



Isle of Man
Government

Reiltys Ellan Vannin

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE**

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1999

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (REGISTERED BUILDINGS)

REGULATIONS 2013

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 1st February 2017 the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture, in pursuance of its powers under the above Acts and Regulations has determined that

Harbour Office East Quay Peel Isle Of Man IM5 1AR

as represented by the buildings delineated on the plan hereto attached, should be entered in the PROTECTED BUILDINGS REGISTER by reason of its special architectural and historic interest.

THE EFFECT OF THIS REGISTRATION IS IMMEDIATE and prohibits the alteration or demolition of the structure or appearance of any part of the building except in compliance with an obligation imposed by or under any statutory provision or with the prior written consent of the Planning Authority.

Dated this 24th March 2017,
By Order of the Department

**For the Director of Planning
and Building Control**

NOTE :

Under The Town and Country Planning Act 1999;

**Schedule 2
The Protected Buildings Register**

Notifications of entries on register etc.

- 2 (1) As soon as may be (practical) after a building has been entered in the register, or the register has been amended by removal of a building from it, the Department shall serve a notice on the owner and the occupier of the building stating that it has been entered in or removed from the register.
- (2) The owner or the occupier of, and any other person having an interest in, a building which has been entered in the register may apply to the Department to remove the building from the register-
- (a) within the prescribed period after service on him of a notice under sub-paragraph (1);
 - (b) after the expiration of the prescribed period after the decision of the Department on a previous request under subsection in relation to the building.

Under the Town and Country Planning (Registered Buildings) Regulations 2013

5. Periods for purpose of Schedule 2 paragraph 2(2)

- (1) The period specified for the purposes of paragraph 2(2)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Act (period after notice of registration, within which owner or occupier may request de-registration) is 21 days.
- (2) The period specified for the purposes of paragraph 2(2)(b) of Schedule 2 to the Act (period after initial period, during which owner or occupier may not request a de-registration) is 5 years.

Notices sent to:

Property Owner
Local Authority - PEEL, Town Hall, Derby Road, Peel, IM5 1RG
Director, Manx National Heritage
Isle Of Man Natural History & Antiquarian Society



12/00270/REGBLD



Isle of Man
Government

Registration of the Harbour Master's Office Peel



Scale: 1:365

DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

ITEM FOR MR RONAN'S CONSIDERATION

To: Mr R Ronan MHK, Member for Planning & Building Control

From: Mr Stephen Moore, Building Conservation Officer

Subject: **Confirmation of the Registration of The Harbour Master's Office East Quay, Peel**

Date: 28th May 2014

1. Introduction

- 1.1 To update and inform Mr Ronan of the progress of the registration, outlining the comments received and seeking confirmation of the addition of The Harbour Master's Office to the Protected Buildings Register.

2. Background

- 2.1 Whilst this building does not specifically appear on the Proposed List of buildings to be considered for addition to the Protected Buildings Register that dates back to 1976 and 1982, back in 2008, Peel Heritage Trust requested that the Department consider the building for Registration. This was followed up in March 2009 with a request from the owners of Seaforth House in Crown Street, Peel.
- 2.2 Various pieces of work have been carried out over the intervening years on this part of Peel, but the research was carried out on a number of properties in this immediate vicinity including; The Customs House, The Old Police Station and Seaforth House. These were all brought forward as proposals.
- 2.3 The Notice of Proposal to Register was issued on the 26th March 2012 with representations requested by no later than 17th April 2012.

3 Policy and Legal Implications

- 3.1 Regulation 14 The Protected Buildings Register of The Town and Country Planning Act 1999 states:
(1) The Department shall continue to maintain a register of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, called 'the Protected Buildings Register'.
- 3.2 The research and addition of buildings to the Protected Buildings Register is therefore in line with the Regulation 14 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1999.
- 3.3 POLICY - RB/2 - IDENTIFICATION OF BUILDINGS FOR REGISTRATION from the Department's Planning Policy Statement 1/01 - Policy and Guidance Notes for the Conservation of the Historic Environment of the Isle of Man, sets out that buildings may be identified for entry in to the register in several ways:-

- The building may already appear in the provisional list drawn up by the Department for the purpose of recommending buildings for registration;
- Buildings judged worthy of investigation with a view to registration may also have been identified in the area plan;
- Buildings may also be added to the provisional list following proposals from Local Authorities, special interest groups or other bodies or individuals, that a particular building or buildings should be considered for registration, or protection by way of a building preservation order pending registration; and

If it comes to the notice of the Department that a particular building may merit registration and may satisfy the criteria set out in RB/1 above, then the Department may itself propose such a building for registration.

3.4 Peel Heritage Trust's request is therefore in line with policy RB/2.

4 Summary of representations received

4.1 The Isle of Man Natural History & Antiquarian Society wrote in support on the 17th April 2012 commenting: "Together with the above the Society welcomes the fact that together the Registration of these two buildings and their boundary walls will help reinforce retention of the street pattern which is historically deliberately designed so as to mitigate the impact of wind, sand and sea into Castle Street and whose breach would be very undesirable in townscape terms".

4.2 Manx National Heritage wrote in on the 17th April 2012 welcoming the proposal to Register.

4.3 Peel Commissioners wrote in on the 17th April 2012 agreeing to the addition of the building to the Protected Buildings Register.

5 Resource Implications

5.1 There are no immediate staffing resource implications for the Conservation Section associated with the progression of the research and potential registration of this building.

6 Conclusion

6.1 Having considered the content of the research into The Harbour Master's Office and the comments offered by The Peel Commissioners, The Isle of Man Antiquarian Society and Manx National Heritage, the exterior of the building is of obvious architectural and historic interest and is correspondingly considered worthy of entry onto the Protected Buildings Register.

7 Recommendation

7.1 Mr Ronan is invited to consider the content of this report, the representations received and having done so, is recommended to confirm the entry of The Harbour Master's Office to the Protected Buildings Register.

7.2 **Recommendations Accepted / Rejected**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ronan', with a horizontal line drawn over it.

Mr R Ronan MHK
Member for Planning and Building Control

COPY



RECEIVED ON
17 APR 2012
DEPARTMENT OF
INFRASTRUCTURE

Isle of Man
Natural History & Antiquarian Society

Isle of Man Charity No. 428
Hon. Secretary: Mrs C J Bryan, Ballacrye Stream Cottage, Ballaugh, Isle of Man IM7 5EB
Tel.: 01624 897306 e-mail: cjbryan@manx.net

Secretary to the Planning Committee,
Planning and building Control Division,
Department of infrastructure,
Murray house,
Mount Havelock,
Douglas,
Im1 2SF

17TH April 2012

Dear Madam,

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO REGISTER A BUILDING

The Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society wishes to record their appreciation of the Department of Infrastructure's consultation on the Registration of buildings. The Society generally welcomes involvement in the research into and conservation of Historic Buildings and Structures and hopes it may be more involved in such consultations in the future.

In offering comments on the registrations the Society is assuming the Department has already undertaken fairly detailed studies into the architecture and history of these buildings.

In relation to the current proposed Registrations the Society would offer the following

Scarlett House It is particularly pleasing to note the inclusion of this building being an 18th century dwelling albeit "victorianised" internally. The Society notes that it's setting to the shore is included. The Society would have liked to see the inclusion of the old farm buildings to the south (Lower Scarlett on the plan) as it is believed that these were developed on an empty site in the second decade of the 18th century and would therefore possibly be earlier than the house. Moreover should any development take place in relation to these it could adversely impact on the view of Scarlett House obtained from the public footpath and car park to the south. However it is aware that the Quarterland was heavily fragmented, as is reflected in the Ballad on the death of Illiam Dhone

Great wealthy Scarlet'` down at the shore,
Its choicest portions are a wild desolation} ;
The poor cast,' down heir has not a scrap to eat ;
And thy death, Illiam Dhone, 'tis that breaks our heart

We believe these buildings were probably retained by the heirs to John Osborne Lucas Christian after selling the big house in the ??1970's?? and now belong to W.L.E. Christian of Ellerslie and his mother.

It is also known that there was a connection between Scarlett and Knockaloe Mooar the heiress of the former marrying James Quirk 1760 – 1810 heir of Knockaloe, and possibly responsible for developing the oldest structures of that farm.

Glyn Moar, Glen Moar Road, St. Johns The Society recognises that this was the home of Moore of Moore's Mills but has little else to add at this stage.

Lorne House, Castletown The Society particularly welcomes the registration of this building and its setting. The Society previously made detailed response in relation to an earlier planning application and would reiterate these in response to the current Registration Proposal.

Peel Police Station (formerly Peel Court House), Derby Road, Peel The Society recognises that this building with its cells underneath is a unique building and worthy of Registration per se.

Old Police Station Crown Street Peel The Society welcomes the recognition being given to the architect Thomas Brine with the inclusion of this building and its boundary wall.


The Harbour Office, East Quay, Peel Together with the above the Society welcomes the fact that together the Registration of these two buildings and their boundary walls will help reinforce retention of the street pattern which is historically deliberately designed so as to mitigate the impact of wind, sand and sea into Castle Street and whose breach would be very undesirable in townscape terms.

In summary the Society supports the Registration of all the above. It is particularly welcome to note the importance being given to the building's settings and not just the buildings themselves.

Kind regards



C. J Bryan


Honorary Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

AGENDA ITEM FOR CONSERVATION AND ENFORCEMENT AGENDA

TO: Mr H Quayle MHK
FROM: Stephen Moore. The Building Conservation Officer
DATE: 23rd February 2012

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Consideration of the Proposal to Register the Harbour Master's Office, East Quay, Peel

1. Introduction and Purpose

1.1 To inform the Chairman of the proposal to add the Harbour Master's Office, East Quay, Peel to the Protected Buildings Register.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 On the 9th May 2008, Building Conservation received a request from the Peel Heritage Trust to consider a number of buildings for addition to the Protected Buildings Register including this one.

1.2.2 We also received a letter from Peel Town Commissioners dated 15th May 2009 requesting that we consider registering the Harbour Master's Office and the Coastguard Building on the East Quay, Peel.

1.2.3 These requests are in line with Policy - RB/2 Identification of Buildings for Registration within Planning Policy Statement 1/01 - Policy and Guidance Notes for the Conservation of the Historic Environment of the Isle of Man which states:

"Buildings may be identified for entry in to the register in several ways:-

Buildings may also be added to the provisional list following proposals from Local Authorities, special interest groups or other bodies or individuals, that a particular building or buildings should be considered for registration, or protection by way of a building preservation order pending registration"

1.2.4 As a result of this, we commenced research on the building, to ascertain its worthiness for addition to the Protected Buildings Register.

2. Policy and Legal Implications

2.1 Government Strategic Aim: Identity, Culture and Heritage Foster an economic and social climate which supports the protection, promotion and participation in our

unique cultural heritage.

DEPARTMENT AIM:

Ensure that all Departments and agencies of Government seek to maximise the contribution they make to support our historic environment and cultural heritage.

Page | 2

Objective: to ensure that the Island's historic environment and cultural heritage are protected

We will: Research for registration those buildings considered as being of special historical or architectural interest by 31st March 2011.

- 2.2 The research and addition of buildings to the Protected Buildings Register is therefore in line with the Department's Aims and the Government's overall Strategic Aims relating to Identity, Culture and Heritage.

3. Resource Implications

- 3.1 The research has been carried out and is considered sufficient to progress to inclusion on to the Protected Buildings Register. Unless some other local interest comes forward, it is not perceived that any further work will be required.

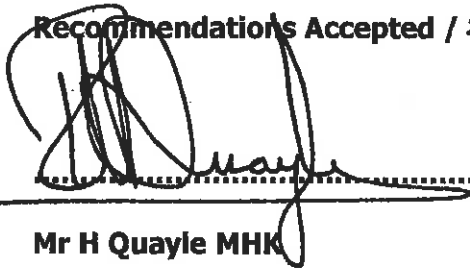
4. Conclusion

- 4.1 Having considered the content of the initial research into the Harbour Master's Office, this building is of obvious architectural and historic interest and is considered to be a clear candidate for addition to the Protected Buildings Register.

5. Recommendation

- 5.1 The Chairman is recommended to agree to the progress of the Proposal to Register the Harbour Master's Office, which will involve consultation with the property owners, the public, local MHK's, the Local Authority, Manx National Heritage etc.

6. ~~Recommendations Accepted / Rejected~~



.....

Mr H Quayle MHK

Chairman to the Planning Committee



Manx National Heritage
Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin

www.storyofmann.com

Manx National Heritage, Douglas, Isle of Man IM1 3LY
Eiraght Ashoonagh Vannin, Doolish, Eilan Vannin IM1 3LY

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☎: +44 (0)1624 648001
✉: enquiries@mnh.gov.im

COPY

Our Ref: RB2/ACCJ

17th April, 2012

Ms J Callow
Secretary to the Planning Committee
Department of Infrastructure
Murray House
Mount Havelock
Douglas
IM1 2SF

RECEIVED ON
18 APR 2012
DEPARTMENT OF
INFRASTRUCTURE

Dear Ms Callow

RB12/00266 Peel Police Station, Derby Road, Peel, IM5 1HH
RB12/00267 Scarlett House, Scarlett, Castletown, IM9 1TB
RB12/00268 Glyn Moar, Glen Mooar Road, St John's, IM4 3AQ
RB12/00269 Lorne House, Douglas Street, Castletown, IM9 1AZ
RB12/00270 Harbour Office, East Quay, Peel, IM5 1AR
RB12/00271 The Old Police Station, Crown Street, Peel, IM5 1AJ

Manx National Heritage welcomes the proposal by the Department of Infrastructure to enter the above buildings in the Protected Buildings Register.

MNH will liaise as appropriate with the Building Conservation Officer to provide relevant historical information relating to these buildings as may be contained within our archives.

Yours sincerely

A.C.C. Johnson
Curator – Field Archaeology
Inspector of Ancient Monuments

cc Mr S. Moore, Building Conservation Officer (by email)



PEEL TOWN COMMISSIONERS

BARRANTEE PHURT NY HINSHEY

P. G. LEADLEY
Town Clerk *Cleragh y Valley*
Commissioner for Oaths *Barrantagh Looee*
Tel: Peel (01624) 842341
Fax: Peel (01624) 844010
Email: ptc@ptc.org.im
Website: www.peelonline.net

TOWN HALL,
DERBY ROAD,
PEEL,
ISLE OF MAN,
IM5 1RG

HALLEY BALJEY,
RAAD DERBY,
PURT NY HINSHEY,
ELLAN VANNIN

All communications to be addressed to the Town Clerk
Dy chootilley insh dy ve er ny enmys rish Cleragh y Valley

Our Ref PGL/CK

17th April 2012

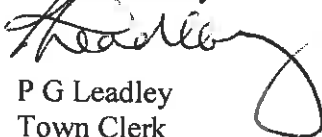
Mr. C A Dudley
Deputy Secretary to the Planning Committee
Department of Infrastructure
Murray House
Mount Havelock
DOUGLAS

Dear Mr. Dudley

**Re: Proposal to Register The Old Police Station, Crown Street,
Coastguards Building and Police Station, Derby Road, Peel**

Thank you for your letter dated 26th March 2012 which was discussed at a recent Board meeting. The Commissioners agree to the above properties being on the Department's protected property register.

Yours sincerely


P G Leadley
Town Clerk

RECEIVED ON
18 APR 2012

DEPARTMENT OF
INFRASTRUCTURE

COPY

Registered Building Appraisal

**The
Harbour Masters Office**

Peel



infrastructure
planning and building control
bun-troggalys - plannal as gurneil troggal

Building Conservation Section

NAME: Harbour Master's Office
ADDRESS: East Quay, Peel
POST CODE: IM5 1AR
LOCAL AUTHORITY: Peel Town Commissioners
GRID REF: 242 843

Introduction

The Harbour Master's Office is a two storey red sandstone building located on the junction of East Quay and Crown Street in Peel on the Island's west coast (*Plates 1a & 1b*). The building occupies a prominent location on this busy quayside and stands out due to its red sandstone construction and its notable oriel window.

History

Historically, the Crown land on which the Harbour Master's Office was constructed belonged to Sir George Moore (1709-1787) a highly successful individual who had made his fortune 'running' contraband goods, particularly tea, from Amsterdam to the island and so circumventing the normal trade routes into Britain (*A Short History of Peel. L. Quilliam 1999*). His success was reflected in the large house he owned in Crown Street along with much of the neighbouring land adjacent to the shore which he used as a recreational green for his family, as indicated in Corris' map of 1784 (*Plate 2*). Whilst a substantial part of the land indicated in this map was later swept away by the sea, the remaining plot of land was to later become owned by the Crown, though no details are available. A proportion of this land was subsequently developed during the nineteenth century as reflected in the buildings currently occupying the site today. Despite this much of the area has remained undeveloped.

Many early maps of the area, along with numerous variations, can be unclear in their factual depiction of specific buildings when it comes to identifying land use/occupancy over the years and therefore clarification is required. In the mid nineteenth century, it is reported that the site of the Harbour Master's Office was occupied by a public house known as 'Winter's' and the site of the adjacent Customs House was occupied by a public house known as the 'Watch House' (*Morrison S., 1914*). In her book 'Manx Inns, A pub crawl through history', Suzanne Cubbon states that the inn known as the Watch House was "*kept by Tom Corkan who was also the Harbour Master and it was used as an office by the tide waiters*" (1998, p.113). This would therefore suggest that the site was already being used for official harbour business prior to the present buildings being constructed. Comparing the photographic image taken in the late 1800's to that of Mannin's 1825 engraving, (*Plate 3*) it was surmised in the 'Crown Street' article in *Manxnotebook*, that 'Winter's public house was possibly the two storied house on the quay, whilst the other building being possibly the 'Watch House', another public house described as being 'just around the corner'.

By comparing Corris' map of 1784 to the later 1869 Ordnance Survey map (*Plate 4 & 5*) the building outlined in red, though not identified, would appear to occupy the site of the present day Harbour Masters office, though clearly pre-dating it. This would identify it as 'Winters' public house, though there is no indication of the adjoining 'Watch House' on Corris's map at this time, though the later Ordnance Survey map of 1869 clearly indicates the Watch House. By aligning the quay-side taken from the 1869 map (dashed yellow line) and the warehouse location to that of Corris's map it can be established that no other developments had taken place outwards towards the quay which might otherwise have conflicted with our current understanding of the site.

Credence should not therefore be given to that of Black's map of c1910 (*Plate 6*). This was apparently based on an earlier map dating from the late 1890's and whilst it indicates the location of the Customs House, it appears to occupy the site of the Sailors Shelter giving no mention as to the Harbour Masters Office or the nearby Police Station. As such this map should not be considered as a true and accurate representation of the site.

Perhaps the earliest photograph available showing the quayside area formerly owned by Sir George Moore and referred to as 'The Green' helps clarify matters (*Plate 7*). Whilst the Police Station can clearly be identified to the left of the site with its pronounced hipped roof, this would date the photograph from after 1847. The public houses on the site previously named are less well identified and if anything it is the depiction of Winter's House of 1825 that bears a passing resemblance to this later photograph. Based on the fact that the Police Station is clearly indicated here, in addition to the fact that the Rocket House is not present, as it was built in 1876, the image depicted here would appear to be from the early/mid 1850's whilst the building occupying what is now the Harbour Master Office must, according to previous reports, be Winters public house.

By 1863 the public houses on the site had been demolished and the present Harbour Master's Office (along with the Customs House) had been constructed. Other buildings which have been built on the former Crown land include the adjacent Sailors' Shelter (1876), the Old Police Station (1847) along with the Rocket House (1876, rebuilt c.1960). The remaining undeveloped Crown land was previously used for a timber yard and a boat building businesses (*Goodwin G., 1914*), and it is currently a works yard for the Harbours Division of the Department of Infrastructure.

The Harbour Master's Office was originally used as both an office and a house for Peel's Harbour Master, but this changed during the mid 1990's when the Harbour Master moved out and the building was converted into a coastguard centre (*see Planning Application number 93/01147/B*) though still commonly referred to as the Harbour Master's Office/Building and retained by the Department of Infrastructure.

Architecture

Constructed on Crown land, the Harbour Master's Office complements the other administrative buildings built in the immediate locale, the former Customs House and Police Station. The building itself serves as a fine example of what is generally regarded as 'late Victorian administrative architecture', in so much that the design of the building was in part dictated by its role/function based on an established architectural format which blended functional period detailing with elements of neo-classicism which imparted such buildings with an air of authority. In the case of the Harbour Master's office this was emphasised by means of rusticated sandstone quoins to the

corners of the building and also to the doors and windows which serve to accentuate the building's social role giving it an air of officialdom and grandeur despite its limited size. This was further emphasised to considerable effect by means of the upper bay window (*Plate 8*). Located directly above the front door, the oriel window, constructed from timber, projects from the first floor principle elevation overlooking the quay. This is perhaps the key feature to the building's implied status as it incorporates the classical symbolism of a pediment surmounting the bay window. This itself appeared to employ heavy mullions which served to place greater emphasis on the use of the pediment giving the impression of columns, the resulting 'classical' theme being best viewed from a distance, suggests that of a balcony as opposed to merely a window (*Plate 9*). Though the window has changed little over the intervening years the impression of heavier horizontal mid-rails to the sash windows in-conjunction with the paint scheme adopted now serve to slightly diminish the original effect.

Overall the building consists of two storeys and forms a simple rectangular footprint with the addition of a small two storey extension to the rear. The main external walls are constructed with red sandstone blocks whilst the hipped roof employs a natural slate covering. It is generally accepted that the red sandstone buildings in this area of Peel were usually constructed with stone quarried from Creg Malin, or in some cases allegedly reused from derelict buildings in the Castle. However, in this case the late construction date would preclude the use of reclaimed materials from the castle, though it was said that the old public house known as 'Winter's' which formerly occupied the site is said to have had a stained glass window that had been taken out of the Cathedral (*Goodwin G., 1914*).

The elevations most visible to the general public are the front elevation to East Quay and the side elevation to Crown Street, finished in sandstone. In contrast to this, the remaining side elevation, rear elevation and the majority of the rear extension have all been rendered. Where the external walls have not been rendered, cement pointing has been applied in order to give the exterior a more dressed appearance, a not uncommon practice attributed to Victorian sandstone buildings throughout Peel. Given the buildings exposed location and the nature of the material, the façade of the building has taken on a slightly 'cupped' appearance over the years as the sandstone blocks have gradually weathered back from the mortar joints over time (*Plate 10*). This effect has served to contribute to the building's character as its features have gradually lost their sharpness over time to taken on a softer, more weathered appearance. In addition to the above there is a plain sandstone cornice which runs along the south and west elevations and is positioned halfway up at first floor level.

Archive photographs show that the original windows (at least to the front elevation) were traditional Victorian timber sliding sashes with a 'two-over-two' format. These arched headed windows were the same design as those on the front elevation of the adjacent Customs House on Crown Street and also the Sailors' Shelter on East Quay, though both of these other buildings have retained their timber windows. Unfortunately, here the original timber sliding sash windows have been replaced in recent times with UPVC casement windows, most probably during the building's refurbishment following its change of use in 1993.

When the Harbour Master moved out of the building in the early 1990's and the subsequent conversion into a coastguard centre around 1993, minor internal alterations took place within the main building at this time along with a ground floor window and door being blocked up. However,

the most significant of the alterations took place to the rear of the building where the existing two storey rear extension was altered and extended in order to incorporate a garage, giving access onto Crown Street. Internally, the building retains little by way of period features, other than the stair bannisters and mouldings around a few door heads (*Plate 11*). The cumulative effect of these changes, whilst losing what remained of the original interior period features has resulted in a shift of interest to the building's exterior. Other than a reduction in the height of the chimney from original, the only visible and detrimental change being the uPVC replacement casement windows. Overall, the property retains its essential landmark features and what changes that have taken place to the exterior are reversible.

In conclusion

The Harbour Master's Office on the East Quay in Peel is an important part of the Conservation Area and an attractive, prominent building on the harbour side. The loss of this building would be detrimental to the maritime history and architectural fabric of Peel. In conjunction to the Harbour Master's House, there are other Victorian administrative buildings in the local area, such as the Customs House and the Old Police Station, which together have significant group value.

Whilst recognising the importance of retaining this local landmark building, it is acknowledged that by nature of the works undertaken to refurbish the former Customs House, the interior of the building does not significantly contribute to the proposed Registration of this building and as such the emphasis of Registration is placed on the building's exterior.

In summary, the Harbour Master's Office is worthy of inclusion on the Protected Buildings Register for the following reasons;

1. It is a particularly fine example of Victorian official architecture.
2. It has historic interest, as it represents Peel's civic and maritime history.
3. It has group value in conjunction with the nearby Victorian administrative buildings.
4. It is a fine building utilising particularly well detailed local sandstone construction. Sandstone is indigenous to and synonymous with Peel and it is therefore important to protect fine examples of local historic sandstone buildings as they are an important part of the town's character.

Recommendation

The Harbour Master's Office on the East Quay in Peel is recommended for addition to the Protected Buildings Register by reason of its Architectural Interest and/or Aesthetic Quality, its Historic Interest and for its Group Value as defined in Policy RB/1 – Registration of Buildings as set out in Planning Policy Statement 1/01 - Policy and Guidance Notes for the Conservation of the Historic Environment of the Isle of Man:

- **ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST AND/OR AESTHETIC QUALITY:** The register is intended to include buildings which are of importance to the Island for the interest of their architectural designs, decoration, craftsmanship, or by virtue of the eminence of the architect; this would include important examples of particular building types and techniques (e.g. buildings

displaying technological innovation or virtuosity, as might be found in structures connected with the historic railways of the Island) and significant plan forms;

The building is a fine example of late Victorian administrative architecture which utilises the local Peel sandstone, embellished with rusticated quoins and surrounds to the windows and a finely detailed timber oriel projecting bay at first floor level. The simplicity and solidity of design reinforces the administrative authority of the building and its importance to Peel's civic and maritime industry.

- **HISTORIC INTEREST:** This includes buildings which illustrate important aspects of the Island's social, economic, cultural, religious, agricultural, industrial or military history; this importance might also be assessed in the particular local context of the town or village in which the building is located;

It has clear historic interest, as it represents a fine visual link with Peel's civic and maritime history.

- **GROUP VALUE:** Especially where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or a fine example of planning (e.g. Squares, Terraces or Farm Groups).

The Harbour Master's Office, in conjunction with the Customs House and Old Police Station in Crown Street, represent an important historic group of administrative buildings in Peel.

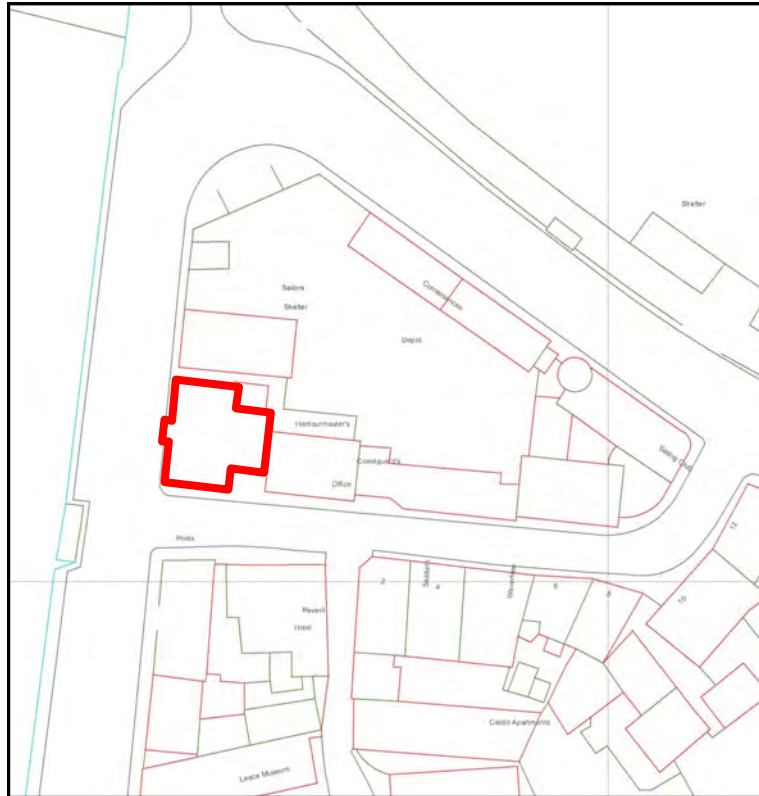
Supporting Photographic & Cartographic Research Material

Plates 1 - 11

Harbour Masters Office. East Quay, Peel 2013

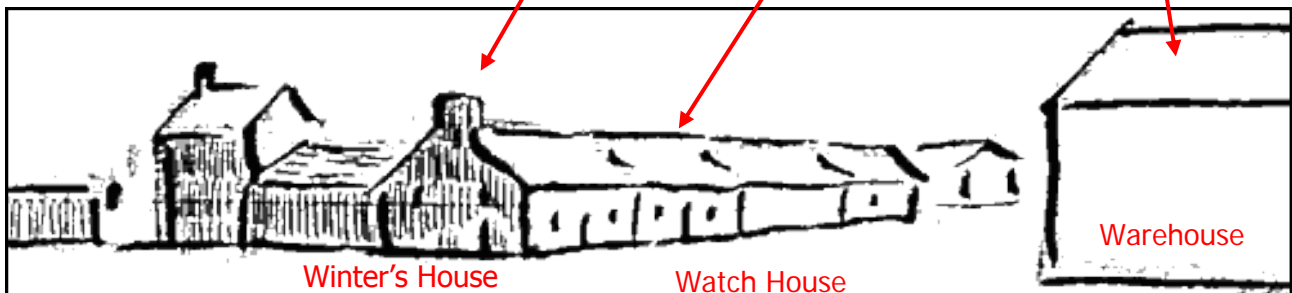


Map and Aerial view of Crown Street and East Quay 2013





Comparison photo of Peel quayside by Francis Frith 1895 and an engraving dated c1825 indicating the location of former properties on the Crown Street site.

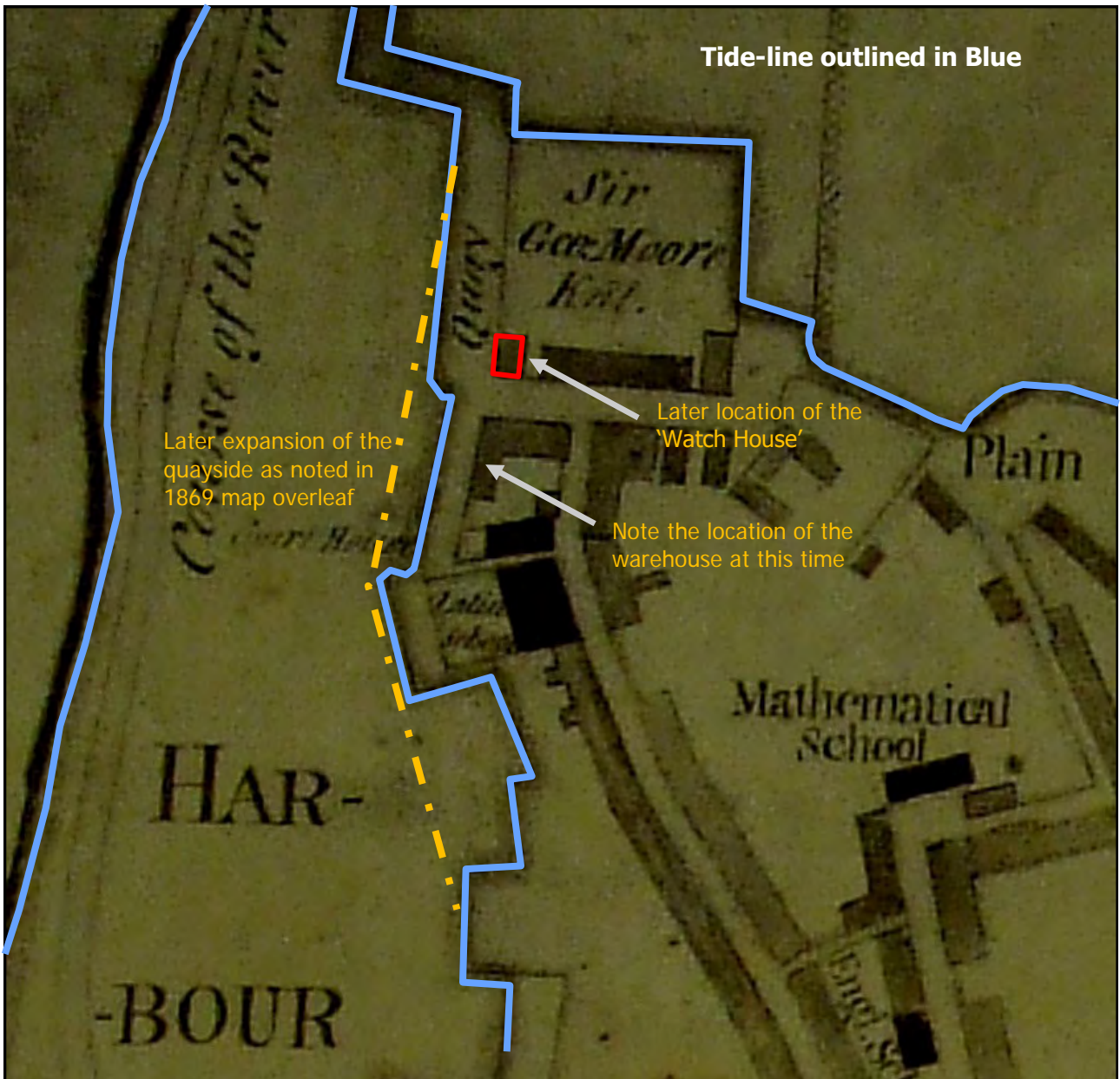


Engraving c1825 From [Mannin](#) #6, 1914, *Manxnotebook*

"The Custom House and Harbour Office were built in 1863 (sic) on site of an old public house known as 'Winter's . . . Next to Winter's, round the corner, in Crown Street, stood a smaller public house, kept by Tom Corkan, who was harbour master at the time. This was afterwards known as the 'Watch House,' and was used as an office by the tide-waiters"
Manxnotebook, Mannin Article #6 1914

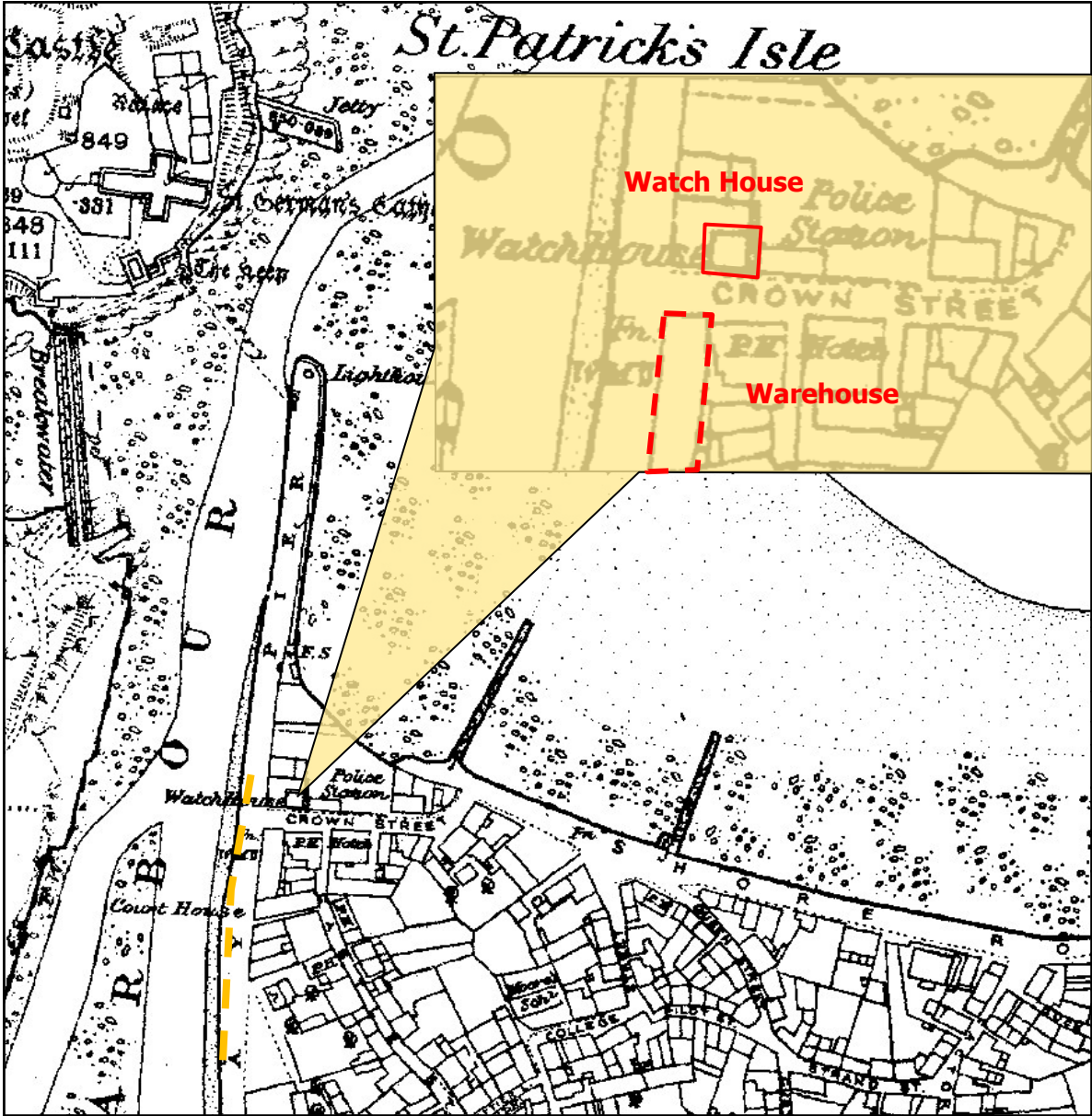
J. Corris' Map of Peel dated 1784 highlighting the 'recreational green' owned by George Moore and the later expansion of the quayside.

The building outlined in red, though not identified on this map, would appear to occupy the site of the present day Harbour Masters office, though clearly pre-dating it, with no indication of the adjoining 'Watch House.' However, by comparing this map to the later Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (Plate 5) which clearly indicates the Watch House, it is possible to align the new quay (dashed yellow line) and warehouse in order to establish that no other developments had taken place outwards towards the quay over the coming years.

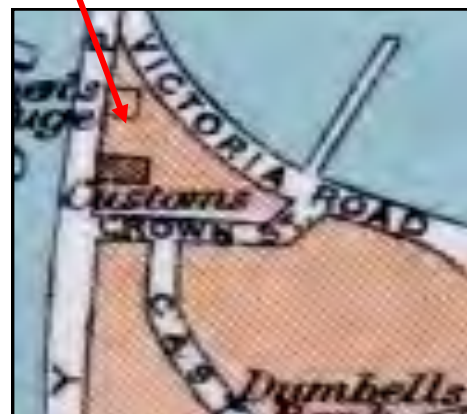
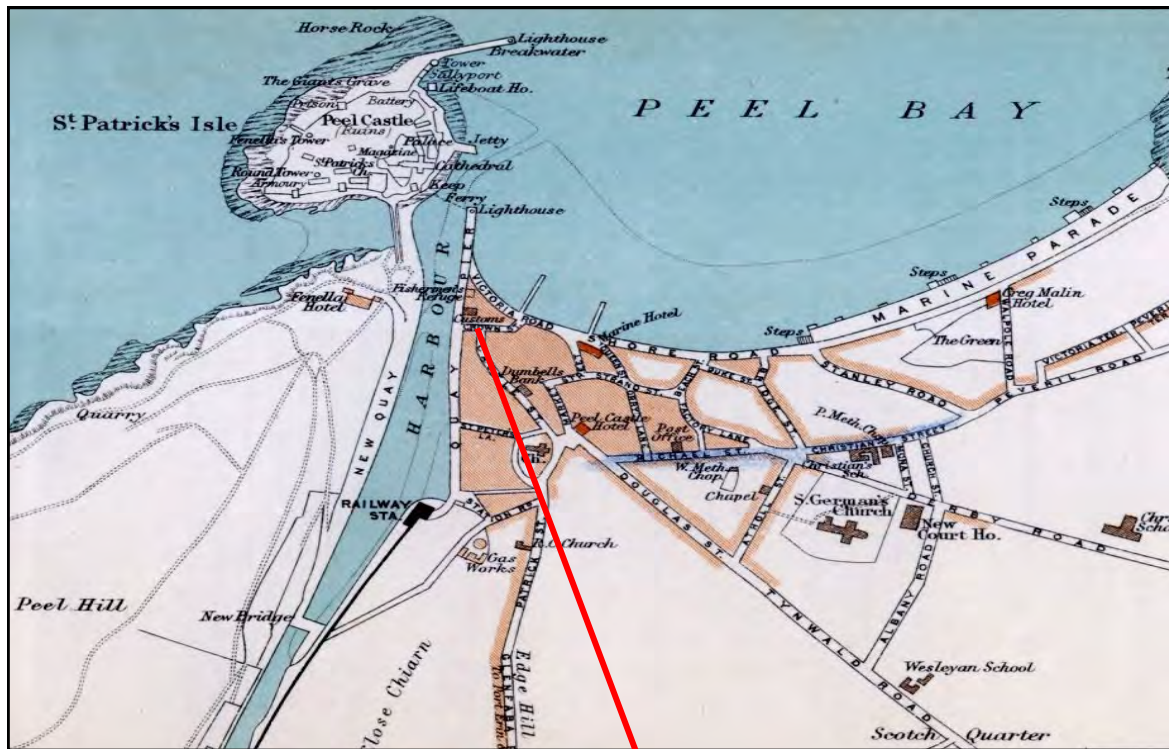


J. Corris' Map of Peel dated 1784

The Ordnance Survey map of 1869 records the location of what was commonly referred to as the Watch House, This later map would appear to indicate that the Watch House occupied the site of the later **Customs House, not the Harbour Masters office as some sources state**. This is confirmed by a reference in the Peel City Guardian dated 25th March 1939 concerning changes that had occurred throughout Peel prior to 1889.



Black's Map of c1910 based on an earlier map from the 1890's, indicates the location of the Customs House, however, this would appear to occupy the site of the Sailors Shelter with no mention as to the Harbour Masters Office or the near-by Police Station and as such should not be considered as a true and authentic representation of the site.



The Quayside circa 1850's and 2013

The Quayside prior to and after the building of the Harbour Masters Office that we see today.

Note the building on the left appears to be in a ruinous state - either through demolition in progress or as a result of wave damage which was recorded on a number of occasions as being responsible for demolishing properties in and around this area.

Visible on the top left is the Police Station whilst in the bottom right of the pictures appears to be a warehouse facing a corner development.



2013

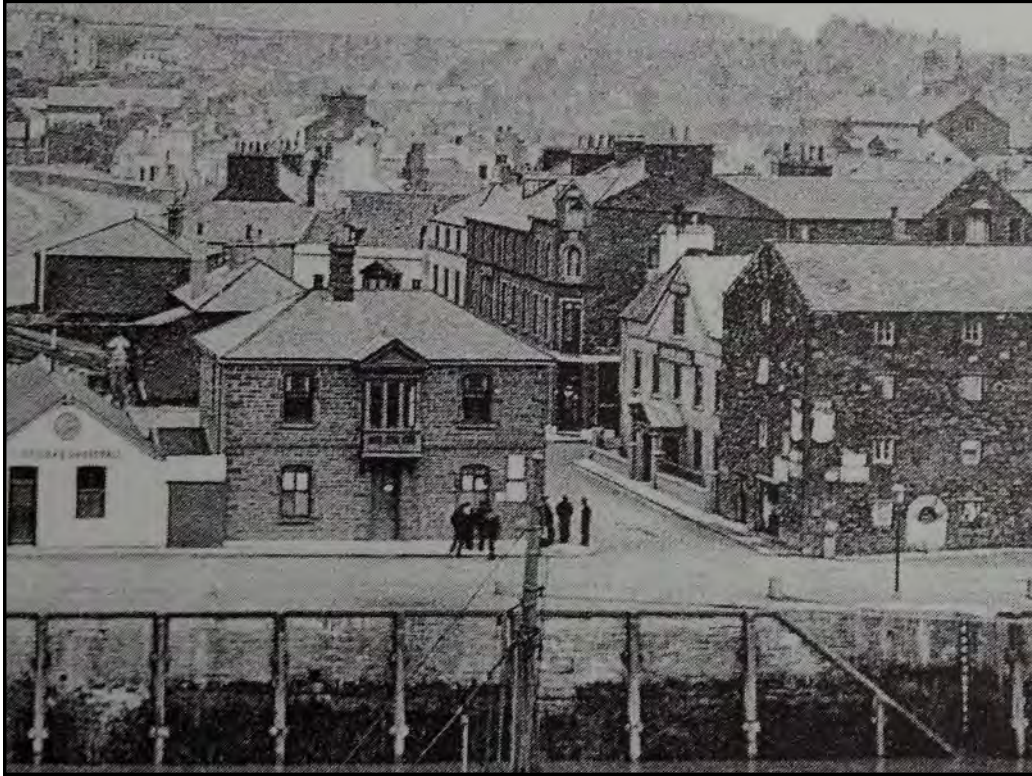
Principle elevation oriel window overlooking the quay with its classically inspired window pediment.



Isle of Man Harbour Commissioners Plaque

Landmark Qualities

The Harbour Masters Office - perhaps the most prominent and enduring of Peel's quayside buildings.
Note the classical emphasis of the oriel window created by employing a pediment and accentuated mullions.



Late 1800's

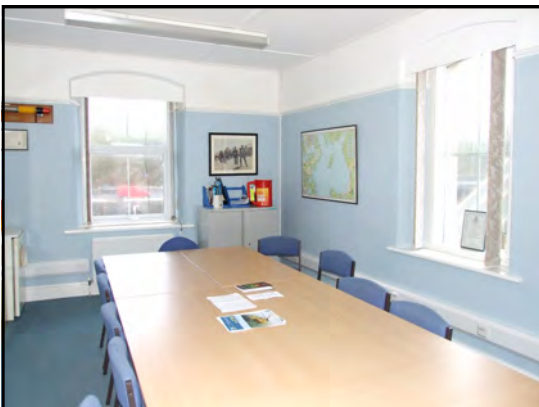
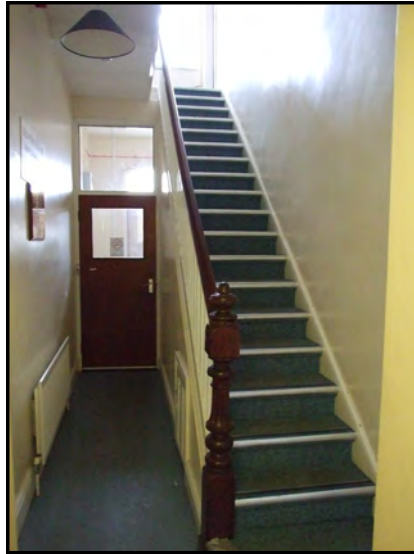


2012

Weathering to the sandstone exterior



Interior detailing following the building's refurbishment in the early 1990's



SOURCES AND REFERENCES

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Quilliam L., 1999, *Short History of Peel*.

Maps and Plans

- 1784 map of Peel, by John Corris
- 1791 map of Peel, by Richard Wilson
- 1848 map of harbour developments in Peel ,Davis, courtesy of the Leece Museum
- 1869 County Series map
- 1910 Black's Guide, courtesy of Manx Museum
- 2012 Current digital mapping, DOI

Internet Sites

www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook