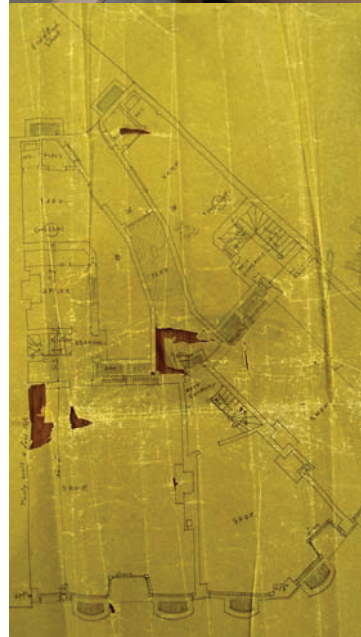


127, 129, AND 131 DUKE STREET, BARROW-IN-FURNESS, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Brown and Murray
(Solicitors) Ltd
Planning Ap. Ref.: 186/2007/0755
NGR: SD 19581 69344

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Non-Technical Summary

An application for Listed Building consent (186/2007/0755) was made by Brown and Murray (Solicitors) Ltd for the removal of the central staircase, installation of a lift, subdivision of the interior with partitioning, and demolition of a single storey outrigger at 127, 129, and 131 Ramsden Square, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR SD 19581 69344). Permission was granted by Barrow Borough Council on the condition that the staircase was recorded prior to removal. Following consultation with the council this was confirmed as an English Heritage Level 3-type recording. The recording was carried out by Greenlane Archaeology in September 2007.

Documentary sources demonstrate that the building was built in 1873 as one of a number constructed in Barrow at this time to the designs of Paley and Austin, a well known Lancaster architectural practice who were responsible for the design of much of Ramsden Square. The building formed part of a paired group of shops positioned either side of the Cumberland Union Bank which were commissioned by William Gradwell, an important local builder who was involved in the construction of large parts of Barrow during its early development. He was also on the local council, and ultimately became mayor.

The building recording revealed that while the staircase was undoubtedly that originally constructed for the building it had been subject to a number of modern alterations and improvements, which probably formed part of a more general period of changes to the building carried out in the late 20th century. The principal alteration to the stairs, apart from changes in the coverings of the walls and treads, was the addition of a metal post with horizontal bars and struts designed to support the stairs, which were presumably considered to be structurally unstable at the time.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Roger Murray of Brown and Murray (Solicitors) Ltd for commissioning and supporting the project, and Steven Meyer of Craig and Green Architects for providing 'as existing' plans. Additional thanks are due to Julian Burrow and the staff at Barrow Town Hall and the Cumbria Record Office (Barrow-in-Furness; CRO(B)) for help with accessing the earlier planning applications and archives, and Leanne Lague and Charles Wilton at Barrow Borough Council for information regarding the requirements of the project.

The building recording and desk-based assessment were carried out by Daniel Elsworth and Sam Whitehead, who also wrote the report and produced the illustrations. The project was managed by Jo Dawson, who also edited the report.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 A Listed Building consent application (186/2007/0755) was made by Brown and Murray (Solicitors) Ltd as part of a programme of renovation work to be carried out at 127-131 Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria (NGR SD 19581 69344; Figs 1 and 2). This included a number of alterations to the fabric of the building, the most significant of which was the removal of the central staircase and installation of a lift. The building is Listed Grade II (*see Appendix 1*) and so the application was approved by Barrow Borough Council on the condition that the staircase was recorded to English Heritage Level-3 type standards. A project design was produced by Greenlane Archaeology (*see accompanying CD*), and following the acceptance of this the recording was undertaken on 21st September 2006.

1.2 Location, Historical Background, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The proposed development involves the removal of an original staircase in building 129 Duke Street, on the south side of Ramsden Square, in Barrow town centre. Barrow grew at a dramatic rate as a result of the iron industry and shipbuilding; a key factor in its development was its port and later the railways which developed in the 1840s. In 1801 Barrow had 11 dwellings, by 1845 this had grown to 30 houses, but only 22 years later the population was around 12,000 (Trescaheric 1985, 7-13). Ramsden Square is a reflection of Barrow at its industrial peak, and the statue in the centre is of James Ramsden. Ramsden was an industrialist, and was mayor of Barrow from 1867-72. He was eventually knighted, had a large part to play in the town's development (Marshall 1958, 352). The square was the focal point of the town centre and a suitably grandiose celebration of the town's growth and optimism in the late 19th century.

1.2.2 The site is approximately 8m above sea level (Fig 2), and lies within the west Cumbrian coastal plain area. The solid geology of the area is likely to comprise a mix of Mercia mudstones and red sandstones of the Triassic period (Moseley (ed) 1978, plate 1). This is likely to be covered by a thick glacially-derived till (Countryside Commission 1998, 27).

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements (see Section 2.3) intended to provide a suitable record of the structure, in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006). In addition a rapid desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with the project design (see *accompanying CD*), and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IFA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Ferguson and Murray n.d.).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out in accordance with IFA guidelines (IFA 2001a). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site, which could demonstrate the basic phasing and development of the building. A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **The Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness (CRO(B))**: this was visited in order to examine early plans of the site, other primary sources, and local and regional histories and directories;
- **Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness**: this was visited in order to view previous planning applications for the building, so that its documented development could be incorporated into the understanding of the building;
- **Ulverston Library, Local Studies Collection**: secondary sources relating to the site were examined to provide additional background information;
- **Greenlane Archaeology**: additional secondary sources held in Greenlane Archaeology's library, used to provide information for the site background, were also examined.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-3 type standards (English Heritage 2006), and in accordance with IFA guidelines (IFA 2001b). This is a largely descriptive investigation, with interpretation of the phasing and use of the building incorporating the evidence compiled during the rapid desk-based assessment as far as possible. The recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record**: descriptive records of all parts of the staircase were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs**: photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the staircase, and any features of particular architectural or archaeological interest. In addition, general photographs of the exterior of the building and its environs were also taken. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are presented on the accompanying CD;
- **Drawings**: drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' plans of the building drawn by Craig and Green, who provided them digitally at 1:1. The relevant sections, those including the staircase, were plotted at 1:20 to be used on site. In addition, detailed drawings of features of architectural or historical interest were also produced.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design (*see accompanying CD*), and current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (Ferguson and Murray n.d.; English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Cumbria Record Office in Barrow-in-Furness on completion of the project. A digital copy of this report will be deposited with the Cumbria Historic Environment Record, one with the client and one with the client's architect, and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital copy will be offered to the NMR and a record of the project will be made on the OASIS scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 127, 129, and 131 Duke Street

3.1.1 The original plans of the building demonstrate that it was built to the designs of Paley and Austin, architects based in Lancaster, for William Gradwell. It formed one half of a complex of shops built either side of the existing Cumberland Union Bank (125 Duke Street), corresponding to the present odd numbers 121-123 and 127-131 Duke Street (CRO(B) Building Plans Register No. 400 1873; Plate 1). The plans are dated May 1873, so the buildings must have been built after this date; they were certainly in existence by the time the extra edition of the Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1873 (see paragraph 3.2.3, below). The original architect's plans show a number of features of interest and are discussed in *Section 3.2* below (Plates 2-3).

3.1.2 The original occupiers of 127-131 Duke Street are not known as it is difficult without detailed directories to trace occupiers at this time. It is evident, however, that by the beginning of the 20th century the building was primarily being used as offices rather than shops, and was occupied by a number of professional companies. The earliest reference, from 1900, shows that No. 127 at least was occupied by Mr George Huthwaite who acted as agent for the North British Mercantile and Insurance Company (Acme Tone Engraving Company Limited 1900, 57). A photograph taken during the First World War (CRO(B) BDB 17/Box 12/41 1914-1918) demonstrates that they were still present in the building by this date. In 1918 (The Barrow News and Mail Limited 1918) various companies are listed, as summarised in Table 1 below:

Address	Name/Company
127 Duke Street	Scottish Legal Life Assurance Company
129 Duke Street	GH Huthwaite, stockbroker
129 Duke Street	Settle and Brundrit, architects
129 Duke Street	Lloyds Registry of Shipping
129 Duke Street	FS Wiltey, caretaker

Table 1: Occupiers of 127-131 Duke Street in 1918 (131 Duke Street was not specifically listed)

3.1.3 A subsequent directory entry from 1936 (The Barrow News and Mail Limited 1936) demonstrates that by this date some of the occupiers had changed and at least part of the building was being used as a shop:

Address	Name/Company
127 Duke Street	GH Huthwaite, stockbroker
127 Duke Street	Lloyds Registry of Shipping
127 Duke Street	Blackburn Philanthropist Assoc. Co. Ltd
127 Duke Street	C Bell, financier
129 Duke Street	S Thorneycroft and J Milligan, sweets and tobacco
131 Duke Street	RF Miller, chartered accountant
131 Duke Street	GW Atkinson, Barrow RFC

Table 2: Occupiers of 127-131 Duke Street in 1936

3.1.4 More recent details from numerous previous planning applications demonstrate the various ways in which the building has changed use (or least changes in use have been proposed). In 1952 the ground floor and basement of No. 127 were converted for the use of the National Provincial Bank (who had presumably taken over the former Cumberland Union Bank next door; Ref. 1786/17642 1952). They made three applications for the installation of illuminated signs between 1956

and 1970, initially as the National Provincial Bank and later as the National Westminster Bank (Ref. 2166/20724 1956; Ref. 5750 1966; Ref. 8327 1970). In 1979 Lloyds Register of Shipping were evidently still using part of the building (No. 129; Ref. 6/79/0429/145 1979), although in 1984 proposals were made to turn the shops in Nos. 129-131 into a photographic studio and construct new toilets to the rear (south) and add new signs (Ref. 6/84/0137/175 1984; Ref. 6/84/0154/086 1984). In 1988 an enforcement order was filed to carry out the removal of new windows and replace them with sliding sash (Ref. LCS477 1988), and in 1990 No. 129 was perhaps being used as a nightclub as it is named 'Swing' in applications for new signs (Ref. 6/90/0823/086 1990; Ref. 6/90/0824/084 1990). In 1993 Cumbria County Council applied for change of use to change the existing shops into offices (Ref. 6/93/9003 1993).

3.2 Map and Image Regression

3.2.1 A number of early maps and images of the site were examined. It is known from the original architect's plans that it was built in 1873, so only sources of that date and later have been consulted:

3.2.2 **Building Plans Register 1873** (Plates 1-3): the original plans of the building show that the staircase within the centre of the structure was part of the intended design, although specific details are not given. In addition, the poor condition of the drawings obscured some information, and full plans of each floor are not present for the relevant block. Only ground floor plans are available for Nos. 127-131 (Plate 2), although the first or second floor plan of Nos. 121-123 (Plate 3) is probably a reasonable comparison. The staircase is shown to have a triangular plan with the steps arranged around a newel post on the ground floor and there is a partition wall built against the stairs on the same floor. Various other details are shown elsewhere in the building that are now lost, such as the fireplaces in the main rooms, the position of partition walls and the presence of at least one bedroom within the building (although this depicted in the half of the site formed by Nos. 121-123 Duke Street).

3.2.3 **Ordnance Survey c1873**: this provides little additional information about the site except for confirming the general arrangement of the plan and showing the development of Ramsden Square. Details of specific buildings within the square are not given, however.

3.2.4 **Ordnance Survey 1890** (Plate 4): Ramsden Square is clearly depicted in this large scale edition. The two banks on Ramsden Square were also designed by Paley and Austin, the bank next door for the Cumberland Union Banking Co and the other for the Lancaster Banking Co. Both were built 1873-4 (Price 1998, 78-79).

3.2.5 **Photos 1900 and 1914-1918**: an illustration of the front of No. 127 showing the North British Mercantile & Insurance Company is reproduced in 1900 (Acme Tone Engraving Company Limited 1900, 57). This shows the arrangement of the front of the building at this time, specifically the main window (and demonstrates that this has been substantially altered since), and, although it does not provide any additional information relating to the staircase it does show that recent alterations have been made to the building. A subsequent photograph from 1914-1918 of the same building shows that the exterior of the building at least has not changed since 1900 (CRO(B) BDB 17/Box 12/41 1914-1918).

3.2.6 **Planning Application 1984**: this shows only the ground floor plan of the staircase and gives little detail (Ref. 6/84/0137/175 1984), other than demonstrating that the inserted metal post had not been added by this date and that a toilet block was formerly situated in the yard immediately south-west of the south door;

3.2.7 **Plans 1988:** existing plans of 127-131 Duke Street drawn up at this time (Willall Homes 1988) show the basic plan of the staircase although they do provide little additional information. They do not show the post inserted up the centre of the stair well, the doorway to the north in the basement comprises a large opening, and the toilets on the third floor have evidently been constructed.

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 The documentary and cartographic sources demonstrate that the building was designed in 1873 by the architects Paley and Austin of Lancaster for William Gradwell. Paley and Austin are thought of have constructed a number of other buildings in Barrow, including both of the banks in Ramsden Square (Price 1998, 78-79, although this is not stated in the Listed Building details; English Heritage 2001). The late date of the building combined with the documentary sources available mean, in this instance, that the maps available present no new information.

3.3.2 William Gradwell was an important local builder, responsible for constructing much of Barrow during the late 19th century (Trescaheric 1985, 61-65). His close connections to the 'syndicate' of businessmen responsible for the major business in the town, its growth and development put him in a privileged position and ultimately saw him become major, although this was cut short by ill-health and his death in 1882 (*op cit*, 64). The importance of William Gradwell in the development of Barrow has recently been emphasised during recording on Hindpool Road (Greenlane Archaeology 2007), but his connections to Paley and Austin have not previously been acknowledged. He is recorded as investing heavily in land speculation around the town (Trescaheric 1985, 62) and it seems likely that the construction of these premises in Ramsden Square was an extension of that.

4. Building Recording

4.1 Setting

4.1.1 Numbers 127, 129 and 131 Duke Street are situated on the south-west corner of Ramsden Square where it meets Abbey Road (Fig 2). As the block of buildings that they form part of covers the entire southern side of Ramsden Square, they take their numbering from Duke Street which joins the square at its south-east corner. The staircase is located in the rear, narrow, end of No. 129 which is triangular in plan (Fig 3). This triangular shape fits between its more square neighbours, and includes a frontage forming a corner.

4.2 Arrangement and Fabric

4.2.1 As mentioned above the staircase is situated on the south side of the centre of the block forming Nos. 127-131 Duke Street. It extends over four floors and into the basement, and is accessible only from the north side on the first to third floors and in the basement and from the north and south sides on the ground floor.

4.2.2 All of the walls are finished with plaster (in most cases probably plasterboard) and paint on lining paper. The original skirting board is evidently fairly thick with a chamfered top (e.g. Plate 15), although it has been replaced by a modern ogee-moulded type in places (Plate 16). The ceilings are finished with textured paint. The stairs are timber (on all floors except the basement) but are covered by vinyl sheets with a raised 'lip', and timber cavetto moulded rail beneath, and form a triangular plan. The handrail is a complex construction comprising multiple pieces tenon-jointed together forming a triangular plan, and is cavetto moulded and beaded in section (Fig 7; Plate 10). It is supported by multiple square-section spindles, which are socketed into a thick inner skirting board with a chamfered top, rather than the steps themselves (Plate 10). An iron or steel post has been added up the central well, which has horizontal bars radiating from it that extend beneath the steps and give extra support (Plates 8, 9, 12, and 14). This is evidently later as the bars cut through the inner beaded fascia/skirting board.

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Third floor** (Fig 6): there are partition walls in the south-west corner forming a toilet cubicle, which has a raised floor level forming a step on the north side (Plate 5). All of the partition walls and the walls in the north-west corner have a modern ogee-moulded skirting board, while those elsewhere have a thicker chamfered skirting like that around the inside of the stairwell. The ceiling has an open access hatch on the north-west side through which elements of the original brickwork and roof structure can be seen (Plate 6). The roof has a single beam orientated approximately east/west and the walls are built of red bricks laid in what appears to be English garden wall bond. There is a return on the north side, probably corresponding to the position of a chimney breast. The north elevation is relatively plain, with a light switch and doorway on the west side. The doorway is filled with a modern fire door in a plain surround. There is vertical boxing for cables on the west side and a shelf with a beaded edge in the north-east corner, above which a light is attached. The east elevation is plain, except for an attached light. The south elevation is split either side of the inserted partition walls. There is a small two-light window on the east side with a fixed casement, the upper half of which has an arched top (Plate 7). The west side has a similar window but with frosted glass and the lower light has a hinged opening. The west elevation appears to have been at least partially built out with modern

plasterboard. Within the toilet there is a sink, and other fittings are also attached; outside is a radiator.

4.3.2 **Second floor** (Fig 5): the ceiling slopes to fit the stairs above. The north elevation has the same boxing for cables on the west side, but with a fire alarm connected. Again there is a doorway west of the centre with a modern fire door, and the skirting board in this area is modern and ogee moulded. There is a shelf in the north-east corner, but it has no moulding (Plate 11). The east elevation is plain except for a single attached light and a horizontal bar is inserted into the wall, attached to which is an upright strut. The south elevation has a larger window with a two-light casement, the lower half of which is hinged, with a rolled-edge timber sill, and the upper half of which has an arched top. The west elevation is plain with a light and radiator attached and a modern ogee-moulded skirting board on the north side.

4.3.3 **First floor** (Fig 5): the north elevation is plain with boxed cables on the west side, a doorway with a modern fire door, a light and switch and modern ogee-moulded skirting board (Plate 16). There is another plain shelf in the north-east corner. The east elevation is also plain, with a light attached and a horizontal bar with vertical strut against it as per the floor above. The south elevation has a taller two-light window with an arched top, hinged lower pane and roll-edged timber sill (Plate 13). The west elevation is also plain, with a light and radiator attached and a modern ogee-moulded skirting board on the north side.

4.3.4 **Ground floor** (Fig 4): the north elevation has a light attached and a doorway on the east side with a plain modern door and surround, which has been augmented by a cut-down piece of ogee-moulded skirting board added along the top (Plate 19). There is a shelf in the north-west corner, with a double beaded edge, which has been cut through to allow access for the vertical boxed cable connected to which is a fire alarm (Plate 20). The east elevation is plain, with a light, radiator and sign attached, the sign reading 'GROUND FLOOR STEPHEN PEARSON'. A horizontal bar projecting from the central post has been inserted into this elevation and against the wall a vertical strut projects from it. The south elevation effectively extends over two levels, the higher of which has a tall two-light window, the lower part of which has a hinged casement over a roll-edged timber sill, the upper an arched top. The lower level contains a doorway leading into the yard beyond, which has a chamfered arch top above which has been attached a piece of ogee-moulded skirting board (Plate 18). The door itself is covered by modern panelling internally but it is evident from the exterior that it is built of tongue and groove boards. The west elevation is plain and has a light attached, although it returns near the centre where it forms a tongue and groove partition wall with access into the basement on the south side. This has a plain doorway with a modern surround. The stairs finish at a decorative newel post, which is square in section at the top and bottom, with a baluster turned central section and turned details and capped with a ball finial (Plate 17). A perforated aluminium strip has been attached with screws between the inner skirting board/fascia and one of the spindles. The east, west, and north-east parts of the walls are finished with modern ogee-moulded skirting boards.

4.3.5 **Basement** (Fig 4): this has a concrete floor, which is raised in the centre by c0.1m around the inserted metal post, which sits on a square metal plate that is bolted to the floor (Plate 22). The stairs are constructed from thin slabs of gritty greyish yellow sandstone with neatly rilled edges (Plate 21). The walls are all finished with plaster and/or paint, apart from an area below the steps, where the brickwork and the back of the steps are exposed (Plate 23). The bricks are a dark orange-red, typically 0.23m long, 0.11m wide and 0.07m thick and laid in English garden wall bond at a ratio of three rows of stretchers to one row of headers. The central block is only painted over the brick, which are evidently of the same type although the south

end is finished with bull-nosed types (Plate 22). There is a doorway to the north with no door.

5. Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The documentary sources show that the building was constructed to form a block of shops with associated offices in 1873 (*Section 3*). While there is little in the way of documentary and cartographic evidence for later changes to the property, it is evident that some alterations have been made.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Phase 1:** the staircase is undoubtedly original to the building as it was designed and constructed in 1873. It is slightly different in plan to the proposed designs of 1873 (Plates 2-3), but this is more likely to be due to the lack of detail in the original drawings than any subsequent alteration.

5.2.2 **Phase 2:** while the basic structure of the staircase has remained intact since 1873 it has evidently undergone some alterations and modifications as a result of modernisation and attempts to improve its stability. The most significant of these alterations was the insertion of a vertical metal post on the south side of the stairwell (with a corresponding addition to the concrete flooring in the basement) projecting from which were bars and occasional struts, which cut through the inner fascia of the stairs and supported them from beneath. Further strapping has also been attached to the spindles.

5.2.3 A number of other modifications were also made, including the addition of modern doors and surrounds on the north side of each floor, the addition of new skirting boards, generally in the north-west corner, the addition of partition walls on the third floor to form a toilet, new wall and ceiling coverings, and alterations to the windows to the south. The date at which these modifications were made is not certain, although they are clearly quite recent. Plans from 1988 (Willall Homes 1988), provided by Steven Meyer of Craig and Green Architects, do not show the post so it is possible that this was added at this time or later. They do, however, indicate that the partition walls forming the toilet on the third floor have been added by this date, and in the rooms to the north the original fireplaces have been blocked. Curiously, however, they do not show any windows to the south although these undoubtedly existed as they are present on the original plans (albeit of Nos. 121-123). There is apparently no planning application(s) to which these alterations relate, and this, combined with the enforcement order relating to windows, also from 1988 (Ref. LCS477, 1988), might indicate that work was carried out without planning permission or Listed Building consent prior to and after 1988.

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- Plate 17: Decorative newel post on the ground floor
- Plate 18: Ground floor door to the south
- Plate 19: Ground floor door to the north
- Plate 20: Moulded shelf on the ground floor

Plate 21: Stone steps in the basement

Plate 22: Base of the inserted post and raised concrete floor in the basement

Plate 23: Brickwork beneath the basement steps

Appendix 1: Listed Building Details

From English Heritage 2001:

BARROW IN FURNESS SD1969SE DUKE STREET 708-1/12/56 (South West side) 06/05/76 Nos.127, 129 AND 131 (Formerly Listed as: DUKE STREET (South West side) Nos.121-131 (Odd)) GV II Shops with offices over. c1873. By Paley and Austin (plans). Red brick with ashlar sandstone dressings, graduated slate roof. 3 storeys and attic; 4 bays with groups of 3:2:2:3 windows to 1st floor. Symmetrical about obtuse-angled corner site facing Ramsden Square and Abbey Road. Doorway to each end, 1 office front and 3 shop fronts all set between channel-rusticated, ashlar pilasters with carved capitals. 1st floor: full-width balcony with decorative iron balustrade; brick pilasters between bays. Round-headed plain sashes; central openings of outer bays have glazed doorways; impost string course to archivolt with carved keystones. 2nd floor: continuous, moulded sill band to groups of 4:2:2:4 sashes linked by impost string course; semi-octagonal columns applied to brick mullions; wider brick king mullions to the outer bays; ashlar panels beneath raised, segmental archivolt with carved keystones. String course and corbel table beneath eaves cornice. Pierced parapet with ashlar dies over each bay division. The parapet broken by square-headed dormers with brackets to triangular pediments with ball finials; each outer bay has 2 dormers; bay 3 dormer has smaller pediment raised over sunken panel. Mansard roof with coped parapet to right gable and 2 brick ridge stacks, that to left taller and with decorative panelling. Plans survive and are dated 1873. Forms part of planned scheme around Ramsden Square, the focal point of Barrow in Furness town centre. (Building Plans Register: 1873-: 400).

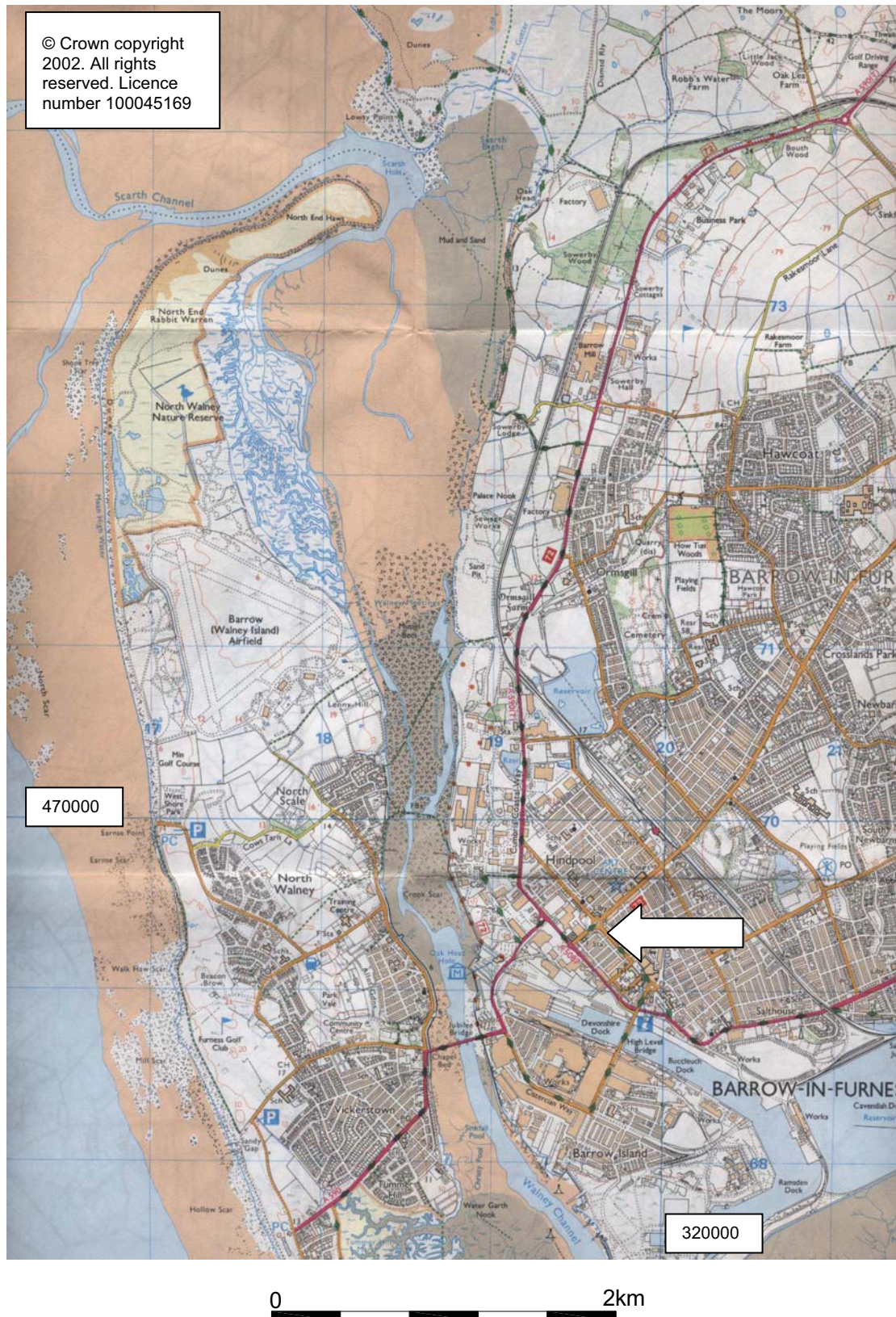


Figure 1: General site location

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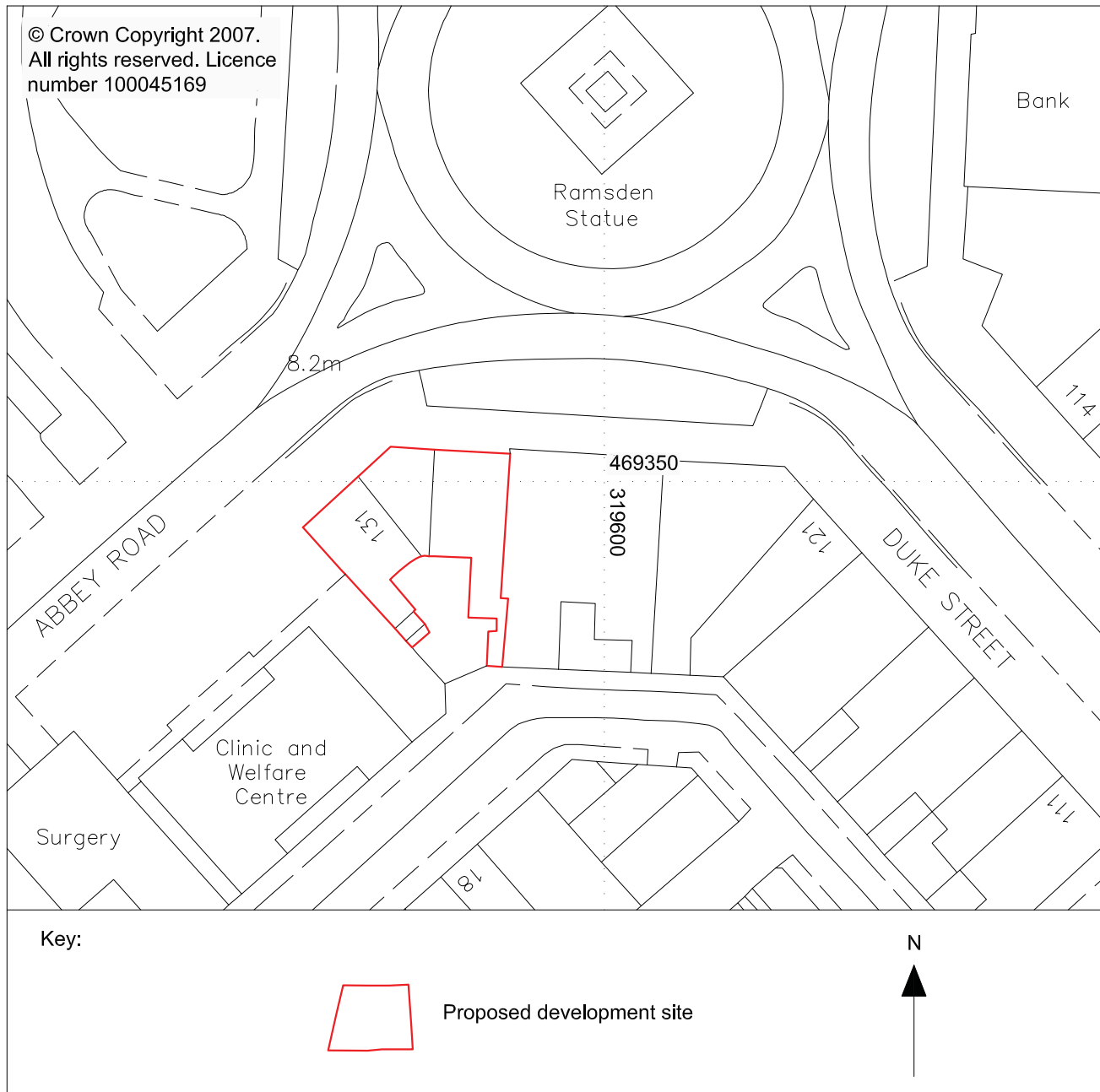


Figure 2: Detailed site location

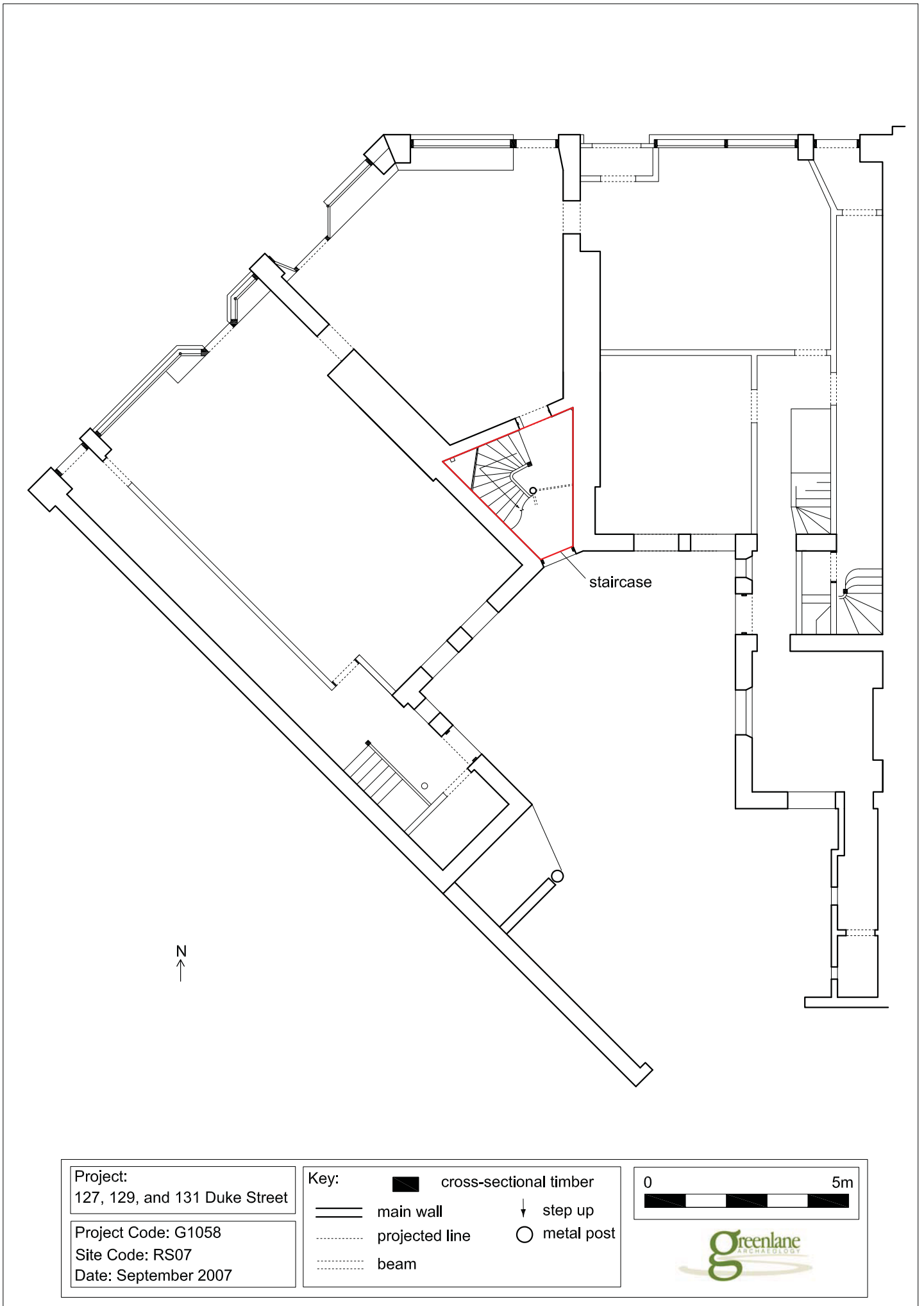
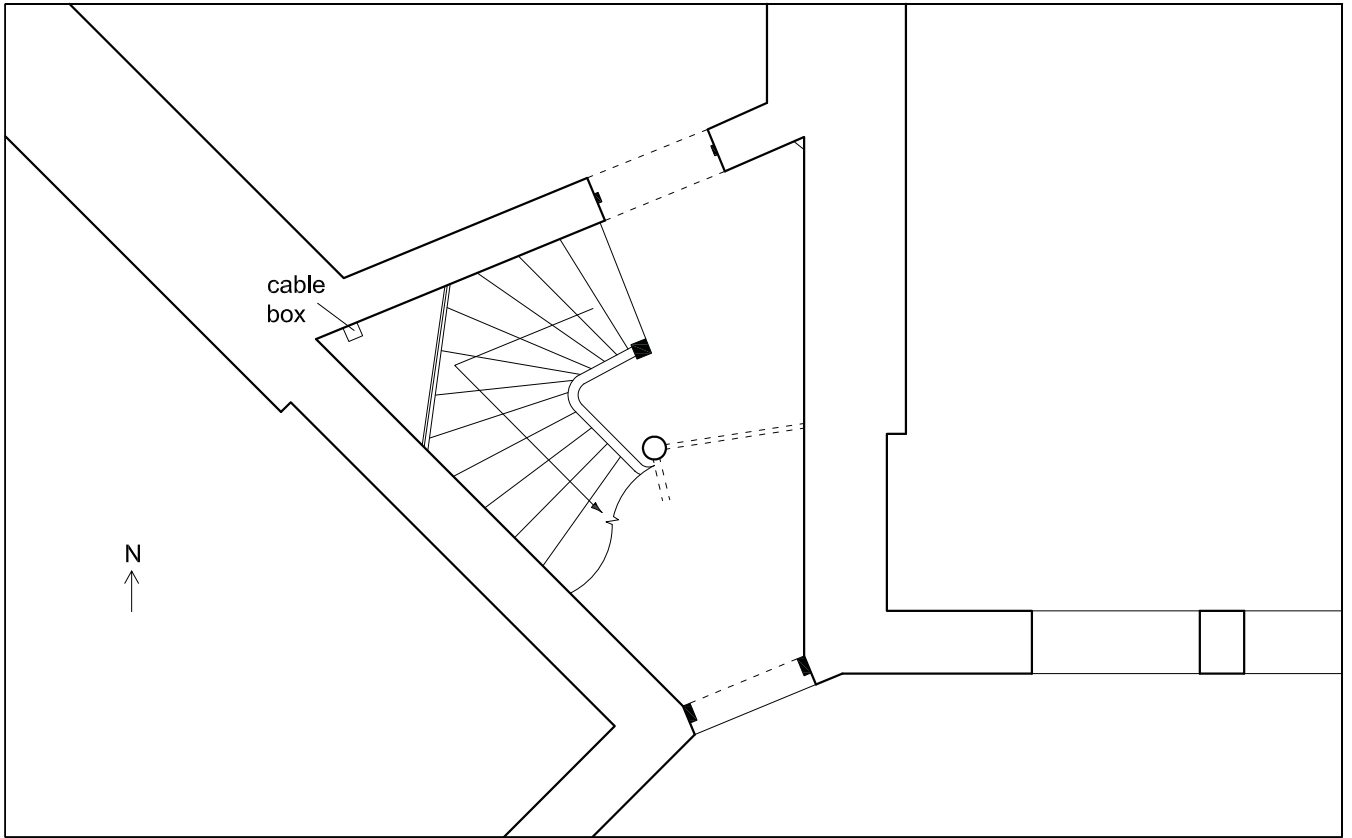
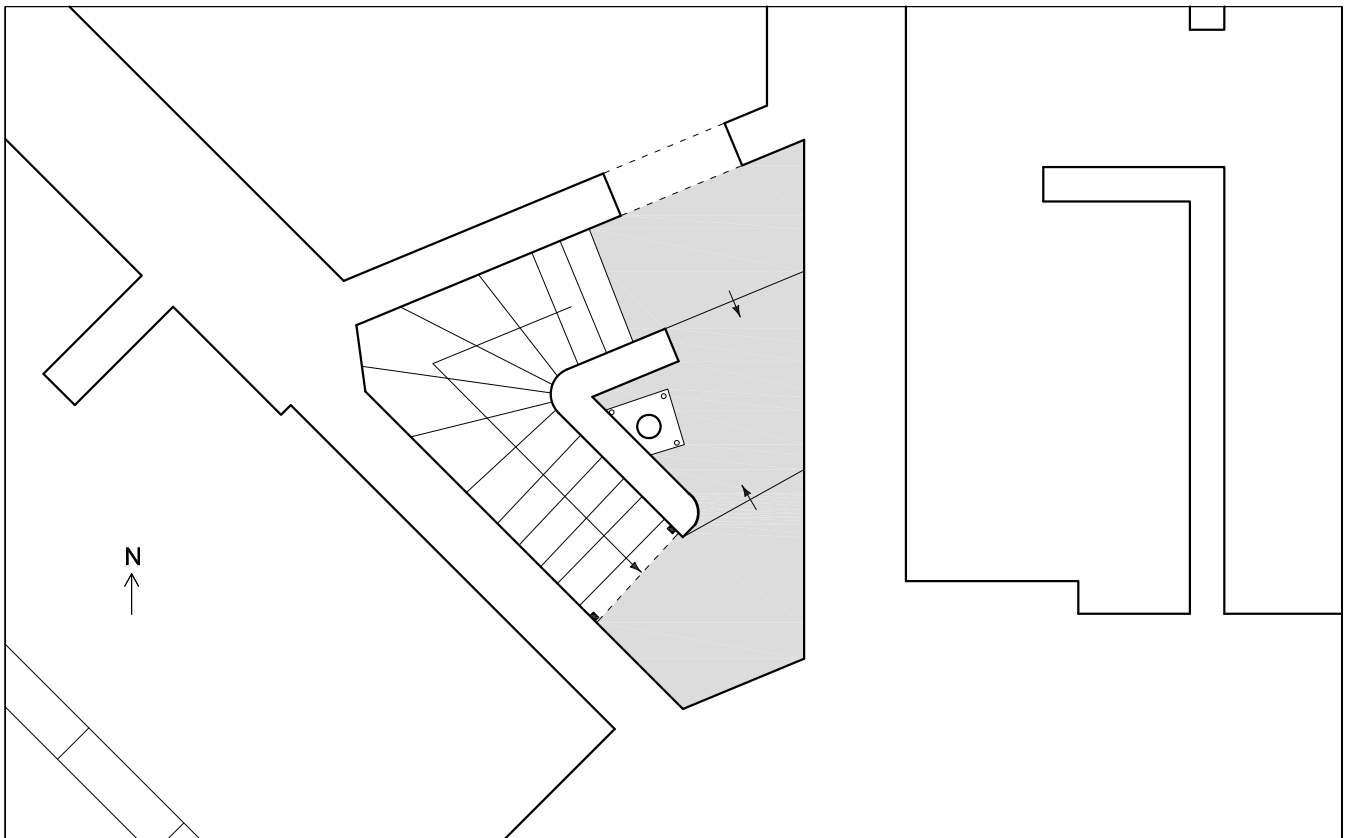


Figure 3: Ground floor plan showing the location of the staircase within the building



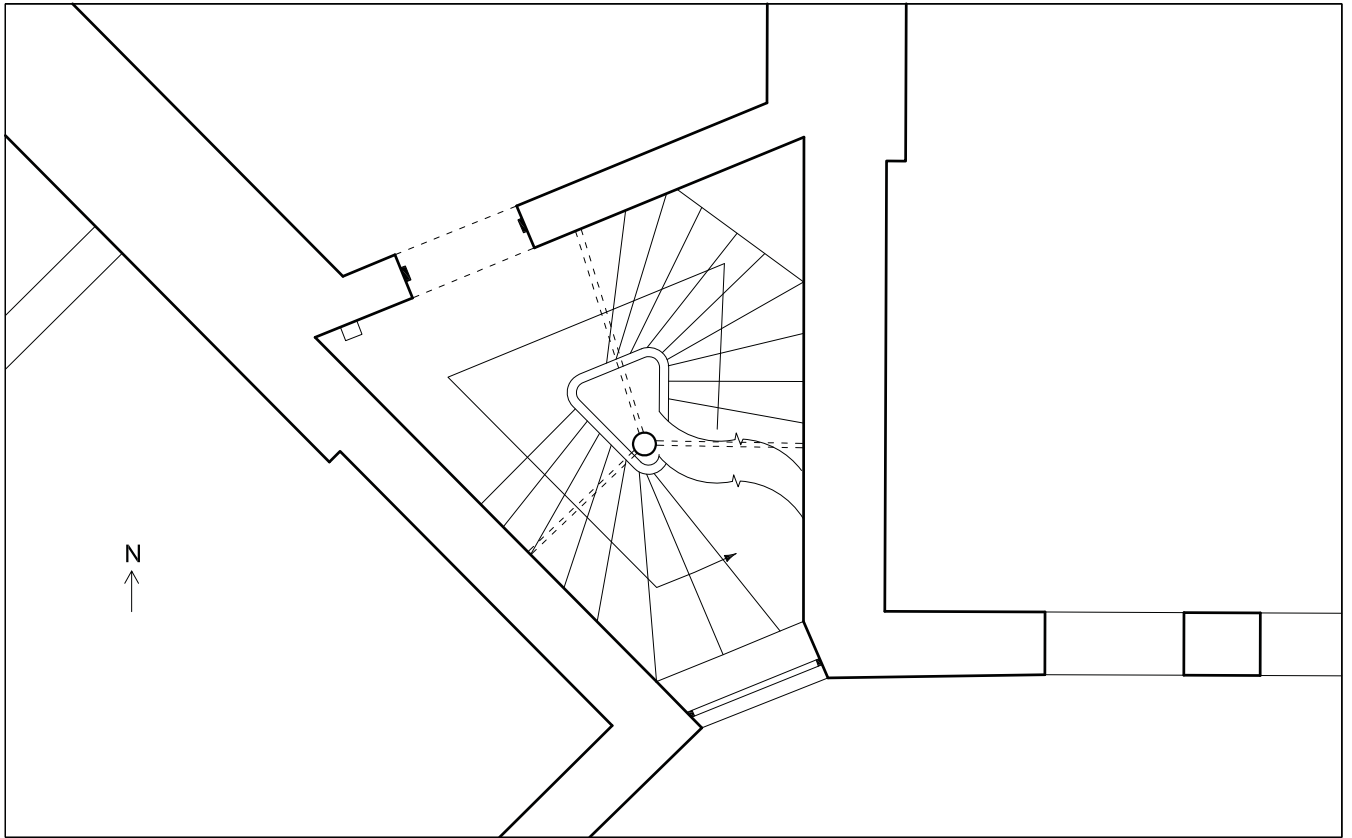
Ground floor



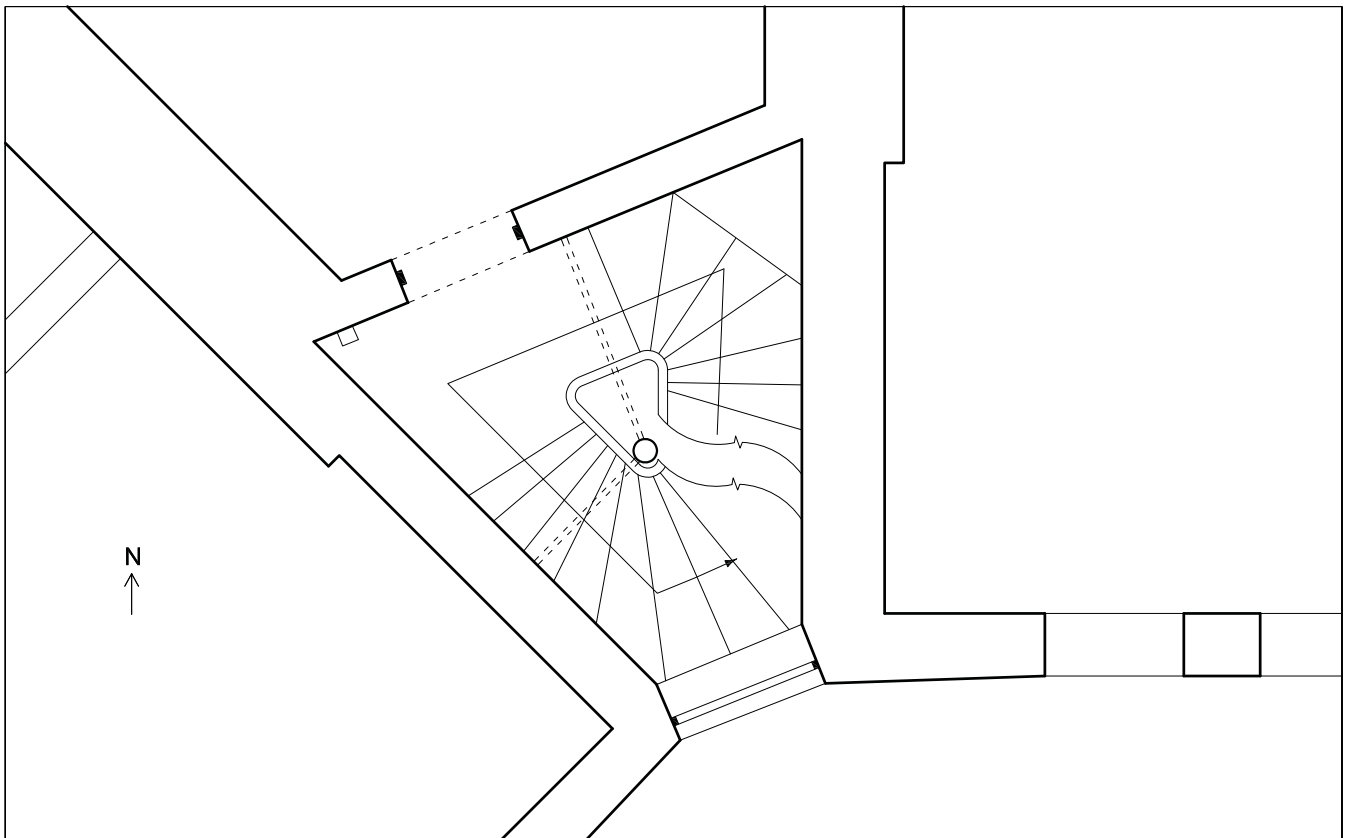
Basement

<p>Project: 127, 129, and 131 Duke Street</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> main wall projected line beam under stairs cross-sectional timber step up metal post concrete 	<p>0 1.5m</p>
<p>Project Code: G1058 Site Code: RS07 Date: September 2007</p>		

Figure 4: Basement and ground floor plans of the staircase



Second floor



First floor

Project:
127, 129, and 131 Duke Street

Project Code: G1058
Site Code: RS07
Date: September 2007

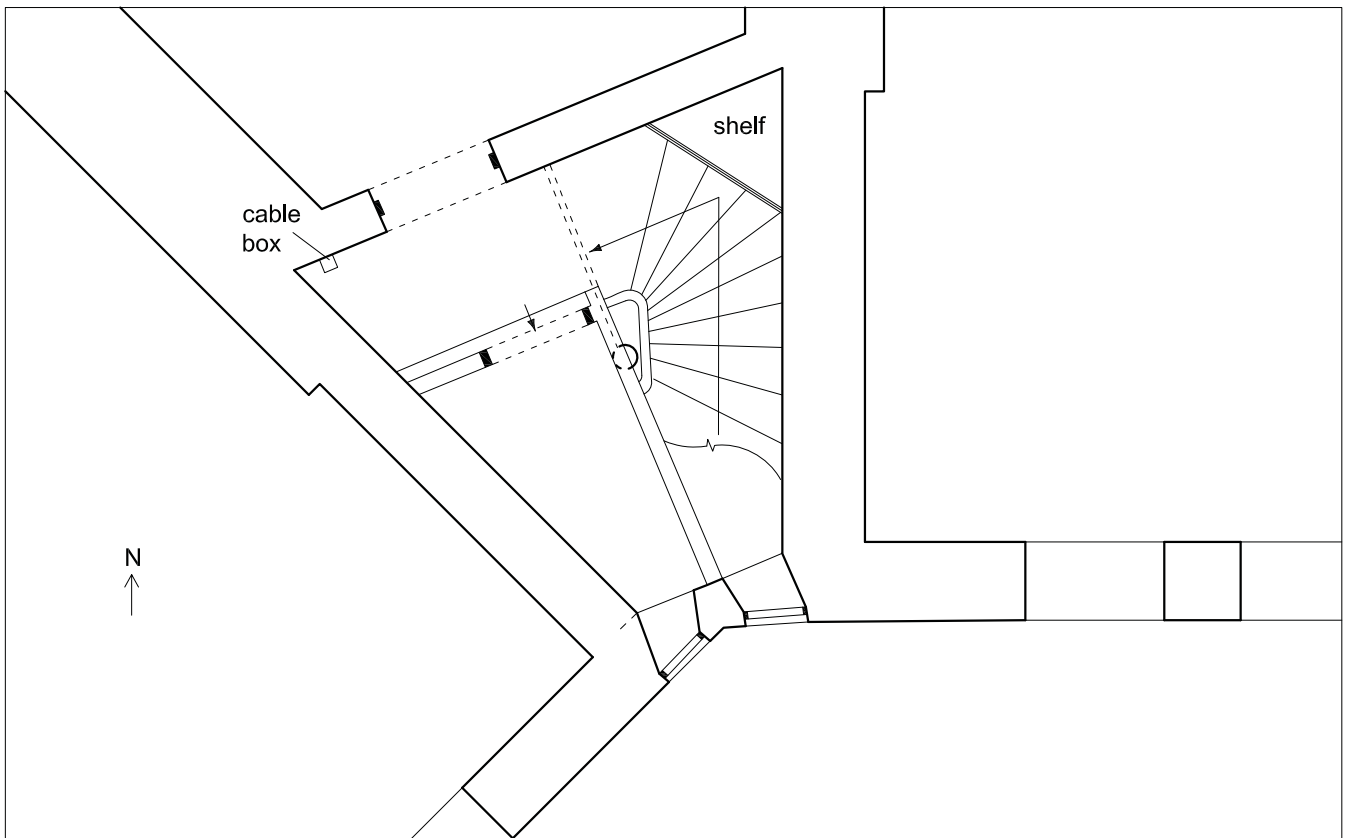
Key:

- beam under stairs
- main wall
- projected line
- cross-sectional timber
- ↓ step up
- metal post

0 1.5m



Figure 5: First and second floor plans of the staircase





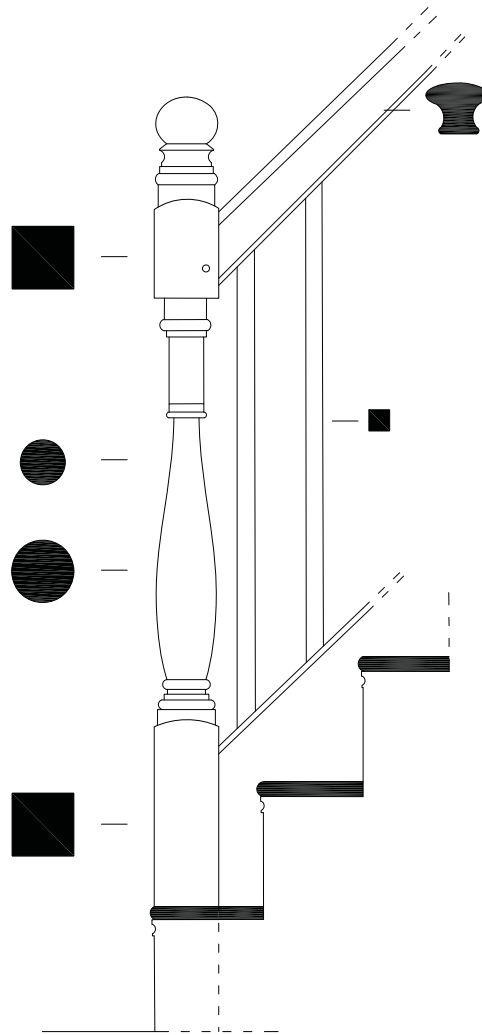
<p>Project: 127, 129, and 131 Duke Street</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⋯⋯⋯ beam under stairs — main wall - - - - - projected line ▀ cross-sectional timber ↓ step up ○ metal post 	<p>0 1.5m</p>  
<p>Project Code: G1058 Site Code: RS07 Date: September 2007</p>		

Figure 6: Third floor plan of the staircase

Newel post and handrail, ground floor,
north facing



Typical modern ogee moulded skirting board section



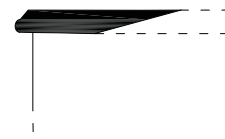
Typical original chamfered skirting board section



Moulded shelf section, ground floor



Moulded shelf section, third floor



Project:
127, 129, and 131 Duke Street

Project Code: G1058
Site Code: RS07
Date: September 2007

Key:

- projected line
- cross-sectional timber

0 0.3m



Figure 7: Detail of decorative features



Plate 1: Block plan showing the location of the shops designed by Paley and Austin (in red) for William Gradwell, either side of the Cumberland Union Bank (CRO(B) Building Plans Register No. 400, 1873)

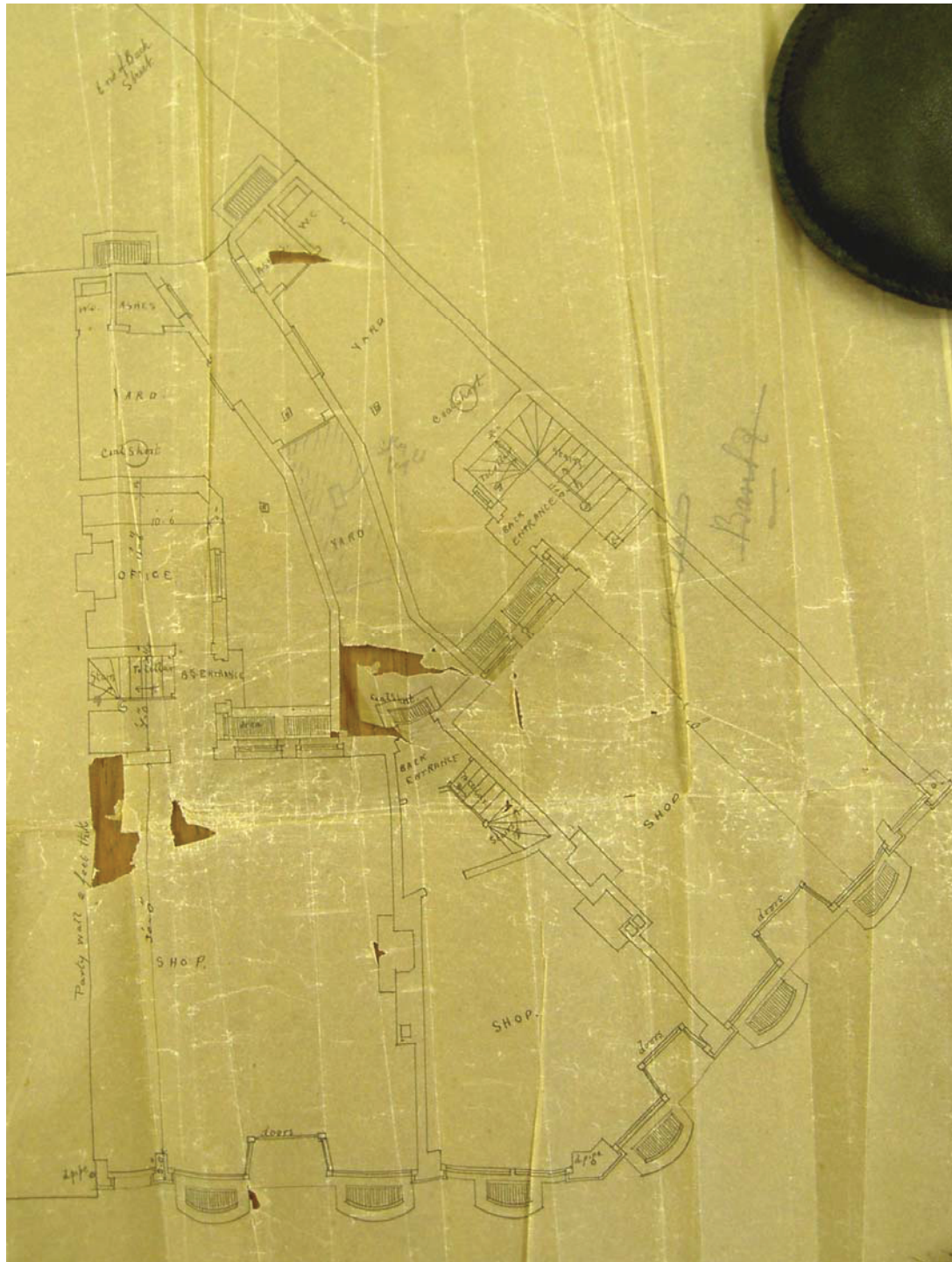


Plate 2: Ground floor plan of Nos. 127-131 Duke Street as proposed in 1873 (CRO(B) Building Plans Register No. 400, 1873)

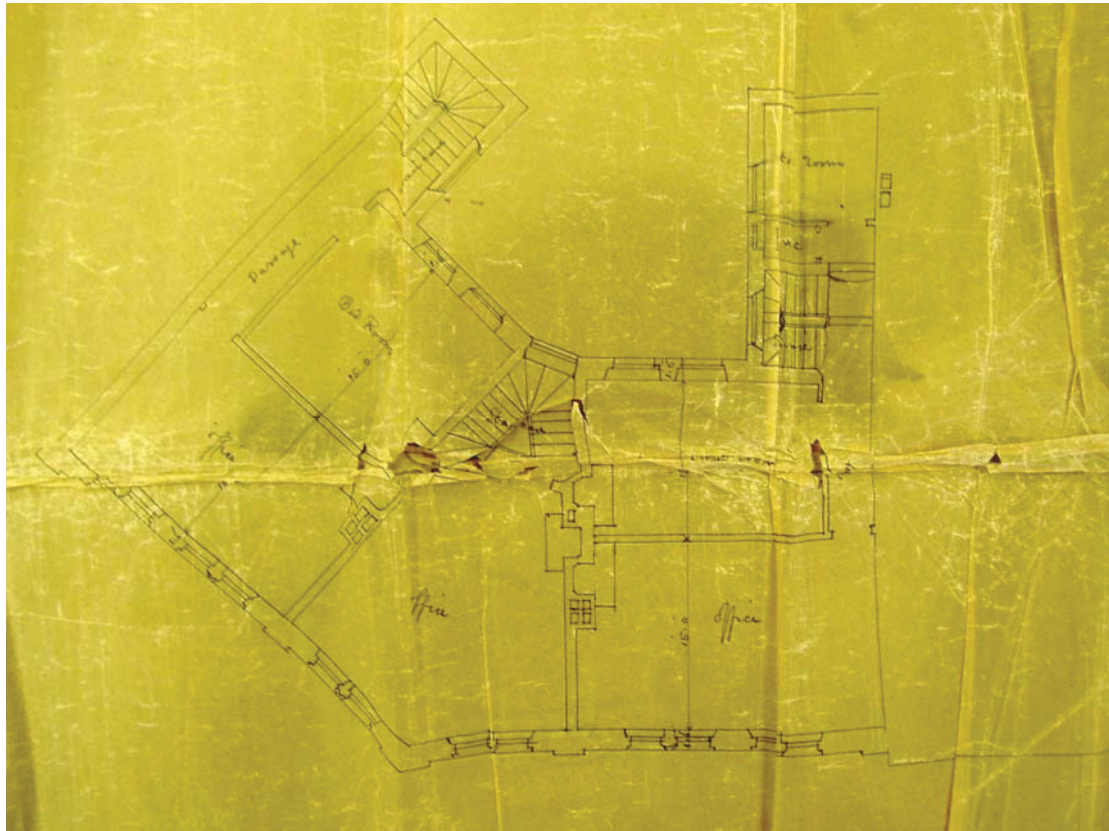


Plate 3: First or second floor plan of Nos. 121-123 Duke Street as proposed in 1873 (CRO(B) Building Plans Register No. 400, 1873)

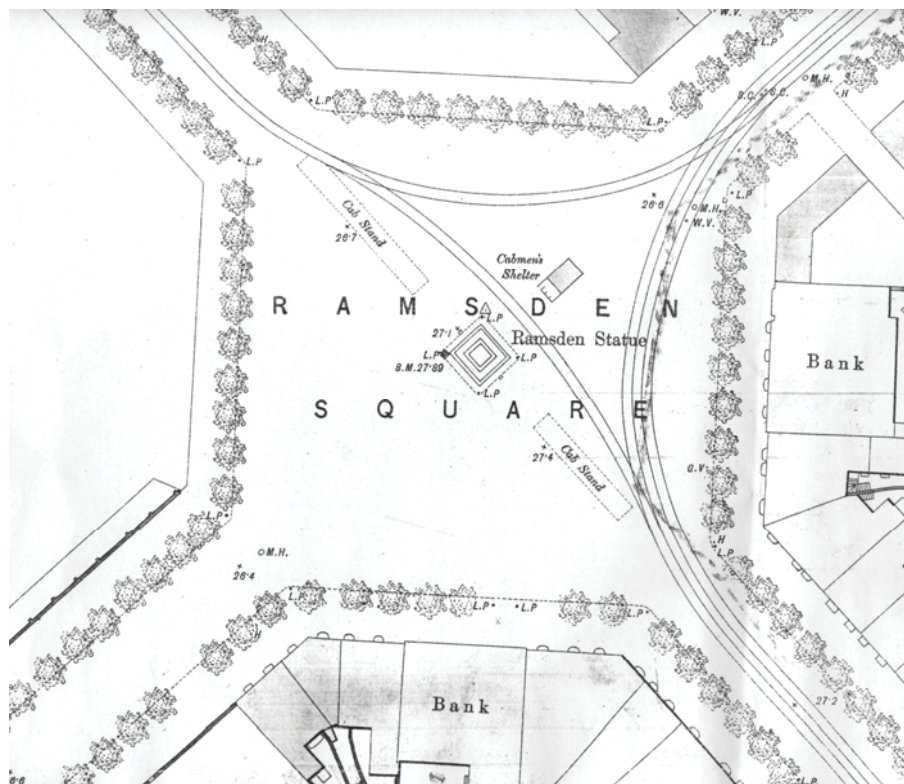


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 showing the south side of Ramsden Square



Plate 5: The toilets in the south-west corner of the third floor



Plate 6: View inside the roof space showing the original brickwork and beam



Plate 7: The south-east window on the third floor



Plate 8: The top of the inserted metal post between the second and third floors



Plate 9: View down the stair well from the third floor showing the inserted post and horizontal bars



Plate 10: View of the hand rail and spindles on the second floor



Plate 11: The shelf on the second floor



Plate 12: Horizontal bar and vertical strut extending from the inserted metal post on the second floor



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Plate 21: Stone steps in the basement



Plate 22: Base of the inserted post and raised concrete floor in the basement



Plate 23: Brickwork beneath the basement steps