



**Paddington Green Police Station
City of Westminster
London W2 1XJ
Level 2**

City of Westminster

Level 2 historic building recording

January 2023



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Project Manager: Patrizia Pierazzo
Site Code: HRA22
NGR: 526931 181739



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**Historic Building Recording
at Paddington Green Police Station
City of Westminster
London W2 1XJ
Level 2**

19th January 2023

Site Code: HRA22
National Grid Reference: 526931 181739
OASIS ID: molas1-512211

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Summary

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) has been commissioned by Montagu Evans LLP instructed by Berkeley Homes to prepare this Historic England Level 2 Report prior to the demolition of the former Paddington Green Police Station in the City of Westminster, W2 1XJ (NGR 526931 181739). Building recording took place in December 2022.

The site comprises the former police station at Paddington Green completed in 1971 and located at the junction of the A5 (Edgware Road) and the A40 (Harrow Road).

As well as providing local services, the station was used as an interrogation centre for prisoners suspected of terrorism. In 2007, a joint parliamentary human rights committee stated that the police station was inadequate to hold such high-risk prisoners. The 12-foot square high security cells were windowless, austere and without any change of air.

The building was refurbished in 2009 with rooflights and, in later years, an audio-visual system was added. The police station closed in 2018.

The building covers part of the site which will be involved in a redevelopment plan for a mixed-use residential complex.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by Montagu Evans LLP, on behalf of the Berkeley Homes, to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Paddington Green Police Station (NGR 526931 181739, Fig 1). This was required prior to the demolition of the building (Planning Ref. 21/02193/FULL). The recording of the building has been requested by the Greater London Authority (GLA).
- 1.1.2 The site comprises the former police station at Paddington Green, London, in the City of Westminster, and is bounded by Harrow Road to the south, Edgware Road to the east and Newcastle Place to the north and west. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 526928 181745.
- 1.1.3 The Paddington Green Police Station was designed by James Innes Elliott who was the Chief Architect of the Metropolitan Police until 1989. The building was completed in 1971 with the access for the public from the street at the ground floor. Station House is a seventeen-storey tower which rises above the police station to its east side, whilst the remaining eight floors storey tower is primarily administrative. The custody suite and holding cells are housed within a central single storey building along with the high security cells used in the incarceration of the people believed to have committed the most serious crimes, including those considered by the government to have been involved in terrorism. These high security cells are in an adjoining custody suite with associated interview rooms.
- 1.1.4 The proposed development involves the demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site including basement level excavation. Since the 22nd November 2021 the scheme has been amended with an updated submission to the GLA that took place in November 2022. This report will sit alongside the submitted application.
- 1.1.5 MOLA has been provided with a *Brief for Historic Building Recording at Paddington Green Police Station* (Montagu Evans, 2022) which sets out the aims, objectives, and appropriate methodologies for a Level II recording of the building, the document can be found as Appendix 3: Berkeley Homes, Paddington Police Station, Brief for Historic Building Recording (Montagu Evans, 2022) of this report.

1.2 Planning background

- 1.2.1 A full planning application (the 'application') was submitted by Berkeley Homes (Central London) (the 'Applicant') on 1 April 2021 for the residential-led redevelopment (the '2021 proposed development') of the site under application reference 21/02193/FULL.
- 1.2.2 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (2021 DBA) was prepared by MOLA, accompanied the application as a technical appendix to the Environmental Statement (2021 ES).
- 1.2.3 The application was considered at WCC's planning committee on 9 September 2021. WCC officers made a recommendation for approval. The planning committee resolved to refuse the application contrary to the officers' recommendation for the following reasons (in summary):

- Due to the excessive height and bulk, Block K would have a detrimental impact on the local townscape, would result in substantial harm to the setting of the Little Venice, Paddington Green, Lisson Grove and Maida Vale Conservation Areas and have a detrimental impact on views from Regents Park and Hyde Park;
- The proposed development fails to maximise the number of dual aspect flats within Blocks I and J, resulting in poor levels of natural daylight and outlook due to the proximity of the existing buildings within West End Gate; and
- Due to the excessive height and bulk of the proposed blocks, the proposed development would result in a significant loss of daylight and sunlight to existing residential properties

1.2.4 The application was subsequently referred to the Mayor of London for 'Stage 2' review. Following a review of the application and the proposed decision of WCC, the Mayor of London considered that the proposed development was of strategic importance and had the potential to make an important contribution to housing and affordable housing supply. On 22 November 2021 the Mayor of London directed that he would act as the local planning authority for the purpose of determining the application.

1.3 Site Location

- 1.3.1 The site is located at Paddington Green Police Station, London W2 1XJ (NGR 526931 181739: Fig 1). The site area is 0.83 ha and is bounded by the WEG development to the north, Edgware Road to the east, Harrow Road to the south, Paddington Green to the west and the 14-17 Paddington Green development to the north-west.
- 1.3.2 The site includes the Paddington Green Police station buildings, a substation on the north-eastern corner, areas of hardstanding, a couple of trees and Newcastle Place Road.
- 1.3.3 The site falls within the historic parish of St James, Paddington and lay within the county of Middlesex prior to being absorbed into the administration of the Westminster City Council (WCC).
- 1.3.4 The site lies approximately 4.2 km north of the modern bank of the river Thames, on the east side of the valley of one of its tributaries, known in the 19th century as the Westbourne. This rose in Hampstead to flow south-west through Kilburn, and south-east through Paddington. It crossed Harrow Road about 700 m west of the site and ran close to the line of modern Gloucester Terrace, 500 m south-west of the site. Through Hyde Park, 1 km south of the site, its valley is now occupied by the Serpentine (Barton 1992, 43).

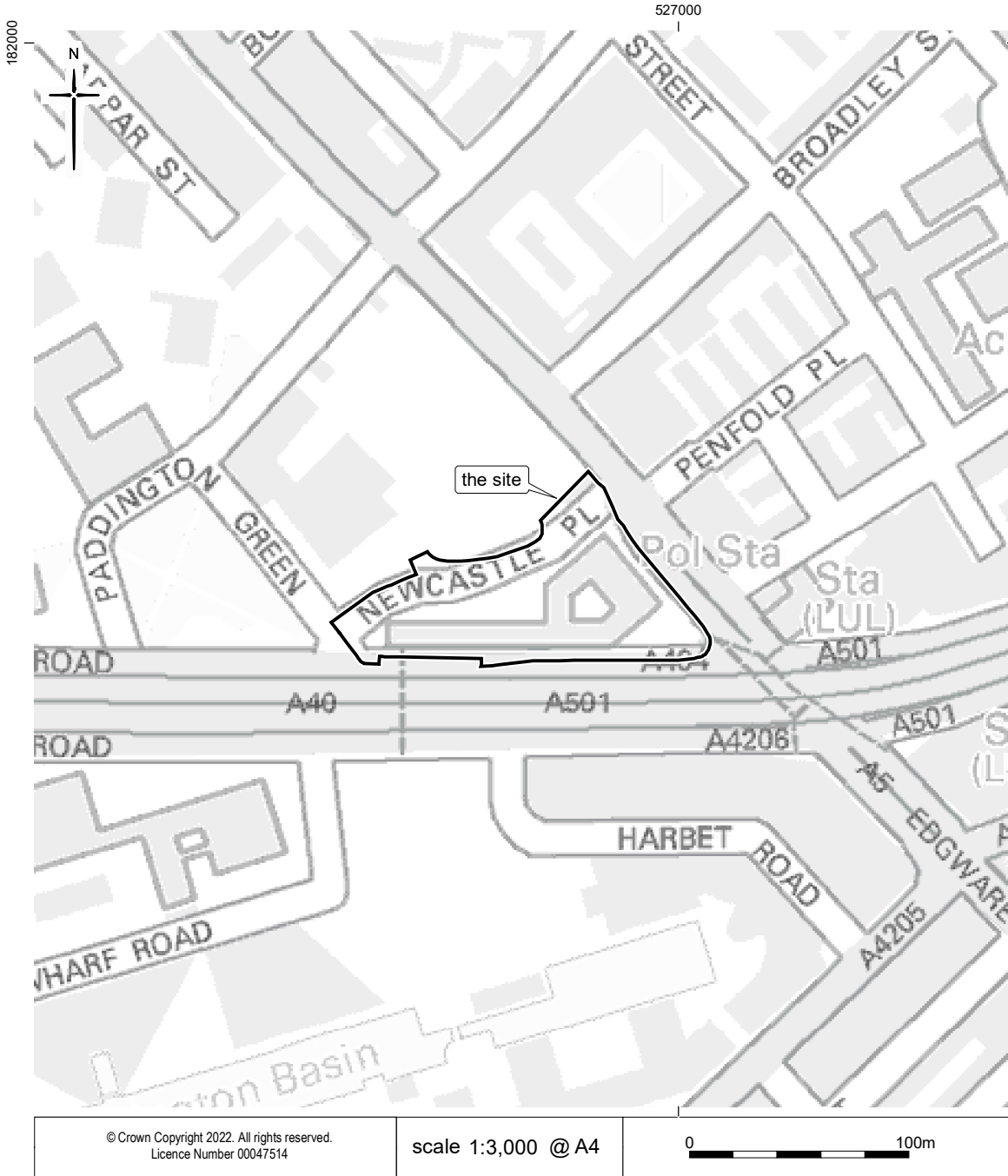
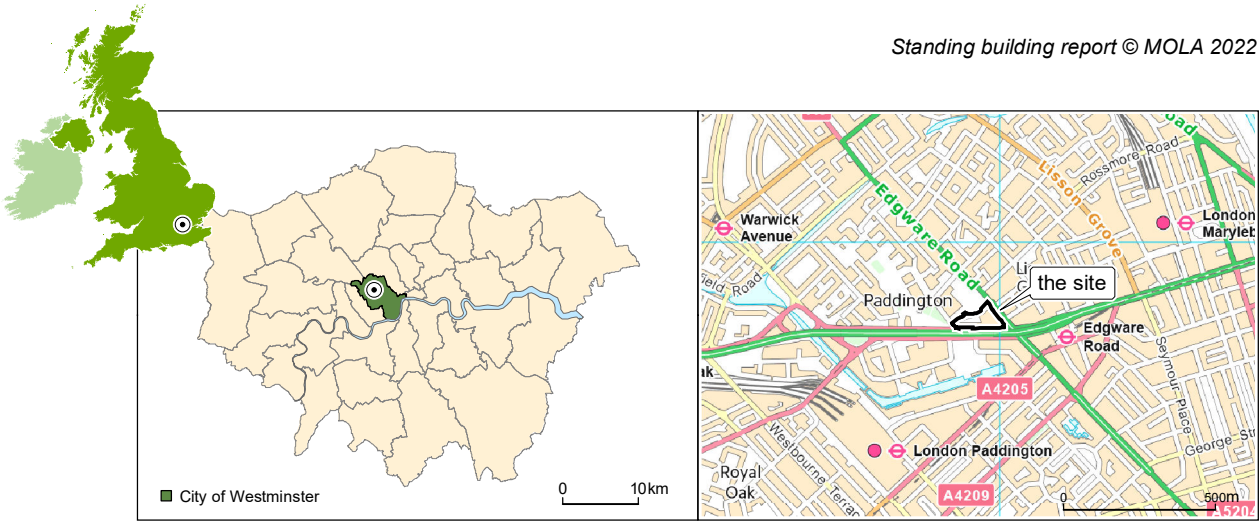


Fig 1 Site location

2 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The objective of the Historic Building Survey was to fulfil the need for a recording of the built heritage assets within the site to a Level 2 standard, as described in the Historic England guidance document *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England, 2016). This was set to address the buildings' structural and architectural detail and archaeological evidence, to produce a complete record of the building before the commencement of the proposed work with the aim of elucidating its use and structural history. The specific objectives and research aims of the historic building recording were defined fully in the project design (Montagu Evans, 2022)

2.1.2 The historic building recording had the following main components:

- Undertake a comprehensive photographic record of the building. The photographic record to include detailed and general shots of the interior and exterior fabric, where this could be safely done;
- Investigate, analyse, and describe the fabric of the building before the commencement of the proposed work with the aim of elucidating its use and structural history, and record and analyse the resulting evidence for this history using applicable archaeological methods;
- Create a detailed record of the existing building in its present condition, by means of photography and existing scale drawings supplied by the client;
- Study readily available documentary sources for the history of the building and the site. The level of historic documentary research was limited to keeping the depth of the recording as a Level 2 survey, and;
- Report the results in a suitable form, publish a summary and register the report through the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS data collection form, with the City of Westminster and with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

3 Methodology

3.1 Survey methodology

- 3.1.1 In addition to the Historic England and ClfA guidance referred to above, the historic building recording was carried out in accordance with the WSI (MOLA, 2022). All work was carried out in accordance with Historic England specifications in *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (Historic England, 2016) and the Chartered Institutes for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures* (ClfA, 2020).

Physical investigation

- 3.1.2 The buildings were inspected in December of 2022. Physical investigation of the building was carried out on site before the proposed intervention to the original fabric of the building. This aspect of the investigation aimed at elucidating significant details regarding fabric, function, or the elements, methods/order of construction and development. As far as was possible all accessible areas were recorded.

Written records

- 3.1.3 Handwritten descriptive notes were produced on-site to record the findings of the physical investigation. The notes recorded details such as the fabric, form and function of the structure, along with evidence of any alterations and development over time. The written account comprises the building's construction, present and former use and where appropriate, the building's past and present relationship to its setting in the wider landscape.

Documentary research

- 3.1.4 Formal detailed historical research was not within the remit of this report. Provision was made for sufficient initial documentary research to enable the overall research aims to be realised. These were consulted to the extent necessary to furnish information as to dates of construction and modification of the buildings, and on the social, economic, and cultural context in which the buildings were constructed and used, and later modified in form and use.

Photographic records

- 3.1.5 A photographic record of the building was made during the investigation. Photographs were taken using a 12 megapixel, high-definition digital camera. This survey has generated an archive of approximately 328 digital photographs of which a selection is used in this report for illustrative purposes and their locations recorded on sketch plans. All photographs taken on-site have been archived in the MOLA Oracle database. A list comprising their description and unique archive identifier, along with the digital image file name is appended to this report (Appendix 1).

Drawn records

- 3.1.6 MOLA was supplied with measured survey drawings of floor plans, elevations and sectional elevations of the building produced in 2015 by the Metropolitan Police Service as well as drawings produced in 2021 by Squire and Partners, LLP. These drawings were annotated on site with information relating to the historical significance of features and then converted to conform to the Historic England's guidance for the illustration of historic buildings (Historic England, 2016). These are reproduced as part of this report (see figs).

Organisation of the report and conventions

- 3.1.7 The building has a single storey range on an east-west axis, which is flanked to the east by a large multi-storey pentagonal shaped block, and to the west by a shorter multi-storey block. Because the principal elevation of the pentagonal eastern block faces south, the elevations will be described in their true orientation and for simplicity the west ranges of the building are described as oriented east to west in the text. All maps and plans in the report show true north. Measurements may be given in both metric and imperial measurements where appropriate.

Site archive

- 3.1.8 The project archive will include all materials retained (or the comprehensive record of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent before permanent transfer to the Museum of London Archive and/or the local archive.
- 3.1.9 Records will be curated and made available for public consultation in a site archive compatible with other archaeological archives in the Museum of London and adhering to standards set out in the following:
- Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation (2011)
 - Museum of London, General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London, (2009)
 - Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992)
 - Society of Museum Archaeologists' Draft Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1992)
 - Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990)
- 3.1.10 Copyright of the written archive will be vested with MOLA.
- 3.1.11 The archive will be presented to the archive officer or relevant curator of the LAA within 12 months of the completion of any publication work unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

4 Historical background

4.1 The origins of Paddington Green Police Station

- 4.1.1 This section of the report relies on information contained in the MOLA Desk Based Assessment updated in November of 2022, with additional information detailing portions of the social history and development of the building.
- 4.1.2 The Paddington Green Police Station is located within the historic parish of St James, Paddington, and lay within the county of Middlesex prior to being absorbed into the administration of the Westminster City Council (WCC). Paddington was a predominantly rural area until the end of the 18th century when the King George III granted the Bishop of London to grant a lease to the Grand Junction Canal Company permission to extend the canal from Brentford to Paddington c1805. This was known as the Paddington Estate Act. The Act allowed the Lord Bishop, and his successors grant leases for the purpose of building upon the land, among other permissions. The site lies immediately next to a major Roman road known as Watling Street, on the alignment of modern Edgware Road, which connected the roman *Londinium* with the Midlands and the north-west. The site also lies 925 m north of the Roman road to Silchester; running east-west roughly on the alignment of modern Oxford Street.
- 4.1.3 Paddington Green originally consisted of wasteland occupying a central position on the estate which supported the almoner of Westminster. The name came to be applied both to the surrounding village and to a small part of the open space, east of the late 18th-century church. Paddington ('Padintune') is a Saxon place name meaning 'Padda's farm'. The site possibly fell within the manor (estate) of Lillestone. According to Domesday Book (AD 1086) prior to the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) the manor was held by Edward the son of Suain, or his widow, Eideva. The monks of Westminster claimed to have been granted a small farm at Paddington in AD 959 and to have held two hides (one hide being roughly the equivalent of 120 acres) there in 1042 (*VCH Middlesex ix*, 226–233). Little is known about the early settlement of the area, although it is possible that a small settlement grew up on or close to the later medieval settlement of Paddington Green, within the immediate vicinity of the site. The Green was located just west of the junction between Edgware Road and Bayswater Road, both of which were important Roman roads that probably remained in use (Weinreb et al. 2008, 613). The area is wide: bounded north-east by Edgware Road, south and for much of the south-west by the Grand Junction canal, and north-west by the Regent's canal, it corresponds with the north-eastern part of Church ward as created in 1901.
- 4.1.4 By the mid-12th century, it had formed a separate estate, whose profits had been assigned to Westminster Abbey for the distribution of alms. The area of the site remained an open land until 1549 when we have the first recording of the green spread southward across Harrow Road near its junction with Edgware Road. A mention of a medieval chapel within the immediate vicinity of the site in the middle of the north side of the waste as did the 17th century church farther north. The chapel formed the focus of a small settlement around Paddington Green and under the Dissolution of the monasteries in 1540, Westminster Abbey's Paddington estate was seized by the Crown and in 1550 was granted to the Bishop of London (Fig 2).

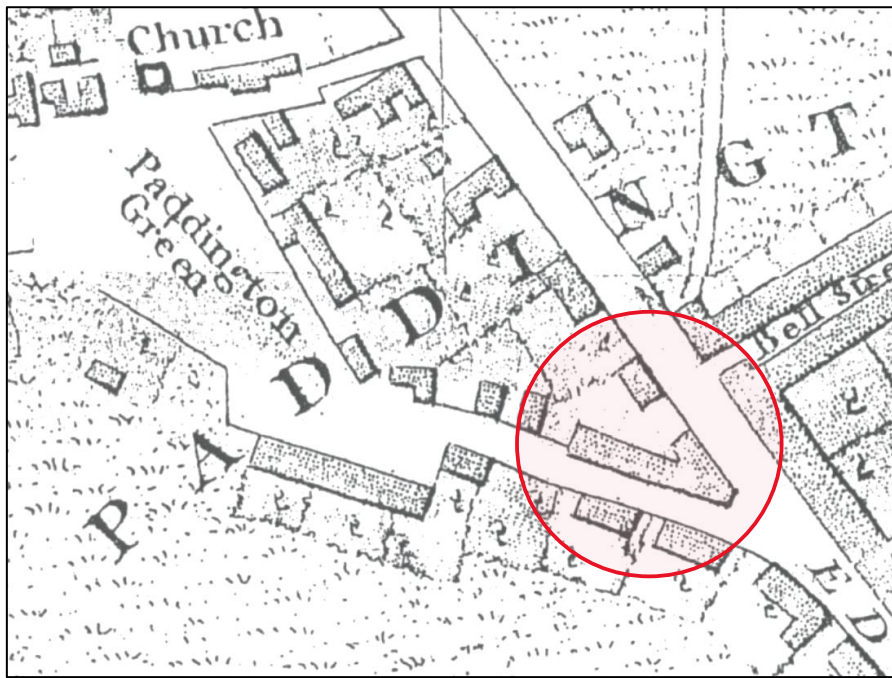


Fig 2 Morgan's map of 1682 (MOLA, 2022)

- 4.1.5 Brasiel's map of 1742 (Fig 3) shows little detail within the site, which appears as buildings and an open field at the side of Edgware Road. Paddington Green and the village can be seen directly west of the site.



Fig 3 Brasiel's map of 1742 (MOLA, 2022)

- 4.1.6 By 1746 there were houses from Edgware Road along Harrow Road to a little way beyond the green and along Church Street. Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig 4) shows the site near the centre of the main settlement beside Edgware Road, which is focussed on Paddington Green, with Lillestone village to the east on the other side of Edgware Road. The Green Lane, now Warwick Avenue can also be seen west of the site. Within the site there is a collection of market gardens with one or two small buildings and to the east just outside of the site can be seen the beginnings of Paddington

Green, with buildings already beginning to concentrate around the edges of it. It is also possible to make out the church pond, situated west of west of the site and south of Paddington Green on the south side of Harrow Road. The existing Grade II listed church of St Mary 150m west of the site boundary was built under an Act of 1788 and consecrated in 1791.

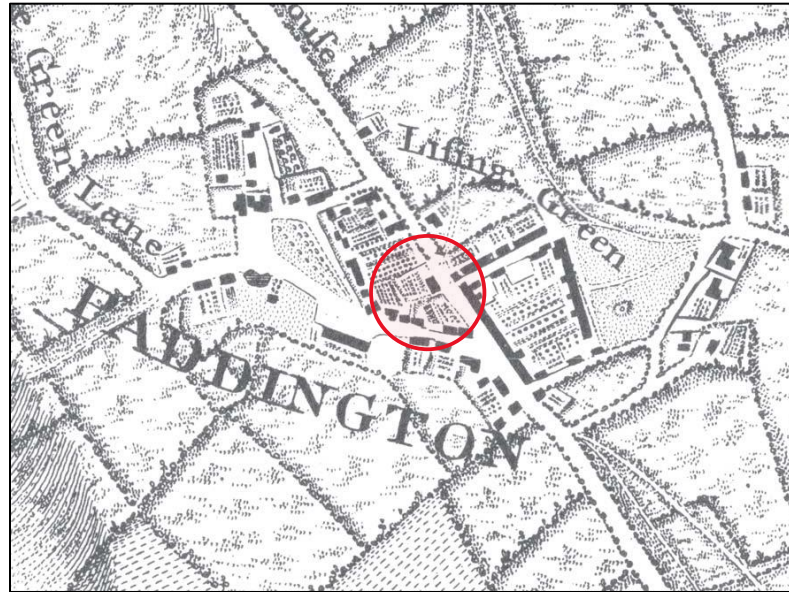


Fig 4 Roque's map of 1746 (MOLA, 2022)

- 4.1.7 In 1795, the Grand Junction Canal Company was authorised to construct its Paddington branch, and in 1798, 48 acres (c 19.5ha) of land was leased from the Bishop of London and his lessees (map not reproduced). The branch was opened in 1801, built mainly on a raised embankment, terminating in Paddington Basin, 180m south of the site (MOLA, 2022).
- 4.1.8 The church pond, on the south side of Harrow Road, was infilled in the early 1820s: and it is recorded that there were gentlemen's residences which survived until 1896 (MOLA, 2022). The pressures of an expanding population prompted the parish to buy the manor house in 1810. It was demolished in 1824 in order to extend St Mary's churchyard to the north. In 1896 Basil Holmes identifies this as covering 3 acres and containing the site of an older church dedicated to St James (ibid.).
- 4.1.9 Stanford's map of 1862 (not reproduced) shows the site to the east of Paddington Green as being completely built up, as the map is fairly small scale, not much detail can be seen, but it is possible to make out Newcastle Place within the concentration of buildings within the site area.
- 4.1.10 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 5':mile map of 1868 (Fig 5) shows the site occupied by a block of buildings on the corner junction of Edgware Road to the east and Harrow Road to the south. The majority of the site is occupied by a number of adjacent buildings which likely had an industrial function. The Metropolitan Music Hall sits in the eastern portion of the site and comprises an irregular shaped building with its rear backing onto a row of seven terraced buildings.

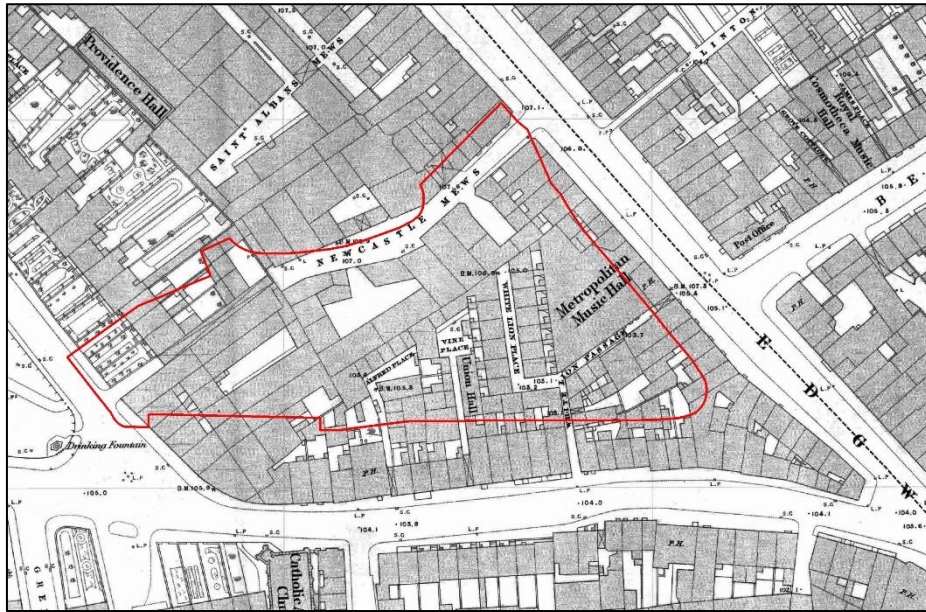


Fig 5 1st edition Ordnance Survey 5': mile map of 1868 (MOLA, 2022)

4.1.11 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 5': mile map of 1896 (Fig 6) shows that many of the adjoining buildings in the centre of the site along with the internal passageways and courtyards have been demolished and replaced with larger industrial buildings, including a furniture depository in the centre and south of the site. The junction of Harrow Road and Edgware Road had been widened, consequently changing the shape and extent of the block of buildings located at the junction in which the site is located. As such, many of the buildings immediately to the south and south-east of the site had also been demolished and replaced with new terraced buildings.

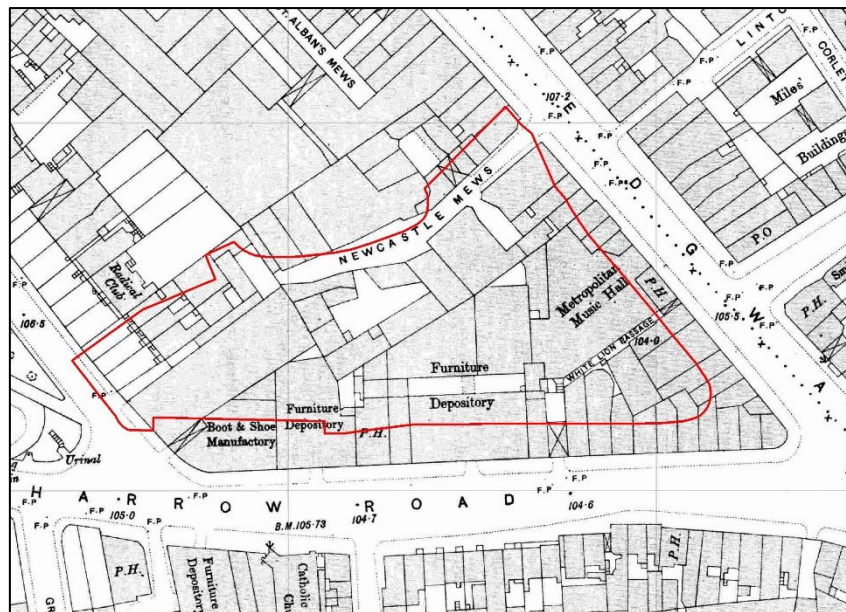


Fig 6 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 5': mile map of 1896 (MOLA, 2022)

4.1.12 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 25": mile map of 1915-16 (Fig 7) shows the Metropolitan Music Hall, by this time called the Metropolitan Theatre of Varieties, had been extended westward into the area of the former furniture depository in the centre and the site, meaning the Theatre now stretched across the eastern half of the site. Other than this, no other changes have occurred within the site beside some minor building alterations.

- 4.1.15 James Innes Elliot CBA FRSA (d. 1989) designed the building and was surveyor to the Metropolitan Police from 1947-1974 (Long, 2018). The Metropolitan Police Authority Architecture Department was run by him and his predecessor (1920-1947). Relatively little information about his works is present in the usual collections. There are various reasons; the recent nature of most of his work and security sensitivities (especially in this case). Study of the building shows however that he and his colleagues were not closed off to outside influences.
- 4.1.16 A newspaper article describes the salient facts of this little-studied building. "Paddington Green police station was once Scotland Yard's answer to Alcatraz" (Jones, 2020). It was built as an interrogation centre for suspected perpetrators of high-profile terrorist acts, including IRA members, and was active since the 1970s. More recently the prison was used to detain Islamic terrorists and affiliates after the London bombing attacks in 2005. Its well-known role in holding suspects of the most serious terrorist acts tends to overshadow many other roles.
- 4.1.17 In the late 60s, the need to provide spacious and modern offices for the Metropolitan Police Force was pressing. The burgeoning of "cybernetics" was recognised as a change as great as that of the Industrial revolution. Any new buildings had to allow for what was already another well-recognised revolution (Architectural Review, 1969). Scotland Yard had recently installed a 'state-of-the-art' computer system to allow traffic to be automatically controlled by changing of traffic-light intervals (*ibid*, 254).
- 4.1.18 Another major concern was the need to address the serious lack of accommodation for police and their families. Then, as now, affordable, and modern accommodation was very hard to obtain in central London for those on low incomes.
- 4.1.19 The building reflected a faith in progress and technology that has now vanished. Almost as an afterthought, some cells and 'custody suites' were provided, while the basement was given over to sport and other forms of exercise. Incongruously but very much in the spirit of the time, a sundeck was provided on the main block. The station also had a walk-in public police station along the street front like any other. The Station was also provided with a canteen/recreation area and offices to the first floor. The seventeen-storey tower to the east provided the accommodation. The two other towers provided eight storeys of offices originally used as a recruitment centre.
- 4.1.20 It is currently difficult to access information about the Station. While buildings are still in police use, plans and drawings are retained by the Department under Section 3(4) of the Public Records Act 1958. These are closed to the public for security reasons. They are only transferred to the Public Record Office when the buildings have ceased to be used by police, as the result of either demolition or passing out of police ownership. The most recent designs of Metropolitan Police deposited with the National Archive date to 1965. These *Architectural plans and drawings of buildings used or formerly used by the Metropolitan Police* relate mainly to police stations and married quarters.
- 4.1.21 It is very much in keeping with this low profile that the *Architectural Review* from 1970-72 made no mention of what must have been a high-profile central London modern work. Enquiries to the Metropolitan Police have elicited no response (Brigid Geist, pers.comm.).
- 4.1.22 It is perhaps misleading to describe the style as *Brutalist* (WSI) - 'anonymous office modern' would be more appropriate. A sop is made to ornament by the friezes of precast concrete panels in abstract form on the south elevation and at second floor level on the east tower. The company/sculptor is unknown (*ibid*), and the panels may have been bought 'off the peg'. The clumsiness of their repeated arrangement is otherwise hard to explain. The *Public Information Department* (Office of the

Commissioner) did however produce a series of photographs of the flagship new station in 1971 (National Archive Kew – Metropolitan Police Office. 1971 ref. MEPO 13/124). These capture the building in its pristine state. To the public gaze, it appeared to be little more than another prestigious if somewhat unimaginative office development at a time of exceptional redevelopment in London

- 4.1.23 It is unlikely that Innes-Elliott and his design team paid much attention to a regional series of disturbances about Civil Rights in Northern Ireland. A lack of capacity for dealing with a serious terrorism campaign led to shortcomings in the design. These were never fully resolved.
- 4.1.24 When Great Scotland Yard was bombed on the 5th of March 1972 it rapidly became apparent that an entirely new threat was emerging. Two young women led the first series of the highly successful *Mainland bomb attacks* (later decried by the IRA as “amateurish”. The main instigators, Roisin Mc Nearney and Dolours Price, confessed on capture (Bishop & Maillie, 1987). This was something for which the Metropolitan Police had no game plan. The exploits of female bombers in Algiers some years earlier might have been a warning.
- 4.1.25 The custody suites and interrogation rooms and some cells were restricted to one floor. The absence of natural light and amenities in the cells illustrates that they were intended for run-of-the-mill offenders and not intended to hold anyone for any length of time.
- 4.1.26 All this was to change. After the female perpetrators of the first Mainland Bombing Campaign were imprisoned, control of the mainland campaigns was taken over by Brian Keenan in early 1973 (Bishop & Mallie 1988, 254). The ‘Balcombe Street Gang’ carried out a series of increasingly indiscriminate bombings across south-east England. After surrender, they were interrogated at Paddington Green police station (Telegraph, 1977).
- 4.1.27 By 1983, the press made no bones about what was now inside Paddington Green police station. Even Ulster captures were sent there for interrogation. After the murder of an RUC policeman ‘the terrorist was arrested...He was taken to the special anti-terrorist unit at Paddington Green police station’ (Sunday Telegraph, 1983)
- 4.1.28 After the ‘Brighton bombing’ of the Conservative Conference Hotel in 1985, Patrick Joseph McGee and two others were ‘...driven in an armoured van from the heavily-guarded Station to Lambeth Magistrate’s Court’ to answer charges of an attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister (Telegraph, 1985). The building conceived as a breath of fresh air was now a citadel.
- 4.1.29 Throughout this tumultuous period, the station continued normal policing functions. Notable amongst these was the footballer George Best. He had commenced his sad decline from being the darling of all. Having free access to her flat, he stole fur coats and other items from the reigning *Miss World*. He was remanded on £6000 bail (Telegraph, 1974). This was ten times greater a figure than the same sum today.
- 4.1.30 The Station also provided succour to those affected by the mainland bombing campaign which intermittently continued until the Good Friday agreement. Early in 1976, a splinter group called the Irish Volunteer Force allegedly exploded a bomb in Oxford Circus Underground station. After arrests, ‘revenge attacks’ occurred on prestigious parts of London. The damage caused to luxury flats at Landward Court required that their residents, including families, were taken to the Station while arrangements were made for temporary accommodation (Telegraph, 1976).
- 4.1.31 The custody suite was not just reserved for IRA suspects. In 1976 a recruiter of

mercenaries for the war in Angola was among six people arrested in London by Scotland Yard detectives investigating IRA attempts to obtain arms. About thirty people of various political persuasions protested outside the Station; their target was the *Prevention of Terrorism Act* under which suspects could be held without charge (Telegraph, 1976). The pavement outside the station had become the routine venue for such protests.

- 4.1.32 The need to provide a set of high security cells for terrorists with associated interview rooms impacted on the 'normal' functions of the Station. An article in the *Guardian* (Living it Up, and Down, 1976) conveys something of these difficulties. Shoplifters were herded into a small room painted '...a disgusting bright yellow...At this time of the year, the 6ft x 6ft [1.83 X 1.83 m] room is crammed with women of all nationalities. Few speak more than a couple of words of English...the wait [for interpreters] can be three hours or more'.
- 4.1.33 The 'special unit' did not fall obsolete with the Good Friday Agreement. A new threat became dramatically apparent on September the 11th, 2001. Suspects who have since been held there include the British Nationals released from Guantanamo Bay and the 21 July 2005 London bombers.
- 4.1.34 The building was until 2018 the main facility in the UK. The cells were windowless and conditions austere, resulting in refurbishment to provide rooflights and an audio-visual system in 2009. The building closed in 2018, replaced by similar facilities at Belmarsh.
- 4.1.35 The building was refurbished in 2007 after a parliamentary human rights committee stated that the police station was inadequate to hold such high-risk prisoners. The Police Station permanently closed in 2018 but "in an extraordinary reversal, it is now anarchists from groups listed in controversial anti-terrorist guidance who hold the keys to its cell blocks!"

4.1 The Graffiti

- 4.1.1 The definitive closure of the police station was in 2018 and since then it was left fenced and in a state of abandonment. On the 8th of February 2020, a group of anarchists occupied the building. The squatter's collective called themselves the Green Anti-Capitalist Front (GAF) and are an amalgam of anarchist factions including the Anarchist Federation, the Industrial Workers of the World, Reclaim the Power and the XR Youth (Gayle, 2020). The squatters "have triumphantly renamed it the Green Tower, hung a green flag from its mast, smeared it with slogans and attached propagandist leaflets to its railings" (Jones, 2020). The signs of their occupation are visible all over the walls of the building, covered in graffiti and writings against the police (Fig 5; Fig 6) and fascists (Fig 7).
- 4.1.2 Some of these have been presented here as part of the social history of the building and may be somewhat offensive to some readers, however they are part of the building's background and make an important contribution relating to its social history.

¹ Gayle, D. (2020)



Fig 5 Graffiti on one of the canteen walls at the Second Floor of the main building, looking north-east P1400147



Fig 6 Graffiti against the cops on a holding cell wall at the ground floor, looking north-west P1400165



Fig 7 Anti-Fascist graffiti on the south-east wall of the former Parade Room located in the basement P1330301

- 4.1.3 The damage to the property is the squatters' legacy, along with leaving the interiors of the police station full of garbage and in a state of destruction (Fig 8). Part of the damage was the consequence of the process of evicting the squatters, three weeks later (Fig 9).



Fig 8 Ground floor custody counter with squatters' leftovers and ceiling tile damage, looking south-west P1400153



Fig 9 Damaged door on one the 7th floor of the Section House, possibly made during the eviction P1330227

- 4.1.4 It is notable that the walls of the police station were freshly painted when the journalist David Moore visited Paddington Green in 2009, after the £490,000 refurbishment, and “photographed the smell of fresh paint” (Moore, 2011). It is unlikely that prisoners could write on the cells ‘walls during their stay, so all the graffiti in the building is likely to have been done by the squatters. Most of the graffiti are hostile to the police or the capitalistic system (Fig 10), sometimes followed by funny drawings or acronyms (Fig 11). Graffiti could be written with a marker (Fig 12), using spray paint (Fig 13) or a stencil (Fig 14).



Fig 10 Graffiti against the global system on the central wall of a cell in the north male corridor P1330276



Fig 11 Graffiti about freedom with a drawing on a side wall of a cell in the north male corridor P1330280



Fig 12 Graffiti on the western wall of the booking area at the ground floor using markers P1330302



Fig 13 Graffiti on the northern wall of the second floor canteen, using spray paint for the red tag graffiti and a magic marker for the smaller writing P1330299



Fig 14 Stencil on one of the southern walls of the first floor P1330298

- 4.1.5 The subjects are variable, ranging from anarchist slogans to anti-fascist subjects. One of the most curious examples is on the counter side in the custody area (Fig 15). It is an Italian folk song titled “Bella Ciao” (Goodbye, Beautiful), that became famous after the end of the Second World War. It was originally sung as an anti-fascist resistance song during WWII, and it is still part of the annual Italian ritual celebrating Liberation Day, the anniversary of the end of the fascist regime and Nazi occupation of Italy in 1945. (Giusti, 2021). In 2017 this song was used as the theme music for the television series *Money Heist*; it gained international recognition and rose to become a universal anthem of resistance and freedom.

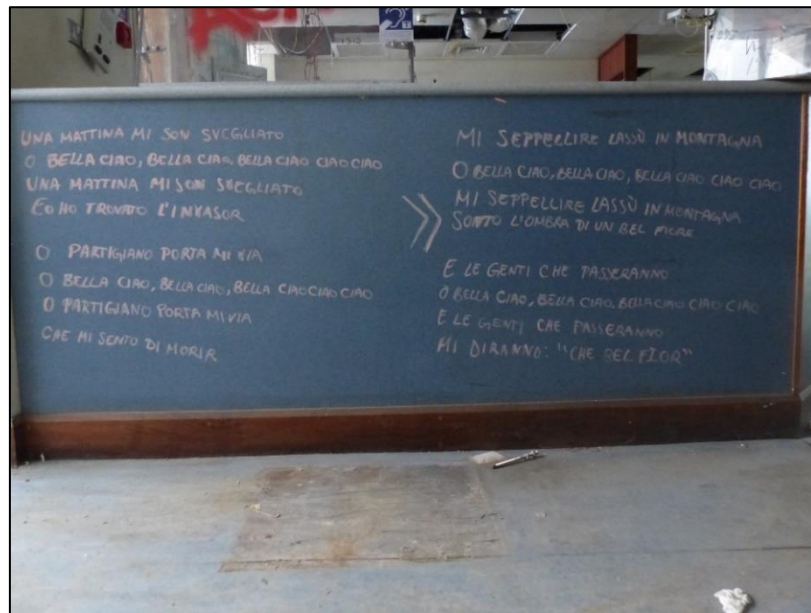


Fig 15 Writings on the booking area counter with the Italian song “Bella Ciao”
P1330303

Translation from Italian:

*One morning I awakened,
oh bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao! (Goodbye beautiful)
One morning I awakened
And I found the invader.*

*Oh partisan carry me away,
oh bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao
oh partisan carry me away
Because I feel death approaching.*

*And if I die as a partisan,
oh bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao
and if I die as a partisan
then you must bury me.*

*Bury me up in the mountain,
oh bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao
bury me up in the mountain
under the shade of a beautiful flower.*

*And all those who shall pass,
oh bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao
and all those who shall pass
will tell me "what a beautiful flower."*

*This is the flower of the partisan,
oh bella ciao, bella ciao, bella ciao, ciao, ciao
this is the flower of the partisan
who died for freedom.*

4.1.6 Another characteristic of the graffiti is the language. There are not only English writings, but also languages like the pseudo-poem on one of the eastern walls of one of the offices on the first floor, also in Italian (Fig 16), and a Hebrew writing in one of the male cells (Fig 17).

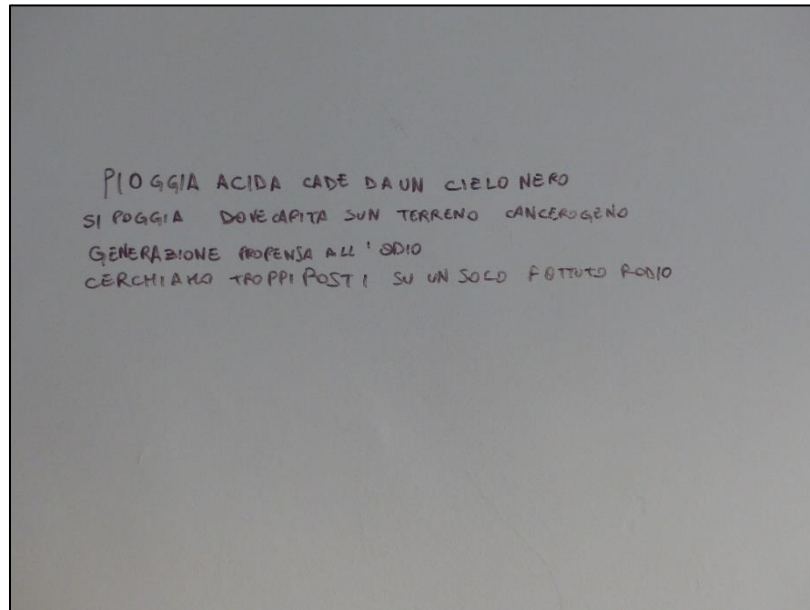


Fig 16 Graffiti in Italian to the eastern wall of one of the offices on the first floor; Translation: Acid rain is falling from a black sky. It lays where it happens on a carcinogenic ground. Generation prone to hatred, we are looking for too many places on one f***ing rhodium P1400269

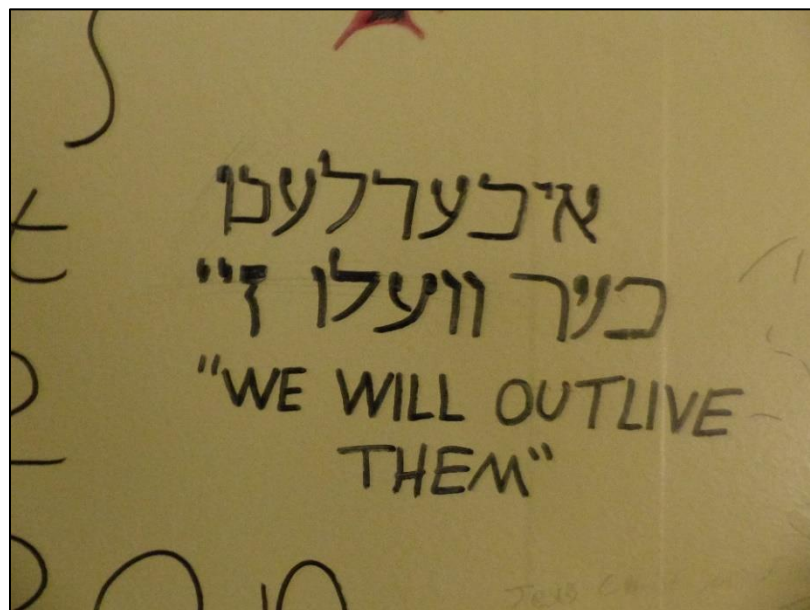


Fig 17 Graffiti in Hebrew with possible translation underneath, on one of the western walls of one of the cells in the norther male corridor P1330279

5 Building Descriptions

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The police station occupies a roughly triangular plot of land at the intersection of two major routes in and out of London. It is sited in a slightly raised position with the ground floor elevated by a concrete foundation, faced with painted panels. The Brutalist design of the building features massive concrete and glass construction, based on shaped and moulded forms, generally arranged on an east-west axis. It has a single storey range containing the cells, which is flanked to the east by a large multi storey pentagonal shaped block arranged around a yard, with a 17-storey section house tower rising from its third floor (Fig 18). To the west of the single storey range, there is a shorter eight storey administrative block, and to the rear of the shorter ranges, there is a long, linear yard with three sentry buildings placed at intervals along the north yard wall. All the roofs of all the ranges are flat and covered with asphalt or felted roofing material. The roofs have structures related to services (e.g., lift towers) as well as communications.

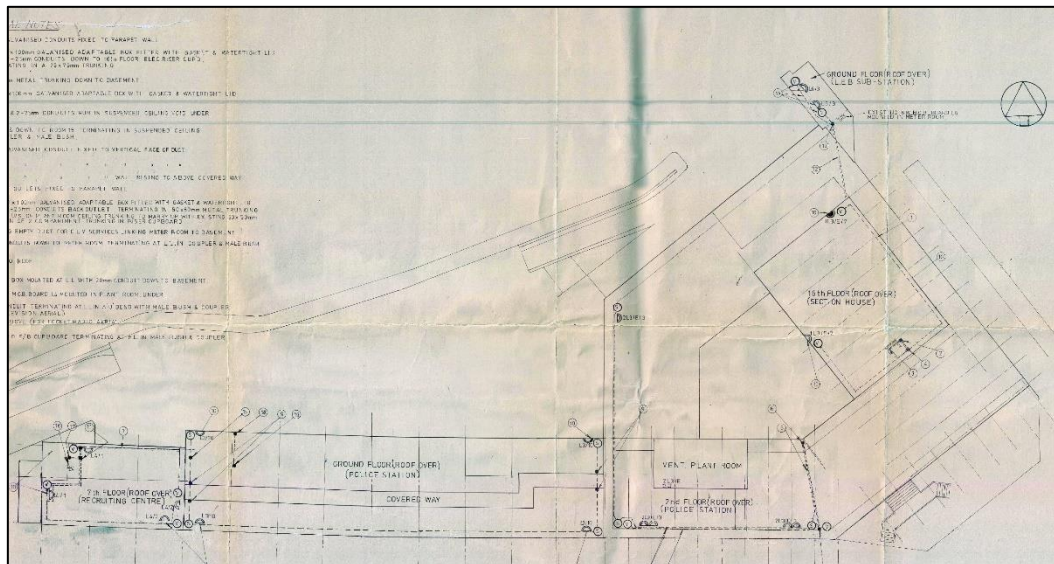


Fig 18 A 1979 roof plan showing the ranges of the building (Chief Engineer's Office, Metropolitan Police)

- 5.1.2 The building has semi-abstract concrete bas relief sculpture panels to the south elevation and at the third-floor elevations of the east tower. Research did not reveal the Artist; however, it may be that the Architect, James Innes Elliot is responsible for the design.
- 5.1.3 The building will be described here beginning with the exterior of each range with exterior yard details included, followed by descriptions of the interiors. The interior floorplans of the building are analogous, and the interior fixtures and fittings appear generally generic, particularly to the upper levels of the large tower block. These floors have repeating patterns of axial corridors providing access to large and small rooms arranged to either side, with some circulation routes through rooms. The shorter tower has a central corridor with rooms to either side with some variation. The fixtures and fittings are relatively good quality, for example teak wood doors. The focus of the interior descriptions will be the ground floor and cell block, including notable security features.
- 5.1.4 Access and views are limited by the current use of the yard to the pentagonal range,

as well as other exterior areas, for storage of construction materials. To the interior of the building, soft strip works, and other destruction had taken place before the building was recorded so many of the features and materials which would have provided information regarding the use of the interior spaces were no longer there. For example, signage was missing from doors on all floors and the heavy interior steel doors to the cells had been removed, with only the timber veneer remaining; the section house rooms had been stripped of cabinetry.

5.2 Pentagonal Range and Section House Tower

Exterior

- 5.2.1 The principal elevation and site of public access is within the pentagonal eastern range to its south-east facing elevation. The entrance overlooks the intersection of Edgware Road to the east and Harrow Road to the south, which runs parallel to the A40 flyover. It is somewhat set back and separated from the corner by a wide pavement, pedestrian subway with iron railings, and some concrete bollards (Fig 19).
- 5.2.2 The principal entrance is off centre and accessible via splayed concrete stairs leading to a porch area with glazed, metal framed doors providing access to the interior reception area (Fig 19). The stairs have a glass and steel balustrade with a thick metal handrail. The porch is protected from the elements by a simple cantilevered roof (Fig 20). To the east of the porch there is a large concrete ramp with simple metal railings which leads to a second glazed entrance door. Both doorways are fitted into a row of large metal framed, fixed-light windows with transoms above, and opaque blue segments below which are separated by concrete piers clad in thin, dark-grey slate-like panels (Fig 21 and Fig 22).



Fig 19 The Paddington Green Police Station as seen from the south-east (A. Chopping) 035322034



Fig 20 The public entrance to the police station, looking north-west P1330199



Fig 21 The concrete ramp to the east of the main public entrance, looking north-west P1330198



Fig 22 The material detail to the pentagonal range, looking south-west P1330197

- 5.2.3 To its north-east elevation, the ground floor has a short section of windows which mirror those of the south-east elevation. A short rusticated concrete section formerly displayed the Metropolitan Police crest and the name of the station (Fig 23). This section divides the glazed portion from an open recessed part of the range, the storeys above supported by concrete piers. The open porch was previously accessible from the north-west side of the building, where visitor and police vehicle parking were available when the station was in operation (Fig 24 and Fig 25). There are red-brown brick walls which screen this area from public view.



Fig 23 The north-east facing elevation to the pentagonal range P1330194



Fig 24 The hoarding blocking the open walkway to the north-east elevation, looking south P1400298



Fig 25 The former police and visitor parking area to the north-west side of the ground floor, looking west P1400295

5.2.4 Apart from the ground floor and an open terraced area (Fig 26) to the second floor of the south-east elevation, the following details are mirrored to all the upper elevations of the pentagonal range of the building: to the first and second floors, there are rows of plain single-light square windows vertically divided by slightly projecting, grooved concrete panels (Fig 27). Between the storeys there are slim bands of windows with opaque glazing, arranged in pairs. These small windows are operable in some examples.



Fig 26 The open roof terrace to the second floor outside the canteen, pentagonal range looking south-west P1400142



Fig 27 The north-west side of the pentagonal range, looking south P1330193



Fig 28 The section house tower, looking east from the rear yard (A. Chopping) 035322001 cropped

- 5.2.5 The tower rises from the third floor of the pentagonal block and its lower 15 floors served as the section or station house (police officer accommodation). The tower is square in plan with repeating patterns to its elevations (Fig 28). The lowest visible storey has large windows with substantial metal mullions and doors which access the roof areas. There are concrete bas-relief panels above these windows and doors (Fig 29).

- 5.2.6 The upper storeys of the tower are divided by horizontal, projecting concrete bands as if the floors extend from the interior to the exterior (Fig 29). To the north-west and south-east facing elevations, these resemble balconies, accessible from the interior by metal framed glazed doors. The arrangement of the doors consists of a wide centre window with four sections, flanked by narrower two-sectioned openings. The north-east and south-west facing elevations of the tower mirror each other and have rows of seven modern two-sectioned windows (Fig 28 and Fig 29). The top storeys of the tower contain services and plant and have large louvred vents to each side.



Fig 29 North-west exterior elevation to the third floor as seen from the roof (A. Chopping) 035322030

- 5.2.7 The pentagonal yard (Fig 30) is accessible from the exterior through an enormous gate, located to the west side of the yard. The gate rolls laterally on tracks from the south (Fig 31). The surface of the yard is paved in concrete. The main non detainee access from this area is via a small, glazed entrance structure to the south-east corner of the yard (Fig 32). To the remaining elevations, there are a series of caged areas which appear to be a combination of prisoner exercise areas and equipment storage, although their use could not be definitively interpreted. The building materials and character of the upper storeys overlooking the yard are comparable to those described above.



Fig 30 A general view of the pentagonal yard, looking south-east (centre); the caged access (in black) to the custody suite is visible to the right side of the image (A. Chopping) 035322007



Fig 31 The opening and gate to the west side of the pentagonal yard, looking east (A. Chopping); the gate rolls from the right side of the image (south) 035322006



Fig 32 Access to the ground floor of the pentagon from the north-east wall of the yard, looking south P1400317

Interior Basement

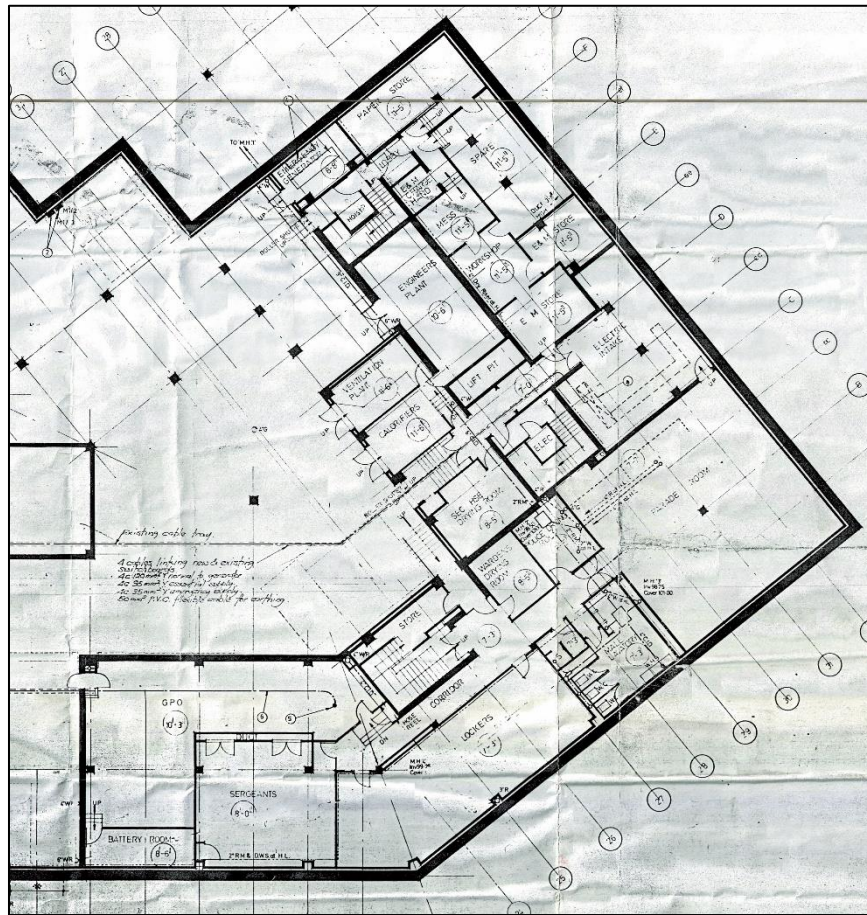


Fig 33 A labelled 1979 plan of the pentagonal building basement, not to scale (Chief Engineers Office, Metropolitan Police, 1979)

- 5.2.8 The basement of the pentagonal range is accessible from the main ground floor stairs to the rear of the reception area, and from underground at the east end of the parking garage. Floor plans from 1979 related to an electrical installation are labelled and show the access points as well as the uses of the rooms at that time (Fig 33 - Fig 35). It occupies a small portion of the area beneath the building, including space under the north-east, south-east, and south sections of the pentagon. Some of the basement was not accessible, including rooms on the plan marked emergency generator, engineers' plant, ventilation, calorifiers, and sec house drying room.



Fig 34 General view of the parking garage, looking east P1330287

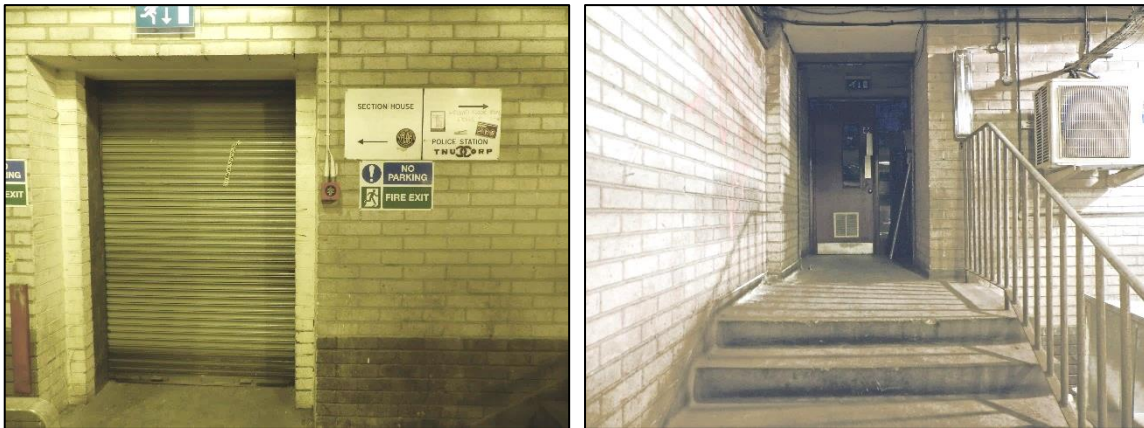


Fig 35 Access to the basement from the parking garage looking north-east (left) P1330292 and south-east P1330293 (right)

5.2.9 From the interior access point, double timber doors open into a roughly east-west oriented corridor with rooms to the north and south (Fig 36). In the remaining parts of the basement the rooms were arranged in a labyrinthine manner, particularly to the north-eastern area. There are wide and narrow corridors, short staircases, variably sized rooms which doubled as circulation routes, high and low ceilings (ranging from c. 2m to 3.5m), and blocked and inaccessible areas. These elements all contribute to a slightly hectic arrangement of rooms. Uses include storage for records, plant, and some recreational facilities such as a gym, which appeared to have been out of use before the building was abandoned, and locker rooms, as well as drying rooms, toilets and locker rooms (Fig 37-Fig 41).



*Fig 36 The corridor leading to the former Sargent's room, looking south-west
P1330251*



*Fig 37 The gym recorded in the basement, looking west (left) and north-west (right)
P1330246 and P1330245*

- 5.2.10 The gym is accessed from a short flight of stairs down from the level of the corridor. It is an L-shaped room to the south side of the pentagon basement, and runs partly under the single storey cell block, but is not accessible from that block. It has asbestos tiled concrete flooring and the walls were painted plaster or concrete with mirrors extending to the upper sections (Fig 37). To the west side of the room, a room marked as the battery room sits slightly higher and is accessed up four steps from the floor of the gym. The ceiling has suspended tiles and this lowered height of c. 2.4m gives the room an oppressive feel.
- 5.2.11 The other rooms in this section of the basement include the Sargent's room, the locker rooms, and the Parade room; all have comparable materials, and some evidence of changes to their earlier uses (Fig 38-Fig 40). For example, the locker area has been partitioned, likely to accommodate the needs of a more diverse police force. Other changes of use to these rooms include the change from Parade room into locker space, which shows in the wear pattern to the floor and reveals the circulation routes between the rows of lockers (Fig 41).



Fig 38 The former Sargent's room in the basement, looking north-west P1330247



Fig 39 The former locker room, looking south; note the partition wall to the left side of the image and evidence for the placement of the lockers on the floor surface P1330249



Fig 40 The former Police Drying Room in the basement, looking north P1330253



Fig 41 The former Parade Room in the basement, looking north-east from the access corridor stairs; note the door and stairs to the electric intake room (left side of the image) P1330254



Fig 42 The Electric Intake room in the basement showing access to the storage areas and rooms to the north, looking south-west P1330260

5.2.12 Rooms that were also circulation routes include the parade room, electric intake room, and all the rooms to the north-east side of the basement (Fig 42 and Fig 43). The rooms to the north of the former Parade room were accessed from that room and had walls primarily built of brick. Although some are Fletton brick, there are possibly earlier brick walls (Fig 44 and Fig 45). This may indicate that parts of the basement have been reused from earlier structures. However, this is difficult to confirm by visual inspection as the brickwork had been painted.



Fig 43 The electric controls for the station (Electric Intake room) in the basement, looking south-east P1330262



Fig 44 A storage room and good example of the changing levels and earlier brickwork within the basement, looking south-west P1330266



Fig 45 General view of a storage room in the basement, looking south-east P1330273

Ground Floor and Custody Suite

- 5.2.13 The ground floor is arguably the most historically significant part of the building. It is the site of access to the public police station as well as the custody suite and high security cell block. The interior of the public/visitor reception has an entry vestibule with a centred reception desk flanked by access to small interview rooms and offices as well as a toilet (Fig 46 and Fig 47). Behind the reception window, the desk is a plain utilitarian style, and the space is quite unremarkable (Fig 48).



Fig 46 The public reception area, looking east 035322010



Fig 47 Public reception area, looking west 035322009



Fig 48 Behind the reception desk, looking south P1330209

- 5.2.14 To the east side of the reception window the stairway to the upper floors can be reached through a series of doors and short corridors (Fig 49). These open into a bright landing area with high quality grey and white terrazzo flooring with bronze inlay (Fig 50). The stairs are constructed of concrete with a modern glass and steel balustrade (Fig 51). The stair treads and risers are faced in terrazzo in keeping with the flooring to the landing area.



Fig 49 The main ground floor staircase, looking west 035322008



Fig 50 Detail to the terrazzo flooring, looking west P1400287

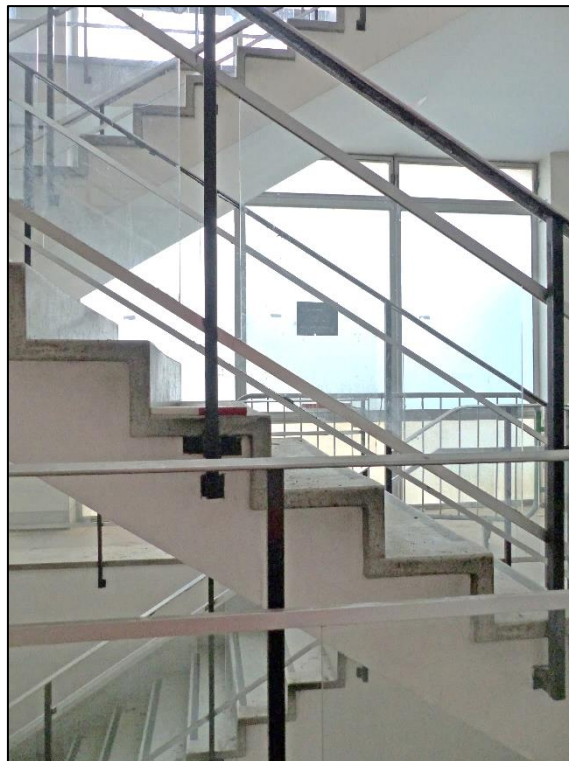


Fig 51 Profile of the stairs, looking north-west P1400285

- 5.2.15 To the west side of the reception window there is access through to the custody office through a short corridor. The primary space serves as a circulation route through to smaller offices to the south side of the building as well as toilets and break rooms (Fig 52).



Fig 52 The custody office, looking north-west 035322011

5.2.16 The room is a sizeable open space with a large receiving desk overlooking the circulation route. This area has a raised floor with a prisoner's property room to its east side and behind the desk there is a toilet, rest area and kitchenette; like the reception desk, the receiving desk is utilitarian in character and unremarkable (Fig 53 and Fig 54). The flooring to the administrative space is carpeted and the other spaces have linoleum flooring. There are large windows to the north wall (Fig 53). To the south side, there are toilets and smaller offices with a break room and second kitchenette (Fig 54 and Fig 55). To the east there is an angled corridor which accesses the CCTV monitoring room and double doors leading to the main stairs. To the west there are two substantial timber doors which provide entry into the cell blocks (Fig 56).



Fig 53 The custody office, looking north-east 035322012

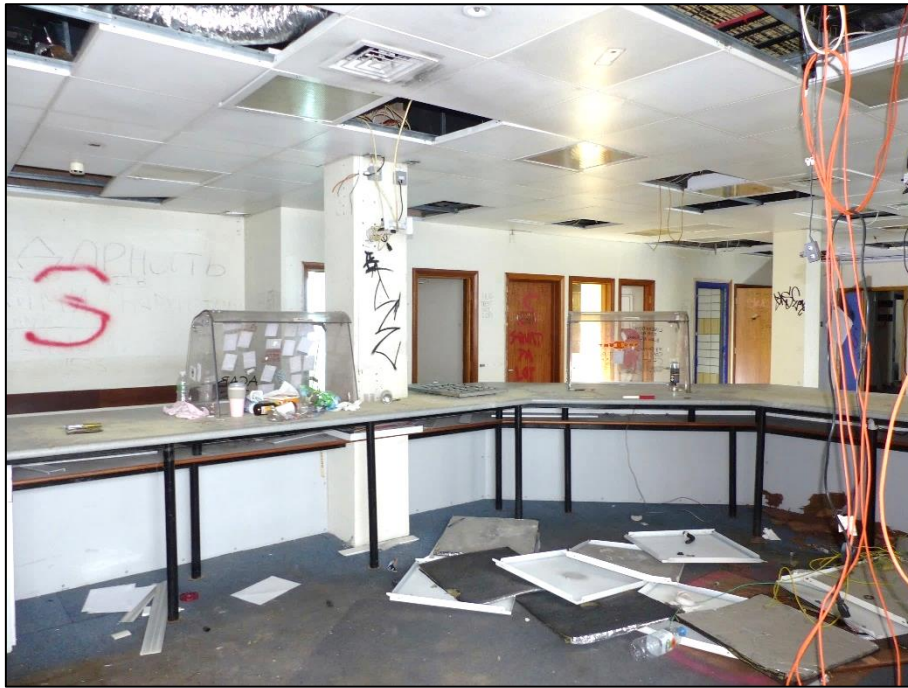


Fig 54 The rear side of the custody desk, looking south-west P1400152

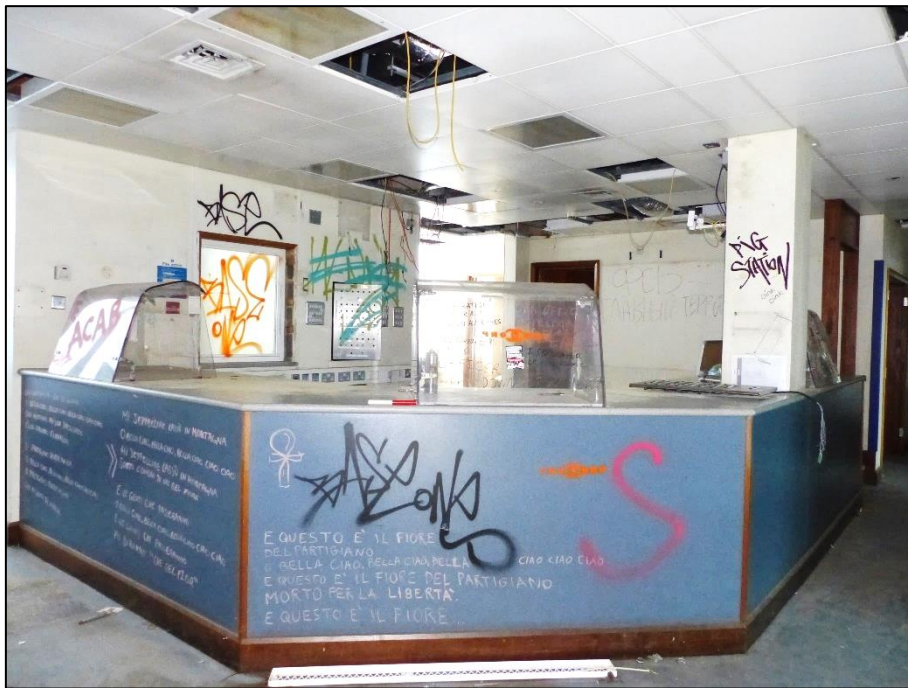


Fig 55 The custody office reception desk, looking north-east P1400151

5.2.17 There are two corridors behind these doors; the south corridor is the women's holding area and has eleven cells (Fig 57). Although there were slight differences, these cells are approximately 2.5x3m with linoleum flooring, painted breeze block walls, and a fixed timber bench to the south wall. The women's cells have individual toilets, and shared shower facilities (Fig 58).



Fig 56 The custody office access to the cell block, looking west P1400156

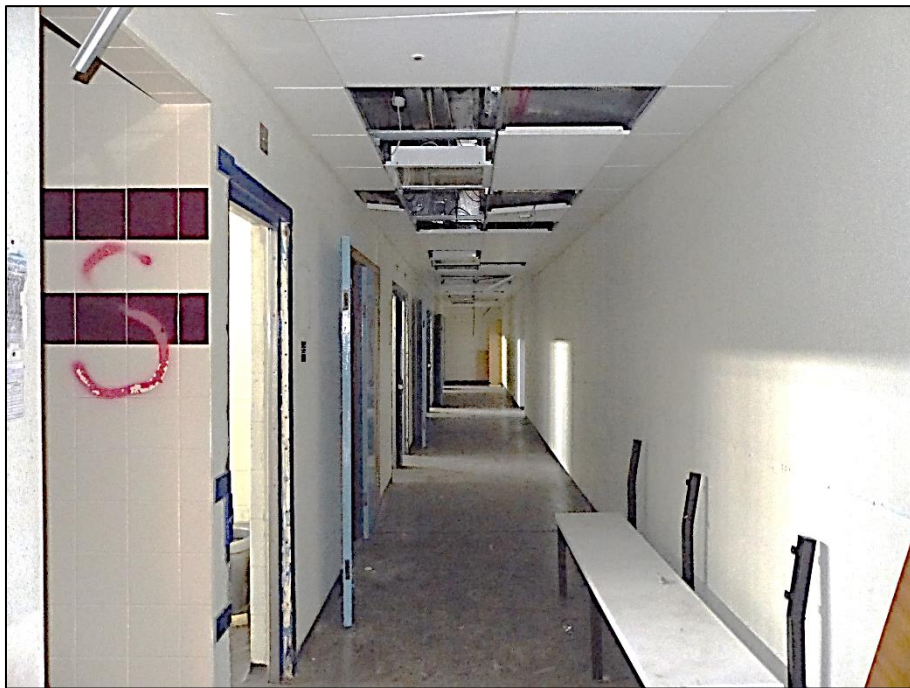


Fig 57 Women's holding cell corridor with the shared shower to the left of the image, looking west P1400157



Fig 58 An example of a holding cell, looking north P1330276

- 5.2.18 The men's corridor has twelve cells of a similar description, each has its own toilet within the cell (Fig 59 and Fig 60). The corridor is partitioned by two large metal security doors which divide the holding cells from the high security or longer-term accommodation. These doors are c. 7cm thick and are arranged so that the users need to unlock one, step into the space between the doors, close and lock the one passed through, and then unlock and open the other to proceed (Fig 61 and Fig 62).

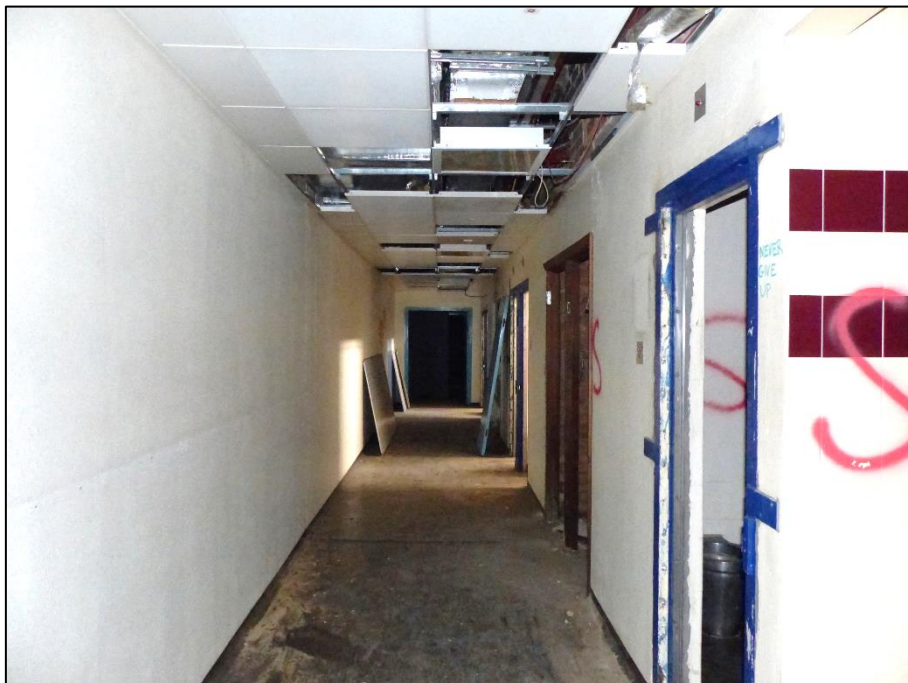


Fig 59 The men's holding cell corridor, looking west P1400158

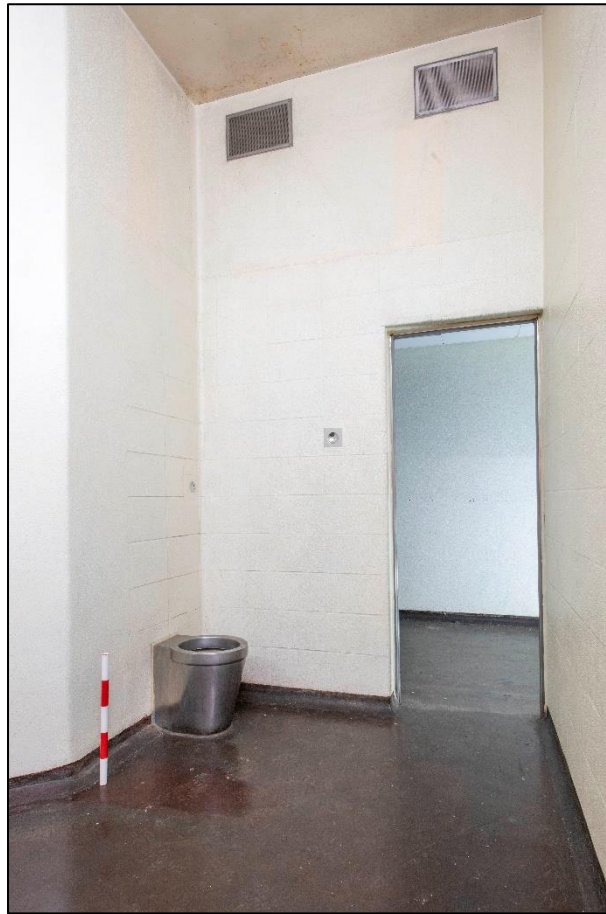


Fig 60 A view from inside a holding cell, looking north 035322015

- 5.2.19 There are variations to the cells such as pale-yellow tiles to the walls, and in the high security section there are sinks, and a short screen adjacent to the toilet. The high security cells also have televisions, with sound systems and each one has a desk and shelving (Fig 63-Fig 68). Showering facilities are shared in both sections. Previously these cells had no natural light, but this changed during the early 21st century and opaque skylights were installed.
- 5.2.20 The doors to the cells had been removed and as a result, they could not be recorded. The high security cells formerly had two doors, an exterior thick timber which resemble blast doors, and an interior, presumably metal door. The interior metal door would likely have had a pass-through window and a small window to allow a view to the interior of the cell, without the need to open the door. Only the exterior timber doors remained, and these were set into metal frames (Fig 64 and Fig 65)



Fig 61 The security doors (in the open position) which divide the higher security area of the men's corridor, looking south-east P1400177

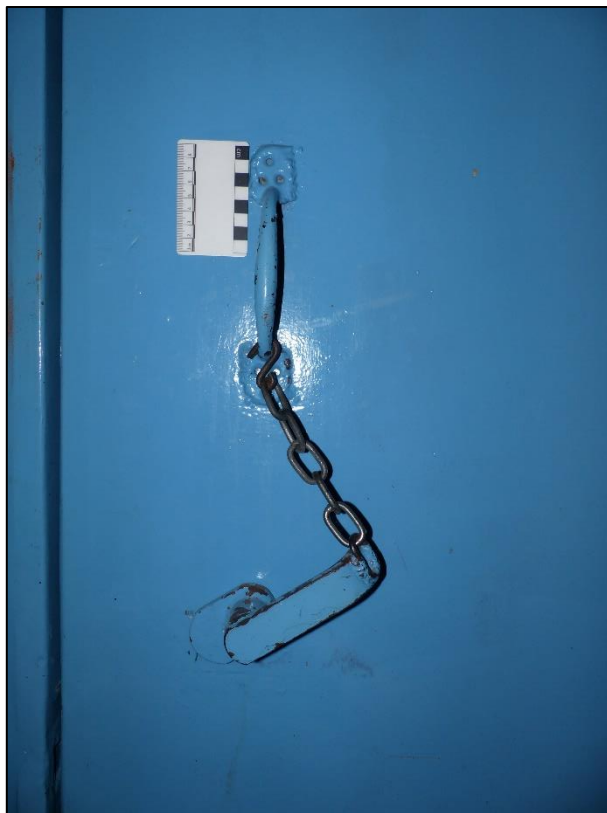


Fig 62 Details of the door handles, looking south P1400178



Fig 63 An example of a tiled holding cell, looking north 035322013, 035322014



Fig 64 The high security end of the men's corridor, looking east P1400173



Fig 65 An example of the remaining timber door to a high security cell, looking west
P1400197



Fig 66 An example of the television screens in the high security cells, looking south
P1400188



Fig 67 View of facilities in the high security cells, looking south-west P1400189



Fig 68 A general view of a high security cell from the doorway, note the skylight partially visible in the top of the image looking north P1400190

5.2.21 To the west end of the high security section, there are two groups of rooms separated by a partition wall. These include interview rooms used for inmates to meet with their attorneys and offices (Fig 69) as well as the shower facilities (Fig 70). These rooms

overlook the centre corridor (Fig 69-Fig 71).

- 5.2.22 There are sound proof interview rooms with padded walls (Fig 71) and the remainder of the rooms appeared to be typical (windowless) offices with unremarkable fixtures and fittings, such as grey or blue commercial grade carpet tiles and suspended ceilings (Fig 72). To the end of the high security block, there is a metal security door which accesses the eight-storey administrative building, and this was sealed at the time of the site visit (Fig 73).



*Fig 69 The offices and interview rooms to the high security section, looking east
P1400201*



*Fig 70 Shared toilet and shower to high security section, looking north-west
P1400199*



Fig 71 An example of a soundproof room, looking south and north respectively P1400208 and P1400209

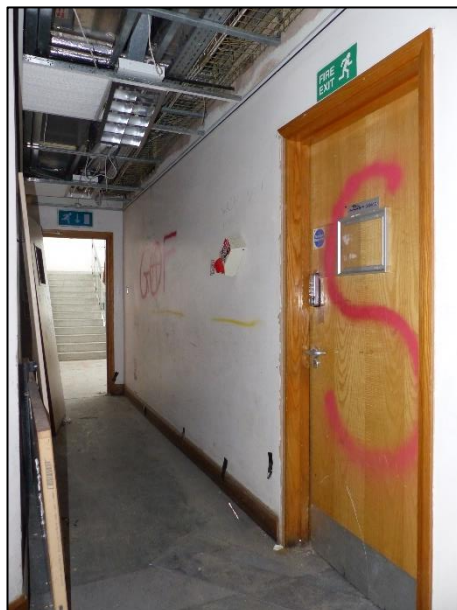


Fig 72 An example of the interview rooms/office to the west end of the high security section, looking south P1400175



*Fig 73 The sealed access door to the eight-storey office block, looking west
P1400202*

- 5.2.23 The remainder of the ground floor to the east of the custody suite and stairs is comprised of offices and storage areas which are accessed from a roughly east-west oriented corridor (Fig 74 and Fig 75).
- 5.2.24 The offices varied in size but were all finished in the same manner as those seen in the custody suite. They have blue or grey commercial grade carpeting, electrical trunking around the walls and windows were large, fixed light with metal frames with suspended ceilings (Fig 75).
- 5.2.25 The storage areas were less finished than the offices. These spaces had vinyl or linoleum over the concrete floors, painted brick and plaster walls, and the ductwork was visible to the ceiling (Fig 76). The windows were barred and overlooked the yard area of the pentagon (Fig 76).



*Fig 74 The corridor access to the north-east side of the ground floor, looking west
P1400237*



Fig 75 An example of a typical ground floor office, looking east P1400243



Fig 76 An example of ground floor storage areas, looking north-west P1400230

Upper Storeys and Section House Tower



Fig 77 First floor corridor looking south-west P1400256



Fig 78 The Sargent's room, first floor looking north-east P1400257 and south-west P1400258

- 5.2.26 The first and second floors of the pentagonal range have axial corridors with rooms to each side. The rooms and offices were of the same character as those to the ground floor. The canteen is located on the second floor, and this occupies most of the north-east side of the floor (Fig 79).
- 5.2.27 The canteen was mainly accessed from the terrazzo staircase to the south-west side and from corridors and stairs to the north-west. The flooring in the main dining area is a sheet linoleum and a greyish hue as seen throughout the building, with painted walls and blue and brown accent colours (Fig 80 and Fig 81). The kitchen has tiled floors and walls beige and brown hues, with stainless steel cabinets and counters, although most of the fixtures had been removed prior to the site visit.
- 5.2.28 To the south-west side, the canteen area was reserved for higher ranking officers and served as a circulation route, which can be seen on the floor plan and the image in (Fig 84).

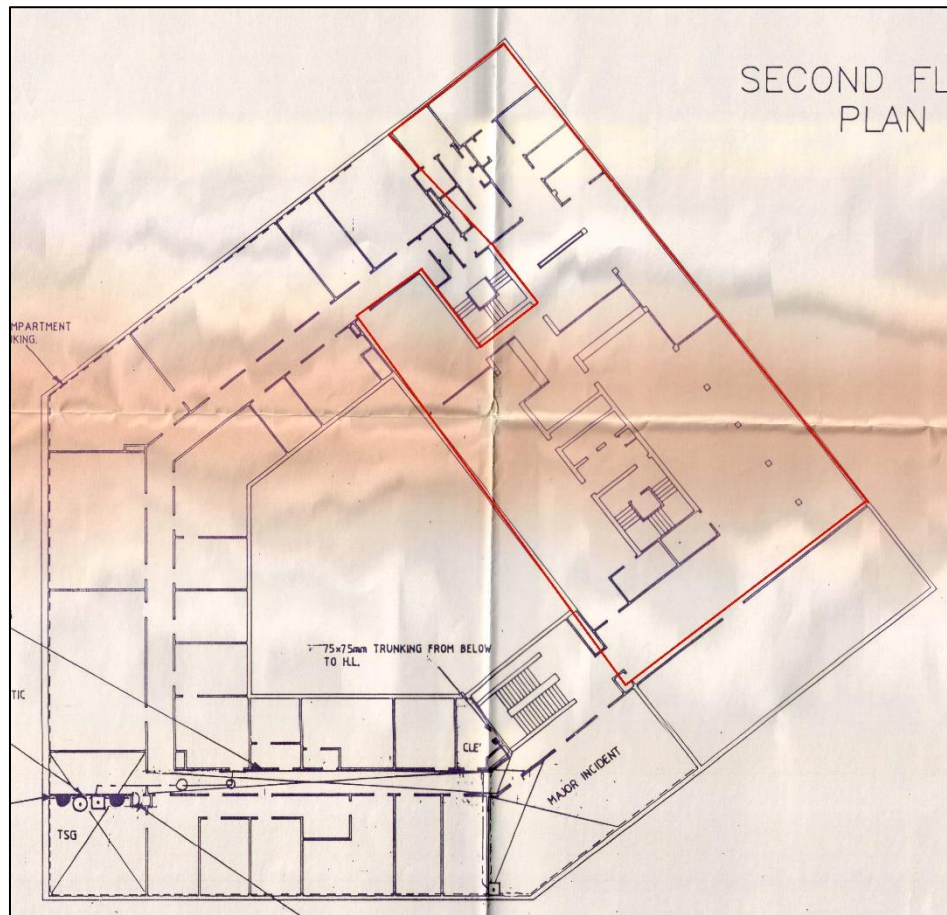


Fig 79 A 1990 plan of the second floor, an approximation of the areas associated with the canteen outlined in red, not to scale (Chief Engineer's Office Metropolitan Police, 1990)



Fig 80 The main dining room to the canteen, looking north-west (A. Chopping) 035322023



Fig 81 The buffet area, looking north-west (A. Chopping) 035322024



Fig 82 A general view of the kitchen, looking south-east (A. Chopping) 035322025



Fig 83 A view from the kitchen into the main dining room, looking southeast (A. Chopping) 035322026



Fig 84 A view into the officers' mess area, showing its dual function as a circulation route, looking south-east P1400282

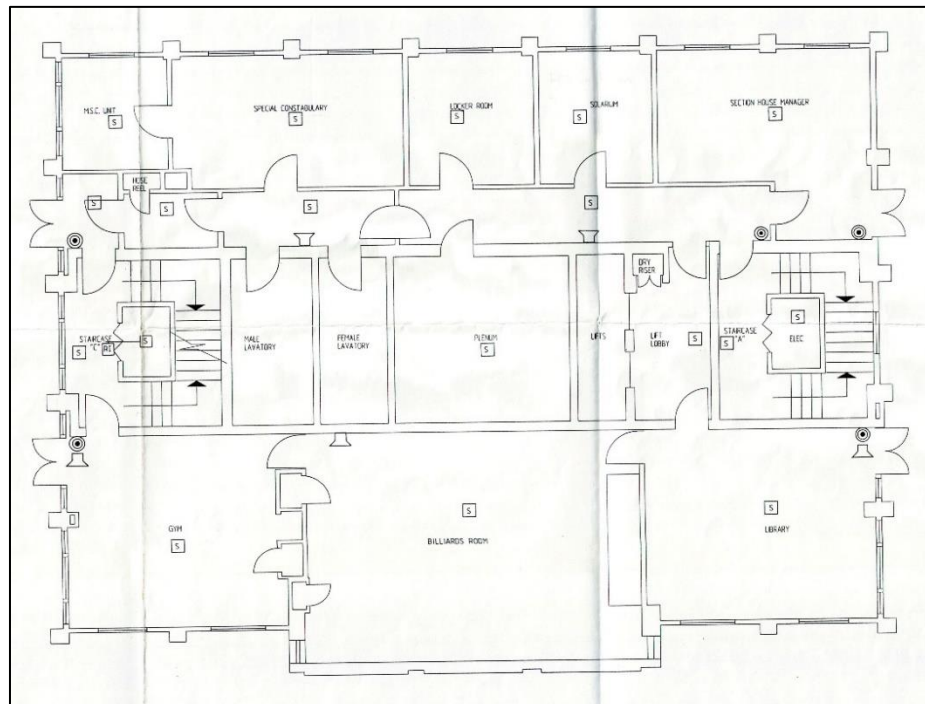


Fig 85 The 1994 fire alarm layout and plan of the third floor, section house tower, not to scale (J.E. Greatorrex and Partners)

5.2.29 The section house tower is accessible from the north and south via two open-well concrete staircases as well as the lifts to the centre of the building. It has little variation to its floor plans (Fig 85). There are some differences, for example the third floor, which is a recreational floor, has a billiards room and lounges (Fig 86). There is also access to the roof of the pentagonal range as well as the staircases to the upper levels, which carry on up to the top of the building and to the south, provide access to every floor (Fig 87 and Fig 88). The fourth floor has larger rooms than the floors above. These were used for linen storage, cleaner's supplies, and laundry rooms, and there is a lounge and two TV rooms (Fig 89). Apart from the lifts and stairs, the fifth through the 14th floors all have lavatories in the centre, flanked by corridors with seven rooms to each the north and south sides of the building (Fig 90).



Fig 86 The billiards room to the third floor, looking south-east (A. Chopping) 035322032



Fig 87 An example of access from the south staircase P1330226, and a tower corridor (A Chopping) 035322027

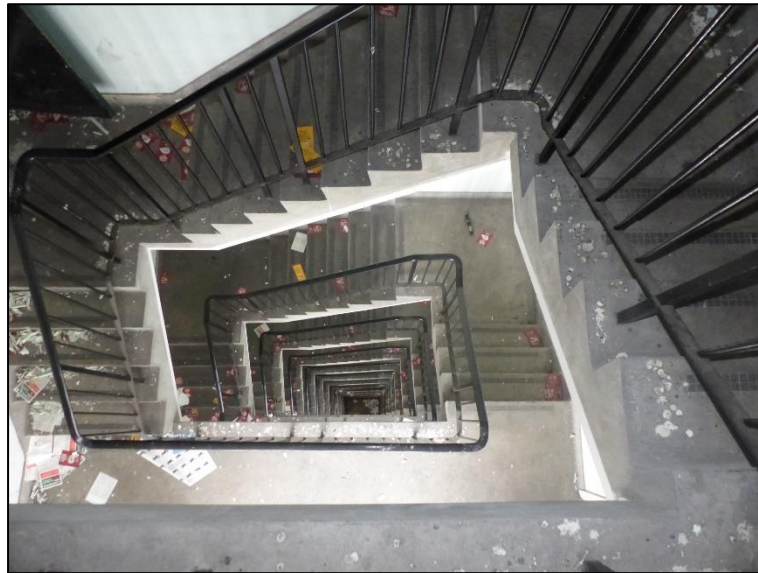


Fig 88 The south staircase, looking down and north from the top floor P13302 18

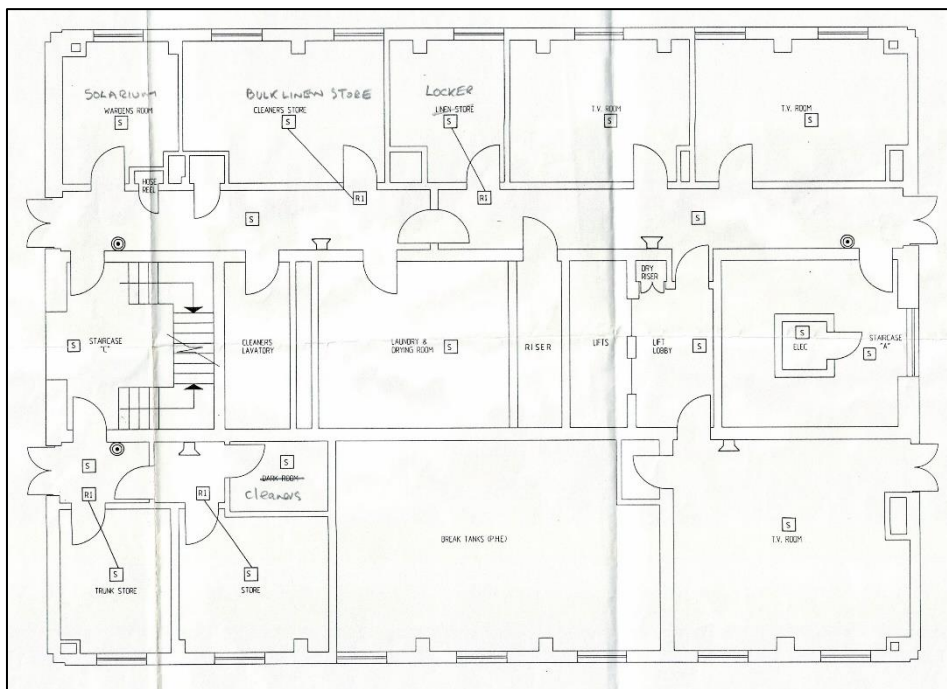


Fig 89 The 1994 fire alarm layout and plan of the fourth floor, section house tower, not to scale (J.E. Greatorex and Partners)

- 5.2.30 The Metropolitan Police Chief Engineer's c. 1984 fifth floor plan demonstrates the layout of the bedrooms, which has not changed. Each room is approximately 10x12 feet, with linoleum flooring, painted walls and one two-paned window. The bedrooms all had small, fitted timber wardrobes and a wash basin (Fig 91). The homogeneity of the rooms gave them the character of hotel rooms.
- 5.2.31 The top storeys of the tower are given over to various plant installed upon short plinths, ductwork, water tanks and venting. The rooms have unfinished concrete floors of changing levels, and the walls are painted in a variety of light colours (Fig 92-Fig 95).

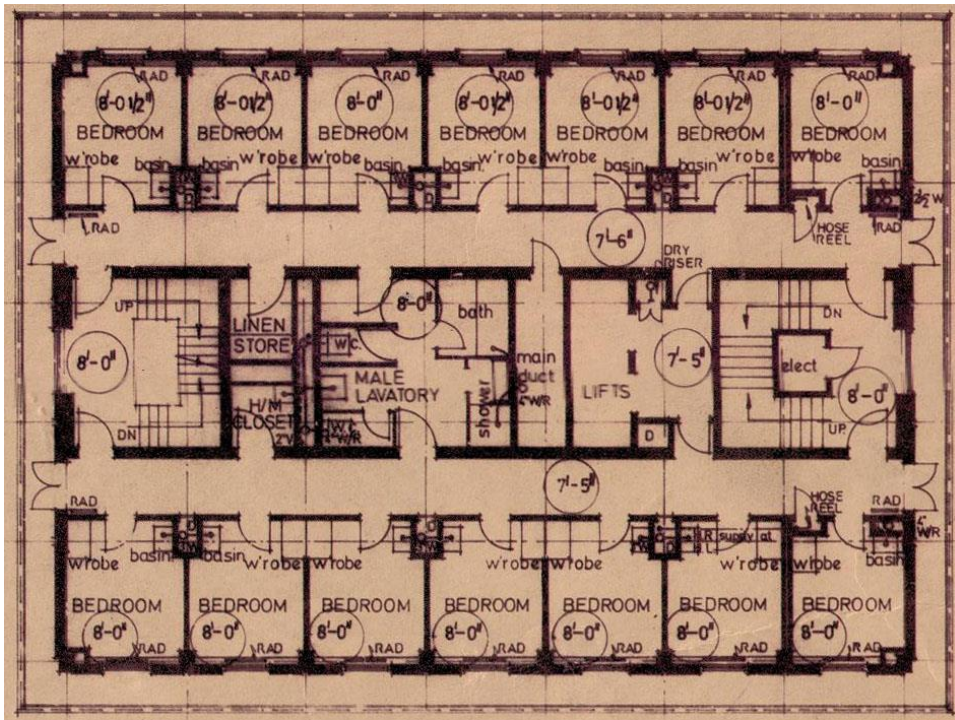


Fig 90 C. 1984 fifth floor plan, not to scale (Chief Engineer's Office, Metropolitan Police)



Fig 91 A typical bedroom in the section house tower, looking south-east 035322028

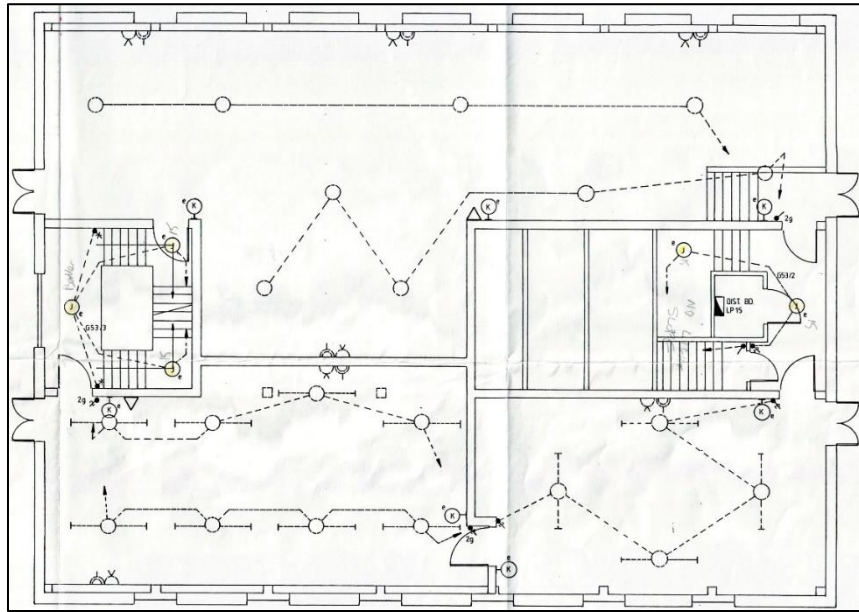


Fig 92 1994 plan of the fifteenth floor, not to scale (J.E.Greatorex & Partners)



Fig 93 The fifteenth floor, looking north P1330213

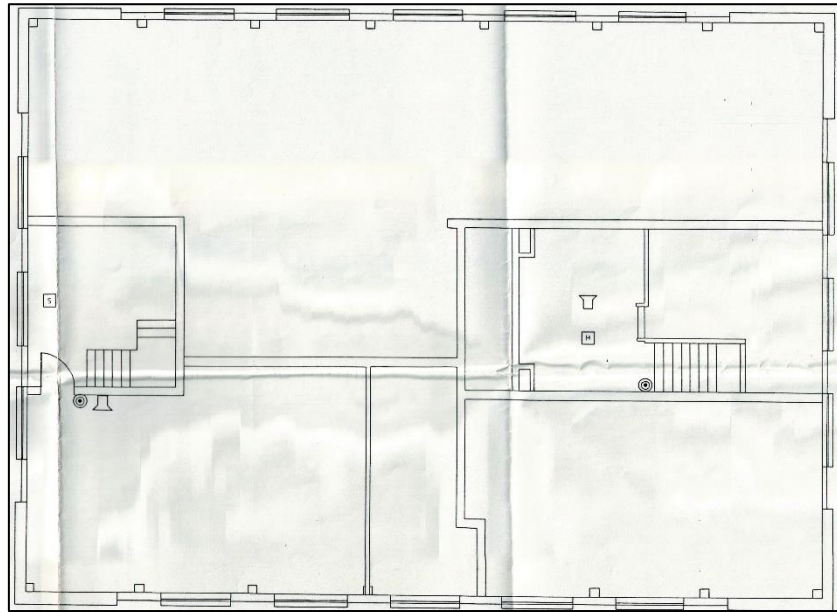


Fig 94 1994 plan of the sixteenth floor, not to scale (J.E.Greatorex & Partners)



Fig 95 A room on the sixteenth floor, looking north P1330219

5.3 Exterior of the Single Storey Range

- 5.3.1 The single storey range links the two multi-storey portions of the police station. It is east-west oriented and rectangular in plan. Exterior elevations are visible to the north and south.



Fig 96 the south elevation of the single storey range, looking east (A. Chopping) 035322033.jpg

- 5.3.2 The south elevation fronts onto the Harrow Road and has vents at ground level below large bas-relief art panels of moulded concrete (Fig 96). Located above the artwork, there is a slim band of paired glazed windows which mirror those of the pentagonal range. The top of the elevation is clad in concrete with slender concrete coping to the parapet (Fig 96).
- 5.3.3 The north elevation overlooks an enclosed yard with massive metal gates to the east and west ends (Fig 97 and Fig 98). To the eastern end, the building elevation is clad in red brick and has narrow glass block and concrete windows with a concrete section along the top. The western section of the cell block has a visibly wider wall, with no fenestration apart from a single loading door in the approximate centre (Fig 99). The wall is clad in dark engineering brick with a moulded concrete cornice. Above this, the plain concrete parapet to the top of the elevation carries on from the eastern section.



Fig 97 The north elevations of the single storey range containing the cells, looking south-west P1400291



*Fig 98 The gate to the east end of the yard, seen from within the yard, looking north
P1400301, P1400302*



*Fig 99 The wide opening to the north elevation of the cell block, looking south-west
P1400305*

5.3.4 The linear yard to the north side of the police station is paved and surrounded by a high brick wall with iron fencing toward the north-east end (Fig 100-Fig 102). The surface of the wall is clad in engineering bricks and to the top there is concrete coping (Fig 103). Two of the three sentry houses were visible from the yard at the time of the survey, and these are built of engineering brick and concrete with plain modern features, such as metal framed windows and metal doors (Fig 104).



Fig 100 The linear yard looking west P1400292



Fig 101 The linear yard seen from the western gate, looking east P1330189



Fig 102 The iron fence and hoarding to the east end of the linear yard and former visitor parking area, looking north-east P1400294



Fig 103 A section of the yard wall, looking north-west P1400309



Fig 104 Two examples of the sentry buildings within the yard, looking east (left) and north (right) P1400310 & P1400311

5.4 The Eight Storey Tower

- 5.4.1 Many of the details of elevations to the eight-storey tower block mirror those of the pentagonal section of the building. To the south side overlooking Harrow Road, which appears to be the principal elevation, the ground floor has three windows of the same description to its pentagonal counterpart (Fig 105). These are flanked to the east by a bas relief panel and to the west by two flat concrete panels. All the upper stories to the elevation have an off-centre row of six, single-light metal framed windows with slightly projecting concrete jambs and narrow transoms. The transoms continue around to the adjoining elevations to form glazed strings which visually divide the storeys.



Fig 105 The south elevation of the eight-storey tower, looking north (Google Earth, 2022) Picture1.png

- 5.4.2 The north elevation overlooks the parking area and the entrance to an underground garage. The elevation has a red brick facing with a small timber security hut in front to the ground floor, which sits forward of the security gates to the linear yard area (Fig 106). The remainder of the building at ground floor level has a caged exercise space extending into the larger yard from the wall of the building and adjacent of the caged area, there is access to the building (Fig 107). The upper storeys have rows of windows which mirror those to the south elevation apart from there being seven windows as opposed to six (Fig 107).

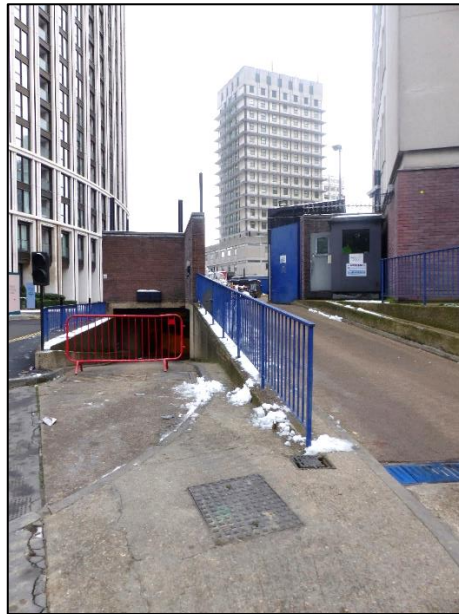


Fig 106 Access to the underground parking (image left) and security hut and western gates to the yard (image right), looking east P1330190



Fig 107 The caged exercise area, looking south-west P1400305 and the access door to the building, looking south P1400326

- 5.4.3 The ground floor to the west side of the building, there is a single storey projection, which has a boarded door at ground level. The upper storeys are divided by the narrow strings of glazing, with an off-centre repeating arrangement of a column of metal framed windows with transoms (Fig 108).



Fig 108 The west elevation of the eight-storey tower, looking east (A. Chopping) 035322004

Interior

- 5.4.4 Like the larger section house tower, the floorplans to the eight-storey range are similar with slight differences. The basement was not accessed at the time of the site visit. However, a 1984 floor plan shows that it was for plant, electrics, and the lift pit (Fig 109). Considering the nature of its use, this is unlikely to have changed from its original use or layout.

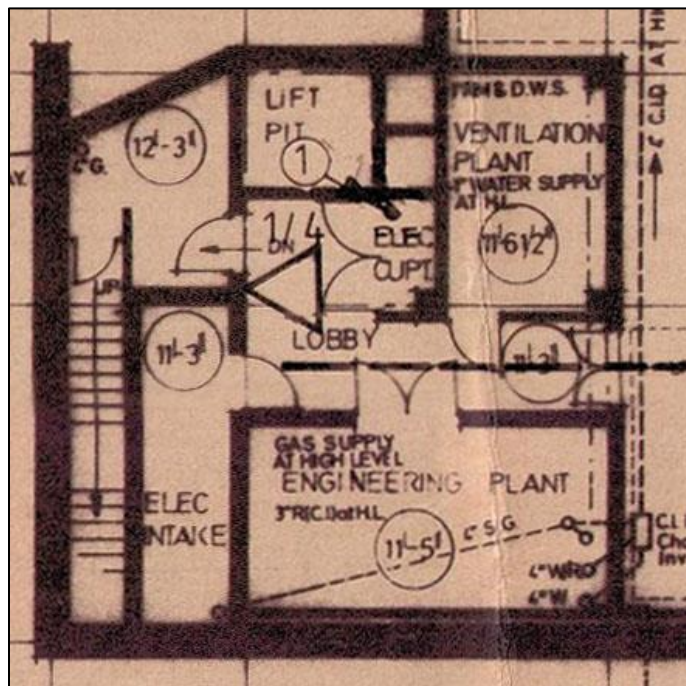


Fig 109 A 1984 floor plan of the basement to the eight-storey office block (Chief Engineer's Office, Metropolitan Police)

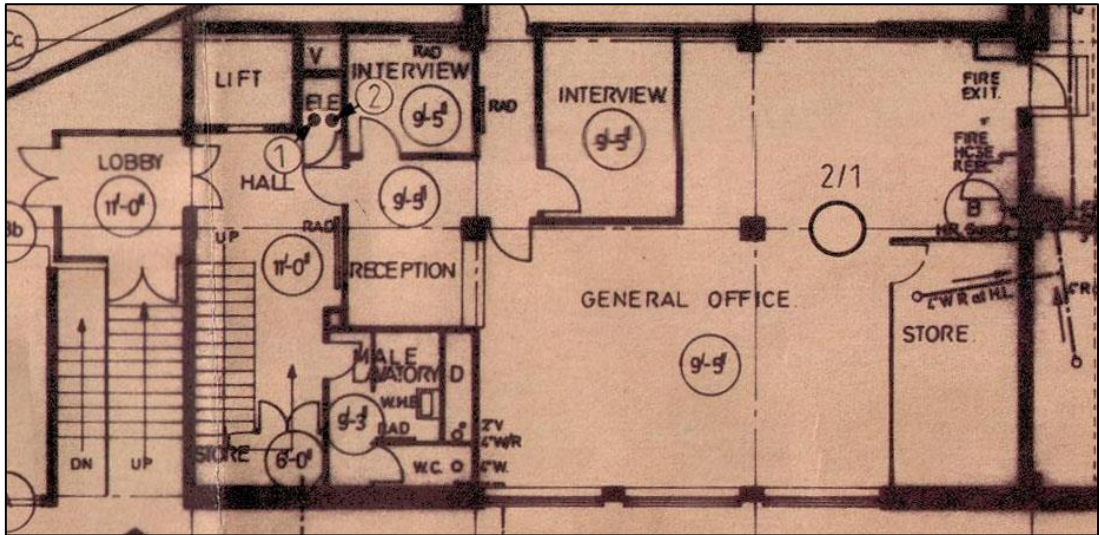


Fig 110 A 1984 ground floor plan of the eight-storey tower block (Chief Engineer's Office, Metropolitan Police)

5.4.5 The ground floor entry hall is accessible from the main entrance to the west side of the floorplan (Fig 110). This entrance was formerly accessed from the front of the building along Harrow Road as well as the west side from the end of Newcastle Place. Both access points lead to a lobby with a glazed timber and metal framed structure (Fig 111). Access to the building from inside this lobby is through glazed timber doors and a large interior security door which slides in a deep track in the floor. It is supported by a robust frame which surrounds the entire arrangement (Fig 112-Fig 114). There are also doors to the north yard area and a second robust security door to the cell block to the east side of the eight-storey block.



Fig 111 The glazed metal doors from Newcastle Place, looking west P1400333



Fig 112 The glazed doors behind the sliding security door, looking west P1400334



Fig 113 The main entrance to the eight-storey office block, west side of the ground floor hall P1400356

- 5.4.6 Access to the upper levels is via the lift (Fig 115) from the ground floor and concrete stairs to the west side of the hall. These stairs are similar in style to the main ground floor stairs in the pentagonal building but are narrow in comparison and clad in terrazzo (Fig 116). There is a narrow window to the landing between the ground and first floors and this has a modern wrought iron grille (Fig 117). There is a second stairway to the east side of the building, but this starts on the first floor and so is not seen on the ground floor plan (Fig 118).

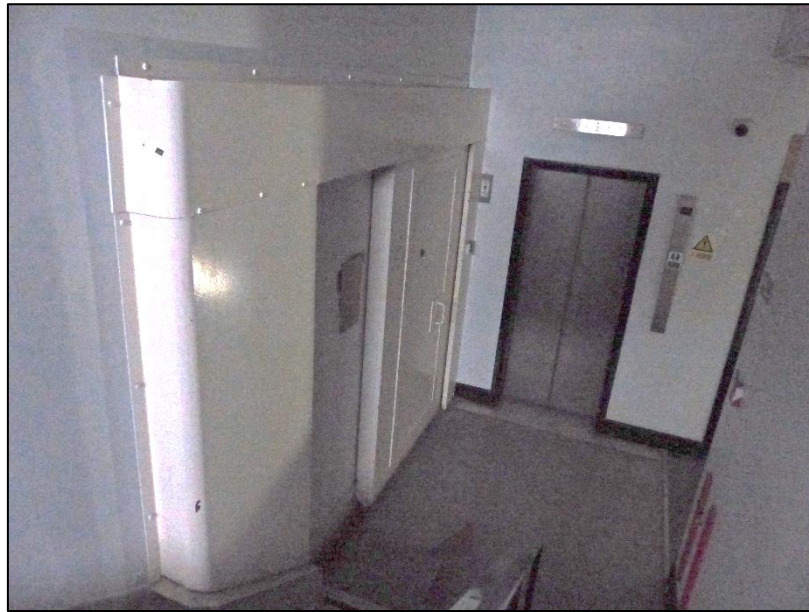


Fig 114 The support for the security door as seen from the stairs, looking north-west P1400355



Fig 115 The lift in the ground floor entrance hall, looking north P1400330

- 5.4.7 The floors of the entry hall are terrazzo, as is seen in the stairway to the pentagonal block. The walls are plastered and painted a light grey-blue and the ceiling is high in comparison to some other areas of the police station. The plans indicate that the ceiling is eleven feet in height.



*Fig 116 The stairs to the west side of the eight-storey block, looking south-west
P1400353*



*Fig 117 The wrought iron grill to the landing window between the ground and first
floors, looking south-west P1400336*

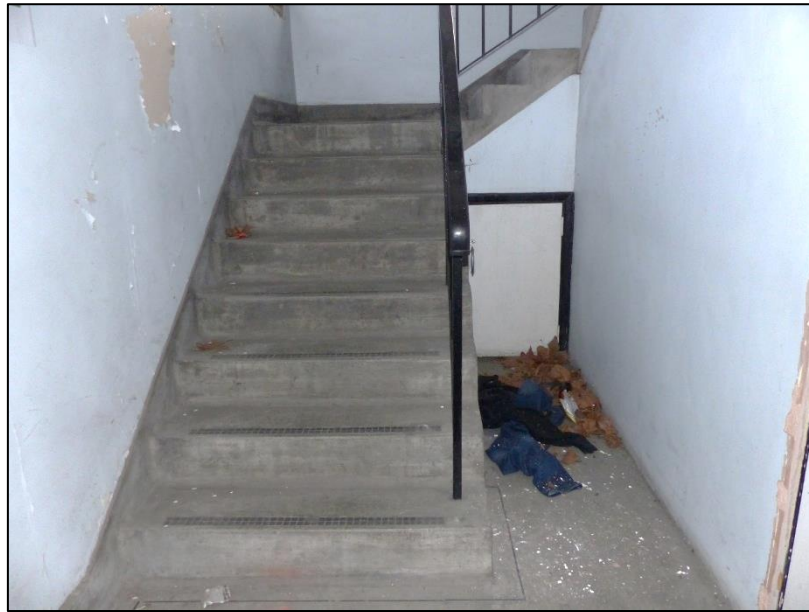


Fig 118 The eastern stairs leading from the first floor to the upper levels, looking south P1400339

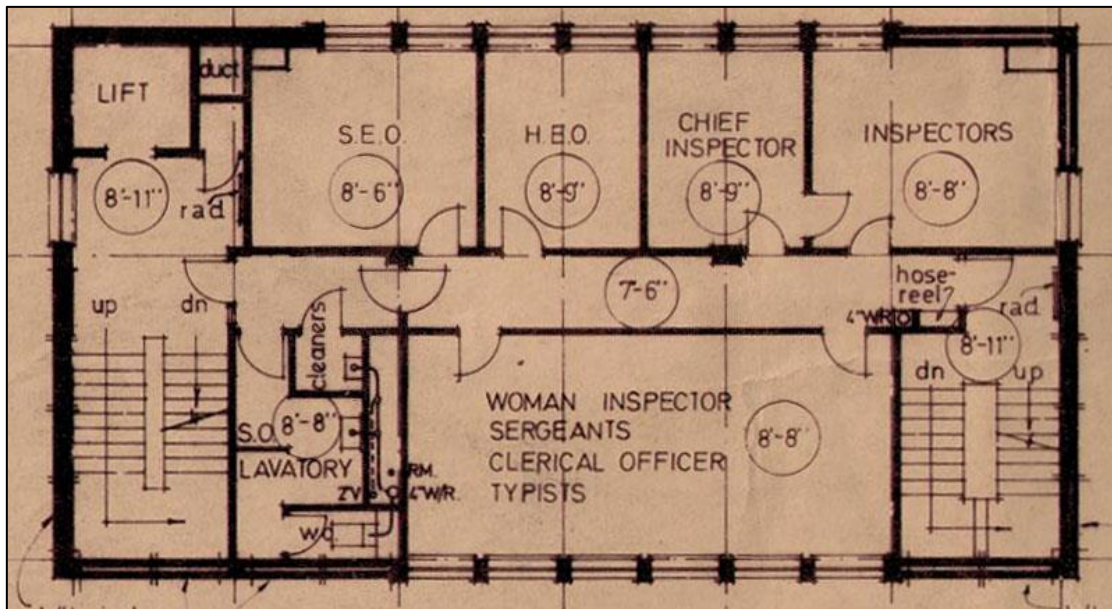


Fig 119 A 1984 second floor plan of the eight-storey tower block demonstrating the central corridor plan (Chief Engineer's Office, Metropolitan Police)

5.4.8 The second-floor plan shows a central corridor layout with private and communal offices to either side (Fig 119). Typically, the rooms and corridors were carpeted in various colours of commercial grade carpet, with unremarkable fixtures, fittings, and details (Fig 120-Fig 122). As seen throughout the police station, there are suspended ceilings and strip lights. The lavatories also mirrored one another, with beige and brown tiles and medium quality fixtures (Fig 122).



Fig 120 A typical corridor seen on the second floor of the eight-storey block, looking east P1400341



Fig 121 A typical room in the eight-storey tower block, looking south-east P1400338



Fig 122 An example of the lavatories in the eight-storey block, looking south-east
P1400342

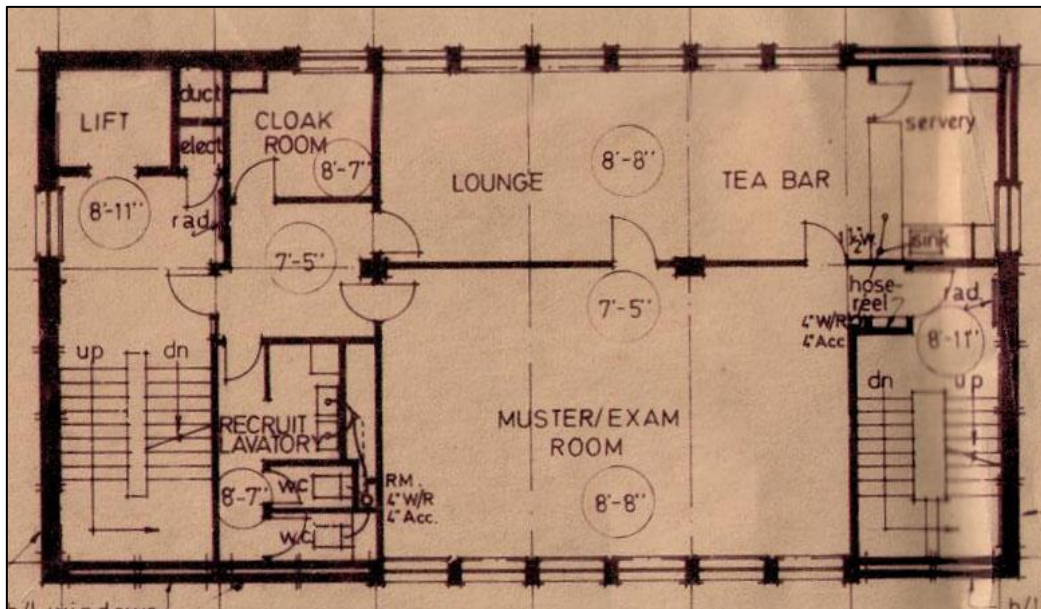


Fig 123 A 1984 fourth floor plan of the eight-storey tower block demonstrating the plan without the central corridor (Chief Engineer's Office, Metropolitan Police)

- 5.4.9 The fourth-floor plan shows the slight variation, with larger rooms and no central corridor (Fig 123). The uses of the rooms have changed, and the centre wall has been removed, creating a more open floor plan (Fig 124 and Fig 125)
- 5.4.10 The upper floors are dedicated to different purposes; according to 1984 plans, at that time the fifth floor was a medical centre, with doctor, dentist, and eye exam offices and the sixth floor was for storage. The top floor was dedicated to a variety of plant for heating and air conditioning (Fig 126).



Fig 124 A small kitchenette to the fourth floor of the eight-storey block, looking north-west P1400344



Fig 125 A general view of the fourth floor demonstrating the more open floorplan, looking east P1400345



Fig 126 An example of the plant seen to the upper storeys of the eight-storey tower block, looking north-east P1400351

6 Conclusion

6.1 Historic building recording

- 6.1.1 The historic building recording of the features and areas of the Paddington Green Police Station to be affected by demolition works conformed to the Level 2 standard as specified by Historic England. The affected features and areas of the building were surveyed and photographed which enabled the documentation and recording of architectural details.
- 6.1.2 The Paddington Green Police Station remains largely unchanged since its construction in 1971. The building is the second iteration of the station. It is a multi-storey building with three ranges, built using steel framed construction with reinforced concrete walls and floors. To the exterior the frontage presents a monumental presence along both Harrow and Edgware Road and the distinctive bas relief concrete artwork to the south elevation and tower adds interest by displaying an interesting and somewhat unusual feature in a London police station.
- 6.1.3 The building materials are typical of the style, which has been described as Brutalist-Modern. It was built as an interrogation centre for suspected perpetrators of high-profile terrorist acts, including IRA members, and was active since the 1970s. More recently the prison was used to detain Islamic terrorists and affiliates after the London bombing attacks in 2007. Its well-known role in holding suspects of the most serious terrorist acts tends to overshadow other roles it might have played within its community.
- 6.1.4 To the exterior, construction hoarding prevented access to the entirety of the building and to the interior many important features of the cell block, such as the interior cell doors, and in the living quarters fixtures and fittings, had been destroyed or removed entirely, which prevented meaningful examination and recording. As a result, further publication related to the police station building is not warranted.
- 6.1.5 In general, for civic buildings such as the Paddington Green Police Station, an important theme related to planning policy is threat due to shifts in the socio-economic trends and political policy. Further research of such buildings as a group would aid in the understanding of the cultural and historic significance of municipal buildings such as police stations, and perhaps inform decisions about alteration and potential loss of historic fabric.

6.2 Archive schedule

- 6.2.1 The site archive of original records will be deposited in accordance with the scope of the overarching project in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive within twelve months. These will be stored under the site code **HRA22**.

7 Acknowledgements

- 7.1.1 Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) wishes to thank Alexandra Rowley of Montagu Evans for commissioning the work and Ian Davey of Stedward for providing site access.

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9 OASIS archaeological report form

Summary for molas1-512211

OASIS ID (UID)	molas1-512211
Project Name	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2) at Paddington Green Police Station
Sitename	Paddington Green Police Station
Activity type	Descriptive Buildings Record (Level 2)
Project Identifier(s)	HRA22
Planning Id	21/02193/FULL
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	MOLA
Project Dates	13-Dec-2022 - 14-Dec-2022
Location	Paddington Green Police Station NGR : TQ 26931 81739 LL : 51.5203159418701, -0.171922090252709 12 Fig : 526931,181739
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater London District : Westminster Parish : Westminster, unparished area
Project Methodology	<p>The building was inspected in December of 2022. Physical investigation of the building was carried out on site before the proposed intervention to the original fabric. This aspect of the investigation aimed at elucidating significant details regarding fabric, function, or the elements, methods/order of construction and development. As far as was possible all accessible areas were recorded.</p> <p>A photographic record of the building was made during the investigation. Photographs were taken using a 12 megapixel, high- definition digital camera. This survey has generated an archive of approximately 130 digital photographs. A list comprising their description and unique archive identifier, along with the digital image file name is included in the report.</p> <p>All work was carried out in accordance with Historic England specifications in Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures.</p>

Project Results	<p>The historic building recording of the features and areas of the Paddington Green Police Station to be affected by demolition works conformed to the Level 2 standard as specified by Historic England. The affected features and areas of the building were surveyed and photographed which enabled the documentation and recording of architectural details.</p> <p>The Paddington Green Police Station remains largely unchanged since its construction in 1971. The building is the second iteration of the station. It is a multi-storey building with three ranges, built using steel framed construction with reinforced concrete walls and floors. To the exterior the frontage presents a monumental presence along both Harrow and Edgware Road and the distinctive bas relief concrete artwork to the south elevation and tower adds interest by displaying an interesting and somewhat unusual feature in a London police station. The building materials are typical of the style, which has been described as Brutalist-Modern. It was built as an interrogation centre for suspected perpetrators of high-profile terrorist acts, including IRA members, and was active since the 1970s. More recently the prison was used to detain Islamic terrorists and affiliates after the London bombing attacks in 2007. Its well-known role in holding suspects of the most serious terrorist acts tends to overshadow other roles it might have played within its community. To the exterior, construction hoarding prevented access to the entirety of the building and to the interior many important features of the cell block, such as the interior cell doors, and in the living quarters fixtures and fittings, had been destroyed or removed entirely, which prevented meaningful examination and recording. As a result, further publication related to the police station building is not warranted.</p> <p>In general, for civic buildings such as the Paddington Green Police Station, an important theme related to planning policy is threat due to shifts in the socio-economic trends and political policy. Further research of such buildings as a group would aid in the understanding of the cultural and historic significance of municipal buildings such as police stations, and perhaps inform decisions about alteration and potential loss of historic fabric.</p>
Keywords	Police Station - Late 20th Century - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	<p>Historic England review - unRev - STANDARD Greater</p> <p>London HER - unRev - STANDARD Archaeology Data</p> <p>Service HER - unRev - STANDARD</p>
Person Responsible for work	Brigid Geist and Alessandra Riva
HER Identifiers	
Archives	<p>Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with City of Westminster Archives Centre;</p> <p>Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Museum of London;</p>

10 Appendix 1: Image Archive List

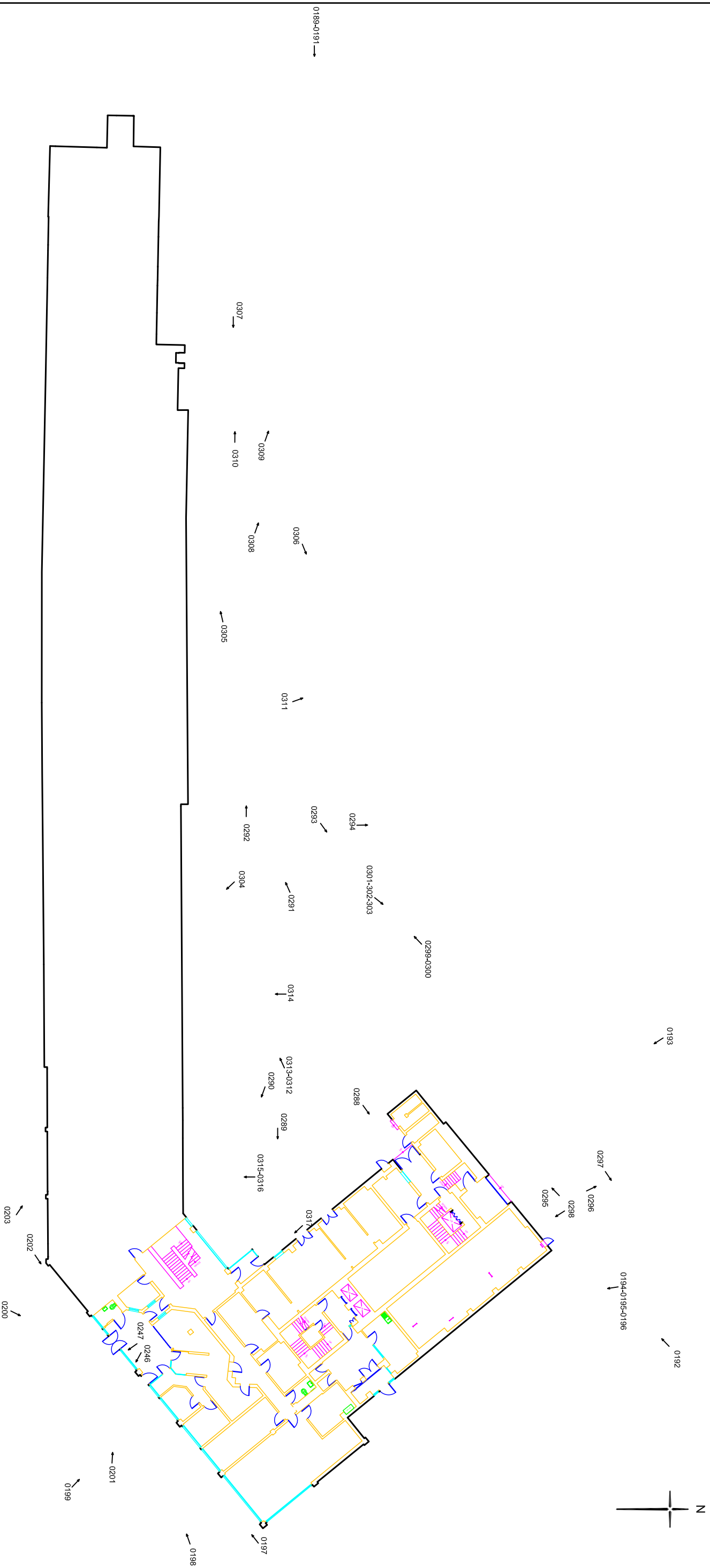
Table 1 : List of Photographs taken at Paddington Green Police Station (HRA22)

Archive_num	Direction	Comments	Original filename
000923001	E	THE SECTION HOUSE TOWER, LOOKING EAST FROM THE REAR YARD	035322001
000923002	E	THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE 8 STOREY TOWER	035322004
000923003	E	THE OPENING AND GATE TO THE WEST SIDE OF THE PENTAGONAL YARD, THE GATE ROLLS FROM THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE IMAGE	035322006
000923004	SE	A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PENTAGONAL YARD, THE CAGED ACCESS TO THE CUSTODY SUITE IS VISIBLE TO THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE IMAGE	035322007
000923005	W	THE MAIN GROUND FLOOR STAIRCASE	035322008
000923006	W	THE PUBLIC/VISITOR RECEPTION AREA	035322009
000923007	E	THE PUBLIC/VISITOR RECEPTION AREA	035322010
000923008	NW	THE CUSTODY SUITE OFFICE	035322011
000923009	NE	THE CUSTODY SUITE OFFICE	035322012
000923010	N	AN EXAMPLE OF A TILED HOLDING CELL	035322013
000923011	N	AN EXAMPLE OF A TILED HOLDING CELL	035322014
000923012	N	A VIEW FROM INSIDE A HOLDING CELL	035322015
000923013	NW	MAIN DINING ROOM TO THE CANTEEN, SECOND FLOOR PENTAGONAL RANGE	035322023
000923014	NW	CANTEEN BUFFET AREA, SECOND FLOOR PENTAGONAL RANGE	035322024
000923015	SE	GENERAL VIEW OF THE KITCHEN	035322025
000923016	SE	VIEW FROM THE KITCHEN INTO THE MAIN DINING ROOM	035322026
000923017	NE	EXAMPLE OF A SECTION HOUSE TOWER CORRIDOR	035322027
000923018	SE	A TYPICAL BEDROOM IN THE SECTION HOUSE TOWER	035322028
000923019	SE	NORTH-WEST EXTERIOR ELEVATION TO THE THIRD FLOOR (PENTAGONAL RANGE AND SECTION HOUSE TOWER) AS SEEN FROM THE SECOND FLOOR ROOF	035322030
000923020	SE	THE BILLIARDS ROOM TO THE THIRD FLOOR, SECTION HOUSE TOWER	035322032
000923021	E	SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE SINGLE STOREY RANGE (CELL BLOCK)	035322033
000923022	NW	GENERAL VIEW OF THE PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH-EAST IN DECEMBER 2022	035322034
000923023	E	THE EAST-WEST LINEAR YARD AS SEEN FROM THE WESTERN GATE	P1330189
000923024	E	ACCESS TO THE UNDERGROUND PARKING AND BASEMENT TO PENTAGONAL AND EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCKS	P1330190
000923025	S	THE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF THE PENTAGONAL RANGE	P1330193
000923026	SE	THE NORTH-EAST FACING ELEVATION OF THE PENTAGONAL RANGE	P1330194
000923027	SW	DETAILS OF MATERIALS TO THE GROUND FLOOR PENTAGONAL RANGE	P1330197
000923028	NW	THE CONCRETE RAMP TO THE EAST SIDE OF THE MAIN VISITOR ENTRANCE	P1330198
000923029	NW	THE PUBLIC/VISITOR ENTRANCE TO THE POLICE STATION	P1330199
000923030	E	GRAFFITI TO THE BOOKING (CUSTODY REGISTRATION) COUNTER DEPICTING THE ITALIAN RESISTANCE SONG 'BELLA CIAO'	P1330203
000923031	S	BEHIND THE RECEPTION DESK	P1330209
000923032	N	AN EXAMPLE OF A 15TH FLOOR ROOM	P1330213
000923033	N	THE SOUTH STAIRCASE, LOOKING DOWN AND NORTH FROM THE 16TH FLOOR	P1330218
000923034	N	AN EXAMPLE OF A 16TH FLOOR ROOM	P1330219
000923035	NE	ACCESS TO A TOWER FLOOR FROM THE SOUTH STAIRS	P1330226
000923036	NE	DAMAGED DOOR TO THE 7TH FLOOR FROM THE SOUTH STAIRS, POSSIBLY MADE DURING THE EVICTION OF SQUATTERS	P1330227
000923037	W	THE FORMER GYM RECORDED IN THE BASEMENT	P1330246
000923038	NW	THE FORMER SARGENT'S ROOM IN THE BASEMENT	P1330247
000923039	S	THE FORMER LOCKER ROOM IN THE BASEMENT	P1330249

000923040	SW	AN EXAMPLE OF A BASEMENT CORRIDOR LEADING TO THE SARGENT'S ROOM	P1330251
000923041	N	POLICE DRYING ROOM IN THE BASEMENT	P1330253
000923042	NE	PARADE ROOM IN THE BASEMENT, RECENTLY USED AS A LOCKER ROOM	P1330254
000923043	SW	THE ELECTRIC INTAKE ROOM IN THE BASEMENT	P1330260
000923044	SE	ELECRIC CONTROL PANEL IN THE BASEMENT ELECTRIC INTAKE ROOM	P1330262
000923045	SW	STORAGE ROOM AND EXAMPLE OF THE CHANGING LEVELS AND EARLIER BRICKWORK IN THE BASEMENT	P1330266
000923046	SE	GENERAL VIEW OF A STORAGE ROOM IN THE BASEMENT	P1330273
000923047	N	GRAFFITI PROTESTING THE GLOBAL SYSTEM TO THE WALL OF A CELL IN THE NORTH (MALE) CORRIDOR	P1330276
000923048	W	GRAFFITI IN HEBREW WITH POSSIBLE TRANSLATION UNDER, SEEN IN ONE OF THE CELLS	P1330279
000923049	S	GRAFFITI ABOUT FREEDOM WITH A DRAWING IN ONE OF THE CELLS	P1330280
000923050	E	GENERAL VIEW OF THE PARKING GARAGE	P1330287
000923051	NE	ACCESS TO THE BASEMENT FROM THE PARKING GARAGE	P1330292
000923052	SE	ACCESS TO THE BASEMENT FROM THE PARKING GARAGE	P1330293
000923053	S	STENCILLED GRAFFITI RECORDED ON THE FIRST FLOOR	P1330298
000923054	NE	GRAFFITI TO THE NORTHERN WALL OF THE SECOND FLOOR CANTEEN	P1330299
000923055	SE	ANTI-FASCIST GRAFFITI ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE GYM IN THE BASEMENT	P1330301
000923056	W	GRAFFITI TO THE WESTERN WALL OF THE GROUND FLOOR CUSTODY RECEPTION	P1330302
000923057	SW	THE ROOF TERRACE TO THE SECOND FLOOR CANTEEN	P1400142
000923058	NE	GRAFFITI SEEN IN THE CANTEEN, SECOND FLOOR PENTAGONAL RANGE	P1400147
000923059	NE	THE CUSTODY RECEPTION DESK	P1400151
000923060	SW	BEHIND THE CUSTODY RECEPTION DESK SHOWING PERSPEX BARRIERS	P1400152
000923061	SW	BEHIND THE CUSTODY RECEPTION DESK SHOWING EVIDENCE OF THE SQUATTERS' OCCUPATION IN FOOD AND DRINK REMAINS	P1400153
000923062	W	ACCESS TO THE CELLS FROM THE CUSTODY RECEPTION AREA	P1400156
000923063	W	THE WOMEN'S HOLDING CELL CORRIDOR	P1400157
000923064	W	THE MEN'S HOLDING CELL CORRIDOR	P1400158
000923065	NW	GRAFFITI IN A HOLDING CELL	P1400165
000923066	E	THE HIGH SECURITY SECTION OF THE MEN'S CELLS	P1400173
000923067	S	AN EXAMPLE OF AN INTERVIEW ROOM/OFFICE TO THE WEST END OF THE HIGH SECURITY SECTION	P1400175
000923068	SE	THE METAL SECURITY DOORS WHICH DIVIDE THE HIGH SECURITY SECTION FROM THE HOLDING CELLS, MEN'S CORRIDOR	P1400177
000923069	S	DETAILS OF THE DOOR HANDLES TO THE METAL SECURITY DOORS	P1400178
000923070	S	AN EXAMPLE OF THE TELEVISION SCREENS IN THE HIGH SECURITY CELLS	P1400188
000923071	SW	VIEW OF AN EXAMPLE THE FACILITIES IN THE HIGH SECURITY CELLS	P1400189
000923072	N	GENERAL VIEW OF A HIGH SECURITY CELL FROM THE DOORWAY; NOTE THE SKYLIGHT PARTIALLY VISIBLE TO THE TOP OF THE IMAGE	P1400190
000923073	W	AN EXAMPLE OF THE REMAINING TIMBER DOORS TO THE HIGH SECURITY CELLS	P1400197
000923074	NW	SHARED TOILET AND SHOWER TO THE HIGH SECURITY SECTION	P1400199
000923075	E	OFFICES AND INTERVIEW ROOMS TO THE HIGH SECURITY AREA	P1400201
000923076	W	THE SEALED ACCESS DOOR TO THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCK	P1400202
000923077	NW	AN EXAMPLE OF THE GROUND FLOOR STORAGE AREAS IN THE PENTAGONAL RANGE	P1400203
000923078	S	AN EXAMPLE OF A SOUND PROOFED ROOM	P1400208
000923079	N	AN EXAMPLE OF A SOUND PROOFED ROOM	P1400209
000923080	W	CORRIDOR ACCES TO THE NORTH-EAST SIDE OF THE PENTAGONAL RANGE, GROUND FLOOR	P1400237
000923081	E	A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF A GROUND FLOOR OFFICE	P1400243
000923082	SW	FIRST FLOOR CORRIDOR	P1400256
000923083	NE	THE SARGENT'S ROOM, FIRST FLOOR	P1400257
000923084	SW	THE SARGENT'S ROOM, FIRST FLOOR	P1400258

000923085	E	ITALIAN GRAFFITI TO A FIRST FLOOR OFFICE; TRANSLATES TO: 'ACID RAIN IS FALLING FROM A BLACK SKY, IT LAYS WHERE IT HAPPENS ON A CARCINOGENIC GROUND, GENERATION PRONE TO HATRED, WE ARE LOOKING FOR TOO MANY PLACES ON ONE F****ING RHODIUM	P1400269
000923086	SE	A VIEW TO THE OFFICER'S MESS AREA SHOWING ITS DUAL FUNCTION AS A CIRCULATION ROUTE	P1400282
000923087	W	DETAIL TO THE TERRAZZO FLOORING IN THE MAIN STAIRS BEHIND THE CUSTODY SUITE AND RECEPTION AREAS	P1400285
000923088	NW	PROFILE OF THE STAIRS	P1400287
000923089	SW	NORTH ELEVATION OF THE SINGLE STOREY CELL BLOCK	P1400291
000923090	W	THE LINEAR YARD	P1400292
000923091	NE	THE IRON FENCE AND HOARDING TO THE EAST END OF THE LINEAR YARD AND POLICE/VISITOR PARKING AREA	P1400294
000923092	W	THE FORMER POLICE AND VISITOR PARKING AREA TO THE NORTH WEST SIDE OF THE GROUND FLOOR	P1400295
000923093	S	THE HOARDING BLOCKING THE OPEN WALKWAY THE NORTH-EAST SIDE OF THE PENTAGONAL RANGE	P1400298
000923094	N	THE GATE TO THE EAST END OF THE YARD, SEEN FROM WITHIN THE YARD	P1400301
000923095	N	THE GATE TO THE EAST END OF THE YARD, SEEN FROM WITHIN THE YARD	P1400302
000923096	SW	THE WIDE OPENING TO THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE CELL BLOCK	P1400305
000923097	S	A SECTION OF THE YARD WALL	P1400309
000923098	E	TWO EXAMPLES OF SENTRY BUILDINGS WITHIN THE YARD	P1400310
000923099	N	TWO EXAMPLES OF SENTRY BUILDINGS WITHIN THE YARD	P1400311
000923100	S	ACCESS TO THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE PENTAGON FROM THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF THE YARD	P1400317
000923101	S	ACCESS DOOR TO THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER FROM THE YARD	P1400326
000923102	N	THE LIFT IN THE GROUND FLOOR ENTRANCE HALL TO THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER	P1400330
000923103	W	THE GLAZED METAL DOORS TO THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER FROM NEWCASTLE PLACE	P1400333
000923104	SW	THE WROUGHT IRON GRILLE TO THE LANDING WINDOW BETWEEN THE GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS TO THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER	P1400336
000923105	SE	A TYPICAL ROOM IN THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCK	P1400338
000923106	S	THE EASTERN STAIRS LEADING TO THE UPPER LEVELS FROM THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCK	P1400339
000923107	E	A TYPICAL CORRIDOR WITHIN THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCK	P1400341
000923108	SE	AN EXAMPLE OF THE LAVATORIES SEEN IN THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCK	P1400342
000923109	NW	A SMALL KITCHENETTE TO THE FOURTH FLOOR OF THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCK	P1400344
000923110	E	A GENERAL VIEW OF THE FOURTH FLOOR OF THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCK DEMONSTRATING THE MORE OPEN FLOOR PLAN	P1400345
000923111	NE	AN EXAMPLE OF THE PLANT SEEN TO THE UPPER STOREYS OF THE EIGHT FLOOR BLOCK	P1400351
000923112	SW	THE STAIRS TO THE WEST SIDE OF THE EIGHT STOREY BLOCK	P1400353
000923113	NW	THE SUPPORT FOR THE SECURITY DOOR AS SEEN FROM THE STAIRS, GROUND FLOOR, EIGHT STOREY TOWER BLOCK	P1400355
000923114	W	THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER TO THE WEST SIDE OF THE GROUND FLOOR HALL	P1400356
001123001	W	THE GLAZED METAL DOORS BEHIND THE SLIDING SECURITY DOOR TO THE EIGHT STOREY TOWER	P1400334

11 Appendix 2: Drawings



DRAWING NO:
1

DRAWING TITLE:
EXTERIOR PHOTO PLAN

PROJECT NAME:
PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION

ADDRESS:
Harrow Road, W2 1XJ
LONDON

CLIENT:
Berkeley Homes

SURVEY DATE:
13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022

DRAWING SCALE:
1:350 @ A3

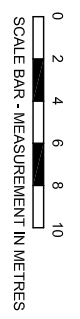
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METRES

FILENAME:
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V2014

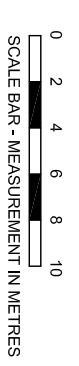
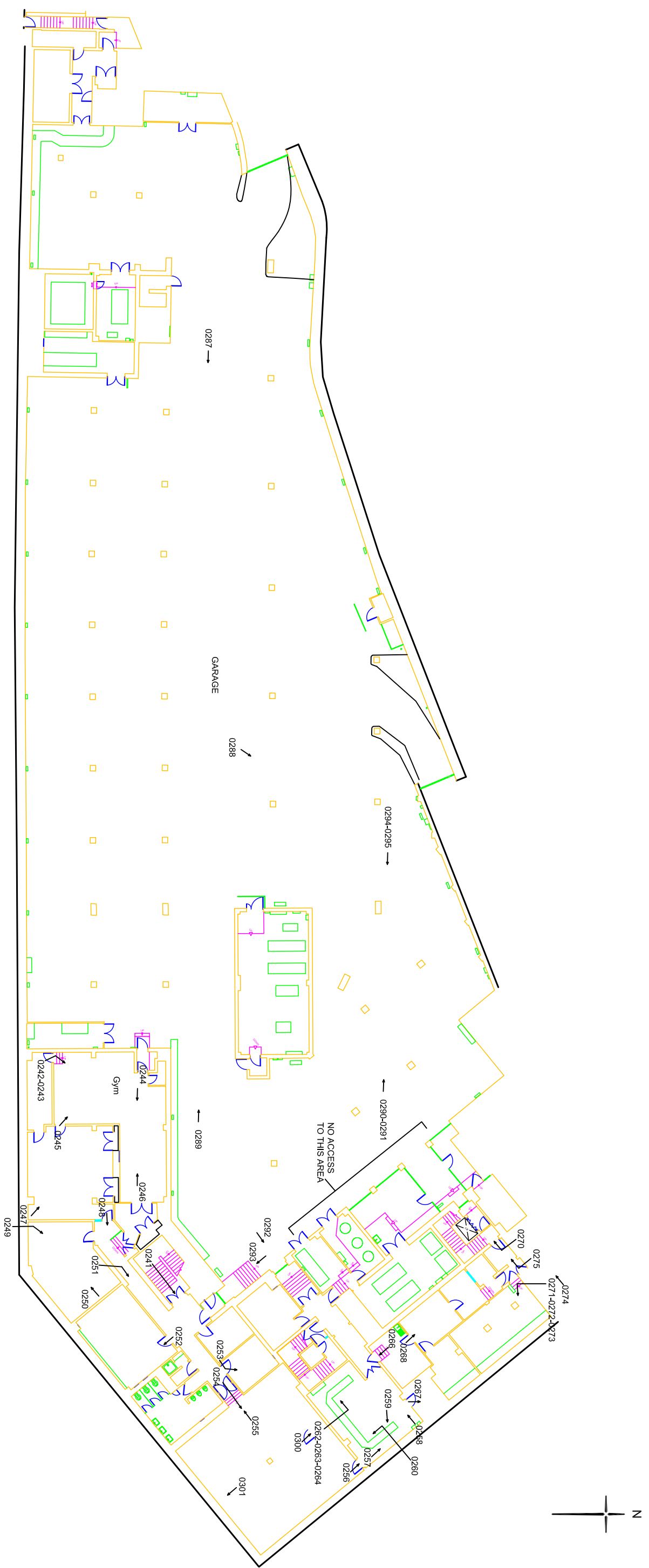
Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015
Metropolitan Police service
Resources Directorate Property Services
11th floor
Empress State Building
Empress Approach
Lillie Road
London, SW6 1TR


Photos no. from 133-0189 to 133-0240
Photos no. from 140-0246 to 140-0317

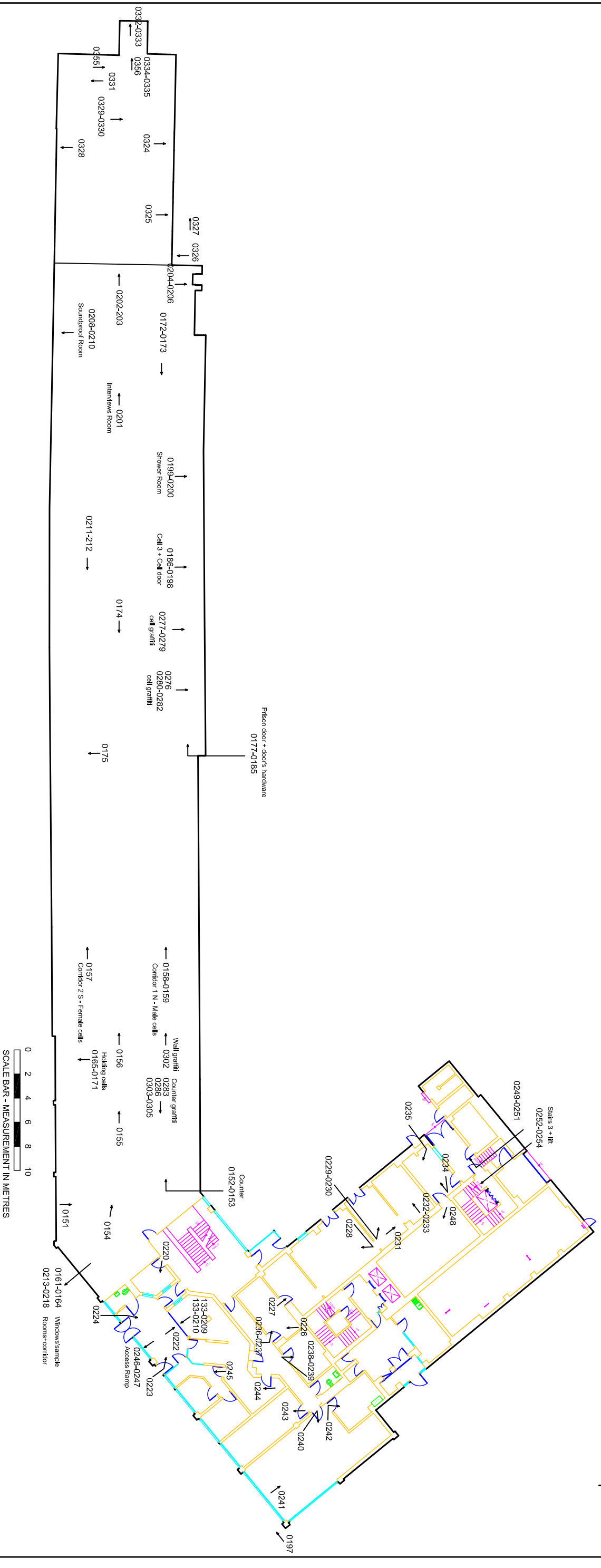


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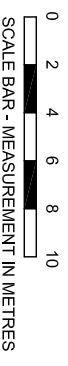
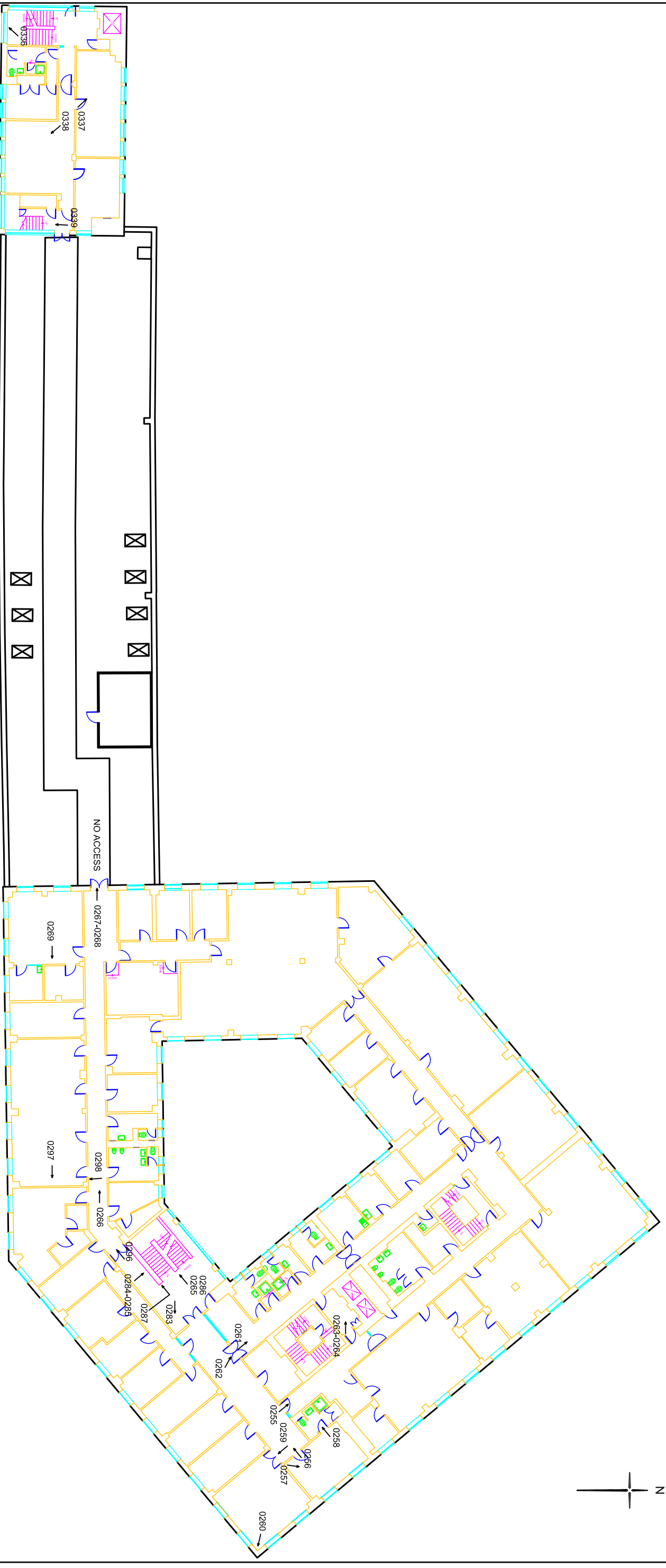



<p>DRAWING NO: 2</p> <p>DRAWING TITLE: BASEMENT PHOTO PLAN</p> <p>PROJECT NAME: PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION</p> <p>ADDRESS: Harrow Road, W2 1XJ LONDON</p> <p>CLIENT: Berkeley Homes</p>	<p>SURVEY DATE: 13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022</p>	<p>DRAWING SCALE: 1:350 @ A3</p> <p>MEASUREMENT UNITS: METRES</p> <p>FILENAME: BASEMENT.DWG</p> <p>PROJECT FOLDER: \\mola-data\USO-Projects\WEST1 2174\External\Data\SBRR\Report V2014</p>	<p>Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015 Metropolitan police service Resources Directorate Property Services 11th floor Empress State Building Empress Approach Lillie Road London, SW6 1TR</p> <p>Photos no. from 133-0241 to 133-0275 Photos no. from 133-0287 to 133-0295 (garage) Photos no. from 133-0300 to 133-0301 (graffiti)</p>	 <p>MOLA Mortimer Wheeler House 46 Eagle Wharf Road LONDON N1 7ED</p> <p>Telephone: 0207 410 2200 Email: business@mola.org.uk Web: www.mola.org.uk</p>
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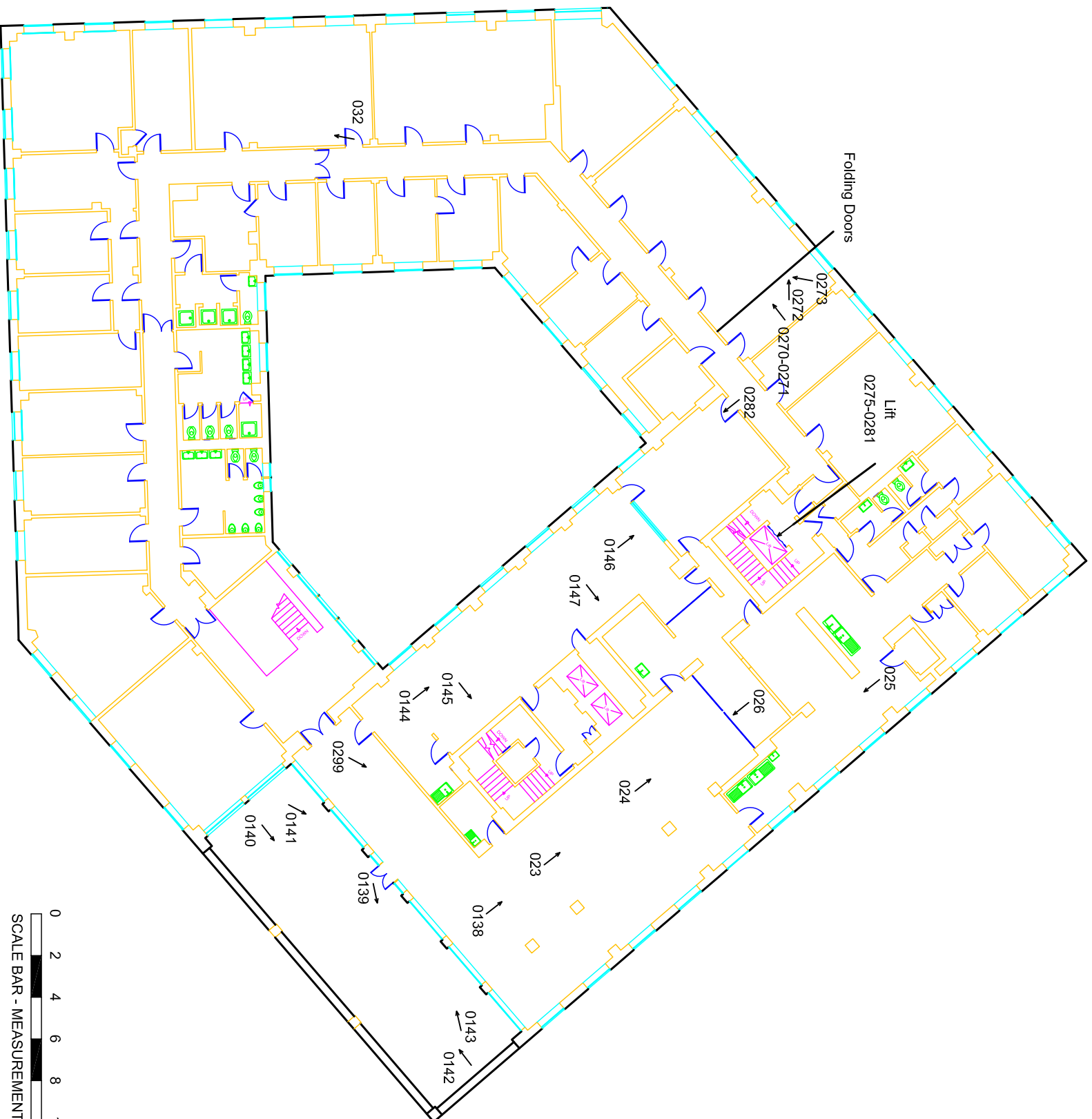


0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE BAR - MEASUREMENT IN METRES

<p>DRAWING NO: 3</p> <p>DRAWING TITLE: GROUND FLOOR PHOTO PLAN AND 8 STOREY TOWER GROUND FLOOR PHOTO PLAN</p> <p>PROJECT NAME: PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION</p> <p>ADDRESS: Harrow Road, W2 1XJ LONDON</p> <p>CLIENT: Berkeley Homes</p>	<p>SURVEY DATE: 13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022</p>	<p>DRAWING SCALE: 1:350 @ A3</p> <p>MEASUREMENT UNITS: METRES</p> <p>FILENAME: GROUND_FLOOR.DWG</p> <p>PROJECT FOLDER: \\mola-data\USO-Projects\WEST1 2174\External\Data\SBRR\Report AUTOCAD VERSION: V2014</p>	<p>Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015 Metropolitan Police service Resources Directorate Property Services 11th floor Empress State Building Empress Approach Lillie Road London, SW6 1TR</p> <p>Photos no. from 140-0461 to 140-0254 Photos no. from 133-0209 to 133-0210 Photos no. from 133-0276 to 133-0282 Photos no. from 133-0302 to 133-0306 Photos no. from 140-0324 to 140-0356 (8 storey lower ground floor)</p>	 <p>MOLA Mortimer Wheeler House 46 Eagle Wharf Road LONDON N1 7ED</p> <p>Telephone: 0207 410 2200 Email: business@mola.org.uk Web: www.mola.org.uk</p>
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<p>DRAWING NO: 4</p> <p>DRAWING TITLE: FIRST FLOOR PHOTO PLAN AND 8 STOREY TOWER FIRST FLOOR PHOTO PLAN</p> <p>PROJECT NAME: PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION</p> <p>ADDRESS: Harrow Road, W2 1XJ LONDON</p> <p>CLIENT: Berkeley Homes</p>	<p>SURVEY DATE: 13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022</p>	<p>DRAWING SCALE: 1:350 @ A3</p> <p>MEASUREMENT UNITS: METRES</p> <p>FILENAME: FIRST_FLOOR.DWG</p> <p>PROJECT FOLDER: \\mola-data\USO-Projects\WEST1 2174\External\Data\SBRR\Report V2014</p> <p>AUTOCAD VERSION: V2014</p>	<p>Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015 Metropolitan Police service Resources Directorate Property Services 11th floor Empress State Building Empress Approach Lillie Road London, SW6 1TR</p> <p>Photos no. from 140-0255 to 140-0269 Photos no. from 140-0283 to 140-0287 Photos no. from 140-0322 to 140-0323 Photos no. from 133-0296 to 133-0298 (graffiti) Photos no. from 140-0336 to 140-0339 (6 storey tower first floor)</p>	 <p>MOLA Mortimer Wheeler House 46 Eagle Wharf Road LONDON N1 7ED</p> <p>Telephone: 0207 410 2200 Email: business@mola.org.uk Web: www.mola.org.uk</p>
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0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE BAR - MEASUREMENT IN METRES

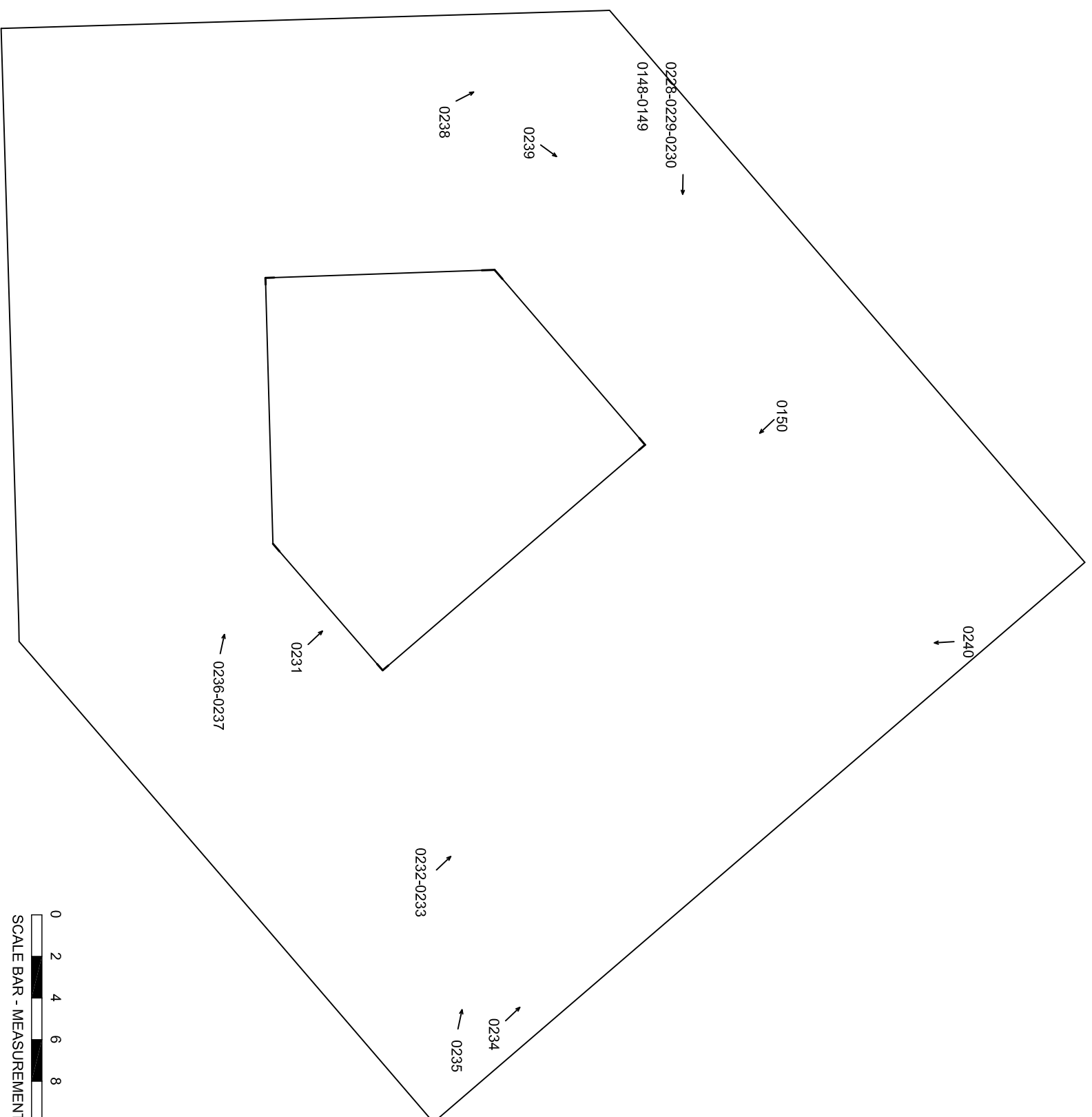
DRAWING NO:
5
DRAWING TITLE:
SECOND FLOOR PHOTO PLAN
PROJECT NAME:
PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION
ADDRESS:
Harrow Road, W2 1XJ
CLIENT:
Berkeley Homes

SURVEY DATE:
13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022
DRAWING SCALE:
1:350 @ A3
MEASUREMENT UNITS:
METRES
FILENAME:
SECOND_FLOOR.DWG
PROJECT FOLDER:
\\mola-data\USO-Projects\WEST1
2174\External\Data\SBRI\Report
AUTOCAD VERSION:
V2014


Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015
Metropolitan police service
Resources Directorate Property Services
11th floor
Empress State Building
Empress Approach
Lillie Road
London, SW6 1TR
Photos no. from 140-0138 to 140-0147
Photos no. from 140-0270 to 140-0282
Photos no. from 035322-023 to 035322-026 + 035322-032
Photos no. from 133-0298 (graffiti)



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Mortimer Wheeler House
46 Eagle Wharf Road
LONDON N1 7ED
Telephone: 0207 410 2200
Email: business@mola.org.uk
Web: www.mola.org.uk

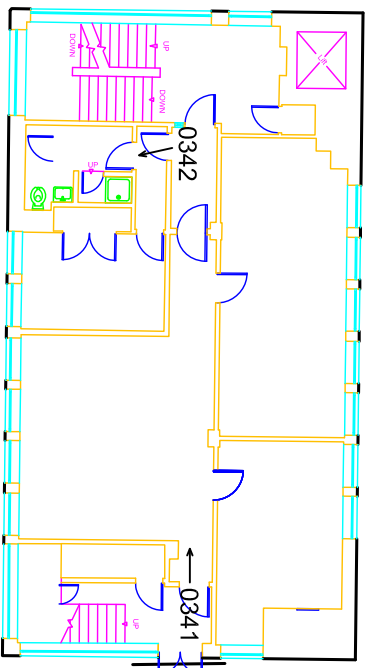


0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE BAR - MEASUREMENT IN METRES

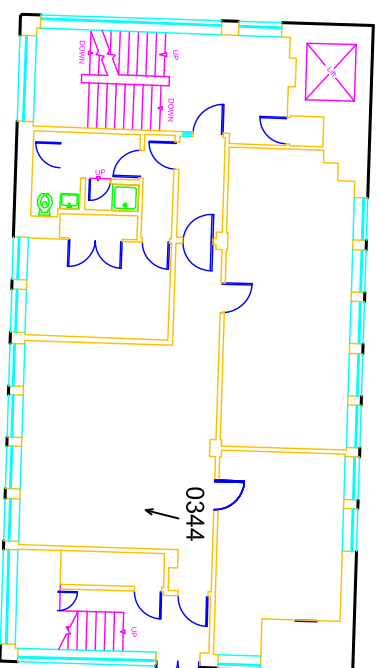
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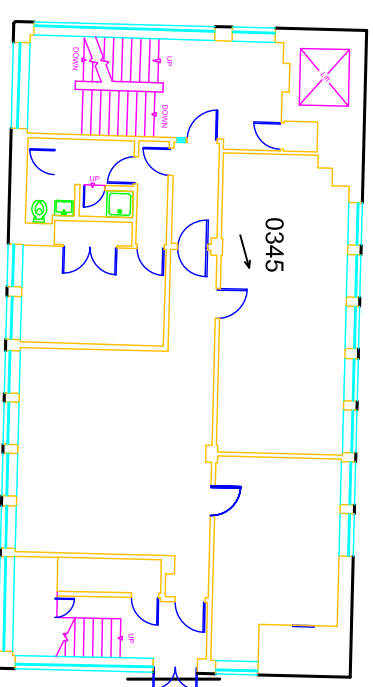
8 storey tower - Second Floor



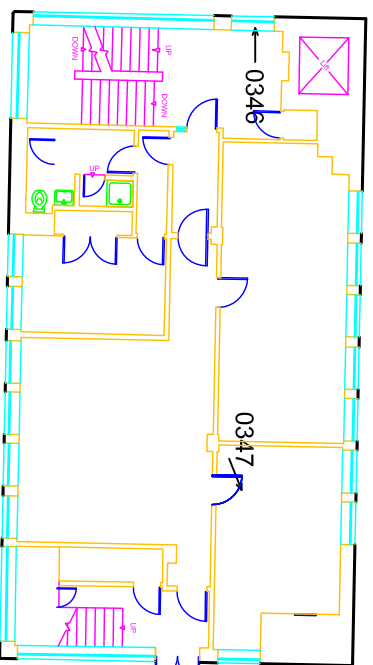
8 storey tower - Third Floor



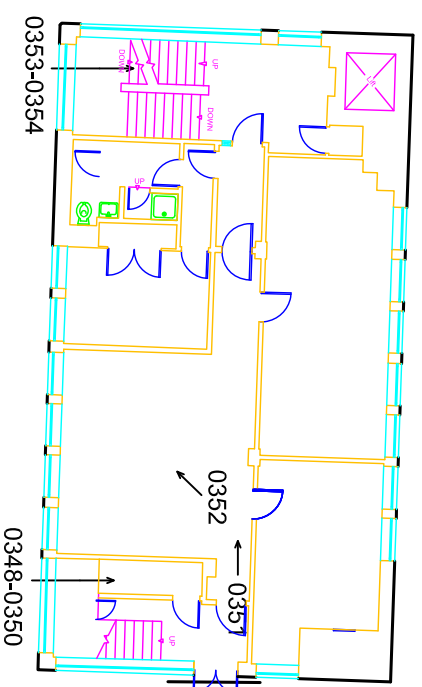
8 storey tower - Fourth Floor




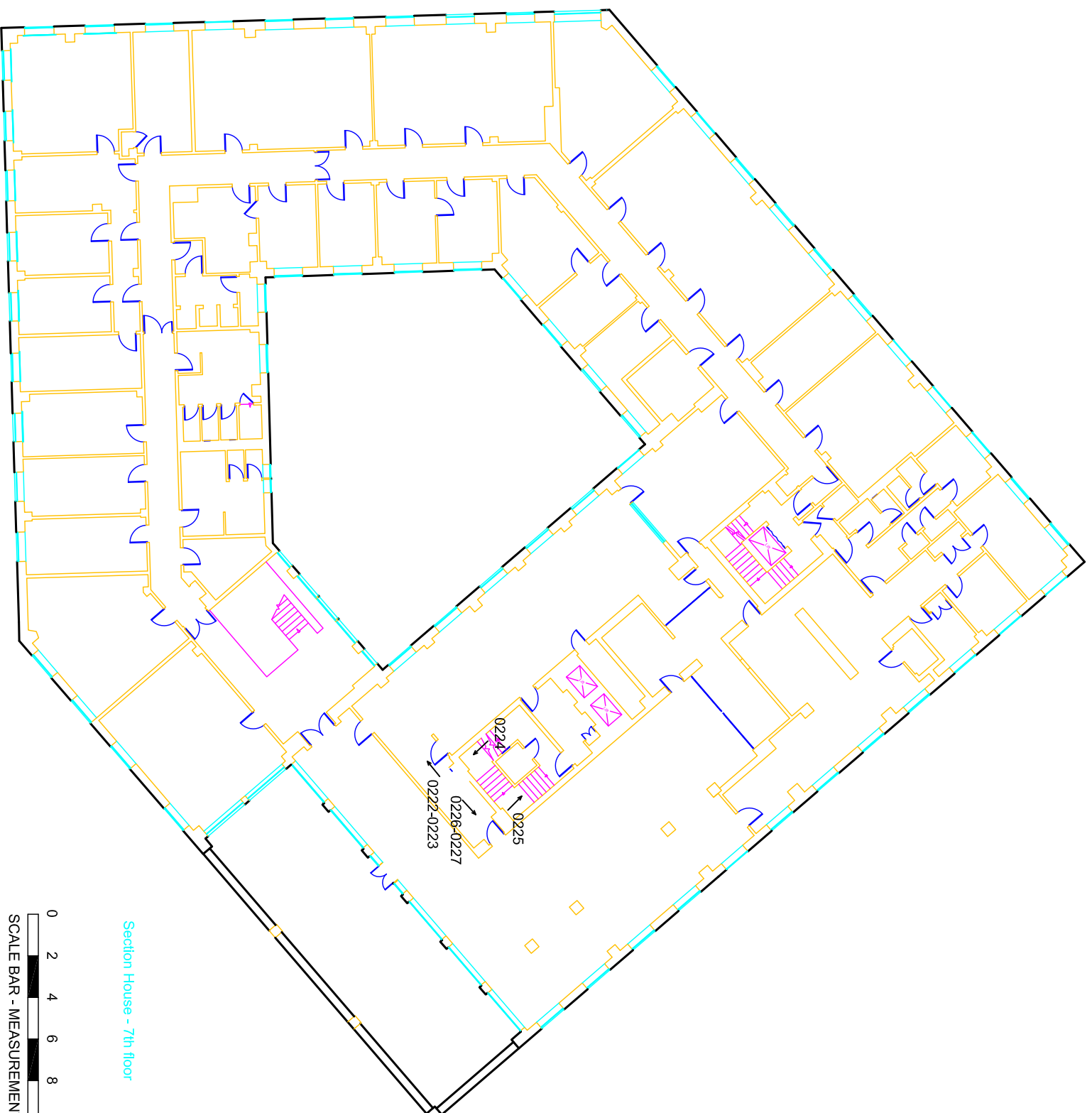
8 storey tower -Sixth floor



8 storey tower - Seventh Floor



<p>DRAWING NO: 7</p> <p>DRAWING TITLE: 8 STOREY TOWER PHOTO PLAN</p> <p>PROJECT NAME: PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION</p> <p>ADDRESS: Harrow Road, W2 1XJ LONDON</p> <p>CLIENT: Berkeley Homes</p>	<p>SURVEY DATE: 13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022</p>	<p>DRAWING SCALE: 1:350 @ A3</p> <p>MEASUREMENT UNITS: METRES</p> <p>FILENAME: 8_STOREY_TOWER.DWG</p> <p>PROJECT FOLDER: \\mola-data\USO-Projects\WEST1 2174\External\Data\SBRR\Report V2014</p>	<p>Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015 Metropolitan police service Resources Directorate Property Services 11th floor Empress State Building Empress Approach Lillie Road London, SW6 1TR</p> <p>Photos no. from 140-0341 to 140-0342 (2nd floor) Photos no. 140-0334 (3rd floor) Photos no. 140-0335 (4th floor) Photos no. from 140-0346 to 140-0347 (6th floor) Photos no. from 140-0348 to 140-0354 (7th floor)</p>	 <p>MOLA Mortimer Wheeler House 46 Eagle Wharf Road LONDON N1 7ED</p> <p>Telephone: 0207 410 2200 Email: business@mola.org.uk Web: www.mola.org.uk</p>
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Section House - 7th floor

0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE BAR - MEASUREMENT IN METRES

DRAWING NO:
8.2
DRAWING TITLE:
**SECTION HOUSE - 7TH FLOOR
PHOTO PLAN**
PROJECT NAME:
PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION
ADDRESS:
Harrow Road, W2 1XJ
LONDON
CLIENT:
Berkeley Homes

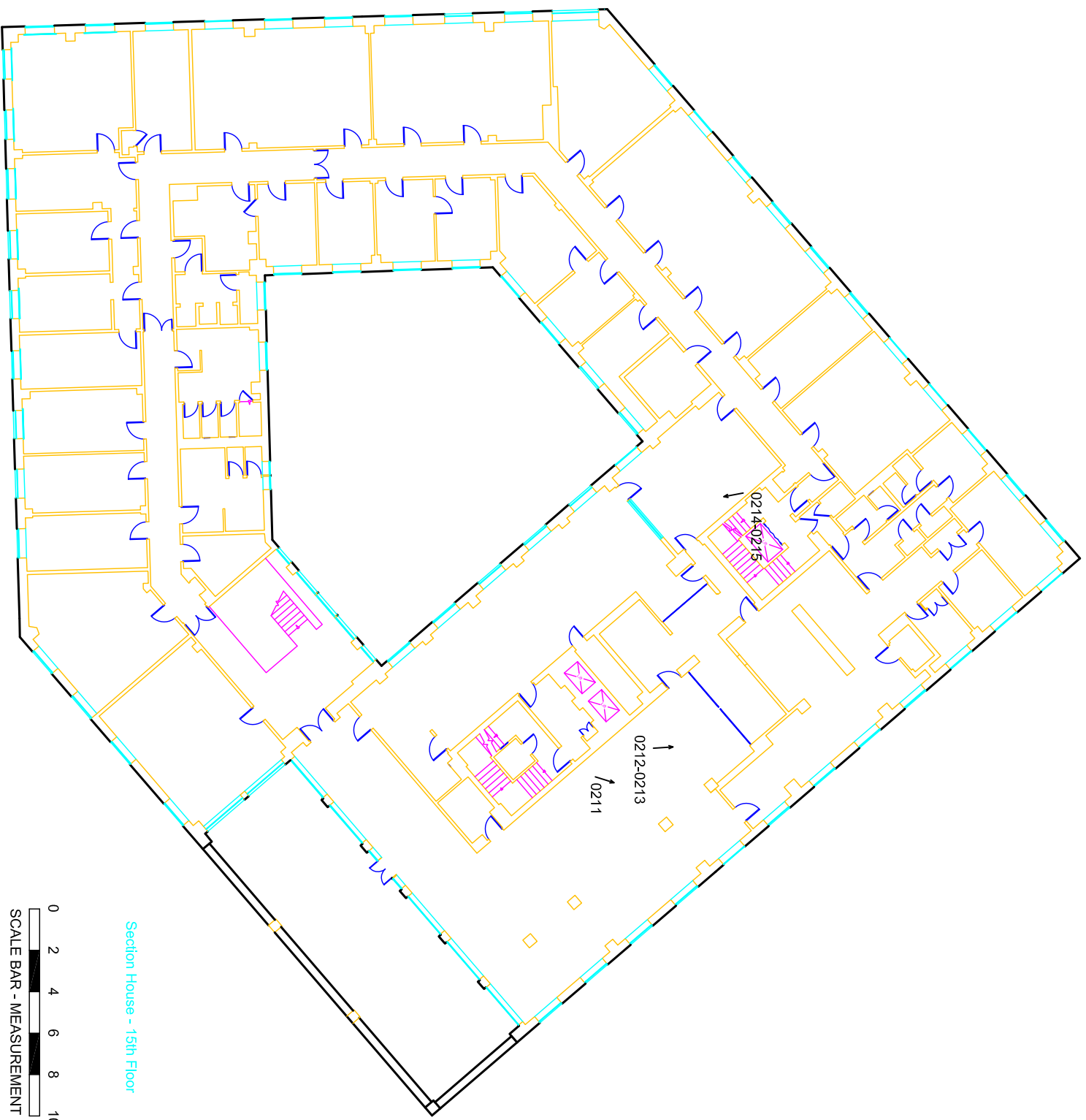
SURVEY DATE:
13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022
© MOLA 2022

DRAWING SCALE:
1:350 @ A3
MEASUREMENT UNITS:
METRES
FILENAME:
SECTION_HOUSE_1.DWG
PROJECT FOLDER:
\\mola-data\USO-Projects\WEST1
2174\External\Data\SBRI\Report
AUTOCAD VERSION:
V2014

Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015
Metropolitan police service
Resources Directorate Property Services
11th floor
Empress State Building
Empress Approach
Lille Road
London, SW6 1TR
Photos no. from 133-0222 to 133-0227



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Web: www.mola.org.uk



0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE BAR - MEASUREMENT IN METRES

Section House - 15th Floor

DRAWING NO:
8.2
DRAWING TITLE:
**SECTION HOUSE - 15TH FLOOR
PHOTO PLAN**
PROJECT NAME:
PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION
ADDRESS:
Harrow Road, W2 1XJ
LONDON
CLIENT:
Berkeley Homes

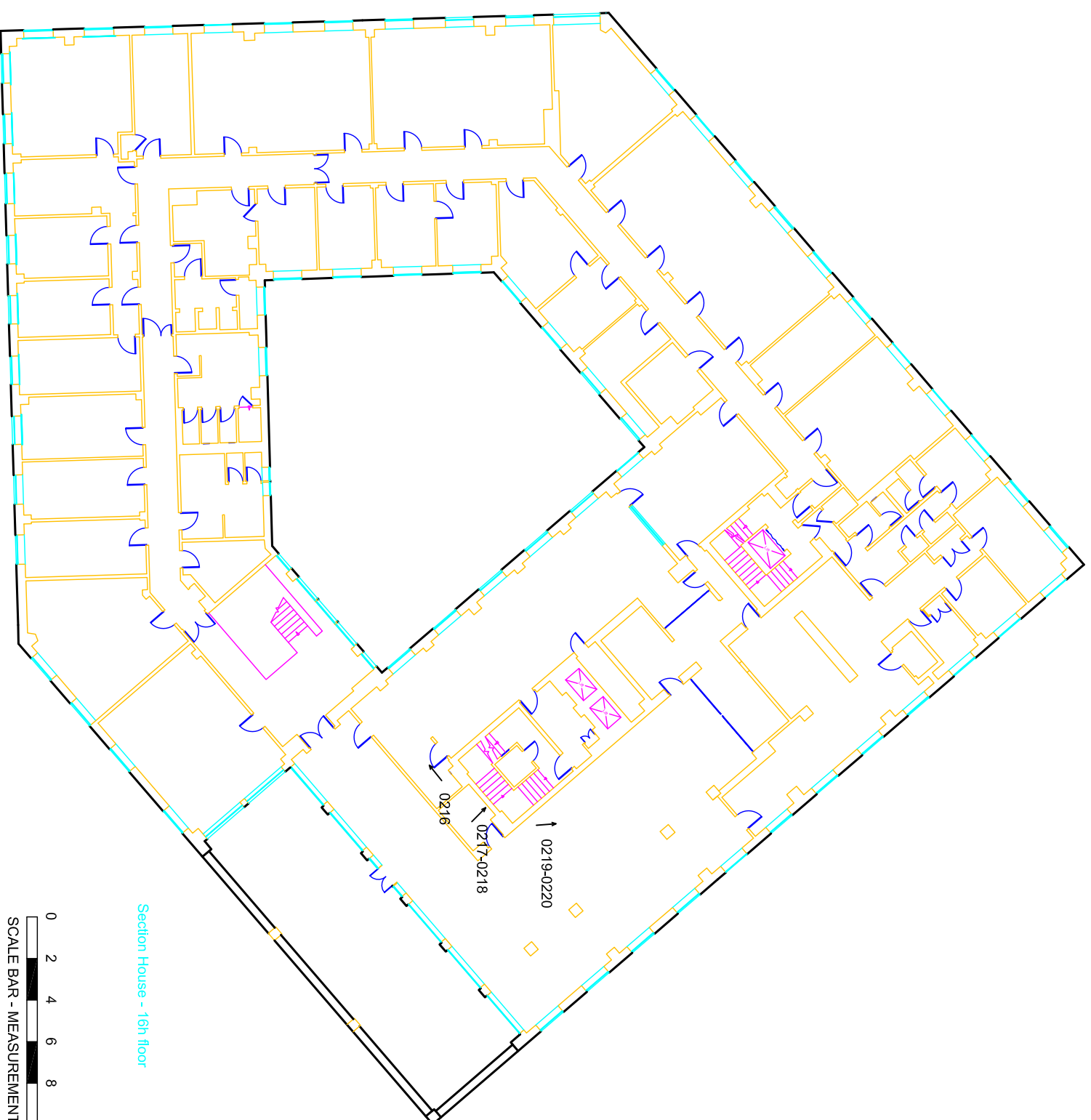
SURVEY DATE:
13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022
© MOLA 2022

DRAWING SCALE:
1:350 @ A3
MEASUREMENT UNITS:
METRES
FILENAME:
SECTION_HOUSE_2.DWG
PROJECT FOLDER:
\\mola-data\USO-Projects\WEST1
2174\External\Data\SBRI\Report
AUTOCAD VERSION:
V2014

Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015
Metropolitan police service
Resources Directorate Property Services
11th floor
Empress State Building
Empress Approach
Lille Road
London, SW6 1TR
Photos no. from 133-0211 to 133-0215



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0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE BAR - MEASUREMENT IN METRES

Section House - 16th floor

DRAWING NO:
8.3
DRAWING TITLE:
**SECTION HOUSE - 16TH FLOOR
PHOTO PLAN**
PROJECT NAME:
PADDINGTON GREEN POLICE STATION
ADDRESS:
Harrow Road, W2 1XJ
LONDON
CLIENT:
Berkeley Homes

SURVEY DATE:
13th and 14th DECEMBER 2022

DRAWING SCALE:
1:350 @ A3
MEASUREMENT UNITS:
METRES
FILENAME:
SECTION_HOUSE_3.DWG
PROJECT FOLDER:
\\mola-data\USO-Projects\WEST1
2174\External\Data\SBRI\Report
AUTOCAD VERSION:
V2014

Base map: © Mayor's office for Policing and Crime 2015
Metropolitan police service
Resources Directorate Property Services
11th floor
Empress State Building
Empress Approach
Lillie Road
London, SW6 1TR
Photos no. from 133-0216 to 133-0220



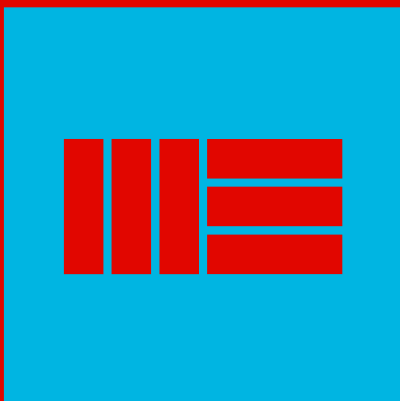
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46 Eagle Wharf Road
LONDON N1 7ED
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Email: business@mola.org.uk
Web: www.mola.org.uk

12 Appendix 3: Berkeley Homes, Paddington Police Station, Brief for Historic Building Recording (Montagu Evans, 2022)

BERKELEY HOMES

**PADDINGTON GREEN
POLICE STATION**

**BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING
RECORDING**



CONTENTS

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AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	6
SCOPE OF WORKS.....	8
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PROGRAMME AND HEALTH & SAFETY	13

APPENDIX 01 GLA EMAIL IN FULL

01

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Montagu Evans LLP have been instructed by Berkeley Homes to prepare a brief for a programme of Historic Building Recording (HBR) of Paddington Green Police Station, Edgware Road.

This brief details the aims, objectives and appropriate methodologies for a Level II recording of the building.

The levels of recording are given in line with the guidance prepared by Historic England, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (May 2016).

SITE DESCRIPTION

The building comprises the former police station at Paddington Green, London, in the City of Westminster. A site location plan is included at **Figure 1.1**.

The building was designed by James Innes Elliott CBA FRSA (d. 1989), who was surveyor to the Metropolitan Police from the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s. Paddington Green Police Station was completed in 1971, with a street facing public police station at ground floor, a canteen/recreation area and offices to the first floor, and a seventeen storey tower to the east, which formed police accommodation.

The site has two other towers; one comprising eight storeys of offices, and another single storey element with a custody suite and some cells.

Notably, there is a separate custody suite with a set of high security cells for terrorists, with associated interviews rooms. The building is in a Brutalist Modernist style, relieved by a set of semi-abstract bas relief sculptures in concrete (by an unknown artist) on the south elevation and at second floor level on the east tower.

The location of the building is shown at **Figure 1.2**

There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the site, nor does it fall within a conservation area.

SITE HISTORY

Following the Second World War, substantial infrastructure was constructed in the area around Paddington Green. The Westway was linked to the flyover over Edgware Road in 1970, and Harrow Road was widened at the same time, to create the impermeable southern border of Paddington Green.

Fine grain terraced housing was replaced with coarser grain, larger footprint buildings, including Paddington Green Police Station.

The Police Station was built in 1971, and used as an interrogation centre for suspected perpetrators of high profile terrorist acts, including the IRA. The use of the site as a police station ceased in 2018 and it was acquired by the Applicant in 2020.



Figure 1.1 Site location plan. The red line indicates the site boundary.

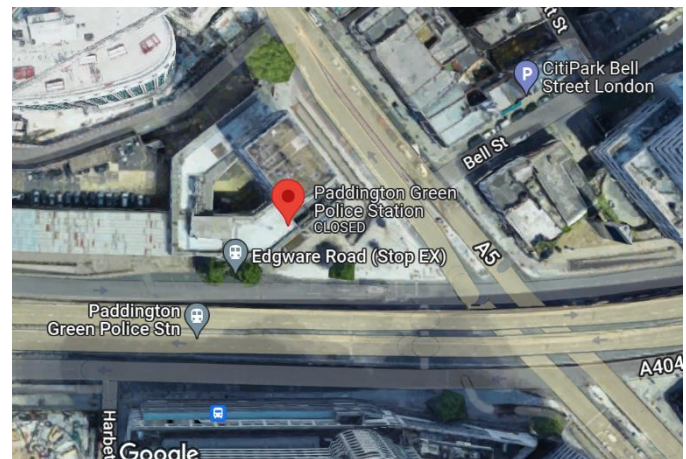


Figure 1.2 Aerial photograph showing location of the site and building. Source: Google Maps.

02

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

AIMS

The building forms part of a site covered by an application for redevelopment, which includes its demolition and replacement with a new, mixed-use residential complex.

As part of the consultation process, the recording of the building has been requested by the GLA, and is anticipated to be a condition on any forthcoming consent for the redevelopment of the Site. The suggested wording of the proposed condition is set out below:

Before works of strip out and demolition start, the existing building shall be subject to a full photographic and textual recording of the standard indicated in the Historic England guidance document Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, May 2016). The recording shall be at Level 2 as described in Paragraph 5.3 and the record disseminated and published as described in Paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3 of that document. The work shall be undertaken by a specialist contractor approved by the local planning authority and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The completed record shall be submitted in writing to the Local Planning Authority, the Greater London Historic Environment Record and Westminster Archives and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the occupation of the development. The removal of historic fabric shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the recording thus approved.

The email from the GLA is included in full at **Appendix 1.0**.

The aim of the HBR is to create a descriptive and photographic record of the building, to analyse features and fabric of archaeological or historical interest and to disseminate these findings in the form of a report and ordered archive.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of recording is to produce an illustrated written document detailing the fabric, appearance and form of the building to be recorded. Any architectural detailing, fixtures or fittings will also be recorded and assessed for their historic significance.

This will be considered alongside an appraisal of relevant archive material.

The specific objectives of the project are detailed below:

- To provide a WSI which will be agreed with the GLA prior to recording;
- Use of historical survey drawings for comparable investigation relating to building form and function, identification of fixtures and fittings where visible or accessible;
- Provide an account of fixtures, fittings and architectural features where visible or accessible; and
- Provide a photographic record of the building in its context.

03

SCOPE OF WORKS

SCOPE OF WORKS

GENERAL

The results of the fieldwork will be documented both in the form of an ordered archive and written account.

Level II recording will be undertaken according to the standards and guidance set out in the Historic England publication, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (May 2016) and will be carried out in accordance to the detailed requirements of this brief.

Level 2 recording involves historic research, a descriptive written record of interior and exterior as viewed, described and photographed by archaeologists.

The informal feedback from the GLA stated the following:

The cells were windowless and conditions austere, resulting in refurbishment (to provide rooflights and an audio-visual system) in 2009. The building closed in 2018, replaced by similar facilities at Belmarsh. The building therefore has some historic interest as the physical embodiment of the UK governments' response to terrorism from the early 1970s onwards. This historic interest is generally negative and bleak and is not considered sufficient in itself to merit listing or local listing.

However, although the building can be gone, it should not be forgotten. It is therefore strongly urged that the building be recorded prior to strip out and demolition if the proposals go forward.[...]

*For my money **the most interesting elements are the high security areas, but it would be good to have a basic record of the canteen, the offices, a sample of the offices and a sample of the police accommodation (you don't need to record every room).** [our emphasis].*

This sets out a brief approach to the recording process.

A Written Scheme of Investigation is to be prepared by the HBR contractor and submitted to the GLA for agreement prior to recording.

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The documentary research into the police station should include archival research as applicable. Sources may include:

- Westminster Local Studies Archive;
- London Metropolitan Archives;
- National Archives, Kew; and
- The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The written description will comprise a description of the building. Its plan, form, fabric, function, age and development will be analysed, and evidence provided to support the analysis, alongside an account of the building's present condition.

Documentary research will comprise an examination and review of documentary, pictorial and cartographic evidence, including the results of previous investigations. The sources consulted will include as a minimum those archives noted above.

In addition, the following secondary sources should be consulted:

- Bradley, Pevsner and Schofield (2003) *London 6: Westminster (To be sourced by contractor)*

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

The HBR will be undertaken in one phase:

- Pre-demolition recording including, as necessary, those elements that are deemed suitable for recording and using the methodology defined below. The contractor will be expected to produce a report following the site visit. The Applicant has requested this by 18th November, though we note this is a very tight timescale, and therefore invite tender responses to advise on a reasonable timescale for this work.

The resulting photographs from should be incorporated into the final report.

The photographic coverage for the historic building recording will encompass as a minimum:

- The building external appearance;
- The overall appearance of the principal elements;
- The canteen;
- A sample of the offices;
- A sample of the police accommodation;

- The high security areas;
- Any detail that is relevant to the design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs and which is visible or accessible; and
- Any evidence of fixtures and fittings, blockings or jointing relevant to the use of the building, where visible or safely accessible.

The record will comprise digital colour images with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels. The photographs will be reproduced on archive quality paper. The colour photographs will also be reproduced within the report for illustrative purposes.

A register of photographs will be maintained to relate the record to the written description. A photographic location plan will also be used showing direction and frame numbers. Where possible all photographs will include an appropriate scale and when employed, the scale will be positioned so as not to be intrusive.

04

DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

The archive should be collated, ordered and indexed in accordance with the requirements of the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England, 2015). It will include an assessment of both its context and of the project methodology. This will be stored in an appropriate archive.

A fully illustrated analytical report should be submitted to Montagu Evans.

The project archive will be deposited at the Greater London Historic Environment Record Office and Research Centre and Westminster Local Studies Archive.

05

**PROGRAMME
AND HEALTH &
SAFETY**

PROGRAMME AND HEALTH & SAFETY

- Safety footwear with ankle support – not rigger boots.

All equipment must be 'fit for purpose' and be maintained in a sound working condition that complies with all relevant Health & Safety regulations and recommendations.

PROGRAMME AND MAIN CONTACTS

The programme to the potential demolition of the building is as yet unspecified. An updated application is due to be submitted on 18th November 2022 with the intention of determination by committee in January 2023.

The Applicant has requested for the works to be progressed as soon as possible in order to be able to present the report in advance of determination. As set out above, the preference of the Applicant is to have reports by the 18th November, though we note that this is very tight and therefore invite responses to advise as to what is achievable.

Montagu Evans will assist the HBR contractor in liaising with the site team for access. The main point of contact at Montagu Evans will be Alexandra Rowley – Alexandra.rowley@montagu-evans.co.uk

HEALTH & SAFETY

The HBR contractor should prepare and follow their own Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS).

As necessary, the HBR contractor shall comply with all site rules and complete a site induction prior to completing the photographic recording. Details of Health & Safety requirements will be confirmed once the HBR contractor has been appointed.

All staff involved in the fieldwork should be CSCS qualified to a minimum standard as an 'Archaeologist Technician'. Staff CVs will include CSCS qualifications.

All site personnel will wear full PPE if necessary. Subject to specific site rules, this will comprise:

- High visibility jacket or vest;
- Hard hat;
- Eye protection – safety glasses;
- Fire retardant overalls – NOMEX material required;
- Gloves for general protection – no particular specification required; and

APPENDIX 01

GLA EMAIL IN FULL

Alexandra Rowley

Subject: FW: PGPS - Townscape & Heritage

From: Tim Walder <Tim.Walder@london.gov.uk>

Sent: 03 October 2022 15:19

To: Erin Bryant <Erin.Bryant@berkeleygroup.co.uk>; Clara-Rose Wright <Clara.Wright@berkeleygroup.co.uk>

Cc: Hannah Thomas <Hannah.Thomas@london.gov.uk>

Subject: RE: PGPS - Townscape & Heritage

This message was sent from Tim Walder <tim.walder@london.gov.uk>. Please be careful opening attachments or clicking links and report any suspicious emails to securitythreats@berkeleygroup.co.uk

Dear Clara-Rose, Erin and Hannah

This email is guidance on a pre-application basis and without prejudice and does not form part of the GLA's decision making process.

I am going to suggest this condition for recording the police station prior to demolition:

Before works of strip out and demolition start, the existing building shall be subject to a full photographic and textual recording of the standard indicated in the Historic England guidance document Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, May 2016). The recording shall be at Level 2 as described in Paragraph 5.3 and the record disseminated and published as described in Paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3 of that document. The work shall be undertaken by a specialist contractor approved by the local planning authority and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The completed record shall be submitted in writing to the Local Planning Authority, the Greater London Historic Environment Record and Westminster Archives and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the occupation of the development. The removal of historic fabric shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the recording thus approved.

I suggest that you make a start with this recording now and certainly before any strip out (or there will be no point) The report can include the existing plans you sent me, a set of photos of the exterior and interior and then some archival research. The text below shows my thinking:

"The existing building at Paddington Green Police Station was completed in 1971 to designs by James Innes Elliott CBE FRSA (c1912-1989). James Innes Elliott was Surveyor (Chief Architect) to the Metropolitan Police during the mid-1950s until about the mid-1970s. His known works include Hendon Police College, the Public Carriage Office and Brixton, Holborn and Lavender Hill Police Stations (probably among many others). His work shows a progression from lightweight concrete frame stations on piloti (reminiscent of Frederick Gibberd and the commercial office developments of the period) to bolder and more challenging Brutalist Modernist buildings in the 1970s, the Public Carriage Office being the most extreme known. None of his work is listed, although there is some public interest (Innes Elliott of the 'Met', Walk and tour notes, Twentieth Century Society, 1994).

The existing building consists of a street facing public police station at ground floor (the entrance on the corner) with a first floor consisting of offices and a large canteen/recreation area on top of which is a seventeen story tower to the east which formed the police accommodation (section house). To the west is an eight-storey tower which housed offices. Between the two towers is a single storey element containing the custody suite and cells for the usual suspects. At the same level, but accessed from the basement vehicle ramp and car park in the rear yard is another custody suite and a set of high security cells for terrorists, with associated interview rooms. The building is in a Brutalist Modernist style, relieved by a set of semi-abstract bas relief sculptures in concrete (by an unknown artist) on the south elevation and at second floor level on the east tower. Although there is some architectural

interest (as an example of a 1970s Brutalist police station) this is not considered sufficient in itself to merit listing or local listing.

The high security custody suite and cells are of historic interest. High-profile terrorist suspects arrested across the UK were often taken to Paddington Green Police Station for interrogation and holding until escorted to a court of law. Suspects who have been held there include members of the IRA, the British nationals released from Guantanamo Bay, and the 21 July 2005 London bombers. The building was the main such facility in the UK and featured on news bulletins regularly, as well as becoming itself a terrorist target (in 1992). The cells were windowless and conditions austere, resulting in refurbishment (to provide rooflights and an audio-visual system) in 2009. The building closed in 2018, replaced by similar facilities at Belmarsh. The building therefore has some historic interest as the physical embodiment of the UK governments' response to terrorism from the early 1970s onwards. This historic interest is generally negative and bleak and is not considered sufficient in itself to merit listing or local listing.

However, although the building can be gone, it should not be forgotten. It is therefore strongly urged that the building be recorded prior to strip out and demolition if the proposals go forward. A condition is proposed below."

You can find the guidance referred to easily on the web. For my money the most interesting elements are the high security areas, but it would be good to have a basic record of the canteen, the offices, a sample of the off ices and a sample of the police accommodation (you don't need to record every room). You could do this yourselves but a lot of people using a contractor, MOLA being a common one (although any decent heritage consultant can do this).

I hope this helps.

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Principal Heritage Officer

Planning Unit

Good Growth Directorate

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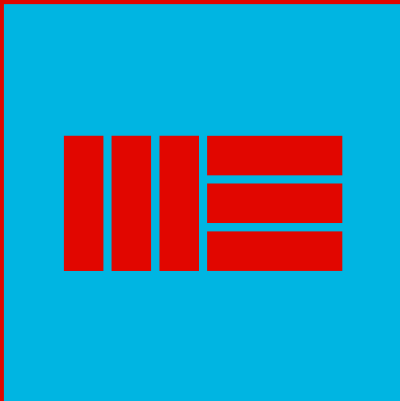
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WE CONSIDER OUR CREDENTIALS, HOW WE HAVE STRUCTURED OUR BID AND OUR PROPOSED CHARGING RATES TO BE COMMERCIALY SENSITIVE INFORMATION.
WE REQUEST THAT THESE BE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL.

13 Appendix 4: Written scheme of investigation for a Level 2 Historic Building Recording (MOLA, 2022)

**Paddington Green Police Station
Edgware Road
London
W2 1XJ**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A LEVEL 2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Date 06/12/2022

Project Manager: Patrizia Pierazzo



**Paddington Green Police Station
2-4 Harrow Road
London
W2 1XJ**

NGR 526931/181739
Site Code tbc

Planning reference: 21/02193/FULL
Condition Number: tbc

Written scheme of investigation for a Level 2 Historic Building Recording

Sign-off History:

Issue No.	Date:	Prepared by:	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	07/12/22	Antonietta Lerz Brigid Geist	Patrizia Pierazzo	First issue

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with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574.
Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED

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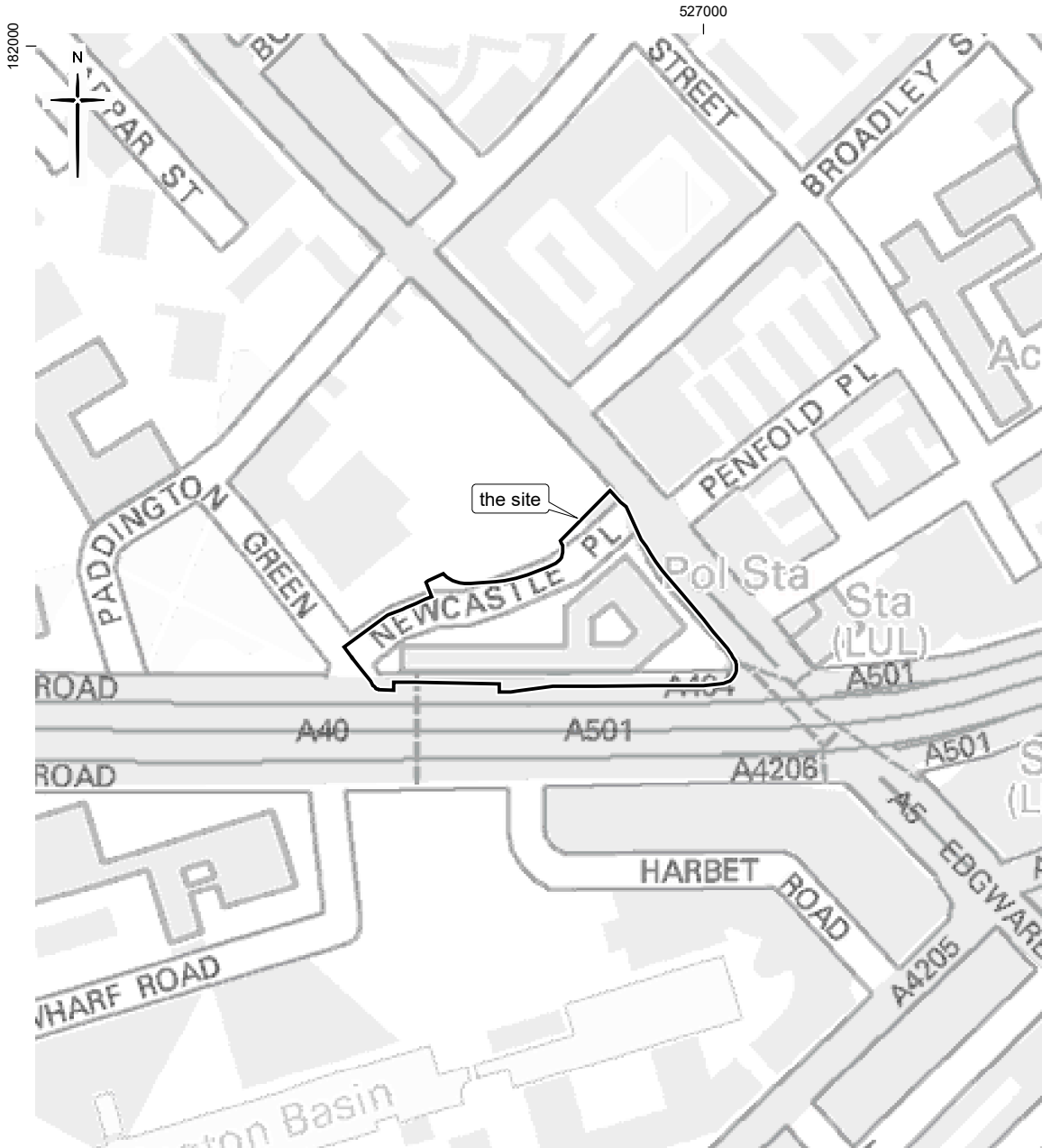
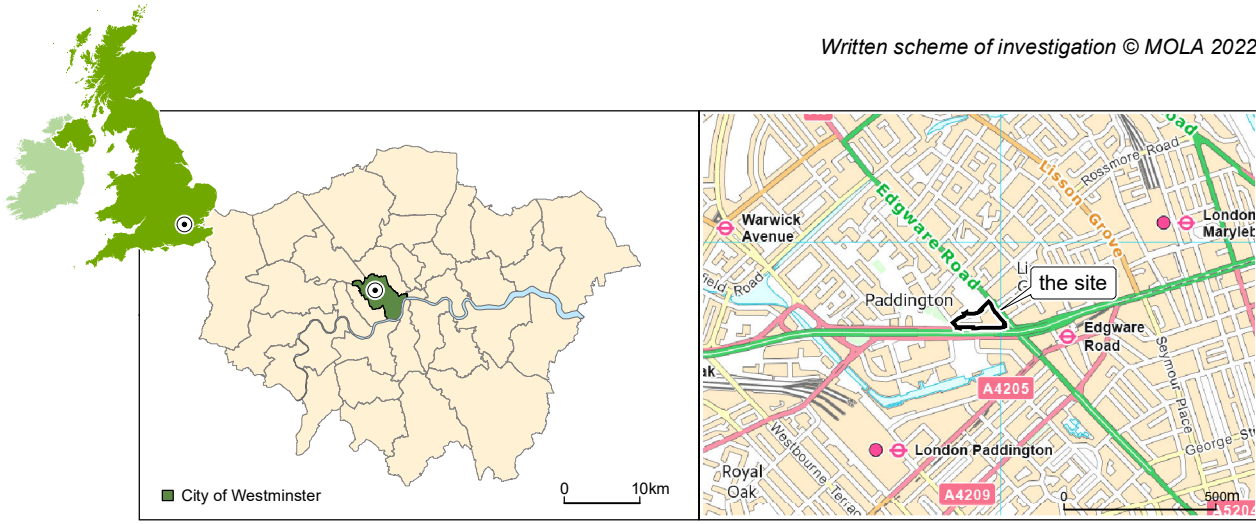
Fig 1	5
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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 This Method Statement (also 'Written Scheme of Investigation' or WSI) for a Historic England Level 2 Historic Building Recording (HBR) on the site of Paddington Green Police Station, 2-4 Harrow Road has been commissioned from MOLA by Montagu Evans LLP on behalf of the client Berkeley Homes.
- 1.1.2 The site comprises the former police station at Paddington Green, London, in the City of Westminster, and is bounded by Harrow Road to the south, Edgware Road to the east and Newcastle Place to the north and west. The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 526928 181745 .
- 1.1.3 The proposed development involves the demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site including basement level excavation.
- 1.1.4 The recording of the building has been requested by the Greater London Authority (GLA) and is anticipated to be a condition on any forthcoming consent for the redevelopment of the Site. The suggested wording of the proposed condition requires:
Before works of strip out and demolition start, the existing building shall be subject to a full photographic and textual recording of the standard indicated in the Historic England guidance document Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, May 2016). The recording shall be at Level 2 as described in Paragraph 5.3 and the record disseminated and published as described in Paragraphs 6.2 and 6.3 of that document. The work shall be undertaken by a specialist contractor approved by the local planning authority and in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The completed record shall be submitted in writing to the Local Planning Authority, the Greater London Historic Environment Record and Westminster Archives and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the occupation of the development. The removal of historic fabric shall not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the recording thus approved.
- 1.1.5 MOLA has been provided with a *Brief for Historic Building Recording at Paddington Green Police Station* (Montagu Evans, 2022) which sets out the aims, objectives and appropriate methodologies for a Level II recording of the building.
- 1.1.6 The purpose of this document is to present a 'written scheme of investigation' for a historic building recording, which represents the mitigation strategy necessary to meet the brief in support of an application for planning permission at the site.
- 1.1.7 The results of the standing building survey will be set out in a report to be issued within 6 weeks of completing the fieldwork. The site archive will be deposited within 12 months of issuing the report.
- 1.1.8 This document sets out the methodologies (including Health & Safety) which will be followed during the standing building survey and during the post-excavation reporting stages. These will follow the Standards and Code of Practice laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists, local and regional planning authority archaeology guidance, Historic England Centre for Archaeology Guidelines where appropriate and research priorities established in the Museum of London's *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002.
- 1.1.9 The Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA) document

archaeological projects within Greater London. Organisations performing fieldwork must deposit specific information with the LAA, which assigns a unique project identifier, or site code. The site code for this project will be assigned in due course.



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Fig 1 Site location

1.1.10

1.2 Planning and legislative background

1.2.1 The Planning and Legislative background to the site have been covered in the *Desk Based Assessment* (MOLA 2022) for the site (Section 9)

1.3 Brief summary of the building(s)

1.3.1 The site comprises the former police station at Paddington Green, London, in the City of Westminster. The following historic background to the building is provided in the Brief (Montagu Evans LLP, 2022):

1.3.2 The building was designed by James Innes Elliott CBA FRSA (d. 1989), who was surveyor to the Metropolitan Police from the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s. Paddington Green Police Station was completed in 1971, with a street facing public police station at ground floor, a canteen/ recreation area and offices to the first floor, and a seventeen storey tower to the east, which formed police accommodation.

1.3.3 The site has two other towers; one comprising eight storeys of offices, and another single storey element with a custody suite and some cells.

1.3.4 There is a separate custody suite underneath the station with a set of high security cells for terrorists, with associated interview rooms.

1.3.5 The building is in a Brutalist Modernist style, relieved by a set of semi-abstract bas relief sculptures in concrete (by an unknown artist) on the south elevation and at second floor level on the east tower.

1.3.6 There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the site, nor does it fall within a conservation area.

1.3.7 Although the building has some architectural merit, the main interest lies its significant role in national social history. As well as providing local services, high-profile terrorist suspects were often taken to Paddington Green Police Station for interrogation and holding until escorted to a court of law. Suspects who have been held there include members of the IRA, the British Nationals released from Guantanamo Bay, and the 21 July 2005 London bombers. The building was the main such facility in the UK. The cells were windowless and conditions austere, resulting in refurbishment to provide rooflights and an audio-visual system in 2009. The building closed in 2018, replaced by similar facilities at Belmarsh.

1.3.8 The current condition of the building is unknown but is assumed to be in similar state to when the building was closed in 2018 and has not deteriorated.

1.3.9 The HBR will be undertaken in one phase.

1.3.10 The survey will include the building external and internal appearance with particular attention given to the following areas

- The high security areas
- The canteen
- A sample of the offices
- A sample of the police accommodation

1.4 MOLA team and other responsibilities

In the document below the following terms should be understood:

- 1.4.1 *MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology)* is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 1.4.2 *Project Manager* - MOLA office based manager who is the client's principal point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery.
- 1.4.3 *Site Supervisor* - MOLA site based manager who is responsible for the direction of the field team. Site supervisors on larger sites will tend to be Project Officers in grade, whilst on other sites they will be Senior Archaeologists. On some sites there may be both a Project Officer and/or one or more Senior Archaeologists.
- 1.4.4 *Archaeologists* - MOLA excavation staff responsible on site for archaeological fieldwork.
- 1.4.5 *Field Services Operations Manager* - MOLA office based manager responsible for allocation of staff and supply of equipment and resources.
- 1.4.6 *Health and Safety Compliance Manager* – MOLA manager with sole responsibility for site inspections, reporting and issuing of recommendations for the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to implement.
- 1.4.7 *Principal Contractor* - appointed directly by the Client with overall responsibility for site H&S under CDM regulations.
- 1.4.8 *Attendance Contractor* - the contractor responsible for providing such attendances to MOLA as are deemed necessary to carry out their archaeological work (see section 5.3). These might for instance include but not be restricted to shoring, lighting, facilities, fencing, additional labour, spoil removal, etc The Attendance Contractor may be the same as the Principal Contractor, or it may be subcontracted to the Principal Contractor or it may sub-contracted to MOLA.

Sub-contractor – where this term is used in this document it refers to any contractor employed directly by MOLA during the course of its work on the site.

2 Objectives of the Standing Building Survey

2.1 Specific objectives and research aims

- 2.1.1 The objectives of the Standing Building Survey have been laid down in the Brief (Montagu Evans LLP, 2022) which states the need for recording and historic analysis which addresses the building's structure, architectural detail and archaeological evidence. This will be considered alongside an appraisal of relevant archive material.
- 2.1.2 The architectural and historic interest of the building are not considered sufficient to merit listing or local listing. The Level 2 recording reflects this and takes into account the pivotal role it played in the government's response to terrorism from the 1970s onwards.
- 2.1.3 A Level II standing building survey forms a descriptive written record of a building interior and exterior as viewed and historic research, drawing upon the full range of available resources present the building's significance in terms of architectural, social, regional or economic history.
- 2.1.4 The final report will therefore present a thorough description of the buildings and their architectural features as well the buildings' development and use. The record will include colour photographs to illustrate the buildings appearance and structure.
- 2.1.5 The proposed work will concentrate on elucidating and reconstructing on paper the successive major builds and episodes of construction evident in the fabric of the building, and also evident in available documentary sources.
- 2.1.6 The objective of the building recording is initially to fulfil the need for a survey of the built heritage assets within the site. This will address the buildings' structural and architectural detail and archaeological evidence, to produce a descriptive record of the building/s which will be sufficient in mitigating the built heritage conditions attached to the planning consent relating to built-heritage assets. The aims of the investigation are to:
- to undertake a photographic record of the building/s. The photographic record will include detailed and general shots of the interior and exterior fabric, where this can be safely done,
 - to analyse and describe the fabric of the buildings before the commencement of the proposed work with the aim of elucidating use and development,
 - to report the results in a suitable form, publish a summary, register the report through the Historic England OASIS form, LAA and with the LPA in due course.
- 2.1.7 The project will be undertaken within the priorities established by the London Plan (GLA 2021) Chapter 7 covers heritage assets. Specific research objectives will be drawn as relevant depending upon the results of the evaluation.

3 Methodology

3.1 Physical investigation

- 3.1.1 Physical investigation of the building will be carried out on site, prior to works commencing and during and/or after alteration works. This aspect of the investigation will be selective, aimed at elucidating significant details regarding construction, use and development.

3.2 Written records

- 3.2.1 Handwritten notes will be taken on site to record the findings of the on-site analysis of the building. These will be notes on the fabric, form, functions and evident past changes to the building. All handwritten notes will be included in the material to be archived.

3.3 Drawn records

- 3.3.1 Measured survey drawings of plans of the buildings have been supplied to MOLA by the client. These will be used to illustrate the report and provide photographic location plans.
- 3.3.2 Other drawings may include cross-sections or long sections, architectural decoration, elevations, or a site plan.
- 3.3.3 Any drawings supplied to MOLA for use on site will be checked for accuracy. Areas or archaeological features of significance will be located on such drawings, whilst architectural details, such as mouldings or window frames, may also be drawn, either as a measured and annotated sketch, if required as a scale drawing on permatrace.

3.4 Photographic records

- 3.4.1 The record will include photographs taken both externally and internally as required using large format digital SLR colour photography at 10 megapixels minimum delivered in RAW and .jpeg format.
- 3.4.2 The photographic record will be sufficiently thorough and detailed to illustrate the most important rooms and circulation areas, important structural relationships, individual items of interest and a sample of the exterior and interior areas of the buildings, to capture:
- The building external appearance
 - The overall appearance of the principal elements
 - The canteen
 - A sample of the office
 - A sample of the police accommodation
 - The high security areas
 - Any detail relevant to the design, development and use which does not show adequately on general photographs and which is visible and accessible

Evidence of fixtures and fittings, blockings or jointing relevant to the use of the building, where visible or safely accessible.

- 3.4.3 Additional photographs will be taken to be used in the off-site analysis of the building.
- 3.4.4 Where possible all photographs will include an appropriate scale. The scale will be positioned so as not to be intrusive
- 3.4.5 A register of photographs will be produced
- 3.4.6 A photographic location plan will be produced showing direction and frame numbers.
- 3.4.7 MOLA will provide its own appropriate lighting equipment eg a portable flash or tungsten halogen lamps. For necessary attendances (eg electricity) see Attendances, Section 5.3.

3.5 Documentary research

- 3.5.1 The repositories expected to hold historic documents relative to the site include
 - Westminster Local Studies Archive
 - London Metropolitan Archives
 - National Archives, Kew
 - The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER).

4 Reporting and Archive

4.1 Post-fieldwork reporting and dissemination

- 4.1.1 Following the completion of fieldwork, the assessment of the site records will lead to a report in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (HE 2015a) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice (Historic England, 2016a) and ClfA Standard and Guidance: for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (ClfA 2020a).
- 4.1.2 This will form a descriptive record (Level 2) and will present conclusions regarding both the building's development and use but will not present in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based.
- 4.1.3 In addition to this technical report, which MOLA is obliged to prepare, an additional interim report giving an overall view of the project and its results in non-technical language may be prepared and issued to the client and other relevant parties on or before completion of the Report

4.2 Publication/dissemination

- 4.2.1 In all cases a short summary of the results of the work will be submitted through the Historic England OASIS archaeological data collection form, and for publication in the 'Excavation Round-up' of the London Archaeologist and Post-Medieval Archaeology.

4.3 The project archive

- 4.3.1 Following the completion of fieldwork, the assessment of the site records will lead to a report in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (HE 2015a) Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice (Historic England, 2016a) and ClfA Standard and Guidance: for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (ClfA 2020a).
- 4.3.2 Records will be curated and be made available for public consultation in a site archive compatible with other archaeological archives in the Museum of London and adhering to standards set out in the following:
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England, 2015)
 - Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation (2011)
 - Museum of London, General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London, (2009)
 - Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992),
 - Society of Museum Archaeologists' draft Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1992).

- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990)
- 4.3.3 Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the Museum of London.
- 4.3.4 The archive will be presented to the archive officer or relevant curator of the Museum of London within an agreed timescale of the completion of any publication work (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority).
- 4.3.5 All projects conducted by MOLA contain an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V) registration form in the report. This data is used to keep the online database up to date with the most recent projects conducted by MOLA. When completed and approved the digital report will be uploaded to OASIS for submission to the ADS website.

5 Project timetables and staffing

5.1 Field programme

- 5.1.1 The field work is likely to start during December and the programme is expected to involve a 3 - day period for recording by 2 staff members plus 1-day for the photographer (included in one of those days).
- 5.1.2 The fieldwork will be supervised by one of MOLA's qualified and experienced supervisors supported by archaeologists drawn from MOLA's team of permanent and temporary staff.
- 5.1.3 If unforeseen engineering or health and safety problems should arise, or if extensive, significant features are found to survive in the area which cannot be satisfactorily accessed and recorded in this period, then there should be sufficient flexibility within the programme and resources to enable the features and/or structures in question to be observed and recorded to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority's designated representative/advisor. The exact details of time, areas and numbers of staff involved would be agreed in discussions between representatives of the developer and/or their agents, MOLA and the Local Planning Authority's designated representative/advisor.

5.2 Post-excavation programming

- 5.2.1 The time required to complete the off-site Report will depend critically on the volume of records generated during the fieldwork. It is likely to be complete within 6 weeks of the completion of fieldwork on current estimates.

5.3 Attendance requirements

- 5.3.1 This section provides a summary of likely attendance *requirements to be provided for MOLA by the site Attendance Contractor* during the standing building survey fieldwork.
- 5.3.2 If necessary, these will be revised in light of on-going discussions on methodology. The section is based on standard MOLA procedures, adapted to meet the particular requirements of the project.
- 5.3.3 The Attendance Contractor will be employed by the client.
- 5.3.4 The building, or those parts of the building which require recording, will be made safe to access by the Attendance Contractors
- 5.3.5 The building is vacant. MOLA staff will need to be accompanied by the Attendance Contractor to ensure their safety and security.
- 5.3.6 **Safe access** routes will be installed prior to the fieldwork, and to be maintained throughout the period of the excavation by the Attendance Contractor. Handrails and ladders will be provided as required. Safety guard-rails and suitable access points into the site and areas of recording, away from any site traffic and machinery.
- 5.3.7 **Lighting:** for photography, MOLA will provide their own appropriate lighting equipment (this will be a portable flash or tungsten halogen lamps); however MOLA requires the contractor to provide an on-site 110v power supply in

order to recharge photographic lighting batteries. In addition basic task lighting is required throughout all parts of the building that MOLA needs to access to carry out the work specified.

6 Funding

- 6.1.1 Funding arrangements for the fieldwork and report have been agreed between MOLA and the developer/client, together with agreements for attendance requirements and facilities required.

7 Bibliography

- Archaeological Archive Forum, 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation*
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