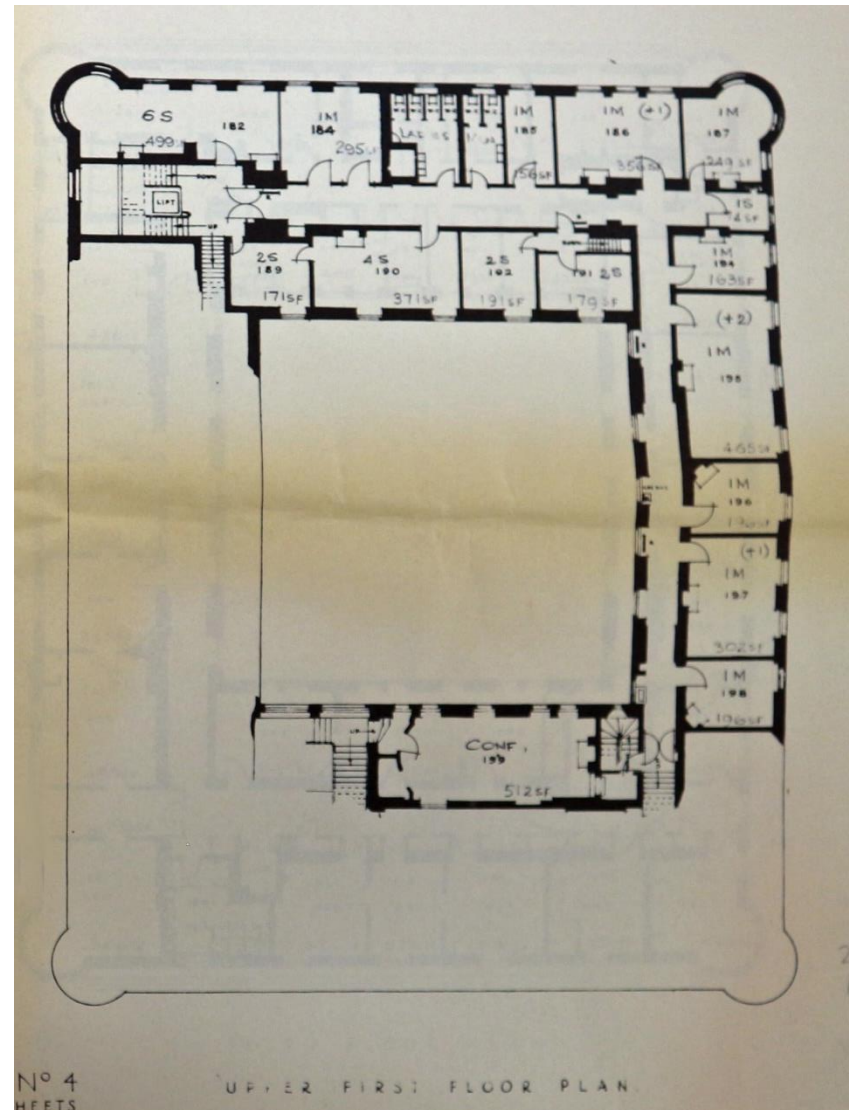
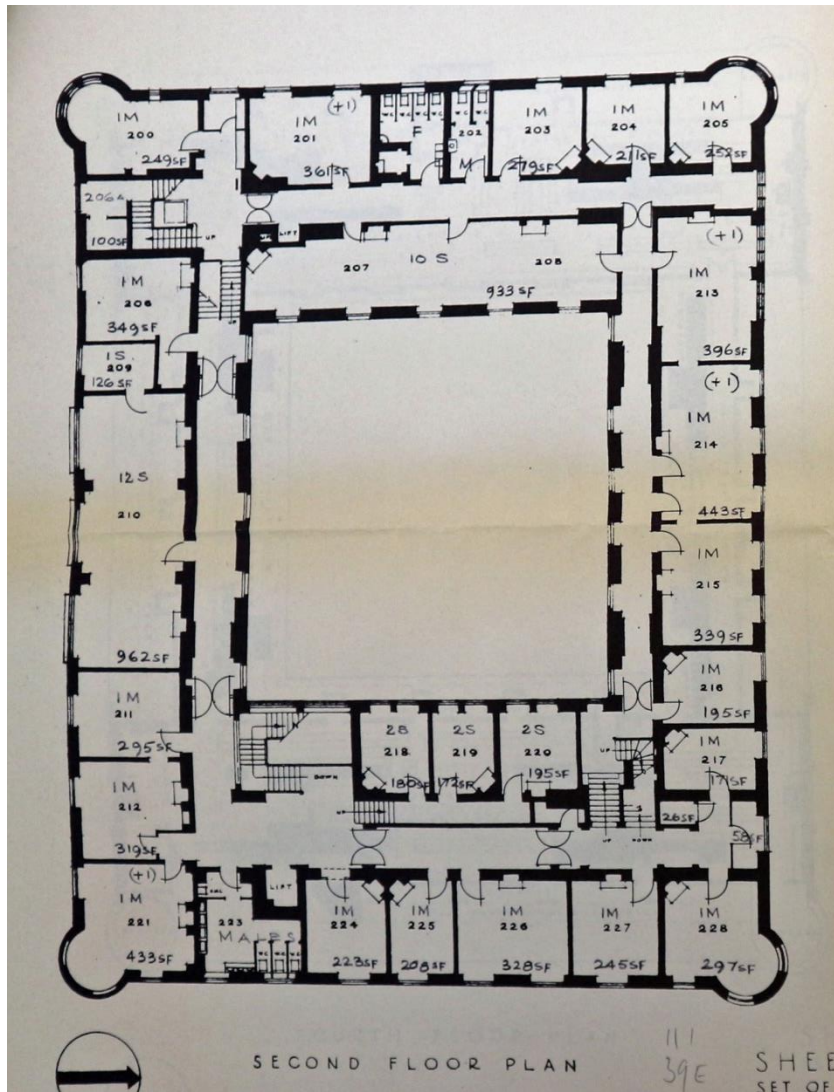


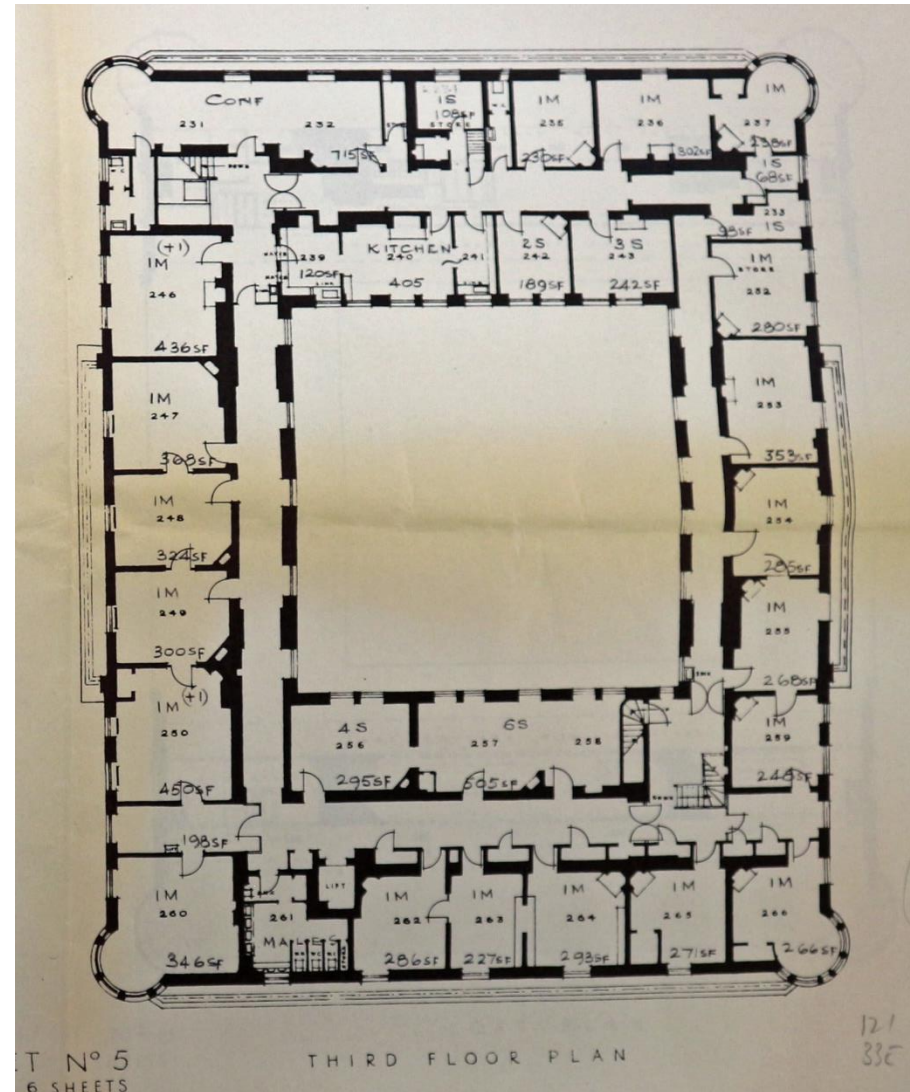
30c. 1943 first floor plan, now the second floor, Norman Shaw North (Parliamentary Archives)



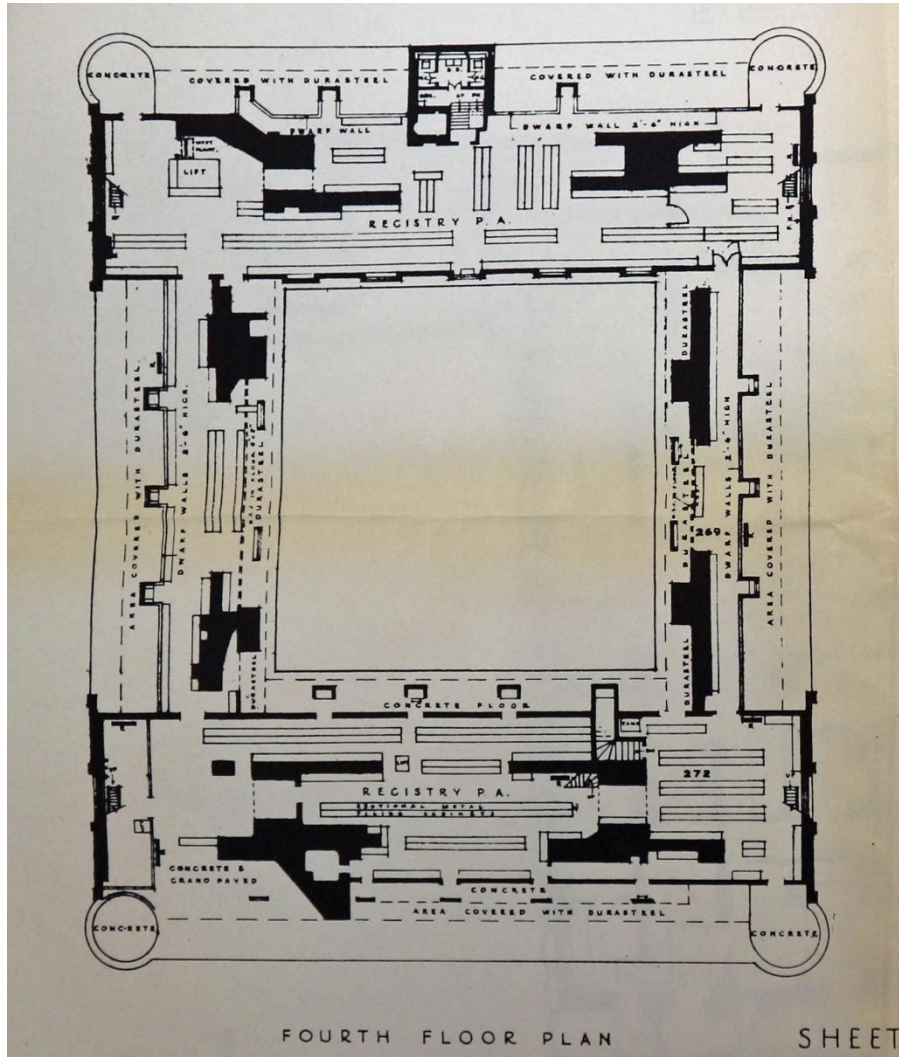
30d. 1943 upper first floor plan, now the third floor, Norman Shaw North (Parliamentary Archives)



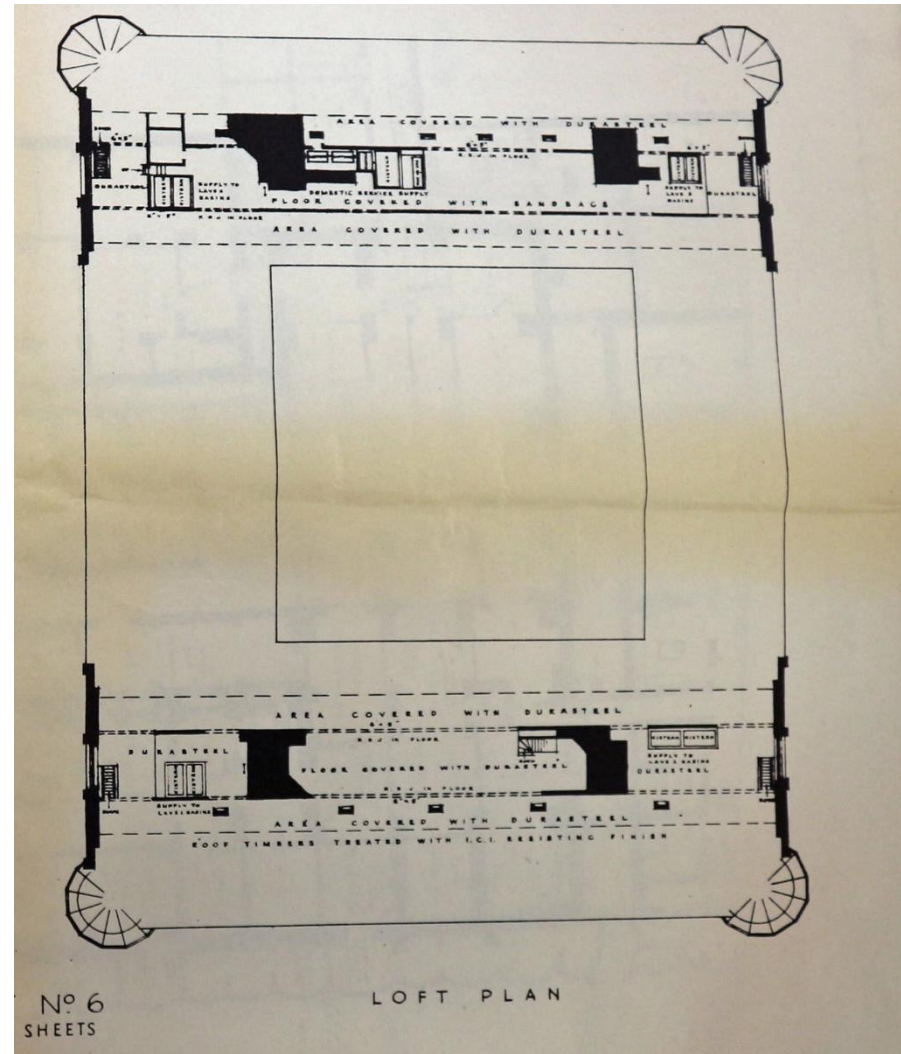
30e. 1943 second floor plan, now the fourth floor, Norman Shaw North (Parliamentary Archives)



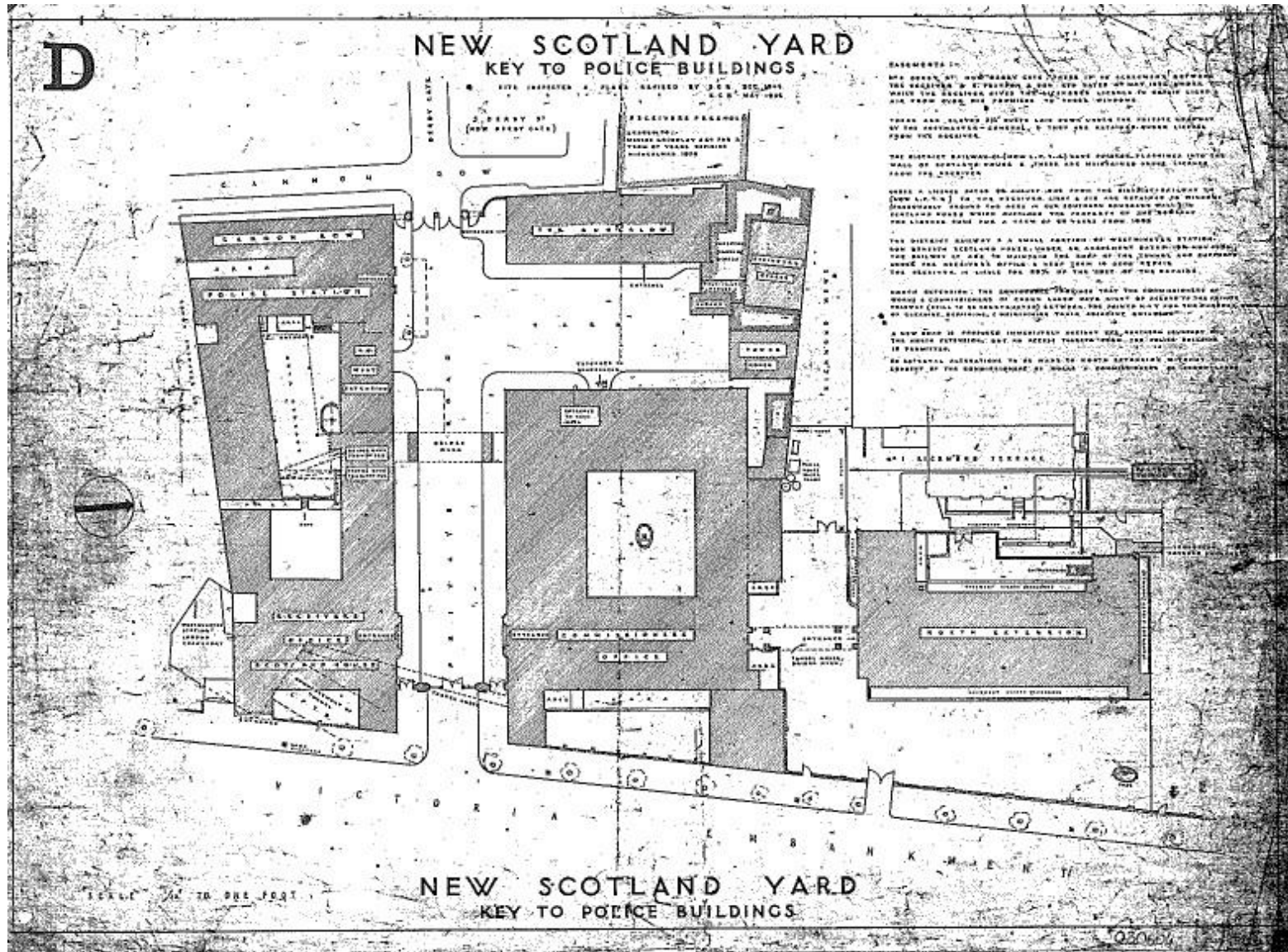
30f. 1943 third floor plan, now the fifth floor, Norman Shaw North (Parliamentary Archives)



30g. 1943 fourth floor plan, now the sixth floor, Norman Shaw North (Parliamentary Archives)



30h. 1943 loft plan, now the seventh floor, Norman Shaw North (Parliamentary Archives)



31. 1956 New Scotland Yard & Canon Row Police Station site plan (revised from 1944 drawing) (Parliamentary Archives)

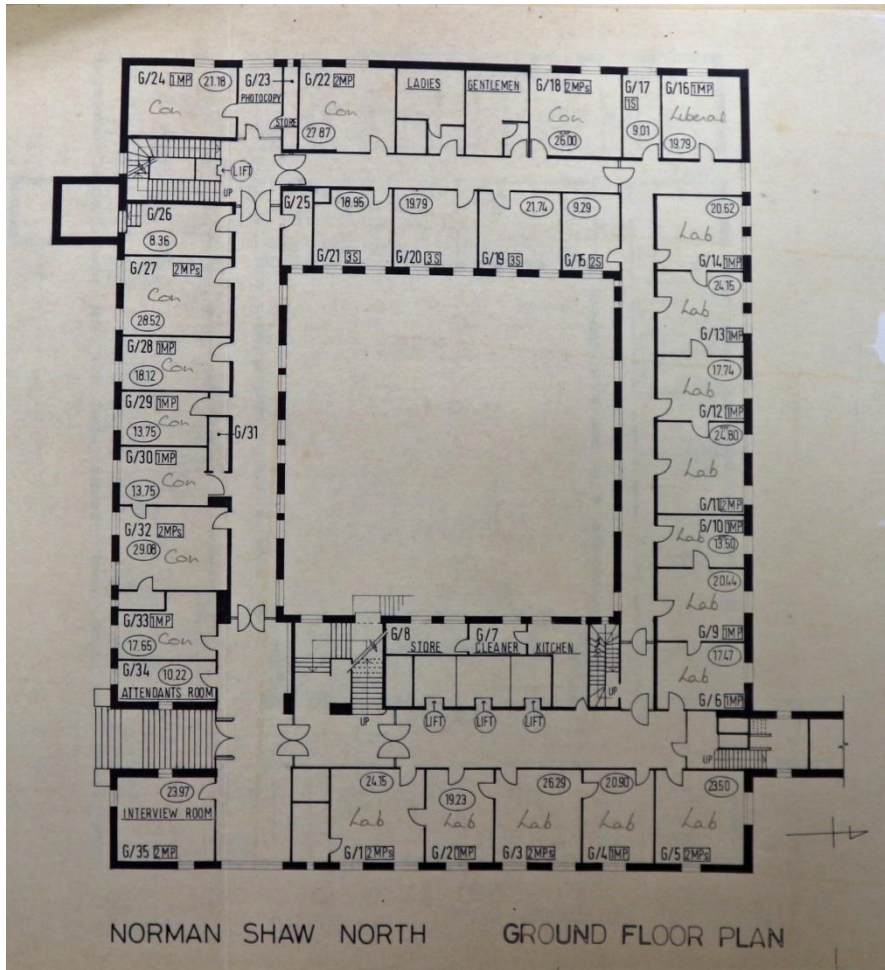
Late-20th Century Refurbishment

2.2.25 Norman Shaw North and South were sold to the Ministry of Public Building and Works for £6 million in 1965, and the Metropolitan Police relocated to a new premises in Broadway in 1967 (they have since returned to the area, with a new headquarters in the former police station next to Norman Shaw North, the refurbishment of which was completed in 2018). Shortly afterward, the roadway between the two Norman Shaw buildings was closed to the public, and the buildings were occupied temporarily by the Diplomatic Service, the Ministry of Defence and the Board (later Department) of Trade. New Scotland Yard survived the threat of the long-debated, proposed redevelopment of Whitehall in the 1960s and Parliament's early-1970s expansion plans, the scale of which is shown in a 1970s model [plate 32]. This was in part due to the advocacy of the likes of the architectural historian Nikolaus Pevsner, who argued that the building had strong claims to preservation, and the Rt Hon Duncan Sandys MP, who asserted that demolition would be an inexcusable act of vandalism.^{xxiv} Subsequently, the building underwent conversion in the mid-1970s for updated office use by 128 MPs and 130 staff, and was re-opened as New Parliamentary Accommodation Norman Shaw (North) in 1974. While this saved the building from demolition, some questioned the appropriateness of the renovations, which included the addition of three new high-speed lifts to the eastern side of the building, the extension of the principal staircase above the second floor, the conversion of the original Chief Commissioner's Room to a conference room, the addition of lavatories, bold and extensive new interior paint and furnishing schemes, and the installation of carpeting, suspended ceilings and strip lighting throughout. A set of plans from 1974 for the ground through fourth floors illustrates the principal changes which took place, including the placement

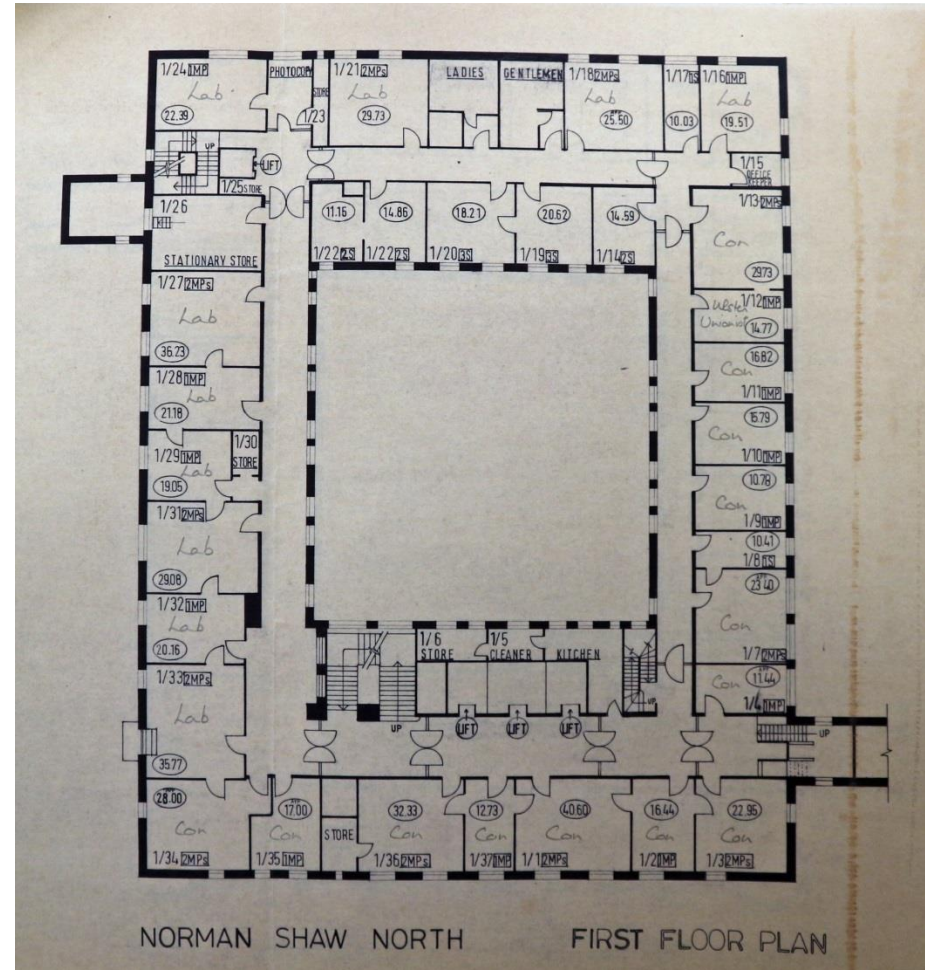
of the new lift core to the west side of the eastern corridor, and the continuance of the principal staircase from what is now the fourth floor to the sixth floor [plates 33a-e]. The former library and conference room along the eastern side of the third floor were reduced by the insertion of the lift core. The southwest staircase was also extended from what is now the fifth floor to the sixth floor.



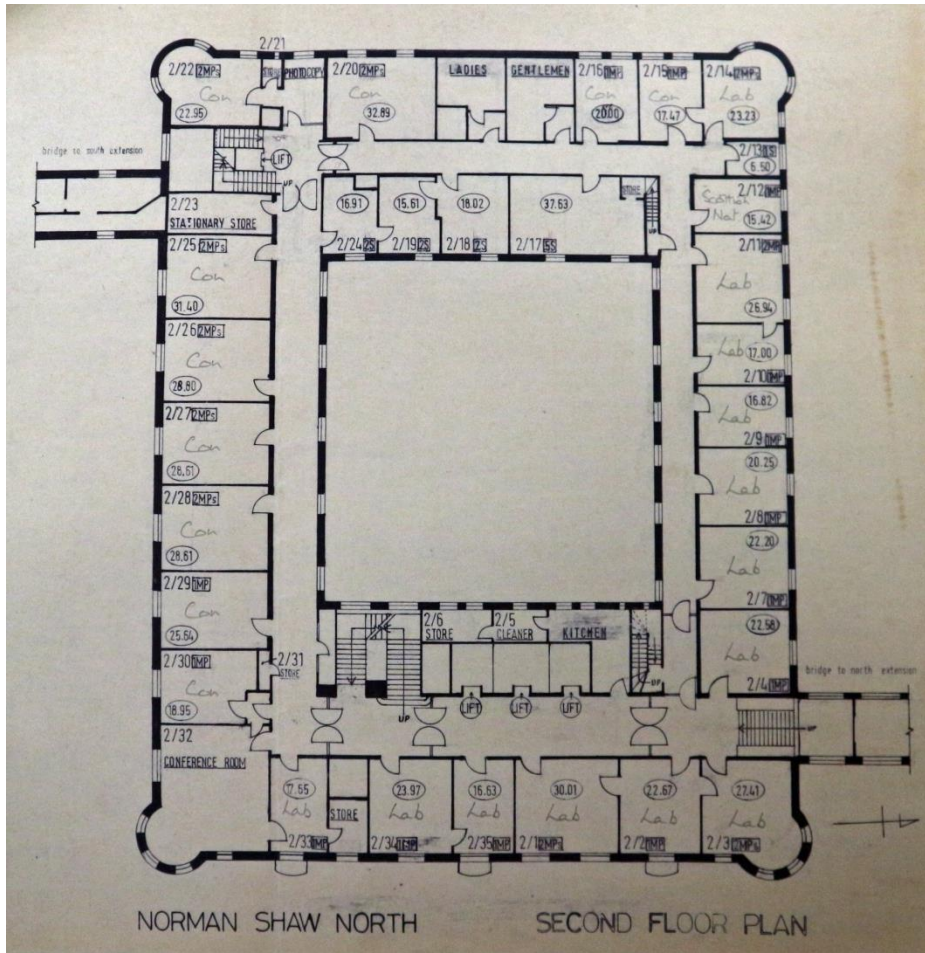
32. 1970s redevelopment proposals (Parliamentary Estates)



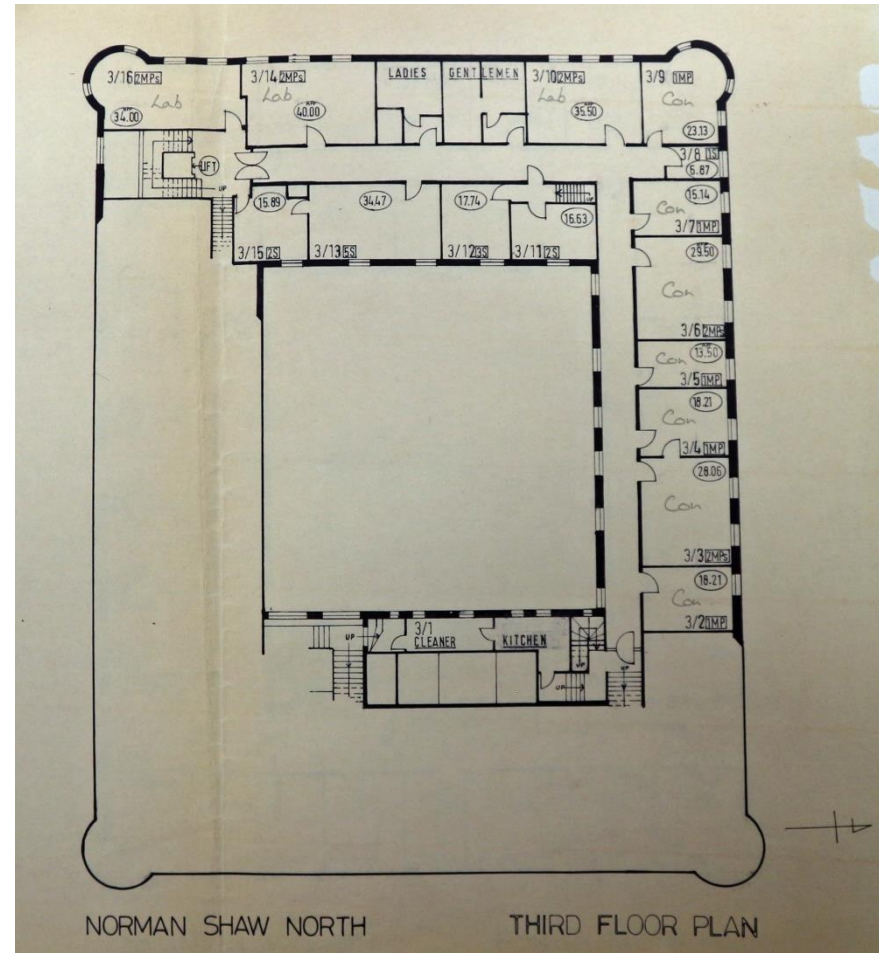
33a. 1974 ground floor plan (Parliamentary Archives)



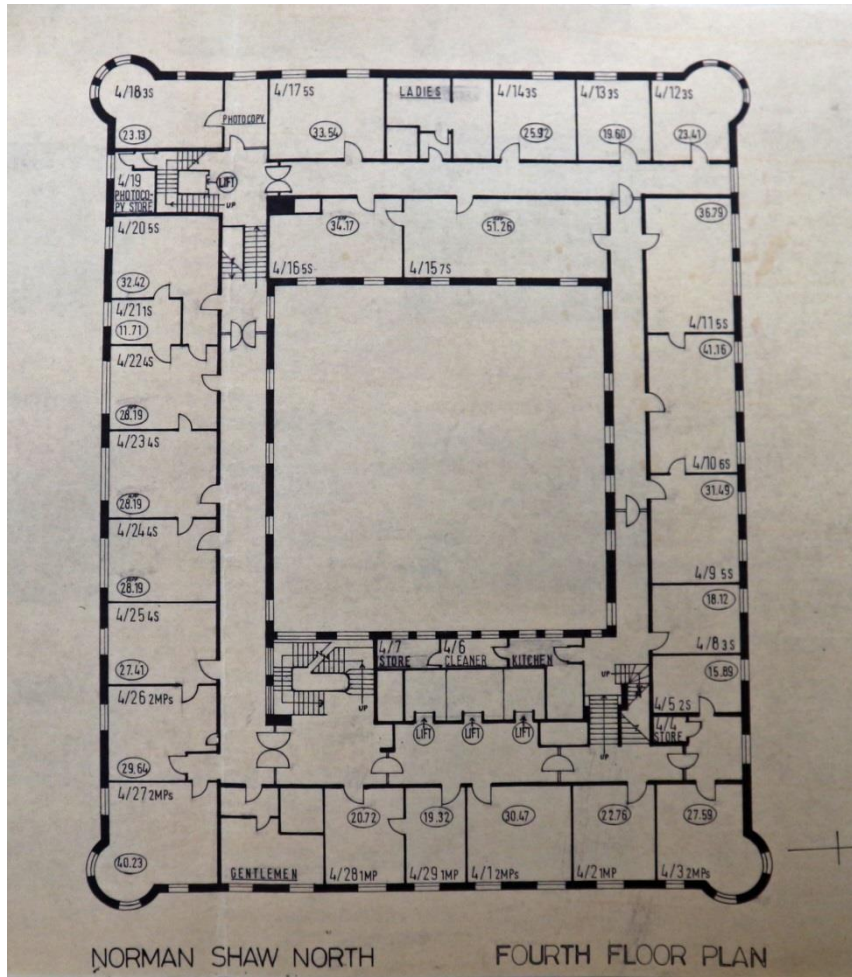
33b. 1974 first floor plan (Parliamentary Archives)



33c. 1974 second floor plan (Parliamentary Archives)



33d. 1974 third floor plan (Parliamentary Archives)



33e. 1974 fourth floor plan (Parliamentary Archives)

2.2.26 However, it was the interior design treatment which drew the sharpest remarks from critics. A number of photographs taken before and after renovation works illustrate the impact of the modernisation scheme to Shaw's original design; these include images of the principal staircase [plates 34a-c]; the former Commissioner's Room [plates 35a-d]; and standard corridors and offices [plates 36a-e]. Following the completion of the scheme in 1975 *Architects' Journal* noted,

What the AJ would like more than anything is to be able to welcome wholeheartedly the actions of the DOE in saving a great building and skilfully adapting it to a new use. But the PSA Interior Design Unit and the nominated architects (Douglas Marriott Worby & Robinson) should be imprisoned in Scotland Yard for a very long time until their numbered sensitivities respond to the true nature of this remarkable late Victorian building...It is a sad day when a fine historic building is saved for the nation and its whole atmosphere lost by the official architects at the same time.^{xxv}

2.2.27 According to project architects this was largely a consequence of the time constraints placed on the refurbishment, which did not allow for the historical research normally called upon in such schemes. The cost of the refurbishment, which mounted to £2.4 million, also came under fire, and as a result the subsequent late-1970s renovation of the New Scotland Yard extension (now Norman Shaw South) was kept much simpler with comparatively light-touch interventions and a total expenditure of only £130,000.^{xxvi}

2.2.28 Alterations since the 1970s include minor partition changes at nearly all floors; the demolition of much of the northward projections at the lower ground floor; the insertion of a new staircase at the northwestern corner of the lower ground floor; and the introduction of temporary outbuildings into the central courtyard. The Public Information Office (now the House of Commons Information Office) returned to the sixth floor of the building in 1998, when the former library storage area was converted to offices following an extensive remodelling.^{xxvii} Additional changes are outlined in the planning history provided in Section 2.3 below.



34a. Principal staircase and windows, 1970 (London Metropolitan Archives)



34b. Principal staircase landings, 1970 (London Metropolitan Archives)



34c. Principal staircase, 1975 (Parliamentary Estates)



35a Commissioner's Room, 1970 (London Metropolitan Archives)



35b Commissioner's Room entrance and chimney piece, 1970 (London Metropolitan Archives)



35c. Commissioner's Room, 1975 (Parliamentary Estates)



35d. Commissioner's Room entrance and chimney piece, 1975 (Parliamentary Estates)



36a. 1970s corridor refurbishment in progress (*Architects Journal*)



36b. Corridor refurbishment, 1975 (*Architects Journal*)



36c. 1975 corridor refurbishment
(Parliamentary Archives)



36d. 1975 corridor refurbishment
(Parliamentary Archives)



36e. Office refurbishment, 1975

2.3 Planning History

The following relevant planning history was extracted from Westminster City Council's online planning record.

00/01244/1884 **06 April 2000** **No objections**
Relocation of main gates to Victoria Embankment boundary from mid-point of north side, to north east corner adjacent to Victoria Embankment of Norman Shaw North Building

01/02036/1884 **06 June 2001** **No objections**
Alterations to the second floor including the creation of a wider opening and provision of a new screen within the link corridor leading to Norman Shaw South

06/01791/1884 **26 April 2006** **No objections**
Internal alterations to provide accommodation for women security officers

09/05164/LBC **21 August 2009** **Permitted**
Internal alterations at sixth floor level to Norman Shaw North Building to include removal of modern partitions and insertion of new partition

11/03876/LBC **09 January 2012** **Permitted**
Installation of automated access control mechanisms and associated service connections to doors within outbuildings of the Parliamentary Estate

19/01253/LBC **02 April 2019** **Permitted**
Temporary installation of internal access controls and associated development within Norman Shaw North and Norman Shaw South buildings.

19/08251/LBC **18 October 2020** **Pending**
Installation of glazed roof covering the Norman Shaw North internal courtyard, to provide further accommodation for parliamentary uses (Sui Generis). Listed building consent for the internal and external refurbishment, including installation of new building services and rooftop louvers; courtyard roof fixings; secondary glazing; and interiors; alterations to existing openings and basement vaults; and piled foundations in Commissioners' Yard to support a temporary construction plant gantry. (Planning ref: 19/08243/FULL)

20/06650/LBC **03 February 2021** **Permitted**
Refurbishment of external facades; roof repairs and reconfiguration, including reconstruction of chimneys; removal of portacabins and demarcation of the courtyard central oculus; temporary removal of coping stones in the Embankment forecourt; temporary scaffolding fixings; alterations to the courtyard eaves to create a roof access gallery; installation of new stone window recesses on the northern elevation; alteration of north western corner stepped plinth; and temporary crane gantry screw piling located in Commissioners Yard. (Planning ref: 20/06649/FULL)

2.4 The Architects

Richard Norman Shaw RA, Architect (1831-1912)

- 2.4.1 Richard Norman Shaw was born in Edinburgh on 7 May 1831 to Elizabeth Brown and William Shaw, a lace merchant. He attended Hill Street Academy in Edinburgh before studying for a year at Newcastle. After moving to London with his mother in c. 1846, Shaw was articled to Scottish architect William Burn in Piccadilly from 1849 to 1854. During this period, he was schooled in country house design and developed a clear style of draughtsmanship; he also met William Eden Nesfield, his future partner in practice. Shaw attended the Royal Academy's school of architecture, where he was awarded the silver medal in 1852, the gold medal in 1853 and the travelling studentship in 1854; the latter took him to the Continent, where he mainly drew Gothic churches in France, Germany, Italy and the Low Countries.
- 2.4.2 In 1858, Shaw took over from Philip Webb as chief assistant to church architect George Edmund Street, and in 1862 began his own practice with Nesfield at 30 Argyll Street, London. His early work was mostly domestic, including a number of important country house commissions, such as Willesley (1864-5, Grade II*) in Cranbrook, Kent for artist John Calcott Horsley RA; Glen Andred (1866-8, Grade II*), Sussex for painter E.W. Cooke; and Leyswood, Sussex (1868-70, Grade II) for J.W. Temple. By the 1870s, the red-brick Queen Anne style became Shaw's choice for most of his London houses, as seen in Lowther Lodge, Kensington Gore (1874-5, Grade II*, now the Royal Geographic Society). Shaw was at the forefront of architectural fashion and much in demand by private clients.
- 2.4.3 In 1876, Shaw began practice on his own in an expanded office at 29 Bloomsbury Square, having been elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1872. Commissions continued to abound, including for grand mansions at Adcote, Shropshire and Flete, Devon, as well as a number of smaller houses, the redesign of flats at Albert Hall Mansions, and the design of the Bedford Park suburb near Chiswick.^{xxviii} By the 1880s, the architect developed a quieter domestic style closer to English traditions and focused on prudent planning and quality craftsmanship. However, he returned to grandeur and flamboyance on occasion, for commercial clients, as seen in his Franco-Flemish Alliance Assurance Company building (1903-4, Grade II*) in St. James's Street. His first and only civic development, New Scotland Yard (1887-90 and 1904-06, Grade I and II*) also displayed a unique energy and character.
- 2.4.4 Shaw was widely-regarded as one of Britain's leading architects by the late-19th century, and, in addition to regular teaching at the Royal Academy, was frequently called upon to assess competitions, devise street elevations for major thoroughfares and comment on schemes and buildings in London and Liverpool. This included working as a consultant for the rebuilding of the Regent Street quadrant and Piccadilly Circus; however, his ambitious scheme was the subject of mixed opinion and largely forgone, much to his disappointment. Despite this, Shaw remained a powerful influence in British architecture up to the First World War. He died at his home in Hampstead on 17 November 1912.^{xxix}

John Butler FRIBA, Architect (1828-1900)

2.4.5 John Butler was born in 1828 and began his training in 1845 under the tutelage of London architect William Willmer Pocock (1813-1899). He later moved to the Wimpole Street office of the architect William White FSA (1825-1900) in 1852, where he remained articled until 1856. He began practicing independently as an architect in 1862 from an office in South Kensington; his son, John Dixon Butler, joined him as a partner in 1882. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1887, nominated by White, C. Barry and H. Currey, and served as Surveyor to the Metropolitan Police, Scotland Yard until 1895, when his son took over the post. Butler was a member of a number of other public bodies, including the Society of Arts, the Japan Society, the executive committee of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, and was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In addition, he served as a Councillor for the Borough of Kensington and as Commissioner for the Kensington Public Libraries, and was an early member of the Society of Architectural Draughtsmen, now the Architectural Association. John Butler died in 1900 at the age of 72.^{xxx}

John Dixon Butler FRIBA, Architect (1860-1920)

2.4.6 John Dixon Butler was born in 1860, the son of John Butler who was Surveyor to the Metropolitan Police. He was educated at Western Grammar School, and attended University and King's Colleges, London, as well as the Royal Academy schools. Dixon Butler was articled to his father from 1877 to 1881, and took up practice as partner in 1882.^{xxxi} After nearly 15 years in general practice as an architect, during which time he acted as surveyor to the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, he took over for his father as Architect and Surveyor to the Metropolitan Police in

October 1895, a position which he held for 25 years until his death. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1906, and is credited with the design and construction of upwards of 200 police buildings, including police courts, police stations and accommodation for officers. His more substantial works include the Grade II-listed Police Courts at Tower Bridge (1906), Clerkenwell (1906), Greenwich (1909), Woolwich (1912), West London (1914), and the reconstruction of the Magistrates' Court at Westminster (1903-4).

2.4.7 His career with the Metropolitan Police produced a proliferation of additional Grade II-listed station buildings, many influenced by Richard Norman Shaw, with whom he collaborated on the extension to New Scotland Yard (1904-6, Grade II*) and the Cannon Row Police Station (1898-1902, Grade II*). These include the Blackwall River Police Station (1894); Camberwell Police Station (1898); Pinner Police Station (c. 1900); Westminster Police Station (1901); Tower Hamlets Police Station (1903); Hackney Police Station and Courthouse (1903-8); West Ham Police Station (1904); Wapping Police Station (1907-10); Sutton Police Station (1908); Wealdstone Police Station (1908-9); Northwood Police Station (1910); Harrow Road Police Station (1911-2); and the former Hampstead Police Station and Courthouse (1913). John Dixon Butler died after a brief illness at the age of 60 in 1920, two days after marking 25 years as architect with the Metropolitan Police.

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3 Site Survey Descriptions

3.1 The Setting of the Building and the Conservation Area Context

The Wider Setting

- 3.1.1 Norman Shaw North is located in the Northern Estate. The Estate and surrounding vicinity are intimately bound up with the early origins of London and the subsequent development of the area as the cradle of English parliamentary democracy. The area today is of international renown as part of the ceremonial route along Whitehall, linking Trafalgar Square with the Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey including Saint Margaret's Church World Heritage Site, and contains a wide variety of listed buildings of national importance from the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.
- 3.1.2 The Palace of Westminster (1840-1870) and Parliament Square are at the centre of the wider Parliamentary Estate, with buildings continuing to the south along Millbank, with Victoria Tower Gardens opposite fronting the Thames. The Palace of Westminster is a fine example of Neo-Gothic Architecture and is one of the most iconic buildings in London. To the west fronting Parliament Square is Westminster Abbey (1090), which is an early, large-scale example of English Gothic Architecture and provided inspiration for the current Palace of Westminster. Immediately to the north is St Margaret's Church (1523), a small Perpendicular Gothic style church that still functions as the parish church of the Palace of Westminster. Together this group of buildings form a designated World Heritage Site, inscribed in 1987.

- 3.1.3 Continuing to the north of Parliament Square is Parliament Street, which is predominantly a Victorian development. 1 Parliament Street (1888) by J B Standby, has a Portland-stone-clad, Romanesque-style façade with colonettes of red sandstone and forms the corner of Parliament Street and Bridge Street, incorporating Nos. 11 and 12. Adjacent are 38-42 Parliament Street, tall and narrow late-Italianate-style office chambers of c.1871-2. At the centre of the terrace are Nos. 44 and 43, built in the mid-18th century, although No. 44 has Regency additions. At the end of this terrace is 1 Derby Gate, formerly the Whitehall Club (1868), a purposed built gentlemen's club by the architect Charles Octavius Parnell (1807-1865) and was completed by his son Charles Jocelyn Parnell (fl. 1868-1883). Designed in the style of a grandiose Italianate palazzo, the Portland-stone elevations are richly embellished and the building forms an elaborate book end or terminating pavilion to the most southern Parliament Street terrace. Across Derby Gate, to the north, is the Red Lion Pub, where as early as 1434, a tavern called the Hopping Hall existed. The current pub was built in c.1890, with a slim Portland-stone elevation to Parliament Street and a Dutch-style gable sporting a red lion. The Red Lion Pub and 2 Derby Gate frame the view from Parliament Street to Norman Shaw North and South and the Cannon Row Police station beyond.

- 3.1.4 On the west side of Parliament Street is the Foreign Office (1867), a large monolithic stone building. At the centre of Parliament Street, flanked by two streams of traffic, is the Cenotaph (1920), designed by Edwin Lutyens and built of Portland stone. The New Government Offices was built in two phases between 1899 and 1915, a large monolithic Neo-Baroque stone building, forming the south corner to Parliament Square from Parliament Street.

The Immediate Setting

- 3.1.5 The Northern Estate is bounded by Richmond Terrace to the north, Parliament Street to the west, Bridge Street to the south and Victoria Embankment to the east, and is bisected by the throughway Derby Gate which runs from Parliament Street to the Embankment; Canon Row runs from Derby Gate through to Bridge Street.
- 3.1.6 Norman Shaw North forms part of the eastern frontage of the Northern Estate facing the river Thames. The buildings on the Northern Estate sit back from the river front, with a wide road and a tree lined pavement to the river edge on the Embankment. To the north, the Embankment continues along the river front and to the south there are views to the Palace of Westminster and Westminster Bridge, originally completed in 1750 under the supervision of Charles Labelye (1705-1762). The current bridge was designed by Thomas Page (1803-1877), with detailing by Charles Barry (1795-1860).
- 3.1.7 Norman Shaw North forms a pair with Norman Shaw South (1902-1906), although the composition of the facades differs; the south building has a gable end to the south rather than a cylindrical tourelle to match its north return. The main body of the buildings are red brick with bands of stone, in addition to stone bases. The buildings are connected by a bridge link, contemporary to Norman Shaw South, and a set of gates at the entrance from Embankment, which include gate piers and lead urns by Shaw and iron gates by Reginald Blomfield - designed in 1896 and made by Thomas Elsley.
- 3.1.8 Cannon Row Police Station is located to the west of Norman Shaw South. Completed in 1902 and design by Dixon Butler, assisted by Norman Shaw, it is a red-brick building with stone banding, built very much in a manner that continued Shaw's stylistic and material themes.
- 3.1.9 To the south east of Norman Shaw South is Portcullis House (2001) located on the corner of Westminster Bridge, designed to reflect elements of the form of its immediate neighbour, Norman Shaw South. Portcullis House was built in conjunction with the new tube station underneath around a central courtyard, with structural piers, diminishing as they rise and steel tension members, sitting below the bronze roof storey and vent shafts above.
- 3.1.10 To the north of Norman Shaw North is New Scotland Yard, formerly known as the Curtis Green Building and Whitehall Police Station (1935-1940). The architect, Curtis Green, was commissioned to build an annex to the existing Norman Shaw Buildings, which were linked until 1967 when the Norman Shaw Buildings were taken over by the British Government and the annex was retained by the police. The Portland-stone-clad neoclassical façade fronts the Thames, completing the eastern border of the Northern Estate.
- 3.1.11 Richmond Terrace forms the northern boundary of the Northern Estate, a Regency terrace of 1822-5. The façade comprises amber brick and Bath stone, with Grecian Ionic columns and a six-column central pediment and four-column end pavilions. The terrace was subject to a harsh restoration in 1983-6, resulting in little more than the façade remaining. The retained façade now serves Richmond House, completed in 1987, with a narrow elevation and associated entrance fronting Parliament Street. This elevation echoes the forms of the Palace of Westminster, Henry VII's chapel of Westminster Abbey and the long demolished

Holbein Gate in a stylised neo-Tudor style. The cascading ziggurat-like courtyards with leaded roofs to the rear, with tall brick stair towers with bands of stone, respond to Norman Shaw North, which is opposite. The rear of Richmond House is asymmetrical and composed of red brick and stone, which is stepped and staggered away from the street.

3.2 The Building Externally

North Elevation

- 3.2.1 The north elevation largely matches the southern elevation, with original Dutch gables flanked by tourelles and a six bay central section in between. The building has a granite base of two and a half storeys, with red-brick and Portland-stone horizontal bands to the upper storeys, surmounted by a deep composite modillioned cornice in Portland stone.
- 3.2.2 The north elevation is the most altered of the four external elevations, primarily at basement and lower ground level [plate 37]. The lower levels were scaffold at the time of survey but the scars of previous demolition are discernible, with additions of modern walls and services to the surfaces. A modern staircase serving the basement has been added at the western end.
- 3.2.3 The original ground- and first-floor windows sit within the granite base. There are two types of original windows: timber casements with four-by-two glass panes and large stone lintels, and three-by-three stone transomed and mullioned windows with leaded lights. The ground-floor windows appear to retain earlier iron security grilles. To the east is the yellow-brick and Portland-stone link to the Curtis Green Building, added in 1940.

- 3.2.4 The fenestration to the red-brick and Portland-stone upper storeys largely comprises original four-by-two regularly-spaced timber casements, with large Portland-stone keystones. The top floor has architraved three-by-two squat casements. The two original windows closer to the east tourelle are more in keeping with the grander windows of the east elevation as they are pedimented at second-floor level and have segmental arch topped shouldered architraves on the third floor. Between the two gabled ends, there are three original dormers at fifth floor level, to the centre of the tiled roof. They have original painted timber casements with leaded lights. Smaller and simpler dormers are positioned above them at sixth-floor level.
- 3.2.5 The original corner tourelles, also in banded red brick and Portland stone, have original stone framed windows (mullioned at second- and fifth-floor level, and mullioned and transomed at fourth floor) that are fitted with leaded lights. The tourelles are surmounted by original cupola domed roofs with finials and wide projecting eaves over a simple cornice. The bases of the tourelles are deeply corbelled and decorated with mouldings of various profiles, including egg and dart. There is an original single-storey blind wing projecting to the east and facing the Thames, built of granite with a simple cornice.



37. North Exterior Elevation

East Elevation

- 3.2.6 The east elevation is the public face of the original building. This main elevation on the riverfront is a symmetrical composition of four storeys above a raised level, and flanked by deeply corbelled corner tourelles and surmounted by three tiers of dormer windows set into a tall slate covered pitched roof [plate 38]. The building has a granite base of two and a half storeys, with red-brick and Portland-stone horizontal bands to the upper storeys, surmounted by a deep composite modillioned cornice in Portland stone.
- 3.2.7 The original fenestration to the granite base includes original timber casements with four-by-two glass panes with narrower units and several small slit windows at extremes, while there are five multi-paned Diocletian timber casements to the lower-ground floor. There is an original perpendicular stone mullioned and transomed window with three-by-five casements fitted with leaded lights at the southern end, which indicates the position of the original ground-floor entrance hall within the building. The original granite lintels over the ground-floor windows have projecting tentative hoods, while there are huge keystones to the lower arched windows; these are the only projections in the otherwise smooth surface of the original base.
- 3.2.8 Above the granite base, the elevation is of red brick and Portland stone with nine bays between the original corner tourelles. The central seven original windows at second-floor level have original hipped and shouldered moulded stone architraves and segmental pediments, with the central and extreme windows also including original projecting stone balconies with wrought-iron railings. The original timber windows here are divided into seven-by-four panes each. The upper-storey original windows have segmental heads and are framed by hipped and shouldered moulded stone architraves with giant keystones.
- 3.2.9 The original corner tourelles, also in banded red brick and Portland stone, have original stone framed windows (mullioned at second- and fifth-floor level, and mullioned and transomed at fourth floor) are fitted with leaded lights. The tourelles are surmounted by original cupola domed roofs with finials and wide projecting eaves over a simple cornice. The bases of the tourelles are deeply corbelled and decorated with mouldings of various profiles, including egg and dart.
- 3.2.10 There are five original dormers at fifth floor level. They have original painted timber casements with leaded lights. Smaller and simpler dormers are fitted above them, and smaller still near the ridge. The roof is surmounted by two giant chimney stacks in red brick and Portland stone banding, with a Portland-stone cornice and ornamental Baroque base panel. Two original lead downpipes are symmetrically located on the elevation – the hopper heads, in lead, bear the date ‘1889’.
- 3.2.11 The Embankment front has two original single-storey blind wings projecting at both the southern and northern ends. They are both in large granite stones with a simple cornice. The north projection has two eight-panelled, semi-circular arched doors within arched openings with giant projecting keystones facing the Embankment, and three simple windows facing south. The southern projection has a similar door on the south side and three simple windows facing north and west. Both projections are flat roofed. They are linked by original tall cast-iron railings set in a granite kerb, which align with the public footpath – behind is an open area of grass.

- 3.2.12 Attached to this elevation on the first floor is a bronze memorial medallion to Norman Shaw dating from 1913 designed by W R Lethaby and Hamo Thornycroft. It shows a profile portrait of Norman Shaw and includes the inscription: 'NORMAN SHAW ARCHITECT 1831-1912', all circumscribed by a wreath [plate 39].
- 3.2.13 The safety railing over the cornice at parapet level are original, but the railings to the cornices over the lower projection blocks are modern, as are the grilles to some of the windows.
- 3.2.14 The gates and piers between Norman Shaw North and Norman Shaw South buildings, erected to the south of the building in 1904 in association with the new building, are also original. The heavily corniced and rusticated granite piers and granite gates are by Norman Shaw, but the central gates in wrought iron are by Reginald Blomfield. Each pier is surmounted by a cast-iron globe lantern. The gate and brick piers to the north of the building along the Embankment belong to the 1940 Curtis Green building.



38. East Exterior Elevation



39. Bronze memorial medallion to Norman Shaw

South Elevation

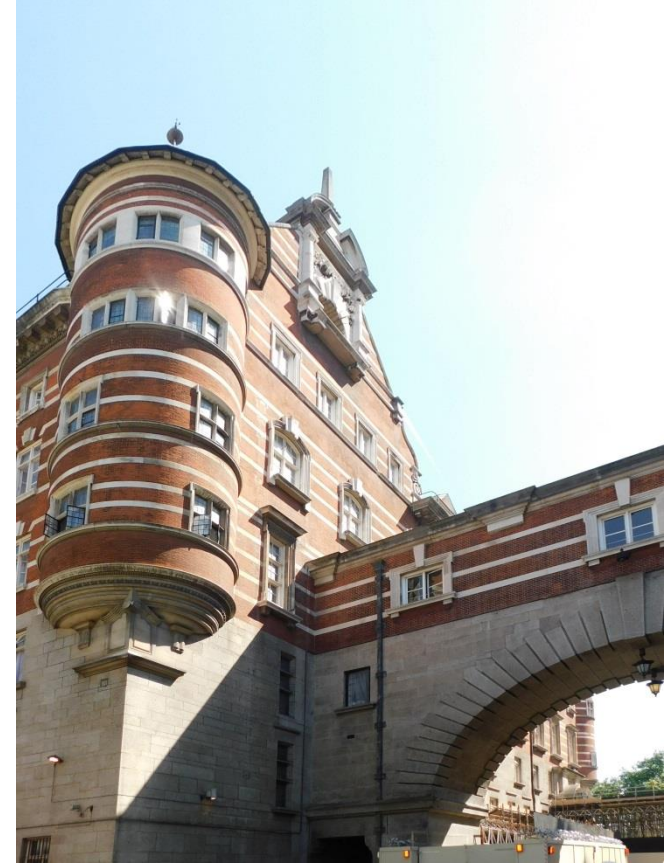
- 3.2.15 The south is the original primary entrance front of the building. This elevation is a symmetrical composition with a central section of five storeys that is flanked by seven-storey gables and deeply corbelled four-storey corner tourelles. The central section is surmounted by two tiers of dormer windows set into a steep tall slate-covered pitched roof. The eastern gabled section houses the main entrance into the building; the western one the later 1906 link bridge to Norman Shaw South.
- 3.2.16 The main entrance has an original storey-high flight of granite steps, reached through a large semi-circular arched portal with a rusticated surround and engaged rusticated columns supporting a large broken segmental pediment housing an original decorative cast-iron railing to the first-floor balcony [plate 40]. The entire entrance is carved in granite matching the three-storey base. The upper storeys are of red brick with Portland-stone banding, surmounted by a modillioned composite cornice in Portland stone, spanning between the two gables.
- 3.2.17 To the large semi-circular arched portal, there are a pair of original panelled folding doors and original frame, with two leafs to each reveal that neatly fold back, leaving the granite steps clear. There are modern metal handrails to the granite walls to the east and west elevations. To the east and west, there are two original arched openings with voussiors and deep cills and what appear to be original 'Crittall'-style panels. The granite base is topped with a simple cornice with modern pigeon spikes, where the painted ceiling begins, curving up to a heavenly ornamented flower and fruit plaster border. To the centre of the ceiling the lantern appears to be original. To the north elevation, there is an original deep granite arch to enter the main ground floor lobby.
- There is a pair of c.1970 timber glazed doors, set in a timber glazed lobby.
- 3.2.18 The original lower-ground-floor windows are stone mullioned and include metal casements with leaded lights. There are two original service doors set within semi-circular arched openings with stripped classical spring mouldings. The east door is an original eight-panelled timber door; the one to the west is modern. The lower-ground-floor windows are fitted with modern grilles.
- 3.2.19 The original fenestration to the granite base is irregular, as on the eastern elevation. There is a row of tall four-by-two panes of timber casements with giant granite lintels fitted with an upper ledge resembling a partial hood at ground-floor level. To the first floor, there are smaller original casement windows, with deep granite lintels as below but no partial hood mould. There is a row of shorter casements at first-floor level, in addition to casement doors that provide access to the balcony above the entrance pediment.
- 3.2.20 The banded red brick and Portland stone upper storeys have a regular fenestration, in the original arrangement. There is a row of eight tall flat pedimented windows (there were nine before 1906 when the link to south was added) between the corner tourelles at second-floor level. The windows have moulded shouldered and hipped architraves, flat pediments and moulded sills carved in Portland stone. The units are timber casements with seven-by-four glass panes. At third-floor level, the central three windows are set within large semi-circular arched openings with carved architraves, keystones and pilaster surrounds linked at spring level with a moulded band. The flanking windows have segmental arched openings with hipped and shouldered

architraves and giant keystones, the windows being timber casements with five-by-four glass panes each. The fourth floor has four square headed windows at the base of each gable – complete with hipped and shouldered architraves – and three tall dormer windows to the roof above the rich cornice, identical to the ones facing east. The architecture of both gables is identical, with a richly decorated central aedicule each and a curved Baroque parapet with bottom scroll in Portland stone. The aedicules have pilasters supporting broken semi-circular pediments with finials rising through and incorporate leaded light windows set in heavily rusticated arches.

- 3.2.21 The corner tourelles are consistent in their architecture, as described in the north elevation [plate 41]. There are two original lead downpipes on the façade with original hopper heads with the date '1889' inscribed on them.



40. South Exterior Elevation



41. Corner tourelle to southwest corner

West Elevation

- 3.2.22 The west elevation is the flattest of the four external elevations with subtle articulations between the corner tourelles. Within the same height as the other fronts, it accommodates one additional floor, and is a full six storeys in height. There are also three levels of dormers within the tall slate pitched roof over the superstructure. Consistent with the other elevations, this elevation has a three-storey high granite base with irregular fenestration and red brick with Portland-stone banding to the storeys above [plate 42].
- 3.2.23 A large opening with a segmental head crowned by a giant plain bracket shaped keystone marks the original service entrance into the inner courtyard at lower-ground-floor level. The opening is fitted with an original iron gate. There are two other minor doorways, square headed and both with giant flat keystones and a series of smaller casement windows. All these windows now have later grilles. The ground and first-floor windows include original square-headed timber casements with four-by-two glass panes, transomed and mullioned stone framed leaded light casements, and one peculiar arrangement with a semi-circular window in leaded lights placed over two giant lintels sitting over two small windows, which originally served WCs.
- 3.2.24 The original fenestration of the banded brick and stone storeys above is less formal than the other three elevations, which are more public facing. The original timber casements to the second and third floor do not include architraves but have large keystones ? the Portland-stone banding. The original timber casement windows to the fourth floor have hipped and shouldered moulded stone architraves. Above, a deep

modillioned stone cornice serves the parapet level, similar to the other elevations.

- 3.2.25 The corner turrets are as described previously. The tall roof is articulated with two pedimented dormers flanking a central flat topped tower with stone mounted leaded light casements, which although a departure from the original design, appears to be original.
- 3.2.26 Two further levels of diminishing dormers are higher up and two chimney stacks as on the east elevation finish off the roof. There are three main original downpipes complete with dated hopper heads. To the northwest corner there is a modern, giant stepped granite pedestal, likely contemporary to and facilitating level changes to the adjacent Richmond House, completed in 1987.



42. West Exterior Elevation

3.3 Central Courtyard

North Courtyard Elevation

- 3.3.1 This original elevation of seven storeys has retained its original fenestration above the lower ground floor [plate 43]. It is built in granite up to the first-floor level and red brick and Portland-stone bands above. At the lower-ground-floor level, the original large segmental headed door openings had been fitted with modern slatted doors and screens [plate 44]. The extreme western door is also a modern replacement, but the eastern one is an original panelled door, with later alterations, including wired glass and a kick panel. Modern bike racks to the centre and modern rails to the eastern corner. Railings to the western corner, surrounding a glazed brick stairwell appear to be original.
- 3.3.2 The windows at ground and first floor sit within the granite base and are original painted timber casements with operable lights above and granite sills. Within the red brick from second to fifth floor, the original painted timber casements are consistent in size, with Portland-stone cills and shouldered architraves, but the windows to the fourth floor have the addition of an arched head and keystone. There is a single central window to the fifth floor, the arrangement breaking with the symmetry to the three floors below, with a pair either side. Some windows have had modern vents fitted to the glass. There are two original dormers to the pitched roof, above an original simple stone cornice. Modern security lights and services fixes at lower level. Modern paving and cast-concrete step to perimeter, in addition to a ramp at the eastern end. There is a modern concrete ramp to the eastern corner with modern metal railings. Metal grills to perimeter serving basement lightwells appear to be original.



43. North Courtyard Elevation



44. Modern doors to North Courtyard Elevation

East Courtyard Elevation

- 3.3.3 The east elevation is seven storeys high, including the lower ground floor, plus further the attic accommodation in the roof. It is built in granite up to the first-floor level and red brick and Portland-stone bands above [plate 45].
- 3.3.4 The southern section contains stone mullioned and transomed windows that are fitted with leaded lights and their positions staggered, reflecting the principal staircase behind. One of these original windows spans both granite and red-brick zones. At the bottom of the internal staircase, there are two original semi-circular headed window openings with stone sills: the south opening retains a leaded window, which appears to be original, while the window opening at the lower level was later transformed into a door serving a later external stone staircase leading into the courtyard. These alterations likely took place as part of early-20th-century fire strategy improvement works. It is possible to see where the original rainwater good terminated at ground level through an arched opening underneath the staircase; this drainpipe was subsequently rerouted. At third-floor level, there is an external metal balcony across the stone mullioned staircase windows. This appears to date from the beginning of the 20th century and may also have been installed as part of a fire strategy.
- 3.3.5 To the ground, there appears to be original metal grates serving the basement lightwells, with sections of York stone paving with modern concrete slabs cast around or over the paving. At lower-ground-floor level, one original doorway has been blocked, while another includes an eight-panelled timber reproduction door. The windows at this level – all timber casements – appear to be original but some have had alterations to fit pivoting ‘Crittall’-

style panels fitted and a number of glass panes have been replaced.

- 3.3.6 The windows at ground and first floor sit within the granite base and are original painted timber casements with operable lights above and granite cills. Within the red brick at second floor, there is a run of smaller original timber casement windows within Portland-stone ashlar, creating a band across the elevation. The windows to the third, fourth and fifth floor vary in size but are consistent with their details; original timber casements, those to the third with operable lights above with Portland-stone cills shouldered architraves. The windows to the fourth floor have the addition of an arched head and keystone. Some windows have had modern vents fitted to the glass.
- 3.3.7 There is an original simple stone cornice to the brick parapet and a railing over. The tall slate roof has four original dormers with arched pediments and leaded lights fitted to timber casements. There are two original downpipes from cornice to ground, with hoppers on the front bearing the date ‘1889’.



45. East Courtyard Elevation

South Courtyard Elevation

- 3.3.8 The south elevation is six storeys high, including the lower ground floor but forms the same height as the other courtyard elevations that have seven storeys. The lower ground to first floor sit within the granite base, which is consistent with the other elevations, and the top three storeys (four storeys to the other three elevations) are in red brick with Portland-stone banding. There is also additional roof attic accommodation, and the elevation includes an original projecting single-storey structure at lower-ground-floor level with later modern alterations to its flat roof [plate 46].
- 3.3.9 To the projecting single-storey structure at lower-ground level, there are modern glass pavement lights to the flat roof of the single-storey projection, set into concrete, with modern railings and plant and an asphalt ledge to the original stone cornice. There is a large modern plant enclosure to the western end of the flat roof. At ground level, the opening to the west of the single-storey structure is original, with an original door and architrave. To the east the two openings appear to be original but deviate from the arrangement shown on the original archive drawings, with modern architrave and door matching the door to the west. The window joinery at courtyard level, although of some age, does not appear to be original. As seen elsewhere to the base of the courtyard elevations, the metal perimeter grills appear to be original set in original York paving with modern concrete infill.
- 3.3.10 At the top of the main elevation, there is a simple stone cornice and a tall pitched slated roof with two original dormers, one of which includes a modern timber access ladder. Two brick chimney stacks spring on either side of the dormers. In brick and stone, they are original with modern access ladders. Modern access hatches have also been inserted near the ridge.



46. South Courtyard Elevation

West Courtyard Elevation

- 3.3.11 The parapet line of this elevation rises higher than the other three courtyard elevations. Seven storeys high plus two attic storeys in the roof, this elevation is built in granite up to the first-floor level and red brick and Portland stone bands above [plate 47]. The original windows in the granite base are all plain timber casements with giant granite lintels throughout and giant projecting granite sills. The access passage opening at the southern end is a segmental arch with a projecting keystone [plate 48]. The ground- and first-floor sills are moulded. The original windows in the brick and stone section all have moulded shouldered stone architraves. The original fourth-floor windows have segmental arched heads with giant keystones. There is a single central window to the fifth floor, the arrangement breaking with the symmetry to the three floors below, with a pair either side matching the adjacent north elevation. The original windows have timber casements with Portland-stone cills and shouldered architraves. Some windows have had modern vents fitted to the glass. A simple cornice sits at the base of the roof, which is in green slate as elsewhere and has five original lead clad and corniced dormers. The lower-ground-floor windows have iron grilles of an uncertain date. Two original downpipes bear the date '1889' on hopper heads.



47. West Courtyard Elevation



48. Original access passage to courtyard

Main Service Passage

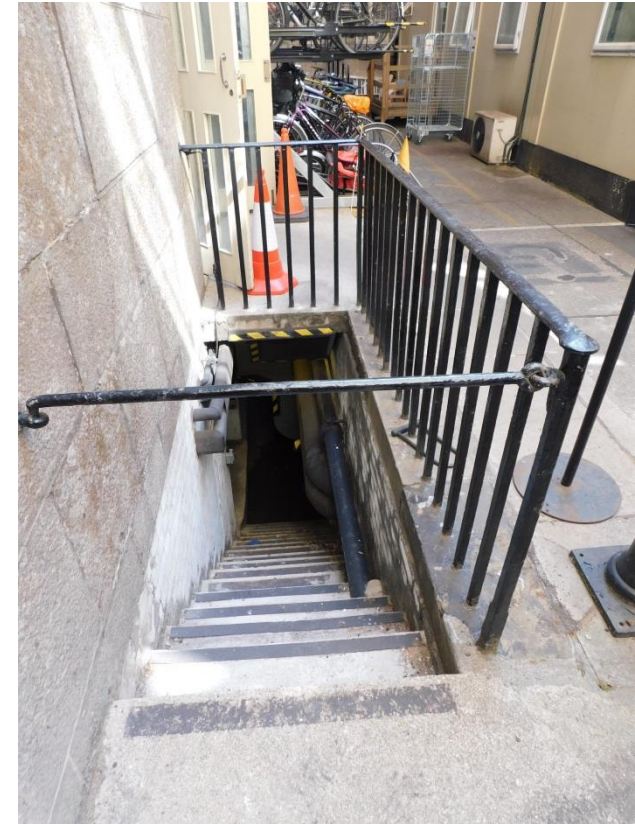
- 3.3.12 The main access passage to the courtyard under the west wing [plate 49]. This space is original construction with later modern alterations. Both north and south walls are built in granite. The floor is modern concrete. The ceiling appears to be original, with plain plaster panels and steel beams. The iron gates at the western end appear to be original. To the north elevation, there is an original painted 8 panelled door in an original frame with modern access ramp. The central door to the south elevation is painted timber, c.1970. Adjacent, there is a painted half glazed timber door, which appears to be original with modern obscured glazing. To the south elevation there are two timber casement windows, which appear to be original, with deep original granite cills.

The Courtyard

- 3.3.13 An original external space with later alterations to the original external paving, although areas of original granite paving, verge stone and grills to the basement are still visible. The courtyard space is much compromised with modern porta cabins and storage cages. Extractor units, modern bollards, bike storage and general waste clutters the space. There are original steps in the northeast corner leading to the basement with original railings [plate 50].



49. Original access passage to courtyard



50. Original steps and railings to basement

3.4 The Building Internally

- 3.4.1 This section describes in detail the internal spaces that were surveyed during the site visit, which inspected the circulation spaces; corridors; lobbies; and staircases from basement level through to the sixth floor.

Basement

- 3.4.2 Generally the basement has mostly modern doors and architraves, modern linoleum applied to the floors and painted brick walls and ceilings [plate 51]. Modern services and ducting runs throughout at ceiling level. Original brick vaulted ceilings and brick arched openings are visible throughout, although some openings are blocked and some areas have been reconfigured with modern partitions. Particular areas are discussed in more detail below.

BC1

- 3.4.3 Long corridor with modern linoleum applied to the floors and painted brick walls and painted brick vaulted ceiling. Modern doors and architraves. To the north elevation, there are three sets of original casement windows with modern wired glass serving a glazed brick lightwell, and separated by painted steel uprights on painted brick below [plate 52].

BC2

- 3.4.4 Lobby with modern linoleum applied to the floors and painted brick walls and painted brick vaulted ceiling. Modern doors and architraves. Original painted casement timber window to south elevation with original segmental brick arch.

BC3

- 3.4.5 Corridor with modern painted concrete steps to the east, modern linoleum applied to the floors and painted brick walls and painted brick vaulted ceiling. Modern doors and architraves. Early 20th-century 'Crittall'-style window to north elevation with modern bars to interior.

BC4

- 3.4.6 Lobby to exterior lightwell, painted concrete floors and painted brick walls. Modern doors and architraves. Original painted timber casement window overlooking the glazed brick lightwell, with the top panes of glass altered and boarded where services pass through.

BST1

- 3.4.7 Base of original staircase from lower ground, original metal handrail and balusters, modern linoleum surface applied to steps and floor. Original timber casement window to west, with pivoting metal window bars, which appears to be original. Painted brick walls and modern doors and architraves. Modern services and ducting to the ceiling.

BST2

- 3.4.8 Interior lobby to access flanking exterior glazed brick lightwells, described below under BLW1. Original painted timber four-panelled door to the south. Original painted timber door with glazed top panels to the north, with flanking original painted timber windows. Staircase to the west with original skirting and areas of original cornice to the upper section.

BST3

- 3.4.9 Corridor with steps to lower ground floor with landings leading off to rooms to the west. Painted plaster walls and modern linoleum applied to the floor, appears to be areas of original skirting and dado continuing up the stair case. Painted vaulted ceiling. Two original openings to the west with original painted

architraves and deep original reveals to rooms, with modern painted doors.

BST4

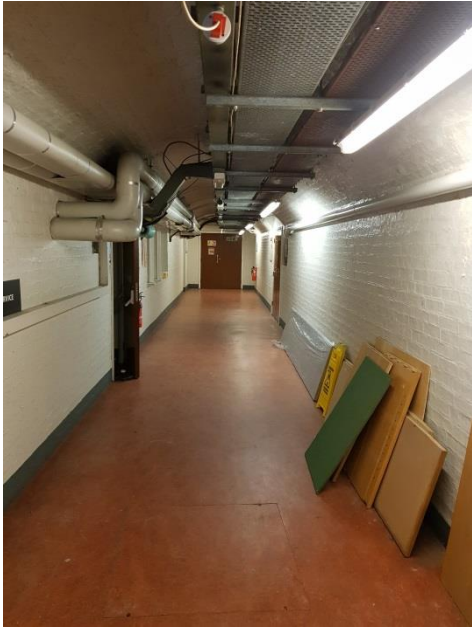
- 3.4.10 Staircase to lower ground floor, with modern linoleum and metal brackets to the step nosing. Steps and handrails appear to have been added prior to the 1940s.

BLW1

- 3.4.11 There is a glazed brick exterior lightwell to the east, with early-20th-century 'Crittall'-style windows to the west elevation, which appear to have infilled part of the original arched openings. There are original windows to the east elevation, which have been infilled and painted. To the west a number of ducts run in and out of the windows and a number of vents have been installed. There are modern plant units on frames to the west elevation and a modern metal grill spans the length of the corridor. [plate 53]

BLW1

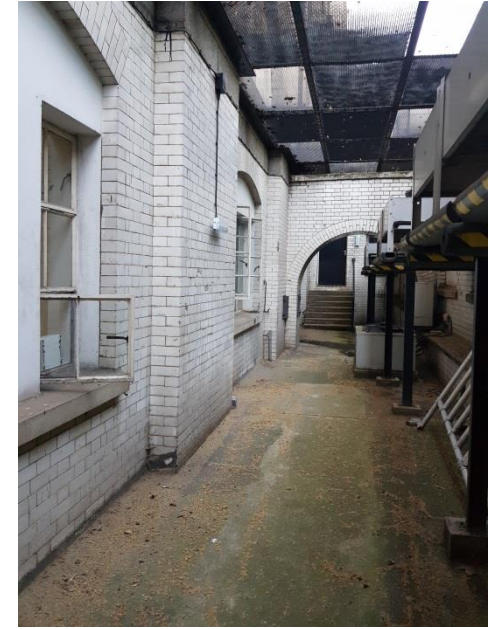
- 3.4.12 Glazed brick exterior lightwell to the east, with an original 4 panelled door to the south. Continuing to the south there is an original glazed brick tunnel with modern services applied to the west elevation on tracks.



51. Corridor to basement



52. Windows to BC1



53. Glazed brick exterior lightwell

Lower Ground

LGC1

- 3.4.13 Corridor to the northwest of the building, with modern suspended ceiling throughout and modern linoleum to the floor. There is an original plaster bead at dado height to the walls with original arched openings and a simple square skirting, which appears to be original but matched into the east elevation where the original arches have been infilled with modern partitions. The dado-height bead has also been matched into the modern infill to the arches. As the corridor turns to the west there are original painted skirting boards. Modern doors and architraves to the length of the corridor. The lobbied area to the west, where the corridor terminates, has an original eight-panelled painted door with large hinges leading to the exterior. There is original painted skirting and modern linoleum to the floor in this area.

LGC2

- 3.4.14 Corridor running from east to west, with a modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout. At the east end there is an original painted timber door and architrave. To the north elevation there are three modern openings with modern doors and architraves and a modern timber glazed infill. To the south elevation there are four large openings that were originally windows, which appear to have been changed to doors prior to the 1940s. The openings as extant today have modern painted joinery and modern wired-glass doors to the southwest providing to access to a staircase that rises to the courtyard. To the southeast there is a modern door and architrave in an original opening with an original plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Modern door and frame to the west end. There are

areas of original dado and skirting to the south elevation, matched in elsewhere following alterations prior to 1943 and post war.

LGC3

- 3.4.15 Corridor with modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout. Painted plaster walls. Corridor terminates to the south with one set of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight. The painted door and architrave at the north end appear to have been added prior to the 1940s.
- 3.4.16 East elevation: There are three four-panelled timber doors with painted architraves to the east elevation that appear to be original, serving cupboards. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail runs through. There are two original timber doors and architraves to the centre and the north end; one four-panelled door and one two-panelled with six panes of modern wired glass to the upper panels.
- 3.4.17 West elevation: There are modern lifts and openings with associated modern dado and skirting in the style of the original seen elsewhere. Modern doors and joinery to the north end. Modern lifts inserted c.1970s.
- 3.4.18 The corridor continues to the northeast, to a corridor with a door and architrave to the north and south, which are both in the original style and were inserted before 1943. Areas of original painted skirting to the south and east elevations, which would have originally formed part of a larger room. Matched in elsewhere where, prior to 1943, the walls to the north were inserted to form the corridor. The painted dado was also added prior to 1940, when the corridor was formed. The corridor

continues to the north with steps added prior to 1943 with a modern door and architrave to the east. Modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout.

LGC4

- 3.4.19 There is original dado and skirting to the two small lobbies, with an exception to the west end, where it has been matched in. There is an original arched opening to the centre dividing the small lobby to the east and west. There is a modern four-panelled door and architrave to the north WC and an original door and architrave to the west end with glass panels. A c. 1970s glazed door to north elevation in an original arched opening. There is a modern door and architrave to the southwest. Modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout. Original door and joinery to the east elevation.
- 3.4.20 Small lobby to the south, with original skirting and dado. There appears to be an original door and opening to the east, with a modern copy to the south.

LGC5

- 3.4.21 Entrance lobby to the south of the external passage serving the courtyard. To the north entrance, there are squat stone columns under a barrel arch [plate 54], which appear to be part of an earlier reconfiguration of the space prior to the 1940s. Modern carpet to floor and modern suspended ceiling. C.1970s joinery to the exterior door, set in an original arched opening and glazed timber infill partition to west with timber doors. There are modern doors and architraves to the south and east elevations. Areas of the painted dado and skirting appear to have been added prior to 1943 when the space was reconfigured, with areas

matched in with modern sections to the east and south elevations.

LGST1

- 3.4.22 Lobby to the bottom of an original principal staircase, with original dado and skirting continuing down stair to the walls. Modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout. There are two sets of c.1970s timber glazed doors to the north and south in original arched openings, with modern door and joinery to east elevation.

LGST2

- 3.4.23 Lobby to the bottom of an original secondary staircase from the ground floor. The original dado and skirting continues down staircase to the lobby, with original steps, which are painted with original timber handrail and metal balusters. Modern carpet to floors and painted walls. There is a modern door and architrave to the east elevation. An original large opening to the south elevation with a stone surround is blocked.

LGST3

- 3.4.24 Entrance lobby to the north of the external passage serving the courtyard, leading to a staircase to the west. Original painted timber eight-panelled door to the south entrance. There is modern linoleum to the floor and modern internal architraves and doors throughout. Modern suspended ceilings. To the walls there is an original plaster run bead at dado height. Original chamfered detail to the arched opening to the west of the external entrance. The staircase is cast concrete, with painted metal balusters, both of which appear to be original. The painted timber casement window to the west elevation is also original.

LGST4

- 3.4.25 A modern painted staircase to the northwest of the corridor LGC1, which would have formed part of a larger room, was a post-war subdivision. There are areas of original painted cornice and skirting that are visible to the south and west elevations. The modern staircase has painted metal balusters and a handrail, and modern linoleum to the floors.

LGST5

- 3.4.26 Original staircase to northeast corner with painted metal balusters and timber handrail. There is an original plaster bead at dado height to the walls as the staircase rises. Modern carpet to the stair. Original arched opening to the lobby to the north [plate 55].
- 3.4.27 To the east elevation of the lobby, there are c.1970s glazed timber doors with a glazed overlight in an original arched opening. There is an original four-panelled door and architrave to the west elevation. There is a modern door and frame to the north elevation, which is a riser or cupboard. Adjacent, there is a modern door and frame. To south there is a modern door and architrave to the southwest corner and a modern timber door and frame to the centre. The skirting and dado appear to be original, with modern protective plates applied to corners.

LGST6

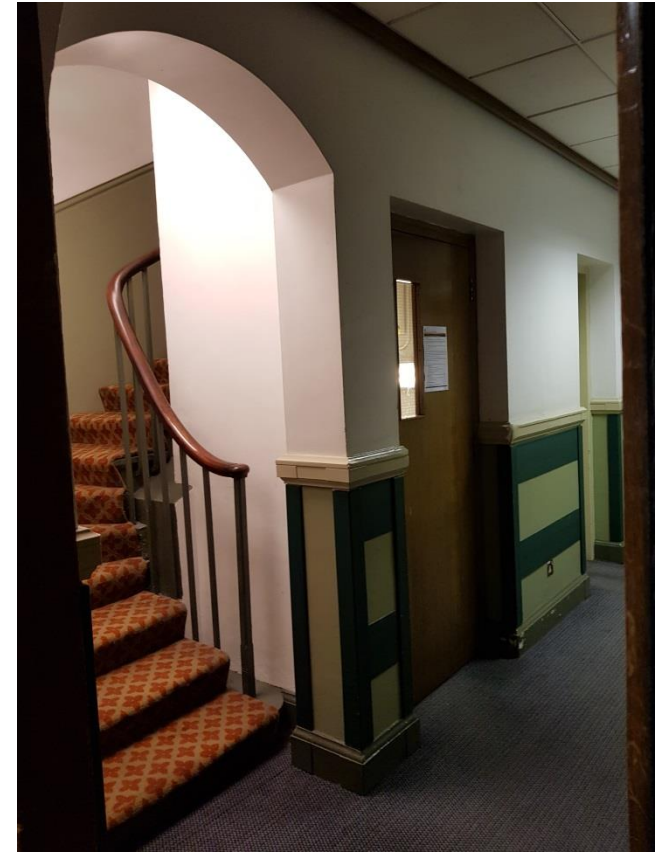
- 3.4.28 A staircase from the basement terminating at this level, which appears to be original. The original painted skirting continues from the basement and there are areas of original painted cornice to the top landing. Modern handrails to the south and west walls.

LGST7

- 3.4.29 Lobby at the top of an original staircase from the basement, with painted walls and modern linoleum to floors. There are two sets of original timber painted casement windows to the north elevation, overlooking the original glazed brick lightwell, with modern bars. There is original dado and skirting to the walls. There is an original painted timber architrave and four-panelled door to the north elevation. Modern painted timber six-panelled door to the south elevation leading to the pavement along the Embankment.



54. Squat Columns to LGC5



55. Staircase LGST5

Ground Floor

GC1 - West Corridor

- 3.4.30 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings and carpet throughout [plate 56]. Corridor divided by two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlights. A large window at the northern end comprises nine original metal casements with leaded lights set into mullioned and transomed stone frame.
- 3.4.31 East Elevation: Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. Original cupboard door and associated joinery to southern end. Three original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer to corners.
- 3.4.32 West elevation: Alterations prior to the 1940s to centre of the west elevation, which involved the removal of a staircase and the creation of more WCs. The bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer appear to all be original other than the door to the south group of WCs, which appears to have been formed after the 1940s. The dado and skirting are original, other than to the modern built-out riser and associated joinery to the south, with areas of modern dado and skirting that copy the original.

GC2 - North Corridor

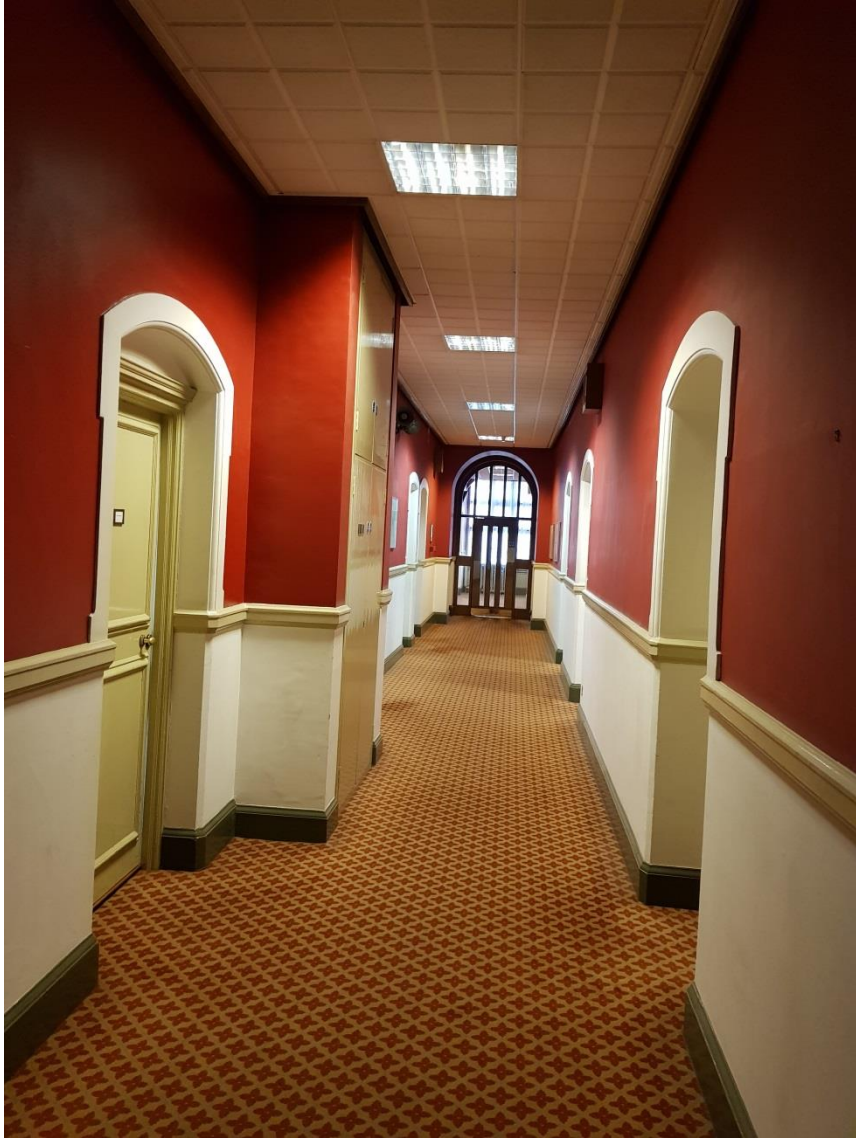
- 3.4.33 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings and modern carpet throughout. Corridor divided by two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight at its eastern end.
- 3.4.34 North elevation: Alterations prior to the 1940s which involved the insertion of a wall at the western end to subdivide an original room, thereby enabling the corridor to meet with the west

corridor. This wall contemporary dado, skirting, panelled timber door and architrave, all in the original style. Adjacent to this, an original WC was also removed from the corridor and now a door and architrave in the original style serve the adjoining room, which appear to be a mid-20th-century insertion. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail to the rest of the elevation. Further east, there are two original bolection double panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer to corners. These flank a post-war door and architrave, while at the east end there appears to be a post-war opening in an original position.

- 3.4.35 South elevation: Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. At the west end there are areas of original, deep skirting board, which would have formed part of an internal room. Five original windows, painted timber casements with three panes each and fanlights with two panes. Two original windows, four-paned painted timber casements at the western end. Modern vents to underside of some windows. Timber benches and secondary cills at a lower level, appear to be original.

GC3 - East Corridor and Lift Lobby

- 3.4.36 Corridor with original barrel vault the length of the corridor and modern carpet throughout. Generally original plaster to walls, painted. Corridor flanked by two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlights and bulk heads to original barrel vault [plate 57].



56. Corridor GC1 looking north



57. Corridor GC3 looking south

3.4.37 East elevation: Five original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail, which run through to the adjacent staircase to the north. Modern lifts inserted c.1970s.

3.4.38 West elevation: Modern lifts and openings with associated modern dado and skirting, in the style of the original. One original bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer, adjacent to the lifts, and the door and architrave at the north end also appears to be original.

GC4 - Ground Floor Entrance Hall and South Corridor.

3.4.39 Ground floor entrance: Original plaster finish to walls with original plaster skirting and moulded dado rail. Original cross vaulted ceiling. To the north elevation, two original moulded shouldered architrave to window reveals with c.1970 timber glazed screens. To the east elevation, a large original window with 15 leaded casements set within a mullioned and transomed stone frame [plate 58]. To the south, is a c.1970s glazed timber enclosure with double doors to the front steps. There are also three original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer to corners.

3.4.40 Corridor: Original plaster finish, c.1970s suspended ceilings to length of corridor. C.1970s glazed timber doors with overlights flank the corridor. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. To the north, there are original moulded shouldered architraves to window reveals with eight original painted timber casements and fanlights [plate 59]. To the south, there are original bolection double panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer to the corners, including three within original

recesses, which were in association with an original secondary staircase that appears to have been boxed in. Timber bench in recessed arch to centre of elevation appears to be original or an early insertion.

GST1 – Southwest Staircase

3.4.41 Original staircase to the southwest corner. Original painted metal balusters and timber handrail. Modern lift and enclosure to centre of stair. To the soffit of an arch above the stair flights to the first floor there is a plaster moulding imitating the form and fixings of steelwork, which appears to be original. To the south of the stairwell, the staircase cuts across a half blocked window with an original stone mullioned window with metal casements partially visible.

3.4.42 Modern suspended ceiling to the ground-floor landing and modern carpet throughout. To the north, east and west elevations there are three original arched openings with c.1970s timber glazed doors, with glazed overlights and panels. Original painted skirting and dado, which also continues up and down staircase.



58. Corridor GC4 looking east



59. Original openings to the north elevation of GC4 with modern infill

GST2 – Northeast Staircase

- 3.4.43 This staircase in the northeast corner of the building appears to be original. It serves the lower ground floor and continues to the third floor. The current arrangement differs to that shown on the original 1888 drawings but is likely a change that took place during construction.
- 3.4.44 The arched opening to the stair from the north appears to be original but has no dado, skirting or architrave. The painted metal balusters, timber handrail and step profiles are consistent with those in GST1, there is also modern carpet to the steps. Original plaster bead at dado height follows the flight but terminates short of the opening to the north on the landing [plate 60]. The flight of stairs to the first floor cuts across a window on the west elevation, with original painted timber sill and what appears to be an original painted frame and timber casement, although close inspection was not possible at the time of survey.
- 3.4.45 The lobby to the north of the stair has a c. 1970s timber glazed door to the east and west, with overlights and glazed panels. There is an arched opening to the east that is original. The dado and skirting appear to be original and run through to the adjacent corridor (GC2). Modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet.

GST3 – North Link Staircase

- 3.4.46 To the north of corridor GC3 there is a staircase that provides access to the link to the adjacent Curtis Green Building (1935-1940). The flights of stairs are contemporary to the 1935-40 link, with grey marble strings and a grey marble capping or handrail. At the top landing there are grey marble skirting matching the stair and modern painted cornice. The painted glazed timber doors to the north elevation with painted timber architrave also appear to

be contemporary to the 1935-40 link. The glazing bar profiles of the doors match those of the adjacent windows to the east and west. Painted timber casements and frames that are original to the link. To the south of the half landing there is a modern painted door with a modern frame. Modern carpet throughout and modern trunking applied to the walls.

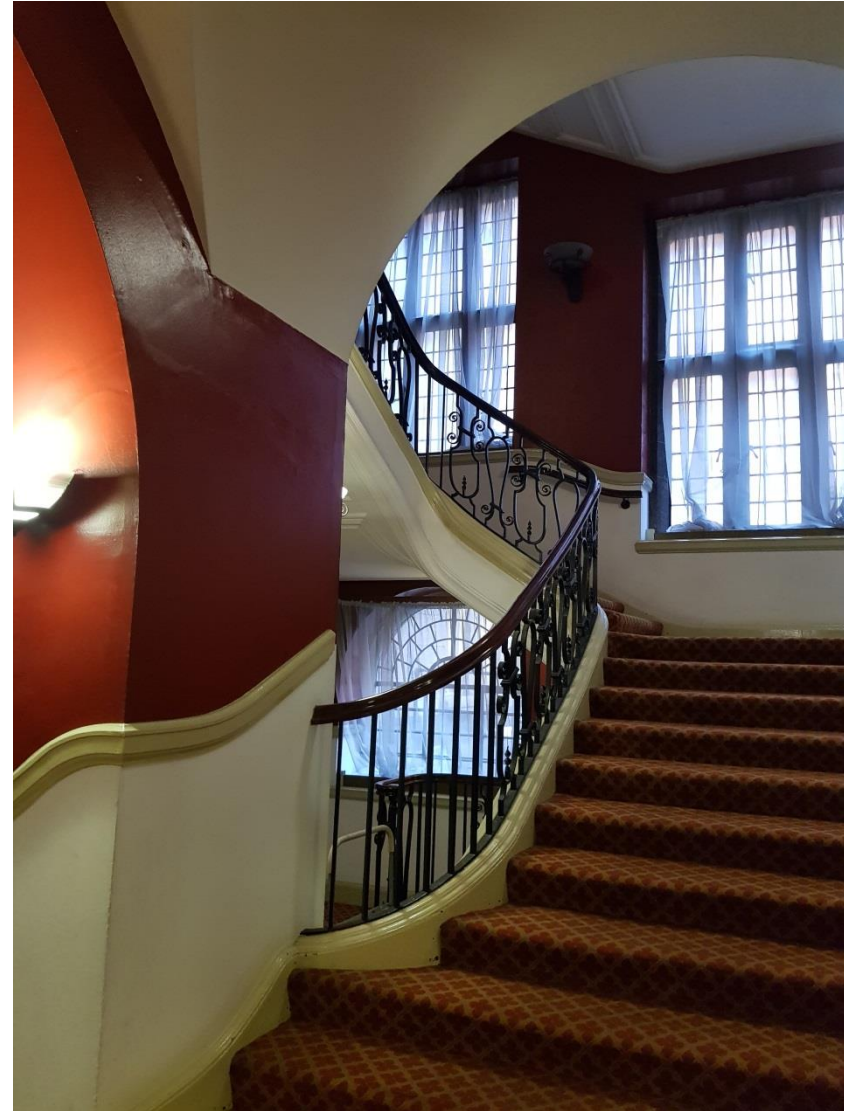
- 3.4.47 To the south of the staircase is a lobby with an original painted barrel vaulted ceiling. Two modern doors and frames to the north elevation. Original arched opening to the south has c.1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. Original painted dado and skirting.

GST4 – Principal Staircase

- 3.4.48 Original principal staircase to the southeast corner of the building. The staircase has original painted decorative metal balusters and a timber handrail. Original painted skirting and dado in the lobby continues up the stair flights, with a modern timber handrail to the perimeter of stairwell. The soffits to the flights above are decorated with original moulded panels. To the west, where the staircase rises, there are two original stone mullioned windows with original metal casements and painted sills [plate 61].



60. Bead to staircase GST2



61. Principal staircase GST4

- 3.4.49 The lobby to the east of staircase has an original painted cross vault to the ceiling, with a barrel vault to the south. To the north and south there are c.1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. To the east elevation there is an original bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer, with original arched recess above.
- 3.4.50 Where the staircase leads to the lower ground floor, there are two original openings to the south elevation with c. 1970s timber windows. To the west there is an arched window with a 'Crittall'-style window, which appears to be original. To the northwest corner there is a pair of glazed timber doors, flanked by two glazed panels, which serve an external staircase leading to the courtyard. This door opening appears to have been formed in an original arched window opening prior to the 1940s, with elements of the timber frame and metal glazing bars to the overlight appearing to be original.

First Floor

1C1 - West Corridor

- 3.4.51 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings and modern carpet throughout. Corridor divided by two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors set within original arched openings with glazed overlights. Door in original style and partition to north end of corridor appear to be post war.
- 3.4.52 East Elevation: Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. Original cupboard door and associated joinery to southern end. Three original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer to corners.
- 3.4.53 West elevation: Alterations prior to the 1940s to centre of the west elevation, which involved the removal of a staircase and the creation of more WCs, as with the floor below. The bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer all are original other than the door to the south group of WCs, which appears to have been formed after the 1940s. The dado and skirting are original, other than to the modern built-out riser and associated joinery to the south, with areas of modern dado and skirting that copy the original.

1C2 – North Corridor

- 3.4.54 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings and modern carpet throughout. Corridor divided by three sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlights.
- 3.4.55 South elevation: Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. At the west end there are areas of original, deep skirting board, which would have formed part of an internal room. Five original

windows, painted timber casements with three panes each and fanlights with two panes. Two original windows, four-paned painted timber casements at the western end. Modern vents to underside of some windows. Timber benches and secondary cills at a lower level, appear to be original.

- 3.4.56 North elevation: Alterations prior to the 1940s, including section of corridor wall to centre, including dado and skirting. North elevation: Alterations prior to the 1940s, which changed the original arrangement of the internal rooms facing the courtyard to a corridor running along the courtyard with internal rooms to the north. This involved forming a series of openings running from east to west, which correspond with the extant arched openings along the corridor. To the west end of the north elevation, there is original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail, which has been matched in with the insertion of the partitions prior to the 1940s. Two original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer to corners to west end of corridor. The other five doors are in the original style and are of a later date but prior to the 1940s, with areas of dado and skirting to match.
- 3.4.57 South elevation: Alterations prior to the 1940s took place in the centre with the incorporation of the southern ends of two rooms within the corridor. Areas of original, deeper skirting board, which would have formed part of the two rooms survive [plate 62]. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail to length of elevation, with areas of amendments, where required, dating up to the 1940s. Original windows, with painted timber casements with three panes each and fanlights with two panes. The two sets of three windows grouped to the middle of the corridor show where the two central rooms were located, with the window to the west forming the end of a corridor and the two windows to

the east a lobby to the top of the stairs. There is original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail to these groupings, matched in prior to 1940 when the openings were formed. Modern vents to underside of some windows.

1C3 – East Corridor and Lift Lobby

- 3.4.58 Corridor with original barrel vault the length of the corridor and modern carpet throughout. Corridor flanked by two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight and bulk head to barrel vault [plate 63].
- 3.4.59 East elevation: Four original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail, which run through to the adjacent staircase to the north. Modern lifts inserted c.1970s.
- 3.4.60 West elevation: Modern lifts and openings with associated modern dado and skirting matching the style of the original. To the north are limited sections of original skirting and dado, in addition to one original bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer.

1C4 – South Corridor

- 3.4.61 Corridor with original cross vault at the very eastern end and c.1970s suspended ceilings to the rest of the corridor and modern carpet throughout. A set of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight is at the western end.
- 3.4.62 East elevation: Two doors in original style with timber rather than plaster architraves appear to be post-war additions. The painted skirting and dado are original.

- 3.4.63 North elevation: Areas of original, deeper skirting board, which would have formed part of two small internal rooms at the centre. These rooms were amalgamated with the corridor by 1943. Otherwise, there is an original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail the length of elevation. Two original moulded shouldered architraves to window reveals with c.1970 timber glazed screens that serve the principal staircase. The windows to this corridor are all original but vary in detail as the corridor was originally subdivided with toilets to the centre and west. The two windows that do not have architraves were originally inside bathrooms, they have original timber cills. The tall, slim window and architrave to the west end of the corridor is original with a painted timber casement and operable overlight and would have been at the end of a lobby. The windows with architraves have original painted moulded shouldered architraves, with original timber casements with operable overlights. There are large areas of original dado and skirting, matched in around the 'bathroom windows' prior to the 1940s when the toilets were removed to create an uninterrupted corridor from east to west. There are modern vents to underside of some windows.

- 3.4.64 South elevation: There are five original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer to corners. In an arched opening near the centre of the corridor is a timber door with panelled screen and leaded overlight that appears to be early-20th century [plate 64]. A door and partition to the west of the small lobby at the centre of the corridor was introduced before 1943 when a small staircase was removed. The lobby also includes areas of original skirting and dado, and the door opening and associated joinery to the south also appears to be original. Original cornice to lobby, with west side matched in. The arched opening to lobby with chamfered corners is original. To main corridor, there are areas of original,

deeper skirting board, which would have formed part of two internal rooms at the centre. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail run the length of the corridor.

1ST1 – Southwest Staircase

- 3.4.65 Original staircase to the southwest corner of the building. Original painted metal balusters and timber handrail. Modern lift and enclosure to centre of staircase. To the south, the staircase cuts across what appears to be a half blocked window (which continues from the floor below) with an original stone mullioned window with metal casements partially visible. Above, there is a similar window arrangement with an original painted timber sill. Original painted dado and string continues up and down the staircase [plate 65].
- 3.4.66 The original staircase above is set back from the southern external wall, leaving a large void above with an original painted timber cornice and, what appears to be, an original arched opening to the north serving the second floor. This opening includes an original metal balustrade.
- 3.4.67 To the north, east and west elevation of the first-floor lobby, there are three original arched openings with c. 1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. Modern suspended ceiling to first floor landing and modern carpet throughout. Original painted dado and skirting.



62. Two types of original skirting in 1C2



63. Infill to original barrel vault to 1C3



64. Door to 1C4



65. Staircase 1ST1

1ST2 – Northeast Staircase

- 3.4.68 This staircase in the northeast corner of the building appears to be original. As described above, the current arrangement differs to that shown on the original 1888 drawing and is likely a change during construction.
- 3.4.69 The arched opening to the stair from the north appears to be original but like the floor below the stairwell has no dado or string. The painted metal balusters, timber handrail and step profiles are consistent with those in GST1, modern carpet to the steps. Original plaster bead at dado level follows flights of stairs but terminates short of arched opening. Modern bulkhead and services to the east elevation.
- 3.4.70 The flight of stairs to the second floor cuts across a window the west elevation, with original painted timber sill and, what appears to be, an original painted frame and timber casement, although close inspection was not possible at the time of survey. The lower flight cuts across the top of an original window and the associated opening includes a metal balustrade.
- 3.4.71 The lobby to the north of the staircase has a c. 1970s timber glazed door to the east and west, with overlights and glazed panels. The arched opening to the east is a modern infill. Modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet. The dado and skirting appear to be original and run through the adjacent corridor 1C2. A modern riser joinery to the north cuts through the original dado and skirting.

1ST3 – Southeast Staircase

- 3.4.72 Original principal staircase to the southeast with the same arrangement and details as the ground floor (GST4), including the balustrade, string, dado, modern perimeter handrail, and decorative soffits. To the west, where the staircase rises, there are two original stone mullioned windows with original metal casements and painted sills, while beneath the staircase are the tops of the original windows rising from the ground floor.
- 3.4.73 The lobby to the east of staircase has an original painted cross vault ceiling, with a barrel vault to the south [plate 66]. To the north and south there are c. 1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. To the east elevation there is an original bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer, with an original arched recess above. Where the staircase leads to the ground floor, there are two original openings to the south elevation with c. 1970s timber windows. There is modern carpet throughout.



66. Cross vault to lobby of 1ST3

1ST4 – North Staircase Link

- 3.4.74 To the north of corridor 1C3 there is a stairwell that provides access to the link serving the adjacent Curtis Green Building (1935-1940). Within the lobby, there is an original painted barrel vaulted ceiling. To the south elevation there are c. 1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. To the east and west elevations there are two original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Modern carpet throughout. The original cornice and dado stop where the grey marble skirting and caps begin on the north elevation, dating to the 1935-40 link building. There is a door and frame contemporary to the link leading to a shaft that would have originally housed a lift. The flight of stairs continuing to the half landing below are contemporary to the 1935-40 link, with grey marble strings and a grey marble capping or handrail.

Second Floor

2C1: West Corridor

- 3.4.75 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings and modern carpet throughout. Originally this area was located within internal rooms to the west, with a corridor running to the east along the external elevation. Prior to the 1940s, this area was altered to introduce a corridor through the centre of these rooms, thereby creating a separate suite of rooms facing the courtyard. At the very north end of the corridor, there are two original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. The partitions and doors at the central section of the corridor were added prior to 1940, when the corridor was formed. C.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight, within an original arched opening to south. The door, architrave and partition, including dado and skirting, at the north end of corridor appear to be a pre-1943 insertion.
- 3.4.76 East elevation: All openings, doors and associated joinery were added prior to 1943 in the original style. Small areas of original, deeper skirting board the south end of the east elevation, which would have formed part of an internal room. Otherwise, the pre-1943 skirting matches the style of the original standard corridor profile.
- 3.4.77 West elevation: Small areas of original skirting board at the centre of the west elevation, which would have formed part of an internal room. Otherwise to the rest of the corridor, the pre-1943 skirting matches the style of the original standard corridor profile. There is a modern built-out riser and associated joinery to western end, with areas of modern dado and skirting in the style of the original.

2C2 – North Corridor

- 3.4.78 Corridor with modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout. One set of c.1970 timber glazed doors to original arched opening to the east end with glazed overlight.
- 3.4.79 North elevation: Six original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer to corners. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail to the length of the elevation.
- 3.4.80 South elevation: Door and architrave were added in original style prior to the 1940s at the west end. Six original painted timber casements and fanlights with four-by-two panes overall. Modern vents to underside of some windows. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail to the length of the elevation.
- 3.4.81 Small staircase: Small secondary staircase off the southwest corner of the corridor, which appears to have been added prior to the 1940s. This likely replaced a staircase that formally served the room to the south. The northern door and to staircase were added in original style prior to the 1940s. Original plaster bead to wall. Handrail appears to be post war.

2C3 – East Corridor and Lift Lobby

- 3.4.82 Corridor with original barrel vaulted ceiling to the length of the corridor and modern carpet throughout. Corridor flanked by two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlights and a bulk head to barrel vault.
- 3.4.83 East elevation: Two original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail, which run through

to the adjacent staircase to the north. Modern lifts inserted c.1970s.

- 3.4.84 West elevation: Modern lifts and openings with associated modern dado and skirting in the style of the original. One original bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer at the north end.

2C4 – South Corridor

- 3.4.85 Corridor with original barrel vaulted ceiling and modern carpet throughout. Corridor flanked by two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed light above. Two arches within the corridor with circle motif, which appear to be original. To the western end of the corridor there is a painted ceiling, with down stands and a simple painted cornice, which appears to be original.
- 3.4.86 North elevation: Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. Original moulded shouldered architrave to window reveals. Original windows, painted timber casements with three panes each and fanlights with four panes. Adjacent to staircase 2ST2, there is a c.1970 timber glazed screen with timber glazed door to access the balcony overlooking the stair. Timber benches to four of the window reveals appear to be original [plate 67]. Door and architrave in the original style, was added prior to the 1940s when the western corridor was shifted to the centre of the west wing, rather than abutting the courtyard-facing windows.
- 3.4.87 South elevation: Nine original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail.



67. *Timber benches to windows*

2C5 – Link to Norman Shaw South

- 3.4.88 Off corridor 2C4, there is a lobby to the link with Norman Shaw South (described below). The lobby is entered via an original, double-panelled timber door with an original painted timber architrave. The painted dado and skirting to this room appear to be original but these have been matched in with post-war replacements to the north corner chimneybreast, where there was previously a chimneypiece. The painted skirting and dado have also been matched in to the south elevation when the link was created in the early-20th century to Norman Shaw South. There is a modern suspended ceiling with access hatches and a modern painted cornice. There is modern carpet throughout. To the south, there is a pair of part glazed painted timber doors with an overlight. The frame and overlight are contemporary to the building of the link but the part glazed doors are modern.
- 3.4.89 Beyond the lobby there is a corridor link to the adjacent Norman Shaw South building, built in connection with this southern extension (1887-1906). There is an original painted barrel vaulted ceiling, and original painted window architraves, dado and skirting. There are six pairs of original painted timber casement windows with painted cills to the east and west elevations. Modern safety bars have been fixed in front of the windows. To the east elevation a modern staircase has been added, with modern painted metal balusters and timber handrail. To the south elevation, the pair of part glazed timber doors, frame and overlight all appear to be modern. There is modern carpet throughout.

2ST1 – Southwest Staircase

- 3.4.90 Original staircase to the southwest corner with original painted metal balusters and timber handrail. At this level, the handrail terminates in its original position over a curtail step [plate 68]. Modern lift and enclosure to centre of staircase. To the south of the staircase, there is an original arched opening with an original metal balustrade, overlooking the void to the stair below, as described in 1ST1. To the south there is a half a blocked window (continues from floor below) with an original stone mullioned window with metal casements partially visible. Original painted stringer and dado rail.
- 3.4.91 To the north, east and west elevation of the second-floor lobby there are three original arched openings with c. 1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. Modern suspended ceiling to the lobby and modern carpet throughout. Original painted skirting and dado, which terminate short of the curved corners.



68. Principal staircase 2ST1

2ST2 – Southeast Staircase

- 3.4.92 Original principal staircase to the southeast with a similar arrangement and the same details to the floors below, including the balustrade, string, dado, modern perimeter handrail and decorative soffits. To the east, there are two original stone mullioned windows with original metal casements and painted sills. The opening to the stair is through a large original arched opening, with a plinth and lantern. This lantern was installed in 1925 in memory of the members of the Civil Service staff at New Scotland Yard who were lost in the First World War, although it has been subject to alterations, including the removal of the original memorial plaque and alterations to the plinth. Although the arrangement deviates from the layout shown on the original 1888 drawing, there is a small, original balcony area to the south which is accessed from corridor 2C4. The balcony was not accessed at the time of survey but appears to have an original painted dado and skirting.
- 3.4.93 The lobby to the east of the staircase has an original painted cross vault ceiling, with a barrel vault continuing to the south. North and south are c. 1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. To the east elevation there are two original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Modern carpet throughout.
- 3.4.95 The arched opening to the stair from the north appears to be original but like the floors below has no dado or string. The painted metal balusters, timber handrail and step profiles are consistent with those in 1ST1, modern carpet to the steps. Original plaster bead at dado height follows flights of the staircase but terminates short of north arched opening.
- 3.4.96 Original window to the west elevation, with what appears to be an original painted frame and timber casement, although close inspection was not possible at the time of survey. The lower flight cuts across the top of an original window. Modern services and pipework to the walls.
- 3.4.97 The lobby to the north of the stairwell has a c. 1970s timber glazed door to the east and west, with overlights above. The arched opening to the east is original with a c.1970 glazed timber door and infill. Modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet. The dado and skirting appear to be original and run through the adjacent corridor 1C2. A modern riser joinery to the north cuts through the original dado and skirting.

2ST3 – Northeast Staircase

- 3.4.94 This staircase in the northeast corner of the building appears to be original and it terminates at the floor above. The current arrangement differs than that shown on the original 1888 drawings and is likely a change during construction.

2ST4 – North Staircase Link

- 3.4.98 To the north there is a staircase that provides access to the link serving the adjacent Curtis Green Building (1935-1940). The suspended modern ceiling terminates above the staircase and the original painted barrel vaulted ceiling to the lobby can be seen beyond. To the north elevation there is a window, presumed to be original with stone mullions with metal inset frames and glass, although close inspection was not possible at the time of survey. The painted timber window architrave is original but the grey marble sill matches the stone of the staircase and dates to the 1935-1940 link. The painted staircase with grey marble capping, skirting and stringer is contemporary to the 1935-1940 link building. The modern carpet continues down the stairs. The timber handrail and metal supports to the stair appears to be a modern addition [plate 69].
- 3.4.99 To the south of the staircase there is a lobby, with three original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer, one to the west and two to the east. There is a pair of c.1970 glazed timber doors in a glazed timber screen to the south. There is modern carpet throughout.



69. Link to the Curtis Green Buildings

Third Floor

3C1 – West Corridor

- 3.4.100 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings to the length of the corridor and modern carpet throughout. Alternations have taken place prior to the 1940s when the corridor was extended to the north, forming rooms to the east and west with a central corridor. C.1970 timber glazed doors to original arched opening to south with glazed overlight. Door and architrave and partition, including dado and skirting, in the original style to north end of corridor appear to be pre-1943 insertion; the corridor originally abutted the main external elevation to the north.
- 3.4.101 East elevation: One original bolection double-panelled timber door to centre with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Cupboard door and associated joinery to the southern end appears to be original. To the north end there is a bolection double-panelled timber door with portal glass window that was added prior to the 1940s. The painted skirting and dado to this elevation are original.
- 3.4.102 West elevation: Four original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. The door to the southern WCs also appears to be original but the architrave is xxx add. Sections of skirting and dado in the style of the original appear to have been prior to the 1940s to centre of elevation when partitions were added to alter the arrangement of corridor and rooms, as described above. Modern built-out riser and associated joinery to western end, with areas of modern dado and skirting in the style of the original. The other areas retain original skirting and dado.

- 3.4.103 Small Staircase: There is a small staircase to the northeast corner of the corridor, which appears have been added prior to the 1940s. Within the staircase lobby there are three matching bolection double-panelled timber doors with timber architraves that are contemporary with the staircase. To the walls there is a plaster bead at dado-level height that follows the staircase to the floor below and a metal handrail, both dating prior to the 1940s. The painted cornice to the stairwell and lobby also appear to date from this period. Modern carpet throughout.

3C2 – North Corridor

- 3.4.104 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings to the length of the corridor and modern carpet throughout. C.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight to original arched opening at the east end.
- 3.4.105 North elevation: Five original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Door and architrave in the original style were inserted at the centre of elevation post 1943 when a large three bay room was subdivided. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail.
- 3.4.106 South elevation: Original moulded shouldered architrave to window reveals. Six original painted timber casements and fanlights with four-by-two panes overall. Modern vents to underside of some windows. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail.

3ST1 – Southwest Staircase

- 3.4.107 Original staircase to the southwest corner with original painted metal balusters and timber handrail. Modern lift and enclosure to centre of staircase. To the underside of the landing above there is an original panelled soffit.
- 3.4.108 To the east and west elevations of the third-floor landing there are two original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. To the north there is an original double-arched opening with c. 1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. Modern carpet throughout and modern suspended ceiling to the landing.

3ST2 – Northeast Staircase

- 3.4.109 Through c. 1970s timber glazed doors, with a glazed overlight and glazed panels, to the west of corridor 3C2 there is a staircase that accesses the fourth floor. Although this arrangement somewhat deviates from the original 1888 drawings, the staircase, dado, string and arched openings appear to be original. Modern handrails. Timber door architrave to the south, leading to 3ST2, appears to be original. To the base of the staircase there is a modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout. The painted dado and skirting also appear to be original.

3ST3 – Northeast Staircase

- 3.4.110 To the south of staircase 3ST2, there is a secondary staircase that rises from the lower floors and terminates at this level. As with 3ST2, this staircase deviates from the original layout shown on the 1888 drawings but appears to be original. The painted metal balusters, timber handrail and step profiles are consistent with those in 2ST3, with modern carpet to the steps. Original plaster

bead at dado height follows flights of the staircase. To the top landing of the staircase, the painted timber architrave to the north elevation is original, while an original architrave to the east may have been reused.

- 3.4.111 To the east of the staircase is a small lobby and flight of steps that lead to a southern room, with modern carpet throughout. There is a dado rail and skirting that does not match the original profile seen to the other corridors and staircases. This area appears to have formed part of an original lobby, which like the adjacent stair does not appear to have been built as shown on the original drawings. The painted cornice also appears to be original. To the west elevation, like to the adjacent staircase, the painted timber architrave appears to be original and reused prior to the 1940s. The square skirting also appears to date from this period of change. The opening to the south and the small flight of steps appears to also have been added prior to the 1940s.

Room Ref: 3ST4

- 3.4.112 Original small staircase off 3ST1, leading to the fourth floor. The original painted skirting and dado, continues with original painted balusters and timber hand rail at fourth floor from the landing to stair 3ST1.

Fourth Floor

4C1 – West Corridor

- 3.4.113 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings to the length of the corridor and modern carpet throughout. One set of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight to the south, in original arched opening. Original stone mullioned windows to the north elevation, with metal casements set within an original arch with painted architrave to top.
- 3.4.114 East elevation: Two original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architraves and plaster bead and chamfer. Original cupboard door and associated joinery to southern end. Modern riser and plain modern joinery to northern end.
- 3.4.115 West elevation: Four original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architraves and plaster bead and chamfer [plate 70]. The door and architrave to centre of elevation, serving the WCs, were added prior to the 1940s, reusing original doors. Modern built-out riser and associated joinery to western end, with areas of modern dado and skirting in the style of the original. To the rest of the corridor, the painted skirting and dado is original.

4C2 – North Corridor

- 3.4.116 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings to length of corridor and modern carpet throughout. Two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed light above to the west and east. The glazed doors to the west are within an original arched opening.
- 3.4.117 North elevation: Three original bolection double panelled timber door to centre with plaster architrave and plaster bead and

chamfer. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. Door and architrave in original style to east end prior to the 1940s.

- 3.4.118 South elevation: Four original painted timber casements and fanlights with four-by-two panes overall. Original timber aprons under the original timber sills to some windows [plate 71]. Modern vents to underside of some windows. There is an original bolection double panelled timber door to west end, with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail.

4C3 – East Corridor and lift Lobby

- 3.4.119 Modern lifts and openings with associated modern dado and skirting in the style of the original. Corridor with modern box cornice and bulk head to the north elevation and modern carpet throughout. Corridor flanked by two sets of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlights, set in partitions that appear to have been formed prior to the 1970s. There is modern dado and skirting to partitions to the north and south of the corridor.
- 3.4.120 East elevation: Two original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architraves and plaster bead and chamfer. Modern lifts inserted c.1970s. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail.
- 3.4.121 West elevation: Modern lifts and openings with associated modern dado and skirting in the style of the original.



70. Original bolection double-panelled door



71. Original timber apron

4C4 – South Corridor

- 3.4.122 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings to the majority of the corridor and modern carpet throughout. At the east end of the corridor there is an original barrel vault to the ceiling that continues from staircase lobby, with the spaces separated by a set of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight. One set of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed light above to the west, in original arched opening. Original bolection double panelled-timber door to the east end of the corridor set within a segmental arched opening. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail.
- 3.4.123 North elevation: Two arched openings to the staircase are positioned within a larger arched opening that appears to have been infilled; this alteration appears to have taken place post 1943. The arched openings include c.1970s glazed timber windows. Four original painted timber casements with fanlights with four-by-two panes along the corridor, with original moulded plaster shouldered architraves. Original timber aprons under the original timber sills to some windows. Modern vents to some windows. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail.
- 3.4.124 South Elevation: Mostly original bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architraves and plaster bead and chamfer. To the west end and centre right, there are two doors and architraves in the original style added prior to the 1940s. Small lobby to southeast end of corridor, served by an original arched opening, with original dado and skirting. Original bolection double-panelled timber doors and architraves within the lobby and an original ceiling, coved cornice and border to access hatch [plate 72].

4ST1 – Southwest Staircase

- 3.4.125 Original staircase to the southwest corner with original painted metal balusters and timber handrail. Modern lift and enclosure to centre of staircase. To the southwest landing there is a door and architrave in the style of the original serving a cupboard that appear to have been introduced prior to the 1940s. The original painted dado and string continue up and down the staircase.
- 3.4.126 There is a modern suspended ceiling to the landing with modern carpet throughout. To the west elevation of the landing there is an original arched opening with a c. 1970s timber glazed door in a timber glazed screen. To the north there is an original, deep barrel vaulted arched opening, with a pair of c. 1970s timber doors and frame with an overlight above. To the east there is an original arched opening leading to an original staircase, as described in 4ST4. Original dado and skirting throughout.

4ST2 – Northeast Staircase

- 3.4.127 In the landing adjacent to corridor 4C3, there is a modern suspended ceiling with original arched openings to the north and south, which have been infilled with c. 1970s timber doors, with overlights and glazed panels. To the east there is an original double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer. The dado and skirting appear to be original, and also follow the form of the stair flights. To the west, there are two original arched openings where the original staircase continues to the landing above and the third floor below. A wall separates the two flights and there are modern handrails to these flights and original painted strings.



72 South lobby to 4C4

3.4.128 The top landing appears to have been subject to alterations prior to the 1940s, matching those to 5ST2, where a separate staircase terminates above. The detailing of the bun at the end of the handrail of this staircase and the base of the metal newel differs from the style of the original staircases. There appear to be areas of original cornice above the staircase and a modern dropped ceiling.

3.4.129 To the west of the main landing there is an original painted timber casement window, with original painted sill, apron panel below and timber architrave. To the north there is a door and architrave, which appears to be original. There is a modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout. To the south there is a modern boxed-out riser to the centre and in the southwest corner and an original opening to another staircase beyond which is concealed by a modern door and architrave. The dado and skirting throughout appear to be original, although they were matched in to the staircase prior to the 1940s and also around the modern riser.

4ST3 – Southeast Staircase

3.4.130 This staircase is the top terminating level of the original principal staircase to the southeast of the building, which was extended to the sixth floor in the 1970s [plate 73].

3.4.131 The staircase has original painted decorative metal balusters and a timber handrail. The original painted string and dado continue along the stair flights, with a modern timber handrail to the perimeter of stairwell. The soffits to the flights of stairs above are post war and have imitated the panel profiles of the soffits of the original flights below. The staircase landing would have originally continued to the north elevation, where the post-war flight of

stair was added, although there is no clear joint. To the west, there are two large original stone mullioned windows, with original metal casements or fixed lights, which the post-war staircase above now cuts across. The windows have original painted architraves and sills. To the south elevation there are two original arched openings to the corridor beyond, with original painted sills and c. 1970s glazed panels.

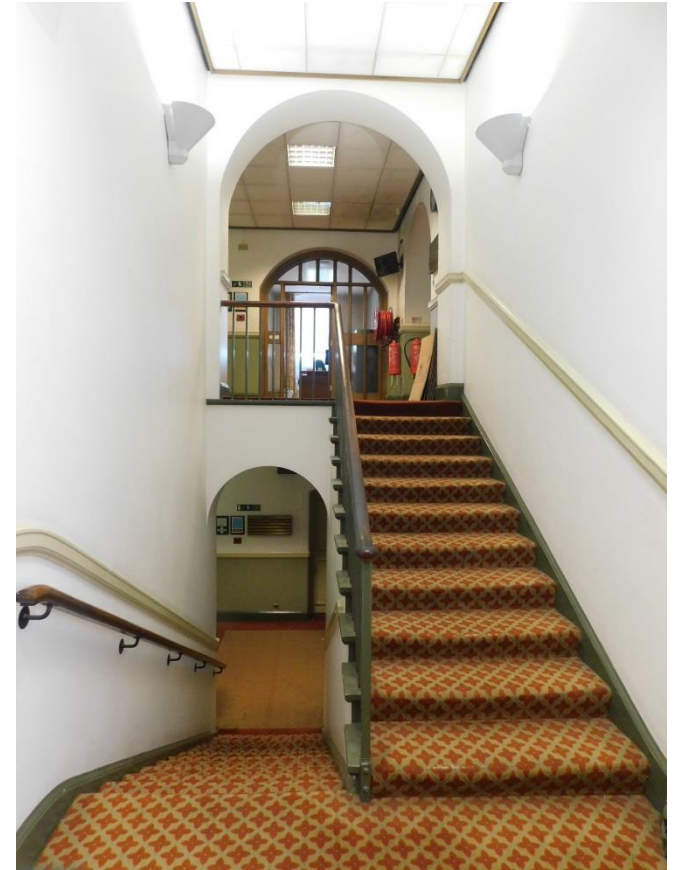
3.4.132 The landing to the east has an original large arched opening to the staircase and an original cross vaulted ceiling. To the east there is an original bolection double-panelled timber door and frame to the south serving a former lift, while a matching door and architrave have been inserted further north, prior to the 1940s, also involving the infilling of an original arched opening. To the north there are two original arched openings, one blocked and one with a c. 1970s timber glazed door, with an overlight and glazed panels. To the south is a large original opening leading to a barrel vault beyond, infilled with a pair of c. 1970s timber glazed doors within a large timber glazed partition. The painted dados and skirting throughout to the landing are original. There is modern carpet throughout.

4ST4 – Southwest Staircase

3.4.133 Original staircase to the east of the landing of 4ST1, accounting for a change in level and just serving the third and fourth floors. Original painted metal balusters and handrail that is consistent with those of 4ST1. The original string and dado continues from the landing above along the north elevation, wrapping around the landing and continuing down to the third floor. There is a modern handrail to the south elevation. There is a modern suspended ceiling and modern carpet throughout [plate 74].



73. Staircase 4ST3



74. Staircase 4ST4

3.4.134 To the north elevation of the landing there is an original painted timber casement window, with original painted architrave, sill and apron panel below. To the east there is a pair of c. 1970s timber doors with a frame and overlight in a large original arch. To the south there is what appears to be an original bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architraves and plaster bead and chamfer.

Fifth Floor

5C1 – West Corridor

- 3.4.135 Corridor with c.1970s suspended ceilings and modern carpet throughout. One set of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight to original arched opening at the south end of the corridor. There appears to be areas of a plain original cornice to the west elevation, wrapping round to the north and down to the centre of the east elevation, with areas matched in to the south or the corridor. Original painted timber casement with four-by-two panes to north elevation. There is no architrave to this window. The partition to the left of the window runs perpendicular into the window and dates to before the 1940s, the right hand side of the window has an original splay.
- 3.4.136 East elevation: Three original bolection double-panelled timber door at the centre of corridor. One post-war door in the original style to the north, adjacent to a c.1970 timber glazed door in an original arched opening. Original cupboard and associated joinery to south end of elevation. Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail, other than to the north of the east elevation where modern boxing has been built out and the dado and skirting recreated in the original style.
- 3.4.137 West elevation: Four original bolection double-panelled timber doors to the centre of the corridor. There are two post-war doors in the original style at the south end of this elevation. The door and architrave to the north end appears to have been relocated reusing the original door and architrave, and are positioned in a modern partition with dado and skirting that match the style of the original. Modern built-out riser and associated joinery to the south of the centre of this elevation.

5C2 – North Corridor

- 3.4.138 Corridor with painted ceiling and cornice, which appears to be modern. C.1970s suspended ceiling at the very east end of the corridor. The north wall was added prior to the 1940s when the corridor was relocated from the north to the south of the northern wing. One set of c.1970 timber glazed doors with glazed overlight to the east end of corridor. Single glazed timber c.1970 door to the west end.
- 3.4.139 North elevation: Five doors and architraves in the original style added prior to the 1940s when the corridor was formed. The dado and skirting, which are also in the original style, also date from this alteration.
- 3.4.140 South elevation: Original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. Six original painted timber casements with three-by-two panes. Some of the windows have original apron panels, with modern vents [plate 75].

5C3 – East Corridor and Lift Lobby

- 3.4.141 Corridor running from the north to the south, including the modern lifts and modern carpet throughout. To the north, there is one original moulded plaster shouldered architrave to the window opening with original painted timber casement with four-by-two panes overall. There is an original painted timber architrave, which continues above the modern suspended ceiling and an original painted timber apron panel below. There is an original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail. Modern carpet throughout. There is a modern bulkhead to the south of the lifts. There is also a section of ceiling cut away to the south east corner, which appears to be original.
- 3.4.142 East elevation: There are four original bolection double-panelled timber doors with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer that serve the main rooms. There are also a eight bolection double-panelled timber doors and architraves serving a series of cupboards, which also appear to be original [plate 76]. Modern lifts inserted c.1970s.
- 3.4.143 West elevation: Modern lifts and openings with associated modern dado and skirting in the style of the original. Sections of original skirting and dado to the north of the lifts. C.1970 timber glazed door and enclosure serving the staircase lobby to the southwest.



75. windows to 5C2



76. East elevation of 5C3

5C4 – South Corridor

- 3.4.144 Corridor with original arched openings to either end, with one pair of c.1970s timber glazed doors with a glazed overlight to the west and one to the east near the staircase. Two original arched openings to the centre of the corridor. There is also a set of c.1970s timber glazed doors with a glazed overlight leading to a lobby located to the southeast. There is a modern suspended ceiling to the east end of the corridor. There is a painted ceiling with painted cornice to the rest of the corridor, which appears to be original. Door, skirting and dado in the original style at the east end appear to be a later addition but added prior to 1943.
- 3.4.145 North elevation: Original moulded plaster architraves to the window reveals. The four windows from the west have simpler square heads and the window to the far east has an arched head. Original timber aprons under the original timber sills to some of the windows. Modern vents to some windows. Five original painted timber casements with fanlights with three-by-two panes. There is an original moulded plaster skirting and dado rail.
- 3.4.146 South Elevation: Three original bolection double-panelled timber door with plaster architrave and plaster bead and chamfer at the centre of elevation. Flanking these are two doors in the original style that added prior to the 1940s. Small lobby to southeast end of elevation. Within the lobby are two doors and architraves in the original style, which appear to have been added prior to 1943.

5ST1 – Southwest Staircase

- 3.4.147 This is a post-war extension to the original southwest staircase below, which now rises to the sixth floor. The post-war staircase copies the original below, with painted timber balusters and timber handrail. The post-war additions have resulted in an

original painted timber door and architrave being stranded at the centre of the staircase, behind the modern lift enclosure. There are original painted timber balusters and a timber handrail to this isolated landing [plate 77].

- 3.4.148 To the main landing there is a modern suspended ceiling. There is post-war infill to an original arch to the west elevation with a post-war copy of the bolection double-panelled timber doors seen elsewhere. The dado and skirting to the arch infill is post-war but the dado and skirting to the rest of the landing is original. The original skirting terminates at the bottom of the post-war stair and continues with the post-war stringer. The dado has not been recreated to the staircase. Within the original arches to the north and east, there are c. 1970s timber glazed doors, with overlights and glazed panels. There is modern carpet throughout.

5ST2 – Northeast Staircase

- 3.4.149 This area appears to have been subject to alterations prior to the 1940s. The current arrangement deviates from that shown on the original 1888 drawing. The detailing of the bun at the end of the handrail and the base of the metal newel differs from the style of the original staircases. The original dado to the north elevation also terminates before the staircase edge and the original skirting below has been matched in to terminate at the landing edge, both suggesting alterations to this area. The arched opening to the east elevation appears to be original but has been infilled beyond with c. 1970s glazed timber doors with a large glazed timber framed screen [plate 78].