SG04A

Funded partly by voluntary effort and partly by the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Seaforth Gladstone Memorial Project (Seaglam) raises the profile of Seaforth by highlighting the village's rich history and inspiring local pride.

For a period of 10 weeks in 2013, the Seaglam Model Making Project provided an opportunity for local people to learn new skills constructing scale models of significant buildings from Seaforth's history. The old County Police Station was one of the models created.



Building work began on the police station in 1895 and was completed in 1897. The force policed an area of 21,139 acres with an estimated population of over 46,000, covering an area from Croxteth to Hightown. The police force consisted of Superintendent Cross, Inspector Grundy (Waterloo), 9 sergeants and 46 constables. The building incorporated a magistrates' courtroom and offices, weights and measures office, living accommodation, day room, drying room, eight cells, exercise yards, stables, coach house and drill yard.

Seaforth police station was demolished in 2007, however, if you visit Seaforth and look closely, you will see that some of its features are echoed in the residential building that now sits in its place.

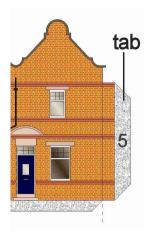




## Instructions

This model requires 10 sheets of 160gsm white card to build.

The tools required for card modelling (referred to as paper modeling in the USA) are generally to be found around the home. This model requires scissors or a knife to cut out the components, a ruler for scoring straight lines and some glue (PVA white-glue, used sparingly is best but Uhu, Bostick or even Pritt Stick will do). Careful scoring of fold-lines is the key to accuracy of shape. Score-lines can be made using a pin or perhaps a blunt craft knife.



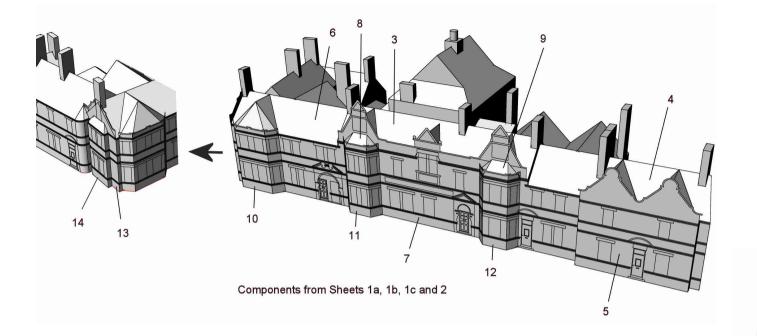
Glue-tabs are denoted by a stippled pattern. All glue tabs should be scored and folded. Look at the assembly diagram carefully. Fold lines will need to be scored before cutting items from their sheet. Most components are folded back on themselves as viewed from the printed side (so called crest folds). Others are folded in the opposite direction (valley folds). Study the assembly illustrations to deduce the direction of fold.

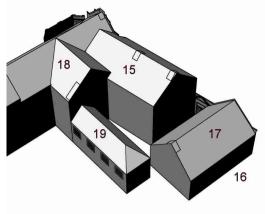
Work on a flat table or workbench to keep all parts as straight as possible. It is a good idea to fix the two base components (parts 1 and 2) to a sheet of mounting board to make the model more robust. Construct the model in part



number order. To begin with, three modules are constructed (parts 3 to 6) and glued to the base. Sheet 2 contains fascia pieces that add detail to the basic modules. It is easier to add the bay windows and associated pitched roofs (parts 8 to 12 and part 14) to the fascia pieces before the fascia pieces are attached to the basic modules. Parts 5a, 7a and 13a glue to the rear of 5, 7 and 13 respectively. Where indicated by curved arrows, the end of part 15 is curved to match the geometry of the original building. As with all card models, the white edges of the cut components can be disguised by applying water colour paint of the same shade.

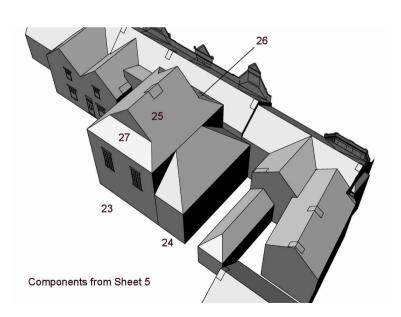


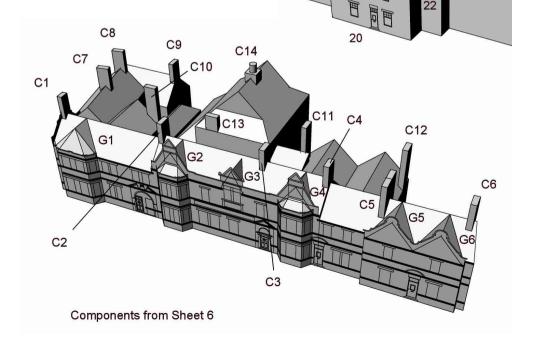


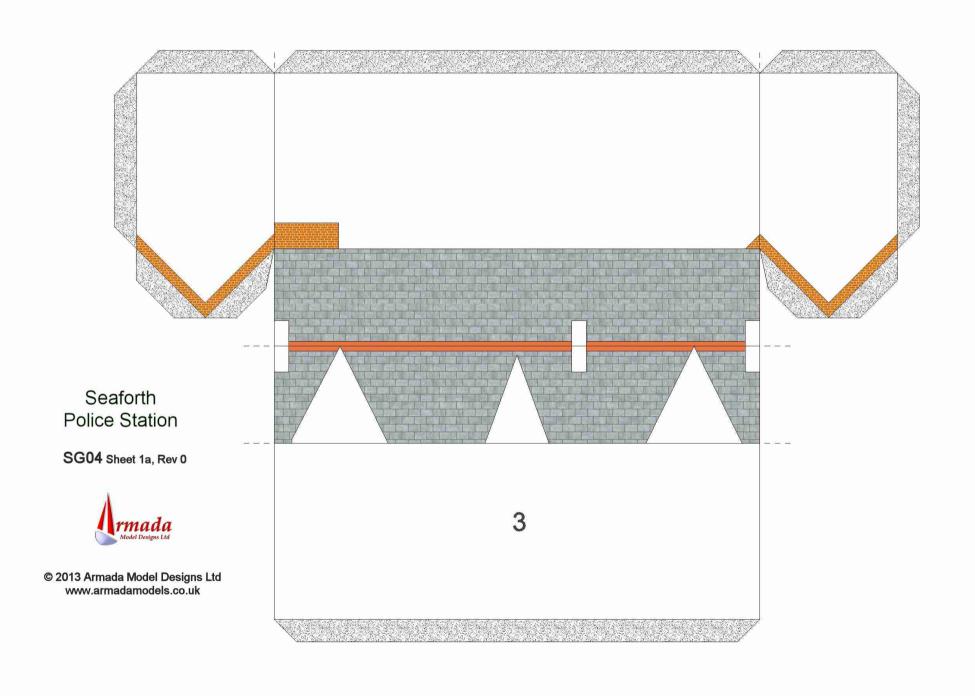


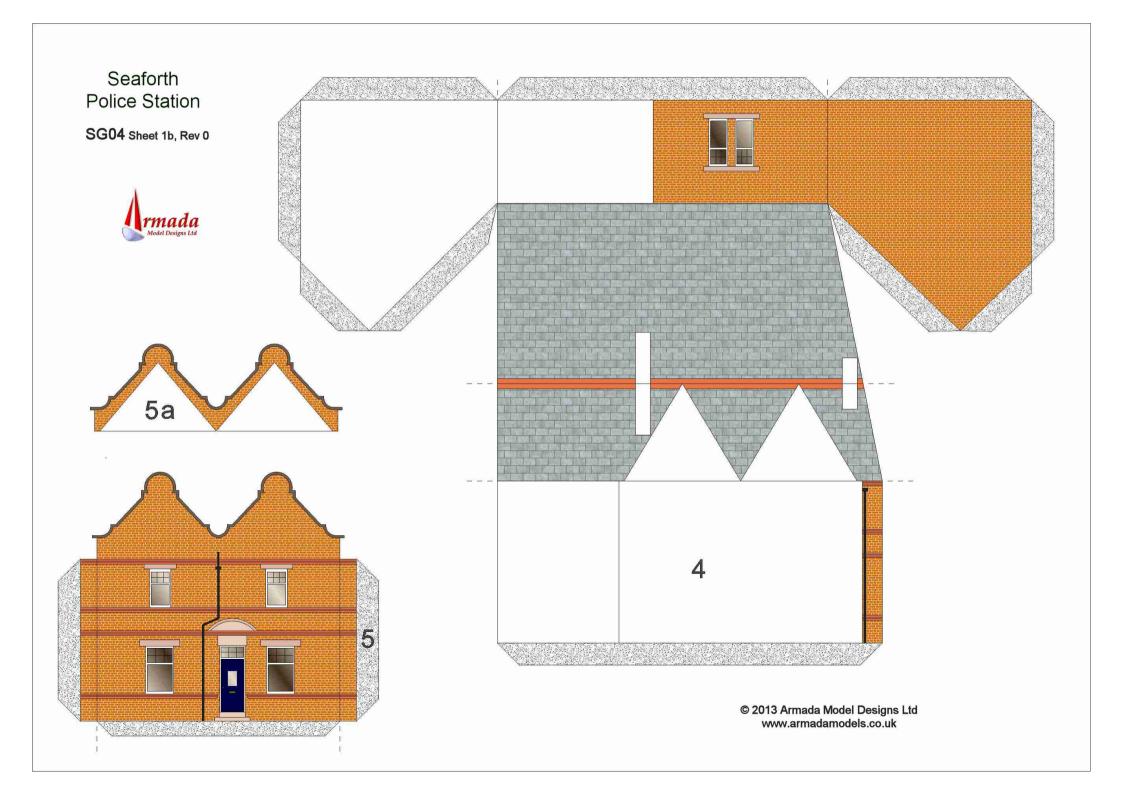
Components from Sheet 3

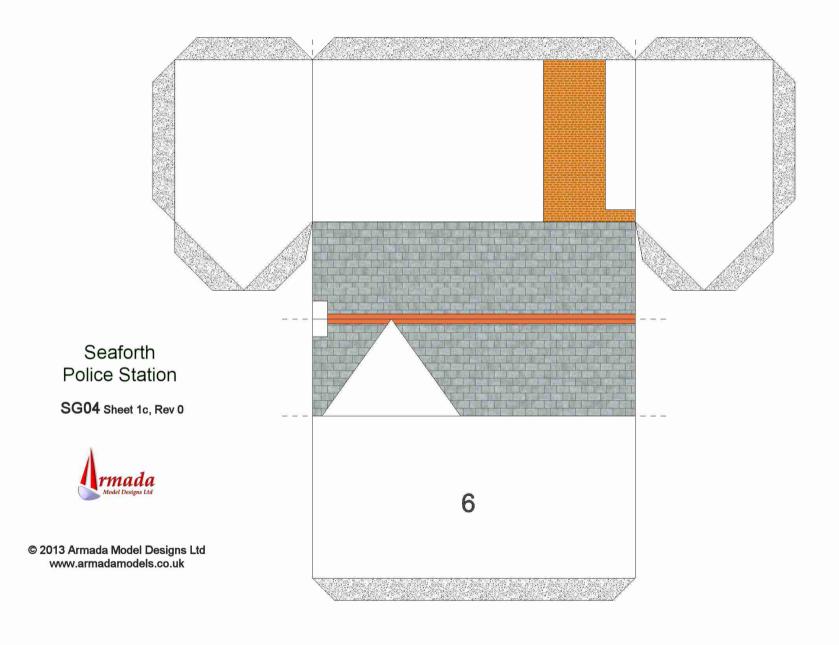
## Components from Sheet 4

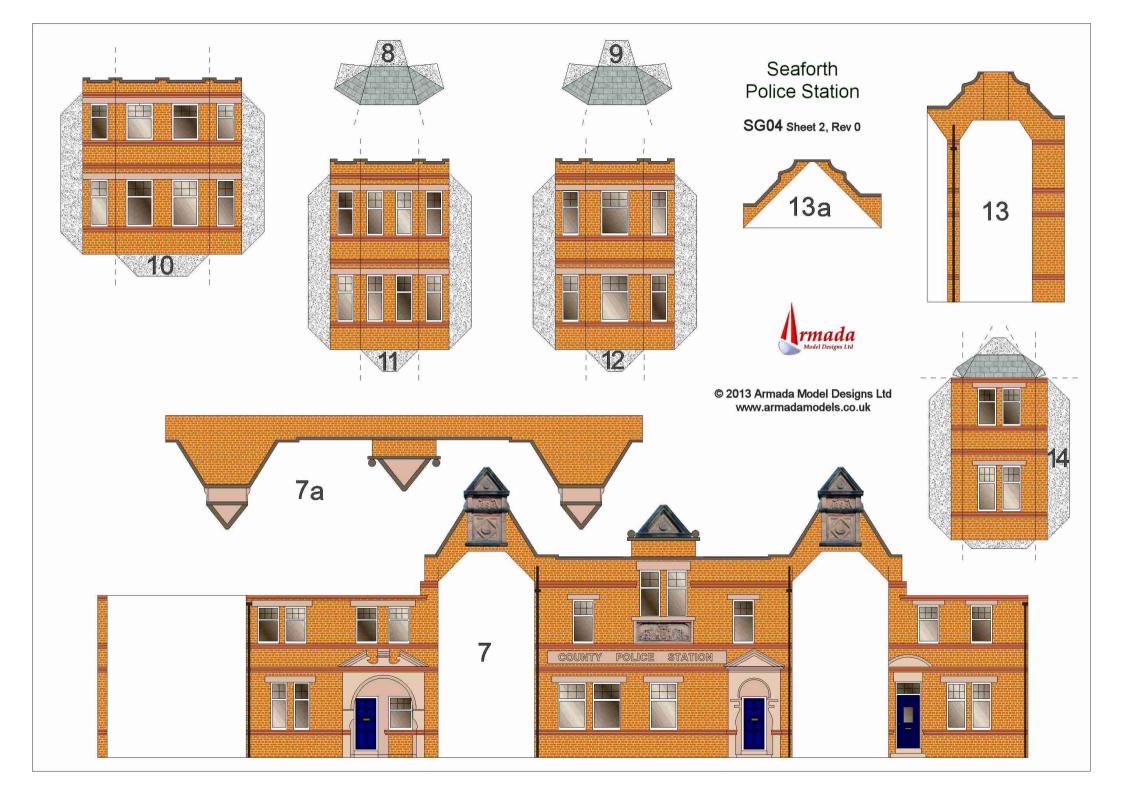


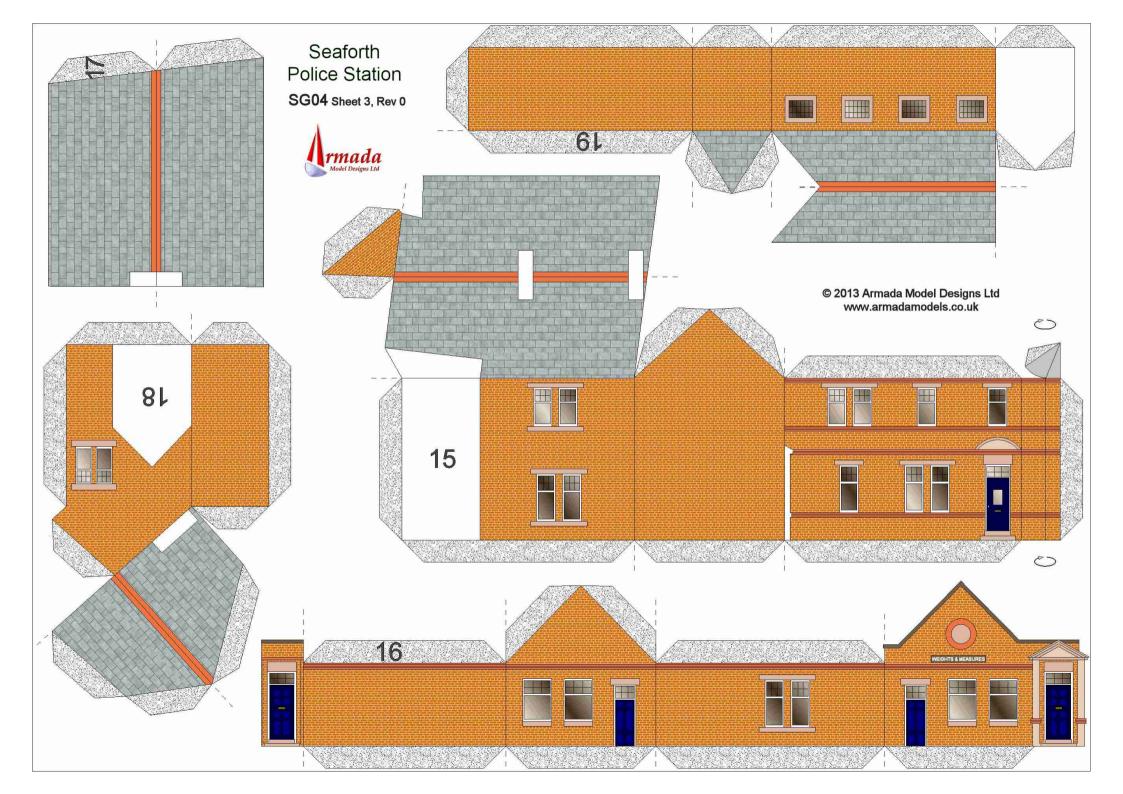






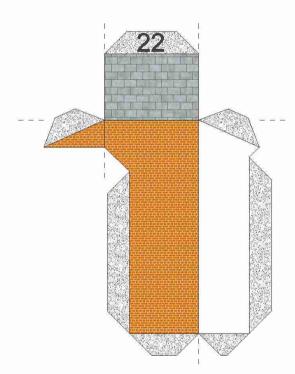






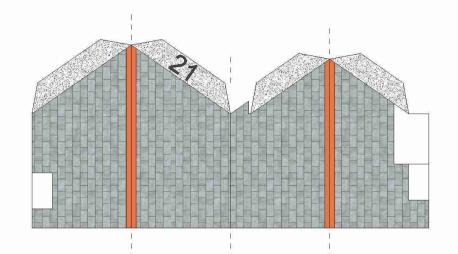
## Seaforth Police Station



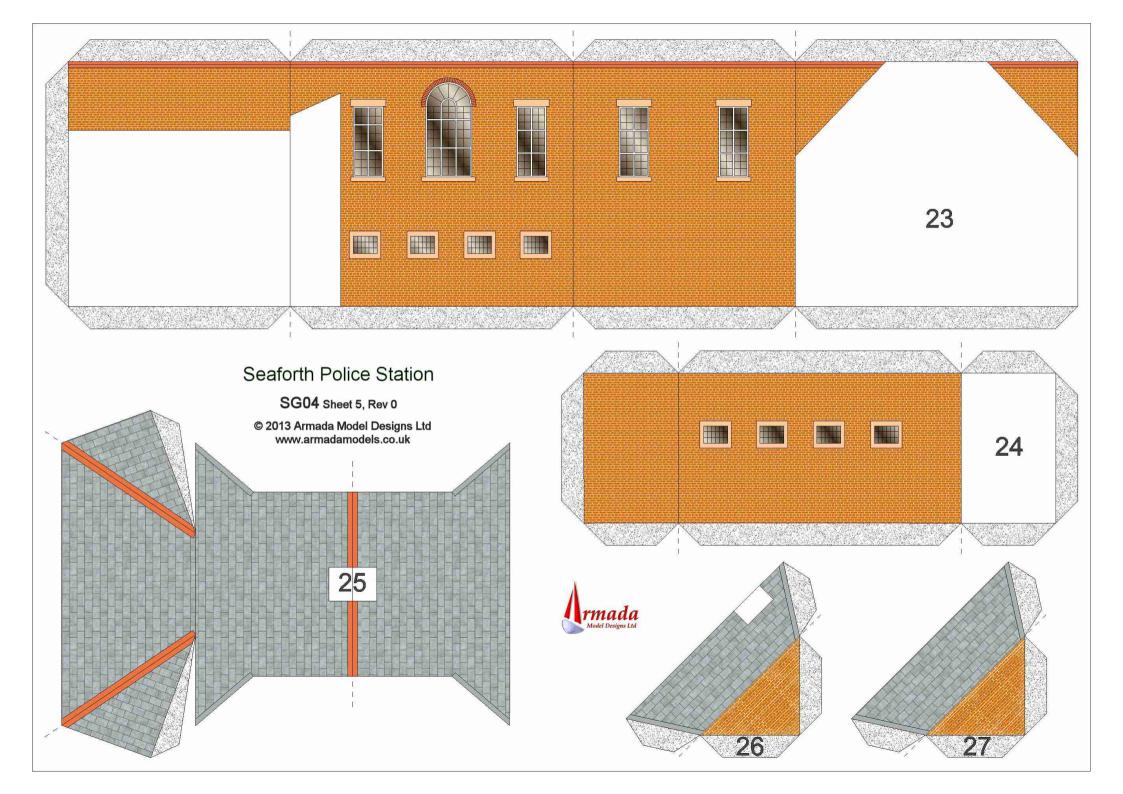


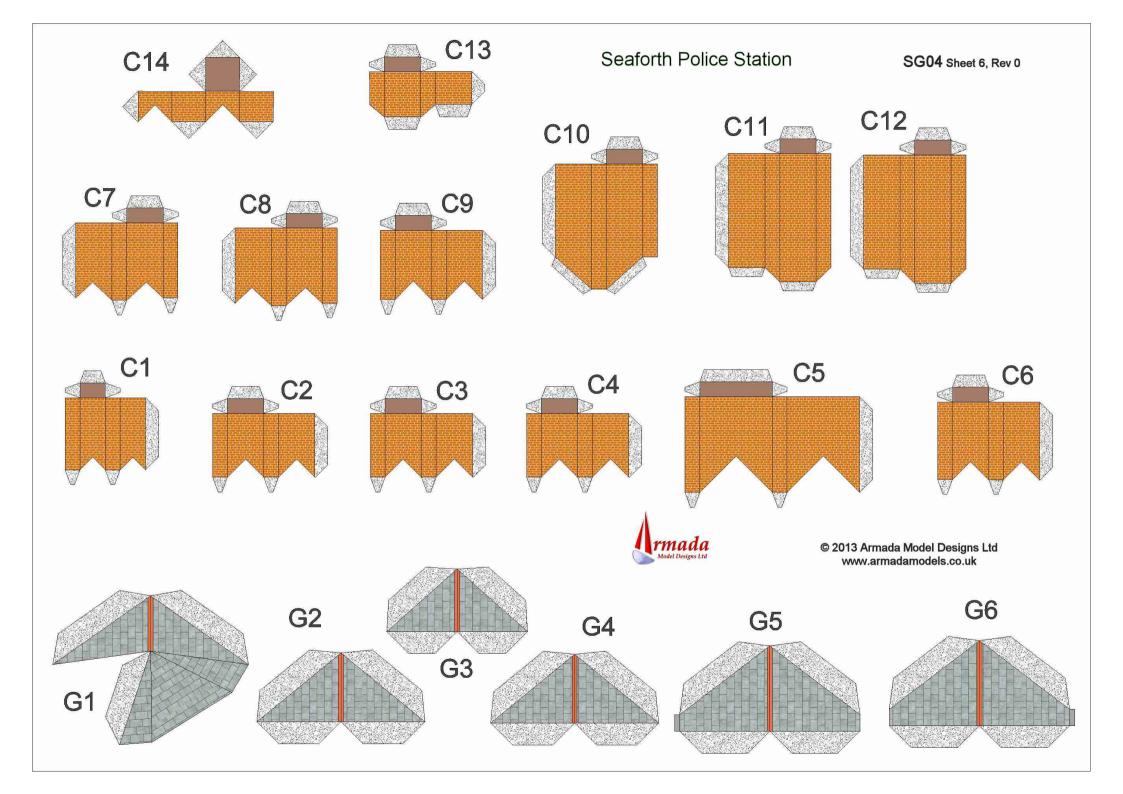


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