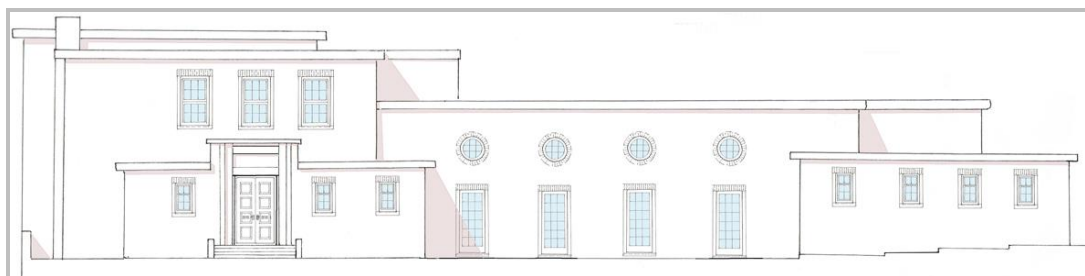
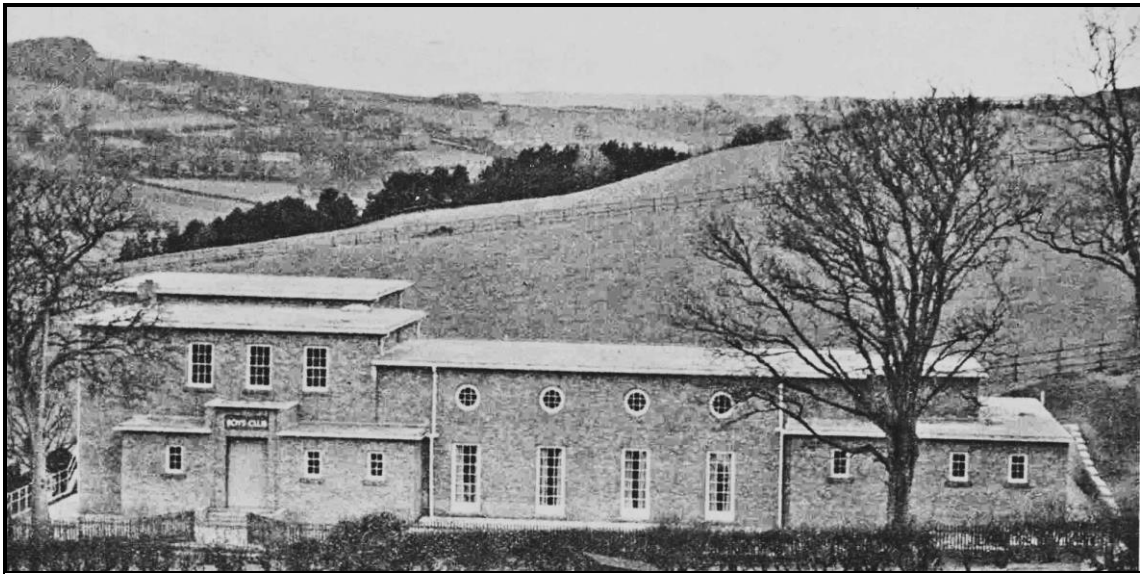

ALNMOUTH BOYS' CLUB NORTHUMBERLAND

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

NOVEMBER 2014



Prepared for: <i>Richard Elphick, Architect</i>	By: <i>The Archaeological Practice Ltd.</i>
--	--

<i>Project code:</i> AP14/66	<i>Stage:</i> Final	<i>Compiled by:</i> RJC	<i>Control:</i> MJ	<i>Completion date:</i> 12/11/14
---------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------------

ALNMOUTH BOYS' CLUB NORTHUMBERLAND

Historic Buildings Record



Frontispiece: East-facing elevation of the west wall of the Main Hall.

Oasis Project No. thearcha2-195254
Grid Ref.: NU 2462 1087

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION
2. DESCRIPTION
3. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD
4. REFERENCES

*APPENDIX 1: Brief for Recording an Historic Building -
ALNMOUTH HOLIDAY CENTRE, FOXTON ROAD, ALNMOUTH, ALNWICK,
NORTHUMBERLAND, NE66 3NH
Planning ref: 11/02197/CON
NC ref: A3/2: 13102*

*APPENDIX 2:
Plans & photographs of Alnmouth Boys' Club published in The Architect & Building
News, 1938.*

*APPENDIX 3:
Supplied topographical survey of the site produced by Landform Surveys in 2008.*

ILLUSTRATIONS

*Cover (upper): The east elevation of Alnmouth Boys' Club published in 'The Architect &
Building News', 1938.*

(lower): Drawing of the east elevation in 2014.

Frontispiece: East-facing elevation of the west wall of the Main Hall.

*Illus. 01-03: The Location of Alnmouth Boys' Club on the north side of Alnmouth,
Northumberland.*

Illus. 04: Historic Ordnance Survey plan of the site mapped in the 1890s.

Illus. 05: Historic Ordnance Survey plan of the site mapped in the 1930s.

Illus. 06: Historic Ordnance Survey plan of the site mapped in the 1960s.

*Illus. 07: Plan of Alnmouth Boys' Club, Ground Floor, showing the positions of
photographs taken as part of the photographic record, keyed to Section 3.*

*Illus. 08: Plan of Alnmouth Boys' Club, First Floor, showing the positions of
photographs taken as part of the photographic record, keyed to Section 3.*

Illus. 09: Alnmouth Boys' Club, North Elevation.

Illus. 10: Alnmouth Boys' Club, South Elevation.

Illus. 11: Alnmouth Boys' Club, East Elevation

Illus. 12: Alnmouth Boys' Club, West Elevation

SUMMARY

A programme of building recording has been carried out in advance of the proposed demolition of the redundant Alnmouth Boys' Club on the north side of Alnmouth, Northumberland in the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The building, designed by the architects Dyson & Hebeler, was constructed in 1937 and opened by the Duchess of Northumberland on 26th January 1938. In 1982 a 2-storey extension was built at the rear to provide additional dormitory accommodation.

The Boys' Club is not listed, but does fall within the boundary of the designated Alnmouth Conservation Area, the Alnmouth Conservation Area character appraisal highlighting it as a 'key' building in Character Area 3, where it is one of several buildings 'which, by their distribution, larger scale and individuality, add interest and contribute to a loose-knit character'. The building was regarded by Robin Kent (2010) as having some local heritage value through its commemoration of Arthur Scholefield, and has some historical value as an example of the design of the 1930s period by a known architect, published in contemporary architectural journals, but as a whole did not consider the design ground-breaking.

The photographic recording was undertaken during August 2014 using colour digital photography. In addition, a measured plan of the buildings has been annotated to show historic phasing and an attempt was made to research the history of the building through historic maps and records available locally and remotely, notably through the RIBA library.

The original plans demonstrate the facilities offered; including separate entrances for boys and other members of the public, with a boot room and then changing rooms opening off the boys' entrance; a gymnasium at the lowest level of the south-west block, and dressing rooms flanking the stage of the main hall, while on the upper floor of the entrance block were a carpentry room, a reading room, and a canteen with a hatch onto the 'club room' in the south-west block.

It is concluded that this is an attractive building although rather retrospective for its date; but sadly has been allowed to deteriorate into poor condition. It is of interest as a purpose built boys' club of the 1930s by a known architect, the product of local philanthropy and thus surprisingly extensive and elaborate for its village setting.

However, although within the boundary of the designated Alnmouth Conservation Area, and in the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), the design is not regarded as ground breaking and the building is not considered by the planning authorities to merit preservation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Permission is being sought from Northumberland County Council for the demolition of the redundant Alnmouth Boys' Club. As part of the Schedule of Conditions attached to the planning consent, it is stated that a programme of archaeological building recording must be carried out on the farm buildings in advance of development.

The former Alnmouth Boys' Club, more recently the 'Alnmouth Centre' (NU 2462 1087) stands at the north end of the village, on the west side of the old road to Lesbury. The building is cut into the hillside which rises to the north of the town, and is the first building encountered on entering Alnmouth from the north, prominently marking the entrance to the village.

1.2 Background

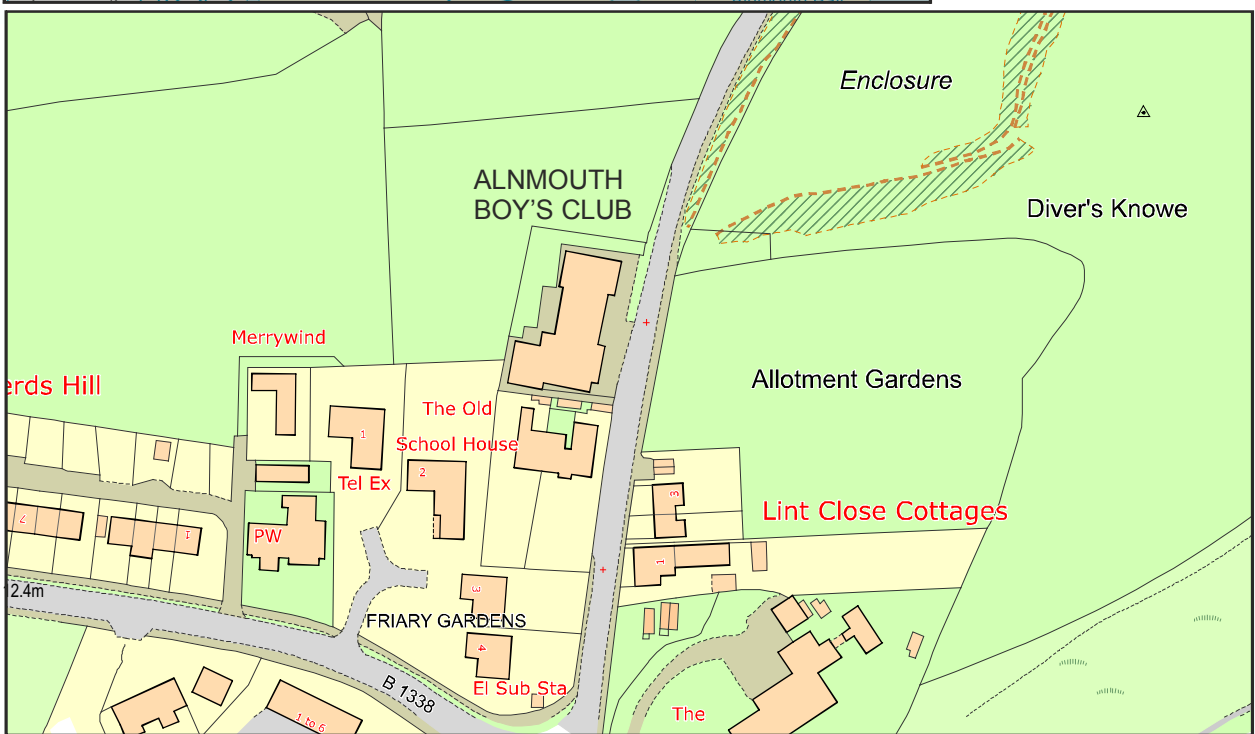
Alnmouth is an ancient settlement built on a headland between the River Aln and the North Sea. It stands at the mouth of the River Aln, once a natural harbour, 7km from Alnwick by road.

Although Roman and early medieval settlement may have occurred on the headland (the river appears on Ptolemy's map of the 2nd century A.D.) the present village was largely laid out in the 12th century as a single street leading to the church with burgage plots each side, the pattern of which partly survives. In 1856 the Hipsburn river bridge (renamed the Duchess's Bridge in 1864) was constructed to link the town with the station more directly and subsequent expansion occurred in that direction, along Shepherds Hill, Alnwood and Wellfield Close. The school (1876), new Methodist Chapel (1891), and the Boys' Club represent later 19th and early 20th century expansion in this part of the village, now a Conservation Area.

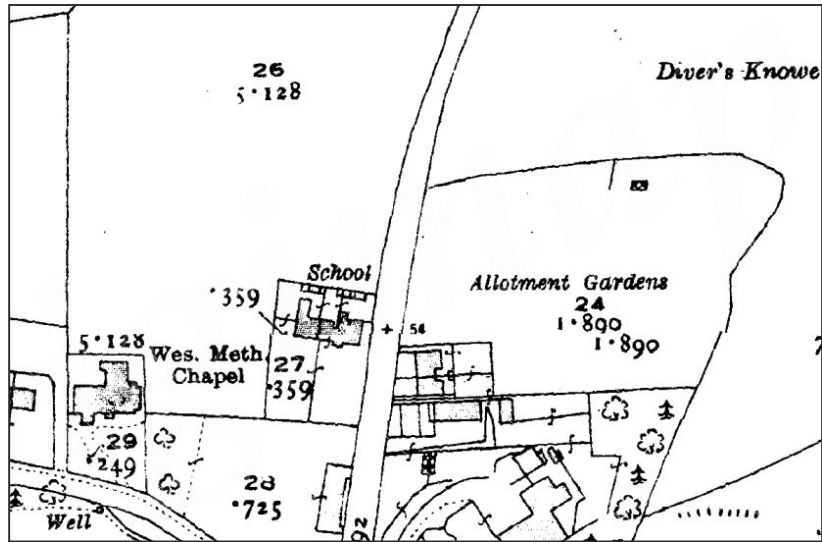
The Boys' Club building was constructed in 1937, by Mrs Anne Scholefield of Lint Close (a large house c 100m to the south-east, and since 1961 a Franciscan Friary), in memory of her husband Arthur Scholefield (1853-1930) - ship owner and member of the River Tyne Commission and Lloyds, director of a number of northern companies, Justice of the Peace, High Sheriff of Northumberland (1926) and Joint Master of the Percy Hunt (1922-8) - and was opened by the Duchess of Northumberland on 26th January 1938.¹

The architects were Dyson & Hebler of London; Bernard W. Hebler attended the opening ceremony and was thanked by Mrs Scholefield for having 'evolved this very picturesque and beautiful building'. Originally a generous provision for the boys of the village, affiliated to the Northumberland Association of Boys' Clubs, it was subsequently run by the National Association of Boys Clubs and the Northumberland Association of Clubs for Young People, which converted it into a hostel. In 1982 a 2-storey extension was built at the rear to provide additional dormitory accommodation, increasing the capacity of the building to 39 children and staff. Latterly, the building served as the headquarters of the Youth Training Trust (YTT) and it is thought that the

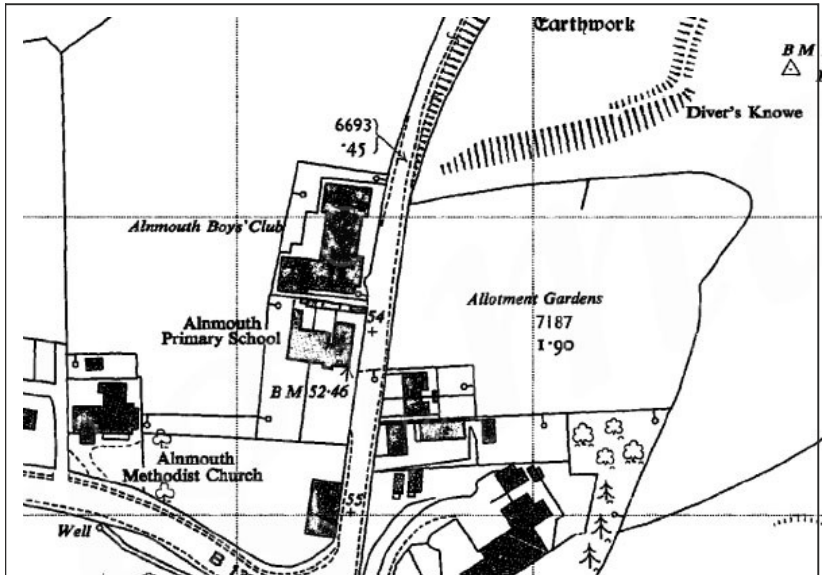
¹ These historical notes are summarised from a 2010 report by Robin Kent Ltd for Northumberland Estates, available online at file:///C:/Users/Elaine/Downloads/Heritage%20Evaluation%20Report_19585.pdf



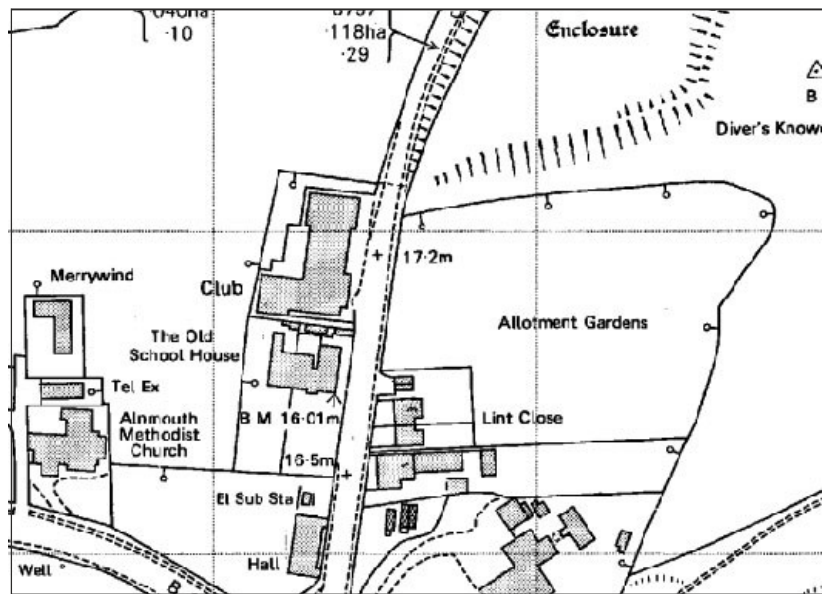
Illus. 01-03: The Location of Alnmouth Boy's Club on the north side of Alnmouth, Northumberland.



1890s



1930s



1960s

Illus. 04-06:
Historic Ordnance Survey plans of the site, 1890s-1960s

building may also have served at times (especially before c 1970) as a venue for village gatherings and dances.

The Boys' Club is not listed, but does fall within the boundary of the designated Alnmouth Conservation Area, the Alnmouth Conservation Area character appraisal (ADC 2004) highlighting it as a 'key' building in Character Area 3: North of The Wynd, and area which '*includes several semi-public buildings - the Methodist chapel, old school, boys' club and Lint Close - which, by their distribution, larger scale and individuality, add interest and contribute to a loose-knit character*'. It is also in the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The building was regarded by Robin Kent (2010) as of some local heritage value through its commemoration of Arthur Scholefield and his wife Anne's generosity, and has some historical value as an example of the design of the 1930s period by a known architect which was published in contemporary architectural journals (see References) and through being purpose built and associated with the Boys' Club movement, but as a whole the design cannot be considered ground breaking. It also has significance in the context of the Conservation Area, to which its strikingly different appearance makes an interesting and positive contribution.

1.3 Methodology

The photographic recording of Alnmouth Boys' Club was undertaken in August 2014 using colour digital photography. All elevations were photographed as far as possible face-on and from a consistent height and perspective. Where possible, all record photographs included a scaled ranging pole. Where it was not possible to capture an entire elevation in a single photograph because of the constricted nature of the site, a series of partial elevations were recorded along with an oblique overall view of the full elevation. In addition to the photographic record, a drawn record of the external elevations was made to accompany a written description by Peter Ryder.

A search was made for maps, documents and historic photographs which could shed light on the history of the building, but the only document of real significance accessed was a digital copy of *The Architect & Building News*, (22nd April) 1938, *Boys' Club, Alnmouth* sourced from the RIBA Library (see References and *Appendix 2*).

2. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

The former Alnmouth Boys' Club, constructed in 1937 by Mrs Anne Scholefield in memory of her husband, Arthur, stands at the north end of the village, on the west side of the old road to Lesbury. The building is cut into a hillside which rises to the north-west, and is the first building encountered on entering Alnmouth from the north. The architects were Dyson & Hebler of London and their original submitted building plans are held by Northumberland County Archives at Woodhorn;² plans and photographs of the newly-completed building were also published in a national journal (see References, below: *The Architect & Building News* 1938).³

2.2 Description

The building consists of a series of flat-roofed blocks of different heights, centred on the north-south hall which has a narrower stage at its north end, wrapped round by a single-storey block; at the south end are a pair of two-storeyed blocks with a lower porch on the east. The building is constructed of orange/brown brick in Flemish bond, with flat asphalt felted roofs; the openings generally have bull-nosed jambs (a sunk quarter-round), canted brick sills and soldier lintels. The windows are a mixture of small-paned casements and sashes⁴.

The site has been cut into a hillside rising to the north-west, so that the south-west block, which is the tallest section of the building anyway, has a lofty basement incorporating a boiler room, whilst the lower north end of the structure is hemmed in by retaining walls, which also enclose a sunk court on the west of the main hall.

The front (east) elevation shows some pleasing asymmetry in its grouping of cubical elements. On the left is the entrance with four steps up to a pair of fielded-panel double doors with a sunk panel above, under a flat slab capping which breaks up above the eaves line of the porch, which has two small windows to the right and one to the left, all 6-pane shortened sashes. Behind rises the taller South Block with a triplet of 12-pane sashes to its upper floor, the doorway below aligning with the central sash although neither is central to their elevations, the porch extending to the right to overlap the main hall.

The hall is of four bays, each having a tall window with a small-paned casement, and a round window above; overlapping the hall to the right is the northern block with four more small sashes.

The north end of the building has a series of small windows and a central timber-lintelled doorway which looks like a later insertion, although a door in this position is shown on the original building plans.

On the west the main hall has a near-identical elevation to that on the east, except that the main openings are French windows (which could be used as fire exits) and are set above four steps dropping to the sunk court. To the left at a higher level the northern block has two small sashes; to the right a square 1982 block is set in the re-entrant

² See Rural District Council of Alnmouth Plans Register 1934-1938, ref NRO 756/P/1/2.

³ 'Boys' Club, Alnmouth, Northumberland' *The Architect and Building News* 22.4.1938, 98-100

⁴ They have the unusual feature of 'horns' on the inside only.

angle between hall and south-west block, of pinker brick in stretcher bond, and strictly utilitarian in character; on the north it has plain plate-glass sashes on both floors. To the right is the lofty south-west block, of three regular bays, with 9-pane casements on the first floor and taller 15-pane sashes (6-pane upper leaf, 9-pane lower) above. The left return of the block is of two bays and here the lower openings – both doors, the right hand with small-pane glazing – have blind sunk panels above; on the upper floor the left hand window has been cut down into a doorway onto an iron fire escape, and the right has a 15-pane sash.

The south elevation, where the ground falls away steeply, is quite impressive. On the right is the south block with three 12-pane sashes on the upper floor and a range of close-set smaller windows, mostly 6-pane shortened sashes, below, with simple rounded brick jambs rather than the recessed quarter-round elsewhere. From the right end the first five have a continuous pitched sill and soldier lintel; then comes a triple casement set within a former doorway, shown as 'Boys' Entrance' on the architect's plans, followed by a final small sash. This entrance was approached by quite a narrow open passage between the block and the boundary wall to the south, which is in line with the south side of the projecting south-west block which has a 3-bay elevation as on the west, except here the first-floor windows are all late-20th century replacements of varying form; the natural slope means the ground-floor windows are high above the ground, and below the right hand is a door, of five horizontal panels, into the basement boiler room. In the re-entrant angle between south-west and south blocks is a truncated projecting stack.

2.3 Interior

The present entrance opens into a small lobby with toilets to either side, and then a pair of glazed doors in an almost square architrave gives access to the entrance hall, with similar openings into the main hall on the right and the stair hall beyond; both have wood block flooring. On the south wall is a large painting of a seaside scene 'by Alnmouth, Benfield, Stobswood Boys' Clubs and K Gibson, County Advisor'. The main hall is an impressive space, with on either side four bays of tall round arches enclosing the lower and upper windows, with pilasters between them carrying transverse beams (boxed in steel joists). The entrance doorway is framed by a larger three-centred arch, and at the opposite (north) end the former opening of the stage, now infilled, is flanked by a pair of small triangular rooms; a doorway into that on the right (which has a hatch into an adjacent kitchen) leads into a passage with four steps up to level of the floor of the former stage and northern block, which is sub-divided into a complex of smaller rooms, without any particular features of interest.

Returning to the entrance hall, the opening on the west leads into the stair hall, with a semi-circular-plan stair, probably of brick, on the right; this has slender cylindrical balusters and a newel at the foot which is no more than a baluster supported by a scrolly wrought-iron bracket; the moulded and swept handrail rises to a horizontal balustrade at the stair head, which is lit by a circular roof light; collapse of the ceiling shows that the roof is carried by north-south sawn upright-section joists. East again from the foot of the stair another pair of double doors lead down a short flight of steps into a single large room (originally a gymnasium) on the lower floor of the south west block. In the east wall an internal 12-pane casement window provides light to the room beyond. The north and south walls are divided into three bays by internal pilasters, seen again on the upper floor where they carry ceiling beams. The upper floors of south and south-west blocks are sub-divided into a warren of smaller rooms, largely the product of secondary alterations; originally the whole of the upper floor in the south west block was a single club room and the principal room on the first floor of the south block a carpentry room (with a smaller reading room to the north), later converted into a caretaker's flat.

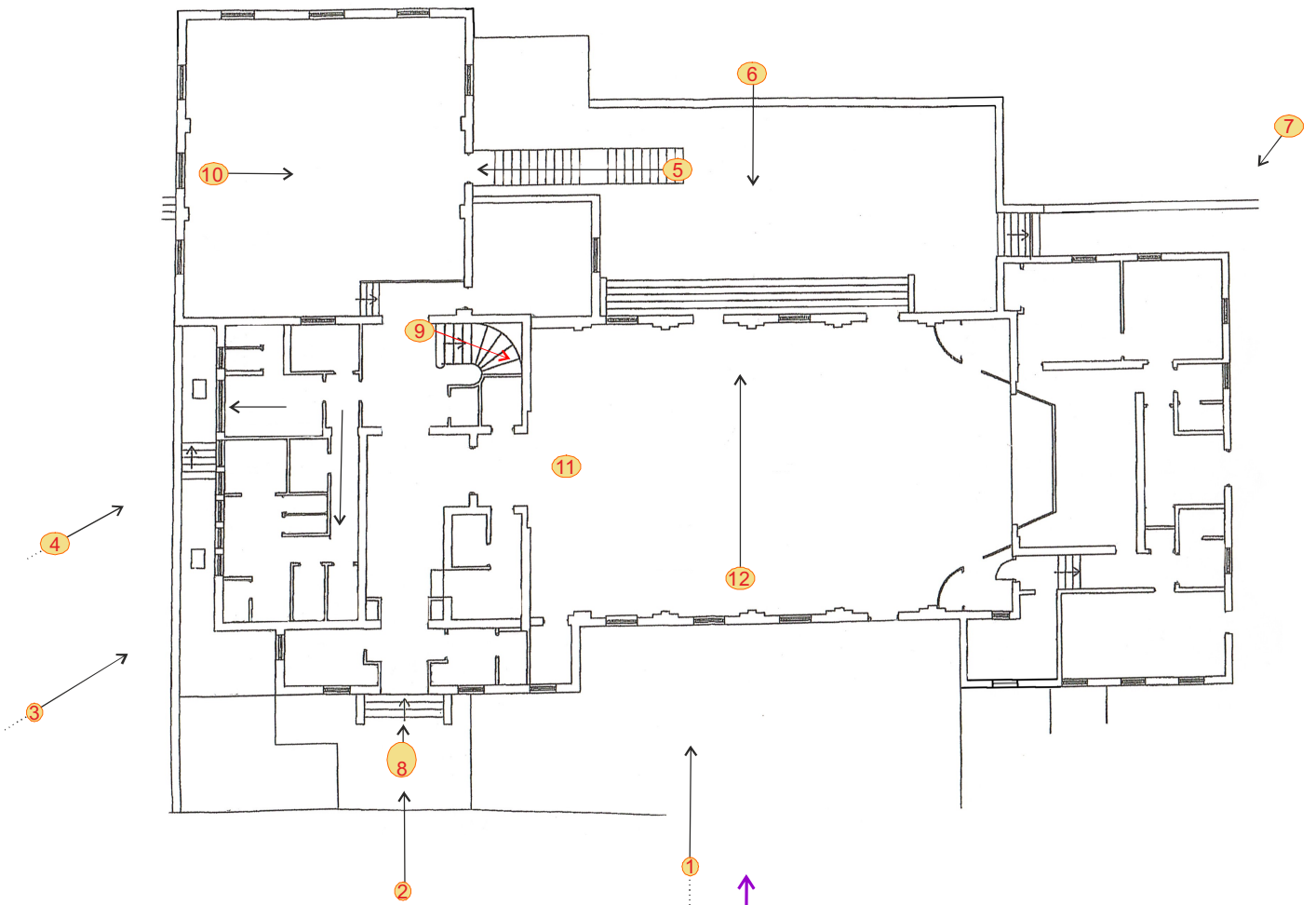
The area surrounding the building is paved with square slabs of yellowish concrete pebble aggregate.

2.4 Discussion

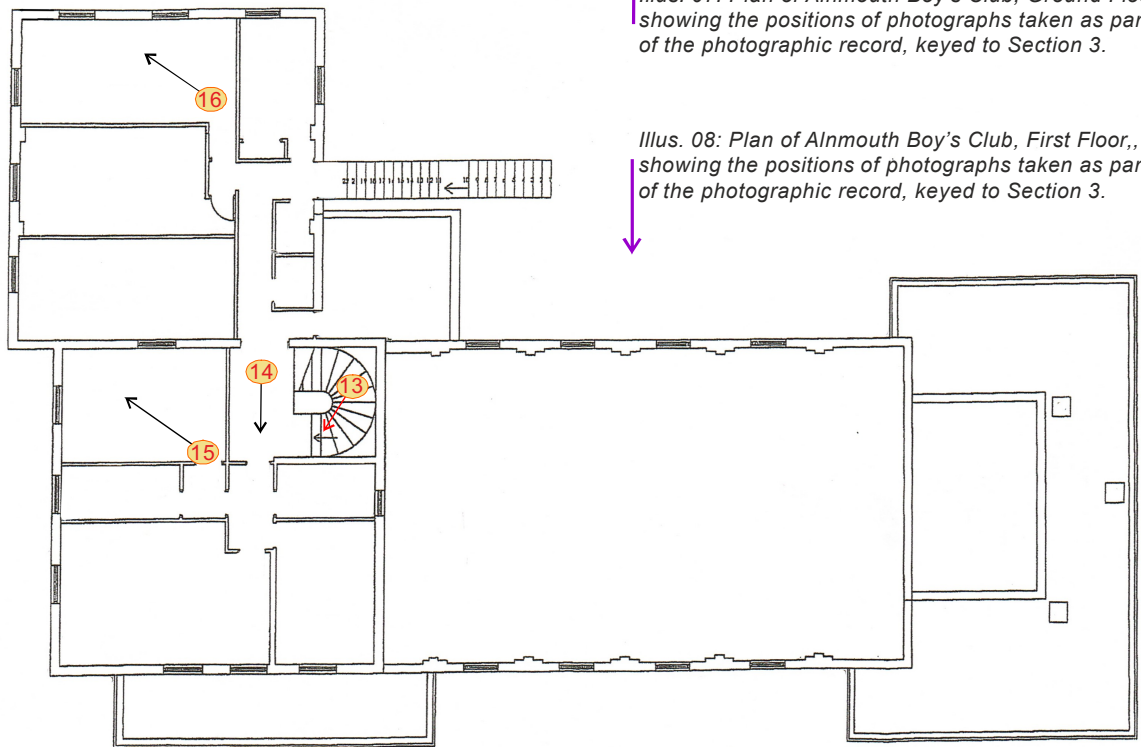
This is quite an attractive building although rather retrospective for its date; Robin Kent describes its style as 'reminiscent of the Beaux Arts style of the late 19th century', but sadly has been allowed to deteriorate into poor condition, as well as being badly vandalised in parts. It is of interest as a purpose built boys' club, the product of local philanthropy and thus surprisingly extensive and elaborate for its village setting.

The original plans demonstrate the facilities offered; there were separate entrances for boys and other members of the public, with a boot room and then changing rooms opening off the boys' entrance; the south-west block, at the lowest level, contained a gymnasium, whilst the main hall on the north of the entrance lobby had dressing rooms flanking its stage. On the upper floor of the entrance block were a carpentry room, a reading room, and a canteen with a hatch onto the 'club room' in the south-west block.

Peter Ryder, August/September 2014



Illus. 07: Plan of Alnmouth Boy's Club, Ground Floor, showing the positions of photographs taken as part of the photographic record, keyed to Section 3.



Illus. 08: Plan of Alnmouth Boy's Club, First Floor, showing the positions of photographs taken as part of the photographic record, keyed to Section 3.



*Illus. 09: Alnmouth Boy's Club, North Elevation
by Peter Ryder.*

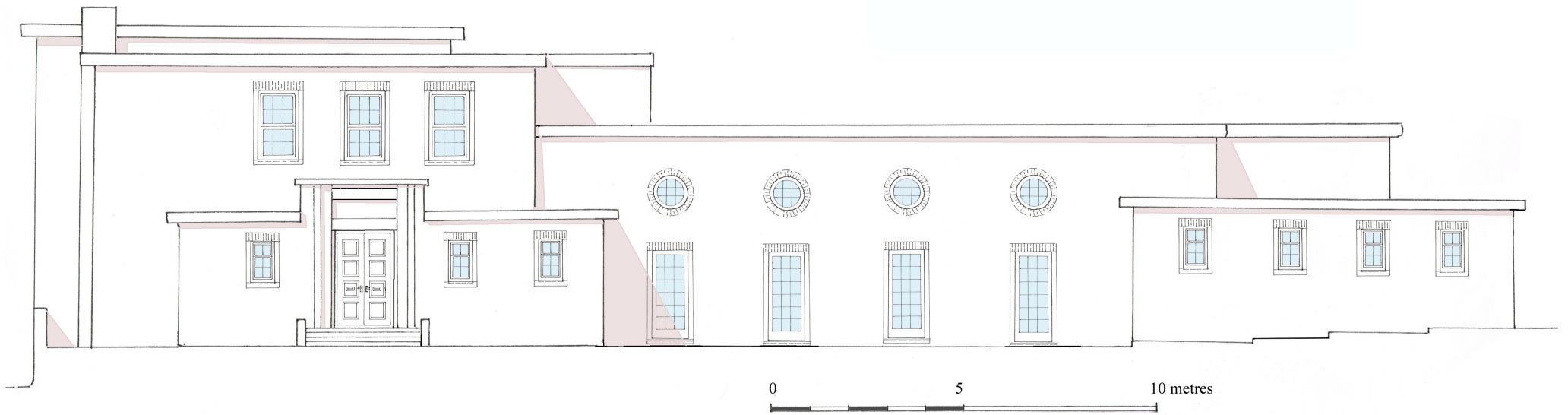
Fire escape
omitted

0 5 10 metres

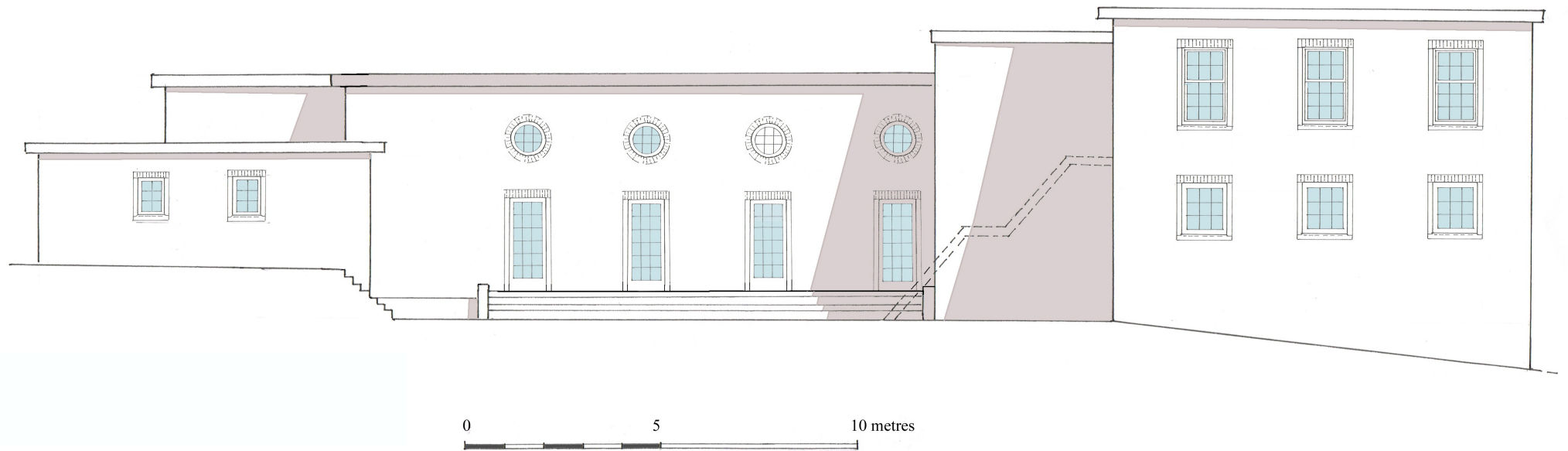


*Illus. 10: Alnmouth Boy's Club, South Elevation
by Peter Ryder..*

0 5 10 metres



Illus. 11: Alnmouth Boy's Club, East Elevation (by Peter Ryder).



Illus. 12: Alnmouth Boy's Club, West Elevation (by Peter Ryder).

3. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

The photographic recording of Alnmouth Boys' Club was undertaken in August 2014 using colour digital photography, with all external and internal elevations photographed as far as possible face-on and from a consistent height and perspective, where possible including a scaled ranging pole.

The photographic record is keyed to floor plans of the building (*Illus. 07 & 08*) showing the positions of photographs taken externally (*Illus. 07*) and at internal first and second floor levels (*Illus. 07 & 08*), as follows:

Photo Record nos. 01-08 Exterior views from Ground Floor level (Illus. 07).

Photo Record nos. 09-12 Interior views at Ground Floor level (Illus. 07).

Photo Record nos. 13-16 Interior views at First Floor level (Illus. 08).

4. REFERENCES

Alnwick District Council (ADC), 1977, *Alnwick District Wide Local Plan*.

Alnwick District Council (ADC), 2004, *Alnmouth Conservation Area Character Appraisal*.

Betts, G & F, 2004, *The Story of Alnmouth*, Penshaw Press.

Architectural Design & Construction, Swimming Pools and Sports Buildings Reference Section, (September) 1938, *Boys' Club, Alnmouth, Northumberland*, by Dyson & Hebler, *Architects*, p.357 (RIBA Library).

Pevsner, N, 1968, *The Buildings of England: Bedfordshire Huntingdon and Peterborough*. Penguin, 1974 ed., p.263.

Robin Kent Architecture & Conservation, 2005, *Alnmouth Conservation Area Character Appraisal, April 2005*, Alnwick District Council / Northumberland County Council (www.northumberland.gov.uk accessed May 2010).

Robin Kent Architecture & Conservation, 2010, *ALNMOUTH BOYS' CLUB*. Unpublished Report for The Northumberland Estates.

The Architect & Building News, (22nd April) 1938, *Boys' Club, Alnmouth*, pp98-100 (RIBA Library).

The Newcastle Journal, (27th January) 1938, *Duchess Opens New Boys' Club, Alnmouth - memorial to Late Mr A Scholefield, Gift of his Widow* (Northumberland Estates Archives).

The Newcastle Journal, (28th January) 1938, *Duchess of Northumberland Opens New and Commodious Premises, Mrs Scholefield's Gift* (Northumberland Estates Archives).

APPENDIX 1: Brief for Recording a Historic Building -

ALNMOUTH HOLIDAY CENTRE, FOXTON ROAD, ALNMOUTH, ALNWICK,
NORTHUMBERLAND, NE66 3NH

Planning ref: 11/02197/CON

NC ref: A3/2: 13102

- 1 Introduction
 - 1.1 A planning application has been submitted for the demolition of the Alnmouth Holiday Centre (former Boys Club) and the construction of new accommodation on land at Foxton Road, Alnmouth.
 - 1.2 The existing suite of buildings is considered to be of local importance. If the development proceeds, these buildings will be lost. The loss of the building should be mitigated by a programme of historic building recording, undertaken prior to demolition.
 - 1.3 Policy Background
 - 1.3.1 Policy relating to the assessment and mitigation of impacts to the cultural heritage resource within the planning system is set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: *Planning for the Historic Environment*, published on 23rd March 2010.⁵ Policy in PPS applies to all heritage assets, including heritage assets which are not designated but which are of heritage interest and are thus a material planning consideration⁶.
 - 1.3.2 Policy HE12 of PPS5 states that:
 - i) The process of investigating the significance of the historic environment, as part of development management, should add to the evidence base for future planning and further the understanding of our past (HE12.2)
 - ii) Local planning authorities should make this information publicly available, including through the historic environment record (HE12.2)
 - iii) Where loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate (HE12.3).
 - iv) The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance (HE12.3).
 - v) Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record (HE12.3)
 - vi) Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it (HE12.3).
 - vii) Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured (HE12.3).
 - 1.4 This submitted planning application will result in the loss of important historic buildings. Northumberland Conservation has therefore advised Northumberland County Council (North Area) that, should permission be granted, a condition

⁵ PPS5: *Planning for the Historic Environment* and the associated *Practice Guide* can be viewed on the Communities and Local Government website at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5>

⁶ PPS5, Introduction, Paragraph 5.

should be attached to the permission requiring a programme of building recording prior to alteration and/or demolition to mitigate the loss of significance. This advice is consistent with Policy HE12 of PPS5: *Planning for the Historic Environment*.

1.5 *This brief constitutes Northumberland Conservation's justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to apply to the programme of building recording. This brief does not constitute the 'written scheme of investigation', required in the planning condition.*

1.6 *The brief is intended to establish the project parameters to enable an archaeological consultant or contractor to tender for the work and once commissioned to prepare and submit an appropriate Method Statement, Project Design or Specification to Northumberland Conservation for approval prior to work commencing.*

1.7 *The extent of the development (Fig 1) has been taken from plans attached to the planning application. The archaeological consultant or contractor will need to confirm the extent of the development and the nature of the works with the agent as part of the specification.*

2 Specific issues to be addressed by the programme of building recording

2.1 *While the building recording should record the buildings in line with section 3, the recording and subsequent report should make particular reference to:*

- i) Significant fixtures and fittings surviving within the buildings
- ii) The development of the buildings (individually and as a group)
- iii) Relationships between individual buildings

3 Method of work

3.1 All work should be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA)⁷ and will follow the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures⁸.

3.2 The programme of building recording should be carried out to English Heritage standards, following the guidelines issued by that body in 2006. A copy of those guidelines is available to purchase from English Heritage publications department.⁹

3.3 This programme of building recording should broadly adhere to Level 2 of the guidelines but some additional items will be required from other levels of the guidelines. These comprise:

i) Written Account

This section should include:

- Precise details of the location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish or town.
- The National Grid reference of the building and details of listing or scheduling

⁷ Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *By-Laws: Code of Conduct* (23 October 2008):

http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/code_conduct.pdf

⁸ Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*:

<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/build2.pdf>

⁹ English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*. (available as pdf. files in three parts at the address listed below):

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_1.pdf

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_2.pdf

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_3.pdf

- The date when the record was made and the name of the recorder
- A summary of the building's plan, type and purpose, materials used in construction and so far as is possible, the date of construction
- The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners (if known)

ii) Drawn Record

This section should include:

- A scale plan of all floors as existing, showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (including blocked windows and doors, former fireplace openings, masonry joints, changes in internal levels, internal fixtures and fittings)
- *Architect's plans can be used, providing that they at a recognisable planning scale and show sufficient structural detail. Any additional features and any discrepancies found on site must be amended on the plans.*

iii) Photography

This section should include:

- General views of the exterior of the building, from all angles
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
- Detailed photography of internal and external fixtures and fittings

3.4 General Standards

- i) All staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for recording historic farm buildings and a curriculum vitae should be supplied to the Northumberland Conservation for approval prior to work commencing
- ii) All staff must familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff must be aware of the work required under the specification, and must understand the projects aims and methodologies.
- iii) A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) should be made for all work, using pro forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.
- iv) The recorded buildings should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- v) A photographic record must be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs must be kept. Additional digital photographs may be taken for reference or inclusion in reports but are not a substitute for transparencies and prints which are required for long-term archiving.

4 Post excavation work, archive, and report preparation

4.1 Site Archive

4.1.1 The archive and the finds must be deposited in the appropriate local museum, within 6 months of completion of the post-excavation work is and the report.

4.1.2 Before the commencement of fieldwork contact should be made with the landowners and with the appropriate local museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership should be provided by the developer. Details of the appropriate museum can be provided by the Assistant County Archaeologist.

4.1.3 The archive and the finds will need to be deposited in the appropriate local museum, once work is completed and the report produced.

4.1.4 Northumberland Conservation will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant museum before recommending to the local planning authority that the condition should be fully discharged.

4.2 Report

4.2.1 The archaeological consultant or contractor must submit a copy of the report to their client and Northumberland Conservation within 2 months of completion of the work.

4.2.2 Northumberland Conservation will need to approve the report before fully discharging the condition on the planning permission.

4.2.3 Northumberland Conservation requires one bound paper copy of the report and one digital copy in Word or PDF format.

4.2.4 Each page and paragraph should be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.

4.2.5 The report should include the following as a minimum:

- i) Planning application number, Northumberland Conservation reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
- ii) A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- iii) A location plan of the extent of the site. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record
- iv) Plans and elevations of the building, cross-referenced in the text
- v) A summary statement of the results
- vi) A detailed description of the results
- vii) Photographs of the building including both internal and external shots and detailed photographs of significant fabric, fixtures and fittings
- viii) An appendix comprising a register of all colour transparencies and black and white prints
- ix) Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted

4.3 OASIS

4.3.1 Northumberland Conservation and HER support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.

4.3.2 The archaeological consultant or contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the contractors are unfamiliar with OASIS, they are advised to contact Northumberland HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Northumberland HER will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. The archaeological consultant or contractor must indicate that they agree to this procedure within the specification/project design/written scheme of investigation submitted to Northumberland Conservation for approval

4.4 Publication

4.4.1 A summary should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland Historic Environment Records Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.

4.4.2 A short report of the work should also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

5 Monitoring

5.1 *The Assistant County Archaeologist must be informed on the start date and timetable for the programme of building recording in advance of work commencing.*

5.2 *Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to the Assistant County Archaeologist or his/her nominee at all times for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological scheme.*

5.3 *Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the Assistant County Archaeologist and other interested parties must be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.*

6 Further Guidance

6.1 *Any further guidance or queries regarding the provision of a specification should be directed to:*

Nick Best
Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

Tel: 01670 534095
Fax: 01670 533086
e-mail: nick.best@northumberland.gov.uk

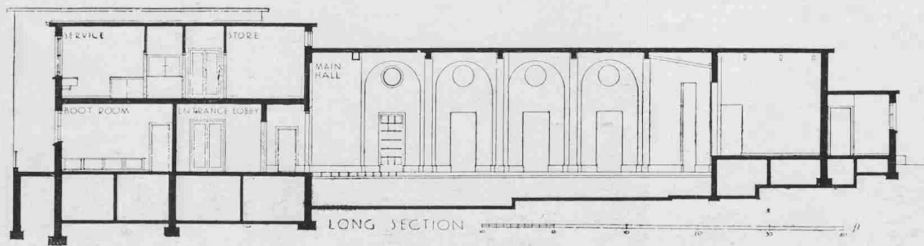
04 October 2011

FOR COPYRIGHT REASONS, ALL MAPS SUPPLIED BY NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL MUST BE RETURNED TO THEM ON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT

APPENDIX 2:

Plans & photographs from The Architect & Building News, 1938, Boys' Club, Alnmouth.

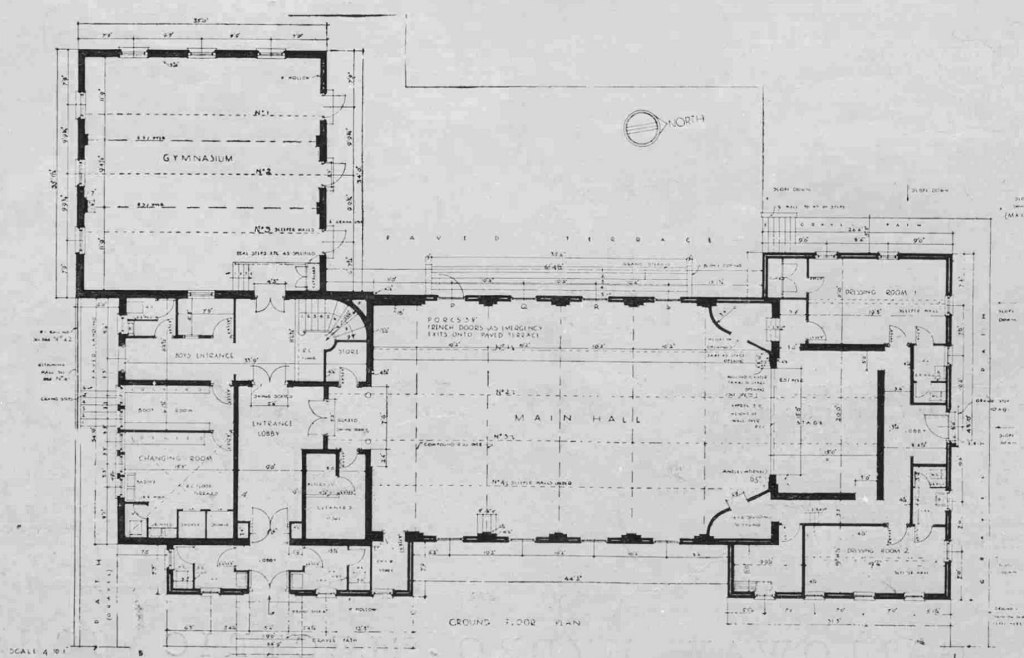
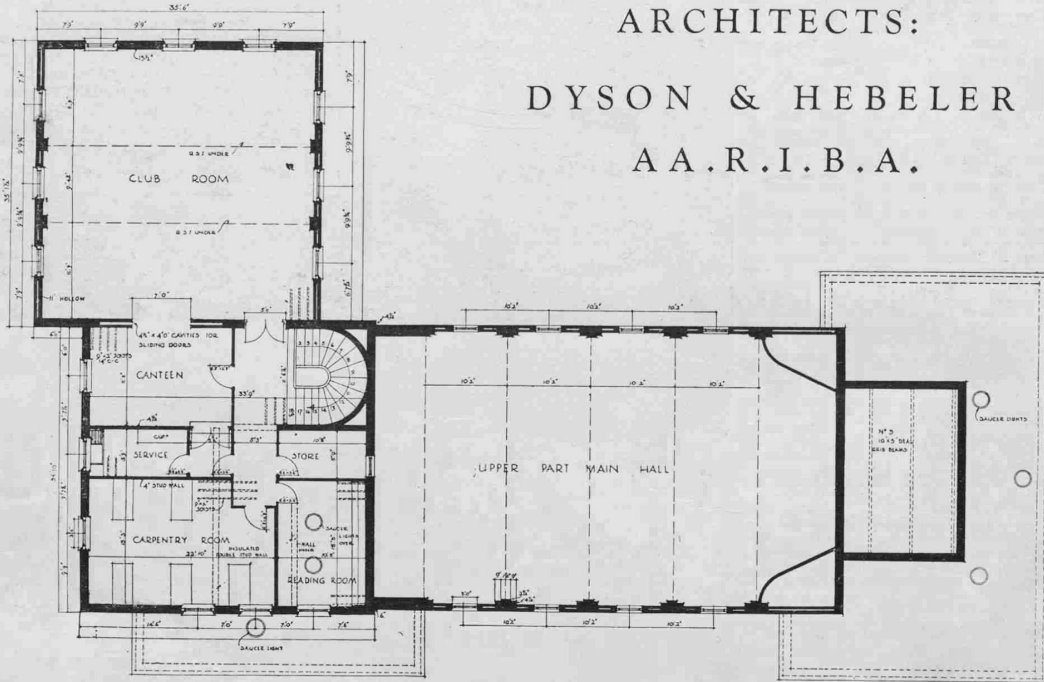
BOYS' CLUB, ALNMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND



ARCHITECTS:

DYSON & HEBELER

A.A.R.I.B.A.



APPENDIX 2: Plans from *The Architect & Building News*, 1938, *Boy's Club, Alnmouth*.



BOYS' CLUB ALNMOUTH

Architects:

Dyson & Hebeler, A.A.R.I.B.A.

The club was built for Mrs. Scholefield and is to be used exclusively as a boys' club. The photograph above, reproduced by permission of the London and Northern Studios, shows the general massing and the steep slope of the ground which at one end was cut away to a depth of 10 feet. Externally the walls are faced with orange bricks and there is a plinth of russet-brown bricks. Below is a view from the back. The contract price was £6,029.



**SUB-CONTRACTORS
AND SUPPLIERS:**

GENERAL CONTRACTORS
R. Carse & Son, Ltd.

PAROPA ROOFING
Frazzi, Ltd.

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS
Educational Supply Association, Ltd.

CENTRAL HEATING, HOT WATER, ELECTRICAL
INSTALLATION, STAGE LIGHTING, ETC.
Mackenzie & Moncur, Ltd.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS
Best & Lloyd, Ltd.
Troughton & Young, Ltd.
Tucker & Edgar

SANITARY FITTINGS
John Bolding & Sons, Ltd.

METAL DOME LIGHTS
Haywards, Ltd.

DOOR FURNITURE
N. F. Ramsay & Co., Ltd.

FURNISHINGS, TABLES, CURTAINS, LINO
Robson & Sons, Ltd.

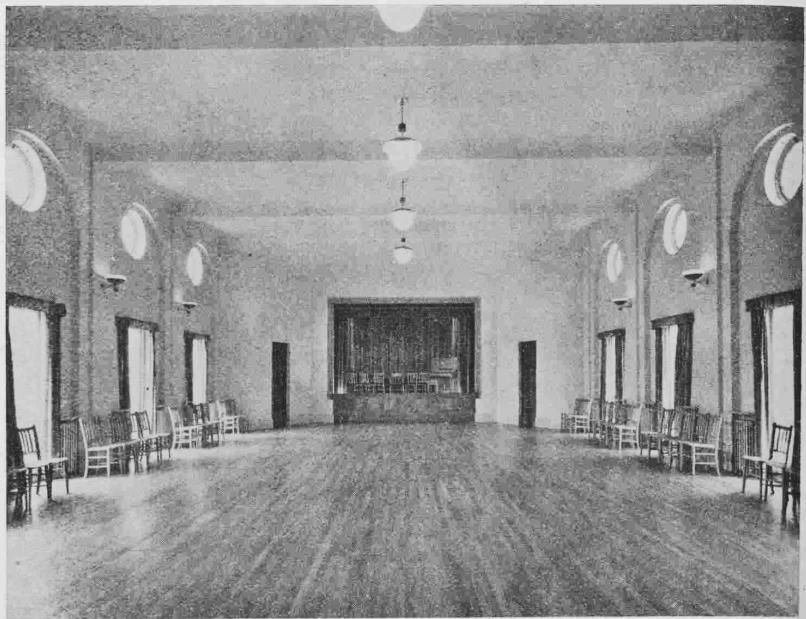
CHAIRS
Mealing Bros., Ltd.

TILING IN CHANGING ROOM
Decorstone, Ltd.

LOCKERS IN CHANGING ROOM
Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Birmingham), Ltd.

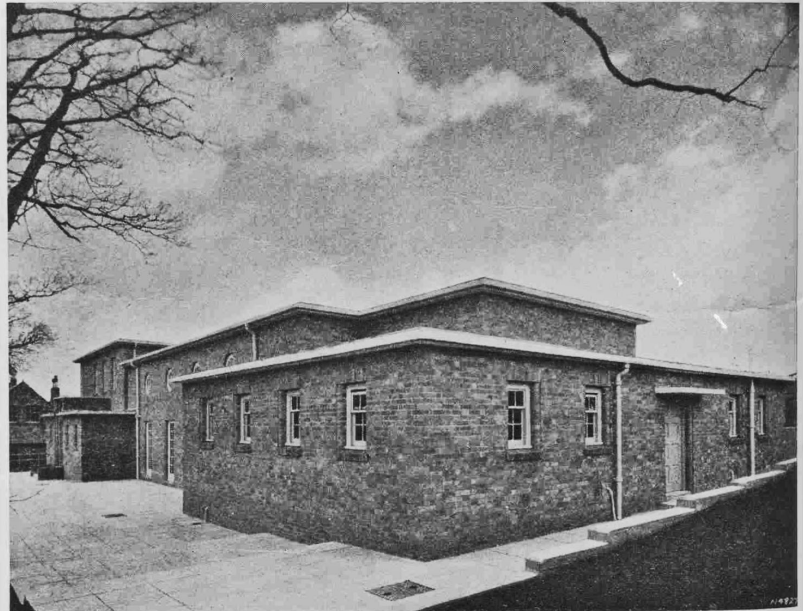
MEMORIAL TABLET AND LETTER PLATE
Tucker & Edgar

PAINT
Wm. Harland & Son

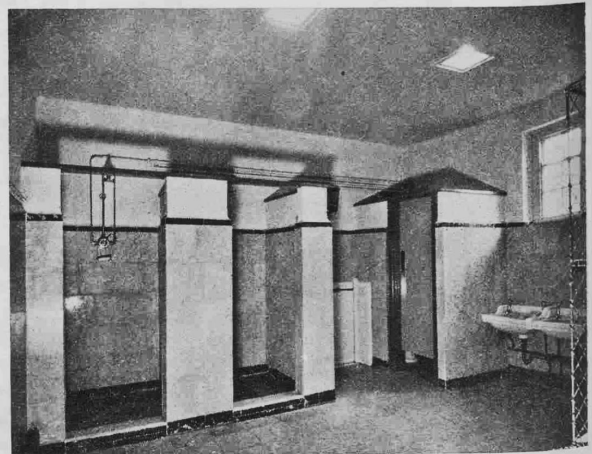
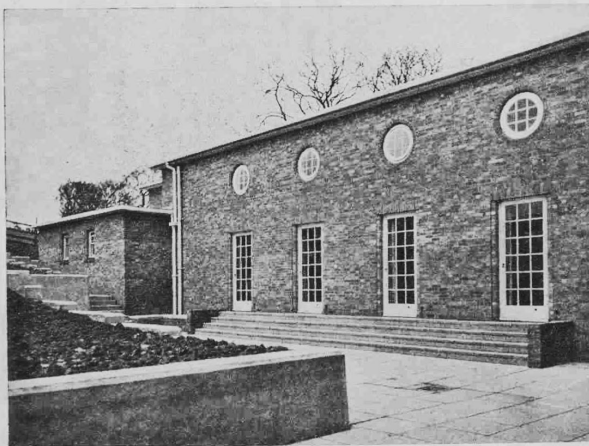


Above, right: The interior of the main hall which has an oak floor. The walls and ceiling are painted cream. The stage curtains of velvet are in two shades of red and fawn, while the lighting fittings are sprayed with bright red and silver cellulose. The ceiling consists of wooden joists supported on steel beams.

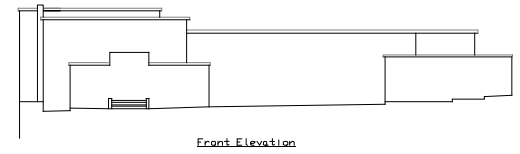
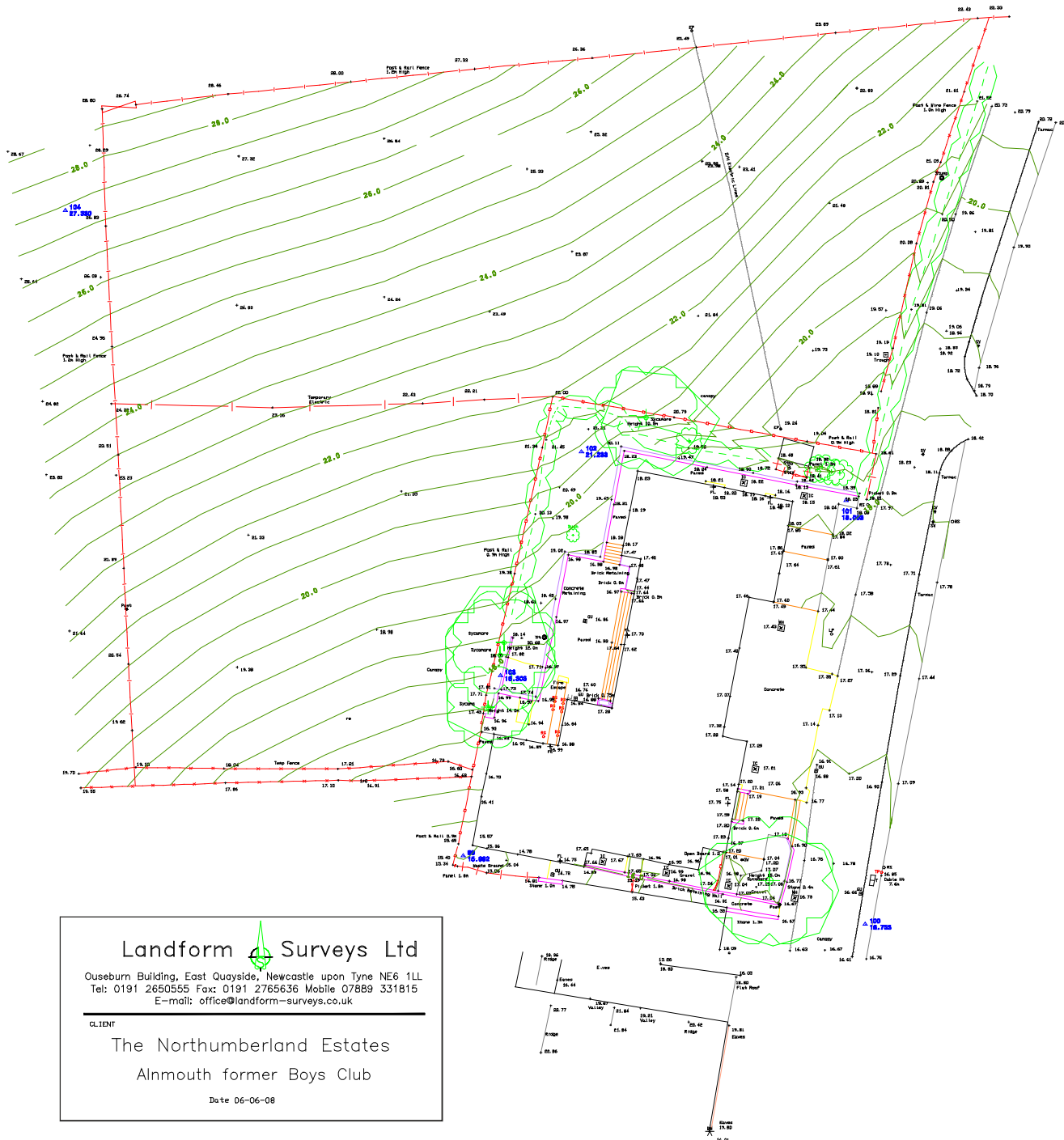
Right: A view of the terrace, which is paved with pinkish-coloured gravel pre-cast slabs. All external woodwork is painted cream except doors which are green.



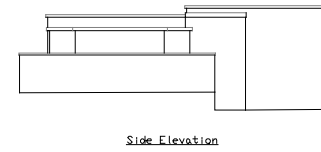
Below, left: A view from the terrace showing the doors and windows of the main hall, and, right, the changing-rooms which are panelled and floored in an exceptionally hard patent stone having a very highly polished finish, the colour in this case being light greyish.



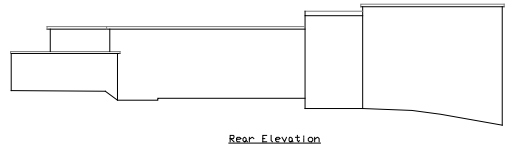
Boys' Club, Alnmouth. Architects: Dyson & Hebler



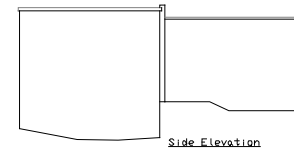
Datum 10.00m




Datum 10.00m



Datum 10.00m



Datum 10.00m


Landform Surveys Ltd
 Ouseburn Building, East Quayside, Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 1LL
 Tel: 0191 2650555 Fax: 0191 2765636 Mobile 07889 331815
 E-mail: office@landform-surveys.co.uk

CLIENT
The Northumberland Estates
 Alnmouth former Boys Club
 Date 06-06-08