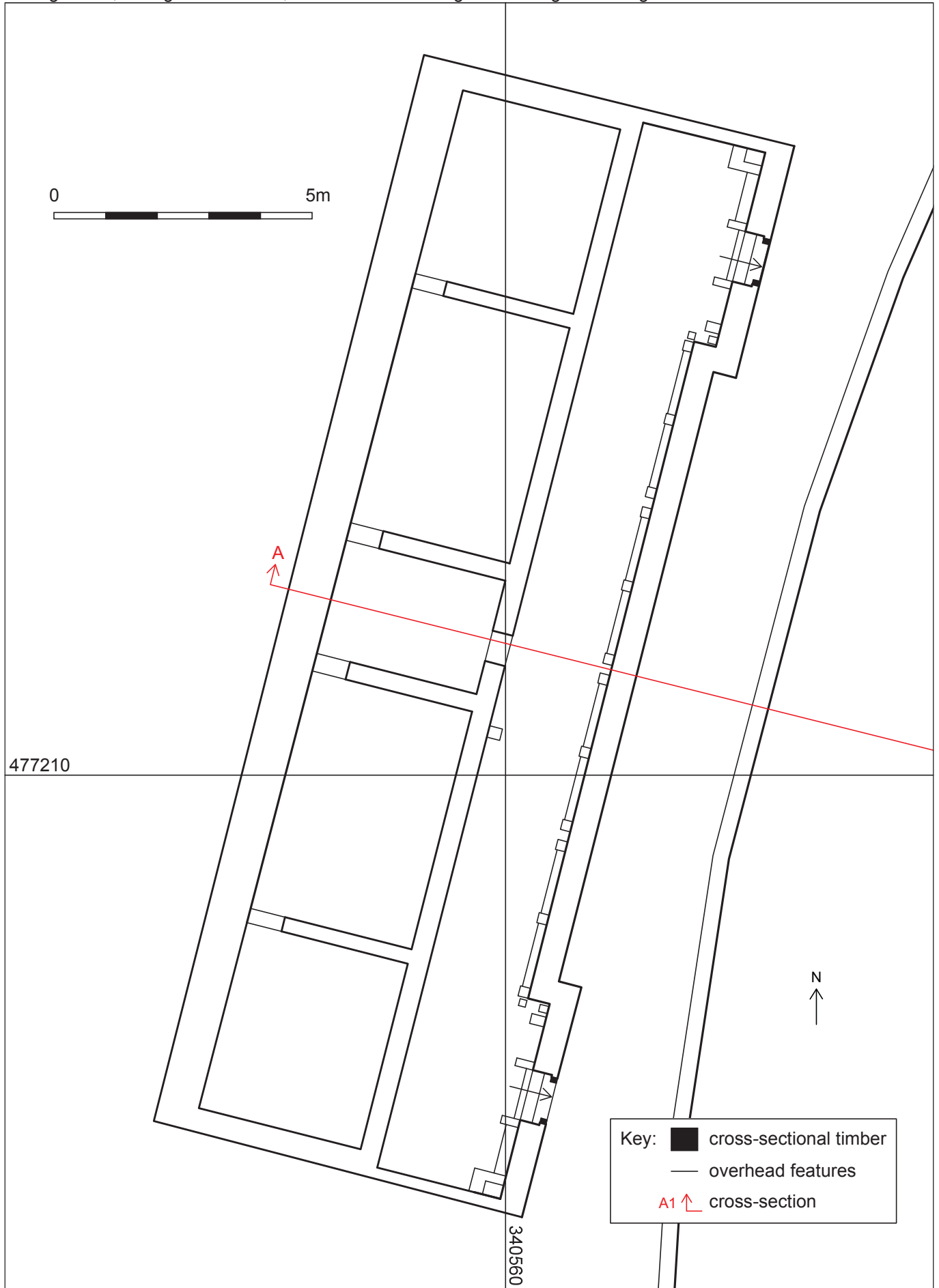


Figure 8: Lower level floor plan of the west building



Figure 9: Ground floor plan of the north building

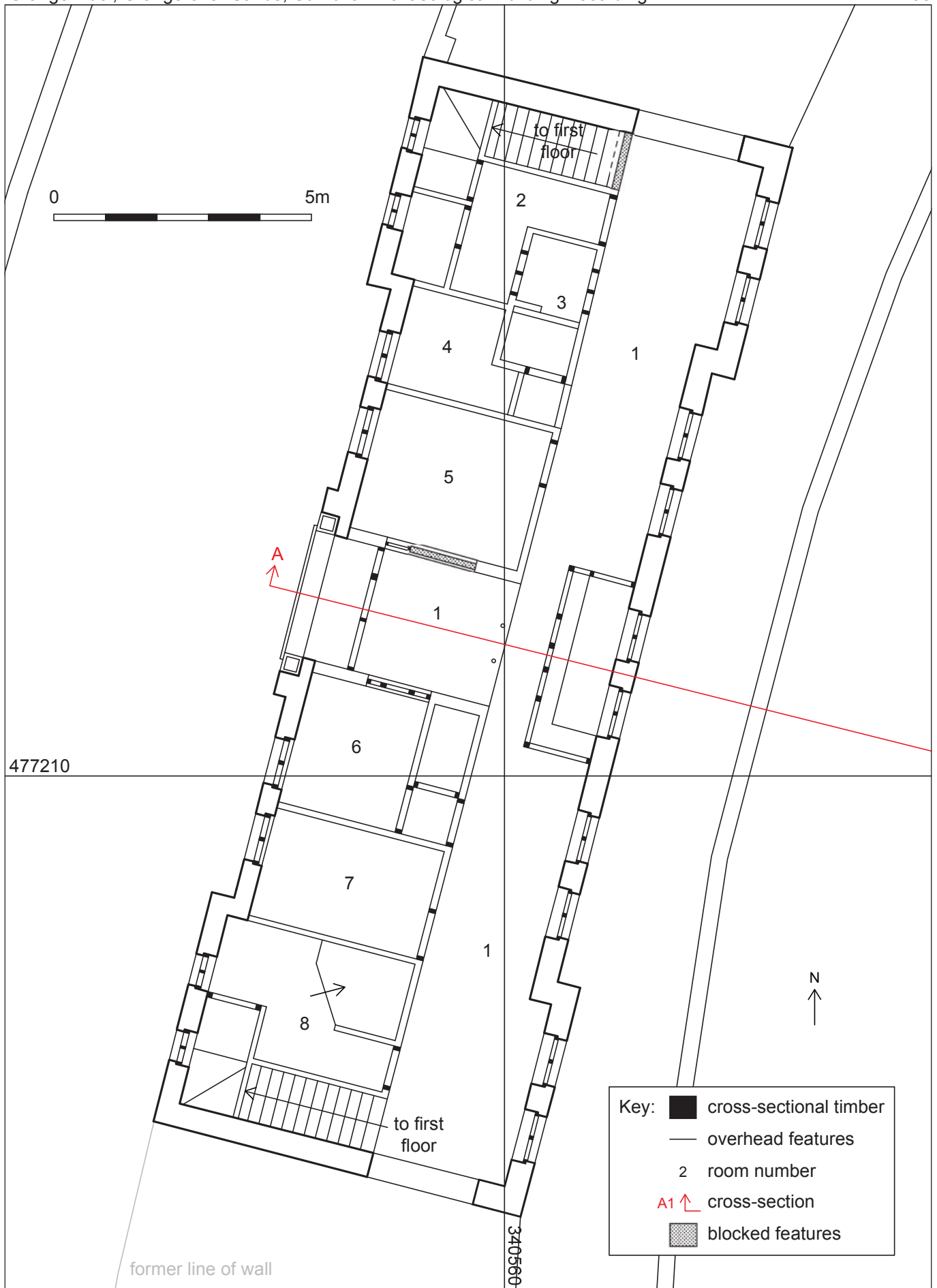


Figure 11: Ground floor plan of the west building

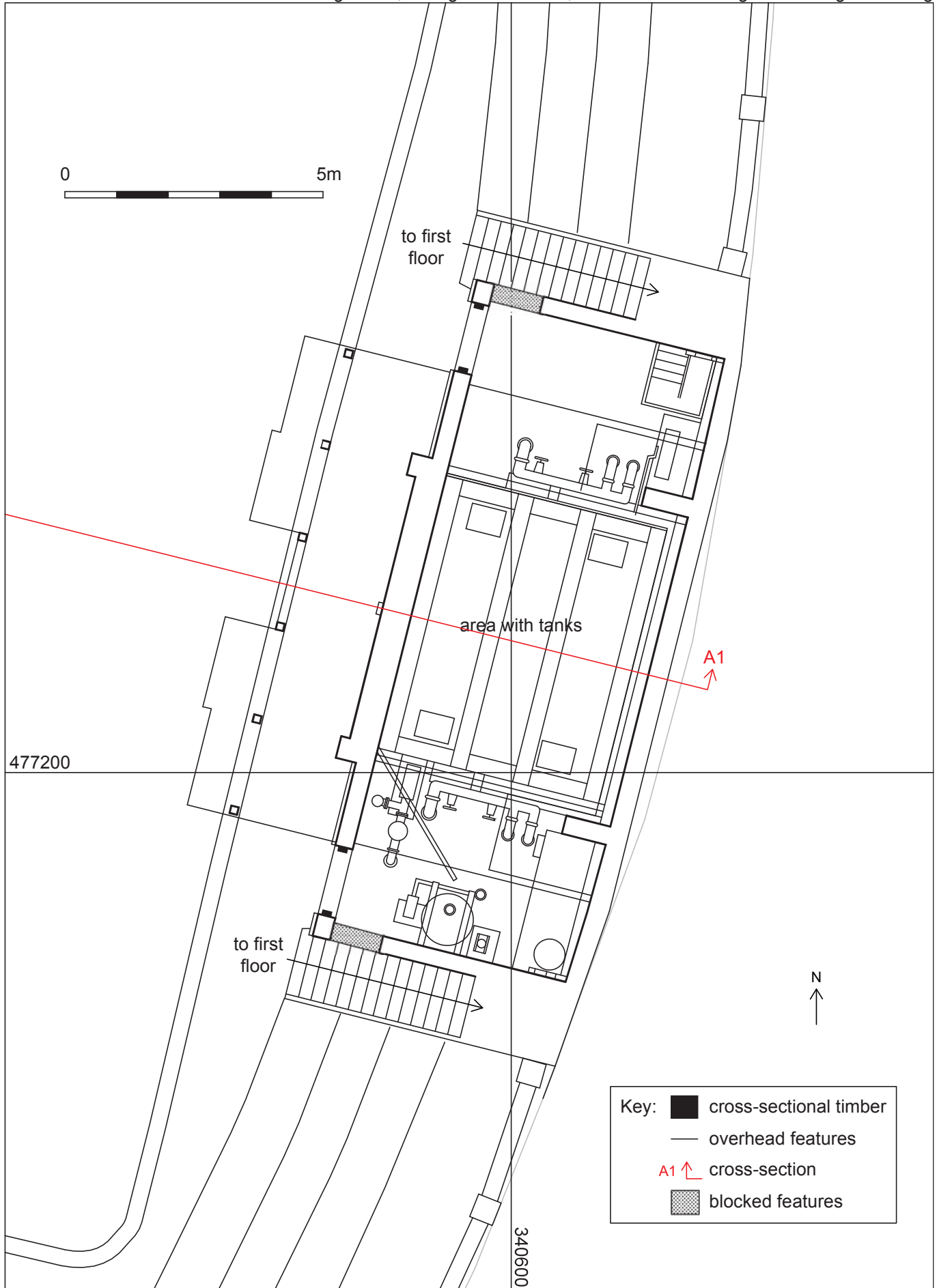


Figure 12: Ground floor plan of the east building

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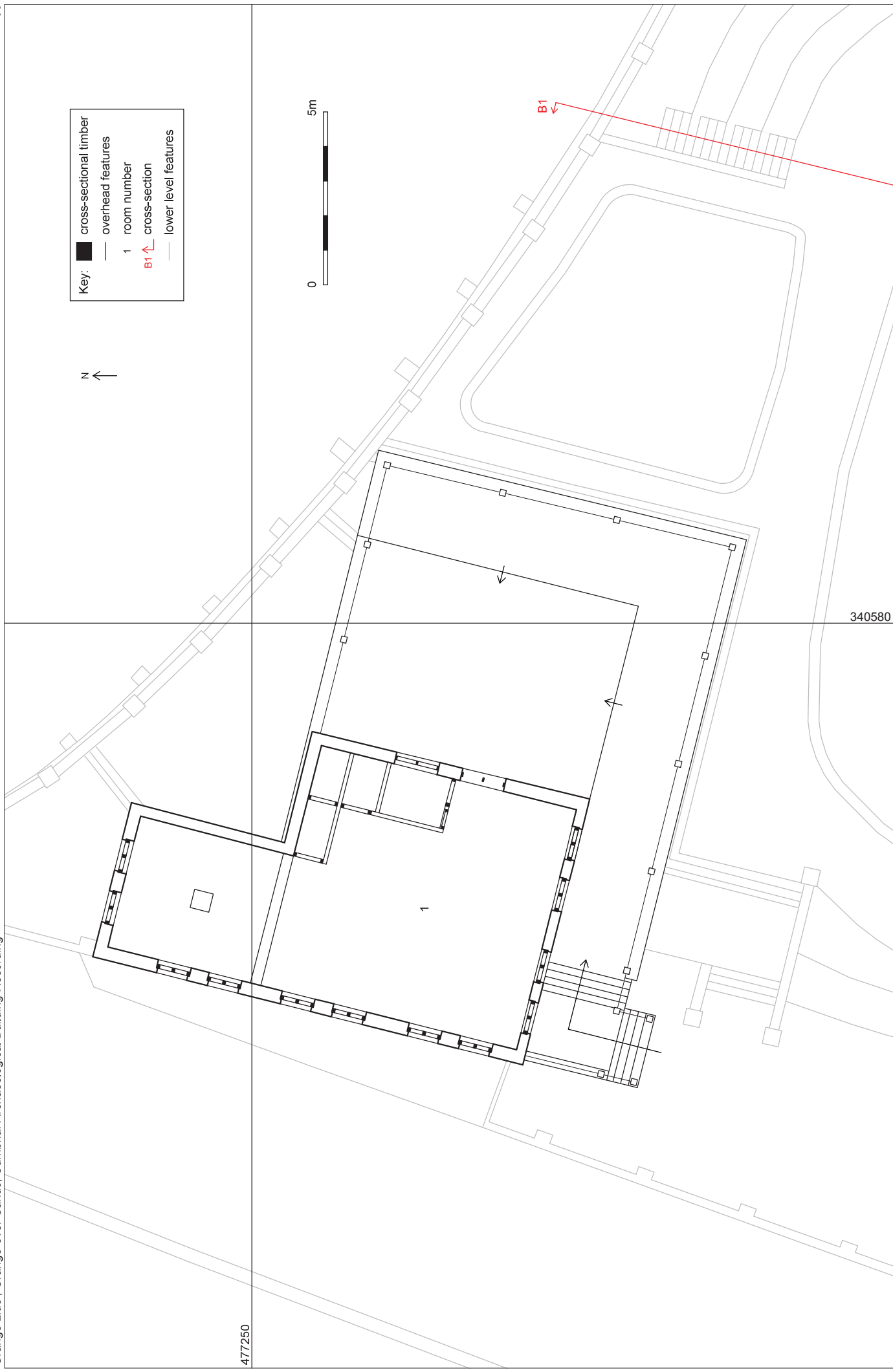


Figure 13: First floor plan of the north building

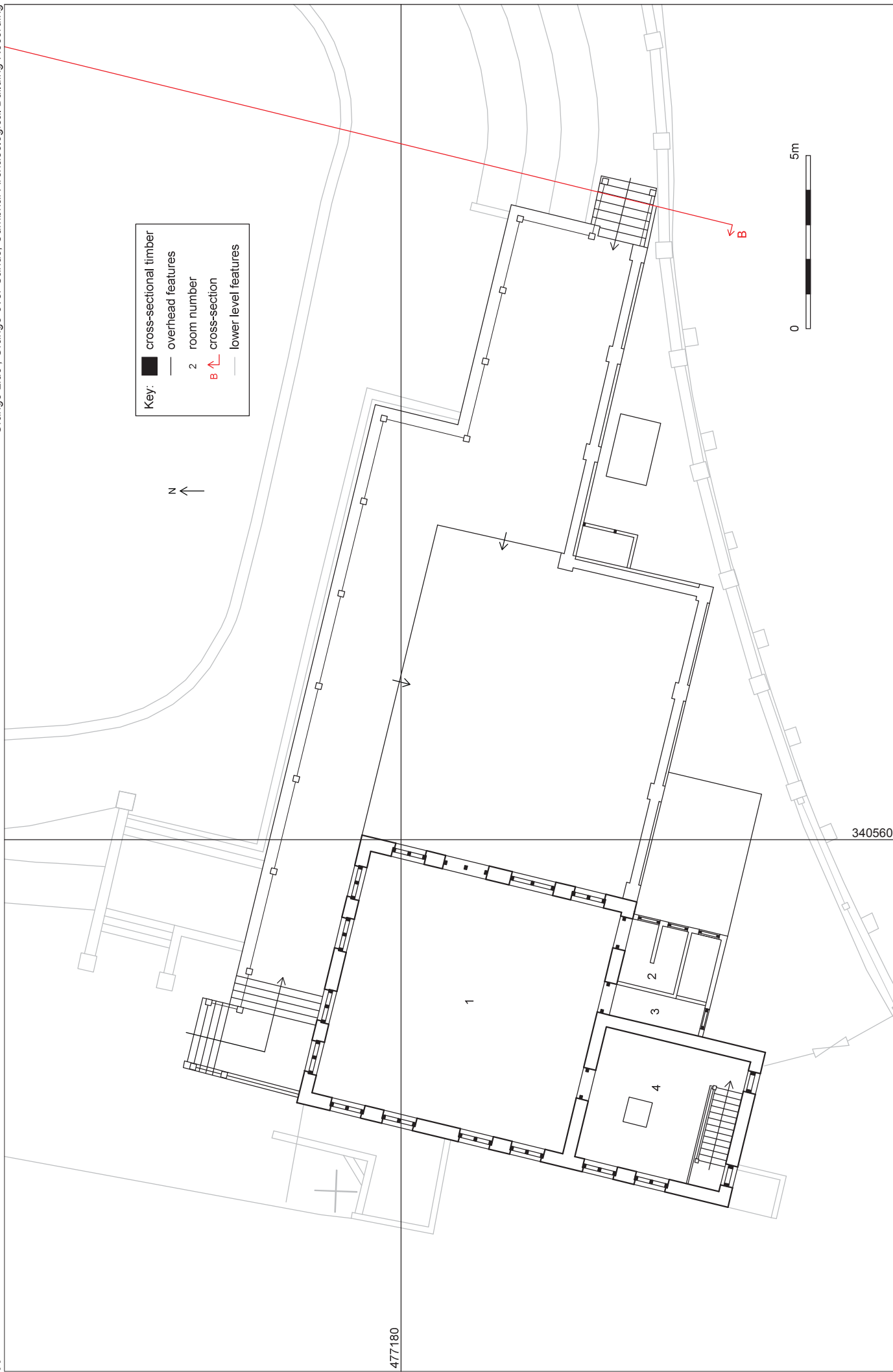
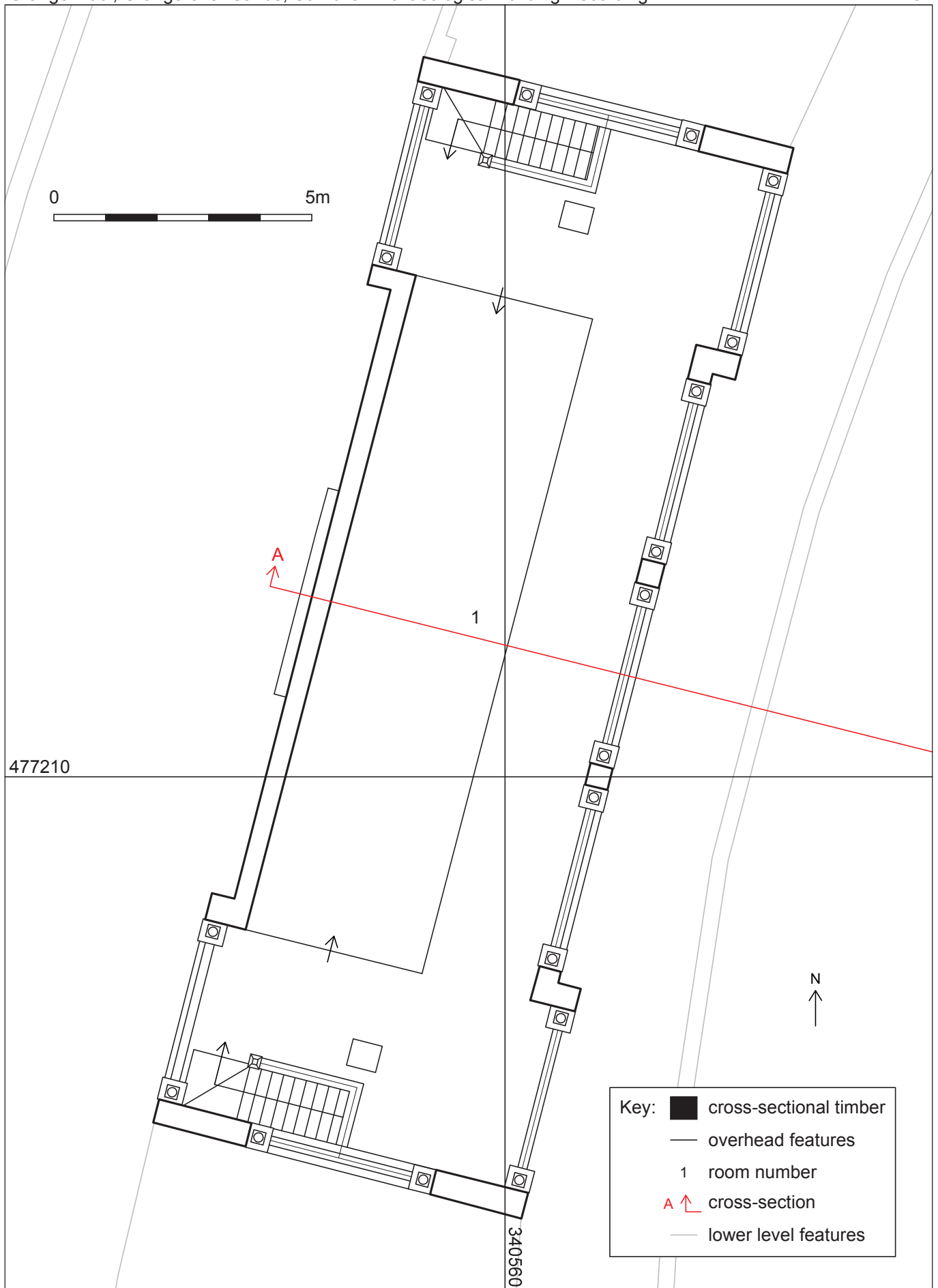


Figure 14: First floor plan of the south building



Client: NPS North West Ltd

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Figure 15: First floor plan of the west building

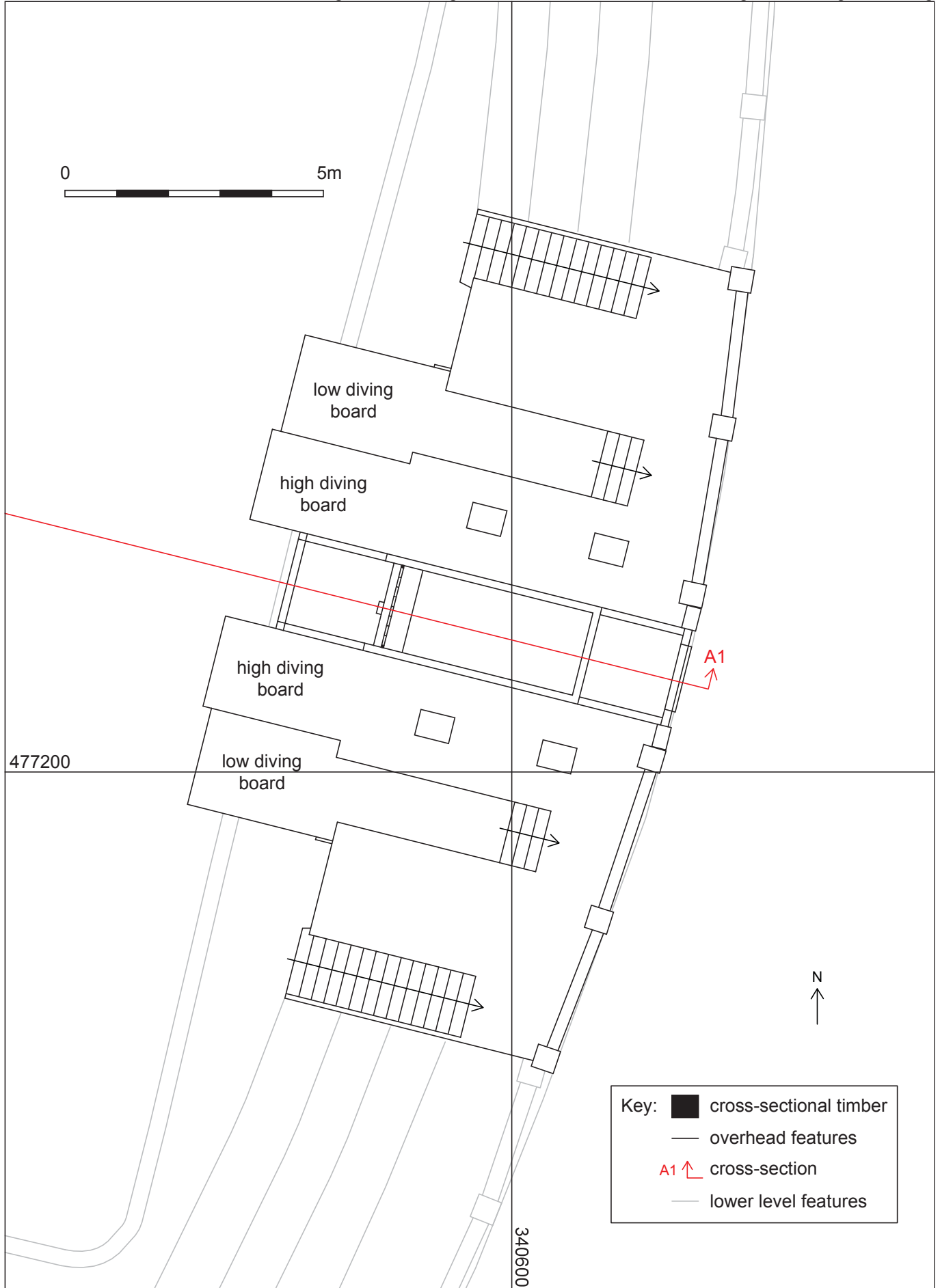


Figure 16: First floor plan of the east building

Client: NPS North West Ltd

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5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the building clearly retains a considerable amount of original fabric and while it has also undergone a number of alterations and modifications these are often difficult to identify or date because of the similarity in the building material used. In addition, the major recorded phase of alteration to the building relates to a programme of repair carried out in 1975, which is also not necessarily easily identifiable. Nevertheless, three main phases of construction and alteration can be identified, and it is likely that further detailed documentary research could identify sub-phases within these.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (1930s):** the numerous documentary records show that the building was constructed and opened in 1932, plans having been drawn up as early as at least 1930. The design, by T Huddleston, the Council Surveyor, with input on the engineering from T Ness of Harrogate, was apparently used with little or no modification, although detailed drawings of the architectural and decorative scheme are not available to confirm this is the case in every area. It is apparent, however, that much of what now remains belongs to this initial phase, with the main north, west, east, and south buildings, forming the female changing room, main entrance and offices, pump/filter house and diving boards, and male changing room respectively, retaining much of the decorative scheme both internally and externally including the concrete quoins, string courses and other details, metal railings between concrete columns, doors with ovolo-moulded panels, cubicles with moulded top rails, ceiling roses, possibly even the leather chairs in North Building First Floor Room 1, but only some original external doorways – those leading from the first floor rooms onto the verandas with the multi-light Art Deco-style metal frames. The pools, tiered seating and other external features are also clearly original, although with modification. However, with the exception of the main retaining wall, the outer walls have been modified in subsequent phases. It is unclear how much of the plant, pipework and tanking within the pump/filtration house is original, but again detailed examination of the original blueprints and expert investigation would be required to establish this. However, it is again apparent that these elements have seen considerable modification.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (late 20th century):** the late 20th century certainly saw a number of modifications. Some of these were undoubtedly carried out as part of the recorded improvements made in 1975. Others, however, may have been carried out in response to the damaging flood of 1977. It is apparent that, for example, the front entrance was altered, probably during this phase, with new double aluminium doors added and what is presumably a ticket kiosk, also aluminium, in the entrance hall. All of the windows and many of the doors, were also replaced, again probably during this period, the original Art Deco-style casements having clearly been removed. In the pump/filter house it appears that alterations were made to the plant, with new valves fitted, possible dated by their marks to 1960 and 1990. Certainly the plant was refurbished a number of times, and probably entirely replaced in 1961. Structural repairs in various areas were clearly carried out, some in 1976.

5.1.4 The flood of 1977 caused considerable damage to the male changing room and it likely that the east end of the ground floor of the south building (comprising Rooms G1-G3) is a later extension, post-dating this event. A small concrete block addition extending from the south-west corner of the south building also belongs to this phase, the style suggesting it is contemporary with the post-1977 alterations. It is also clear that the concrete block wall around the top of the retaining wall is a later addition; earlier photographs show a concrete post and iron fence in this location, and it seems logical to assume that the flood of 1977 either destroyed or damaged the original fence so it had to be replaced or it was deemed necessary to have a solid wall to act as a flood defence. The boundary wall along the west side is also clearly a later addition of this phase, although it appears to have been raised with concrete blocks and a mesh fence at a later date. The presence of Furness Brick Co bricks made at their works in Askam indicates a likely post-Second World War date (Glasgow n.d.), although this brickworks is still in operation. Similar bricks were also present in the columns at the ends of the stairs to the north and south of the west building, which were obviously also later additions and presumably of the same date. Other elements were probably also added during this phase; the turnstile in the south-west corner of the site, some of the internal divisions in the first floor room of the north building, the removal of an

internal wall between Ground Floor Rooms 3 and 4 in the west building, and the replacement of railings on the first floor of the same building. Alterations visible in the ceiling and east wall of the below ground room in the west building clearly also belong to this phase and can be dated to 1976. It is possible that the slate roofs to the north, south and west buildings are later replacements, as the contemporary description states that they were roofed with green Westmorland slate. It is possible that this account is mistaken but the slates were backed with concrete so may be later, although when this work was carried out is uncertain.

5.1.5 Phase 3 (later 20th century – early 21st century): the closure of the pool in 1993 and evident need for more substantial repair before that date led to a general period of decay and deliberate damage. All of the external windows have been boarded up as have most of the doorways, externally and internally, while others have been bricked up. Vandalism has led to damage to internal fixtures and fittings rather than anything more substantial, although the collapse of the southern part of the west boundary wall has led to the complete loss of this element of the site, albeit a later addition (see *Section 5.1.3* above). Fixtures from around the pool such as railings and even a slide have also been removed by vandals and thrown into the pool. The decay of the building's fabric, evidently something that has been a problem for some time, has probably increased since the pool's closure led to a lack of maintenance. Cracking of concrete lintels caused by or exacerbated by the corrosion of the internal iron reinforcing is evident across the site, and the ingress of vegetation has caused considerable damage to the terraces and stairs on the west side. The damage to the roof of the south building has enabled pigeons and water to enter the building, leading to more damage and blocked gutters throughout will be causing similar damage and are likely to lead to rot in any exposed timbers. By contrast the intact roofs over the north and west building means that these have remained in relatively good, dry condition. The east building has perhaps seen relatively little major alteration, although the removal of the diving boards probably occurred during this phase.

5.2 Significance

5.2.1 The out-door pool at Grange, which was only latterly referred to as a 'lido', is an architecturally striking feature of the town and a rare survival. It is apparent from the documentary research and building recording that much of the original fabric has survived, with the only substantial alterations comprising phases of repairs and minor additions, largely in the late 1970s, but also almost 20 years of decay since its closure. It is clearly regionally very unusual too, being the only surviving pool of its type in the North-West and it evidently is of considerable importance to the local population. In addition, the documentary research has revealed that it was the work of the District Council surveyor T Huddleston, not Bernard Smith as otherwise stated, and it would be of interest to compare it to other buildings that he designed in the area. As a building of its date and style it is also unusual in the area, with many substantial buildings of this type, such as cinemas, not typically surviving.

5.2.2 While the principal parts of the site are all original and therefore significant, a number of elements are clearly later additions; these are therefore of considerably less significance and their loss during any alteration to the building would be less problematic. While all four of the brick buildings are original, although the south building has been extended to the east (creating Rooms 1-3), minor alterations have been made elsewhere such as the replacement of the windows although many of the original doors have survived. Internally, many original features have also remained including decorative details like the ceiling roses and all of the cubicles in the changing rooms. The major structural elements outside of the four buildings, the pools, the tiered seating and outer retaining wall, are also original although they too have seen some alterations. The boundary walls are arguably the most substantially altered element of the site and therefore the least significant.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Recommendations for the site are of course heavily dependant on its proposed future use, although it is apparent that whatever this is a programme of extensive repair is necessary as a minimum. If it was to be retained as a pool then all of the original elements could no doubt be retained and re-used although new plant would presumably be necessary and it is unlikely that the sea tanks would be useable due to the present position of the pool relative to mean high water level and the cleanliness of

the sea water. If the site was to be no longer used as a swimming pool it is imperative that the elements that relate to it, the pools themselves and the sea tanks, be retained untouched if possible or filled in such a way as damage is kept to a minimum and that it can be reversed if necessary. Obviously in the case of the sea tanks filling them in in a way that can be reversed is likely to be impossible, and if they are in an unstable condition there may be no option but to fill them permanently. Retaining the four brick buildings that surround the pool is crucial, however, as these form the most visible and architecturally notable elements of the original fabric and all could no doubt be reconditioned for new uses. The removal of elements that are detrimental to the original fabric is also recommended. This would include the concrete block wall running along the top of the outer retaining wall, which should ideally be replaced with an iron fence between concrete posts as was originally present. Removing and rebuilding the boundary wall on the west side of the site would also be beneficial (the southern part of this has collapsed anyway) but exactly what form it originally took is uncertain (it is just visible in Plate 18 and Plate 19). Replacing all of the windows and those doors that are modern with something more fitting to the style of the building, with multi-light iron *art deco*-style casements, would also be immensely beneficial.

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Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

From: English Heritage 2012

Location: Grange over Sands Lido, Promenade, Grange over Sands

Date listed: 26th August 2011

Date of last amendment: Not applicable to this entry

Grade: II

Summary of Building

SD 40577 77213

A seaside salt-water lido constructed in 1932 to designs by the Council Surveyor Bernard Smith. It is complete with all key ancillary buildings including an entrance block with upper viewing gallery and attached sun decks, detached changing wings, terraces, pump house, paddling pool and stepped diving stage. The slide and diving boards have been removed. The lido closed in c. 1993.

Reasons for Designation

Grange over Sands Lido constructed in 1932 is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

*Completeness: as a complete example of a 1930s lido with the survival of all key ancillary buildings and structures

*Pool: for the unusually shaped pool, designed for multiple uses and which retains its original stepped diving stage.

*Historic: as an evocative reminder of the former popularity of sea-side towns such as Grange over Sands and the inter-war cult of fresh air, fitness and mass leisure

History

The arrival of the railway in 1857, transformed Grange over Sands from a small fishing village to a popular seaside resort lying on the north side of Morecambe Bay, with the promenade developed just after the turn of the C20. The lido, accessed off the promenade, was constructed in 1932 to a design by Mr Bernard Smith, Grange over Sands Urban District Council Surveyor. Inter-war lidos characterise the period in their combination of design flair, outdoor leisure and devotion to the cult of sea, sun and fresh air. The pool was unheated and filled with filtered water taken from the sea at high tide. Photographs taken of the lido in the 1930s and 1960s demonstrate its popularity for both swimmers and spectators alike, and depict the original slide and diving boards which were removed in the second half of the C20. The lido closed in 1993. Since the lido was built, shifting tidal currents have moved the sea a significant distance to the east and it is now separated from the lido by a broad area of marshland, which covers the former beach.

Details

Lido. 1932 by Bernard Smith, Grange over Sands Urban District Council Surveyor

MATERIALS: Concrete with brick ancillary buildings with concrete dressings; slate roof coverings

PLAN: Pool set in a roughly semi-circular enclosure with splayed sides, with an entrance building in the centre of the landward side, flanked by sunbathing terraces with separate men's and ladies' changing room blocks at either end. A small pool, probably a children's paddling pool is set to the north side with a pump room and a diving stage at the centre of the east side, flanked by stepped terraces.

POOLS: The focal point of the lido is the bathing pool, shaped to resemble the cross section of a mushroom, sloping down to the east with the narrower stalk forming the deep end. Adjacent to the deep end there is a single-storey rectangular shaped pump house, with an attached arched, 5-level diving stage (diving boards removed). Steps flanked by iron railings lead up from the poolside to the flat roof of

the pump house where access was formerly gained to the diving boards. Either side of the diving stage, stepped seating curves around the south-east and north-east sides of the pool. A small children's paddling pool is situated immediately east of the ladies' changing rooms.

ENTRANCE BUILDING: This is accessed through a large, wide entrance from the promenade and comprises a 2-storey 5 bay pavilion with a pitched roof over the 3 bay central section and hipped roofs over the slightly projecting end bays. The building has overhanging eaves and an eaves cornice. The ground floor has five sets of paired windows, separated by piers, and each return has an opening giving access to raised sun terraces attached to either side of the building. The ground-floor piers rise to support the upper floor in the form of narrower piers each flanked by slender Doric columns. The upper floor houses a viewing gallery with five openings overlooking the bathing pool to the east and single openings to each return. Limited inspection of the ground floor revealed that this has undergone some remodelling, but that original openings remain providing access to the external sundecks and changing blocks, as do stairs accessing the upper viewing gallery. The blocked windows of the main elevation are fitted with 6-paned wooden frames.

CHANGING ROOMS: To either side of the entrance building and sun terraces are the separate single and two-storey ladies' (north) and gentlemen's (south) changing blocks; these have plain elevations with openings to all sides. There are hipped roofs to the two-storey parts and flat roofs to the single-storey parts, the latter extending along part of the north and south sides of the pool. The flat roofs were used as sunbathing areas, accessed from the adjacent sun decks by steps bounded by metal railings. Limited inspection of the ground floor revealed three plain rooms with brick and painted brick walls.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: The lido is enclosed on its seaward side by a curvilinear brick wall erected on top of a buttressed concrete sea defence wall and on the landward side by a brick wall with large gated entrances between piers at its north and south ends.