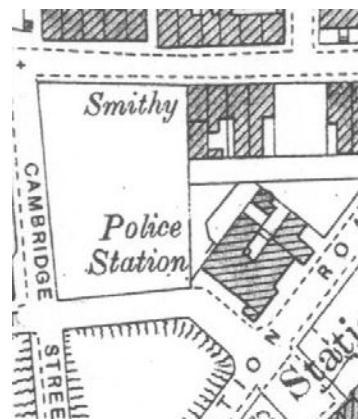


FORMER POLICE STATION AND MAGISTRATES' COURT, MILLOM, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: John and Ruth Cullen

NGR: 317201 480276

Planning Application Ref.:
4/13/2065/OF 1

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July 2013



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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for the conversion of the former police station and magistrates' court, in Millom, Cumbria, a condition was placed on the consent that an English Heritage Level 2 archaeological building recording be carried out. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the building recording, which was undertaken in May 2013.

The police station was constructed in 1894, with plans submitted in 1892, and was built by local builder William Bradley. Early maps show that it had much of its present form on construction while the documentary sources provide details of the fittings and suppliers of materials, and also the problems faced during construction with regard to the completion of the associated roads.

The recording of the building showed that while much of the original fabric had survived, it had seen extensive alteration including the construction of quite extensive additions to the north corner, all of which were probably carried out in the late 20th century. Some evidence for slightly earlier alterations is also present, but this is largely confined to changes to the fireplaces, perhaps related to improvements in the heating system.

The police station is an interesting example of a building of its type, which retains a number of original features.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank John and Ruth Cullen for commissioning the project and providing the 'as existing' drawings of the building. Additional thanks are due to the staff of the Cumbria Archive Centres in Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B)), Carlisle (CAC(C)), and Whitehaven (CAC(W)), for their help in accessing the records.

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

1. Introduction

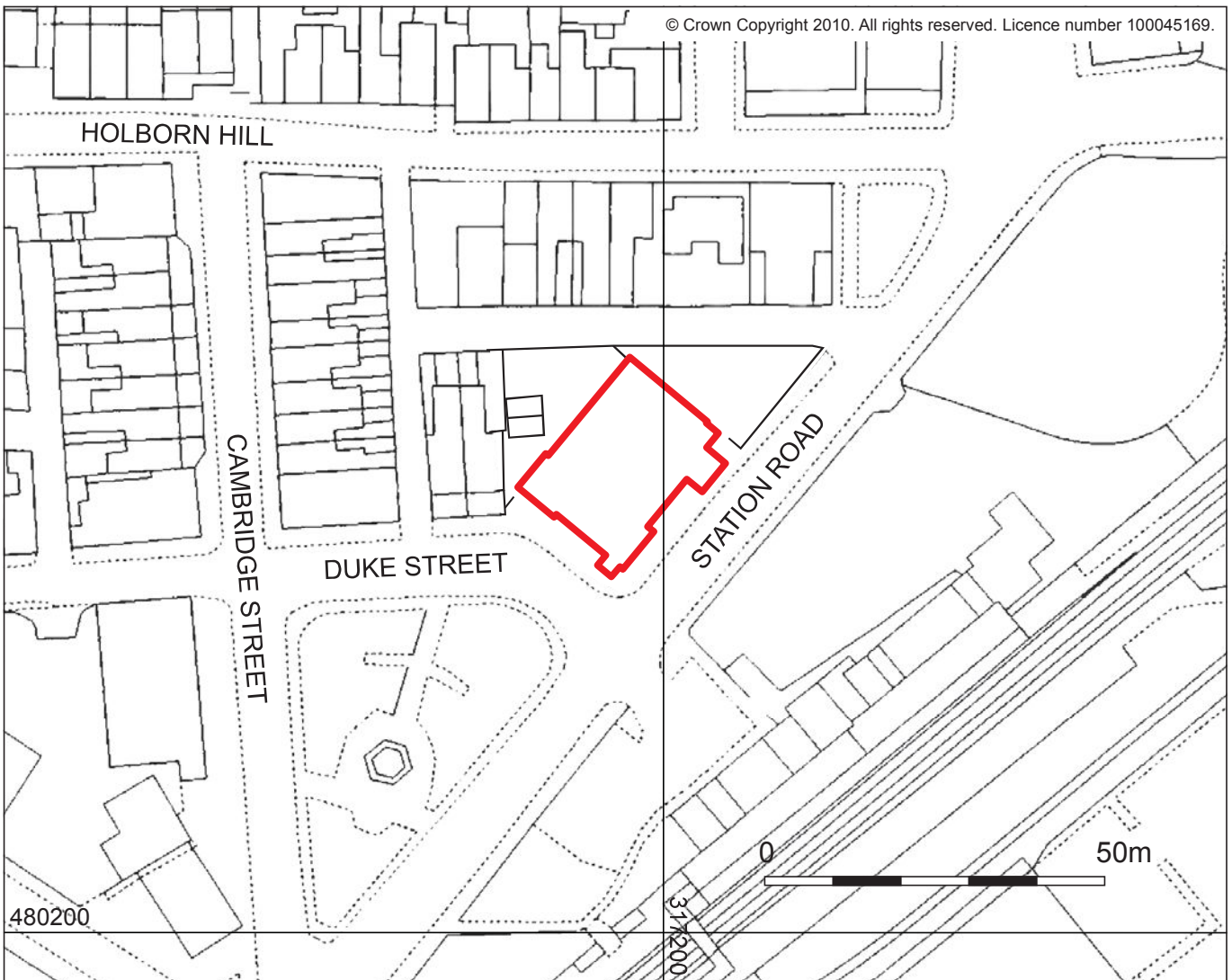
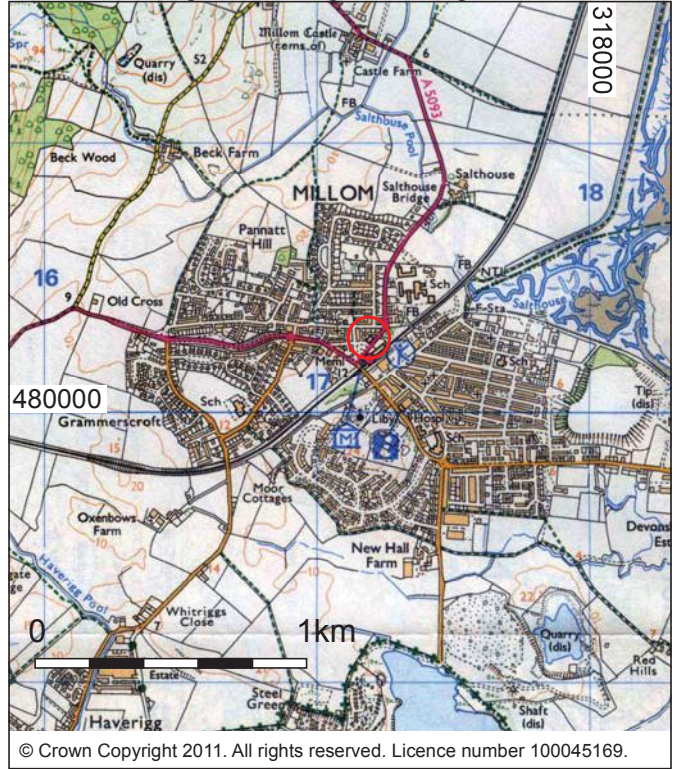
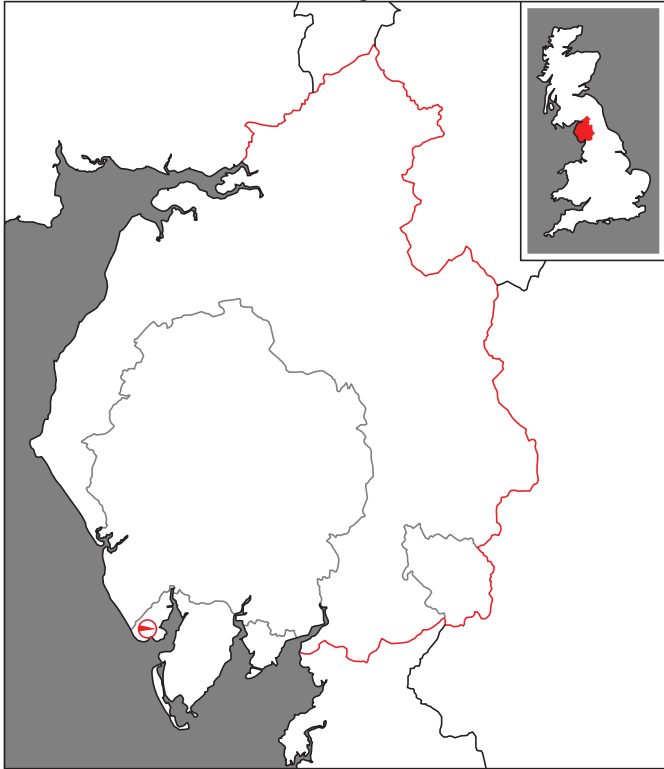
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref 4/13/2065/0F1) to convert the former police station and magistrates' court, Millom, Cumbria (NGR 317201 480276) into domestic dwellings, a condition (No. 4) was placed by Copeland Borough Council (CBC) requiring a Level 2-type archaeological building recording. This is intended to provide a record of the building prior to its conversion as well as providing outline information about its development, form and function. Greenlane Archaeology was approached by John and Ruth Cullen (hereafter 'the client') to carry out the building recording in order to fulfil the condition of the planning consent. A project design was produced in response, and following its approval by the Historic Environment Officer for Cumbria County Council the recording was carried out in May 2013.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on the north-west side of the centre of Millom, less than 50m from the railway station and at the junction of Station Road (the A5093) and Duke Street (Figure 1). It is at a height of approximately 10m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2005).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology is complex, comprising a Ordovician deposits of Coniston limestone, Eycott and Skiddaw volcanics, and Silurian Bannisdale slate (Moseley 1978, plate 1). The solid geology is overlain by glacially derived drift deposits and boulder clay; sands and gravels are also present (Countryside Commission 1998, 27), although the essentially urban nature of the immediate area is likely to have disguised all of this. The overlying drift deposits comprise glacial material such as boulder clay, which forms a hummocky rolling landscape outside of the urban area (Countryside Commission 1998, 27).



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Figure 1: Site location

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, Barrow-in-Furness (CAC(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early maps of the site and other primary sources as well as secondary sources such as trade directories in order to identify information about the development and use of the building;
- **Cumbria Archives Centre, Carlisle (CAC(C))**: this was visited in order to consult County Council police records that related to the building;
- **Cumbria Archives Centre, Whitehaven (CAC(W))**: this was visited in order to assess the original plans of the building, but secondary sources were also consulted;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library**: additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which is a relatively low level of investigation intended to record the form, function and phasing of the building, without incorporating in detail the results of the desk-based assessment. 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**: drawings were produced by hand-annotation of printed plots of 'as existing' architect's drawings or by the production from scratch on site. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. external elevations at a scale of 1:100;
 - ii. floor plans at a scale of 1:100;
 - iii. a cross-section 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 Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. A digital copy of this report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer, who will distribute copies to CBC so that the condition can be discharged; one will be provided to the client, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition a paper copy of the report will also be supplied to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) in Kendal, via the

Historic Environment Officer, and 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 Map and Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** the earliest maps of the area are typically not detailed enough to show individual buildings in a useful fashion, and as the police station was not constructed until 1894 (see Section 3.2 below) it is not present on these early maps anyway. The original plans for the police station are, however, present in the archives and these provide an extremely detailed account of the building.

3.1.2 **Building Plans, 1892:** the original plans of the police station (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892) are dated November 1892 and signed by George Dale Oliver, County Architect, who is listed in a contemporary directory as a FRIBA (Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects) based at Bank Chambers, Bank Street, Carlisle (Kelly and Co Ltd 1894a). The plans show the building as intended although the plan corresponds closely with the building as it now remains and the later Ordnance Survey maps so was presumably constructed according to the plans (Plate 1-Plate 10). The plans also give details of the use of the rooms and show features that have not survived including smaller outbuildings at the north end and two further open spaces, a second 'Airing Yard' and the 'House Yard'.

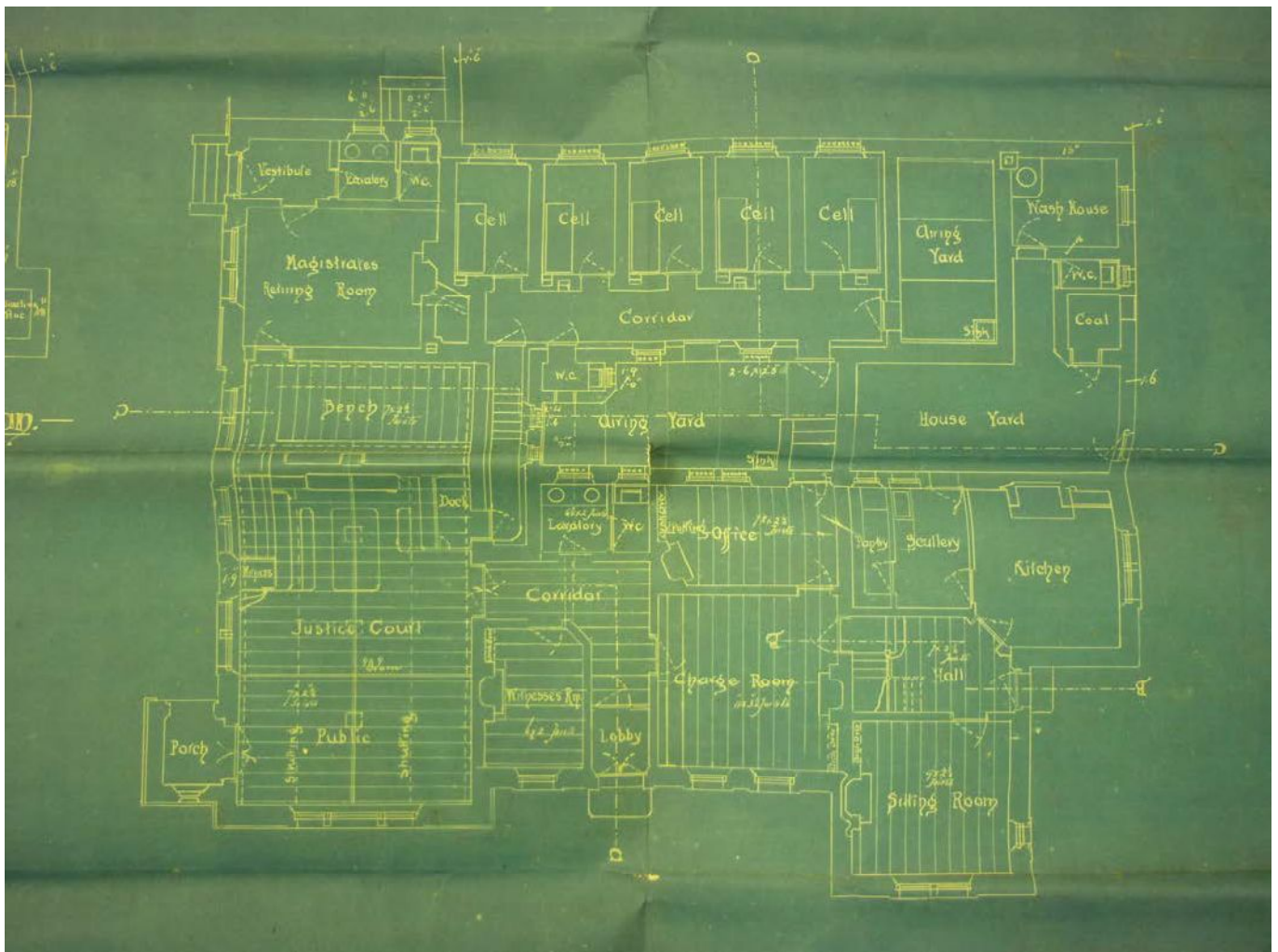


Plate 1: Ground floor plan, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)

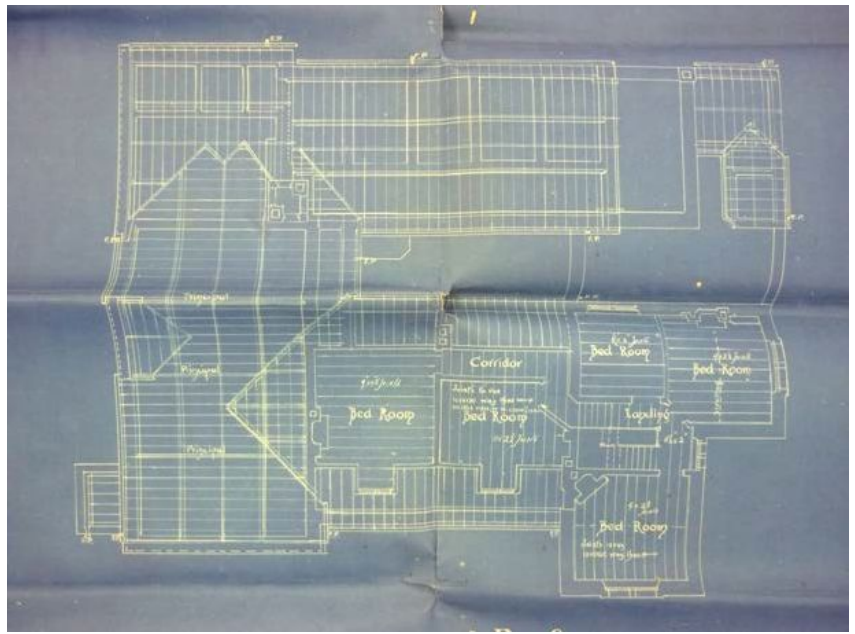
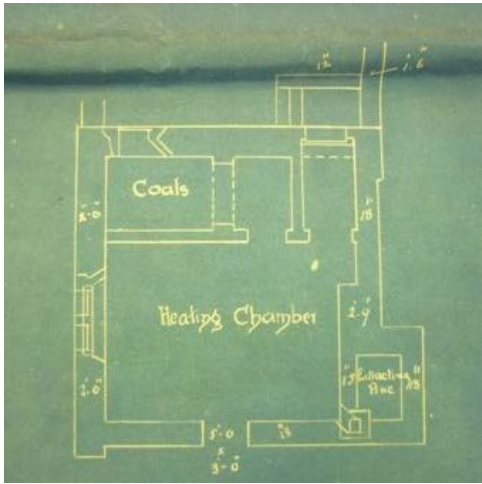


Plate 2 (left): Basement plan, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)

Plate 3 (right): Attic level plan, showing first floor, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)



Plate 4: North-west external elevation, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)

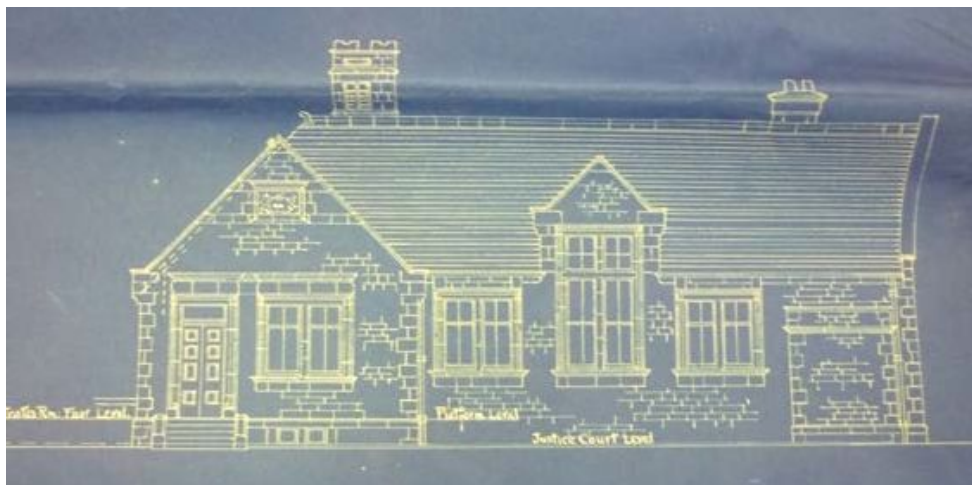


Plate 5: South-east external elevation, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)



Plate 6: South-west external elevation, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)

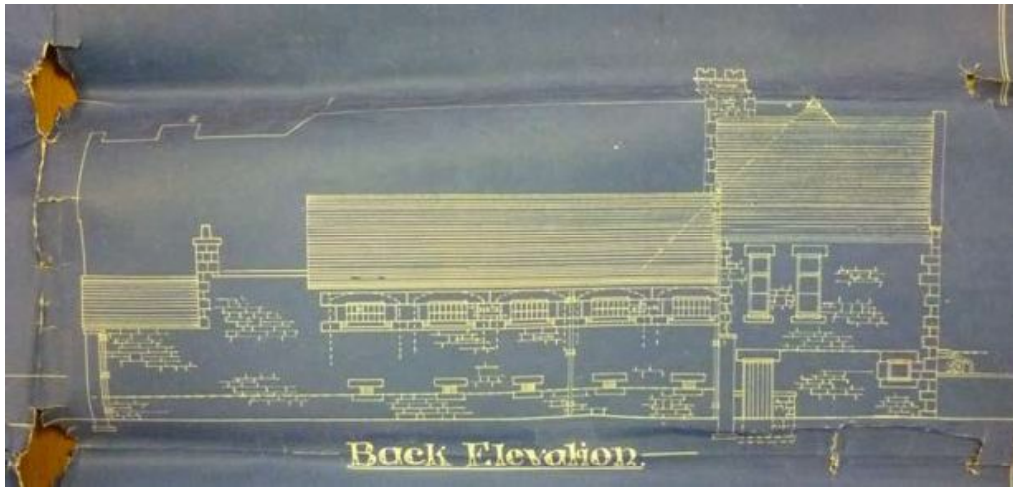


Plate 7: North-west external elevation, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)



Plate 8 (left): Section A-A, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)

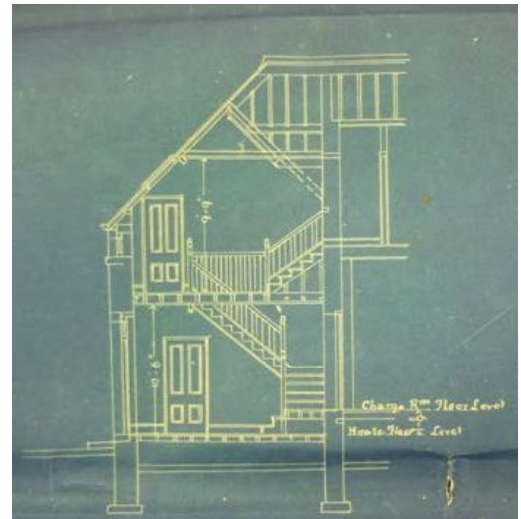


Plate 9 (right): Section B-B, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)

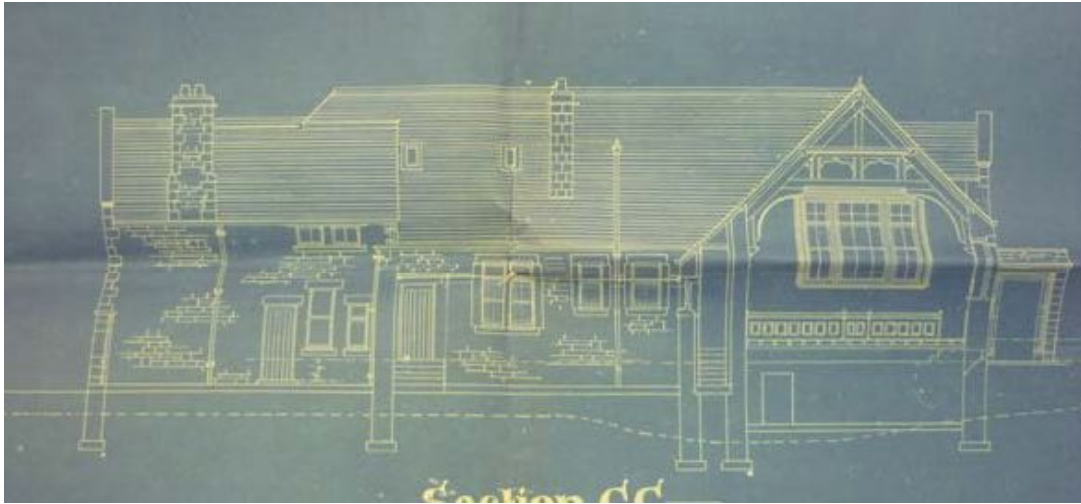


Plate 10: Section C-C, 1892 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/4/485a 1892)

3.1.3 **Drainage Plan, 1893:** this was also produced by George Dale Oliver but in 1893 (CAC(W) SRDMB/3/5/46 1893). It only shows the building in outline, but this at least corresponds to the original plans, but it shows the arrangement of the original drainage, which was focussed around the central airing yard and the enclosing wall to the rear (north-west) (Plate 11).

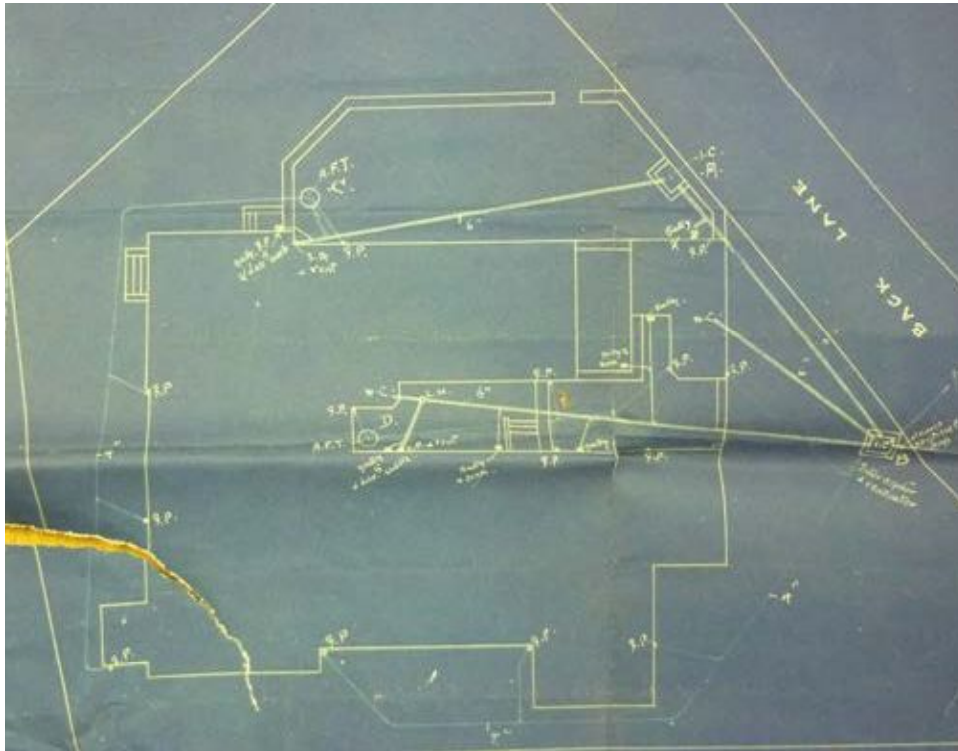


Plate 11: Drainage plan, 1893 (SRDMB/3/5/46 1893)

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1899:** this is the earliest map to show the building and was surveyed shortly after its construction (Plate 12). It demonstrates that the basic plan was entirely present by this time, although the north corner was detached from the rest of the building with what appears to be an enclosed yard at this end. The central yard was also not entirely surrounded by the rest of the building, as it is now, but was clearly enclosed on the north-east side by at least one wall and there is a small outshut or similar shown in the west corner of the yard. Some internal divisions are shown within the building, although it is unclear how accurate these are as it is evident that not all of the divisions are depicted.

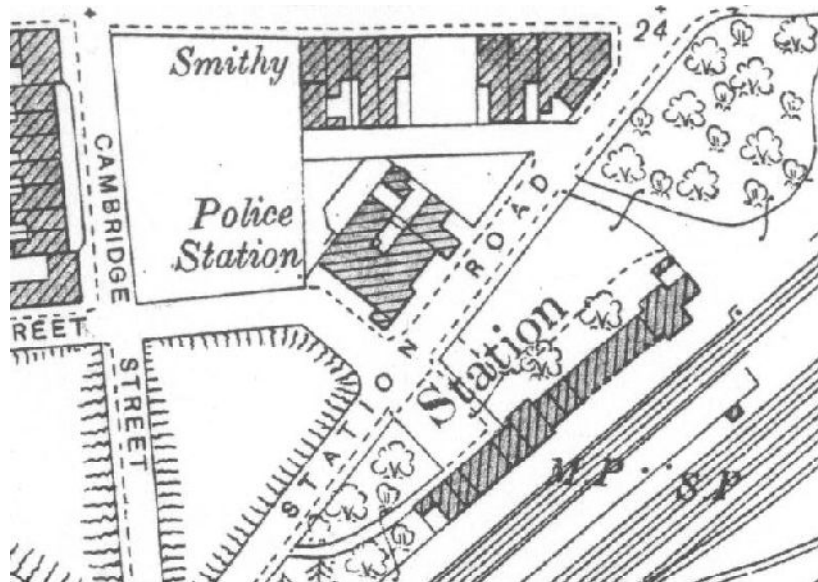


Plate 12: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1899 showing the police station

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1900:** this is at a smaller scale but shows essentially the same information.

3.1.6 **Ordnance Survey, 1924:** this is at a similar scale to the map of 1899 and essentially shows that the building was little changed from that date (Plate 13). It does not show the internal divisions but as already mentioned, it is not clear how reliable these are.

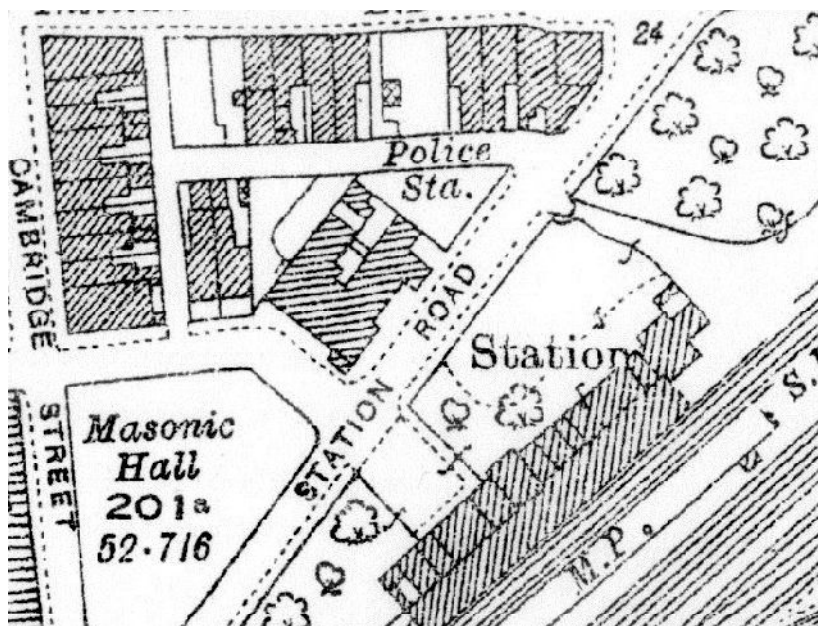


Plate 13: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1924 showing the police station

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1926-1927:** basic copies of the Ordnance Survey maps of this date were not available but copies are held that have been used to mark the parish boundaries on (CAC(B) BPR 10/1/4/3 1926-7). These are small scale and so do not have the same level of detail, but they show that the building is essentially unchanged by this time.

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 An earlier police station certainly existed in Millom prior to the extant one being constructed. Documents indicate that a police station and lock-up was constructed c1870 (CAC(C) DHOD/11/66 1870), and this is probably the one that was instructed to be sold by auction on completion of the new police station (CAC(C) C/C/2/95 1894).

3.2.2 Documented historical information about the construction of the new police station shows that it was constructed to the designs of the County Architect, George Dale Oliver FRIBA and the original plans show the arrangement of the building and the original use of the rooms (see *Section 3.1.2* above). In addition, material held in Carlisle provides further detail relating to the construction of the police station and magistrates court. A single reference amongst these documents records that the police station was built by a Mr Bradley (CAC(C) C/C/2/95 1894). A William Bradley, builder, of Salthouse Road, Millom is listed in a directory of the same year (Kelly and Co Ltd 1894b, 340). Although the plans were submitted in 1892 and the building constructed in 1894 (see *Section 3.2.5* below) the final details of the building were still being agreed well into that year. An undated draft resolution for the new police station resolved that the County Council:

'be recommended to authorise the forming of the back & East side of the County property by our Iron fencing & that the front & West side of the building be left open to the streets with boundary curbs – the whole estimated to cost £100 – Also to authorise an arrangement with the Millom local board to complete the foundation of the roads for which the County are liable at the expense of the Council' (CAC(C) C/C/2/93 1893-1894).

3.2.3 The boundaries of the land occupied by the police station were evidently not permanently decided as amongst documents also dated October 1894 decisions regarding the fencing had still not been determined and in the same year a Mr R Dixon asked to purchase a small piece of land to the north-west of the building, which was later valued at £12 (CAC(C) C/C/2/95 1894). Discussions also continued into 1894 regarding the completion of the roads and whose responsibility different sections of the work was, a letter from J Singleton of Liverpool House, Holborn Hill to the Millom Local Board, complaining that the *'state of Back Street behind the above premises [the police station] is in a most unsatisfactory condition. In wet weather the street is nearly a foot deep in puddle'* and that he *'had to convey goods to the warehouse by way of the front street and through the shop'* (*ibid*). It would appear that there were a number of complaints regarding this and it was ultimately concluded that the completion of the roads would be dealt with by the County Council (*ibid*).

3.2.4 Documents also describe the fittings and fencing of the building. The latter was supplied by Bayliss James & Bayliss of Victoria Works, Monmere Green, Wolverhampton, who supplied 100 yards of iron fencing with pointed tops for £18 and 4/1 per yard after that, as shown on page 86 of their catalogue with the reference number 30R (CAC(C) C/C/2/95 1894). A letter dated 8th August from J Dunne, the Chief Constable, stated *'I quite think that this fence is a very good one and if carried round to the point where the front is to be left open it would answer every purpose'* (*ibid*). Fittings inside the building were apparently supplied by the builder, Mr Bradley, according to a letter dated 2nd June 1894 (CAC(C) C/C/2/93 1893-1894). The list of fittings to be provided is of interest as it not only remarkably detailed it also provides the names of many of the rooms, which can be matched reasonably well to those shown on the original plan (see Plate 1) although the same terms are not always used, and also items that appear to have been scored off the list:

'Justice's Entrance – Door mat, umbrella stand

Lavatory – towel rail, lifting butts to close lavatory door

Justice's Retiring Room – oak table with drawers (5'0" x 3'6"), 6 oak chairs, water bottle & 2 glasses, coal box, hearth rug, ink stand, fender and fire irons, small book shelf

Justice's Bench – 6 oak armchairs (Chairman's to be a little raised say 3 inches), raised desk for Chairman, ~~floor to be covered with cocoa matting~~, foot board under bench, inkstands let into desk

Body of Court – clerk's seat to be lowered, ~~cocoa matting for floor~~, rail to be cut for witness to pass through, notice boards 2'6" square, ½ dozen ink bottles for solicitors

General Lavatory – towel rail on back of door

Witness Room – table out of old court, 6 new chairs, fender & fire irons

Solicitor's Entrance – umbrella stand, India rubber mat, pinrail for hats and coats

Change Room – chair for this office

Inspector's Office – 1 coal box, 1 set fire irons, hose pipe for washing windows, ladder and step ladder

Cells – 3 bedsteads, 5 night stands

Blinds generally throughout' (CAC(C) C/C/2/94 1894).

3.2.5 The completed police station is said to have cost £5,000 and had a staff of one inspector, one sergeant, and four constables with petty sessions held fortnightly and County Court business carried out there (Bulmer and Co 1901, 587).

3.2.6 **Conclusion:** the map regression and the documentary sources confirm that plans for the police station, which replaced an earlier one, were submitted by George Dale Oliver in 1892 and that it was constructed by a local builder, William Bradley in 1894. He was also contracted to provide many or all of the internal fittings and the arrangement of the rooms and where these fittings were can be established from the available documentary sources. The building does not appear to have seen modification following construction until some point in the later 20th century.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The building comprises an essentially rectangular block orientated approximately north-east/south-west (Figure 1; see also Figure 4 to Figure 6). The 'front' elevation faces south-east onto Station Road, the rear (north-west) onto a walled yard (containing a detached concrete-block built double garage), the north-east onto an area of parking enclosed by a modern low stone wall topped with iron railings along the south-east side, and a back lane, and the south-west onto Duke Street (Figure 1; see also Figure 2 and Figure 3).

4.1.2 Externally the entire building is constructed from stone, largely locally-derived grey slate in irregular courses of sawn slabs but with rock-faced front, but the detailing such as quoins and window surrounds comprises neatly dressed red sandstone. There is no mortar visible between the joints externally. The roof consists of local grey slate, mostly finished with red ceramic bonnet ridge tiles, although the rear section has v-shaped ceramic tiles. The windows mostly retain the original timber sliding sash casements and there are some later additions to the building in concrete and concrete block.

4.1.3 Internally the building has been extensively modernised although it retains a number of original features. The walls are typically finished with plaster and paint or wallpaper and there are later dividing walls constructed from concrete blocks or timber stud, and it is evident that the main walls are largely constructed from brick internally.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North-east elevation:** the north-west end of this comprises a gable with a ground floor window with a multi-light concrete casement with a sandstone sill and lintel and there are two quoins high on the north-west side (Figure 2). To the south-east it has been extensively rebuilt, also in slate but not quite matching the rest as the sawn faces are outwards (Plate 14). There is a small (original) window in the original built above the rebuilt with a single-light casement with iron bars over and a sandstone sill and lintel. There are quoins to the south-east of this above the rebuilt section, which extends to the south-east to form a monopitch extension. This returns to the south-west to form a small passageway, the north-east side of which is constructed from concrete blocks. The passage ends at a doorway with a modern panel door and the south-east side is the original build. Beyond this the main elevation proper comprises a two-storey gable with a double window on each floor with dressed moulded sandstone surrounds and a pair of four-light sash casements with horns and the gable has sandstone quoins at either side extending to scrolled kneelers and coping although there are no quoins in the lower part of the north-west side, which has presumably been rebuilt (Plate 15). The south-east end of the elevation has a low monopitch porch extension covering the lower part, with a small two-light window above with sandstone surrounds, sill and lintel. There is a further ground floor window to the south-east with a two-light casement with horns in a dressed sandstone surround and there is a notice board attached to the south-east of this. At the base of the south-east section is a chamfered sandstone plinth.



Plate 14 (left): North-east external elevation, north-west side



Plate 15 (right): North-east external elevation, south-east side

4.2.2 South-east elevation: the north-east end is extended by the low porch, which is accessed by a concrete ramp (Figure 2). The north-east side of this is stone and finished with quoins but the rest is timber infill with a seven-light window and glazed modern door with tongue and groove planks filling the area above and the side of the gable above that (Plate 16). The north-east end proper comprises a projecting gable with two windows each with a pair of four-light sash casements with dressed sandstone surrounds. There is a dressed sandstone plinth at the base of the wall with a vent hole with an iron grill built in at the centre and there are quoins at either side extending to scrolled kneelers and a stone coping (Plate 16). The main central section is lower than the ends but is topped by two gabled dormers with moulded eaves and modern UPVC two-light casements, although the south-west also incorporates a vent. There is a chimney above on the south-west side finished with sandstone quoins and a moulded band and with two ceramic pots (Plate 17). The elevation in the centre has a row of three windows, similar to those to the north-east and south-west but slightly smaller and with four-light sash casements in dressed sandstone surrounds extending above to meet a rounded band or rail below the eaves. There are two vents with iron grills and sandstone surrounds at the base of the wall and a flight of three concrete steps leading up to a doorway south-west of the centre. The doorway has a moulded sandstone surround extended by a flat panel above to the rounded band and a double door with four stop-chamfer panels in each and a four-light overlight above (Plate 17). The south-east end of the elevation comprises another projecting gable with a chamfered plinth at the base incorporating two vents with iron grills and stone quoins, lintels and sills. There are quoins at either side of the gable extending to kneelers a coping with incorporates two moulded sandstone bands connecting to a semi-circular sandstone plaque with the date '1894' carved in relief. Below this is a large window filling the central part of the gable, which comprises three parts, the outer two having four-light sash windows with a further four-light fixed casement above, while the central part has a six-light sash casement and nine fixed lights over. The whole window is set within a moulded stone surround with an entablature above (Plate 18). The elevation is extended at the south-west end by a low porch with a flat roof with a moulded rail along the top and a projecting rail below. The end is finished with quoins, which extend to the chamfered plinth and there is a small window slightly north-east of the centre with a multi-light leaded casement (Plate 18).



Plate 16 (left): North-east end of the south-east elevation

Plate 17 (right): Centre of the south-east elevation



Plate 18: South-west end of the south-east elevation

4.2.3 **South-west elevation:** the south-east end of this is finished with quoins, with the small porch forming part of it and also finished in the same way, with a moulded rail and coping (Figure 3). This returns to the north-east where there is a doorway with a moulded surround and plank door. The main

part of the elevation is recessed relative to the north-west end and has a central dormer gable with sandstone coping on scrolled kneelers extending into an area of quoins or ashlar blocks either side of a tall window (Plate 19). This has moulded stone surrounds as per the rest of the windows and a sandstone sill with a moulded band and houses two tilting four-light windows in the top and two four-light sash casements below. This window is flanked by a pair of lower windows each with a six-light sash casement, again in moulded surrounds and with a moulded band incorporated into the sill. The lintels are extended by a row of ashlar blocks to meet a rounded band at the eaves. Below the central window there is a square vent with an iron grill and stone surrounds. The north-west end is a projecting gable with dressed quoins at both ends and a plinth at the base. The quoins extend to the kneelers and coping, which extends in turn into a sandstone plaque with the words 'POLICE STATION' carved in relief (Plate 20). Within the quoins, at the base of the south-east side, is a brass plate with bench mark and the text 'OS BM S7104'. There is a window comprising a pair of six-light sash casements in a moulded stone surround with a wide lintel with a projecting entablature and sill with a moulded band and on the north-west side a flight of five yellow sandstone steps, topped with a low flanking wall with stone copings, lead up to a doorway. This is also set within a moulded surround with an entablature over and houses a large door with eight stop-chamfered panels with four lights over (Plate 20). Below the windows, to the south-east of the doorway, is a pair of low two-light windows set within the chamfered plinth and looking into the basement. Attached to the north-west side of the stairs to the doorway, and running to the west, is a short section of cast iron fence with a small gate; the fence comprising simple spikes but the gate posts having a more decorative finial. One of the gateposts has the maker's mark 'BAYLISS & CO [??????]' (Plate 21).



Plate 19 (left): South-east end of the south-west external elevation



Plate 20 (right): North-west end of the south-west external elevation



Plate 21: Cast iron fence at the north-west end of the south-west external elevation

4.2.4 **North-west elevation:** the south-west end has a low-level hatch with stone surrounds and an iron door with long strap hinges (Plate 22; Figure 3). The corner is finished with quoins extending to a kneeler although they are sat on top of a projecting ashlar column or buttress at the base. There is a flight of yellow sandstone steps running against the wall down to a doorway into the basement, with a low flanking wall finished with sandstone coping. The doorway into the basement is timber and slatted, with a sandstone lintel. There are two windows above this, both relatively tall and narrow and with very plain sandstone lintels and sills and no surround, and housing six-light casements, the top two lights hinged (Plate 22). There are quoins at the north-east end of the south-west section, before a return to the main part of the elevation, which is slightly lower. This has a row of five high-level windows, the three to the south-west with bars fixed over them and fixed 14-light casements arranged as two rows of seven, with the two lights in the bottom of the centre row hinged. The other two have 10-light concrete casements (Plate 23). All of the windows have plain ashlar sawn sandstone surrounds, the sills and lintels with a chamfered finish and there are five iron tie rod plates between the windows. At low level, below each window, there is a row of five openings with sandstone surrounds apparently filled with a single sandstone block leaving a slight alcove. Below each is a vent with an iron grill and there is a row of further small holes (for pipes?) across the elevation at the lintel height of the alcoves (Plate 23). The north-east element of the elevation is of a different build, suggesting it has been rebuilt, but is essentially plain, although with some evidence for holes (again for pipes?) projecting through the wall (Plate 24).



Plate 22 (left): South-west end of the north-west external elevation

Plate 23 (right): Centre of the north-west external elevation



Plate 24: North-east end of the north-west external elevation

4.2.5 **Yard:** within the centre of the building there is an open area comprising the former exercise yard. The floor of is a mixture of gridded ceramic blocks and concrete at the north-east end and there are a number of drain covers. There is no roof, but it is enclosed by steel bars. The walls are mostly finished with rough cast render but exposed stone otherwise. The north-east elevation is plain just plain and rendered, with an attached extractor fan or air conditioning unit. The south-east elevation has a two-part window on the north-east side with two fixed eight-light windows with bars over and a sandstone surround, sill, and lintel. There are two smaller windows to the south-west with a boxed pipe between and fixed six-light casements with bars over and sandstone surrounds and two vents with iron grills and stone surrounds (Plate 25). The south-west elevation has two small windows on the south-east side with two-lights, bars and stone surrounds (Plate 26). The wall is rendered to the north-west of these. The north-west elevation is entirely rough cast and has two small windows with four-lights, bars, and stone surrounds (Plate 27). There are two vents with iron grills and stone surrounds and there are corresponding grills in the floor. Between these is a doorway with stone surrounds and a modern panel door.

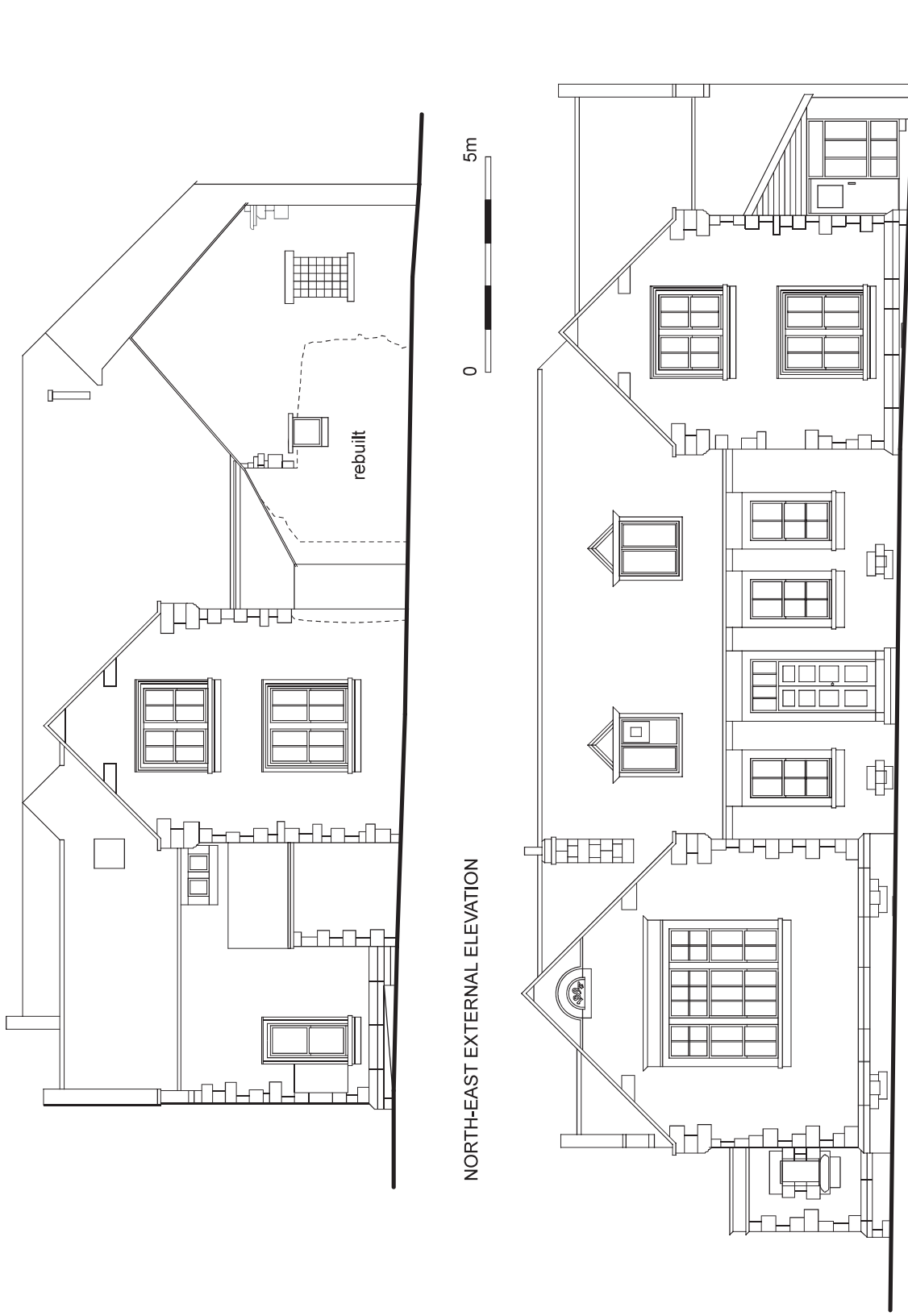


Plate 25 (left): South-east elevation of the yard

Plate 26 (right): South-west elevation of the yard



Plate 27: North-west elevation of the yard



NORTH-EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION

SOUTH-EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION

Figure 2: North-east and south-east external elevations

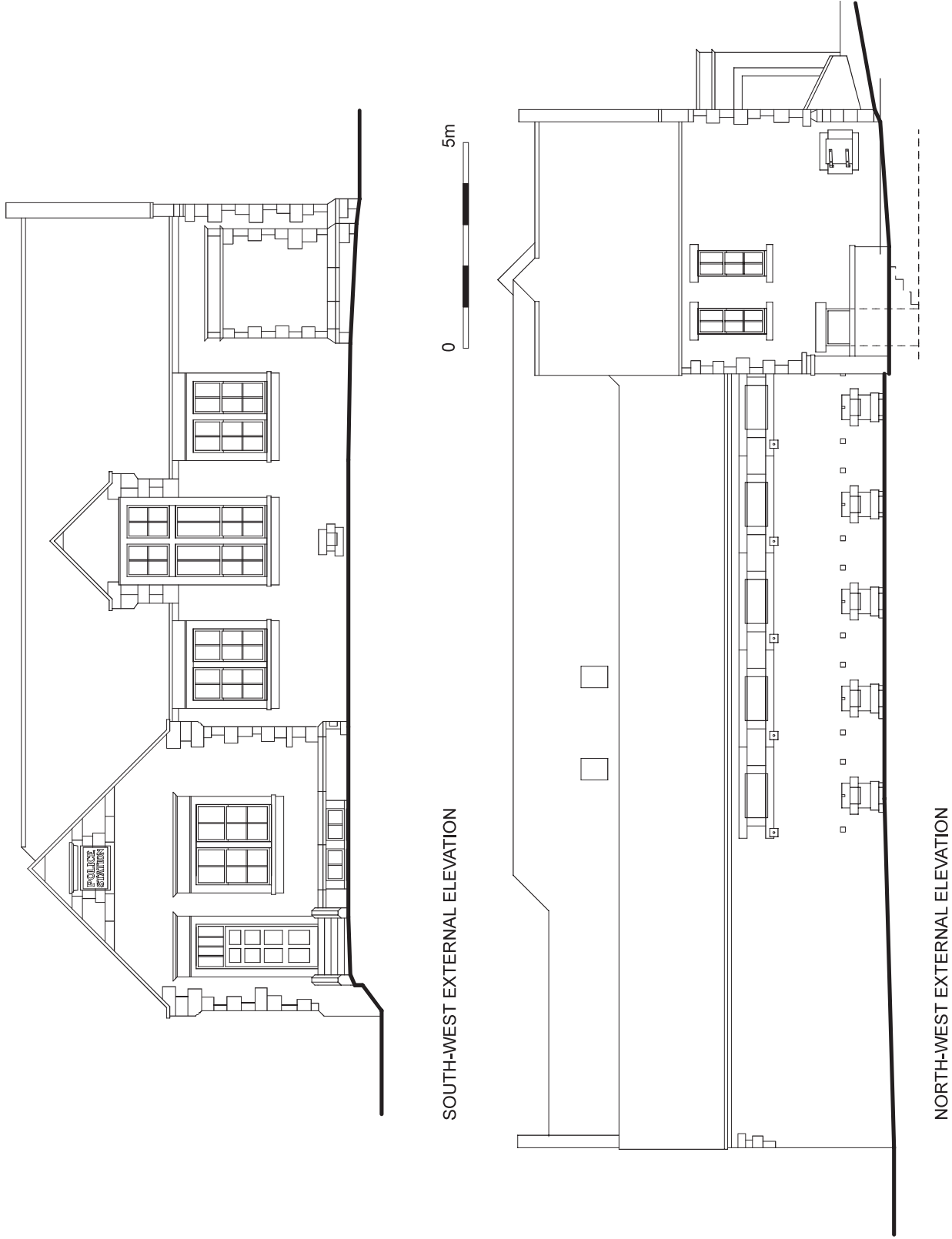


Figure 3: South-west and north-west external elevations

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Basement:** this essentially comprises a single room below the west corner of the building, but it extends to the east and south-east as a lower crawl-space, extending below a large part of the building, and to the north-east as a small room of uncertain function (Figure 4). Within the main room there floors is concrete and it has a plaster ceiling. All of the walls are roughly finished with limewash and there is a modern boiler sat in the centre of the room. The north-east elevation is essentially plain, with a step in the wall line and a small doorway to the south-east of this. This leads into a small room that was difficult to access but was angled on the south-east side and appeared to form part of a large flue running through the entire building to the roof. The south-east elevation has an alcove in the centre with a rounded top and a small iron door in the middle (Plate 28), which leads into the crawl space beyond. This was difficult to access but essentially corresponded to the Rooms G18-27 above with internal walls with small access hatches between and some apparent blocked apertures to the north-east and north-west. The space below Room G22 is supported by a row of three brick columns (Plate 29). The south-west elevation of the main room has two small windows extending to the ceiling, with two-light casements and splayed jambs (Plate 30). The north-west elevation has a series of internal brick walls forming two smaller spaces against this wall (Plate 31) and a small opening blocked with brick on the south-west side corresponding to the hatch externally. At the north-east end of the north-west elevation there is a doorway with a slatted door and plain surround.



Plate 28 (left): Alcove in the south-east elevation, basement main room

Plate 29 (right): Brick columns supporting the floor of Room G22



Plate 30 (left): Windows in the south-west elevation, basement main room

Plate 31 (right): Internal walls against the north-west elevation, basement main room

4.3.2 **Ground floor Room 1:** this comprises a lobby, within the porch on the south-east side of the building. The floor is finished with vinyl and the ceiling is plastered and sloping down on the north-east side. The north-east elevation has a modern bench set against it and a timber batten fixed to the wall forming its back. The wall is of concrete brick construction and seems to be butting the north-west elevation. The south-east elevation is of concrete brick construction on the north-east side but mostly stud wall, incorporating a glazed section and door with a single light. The south-west elevation is exposed stone with mortarless joints. There is a chamfered sandstone plinth at the base, continuing the line of that visible externally, and a doorway on the north-west side with a cavetto-moulded stone surround and a door with two moulded panels and four lights over. The north-west elevation is also exposed stone with mortarless joints, with a presumably inserted reception desk in the centre with modern timber surrounds, a counter with a blocked opening below, and a three-light window with a sliding hatch.



Plate 32 (left): Doorway in the south-west elevation, Room G1

Plate 33 (right): Reception in the north-west elevation, Room G1

4.3.3 **Ground floor Room 2:** this has timber tongue and groove floorboards orientated north-east/south-west with a tiled hearth on the south-west side. It has a plaster ceiling with a moulded cornice, the walls are finished with plaster and paint, and there is a high moulded skirting board and picture rail. The north-east elevation has a window on the south-east side with splayed jambs, a moulded timber surround, and a timber sill with a moulded band below. The south-east elevation has a large central window divided into two by a central timber mullion and with moulded surrounds and a moulded band below the timber sill. The south-west elevation has a projecting central chimney breast, the alcove to the north-west with a rounded arch top. The hearth has been blocked and the skirting board is continuous across it with no obvious gap. A vent has been attached and there is a scar for a second but the vent just comprises holes drilled through the blocking into the flue. The north-west elevation has a doorway on the north-east side with a moulded surround.



Plate 34 (left): Cornice detail, Room G2



Plate 35 (right): Chimney breast and alcove, south-west elevation, Room G2



Plate 36: Doorway to north-west, Room G2

4.3.4 **Ground floor Room 3:** this forms the ground floor hall linking to the stairs to the first floor. The floor is finished with vinyl and there is a flat plaster ceiling with a moulded cornice, although the staircase extends through this on the south-west side. The stairs have square newel posts with stop-chamfer decoration and round finials, the balustrades are turned, and there is a moulded hand rail and moulded rails along the side panel. There is a small cupboard below the stairs on the south-east side with a six-panel door (Plate 37). The walls of the room are finished with plaster and paint and a moulded skirting board. The north-east elevation is angled on the north-west side where there is a doorway with a moulded surround including a plinth. This wall is rounded at the junction with the north-east elevation proper where there is another doorway with a relatively plain door with two moulded panels, four lights over and a moulded surround (Plate 38). The south-east elevation has a doorway on the north-east side with a moulded surround but no door. The lower part of the south-west elevation is covered by the stairs but otherwise plain. The north-west elevation has a doorway on the south-east side, which is very plain

and probably inserted although the skirting board continues round it. It has a plain door surround and a modern plain door (Plate 39).



Plate 37 (left): Stairs on the south-west side of Room G3

Plate 38 (right): Doors in the north-east elevation, Room G3



Plate 39: Door in the north-west elevation of Room G3

4.3.5 Ground floor Room 4: the floor is finished with carpet, presumably over floor boards and the ceiling is plain plaster. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a plain skirting board throughout. The north-east elevation has a wide window in the centre with splayed jambs and a moulded surround and moulded band below the sill. There is a metal vent in the wall to the south-east. The south-east elevation has a long counter fixed against it supported by three steel legs and there is a glazed window incorporating a hatch above (Plate 40). To the south-west boxes, presumably relating to the alarms, are attached. At the junction with the south-west elevation the walls is an angled and contains a doorway with a cyma moulded surround and modern plain door (Plate 40). The south-west elevation is essentially plain although there is a at the north-west end with a plain surround, which is blocked with timber stud and plasterboard. The north-west elevation has a central chimney breast, the hearth of which is blocked. There is an alcove to the north-east with two sets of double panelled doors, one above the other, and modern shelves internally. The top doors are taller and have four panels while the smaller lower doors have two (Plate 41).



Plate 40 (left): Desk and door, south-east elevation, Room G4



Plate 41 (right): Chimney breast and cupboard, north-west elevation, Room G4

4.3.6 **Ground floor Room 5:** this has a vinyl floor covering with the scar of a north-west/south-east stud wall on the north-west side and a plain plaster ceiling. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and a plain skirting board but it is apparent that they are of brick construction in areas where the plaster has been removed. All of the walls are essentially plain. There is a large board with electrical fittings attached to the north-west elevation, behind which is a high-level aperture or hole that is filled with concrete bricks (Plate 42). There is a doorway to the north-east of this with no surround, which is perhaps inserted. The north-east elevation also has a doorway on the north-west side, which appears to have been inserted as it is evidently cut through the brick wall but has been blocked with stud work and plasterboard (Plate 43). The doorway to the south-east is plain and has a plain modern door and surround.



Plate 42 (left): North-west elevation, Room G5



Plate 43 (right): Blocked inserted door, north-east elevation, Room G5

4.3.7 Ground floor Room 6: this comprises a short corridor linking the reception area to south-east to the larger corridor connecting to the cells to the north-west (Plate 44). The floor is finished with vinyl and the ceiling is plaster, sloping down to the north-east (Plate 44). The walls are all painted concrete brick. There are doorways to the north-west and south-east, both of which are plain and have no surround and are probably inserted. There are two doorways to the south-west both with plain modern surrounds and doors, labelled 'SHOWER' (to Room G7) and 'DRYING ROOM' (to Room G8). There are two further doorways to the north-east, again with plain surrounds and doors, the south-east of which leads to the outside passage and the north-west to Room G9. The latter is labelled 'INTERVIEW ROOM'. The walls are otherwise plain, although the south-west elevation butts the stone wall at the south-east end.



Plate 44: General view along Room G6 from the south-east

4.3.8 Ground floor Room 7: this has a concrete floor, with the scar of a shower cubicle in the south corner. The ceiling is finished with plaster and the walls are similarly finished or tiled. All of the walls are plain, although the south-east has a step in the centre and the north-east has a doorway with a plain surround and door.

4.3.9 Ground floor Room 8: this has a vinyl covering over the floor and a suspended plasterboard ceiling with an access hatch to the space above. Above this the original wall to the south-west is visible and comprises painted brick laid in English garden bond, while the wall to the north-west is stone. Within the room itself all of the walls are finished with plaster and paint and essentially plain. There is a doorway to the north-east with a plain modern surround and door.

4.3.10 Ground floor Room 9: the floor is finished with carpet and the ceiling is plaster finished with Artex or similar and slopes down to the south-east. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a plain skirting board throughout. All of the walls are plain, with the exception of some modern fittings and a doorway to the south-west with a plain modern surround and door.



Plate 45: General view of Room G9

4.3.11 **Ground floor Room 10:** this comprises a long corridor orientated north-east/south-west linking the cells and other rooms along the north-west side of the building. The floor is finished with vinyl at the north-east end and exposed concrete at the south-west, with a channel covered by an iron grill along the south-east side. It has a flat plaster ceiling, although this has been removed at the north-east end revealing the roof structure above, which is entirely modern. The ceiling at the south-west end is slightly higher than the north-east. There is a stud wall at the north-east end separating the end of the corridor from the rest and forming a toilet (Plate 46). This has a modern plain door and surround and there is a small single-light window with a hinged casement in the north-east elevation proper within the toilet cubicle. The north-east end of the south-east elevation is painted brick within the toilet cubicle but beyond this the plaster has been removed revealing the stonework below, which is covered by remnants of earlier plaster. There is a small blocked aperture with brick-built jambs, perhaps a vent(?), within this and the upper part of the wall has also been raised with concrete blocks. There is a slight return after which the stonework is entirely unfinished and un-mortared. A doorway across the corridor at this point is clearly inserted as it has a concrete lintel. The wall also continues this, although not to the height of the roof, and there is a piece of disused lead flashing protruding from the wall. Beyond this, within the south-east elevation proper, there is a wide doorway that is clearly inserted as it has a concrete lintel and the jambs are built up with concrete blocks (Plate 47). South-west of this is a further doorway across the corridor with heavy dressed sandstone surrounds; the south-east elevation appears to butt the south-east of these. Beyond this, to the south-west, is another doorway of similar type set within the south-east elevation. This has been blocked, leaving an alcove that is filled by a small steel sink (Plate 48). To the south-east is a high-level window with chamfered quoins, lintel and sill and a four-light casement, the top two lights hinged.

4.3.12 A further doorway, this time comprising steel bars and a gate, divides the corridor to the south-west of this (Plate 49) and beyond it is another doorway in the south-east elevation again with heavy sandstone surrounds, rebated and fitting a modern door. Another high-level window is situated to the south-west of this. At the far south-west end there is another door with rebated sandstone surrounds housing a heavy iron door with a hinged hatch. The south-west elevation is plain and painted brick. The north-west elevation is also painted brick and has a row of five doorways leading into the cells at the south-west end. All of these have dressed stone surrounds that are painted and there are two original iron vents set within dressed stone blocks as well as other vents exiting into metal flue pipes. The three doors at the south-west end have their original heavy iron doors (Plate 50), while the two at the north-

east end have later iron doors (Plate 51), and all five have a small hatch. The north-east end of the wall, beyond these doorways, is of painted concrete block construction with door doorways with concrete lintels.



Plate 46 (left): North-east end of Room G10

Plate 47 (centre): Inserted doorway, north-east end of south-east elevation, Room G10

Plate 48 (right): Blocked doorway, south-east elevation, Room G10



Plate 49 (left): Steel bar gate across Room G10

Plate 50 (centre): Original iron door, north-west elevation, Room G10

Plate 51 (right): Modern iron doors, north-west elevation, Room G10

4.3.13 Ground floor Room 11: this has a vinyl floor over concrete and the suspended ceiling has now largely been removed leaving the room open to the roof, which is entirely modern. The walls are all stripped of plaster. The north-east elevation has a window on the north-west side with brick in the jambs and a multi-light concrete casement below a concrete lintel. The wall above is rebuilt and raised in concrete blocks, and a section of the wall to the south-east is un-mortared as if originally external (Plate 52). The south-east elevation is of concrete block construction (Plate 52) while the south-west is stone, with remnants of plaster on the north-west side and the possible scar for a stud wall or attached feature

on the south-east (Plate 53). The wall continues above the line of the suspended ceiling but not to the roof and there is disused lead flashing protruding from it. Concrete block pillars have been added to support the purlins. The north-west elevation is of stone construction with remnants of plaster and has also been raised with concrete blocks to the height of the present roof. There is a row of three vents or flues at ground level with ceramic grills (Plate 54). These are clearly inserted as two have concrete blocks in the surrounds. There is also an iron tie-rod plate on the south-west side.



Plate 52 (left): South-east side of north-east elevation and south-east elevation, Room G11

Plate 53 (right): Scar on south-east side of south-west elevation, Room G11



Plate 54: North-west elevation, Room G11

4.3.14 Ground floor Room 12: this has a vinyl floor covering and there are pipes running along the north-west side, which were presumably originally enclosed in boxing. The suspending ceiling has been removed leaving only the timber super-structure and revealing the modern roof above. The walls are all exposed un-mortared stone and so were presumably originally external, apart from the south-east, which is concrete block. The north-east elevation has concrete block columns on top extending it to support the roof although the stonework is higher than the wall to the north-west and it extends to the south-east over G10. The south-east elevation is plain, with a doorway on the south-west side with a concrete lintel. The south-west elevation is generally plain, although there is scratched graffiti across the centre and south-east side the legible sections of which include various names and initials (Plate 55) including 'A MURNING' (Plate 56), 'C WILSON' (Plate 57), 'T THOMPSON', 'P WILSON 12/7/56' and 'J BARNES WHITEHAVEN'. At the north-west end there is a low concrete scar on the wall, which extends onto the north-west elevation (where there was even moss still present) (Plate 58), presumably relating to a former small external outshut. Above the suspended ceiling line the wall extends to the full height of the gable and there is a small aperture leading into the roof space beyond. This could not be accessed but the roof structure appeared to be original. The north-west elevation has three vents at floor level with concrete rebuild around them demonstrating that they are inserted and there is an iron tie rod plate. Above the ceiling level this elevation was also raised with concrete blocks.



Plate 55 (left): Graffiti on the south-west elevation, Room G12



Plate 56 (right): Graffiti 'A MURNING' on the south-west elevation, Room G12



Plate 57 (left): Graffiti 'C WILSON' on the south-west elevation, Room G12

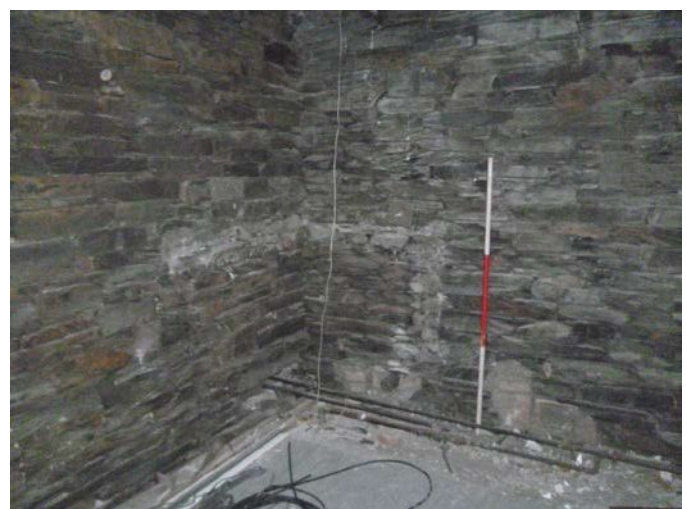


Plate 58 (right): Scar in the west corner, south-west elevation, Room G12

4.3.15 **Ground floor Room 13**: this is the most north-easterly of a row of cells along the north-west side of the building. It has a concrete floor and barrel-vaulted ceiling finished with plaster and paint. The walls are similarly finished. The north-east elevation is essentially plain although there is a bulge in the masonry on the north-west side and an attached projecting steel plate running almost the full length of the wall at ground level. The south-east elevation has a toilet attached on the north-east side, which is steel with an associated steel casing presumably housing the pipes (Plate 59). The doorway is in the centre of the elevation and has a dressed stone surround with a rebate but has a modern iron door attached on the outside. There is a modern metal grill vent above the toilet, set in an area of ashlar blocks, and another above the door (Plate 60). The south-west elevation is plain but has a timber bed set on a block of masonry against it. The north-west elevation has a stone block, presumably a lintel, at low level with the space below covered by a panel. Above is a window with a multi-light concrete casement set in a splayed dressed stone surround (Plate 60).



Plate 59 (left): South-east elevation, Room G13



Plate 60 (right): North-west elevation, Room G13

4.3.16 **Ground floor Room 14**: this is essentially identical to Room G13, but with the bed on the north-east side, the toilet to the south-west of the doorway, and the steel sheet attached to the south-west wall (Plate 61 and Plate 62). The name 'KRAY' and letters 'R' and 'W' have been scratched into the stonework of the doorway.



Plate 61 (left): South-east elevation, Room G14

Plate 62 (right): North-west elevation, Room G14

4.3.17 **Ground floor Room 15:** this also has a concrete floor and barrel-vaulted ceiling finished with plaster and paint as are the walls. It is generally quite plain, with a sink and two taps attached on the north-east side (Plate 64), with the scar for a further sink. The south-east elevation has its original heavy iron door on long strap hinges fitting the rebate in the stone surround and there is a small iron vent over the door and a larger original one to the south-west (Plate 63). The north-west elevation has a timber 14-light casement, of which three lights in the bottom row are hinged (Plate 64). There is a stone lintel at low level below which is a large iron plate with vents covering what appears to be an open space (Plate 64).



Plate 63 (left): South-east elevation, Room G15

Plate 64 (right): North-west elevation, Room G15

4.3.18 **Ground floor Room 16:** this is broadly the same as Room G15 although there is no sink or similar attached to the wall. The doorway and door to the south-east are the same as in G15 although there is only the large vent to the south-west (Plate 65) and the north-east elevation has a large iron support bracket attached on the north-west side (Plate 66).



Plate 65 (left): South-east elevation, Room G16

Plate 66 (right): North-west elevation, Room G16

4.3.19 **Ground floor Room 17:** this is the south-westerly of the five cells and is essentially the same as Room G16, including the supporting bracket on the north-east elevation and the vent to the south-west of the doorway in the south-east elevation. The panel at the base of the north-west elevation, below the stone lintel, has been removed revealing a chamfered lintel and a blocked central aperture filled with an iron sheet.



Plate 67 (left): South-east elevation, Room G17

Plate 68 (right): North-west elevation, Room G17

4.3.20 Ground floor Room 18: this comprises a short corridor linking the cells (Rooms G13-G17) and associated corridor (Room G10) to the court room (Room G22). It has a concrete floor with a flight of steps up from the north-west end (Plate 69) and a plaster ceiling. The walls are painted brick laid in stretcher bond and there is a heavy iron door at the north-west end. There are two small windows in the north-east elevation with chamfered stone surrounds and relatively late two-light hinged casements. There is a doorway at the south-east end of the south-west elevation, with four moulded panels (Plate 69).



Plate 69: General view of Room G18 from the north-west end, showing the steps and door to the south-west

4.3.21 **Ground floor Room 19:** this comprises a small toilet with a separate sink separated by a brick partition wall with a doorway with a moulded surround and six-panel door (Plate 70). The floor is finished with tiles laid in a geometric pattern, and steps up on the north-east side (Plate 70). The ceiling is plaster with a moulded cornice and an access hatch to the roof space above. The walls are finished with plaster and paint over brick and there is a moulded skirting board throughout. The north-east elevation is plain with boxed and exposed pipes attached and the south-east elevation is also plain. The south-west elevation has a doorway into Room G20 with a moulded surround and six panels. The north-west elevation has two windows, one either side of the dividing wall, with moulded surrounds and a rail below the sill and housing six-light casements, the top two hinged. Two sinks and a toilet are also attached.



Plate 70 (left): Tiled floor and dividing doorway, Room G19

Plate 71 (right): Tiled floor and doorway to south-west, Room G20

4.3.22 **Ground floor Room 20:** this comprises a large entrance hall or lobby leading to a main entrance on the south-west side of the building. This too has a tiled floor with a geometric pattern (Plate 71) and a plaster ceiling with a moulded cornice. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a moulded skirting board throughout. There are doorways to the north-east, south-east and south-west, all of which have moulded surrounds. The doors to the north-east and south-east have six moulded panels, while the door to the south-west has eight stop-chamfered panels and four over lights (Plate 71). The door to the south-east is labelled 'COURT OFFICE'.

4.3.23 **Ground floor Room 21:** this has a parquet floor underneath a carpet, with a stone or concrete hearthstone on the north-east side. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there are the remnants of wallpaper in the north corner where a cupboard has been removed (Plate 73). There is a tall moulded skirting board throughout and the ceiling is plaster and has a moulded cornice (Plate 72). The north-east elevation has an alcove on the north-west side and in the centre there is a low rounded block projecting from the centre of what was originally the fireplace, perhaps to support a later fireplace or stove (Plate 73). There is a doorway in the south-west elevation with a moulded surround and plain door. The south-west elevation has a large window with splayed jambs and moulded surrounds and secondary glazing has been added. The north-west elevation has a doorway on the south-west side with a moulded surround and six-panel door (Plate 74).



Plate 72 (left): Cornice detail in Room G21



Plate 73 (right): North-east elevation, Room G21



Plate 74: Doorway to the north-west, Room G21

4.3.24 Ground floor Room 22: this was originally the main courtroom and comprises a large room extending across much of the south-west side of the building. It has a timber floor comprising tongue and groove boards orientated south-east/north-west, which is raised at the north-west end by a masonry wall to create a stage area, which is covered by vinyl sheeting and accessed by a flight of steps on the south-west side. There is also a raised section of floor on the north-west side adjacent to one of the doorways, which leads from Room G18 onto it and presumably served as the dock for the court (Plate 76). The whole room is open to the roof, which is clad with tongue and groove planks attached to the rafters and supported by three trusses (Plate 75). These are of a complex design with posts supported by scrolled stone corbels set into the wall supporting the principal rafters, which have attached angled braces supporting a collar (Figure 7). This in turn supports three posts between it and an upper collar, which is decorated with scrolled timber and the whole truss is held with iron straps and an iron tie rod running between the principal rafters. There are three gridded vents set into the flat section of the ceiling and an access hatch. The walls are finished with plaster and paint although the lower part is finished with tongue

and groove planks below a moulded rail although these have been covered with hardboard. The north-east elevation has a doorway on the north-west side with panelled reveals and a moulded six-panel door connecting G18 to the raised floor (Plate 76). There are a set of double-doors to the south-east each with two moulded panels and three lights as well as three over lights and panelled reveals. There are also two vents covered with iron grills in this wall. The south-east elevation has a large window of three parts, as per the exterior, with a moulded surround (Plate 77). The south-west elevation has a double-door on the south-east side, each door with four panels (Plate 78). There are three windows to the north-west, comprising two pairs of six-light casements and a taller window between, as per the external description, with moulded surrounds. The north-west elevation has a doorway on the south-west side with a six-panel door and moulded surround but is otherwise plain, although a large panel containing four lights hangs from the ceiling over the stage area (Plate 79). The double doors on the south-east side of the south-west elevation lead into a small porch (Room G22a). This has a rubber mat over the floor and flat tongue and groove planks covering the ceiling and a moulded cornice. The walls are all dressed ashlar sandstone blocks. There is a double-door to the north-east with ovolo-moulded quoins, and a window to the south-east with splayed jambs and leaded window. The south-west elevation is plain and the north-west has a doorway with a large plank and batten door with long strap hinges and elaborate latch (Plate 80).



Plate 75 (left): Roof trusses in Room G22



Plate 76 (right): Doorways and raised floor on north-east side of Room G22



Plate 77 (left): South-east end, Room G22



Plate 78 (right): Double door, south-east end of south-west elevation, Room G22



Plate 79 (left): North-west end of Room G22



Plate 80 (right): Door to north-west in Room G22a

4.3.25 **Ground floor Room 23:** this has a timber board floor, finished with vinyl. The ceiling is finished with plaster as are the walls and there is a moulded skirting board on all but the north-west walls. The

room is in general very plain, with a window to the north-west with a moulded surround looking into the yard and a sink and toilet attached below. There is a doorway to the south-east with a six-panel door and moulded surround. To the north-east of Room 23 is a small toilet (Room 23a), with the same floor and ceiling finish and moulded skirting board. It is generally plain although there is a sink attached on the south-west side and a toilet on the north-west below the window, which has moulded rails at the sill and lintel. There is a doorway to the south-east with a moulded surround but modern door.

4.3.26 Ground floor Room 24: this comprises an L-shaped corridor linking the various rooms in this part of the building. It has a timber board floor, the boards orientated north-west/south-east and a plaster ceiling with a moulded cornice (Plate 81). The walls are finished with plaster and paint. There are doorways to the north-west, south-east and north-east, all with moulded surrounds and six panel doors, apart from the modern door to the north-west (Plate 82). There is also a double doorway with three lights over and a double door with two panels and three lights in each door to the south-west (Plate 83). There is an internal dividing door to the south-east with three glazed panels on the north-east side and leaded glass over as well as six-lights in the door itself (Plate 84). This forms a porch to the main door, which has four panels in each door plus four over lights and a moulded surround (Plate 84).



Plate 81 (left): Cornice detail, Room G24



Plate 82 (right): Doors to the north-west, Room G24



Plate 83 (left): Double door to the south-east, Room G24

Plate 84 (right): Doors to the south-west, Room G24

4.3.27 **Ground floor Room 25:** this has a vinyl floor covering and plaster ceiling with moulded cornice. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a moulded skirting board. The north-east elevation is plain apart from an attached beaded batten with coat hooks and the south-east elevation has a window with a moulded surround. The south-west elevation has a projecting chimney breast, the fireplace for which is blocked and covered by the skirting board. There is a round-headed alcove in the resulting recess on the north-west side. The north-west elevation has a doorway with a moulded surround and six-panel door and another batten for coat hooks, which continues to the south-west side. The north corner is angled.



Plate 85 (left): Chimney breast and alcove, south-west elevation, Room G25

Plate 86 (right): Doorway, north-west elevation, Room G25

4.3.28 **Ground floor Room 26:** this has a vinyl floor covering over floorboards orientated north-east/south-west and the ceiling is finished with plaster with the scar of a stud wall running across the north-east side, clearly originally forming the side of a cupboard housing a hot water tank, which is still present (Plate 88). The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a moulded skirting board throughout. The north-east elevation is plain, the south-east has a doorway on the south-west side with a plain surround and door. The south-west is angled with an alcove on the north-west side with a round head (now covered by a book case) (Plate 87), suggesting there was a fireplace in this corner. The north-west elevation has a double window with splayed jambs and a moulded surround. There is another alcove at the north-east end with slightly splayed jambs extending the full length, which presumably was originally a doorway or another window (Plate 88).



Plate 87 (left): Alcove and angled wall to the south-west, Room G26

Plate 88 (right): Alcove and stud wall scar, north-east end of north-west elevation, Room G26

4.3.29 **Ground floor Room 27:** this has a tongue and groove board floor, the boards orientated north-east/south-west and a concrete hearth against the north-east elevation. The ceiling is plaster with a moulded cornice and there is the scar of boxed cable running across it and down the south-east, south-west and north-west walls. All of the walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a tall moulded skirting board throughout. The north-east elevation has a central chimney breast, which is blocked and the skirting board goes across it. There is a round-headed alcove to the south-east. The south-east elevation has two windows of six-lights with moulded surrounds and a moulded band below the sill. The south-west elevation has a doorway on the north-west side with moulded surrounds but no door. The north-west elevation has a doorway with no surround and a modern door, which appears to be inserted.

4.3.30 **Roof space:** the area over Rooms G19-G21 is a single space with a complex arrangement of angled struts and purlins forming the roof structure. The walls to the north-east and south-west are stone, while the south-east is brick laid in English garden bond at a ratio of five rows of stretchers to one row of headers. There is a vent in the north-east elevation. The roof space over Room G22 could not be safely accessed but reveals the tops of the trusses in Room G22, which comprise a series of king posts (Plate 89). There is also timber sarking backing the rafters.



Plate 89: Roof structure above Room G22

4.3.31 **First floor Room 1:** this has a carpet floor presumably over timber boards and a plaster ceiling sloping down to the north-west and south-east. There are two purlins exposed, one per pitch, and they are chamfered (Plate 90). The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a tall moulded skirting board throughout. The north-east elevation has a wide window with splayed jambs and moulded surrounds. The south-east elevation is plain and angled at the south-west end where there is a doorway with a moulded surround but modern door. The south-west elevation is plain, the north-west elevation has a chimney breast in the centre, with a blocked hearth with the skirting board across it although a possible line of the opening is visible as a scar in the plaster. There is a cupboard set in the alcove on the north-east side with a double door with two moulded panels and a entablature and four original shelves inside and a beaded batten at the top (Plate 91).



Plate 90 (left): Ceiling and purlins, Room F1

Plate 91 (right): Chimney breast and alcove cupboard, north-west elevation, Room F1

4.3.32 **First floor Room 2:** this has a board floor, the boards orientated north-west/south-east and stained around the edges and there is a concrete hearth stone in the west corner. It has a plaster ceiling, sloping down to the north-east and south-west and there are two purlins exposed with chamfered edges (Plate 93). The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a moulded skirting board throughout.

The north-east and south-west elevations are plain. The north-west elevation has an angled section on the south-west side where there was evidently a fireplace, which is blocked and covered with the skirting board (Plate 92). The south-east elevation has a large window with splayed jambs and a moulded surround (Plate 93).



Plate 92 (left): Angled wall in the west corner, Room F2

Plate 93 (right): Window in the south-east elevation and purlins, Room F2

4.3.33 First floor Room 3: this comprises the top of the stairs and a hall linking the rooms on the north-east side of the first floor. The stairs turn to the south-west (Plate 94) and a further straight flight then goes up to the rooms beyond and are in the same style as the floor below (Plate 95). The floor is timber boards finished with vinyl and the ceiling is plaster with two north-west/south-east orientated purlins, which are chamfered. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there is a moulded skirting board throughout. Most of the walls are plain although there are doorways to the south-east, south-west and north-west most of which have moulded surrounds and modern plain doors (Plate 96). One door to the south-west has a modern surround and door and leads into a cupboard (essentially part of Room F5). The north-east elevation has a low window with splayed jambs, moulded surround and two lights (Plate 97). The corridor extending to the south-west runs along the north-west side of the building within the slope of the roof where there are two skylights (one of two lights and a Velux window) and there are two north-east/south-west orientated purlins (Plate 98). There is a door at the south-west end in Room F6 with a vent in the wall to the north-west.



Plate 94 (left): Top of staircase, Room F3

Plate 95 (centre): Stairs extending to south-west, Room F3

Plate 96 (right): Doors to north-west, Room F3



Plate 97 (left): Window to the north-east, Room F3

Plate 98 (right): Corridor linking to rooms to the south-west, Room F3

4.3.34 **First floor Room 4:** this comprises two small toilets and a vestibule. The floor is finished with vinyl and the ceiling is plaster, sloping down to the north-west, with a chamfered purlin orientated north-east/south-west on the north-west side. The room is divided by modern stud walls with modern doors. The main walls are finished with plaster and paint and a moulded skirting board. The north-east elevation has a toilet and sink attached. The south-east elevation has a door to Room F3 with a moulded surround and modern door. The south-west elevation has a sink, urinal and toilet attached. The north-west

elevation has a low window split by the stud wall with two lights either side and splayed jambs and moulded surround.



Plate 99: Window and dividing stud wall, Room F4

4.3.35 **First floor Room 5:** this has a carpet floor and a plaster ceiling sloping down to the south-east, with a chamfered purlin orientated north-east/south-west and raking supports leading to a dormer window to the south-east (Plate 100) and there is an access hatch to the roof space on the north-west side. The walls are finished with plaster and paint and a moulded skirting board and are mostly plain. There is a two-light UPVC window in the dormer to the south-east and a doorway to the north-east with a moulded surround, in a different form to others in the building, and a modern door (Plate 101).



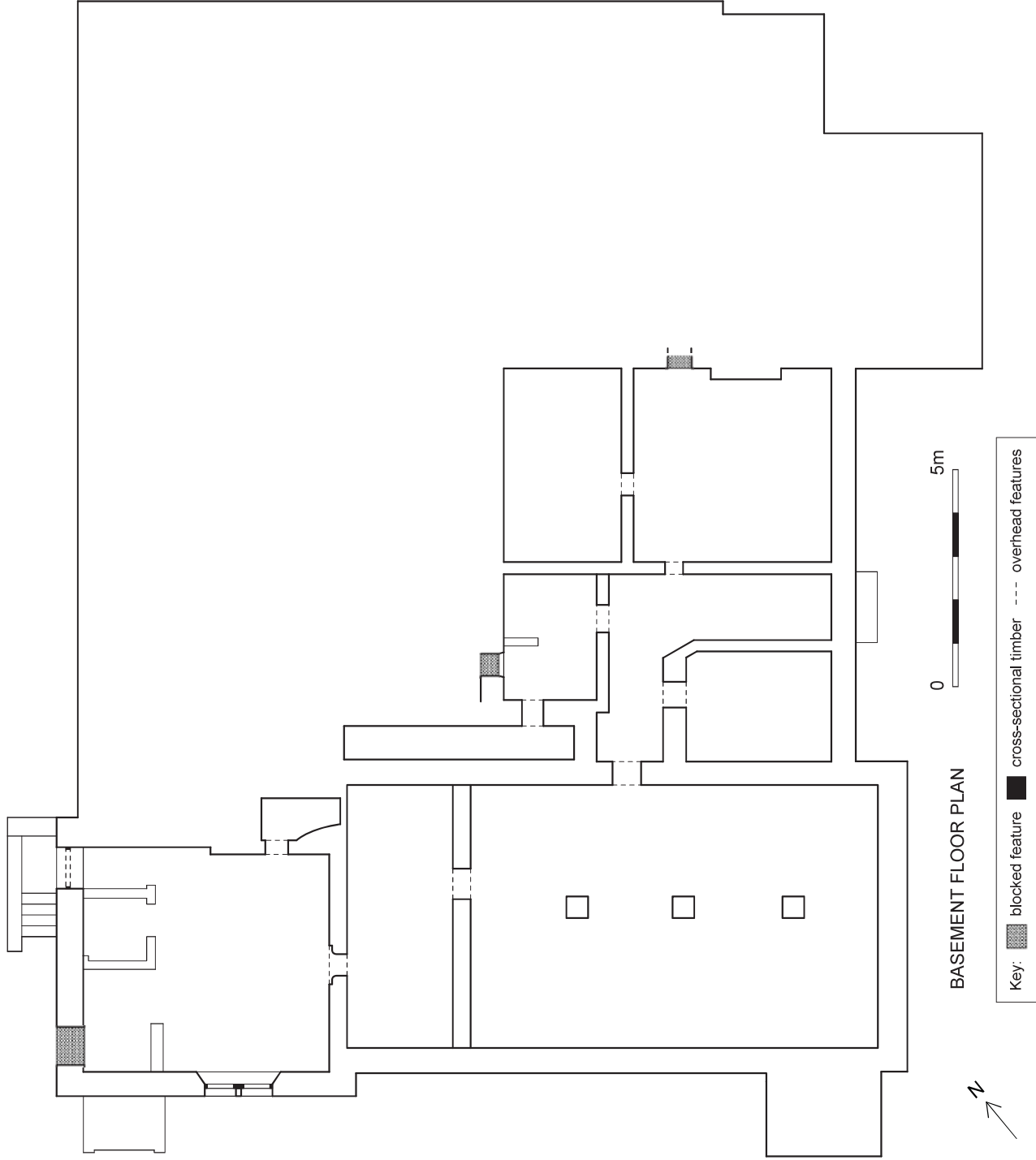
Plate 100 (left): Dormer window, south-east side, Room F5




Plate 101 (centre): Doorway, north-east elevation, Room F5

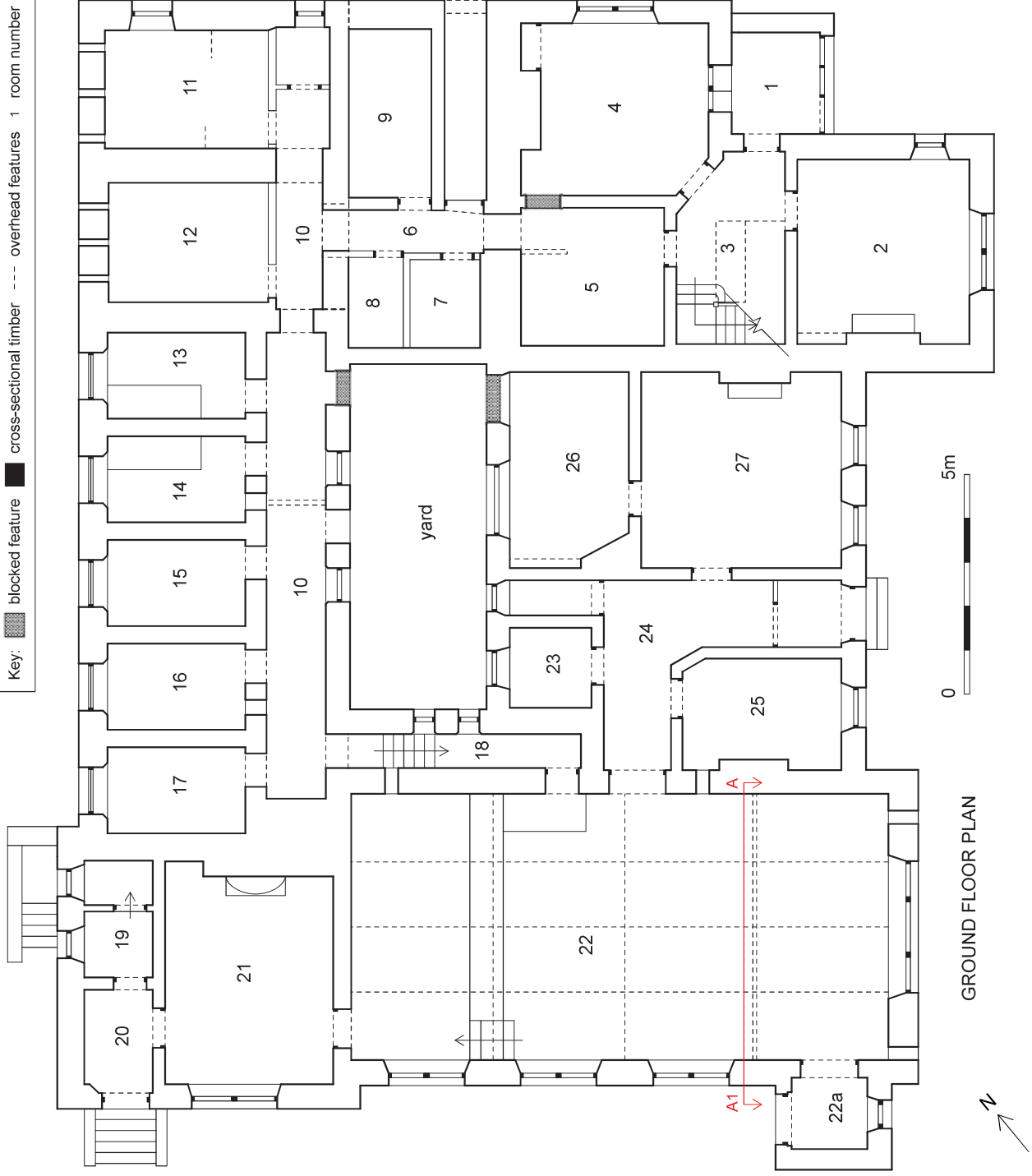
Plate 102 (right): Dormer window, south-east side, Room F6

4.3.36 **First floor Room 6:** the floor is finished with vinyl and the plaster roof slopes down to the south-east and north-west with a chamfered purlin in each pitch. The south-east side has two further raking

braces forming the sides of the dormer window (Plate 102). The walls are finished with plaster and paint and there are kitchen units against the south-west and north-west sides. There is a doorway to the north-east with a moulded surround and modern door. The north-west elevation is a stud wall against the ceiling with a small hatch leading into the roof space. Within this there is a small skylight and modern brick to the north-east.



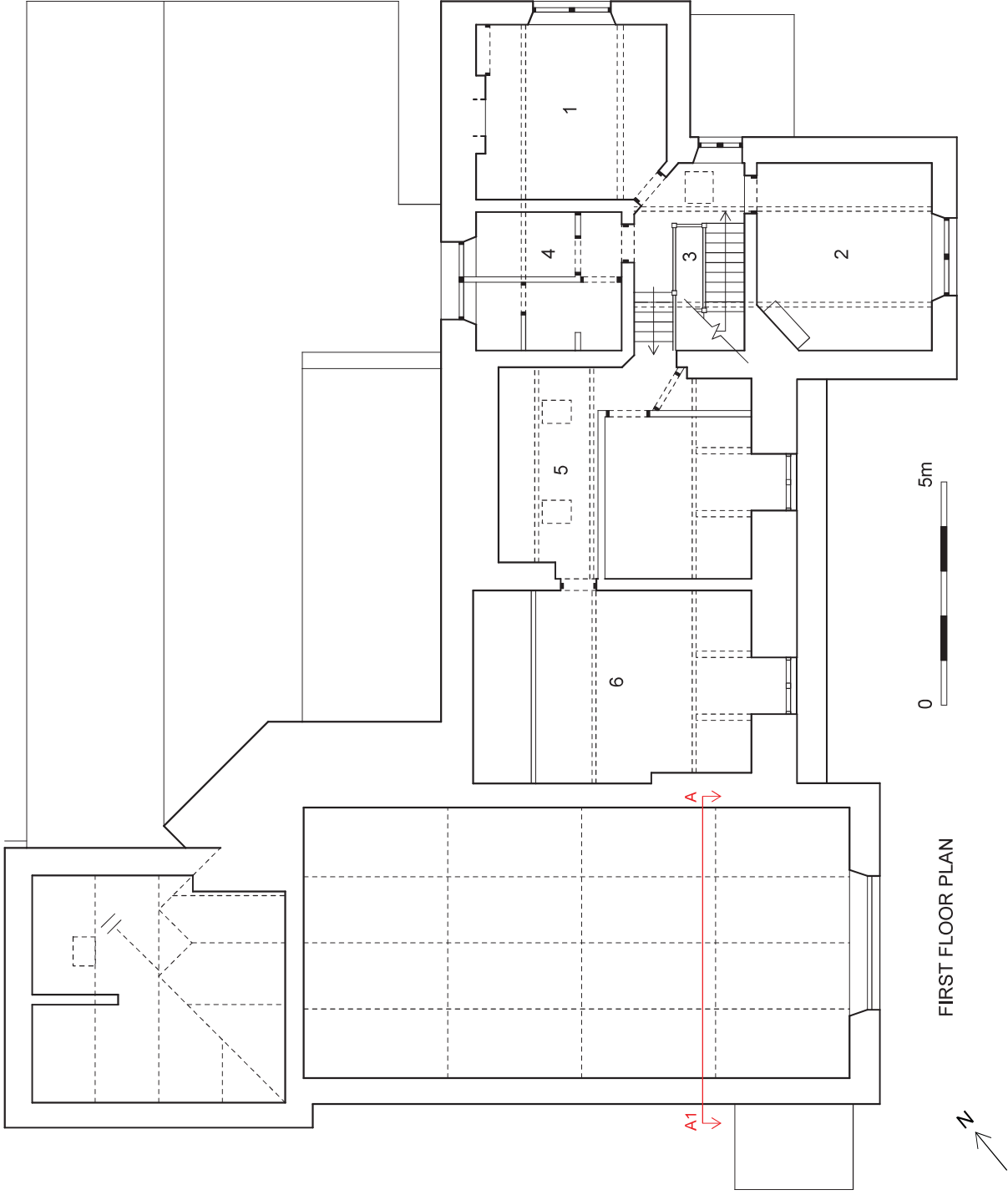
Key:  blocked feature  cross-sectional timber  overhead features 1 room number A1  cross-section



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Figure 5: Ground floor plan

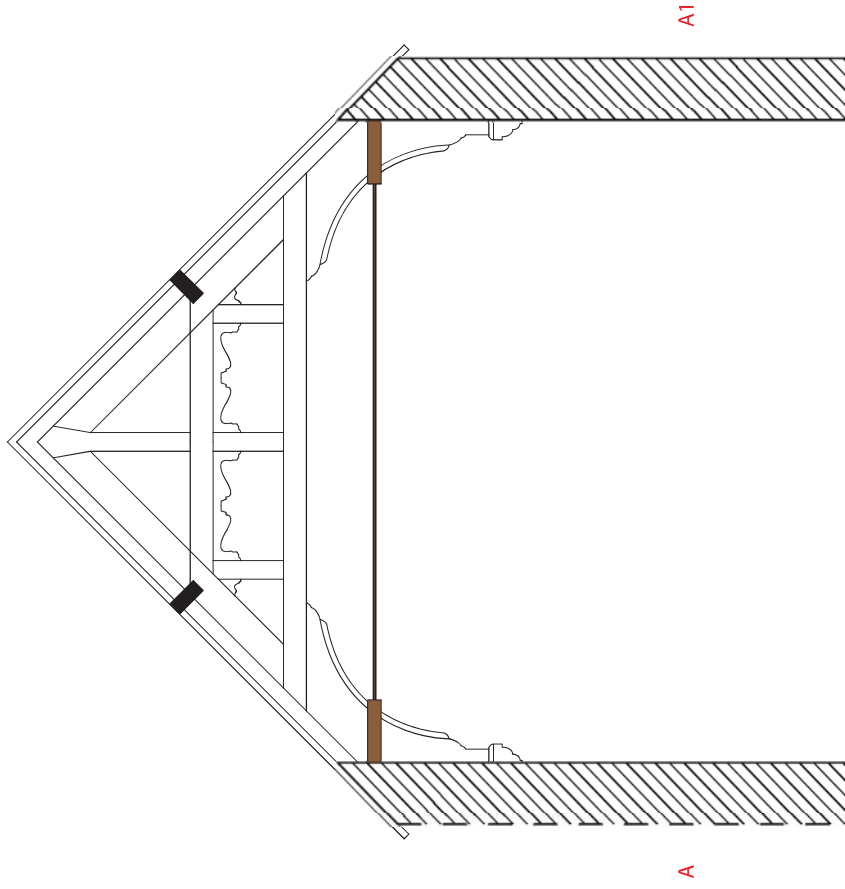
Key:  blocked feature  cross-sectional timber  overhead features 1 room number A1  cross-section



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 6: First floor plan

CROSS-SECTION A-A1



Key: iron cross-sectional timber cross-sectional wall

0 5m

Figure 7: Cross-section A-A1

5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the building clearly retains a considerable amount of original fabric but this has been substantially altered, largely as a result of quite recent modernisation. Three basic phases of construction and alteration can be observed within the building.

5.1.2 **Phase 1 (1894):** various sources and the date stone on the building itself prove that the building was constructed in 1894, although the plans were originally produced in 1892. The arrangement at this time was similar to what now remains, and the original plans show the uses to which the rooms were put, but the north corner was differently arranged with what is now Room G12 initially forming an open walled space with small buildings, a wash house, coal store and toilet, on the site of what is now Room G11. In addition, Rooms G6-9 did not exist at this time, this area forming another open yard, and the doorways between these rooms and Rooms G10 and G5 did not originally exist. There must also have been at least three more chimneys than there are at present and Rooms G2, G4, G21, G25 and G26 and F1, F2 and probably F6 all would have had fireplaces. That in Room G21 seems to have connected to a very large flue (labelled 'Extracting Flue' on the original plans) directly connected to the basement, which no doubt held a boiler that presumably supplied heat to the adjoining cells (Rooms G13-G17) to the north-east via an arrangement of pipes housed in the alcove at the base of the north-west elevation. A single piece of the original iron railings provided by Bayliss James and Bayliss and so marked (see *Sections 3.2.4 and 4.2.3*), remains on at the west corner of the building. What is noticeable is that the group of rooms in the east corner (Rooms 1-5), which are now not directly accessible from the rooms to the south-west, were connected via a doorway on the landing of the stairs in Room G4, which is now totally blocked. It is also interesting to note that the presumed window in the north-west elevation of Room G26 doorway was actually a doorway allowing access from the police offices to the prisoners' airing yard.

5.1.3 **Phase 2 (early 20th century):** some minor alterations are likely to have been carried out in the earlier part of the 20th century, although it is difficult to establish with certainty that these did not occur in Phase 3. All of the fireplaces were seemingly blocked at an early date, perhaps as a result of improvements in the boiler system that allowed hot water to be fed to radiators around the whole building. Some of the chimneys may have been removed at that point but there is no specific evidence to prove this.

5.1.4 **Phase 3 (late 20th century):** more recent additions are much more extensive, although the map evidence only shows that they were carried out after 1927. They comprised the construction of a new porch at the north-east end of the south-west elevation (Room G1), and extension of the north-east end of the north-west side of the building, infilling the former open space and removing the detached building at the north-east end, to form two new rooms (Rooms G11 – G12). The graffiti present in Room G12 demonstrates that this area was an open space until at least 1956. This was subsequently extended again to the south-west with a further addition infilling of the open passage leading towards the yard creating Rooms G6-9. New doorways were also added linking Rooms G5 and G10 to this new addition. These changes probably also led to the blocking of doorways between Rooms G4 and G5 and between G10 and G26 and the central yard. In addition, more minor modifications were made to two of the cells (Rooms G13-13) with the installation of new vents, beds, toilets and doors, suggesting that only these two cells continued in use. Elsewhere alterations were relatively minimal and comprised changes intended to modernise the building such as a new arrangement of toilets in Room F4, partition walls in Room F5, and a kitchen and partition wall in Room F5. Externally the boundary walls around the parking area to the north-east were evidently rebuilt, and any original fencing removed leaving only the short section to the west of the building. Further information confirming the dating of these alterations is probably contained in the building register held in the archives at Whitehaven (CAC(W) SRDM3/1/5-10 late 19th – 20th century) but as they are organised by date it would take a considerable amount of time to find them.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The building represents a remarkably well preserved structure of its type and date although modified more recently as it continued in use. Nevertheless, it retains several original features, in particular the external decorative stonework, but also cupboards, cornices, doors and the staircase.

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