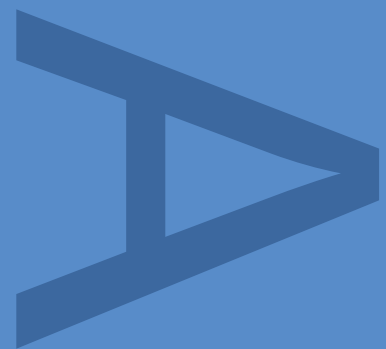


**AN ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE RESULTS OF
HISTORIC BUILDING
RECORDING AT THE EAST
WING, SOMERSET HOUSE,
STRAND, CITY OF
WESTMINSTER, LONDON,
WC2R 1LA**



PCA REPORT NO. R11494

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**An Assessment Report on the results of Historic Building Recording at the East Wing,
Somerset House, Strand, City of Westminster, London, WC2R 1LA**

Site Code: EAF10

Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference: TQ 30781 80825

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PCA Report No: R11494

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

EAST WING, SOMERSET HOUSE, STRAND,
CITY OF WESTMINSTER, LONDON,
WC2R 1LA

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Quality Control

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Gardiner and Theobald LLP on behalf of King's College London (University of London) to undertake building recording of the East Wing of Somerset House, City of Westminster, centred on OS NGR TQ 30781 80825. The Grade I listed building lies within the Strand Conservation Area. Planning permission has been granted for the educational use of the East Wing by King's College London. The building recording was carried out as a condition of planning permission in accordance with English Heritage Levels 3 and 4 in 2010 and 2011 before and during the refurbishment works.
- 1.2 In 1775 William Chambers, the Comptroller of the King's Works was appointed architect to a scheme to provide new purpose-built accommodation for a number of previously dispersed government offices on the site of old Somerset House. An unrivalled sequence of architectural drawings, ranging from Chambers' own 'practically-as-executed' plans of the 1770s to the modernisation plans of the late 1960s enabled the development of the building to be charted over the course of the following two centuries in conjunction with observations made during the building recording process.
- 1.3 The East Wing is built of brick with its principal elevations faced with Portland stone. It has six floors, three rooms across its width and a double pile roof with king post timber roof trusses.
- 1.3.1 The building as originally designed by Chambers was divided into a number of 'houses' each one designed to accommodate a government department that was moved into Somerset House under the 1775 Act. Each 'house' had its own entrance, staircase and offices. The building is divided into large rooms separated by brick walls, which are more or less vertically consistent resulting in a similar plan layout on each floor. Many of Chambers' original architectural details that had been covered up over time were exposed during the alteration work.
- 1.3.2 It was apparent from the collection of drawings held by the Sir John Soane Museum that Chambers made extensive alterations to his designs before and during the construction process, in order to accommodate the often competing demands of the government departments destined to be installed in the finished building. Changes also took place shortly after the East Wing was completed, as revealed by a little-known commission awarded to John Soane to rearrange apartments used by the Duchy of Cornwall in 1795.
- 1.3.3 The number of government departments based in the East Wing fell as the machinery of state was modernised during the first half of the 19th century. The East Wing became dominated from the middle of the century by the Inland Revenue and the Audit Office. The growing dominance of these two departments rendered Chambers' original arrangement of 'houses' increasingly redundant, and was reflected by the insertion of numerous doorways into the internal walls and original party walls of the East Wing in order to increase the horizontal communication on each floor. These changes continued with the establishment of the Inland Revenue as the sole occupant of the wing following the departure of the Audit Office in 1902.
- 1.3.4 Shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, a substantial part of the East Wing basement was converted into air raid shelters for the wartime occupants of Somerset House. The rooms were shored with a framework of timbers and windows were blocked in order to reduce the risk to occupants from flying debris. A modernisation programme of 1969/70 saw the incremental process of creating continuous circulation across each floor of the wing finally reach its conclusion. These alteration work necessitated the removal of the majority of the surviving staircases. New doorways and passageways were inserted, enabling staff to move between offices unimpeded by the party walls and divisions created by William Chambers nearly two centuries earlier.

2 INTRODUCTION AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Gardiner and Theobald LLP on behalf of King's College London (University of London) to undertake building recording of the East Wing of Somerset House, Strand, City of Westminster, WC2R 1LA, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 30781 80825 (**Figure 1**). Somerset House is a Grade I listed building (**Appendix 1**) of exceptional national significance and lies within the Strand Conservation Area.
- 2.2 Somerset House is situated between the Strand and Victoria Embankment to the east of Lancaster Place/Waterloo Bridge (**Figure 1**). The building, which was designed by William Chambers, was built as public offices for the Government and completed by 1785 as part of a grand neo-classical square of buildings enclosing an open courtyard. The East Wing's main frontage faces (west) onto the courtyard and has been vacant since March 2009, but was previously occupied by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.
- 2.3 Strand Campus, which lies next to (east of) Somerset House, is King's College London's founding campus and was built between 1829 and 1831. The East Wing of Somerset House is to be leased to King's College. Planning permission (09/08682/FULL, 09/08683/LBC, 09/08680/FULL, 09/08681/LBC) has been granted for:
1. The use by King's College London of Somerset House East Wing (part basement, lower ground, part ground floor and first to third floors) for educational use. Use of part ground floor of Somerset House East Wing as a main reception for non-residential institution and/or multi-purpose use comprising cultural and arts uses, galleries, exhibition space and ancillary retail (sui generis). Internal and external alterations including new entrance bridge from the Quadrangle and associated works.
 2. The use by Somerset House Trust of Somerset House East Wing (part ground floor) as part multi-purpose use comprising cultural and arts uses, galleries, exhibition space and ancillary retail (sui generis), and part cafe. Use of part ground floor of Somerset House East Wing as a main reception for non-residential institution and/or cultural and arts uses, galleries, exhibition space and ancillary retail (sui generis). Internal and external works including new ramp to courtyard and associated works.
- 2.4 The building recording was required as a condition of planning permission which states:
- 'No works shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of recording and historic analysis, which considers the building structure, architectural detail and archaeological evidence. This shall be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.
- Reason:
To avoid damage to any archaeological remains on site as set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15, and STRA29 and DES10 of our Unitary Development Plan that we adopted in January 2007. (R32AB)'
- 2.5 The building recording was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews, 2010) agreed in advance of the work by Robert Whytehead, the Greater London English Heritage Archaeological Advisor to the City of Westminster. It was carried out broadly in accordance with Levels 3 and 4 as defined in English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. It was undertaken in April, May, June, September, October and

December 2010 and from January to April 2011 in advance of and during the refurbishment works.

- 2.6 In addition, an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited during the lowering of the basement rooms in the East Wing of Somerset House from October 2010 to May 2011. The results of this archaeological investigation have been summarised in an assessment report (Hawkins 2012). The proposal is to publish these results along with those of the building recording in a relevant journal such as the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

3 METHODS

3.1 Aim

3.1.1 The aim of the building recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews, 2010) was to provide a record of the East Wing prior to and during the refurbishment. This record was to be broadly in accordance with that defined by English Heritage's Levels 3 and 4. The aim was to provide a better understanding of the East Wing, which retains many original features, to compile a lasting record, to analyse the results and to disseminate the results.

3.2 Documentary Research

3.2.1 Alan Baxter's (2009) '*Heritage Statement for the East Wing of Somerset House*' contains an outline account of the history and development of the building. It was proposed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews, 2010) that no further documentary research would be undertaken and that the phrasing and analysis in the Heritage Statement would be used to provide the historical background and context for the results of the building recording. However these results highlighted the need for further targeted documentary research which has been agreed with the Client.

3.2.2 Targeted archival and cartographic research was carried out at the Sir John Soane Museum and The National Archives, Kew. Historic plans and accounts were consulted, in addition to relevant secondary sources in order to answer specific questions raised during the recording. The results of this research are presented in Section 4 of this report.

3.3 On-Site Recording

3.3.1 The on-site recording was carried out in April, May, June, September, October and December 2010 and from January to April 2011 in advance of and during the refurbishment works.

3.3.2 AutoCAD plans, elevations and sections by Michael Gallie and Partners dated March, April and May 2009 of the existing East Wing were provided by the Client and were used as the base drawings for the building recording. These were annotated with the location and direction of photographs, door, light well and fireplace types.

3.3.3 The following were drawn by hand on permatrace using a Disto and hand tapes:

- Sample areas of the basement floors before these brick or flagstone floors were lifted
- Reflected plans of the exposed timber structure following the stripping of the ceilings in the basement
- Plans of light well types
- Plan of WWII shoring bases
- Sketch elevations of the WWII shoring (some with measurements)
- Partial internal elevations showing exposed historic fabric, timber studwork and features such as former staircases
- Part sections of exposed timber roof trusses
- Part elevations of fireplace surrounds

3.3.4 In addition, a partial internal sectional elevation was produced using a Leica Total Station with reflectorless data capture, in an area where some floors had been removed and access was not possible for hand measurement.

3.3.5 Room numbers shown on the 2009 plans by Michael Gallie and Partners were used during the recording. Where spaces had not been numbered on these drawings these spaces were given a unique reference, with the prefix corridor, stair or cupboard,

followed by a number and letter or letters indicating the floor (B for basement, M/LG mid-basement/lower ground, G for ground, F for first and S for second) and a number to indicate the specific room on that floor. Room numbers are shown on the floor plans and cross-sectional elevations. Descriptions of each room were written on room by room *pro-forma* sheets and form part of the archive.

3.3.6 A photographic survey comprising high quality and standard digital and black and white 35mm images was undertaken of the following:

- Basement floors before their brick or flagstone coverings were lifted
- Exposed timber structure following the stripping of the ceilings in the basement
- Light well examples
- WWII shoring in the basement
- Internal elevations showing exposed historic fabric, timber studwork and features such as former staircases, blocked openings etc
- Exposed timber roof trusses
- Fireplace types
- Door types
- Cornice examples
- Skylights
- Roof furniture
- Window examples

3.3.7 A selection of the photographs is included in this report to illustrate the text.

3.4 Project Archive

3.4.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London, under the site code EAF10. It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited with LAARC (London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre) in due course. Copies of the report will be lodged with English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, GLHER (Greater London Historic Environment Record), the City of Westminster and Westminster City Archives.

3.5 Guidance

3.5.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1997) *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*
- British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group (1986) *Code of Practice*
- British Standards Institution (1998) *Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)*
- English Heritage (Clark, 2001) *Informed Conservation*
- English Heritage (2000) *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD*
- English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice*
- English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (2009) *Standards for Archaeological Work*. External Consultation Draft
- IfA (1996, revised 2001 and 2008) *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction: public buildings in 18th century London

4.1.1 By the second half of the 18th century the British state was expanding at a rate faster than any time in its previous history. As the bureaucracy grew, the ramshackle collection of former Royal Palaces, Colleges of Law and rented accommodation in which most civil servants worked became increasingly inadequate for the efficient running of government business. A concerted attempt to provide modern purpose-built accommodation in the capital for certain great departments of state had begun in the mid-1720s, when a number of leading architects were commissioned to design a series of new public buildings. The first to be completed was a three-storey block of offices designed by Thomas Ripley for the Admiralty on Whitehall, completed in 1726. Whitehall was also the site of the new Treasury Buildings, which were built to a design by William Kent seven years later. Kent was also responsible for the design of the Royal Mews (1731) and the new Horse Guards complex, which was built on Whitehall in the early 1750s to replace a Restoration-era predecessor. All of these buildings were designed by architects who worked in the neo-Palladian style, which quickly became established as the dominant idiom of public architecture.

4.1.2 While the Admiralty, Treasury and Army were provided with spacious and fashionable new accommodation, other government departments were obliged to make do with a variety of premises scattered widely across Westminster and the City of London. Perhaps the most fragmented of all was the Exchequer, branches of which were based at Gray's Inn (including the Office of the Clerk of Estreats, the Office of the Clerk of the Pipe, better known as the Pipe Office), Westminster Hall (the King's Remembrancer's Office) and a string of other locations. The records of these departments were even more widely dispersed; for example those held by the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office were distributed among depositories at Westminster, at the Inns of Court and in the City of London (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C566>). Many of the records held by these departments, which dated back as far as the 12th century, were stored in hopelessly inadequate accommodation, cramped, damp and frequently infested by vermin (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/Details?uri=C565>). The lack of adequate office facilities in the capital meant that relatively recently established departments were obliged to find accommodation wherever they could. Thus the Stamp Office (founded 1694) was based at Lincoln's Inn, while the Salt Office (which had separated from the Excise Office in 1702) was based at York Buildings in the Strand (Hughes, 1934: 198).

4.1.3 The Seven Years War (1755-63) effectively put a brake on state expenditure on public architecture, the only significant commission of the period being Sir Robert Taylor's Bank of England buildings of 1764-9 (Harris & Snodin, 1997: 7). With the resumption of peace, consideration once again turned to the problem of accommodating the disparate and dispersed limbs of government. In addition to the various departments of the Exchequer, a number of offices responsible for the administration of the Royal Navy (the Navy Office, the Navy Pay Office and the Victualling Office) were also in search of a new home.

4.2 The decline of Old Somerset House

4.2.1 A solution to the Government's accommodation problem was mooted in 1771, when it was proposed that a number of public offices should be brought together in a new complex to be built on the site of Somerset House, a neglected Royal residence at the east end of the Strand. Somerset House had been declining in importance since the Restoration, as the centre of aristocratic influence in the capital had drifted away from the old ducal palaces in the Strand towards the fashionable districts of Piccadilly and St James, where a new generation of courtiers had built themselves modern urban seats (Thurley, 2009: 73). As the social centre of the capital migrated westwards, many of the old palaces in the Strand were demolished by their aristocratic owners,

who replaced them with new streets and houses for members of the middle classes. Although Somerset House outlasted the majority of its neighbours, by the turn of the 18th century it had become an anachronistic relic of an earlier era, neglected by its royal owners, who seemed to be at a loss as to what to do with it. Following the accession to the throne of the Hanoverian George I, the house was granted to the King's daughter-in-law, Caroline, Princess of Wales (*ibid*: 75). Caroline and her husband (the future George II) briefly established a court at Somerset House to rival that of the rather austere monarch however, by the middle of the century the property had become grace-and-favour lodgings for a variety of former royal retainers. Following the accession of George III in 1760 the house was granted to his wife, Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, although she appears to have shown little interest in the by-then decaying property (*ibid*: 76). By the second half of the 1760s part of the building was used as a barracks, although the chapel became briefly fashionable as a marriage venue for members of London society at around the same time (*ibid*). 1768 saw the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, which was handed possession of the state apartments in Somerset House in April 1771. By the latter date however, proposals had already been formulated to demolish the old palace and build in its place a new complex designed to house a number of learned societies and government departments.

4.2.2 On 6 May 1774 the Board of Works confirmed that the old Somerset House was in a ruinous state (*ibid*). Following discussions with the Prime Minister Lord North, George III authorised its demolition less than two weeks later. The King's grant of permission to redevelop the site was part of a deal between the Crown and the Government, under the terms of which the latter would build new 'Publick Offices' on the site in return for granting the King permission to acquire and develop Buckingham House for the use of the Queen as a dower house in the event of the King's death (*ibid*; TNA IR 83/200). The arrangement was confirmed the following year by an Act of Parliament, which listed the government departments and officials that were to be housed in the new complex on the site of Somerset House (Act 15 Geo III cap 33). These comprised the Salt Office, the Stamp Office, the Tax Office, the Navy Office, the Navy Pay Office, the Navy Victualling Office, the Public Lottery Office, the Hawkers and Pedlars Office, the Hackney Coach Office, the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands Office, the Auditors of the Imprests Office, the Pipe Office, the Office of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Office of Ordnance, the King's Bargemaster's House, the King's Bargehouses and "such other Publick Offices and Buildings as shall be thought fit by His Majesty" (*ibid*).

4.3 William Chambers and the design of the New Somerset House, 1774-1785

4.3.1 In 1774 the Treasury awarded the contract to design the new Somerset House to William Robinson, Secretary of the Board of Works (Bates, 1967: 108). Robinson had been one of the architects responsible for the execution of William Kent's designs for Horse Guards following the latter's death in 1748, and was the designer of the new Excise Office, a "plain, massy and beautiful building" which was built on the site of Gresham's College in Old Broad Street in 1768 (Hughson, 1803: 445; Harris & Snodin, 1997: 7, 112). In addition to these commissions, Robinson had been appointed Clerk of Works to the scheme to redevelop the Savoy Hospital, which stood adjacent to Somerset House and which was then being used as a barracks by the Foot Guards (Harris & Snodin, 1997: 123). Although generally regarded as a safe pair of hands, Robinson was considered both at the time and since as a somewhat second-rate architect, a man whose designs were judged by one modern writer as having been "completely lacking in imagination" (*ibid*: 111). Robinson's designs for the new Somerset House were poorly received by his contemporaries, not least by the political theorist Edmund Burke and the architect William Chambers, both of whom were heavily involved in the foundation of the Royal Academy, one of the two (subsequently three) learned societies that were allocated accommodation in the new building (*ibid*: 113; Bates, 1967: 101-102). Chambers expressed his disapproval of Robinson's designs in a series of letters addressed to Sir Thomas Worsley, Surveyor

of the Royal Works, Sir William Brummell, Secretary to the Prime Minister and to Robinson himself (*ibid*: 112).

- 4.3.2 William Chambers (1723-1796) was one of the most influential British architects of the second half of the 18th century. Born in Sweden to Anglo-Scottish parents, Chambers was educated in Gothenburg and Ripon in Yorkshire, before entering the service of the Swedish East India Company in his teens (Bates, 1967: 111-112). During his service with the company in the 1740s Chambers made a series of visits to China, where he developed an interest in the architecture that he encountered there. Having decided to abandon commerce for architecture, in 1749 Chambers moved to Paris, where he enrolled at Jacques-François Blondel's École des Arts, one of the most prestigious schools of architecture in the French capital (Harris & Snodin, 1997: 19). On completion of a year's study in Paris, Chambers moved to Rome, where he continued his apprenticeship for the next four years, before returning to England in 1755 to seek employment in his chosen field. After a couple of lean years in London in the middle of the decade, in August 1757 Chambers' fortunes were transformed when John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute, courtier and tutor to George, Prince of Wales (later George III), secured him an appointment to teach architectural drawing to the young Prince (*ibid*: 4). In addition to his teaching post, Chambers was also appointed architect to George's mother Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, widow of the late Prince Frederick and dowager Princess of Wales (*ibid*). At Kew Gardens, Chambers designed buildings for his patron in an eclectic mix of styles ranging from Chinoiserie (the House of Confucius and the Pagoda) to neo-classical (the Orangery). In addition to his Royal engagements, Chambers obtained a number of commissions from private clients in the early 1760s. The first of these was from the Whig politician William Ponsonby, Second Earl of Bessborough, for whom he designed Parkstead House (known subsequently as Manresa House), Roehampton in 1760 (Harris & Snodin, 1997: 6; Gerhold, 1997: 29-30). Parkstead was one of a number of elegant villas built by Chambers during the decade, the design of which echoed the austere neo-Palladianism of the circle of architects that had coalesced around the 3rd Earl of Burlington earlier in the century.
- 4.3.3 In addition to his various architectural commissions, Chambers wrote a number of works on architecture and design, the earliest of which was *Designs of Chinese Buildings*, published in 1757 (Bates, 1967: 112). This was followed two years later by *A Treatise on Civil Architecture*, which is considered to have been his chief contribution to the canon of architectural literature (*ibid*). The latter work was reissued in abridged form in 1791 as *A Treatise on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture*, in which Chambers discussed the proportions of the classical orders and the decorative details that he considered appropriate for use when designing such features as arches, doors and windows (Trystan Edwards, 1924: 23).
- 4.3.4 In 1769 Chambers succeeded the neo-Palladian architect Henry Flitcroft as Comptroller of the King's Works. Having spent the summer of 1774 in Paris, which he visited in order to acquaint himself with the latest developments in French architectural fashion, Chambers returned to London to find himself embroiled in the controversy over Robinson's plans for the redevelopment of Somerset House (Harris & Snodin, 1997: 112). In the autumn of 1775 Chambers' architectural career took a dramatic new turn, brought about by the unexpected death of William Robinson that October. A month after Robinson's death Chambers was appointed architect to the Somerset House and Savoy schemes, his most significant commission to date, and one that was to preoccupy him for the next twenty years (*ibid*: 202; Bates, 1967: 113).
- 4.3.5 The Sir John Soane Museum has in its possession a collection of more than 500 architectural drawings by Chambers of designs for Somerset House (Harris & Snodin, 1997: 186). Although trained as an architect in the continental manner, the precisely measured plans, sections and elevations of the new buildings produced by Chambers display the "austere and straightforward" style pioneered by the neo-Palladian architects who came to dominate the Office of Works in the 18th century (*ibid*: 187-191). While the majority of the drawings are undated, certain examples almost

certainly predate Chambers' appointment as architect to the scheme (*ibid*: 113). These include a number of somewhat fanciful plans of a quadrangular building surrounding a central oval courtyard with several side courts, and a version featuring a disproportionately elongated south wing, which dwarfed its three counterparts to the north (*ibid*; Soane 41/1/22, 23).

4.3.6 Chambers' drawings reveal how the design and building process developed during the course of his commission. It is possible to trace this development from the earliest sketches to an undated set of plans which shows the design 'practically-as-executed', although the collection held by the Soane Museum does not include the approved final contract drawings of Somerset House (Soane 41/1/10-15).¹ In the context of the East Wing, these drawings show how Chambers had originally arranged the space available into a number of discrete 'houses', each occupied by an individual department and separated from its neighbours by party walls, although this idealised arrangement had been somewhat compromised by the time that the 'practically-as-executed' plans were produced.² The arrangement of departments in the East Wing depicted on these plans is as follows by floor, starting in the south-east corner heading northward (excluding the ground floor):

- Sub-basement ('Cellar'): Salt Office; Stamp Office, Tax Office, Lottery Office, Ordnance Office, Duchy of Lancaster, Pipe Office, Auditors of the Imprest (Soane 41/1/10)
- Upper basement ('Basement'): Salt Office; Tax Office, Lottery Office, Ordnance Office, Duchy of Lancaster (northernmost 'house' unassigned) (Soane 41/1/11)
- First floor ('Principal Floor'): Salt Office; Tax Office; Lottery Office; Ordnance Office; Duchy of Lancaster (northernmost 'house' unassigned) (Soane 41/1/13)
- Second floor ('Attick'): Salt Office; Tax Office, Lottery Office, Ordnance Office, Duchy of Lancaster, Pipe Office, Auditors of the Imprest (Soane 41/1/14)
- Third floor ('Garret'): Salt Office; Tax Office; Lottery Office; Ordnance Office; Duchy of Lancaster (northernmost 'house' unassigned) (Soane 41/1/15)

4.3.7 The Soane Museum collection also contains a number of sets of approved plans, signed and sealed by representatives of the government departments for whom the accommodation was to be built. These drawings show that Chambers originally designed each 'house' in the East Wing with a principal (public) staircase, which was mirrored by a narrower back staircase, presumably for the use of clerks and servants (e.g. Soane 41/4/25-30 'Approved Drawings of the Tax Office', 25 March 1777). However Chambers' own drawings reveal that this standardised layout was frequently compromised by the individual requirements of the departments scheduled to take up occupancy of the East Wing, compelling him to reconfigure the layout of offices, rooms and even the location of staircases. A signed and sealed set of plans of the Duchy of Lancaster's accommodation that had originally been approved on 14 March 1777, but rejected two months later, reveals that the alterations demanded by Chambers' clients could be drastic (Soane 41/4/31-38). The drawings were produced when the Duchy was allocated the 'house' in the central section of the East Wing, and show that Chambers was obliged to switch the principal staircase from the south end of the bay to the north, thereby reversing all of the offices within the house, and apparently leaving the WCs previously contained in the angle of the staircases isolated (*ibid*). An amended (and undated) set of drawings of the accommodation originally set aside for the Ordnance Office suggested that it was decided that the

¹ The whereabouts of the approved contract plans of Somerset House are uncertain. It is understood that the Admiralty possessed a set as recently as the 1990s, although this has not been seen in public and its current location is unknown (Stephen Astley, pers. comm.)

² 'Practically-as-executed' is the term used in the Soane Museum catalogue to identify this particular set of drawings

department would surrender a room on each floor to a neighbouring department, which necessitated the rearrangement of all the WCs within the 'house' and the relocation of the party walls that separated them (Soane 41/4/41-46).

- 4.3.8 Construction of the new Somerset House commenced in 1776, the same year that the last wedding to be conducted in the Chapel Royal of the old palace took place (TNA IR 83/200, 29/04/1870). Although much of the latter was demolished prior to commencement, parts of the old building were still standing as late as 1780 (Bates, 1967: 114). Work started on the 135' long Strand frontage and the flanking (East and West) wings in 1776. The first section to be completed was the shell of the Strand frontage, the principal public face of the new complex, from which the scaffolding was removed in 1778 (Harris & Snodin, 1997: 114, 202). The block was fitted-up over the course of the next two years, enabling the Royal Academy to move into its new accommodation in October 1780, followed a month later by the Royal Society (Bates, 1967: 122-3).
- 4.3.9 Construction of the remaining wings of Somerset House was well underway by 1780. In a report submitted to Parliament the same year, Chambers wrote that all three were "now raised two storeys high (excepting at one corner where the old palace yet standing has prevented it); they have two floors laid on and the third storey carried up to a considerable height on all..." (*ibid*: 115).

4.4 The occupants of the East Wing, 1785-c.1821

- 4.4.1 The East Wing had been completed, decorated and fitted-out by the summer of 1785. Among the wing's earliest occupants were the Audit Office, the Salt Office and the Tax Office, all of which took possession of their rooms that July (TNA WORK 12/532/108, 'Somerset House', 31/03/1966; TNA WORK 12/533, 'Somerset House', 10/04/1963; Bates, 1967: 138; Hughes, 1934: 198-99). The Audit Office was the successor to the Auditor of the Imprests, which was abolished earlier the same year as part of a series of reforms to the administration of the public accounts made in the wake of the American War of Independence. While Chambers' 'practically-as-executed' plans indicated that the Auditor of the Imprests was originally allocated only limited space in the sub-basement and second floors of the block (presumably for storage), a plan of the East Wing surveyed in the early 1840s revealed that by the latter date the Audit Office occupied almost the entire northern end of the wing (TNA WORK 30/3330). Although the department had grown in importance during the five decades that separated the two plans, it is possible that some of the unallocated space in the 'house' at the north end of the wing was granted to the newly established department from the outset.
- 4.4.2 Other departments that had taken up residence in the East Wing by the end of the decade included the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, The Pipe Office and the Office of the Clerk of Estreats; both the Office of Ordnance and the Lottery Office were assigned space elsewhere (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 2).
- 4.4.3 In 1793 the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office moved into the wing, where it shared accommodation with the Pipe Office (TNA WORK 12/533, 'Somerset House', 10/04/1963; <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/details?Uri=C566>). The new arrival brought with it large quantities of records, many of which were reported by the architect John Soane in 1795 to have been packed in bags stored on the floors of that department's offices (Soane, 41/6/6 Soane to Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, n.d. c.1795). Five years later the records had been moved, although their new accommodation left much to be desired. In 1800 it was noted that the Great Rolls of the Exchequer (also known as the Great Roll of the Pipe), which dated back to the reign of Henry II (1133-1189) and other records in the care of the Pipe Office and the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer were being stored in "a very insecure and

inconvenient situation” in the attic of the East Wing (Commissioners on Public Records, 1837: 199).³

- 4.4.4 A set of documents currently in the possession of the Sir John Soane Museum indicates that it was proposed to make significant changes to the configuration of at least two of the departments in the East Wing in the mid-1790s. Comprising five plans and a covering letter, the documents reveal that Soane himself had been commissioned to prepare a scheme whereby the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer and the Pipe Office would swap their accommodation with that of the Duchy of Cornwall, which was based in the adjacent ‘house’ to the north (Soane 41/4/6/1-6).⁴ In an undated covering letter drafted in Soane’s own hand, the architect explained how the proposed removal of the Duchy of Cornwall’s offices into the adjacent ‘house’ would offer “some considerable advantages” to both departments (Soane 41/4/6/6).⁵ These benefits included the provision of improved document storage space for the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s Office and the Pipe Office, and the provision of an entrance from the quadrangle to the Duchy of Cornwall’s new offices (*ibid*). The accompanying plans indicate that the Duchy’s existing offices were accessed from the east via a bridge leading to one of the doors in the rear (east) elevation of the wing, while access to the Pipe Office’s existing accommodation was gained via a doorway on the ground floor of the west elevation. The proposal to move the offices of the Duchy into a ‘house’ that fronted the quadrangle suggests that the department may have been less-than-pleased at having its principal entrance at the back of the building.
- 4.4.5 Although the distribution of departments in the East Wing over the following quarter century is incompletely understood, the approval given to the scheme by the Prince of Wales (implied in Soane’s letter) and the fact that the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s and Pipe Office records had been moved to the attic by 1800, suggests that the move probably did take place five years earlier. What is less certain is the reason why Soane, then in his early forties, was commissioned to carry out these alterations when Sir William Chambers remained chief architect of Somerset House.
- 4.4.6 Three years after the reorganisation of the Duchy of Cornwall’s apartments, the Salt Office was absorbed by the Board of Excise in 1798, from which it had emerged 96 years earlier (Hughes, 1934: 198). Following the merger, the staff of the department relocated from the south-east corner of the East Wing to the Board of Excise’s principal offices in Old Broad Street. The office of the Duchy of Lancaster was the next to depart, moving to temporary premises in Great George Street in 1821 before settling in the new Duchy office in Lancaster Place, off Waterloo Bridge, in 1823.
- 4.5 **The East Wing in the 1820s**
- 4.5.1 In 1823 the Office of Works assumed responsibility for the estate management of Somerset House (TNA IR 81/397, ‘In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue’, 07/1969 Appendix: 2). In a contemporary report on the management of the property compiled for the Office of Works, the architect Lewis Wyatt (1777-1853) listed fourteen ‘public offices’ based at Somerset House, at least four of which were based in the East Wing (Audit Office, Duchy of

³ In 1822 a quantity of exchequer records were apparently transferred to attic storage at Somerset House, where they were “heaped in some places up to the ceiling and in an exceedingly dirty state” (<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/SearchUI/details/AssetMain?iaid=C567>). It is not entirely clear to which department these records belonged, although they were subsequently retrieved in 1840, when they were cleaned and bundled at the Comptroller of the Exchequer’s Office in Whitehall Yard (*ibid*). The following year they were removed to racks in Rolls House to await listing and labelling prior to their transfer to the new Public Record Office in Chancery Lane

⁴ Soane’s drawings show that the two ‘houses’ were in the southern half of the East Wing

⁵ Soane’s covering letter referred to the accompanying plans which were dated 29 May 1795 and also made reference to a ‘long letter’ on the subject written by the architect the preceding December (1794)

Cornwall, Pipe Office and Tax Office) at that date (TNA WORK 12/99/3, 'Memorandum', 21/05/1823).⁶

- 4.5.2 Among Wyatt's recommendations for the improved management of Somerset House was a proposal that the interiors of the public offices should be renovated every seven years, whilst the interiors of the grace-and-favour residences in Somerset Place (the residential terrace that stood to the west of the West Wing) should be renovated every twelve years (*ibid*). While the latter properties housed the senior officials of the Navy Departments, there were at least 26 private apartments located in Somerset House itself, the majority of which were occupied by resident housekeepers and porters who worked for the various departments of state (*ibid*). Wyatt listed three apartments set aside for officials and the porter of the Audit Office, one used by an officer of the Duchy of Cornwall, one by the housekeeper of the Exchequer Offices (Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Pipes and Estreats), and two used by the housekeeper and porter of the Tax Office respectively.⁷ Plans produced over the following twenty years indicate that the majority of these apartments were located on the upper floors of the East Wing (see below).
- 4.5.3 The earliest complete set of accurately drawn plans of the East Wing of Somerset House known to be in existence is in the possession of The National Archives and is reproduced here as **Figures 3 to 8**. The colour-coded plans date to July 1831, and appear to have been drawn up in conjunction with proposals to redistribute accommodation in the wing amongst a number of government departments already based at Somerset House.
- 4.5.4 The proposed redistribution is described in an accompanying memorandum signed by officials from the Stamp Office, the Tax Office and the Audit Office (TNA MPI 1/158B). John Thornton of the Stamp Office suggested that the part of the wing shaded blue on the plans (the central 'house' in the East Wing), should be given over to his department in order to accommodate the Legacy Duty Office, the branch of the Stamp Office responsible for the collection of tax payable on legacies and residues of the estates of the deceased (*ibid*, 01/07/1831; TNA IR 62/2428, 'Short History of the Estate Duty Office', 1942). Thornton wished to move the latter office into the East Wing in order that the rooms vacated by that department should be given over to the Stage Coach Duty Office and the records of the Lottery Office. At the time when Thornton was writing, the Legacy Duty Office was based in the North Wing, so it was clearly his intention to move it into the East Wing to create additional space for the Stage Coach Duty Office in the North Wing (TNA IR 62/2428, 'Short History of the Estate Duty Office', 1942).
- 4.5.5 The second to comment was Robert Mitford of the Tax Office, who proposed that the rooms shaded pink should be assigned to his department, to provide accommodation for the Receiver General's Office and the records of the Commissioners for Sale of Church and Corporate Estates for Redemption of Land Tax.
- 4.5.6 The final official to append his thoughts was F.D. Larpent of the Audit Office, who wanted all of the rooms shaded yellow to be assigned to his department (TNA MPI 1/158B, 05/07/1831; **Figures 3 to 8**). The extent of the yellow shading indicates that the Audit Office wished to acquire the entire wing north of the central 'house', together with the 'house' immediately to the south of it. Furthermore Larpent wanted to convert this accommodation into "one office", by creating "proper communication" between them, (*ibid*). It is not clear whether this communication was to be horizontal (i.e. creating new openings in the party walls between the 'houses') or vertical (i.e. through

⁶ Wyatt had previously worked for the Government as Assistant Architect to the Ordnance Department

⁷ Wyatt recorded the names of the majority of the individuals given apartments at Somerset House in 1823. The three members of the Audit Office provided with accommodation were Messrs. Tuthill, Robinson and Brown, the last being a porter. The housekeeper of the Exchequer branches was a Mr Fisher, while his counterpart in the Tax Office was a Mr Fearon (TNA WORK 12/99/3, 'list of private houses and apartments', 1823)

the creation of new staircases in the northern half of the wing). No new openings or staircases are shown on the plans between these rooms, suggesting that the plans reflected the actual layout of the wing at the time that the colour coding was added, prior to any alterations that may subsequently have taken place.⁸ In the event the Legacy Duty Office did not acquire the rooms earmarked by Thornton (see below), and it is not clear whether Mitford of the Tax Office got what he wanted either. However plans of the northern half of the wing drawn up eleven years later indicate that the Audit Office did gain possession of the majority of the northern half of the wing, very much along the lines outlined by Larpent in 1831 (**Figures 14 and 15**).⁹

4.6 **The establishment of the Board of Stamps and Taxes and the reorganisation of the South and East Wings, 1833-34**

4.6.1 In the early 1830s the three departments of the Exchequer (the Pipe Office, the Clerk of Estreats and the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer) based at Somerset House continued to occupy premises in the southern half of the East Wing (TNA IR 83/200 'Rooms occupied by Exchequer Office in Somerset House, April 1833'). An inventory of rooms in that part of the building compiled in April 1833 indicated that the Pipe Office occupied two rooms on the entrance floor (measuring 21'x23' [possibly Room G-38] and 13'6"x14'6", respectively), while Thomas Farrar (the long-serving Clerk of Foreign Estreats and Deputy Comptroller of the Pipe) and his son Frederick Farrar, Deputy Foreign Apposer, occupied two rooms (measuring 13'6"x14'6" and 18'x20' respectively) on the same floor (*ibid*; Younge & Jervis, 1829: 564-570). On the Principal (i.e. first) Floor, the departments occupied three rooms (two large and one small), while Thomas Farrar occupied a single office on the second floor in his capacity as Deputy Comptroller of the Pipe (TNA IR 83/200: *ibid*). On the Attic floor a housekeeper occupied one room (probably a suite of rooms), while a Mr Foxton, the Deputy Bag Bearer of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, had the use of two further rooms (*ibid*).¹⁰

4.6.2 The majority of the public records entrusted to the care of these departments were stored at Somerset House. Modern documents tended to be kept in locations where they could be readily accessed for inspection; these included every estreat roll produced since 1767, all of which were kept in the elder Farrar's office (Commissioners on Public Records, 1837: 201). Older and bulkier records, such as those belonging to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer and the Pipe Office had been removed from the attics to heated fireproof compartments "under the road on the eastern side of Somerset House", i.e. in the sub-basement level vaults to the east of the wing (*ibid*: 195, 199).

4.6.3 Two administrative developments that took place in the early 1830s led to the largest reorganisation of the offices in the East Wing since the 1790s (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 4). Under the terms of the Fines Act 1833 (4 William IV cap 99), changes to the administration of fines and estreats led to the abolition of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, the Pipe Office, the Office of the Clerk of Estreats and the Foreign Apposer (Commissioners on Public Records, 1837: 196, 200, 201). With the exception of a number of ancient and duplicated documents that were transferred into the custody of the British Museum, the majority of the records formerly held by the abolished departments were relocated to the offices of the King's Remembrancer in the Temple (*ibid*: 201; TNA IR 83/200, 'Exchequer Offices, Somerset House', 04/1833). The offices and rooms in the East Wing vacated by these

⁸ The authors of the Alan Baxter Associates Heritage Statement suggested that the plans related to certain "alterations carried out in 1829 and 1830", although no evidence for any major alterations in the East Wing during those years was found during the present research (Alan Baxter, 2009: 7)

⁹ Larpent's note suggests that the responsibilities of the Audit Office were being extended at this time

¹⁰ The Deputy Bag Bearer of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer was the official responsible for supervising public searches of departmental records and ensuring their safe return to storage after use (Commissioners on Public Records, 1837: 196)

departments were occupied soon afterwards by personnel of the Board of Stamps and Taxes, a new department formed in 1834 by the merger of the Commissioners of Taxes and the Board of Stamps in order to effect cost savings (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 4).

- 4.6.4 A set of plans of the south-east corner of Somerset House reproduced here as **Figures 9 to 13** shows the proposed disposition of the branches of the Board of Stamps and Taxes across the east end of the South Wing and the south end of the East Wing. Although undated, the plans were accompanied by a list which detailed the proposed arrangement of the departments in the upper basement, ground, first, second and third floors, indicating that both sets of documents dated to the period immediately preceding the settlement of the department in its new premises (TNA IR 83/200 'On the Ground Floor', n.d.). The list is reproduced here as **Appendix 2**. The plans also indicate that a suite of rooms on the third floor of the east end of the South Wing was occupied by the resident housekeeper of the Stamp Office (**Figure 13**). The suite extended into the south-westernmost room of the East Wing, which was used as a housekeeper's bedroom and was accessible only from the apartment rooms in the South Wing. The drawings also indicate that the housekeeper had a study and drawing room on the second floor of the South Wing, accessible from the bedrooms and kitchen on the floor above via a flight of stairs enclosed within the apartment (**Figure 12**).
- 4.6.5 Among the departments of the Board of Stamps and Taxes based in the offices in the southern half of the East Wing after 1834 was the Legacy Duty Office, which clearly had not acquired the central 'house' in the East Wing (see above). When it was established in 1810 the LDO was accommodated in the North Wing, however the inadequacy of the accommodation in that part of the building meant that by the early 1830s it had been decided to accommodate at least part of the department in offices recently vacated by members of the Board of Taxes at the southern end of the East Wing (TNA IR 83/200, 07/05/1832).¹¹ The c.1833/4 plans of the south-east corner of Somerset House indicated that it was proposed to set aside at least five rooms on the ground floor and three on the second floor of the southern end of the East Wing for the LDO, although the remainder of the department appears to have stayed put on the north side of the Quadrangle (TNA IR 62/2428 'Short History of the Estate Duty Office', 1942; **Figures 9 to 13**). A plan of 1842 indicated that the LDO also occupied rooms in both the sub- and upper-basement floors of the northern half of the East Wing, which it almost certainly used for storing records (TNA WORK 30/3330; TNA IR 83/200, 10/08/1833; **Figures 14 and 15**). In the mid-1850s the department moved, apparently in its entirety, into the north end of the recently-completed New Wing, before relocating en-bloc to the West Wing in 1875 (TNA IR 62/2428, 'Short History of the Estate Duty Office', 1942).

4.7 Improvements to services and facilities in the East Wing, c.1835-c.1842

- 4.7.1 Not long after settling into its new accommodation in the South and East Wings of Somerset House, the Board of Stamps and Taxes sought permission from the Treasury to install gas lighting in the ground and basement floors of the building, in order to provide cheaper and more effective illumination at night and during the winter months (TNA IR 83/162, 03/03/1835). The Board proposed to install the new lighting in all the corridors, stairways and passages in that area, as well as in 27 offices and the "housekeeper's room on the first floor" [presumably the housekeeper's drawing room on the second floor of the South Wing], in place of the existing oil lamps and candles (*ibid*). By the time that the Board approached the Treasury, preparations for the installation of gas lighting in Somerset House were already well advanced. In fact

¹¹ A note written by John Thornton of the Stamp Office suggests that it was proposed to move at least part of the LDO to the central 'house' of the East Wing as early as July 1831 (TNA MPI 1/158B). It appears that this move did not take place, and that the accommodation for the office in the East Wing was not found until c.1834

the scheme proposed by the Board was presented as something of a *fait accompli*, its sponsors having already reached agreement with the Chartered Gas Light and Coke Company for the supply of pipes, brass work and burners (*ibid*). The Board had also received permission for the scheme from the Office of Works, which offered to establish a connection to the public gas supply from the Chartered Company's works at Great Peter Street, Westminster, on condition that the Board assume responsibility for the protection of the buildings against fire. Although the response of the Treasury to the Board's letter is not known, it seems highly unlikely that it was in a position to prevent the scheme from going ahead.

4.7.2 A plan of the sub- and upper-basements of the northern half of the East Wing surveyed in 1842 indicated that the Audit Office continued to occupy the majority of the rooms in that part of the wing, in addition to the rooms on the floors above (TNA WORK 30/3330). To the south of the rooms occupied by the Audit Office were two compartments that flanked the east-west passage (Corridor 5) in the sub-basement used by the Duchy of Cornwall, which had the use of the corresponding rooms on the upper-basement floor above (**Figures 14 and 15**). The plan indicates that Room M-23, which was adjacent to the Duchy's rooms in the upper basement, contained six water closets in 1842 (**Figure 15**). A plan of the same floor surveyed in 1907 indicated that the room continued to be used as a lavatory in the early 20th century, although the arrangement of WCs and stalls appears to have been altered during the intervening 65 years (TNA WORK 30/3290; **Figure 20**). Immediately to the south of the Duchy's rooms in the sub-basement was a north-south aligned room identified on early 20th century plans as the 'turncock's wash house' (Room B-14; **Figures 14 and 19**), while the corresponding rooms on the upper-basement level were described as the turncock's residence in contemporary documents, suggesting that the rooms represented a self-contained apartment of twelve (?) rooms over two floors for the official responsible for maintaining the public water supply to the East Wing (TNA WORK 30/3287; WORK 30/3290; IR 81/102, c.12/1921; **Figures 15 and 20**). These rooms must have been converted into the turncock's apartment at some point after the Office of Works became the custodian of Somerset House in 1823, although there is no indication of their function on the 1842 plans (**Figures 14 and 15**). A plan surveyed in 1908 indicated that the turncock's wash house in the sub-basement (Room B-14) appeared to contain a copper for heating water (TNA WORK 30/3287; **Figure 19**).

4.8 **The creation of the Revenue and the reorganisation of Somerset House, 1849-55**

4.8.1 Following the reintroduction of income tax in 1842, in 1849 Parliament passed an Act to merge the Boards of Excise and Stamps and Taxes into a single body, which was to be known as the Board of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (TNA IR 115/3). The decision to centralise the collection of revenue and excise throughout Great Britain and Ireland in a single Chief Office of Inland Revenue presented the government with a challenge, as neither of the existing departments had space sufficient to accommodate the other on a permanent basis. An attempt to release existing capacity in the East Wing by moving the offices of the Duchy of Cornwall to Buckingham Palace in 1849 had failed to yield sufficient space for the new department (TNA IR 81/397). While a permanent solution to the accommodation problem was sought, the new Board was temporarily housed in the Chief Office of Excise in Old Broad Street (TNA IR 115/3: 28/02/1849).

4.8.2 With the Inland Revenue temporarily confined to the Excise Office, James Pennethorne, the Architect and Surveyor to the Office of Woods and Works, was commissioned to design a new building to house the entire department at Somerset House. This was to be built between the West Wing and Waterloo Bridge, which was then still occupied by the properties of Somerset Place. Pennethorne's designs for the New Wing were prepared in 1851, following which construction commenced shortly afterwards. In November 1852 the Treasury directed the Board of Inland Revenue to move its offices to the New Wing on its completion, and the following year draft arrangements were prepared for the disposal of the premises in Old Broad Street

once this had taken place (TNA IR 115/3, 02/11/1852; 11/02/1853). In the event, the New Wing was not completed until 1855/6, when the Inland Revenue finally returned to Somerset House under the leadership of its first Chairman, John Wood (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 6).¹²

- 4.8.3 The removal of the Legacy Duty Office to the north end of the New Wing in August 1855 must have released a number of rooms in the East Wing, although it is not clear which departments subsequently made use of them (TNA IR 62/2428, 'Short History of the Estate Duty Office', 1942). It is likely that the rooms previously used by the Duchy of Cornwall were absorbed into the Audit Office, which continued to dominate the northern half of the East Wing until the beginning of the 20th century.

4.9 Somerset House during the second half of the 19th century

- 4.9.1 Reconstructing the exact disposition of the various departments in Somerset House during the second half of the 19th century is not altogether straightforward. A plan showing the arrangement of rooms by department compiled in 1895 showed only the New and West Wings (TNA WORK 12/533, 'Somerset House', 10/04/1963). The earliest known complete set of large-scale drawings showing the disposition of the various departments in the East Wing was produced between 1905 and 1908, after a number of significant modifications and movements had taken place (TNA WORK 30/3287; WORK 30/3290; WORK 30/3291; WORK 30/3292; WORK 30/3293; WORK 30/3294; see below; **Figures 19 to 24; Appendix 3**). To compound the paucity of cartographic evidence, only a handful of written records of modifications made to the property during that period have survived, the majority (if they ever existed) having been destroyed (TNA WORK 12/532/108, 'Somerset House', 31/03/1966). It is however possible to reconstruct the movement of departments in and around the East Wing during the intervening decades from the surviving historical record.
- 4.9.2 The most significant development that affected the arrangement of office space in Somerset House during the second half of the 19th century was the departure of the Admiralty during the 1870s, which allowed the ever-growing Inland Revenue to insinuate itself into almost every corner of the building. In 1873 the branches of the Admiralty based at Somerset House began to move to new offices in Spring Gardens, where it had been buying-up premises for its own use since the early 1850s (TNA WORK 12/533, 'Somerset House', 10/04/1963; Gater & Hiorns, 1940: 58-65). The first offices to be vacated were those in the West Wing, which were promptly taken over by three branches of the Inland Revenue (the Special Commissioners Office, the Income Tax Repayments Branch and the office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes). Having abandoned the West Wing, the remaining Admiralty departments in the South Wing also began to leave shortly afterwards, and by 1875 the Probate Registry had taken over the eastern end of the wing, as well as rooms on all floors of the southernmost part of the East Wing formerly occupied by the former Board of Stamps and Taxes (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 7; TNA WORK 30/3290; 30/3291; 30/3292; 30/3293; 30/3294).
- 4.9.3 While the Inland Revenue was extending its reach across Somerset House, the Audit Office remained firmly ensconced in the East Wing throughout the remainder of the century. The department grew in importance after 1866, when it was granted increased powers to scrutinise and audit the public accounts [<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/29-30/39/contents>].

¹² In addition to its personnel and records, the Inland Revenue also appears to have brought with it two fire engines and 400' of fire hose from Old Broad Street. The latter were kept in a lodge at the west end of the Terrace, where the Board of Works maintained two of its own fire appliances (TNA IR 40/779; TNA IR 40/461, 24/06/1860)

4.9.4 Despite the continuity of occupation by the department, a small number of rooms in the East Wing were adapted for new uses during the period, reflecting wider socio-political developments. In the early months of 1860 at least three companies of Rifle Volunteers were raised at Somerset House by civil servants working in the Admiralty departments, the Inland Revenue, the Audit Office and the Post Office (TNA IR 40/461, 24/01/1860).¹³ Together with units raised from the staff of Government offices in Whitehall, these companies formed the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteer Corps.¹⁴ In return for administrative and financial support from the War Office, Volunteer units were required to provide secure armouries for their arms and ammunition, as well as indoor accommodation for training and drill (Osborne, 2012: 99). Both the Audit Office and Admiralty Volunteer companies had established their own armouries within weeks of their formation, the former located in the northernmost vault on the west side of the sub-basement of the East Wing. This armoury was still in use when the basements were surveyed in 1907/8 (TNA WORK 30/3287). A drill hall was built on the west side of the Terrace, providing accommodation for indoor drill practice and training, as well as serving as regimental headquarters of the corps (TNA IR 40/461). In addition to these facilities, a number of rooms were set aside in the upper-basement of the East Wing for members of the Civil Service Cadet Corps, which provided basic military training for boy messengers and other junior members of staff working at Somerset House (TNA WORK 30/3290; TNA T 1/11517). The upper basement plan of December 1907 (**Figure 20**) showed that a partition had been erected at some point since 1842 in order to create separate rooms M-21A and M-21B, while a doorway had been cut through the northern wall and fireplace of room M-32 in order to provide access to the adjacent mess room 41 (Room M-20).

4.10 **The departure of the Audit Office and the reorganisation of the East Wing by the Inland Revenue, 1902-c.1908**

4.10.1 In 1902 the Exchequer and Audit Department finally vacated its offices in the East Wing, bringing to an end 127 years of continuous occupation (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 8). Shortly after the department left for new offices on the Victoria Embankment, the Inland Revenue moved into the recently vacated offices in the East Wing. Three branches of the Revenue were installed in the wing: the Income Tax Repayments Branch; the Special Commissioner's Office and the head office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes (*ibid*). The Principal Probate Registry continued to occupy the south-east corner of the building.¹⁵

4.10.2 A set of drawings of the ground and first floors of the East Wing, together with a section and a sketch plan of proposed dormer windows in the attic floor was prepared in 1903 (TNA WORK 30/3306; **Figures 16 to 18**). Titled 'Somerset House Inland Revenue Department', these drawings showed a number of modifications that appear to have been commissioned for the benefit of the wing's new occupants. The principal change indicated on the drawings appears to have been the proposed insertion of new lavatories in room 27 of the first floor (present-day Room F-28), and the widening of the reveal of a window there in order to provide additional light for the WC cubicles (*ibid*; **Figure 17**). The section drawing accompanying the plans indicated that new lavatories were to be inserted in the corresponding rooms on the second and third floors (Rooms S-28 and T-28), and also showed the proposed means of waste disposal (**Figure 18**). Sewer gases emanating from the new foul drainage system would escape by means of a tall vent pipe that was shown rising above the parapet of

¹³ The Rifle Volunteers were formed in 1859 in response to a perceived threat of invasion by France under Napoleon III

¹⁴ On the formation of the Territorial Force in April 1908, the unit was renamed the 15th (County of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles)

¹⁵ An annotated and colour-coded set of the 1905-8 plans of Somerset House indicated the distribution of the various branches of the Inland Revenue over the six floors of the East Wing (TNA WORK 30/3287; WORK 30/3290; WORK 30/3291; WORK 30/3292; WORK 30/3293; WORK 30/3294). These are reproduced here as **Figures 19 to 24**.

the wing. The new lavatories on the first, second and third floors were built shortly after the drawings were issued, and were all shown on a set of plans of Somerset House surveyed two years later (TNA WORK 30/3292; WORK 30/3293; WORK 30/3294; **Figures 22 to 24**). The expansion of the Inland Revenue into rooms at the south end of the third floor previously occupied by the Probate Registry also appears to have resulted in the creation of a separate lavatory for members of the female typing staff by 1905 in Corridor 10T (TNA WORK 30/3294, **Figure 24**).

- 4.10.3 The 1903 drawings also showed that it was proposed to remove partition walls that had previously divided ground floor rooms G-08 and G-26 into separate compartments (**Figure 16**). The 1905 plans indicated that these divisions had indeed been removed by the latter date (**Figure 21**). Also destined for removal was a partition wall that subdivided room G-05 into two compartments (removed by 1905). Instructions were given to 'screw up' three doors on the west-facing elevation of the ground floor, including the central opening in room G-09, the northernmost opening in room G-01 and the northern opening in room G-03, the door of which was "to be screwed up and upper part glazed as window" (TNA WORK 30/3306; **Figure 16**). By sealing these former entrances, the Inland Revenue was making a further break with Chambers' original design of a series of 'houses' designed to accommodate the separate departments that originally occupied the block. A sketch plan showing the relationship between the East Wing and King's College drawn in the mid-1920s indicated that all five doorways in the west ground floor elevation of the wing were blocked more than twenty years later (TNA IR 81/397, 'Plan A', c.25.06.1926).
- 4.10.4 Another proposed alteration shown on the 1903 drawings was the addition of dormer windows in the roof of the wing, facing west over the Quadrangle. These were shown in a hand drawn sketch of the uppermost level of the west elevation of the East Wing (not illustrated). The arrangement and design of dormers shown in these drawings were not those that were eventually built; however it appears likely that those that were, were added within a few years of the Inland Revenue's arrival in the wing. The dormer shown in the section drawing (**Figure 18**) was constructed to increase the light in Room T-28. Drawings held by The National Archives indicate that it was proposed to insert new dormer windows in the attic floor of the West Wing in 1911, to be built to a design similar to that used in the East Wing (TNA WORK 30/3301). Other drawings produced around the same time show lantern windows of a similar design, which it was intended to install in the New Wing (TNA WORK 30/3296).
- 4.10.5 The final element of the 1903 scheme was a proposal to insert a lift in one of the stairwells in the spine of the building (present-day Corridor 03G). The lift was to be enclosed within the curve of the staircase, which was to be retained (**Figure 16**). The 1903 drawings showed the location of the lift in the ground and first floors only; plans surveyed in 1905 and correspondence written in the early 1920s indicated that it ascended from the sub-basement level to the second floor (TNA IR 81/102, 12/09/1920; **Figures 19 to 23**).
- 4.10.6 This lift was not the first to be installed at Somerset House, the earliest being a hydraulic passenger lift that had been fitted in the New Wing in 1895 (TNA WORK 12/260, 17/04/1929). It is not clear whether the lift installed in the East Wing between 1903 and 1905 was operated either by hydraulic or electrical power, as both were available in the wing by the first decade of the 20th century. Hydraulic power was used in Somerset House to raise water to a small number of high level water cocks for fire-fighting purposes, including one that a document of 1905 indicated was located on the "Top Attic and Roof – East Side" (TNA WORK 12/156, 05/09/1905). Hydraulic power was supplied by an 'Injector' situated in a small shed in the basement of the West Wing (*ibid*).
- 4.10.7 Although the precise date of its introduction is unknown, electricity was used for lighting purposes in the East Wing during the first decade of the 20th century, and the HM Office of Works resident engineer had an electric lighting workshop in the sub-basement level King's College Vaults as well as two 'switch rooms' (Rooms M-09 and

M-13) in the upper basement by 1908 (TNA WORK 30/3287; **Figure 20**).¹⁶ Inland Revenue records indicate that there were 78 single-light electrical light fittings in the East Wing by the early 1920s, in addition to an unspecified number in the basement areas occupied by HM Office of Works (TNA IR 81/102, 'Return of electric lights in corridors and stairs under control of Inland Revenue', 19/12/1921). It is therefore conceivable that the lift installed between 1903 and 1905 took advantage of the new source of power, 25 years before the hydraulic lift in the New Wing was replaced by an electrically powered model (TNA WORK 12/260, 22/05/1930). It is not known whether the East Wing lift was installed in order to carry passengers, documents and files or both.

4.11 **Administrative developments in the Inland Revenue, 1909-1916**

4.11.1 The transfer of Excise work from the Inland Revenue to the Board of Customs and Excise in 1909 appears to have had little noticeable impact upon the distribution of accommodation in Somerset House (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 8; TNA WORK 12/533, 'Somerset House', 10/04/1963: 4). The additional bureaucratic burden associated with the introduction of 'super-tax' ('surtax') in 1910 caused the Special Commissioners to outgrow the space they occupied in the East Wing, necessitating their relocation to new premises at 49 Wellington Street and Martlett House, Bow Street (*ibid*). The departure of the Income Tax Repayments Branch for offices in Canada House¹⁷ on Kingsway in 1916, enabling the Chief Inspector's Branch to gain possession of the entire East Wing north of the Principal Probate Registry in the south-east corner (*ibid*).¹⁸

4.12 **Inter-war developments, 1918-1939**

4.12.1 The 1905-8 plans of the East Wing gave no indication that the building was heated by any means other than the coal fires that formed part of Chambers' original design. However the plans did suggest that fewer of the rooms and vaults in the sub-basement were used for the storage of coal and lumber than in Chambers' day. Only one room in the sub-basement (Room B-42) was identified as a coal store, while several purpose-built sub-basement bunkers were used to store coals and wood (TNA WORK 30/3287; **Figure 19**). Within a few years of the completion of these drawings, both the East and West Wings are known to have had their own rudimentary heating systems, heated independently by boilers located in either the basement or vaults of each wing (TNA WORK 12/533/5, 09/12/1959). It was subsequently estimated that these systems may have been installed as early as 1914, based upon the design of some of the radiators still in use in both wings (*ibid*).

4.12.2 Following the end of the First World War it was decided to build a single centralised system to heat all wings of Somerset House (*ibid*). In 1922 a boiler was installed in the old CSV Drill Hall, which had fallen vacant since the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteer Corps had been amalgamated with another battalion the previous year (*ibid*). Although the bulk of the paperwork associated with this scheme has been lost, it is possible that an undated set of copies of the 1905-8 plans which contained instructions to contractors for the installation of boiler and furnace flues in all wings of Somerset House may relate to these works (TNA WORK 30/3342; WORK 30/3343; WORK 30/3344; WORK 30/3345; WORK 30/3346; WORK 30/3347). The plans show the insertion of a 9" diameter vertical flue pipe rising from an unidentified rectangular structure in the north-east corner of sub-basement room B-61 to the roof of the

¹⁶ HM Office of Works had an on-site electrical engineer, who had a workshop in one of the King's College Vaults by 1908

¹⁷ The name of which was changed to Adastral House when it became the Headquarters of the Air Ministry after the First World War, and then Television House when it was purchased by ITV in the 1950s. In the early 1970s the building (renamed St Catherine's House) became the premises of the General Register Office, which had recently moved out of the North Wing of Somerset House

¹⁸ Other than the rooms in the sub- and upper-basements occupied by the HM Office of Works and by the Refreshment Department

building.¹⁹ The contractors for the work were instructed to line an area (a widened chimney breast to accommodate the new flue?) in the adjacent room (B-60, described as a 'repository') with brickwork (TNA WORK 30/3342). The flue then ascended to the upper basement, where contractors were instructed to "move racks, trim floor, render wall, renew skirting in plaster, trim floor and render brickwork" where the chimney breasts were altered in Rooms M-24 and M-25. In the corresponding rooms on the ground floor above (present-day Rooms G-17 and G-18) the contractors were instructed to "trim floors, render walls, renew skirtings & dadoes in plaster, replaster where cracked" (TNA WORK 30/3344). The flue ascended the chimneybreasts of Rooms F-17 and F-18, in which the contractors were expected to "trim floor, render wall, renew skirting in plaster" (TNA WORK 30/3345). The same instructions were given to contractors altering the corresponding rooms on the second floor (Rooms S-17 and S-18), in addition to moving the racks in Room S-18 (TNA WORK 30/3346). When they reached the third floor, the contractors were expected to carry out the same alterations in Rooms T-16 and T-17, whilst at roof level they were instructed to "trim rafter, render walls and make good" (TNA WORK 30/3346).

4.12.3 Despite the departure of several branches of the Inland Revenue during the first two decades of the 20th century, document storage space at Somerset House was once again at a premium by the mid-1920s. In 1927 the Principal Probate Registry suggested that the rooms occupied by the Refreshment Department in the sub- and upper-basements of the East Wing (including Rooms M-08, M-28, M-29a, M-29b and M-117) could be turned into strong rooms for the storage of its documents (TNA IR 81/397, 'Reports of the Committee on Documents and Records in the Principal Probate Registry, 1927', paragraph 8, page 5; **Figures 19 and 20**). Documentary evidence dating from shortly before and shortly after the Second World War suggests that these rooms were not handed over to the Probate Registry in the late 1920s, although the department did acquire ample storage space in the sub-basement in 1947 (TNA IR 81/397, 07/06/1939, 05/03/1947).

4.13 The East Wing during the Second World War, 1939-1945

4.13.1 As the threat of conflict in Europe grew during the mid-1930s, the British Government began to make preparations for the protection of the national infrastructure and the civilian population against attack from the air. In March 1935 an Air Raid Precautions (ARP) Department was set up at the Home Office in order to encourage local authorities and private employers to cooperate with central government in the establishment of local ARP schemes (Baker, 1978: 3). Early the following year the Structural Precautions against Air Attack Committee was set up by the Home Secretary in order to advise on the type of protective measures that should be incorporated in new or existing buildings (*ibid*; Meisel, 1994: 304). Owing to a shortage of suitable data, the committee recommended that an independent research department be set up at the Home Office, although this had yet to be established by the time that the Munich Crisis broke out in September 1938 (*ibid*). The crisis focused attention on the country's apparent lack of preparedness for war, prompting the Government to bring forward the Civil Defence Act 1939 the following spring. The Act compelled all employers to provide ARP services and shelters in the workplace and was accompanied by the publication of specifications for shelter design, which were evaluated by the newly established Home Office Research and Experiments Branch (Meisel, 1994: 307).

4.13.2 In May 1939 the Home Office ARP Department published *Provision of Air Raid Shelters in Basements*, which contained rules for strengthening walls and floors over basement shelters in order to support debris loads resulting from the demolition of the superstructure by bombing (TNA HO 207/489, ARP Memorandum No. 10, 05/1939).

¹⁹ The unidentified structure in Room B-61 was also shown on the original 1908 plan of the basement, where neither room nor structure was identified (**Figure 19**). It is conceivable that this may have been the original heating boiler for the East Wing, although the means of heating it, and of moving the coal required to do so into either this or the adjoining rooms are not immediately apparent

The circular contained detailed instructions to architects and builders on how to place and erect timber strutting, together with specifications for the dimensions of the timber supports to be used (*ibid*: 10-13, 17-18, 21). Builders were instructed not to obtain support from external walls owing to doubts about the ability of old brickwork to sustain heavy loading, but to provide strutting close to existing walls, supporting close sheeting parallel with existing floor joists close up to the ceiling (*ibid*: 11).

- 4.13.3 A total of 30,000 square feet of basement accommodation at Somerset House was earmarked for conversion into shelters for staff (TNA WORK 12/534, 30/09/1944). Inland Revenue records stored in the sub-basement of the East Wing were moved into the nearby King's College Vaults in order to allow the emptied rooms to be converted into 'ARP Refuges' for staff a matter of months before the Second World War broke out (TNA IR 81/397, 'PS 570/39').²⁰ The conversion process was underway by the first week of June 1939, when it was reported that strutting was already taking place, presumably under the auspices of HM Office of Works (*ibid*: 07/06/1939). Following the end of hostilities a number of sub-basement rooms in the East Wing were used once again for document storage (see below). Despite this, the wartime timber shoring was retained in most of the rooms, and was recorded in rooms at the north end of the building during the historical building recording exercise (**Figure 40**). The extent of the air raid shelter was shown on the 1968 plan with another air raid shelter in the South Wing (**Figure 31**).
- 4.13.4 As part of a wider programme to relocate certain key government functions from the capital to areas of the country less at risk from enemy bombing, the greater part of the Inland Revenue Head Office was evacuated to Llandudno at the beginning of the war (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 9). The rooms that were vacated in the East Wing became home to the Paymaster-General's Office, while the diminished Chief Inspector of Taxes withdrew to offices on the third floor (*ibid*). Other wartime occupants of Somerset House included the Ministry of Supply, the government department established shortly before the War to coordinate the production and supply of vehicles, aircraft and other equipment for the armed forces, which took over offices in the South and West Wings.
- 4.13.5 The first enemy bomb to hit Somerset House landed on the south-west corner of the quadrangle at 12am on Monday 9th September 1940, the second night of the London Blitz (TNA WORK 12/328, 10/09/1940). The bomb demolished a total of sixteen rooms from the sub-basement to the third floor at the junction of the South and West Wings including the historic Nelson Room, whilst the adjacent Rotunda staircase was also severely damaged. Less than three weeks later on Saturday 28th September three bombs fell on and near the East Wing (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 10). The first exploded, destroying the stone balustrade at the north-east entrance and sprayed the façade with fragments of shrapnel (**Figure 25**). The second bomb hit the roof near the southern end of the wing, continuing through all of the floors and ending up in the basement, where it fortunately failed to explode (TNA IR 81/397: *ibid*). The third landed to the west of this in the quadrangle, which it penetrated to a depth of eight feet, although it too did not explode (*ibid*). The bombs blew out nearly all of the windows on the west elevation of the wing and a large number of window sashes and frames were damaged.
- 4.13.6 At 8.50am on Tuesday 8th October a high explosive bomb fell in the roadway between the East Wing and King's College, causing extensive damage (TNA WORK 12/328, 08/10/1940; **Figure 25**). The blast left a 50' long crater in the roadway, destroying a number of the King's College Vaults beneath. The historical records that had been evacuated to the vaults a few weeks before the war began were still being recovered from the ruins in late November (*ibid*: 21/11/1940). The blast also damaged the

²⁰ Much of the material that was moved from the basement to the vaults was subsequently moved to a storage facility at Hayes, Middlesex and never returned to Somerset House (TNA 81/397, 29/03/1944)

basement area on the east side of the north end of the East Wing, while the west wall of the cellars under King's College was also blown out, briefly trapping a number of workmen under the debris. The stone and brickwork of the eastern elevation of the East Wing was reported to have been badly damaged by flying debris and bomb splinters, and a number of windows and doors were torn out of their frames (*ibid*: 08/10/1940). Bombing on the nights of 19th November 1940 and 11th May 1941 (the last raid of the Blitz) inflicted damage on the New and South Wings, although the East Wing escaped both of these raids unscathed.

4.14 Post-war repairs, 1946-1953

- 4.14.1 Efforts to make good the effects of bomb damage were typically carried out as soon as possible after the event, although the standard of these temporary repairs could be somewhat rudimentary. The damage caused to the roof and floors of the East Wing by the unexploded bomb that ended up in the basement in late September 1940 had been patched up at a cost of £482 by the middle of December that year, however a further £500 was considered necessary to repair it permanently (*ibid*: 'Somerset House – Bomb Damage' 06/10/1942). By the beginning of October 1942 expenditure on temporary repairs at Somerset House had reached £6,849, although this figure was dwarfed by the cost of future permanent repairs, which was estimated to be £123,699 (*ibid*: 06/10/1942). Of the latter figure, a sum of £15,050 was allocated to the repair and replacement of sashes, shutters, doors and roof lights alone (*ibid*).
- 4.14.2 In February 1946 the Ministry of Works approved in principle the permanent repair of war damaged windows at Somerset House (*ibid*, 'Somerset House Repairs to Windows Permanent War Damage Repairs', 04/03/1946). The work entailed the repair or replacement by specialist craftsmen of all bomb-damaged sashes and frames in oak to exactly match the surviving windows. A 'spot estimate' of £4,300 for the work was quickly realised to be insufficient, and a revised estimate of £6,700 was agreed. Given that the time that it would take to inspect all 3,000 windows was simply not available, the work proceeded on the basis of what was at best a crude 'guesstimate' (*ibid*). The eventual cost of repairing and replacing windows at Somerset House was in the region of £8,500 (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 10). Reconstruction of the bomb-damaged South and West Wings was not completed until September 1952 (TNA WORK 12/328, 24/09/1952).
- 4.14.3 Since the mid-1920s King's College had been eager to acquire the King's College Vaults, which it wished to convert into additional laboratory accommodation for its Physics Department (TNA WORK 12/534, 30/09/1944; TNA IR 81/397, 29/03/1944). Negotiations between the college and the Inland Revenue regarding the transfer of the vaults from the latter to the former had been suspended by the outbreak of war in 1939, however with the end of the war in sight, discussions resumed in late 1944. Neither the Ministry of Works nor the Inland Revenue had any objection to King's proposals, and it was agreed that the Revenue would surrender the vaults and use the former air raid shelter accommodation in the basements for document storage (*ibid*). In the spring of 1947 the Revenue agreed to the allocation of sub-basement rooms 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111a, 112, 113, 113a, 115, 115a and 115b to the Principal Probate Registry for rehousing that department's records (TNA IR 81/397, 05/3/1947, 07/05/1947).
- 4.14.4 A number of changes to the occupancy of the East Wing took place in the wake of the return of the Inland Revenue to London from Llandudno at the end of the war. In December 1945 the Inland Revenue Valuation Office moved into the ground and first floors of the wing (TNA IR 81/397, 'In defence of the continued occupation of Somerset House by the Inland Revenue', 07/1969 Appendix: 11). The following year the Chief Inspector of Taxes and his staff moved out of their offices on the second and third floors, bringing to an end 44 years of continuous occupation (*ibid*). At the beginning of September 1952 Inland Revenue staff based in rooms 12 (present G-20), 13 (G-18), 14 (G-17) and 17 (G-02) of the ground floor of the East Wing since the end

of the war moved out, presumably to the recently repaired rooms in the West Wing (TNA WORK 12/328, 24/09/1952). The vacated rooms were immediately occupied by the Principal Probate Registry (*ibid*). A summary of occupants of the East Wing in July 1953 listed the Inland Revenue (Valuation Office), the Principal Probate Registry (which took up 2,250 square feet of office space and 1,500 square feet of storage), a quantity of Board of Trade records and the Ministry of Works Resident Engineer (TNA IR 81/397, 15/07/1953).

4.15 The modernisation and renovation of Somerset House, c.1960-1970

- 4.15.1 The pace of change at Somerset House slowed throughout the remainder of the 1950s. By the middle of the decade the annual budget for cleaning and basic redecoration had reached £3,350, although occasional complaints were made to the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works about the “dirty and drab” interiors in some parts of the building (TNA WORK 12/532/12, 22/11/1955; WORK 12/532/26). In the summer of 1957 the Ministry set about washing down the interiors of Somerset House in advance of a more extensive programme of internal redecoration and cleaning (TNA WORK 12/532, 19/08/1957). Walls and ceilings throughout the building were considered to be in a poor state of repair “due to successive grime”, and redecoration was considered to be “absolutely necessary on hygienic grounds” (*ibid*). The cost of redecoration was estimated to be £14,763, of which £12,500 was to be spent in the financial year 1957/8. It appears that the programme did not take place as scheduled, and tenders for the work appear not to have been invited until two years later, when the lowest price quoted greatly exceeded the estimated cost of the works (*ibid*: 10/07/1959). Nevertheless, a contract for the works was awarded and the redecoration programme took place during the second half of 1959 (TNA WORK 12/532/108, 31/03/1966).
- 4.15.2 Following years of complaints from staff regarding the heating of Somerset House, the Treasury approved the installation of an oil-fired heating system in April 1959 (TNA WORK 12/533/1, 16/10/1959). Towards the end of the year the Treasury approved a proposal from the Ministry of Works to renew the existing heating mains to each wing of the building and to increase the number of radiators, in order that constant temperatures could be maintained throughout the building (*ibid*; TNA WORK 12/533/5, 09/12/1959). In addition to improving the central heating (at an estimated cost of £60,000), the Treasury also approved the modernisation of the electrical installation at Somerset House, which was considered to have “reached the end of its useful life” (*ibid*). Although originally scheduled to take place during the financial year 1960/1, owing to the complexity of the task the time available for the central heating renewal programme was considerably extended in autumn 1960, when it was realised that the programme would continue into financial year 1962/3 and possibly beyond that (TNA WORK 12/533, 11/10/1960).
- 4.15.3 The electrical renewal programme meanwhile was launched in a piecemeal fashion in September 1962, when preparatory work began in the Principal Probate Registry’s offices in the South Wing (TNA WORK 12/533/10, 17/09/1962). Preliminary investigations by engineers working for the Ministry of Works revealed that both the wiring and the lighting were in a worse condition than anticipated (*ibid*). By the following August the renewal of electrical services in the Principal Probate Registry was underway. On 6th August I.H. Lightman, a civil servant in the Ministry of Works, wrote that the existing piecemeal approach, which required the staff of the Probate Registry to continue working as normal while engineers and contractors toiled around them, was not working (TNA WORK 12/533, 06/08/1963). Lightman proposed that the work should be halted, in order that “a comprehensive scheme” could be drawn up, under which the proposed work could be carried out “in a sensible and co-ordinated manner” (*ibid*). Such a scheme would require each wing to be systematically emptied of staff, for which alternative accommodation would be arranged in advance, allowing the work to progress unimpeded.

- 4.15.4 Lightman's idea won the support of his superiors, and the department's engineers and surveyors were instructed to draw up a programme to co-ordinate not only the renewal of central heating and electrical services, but a number of other improvement schemes then in the preparation (*ibid*, 10/10/1963). These included proposed improvements to the corridors in the North, North-East and North-West Wings (estimated cost: £30,000), the removal of the old boiler house in the Lower (West) Quadrangle and the complete re-organisation of the canteen (*ibid*). By early November a preliminary phased programme for the scheme of renewals and improvements across the whole of Somerset House had been devised (TNA WORK 12/533/40-43, 07/11/1963). Phase 1 comprised the suspended works in the Principal Probate Registry in the south-east corner of the building, while the second phase involved the wholesale modernisation of the East Wing, which was tentatively scheduled for 1965/6. Following the refurbishment of the East Wing, the North Wing was to be tackled in 1966/7, then the West Wing in 1967/8 and finally the New Wing in 1968/9 (*ibid*). The construction of a proposed new canteen at the south-west (Waterloo Bridge) end of the terrace would be part of a separate programme of works. By bringing together all of the proposed improvement schemes under a single heading, it was possible to define the extent of works necessary in each wing. In November 1963 it was envisaged that in addition to the electrical and central heating works, these would include the modernisation of lavatories throughout, the improvement of circulation in the East, North-East and North-West Wings by means of creating new through-corridors, fire protection of staircases and corridors and the provision of new fire escapes (*ibid*). At first it was estimated that the programme would cost in the region of £500,000, of which £80,000 was considered sufficient for the works in the East Wing (*ibid*). It was estimated that nearly one third of the latter amount (£25,000) would be accounted for by the removal of existing staircases and the insertion of new floors to create through-corridors (*ibid*).
- 4.15.5 During the course of the first half of 1964 it became apparent that the timetable outlined the previous November was somewhat unrealistic, owing to the difficulty of securing alternative accommodation for the departments that were to be moved out during the modernisation process. In early July the Inland Revenue agreed to the temporary relocation of the Valuation Department from the East Wing to Finsbury Square during the proposed modernisation, although this could not take place until the middle of 1967 at the earliest (TNA WORK 12/533, 08/06/1964, 07/07/1964).²¹
- 4.15.6 In mid-December 1964 the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works submitted a detailed schedule of estimates for the Somerset House modernisation programme to the Treasury (TNA WORK 12/533/76, 14/12/1964). The revised total estimated cost of the works was £1,033,000. The Treasury's initial response was not altogether encouraging; in a letter sent the following January the senior Treasury civil servant C.W. France asked Mr G.C.O Key of the Ministry to "consider the basic facts and economics of rebuilding" some or all of Somerset House instead (TNA WORK 12/533/81, 27/01/1965).
- 4.15.7 Having been invited by Key to see the extent of the problems at Somerset House for himself, France signalled the Treasury's approval of the modernisation scheme in May 1965 (TNA WORK 12/533/86, 26/05/1965). Approval was given in principle for expenditure of up to £1,033,000 on the basis that further renovation on this scale would not be necessary for another fifty to sixty years (*ibid*). Treasury approval did not come without caveats; France asked whether plans to improve communications (i.e. the creation of corridors in the North and East Wings) really were as vital as the Ministry had made out, or whether they might be set aside in order to limit the cost of the scheme. In response Key argued that the corridors were non-negotiable, given that they were primarily intended to meet modern fire safety requirements (TNA WORK 12/533/94, 13/10/1965). Key maintained that the single open stairwells, which represented the only communication between floors in the (much-modified) 'houses'

²¹The accommodation at 33-37 Finsbury Square was occupied at this time by the Tithe Redemption Office, which was scheduled to be relocated to Worthing (TNA WORK 12/533/76, 14/12/1964)

of the East Wing, constituted a serious risk in the event of fire, and that “the simplest and most economical way of reducing this risk is to seal them over and provide direct communication on all levels leading to properly protected staircases at each end” (*ibid*). Having addressed the Treasury’s concerns, the Ministry issued a detailed summary of the proposed works accompanied by a full set of plans in February and March 1966 (TNA WORK 12/5333, 24/02/1966, 18/03/1966; **Figures 26a-30**).²²

- 4.15.8 Whilst the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works had worked with the Treasury throughout 1965 to deliver a cost-effective scheme for the modernisation of Somerset House, documents held by The National Archives indicate that the head of one Government department affected by the proposed works was feeling distinctly left out. In a letter of 21st March 1966 Sir Alec Johnston (1905-1994), Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue expressed his dismay at the apparent marginalisation of his department from a process that would have a significant impact upon the conduct of its own operations (TNA WORK 12/533/126, 21/03/1966). In response to Sir Alec’s concerns, a working party containing representatives of the Ministry and the Revenue was quickly convened to discuss the proposed scheme (TNA WORK 12/533/137, 13/07/1966). The representatives of the Revenue proceeded to make a number of suggestions regarding circulation between the various wings of Somerset House, additional partitioning and doorways (TNA WORK 12/533/139, 19/07/1966).
- 4.15.9 Discussions between the two departments continued into the autumn, and it was not until December that a revised timetable for the modernisation scheme was drawn up (TNA WORK 12/533/159, 13/12/1966). It was decided that the work would be preceded by a full structural survey of the East Wing, which would take place during the first few months of 1967 (*ibid*; TNA CM 23/203, 13/01/1967). Providing that this revealed no serious structural defects, tenders for the first stage of the works would be invited in July 1967 followed by the award of a contract on a fixed price basis at the beginning of October. The East Wing would be the first part of the building to be modernised over a period of fifteen months from October 1967. Responsibility for the scheme was transferred from the surveyors’ to the architects’ (‘New Works’) branch of the Ministry. All architectural aspects of the scheme would be overseen by Mr G. Segar Owen of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works, who was appointed principal architect (TNA WORK 12/533/159, 13/12/1966).²³
- 4.15.10 Segar Owen had finalised his plans for the modernisation of the East Wing by the second half of March 1967, when he circulated details of the scheme amongst his colleagues (TNA WORK 12/533/159, 20/03/1967). This scheme was a great deal more ambitious than its predecessor of twelve months earlier. Segar Owen proposed that only three staircases (in the centre, the north and the south ends of the wing) should be retained together with their light wells down to ground floor level, where the well to the basement levels would be floored over. Staircases would be removed from two other wells, which would be retained, while the remaining stairwells would be boarded over in order to create through-corridors on all floors. The wells themselves would be separated from all rooms that opened onto them by fire resisting doors. Segar Owen proposed to create a new entrance hall at the centre of the East Wing, matching those on the South and West Wings. The existing lift and the brickwork that enclosed it would be removed, opening up the stairwell for the first time since the 1900s. Two lifts, one for passengers only and the other for mixed goods and passenger use, would be inserted on the west wall of the new entrance hall. These would serve all floors. All existing lavatories would be removed, together with all services and soil pipes. All former lavatory floors were to be relaid in timber and the old lavatories on the first, second and third floors would revert to offices. New male and female lavatories would be provided on all floors other than the sub-basement, positioned centrally within the block to the east of the new lifts. A vertical duct rising

²² This scheme was devised by Mr Z. Jacobson of the Chief Surveyor’s Branch

²³ Segar Owen was an assistant architect in the New Works section of the Ministry at the time of his appointment to the scheme.

the full height of the building would be inserted between the new lavatories to house the service pipes (*ibid*).

4.15.11 Segar Owen and his colleagues continued to make preparations throughout the spring and summer of 1967, and it appeared that works might commence before the end of the year, subject to the Chief Valuer's Branch moving to Finsbury Circus as arranged (TNA WORK 12/533, 17/05/1967). Then, following a second intervention from Sir Alec Johnston, everything came to a halt in early September. In a letter dated 8th September, Sir Alec questioned the cost of the scheme, which he alleged was rumoured in some quarters to have increased to £2,000,000 (TNA WORK 12/533, 08/09/1967). He also questioned whether the inconvenience to the Valuation Office of moving to Finsbury Circus, perhaps until as late as 1975/6, was a price worth paying for a scheme about which he had developed profound reservations. Sir Alec was not alone in his concern about the escalating cost of the scheme, which was shared by a number of senior officials in the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works who were unhappy with the figures being quoted by members of their own architects' department for the work (*ibid*, 03/10/1967). In mid-October the Ministry asked another branch (DW10) to review the entire scheme with a view to retaining only those items that could be regarded as necessary to satisfy the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 (*ibid*, 13/12/1967). The review became the basis for a new stripped down scheme of works, the total estimated cost of which was £1,310,000 (*ibid*). The repair of the East Wing would cost in the region of £150,000, and would comprise the following main items of work:

- Removing stairs and providing a centre corridor to each floor;
- Fire protection to stairs and enclosing doors;
- Modernising lavatories in existing positions but including new concrete floors;
- New electrical installation;
- New heating installation;
- Redecoration (*ibid*)

4.15.12 Segar Owen gave a more detailed description of this 'minimum' scheme in the East Wing in a memorandum written the following February, which was accompanied by the plans reproduced here as **Figures 32-37**. Segar Owen described how two staircases ('A' and 'E' on the plans) were to be retained, bringing the total number of staircases in the wing to five (TNA WORK 12/533, 01/02/1968). Through access would be provided across these by the insertion of three additional footbridges in staircase 'E' in the upper-basement, second and third floors. Both staircases would be provided with fire escape circuits in case a fire should start in either stairwell. The lavatory accommodation would remain as it was, with both male and female facilities in the upper-basement, but with facilities for only one sex per floor on the first, second and third floors. Tea rooms and a First Aid room were not shown on the plans; however Segar Owen considered that the most logical location for both would be close to the lavatories. He therefore decided that the former should be situated in rooms 93 (mid-basement), 6 (ground floor), 28 (first; F27), 49 (second) and 69 (third floor), while the First Aid room should either be located in room 47 on the second floor or 66 on the

third (*ibid*).²⁴ The existing entrance and passenger lift would be retained, whilst the remainder of the works would comprise the replacement of the electrical and central heating systems, and the installation of a number of fire-resistant doors in locations specified by the fire officers.

4.15.13 Having secured the approval of Sir Alec Johnston for the minimum scheme, formal arrangements were made for the vacation of the East Wing by the Inland Revenue (TNA CM 23/203, 28/02/1968). The wing was empty by 5th November 1968, when it was anticipated that the modernisation of the East Wing would commence around the beginning of March 1969, continuing for nine months for an estimated outlay of £170,000 (*ibid*, 05/11/1968). Following completion of the East Wing, contractors would move into the south-east corner (the Principal Probate Registry), where improvement works would commence c. March 1970, at an estimated cost of £126,000 (*ibid*, 14/01/1969). The former occupants of the south-east wing would move into the newly completed East Wing for the duration of the work.

4.15.14 Tenders for the modernisation of the East Wing were invited in mid-January 1969, and the contract for the work was awarded to Jarvis Construction (*ibid*). In a letter written towards the end of the month, Segar Owen indicated that the works were to commence on 24th March that year, and to continue for twelve months, rather than the nine originally scheduled (*ibid*, 28/01/1969). The wing was “empty and being renovated” in early June, when Sir John Hackett (principal of King’s College) dropped by to cast an eye over the works (TNA IR 81/397, 05/06/1969).²⁵ By early August Segar Owen estimated that the removal of the surplus staircases in the East Wing would be completed in mid-autumn, following which work on the new central heating system and the electric lighting could commence (*ibid*, 06/08/1969).

4.15.15 It was expected that the modernisation of the East Wing would be complete by April or May 1970 (*ibid*, 28/07/1969). Although the exact date of completion is not recorded, the work had been finished by August that year, when the contract for the improvement of the South-East Wing was signed (*ibid*, 27/08/1970). Reactions to the modernisation of the East Wing varied. At one extreme, a short article published in the London *Evening Standard* newspaper on 1st June 1971 claimed that an employee of the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works had been observed casting 200 “old oak and mahogany” doors from Somerset House onto a bonfire in St James’s Park (*ibid*, ‘No smoke without ire...’, 01/07/1971). Having been instructed to draft a rebuttal to the story, Segar Owen pointed out that there never had been any oak or mahogany doors in Somerset House, the woodwork having been best Baltic softwoods (*ibid*, 06/07/1971). About thirty doors had been removed from the East Wing, although these were stored at a yard belonging to Jarvis in Edmonton. The majority of these doors had come from corner hat and coat cupboards, which had been added at various points in the building’s history, as well as a handful of four panel bead and butt doors that came from the top floor, which had been too thin ($\frac{7}{8}$ ” thick) to convert into fire doors. In conclusion, Segar Owen dismissed the article as being “purposefully misleading” (*ibid*).

4.15.16 A somewhat more sober article on Somerset House was published in *The Times* on Monday 27th September 1971 (*ibid*, ‘Somerset House grandeur is all outside’, 27/09/1971). Written in the context of recent calls from MPs to convert the building into an art gallery, with accommodation for the likes of the National Trust, the piece described a visit to Somerset House by the journalist Penny Hunter Symon. The writer concluded that while the recent modernisation of the East Wing had made it “far

²⁴ The provision of First Aid facilities was specified by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

²⁵ Inland Revenue correspondence suggests that Hackett’s visit was associated with the latter’s campaign to secure the East Wing for the use of King’s College. This took place against a background of rising student numbers, which obliged universities to expand in order to meet demand for places (TNA IR 81/397)

pleasanter for employees” to work in than the yet-to-be modernised portions of the building, in the end it was “just like any other office, but the paint is newer” (*ibid*).

4.15.17 The last word on the 1969/70 modernisation works in the East Wing belongs to the staff who worked there, as expressed in the minutes of a ‘Whitley’ (consultative) meeting that took place in December 1972 (*ibid*, 22/12/1972). Among the issues raised at the meeting, concern about the fact that there was only one lift in the East Wing was uppermost, prompting a call for management to give urgent consideration to the installation of a second one (*ibid*). Staff were also unhappy about the visibility of fire exits, which they requested be more clearly marked; an interesting demand given that fire protection was one of the original purposes behind the modernisation programme. Finally, despite the recent extensive and costly modernisation of the East Wing, the staff continued to suffer from a shortage of filing cabinets and desks in which to store work and possessions.

4.16 **Work carried out since 1970**

4.16.1 The records of the Inland Revenue and the Department of the Environment (the successor body to the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works from 1970) held by The National Archives do not contain any references to further work in the East Wing after 1970. There can be little doubt that repairs and minor alterations were carried out over the course of the next four decades, during which the Revenue continued to use the wing as offices. The Inland Revenue finally vacated the East Wing of Somerset House in March 2009, 107 years after it moved in.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Somerset House was designed by William Chambers and constructed in 1776-96. It is one of the earliest large purpose-built office complexes, designed to accommodate a number of previously dispersed government departments. The four wings of Somerset House are arranged around a square courtyard (**Figure 2**). The North Wing (Strand Block) was built to house the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Royal Academy and is a grand institutional building. The West and South Wings were constructed for the Navy Board and associated offices and were institutional with long corridors and infrequent staircases. In contrast, the East Wing was built to house various independent revenue offices and was split vertically into 'houses', so that each department had its own entrances, staircases and offices. The party walls appear to have initially been vertical as in a terrace of residential houses, however with time they zigzagged through the building according to the requirements of the various departments. During the 19th century the number of departments based in the East Wing declined as the Inland Revenue grew, until by 1916 the Head Office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes was the sole occupant. Over the 19th and 20th century connecting openings were made through the party walls, some of the staircases were removed, back stairs were added and removed, a central corridor was formed and a lift was inserted.

5.1.2 The East Wing is rectangular in plan and aligned north-south (**Figure 2**). It has six floors with a basement, lower ground, ground, first, second and third (attic) floor. It has over two hundred rooms and when the Inland Revenue moved out in 2009 these were mainly offices with some corridors, utility/storage rooms, stairways and toilets. The roof is clad in slate. Below ground floor level, the East Wing has three light wells running along its west, north and east sides.

5.2 External Elevations

5.2.1 The main entrance to the grand courtyard of Somerset House is through the central carriage archway in the North Wing (Strand Block) (**Figure 2**). The main facades of the East Wing are therefore the west (front) and north (side) elevations (**Figures 38 and 39**). Both elevations were constructed in Portland stone in unison with the other elevations around the courtyard.

5.2.2 The west (front) elevation, which faces the courtyard, is completely rusticated (masonry blocks separated from each other by deep joints) at ground floor level and partly rusticated at first and second floor levels (**Figure 38**). The facade is symmetrical with 23 bays in five sections. The northern, central and southern sections each have three bays which are set slightly forward from the rest of the elevation. The central three bays at first and second floor level have giant columns with Corinthian capitals. The elevation has a small central cupola (clock tower). The five doorways in this elevation at ground floor level have a bridge in front (west) of them over the west light well (**Plate 1a**). Below these bridges, further bridges cross the light well to doorways and former doorways at lower ground floor level (**Plate 1b**).

5.2.3 The north (end) elevation is completely rusticated at ground, first and second floor levels (**Figure 39**). The facade is symmetrical with 5 bays and a central doorway at ground floor level into Room G15 (**Figure 50; Plate 1c**).

5.2.4 The east (rear) elevation is constructed in London stock brick in Flemish bond. The window openings have flat brick heads at basement, lower ground, first and second floor levels. The ground floor window openings have semi-circular brick arches (**Plate 2**). Eight bricked up window openings at basement level (**Plate 3**) were reopened during the refurbishment works. The infill brickwork was in English bond and the windows were blocked in the 1940s. The east (rear) elevation has been painted with a white lime wash below the window sill level of the lower ground floor (**Plates 3 and 4**).

An east-west passage runs through the centre of the basement connecting the east light well with the west light well. The doorway to the passage has a semi-circular brick arch (**Plate 4**). The passage and east light well was paved at the time of recording with flagstones (**Plates 4 and 5**).

5.3 **Basement**

Room B-42

- 5.3.1 Room B-42 lies on the west side of the East Wing between Corridor 5 and Room B-43 (**Figure 40**). All the walls of Room B-42 are constructed of brick which were heavily painted at the time of the initial recording. The ceiling is barrel vaulted, aligned east-west and constructed in brick (**Figure 41; Plate 6**).
- 5.3.2 At the time of recording, the floor was covered with Yorkstone flagstones which were probably laid in the 19th century. The room has an original fireplace, which has been infilled with brick, in its north wall (**Plate 7**). It has a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of bricks on edge. The window opening in the west wall has stone reveals (**Plate 8**).
- 5.3.3 The east wall appears to have been constructed and altered over a number of phases (**Plate 9**). Only the north end of this wall up to a vertical straight construction joint is original. A vertical line of queen closers just to the north of the straight joint shows that this was always a stub wall. The rest of the wall appears to have been built in the 19th century. The doorway at the south end of the wall has a concrete lintel and 20th century Fletton brickwork reveals and was presumably altered in the 20th century. A square recess in the wall to the north of the doorway has a timber lintel. This was a former internal window opening which has had two phases of blocking. First its sill was raised and later the rest of the opening was infilled with yellow stock bricks. Two doorways are shown in the east wall on the 1831 plan (**Figure 3**). The internal window (north end) and doorway (south end) in the east wall are shown on the 1908 plan (**Figure 19**). Only the doorway is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.4 A doorway at the east end of the north wall is shown on the 1968 plan and was inserted between 1908 and 1968 (**Figures 19 and 31**). It was not clearly visible when the brickwork was exposed during the current works. This room did not contain any World War II timber shoring.

Room B-43/B-44

- 5.3.5 Room B-43/B-44 lies immediately to the north of Room B-42 on the west side of the building (**Figure 40**). The room had been subdivided into two by an east-west partition (**Plates 10 and 11**). The partition was built of red brick and was removed during the refurbishment work. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The partition had a plain late 20th century door, which was positioned slightly to the north of the one shown on these plans. The space to the south of the partition wall was subdivided by a north-south partition. This partition is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 3 and 14**). A partition with a narrower doorway is shown further to the east on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.6 At the time of the initial recording, the floor was covered with concrete screed. During the refurbishment work, lifting of the screed revealed remnants of the original brick floor at the threshold of the doorway into Corridor 3. The original walls of Room B-43/B-44 are constructed of red brick in English bond with light grey mortar with chalk and charcoal inclusions. The room has a fireplace in its north wall, which has been infilled with yellow stock brick (**Plate 12**). It has a brick segmental arch formed of two rows of bricks on edge. The brick support for the stone hearth on the (lower ground) floor above was revealed when the lath and plaster ceiling was removed at the north

end of the room (**Figure 41; Plate 13**). The ceiling joists and primary and secondary lower ground floor joists were also exposed.

- 5.3.7 The doorway and window opening in the west wall have stone reveals (**Plates 14 and 15**). The doorway has been altered in the 20th century; it has a concrete lintel and is surrounded by red Fletton brickwork (**Plate 14**).
- 5.3.8 An original doorway at the south end of the east wall has a semi-circular arched head formed of two courses of brick set on edge (**Plate 16**). To the north of the doorway, an original internal window opening has a segmental arched head formed of two courses of brick set on edge. The sill of the opening has been raised with brickwork infilling the lower part of the opening. Later the reduced opening was infilled with studwork and covered with lath and plaster. This internal window opening is shown on the 1831 plan, but is not shown on the 1842, 1908 or 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).

Room B-45/B-46/Corridor

- 5.3.9 Room B-45/B-46/Corridor lies immediately to the north of Room B-44 on the west side of the building (**Figure 40**). The room had been subdivided into three (a corridor and two small rooms) by an east-west and a north-south brick partition wall (**Figure 12**). These partition walls are shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The two small rooms (Room B-45 and B-46) have timber plain six-panel doors with plain architraves with a simple roll moulding (**Plates 17 to 19**), which are 19th century in appearance. A brick segmental arch was visible over the doorway in Room B-45 (**Plates 20a and 20b**). The north-south partition wall was constructed against a flue structure which had in turn been built against the chimney breast in the centre of the south wall of Room B-45 and B-46 (**Plate 22**). Before removal of the north-south partition wall, a small opening with a brick segmental arch, which had been infilled with brick, was visible high up in the wall (**Plate 23**) and was presumably an internal window which lit Room B-45. The partition walls appear to have been constructed in the early 19th century.
- 5.3.10 The window opening in the west wall of Room B-46 had been infilled with brick on the inside (**Plate 19**); removal of this infill revealed the original stone reveals (**Plate 21**). The 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans show this window as open and the 1968 plan shows it as closed (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). It was infilled during the Second World War when the basement was converted into an air raid shelter.
- 5.3.11 The brick support for the stone hearth on the (lower ground) floor above was revealed at the south end of the room when the lath and plaster ceiling was removed (**Figure 41; Plate 24a**). The ceiling joists and primary and secondary floor joists were also exposed (**Figure 13; Plate 24b**).
- 5.3.12 At the time of the initial recording, all three rooms (B-45/B-46 and Corridor) contained Second World War timber shoring (**Plates 20a, 22, 25 to 27**). Large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber bases supported a framework of timbers around each of the three rooms. The framework was bolted together with metal straps. This framework in turn supported further timbers laid down the length of each room just below the ceiling. The shoring is not shown on the 1908 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.13 At the time of the initial recording, the floor was covered with York stone flagstones (**Plate 24a**) and concrete screed. When these were lifted, the original brick floor had already been removed.
- 5.3.14 Soft stripping of the semi-circular arch over the open doorway in the east wall of the Corridor (**Plate 27a and 27b**) revealed that it was constructed with a concrete lintel and Fletton brickwork. The doorway appears to mark the original opening into Room B-45/B-46/Corridor which has been widened and altered in the 20th century. The

1831, 1842 and 1908 plans show a doorway in this location (**Figure 3, 14 and 19**). The one on the 1968 plan is wider than that shown on the earlier plans (**Figure 31**).

Room B-47

- 5.3.15 Room B-47 lies immediately to the north of Room B45/B46/Corridor on the west side of the building (**Figure 40**). The room had been subdivided into three rooms (Rooms B-47A, B-47B and B-47C) by an east-west and a north-south brick partition wall (**Figure 40**). These partition walls had the same features as those which divided Room B45/B46/Corridor, such as an infilled internal window opening with a brick segmental arch in the north-south wall between Rooms B-47B and B-47C (**Plate 28**). These partition walls were removed during the current works. A brick segmental arch was visible above the door from Room B-47B to B-47C (**Plate 29**). The timber architraves around the doorways were plain with simple rolled mouldings (**Plate 30**). The partition walls are shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**) and appear to have been constructed in the early 19th century.
- 5.3.16 At the time of the initial recording, the three window openings in the west wall of Rooms B-47A and B-47C had been infilled on the inside with brick leaving internal recesses (**Plates 31 and 32**). This was later removed exposing 6 over 6-pane sashes (**Plate 33**). Removal of the internal plasterwork revealed the original stone window reveals (**Plate 33**). Windows are shown in these openings on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**). They are shown as infilled on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**) and were infilled as part of the Second World War air raid shelter alterations.
- 5.3.17 The north-south partition wall was constructed against the infilled chimney breast in the centre of the south wall of Rooms B-47B and B-47C (**Plates 34 and 35**). The fireplace at the centre of the original north wall of Room B-47A had also been infilled with brick (**Plates 36 and 37**).
- 5.3.18 A further brick partition had been constructed in 1969/70 in the north-east corner of Room B-47A (**Plates 36 and 37**) creating a corridor between Corridor 1A and Room B-48D (**Figure 40**). This alteration is shown as proposed on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**). A vertical World War Two timber shoring support in the north-east corner of the room had been removed before the partition was constructed. The doorway at the north end of the west wall is shown on the 1831 plan, as a recess on the 1842 plan, as a window on the 1908 and infilled on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The doorway is shown as proposed on the latter plan to form part of the fire escape route around Stairs 01 (**Figure 31**). The doorway at the east end of the north wall is not shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans but is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.19 Removal of the lath and plaster ceiling uncovered the ceiling joists and primary and secondary floor joists for the lower ground floor (**Figure 41; Plates 28 to 30, 33, 37, 39 to 43**) and a brick support for the stone hearth on this floor at the south end of Room B-47 (**Plates 41 to 43a**). Removal of plaster from the east wall of Room B-47A showed that the doorway at the south end of this wall was an original doorway with a timber lintel and a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick set on edge.
- 5.3.20 At the time of the initial recording, the floor was covered with a concrete screed. During the refurbishment work, lifting of this covering revealed that the floor had been covered with Yorkstone flagstones in Room B-47A presumably in the 19th century. Removal of a small area of concrete screed in Room B-47B near the door to Room B-47A revealed that red bricks had been laid north-south (**Plate 43b**). This is the only area where red brick flooring was observed to have been aligned in this direction.
- 5.3.21 At the time of the initial recording, all three rooms contained Second World War timber shoring (**Plates 31, 34 to 36**). Large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber

bases supported a framework of timbers around each of the three rooms. The framework was bolted together with metal straps. This framework in turn supported further timbers laid down the length of Rooms B-47b and B-47C just below the ceiling.

Room B-48

- 5.3.22 Room B-48 lies immediately to the north of Room B-47 in the north-west corner of the building (**Figure 40**). The room had been subdivided into five rooms (Rooms B-48A, B-48B, B-48C, B-48D and B-47E) by two east-west and two north-south brick partition walls (**Figure 40**). These partition walls were painted white. A brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick set on edge with a soldier brick at each end was visible over the doorway between Rooms B-48B and B-48D (**Plate 44**). The doorway was not aligned centrally under the arch and had been moved west. It had a timber lintel. Another brick segmental arch was visible high in the south wall of Room B-48C near the south-east corner of the room (**Plates 45 and 46**). These two partition walls are shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 3 and 14**) and may have been constructed in the early 19th century.
- 5.3.23 The doorways in the partition walls between Rooms B-48A, B-48B and B-48C had flat concrete lintels (**Plates 47 and 48**) which looked 20th century in date and appear to have been added sometime after the north-south partition wall between Rooms B-48B and B-48D/B-48E and Rooms B-48C and B-48E had been constructed. These later partition walls are not shown on the 1908 plan but are shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 19 and 31**). The Second World War period shoring respected the partition walls showing that these walls were constructed before the shoring.
- 5.3.24 The east-west partition wall between Rooms B-48A and B-48B was constructed against an infilled fireplace in the chimney breast in the centre of the east wall of Rooms B-48A, B-48B and B-48D (**Figure 40; Plates 44 and 49**). This fireplace appears to have been infilled early on since a partition wall in this position is shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 3 and 14**). This had been removed by 1908 (**Figure 19**).
- 5.3.25 Removal of the lath and plaster ceiling uncovered ceiling joists and primary and secondary floor joists for the lower ground floor (**Figure 41; Plate 50**) and a brick support for a stone hearth on this floor adjacent to the chimney breast in the east wall of Rooms B-48A and B-48B (**Plates 51 and 52**).
- 5.3.26 At the time of the initial recording, the two window openings in the west walls of Rooms B-48A and B-48E had been internally infilled with brickwork leaving an internal recess. This brickwork was later removed exposing 6 over 6-pane sash windows (**Plate 53a**). A third window had been blocked when the partition wall between Rooms B-48A and B-48C was built (**Figure 40**). This window was reinstated during the current works (**Plate 53b**). The three openings in the west wall of Room B-48 have stone dressings. The 1831 and 1842 plans show the two outer windows as open. The central window is shown as blocked on the 1831 plan (**Figure 3**). On the 1842 plan it is shown as partially blocked on the south side because of the east-west partition across the room in this location (**Figure 14**). The 1908 plan suggests all three windows were open at this time (**Figure 19**), whereas the 1968 plan shows all three windows as blocked (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.27 At the time of the initial recording, Room B-48A contained Second World War timber shoring (**Plates 54 to 57**). Large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber bases supported two large north-south composite timber beams (**Plates 54 and 55**). The timbers were bolted together with metal straps. The two composite timber beams supported closely spaced east-west timbers just below the ceiling. Just below the ceiling in Room B-48B further closely spaced east-west timbers were supported by two north-south RSJs (rolled steel joists) (**Plate 58**).

- 5.3.28 At the time of the initial recording, the floor was covered with a concrete screed. During the refurbishment work, lifting of this floor revealed the original brick floor. Red bricks (60mm by 210mm) had been laid east-west in a light grey lime mortar across the whole of Room B48 (**Plate 59**).
- 5.3.29 Removal of wall plaster from the east wall of Room B-48D uncovered an original blocked doorway with a timber lintel and a segmental brick arch formed of two courses of bricks set on edge at the south end of this wall (**Figure 40**; **Plate 60**). The doorway had been infilled in 1969/70 with 20th century frogged red bricks which had been cut in half. This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The latter plan proposes it to be infilled (**Figure 31**). The other original doorway into Room B-48 lies at the north end of the east wall in Room B-48A. This also has a brick segmental arch and timber lintel (**Plates 61 and 62**). The south doorway in Room B-48D has an inserted concrete lintel. This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The concrete lintel was presumably inserted when the partition walls dividing up Rooms B-48A, B-48B and B-48C was constructed.

Room B-63

- 5.3.30 Room B-63 lies between Rooms B-48 and B-49 at the centre of the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). The north door is one of the main entrances into the East Wing at basement level. Externally, the doorway has a concrete lintel and is surrounded with 20th century orange brickwork in English bond (**Plate 63**); similar to that surrounding the west doorway into Room B-43 (**Plate 14**). The doorway has a four panel door (**Plate 64**). The doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.31 The south door in Room B-63 had a concrete surround which appears to have been added in the 20th century and was removed during the refurbishment works (**Plate 65**). The concrete surround is not shown on the 1908 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 19 and 31**). The east doorway has a concrete lintel (**Plate 66**), however an original brick segmental arch formed of two courses of bricks set on edge over a timber lintel was visible over the other side of this doorway in Room B-49A (**Plate 120**). The centre of the arch was slightly to the south of the centre of the doorway showing that the doorway had been moved north presumably when the Second World War shoring was added so that the doorway did not open straight onto the vertical shoring support in the south-west corner of Room B-49A.
- 5.3.32 At the time of the initial recording, Room B-63 contained Second World War timber shoring (**Plates 65 to 67**). Large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber bases supported two large east-west and two north-south composite timber beams around the room to the north of the south door concrete surround (**Plates 65 and 65**), suggesting that the surround was constructed earlier than the timber shoring. The timbers were bolted together with metal straps. The composite timber beams supported closely spaced north-south timbers just below the ceiling. These were supported on each side of the south doorway by a vertical timber with two braces (**Plate 65 and 67**).
- 5.3.33 During refurbishment, the concrete surround around the south door in Room B-63 was dismantled revealing that it supported a timber box (**Plate 68**), within which was a timber staircase which wound upwards from south to north-west (**Plates 69 and 70**). The staircase was accessed from a doorway at the top of the north wall of Stairs 01 (the upper half of the door was at lower ground floor level). The doorway had been infilled with Fletton brickwork (**Plates 223 and 224**). The staircase appears to have been inserted in the 19th century and continued up the building at lower ground floor level (**Plates 223 and 224**). Inscribed marks on the underside of one of the timbers of the inserted staircase had the appearance of Baltic marks (**Plate 71**).

- 5.3.34 Following the removal of the concrete surround to the south door in Room B-63, a brick segmental arch formed of one course of bricks set on edge was revealed above the doorway and below the inserted staircase (**Plates 69 and 70**) showing that this doorway was original. On the upper floors of the building this position is occupied by a fireplace. Room B-63 appears to have never been heated. The south doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).

Stairs 01

- 5.3.35 Stairs 01 lies between Rooms B-48 and B-50 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). Stairs wind up from the east side of the room towards the north (**Plate 72**). The cantilevered Purbeck stone steps are supported by brickwork near the base of the stair case (**Plates 72 and 77**).
- 5.3.36 The blocked original doorway in the west wall with its timber lintel and segmental arch formed of two courses of brick set on edge was exposed when the plaster was removed (**Plate 73**). The other side of this doorway was exposed in Room B48D (**Plate 60**). The doorway had been infilled with 20th century frogged red bricks which had been cut in half as part of the 1969/70 alterations (**Figure 31**). An original doorway in the east wall, which had also been infilled with the same 20th century brickwork that filled the west doorway, was reopened during the refurbishment work. It has a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick set on edge (**Plate 75**). An original iron strap hinge was uncovered against the north side of the doorway (**Plate 76**).
- 5.3.37 The original walls of the stairwell were built in English bond with a grey lime mortar. The south doorway in Stairs 01 is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). At the time of the initial recording it had a porch type structure projecting into Stairs 01 (**Plate 72**). This structure is not shown on the 1908 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 19 and 31**). Removal of this structure showed that the south doorway is lined with Fletton brickwork block bonded into the surrounding wall in the 20th century (**Plate 74**). At the time of the initial recording, the floor of Stairs 01 was covered with a concrete screed which was later removed to reveal York flagstones.

Corridor 1A

- 5.3.38 Corridor 1A lies between Stairs 01 and Corridor 1B and between Rooms B-47 and B-51 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). The large doorway between Stairs 01 and Corridor 1A had been altered in the 20th century. It had a large concrete lintel. The wall above had been rebuilt in 20th century red brickwork and 20th century Fletton brickwork had been block bonded into the wall on each side (**Plate 77**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.39 A doorway has been inserted in the east wall of Corridor 1A with a concrete lintel and 20th century Fletton brickwork above infilling an original fan light (**Plate 78**). A doorway is shown in this position on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans, and is shown as infilled on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). It was reinstated when a partition was built in Room B51 to create a passage from Corridor 1A to Room B-50 (**Figure 40**). This was part of the 1969/70 works and is labelled as 'new fire escapes' on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.40 Another doorway had been inserted in the west wall of Corridor 1A at the same time to create the passage from Corridor 1A to Room B-48D (**Figure 40**). This doorway also has a concrete lintel with 20th century Fletton brickwork above infilling a former fan light (**Plate 79**). This doorway is shown on the 1831 plan, as a recess in Room B-47A on the 1842 plan, as an internal window on the 1908 plan and as infilled on the 1968

plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). It is shown as a proposed doorway and labelled 'new fire escapes' on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**).

- 5.3.41 Corridor 1A was divided from Corridor 1B by a large open doorway with a 20th century concrete lintel supported at the sides by 20th century red brickwork and with 20th century brickwork above (**Plate 80**). This open doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans but was in place on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). It was presumably part of the strengthening work for the air raid shelter. At the time of the initial recording, the floor of Corridor 1A was covered with York flagstones and the walls were covered with cement render.

Corridor 1B

- 5.3.42 Corridor 1B lies between Corridors 1A and 1C and between Rooms B-47 and B-51 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). Corridor 1B was divided from Corridor 1C by a large open doorway with sides constructed of 20th century Fletton brickwork (**Plate 80 and 82**). This division is not shown on the 1908 plan but is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 19 and 31**). An internal window is shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans in the east wall immediately to the east of the doorway between Corridors 1B and 1C. This is shown as infilled on the 1908 plan and as a recess in the west wall of Room B-52 on the 1968 plans (**Figure 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.43 At the time of the initial recording, the floor of Corridor 1B was covered with Yorkstone flagstones. Cement bases for Second World War period shoring were visible in the floor; the shoring had been removed before the current alteration works (**Plate 81**). The shoring is shown on the 1968 plan and was presumably removed from the corridors as part of the 1969/70 alteration works.
- 5.3.44 Corridor 1B has a north-south arched brick ceiling (**Plate 82**). The original brickwork in the walls is in English bond in a grey lime mortar. The original doorway in the west wall has a timber lintel and brick segmental arch (visible only from Room B-47A). It is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The doorway in the east wall is shown as an internal window on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figure 3, 14, 19 and 31**). This doorway was converted from an internal window when the doorway to the north in this wall was infilled between 1908 and the 1968 (**Figures 19 and 31**).

Corridor 1C

- 5.3.45 Corridor 1C lies between Corridors 1B and 1D and between Rooms B-47 and B-52 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). At the time of the initial recording, the floor of Corridor 1C was covered with Yorkstone flagstones (**Plate 83**). Four cement bases for World War Two period shoring were visible in the floor; this shoring had been removed before the current alteration works (**Plate 83**). The shoring is shown on the 1968 plan and was presumably removed from the corridors as part of the 1969/70 works (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.46 Corridor 1C was divided from Corridor 1B by a large open doorway with sides constructed of 20th century Fletton brickwork (**Plate 84**). Corridor 1C has a north-south arched brick ceiling (**Plates 84 and 85**). Stripping of the plaster from the east wall of Corridor 1C revealed a former doorway into Room B-52, which had been blocked with 20th century orange brickwork (**Plate 85**). This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans and has been infilled by 1968 (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). Twentieth century brickwork formed the reveals of the large open doorway between Corridors 1C and 1D (**Plates 82 and 85**). A large open doorway is shown in this location on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The latter also shows the reveals as existing.

Corridor 1D

- 5.3.47 Corridor 1D lies between Corridors 1C and 2 and between the Corridor (adjacent to Rooms B-45 and B-46) and Room B-53 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). At the time of the initial recording, the floor of Corridor 1D was covered with Yorkstone flagstones (**Plate 86**). The doorway between Corridors 1C and 1D was surrounded by 20th century brickwork (**Plate 87a**, see above).
- 5.3.48 Corridors 1D and 2 originally formed one room, a stairwell, and had been divided in the 20th century by an east-west wall (**Figure 40**; **Plate 86**). The undivided stairwell is shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**). The dividing wall is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.49 The west and east doorways in Corridor 1D are shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans and are in original locations (**Figures 3 and 14**). The 1908 and 1968 plans indicate that the west doorway was widened and removal of plaster during the works showed that it had a concrete lintel and Fletton brickwork above (**Figures 19 and 31**; **Plate 87b**).

Corridor 2

- 5.3.50 Corridor 2 lies between Corridors 1D and 3 and between Rooms B-45 and B-53 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). The south wall of Corridor 2 is semi-circular in plan (**Plates 92 and 93**) and Corridors 1D and 2 originally formed one room, a stairwell, and had been divided by an east-west wall. This wall was constructed of 20th century Fletton brickwork in English bond and the two doorways in this wall each had a large concrete lintel (**Plates 88 and 91**). This wall is not shown on the 1831, 1842 or 1908 plans but is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.51 Removal of plaster during the works revealed the scar of the original staircase in the east wall of Corridor 2 rising from the north to the south (**Plates 88 and 89**). The scar shows that the staircase had a landing at the south end of the room and then continued to rise from south to north along the west wall (**Plates 90 and 91**). The staircase scar has been infilled with 20th century brickwork. The staircase was removed as part of the 1969/70 alterations (**Figure 31**). The staircase would have been similar to the cantilevered stone stairs that are still extant in Stairs 01.
- 5.3.52 An internal window infilled with later brickwork at the south end of the east wall was visible (**Plates 88 and 89**). This was probably the same as the one uncovered in the east wall of Room B-44, which lit former stairwell in Corridor 3 (**Plate 16**). This window is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown on the 1908 plan (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**). By 1968 it had been blocked, presumably to reduce light leakage and flying debris as part of the air raid shelter alterations (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.53 A doorway with a concrete lintel was cut through the south wall in 1969/70 when the staircase had been removed (**Figures 40**; **Plates 89 to 92**). Although a through connection is not shown in this location on the 1831 plan, one does appear to be shown at this point on the 1842 plan, but is not shown on the 1908 and 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). It is marked as proposed on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**).

Corridor 3

- 5.3.54 Corridor 3 lies between Corridors 2 and 4A/Lift Shaft and between Rooms B-43/44 and B-54 (**Figure 40**). Its walls were covered with hard cement plaster painted cream with dark brown painted skirtings (**Plates 94 and 95**). Its north wall is semicircular and its staircase had been removed in 1969/70 (**Figure 31**). Its east and west doorways are in original doorway locations; and the staircase rose against the west wall from

south to north. The north doorway was inserted in 1969/70 when the staircases were removed from Corridors 2 and 3. Corridor 3 was originally lit by an internal window uncovered in the east wall of Room 44 (**Plate 16**). The two doorways in the south wall are not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 3 and 14**). The west doorway in this wall is shown on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 19 and 31; Plates 94 and 95**). The east doorway in this wall is not shown on the 1908 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan and was inserted when the lift was constructed (**Figures 19 and 31; Plates 94 and 95**).

Corridor 4A/4B/Lift shaft

- 5.3.55 Corridor 4A/4B/Lift shaft lies between Corridors 3 and 5 and between Rooms B-42 and B-56 (**Figure 40**). The 1831 plan shows that the rectangular Lift/Corridor 4B space at that time was a single room (presumably a staircase) and Corridor 4A was divided into two spaces (**Figure 3**). The 1908 plan shows the staircase in the rectangular Lift/Corridor 4B space and a single space in Corridor 4A (**Figure 19**).
- 5.3.56 The lift is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**) and was therefore inserted between 1908 and the 1968 when the staircase was removed from the Lift/Corridor 4B space. The doorway into the lift in its north wall was inserted at this time (**Plates 94 and 95**).
- 5.3.57 Corridor 4A has an arched ceiling (**Plate 96**). This may have been added when the south wall of Corridor 4A was rebuilt in the 19th century (see description of Room B-42 above). At the time of the initial recording, the walls of Corridors 4A and 4B were covered with hard cement plaster and painted cream with dark brown painted skirtings (**Plates 96 and 97**). The doorway in the south wall of Corridor 4A has a 20th century door and frame and is surrounded by 20th century brickwork. The doorway is shown as a window on the 1831 plan and a recess on the 1908 or 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). The doorway is marked on the 1968 plan as proposed and was inserted as part of the 1969/70 works (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.58 The doorway between Corridor 4A and 4B appears to be in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). The east doorway in Corridor 4B has an infilled fanlight and appears to be in an original doorway position. It is also shown on the 1831, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). A doorway in the south wall of Corridor 4B had been infilled in the 20th century and is only visible from the other (south) side (Corridor 5). This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1908 and 1968 plans and may have been infilled as part of the 1969/70 works.

Corridor 5

- 5.3.59 Corridor 5 is an east-west corridor through the East Wing allowing direct access between its east and west light wells. It lies between Rooms B-56A and B-56B, B-42 and B-62 and Corridors 4A/4B and 6 (**Figure 40**). The corridor has an arched ceiling and its floor is covered with Yorkstone slabs (**Plates 99 to 102**). The north and south walls of the corridor were heavily painted and it was difficult to identify changes in brickwork although 20th century brickwork around the doorway in the north wall and infilling a doorway to the east were visible (**Plate 99**). The former was converted from a window. It is shown as a window on the 1831 plan and as a recess in Corridor 4A on both the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). The south wall has a doorway and window for Corridor 6 (**Plates 100 and 101**). Both are shown on the 1831 and 1908 plans although the window is shown as infilled on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). The north and south walls have a low Purbeck limestone tooled plinth (**Plates 99 to 102**).

Corridor 6

- 5.3.60 Corridor 6 lies between Corridor 5 and Stairs 02 and between Rooms B-56B and B-62 (**Figure 40**). This semi-circular former stairwell is shorter (north-south) than the other semi-circular stairwells on this floor however the evidence suggests that it was always this size. It is shown on the 1831, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). During the works the staircase scar was visible in the south wall rising steeply from east to west around the room (**Plate 103**). The scar had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork. The removal of this staircase is shown as proposed on the 1966 plan and was carried out as part of the 1969/70 works (**Figure 25**).
- 5.3.61 A doorway in the south end of the room is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown as existing on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The doorway had a RSJ lintel. The doorways in the east and west wall were original and both had timber lintels, infilled fanlights with a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge over the fanlight. The north wall has a doorway to the east and a window to the west. This arrangement is shown on the 1831 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3 and 19**). The 1968 plan shows that the window had been infilled (**Figure 31**). It was reopened in the late 20th century before the initial recording.
- 5.3.62 This former semi-circular stairwell differs from the other semi-circular stairwells on this floor in that its staircase rose more steeply and its original doorways each had a fanlight rather than a separate internal window. These differences suggest the space was always shorter.

Stairs 02

- 5.3.63 Stairs 02 lies between Corridors 6 and 7 and between Rooms B-14 and B-60 (**Figure 40**). The floor is covered with a concrete screed over Yorkstone slabs. The doorways in its north and south walls are not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but are shown as existing on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.64 Doorways in the east and west walls are shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 3 and 14**). The 1908 and 1968 plans show the east doorway, whereas the west doorway is shown as partially infilled on the east side creating a recess in the east wall of Room B14 (**Figures 19 and 31**). The east doorway and the recess of the former west doorway were infilled with 20th century brickwork during the 1969/70 alterations. These doorways are in original positions; this is similar to staircases elsewhere which typically have doorways to the east and west at the end of the stairwell where the stairs start.
- 5.3.65 A deep diagonal (in plan) recess at the north end of the west wall is shown on the 1831, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). This was presumably infilled during the 1969/70 alterations. This space was presumably inserted to create a toilet as on other floors.

Corridor 7

- 5.3.66 Corridor 7 lies to the south of Stairs 02 and between Rooms B-14 and B-61 (**Figure 40**). A staircase scar in its west wall rose from south to north and continued around the north wall (**Plates 104 to 107a**). The scar had been infilled with 20th century brickwork, presumably in 1969/70 when the staircase was removed. The staircase is shown on the 1908 and 1968 plans and its removal is proposed on the latter (**Figures 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.67 The west doorway has a brick segmental arch with cement mortar suggesting that it was inserted in the late 19th century (**Plate 104**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).

- 5.3.68 The north doorway is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 3 and 14**) and the doorway at the north end of the east wall is shown as a window on the 1831 plan (**Figure 3**). The 1908 plan shows that doorways had been inserted in these locations linked by a curved partition across the north-east corner of Corridor 7 creating a passageway from Stairs 02 to Room B-61 (**Figure 19**). The curved partition is proposed for partial removal on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**) and was presumably entirely removed as part of the 1969/70 works.
- 5.3.69 The south doorway appears to be shown on the 1831 plan but is infilled on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). This doorway is shown as proposed on the latter and was inserted as part of the 1969/70 alterations. A doorway at the south end of the east wall is shown on the 1831 plan, as an internal window on the 1908 plan and as infilled on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). A doorway is shown at the south end of the east wall on the 1831 plan (**Figure 3**). This had been converted into an internal window by 1908 and had been infilled by 1968 (**Figures 19 and 31**).

Room B-62

- 5.3.70 Room B-62 lies on the west side of the East Wing between Corridor 5 and Room B-14 (**Figure 40**). The east doorway is original and has an infilled fanlight above, which has been blocked with 19th century brickwork (**Plate 107b**). The window opening in the west wall is original and has stone dressings.
- 5.3.71 At the time of the initial recording, the floor was covered with a concrete screed. During the refurbishment work, lifting of this covering revealed the original brick floor. Red bricks had been laid east-west in a light grey lime mortar across the floor (**Plate 107c**).

Room B-14

- 5.3.72 Room B-14 lies on the west side of the East Wing to the south of Room B-62 and west of Corridor 7 (**Figure 40**). The room had been divided into three by a north-south and an east-west brick partition wall. These walls are shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**) and they were presumably inserted in the early 19th century. Removal of concrete screed revealed that the two smaller south rooms had brick floors while the floor of the larger north room was covered with Yorkstone slabs. The fireplaces in the north and south walls had been infilled with brickwork. The latter was presumably infilled when the partitions were inserted.
- 5.3.73 The doorway at the south end of the east wall is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown on the 1908 plan (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**). It has a segmental brick arch with cement mortar and appears to have been inserted in the late 19th century. A blocked original doorway in the east wall that led to Stairs 02 had been infilled with 20th century brickwork. The doorway is shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figure 3 and 14**). The 1908 and 1968 plans show this doorway as infilled on the east side creating a recess in the east wall of Room B-14 (**Figures 19 and 31**). The recess was infilled with 20th century brickwork presumably during the 1969/70 alterations.

Room B-49

- 5.3.74 Room B-49 lies immediately to the east of Room B-63 in the north-east corner of the building (**Figure 40**). The room had been subdivided into two rooms (Rooms B-49A and B-49B) by an east-west brick partition wall (**Figure 40**), which had been painted white. The partition wall was removed during the current alteration works. The doorway between the two rooms had a flat concrete lintel (**Plates 108 and 109**), which looked 20th century in date. The partition wall had been added before the Second World War timber shoring was constructed. A partition wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). Queen closers were visible down the east side of the doorway in the partition wall but

not down the west side, and the doorway was widened on the west side and given a new concrete lintel after 1908 presumably as part of the alterations for the Second World War air raid shelter.

- 5.3.75 Removal of the lath and plaster ceiling uncovered ceiling joists as well as the primary and secondary floor joists for the lower ground floor (**Figure 41**; **Plates 110 to 112**) and a brick support for the hearthstone on this floor adjacent to the chimney breast in the south wall of Room B-49B (**Plates 110 and 111**).
- 5.3.76 At the time of the initial recording, the east window opening in Room B-49A had been externally infilled with brickwork leaving an internal recess (**Plate 112**), whereas that in Room B-49B had been internally infilled with brickwork (**Plate 109**). This brickwork was removed during the refurbishment work (**Plates 113 and 114**). The window in Room B-49B had a three pane sash over a six pane sash (**Plate 114**). The windows are shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans and both are shown as infilled on the external side (presumably erroneously for Room B-49B) on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The windows were infilled when the basement was converted into an air raid shelter during the Second World War.
- 5.3.77 At the time of the initial recording, Rooms B-49A and B-49B contained Second World War timber shoring (**Plates 115 to 117**). Large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber bases supported a framework of composite timber beams around each room (**Plates 115 to 117**). The timbers were bolted together with metal straps. The composite timber beam framework supported closely spaced north-south timbers just below the ceiling in each room.
- 5.3.78 At the time of the initial recording, the floors of both rooms were covered with concrete screed. During the refurbishment work, lifting of this covering revealed the original brick floors. Red bricks had been laid east-west in a light grey lime mortar (**Plates 118 and 119**).
- 5.3.79 An original brick segmental arch formed of two course of bricks set on edge over a timber lintel was visible over the west doorway in Room B-49A (**Plate 120**). The centre of the arch was slightly to the south of the centre of the doorway showing that the doorway had been moved north presumably when the Second World War shoring was added so that the doorway did not open straight onto the vertical shoring support in the south-west corner of Room B-49A. The doorway at the west end of the south wall in Room B-49B had a flat concrete lintel and had been inserted in 1969/70. It is not shown as existing on the 1831, 1842, 1908 or 1968 plans but is shown as part of the proposed fire escape route on the latter (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).

Room B-50

- 5.3.80 Room B-50 lies between Rooms B-49 and B-51 on the east side of the East Wing towards its north end (**Figure 40**). The ceiling is barrel vaulted and aligned north-south (**Plates 121 and 122**).
- 5.3.81 The fireplace in the north wall had been infilled with brickwork (**Plate 123**). A doorway with a concrete lintel had been inserted in 1969/70 in the north wall to the west of the chimney breast (**Plates 123 and 124**). This doorway is not shown as existing on the 1831, 1842, 1908 or 1968 plans but is shown as proposed on the latter (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). Another doorway with a concrete lintel had been inserted at the west end of the south wall also in 1969/70 (**Plates 122 and 125**). This doorway had been inserted when a passage was created between Room B-50 and Corridor 1A (**Figure 12**). The doorway and passage are not shown as existing on the 1831, 1842, 1908 or 1968 plans but are shown as part of the proposed fire escape route on the latter (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).

- 5.3.82 At the time of the initial recording, the floor of the room was covered with a concrete screed. During the refurbishment work, lifting of this covering revealed the original brick floor which had been partially covered with Yorkstone slabs in the 19th century (**Figure 42; Plates 124, 126 to 128**). Red bricks had been laid east-west in a light grey lime mortar.
- 5.3.83 An original doorway with a segmental brick arch formed of two courses of brick set on edge (**Plate 122**) at the south end of the west wall had been infilled with brickwork laid in courses of bricks set on edge in 1969/70 (**Plates 125 and 126**). This doorway is shown as existing on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans and as proposed for blocking on the latter (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).

Room B-51/B-52

- 5.3.84 Room B-51/B-52 lies between Rooms B-50 and B-53 on the east side of the East Wing towards its north end (**Figure 40**). The room had been subdivided into two rooms (Rooms B-51 and B-52) by an east-west brick partition wall (**Figure 40**), which had been painted white with a black skirting on both sides like the rest of Room B-51/B-52. The doorway between the two rooms had a flat concrete lintel (**Plates 130 and 131**), which looked 20th century in date. The partition wall had been added before the World War timber shoring was constructed (**Figure 40**). A partition without a doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**). The doorway in the partition is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.85 The fireplaces in the north and south walls of Room B-51 and B-52 respectively each had been infilled with brickwork (**Plates 132 and 133**).
- 5.3.86 A Fletton brick partition had been constructed in 1969/70 in the north-west corner of Room B-51 (**Plates 134 and 135**) and a doorway had been inserted through the north wall creating a corridor between Corridor 1A and Room B-50 (**Figure 40**). This doorway and passage are not shown as existing on the 1831, 1842, 1908 or 1968 plans but are shown as part of the proposed fire escape route on the latter (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). This is similar to the passage created on the other side of Corridor 1A into Room B-48D. A vertical support for the World War Two timber shoring in the north-west corner of the room was removed in order to construct the partition. Both doorways in the north-west corner of Room B-51 have flat concrete lintels (**Plates 136 and 137**). The doorway at the north end of the west wall is shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans and is shown as partially infilled with a recess in the west wall of Room B-51 on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). The doorway was reopened as part of the 1969/70 fire escape route works.
- 5.3.87 A brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick set on edge is visible above the hatch at the north end of the west wall of Room B-52 and marks the position of an original internal window opening (**Plate 138**). This internal window is shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is not shown on the 1908 plan (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**). It is shown as a recess on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**). Another brick segmental arch is just visible over a blocked original doorway at the south end of the west wall in Room B-52 (**Plate 138**). This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**) and is shown as blocked on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**).
- 5.3.88 Another doorway at the south end of the west wall of Room B-51 was converted from a former internal window opening (**Plate 139**). This internal window is shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**) and a doorway is shown in this position on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**). It was inserted when the original doorway to the north in this wall was infilled.
- 5.3.89 At the time of the initial recording, the two east window openings in Room B-51 and B-52 had each been externally infilled with brick leaving an internal recess filled with a 20th century window (**Plates 140 and 141**). This brickwork was removed during the

refurbishment work. A further window in the east wall in between these two windows had been infilled with brickwork internally behind the east-west partition wall. This opening is shown as internally infilled (i.e. on the Room B-51/B-52 side) on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 9 and 14**). It appears to have remained like this until the current works despite being variously depicted on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 19 and 31**). It is possible that this blind window had never been open.

- 5.3.90 At the time of the initial recording, Rooms B-51 and B-52 contained Second World War timber shoring (**Plates 132 to 134**). Large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber bases supported a framework of composite timber beams around each room. The timbers were bolted together with metal straps. The composite timber beam framework supported closely spaced east-west timbers just below the ceiling in each room.
- 5.3.91 At the time of the initial recording, the floors of both rooms were covered with a concrete screed. During the refurbishment work, lifting of this covering revealed the original brick floors. Red bricks had been laid east-west in a light grey lime mortar (**Plates 142 and 143**).
- 5.3.92 Removal of the lath and plaster ceiling uncovered ceiling joists as well as primary and secondary floor joists for the lower ground floor (**Figure 41; Plates 130, 131, 140, 141, 144 to 146**) and brick supports for the stone hearths on this floor adjacent to the chimney breasts in the north and south walls of Rooms B-51 and B-52 respectively (**Plates 145 and 146**). The timber floor had been strengthened with RSJs and metal plates (**Plates 140, 141, 144 to 146**) which may have been part of the World War Two air raid shelter conversion.

Room B-53

- 5.3.93 Room B-53 lies between Rooms B-52 and B-54 on the east side of the East Wing towards its north end (**Figure 40**). The fireplace in the south wall contains a range (**Plate 147**). A brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick set on edge is visible above the doorway in the west wall of Room B-53 showing that it is the original entrance into Room B-53 (**Plate 148**). An internal window opening just to the south of the doorway had been infilled with yellow stock bricks (**Plate 148**). This internal window is not shown on the 1831 plan (possibly an error), is shown on the 1908 plan but not on the 1968 plan (**Figures 19 and 31**) and the blocking may have been part of the Second World War air raid shelter alterations to reduce light leakage. A doorway with a timber lintel had been inserted into the south wall. This doorway is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).
- 5.3.94 At the time of the initial recording, the two east window openings in Room B-53 had each been externally infilled (i.e. on the East Light well side) with yellow stock brickwork leaving an internal recess with a 20th century window (**Plates 149 and 150**). This brickwork was removed during the recent refurbishment work. The windows are shown as open on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans and as infilled on the 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). They were infilled as part of the air raid shelter alterations during the Second World War.
- 5.3.95 At the time of the initial recording, Room B-53 contained Second World War timber shoring (**Plates 151 to 153**). Large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber bases supported a framework of composite timber beams around each room. The timbers were bolted together with metal straps. The composite timber beam framework supported closely spaced east-west timbers just below the ceiling.
- 5.3.96 At the time of the initial recording, the floor was covered with a concrete screed. Removal of the lath and plaster ceiling uncovered ceiling joists as well as the primary and secondary floor joists for the lower ground floor (**Figure 41; Plates 147, 148, 150**).

and **154**) and a brick support for a stone hearth on this floor adjacent to the chimney breast in the south wall (**Plate 147**).

Room B-54/B-55

- 5.3.97 Room B-54/B-55 lies between Rooms B-53 and B-56 on the east side of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). The room had been subdivided into four rooms (Rooms B-54A, B-54B, B-54C and B-55) by one north-south and two east-west brick partition walls (**Figure 40**). These partition walls had been painted. A brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick set on edge was visible over the doorway between Rooms B-54A and B-54C (**Plate 155** and **156**). The other doorways in the partition walls were surrounded with hard cement plaster and any arches or lintels were not visible (**Plates 157** to **159**). The partitions are shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figure 3, 14, 19** and **31**).
- 5.3.98 Removal of the lath and plaster ceiling uncovered timber ceiling joists as well as the timber primary and secondary floor joists for the lower ground floor (**Figure 41**; **Plates 155, 157** to **162**) and a brick support for a stone hearth on this floor adjacent to the chimney breast in the north wall of Room B-54A (**Plate 161**).
- 5.3.99 At the time of recording, the two east window openings in Rooms B-54A and B-55 had each been externally infilled (i.e. on the East Light well side) with yellow stock brickwork leaving an internal recess with a 20th century window (**Plates 162** and **163**). This brickwork was removed during the refurbishment work. The plans show that these windows were infilled between 1908 and the 1968 (**Figures 19** and **31**). This was part of the air raid shelter works during the Second World War.
- 5.3.100 A brick segmental arch was visible over the east doorway in Room B-54B (**Plate 164**). The opening is shown as a window opening on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3, 14** and **19**) and is first shown as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figure 31**). Fletton brickwork forms the door surround confirming that the window opening was converted into a doorway in the 20th century (**Plates 165a** and **165b**).
- 5.3.101 At the time of recording, Rooms B-54A, B-54B and B-55 contained Second World War timber shoring (**Plates 165** to **167** and **169**). Large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber bases supported a framework of composite timber beams around each room. The timbers were bolted together with metal straps. The composite timber beam framework supported closely spaced east-west timbers just below the ceiling in each room. Two paired east-west RSJs just under the ceiling in Room B-54C may have been put up at the same time to serve the same purpose (**Plates 158** and **168**).
- 5.3.102 At the time of the initial recording, the floors of all the rooms were covered with a concrete screed. An east-west aligned brick floor was revealed when this was removed in Room B-54A (**Plate 170**).
- 5.3.103 The door in the north wall of Room B-54A was a 20th century plain door and had '107', 'FIRST AID' and a First Aid cross painted on it showing that Room B-53 was used as a First Aid Room (**Plate 171**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans, but is shown on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19** and **31**). The doorway at the west end of the south wall in Room 55 is not shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19** and **31**).

Room B-56A

- 5.3.104 Room B-56A lies between Room B-55 and Corridor 5 on the east side of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). At the time of the initial recording, the east window opening in Room B-56A had been externally infilled (i.e. on the East Light well side) with yellow stock brickwork leaving an internal recess with a 20th century window (**Plates 172**).

The plans show that this window was infilled between 1908 and 1968 (**Figures 19 and 31**). This was part of the air raid shelter works during the Second World War.

5.3.105 The fireplace in the north wall had been infilled with brickwork (**Plate 172**). The west doorway has a concrete lintel (**Plate 173**) however it appears to be in an original doorway position since 20th century brickwork infills its fanlight. This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). The north doorway was inserted in the 20th century and also has a concrete lintel. This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans but is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**).

Room B-56B

5.3.106 Room B-56B lies between Corridor 5 and Room B-60 on the east side of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). At the time of the initial recording the room contained large generators and boilers, which were removed in March 2011 during the refurbishment works.

5.3.107 The east window opening had been infilled with brickwork leaving a recess both internally and externally. This infill is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). The room has an arched brick ceiling, which is aligned east-west, and may have been added in the 19th century. Purbeck limestone blocks were used at the springing of the barrel vaulted ceiling on both sides.

5.3.108 The west doorway is original and has a fanlight which had been infilled with brickwork. The doorway is shown on the 1831, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). The fireplace in the south wall has been infilled with brickwork. A doorway to the west of the fireplace in the south wall appears to have been inserted in the late 20th century and later infilled with concrete blocks. This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 or 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). It was reopened during the current refurbishment works.

Room B-60

5.3.109 Room B-60 lies between Rooms B56B and Room B61 on the east side of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). The fireplace in the north wall has been infilled with brickwork. A doorway to the west of the fireplace in the north wall appears to have been inserted in the late 20th century and was later been infilled with concrete blocks. It was reopened during the current refurbishment works.

5.3.110 Two doorways have been inserted in the south wall. These are not shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**). The doorway at the east end of the wall is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan, whereas the one at the west end is not shown (**Figure 31**). The latter appears to have been inserted as part of the 1969/70 alteration works when a passage from Corridor 7 to Room B-60 was created with a partition in the north-west corner of Room B-61 (**Figure 40**).

5.3.111 The original west doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 14, 19 and 31**). This was infilled with brickwork in 1969/70 when the passage from Corridor 7 to Room B60 was created.

Room B61

5.3.112 Room B-61 lies to the south of Room B-60 on the east side of the East Wing (**Figure 40**). The fireplace in the north wall has been infilled with yellow stock bricks. Doorways were inserted in the north wall on each side of the fireplace. These are not shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1908 plans (**Figures 3, 14 and 19**). The doorway at the east end of the wall is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan, whereas the one at the west end is not shown nor is it shown as proposed (**Figure 31**). This doorway however appears to

have been inserted as part of the 1969/70 alteration works when a passage from Corridor 7 to Room B-60 was created with the partition in the north-west corner of the room (**Figure 40**).

5.3.113 The doorway at the north end of the west wall is shown as an internal window on the 1831 plan and as a doorway on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 3, 19 and 31**). A doorway to the south in this wall has been infilled leaving a recess. The 1831 plan shows a doorway in this location, the 1908 plan shows that it had been converted into an internal window (**Figures 3 and 19**). By 1968 it had been infilled (**Figure 31**).

5.3.114 The ceiling in the room is barrel vaulted and aligned east-west. The south window in the east wall was originally a doorway. It has no ledge and yellow stock brick surrounds it and infills the section below it. It is shown as a doorway on the 1831 plan and as a window on the 1908 and 1968 plans (**Figures 19 and 31**).

5.4 Lower Ground Floor

Room M-08

5.4.1 Room M-08 lies at the south end of the west side of the East Wing to the south of Room M-09 (**Figure 43**). This large room in the south-west corner of the East Wing had two doorways into the room at the time of the initial recording. One at the west end of the north wall had been reopened in the late 20th century and had a plain door. This doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown as proposed on the c.1833/34 plan (**Figures 4 and 9**). It is shown on the 1907 plan and is shown as a recess in Room M09 on the 1968 plan (**Figures 20 and 32**). The other doorway (**Plate 174**) in the centre of the east wall is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). The six-panel and fielded door is 19th century in appearance but may be a later reproduction.

5.4.2 On each side of the east doorway is a fireplace (**Plates 175 to 177**). The fireplace surrounds are original but both mantelpieces appear to have been raised and added to in the 19th century. Scars of previous lower mantelpieces were visible during the refurbishment work. Both fireplaces have stone and brick hearths.

5.4.3 The south wall has two blocked doorways which led into the South Wing. Both are in original doorway positions. The western one is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 4 and 9**). The 1907 and 1968 plans show it as infilled (**Figures 20 and 32**). The eastern one is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). Its blocking is shown as proposed on the 1966 plan (**Figure 26**).

5.4.4 The west wall contains three window openings with mid 20th century horned sash windows; the central window opening was originally a doorway. The walls of the room have been plastered with cement and painted cream, while the skirting boards and doors have been painted dark brown. The cornice, ceiling, window and door frames and fireplace surrounds have been painted white. The floor boards were revealed during the refurbishment work and are laid north-south (**Plate 176**).

Room M-09

5.4.5 Room M-09 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms M-08 and M-10 (**Figure 43**). At the time of the initial recording, this room had two doorways. One at the west end of the south wall had a plain late 20th century door (**Plates 178 and 179**). This doorway is not shown on the 1931 plan, but is shown as proposed on the c.1833/34 plan (**Figures 4 and 9**). It is shown on the 1907 plan and is shown as a recess in Room M-09 on the 1968 plan (**Figures 20 and 32**). The other at the south end of the east wall has been inserted (**Plate 181**). The 1831, c.1833/34 and 1907 plans show a thick wall in this location while the 1968 plan shows a cupboard

with double doors opening into Room M-09 (**Figure 4, 9, 20 and 32**). The opening from Room M-08 to Cupboard 02LG was cut through in the late 20th century. A pipe had been boxed in the south-west corner of the room and incorporated into the door frame in this corner of the room (**Plates 178 to 180**).

- 5.4.6 The two window openings in the west wall are original and have mid 20th century replacement sash windows (**Plate 178**). The floor boards were revealed during the refurbishment work and are laid north-south (**Plate 178**). An east-west scar of a former partition was visible across the floor through the centre of the room and was visible as a faint scar on the east and west walls (**Figure 44**). A partition in this location is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but is not shown on the 1907 plan (**Figure 4, 9 and 20**). Another partition is shown in the same location on the 1968 plan (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.7 The fireplace surround in the south wall is original (**Plates 178, 182 and 183**). It has a stone and brick hearth. The skirting board appears to be a late 20th century, probably 1960s, replacement and the lower and upper parts were painted dark brown and white, respectively. The doors were also painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling, fireplace surround and window and door frames painted white (**Plates 178 to 183**).
- 5.4.8 The original doorway into Room M-09 was only visible in the west wall of Corridor 06LG (**Plate 252**). It had been infilled with yellow stock bricks and reused red bricks when the staircase and dumb waiter were inserted in Corridor 06LG and the former staircase was removed in 1969/70. When this doorway was blocked the doorway at the south end of the east wall was inserted.

Room M-10

- 5.4.9 Room M-10 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms M-09 and M-11 (**Figure 43**). At the time of the initial recording, this room had three doorways. The one in the east wall is in an original doorway position; its fanlight had been infilled with Fletton brick in the 20th century (see **Plates 304 and 305** for the other side of this doorway). The doorway is shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). The doorway in the north wall has a six panel door and was inserted in the late 19th century (**Plate 185**). It is not shown on the 1831 or 1842 plans but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The other doorway at the north end of the west wall is an original doorway position which is shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.10 The cupboard at the east end of the south wall marks an infilled doorway because the brickwork at the back (south) of the recess was not bonded at the sides (**Figure 43**). A doorway is shown in this location on the 1831 plan (**Figure 4**). It is shown as a cupboard recess on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.11 The window opening in the west wall is original and has a mid 20th century replacement sash window (**Plate 184**). The floor boards were revealed during the refurbishment work and are laid north-south (**Plates 185 and 186**).
- 5.4.12 The skirting board appears to be a late 20th century, probably 1960s, replacement and was painted dark brown (**Plates 185 to 187**). The doors were also painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.
- 5.4.13 The fireplace in the north wall had been infilled and its tile hearth was uncovered during the refurbishment works (**Plates 185 and 186**). It was opened up during the works and had been reduced in width with yellow stock bricks presumably in the 19th century (**Plate 187**).

Room M-11/M-112

- 5.4.14 Room M-11/M-112 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms M10 and M-113 (**Figure 43**). The room had been subdivided into two rooms (Rooms M-11 and M-112) by an east-west brick partition wall (**Figure 43**), which had been placed at right angles to the centre of the central window in the west wall (**Plate 188**). The partition is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.15 At the time of the initial recording, the room had two doorways. The one in the east wall of Room M-11 was inserted in 1969/70. It is not shown on the 1832, 1842, 1907 or 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). A blocked doorway at the south end of the east wall was inserted between 1907 (**Figure 20**) and 1968 (not illustrated) and was infilled in 1969/70 when the doorway to the north was inserted.
- 5.4.16 A cupboard in the east wall of Room M-112 marks an original doorway into Stair 02LG (**Figure 43**) and was altered into a cupboard in c.1907/8. A doorway is shown in this position on the 1831, 1842 and 1907 plans (**Figures 4, 15 and 20**) and a cupboard is shown in this location on the c.1907/8 (not illustrated) and 1968 plans (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.17 The other doorway in Room M-11/M-112 was at the east end of the south wall of Room M11 (**Figure 15**) and was inserted in the late 19th century (**Plate 185**). It is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.18 The floor boards were revealed during the refurbishment work and are laid north-south. The skirting boards along the partition wall and east wall of Room M11/M112 are plain and appear to be late 20th century, probably 1960s, in date and were painted dark brown (**Plate 188**). The doors were also painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling, fireplace surround and window and door frames painted white. A picture rail runs around both Room M11 and M112 and was added when the partition wall was added.
- 5.4.19 The three window openings in the west wall have mid 20th century replacement sash windows. Room M-11 has a fireplace with surround in its south wall (**Plates 189 to 191**). The mantelpiece and surround appear to be original although it has been reduced in size with pieces of imitation 20th century marble. The fireplace has a stone hearth (**Plate 190**). The fireplace in the north wall of Room M-112 has been infilled although its position is marked by a stone hearth.

Room M-113

- 5.4.20 Room M-113 lies on the west side of the East Wing between Rooms M-112 and M-114 (**Figure 15**). Room M-113 has a doorway in its east wall which is in its original position as it had an infilled fanlight with brick segmental arch (**Plate 233 and 234**). The doorway is shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.21 The floor boards in Room M-113 are laid north-south. The skirting boards were painted dark brown (**Plate 192**). The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.
- 5.4.22 The two window openings in the west wall of Room M-113 have mid 20th century replacement sash windows. The room has a cast iron fireplace with timber surround in its south wall (**Plate 192**). The surround appears to be original. The fireplace has a stone hearth.

Room M-114

- 5.4.23 Room M-114 lies on the west side of the East Wing between Rooms M-13 and M-113 (**Figure 15**) and has a brick barrel vaulted ceiling (**Plates 193, 194a and 194b**). The doorway at the east end of the south wall may be the original entrance position into the room. The doorway is shown on the 1831 and 1907 plans but not on the c.1907/8 plan but is again shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). An infilled doorway at the east end of the north wall is visible from the other (Corridor 03LG) side and had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork. This doorway is not shown on the 1842 or 1907 plans (**Figures 15 and 20**). It is not shown on the c.1907/8 (not illustrated) and 1968 plans (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.24 The floor of Room M-114 is covered with concrete screed. The walls and skirting boards were painted cream and black, respectively (**Plate 194**).
- 5.4.25 The window opening in the west wall of Room M-114 has a mid 20th century replacement sash window. The room has an infilled fireplace in its north wall (**Figure 15; Plate 193**).

Room M-13

- 5.4.26 Room M-13 lies on the west side of the East Wing between Rooms M-14 and M-114 (**Figure 15**). The room has two doorways. One, at the east end of the north wall, is not shown on the 1831 plan, is shown on the 1842 plan, but is not shown on the 1907 plan and is shown again on the c.1907/8 (not illustrated) and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The other at the south end of the east wall is in its original position and has a fanlight which was infilled with red Fletton brickwork in the 20th century, probably in 1969/70, when the staircase in Corridor 03LG was removed (**Plate 228**). Part of a timetable dated 1867 was found behind its architrave during the works suggesting that its architrave was replaced at this time. This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 21 and 32**).
- 5.4.27 The floor boards in Room M-13 are laid north-south. The room has an infilled fireplace in its north wall with a stone hearth. This was probably infilled in the 20th century and the skirting board had been replaced at the same time. The skirting boards along the east, south and west walls appear to be 19th century in date. The skirting boards were painted dark brown and the walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.
- 5.4.28 The two window openings in the west wall of Room M-13 have mid 20th century replacement sash windows.

Room M-14

- 5.4.29 Room M-14 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms M-13 and M-15 (**Figure 43**). The room has three doorways. The one in the east wall is the original doorway position from Corridor 02LG. It is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1969 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The one in the south wall is not shown on the 1831 plan, is shown on the 1842 plan, but is not shown on the 1907 plan and is shown again on the c.1907/8 (not illustrated) and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The other at the north end of the west wall has a plain six panel door in a 19th century surround (**Plate 195**).
- 5.4.30 The floor boards in Room M-14 are laid north-south. The room has an infilled fireplace in its south wall. This was infilled with red Fletton bricks in the 20th century, probably the 1960s, and the skirting board was replaced at the same time. The skirting boards along the east wall and at the east end of the north wall appeared to be 19th century in date, while the rest appeared to be 20th century replacements. The lower and upper parts of the skirting boards were painted dark brown and white, respectively. The walls

were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling, door, and window and door frames painted white.

- 5.4.31 The window opening in the west wall of Room M-14 is original and has a mid 20th century replacement sash window.

Room M-15/M-16

- 5.4.32 Room M-15/M-16 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms M-14 and M-17 (**Figure 43**). The room had been subdivided into two rooms (Rooms M-15 and M-16) by an east-west brick partition wall (**Figure 43; Plates 196 and 197**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). At the east end of this partition wall was a plain six panel door.
- 5.4.33 Room M-15/M-16 has four doorways in its main walls. Three are in the east wall (**Plates 198 and 199**). The one at the north end of this wall was inserted in 1969/70, when a passage was created between Corridor 01LG and Room M-17 (**Figure 15; Plates 200 to 202**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans, but is shown as proposed on the latter (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The partition wall for this passage was constructed of red Fletton bricks and is also shown as proposed on the 1968 plans (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.34 The doorway at the east end of the north wall has a late 20th century plain door (**Plates 202 and 203**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1907 plans (**Figures 4, 15 and 20**), but is shown on the c.1907/8 (not illustrated) and 1968 plans (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.35 The central doorway in the east wall of Room M-15/M-16 is an original entrance and has a fanlight above which had been infilled with Fletton brickwork, presumably in the 1960s (**Plates 198 and 199**). This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The doorway at the south end of the east wall has a late 20th century plain door (**Plate 196**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.36 The floorboards in Room M-15/M-16 are laid north-south (**Plate 203**). The skirting board along the east and south walls of Room M-15/M-16 appears to be a 1960s replacement. A remnant of 19th century skirting board survives along the north wall. The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.
- 5.4.37 The three window openings in the west wall have mid 20th century replacement sash windows. Opening up of the original plain panelled shutters revealed an earlier light brown paint scheme as well as fittings (**Plates 204 and 205**). Room M-15/M-16 has a fireplace with timber surround in both its south and north wall (**Plates 200, 203, 206 to 208**). The mantelpieces and surrounds are original. The fireplaces each have a stone hearth.
- 5.4.38 Two vertical cast iron 19th century pipes had been boxed in, one in the south-west corner and the other in the north-west corner of Room M-15/M-16 (**Figure 43; Plates 209 to 211**). Stone dressings for the north window in the west wall were visible when the boxing for the north-west pipe was removed (**Plates 210 and 211**).

Room M-17

- 5.4.39 Room M-17 lies in the north-west corner of the East Wing to the north of Room M-16 (**Figure 15**). It has two doorways. The one in the south wall has a late 20th century plain door. This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1907 plans (**Figures 4,**

15 and **20**), but is shown on the c.190 7/8 (not illustrated) and 1968 plans (**Figure 32**). The other doorway in the east wall is the original entrance into Room M17 from Room M18. It is shown as a recess in Room M-18 on the 1831 plan, but is shown as a doorway on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20** and **32**). An original doorway at the south end of the east wall was blocked during 1969/70 alteration works. It is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20** and **32**). Its blocking is shown as proposed on the latter plans (**Figure 32**).

5.4.40 The floorboards in Room M-17 are laid north-south (**Plate 212**). The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.

5.4.41 The three window openings in the west wall have mid 20th century replacement sash windows. The room has a blocked fireplace in its east wall (**Figure 44**; **Plate 212**).

Room M-18

5.4.42 Room M-18 is the central room at the north end of the East Wing to the east of Room M-17 (**Figure 43**). It has two doorways; one in its east wall and the other in its west wall. Both are in original doorway position. The west doorway is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20** and **32**). The east doorway is shown as a recess on the 1831 plan and as a doorway on the 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20** and **32**).

5.4.43 At the time of the initial recording, most of the west side of the room was filled with a staircase leading from a blocked doorway in the north wall up to an earlier rectangular (in plan) construction housing a few steps and a small space in the south-west corner of the room (**Figure 43**; **Plates 213** to **214c**). The north-south staircase was late 20th century in appearance. This staircase is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plan (**Figures 4** and **15**). The 1907 and 1968 plans show a straighter, more central north-south staircase that the one extant at the time of the initial recording (**Figures 20** and **32**), which appeared to have been renewed in the late 20th century.

5.4.44 Stripping of lath and plaster from the earlier rectangular construction revealed that it had two timber studwork partition walls with brick nogging. The studwork was nailed together and looked early 19th century in date (**Plates 215** to **221**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842 and 1968 plans, although it appears to have been missed off the 1907 plan (**Figures 4, 15, 20** and **32**). The 1842 plan shows that this rectangular (in plan) structure housed a toilet with access via a few steps from Stairs 01LG (**Figure 15**).

5.4.45 The rectangular (in plan) structure supported a mezzanine floor in Room M-18 which was accessed from the north-south stair by a plain four panel door in a doorway in the centre of the upper part of the south wall in Room M-18 (**Plates 216** and **221**). Two stone corbels in the south-west corner of Room M-18 supported the mezzanine floor (**Plate 222**). Further removal of the rectangular (in plan) construction in the south-west corner of Room M18 revealed two doorways, one above the other, which had been inserted in the former chimney breast in the centre of the south wall (**Plates 223** and **224**). Both doorways were accessed from Stairs 01/01LG; the lower doorway gave access via a few steps to a former toilet in the south-west corner of Room M-18, while the upper doorway led to the doorway in the north wall down the inserted north-south staircase. The lower doorway had been infilled with Fletton bricks and yellow cement mortar, presumably in 1969/70. An original brick arch at the west end of the south wall probably formed a pair with one on the other side of the central chimney breast (**Plate 223**).

5.4.46 Scars on the ceiling of Room M-18 marked the route of the inserted staircase passage across the room (**Plate 225**). The doorway in the north wall had been infilled with brick in the 20th century (**Plate 226**).

- 5.4.47 The floor boards in Room M-18 are laid north-south. The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and door frames painted white.

Stairs 01LG

- 5.4.48 Stairs 01LG lies towards the north end of the centre of the East Wing between Room M-18 and Corridor 01LG (**Figure 15**). Stairs wind up from the east side of the room towards the north (**Plate 227**). The cantilevered Purbeck stone steps have been covered with cement.
- 5.4.49 Original doorways were at the south end of the east and west walls into Rooms M-20 and M-17, respectively, as at basement level. These were infilled in 1969/70. They are shown as existing on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans, and their proposed blocking is shown on the latter (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The doorway in the south wall of Stairs 01LG into Corridor 01LG is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).

Corridor 01LG

- 5.4.50 Corridor 01LG lies between Stairs 01LG and Corridor 02LG and between Rooms M-21/M-32 and M-15/M-16 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 43**). The corridor has a north-south arched brick ceiling. The doorway in the north wall into Stairs 01LG is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.51 The doorways at the northern ends of the east and west walls were inserted in 1969/70. These opened into 1969/70 passageways which lead to Rooms M-20 and M-17, respectively (**Figure 43**). The doorway at the north end of the west wall is not shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 or 1968 plans, but is shown as proposed on the latter and is labelled 'new fire escapes' (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The doorway at the north end of the east wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842 plan (**Figure 4 and 15**). The 1907 or 1968 plans show it as infilled with a recess in the west wall of Room M-32 (**Figures 20 and 32**). It is shown as proposed on the latter as part of the 'new fire escapes' (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.52 The central doorway in the west wall is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**) and is in an original doorway position. The fanlight over this doorway had been infilled with Fletton bricks. A window is shown in the centre of the east wall on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 4 and 15**). It is shown as infilled on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**). The large doorway in the south wall is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans and is the original doorway position into Corridor 02LG (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The doorway at the south end of the east wall is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans and is in an original doorway position (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The doorway at the south end of the east wall is not shown on the 1831 plan and is shown on the 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.53 The floor is covered with concrete screed but in places Yorkstone slabs are visible under this later floor covering. The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, barrel arched ceiling and door frames painted white.

Corridor 02LG

- 5.4.54 Corridor 02LG lies between Corridors 01LG and 03LG and between Rooms M-14 and M-22 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 43**). This room originally housed a staircase down to the basement below and up to the upper floors. The staircase was

removed in 1969/70. It is shown on the 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 15, 20 and 32**), and its proposed removal is shown on the latter plans.

- 5.4.55 The doorways in the east, west and north walls are in the original positions. They are shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The south doorway was inserted in 1969/70 to create a central access corridor when the staircase was removed. This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans, but is shown as proposed on the latter (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The reinforced concrete floor was inserted in 1969/70 when the staircase was removed.
- 5.4.56 The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and door frames painted white.

Corridor 03LG

- 5.4.57 Corridor 03LG lies between Corridor 02LG and the Lift Shaft/Cupboard 01LG and between Rooms M-13 and M-23 towards the north end of the East Wing (**Figure 43**). This room originally housed a staircase which continued from the basement below to the upper floors. The staircase was removed in 1969/70. It is shown on the 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 15, 20 and 32**), and its proposed removal is shown on the latter plans.
- 5.4.58 The doorway in the west wall is in an original position and its fanlight with a brick segmental arch (infilled with Fletton brickwork) was uncovered during the refurbishment works (**Plate 229**). The doorway in the centre of the east wall is in an original position and it had an infilled fanlight with segmental arch (**Plate 229**). These doorways are shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.59 The south doorway was inserted when the lift shaft was constructed in the 20th century (**Plates 228 and 229**). The doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842 or 1907 plans, but is shown on the 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). The north doorway was inserted in 1969/70 to create a central access corridor when the staircase was removed. This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans, but is shown as proposed on the latter (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.60 A doorway at the west end of the south wall had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork (**Plates 228 and 229**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842 or 1907 plans (**Figures 4, 15 and 20**) but is shown on the c.1907/8 plan (not illustrated). It is shown as blocked on the 1968 plans (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.61 The doorway at the south end of the east wall was inserted in 1969/70 to create a passageway to Room M-116 (**Figure 43; Plates 228 and 229**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1842 or 1907 plans, but is shown as proposed on the 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.62 The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and door frames painted white.

Cupboard 01LG/Lift shaft

- 5.4.63 Cupboard 01LG/Lift shaft lies between Corridors 03LG and 05LG and between Rooms M-114 and M-116 (**Figure 43**). The lift shaft was inserted in the 20th century at the same time that the staircase was removed from Cupboard 01LG/Lift shaft (**Plate 229**). This staircase is shown on the 1907 plan and is shown as removed with the lift in place on the 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.64 An internal recess at the north end of the east wall in Cupboard 01LG marks the position of a former internal window (**Plate 230**). The window is shown on the 1831,

1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). The window had been blocked with red Fletton brickwork leaving a recess in the east wall of Cupboard 01LG. The doorway in the south wall of Cupboard 01LG is in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).

Corridor 04LG

- 5.4.65 Corridor 04LG lies between Cupboard 01LG and Stairs 02LG and between Rooms M-24 and M-112 in the East Wing (**Figure 43**). This room originally housed a staircase down to the basement and up to the upper floors. The staircase was removed during the alterations in 1969/70. The staircase is shown on the 1907 plan (**Figure 20**). The doorway at the east end of the north wall is shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). It has a late 20th century plain door (**Plate 231**). The doorway beside it, at the west end of the north wall, is shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.66 The doorways at the northern ends of the east and west walls are in original doorway positions, and the latter has an infilled fanlight with a brick segmental arch (**Plates 232 to 234**). Both doorways are shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). The south doorway in the east wall was inserted in the late 20th century to create an entrance into the Ladies' toilets. It is not shown on the 1831, 1907 or 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). An original internal window is shown at the south end of the east wall on the 1831 and 1907 plan and as a recess in the west wall of Room M116 on the 1968 plan (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). The bricks and mortar used to infill this recess were 19th century in appearance.
- 5.4.67 The south doorway was inserted in 1969/70 when the staircase was removed from Corridor 04LG (**Figure 32**). Its reveals were faced with 20th century Fletton brickwork (**Plate 235**).

Stairs 02LG

- 5.4.68 Stairs 02LG lie towards the south end of the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 04LG and 05LG and Rooms M-24 and M-112 (**Figure 15**). Cantilevered Purbeck limestone steps wind up from the west side of the room towards the north (**Plate 236**).
- 5.4.69 Original doorway positions are at the south end of the east and west walls into Rooms M-24 and M-112, respectively, as at basement level, and are shown on the 1831, 1842 and 1907 plans (**Figures 4, 15 and 20**). The c.1907-8 plan (not illustrated) shows the west doorway has been infilled creating a recess in the east wall of Room M112. The recess is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 32**). The east doorway is shown on the 1968 plan and was infilled during 1969/70 alteration works, when the north-south reinforced concrete link bridge was inserted as well as the doorways in the north and south walls (**Plates 236 and 237**).

Corridor 05LG

- 5.4.70 Corridor 05LG lies to the south of Stairs 02LG and between Rooms M-11 and M-25 (**Figure 43**). The room is shown with a staircase, no doorways and an internal window in its west wall on the 1907 plan (**Figure 20**). The 1831 plan shows this internal window and a doorway to its south as well as two doorways in the south wall (**Figure 4**).
- 5.4.71 At the time of the initial recording the room had four doorways; one in each wall (**Figure 43: Plates 238 and 239a**). The north doorway was inserted in 1969/70 and is shown as proposed on the 1968 plan (**Figure 32; Plate 239a**). Stripping of an area of plaster during the refurbishment works revealed that the west doorway had a concrete lintel and cut brick sides (**Figure 45; Plates 238, 239b and 239c**) showing that it was

also inserted in the late 20th century, probably in 1969/70. The scar of a former staircase with stone steps was visible at the base of this area of removed plaster (**Figure 45**). The stairs rose from south to north along the west wall. To the south of this staircase a doorway had been inserted between 1907 (**Figure 20**) and 1968 (not illustrated). It was blocked in the late 20th century, probably 1969/70, when the doorway to the north was inserted.

- 5.4.72 Removal of plaster above the east doorway uncovered a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge over a timber lintel and a fanlight (**Plates 239d and 239e**). The fanlight had been covered with timber studwork and lath and plaster, probably in the 19th century. The fanlight still retained its internal plain timber panelling (**Plate 239e**). This doorway is in an original doorway position and is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 4**). It is shown as a blocked recess in the west wall of Room M25 on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). It was reopened in the late 20th century.
- 5.4.73 Removal of plaster from the sides of the south doorway revealed that it had a timber lintel and the brickwork in its reveals was not cut showing that it was original and had not been inserted (**Plate 239d**). It is shown on the 1831 plan, as blocked on the 1907 plan and reopened on the 1968 plan (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). A recess at the west end of the south wall is shown as a doorway on the 1831 plan, as blocked on the 1907 plan and as an internal window on the 1968 plan (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).

Corridor 06LG

- 5.4.74 Corridor 06LG lies towards the south end of the centre of the East Wing to the north of Cupboard 02LG between Rooms M-09 and M28 (**Figure 43**). It contained a late 20th century staircase (**Figure 43; Plates 240 and 241**) in its north-west corner and a dumb waiter in its south-west corner. These were constructed at the same time probably in 1969/70.
- 5.4.75 Removal of plaster from the east wall revealed an infilled doorway, a staircase scar and a blocked internal window opening (**Figure 46; Plates 242 to 245, 248 to 250, 256 and 257**). The blocked doorway at the north end of the east wall had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork after 1969 (**Figure 32; Plates 242 to 245 and 248**). It had a timber lintel (**Plates 242 and 244**) and an infilled fanlight with a timber lintel and a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of bricks on edge (**Plates 248 to 250 and 256**). These features show that it was an original doorway. It is shown as existing on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1969 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.76 The scar of the former staircase rose up the east wall from north to south (**Figure 46; Plates 242, 243, 245 and 257**). It then continued around the south wall (**Figure 47; Plates 242 and 257**) and on up the west wall from south to north (**Figure 48; Plates 251 and 258**). The stairs are labelled on the c.1833/34 plan and depicted on the 1907 plan (**Figures 9 and 20**). They had been removed by 1969 and replaced by a small spiral staircase in the south-west corner (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.77 The blocked internal window at the south end of the east wall was presumably created to light the staircase. It had a timber sill and the opening had been infilled with the same 20th century brickwork that filled the doorway (**Figure 46; Plates 242, 243, 245, and 257**). Two vertical straight construction joints below the sill mark the position of an earlier original doorway (**Figure 46**). The sequence is an original doorway (marked by the straight joints and a cupboard recess on the other side of the wall in Room M28), the infilling of the lower part of this doorway for new stairs in Corridor 06LG with an internal window. The internal window was then infilled with Fletton brickwork in the 20th century probably in 1969/70, the staircase was removed and the cupboard recess was created in Room M-28.

- 5.4.78 The internal window at the south end of the east wall is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and as a recess for Room M-28 on the 1907 and 1969 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.79 The two doorways in the south wall were inserted after 1968, probably in 1969/70 (**Figure 47**). No doorways are shown in this wall on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.80 Another blocked doorway was visible in the west wall towards its north end (**Figure 48; Plate 252**). It had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork. This doorway is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). It was infilled after 1968 presumably in 1969/70.
- 5.4.81 A blocked original doorway without a fanlight but with a timber lintel and brick segmental arch, formed of two courses of brick on edge, was uncovered at the west end of the north wall (**Plates 246, 247, 249, 253 and 255**). It had been infilled with 19th century yellow stock and red brickwork. This doorway is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34 (**Figures 4 and 9**). It is shown as a recess in the north wall of Corridor 06LG on the 1907 plan and as a recess in the south wall of Room M27 on the 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.82 The extant doorway at the east end of the north wall also appeared to be an original doorway as its sides were neatly constructed and not formed of cut bricks (**Plates 246, 253 to 255**). It is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**), but is shown as proposed on the latter.

Cupboard 02LG

- 5.4.83 Cupboard 02LG lies towards the south end of the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 06LG and 07LG and between Rooms M-09 and M-29 (**Figure 43**). The two doorways (**Plate 259**) in the north wall were added in 1969/70 when the dumb waiter and associated staircase were constructed in Corridor 06LG.
- 5.4.84 The doorway in the east wall of Cupboard 02LG is in an original position since it had a fanlight with a brick segmental arch above. It had a six panel door (**Plates 260 and 261**). It is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). A window in the south wall is also shown on these plans. It was converted into a doorway when the stairs were removed from Corridor 07LG in 1969/70.

Corridor 07LG

- 5.4.85 Corridor 07LG lies towards the south end of the centre of the East Wing between Cupboard 02LG and Corridor 08LG and between Rooms M-08 and M-29 (**Figure 43**). The doorway in the west wall has a six panel door (**Plate 262**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.86 The scar of a former staircase was visible on the west wall rising from south to north immediately to the north of the doorway. The staircase is labelled or shown on the c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 9, 20 and 32**) and was removed in 1969/70.
- 5.4.87 Exposure of the brickwork on the other (Room M29b) side of the doorway in the east wall revealed a brick segmental arch over an infilled fanlight above the doorway showing that it is an original doorway position (see **Plate 325**). The doorway in the south wall is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans and appears to be in an original doorway position (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).

Corridor 08LG

- 5.4.88 Corridor 08LG lies at the south end of the centre of the East Wing to the south of Corridor 07LG and between Rooms M08 and M117 (**Figure 43**). The floor boards in Corridor 08LG are laid north-south. The doorway at the south end of the east wall is shown as an internal window on the 1831 and c.1833/34 and as a doorway on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).

Room M-19

- 5.4.89 Room M-19 lies in the north-east corner of the East Wing to the north of Room M-20 (**Figure 43**). It has two doorways. One in the south wall is shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 4 and 15**). It is shown as blocked on the 1907 plan and shown again as a doorway on the 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**). The other doorway in the west wall is the original entrance into Room M19 from Room M-18. It has a timber rather than a concrete lintel (**Plates 263 and 264**).
- 5.4.90 The floor boards in Room M-19 are laid north-south (**Plate 265**). The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.
- 5.4.91 The two window openings in the east wall have mid 20th century replacement sash windows. A brick segmental arch was uncovered following the removal of the skirting board from below the north window in the east wall (**Plate 266**). The room has a blocked fireplace in its south wall (**Figure 44**).

Room M-20

- 5.4.92 Room M-20 lies towards the north end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms M-19 and M-21/M-32 (**Figure 43**). It has two doorways. The one in the north wall is shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 4 and 15**). It is shown as blocked on the 1907 plan and shown again as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 20 and 32**). The south doorway (**Plate 267**) is not shown on the 1831 or 1842 plan but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.93 The original doorway at the south end of the west wall was infilled in 1969/70 when a partition wall was added in the north-west corner of Room M32 to create a passageway from Room M-20 to Corridor 01LG (**Figure 15**). This arrangement is labelled as 'new fire escapes' on the 1968 plan (**Figure 32**).
- 5.4.94 The two window openings in the east wall have mid 20th century replacement six over six pane sash windows (**Plate 268**). A brick segmental arch was uncovered following the removal of the skirting board from below the south window in the east wall (**Plate 269**). The room has a blocked fireplace in its north wall (**Figure 44**).
- 5.4.95 The floor in Room M-20 is constructed of brick and cement presumably because the basement below (Room B-50) has a brick barrel vaulted ceiling (**Figures 12 and 15**). The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown (**Plate 267**). Plaster on laths between the two windows in the east wall was painted dark brown to demarcate a skirting (**Plate 270**). The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.

Room M-21/M-32

- 5.4.96 Room M-21/M-32 lies towards the north end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms M-20 and M-22 (**Figure 43**). The room had been subdivided into two rooms (Rooms M-21 and M-32) by an east-west partition wall (**Figure 43; Plates 271 to 273**). A partition wall is shown in this location on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968

plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). Before removal, the partition wall had a doorway in its west end. The 1831 plan shows a doorway in the east end of the partition (**Figure 4**). No doorways are shown in the partition on the 1842 plan (**Figure 15**). The doorway at the west end of the partition is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**).

5.4.97 Apart from the doorway in the partition wall, Room M-21/M-32 has three doorways. The doorway in the north wall is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32; Plate 275**). The doorway at the north end of the west wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1842 plan (**Figures 4 and 15**). It is shown as a recess in the west wall of Room M-32 on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**). This doorway was reopened as part of the 1969/70 works when the angled partition wall was added in the north-west corner of Room M-32 to create a passageway from Room M-20 to Corridor 01LG (**Figure 15; Plates 274 to 276**). This is shown as proposed 'new fire escapes' on the 1968 plan (**Figure 32**).

5.4.98 The doorway at the south end of the west wall is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). An internal window in the centre of the west wall is shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 4 and 15**). It is not shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figure 20 and 32**).

5.4.99 There are three window openings in the east wall. The room has two blocked fireplaces, one in its north wall (**Plates 274 and 276**) and the other in its south wall (**Figure 44**).

5.4.100 The floor boards in Room M-21/M-32 are laid north-south (**Plate 276**). The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.

Room M-22

5.4.101 Room M-22 lies towards the north end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms M-21/M-32 and M-23 (**Figure 43**). The room has one doorway, which is in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**).

5.4.102 There are two window openings in the east wall. The room has a fireplace in its south wall with a 20th century surround (**Figure 44**).

5.4.103 The floor boards in Room M-22 are laid north-south (**Plate 276**). The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.

Room M-23

5.4.104 Room M-23 lies on the east side of the East Wing between Rooms M-22 and M-116 (**Figure 43**). The room has three doorways. The doorway in the south wall is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32; Plate 278**). The doorway at the south end of the west wall was inserted in 1969/70 when the partition wall was added in the south-west corner of the room to create a passageway from Corridor 03LG to Room M-116 (toilets) (**Figure 43; Plates 277 to 279**).

5.4.105 Removal of plaster from the brickwork above the doorway in the centre of the west wall showed that it had a blocked fanlight with a timber lintel and brick segmental arch confirming that this doorway is in an original doorway position (**Plate 280**). The fanlight had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork. This doorway is shown on the

1831, 1842, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32**). All these plans apart from the 1831 plan show Room M-23 being used for toilets.

- 5.4.106 The three window openings in the east wall contrast to other windows in the building in that their shutters had been removed, the window reveals are splayed and the windows did not have internal recesses below their sills (**Plate 281**). The recesses below the sills had been infilled with later brickwork. These alterations were presumably in connection with the rooms use as toilets. The room has two infilled fireplaces; one in its south wall and the other in its north wall (**Figure 44; Plate 277**).
- 5.4.107 The floor boards in Room M-23 are laid north-south. The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white (**Plate 277**).

Room M-116

- 5.4.108 Room M-116 lies on the east side of the East Wing between Rooms M-23 and M-24 (**Figure 43**). It had been subdivided with partitions in the late 20th century to provide toilet and kitchen facilities (**Figure 43; Plate 282**). The room had four doorways at the time of the initial recording.
- 5.4.109 The doorways in the north and south walls are not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 4 and 15**). The north doorway is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32; Plates 283 and 285**). It has an arch over it. The doorway led to Corridor 03LG via a passageway created by a partition wall added to the south-west corner of Room M-23 in 1969/70 (**Figure 43, Plates 279, 282 and 283**). The south doorway is not shown on the 1907 or 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32; Plate 284**) and was inserted as part of 1969/70 alteration works.
- 5.4.110 Removal of the false ceiling above the kitchen and toilet facilities revealed unplastered brickwork above the two doorways in the west wall. Three brick segmental arches formed of two courses of brick on edge over timber lintels and infilled openings were visible in this brickwork (**Plates 285 to 287**). The brick infill in the south opening looked 19th century in date (**Plate 286**) whereas 20th century Fletton brickwork infilled the other two openings (**Plate 287**). The 1831 plan shows a central doorway with an internal window on each side (**Figure 4**). The 1907 plan shows the central doorway with an internal window to the north and a recess to the south (**Figure 20**). The latter was the original internal window which had been infilled in the 19th century (**Plate 285**).
- 5.4.111 The doorway under the central fanlight in the west wall is in an original doorway position (**Plate 285**). The scar of a removed brick dividing wall between the south and central openings suggest that when the south internal window opening in the west wall was infilled, the brick partition was removed and the extant doorway opening at the south end of the west wall was inserted where the partition wall had been (**Plate 285**). The partition is shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**). It was removed and the doorway inserted as part of 1969/70 alterations.
- 5.4.112 The three window openings in the east wall have replacement sash windows with 20th century frosted glass window panes (**Plates 288 and 289**). The room has two infilled fireplaces; one in its south wall and the other in its north wall (**Figure 44; Plates 283 and 284**). The recess on the east side of the north fireplace was infilled between 1907 and 1968 (**Figures 20 and 32; Plate 283**).

Room M-24

- 5.4.113 Room M-24 lies on the east side of the East Wing towards its south end between Rooms M-116 and M-25 (**Figure 43**). At the time of the initial recording, the room had two doorways; one in the north wall and the other in the south wall. They are not

shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans (**Figures 4 and 15**). The north doorway is not shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**) and was inserted as part of 1969/70 alteration works. The south doorway is shown as existing on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32; Plate 290**). An infilled doorway with a timber lintel was uncovered at the south end of the west wall during the refurbishment works (**Plate 291**). The doorway had been blocked with 20th century brickwork as part of 1969/70 alteration works.

5.4.114 The two window openings in the east wall have replacement mid 20th century horned sash windows. The room has two infilled fireplaces; one in its south wall and the other in its north wall (**Figure 44; Plates 290 and 291**). The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white (**Plate 290**).

Room M-25

5.4.115 Room M-25 lies on the east side of the East Wing towards its south end between Rooms M-24 and M-26 (**Figure 43**). At the time of the initial recording, the room had two doorways; one in the north wall and the other in the west wall. The former is not shown on the 1831 and 1842 plans but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 15, 20 and 32; Plate 291**). Removal of wall plaster above the west doorway uncovered a fanlight with a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge over a timber lintel (**Plates 292 and 293**). The fanlight had been covered with timber studwork and lath and plaster, probably in the 19th century. This original doorway is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 4**). It is shown as infilled with a recess in the west wall of Room M-25 on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 20 and 32**). It was reopened as part of 1969/70 or subsequent alteration works.

5.4.116 Removal of wall plaster from the east end of the south wall uncovered a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge over a timber lintel for a doorway, which had been infilled with timber studwork and lath and plaster probably in the 19th century (**Plates 294 to 296**). This doorway is shown on the 1831 plan but is not shown on the 1907 plan and is shown as a recess in the north wall of Rooms M-26/M-27 on the 1968 plan (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).

5.4.117 The two window openings in the east wall have replacement mid 20th century sash windows (**Plate 297**). The room has an infilled fireplace in its north wall (**Figure 44; Plate 297**). The skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white.

5.4.118 The floor boards in Room M-25 are laid east-west in contrast to most of the other rooms in the East Wing where they are laid north-south (**Plate 297**). This may be connected with the brick barrel vaulted ceiling in basement room (Room B61) below.

Room M-26/M-27

5.4.119 Room M-26/M-27 lies on the east side of the East Wing towards its south end between Rooms M25 and M28 (**Figure 43**). It had been subdivided with partition walls to provide six smaller rooms (**Figure 43; Plates 298 to 302**). These walls were removed during the refurbishment works (**Plate 303**). Most of these partition walls are shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20, 32 and 43**).

5.4.120 At the time of the initial recording, Room M-26/M-27 had three doorways; one in the north wall, one in the south wall and the other in the west wall. Removal of plaster from the sides of the north doorway revealed that it had a timber lintel and the brickwork was not cut suggesting that it was original (see exposed brickwork reveal in **Plates 292 and 293**). This doorway is shown on the 1831 plan, but is not shown on the 1907 plan and is shown again on the 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).

- 5.4.121 The south doorway also appeared to be an original doorway as its sides were also neatly constructed and not formed of cut bricks (see the other side of this doorway in **Plates 246, 253 to 255**). This doorway is not shown as-existing on the 1831, 1907 or 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.122 Removal of wall plaster above the west doorway uncovered a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge over a timber lintel and a fanlight (**Plates 292 and 293**). The fanlight had been infilled with Fletton brickwork in the 20th century (**Plates 304 and 305**). This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.123 An original doorway just to the west of the doorway in the south wall had been blocked and the recess formed into a cupboard (see **Plates 246 and 247** for the other side of this doorway). This doorway is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and is shown as a recess in the north wall of Corridor 06LG on the 1907 plan and as a recess in the south wall of Room M-26/M-27 on the 1968 plan (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.124 Another original doorway, which had been converted into a cupboard, lay at the east end of the north wall. Removal of wall plaster from the other side of the wall revealed a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge over a timber lintel for a doorway, which had been infilled with timber studwork and lath and plaster probably in the 19th century (see **Plates 294 to 296**). This doorway is shown on the 1831 plan, but is not shown on the 1907 plan and is shown as a cupboard on the 1968 plan (**Figures 4, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.125 The two window openings in the east wall have replacement mid 20th century horned sash windows (**Plate 306**). The room has a blocked fireplace in its south wall, which was opened up during the refurbishment works (**Figure 44; Plates 306 and 307**). The fireplace had been infilled with 20th century, probably late 1960s, brickwork. At the time of the initial recording, the skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white (**Plates 298 to 302**).
- 5.4.126 The floor boards in Room M-25 are laid north-south (**Plate 306**). The remains of a brick segmental arch was observed under the south window when floor boards were removed in that area (**Plate 308**).

Room M-28

- 5.4.127 Room M-28 lies on the east side of the East Wing towards its south end between Rooms M-26/M-27 and M-29 (**Figure 43**). At the time of the initial recording, the room had one doorway in the south wall (**Figure 43**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan, but is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).
- 5.4.128 A blocked doorway with an infilled fanlight with a segmental brick arch over was uncovered at the north end of the west wall when wall plaster was stripped off the west side of the wall in Corridor 06LG (**Figure 44; Plates 242 to 244, 248 to 249**). This doorway is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). It was infilled as part of 1969/70 alteration works.
- 5.4.129 A cupboard at the south end of the west wall revealed the other side of the blocked internal window (**Plates 309 to 311**) that was uncovered in Corridor 06LG (**Figure 46; Plates 245 and 257**). The internal opening had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork above its timber sill. Just below the sill the scars of stone steps that rose from north to south along the east wall of Corridor 06LG were visible in the exposed brickwork in the cupboard in Room M-28 (**Plates 310 and 311**). However the cupboard recess marks an earlier doorway which is indicated by straight joints on the other (Corridor 06LG) side. The sequence is an original doorway (marked by the

cupboard recess), the infilling of the lower part of this doorway for new stairs in Corridor 06LG with an internal window. This window was then infilled with Fletton brickwork in the 20th century probably in 1969/70, the staircase was removed and the cupboard recess was created in Room M28. The internal window is marked on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 4 and 9**). The 1907 and 1968 plans show a recess in the west wall of Room M-28 in this location (**Figures 20 and 32**).

- 5.4.130 The two window openings in the east wall have replacement mid 20th century horned sash windows. The room has a 19th century fireplace in its south wall (**Figure 44; Plates 312 to 314**). At the time of the initial recording, the skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white. A dado rail had been added to the west wall (**Plate 309**), when this was removed, an earlier wallpaper scheme was revealed (**Plates 310 and 311**). The floor boards in Room M-28 are laid north-south.

Room M-29

- 5.4.131 Room M-29 lies on the east side of the East Wing near its south end between Rooms M-28 and M-117 (**Figure 43**). It had been subdivided with partition walls to provide four smaller rooms/passages/spaces (**Figure 43; Plates 315 to 318**). These walls were removed during the refurbishment works. The east-west partition wall was original and was built of brick with a large archway at its eastern end which had been infilled in the late 20th century (**Plates 315, 316, 319 and 320**). It is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). The arch was formed of three courses of brick on edge. A doorway at the west end of the wall had a timber lintel with a segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plates 320 to 322**). The angled partition wall in the north-west corner of the room had been added in 1969/70, to create a passage from Cupboard 02LG to Room M-28 (**Figure 43; Plates 317 and 318**). This partition wall is not shown as existing on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). The north-south partition wall at the west end of Room M-29b was added to create a passage way from Cupboard 02LG to Room M-28 in the late 20th century (**Figure 43; Plate 315**). A partition wall in this location is shown on the 1831 plan, but is not shown on the c.1833/34, 1907 or 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**).

- 5.4.132 At the time of the initial recording, the room had four doorways apart from those in the partition walls. One in the north wall, two in its west wall and one in its south wall (**Figure 43**). The former is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plans, but it is shown on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32; Plate 323**). The removal of wall plaster from above the infilled fanlight over the doorway at the north end of the west wall showed that the fanlight had a timber lintel and brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plate 324**) showing that this doorway was an original entrance into Cupboard 02LG. This doorway is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). Removal of wall plaster above the doorway at the south end of the west wall uncovered a segmental arch formed of two courses of bricks on edge over an infilled fanlight (**Plate 325**). This original doorway position is also shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). The south doorway is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34 and 1907 plans but is shown on the c. 1907-8 plans (not illustrated) and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 6, 20 and 32; Plate 326**).

- 5.4.133 Removal of wall plaster from the east end of the south wall revealed a blocked doorway with a timber lintel. Removal of wall plaster from the other side of the doorway showed that it had a brick segmental arch (see **Plates 333 and 334**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34 and 1907 plans (**Figures 4, 9 and 20**). It is shown on the 1968 plans as a cupboard opening into Room M-29 (**Figure 32**). This cupboard had been infilled with 20th century red Fletton brickwork (**Plates 326 and 328**).

5.4.134 The three window openings in the east wall have replacement mid 20th century horned sash windows. The room has a fireplace with an original timber mantelpiece and surround in its north wall (**Figure 44; Plates 317 and 327**). At the time of the initial recording, the skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white. The floor boards in Room M29 are laid north-south.

Room M-117

5.4.135 Room M-117 lies at the south end of the East Wing on its east side to the south of Room M-29 (**Figure 43**). It had been subdivided with partition walls to create toilets in the late 20th century (**Figure 43; Plate 329**). These walls were removed during the refurbishment works (**Plate 330**).

5.4.136 At the time of the initial recording, the room had two doorways; one in the north wall and the other in the west wall (**Figure 43**). The former is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but is blocked on the 1907 plan but is shown again on the c.1907-8 (not illustrated) and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32; Plate 331**). The latter is shown as an internal window on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and is clearly shown as a doorway on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32; Plate 332**).

5.4.137 Removal of wall plaster from the east end of the north wall revealed a brick segmental arch over a blocked doorway (**Plates 333 and 334**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34 and 1907 plans, but is shown on the 1968 plan as a cupboard opening into Room M-29 (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). This doorway may have been the original doorway into Room M-117.

5.4.138 Another blocked doorway was visible at the west end of the south wall (**Plate 332**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan, is shown as proposed on the c.1833/34 plan and is shown as a doorway on the 1907 and 1968 plans (**Figures 4, 9, 20 and 32**). It was blocked after 1968.

5.4.139 The two window openings in the east wall have replacement sash windows with obscured glass. The room has a blocked fireplace in its north wall (**Figure 44; Plates 331 and 333**). At the time of the initial recording, the skirting boards and doors were painted dark brown. The walls were painted cream with the cornice, ceiling and window and door frames painted white. The floor boards in Room M-117 are laid north-south.

5.5 Ground Floor

Room G-42

5.5.1 Room G-42 lies at the south end of the west side of the East Wing to the south of Room G-41 (**Figure 50**). It was originally part of the South Wing (Alan Baxter & Associates 2009). This large room in the south-west corner of the East Wing at the time of the initial recording had five doorways into the room. One at the east end of the north wall is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but is shown on the 1905 plan (**Figures 5, 10 and 21**). Another in the centre of the east wall has been inserted within a recessed arched alcove (**Plate 335**). It is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but is shown on the 1905 plan (**Figures 5, 10 and 21**). Further arched alcoves are at the south and north end of the east wall. A doorway has been inserted under the south arched alcove in the east wall. This is not shown on the 1831 plan but is marked with a cross on the c.1833/34 plan (**Figures 5 and 10**). It is shown on the 1905 plan and was probably inserted in c.1833/34 (**Figures 10 and 21**). A doorway at the west end of the south wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the c.1833/34 plan (**Figures 5 and 10**). A blocked doorway at the east end of this wall was visible as a scar in the plasterwork. It is shown on the 1831 plan but is not shown on

the c.1833/34 and 1905 plans and is shown again on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 10, 21 and 33**) and was presumably the original doorway into the room.

- 5.5.2 The west wall had a central doorway with a window on each side. The central doorway was an original main entrance. At the west end of the north wall the brickwork at the back of a cupboard was removed during the refurbishment works (**Plate 336**). The plans suggest that a doorway was inserted here c.1833/34, which had been converted into a cupboard by 1905 (**Figures 10 and 21**).
- 5.5.3 The east wall has two fireplaces. The south fireplace is blocked whereas the north fireplace has an original timber mantel piece and surround with inset marble (type 2; **Figure 51; Plate 337**). Both fireplaces have a stone hearth. The floor boards were revealed during the refurbishment work and are laid north-south.

Room G-41

- 5.5.4 Room G-41 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms G-01 and G-42 (**Figure 50**). The fireplace surround in the south wall is original (type 6; **Figure 51; Plate 338**).
- 5.5.5 At the time of the initial recording, this room had two doorways. One at the south end of the east wall has an infilled fanlight (still with its timber frame), which is only visible on the east side of the wall. This doorway is shown as a cupboard on the 1831 plan (**Figures 5**). The c.1833/34 plan shows the proposed removal of the back of the cupboard creating a passage through to Cupboard 02G (**Figure 10**). By 1905 this passage had been formed (**Figure 21**).
- 5.5.6 The doorway at the east end of the south wall is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but is shown on the 1905 plan (**Figures 5, 10 and 21**). At the west end of the south wall brickwork was removed during the refurbishment works. The plans suggest that a doorway was inserted here in c.1833/34, which was converted into a cupboard for Room G-42 by 1905 (**Figures 10 and 21**).
- 5.5.7 Removal of wall plaster from the north wall revealed a central doorway with a timber lintel and brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plates 339 to 341**). The original wall is built of red brick in English bond. The doorway appears to have been converted into a cupboard facing into Room G-01, which was later infilled. The doorway is just visible on the 1831 plan, is not shown on the c.1833/34 plan and is shown as a recess for Room G-01 on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 16, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.8 There are two arched window openings in the west wall. The floor boards were revealed during the refurbishment work and are laid north-south.
- 5.5.9 An infilled doorway in the north end of the east wall was only observed during the current refurbishment works on its other side, i.e. in the west wall of Corridor 08G (**Plate 393**). This doorway is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and had been infilled creating a recess in the east wall of Room G-41 by 1905 (**Figures 5, 10 and 21**). It is again shown as a through doorway on the 1968 plan and was infilled as part of 1969/70 alteration works (**Figure 33**).

Room G-01

- 5.5.10 Room G-01 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms G-02 and G-41 (**Figure 50**). At the time of the initial recording, this room had three doorways. The west doorway was the main external entrance into this 'office block' (**Plates 342 and 344**). Removal of the east doorway's reveals and some wall plaster during the refurbishment works showed that this doorway was inserted since the bricks in its jambs were broken (**Plate 345 to 347**). This central doorway is not

shown on the 1831 plan, but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 16, 21 and 33**). The doorway at the east end of the north wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33; Plate 349**).

- 5.5.11 Removal of lath and plaster around an internal window at the north end of the east wall showed that it was a former doorway which had been infilled with brickwork in the 19th century to sill height and infilled with 19th century brickwork at the sides to create the splayed sides (**Figure 16; Plates 347 and 348**). A doorway is shown in this location on the 1831 plan which had been converted to an internal window by 1903 (**Figures 5 and 16**). The scar of an east-west partition wall which divided Room G-01 in two spaces was visible in the exposed brickwork of the east wall between the doorway and the internal window opening at lower level (**Plates 347 and 348**). The scar of this partition was also visible running across the floorboards (**Figure 51**). This partition is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.12 Refurbishment work revealed that the doorway (converted to an internal window) at the north end of the east wall had a fanlight above suggesting that it was the original doorway into Room G-01 (**Plate 349**). The doorway immediately to the south in the east wall was inserted in the 19th century when the former doorway was converted into a window. A doorway is shown at the south end of the east wall on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**). This doorway had become a recess by 1903 and was infilled in the late 20th century (**Figures 16, 33 and 50**).
- 5.5.13 Removal of wall plaster from the south wall revealed a central doorway with a timber lintel and brick segmental arch formed of two courses of bricks on edge with a soldier brick at each end (see **Plates 339 to 341** for the other side of this doorway). The original wall is built of red brick in English bond. The doorway appears to have been converted into a cupboard facing into Room G-01, which was later infilled. The doorway is just visible on the 1831 plan, is not shown on the c.1833/34 plan and is shown as a recess for Room G-01 on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 16, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.14 The window opening in the west wall is in an original position (**Plate 342**). The floor boards were revealed during the refurbishment work and are laid north-south (**Plate 342**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original inset marble surround (**Plates 342 and 343**).

Room G-02

- 5.5.15 Room G-02 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms G-01 and G-03 (**Figure 50**). At the time of the initial recording, this room had three doorways. The east doorway is the main entrance into Room G-02 and is in an original position (**Plates 350a and 350b**). The doorways in the north and south walls have been inserted (**Figure 16**). The north doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). It is shown as proposed on the 1968 plan and was inserted as part of these works. The south doorway is not shown on the 1831 but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.16 The room is divided into two spaces by a large open east-west arch (**Plate 350a**). The floor boards run north-south in the room and a scar on the floor suggests that there was a former partition in the same location as the arch. The 1831 plan shows this partition, whereas the 1903 and 1968 plans show the arch (**Figures 5, 16 and 33**). The north and south walls both have a central fireplace with an original timber mantelpiece and inset marble surround (**Plates 351 and 352**). The fireplaces have stone hearths. The three window openings in the west wall have sash windows with fielded and panelled shutters (**Plate 353**).

Room G-03

- 5.5.17 Room G-03 lies on the west side of the East Wing between Rooms G-02 and G-04 (**Figure 50**). The room has three doorways. The west doorway is the main entrance into Room G-03 from the courtyard and is in an original position. The doorway in the south wall is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**) and is shown as proposed on the 1968 plan and was inserted as part of these works. The doorway in the east wall is the main internal entrance into Room G02 and is in an original position (**Plate 354**).
- 5.5.18 A cupboard at the south end of the east wall (**Plate 355**) is roughly triangular in plan. Removal of its ceiling and most of its floor structure during the works revealed a void above and below (**Plates 356 to 359**). The south-east wall above the cupboard is constructed of 20th century Fletton brickwork (**Plates 358 and 359**). The cupboard is shown on the 1831 plan as a through route to Stairs 02G (**Figure 5**). By 1903 the doorway into Stairs 02G had been blocked (**Figure 16**).
- 5.5.19 Removal of panelling below the dado rail along the north wall exposed a large pipe and red brickwork in English bond (**Plate 354**). An area of plaster along this wall may mark the position of a former doorway.
- 5.5.20 The south wall of Room G-03 has a central fireplace with stone mantelpiece and a fire back with the words 'BRATT COLBRAN LIMITED LONDON THE HEAPED FIRE PATENT' imprinted on it (**Plate 361**).²⁶ The fireplace has a stone hearth. The window opening in the west wall has a sash window with shutters (**Plate 353**). The floor boards run north-south in the room (**Plate 354**).

Room G-04

- 5.5.21 Room G-04 lies on the west side of the East Wing between Rooms G-03 and G-05 (**Figure 50**). The east wall is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33; Plate 362**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece with inset marble surround and a stone hearth. The floor boards run north-south in the room. The window opening in the west wall has a sash window with shutters (**Plate 353**).

Room G-05

- 5.5.22 Room G-05 lies on the west side of the East Wing between Rooms G-04 and G-06 (**Figure 50**). The room has two doorways. The north doorway (**Plate 363**) is shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans and is shown as a recess in the south wall of Room G-06 on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). It was reopened after 1968. The east doorway is in an original position. The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece with inset marble surround and a stone hearth. The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows with shutters. The floor boards run north-south in the room.

Room G-06

- 5.5.23 Room G-06 lies near the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms G-05 and G-08 (**Figure 16**). The room has three doorways. The doorway at the east end of the south wall (**Plate 364**) is shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans and is shown as a recess on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). It was reopened after 1968. The east doorway is in an original position as the main internal entrance into the room. The west doorway is the main entrance into the 'Office block' from the courtyard. The fireplace in the south wall has an original stone surround with a late

²⁶ Bratt Colbran & Co and the Heaped Fire Co Ltd, 10 Mortimer Place, London W1 and 1 Nassau Street (*Post Office London Directory*, 1915: 1730)

18th century hob grate (**Plate 365**). The window in the west wall has shutters. Removal of wall covering during the works to the south of the window in the west wall revealed stone dressings around the window (**Plate 366**). The floor is a concrete screed.

Room G-08

- 5.5.24 Room G-08 lies near the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms G-06 and G-09 (**Figure 16**). At the time of the initial recording, the room had two doorways in its east wall and one at the west end of its north wall. The latter was inserted after 1968. It is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 31**).
- 5.5.25 The two doors in the east wall have fanlights above consisting of six panes of glass (**Figure 51**). Another fanlight was visible at the south end of the east wall suggesting a blocked opening underneath (**Plate 367**). The insertion of a new doorway in this location in 2010 revealed that a former opening in this location had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork (**Plate 368**). The 1831 and 1903 plans show two doorways in the east wall, one at the north end and one in the centre, with an internal window at the south end (**Figures 5 and 16**). The 1905 plan shows the same arrangement apart from the central doorway which has been blocked creating a recess in the west wall of Corridor 01G (**Figure 21**). The 1968 plan shows that a central doorway had replaced the recess and that the internal window had been replaced by a recess at the south end of the west wall of Corridor 01G (**Figure 33**).
- 5.5.26 The fireplaces in the north and south walls have original timber mantelpieces with marble insets and stone hearths (**Plates 369 to 371**). The windows in the west wall have shutters. The floor boards run north-south in the room (**Plate 369**). The scar of a former east-west partition was visible in the floor boards running from a point between the north and central doorway in the east wall. This partition wall is shown on the 1831 and 1903 plans and had been removed by 1905 (**Figures 5, 16 and 21**). A cast iron pipe had been boxed in the south-east corner of the room (**Plate 369**).

Room G-09

- 5.5.27 Room G-09 lies at the north end of the west side of the East Wing to the north of Room G-08 (**Figure 16**). At the time of the initial recording, the room had four doorways; two in its east wall, one in its south wall and another in its west wall. The latter was the main entrance into this 'house from the courtyard. The two doorways in the east wall are in original positions (**Plate 374**). The doorway at the west end of the south wall was inserted after 1968. It is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 31**).
- 5.5.28 The central fireplace in the east wall has an original timber mantelpiece with inset marble and a stone hearth (**Plates 372 and 374**). The floor boards run north-south in the room (**Plate 374**).
- 5.5.29 Plaster and lath was removed during the refurbishment works from two areas on the north wall (**Plates 373 to 375**). Stone quoins were revealed within the area down the east end of the wall. An area of reused brick above a horizontal timber was exposed in the other area. Original brickwork in English bond was also exposed in both areas. Plaster was also removed from below dado height along the south wall revealing original red brickwork in English bond (**Plate 376**).

Room G-15

- 5.5.30 Room G-15 lies at the centre of the north end of the East Wing to the east of Room G-09 (**Figure 16**). At the time of the initial recording, the room had three doorways (east,

west and north), which are in original positions (**Figure 16; Plate 378**). The fireplace in the south wall has been infilled (**Plates 379 and 380**).

Stairs 01G

5.5.31 Stairs 01G lie towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms G15 and Corridor 01G and between Rooms G-09 and G-27 (**Figure 50**). The original stone cantilevered staircase leads down to the lower ground floor and up to the first floor. It has an original ornate iron railing and a timber handrail (**Plate 380**). The doorways in the east and west walls are in their original locations. The doorway in the south wall is shown on the 1831 plan but may have been an early insertion (**Figure 5**).

Corridor 01G

5.5.32 Corridor 01G lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Stairs 01G and Corridor 01G and between Rooms G-08 and G-26 (**Figure 50**). The ceiling is vaulted (**Plate 368**). A recess used to house a fire hose reel at the north end of the east wall marks the position of a former doorway, which is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). The central doorway in this wall is in an original doorway position. An internal window is shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans at the south end of the east wall (**Figures 5, 16 and 21**). This is shown as a recess on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**).

5.5.33 The two doorways in the west wall are in original doorway positions. An internal window is shown at the south end of the west wall on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 5, 16 and 21**). This window is shown as a recess on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**).

5.5.34 Two infilled original internal windows at the south end of the east and west walls were opened up during the refurbishment works. They both had fanlights (**Figure 51**) and timber lintels.

5.5.35 The doorway in the north wall is shown on the 1831 plan but may have been an early insertion (**Figure 5**). The doorway in the south wall is in an original doorway position.

Corridor 02G

5.5.36 Corridor 02G lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridors 01G and 03G and between Rooms G-06 and G-25 (**Figure 50**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01G and 02G. The stairs are shown on the 1903 and 1905 plans but are not shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 16, 21 and 33**). The floor was replaced in concrete presumably when the stairs were removed, infilling the previously open light well. The three doorways in the north, east and west walls are in original locations. The doorway in the south wall was inserted when the staircase was removed and is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 but is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 15, 21 and 33**). This doorway was widened in 1969/70.

Corridor 03G

5.5.37 Corridor 03G lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridors 02G and 04G and between Rooms G-05 and G-24 (**Figure 50**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01G and 02G. The stairs are shown on the 1903 plan with an annotation 'Lift in this well-hole' (**Figure 16**). The 1905 plan shows a lift in the stair well (**Figure 21**). The 1968 plan shows stairs down to the lower ground floor only and the stairs to the first floor have been replaced with a level corridor around the stairwell on the west side (**Figure 33**). The stairs, light well and west corridor were removed in 1969/70 and a concrete floor was inserted.

5.5.38 The two doorways in the east and west walls are in original locations (**Plates 381 and 383**). The doorway in the north wall was inserted between 1905 and 1968 and was further widened in 1969/70 (**Figures 21 and 31**). The east doorway in the south wall to the lift appears to have been inserted and the west doorway in this wall was inserted (**Plates 381, 382 and 384**). The former is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans, while the latter is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans but is shown as existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).

Corridor 04G

5.5.39 Corridor 04G lies between Corridors 03G and 05G and between Cupboard 01G/Lift shaft and Room G-04 (**Figure 50**). The west wall is thinner than original internal walls and is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 5, 16 and 21**). It is first shown as existing on the 1968 plans (**Figure 31**). The doorway in the south wall appears to be in an original location (**Plate 385**). A doorway is shown on the 1831 plan at the south end of the east wall (**Figure 5**). This is shown as an internal window on the 1903 plan and as infilled on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 16, 21 and 33**).

Cupboard 01G

5.5.40 Cupboard 01G lies between Corridors 03G and 05G and between Cupboard 01G/Lift shaft and Room G-04 (**Figure 50**). A doorway is shown on the 1831 plan at the south end of the west wall (**Figure 5**). This is shown as an internal window on the 1903 plan and as infilled on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 16, 21 and 33**). The doorway in the south wall appears to be in an original doorway position.

Corridor 05G

5.5.41 Corridor 05G lies within the centre of the East Wing between Corridor 04G and Stairs 02G and between Rooms G-03 and G-21 (**Figure 50**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01G and 02G. The 1903 and 1905 plans show the stairs up (east side) to the first floor and down (west side) to the lower basement floor with a north-south link bridge (**Figures 16 and 21**). By 1968 the stairs up (east side) to the first floor had been removed, while the stairs down to the lower ground floor were still extant (**Figure 33**). The stairs are proposed for removal on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**) and the stairs, link bridge and light well were replaced by a concrete floor during 1969/70 alteration works.

5.5.42 The two doorways at the north end of the east and west walls are in original locations; the latter is wider. The doorway towards the south end of the east wall was inserted after 1968. The doorway in the south wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but had been inserted by 1903 (**Figures 5 and 16**). Both doorways in the north wall are shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33; Plate 386**).

Stairs 02G

5.5.43 Stairs 02G lie towards the south end of the East Wing between Rooms G-02 and G-18/19 (**Figure 50**). The original stone cantilevered staircase leads down to the lower ground floor and up to the first floor. The 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans show the stairs up (west side) to the first floor and down (east side) to the lower ground floor with a north-south link bridge (**Figures 16, 21 and 33; Plate 387**). The link bridge was inserted when the north doorway was inserted between 1831 and 1903 (**Figures 5 and 16**).

5.5.44 The stairs and link bridge have plain iron railing and a timber handrail and may have been replaced in 1969/70. The doorways in the east and west walls are in original locations. The doorways in the north and south walls are not shown on the 1831 plan

but are shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans and were inserted when the link bridge was added (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).

Corridor 06G

5.5.45 Corridor 06G lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Stairs 02G and Corridor 07G and between Rooms G-02 and G-17 (**Figure 50**). Stairs in this room were removed in 1969/70. Stairs are shown as-existing on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 16, 21 and 33**). Their proposed removal is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**).

5.5.46 The doorway in the north wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans and was inserted when the link bridge was added to Stairs 02G (**Figures 16, 21 and 33**). The east and south doorways appear to be in original locations. They are shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). A doorway at the west end of the south wall is not shown on the 1831 plan, but is shown on the 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 5, 16 and 21**). By 1968 it had been converted into a recess in the north wall of Corridor 07G (**Figure 33**).

Corridor 07G

5.5.47 Corridor 07G lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Corridor 06G and 08G (**Figure 50**). The east wall of Corridor 07G was a late 20th century timber studwork partition wall (**Plate 408**). It is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). It was added as part of 1969/70 alteration works to create a central corridor.

5.5.48 A small area in the north-west corner of Corridor 07G had been partitioned off in the late 20th century (**Figure 50; Plate 388a**). This partition is not shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**). Removal of the partition and plaster from the west wall in this area revealed that the internal window at the north end of the wall was a former doorway (**Plates 389 and 390**), which had been infilled with brickwork in the 19th century to sill height and infilled with 19th century brickwork to create the splayed sides. The height of the window had been raised on this (east) side of the opening probably again in the 19th century. Further refurbishment work revealed that this former doorway had a fanlight above suggesting that it was an original doorway (see **Plate 349** for the other side of this doorway). This doorway is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**). By 1903 it had been converted into an internal window with splayed sides (**Figure 16**).

5.5.49 Broken bricks in the jambs of the central doorway in the west wall show that it was a later insertion (**Plates 389 and 391a**). It may have been inserted when the doorway immediately to the north was converted into a window. The central doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan but both the window with splayed jambs and central doorway are shown on the 1903 plan (**Figure 5 and 16**). A doorway at the south end of the west wall is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**). By 1903 it is shown as a recess in the east wall of Room G-01 (**Figure 16**).

5.5.50 The doorways in the north and south walls appear to be in original positions. They are both shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**). The south doorway (**Plate 391b**) appears to be shown on the c.1833/34 plan (**Figure 10**) and is shown as a recess on the 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 16 and 21**) and as a doorway again on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**).

5.5.51 To the west of the north doorway is a recessed arched alcove. The recess is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**). A doorway is shown in this location on the 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 16 and 21**). The recess is first shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**). A doorway appears to be shown on the 1831 plan at the west end of the south wall (**Figure 5**). By c.1833/34 this doorway had been infilled (**Figure 10**).

- 5.5.52 Corridor 07G had a false ceiling which was supported by a north-south RSJ (**Plate 388a**). This ceiling had been inserted in the late 20th century at the same time that the partition wall between Corridor 07G and Room G-16 was constructed. Removal of the false ceiling during the works uncovered a dentil cornice with egg and dart decoration (**Plate 388b**).
- 5.5.53 Removal of the floor covering during the works revealed north-south primary floor joists and east-west secondary floor joists, which had been covered with north-south timber floor boards (**Plate 391b**).

Corridor 08G

- 5.5.54 Corridor 08G lies towards the south end of the centre of the East Wing between Cupboard 02G and Corridor 07G and between Rooms G-40 and G-41 (**Figure 50**). It contained a 20th century staircase probably installed in 1969/70 (**Figure 16; Plate 392**). A dumb waiter had been constructed in the south-west corner of the room at the same time that the stairs were added (**Plate 392**).
- 5.5.55 Removal of some of the plaster from the west wall during the current works revealed a blocked original doorway which had been infilled with 20th century Fletton brickwork and the scar of the original stone staircase (**Figure 48; Plates 393 and 394**). The staircase scar rose from south to north up the west wall at lower ground floor level arriving at a landing on the ground floor towards the north end of the west wall (**Figure 48**). The staircase, landing and doorway are shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 5 and 10**). The 1905 plan shows the doorway as a recess in the east wall of Room G41 and alterations to the staircase (**Figure 21**). The stairs have been removed along the west wall and replaced by a landing all along this wall (**Figure 21**). In addition, a central north-south link bridge has been inserted (**Figure 21**). By 1968, the remaining staircase along the east wall had been removed and replaced by a small spiral staircase in the south-west corner and the doorway in the west wall is again open (**Figure 33**). This doorway was blocked when the recent staircase in the north-west corner and dumbwaiter in the south-west corner were inserted in 1969/70 (**Figure 50**). The doorway is in the same position in plan as those in this location on the lower ground and first floor (**Figures 4, 5 and 6**).
- 5.5.56 The doorway in the north wall is in an original position, whereas those in the east and south walls have been inserted (**Figures 46, 47, 49 and 50; Plates 395 and 396**). The north doorway is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**) and appears to be shown on the c.1833/34 plan (**Figure 10**). It is shown as a recess on the 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 16 and 21**) and as a doorway again on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**).
- 5.5.57 The two doorways in the south wall replaced a central doorway in this wall when the dumb waiter was installed in 1969/70 (**Figures 47 and 50**). The central doorway is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 5 and 10**), but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 21 and 33**). It was clearly inserted when the north-south link bridge was constructed (**Figure 21**).
- 5.5.58 The east doorway is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 21, 33 and 46**).
- 5.5.59 The floor was replaced in the 1960s with concrete supported by east-west RSJs (**Plates 394 and 396**).

Cupboard 02G

- 5.5.60 Cupboard 02G lies towards the south end of the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 08G and 09G and between Rooms G-39 and G-41 (**Figure 50**). The 1831 and c.1833/34 plans shows this as a cupboard with access only from Room G-39

showing that the east doorway is the only doorway in an original position (**Figure 5, 10 and 50; Plate 397**).

- 5.5.61 The west doorway is shown on the c.1833/34 plan with a cross (i.e. proposed) (**Figure 10**). This doorway is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans as is the south doorway (**Figures 21 and 33**). The two doorways in the north wall replaced a central doorway in this wall (shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 21 and 33**) when the dumb waiter was installed in 1969/70 in Corridor 08G.

Corridor 09G

- 5.5.62 Corridor 09G lies towards the south end of the centre of the East Wing between Cupboard 02G and Room G-38 and between Rooms G-39 and G-42 (**Figure 50**). The 1831 and c.1833/34 plan shows that this room contained a staircase (**Figures 5 and 10**). By 1905, the staircase had been removed and the west and north doorways had been inserted (**Figure 21; Plate 398**). The east and south doorways are shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figure 5, 10, 21 and 33**). The former has double doors and a 20th century semicircular fanlight (**Plate 399**).

- 5.5.63 The south doorway is in an original position although it has seen several phases of alteration (see Room G-38 below). Removal of its door frame during the works revealed Fletton brickwork, 20th century studwork and plaster on chicken wire (**Plates 400 and 401**). Widening of the north doorway during the current works confirmed that this doorway had been inserted since it had cut brickwork down its jambs (**Plate 402** shows the remaining east jamb). The floor of Corridor 09G was concrete with east-west RSJs running through it (**Plate 402**) and was presumably inserted in 1969/70.

Room G-38

- 5.5.64 Room G-38 lies at the south end of the east side of the East Wing to the south of Room G-39 and Corridor 09G (**Figure 50**). The room has been divided by a thin 20th century north-south partition wall set within a large arch (**Figure 50; Plate 403a**). The arch is earlier than the partition which created a corridor at the west end of the room (**Plate 403b**). Neither the arch nor the partition is depicted on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 5 and 10**). A partition is shown in this location on the 1905 plan with a central doorway (**Figure 21**). The arch is shown on the 1968 plans although the partition has been removed (**Figure 33**). The extant (at the time of the initial recording) partition was presumably constructed in 1969/70.

- 5.5.65 Two arches in the north wall have replaced the original fireplace and wall (**Figure 50; Plate 403a**). Fletton brickwork exposed between the arches during the works suggests that this took place in the 20th century. The fireplace is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 21 and 33**) and the rearrangement took place in 1969/70 or later. An inserted doorway at the east end of the north wall is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 21 and 33**).

- 5.5.66 The 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans show a doorway at the west end of the north wall (**Figure 5 and 10**). This is in an original position, although it has seen several phases of alteration. Removal of plaster during the current work revealed that this end of the north wall is constructed of timber studwork (**Plate 403b**). The doorway originally had a timber arch over it, the soffit of which was covered with lath and plaster (**Plate 403b**). The arch was later infilled with more timber studwork to create a flat head to the doorway. This was further altered in the 20th century with the addition of more timbers and plaster over chicken wire, and Fletton brickwork down its west side (see **Plates 400 and 401** for the other side of the doorway). Fletton brickwork carried on an east-west RSJ was visible above the doorway on its north side (**Plate 403b**).

- 5.5.67 The east wall has two arched window openings with sash windows. The south wall has a doorway at its west end which is in an original doorway position. This doorway is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 19, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.68 A recess or cupboard without doors (**Plate 403a**) to the east in this wall is shown as a doorway on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**). The c.1833/34 plan shows the doorway (with a cross) suggesting it's proposed blocking (**Figure 10**). It is not shown on the 1905 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.69 The doorway in the west wall is shown as proposed (with a cross) on the c.1833/34 plan and was presumably inserted at this time (**Figure 10**).

Room G-39

- 5.5.70 Room G-39 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-38 and G-40 (**Figure 50**). Scars on the north-south timber floorboards mark the position of a former east-west partition towards the south end of the room (**Figure 51**). The partition is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34 plan, but is not shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 21 and 33**). It may have been original and removed in the 19th century.
- 5.5.71 The two doorways in the west wall are in original positions. They are shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 21 and 33**). The plain double doors in and fanlight over the southern of these two doorways is late 20th century in appearance (**Plate 404**).
- 5.5.72 The doorway at the east end of the north wall is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 21 and 33**). The fireplace in this wall has been blocked. An arched alcove had been created to the west of the fireplace. The east wall has two arched window openings with sash windows and a doorway to the south with an arched fanlight. Two arches have been inserted into the south wall. Fletton brickwork and the 1968 plan show that this took place after 1968 (**Figure 33**).

Room G-40

- 5.5.73 Room G-40 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-16 and G-39 (**Figure 50**). The two doorways in the west and south walls are not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 21 and 33; Plate 405**).
- 5.5.74 Removal of plaster and the creation of a new doorway at the east end of the north wall showed an original doorway with a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plate 406**). This doorway is shown on the 1831 plan but is not shown on the c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 21 and 33**). It was infilled in the early 19th century to create a recess for a cupboard or shelves on the other side of the wall (Room G16). The recess appears to be shown on the c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 10, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.75 The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece and inset marble surround like the majority of fireplaces in the East Wing (**Plate 407**). The timber floor boards in the room run north-south. The two arched window openings in the east wall have sash windows.

Room G-16

- 5.5.76 Room G-16 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-17 and G-40 (**Figure 50**). The west wall, which was removed during the current works, was a 20th century timber studwork partition wall covered with plaster

board (**Plate 408**). The 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans show a partition wall to the west of this wall (**Figures 5, 21 and 33**). The 1968 plan shows that this partition wall had been removed. The 4th April 1967 plan (not illustrated) shows the extant (at the time of the initial recording) partition wall with a central doorway as proposed. This partition wall was presumably constructed in 1969/70.

- 5.5.77 The north wall has a large arch leading into Room G-17; which appears to be original. The arch is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans with a thin partition down its south side (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). This partition was replaced by a partition down the centre of the arch with a central doorway (**Figure 50**).
- 5.5.78 The east wall has two sash windows; one of the window openings was originally a doorway and has a fanlight. The south wall has an original stone fireplace (type 15; **Plate 409**). During the renovation work, the recess to the east of the fireplace was opened up to create a doorway. A brick segmental arch is just visible above the newly inserted concrete lintel in **Plate 412**. This original doorway had been converted between 1831 and c.1833/34 into a recess with shelves in Room G-16 (**Figures 5 and 10; Plates 411 and 412**).
- 5.5.79 Opening up of the floor during the works revealed north-south primary floor joists and east-west secondary floor joists, which had been covered with north-south timber floorboards (**Plates 391b and 410**).

Room G-17

- 5.5.80 Room G-17 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-16 and G-18 (**Figure 50**). The north wall has a fireplace with an original marble surround and mantelpiece (**Plates 413 and 414**). The doorway to the east of the fireplace in the north wall is a 20th century, probably late 1960s, insertion and is set in one of two arched recesses on each side of the fireplace (**Plate 415**). The doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.81 The doorway in the west wall is in an original position and the arch in the south wall is original. Both are shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). The east wall has two arched window openings with sash windows and shutters. North-south timber floorboards cover the floor.

Room G-18

- 5.5.82 Room G-18 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-17 and G-20 (**Figure 16**). The room was divided in two by a late 20th century east-west partition wall (**Figure 16; Plates 416 and 417**), which was removed during the refurbishment works (**Plate 418**). The 1831 shows a partition wall in a similar location however, the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans do not show any partition walls in this room (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.83 The room has a dentil cornice with egg and dart decoration (**Plate 417**) and north-south timber floorboards (**Plate 418**). The doorway in the north wall is a late 20th century insertion. It was inserted when the partition wall was added (**Figure 50**). It is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). To the east of the doorway is a fireplace with an original stone surround (type 15; **Plates 419 and 420**); the same as the one in Room G-16. The east wall has two windows; the southern window opening was originally a doorway and has a semicircular fanlight (**Plates 418 and 421**).
- 5.5.84 The south wall has an inserted 20th century doorway at its east end (**Plate 418**). The doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and**

33). The doorway in the west wall is in an original position and is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).

Room G-20

- 5.5.85 Room G-20 lies at the centre of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-18 and G-23 (**Figure 50**). Partitions were added to create toilet facilities in the late 20th century (**Figure 50; Plate 422**). Removal of the false ceiling exposed un-plastered brickwork along the upper part of the west wall (**Plate 423**). The central doorway in this wall has a brick segmental arch over an infilled fanlight showing that it was in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).
- 5.5.86 The doorway to the south did not have the features of the central doorway since it was a later insertion. This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). It was inserted after 1968 to create a separate entrance to the Ladies' toilets (**Figure 51**).
- 5.5.87 The north wall has an infilled fireplace (**Figure 51; Plate 424 and 425**). An original brick semicircular arch is visible over the recess to the west of the fireplace (**Plates 424 to 426**). The three arched window openings in the east wall have sash windows and shutters (**Plates 427 to 430**). The south wall has another infilled fireplace (**Plates 431 and 432**).
- 5.5.88 At the time of the initial recording, the floor was constructed of concrete supported by RSJs and had been inserted in the 20th century (**Plate 433**). The floor was removed during the refurbishment works for a new lift in this area.

Room G-23/G-24

- 5.5.89 Room G-23/G-24 lies at the centre of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-20 and G-25 (**Figure 50**). The room was divided by an east-west partition wall, which was removed during the refurbishment works. The partition wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). An extra lobby partition at the west end of the main east-west partition had been added by 1903 (**Figure 16**).
- 5.5.90 The floor of Room G-24 had been raised with additional narrower floorboards (**Plate 434**). The east wall has two tall arched window openings (Room G-24) with sash windows and a shorter arched doorway that has been converted into a window opening at the south end (Room G23). The latter has a semicircular fanlight.
- 5.5.91 The south and north walls have original fireplaces; the south fireplace has an marble surround with a cast iron hob grate (**Plates 435 to 437**) and the north fireplace has an timber mantelpiece and inset marble (**Plates 438 and 439**).
- 5.5.92 The west wall has two doorways; the north doorway leads into a cupboard and the south doorway leads into Corridor 03G, a former staircase. Both doorways are in original doorway positions and are shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).

Room G-25

- 5.5.93 Room G-25 lies towards the north end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-23/G-24 and G-26 (**Figure 50**). The doorway in the west wall is in an original position and is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 10, 21 and 33**).

5.5.94 A doorway has been inserted at the east end of the north wall (**Plate 440**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**). It seems to be shown as a cupboard on the 1903 plan, as a recess on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 16, 21 and 33**).

5.5.95 The east wall has two arched window openings; the north one was originally a doorway. The original fireplace in the south wall has a timber mantelpiece and marble inset surround. There is an arched alcove to the west of the fireplace.

Room G-26

5.5.96 Room G-26 lies towards the north end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-25 and G-27 (**Figure 50**). The 1831 and 1903 plans show this room divided by an east-west partition wall, which had been removed by 1905 (**Figures 5, 16 and 21**).

5.5.97 The two original fireplaces in the north and south walls have timber mantelpieces and inset marble surrounds (**Plates 441 and 442**). A doorway was inserted in the 20th century to the west of the fireplace in the north wall (**Plate 443**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans but is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). The east wall has three arched window openings with sash windows.

5.5.98 The central doorway in the west wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 (as a recess) and 1968 plans and is in an original doorway position (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). A doorway to its north in the east wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans and was infilled leaving a recess in Corridor 01G in the late 20th century (**Figure 50**). A doorway was inserted at the east end of the south wall. It is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 5**). It seems to be shown as a cupboard on the 1903 plan, as a recess on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).

Room G-27

5.5.99 Room G-27 lies towards the north end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms G-26 and G-28 (**Figure 50**). The room was divided by a north-south partition wall, which was removed during the current works. It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). The partition wall was covered with timber fielded panels at the lower level and timber arched panels above on the west side (**Plate 444**). The east side of the partition was plain timber (**Plate 445**).

5.5.100 The east wall has two arched window openings with sash windows. The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece and inset marble surround (**Plates 446**). The doorway to the west of the fireplace in the north wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**) and was inserted when the partition was added before 1831. A doorway was inserted in the 20th century at the west end of the south wall. This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans but is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**). The doorway in the west wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans and is in an original doorway position (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).

Room G-28

5.5.101 Room G-28 lies at the north end of the east side of the East Wing to the north of Room G-27 (**Figure 16**). The room is divided by a north-south partition wall, which is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33; Plates 447 to 449**). It is shown as proposed on the 1968 plan (**Figure 33**) and was installed as part of these alteration works. The two doorways in the west and south walls are shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans and the former is in an original doorway position, whereas the latter appears to have been inserted before 1831.

5.5.102 The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, inset marble surround and a stone hearth (**Plate 450**). The east wall has two arched window openings, the southern one appearing to have been converted from a door and is shorter than the northern one. The removal of lath and plaster from an area of the north wall revealed a vertical line of ashlar on the east side of the area (**Plate 451**). The line corresponds with the east side of a blind window in the external north wall (**Figure 16**). The west vertical line of ashlar marking the west side of the window was just visible in the area of removed lath and plaster. The window was infilled with brickwork in English bond. The brickwork appeared to be original and the window may always have been a blind window. The window in the north wall is shown as a blind window on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 5, 16, 21 and 33**).

5.6 First Floor

Room F-68

5.6.1 Room F-68 lies at the south end of the west side of the East Wing to the south of Room F-67 (**Figure 52**). It was originally part of the South Wing (Alan Baxter & Associates 2009). This large room in the south-west corner of the first floor of the East Wing was subdivided by a partition wall which was removed during the refurbishment work. Removal of the partition removed a small area of lath and plaster ceiling exposing a large east-west floor joist. The joist lies at an angle rather than a right angle to the room (**Plates 452 and 453**).

5.6.2 The partition wall and the three doorways in the east and north wall are not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 6**). They are not shown on the c.1833/34 plan apart from the doorway at the south end of the east wall which is shown as proposed (**Figure 11**). The partition wall and the three doorways in the east and north wall are all shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 22 and 34; Plates 452 and 454**). The central doorway in the east wall may have been inserted in the 19th century in the recess between the two fireplaces in this wall (**Figure 52**). The two fireplaces in this wall have original timber mantelpieces and marble inset surrounds (**Plates 455 and 456**). Both fireplaces are surrounded by timber panels.

5.6.3 An original opening in the south wall, which is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans, has been blocked with late 20th century plaster board (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**). The room has three window openings in the west wall with timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

Room F-67

5.6.4 Room F-67 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms F-01 and F-68 (**Figure 52**). The doorway in the south wall was inserted between c.1833/34 and 1905 (**Figures 11 and 22; Plate 457a**). It is set within an arched alcove.

5.6.5 Insertion of a new fanlight over the doorway at the north end of the east wall revealed that it had a brick segmental arch consisting of two courses of brick on edge showing that the doorway did not have a fanlight originally and that it is in an original doorway position. The cupboard at the south end of this wall is in an original position for a cupboard rather than inserted. The cupboard is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**).

5.6.6 It is thought that the cupboard in the north wall is an insertion. It is shown as a doorway on the 1831 plan (**Figure 6**). It is possibly shown as a cupboard on the c.1833/34 plan (**Figure 11**) and is shown as a cupboard on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 11, 22 and 34**). The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber

mantelpiece and marble inset surround (**Plate 457b**). The west wall has two window openings with timber shutters, architrave and panelling.

Room F-01

5.6.7 Room F-01 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms F-02 and F-67 (**Figure 52**). The east wall is formed of a thin partition wall within a large arch (**Plates 458 and 459**). A thicker east wall with two doorways is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 6**). The arch is shown as open on the 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 17 and 22**). The thin partition wall at the rear (east) of the arch is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 34**).

5.6.8 The west wall has two window openings with sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panelling below the windows (**Plates 460 and 461**). Removal of wall plaster during the refurbishment work in the north wall revealed a brick segmental arch over an iron bar for a fireplace, which had been infilled with 20th century brickwork (**Plates 460 to 462**). The fireplace has a stone hearth. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plates 458 to 461**).

Room F-02

5.6.9 Room F-02 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms F-01 and F-03 (**Figure 52**). The doorway towards the north end of the east wall is in an original position. It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The cupboard at the south end of this wall was created by infilling the east side of a former doorway, which is shown as a doorway on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 17, 22 and 34**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 6**). The cupboard appears to have been created in 1969/70 when the stairs in Corridor 06F were removed (**Figure 34**). The doorway was inserted between 1831 and 1903.

5.6.10 The fireplace in the south wall has an original decorative timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and cast iron grate (**Plates 463 to 464b**). Removal of panelling below the dado rail to the east of the fireplace in the south wall exposed a brick semi-circular arch formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plates 464b and 464c**). The fireplace in the north wall is plainer than the one in the south wall and has an original plain timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth (**Plate 465**). The doorway at the east end of this wall was inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The west wall has three window openings with sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panelling below the windows. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 464**).

Room F-03

5.6.11 Room F-03 lies towards the centre of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms F-02 and F-04 (**Figure 52**). The west wall has two window openings with sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panelling below the windows (**Plate 466**). The fireplace in the south wall has an original decorative timber mantelpiece and stone hearth (**Plates 467 and 468**). The recess to the west of the fireplace had been covered over. Removal of this cover during the refurbishment works revealed a void, the upper part of which had timber blocks to take shelves (**Plates 466, 469 to 471**).

5.6.12 The doorway to the east of the fireplace in the south wall was inserted in the 19th century (**Plate 472**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). Exposed brickwork in the sides of the cupboard at the south end of the east wall suggests that the cupboard is original rather than inserted (**Plate 472 and 473**). The cupboard is shown on the 1831, 1903

and 1905 plans (**Figures 6, 17 and 22**). The 1968 plan shows a doorway through to Stairs 02F but the brickwork and plaster blocking this doorway looks older than a 1969/70 or later blocking (**Figure 34**) and it is assumed that this doorway is not correct on the 1968 plan.

- 5.6.13 The doorway at the north end of the east wall is the original position for the entrance into Room F-03. The doorway is at an angle in plan to the wall suggesting it has been altered when the timber boxing for the weight for the clock on the roof was added (**Figure 52; Plates 474 and 475**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 466, 472 and 474**).

Room F-04

- 5.6.14 Room F-04 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms F-03 and F-05 (**Figure 52**). The thinner part of the east wall is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34; Plate 476**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. The west wall has a window opening with sash window, timber shutters, architrave and panel beneath the window.

Room F-05

- 5.6.15 Room F-05 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms F-04 and F-06 (**Figure 52**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece and marble inset surround (**Plate 477 and 478**). Late 19th/early 20th century glazed green tiles have been added to the sides of the fireplace (**Plates 478 and 479**). The hearth is also glazed with these tiles.

- 5.6.16 The doorway to the east of the fireplace was inserted (**Plate 477 and 480**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan and is shown as a cupboard for Room F06 on the 1903 and 1905 plans and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The west wall has two window openings with sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the windows. The doorway at the south end of the east wall is in an original position. The cupboard at the north end of the wall is lined with timber panels (**Plate 480**). It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 480**).

Room F-06

- 5.6.17 Room F-06 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms F-05 and F-07 (**Figure 52**). The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. The doorway to the east of the fireplace was inserted. It is not shown on the 1831 plan and is shown as a cupboard for Room F06 on the 1903 and 1905 plans and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The west wall has two window openings with sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the windows. The doorway at the north end of the east wall is in an original position. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

Room F-07/F-08

- 5.6.18 Room F-07/F-08 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms F-06 and F-09 (**Figure 52**). The room was divided by an east-west partition wall, which was removed during the refurbishment works (**Plate 481**). The partition wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The doorway at the east end of the partition wall is not shown on the 1831 and 1905 plans but is shown on the 1903 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

5.6.19 The two fireplaces in the south and north walls each have an original timber mantelpiece and marble inset surround. The north fireplace has a stone hearth. The doorway to the west of the north fireplace is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans and was probably inserted in 1969/70 (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The two doorways in the east wall are in original positions. The west wall has three window openings with sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the windows. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

Room F-09

5.6.20 Room F-09 lies at the north end of the west side of the East Wing to the north of Room F-08 (**Figure 52**). The west and north walls have three and two window openings with sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the windows, respectively (**Plate 482**). The north windows are shown as blind on the 1831 plan and have been opened by 1903 (**Figures 6 and 17**).

5.6.21 The fireplace in the east wall has an original decorative marble mantelpiece in two colours of marble (**Plates 483 and 484**). The two doorways in the east wall are in original positions (**Figure 17; Plates 483 and 485**). Alteration of the north doorway in this wall during the current work revealed an original brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plate 486**). The doorway at the west end of the south wall is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans and was probably inserted in 1969/70 (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The dentil cornice in the room is highly decorated with floral motifs and additional egg and dart decoration (**Plate 487**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplace and cornice suggest that this room is of high status.

Room F-15

5.6.22 Room F-15 lies at the centre of the north end of the East Wing to the east of Room F09 (**Figure 52**). The north wall has a window opening with a sash window, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the window. The two doorways in the east and west walls are in original positions (**Figure 52; Plates 488 and 489**). Removal of plaster from an area above the east doorway revealed part of a segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plate 492**). The fireplace in the south wall had an original timber surround and mantelpiece (**Plate 490**). It was removed during the refurbishment works in order to insert a lift in this area (**Plates 491 and 492**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

Stairs 01F

5.6.23 Stairs 01F lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridor 01F and Room F15 and between Rooms F09 and F27 (**Figure 52**). The original stone cantilevered staircase leads down to the ground floor and up to the second floor. It has an original ornate iron railing and a timber handrail. The doorways in the east and west walls are in original doorway locations (**Plate 493**). The doorway in the south wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). It has a 20th century door (**Plate 494**). The floor is covered with Yorkstone slabs.

Corridor 01F

5.6.24 Corridor 01F lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Stairs 01F and Corridor 02F and between Rooms F07/F8 and F26 (**Figure 52**). The room has a concrete floor. The doorways in the north and south walls have the same 20th century doors (see **Plate 494**). The east wall has a central doorway in an original position and a recess to the north which is a blocked original doorway. Both are shown as doorways on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 6, 17 and 22**). The doorway at the north end of this wall is shown as a recess for Room F26 on the 1968 plan (**Figure 34**). This may have been altered to form the recess for Corridor 01F in 1969/70. The

west wall has a central doorway and doorway to the south in original positions. Both are shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

Corridor 02F

5.6.25 Corridor 02F lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridors 01F and 03F and between Rooms F-06 and F-25 (**Figure 52**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01F and 02F. The stairs are shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, but are not shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). When the stairs were removed, the floor was replaced in concrete and the open light well was retained and given a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail (**Plate 495**).

5.6.26 The three doorways in the north, east and west walls are in original locations. The doorway in the south wall was inserted when the staircase was removed (**Plate 495**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, but is shown on the 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The space has been given a false ceiling in the 20th century constructed of plaster over chicken wire with coving; above this is a void then the concrete floor of the second floor.

Corridor 03F

5.6.27 Corridor 03F lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridors 02F and 04F and between Rooms F-05 and F-24 (**Figure 52**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01F and 02F. The stairs are shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, with a 'lift in this well-hole', but neither the stairs nor the lift are shown on the 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). When the stairs were removed, the floor was replaced in concrete and the open light well was retained and given a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail (**Plate 496**).

5.6.28 The two doorways in the east and west walls are in original locations (**Plates 496 and 497a**). The doorway in the north wall was inserted when the staircase was removed.

5.6.29 The two doorways in the south wall are possibly in original doorway positions and are shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 6**). The doorway to the lift at the east end of the south wall led into a cupboard on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, whereas that to the west led into Room F-04 on these plans (**Figures 6, 17 and 22; Plates 496 and 497a**). Both doorways are shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The space was given a false ceiling in the 20th century constructed of plaster over chicken wire with coving; above this is a void then the concrete floor of the second floor.

Corridor 04F

5.6.30 Corridor 04F lies near the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 03F and 05F and between Lift/Cupboard 01F and Room F04 (**Figure 52**). The room has a concrete floor. The doorway in the north wall may be in an original doorway position and is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The west wall is a 20th century partition wall constructed between 1905 and the 1968 (**Figures 22 and 34**). The doorway in the south wall appears to have been inserted. It is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

Cupboard 01F

5.6.31 Cupboard 01F lies near the centre of the East Wing between the Lift and Corridor 05F and between Corridor 04F and Room F-20 (**Figure 52**). The doorway in the south wall is in an original position; this was confirmed by the neat brickwork down its east jamb

which was exposed during the works for a new lift in this area (**Plate 497b**). The doorway is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). A vertical cast iron pipe ran down the north-east corner of the cupboard (**Plate 497b**).

Corridor 05F

5.6.32 Corridor 05F lies near the centre of the East Wing between Corridor 04F/Cupboard 01F and Stairs 02F (**Figure 52**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01F and 02F. The stairs are shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, but are not shown on the 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). When the stairs were removed, the floor was replaced in concrete and the open light well was retained and given a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail (**Plate 498**). The space has been given a false ceiling in the 20th century with plain coving; above this is a void then the concrete floor and light well of the second floor.

5.6.33 The two doorways at the north end of the east and west walls are in original locations (**Plates 499 and 500**). The doorway in the south wall was inserted when the staircase was removed. It is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The doorway at the east end of the north wall into the cupboard appears to have an original fanlight and is thought to be in an original position (**Plate 498**). The doorway at the west end of the north wall is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The door at the south end of the east wall is not shown as existing on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). It was inserted in the late 20th century to create a separate entrance to the Ladies toilets in Room F20.

Stairs 02F

5.6.34 Stairs 02F lies near the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 05F and 06F and between Rooms F-02 and F-18 (**Figure 52**). The original stone cantilevered staircase leads down to the ground floor and up to the second floor. A north-south link bridge was added in the 20th century linking Corridors 05F and 06F (**Figure 52; Plates 501 and 502**). The stairs without a link bridge are shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 6, 17 and 22**). The stairs with a link bridge are shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 34**).

5.6.35 The stairs and link bridge have the same plain 20th century iron railing and a timber handrail suggesting that the original stair railings and hand rail were replaced when the link bridge was installed. Removal of the link bridge during the refurbishment works showed that it was constructed of three north-south RSJs embedded in concrete (**Plates 503 to 505**). The doorways in the east and west walls are in original positions. The doorway in the north wall was inserted when the staircase was removed. It is not shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans, but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). A doorway in the south wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans slightly to the east of the location of the doorway at the start of the recording (**Figures 6, 17, 22, 34 and 52**). The doorway was moved slightly to the west to align with the link bridge presumably during the 1969/70 works (**Plates 501 and 505**).

Corridor 06F

5.6.36 Corridor 06F lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Stairs 02F and Room F-16 and between Rooms F-02 and F-17 (**Figure 52**). The 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans show a staircase running up to the second floor along the west wall (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The stairs along the east wall had been removed by 1903 and replaced with a corridor along this wall and the south wall. The rest of the stairs were removed as part of the 1969/70 alteration work. The floor of Corridor 06F is

constructed of concrete, which replaced the stairs in 1969/70. During the current alteration work, the scar of the staircase was visible running up the east wall from north to south.

- 5.6.37 A doorway in the north wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans slightly to the east of the location of the doorway at the start of the recording (**Figures 6, 17, 22, 34 and 52**). The doorway was moved slightly to the west during the 1969/70 work to align with the link bridge in Stairs 02F. The doorway in the east wall is in an original position. It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The south wall has two doorways under a large arch. They are both shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 17, 22 and 34**). The east doorway in this wall is not shown on the 1831 plan, whereas the west doorway in this wall is (**Figure 6**).

Corridor 07F

- 5.6.38 Corridor 07F lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Room F-16 and Cupboard 02F and between Rooms F-65 and F-67 (**Figure 52**). The ceiling has a light well and like the floor is constructed of concrete. This space originally had a staircase which was removed in 1969/70, when the dumb waiter was installed in the south-east corner (**Plates 506 and 507**). The former staircase is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**).
- 5.6.39 The north wall has an arched recess with an original doorway on the west side (**Figure 52; Plate 508**). The conversion of a cupboard in the south wall of Room F16 during the current works established that it was an original doorway through the east end of the north wall of Corridor 07F with neat rather than cut brickwork reveals and a timber lintel (**Plate 509**). These two original doorways are shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and have been infilled on the 1905 plan and the east doorway is shown as a recess in the south wall of Room F16 on this plan (**Figures 6, 11 and 22**). The west doorway is shown as open again on the 1968 plan and the east doorway is shown as a cupboard for Room F16 (**Figure 34**).
- 5.6.40 Removal of plaster over the two doorways in the east and west walls of Corridor 07F during the current works revealed that each has a brick segmental arch formed of two courses of brick on edge over its lintel showing that they are in original doorway positions. Both doorways are shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**).
- 5.6.41 The scar of the former staircase was seen to rise from north to south along the east wall and continues rising along the south wall from east to west. The two doorways in the south wall were inserted in the 20th century, presumably in 1969/70. They are not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 6 and 11**). A central doorway in the south wall is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 22 and 34**).

Cupboard 02F

- 5.6.42 Cupboard 02F lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Corridor 07F and 08F and Rooms F-67 and F-68 (**Figure 52**). The floor is constructed of concrete. The north wall has two 20th century inserted doorways (**Plate 510**). They are not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figure 6 and 11**). A central doorway in the south wall is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 22 and 34**). The doorway in the east wall is the original entrance into the cupboard. This doorway is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**). The south wall has an arched recess with an inserted 20th century doorway. It is shown as a window on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and as a doorway on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**).

Corridor 08F

- 5.6.43 Corridor 08F lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Cupboard 02F and Corridor 09F and between Rooms F-64 and F-68 (**Figure 52**). This space used to house a staircase down to the ground floor and up to the second floor, which is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 6 and 11**). By 1905, the stairs down to the ground floor along the east wall had been removed and replaced with a corridor (**Figure 22**). The retained stairs up to the first floor are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 22 and 34**). These stairs were removed during the 1969/70 alterations and the room was given a concrete floor supported by east-west RSJs. The ceiling has the same construction and was also inserted in 1969/70. The scar of the staircase was visible during the current alteration works on the east wall rising from north to south.
- 5.6.44 The doorway in the north wall is shown as a window on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and as a doorway on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**). It was widened as part of the 1969/70 alteration works. The two doorways in the east and south walls are in original doorway positions and are shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**). The doorway in the west wall is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**). It appears to have been converted from a cupboard in Room F68.

Corridor 09F/Room F-63

- 5.6.45 Corridor 09F/Room F-63 lies in the south-east corner of the East Wing to the south of Corridor 08F and Room F-64 (**Figure 52**). Corridor 09F/Room F63 was divided by a later partition wall (**Plate 511**), which was removed during the current works (**Plate 512**). An arch appears to be shown on the c.1833/34 plan in the position of the later partition (**Figure 11**). A partition is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 22 and 34**).
- 5.6.46 The doorway at the west end of the north wall is in an original position and is set in an arched recess (**Plate 512**). The doorway at the west end of the south wall is also set in an arched recess and appears to have been inserted. It is shown as a recess on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and as a doorway on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**). During the 1969/70 alterations, this doorway was moved slightly to the west and given a more central position between the partition and the west wall of Corridor 09F.
- 5.6.47 The fireplace in the north wall of Room F-63 has an original marble mantelpiece and stone hearth (**Plate 513 and 514**). The doorway to the east of the fireplace has been inserted and has a plain late 20th century door (**Plate 513**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 6 and 11**). It is shown as a recess on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 22 and 34**).
- 5.6.48 The doorway in the main west wall was inserted (**Plate 512**). It is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans, but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 22 and 34**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned east-west (**Plate 512**) in contrast to the majority of rooms in the East Wing, where they are aligned north-south. The east wall has two window openings with sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panelling beneath the windows.

Room F-64

- 5.6.49 Room F-64 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms F-63 and F-65 (**Figure 52**). The east wall has three window openings with sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panelling beneath the windows (**Plate**

515). The fireplace in the north wall has been blocked with mid 20th century machine cut bricks (**Plates 515** and **516**).

5.6.50 The doorways in the west wall are in original positions, whereas those at the east ends of the north and south walls have been inserted. The latter has a plain late 20th century door (**Plate 513**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan (**Figures 6** and **11**). It is shown as a recess on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plans (**Figures 22** and **34**). The north doorway is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan (**Figures 6** and **11**). It is shown as a recess for Room F65 on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 22** and **34**).

5.6.51 The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 515**).

Room F-65

5.6.52 Room F-65 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms F-16 and F-64 (**Figure 52**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The east wall has two window openings with sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panelling beneath the windows. The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth.

5.6.53 The doorway in the south wall to the east of the fireplace is inserted. It is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figure 6** and **11**). It is shown as a recess for Room F65 on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plans (**Figures 22** and **34**).

5.6.54 Removal of plaster from above the doorway in the west wall revealed a brick segmental arch above its timber lintel showing that the doorway is in an original position (**Plate 517**).

Room F-16

5.6.55 Room F-16 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms F-17 and F-65 (**Figure 52**). Room F-16 was divided into two by a north-south timber studwork partition wall which was covered with battens for lath and plaster and may have been constructed in the early 19th century (**Plates 518** and **519**). The partition is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 17, 22** and **34**). A doorway at the north end of the partition wall is shown on all these plans and appears to have been infilled as part of the 1969/70 alterations.

5.6.56 Timber floorboards in the room to the east of the partition are laid east-west in contrast to the majority of rooms in the East Wing where they are laid north-south. They are laid north-south to the west of the partition wall in the corridor part of F16 and continue on into Room F-01 beyond (**Plate 519**).

5.6.57 At the north end of the partition wall, a void had been created (**Plate 519** and **520**). Its south wall was constructed of vertical timbers roughly cut with an adze with lath and plaster on its south side only (**Plate 520**). Some of the timbers had empty mortice sockets suggesting that they were reused (**Plate 520**). The lower part of the west wall of the void comprised the rear of the panelled reveal of the doorway at the west end of the north wall of Room F-16. This doorway may have been inserted when the partition across Room F-16 was constructed. Behind the doorway the brick west wall of Room F-16 formed the west wall of the void (**Plates 521** and **522**). The north wall of the void was the original north wall of Room F16, constructed of red brick in English bond. Original plaster remained on the wall above dado level up to the height of the original ceiling (**Plates 523** to **525**). A vertical cast iron pipe had been installed at the west end of the void (**Plates 521** and **522**).

5.6.58 The north wall has three doorways. The eastern doorway was converted from a cupboard for Room F-17 during the 1969/70 alterations or later. It is not shown on the

1831 plan but is shown as a recess for Room F-17 on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The central doorway in the north wall has been inserted. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The western doorway in the north wall appears to be in an original doorway position.

- 5.6.59 The east wall has two window openings with sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panelling beneath the windows. The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece with fluted decoration, marble inset surround and stone hearth (**Plate 526**). To the east of the fireplace in the south wall is a cupboard. Another cupboard to the west of the fireplace in the south wall was originally a doorway. It is shown as a doorway on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and as a cupboard on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 11, 17, 22 and 34**). The doorway at the west end of the south wall is in an original doorway position. It is shown as a doorway on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 6 and 11**). It is not shown on the 1903 and 1905 plans and had been reopened by 1968 (**Figures 17, 22 and 34**).

Room F-17

- 5.6.60 Room F-17 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms F-16 and F-18 (**Figure 52**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 527**). The fireplace in the north wall has been infilled with brickwork (**Plate 527**). It has a stone hearth. The doorway to the east of the fireplace in the north wall has been inserted. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1903 plan, as a recess for Room F-18 on the 1905 plan and again as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

- 5.6.61 The east wall has two window openings with sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows (**Plates 527 to 529**). The doorway in the south wall has been converted from a cupboard during the 1969/70 alterations or later. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown as a recess for Room F-17 on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The doorway in the west wall is in the original entrance position into Room F17 and is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

Room F-18

- 5.6.62 Room F-18 lies towards the centre of the East Wing between Rooms F-16 and F-18 (**Figure 52**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplace in the north wall has an original decorative timber mantelpiece, inset marble surround and stone hearth (**Plate 530**). The doorway to the west of the fireplace appears was inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown as a doorway on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). To the east of the fireplace in the north wall is a recessed arched alcove.

- 5.6.63 The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows. The doorway in the south wall has been inserted (**Plate 531**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 6**). It is shown as a doorway on the 1903 plan, as a recess for Room F-18 on the 1905 plan and again as a doorway on the 1968 plans (**Figures 17, 22 and 34**). The doorway in the west wall is the original position of the entrance into Room F-18 (**Plates 531 and 532**). It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

Room F-20

- 5.6.64 Room F-20 lies towards the centre of the East Wing between Rooms F-18 and F-24 (**Figure 52**). It had been divided up with partition walls in the late 20th century to create toilet facilities (**Figure 52; Plate 533**). The floor and ceiling were constructed in concrete supported by east-west RSJs, inserted in 1969/70 (**Plate 534**). These were

removed during the renovation works to create a lift (**Plates 535 to 537**). The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows (**Plates 535 to 537**).

- 5.6.65 The doorway in the south wall was inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 6**), but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 17, 22 and 34**). The west wall has two doorways; the northern one is the original entrance to Room F-20, whereas the southern one was inserted in the late 20th century. The north doorway in the west wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans, whereas the south doorway in this wall is not (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

Room F-24

- 5.6.66 Room F-24 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms F-20 and F-25 (**Figure 52**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece and stone hearth (**Plate 538**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 539**). The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows.
- 5.6.67 The fireplace in the south wall had been infilled with brickwork. The recesses on each side of the fireplace had been covered over with timber studwork and lath and plaster to create a straight wall in plan (**Plate 539**). Opening up of the lath and plaster showed exposed brickwork up to dado level, which would originally have been covered with timber panelling, and plaster above (**Plate 539**). The doorway at the south end of the west wall is the original entrance into Room F-24. It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The cupboard at the north end of the west wall is in an original position for a cupboard. It is also shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The dentil cornice in Room F-24 is highly decorated (**Plate 540**).

Room F-25

- 5.6.68 Room F-25 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms F-24 and F-26 (**Figure 52**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows. The fireplace (type 6) in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, inset marble surround and stone hearth. The doorway in the west wall is the original entrance into Room F-25. It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

Room F-26

- 5.6.69 Room F-26 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms F-25 and F-27 (**Figure 52**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The scar of an east-west partition was visible in the floorboards and in the ceiling. It lay just to the north of the central doorway in the west wall. The partition is shown on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans and is not shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).
- 5.6.70 The cast iron fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece and stone hearth (**Plates 541 and 542**). The doorway to the east of the fireplace in the north wall was inserted in 1969/70. It is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The south wall also has a fireplace with the same style of timber mantelpiece and an original marble inset surround (**Plates 543a and 543b**). The stone hearth was visible.
- 5.6.71 There is an arched alcove to the west of the fireplace in both the south and the north walls. The central doorway in the west wall is in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). A recess at the north end of the east wall of Corridor 01F (**Figure 52**) marks the position of an

infilled doorway into Room F-26. A doorway is shown in this location on the 1831, 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 6, 17 and 22**). The recess is first shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 34**) and was presumably created when the east-west partition was removed. It was an original doorway. The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows.

Room F-27

- 5.6.72 Room F-27 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms F-26 and F-28 (**Figure 52**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The room had a north-south timber panelled partition wall towards the west end of the room (**Plates 544, 545 and 547**), which may have been inserted in the 19th century. The partition wall was removed during the current works. It is not shown on the 1831 plan, but is shown on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). It had a doorway at its south end with a late 20th century plain door (**Plate 544**).
- 5.6.73 The doorway at the west end of the north wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece (**Plates 545 and 546**). The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows (**Plate 546**). The doorway at the east end of the south wall was inserted in 1969/70. It is not shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**), however it is shown as proposed on the latter as part of the 'fire escape circuit'. The doorway in the main west wall is in the original entrance position into Room F27 and is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

Room F-28

- 5.6.74 Room F-28 lies in the north-east corner of the East Wing to the north of Room F-27 (**Figure 52**). The room had a north-south partition wall towards the west end of the room (**Plate 548**). The partition wall was not full height. The room is shown without a partition wall on the 1831 plan (**Figure 6**). A partition wall in this location is shown on the 1903 and 1905 plans (**Figures 17 and 22**). The 1968 plan shows a different arrangement for the WCs in this room (**Figure 34**). The partition wall appears to have been inserted as part of the 1969/70 alterations (**Figure 52**). It had a doorway at its south end with a late 20th century plain door (**Plate 548**). The partition was removed during the current works.
- 5.6.75 The floor of the room is constructed of concrete (**Plate 549**), which had presumably replaced previous timber floorboards in the 1969/70. The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows (**Plate 549**). The timber architraves, boxing, shutters and panels beneath the windows had been removed before the current works and the area plastered over. This was presumably carried out when the room was converted into a lavatory c.1903.
- 5.6.76 The window opening in the north wall has a sash window. The upper part of the window has timber architraves and shutters. Below the window, the timber panelling had been removed and the area had been plastered. This window is shown on the 1831 plan as being infilled on the internal (south) side (**Figure 6**). It is shown as a window on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 17, 22 and 34**).
- 5.6.77 At the west end of the north wall a small window is partially obscured by the west wall of Room F28 (**Plate 550**). This window is shown on the 1831 plan as being infilled on the internal (south) side (**Figure 6**). It is shown as a small angled window on the 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 17, 22 and 34**). It was presumably formed when the partition was inserted to create toilets in Room F28 in c.1903.
- 5.6.78 The fireplace in the south wall had been infilled. The doorway to the west of the infilled fireplace in the south wall is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures**

6, 17, 22 and 34). The doorway in the west wall is the original entrance position into Room F-28. Its timber lintel was uncovered during the current works and its brick segmental arch was exposed when plaster was removed from the other side of the wall (**Plate 492**). It is shown on the 1831, 1903, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 6, 17, 22 and 34**).

5.7 Second Floor

Room S-96

5.7.1 Room S-96 lies at the south end of the west side of the East Wing to the south of Room S-01 (**Figure 54**). It was originally part of the South Wing (Alan Baxter & Associates 2009). This large room in the south-west corner of the second floor of the East Wing was subdivided by a 20th century east-west partition wall (**Plate 551**), which was removed during the refurbishment work. A partition wall further to the north is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 7 and 12**). This is not shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 23 and 35**).

5.7.2 The east wall had two fireplaces; the south one has since been infilled. The north one has an original timber mantelpiece and stone hearth (**Plate 552**). The two doorways in the east wall were inserted. The central doorway in this wall is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Plate 553**), whereas the doorway to the south is not (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The latter appears to have been inserted when the partition was constructed.

5.7.3 The doorway in the north wall also appears to have been inserted (**Figure 18; Plate 554**). It is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans, but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). A possible original opening in the south wall has been blocked with late 20th century plaster board. It has a blocked, possibly original, fanlight above. This doorway is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 7 and 12**). It is not shown on the 1905 plan, but is shown again on the 1968 plan (**Figures 23 and 35**). The room has three window openings in the west wall with sash windows with no horns, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

Room S-95

5.7.4 Room S-95 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms S-01 and S-96 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The doorway at the north end of the east wall is in an original entrance position into the room (**Plate 555**). The doorway is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The cupboard at the south end of this wall is in an original cupboard position and has not been inserted. Early 20th century wallpaper was uncovered when the shelves were removed during the current works (**Plates 556 and 557**). The cupboard is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**).

5.7.5 The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece and marble inset surround. The doorway to the west of the fireplace in the south wall was inserted (**Plates 558 and 559**). It is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans, but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The west wall has two window openings with sash windows without horns, timber shutters, architrave and panelling (**Plate 558**). Removal of lath and plaster from the south end of the west wall uncovered original brickwork in English bond (**Plate 560**). Above the south window in the west wall part of a brick segmental arch over the window was visible (**Plates 560 and 561**). Ashlar dressing to the south side of the window was also exposed. A vertical pipe had been boxed in the south-west corner of the room (**Plates 559 and 560**).

- 5.7.6 A doorway is shown in the centre of the north wall on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 7 and 12**). This is shown as infilled on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 23 and 35**).

Room S-01

- 5.7.7 Room S-01 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms S-02 and F-95 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows with horns, timber shutters, architraves and panelling below the windows.
- 5.7.8 The doorway in the east wall has been inserted. A doorway at the south end of this wall is shown on the 1831 (**Figure 7**). By 1905 it had been infilled and a new doorway had been inserted at the south end of the wall (**Figure 23**). The same arrangement is depicted on the 1968 plan (**Figure 35**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece, inset marble surround and stone hearth (**Plate 562**). The doorway to the west of the fireplace in the north wall was inserted in 1969/70 or later. It is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

Room S-02/S-03

- 5.7.9 Room S-02/S-03 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms S-01 and S-03 (**Figure 54**). This room had an east-west partition wall (**Plates 563 and 564**), which was removed during the refurbishment work (**Plates 565 and 566**). The partition wall is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).
- 5.7.10 The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. A doorway, which is not shown on the 1831 plan, is shown on the 1905 plan to the west of the fireplace in the north wall (**Figures 7 and 23**). The 1968 plan shows this as a cupboard for Room S-02/S-03 (**Figure 35**). By the start of the current recording this had been converted into a cupboard for Room S04 to the north (**Figure 54**). The thin wall at the back (south) of the cupboard was removed during the current works; **Plate 565**). A vertical pipe had been boxed in the north-west corner of the room (**Plate 565**).
- 5.7.11 The doorway towards the north end of the east wall is in an original position, whereas the one at the south end of this wall appears to have been inserted. Both doorways are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans, but only the doorway towards the north end of the wall is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).
- 5.7.12 The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. The doorway at the west end of this wall was inserted in the 1969/70 or later. It is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).
- 5.7.13 The three window openings in the west wall have sash windows with horns, timber shutters, architraves and panelling below the windows (**Plate 566**). Removal of some lath and plaster from around the windows showed that they had brick segmental arches formed of two courses of brick on edge over them and ashlar dressing to their sides (**Plate 566**). The wall was constructed of red brick laid in English bond with a lime mortar. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 565**).

Room S-04

- 5.7.14 Room S-04 lies towards the centre of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms S-02/S-03 and S-05 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows with horns,

timber shutters, architraves and panelling below the windows. Removal of some lath and plaster from over the windows showed that they have brick segmental arches formed of two courses of brick on edge over them and stone blocks at the sides of the segmental arches.

5.7.15 The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. A doorway, which is not shown on the 1831 plan, is shown on the 1905 plan to the west of the fireplace in the south wall (**Figures 7 and 23**). The 1968 plan shows this as a cupboard for Room S-02/S-03 to the south (**Figure 35**). By the start of the current recording this had been converted into a cupboard for Room S-04 (**Figure 54**). The thin wall at the back (south) of the cupboard was removed during the current works; see **Plate 565** for the other side of the wall).

5.7.16 The doorway at the north end of the east wall is an original position for the entrance into Room S-04. The doorway is at an angle in plan to the wall suggesting it has been altered when the timber boxing for the weight for the clock on the roof was added (**Figure 54**).

Room S-05

5.7.17 Room S-05 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms S-04 and S-06 (**Figure 54**). The thin east wall was inserted in the 20th century (**Figure 54; Plate 567**). It was removed during the current works. It is not shown on the 1831 and 1905 plans but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

5.7.18 The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. A cupboard has been created in the recess to the west of the fireplace in the north wall (**Plate 568**). Another cupboard has been created in the south wall (**Plate 568**) with timber panelled sides and tongue and grooved back. The cupboards are shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 35**). The window opening in the west wall has a sash window with horns, timber shutters, architrave and panel beneath the window.

Room S-06

5.7.19 Room S-06 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms S-05 and S-07 (**Figure 54**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. Removal of the architrave of the doorway to the east of the fireplace in the north wall during the current works revealed a 19th century frame with long hinges. The doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

5.7.20 The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the windows. Removal of lath and plaster above the windows during the current works revealed that they have brick segmental arches over them formed of two courses of brick on edge. The doorway at the south end of the east wall is in an original position. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

Room S-07

5.7.21 Room S-07 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms S-06 and S-08 (**Figure 54**). The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. Removal of the architrave of the doorway to the east of the fireplace in the south wall during the current works revealed a 19th century frame with long hinges. The doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

5.7.22 A cupboard had been created in the recess to the west of the fireplace in the south wall. The cupboard is not shown on the 1831 and 1905 plans but is shown on the 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the windows. Removal of lath and plaster above the windows during the current works revealed that they have brick segmental arches over them formed of two courses of brick on edge. The doorway at the north end of the east wall is in an original position. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

Room S-08/S-09

5.7.23 Room S-08/S-09 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms S-07 and S-10 (**Figure 54**). The room was divided by an east-west partition wall (**Plates 569 and 570**), which was removed during the refurbishment works (**Plate 571**). A partition wall is shown in this location on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**), which had been removed by 1905 (**Figure 23**). The partition wall is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 35**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 571**). The scar of the partition was visible in the floorboards with a doorway at the east end (**Plates 571 and 572**); although at the time of the initial recording, the partition did not have a doorway through it (**Plates 569 and 570**). The partition wall butted against plaster in the east and west walls and was constructed of plaster board and was a 20th century insertion.

5.7.24 The two fireplaces in the south and north walls each have an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth (**Plate 571**). The doorway to the west of the north fireplace was inserted in the 1969/70 and has a plain door (**Plate 575**). It is not shown as-existing on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans, but is shown as proposed on the latter as part of the 'fire escape circuit'.

5.7.25 The north-west and south-east corners of Room S-08/S-09 have boxed-in vertical cast iron and lead pipes (**Plates 573 to 575**). The cut back brickwork for the inserted doorway in the north wall was visible when the boxing was removed from the pipe in the north-west corner of the room (**Plate 575**).

5.7.26 The central doorway in the east wall is in an original position. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The doorway to the north is shown as a window on the 1831 plan, as a recess in the west wall of Corridor 01S on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). An internal window at the south end of east wall is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). It had been infilled by 1905 (**Figure 23**).

5.7.27 The three window openings in the west wall have sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the windows. Removal of a horizontal strip of lath and plaster above the windows during the current works revealed that they have brick segmental arches over them formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plates 571 and 576**).

Room S-10

5.7.28 Room S-10 lies at the north end of the west side of the East Wing to the north of Room S-08/S-09 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 577**). The west and north walls have three and two window openings with sash windows, timber shutters, architraves and panels beneath the windows, respectively (**Plate 577**). Removal of a horizontal strip of lath and plaster above the windows in the west wall during the current works revealed that they have brick segmental arches over them formed of two courses of brick on edge (**Plate 577**). Removal of the skirting boards from the west and the north walls revealed that a number of the ashlar blocks at the base of the window reveals have a carved arrow on

them pointing upwards (**Plates 578 to 580**). The windows in the west wall are shown as blocked internally on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). These windows had been opened up by 1905 (**Figure 23**).

- 5.7.29 The fireplace in the east wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth (**Plate 581**). The doorway at the south end of the east wall is in an original position (**Figure 54; Plate 582**). The doorway at the north end of the east wall appears to have been inserted (**Figure 54; Plates 583 and 584**). Both doorways are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 23 and 35**). The north doorway in the east wall is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**).
- 5.7.30 The doorway at the west end of the south wall was inserted in the 1969/70 and has a plain door (see **Plate 575**). It is not shown as existing on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans, but is shown as proposed on the latter as part of the 'fire escape circuit' (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

Room S-15

- 5.7.31 Room S-15 lies at the centre of the north end of the East Wing to the east of Room S-10 (**Figure 54**). The two window openings in the north wall have sash windows, architraves and panelling. The west window in this wall has timber shutters. This window is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). The east window in this wall is partially obscured by the east wall (**Figure 54**). This window is shown as infilled on the internal side on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**) and partially open on the 1905 plan (**Figure 23**).
- 5.7.32 The two doorways in the west and east walls are not in original positions which were perhaps central to both walls as on other floors (**Figure 54**). They have been moved to the north and south ends of the walls, respectively, in the 19th century (**Plates 585 and 586**). They are shown in these locations on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 23 and 35**). The 1831 shows a central doorway in the east wall and the west wall does not have a doorway (**Figure 7**).
- 5.7.33 The fireplace in the south wall had an original timber surround and mantelpiece (**Plates 586 to 588**). It was removed during the refurbishment works to insert a lift in this area (**Plate 589**). The timber floorboards in the room were aligned north-south. Removal of the floor and ceiling in the southern half of Room S-15 during the works for the new lift revealed the original red brickwork in English bond with white lime mortar and positions of primary and secondary floor joists (**Plate 589**). The east end of a large east-west primary timber floor joist for Room S-10 was visible towards the north end of the west wall of Room S-15 (**Plates 589 and 705**).

Stairs 01S

- 5.7.34 Stairs 01S lies towards the north end of the East Wing between **Corridor 01S** and Room S15 and between Rooms S-10 and S-28 (**Figure 54**). The original stone cantilevered staircase leads down to the first floor and up to the third floor. It has a plain metal balustrade with a timber handrail, presumably a 1969/70 replacement. The doorways in the east and west walls are in original doorway locations (**Plates 590 and 591**). The arched doorway in the south wall has a 20th century door. All three doorways are shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The landing at the south end of the room is covered with Yorkstone slabs.

Corridor 01S

- 5.7.35 Corridor 01S lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Stairs 01S and Corridor 02S and between Rooms F-08/F-09 and S-25/S-26 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The arched doorways in the north and south walls have the same 20th century doors. Both appear to be in original

doorway positions. They are both shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

- 5.7.36 The east and west walls each have a central doorway in an original position. They are both shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The 1831 plan shows that there was an internal window on each side of the central doorway in the east and west wall (**Figure 7**). By 1905 the internal window at the north end of the east wall and the one at the south end of the west wall had been converted into recesses facing into Corridor 01S and the other two internal windows had been infilled (**Figure 23**). By 1968, the two recesses had been converted into doorways (**Figure 35**).

Corridor 02S

- 5.7.37 Corridor 02S lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridors 01S and 03S and between Rooms S-07 and S-24 (**Figure 54**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01S and 02S. The stairs are shown on the 1905 plan and had been removed and replaced with a central lightwell by 1968 (**Figures 23 and 35**). At the time of the initial recording the floor was constructed of concrete and the open light well had a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail. The scar of the former staircase was visible on the west wall sloping down from north to south.
- 5.7.38 The three doorways in the north, east and west walls are in original locations and are shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figure 7, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the south wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but had been inserted by 1905 before the staircase was removed (**Figures 7 and 23**). The ceiling is concrete with a central lightwell on the third floor.

Corridor 03S

- 5.7.39 Corridor 03S lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridors 02S and 04S and between Rooms S-06 and S-23 (**Figure 54**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01S and 02S. The stairs are shown on the 1905 plan and had been removed and replaced with a central lightwell by 1968 (**Figures 23 and 35**). At the time of the initial recording the floor was constructed of concrete and the open light well had a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail (**Plate 592**). The scar of the former staircase was visible on the west wall rising up from south to north.
- 5.7.40 The two doorways in the east and west walls are in original locations (**Plate 592**). The doorway in the north wall was inserted between 1831 and 1905, before the staircase was removed (**Figures 7 and 23**). The doorway to the lift at the east end of the south wall appears to be in an original location and would have originally led into a cupboard as shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The doorway at the west end of the south wall has been inserted (**Plate 592**). It is not shown on the 1831 or 1905 plan, but is shown as existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The ceiling is concrete with a central light well on the third floor. An RSJ supporting the ceiling is marked 'Dorman', presumably indicating that it was forged by 'Dorman Long', the British steel manufacturer.

Corridor 04S

- 5.7.41 Corridor 04S lies near the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 03S and 05S and between Lift/Cupboard 01S and Room S-05 (**Figure 54**). Timber floorboards ran north-south down the corridor. The doorway in the north wall was inserted (**Plate 593**). It is not shown on the 1831 or 1905 plan, but is shown as existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The west wall was a 20th century partition wall, which is not shown on the 1831 or 1905 plan but is shown as existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 7,**

23 and **35**). The doorway in the south wall was in an original position (**Plate 593**); this was confirmed by the neat brickwork down its west jamb which was exposed during the works for a new lift in this area (**Plate 594** and **595**). A doorway in this position is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23** and **35**).

Cupboard 01S

5.7.42 Cupboard 01S lies near the centre of the East Wing between the Lift and Corridor 05S and between Corridor 04S and Room S-20 (**Figure 54**). The cupboard had a concrete floor and ceiling. The doorway in the south wall was in an original position; this was confirmed by the neat brickwork down its east jamb which was exposed during the works for a new lift in this area (**Plate 596**). This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23** and **35**).

Corridor 05S

5.7.43 Corridor 05S lies near the centre of the East Wing between Corridor 04S/Cupboard 01S and Stairs 02S (**Figure 54**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the ones which survive in Stairs 01S and 02S. The stairs were removed in 1969/70 and the floor was replaced in concrete at this time. The open light well was retained and given a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail (**Plate 597a**). The space has been given a false ceiling in the 20th century with plain coving; above this is a void then the concrete floor and light well of the third floor. The scar of the former stairs was visible in the west wall rising up from south to north. The staircase is shown as existing on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 23** and **35**). The latter also shows its proposed removal.

5.7.44 The two doorways at the north end of the east and west walls are in original locations (**Plates 597a** and **597b**). They are shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23** and **35**). The doorway in the south wall was inserted before the staircase was removed. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on both the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23** and **35**). The two doorways in the north wall are in original locations (**Plate 597a**). They are shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23** and **35**). The door at the south end of the east wall is a late 20th century insertion. It is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23** and **35**).

Stairs 02S

5.7.45 Stairs 02S lie near the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 05S and 06S and between Rooms S-03 and S-18 (**Figure 54**). The original stone cantilevered staircase leads down to the first floor (**Plates 598** to **600**). The stairs are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 23** and **35**).

5.7.46 A north-south link bridge was added linking Corridors 05S and 06S in 1969/70 and the stairs up to the third floor appear to have been removed at the same time (**Figure 54**; **Plates 598** to **602**). The stairs and link bridge have the same plain 20th century iron railing and a timber handrail suggesting that the original stair railings and hand rail were replaced in 1969/70 when the link bridge was added. Removal of the link bridge during the refurbishment works showed that it was constructed of three north-south RSJs embedded in concrete (**Plate 603**). The 1968 plan states 'Staircase E retained; new bridges in Stairwell E'. This plan does not appear to show the removal of the stairs to the third floor as proposed (**Figure 35**).

5.7.47 The doorways in the east and west walls are in original locations (**Plate 601**). They are shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23** and **35**). The doorway in the north wall was inserted before the staircase in Corridor 05S was removed. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on both the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23**

and **35**; **Plates 599, 600 and 603**). The doorway in the south wall was inserted between 1905 and 1968 (**Figures 23 and 35**; **Plate 601**).

Corridor 06S

5.7.48 Corridor 06S lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Stairs 02S and Room S-16 and between Rooms S-02 and S-17 (**Figure 54**). The 1905 plan shows a staircase in this room winding round a central stairwell down to the first floor and up to the third floor (**Figure 23**). The 1968 plan shows that the stairs down to the first floor had been removed, although the stairs up to the second floor remained (**Figure 35**). The proposals on the 1968 plan state 'Staircase F demolished and refloored'.

5.7.49 The floor of Corridor 06S is constructed of concrete, which replaced the previous stairs in the 1969/70. A new staircase up to the third floor was inserted into the space at this time (**Plate 604**). The scar of the original staircase was visible in the west wall running up from south to north during the current works (**Figure 56**; **Plate 605**). The doorway in the north wall was inserted when the original stairs down to the first floor were removed between 1905 and 1968 (**Figures 23 and 35**). The doorway in the east wall appears to be in an original position and is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

5.7.50 The doorway at the west end of the south wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown as a window on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). It was presumably converted from a window into a doorway as part of the 1969/70 work. A doorway at the east end of the south wall shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans was presumably infilled at this time (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the west wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

Corridor 08S

5.7.51 Corridor 08S lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Room S-16 and Cupboard 02S and between Rooms S-94 and S-95 (**Figure 54**). The ceiling is constructed of concrete and has a lightwell. The floor is also constructed of concrete and has a small rectangular lightwell with plain metal balustrade and timber handrail. This space originally had a staircase which was removed in 1969/70, when the dumb waiter was installed below. The stairs are labelled or shown on the c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 12, 23 and 35**).

5.7.52 The two doorways in the west and east walls are in original positions (**Plate 608**). They are shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The doorway at the west end of the north wall is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plan (**Figures 7 and 12**). It is shown as infilled on the 1905 plan when the Income Tax Office (north) was separated from the Probate Registry Office (south) (**Figure 23**) and is shown as reopened again on the 1968 plan (**Figure 35**). The doorway in the south wall is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans and was inserted as part of the 1969/70 alteration works (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**).

Cupboard 02S

5.7.53 Cupboard 02S lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Corridor 08S and 09S and Rooms S-93 and S-95 (**Figure 54**). The floor is constructed of concrete, which presumably replaced timber floorboards in 1969/70. The doorway in the east wall is the original entrance into the cupboard and is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the north wall is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans and was inserted as part of the 1969/70 alteration works (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the south wall is shown as an internal window on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans and was

inserted as part of the 1969/70 works when the staircase in Corridor 09S was removed (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**).

Corridor 09S

- 5.7.54 Corridor 09S lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Cupboard 02S and Room S-91 and between Rooms S-92/S-93 and S-96 (**Figure 18**). This space used to house a staircase. Stairs are labelled or shown on the c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 12, 23 and 35**). The ceiling and floor are constructed of concrete supported by east-west RSJs (**Plate 607**). These were inserted in 1969/70, when the staircase was removed.
- 5.7.55 The doorway in the north wall is shown as an internal window on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans and was converted to a doorway as part of the 1969/70 alteration works when the staircase was removed (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the east wall is in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the south wall is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan, but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the west wall appears to have been inserted and may have been converted from a recess in Room S-96, however it is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**).

Room S-91

- 5.7.56 Room S-91 lies in the south-east corner of the East Wing to the south of Corridor 09S and Room S-92/S-93 (**Figure 54**). Room S-91 was divided by a north-south partition wall (**Plate 608**), which was removed during the current works (**Plate 609**). The partition wall is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan, but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**).
- 5.7.57 The timber floorboards in the room are aligned east-west (**Plate 512**) in contrast to the majority of rooms in the East Wing, where they are aligned north-south. The doorways at the west end of the north and south walls are not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan, but are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The only doorway into the room on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plan is near the centre of the south wall (**Figures 7 and 12**).
- 5.7.58 The fireplace in the north wall has an original marble mantelpiece, inset marble surround and stone hearth (**Plate 610**). The doorway in the main (i.e. not the partition) west wall was inserted in the late 20th century. It is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panelling.

Room S-92/S-93

- 5.7.59 Room S-92/S-93 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms S-91 and S-94 (**Figure 54**). Room S-92/S-93 was divided by a late 20th century east-west partition wall (**Plate 611**), which was removed during the current works. The 1968 plan does not show any partitions in Room S-92/S-93 (**Figure 35**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The scar of an earlier partition was visible in the floorboards running east-west with a doorway at its east end slightly to the north of the late 20th century partition (**Figure 55**). This earlier partition is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). By 1905 this partition appears to have been removed and replaced by another one further to the north with a doorway at its west end (**Figure 23**). This partition had been removed by 1968 (**Figure 35**).
- 5.7.60 Although a partition wall is shown in this location on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans, it is not shown on the 1905 (partition in a different location on this plan) or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**).

5.7.61 The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows without horns, timber architraves, space for shutters and panelling. The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. The two doorways in the west wall are in original positions (**Plates 612 and 613**) and are shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The doorway at the east end of the north wall has been inserted. It is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan and is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**).

Room S-94

5.7.62 Room S-94 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms S-16 and S-92/-S93 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows with horns, timber architraves, shutters and panelling. The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece and marble inset surround stone hearth.

5.7.63 The doorway in the south wall to the east of the fireplace is not shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plan and is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the west wall is in an original position and is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 12, 23 and 35**).

Room S-16

5.7.64 Room S-16 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms S-17 and S-94 (**Figure 54**). Room F-16 was divided into two by a north-south timber studwork partition wall which was covered with lath and plaster and appears to have been constructed in the early 19th century (**Plates 615 to 619**). An earlier doorway at the north end of the partition wall had been infilled with late 20th century timber (**Plates 616 to 618**). Empty mortices suggest that at least some of the timber in the earlier studwork was reused (**Plates 618 and 619**). The partition is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans with a doorway at the north end (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). This doorway was therefore infilled in 1969/70 or later and the central doorway formed.

5.7.65 Timber floorboards in the room are laid east-west in contrast to the majority of rooms in the East Wing where they are laid north-south. The scar of another north-south partition with a doorway at its north end was visible in the floor boards (**Figure 55**). This partition is shown on the 1831 plan, but is not shown on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

5.7.66 The north wall has two doorways. The eastern doorway in this wall has a plain six panel doorway and was inserted in the 20th century (**Plate 620**). A doorway in this position is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). A recess in the south wall of Room S-17 is shown in this position on the 1905 plan (**Figure 23**). A doorway is shown in this position on the 1968 plan (**Figure 35**).

5.7.67 The western doorway in the north wall was inserted in 1969/70 (**Plates 614, 617 and 621**). The 1831 plan does not show a doorway in this position (**Figure 7**). An internal window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 23 and 35**).

5.7.68 Removal of two electrical sockets in the north wall revealed some Fletton bricks which indicate the position of a blocked former doorway (**Plates 622 and 623**). This doorway is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans and was infilled in 1969/70 or later (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

5.7.69 The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows without horns, timber architraves, shutters and panelling beneath the windows (**Plate 624**). Plaster removed from the wall above the windows revealed original red bricks in English bond with

white lime mortar. The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and stone hearth. To the west of the fireplace in the south wall is a cupboard in a recess, which appears to have been inserted. This is shown as an internal window on the 1831 plan, a recess on the 1905 plan and as a cupboard on the 1968 plan (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

- 5.7.70 The doorway at the west end of the south wall appears to be in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 7 and 12**). It is shown as infilled on the 1905 plan when the Income Tax Office (north) was separated from the Probate Registry Office (south) (**Figure 23**) and is shown as reopened again on the 1968 plan (**Figure 35**).
- 5.7.71 The doorway at the north end of the west wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but one at the south end of the wall is (**Figure 7**). By 1905 the doorway at the south end of the wall had been infilled and a new one created at the north end of the wall (**Figure 23**). This doorway is also shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 35**).

Room S-17

- 5.7.72 Room S-17 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms S-16 and S-18 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplace in the north wall has a timber mantelpiece, original marble inset surround, stone hearth and cast iron hob grate (**Plates 625 and 626**).
- 5.7.73 The doorway to the east of the fireplace in the north wall appears to have been inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows without horns, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows. Plaster removed from the wall above the windows revealed original red bricks in English bond with white lime mortar.
- 5.7.74 The doorway in the south wall was inserted in the 19th century (**Plates 627 and 628**). It has a plain six panel door. The doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). A recess is shown in this position on the 1905 plan and a doorway is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 23 and 35**). The doorway in the west wall is in the original entrance position into Room S17 and is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

Room S-18

- 5.7.75 Room S-18 lies towards the centre of the East Wing between Rooms S-16 and S-18 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplace in the north wall has an original decorative timber mantelpiece, inset marble surround and stone hearth (**Plate 629**). The doorway to the west of the fireplace was inserted in the 20th century, possibly in 1969/70. It is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). To the east of the fireplace in the north wall is a recessed cupboard (**Plate 629**). A doorway is shown in this location on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). It is shown as a recess on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 23 and 35**). It was converted into a cupboard in 1969/70 or later.
- 5.7.76 The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows (**Plates 629 and 630**). The doorway in the south wall was inserted in the 19th century (**Plate 630**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan, but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the west wall is in the original doorway position into Room S18 and is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

Room S-20

- 5.7.77 Room S20 lies towards the centre of the East Wing between Rooms S-18 and S-23 (**Figure 54**). It had been divided up with partition walls in the late 20th century to create toilet facilities (**Figure 54; Plates 631 to 633**). An east-west partition dividing two offices is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). No partitions are shown in this room on the 1905 plan (**Figure 23**). The partition shown on the 1968 plan was presumably replaced in 1969/70 or later (**Figures 35 and 54**).
- 5.7.78 The floor was constructed of concrete supported by east-west RSJs, inserted in the 1969/70. The ceiling was constructed of timber floor joists for the third floor. The primary floor joists ran north-south and the secondary floor joists ran east-west. The floor and ceiling were removed during the current renovation works to create a lift (**Plates 634 to 638**). The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels (**Plates 634 to 636**).
- 5.7.79 The doorway in the south wall was inserted in the late 20th century, possibly in 1969/70. It is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The west wall has two doorways; the northern one is the original doorway position into Room S20, whereas the southern one was inserted in the late 20th century. The former is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans, whereas the latter is not (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).
- 5.7.80 The fireplaces in the north and south wall had been infilled. The brickwork under the hearth stone on the third floor was visible adjacent to the top of the south wall during the works (**Plate 638**).

Room S-23

- 5.7.81 Room S-23 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms S-20 and S-24 (**Figure 54**). Removal of skirting boards showed that secondary east-west floor joists rested on primary north-south floor joists. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The scar of a former partition ran east-west across the floor boards towards the north end of the room with evidence for a doorway at the west end of the partition (**Figure 55**). The partition is shown on the 1831 plan, but is not shown on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).
- 5.7.82 The fireplace in the north wall had been infilled. The doorway in the north wall was inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).
- 5.7.83 The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels. The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, inset marble surround and a stone hearth. A cupboard had been inserted in the recess to the east of the fireplace in the south wall in the late 20th century, probably in 1969/70. A doorway is shown in this location on the 1905 and 1968 plans, but not on the 1831 plan (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).
- 5.7.84 The doorway at the south end of the west wall is in the original entrance position into Room S-23. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

Room S-24

- 5.7.85 Room S-24 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms S-23 and S-25/S-26 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panelling.

5.7.86 The fireplace in the south wall has an original timber mantelpiece, inset marble surround and stone hearth. The doorway to the east of the fireplace in the south wall was inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The doorway in the west wall is in the original entrance position into Room S-24. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

Room S-25/S-26

5.7.87 Room S-25/S-26 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms S-24 and S-27 (**Figure 54**). Room S-25/S-26 was divided into two rooms by an east-west 20th century partition wall (**Plates 638 and 639**), which was removed during the current works. Although a partition wall is shown in this location on the 1831 plan, it had been removed by 1905 (**Figures 7 and 23**). The partition wall that was extant at the start of the building recording is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 35**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The scar of an earlier east-west partition was visible in the floorboards with a doorway at its west end. This was presumably the partition shown on the 1831 plan with a central doorway (**Figure 7**), which had been removed by 1905 (**Figure 23**).

5.7.88 The fireplace in the north wall had been infilled and only the stone hearth was visible during the current works. The doorway to the east of the fireplace in the north wall was inserted in the 1969/70. It is not shown as-existing on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans, but is marked as proposed on the latter (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). It was inserted as part of the 'fire escape circuit' around retained Staircase A (Stairs 01S). The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panelling.

5.7.89 The south wall has a fireplace with an original timber mantelpiece, marble inset surround and a stone hearth. The central doorway in the west wall is in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The 1831 plan shows two internal windows on each side of the central doorway. By 1905 the internal window to the north had been infilled while that to the south had been converted into a recess. The latter is shown as a doorway on the 1968 plan, which was presumably created when the partition was added (**Figure 35**).

Room S-27

5.7.90 Room S-27 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms S-25/S-26 and S-28 (**Figure 54**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The room had a north-south partition wall towards the west side of the room (**Plate 641**), which was removed during the current works. It had a doorway at its south end with a late 20th century plain door (**Plate 641**). A partition is shown in this location with a central doorway on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). Presumably the same partition is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans and the doorway was moved to its south end (**Figures 23 and 35**).

5.7.91 The doorway at the west end of the north wall appears to have been inserted when the partition wall was constructed. This doorway is also shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The fireplace in the north wall has an original timber mantelpiece, inset marble surround, stone hearth and cast iron hob grate (**Plate 642 and 643**). The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows, timber architraves, shutters and panels beneath the windows (**Plate 644 and 645**).

5.7.92 The doorway at the east end of the south wall was inserted in 1969/70 (**Plate 645**). It is not shown as-existing on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans, but is marked as proposed on the latter plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). It was inserted as part of the 'fire escape circuit' around retained 'Staircase A' (Stairs 01S). The doorway in the main west wall

is in the original entrance position into Room S-27. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**).

Room S-28

5.7.93 Room S-28 lies in the north-east corner of the East Wing to the north of Room S-27 (**Figure 54**). The room had a partition wall in its south-west corner (**Plate 646**). The partition wall was removed during the current works. It had a doorway at its south end with a late 20th century plain door (**Plate 646**). The partition was inserted in the 19th century. The partition is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 7, 23 and 35**). The 1903 east-west section through Room S28 suggests that the partition (depicted in grey) is existing, whereas the partitions (since removed) around the toilets are proposed (**Figure 18**). The room is shown as toilets on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 23 and 35**).

5.7.94 The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows without panelling or shutters. The north wall has a rectangular window opening with sash window, architrave and shutters (**Plate 646**). This window is shown as internally infilled on the 1831 plan (**Figure 7**). By 1905 this window had been opened (**Figure 23**). The fireplace in the south wall had been infilled.

5.7.95 The doorway in the west wall was moved to the south in the 19th century when the partition in the room was constructed (**Figure 54**). The 1831 plan shows the doorway centrally in this wall (**Figure 7**). By 1905 it is shown at the south end of the wall (**Figure 23**).

5.8 Third Floor

Introduction

5.8.1 Removal of plaster board and other ceiling coverings from the third floor rooms during the works exposed the roof structure above. The East Wing has a double pile roof with a north-south pitched roof down the east side of the building running from Room T-28 in the north to Room T-115 in the south, and beyond. Another north-south pitched roof runs down the west side of the building from Rooms T09 in the north to Room T-120A in the south. A short east-west pitched roof sits at the north end of the building. A flat north-south roof over the central former stairwells runs from Stairs 01T in the north to Corridor 10T and beyond in the south.

Room T-120/-120A

5.8.2 Room T-120/-120A lies at the south end of the west side of the East Wing to the south of Room T119 (**Figure 57**). It was originally part of the South Wing (Alan Baxter & Associates 2009). This large room in the south-west corner of the third floor of the East Wing was subdivided by a late 20th century east-west partition wall (**Plates 647 and 648**), which was removed during the refurbishment work. A partition wall is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans but is further to the north than the one extant at the time of the initial recording (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**). The earlier partition wall was replaced by the later one in the late 20th century. The earlier partition was visible as a scar on the floorboards.

5.8.3 The east wall has two infilled fireplaces (**Figure 58**). The two doorways in the east wall appear to have been inserted. The central doorway may have been inserted in the early 19th century between the two fireplaces (**Plate 649**). It is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**). The doorway to the south was inserted in the late 20th century, presumably when the later partition was added. It is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).

- 5.8.4 The doorway in the north wall has a 19th century plain four panel door (**Figure 57**; **Plate 650**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.5 The room has three window openings in its sloping west wall with sash windows. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.
- 5.8.6 Removal of plaster board and other coverings during the works exposed the roof structure above Room T-120/T-120A (**Plates 651 to 657**). The roof showed many signs of alteration. Room T-120/-120A has three original east-west trusses over it, each consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 653**).
- 5.8.7 Fletton brickwork was visible at the west end of the north wall and a timber structure had been built in this north-west corner of the room (**Plates 651 and 652**). Areas of the roof structure had been replaced with late 20th century common rafters and roof boards (**Plates 654 and 655**). It is thought that they might have infilled two former dormer windows on the east side of the roof, although dormer windows in this position are not shown on the 1905 (shown as dashed outlines) or 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**). Smaller areas have replacement timbers on the west side (**Plate 656**). Parts of the roof structure had been altered in the 20th century and timbers were covered with chicken wire rather than the scars of lath and plaster (**Plate 657**). Lath and plaster scars show that the room was originally open to the common rafters with the trusses exposed and crossing the room at intervals (**Plate 656**). Remains of chicken wire and 20th century inserted timber show that probably in the late 20th century the ceiling was lowered with only the lower part of the trusses exposed (**Plate 657**).

Room T-119

- 5.8.8 Room T-119 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms T-01 and T-120 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplace in the south wall has been infilled. The doorway to the west of the fireplace in the south wall appears to have been inserted in the 19th century (**Plate 658**). This doorway is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.9 The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows (**Plate 658**). Removal of lath and plaster from the west wall revealed that the wall was constructed of timber studwork with timber boards behind (**Plate 662**).
- 5.8.10 The doorway at the north end of the east wall is in the original entrance position into the room (**Figure 57**). It is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**). The cupboard at the south end of this wall is in an original position for a cupboard rather than inserted. It is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34 and 1905 plans as a recess and on the 1968 plan as a cupboard (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.11 A dormer window has been added above the east wall (**Plates 660 and 661**). The windows pivot on a central hinge and appear to have been inserted in the early 20th century, however the dormer window is not shown on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 36**). The purlin on the north side of the truss had been removed when the dormer window was added (**Plate 660**).
- 5.8.12 Removal of plaster board and other coverings during the works exposed the roof structure above Room T-119 (**Plates 659, 661 and 662**). The roof showed many signs of alteration. Room T-119 has an original truss over it, consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 661**). Parts of the roof structure had been altered in the 20th century and timbers were covered with

chicken wire rather than the scars of lath and plaster (**Plate 662**). This resulted in a lowering of the ceiling.

Room T-01

- 5.8.13 Room T-01 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms T-02 and T-119 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows with horns. The fireplace in the north wall has been infilled, although its stone hearth was visible during the works. The doorway to the west of the fireplace in the north wall appears to have been inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.14 The doorway in the east wall is in the original entrance position into the room. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). A dormer window has been added above the east wall in the early 20th century (**Plate 663**). The widows pivot on a central hinge. The purlin on each side of the truss was removed when the dormer window was added (**Plate 663**). This dormer is shown as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan and is clearly shown on the 1968 roof plan (**Figures 24 and 37**).
- 5.8.15 Removal of plaster board and other coverings during the works exposed the roof structure above Room T-01 (**Plates 664 and 665**). The roof showed many signs of alteration. Room T-01 has an original truss over it, consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters. Parts of the roof structure had been altered in the 20th century with replacement timber boards over the common rafters (**Plates 664 and 665**). Original red brickwork in English bond with lime mortar was visible during the works above ceiling height in the south and north wall (**Plates 664 and 665**).

Room T-02

- 5.8.16 Room T-02 lies towards the south end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms T-01 and T-03 (**Figure 19**). The fireplace in the north wall has been infilled. The doorway at the west end of the north wall was inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.17 The doorway at the north end of the east wall is in an original position, whereas the one to the south in this wall was inserted (**Plate 666**). The former is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans whereas the latter is not (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.18 A dormer window with widows that pivot on a central hinge has been added above the east wall in the early 20th century (**Plates 666 to 669**). It is not shown on the 1905 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 24 and 37**). The dormer window sits between the two trusses and the purlin was removed when the dormer window was added. Opening up during the works showed that the timber structure around the dormer window was covered in lath and plaster (**Plates 670 and 671**).
- 5.8.19 The fireplace in the south wall has been infilled. The doorway at the west end of this wall was inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). The three window openings in the west wall have sash windows. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 666**).
- 5.8.20 Removal of lath and plaster during the works exposed the roof structure above Room T-02 (**Plates 671 and 672**). The roof showed many signs of alteration. Room T02 has two original trusses over it, each consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters. Parts of the roof structure had been altered in

the 20th century with replacement timber boards over the common rafters (**Plates 671 and 672**).

Room T-03/T-04

- 5.8.21 Room T-03/T-04 lies towards the centre of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms T-02 and T-05 (**Figure 57**). This room had an east-west partition wall (**Plates 673 to 676**), which was removed during the refurbishment work. Removal of lath and plaster from the partition wall showed that it had a timber framework (**Plate 676**) and appeared to be 19th century in date (**Figure 59**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.22 The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows with an added further window above (**Plates 674 and 675**). Removal of lath and plaster from around the windows showed that the wall was constructed of vertical timbers with timber boarding behind. The fireplace in the south wall had been infilled and only the stone hearth was visible. The doorway to the west of the fireplace was inserted in the 19th century (**Plate 674**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). The doorway at the north end of the east wall is an original position for the entrance into Room T-04. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). Timber boxing in the north-east corner of the room houses the weight for the clock on the roof (**Figure 57; Plate 676**).
- 5.8.23 Removal of lath and plaster during the works exposed the roof structure above Room T-03/T-04 (**Plates 676 to 678**). The roof structure above the room supports an attic floor and the housing for the clock on the roof. The room has two trusses over, one is on the line of the partition (**Plate 676**). A boxed-in lead pipe was exposed at the south end of the room just below ceiling height on the east wall (**Plates 673, 678 to 680**). Remains of an earlier floral wall paper were preserved behind the pipe (**Plate 680**).

Room T-05

- 5.8.24 Room T-05 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms T-03/T-04 and T-06 (**Figure 57**). The thinner part of the east wall (**Plate 681**) was removed during the current works. This wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.25 Above the east wall a dormer window has been added in the early 20th century (**Plates 683 to 685**). The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**). Lath and plaster scars were exposed on the timber structure around the dormer window during the works.
- 5.8.26 The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The north wall is constructed of brick and the fireplace in this wall has been infilled and only the stone hearth remains. The south wall is also constructed of brick and the wall supports and incorporates one of the trusses (**Plate 685**). The window opening in the west wall has a sash window with an added window above (**Plate 682**). This wall is constructed of upright timbers with timber boards behind.

Room T-06

- 5.8.27 Room T-06 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms T-05 and T-07 (**Figure 57**). The fireplace in the north wall has been infilled. The two window openings in the west wall have sash windows. The doorway at the south end of the east wall is in an original position. A dormer window has been inserted above the east wall. This is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**).

Room T-07

5.8.28 Room T-07 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms T-06 and T-08 (**Figure 57**). The fireplace in the south wall has been infilled although its stone hearth still survives. There is a cupboard in an alcove to the west of the fireplace. The window opening in the west wall has a sash window (**Plate 686**). The doorway at the north end of the east wall is in an original position. A dormer window has been inserted above the east wall. It is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

Room T-08

5.8.29 Room T-08 lies towards the north end of the west side of the East Wing between Rooms T-07 and T-09 (**Figure 57**). The central doorway in the east wall is the original entrance position into the room (**Plate 687**). It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24** and **36**). The two fireplaces in the south and north walls had both been infilled although their stone hearth were visible during the works. The doorway to the west of the north fireplace was inserted in the 19th century (**Plate 688**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown as a deep recess on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 8, 24** and **36**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The scar of an east-west partition wall was visible in the floorboards (**Figure 58**). This partition is shown on the 1831 plan although by 1905 it had been removed (**Figures 8** and **24**).

5.8.30 The three window openings in the west wall have sash windows (**Plates 688** to **690**). Stripping of lath and plaster during the current works showed that the walls were constructed of upright sloping timbers with timber boards behind (**Plate 689**). Above the east wall a large dormer window with a flat roof had been inserted in the early 20th century (**Plate 691**). It is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**). At the north end of the east side of the roof a skylight had been inserted in the late 20th century (**Plate 692**). It is not shown on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**).

5.8.31 Removal of lath and plaster during the works exposed the roof structure above Room T-08 (**Plates 688** to **692**). The room has two trusses over it (**Plate 688**), consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters. Parts of the roof structure had been altered in the 20th century.

Room T-09

5.8.32 Room T-09 lies at the north end of the west side of the East Wing to the north of Room T-08 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 693**). A fireplace towards the north end of the east wall has been infilled and only its stone hearth remains (**Plate 696**). The 1831 plan shows two angled fireplaces around a partition wall to the south of this location (**Figure 8**), while the 1905 and 1968 plans appear to show a fireplace in this location (**Figures 24** and **36**). Another stone hearth was visible just to the east of the doorway in the wall suggesting the presence of a blocked fireplace in this wall (**Figure 58**). A fireplace in this location is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plan (**Figures 8, 24** and **36**). Fireplaces in this position are not present on any of the other floors.

5.8.33 The two doorways in the east wall are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans, but only the south doorway in this wall is shown on the 1831 plan (**Figures 8, 24** and **36**). The doorway at the south end of the wall is in an original position, whereas the other doorway at the north end has been inserted (**Figure 57**; **Plate 694**). The doorway at the west end of the south wall was inserted in the 19th century. It is not shown on the 1831 plan and is shown as a deep recess for Room T-08 on the 1905 plan and as a doorway on the 1968 plan (**Figures 24** and **36**).

- 5.8.34 The north and west walls have one and three window openings with sash windows, respectively (**Plate 693, 695 and 696**). Stripping of lath and plaster during the current works showed that the walls were constructed of upright sloping timbers with timber boards behind (**Plate 696**). Above the east wall a large dormer window with a flat roof had been inserted in the early 20th century (**Plate 698**). The purlin had been removed in front of the dormer window. This dormer window is not shown on the 1905 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 24 and 37**). To the north of this dormer window in the east side of the roof a smaller skylight has been inserted in the late 20th century, which is not shown on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**).
- 5.8.35 Removal of lath and plaster during the works exposed the roof structure above Room T09 (**Plates 697**). The room has two trusses over it (**Plate 693**), consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 697**). Parts of the roof structure had been strengthened in the 20th century with newer additional timber.

Room T-14

- 5.8.36 Room T-14 lies at the centre of the north end of the East Wing to the east of Room T-09 (**Figure 57**). The north wall has a window opening with a sash window. The doorway at the north end of the west wall was inserted in the 19th century (**Figure 19; Plate 700**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.37 The doorway at the south end of the east wall (**Plates 701 and 702**) has been moved south because its timber lintel is only over the northern half of this doorway and the other half has brickwork over it (see **Plate 790**). It was moved south when the partition in Room T28 (to the east) was added (**Figure 57**). The doorway is shown centrally on the 1831 plan and to the south on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.38 An infilled fireplace in the south wall was marked by its stone hearth (**Plate 703**). This was removed during the works to create a lift in this area. This showed that the fireplace had been infilled in the 20th century with Fletton brickwork (**Plates 705 and 706**). The timber floorboards in the room were aligned north-south (**Plate 703**).
- 5.8.39 Removal of the floor in the southern half of Room T-14 during the works for a new lift revealed the original red brickwork in English bond with white lime mortar and positions of primary and secondary floor joists (**Plates 705 and 706**). The east end of a large east-west primary timber floor joist for Room T-09 was visible towards the north end of the west wall of Room T14 (**Plates 589 and 705**).

Stairs 01T

- 5.8.40 Stairs 01T lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridor 01T and Room T14 and between Rooms T-09 and T-25 (**Figure 57**). The original stone cantilevered staircase leads down to the second floor. It has a plain metal balustrade with a timber handrail, presumably a 1969/70 replacement. The doorways in the east and west walls are in original doorway locations (**Plate 708**). The doorway in the south wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). The landing at the south end of the room is covered with Yorkstone slabs. The lantern skylight over the stairwell is shown on the 1905 plan (dashed outline) and 1968 plan (**Figures 24 and 37; Plate 707**).

Corridor 01T

- 5.8.41 Corridor 01T lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Stairs 01T and Corridor 02T and between Rooms T-08 and T-24 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The central doorways in the south, east and west

walls are in original positions and are shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). Internal windows on each side of the central doorway in the east and west wall shown on the 1831 plan had been infilled by 1905 (**Figure 24**). The north doorway is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). A ladder towards the north end of the west wall provides access to the roof.

Corridor 02T

- 5.8.42 Corridor 02T lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridors 01T and 03T and between Rooms T-07 and T-23 (**Figure 57**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the one which survives in Stairs 01T. The stairs down to the second floor are shown on the 1905 plan and had been removed by 1968 (**Figures 24 and 36**). The open light well was retained and is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 36**). It has a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail. The floor had been replaced in concrete.
- 5.8.43 The three doorways in the north, east and west walls are in original doorway locations (**Plate 709a**). The doorway in the south wall was inserted when the staircase was removed (**Plate 709b**). It is not shown on the 1831 or 1905 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). The lantern skylight over the former stairwell was added in the early 20th century. It is shown on the 1968 plan and as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan (**Figures 24 and 37; Plate 710**).

Corridor 03T

- 5.8.44 Corridor 03T lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridors 02T and 04T and between Rooms T-06 and T-22 (**Figure 57**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the one which survives in Stairs 01T. The stairs down to the second floor are shown on the 1905 plan and had been removed by 1968 (**Figures 24 and 36**). The open light well was retained and is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 36**). It has a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail (**Plate 711**). The floor has been replaced in concrete.
- 5.8.45 The two doorways in the east and west walls are in original locations (**Plates 711 and 712**). The doorway in the north wall was inserted when the staircase was removed between 1905 and 1968 (**Figures 24 and 36**). The doorway to the lift at the east end of the south wall appears to be in an original location and would have led into a cupboard, whereas that to the west appears to have been inserted (**Plates 711 and 712**). The former is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans whereas the latter is not shown on the 1831 and 1905 plans but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). The lantern skylight over the former stairwell has central pivoting windows and was added in the early 20th century (**Plates 713 and 714**). It is shown on the 1968 plan and as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan (**Figures 24 and 36**).

Lift

- 5.8.46 The lift lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Corridor 03T and Cupboard 01T and between Rooms T-22 and Corridor 04T (**Figure 57**). During the current works, the north, west and south walls of the lift at third floor level were removed. A view down the lift from the third floor at this stage in the works showed that its walls were rendered with cement (**Plate 715**). The lift is shown as a small room/space on the 1831 and 1905 plans and as a lift on the 1968 plan (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).

Corridor 04T

- 5.8.47 Corridor 04T lies near the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 03T and 05T and between Lift/Cupboard 01T and Room T-05 (**Figure 57**). The doorway in the north wall was inserted between 1905 and 1968 (**Figures 24 and 36**). The thin west wall was removed during the current works (**Plate 716**). This wall is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.48 The doorway in the south wall is in an original position (**Plate 716**); this was confirmed by the neat brickwork down its west jamb which was exposed during the works for a new lift in this area. The southern part of the east wall was constructed of original red bricks in English bond with a white lime mortar. The northern part of this wall was constructed of Fletton brickwork which had been block bonded into the earlier brickwork (**Plate 716**). This brickwork was associated with the lift. The original brickwork had been covered with white lime wash apart from the lower three courses which would have been hidden by a skirting board (**Plate 716**).

Cupboard 01T

- 5.8.49 Cupboard 01T lies near the centre of the East Wing between the Lift and Corridor 05T and between Corridor 04T and Room T-20 (**Figure 57**). The doorway in the south wall was in an original position. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).

Corridor 05T

- 5.8.50 Corridor 05T lies near the centre of the East Wing between Corridor 04T/Cupboard 01T and Corridor 06T (**Figure 57**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the one which survives in Stairs 01T. The stairs down to the second floor are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 36**). The stairs were removed as part of the 1969/70 alterations. The open light well was retained and has a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail (**Plate 718**). The floor has been replaced in concrete.
- 5.8.51 The two doorways at the north end of the east and west walls are in original locations. The doorway in the south wall was inserted when the staircase was removed. The two doorways in the north wall are in original locations (**Plate 717 and 718**). The door at the south end of the east wall was inserted in the late 20th century as the 'Ladies' entrance to the toilets created in Room T-20. The doorway is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). The early 20th century lantern skylight over the former stairwell is shown on the 1968 plan and as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan (**Figures 24 and 37**).

Corridor 06T

- 5.8.52 Corridor 06T lies near the centre of the East Wing between Corridors 05T and 07T and between Rooms T-02 and T-17 (**Figure 57**). This space originally housed a cantilevered stone staircase like the one which survives in Stairs 01T. The stairs down to the second floor are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 36**). The stairs were removed as part of the 1969/70 alterations. The open light well was retained and has a 20th century plain iron balustrade and timber handrail (**Plates 719 and 720**). The floor has been replaced in concrete.
- 5.8.53 The doorways in the east and west walls are in their original locations (**Plate 720**). The two doorways in the north and south walls were inserted when the staircase was removed (**Plates 719 and 720**). The early 20th century lantern skylight over the former stairwell is shown on the 1968 plan and as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan (**Figures 24 and 37**).

Corridor 07T

- 5.8.54 Corridor 07T lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Corridor 06T and Room T-15 and between Rooms T-02 and T-16 (**Figure 57**). Stairs are shown in this space on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 36**). The stairs were removed during the 1969/70 alteration works.
- 5.8.55 The floor of Corridor 07T is constructed of concrete, which replaced the previous stairs in 1969/70. A new staircase down to the second floor was inserted into the space at this time with a plain metal balustrade and timber handrail (**Plate 721**). The original staircase ran up from the second floor along the west wall from south to north.
- 5.8.56 The doorway in the north wall was inserted when the original stairs were removed. The two doorways in the east and south walls are in original doorway positions. They are shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). The doorway in the west wall was inserted in 1969/70 (**Figure 28**). It is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**) and is shown as proposed on the latter plans. The early 20th century lantern skylight over the former stairwell is shown on the 1968 plan and as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan (**Figures 24 and 37**).

Corridor 08T

- 5.8.57 Corridor 08T lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Room T-15 and Cupboard 02T and between Rooms T-118 and T-119 (**Figure 57**). Stairs are not labelled in this space on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans, however they are clearly depicted on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.58 The staircase down to the second floor was presumably removed in 1969/70, when a dumb waiter was installed below. The floor of the room is constructed of concrete and has a small rectangular lightwell with plain 20th century metal balustrade and timber handrail. The three doorways in the west, east and north walls are in original doorway positions. They are shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 8 and 13**). By 1905 the north doorway had been infilled and by 1968 it had been reopened again (**Figures 24 and 36**). The doorway in the south wall was inserted presumably in the 1969/70. It is not shown on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 36**). The early 20th century lantern skylight over the former stairwell is shown on the 1968 plan and as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan (**Figures 24 and 37**).

Cupboard 02T

- 5.8.59 Cupboard 02T lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Corridor 08T and 09T and Rooms T-117 and T-119 (**Figure 57**). The doorway in the east wall was the original entrance into the cupboard. The space is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans with this doorway and an internal window in the south wall (**Figure 8 and 13**). By 1905 this arrangement remained but the space had been divided into two by a north-south partition (**Figure 24**). The same arrangement is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 36**). The partition was removed and the north and south doorways were presumably inserted in the 1969/70. Before removal during the current works, the floor was constructed of concrete.

Corridor 09T

- 5.8.60 Corridor 09T lies towards the south end of the East Wing between Cupboard 02T and Corridor 10T/Room T-115 and between Rooms T117 and T120 (**Figure 57**). Stairs are not labelled in this space on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans, however they are clearly depicted on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).

- 5.8.61 The staircase down to the second floor was presumably removed in 1969/70. The floor of the room is constructed of concrete supported by east-west RSJs inserted when the staircase was removed.
- 5.8.62 The doorway in the west wall is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans and was presumably inserted in the late 18th/early 19th century (**Figure 57**; **Plate 722**). The doorway in the north wall was inserted in 1969/70 when the staircase was removed (**Plate 723**). It is shown as an internal window on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**). The doorway in the east wall is in an original doorway position. The doorway in the south wall was moved to the east between 1905 and 1968. The original doorway position was central in the wall and is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34 and 1905 plans (**Figures 8, 13 and 36**). The more easterly position is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 36**). The early 20th century lantern skylight over the former stairwell is shown on the 1968 plan and as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan (**Figures 24 and 37**).

Room T-115/Corridor 10T

- 5.8.63 Room T-115/Corridor 10T lies in the south-east corner of the East Wing to the south of Corridor 09T and Room T117 (**Figure 57**). Room T-115/Corridor 10T was divided by a north-south partition wall (**Plates 724 and 725**). Plaster had been removed from a small area on the east side of the partition wall showing that it was covered with lath and plaster (**Plates 724 and 726**). The plain four panel door at the north end of the partition wall was 19th century in appearance. The partition is not shown on the 1831 or c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 8 and 13**) but is shown on the 1905 plan with a central rather than a doorway at the north end (**Figure 24**). By 1968 the central doorway had been infilled and the doorway at the northern end had been inserted (**Figure 36**).
- 5.8.64 Corridor 10T has further partition walls at its south end (**Figure 57**; **Plates 725, 727 and 728**). A partition in the north-west corner housed a ladder up to the roof and may have been added in the late 20th century (**Plates 725, 727 and 728**), although it may have been the remains of one of two toilet partitions shown on the 1968 plan but not on the 1905 plan (**Figures 24 and 36**). To the east, an east-west partition, which was removed during the current works, had a late 20th century plain door (**Plate 728**). This partition wall is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.65 The doorway in the north wall of Corridor 10T has been moved to the east between 1905 and 1968 (**Figures 24 and 36**). The original doorway position was central in the wall and is shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**). The doorway in the south wall of Corridor 10T was inserted in 1969/70 or later. The doorway is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**; **Plate 725**). The fireplace in the north wall of Room T-115 had been infilled and only its stone hearth was visible (**Plate 724**). The doorway in the west wall of Corridor 10T was inserted in 1969/70 or later (**Plate 727**). It is not shown on the 1831, c.1833/34, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.66 The two window openings in the east wall of Room T-115 have sash windows (**Plate 730**). This wall is constructed of timber studwork with upright sloping timbers and timber boards behind. The earlier timbers are covered with lath and plaster impressions.
- 5.8.67 The timber floorboards in Corridor 10T and Room T-115 are aligned east-west (**Plates 724 and 725**) in contrast to the majority of third floor rooms in the East Wing, where they are aligned north-south.
- 5.8.68 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling revealed the roof structure. Room T-115 has a large east-west boxed truss consisting of a tiebeam,

king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 729**). The east side of the roof has been altered with numerous horizontal timbers/purlins (**Plate 731**). The west side of the roof around the truss has also been altered with much replacement green timber (**Plates 729 and 730**). It is thought that this newer timber might have replaced a former dormer window, although a dormer window is not shown in this location on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**). The west end of the tiebeam rests on a wall plate over the partition wall between Room T-115 and Corridor 10T (**Plate 729**). Its east end rests on a sloping jowled post (**Plate 730**). The truss originally supported a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supported common rafters and roof boards. On the north and south side of the replacement timber on the west side of the roof, timbers have been added to create a ceiling structure. This timber has been covered with chicken wire and plaster and may have been added in the late 20th century (**Plates 729 to 731**).

Room T-117

- 5.8.69 Room T-117 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms T-115 and T-118 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The scar of an east-west partition wall was visible in the floor boards in the southern part of the room. The partition wall is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plan but is not shown on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 13, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.70 The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows in the north and south opening and a window with a late 20th century top hinged window pane in the central opening (**Plate 733 and 734**). The scar of a fireplace was visible in the plaster on the north wall. The two doorways in the west wall are in original positions, the north doorway in this wall originally led into a cupboard.
- 5.8.71 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling revealed the roof structure. Room T-117 has two large east-west boxed trusses, each consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters. The east side of the roof has been altered with the addition of numerous horizontal timbers/purlins (**Plate 738**). The west side of the roof between the two trusses has also been altered with much replacement green timber (**Plate 736**). It is thought that this newer timber has replaced a former dormer window although none are shown in this location on the 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**). The west ends of the tiebeams rest on the wall between Room T-117 and Corridor 09T. Their east ends rest on sloping jowled posts (**Plate 734**). The trusses originally supported a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supported common rafters and roof boards. On the north and south side of the replacement timber on the west side of the roof, timbers have been added to create a ceiling structure. This timber has been covered with chicken wire and plaster and may have been added in the late 20th century (**Plates 735 to 737**).

Room T-118

- 5.8.72 Room T-118 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms T-115 and T-117 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows. Removal of lath and plaster from this wall revealed that it was constructed of sloping upright timbers with timber boards behind. An arched recess lies to the east of the infilled fireplace in the south wall. The doorway in the west wall is in an original position. Removal of its architrave during the works revealed that it had a timber lintel and finished brick jambs.
- 5.8.73 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling revealed the roof structure. Room T-118 has a large east-west boxed truss consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 741**). The east side of the roof has been altered in the late 20th century with the addition of numerous

horizontal timbers/purlins (**Plate 739**). A dormer with centrally pivoting windows has been added to the west side of the roof in the early 20th century (**Plate 741**). This dormer window is not shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**). The west end of the tiebeam rests on the wall between Room T-118 and Corridor 08T. Its east end rests on a sloping upright post. The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards. On the north and south side of the dormer window on the west side of the roof, timbers have been added to create a ceiling structure. This timber has been covered with chicken wire and plaster and appears to have been added in the late 20th century (**Plates 739** to **743**).

Room T-15

- 5.8.74 Room T-15 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms T-16 and T-118 (**Figure 57**). Room T-15 was divided into two by a north-south partition wall which was removed during the current works leaving a vertical timber post supporting the wall plate (**Plates 744** and **745**). The thin partition wall was added in 1969/0 and is shown as proposed on the 1966 plan (**Figure 30**). Partitions are shown on the 1831 plan (**Figure 8**). A north-south partition is shown on the 1905 plan but possibly further east than the one extant at the time of the initial recording (**Figure 24**). The post and wall plate are shown on the 1968 plan (**Figure 36**). Timber floorboards in the room are laid east-west, in contrast to the majority of rooms in the East Wing where they are laid north-south.
- 5.8.75 A boxed-in lead pipe runs horizontally across the north wall from the partition to the east wall and appears to drain rain water from the central valley gutter to the exterior. The north wall has two doorways. The eastern doorway in this wall was inserted in the 19th century and is shorter than the average door to fit under the pipe. It is shown on the 1905 plan, but is not shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 24** and **36**). The western doorway in this wall is in an original doorway position (**Plate 745**). It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24** and **36**).
- 5.8.76 The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows. Removal of lath and plaster from this wall revealed that it was constructed of sloping upright timbers with timber boards behind. The fireplace in the south wall had been infilled although its stone hearth was visible during the works. The doorway at the west end of the south wall is in an original doorway position. It is shown on the 1831 and c.1833/34 plans (**Figures 8** and **13**). By 1905 it had been infilled and by 1968 it had been reopened (**Figures 24** and **36**).
- 5.8.77 The western part of the room has a flat roof with a lantern skylight which was removed during the current works (**Plate 746**). The skylight is shown on the 1968 plan but is not shown as a dashed outline on the 1905 plan unlike the other lantern skylights over former stairwells (**Figures 24** and **37**).
- 5.8.78 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling of the eastern and central part of Room T-15 revealed the roof structure. Room T-15 has a large east-west boxed truss consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plates 744** and **747**). A dormer with centrally pivoting windows has been added to the west side of the roof. The window in the dormer is early 20th century in appearance (**Plates 744** and **748**). The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**). The west end of the tiebeam rests on a wall plate, which was supported by a vertical post on the line of the removed north-south partition wall (**Plates 744** and **745**). Its east end rests on a sloping upright post (**Plate 747**). The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards.
- 5.8.79 Lath and plaster impressions were visible on timbers added to the common rafters up to purlin height and to the underside of added horizontal ceiling beams at this height

(**Plates 747 and 748**). In front of the dormer window, the purlin had been removed and lath and plaster scars were visible on timbers added to the common rafters up to the ridge on the east side and up to the window in the dormer structure (**Plate 747**).

Room T-16

- 5.8.80 Room T-16 lies towards the south end of the east side of the East Wing between Rooms T-15 and T-17 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplace in the north wall has been infilled and only its stone hearth was visible during the works. The doorways in the north and south walls were inserted in the 19th century. They are not shown on the 1831 plan but are shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.81 The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows (**Plate 749**). Removal of lath and plaster from this wall revealed that it was constructed of sloping upright timbers with timber boards behind. The doorway in the west wall is in the original entrance position into Room T-16. It is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.82 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling of Room T-16 revealed the roof structure. Room T-16 has a large east-west truss consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 750**). The boxing around the truss was removed during the works. The west end of the tiebeam rests on the west wall. Its east end rests on a sloping upright jowled post (**Plate 749**). The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards. The tiebeam has empty mortice sockets suggesting that it once supported ceiling joists. Lath and plaster scars on the underside of the tiebeam suggests the ceiling was once plastered throughout at tiebeam height.
- 5.8.83 A dormer with centrally pivoting windows has been added to the west side of the roof (**Plates 750**). Impressions of lath and plaster down the sides of this structure and its style suggest that the dormer structure is early 20th century. The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**).
- 5.8.84 Lath and plaster impressions were visible on the common rafters up to purlin height and to the underside of horizontal ceiling beams at this height. In front of the dormer window, the west purlin had been removed and lath and plaster scars were visible on the common rafters on the east side up to the ridge and up to the window in the dormer structure (**Plate 750**).

Room T-17

- 5.8.85 Room T-17 lies towards the centre of the East Wing between Rooms T-16 and T-20 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplace in the north wall has been infilled and only its stone hearth was visible during the works. The doorway to the west of the fireplace was inserted in 1969/70 or later. It is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).
- 5.8.86 The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows. Removal of lath and plaster from this wall revealed that it was constructed of sloping upright timbers with timber boards behind. The doorway in the south wall was inserted in the 19th century (**Plate 751**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). The doorway in the west wall is the original position of the entrance into Room T17 (**Plate 751**).
- 5.8.87 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling of Room T17 revealed the roof structure. Room T-17 has a large boxed-in east-west truss consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 753**). The west end of the tiebeam rests on the west wall. Its east end rests on a sloping

upright post. The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards.

- 5.8.88 A dormer with centrally pivoting windows has been added to the west side of the roof (**Plates 753**). Impressions of lath and plaster down the sides of this structure and its style suggest that the dormer structure is early 20th century. The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**).
- 5.8.89 Lath and plaster impressions were visible on the timbers added to the common rafters up to purlin height and to the underside of added horizontal ceiling beams at this height (**Plates 752** and **754**). In front of the dormer window, the purlin had been removed and lath and plaster scars were visible on timbers added to the common rafters up to the ridge on the east side and up to the window in the dormer structure (**Plates 753** and **754**).

Room T-20

- 5.8.90 Room T-20 lies towards the centre of the East Wing between Rooms T-17 and T-23 (**Figure 57**). It had been subdivided with partition walls in the late 20th century to create toilet facilities (**Figure 57**; **Plates 755** to **757**). The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows (**Plates 756** and **757**).
- 5.8.91 The doorway in the south wall was inserted in 1969/70 or later (**Plates 758** and **761**). It is not shown on the 1831, 1905 or 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24** and **36**). The west wall has two doorways; the northern one is the original entrance to Room T20, whereas the southern one was inserted in 1969/70 or later as a separate entrance to the Ladies' toilets created in southern part of the room (**Figure 57**; **Plate 758**). Removal of an area of lath and plaster from the north end of the top of the west wall exposed timber studwork added to the top of the brick wall (**Plate 759**). The fireplaces in the north and south wall had been infilled.
- 5.8.92 The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The floor at the north end of the room was removed during the renovation works to create a new lift (**Plates 761** to **762**). This showed that the primary floor joists ran north-south and the secondary floor joists ran east-west.
- 5.8.93 Room T-20 has two large boxed-in east-west trusses, each consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 758** and **760**). The west ends of the tiebeams rest on the west wall (**Plate 759**). Its east end rests on a sloping jowled upright post (**Plate 757**). The trusses support a purlin on each side of the roof. A dormer with centrally pivoting windows has been added to the west side of the roof (**Plates 760**). Impressions of lath and plaster down the sides of this structure and its style suggest that the dormer structure is early 20th century. The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**). In front of the dormer window, the purlin had been removed.

Room T-22

- 5.8.94 Room T-22 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms T-20 and T-23 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplaces in the north and south walls had been infilled and only their stone hearths were visible during the works. The east wall has three rectangular window openings with sash windows. Removal of lath and plaster from this wall revealed that it was constructed of sloping upright timbers with timber boards behind. The doorway at the south end of the west wall is the original entrance into Room T-22.
- 5.8.95 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling of Room T-22 revealed the roof structure. Room T-22 has two large east-west trusses, each consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Figure 32**).

Both were boxed-in, however the boxing around the southern truss was removed during the works (**Figure 60**). The west end of the tiebeam rests on the west wall. Its east end rests on a sloping upright jowled post. The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards. The tiebeam has empty mortice sockets suggesting that it once supported ceiling joists. Lath and plaster scars on the underside of the tiebeam suggests the ceiling was once plastered throughout at tiebeam height.

- 5.8.96 A dormer with a central pivoting window has been added to the west side of the roof (**Plates 765**). Impressions of lath and plaster down the sides of this structure and its style suggest that the dormer structure is early 20th century. The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**). In front of the dormer window, the purlin has been removed.

Room T-23

- 5.8.97 Room T-23 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms T-22 and T-24 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The east wall has two window openings. The fireplace in the south wall has been infilled and only its stone hearth was visible during the works. The doorway in the north wall was inserted in the 20th century (**Plate 766**). It is not shown on the 1831 or 1905 plans, but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 8, 24** and **36**). The doorway in the west wall is the original entrance into Room T-23 (**Plate 767**).

- 5.8.98 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling of Room T-23 revealed the roof structure. Room T-23 has a large boxed-in east-west truss consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plate 768**). The west end of the tiebeam rests on the west wall. Its east end rests on a sloping upright jowled post. The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards.

- 5.8.99 A dormer with a central pivoting window has been added to the west side of the roof (**Plates 769**). Impressions of lath and plaster down the sides of this structure and its style suggest that it is early 20th century. The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24** and **37**). Lath and plaster impressions were visible on the timbers added to the common rafters up to just below purlin height and to the underside of added horizontal ceiling beams at this height (**Plate 768**). In front of the dormer window, the purlin had been removed and lath and plaster scars were visible on timbers added to the common rafters up to the ridge on the east side and up to the window in the dormer structure (**Plates 768** and **769**).

Room T-24

- 5.8.100 Room T-24 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms T-23 and T-25 (**Figure 57**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south. The fireplaces in the north and south walls had been infilled and only their stone hearths were visible. The two doorways to the east of the fireplaces in the north and south walls were inserted in the 20th century (**Plates 770** to **772**). They are not shown on the 1831 and 1905 plans, but are shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 8, 24** and **36**). The three window openings in the east wall have sash windows. The central doorway in the west wall is in an original doorway position.

- 5.8.101 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling of Room T-24 revealed the roof structure. Room T-24 has two large boxed-in east-west trusses, each consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plates 773** and **774**). The boxing from the southern truss was partially removed during the works. The west ends of the tiebeams rest on the west wall. Their east ends each rest on a sloping upright jowled post. The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards.

5.8.102 A dormer with a central pivoting window has been added to the west side of the roof (**Plates 773 and 775**). Impressions of lath and plaster down the sides of this structure and its style suggest that the dormer structure is early 20th century. The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**). Lath and plaster impressions were visible on the timbers added to the common rafters up to just below purlin height and to the underside of added horizontal ceiling beams at this height (**Plate 773**). In front of the dormer window, the purlin had been removed and lath and plaster scars were visible on timbers added to the common rafters up to the ridge on the east side and up to the window in the dormer structure (**Plates 773 and 775**).

Room T-25

5.8.103 Room T-25 lies towards the north end of the East Wing between Rooms T-24 and T-28 (**Figure 57**). The fireplace in the centre of the north wall has been infilled. There is an alcove to the east of the fireplace in this wall. Removal of the architrave from the doorway to the west of the fireplace in this wall revealed a late 18th or early 19th century frame (**Plate 777**). The doorway is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).

5.8.104 The two window openings in the east wall have sash windows (**Plates 776 and 779**). The doorway at the east end of the south wall was inserted in the 20th century (**Plates 778 to 780**). It is not shown on the 1831 and 1905 plans, but is shown as-existing on the 1968 plan (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**). Above this doorway a boxed-in horizontal pipe runs the length of the wall (**Plates 778 to 782**). Removal of lath and plaster from this wall revealed that it was constructed of sloping upright timbers with timber boards behind (**Plate 783**). The doorway in the main west wall is in the original entrance position into Room T25 (**Plate 781**). The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south (**Plate 779**).

5.8.105 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling of Room T-25 revealed the roof structure. Room T-25 has a large boxed-in east-west truss consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plates 777 and 779**). The west end of the tiebeam rests on the west wall. The east end rests on a sloping upright jowled post (**Plates 777 and 783**). The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards (**Plate 784**).

5.8.106 A dormer with a central pivoting window has been added to the west side of the roof (**Plate 785**). Impressions of lath and plaster down the sides of this structure and its style suggest that the dormer window is early 20th century. The dormer window is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 24 and 37**). Lath and plaster impressions were visible on the timbers added to the common rafters up to just below purlin height and to the underside of added horizontal ceiling beams at this height. In front of the dormer window, the purlin had been removed and lath and plaster scars were visible on timbers added to the common rafters up to the ridge on the east side and up to the window in the dormer structure (**Plates 784 and 785**).

Room T-28

5.8.107 Room T-28 lies in the north-east corner of the East Wing to the north of Room T-25 (**Figure 57**). The room had a partition wall in its south-west corner (**Plate 786**), which was removed during the current works (**Plate 787**). The partition created a passage from Rooms T-14 to T-25. It had a doorway at its south end with a late 20th century plain door (**Plate 786**). The partition appears to have been inserted c.1903 (**Figure 18**). It is not shown on the 1831 plan, but is shown on the 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).

5.8.108 The window opening in the east wall has a sash window (**Plates 787 and 789**). The north wall also has a window opening with a sash window (**Plate 788**). The fireplace in

the south wall had been infilled (**Plate 787**). Removal of the architrave from the doorway to the west of the fireplace (**Plate 787**) revealed a late 18th or early 19th century door frame. The doorway is shown on the 1831, 1905 and 1968 plans (**Figures 8, 24 and 36**).

5.8.109 The 1831 plan shows a central doorway in the west wall (**Figure 8**). The 1905 and 1968 plans show the doorway at the south end of the west wall (**Figures 24 and 36**). Removal of plaster showed that the original timber lintel was only over the northern end of the doorway with brickwork over the southern end instead of a lintel (**Plates 787 and 790**). This alteration took place when the partition wall was constructed. The timber floorboards in the room are aligned north-south.

5.8.110 Removal of plaster by the building contractors from the ceiling of Room T-28 revealed the roof structure. Room T-28 has a large boxed-in east-west truss consisting of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters (**Plates 786 and 787**). The west end of the tiebeam rests on the west wall. The east end rests on a sloping upright jowled post (**Plates 787 and 789**). The truss supports a purlin on each side of the roof, which in turn supports common rafters and roof boards.

5.8.111 A dormer with a flat square roof and windows along its north and east sides has been added to the roof above Room T-28 (**Plate 791**). Impressions of lath and plaster down the sides of this structure and its style suggest that the dormer structure is early 20th century. The dormer is shown as proposed on the c.1903 section through Room T28 (**Figure 18**). It is not shown on the 1905 plan but is shown on the 1968 plan (**Figures 24 and 37**).

5.9 Roof

5.9.1 The East Wing has a double pile roof with a north-south pitched roof down the east and west sides of the building with a flat roof used as a walkway in-between (**Figure 61; Plate 792**). A short east-west pitched roof joins the two roofs at the north end of the building (**Figure 61**). The chimney stacks are generally arranged in pairs and are situated behind the ridge i.e. the west and east row of chimneys lie to the east and west of the west and east roof ridges, respectively (**Figure 61; Plates 792 to 794**). The chimney stacks are constructed of brick with Portland ashlar on the visible west side of the western chimneys to match the Portland stone western and northern facade (**Plates 792 to 801**). The clock tower sits at the centre of the East Wing over Room T-04 on the west side of the building (**Plates 802 and 803**).

5.9.2 The pitched roofs of the East Wing are covered with slate (**Plates 805 and 806**) over timber roof boards (**Plate 807**). The east wall of the building slopes at third floor level and is covered with slate in the style of a mansard roof (**Plate 805**). The slates rest on timber boards (**Plate 808**). Internal horizontal boxed-in lead pipes in some of the third floor rooms drain rain water from the valley gutter to the exterior (**Plate 808**). The sash windows in the east wall at third floor level are set in dormers with flat lead roofs (**Plate 805**). The flat roof over the central north-south valley was exposed during the works when a lift was inserted in the area of the former Corridor 04T, Lift and Cupboard 01T (**Figure 61**). It was constructed of large north-south primary joists with secondary east-west ceiling joists underneath and secondary floor joists over (**Plates 809 to 811**).

5.9.3 Dormer windows with flat lead roofs have been added to most of the rooms in between the chimney stacks behind the ridge (**Figure 61; Plates 795, 796, 798 to 802 and 804**). These windows are timber-framed and open by pivoting centrally. They are early 20th century in appearance. Early 20th century lantern skylights sit over the former stairwells (**Figure 61; Plates 792 to 801**).

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 In November 1775 William Chambers, the Comptroller of the King's Works was appointed architect to a scheme to provide new purpose-built accommodation for a number of previously dispersed government offices on the site of old Somerset House. The scheme, which represented Chambers' most significant commission to date, was to preoccupy him for the next twenty years. An unrivalled sequence of architectural drawings, ranging from Chambers' own 'practically-as-executed' plans of the 1770s to the modernisation plans of the late 1960s enabled the development of the building to be charted over the course of the following two centuries in considerable detail in conjunction with observations made during the building recording process.
- 6.1.2 The East Wing of Somerset House is built of red brick in English bond with white lime mortar with its principal west and north facades faced with Portland stone. It has six floors with a basement (sub-basement), lower ground (upper-basement), ground, first, second and third (attic) floor. The building is aligned north-south with three rooms across its width. It has a double pile roof with north-south pitched roofs down the west and east sides of the building and a short east-west pitched roof over the north end of the building. A flat north-south roof sits over the central rooms. The timber roof trusses each consist of a tiebeam, king post and two raking struts attached to two principal rafters.
- 6.1.3 The building as originally designed by Chambers was divided into a number of 'houses' each one designed to accommodate a government department that was moved into Somerset House under the 1775 Act. Each 'house' had its own entrance, staircase and offices. The principal staircase to the majority of the 'houses' had a semi-circular north or south end. These staircases were formed of cantilevered stone steps and had ornate iron railings with a timber handrail. The staircases were situated intermittently within rooms in the north-south row down the centre of the building. None of these central rooms were heated by a fireplace unlike the outer rooms in the building.
- 6.1.4 The building is divided into large rooms separated by red brick walls in English bond with white lime mortar. The walls are more or less vertically consistent resulting in a similar plan layout on each floor to the extent that original doorway and fireplace positions are mostly in the same location on each floor. The walls were covered with lath and plaster above basement level. At principal floor levels evidence was uncovered that showed that many of the walls were originally timber-panelled below dado height. The east-west internal brick walls invariably have chimney breasts with chimney stacks positioned at the inner edge of the pitched roofs. Many of the large rooms were originally divided by partition walls, particularly those with both a north and a south fireplace.
- 6.1.5 Many of Chambers' original architectural details that had been covered up over time were exposed during the alteration work. These included internal windows to the central stairs and corridors at basement levels and doorways and fanlights with timber lintels and brick segmental arches over them. One original brick partition wall with a large archway was recorded at lower ground floor level. Other early partition walls were timber-framed with some re-used timber and appear to have been early 19th century insertions.
- 6.1.6 It was apparent from the collection of drawings held by the Sir John Soane Museum that Chambers made extensive alterations to his designs before and during the construction process, in order to accommodate the often competing demands of the government departments destined to be installed in the finished building. Changes also took place shortly after the East Wing was completed, as revealed by a little-known commission awarded to John Soane to rearrange apartments used by the Duchy of Cornwall in 1795. An inserted timber secondary staircase uncovered during

the alteration work at lower ground floor level at the north end of the building, was revealed by historical plans and correspondence to have been inserted for the benefit of the Audit Office at some point between 1831 and 1842.

- 6.1.7 The number of government departments based in the East Wing fell as the machinery of state was modernised during the first half of the 19th century. As departments were abolished, merged or moved out, the East Wing became dominated from the middle of the century by the Inland Revenue, which occupied the southern half of the wing and the Audit Office, which remained concentrated in the northern half. The growing dominance of these two departments rendered Chambers' original arrangement of 'houses' increasingly redundant, and was reflected by the insertion of numerous doorways into the internal walls and original party walls of the East Wing in order to increase the horizontal communication on each floor. The gradual breakdown of the system of 'houses' can be charted through floor plans produced in 1831, c.1833/34, 1903 and 1905 to 1908. Some of these developments took place on a piecemeal basis, others, such as the insertion of dormer windows and lantern skylights between 1903 to 1905 were the result of co-ordinated programmes of works. Plans dating from the early 20th century show that some rooms on the east (rear) side of the building were converted into lavatories, others were used to store records and archives on racks, and suites of rooms were used as staff residences.
- 6.1.8 By the early 20th century a number of doorways had been inserted between staircases and link bridges had been added across a few of the staircases. Between 1905 and 1968, some of the staircases were removed and replaced with light wells and link bridges had been added to a few more staircases. A lift was inserted in one of the stairwells in the spine of the building between 1903 and 1905. These changes reflected the needs of the Inland Revenue, which had become the sole occupant of the wing following the departure of the Audit Office in 1902. Although initially occupied by three branches of the Revenue in 1902, by 1916 the East Wing had become the preserve of the office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes, who presumably required greater connectivity between offices than previous occupants.
- 6.1.9 Shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, a substantial part of the East Wing basement was converted into air raid shelters for the wartime occupants of Somerset House. Shoring, in the form of large squared vertical timbers set on rectangular timber bases, supported a framework of timbers around each of the air raid shelter rooms. The framework in each room was bolted together with metal straps. Each framework in turn supported further timbers laid down the length of each room just below the ceiling. In addition, the windows of the air raid shelter rooms were blocked with yellow stock brickwork, in accordance with specifications issued by the Air Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office to reduce the risk to occupants from flying debris and presumably to prevent light leakage.
- 6.1.10 A programme originally devised at the end of the 1950s to improve the heating and electrical installations at Somerset House, quickly evolved into an extensive scheme to modernise the whole of the complex, bringing facilities for staff and visitors alike into the brave new world of the 1960s. Although the most ambitious aspects of this scheme were abandoned on grounds of cost, the modernisation programme of 1969/70 saw the incremental process of creating continuous circulation across each floor of the wing finally reach its conclusion. The alteration work carried out in 1969/70 necessitated the removal of the majority of the surviving staircases, with the exception of one at the north end and another at the south end of the East Wing. The staircases were replaced with concrete floors and lightwells, while fire escape circuits were formed around the retained staircases. Some of the original doorway positions into the retained stairwells were blocked and new doorways and passageways were inserted, enabling staff to move between offices unimpeded by the party walls and divisions created by William Chambers nearly two centuries earlier.

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HO 207/489 Region No 5 (London): Air raid shelters: construction and design, 1940-1942

IR 40/461 Corps of Rifle Volunteers of the Inland Revenue: requesting a room at Somerset House, 1860

IR 40/2075 Correspondence regarding telephonic communication between Somerset House and new City offices, 1894-95

IR 62/2428 Short history of Estate Duty Office and old Somerset House

IR 81/102 Protection of Somerset House and other Head Office buildings from fire, 1920-1932

IR 81/397 Correspondence on the history of Somerset House, 1926-1970

IR 83/162 Letter from Stamps and Taxes to the Treasury proposing use of gas for lighting Somerset House, March 1835

IR 83/200 Somerset House: memoranda on the building, 1831-1963

IR 115/3 Location of Chief Office of Board of Inland Revenue; Crown's title to site of Chief Office of Excise, Broad Street; Treasury directing use of Somerset House as Chief Office, 1849-1853

MPI 1/158B Accommodation for Stamp Office, Tax Office and Audit Office in East wing of Somerset House: plans of 6 floors. Scale: 14 feet to an inch, 1831

T 1/11517 War Office: creation of special companies of the Civil Service Cadet Corps for the physical instruction of boy messengers, 1913

WORK 12/99/3 List of public offices, private houses and apartments in Somerset House, 1823

WORK 12/156 Fire protection and night watching at Somerset House, 1893-1913

WORK 12/260 Somerset House: lifts and services, 1928-1937

WORK 12/328 Somerset House air raid damage file, 1940-1954

WORK 12/532 Maintenance and minor new works at Somerset House, 1955-1973

WORK 12/533 Somerset House: modernisation of services, 1959-1966

WORK 12/534 Somerset House: Strand Vaults – construction of laboratories under King's College Quadrangle, 1944-1948

WORK 30/3287 Somerset House: Sub-basement plan. Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry (number 1) showing various departments in different colours. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 01/1908

WORK 30/3289 Somerset House. Plan of east half of mid basement. Probate Registry. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, c.1907-08

WORK 30/3290 Somerset House. Basement plan. Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry (number 2) showing various departments in different colours. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 1907

WORK 30/3291 Somerset House. Ground floor plan. Inland Revenue Department. Probate Registry (number 3) showing various departments in different colours. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 1905

WORK 30/3292 Somerset House. First floor plan. Inland Revenue Department. Probate Registry (number 4) showing various departments in different colours. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 1905

WORK 30/3293 Somerset House. Second floor plan. Inland Revenue Department. Probate Registry (number 5) showing various departments in different colours. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 1905

WORK 30/3294 Somerset House. Attic floor plan. Inland Revenue Department. Probate Registry (number 6) showing various departments in different colours. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 1905

WORK 30/3296 Somerset House. New repositories in area. New wing for postal branch plan and sections. Scale: 1 inch to 4 feet. Contract drawing, signed by R H Galbraith, 25/07/1911

WORK 30/3301 Somerset House. Estate Duty Office, west wing. Proposed new windows to rooms in roof. Scale: 1 inch to 2 feet.

WORK 30/3305 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department. Third floor plan showing new steel joists and stanchions and timber roofs. Scale: 1 inch to 8 feet; 1 inch to 2 feet, 21/07/1899

WORK 30/3306 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department. Ground floor plan, first floor plan and section showing new water closets and lavatory and various other minor alterations. Scale: 1 inch to 8 feet, 1903

WORK 30/3311 Somerset House. Lower basement area (on river side), west of central block. Proposed new lavatories and water closets: plans, sections and details. Scale: 1 inch to 4 feet; 1:8.

WORK 30/3330 Somerset House: Audit Office. Plans of cellar store and basement store. Scale: 3 inches to about 32 feet, 1842

WORK 30/3331 Somerset House. Sub-basement plan of Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry (number 1). Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet. With various alterations and corrections in red ink, c.1905-08

WORK 30/3337 Somerset House. Attic plan of Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry (number 6). Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 1905

WORK 30/3338 Somerset House. Sub-basement plan of Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry (number 1), showing drainage. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 01/1908

WORK 30/3342 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry. Sub-basement plan (number 1), showing drainage. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 1907

WORK 30/3343 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry. Basement plan (number 2). Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet. Annotated in red ink, 1907

WORK 30/3344 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry. Ground floor plan (number 3). Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet. Notes on boiler and furnace flue. Lithographed by Weller and Graham, 1905

WORK 30/3345 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry. First floor plan (number 4). Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet. Notes on boiler and furnace flue. Lithographed by Weller and Graham, 1905

WORK 30/3346 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry. Second floor plan (number 5). Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet. Notes on boiler and furnace flue. Lithographed by Weller and Graham, 1905

WORK 30/3347 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry. Attic floor plan (number 6). Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet. Notes on boiler and furnace flue. Lithographed by Weller and Graham, 1905

WORK 30/3348 Somerset House: Inland Revenue Department and Probate Registry. Sub-basement plan (number 1), showing proposed work in connection with boiler and furnace flues. Scale: 1 inch to 16 feet, 01/1908

WORK 30/6323 Somerset House. Fireplaces: plans, sections and elevations, 04/1941

WORK 30/6324 Somerset House. Fireplaces: plans, sections and elevations, 03/1941

Sir John Soane Museum

Drawer 41 Set 1/10-15 complete plans of the Building practically as executed, including plans of the sub-basement floor, ground floor, first or principal floor, second or attic floor and third or garret floor

Drawer 41 Set 1/16-27 Various plans of 3 other designs

Drawer 41 Set 4/25-30 Tax Office: plans

Drawer 41 Set 4/31-39 Duchy of Lancaster Office: plans

Drawer 41 Set 4/41-46 Ordnance Office: plans

Drawer 41 Set 6/1-6 Designs of the Duchy of Cornwall Office as rearranged by Soane in 1795

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An Act for Settling Buckingham House, with the Appurtenances upon the Queen, in case she shall survive his Majesty, in lieu of His Majesty's Palace of Somerset House; for enabling the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to sell and dispose of Ely House in Holborn, and for applying the Money to arise by Sale thereof, together with other Monies, in erecting and establishing Publick Offices in Somerset House, and for embanking certain Parts of the River Thames lying within the Bounds of the Manor of the Savoy; and for other Purposes therein mentioned. Act 15 Geo. III, Cap 33. AD 1775

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank King's College for commissioning the work. The assistance of Wates is gratefully acknowledged as is the collaborative role of Rob Whitehead, English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisors to the City of Westminster.
- 8.2 Thanks are also given to the staff of The National Archives at Kew and Sir John Soane's Museum for their assistance. The contribution of Stephen Astley, Archivist at Sir John Soane's Museum towards understanding of the museum's collection of Chambers' drawings is acknowledged with gratitude.
- 8.3 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. The building recording was carried out by the Kari Bower, Amanda Hayhurst and Malcolm Gould. Strephon Duckering and Edwin Baker undertook the photographic survey. Guy Thompson carried out the documentary research. This report was written by Guy Thompson (Historical Background) and Charlotte Matthews (Building Descriptions). Jennifer Simonson prepared the illustrations.

APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE LIST DESCRIPTION

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: SOMERSET HOUSE AND KING'S COLLEGE OLD BUILDING

List entry Number: 1237041

Location

SOMERSET HOUSE AND KING'S COLLEGE OLD BUILDING, LANCASTER PLACE WC2

SOMERSET HOUSE AND KING'S COLLEGE OLD BUILDING, STRAND WC2

SOMERSET HOUSE AND KING'S COLLEGE OLD BUILDING, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT SW1

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Greater London Authority	City of Westminster	London Borough	

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 05-Feb-1970

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 428227

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

TQ 3080 NE CITY OF WESTMINSTER STRAND, WC2 73/43 Somerset House and 5.2.70 King's College Old Building G.V. I Government offices and college. The New Public Offices 1776-96 by Sir William Chambers; sculpture by Carlini, Bacon, Cezacchi, Banks, Nollekens, Silton; and Coade stone urns; the east extension for King's College 1829-35 by Sir Robert Smirke and the west extension of offices to Lancaster Place by Sir James Pennethorne, 1853-56. Portland stone to all main elevations, stock brick for rear to subsidiary courts, slate and leaded roofs. Chambers' dignified neo-classical interpretation of established Palladianism, but with some markedly Parisian neo-classical details, rising to features of Parisian originality in the river front but not entirely resolved as design, viz the scale of the dome - all executed in the finest masonry and with excellent examples of late C18 sculpture. Smirke and, more remarkably for the date, Pennethorne, laudably followed the precedent set by Chambers. The Strand block with carriage archway leads into grand quadrangle of buildings with subsidiary courts and the later flanking ranges of the east and west extensions; the great river front is raised on a mighty basement/terrace, originally opening directly on to the Thames with water-gates. 3 main storeys throughout on 2½ storeys of basements. The Strand block has a 9-window wide entrance front. Rusticated arcaded ground floor, the central 3 bays open as carriage arches into finely detailed triple vaulted, columned vestibule and on into the quad. Piano nobile with pilastered and pedimented windows with square architraved windows to half storey 2nd floor, articulated by giant order of Corinthian columns; full entablature with balustraded parapets flanking 3 bay central attic with wreathed oculi with statues on vertical accents and crowning sculptural group. Quadrangle side similar but able to be fully developed across width of site behind Strand with projecting, 3-bay, giant order dressed wings and plainer subsidiary wings. The quadrangle building on the south, east and west sides is completely rusticated (with greater emphasis to ground floor) with giant order centre-piece pavilions, that to the south with modest pedimented attic and dome, the other 2 with small cupolas; arcaded ground floor fenestration; pediments to piano nobile windows of pavilions. Rusticated gateways link north ends of side ranges with Strand side range and give access to subsidiary courts and Smirke's King's College range to east (25 bays wide with central and end pavilions with giant orders of columns and pilasters respectively) and on the west to Pennethorne's extension; the latter has a 13-bay front to Lancaster Place flanked by 4-bay projecting wings and admirably reworks Chambers' design for the quadrangle elevation of the Strand block. To the river front the whole vast complex presents one great facade of which Chambers' original work forms the major portion, a monumental palace elevation 45 bays wide with central 5-bay giant order pavilion, surmounted weakly by the pediment-attic-dome, and, the most original feature, the giant ordered, pedimented colonnade screens set on giant semicircular archways, providing the 2 major flank accents linking the wings. The massive arcaded

basement/terrace has central semicircular water arch and water gates flanked by pairs of giant rusticated Tuscan columns. A number of Chambers' very fine interiors survive, of particular note the former rooms of the Royal Academy and the Learned Societies with their staircases; the Navy staircase with its flying span in the west end of the south block; chimney pieces, doorcases etc. Smirke's King's College retains classical entrance hall and staircase either side; low great hall with chapel above remodelled 1861-72 by Sir George Gilbert Scott in Normano-Byzantine style with painted and mosaic decoration, arcaded semi-domed altar apse, etc. Sir William Chambers; John Harris 1600 History of the King's Works; Vol. VI

Listing NGR: TQ3077880767

Selected Sources

1. **Book Reference** - *Author:* J Harris - *Title:* Sir William Chambers Knight of the Polar Star - *Date:* 1970
2. **Article Reference** - *Author:* J Mordant Crook and MH Port - *Title:* The History of the Kings Works 1782-1851 - *Date:* 1973 - *Journal Title:* The History of the Kings Works - *Volume:* 6
3. National Grid Reference: TQ 30725 80870

APPENDIX 2: ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS USED BY THE BOARD OF STAMPS AND TAXES IN SOMERSET HOUSE, C.1834 (FROM TNA IR 83/200)

On the Ground Floor	No. of [staff]	No. of Room
Finance (?) Clerks	2	1
Registrar Comptrollers	4	2
Ledger Clerks	4	3
Administration Department	3	4
Reversionary Department	3	5
Clerks to Reversionary Department	3	6
Principal Floor		
Comptroller General	1	1
? Clerks	4	2
Table (?) Room	1	3
Table (?) Clerks	3	4
Bed Room Floor		
Examiner of Wills & Assistant	2	1
General Registrar and Land (?) Agent	15	2, 3, 4
Distribution Clerks	2	5
Clerk of the Papers	1	6
Attics		
Will Department	11 Rooms	
3 or 4 Attics for the Department of Wills and for the accommodation of 2 Will Sorters		
5 Upper Rooms for 16 General Registrars, 1 Examiner and 2 Distribution Clerks		
5 rooms for Comptroller and Solicitor and their personal Clerks; Clerks of the Probates on the First Floor		
1 Waiting Room on the First Floor		
4 large rooms for the Assessing (?) Officers and 2 India (?) Clerks		
18 or 19 rooms.		
11 rooms on Upper Floor.		

APPENDIX 3: COLOUR-KEY FOR FIGURES 19-24

Figure 19

Light blue (solid): Inland Revenue Claims Branch
Blue (hatched): HM Office of Works
Orange brown (solid): Inland Revenue Claims Branch
Yellow (solid): Inland Revenue Probate Registry
Red (hatched): Refreshment Branch

Figure 20

Light blue (solid): Inland Revenue Claims Branch
Light brown (solid): Inland Revenue Secretary Branch
Dark pink (solid): CSV Cadet Corps
Blue (hatched): HM Office of Works
Red (hatched): Refreshment Branch

Figure 21

Light blue (solid): Inland Revenue Claims Branch
Yellow (solid): Inland Revenue Probate Registry (Divorce & Probate)

Figure 22

Light blue (solid): Inland Revenue Claims Branch
Yellow (solid): Inland Revenue Probate Registry (Divorce & Probate)

Figure 23

Light blue (solid): Inland Revenue Income Tax Branch
Yellow (solid): Inland Revenue Probate Registry

Figure 24

Light blue (solid): Inland Revenue Income Tax Branch
Light brown (solid): Inland Revenue Estate Duty Office

APPENDIX 4: NMR OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-158712

Project details

Project name Historic Building Recording of the East Wing, Somerset House, City of Westminster

Short description of the project Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Gardiner and Theobald LLP on behalf of King's College London (University of London) to undertake building recording of the East Wing of Somerset House, City of Westminster, centred on OS NGR TQ 30781 80825. The Grade I listed building lies within the Strand Conservation Area. Planning permission has been granted for the educational use of the East Wing by King's College London. The building recording was carried out as a condition of planning permission in accordance with English Heritage Levels 3 and 4 in 2010 and 2011 before and during the refurbishment works. In 1775 William Chambers, the Comptroller of the King's Works was appointed architect to a scheme to provide new purpose-built accommodation for a number of previously dispersed government offices on the site of old Somerset House. An unrivalled sequence of architectural drawings, ranging from Chambers' own 'practically-as-executed' plans of the 1770s to the modernisation plans of the late 1960s enabled the development of the building to be charted over the course of the following two centuries in conjunction with observations made during the building recording process.

Project dates Start: 01-12-2010 End: 01-05-2011

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes EAF10 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Site status (other) Conservation Area

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type GOVERNMENT OFFICE Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON CITY OF WESTMINSTER CITY OF WESTMINSTER East Wing of Somerset House

Postcode WC2R 1LA

Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates TQ 30781 80825 51 0 51 30 38 N 000 06 54 W Point

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
originator

Project design Charlotte Matthews
originator

Project Charlotte Matthews
director/manager

Project supervisor Kari Bower

Project supervisor Amanda Hayhurst

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of King's College London (University of London)
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID EAF10

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID EAF10

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Plan","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	An Assessment Report on the results of Historic Building Recording at the East Wing, Somerset House, Strand, City of Westminster, London, WC2R 1LA
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thompson, G., Matthews, C. and Bower, K.
Other bibliographic details	PCA Report no. R11494
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 report

Entered by	Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	6 September 2013

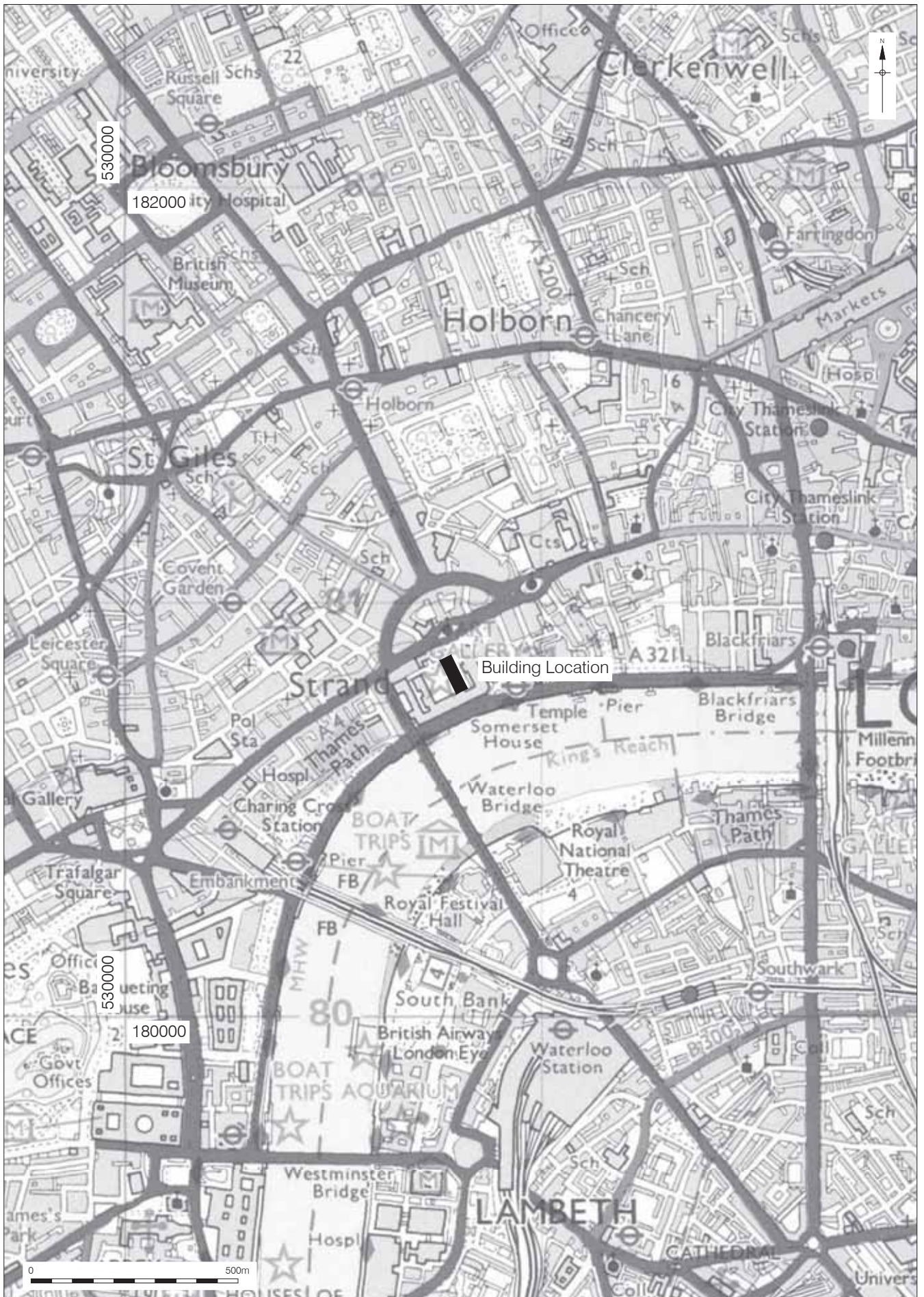
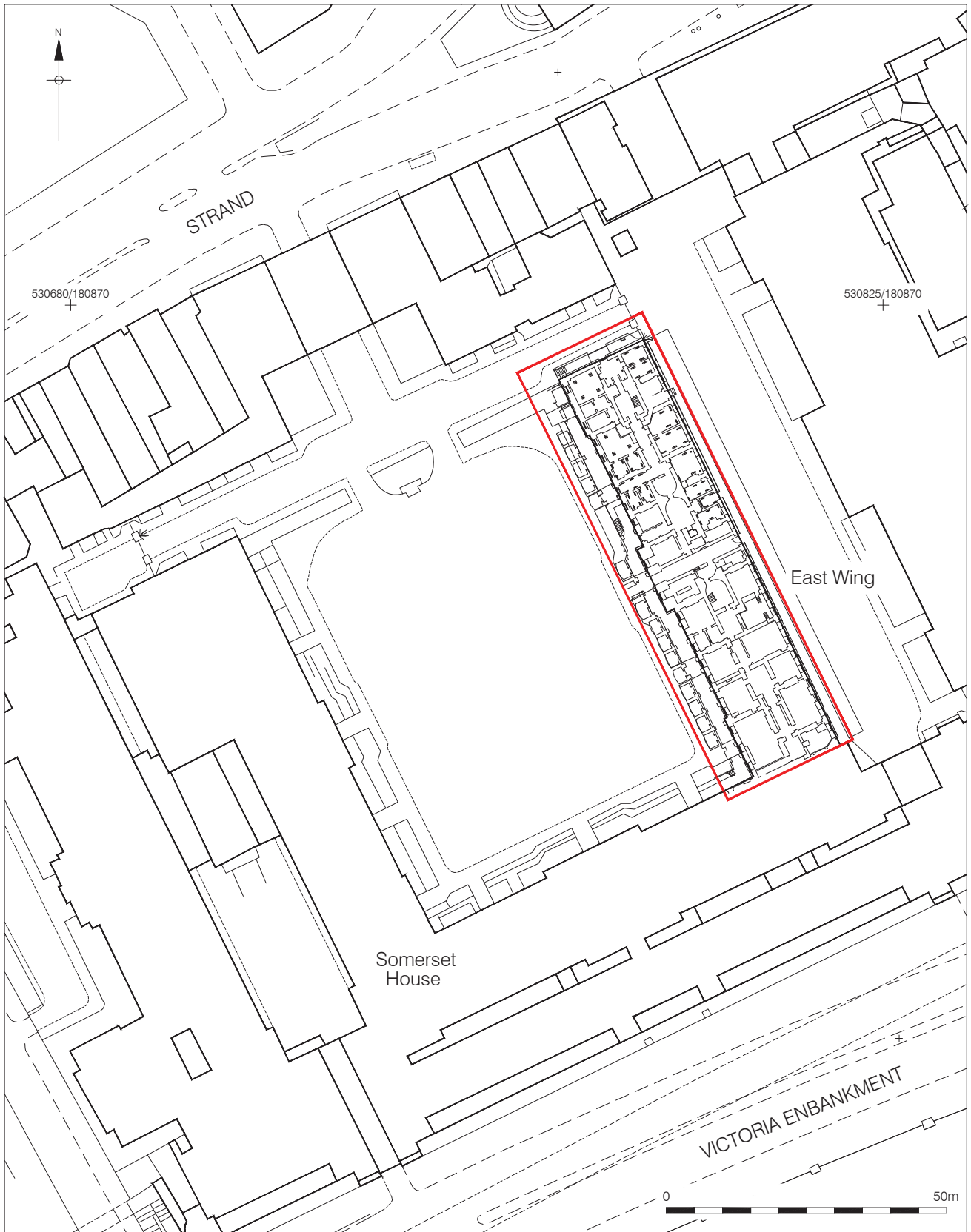


Figure 1
 Building Location
 1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2
Building Location
1:1,000 at A4

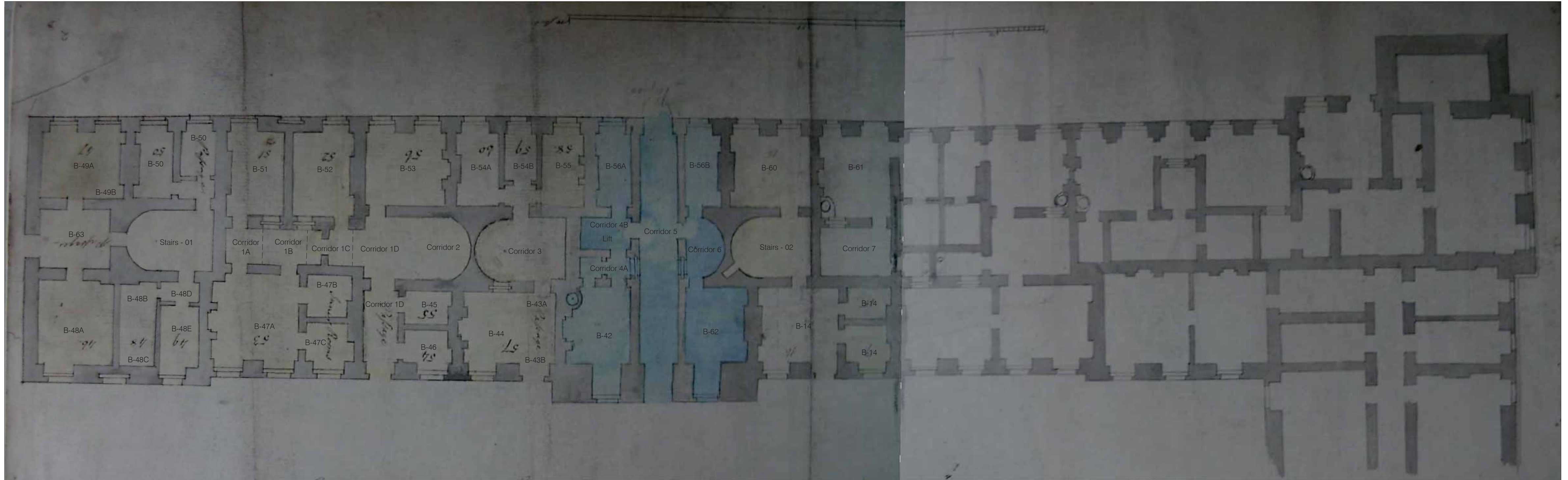
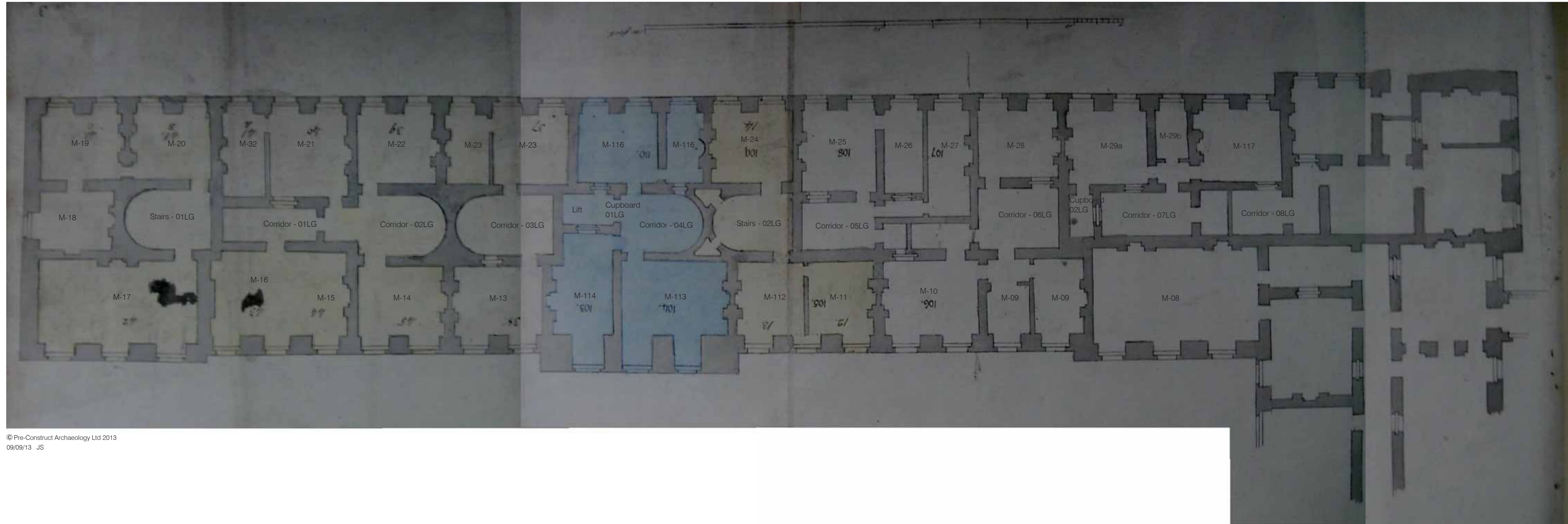
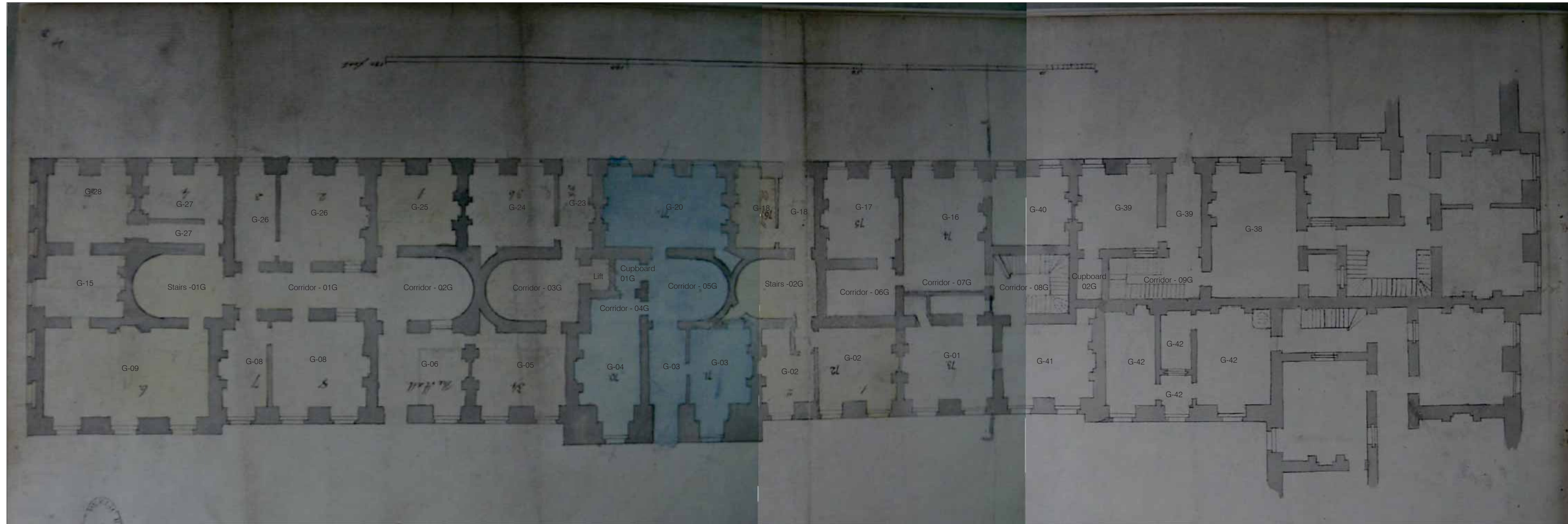


Figure 3
Basement plan, 1831
Not to scale



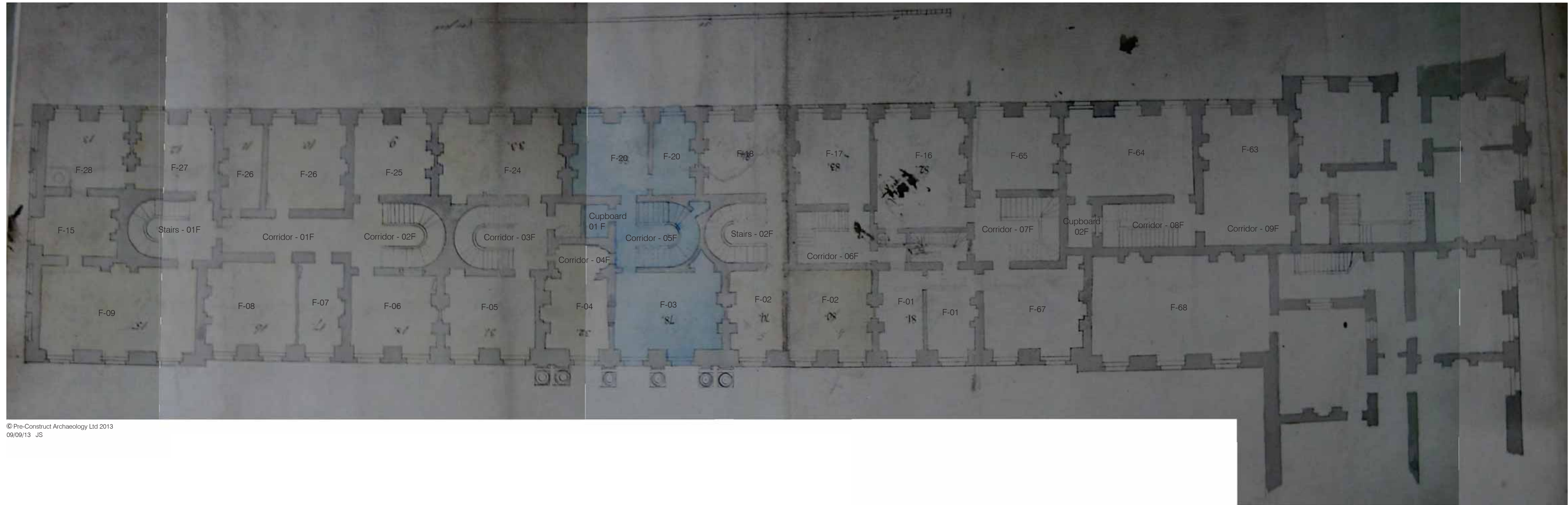
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Figure 4
Lower ground floor plan, 1831
Not to scale



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Figure 5
Ground floor plan, 1831
Not to scale



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Figure 6
First floor plan, 1831
Not to scale

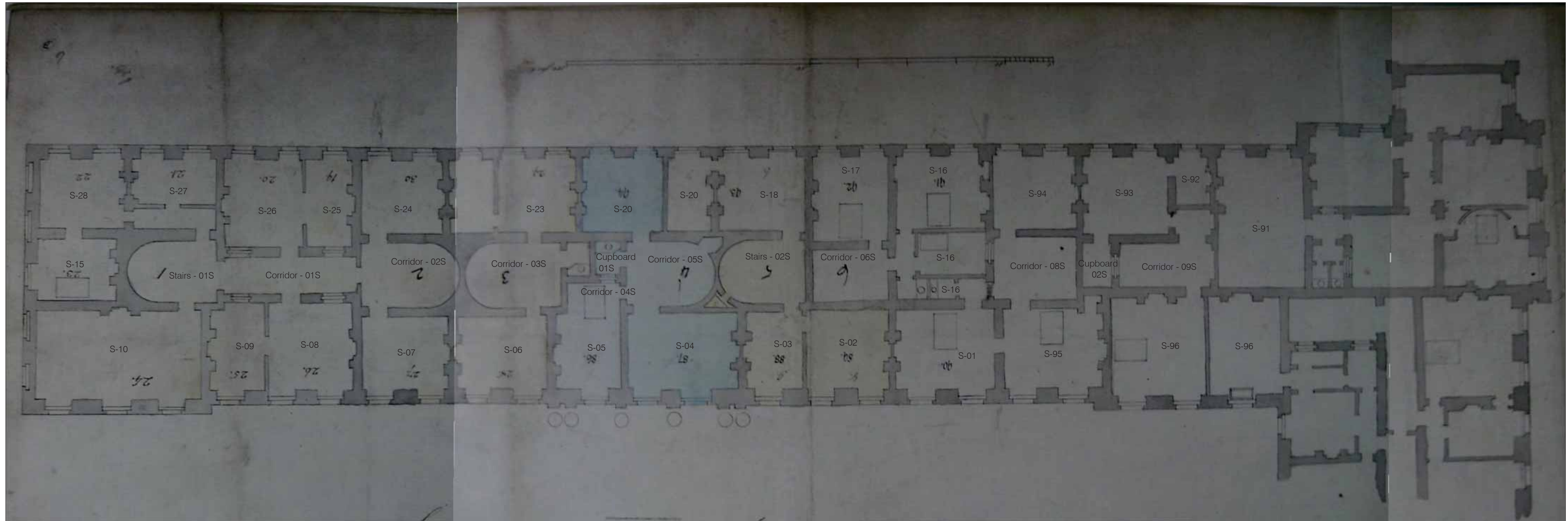
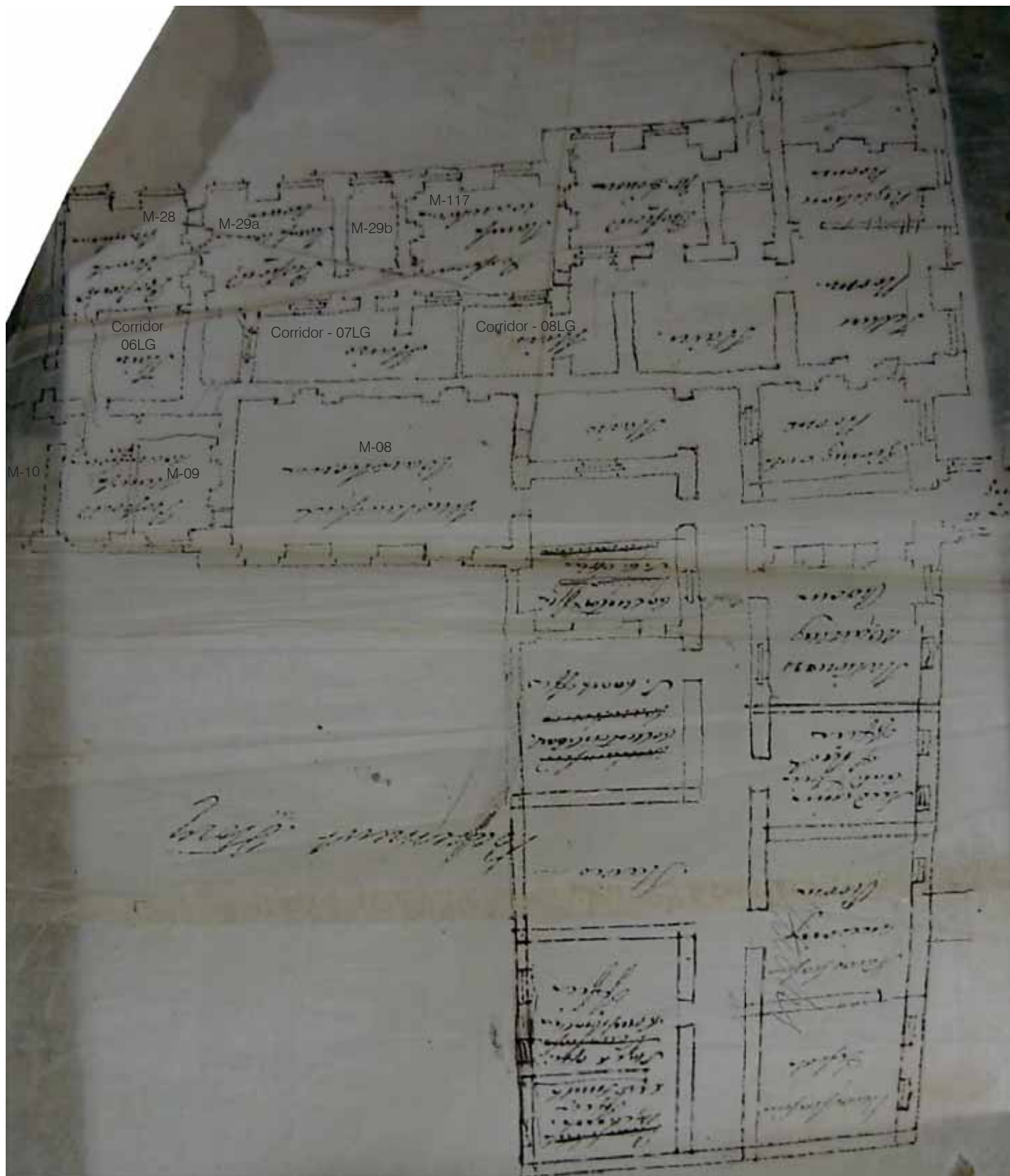


Figure 7
Second floor plan, 1831
Not to scale





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Figure 9
Lower ground floor plan (South end of East Wing), c1833/34
Not to scale

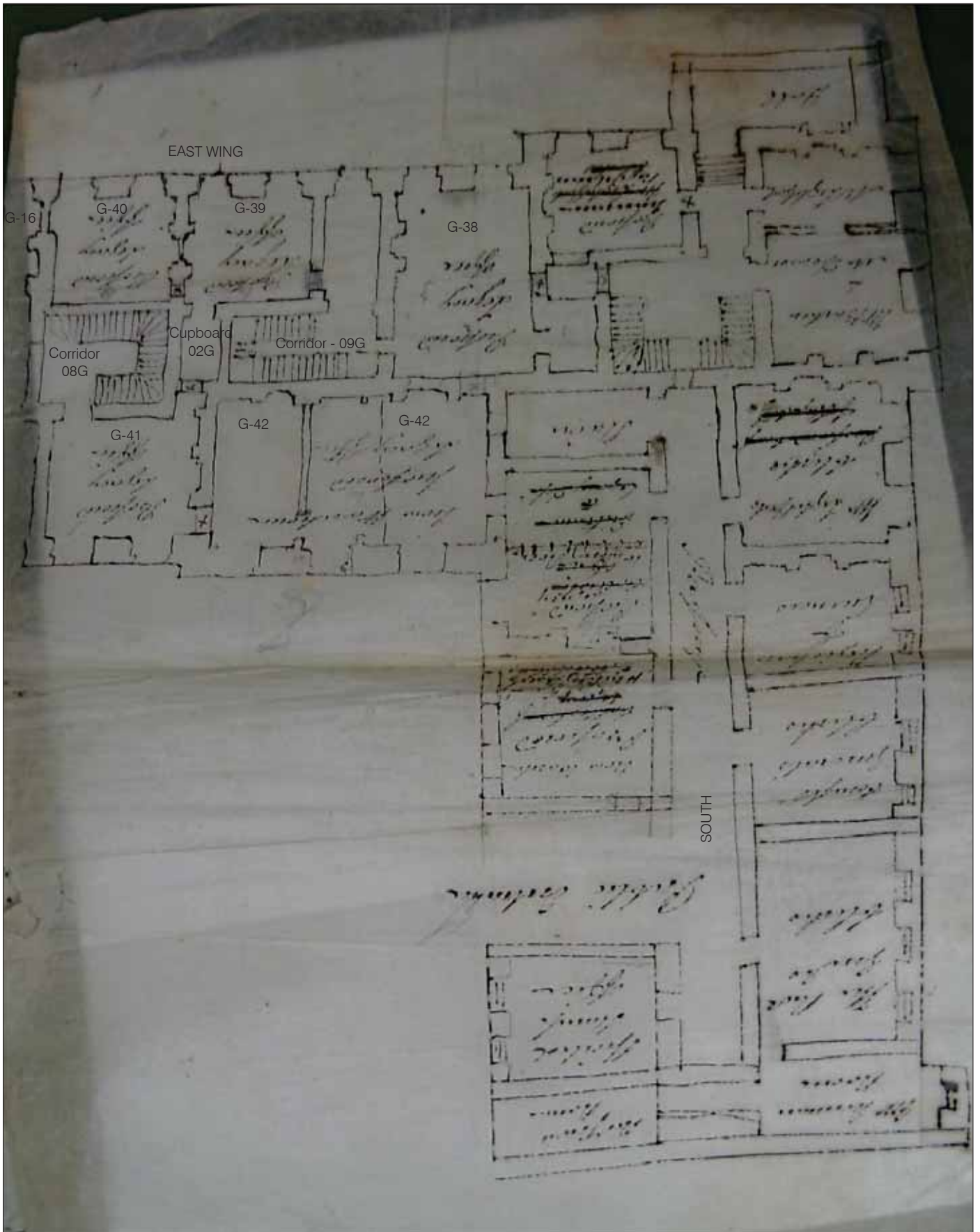
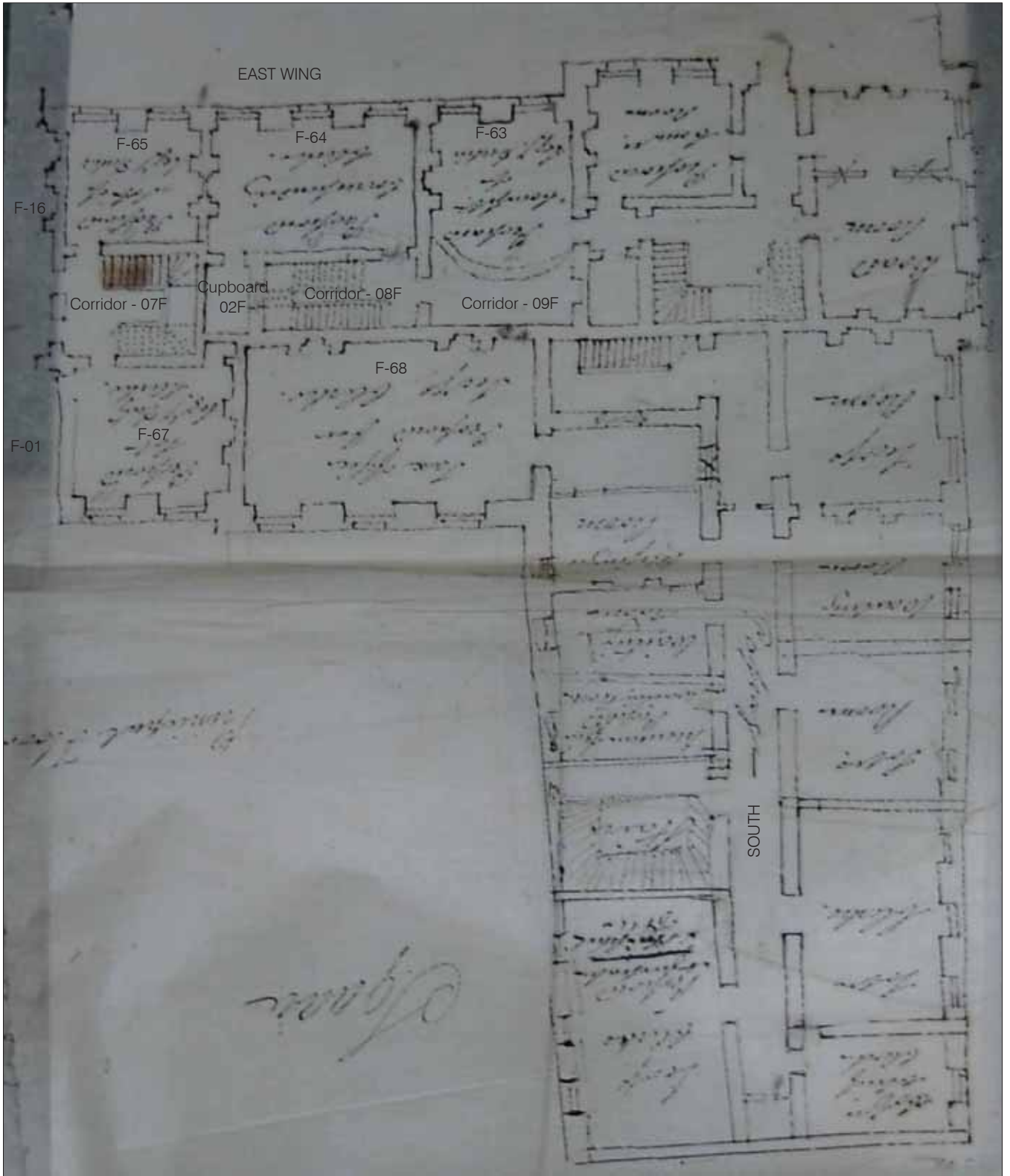


Figure 10
Ground floor plan (South end of East Wing), c1833/34
Not to scale



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Figure 11
First floor plan (South end of East Wing), c1833/34
Not to scale



Figure 12
Second floor plan (South end of East Wing), c1833/34
Not to scale

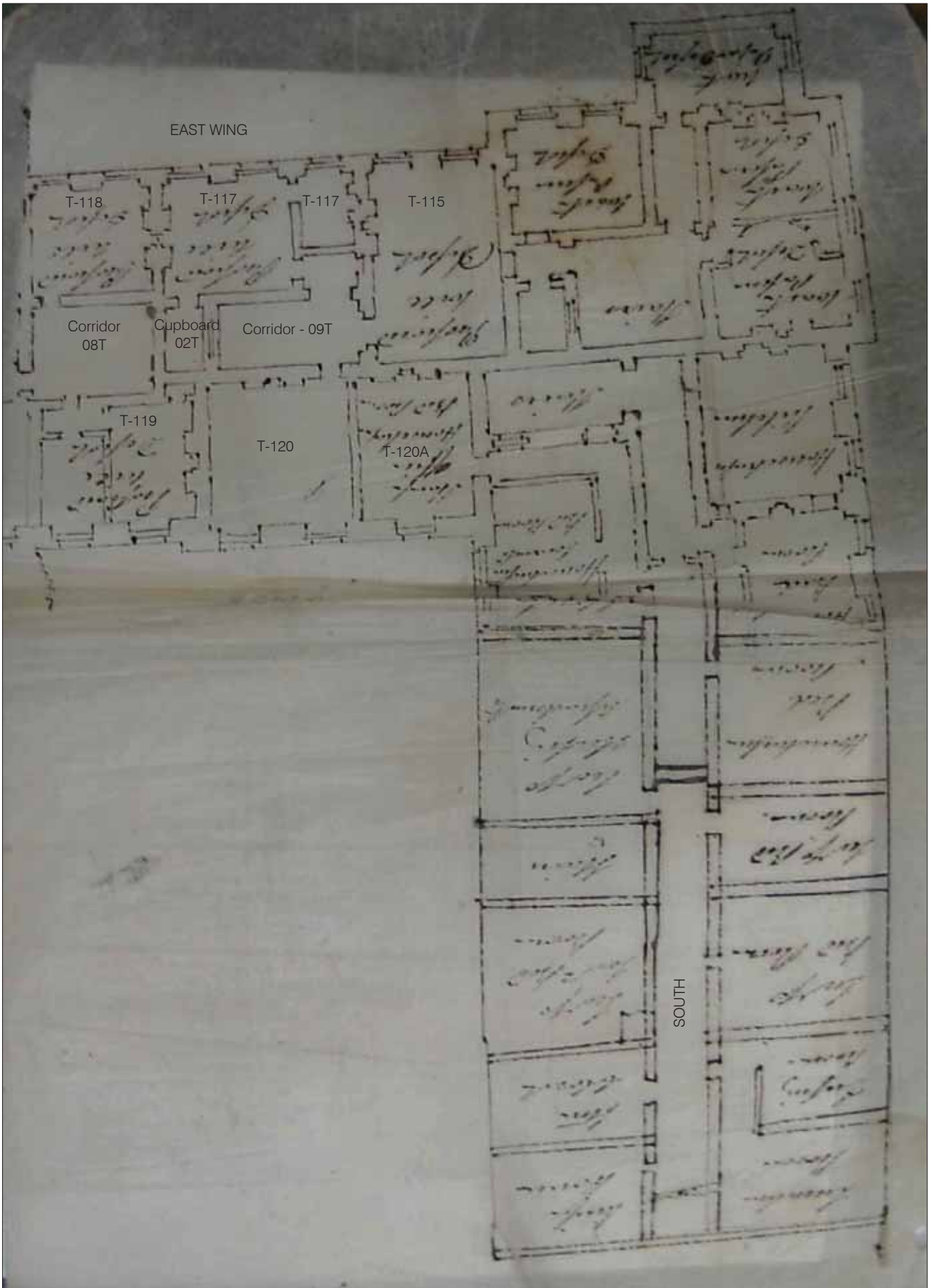
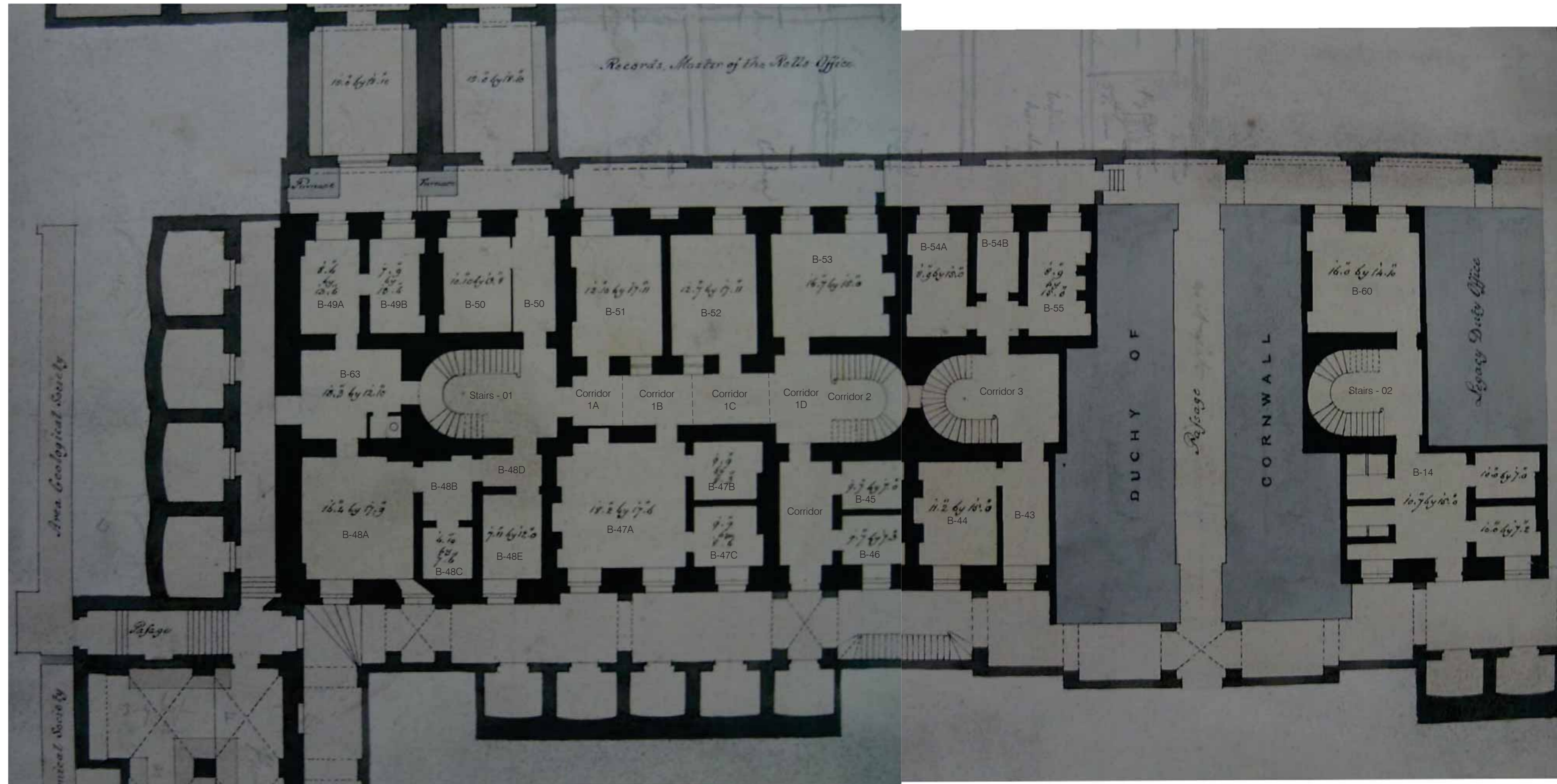
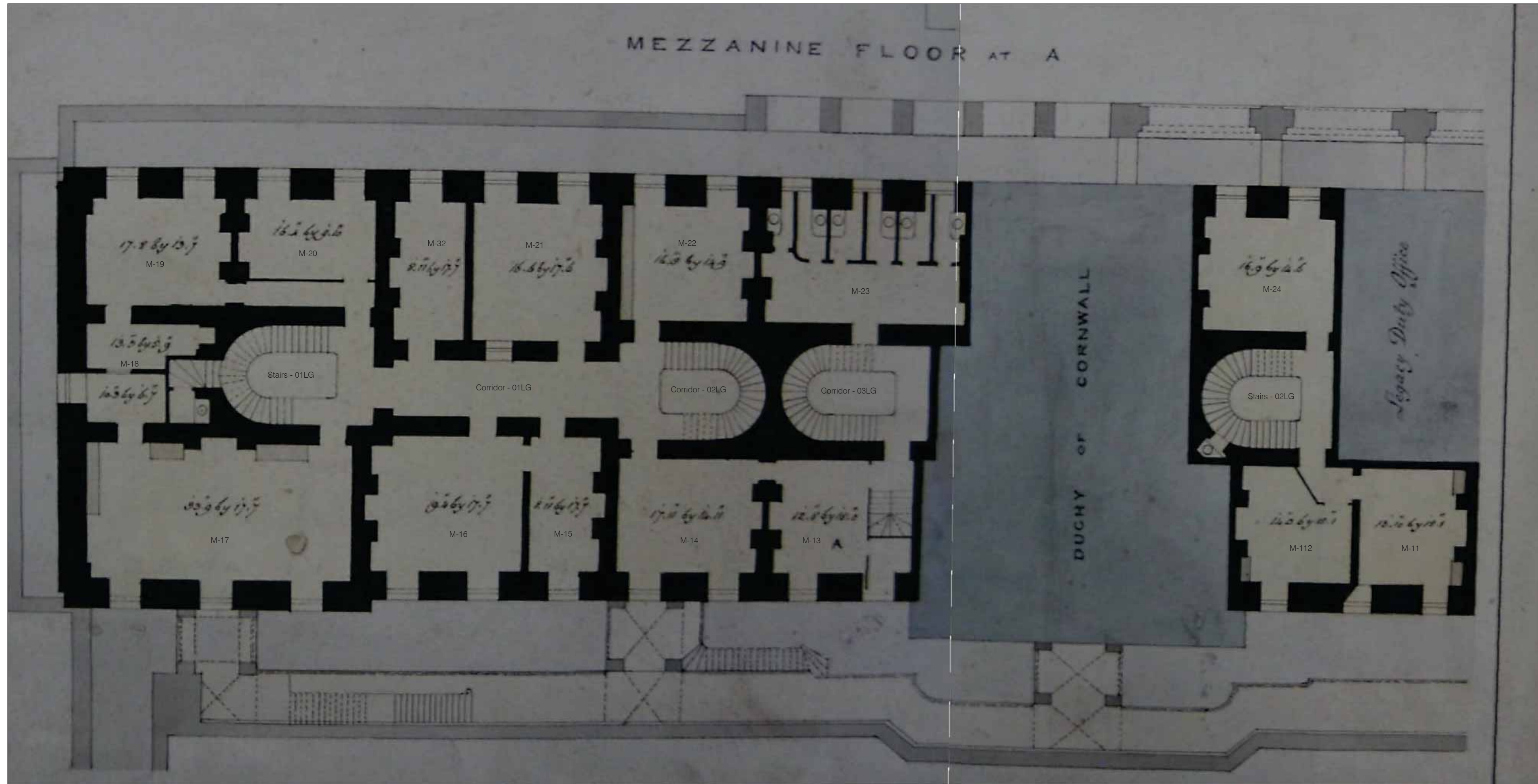
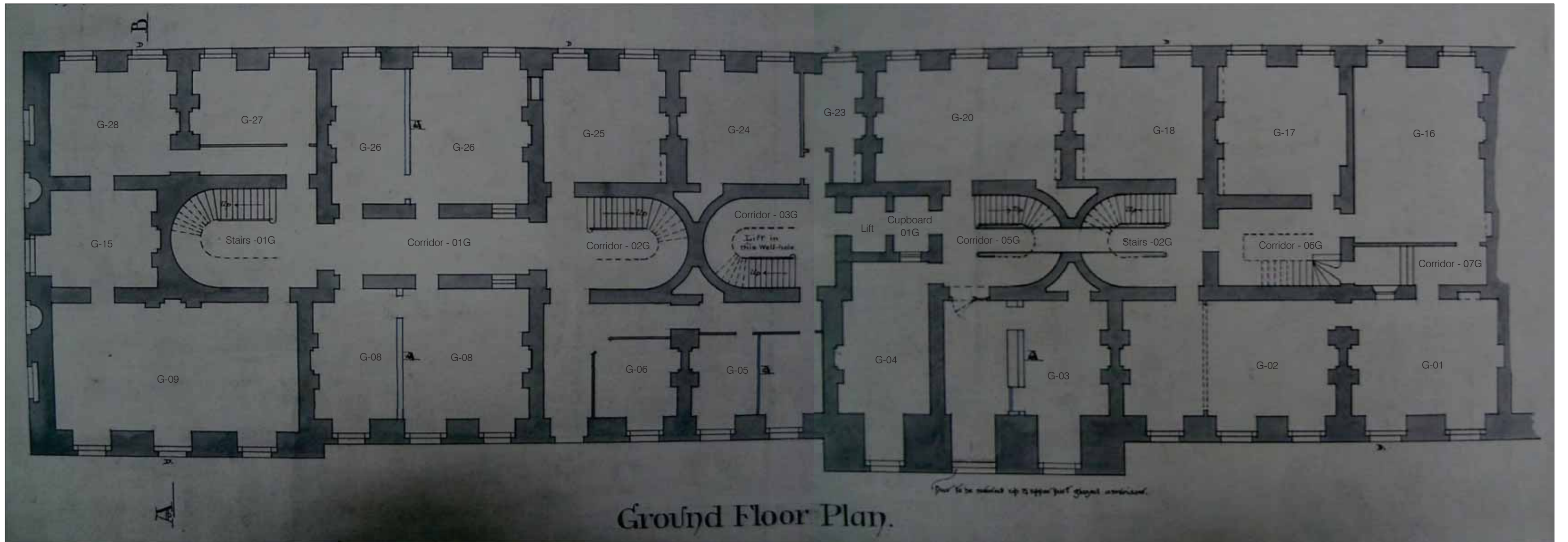


Figure 13
Third floor plan (South end of East Wing), c1833/34
Not to scale

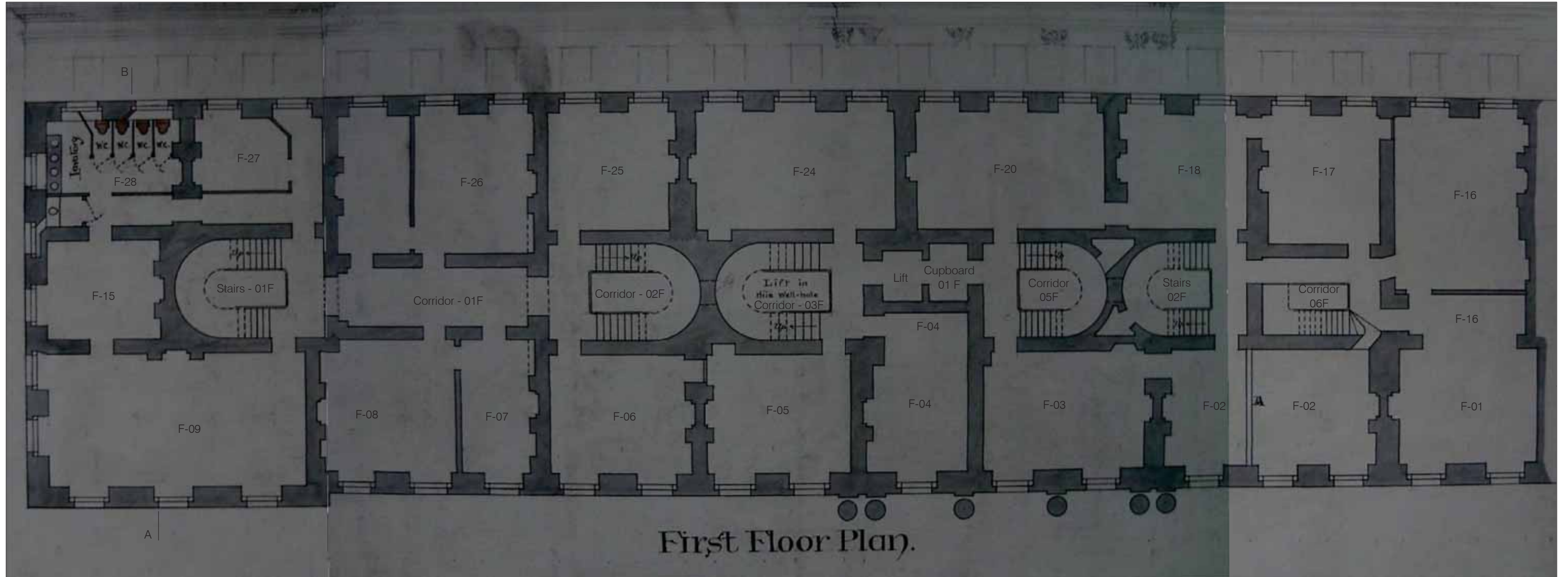






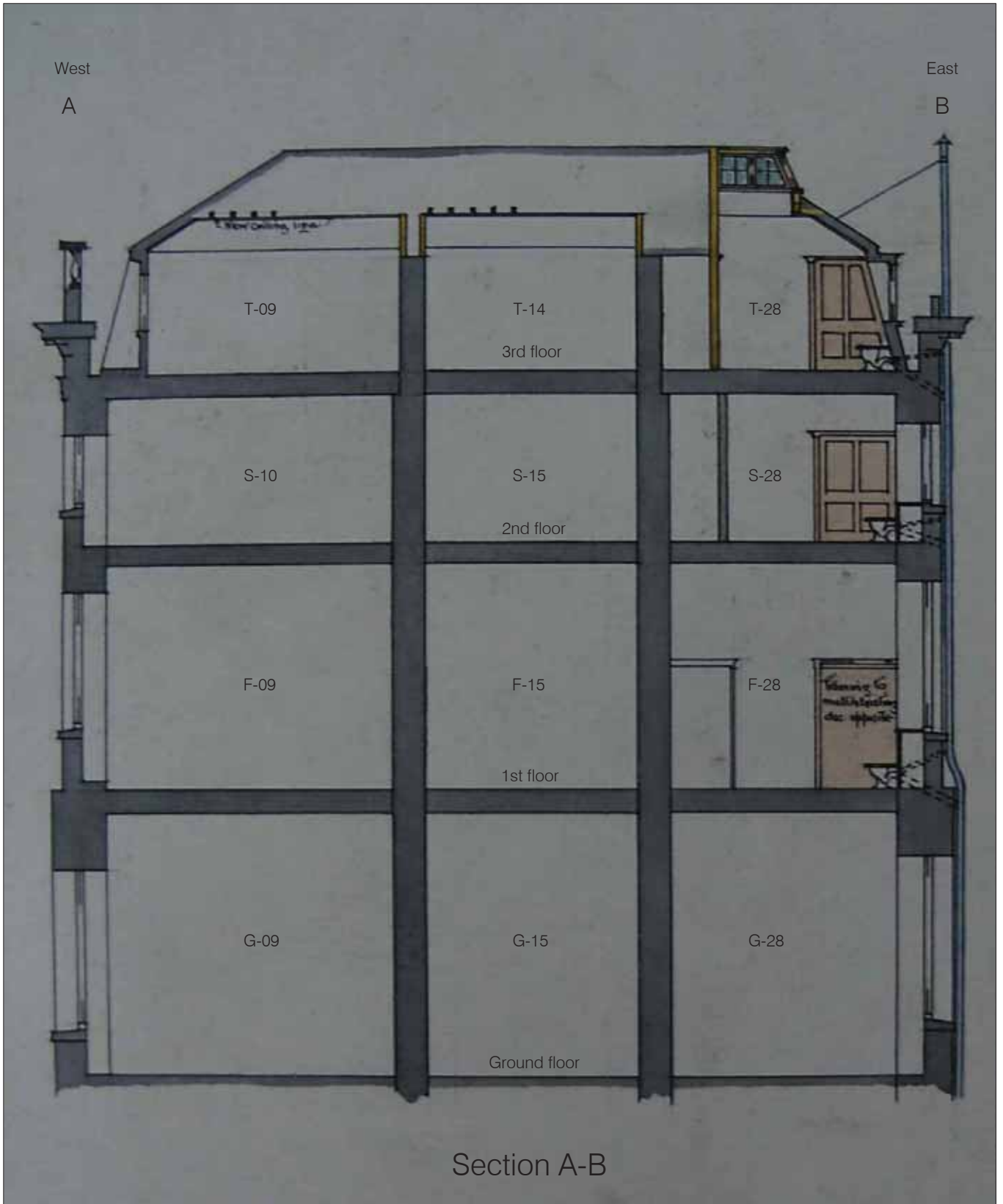
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 16
Ground floor plan (north end of the East Wing), 1903
Not to scale



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 17
First floor plan (north end of the East Wing), 1903
Not to scale



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Figure 18
 Section from ground to third floor through northernmost rooms of East Wing, looking north, 1903
 Not to scale



Figure 19
Basement plan, 1908
Not to scale

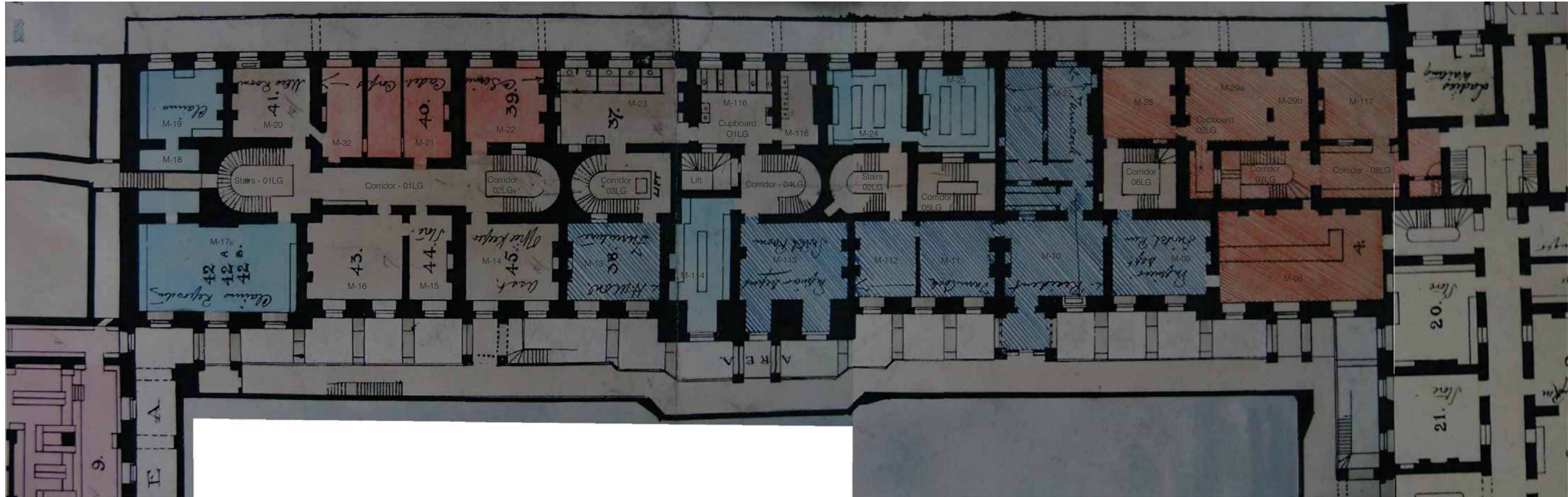
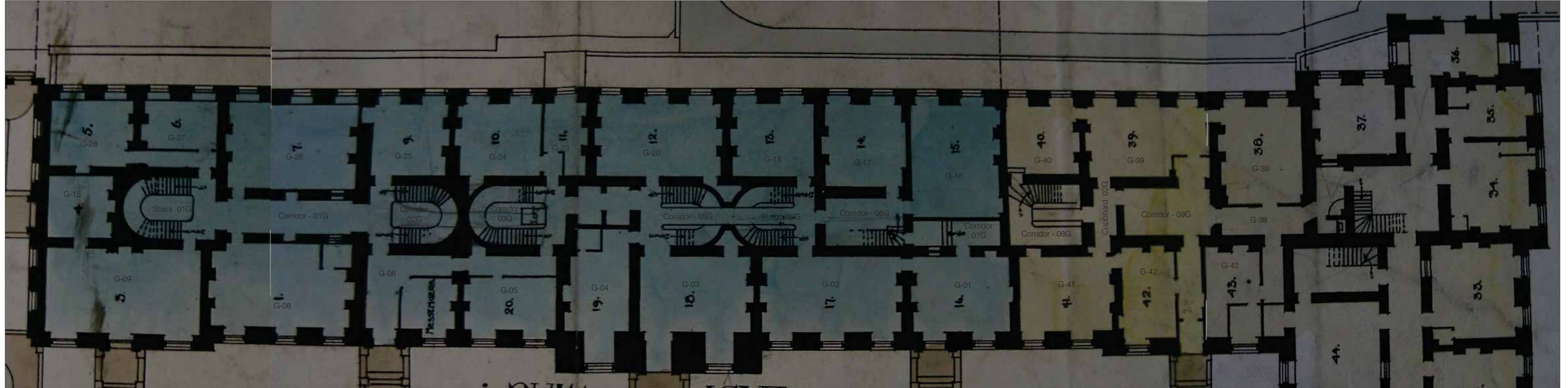
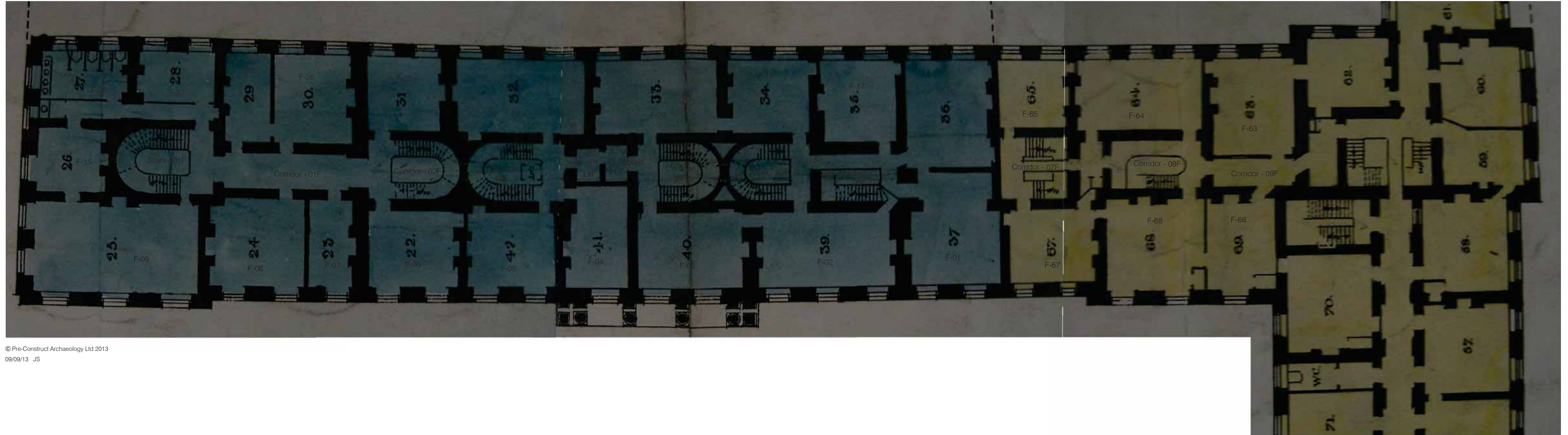


Figure 20
Lower ground floor plan, 1907
Not to scale



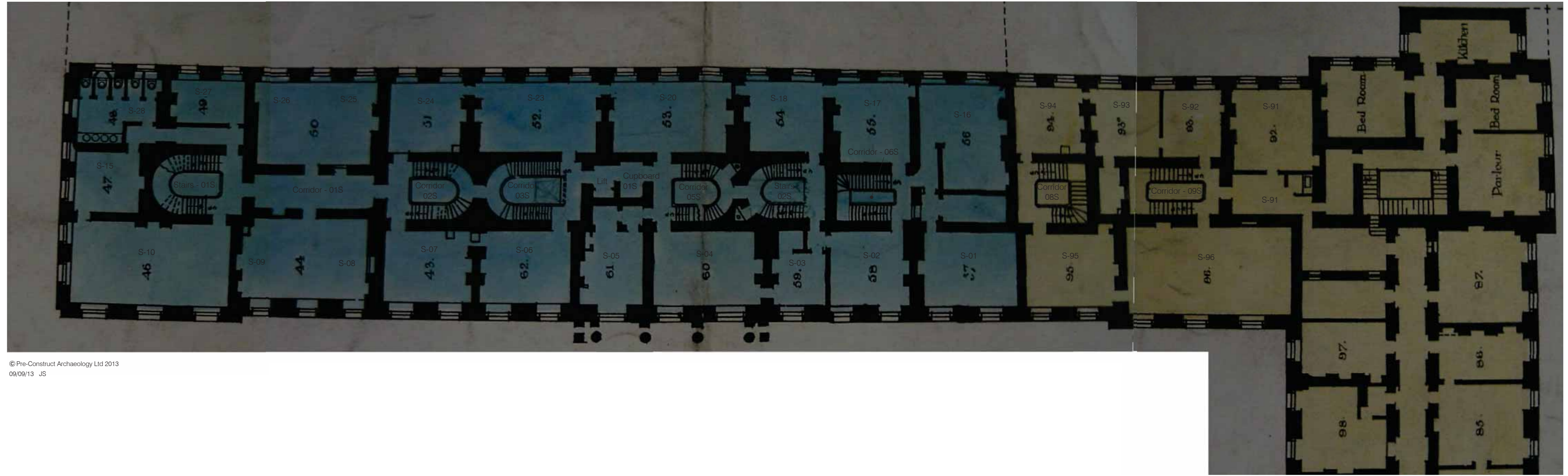
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Figure 21
Ground floor plan, 1905
Not to scale



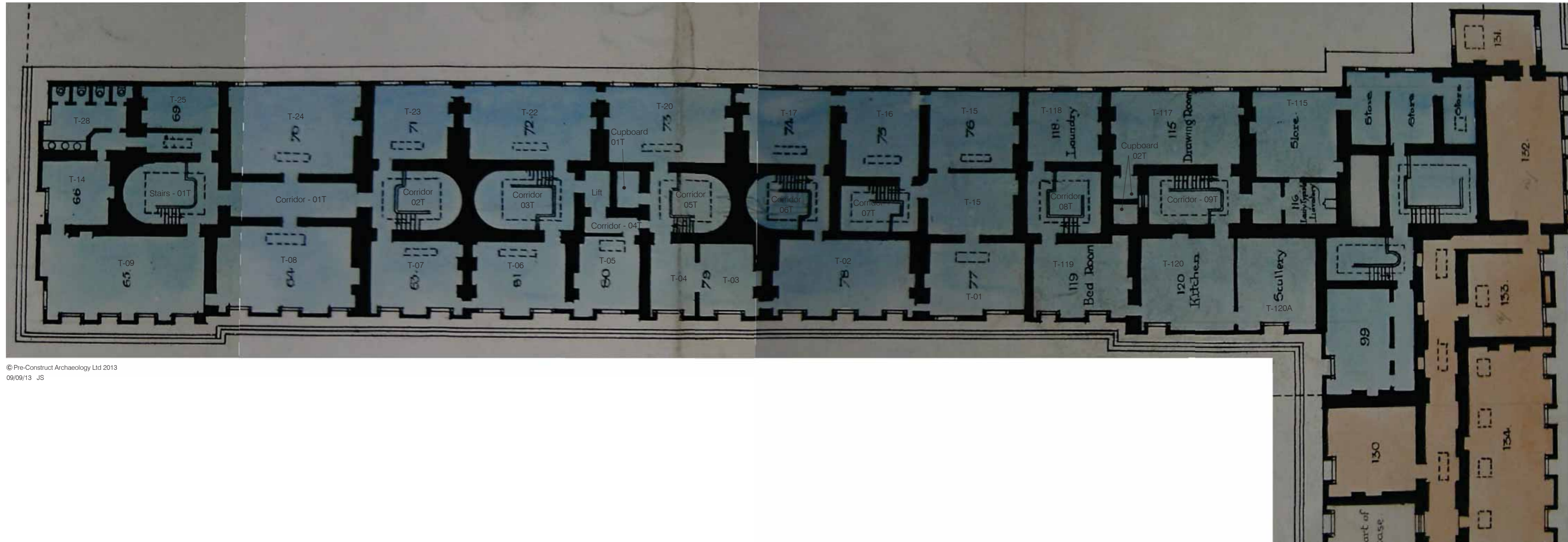
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 22
First floor plan, 1905
Not to scale



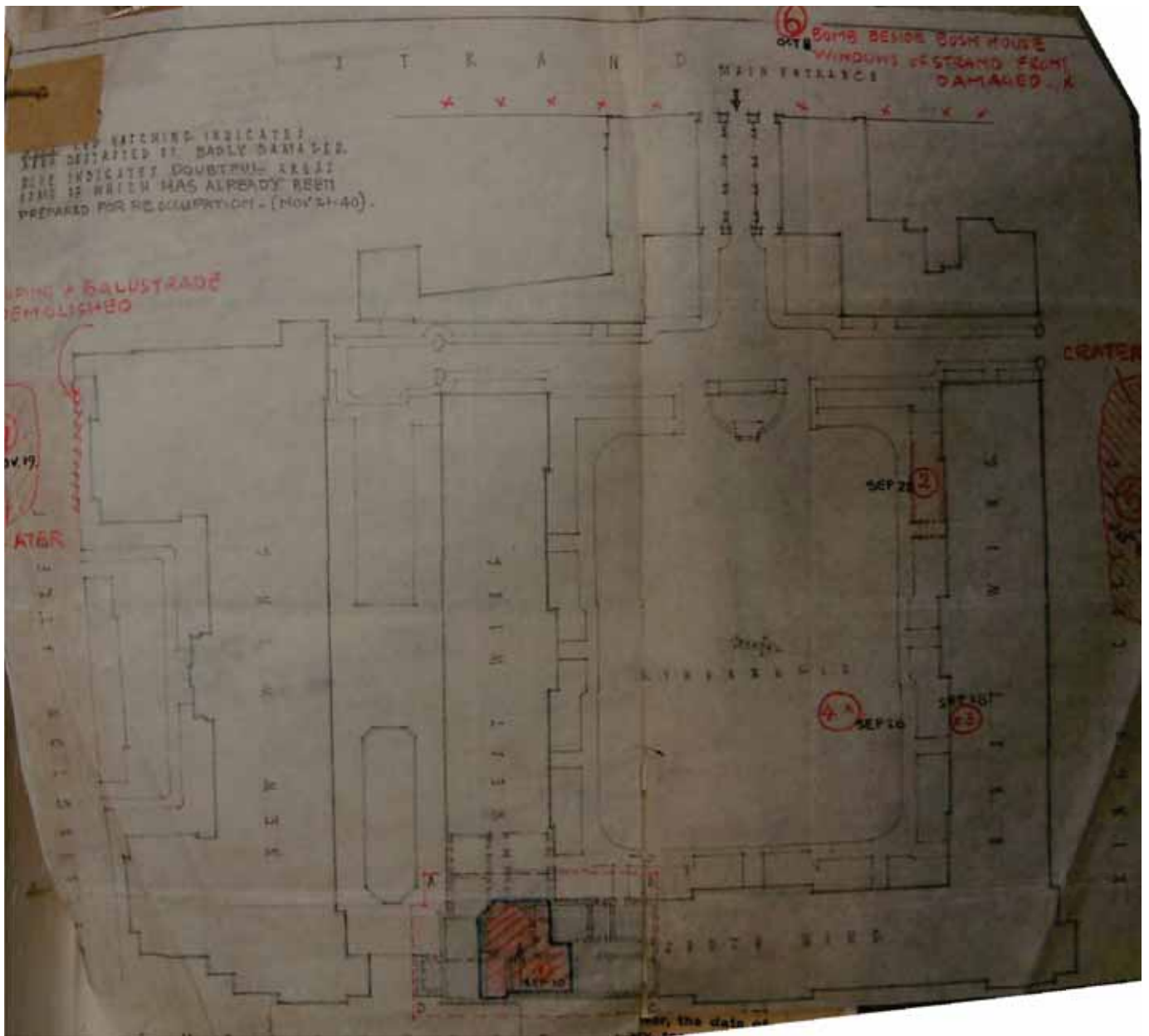
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 23
Second floor plan, 1905
Not to scale



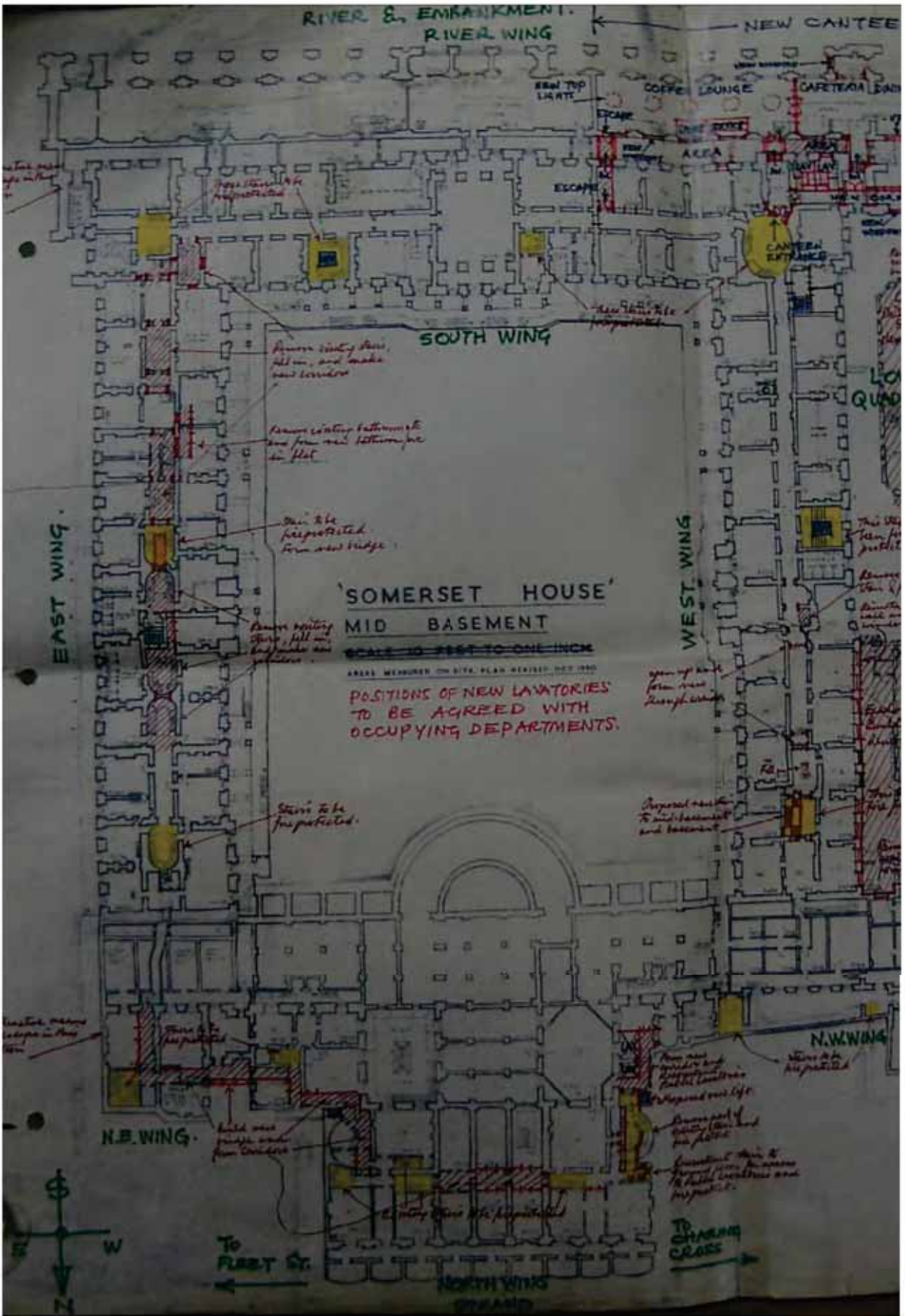
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 24
Third floor plan, 1905
Not to scale



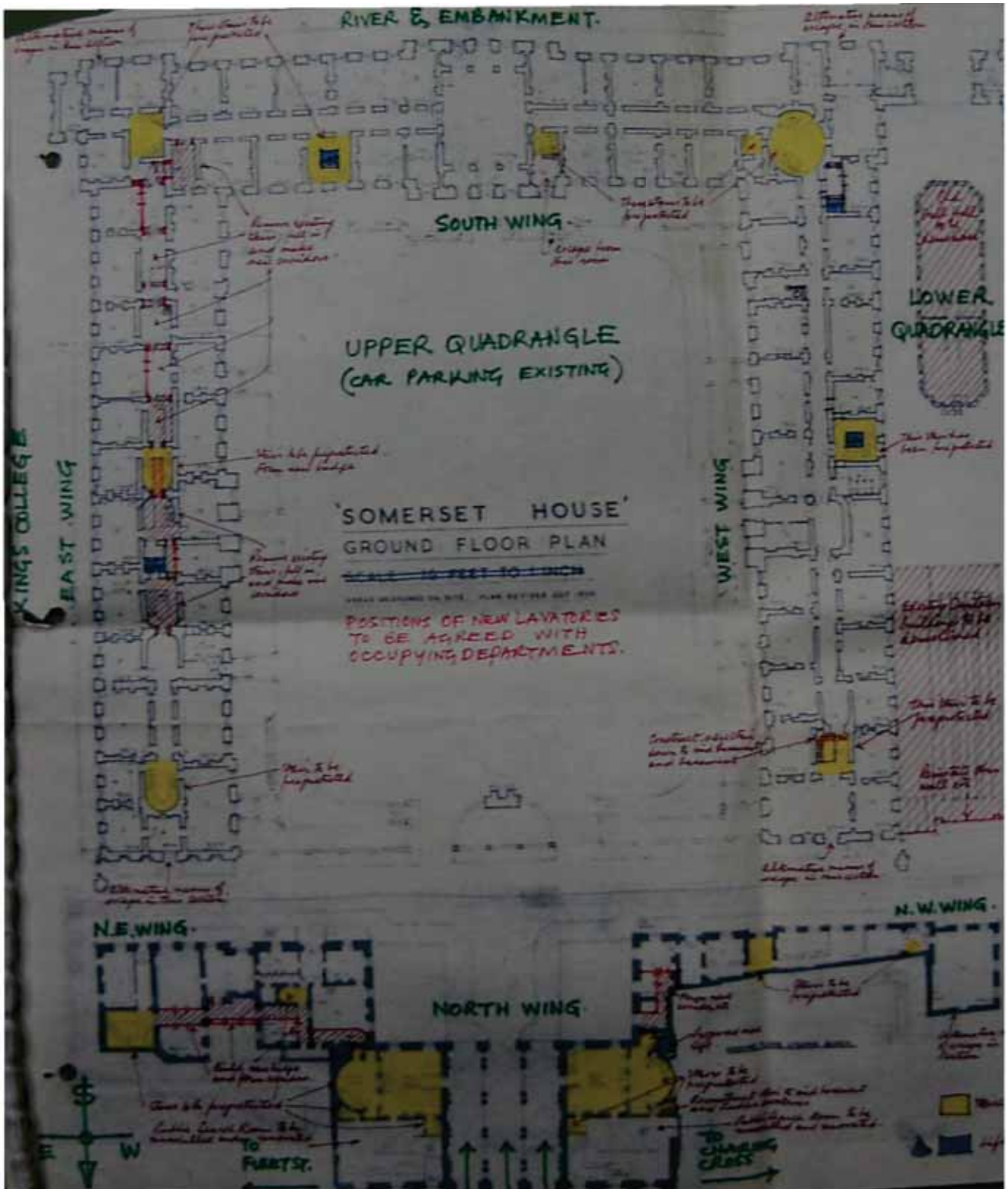
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 25
 Bomb damage plan, 1940
 Not to scale



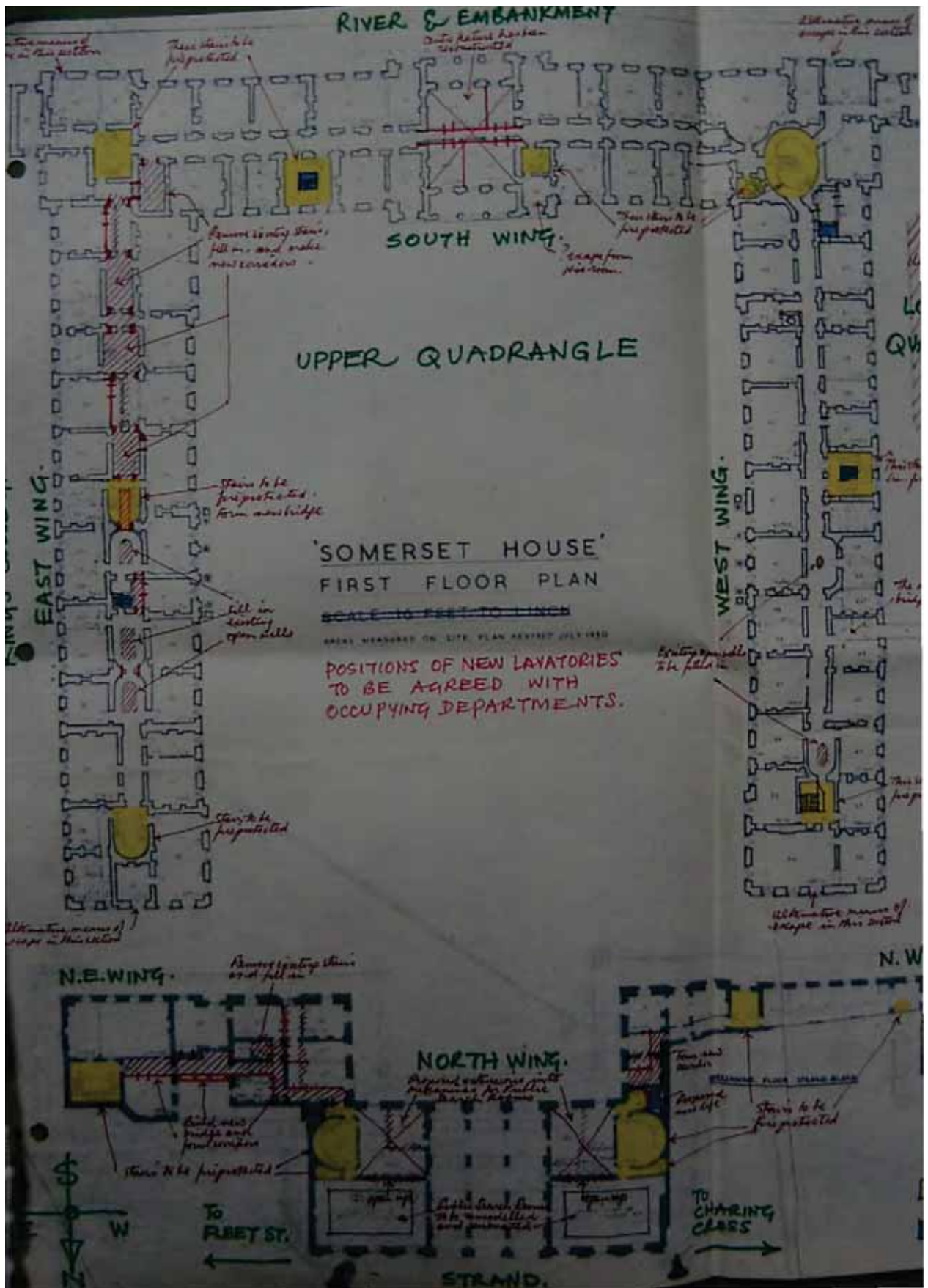
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 26b
 Lower Ground floor plan: modernisation and improvements scheme, 15 Mar 1966
 Not to scale



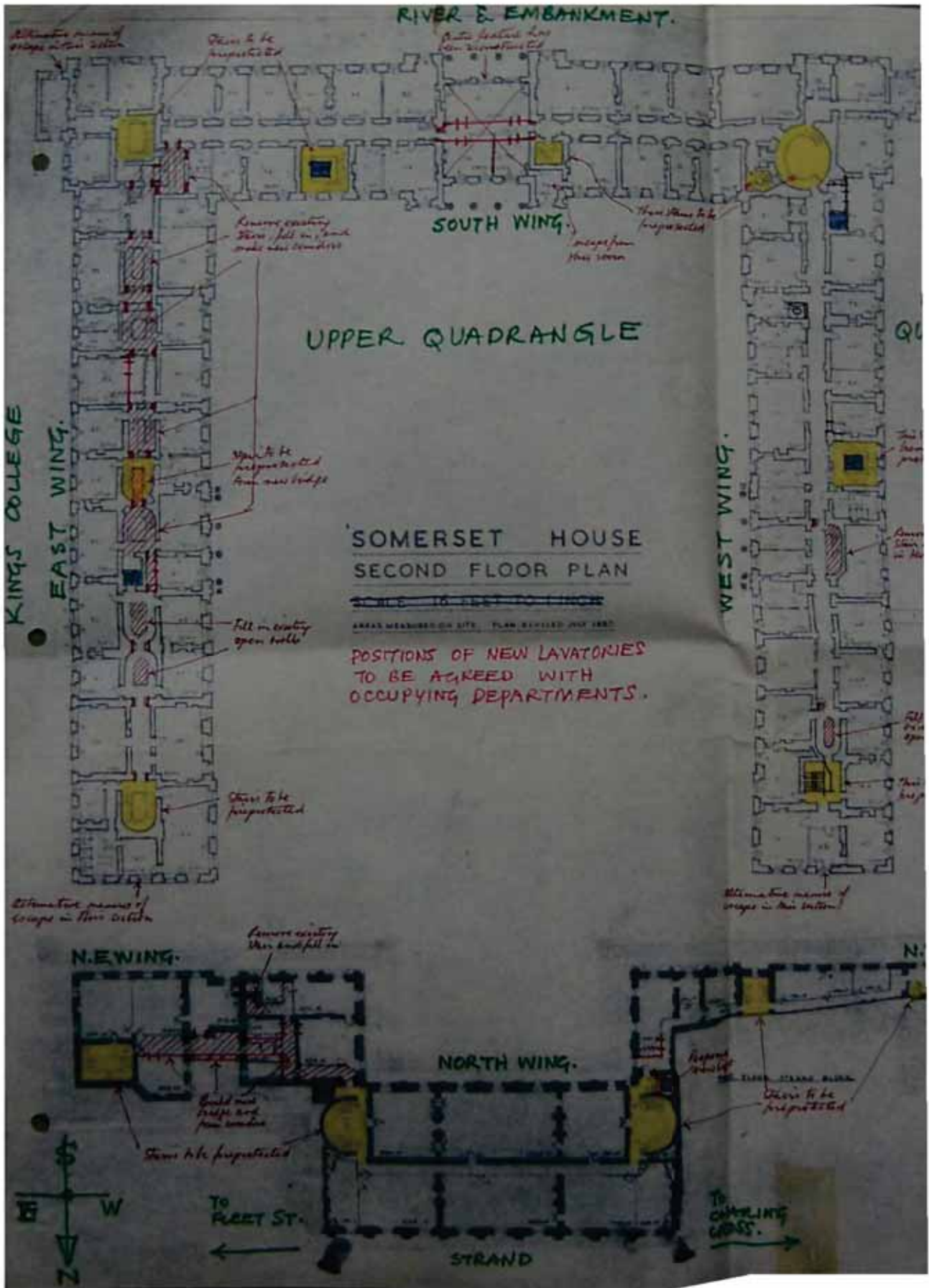
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 27
 Ground floor plan: modernisation and improvements scheme, 15 Mar 1966
 Not to scale



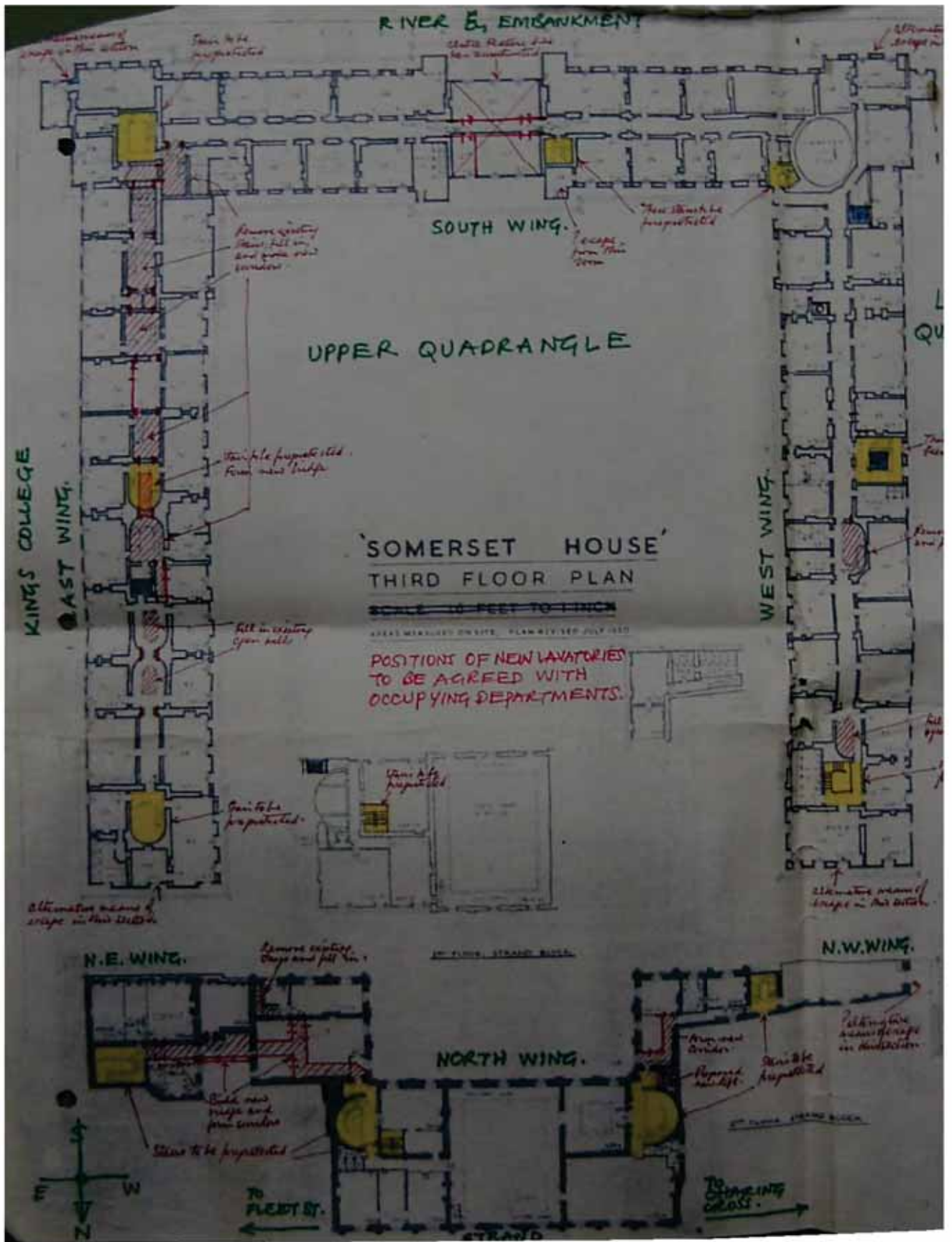
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Figure 28
First floor plan: modernisation and improvements scheme, 15 Mar 1966
Not to scale



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Figure 29
Second floor plan: modernisation and improvements scheme, 15 Mar 1966
Not to scale



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Figure 30
Third floor plan: modernisation and improvements scheme, 15 Mar 1966
Not to scale

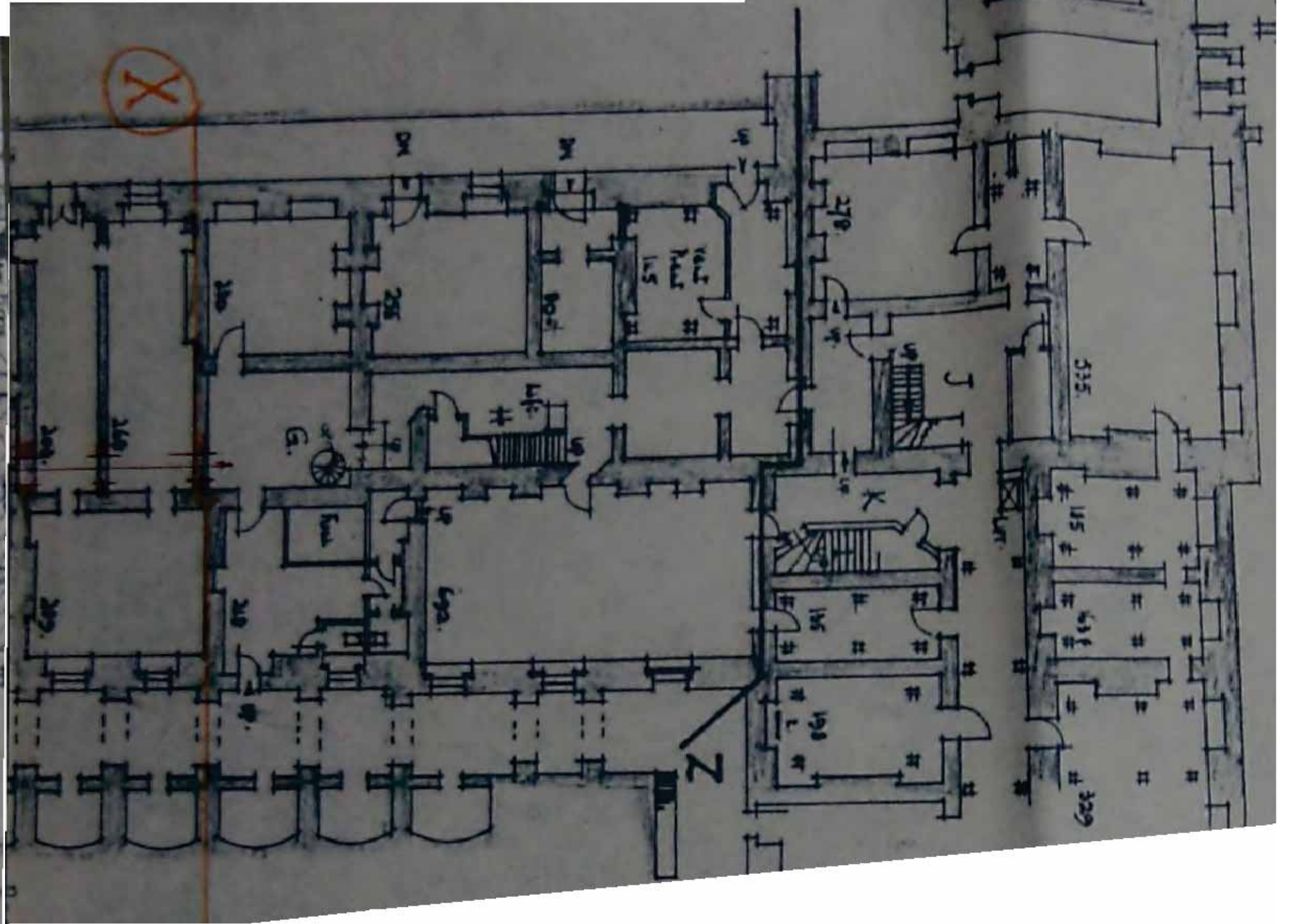
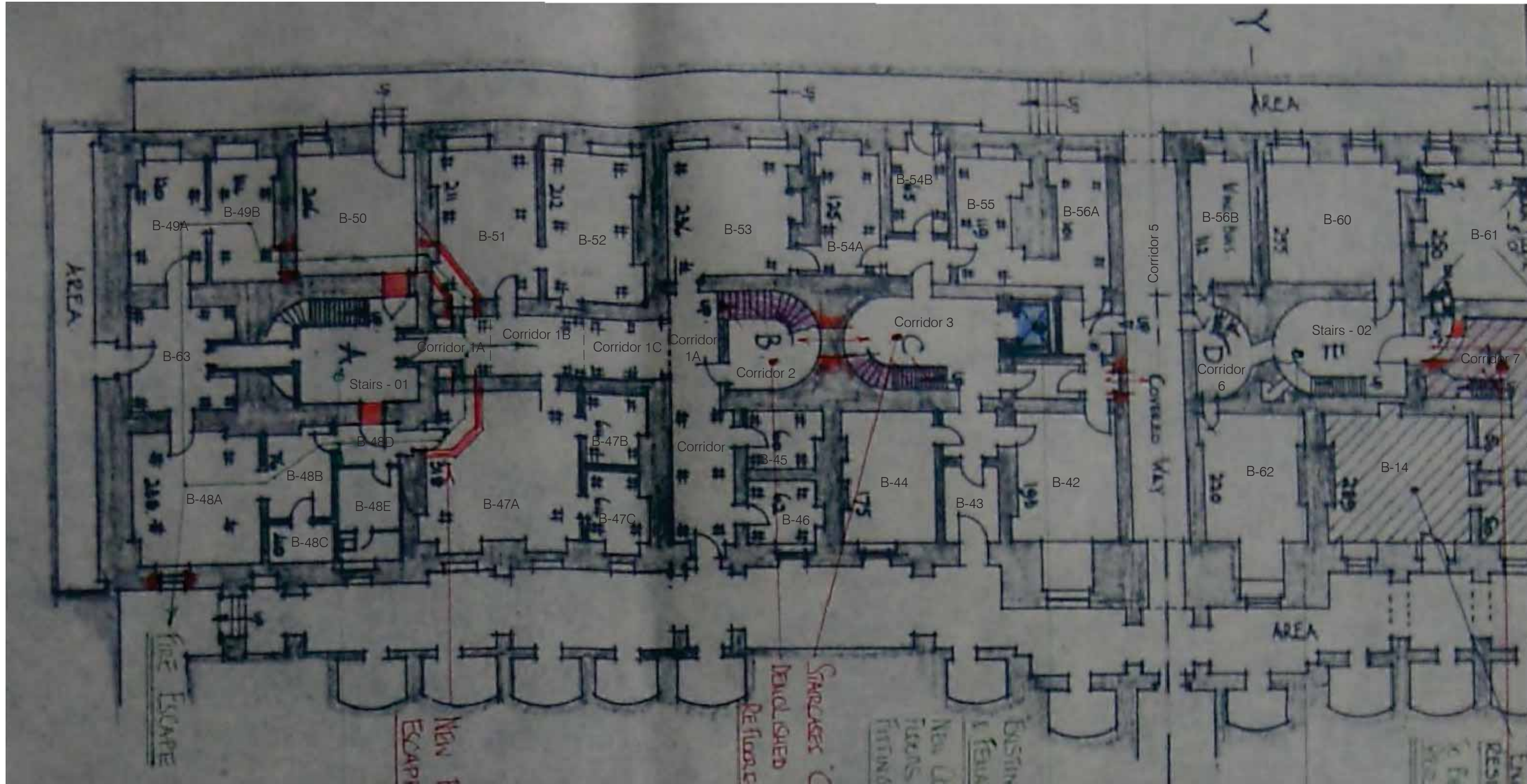


Figure 31
Basement plan, 12 Feb 1967, updated Feb 1968
Not to scale

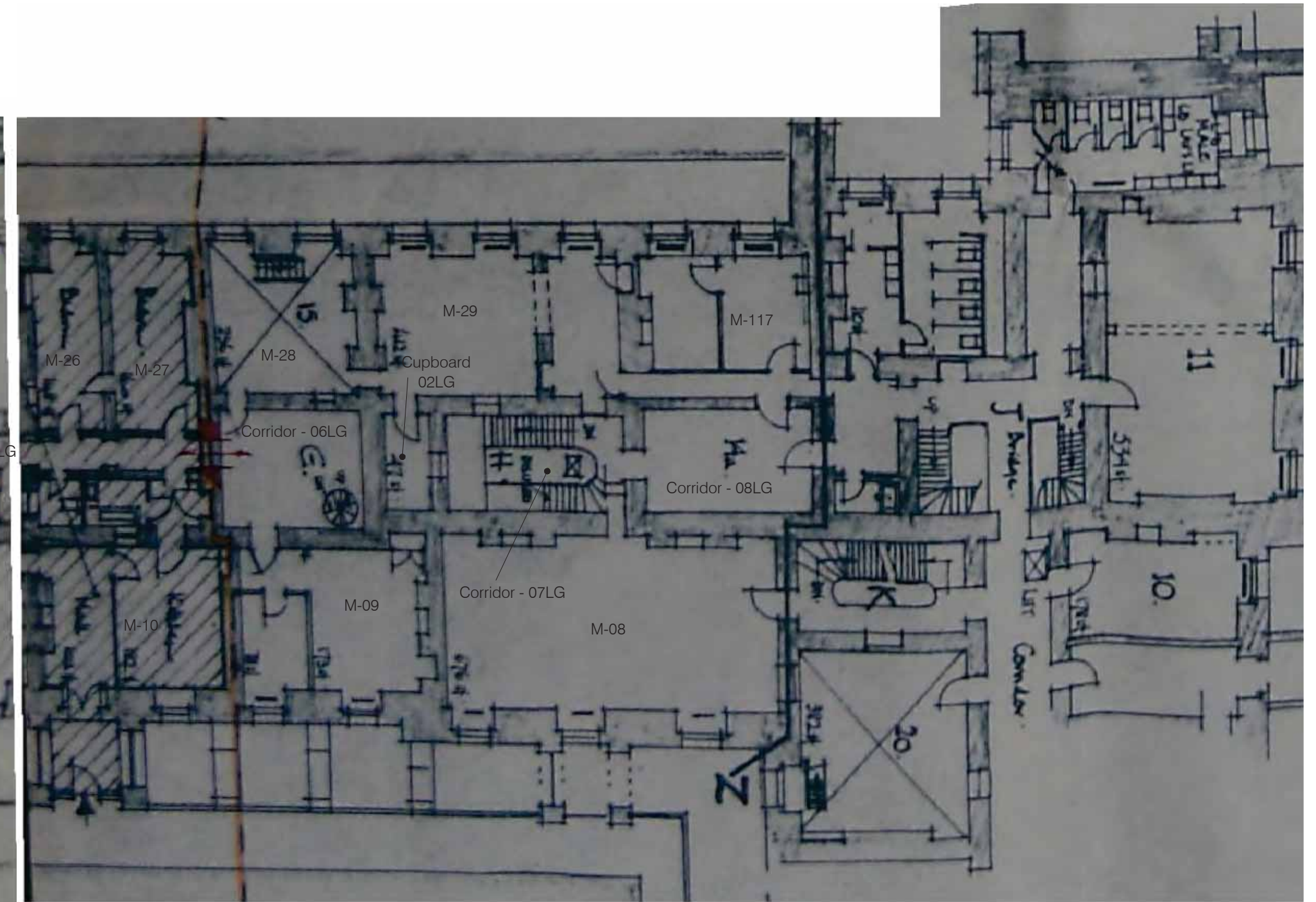
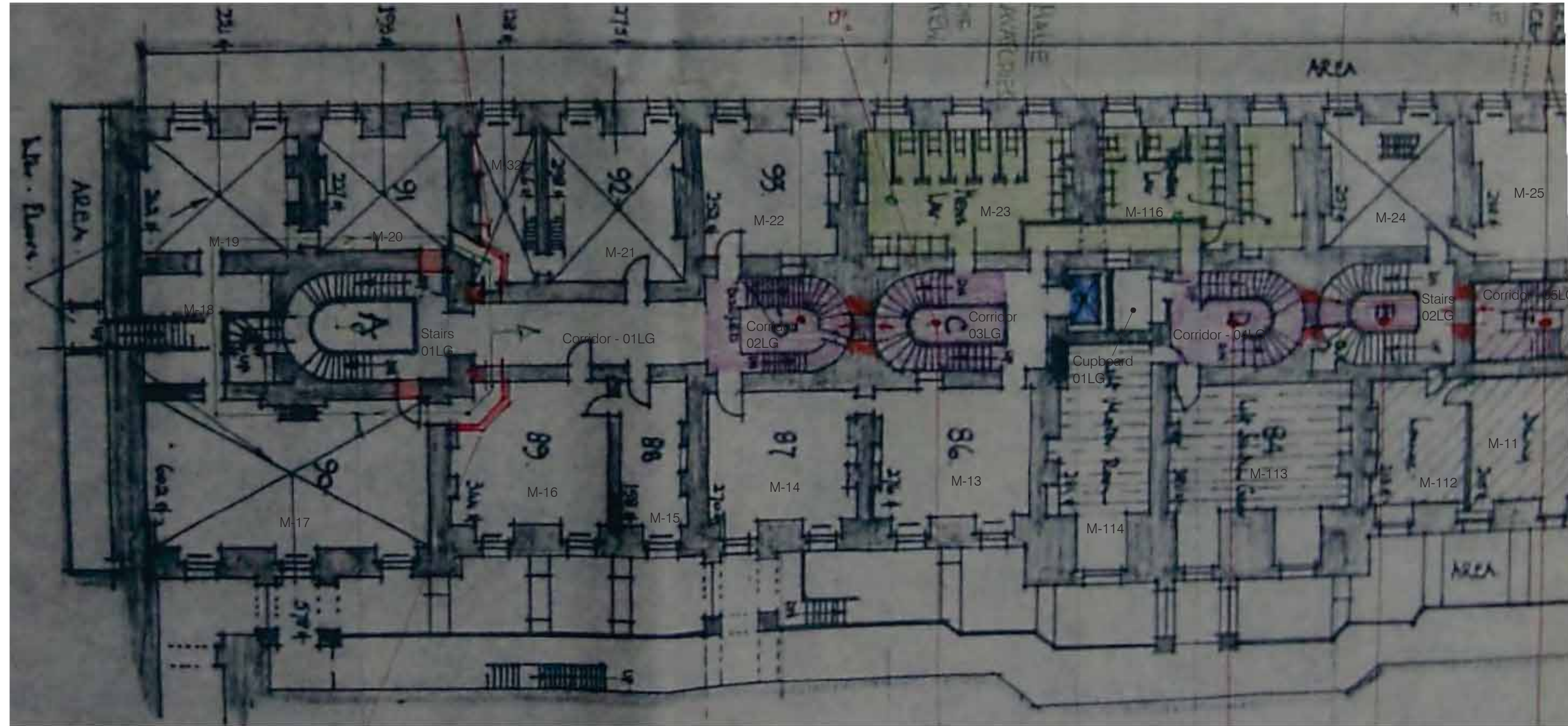
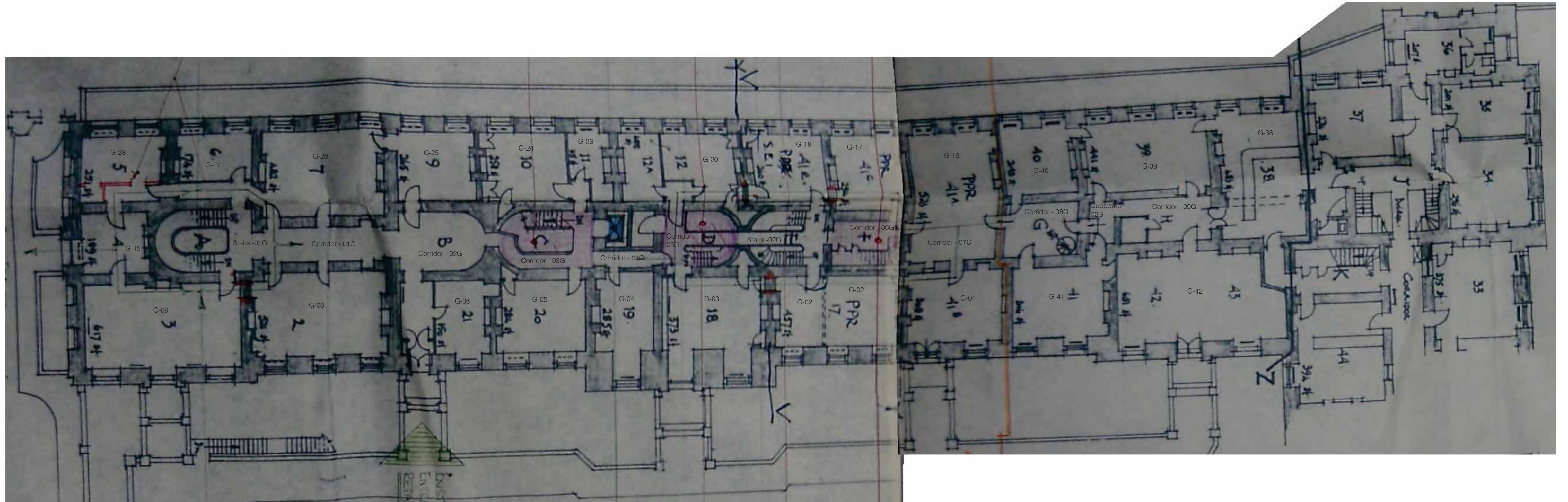
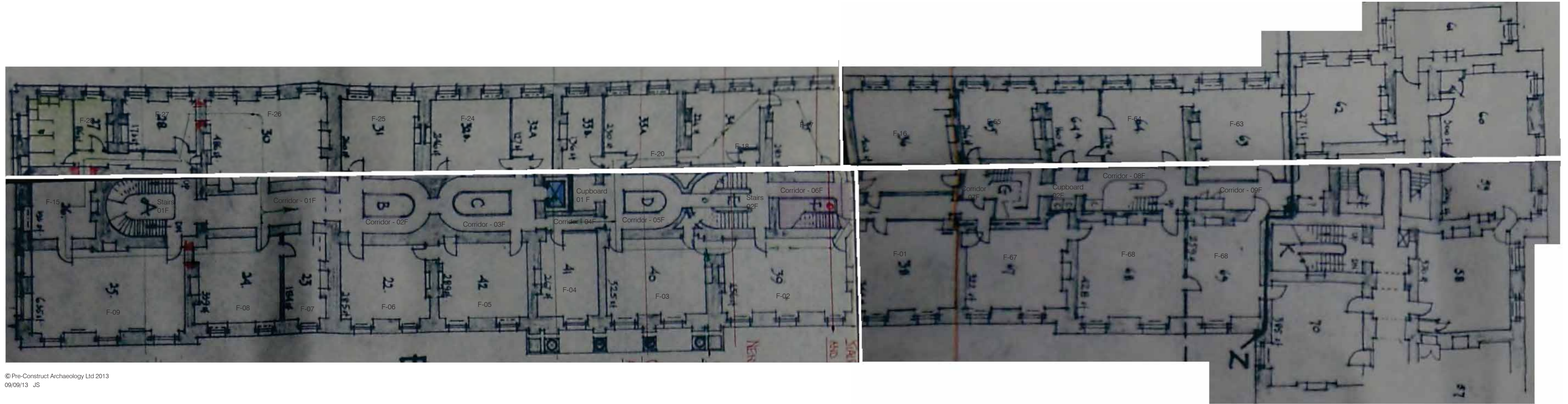


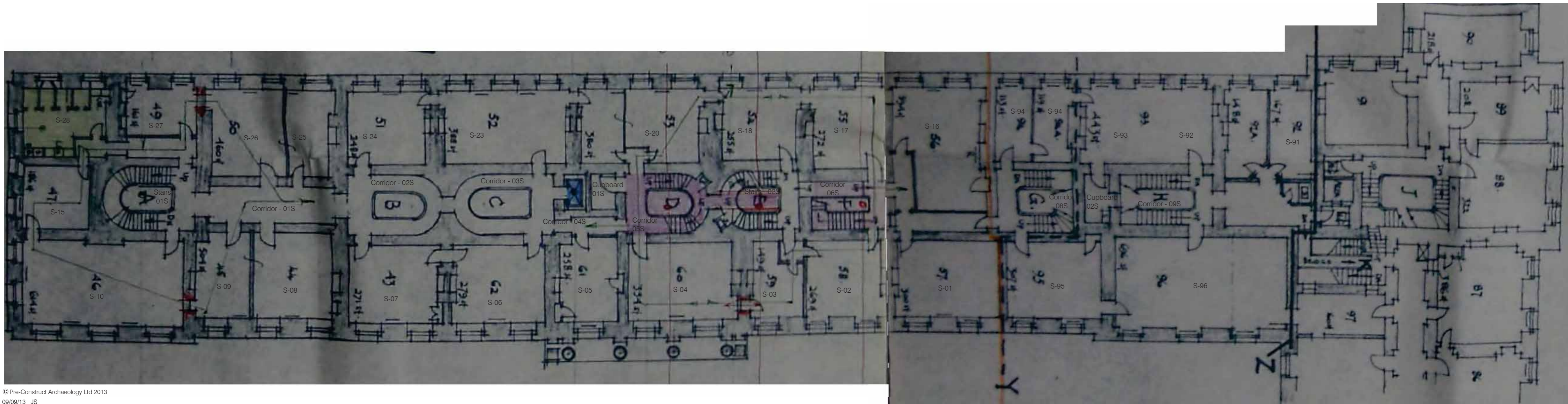
Figure 32
Lower ground floor plan, 12 Feb 1967, updated Feb 1968
Not to scale





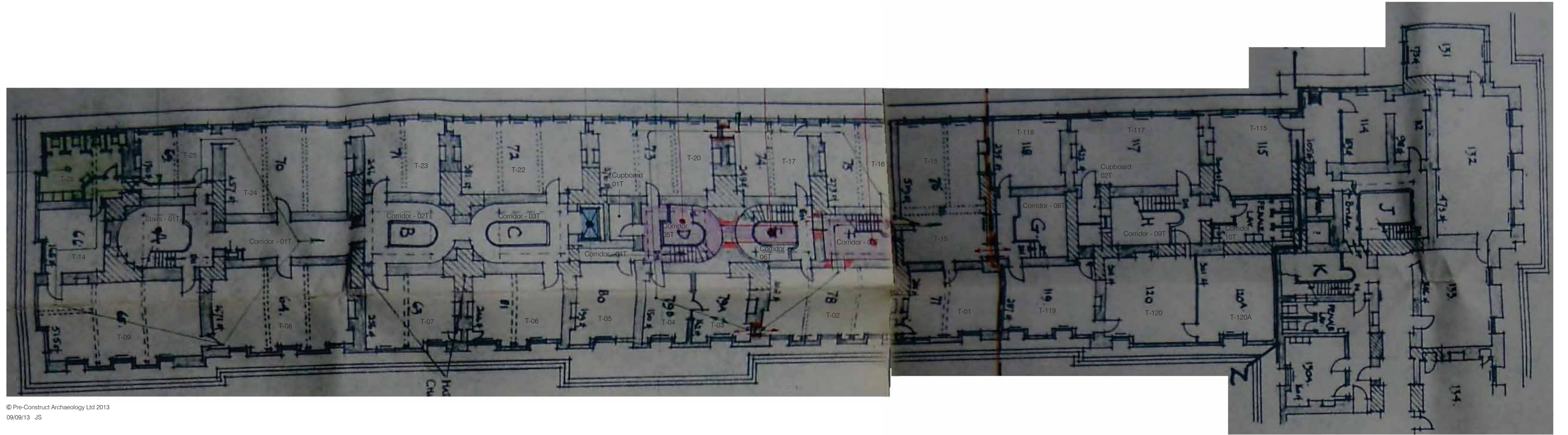
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 34
First floor plan, 12 Feb 1967, updated Feb 1968
Not to scale



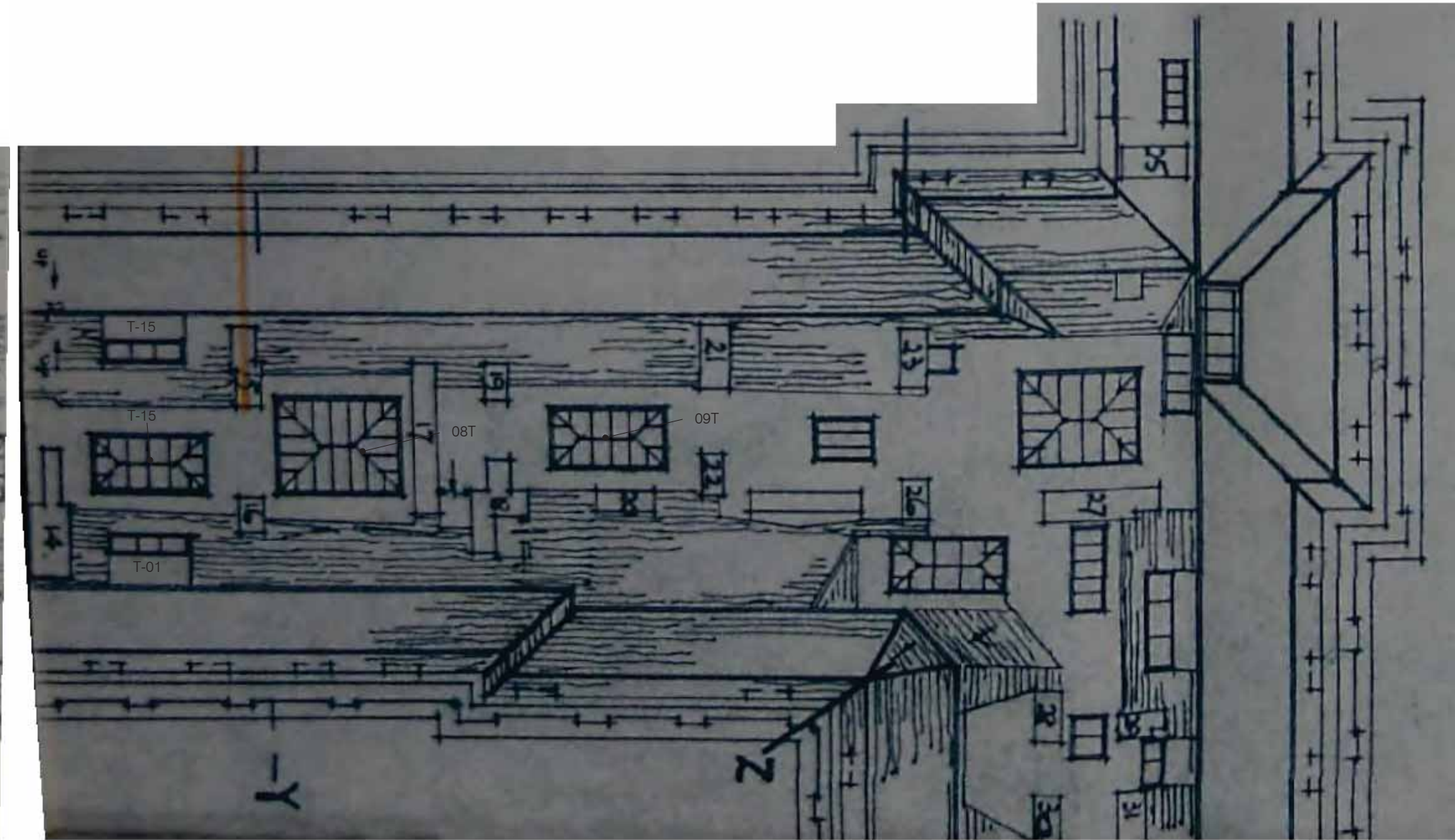
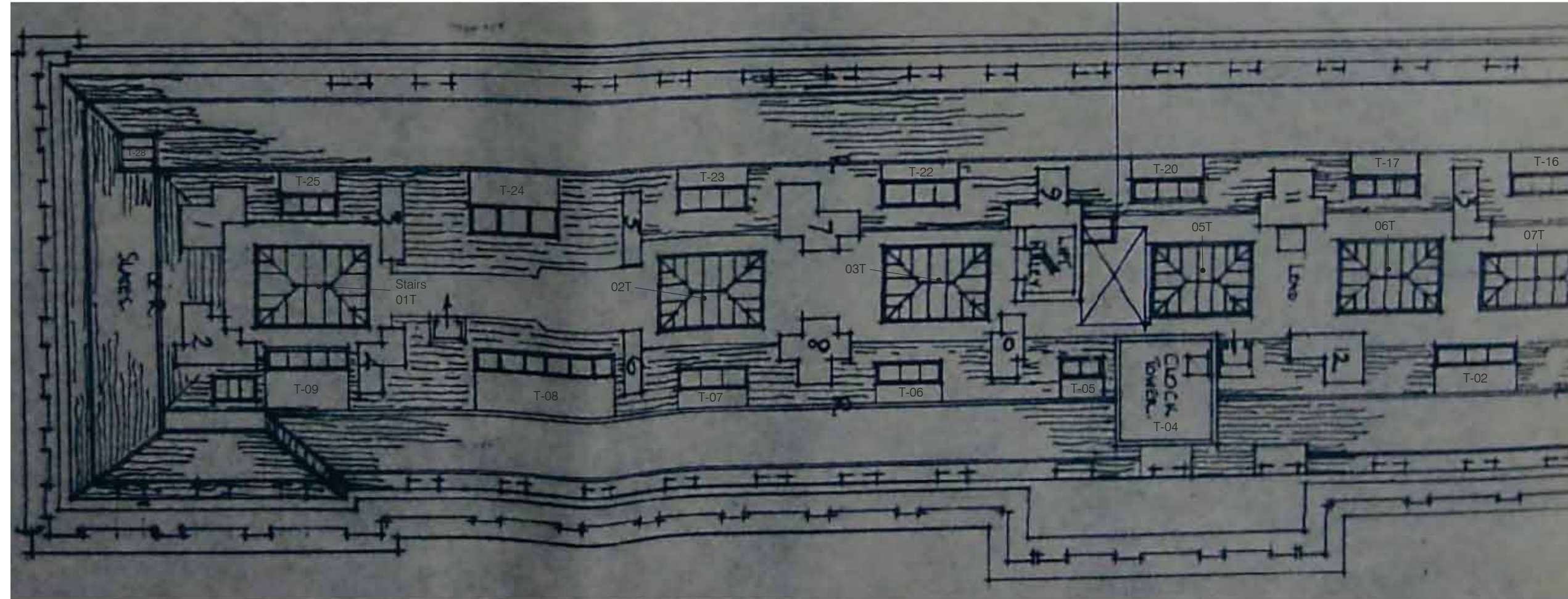
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
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Figure 35
Second floor plan, 12 Feb 1967, updated Feb 1968
Not to scale



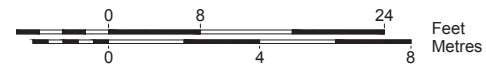
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
09/09/13 JS

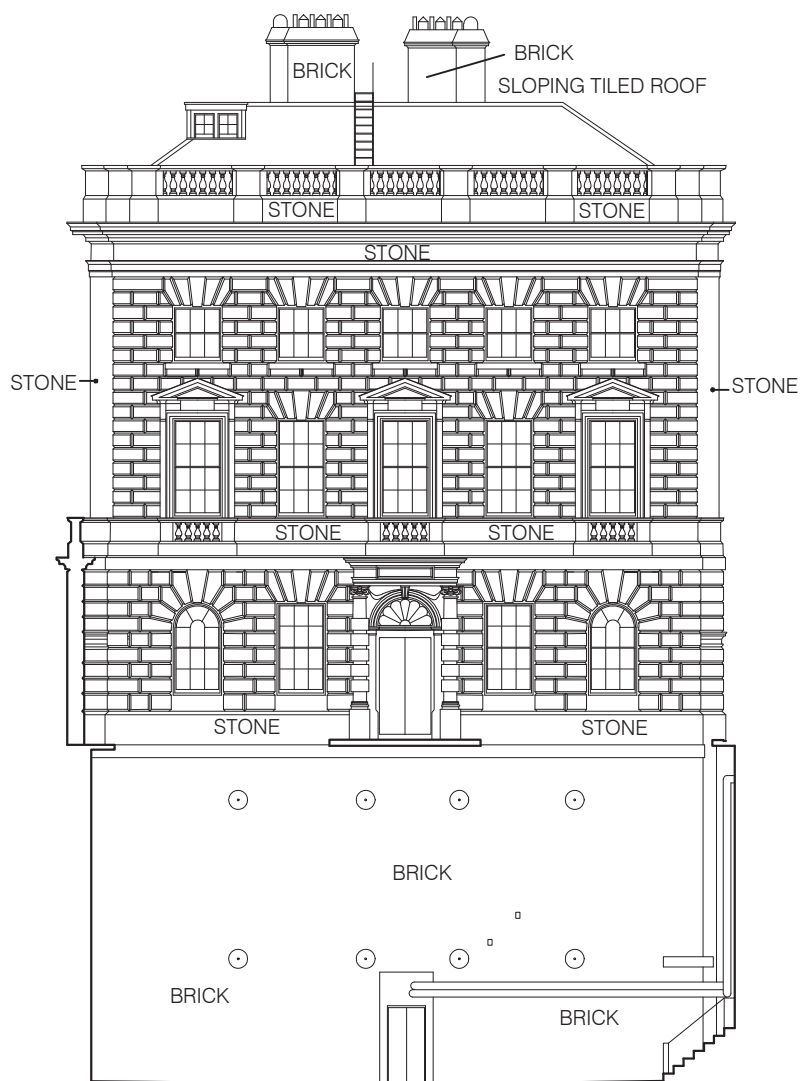
Figure 36
Third floor plan, 12 Feb 1967, Feb 1968
Not to scale



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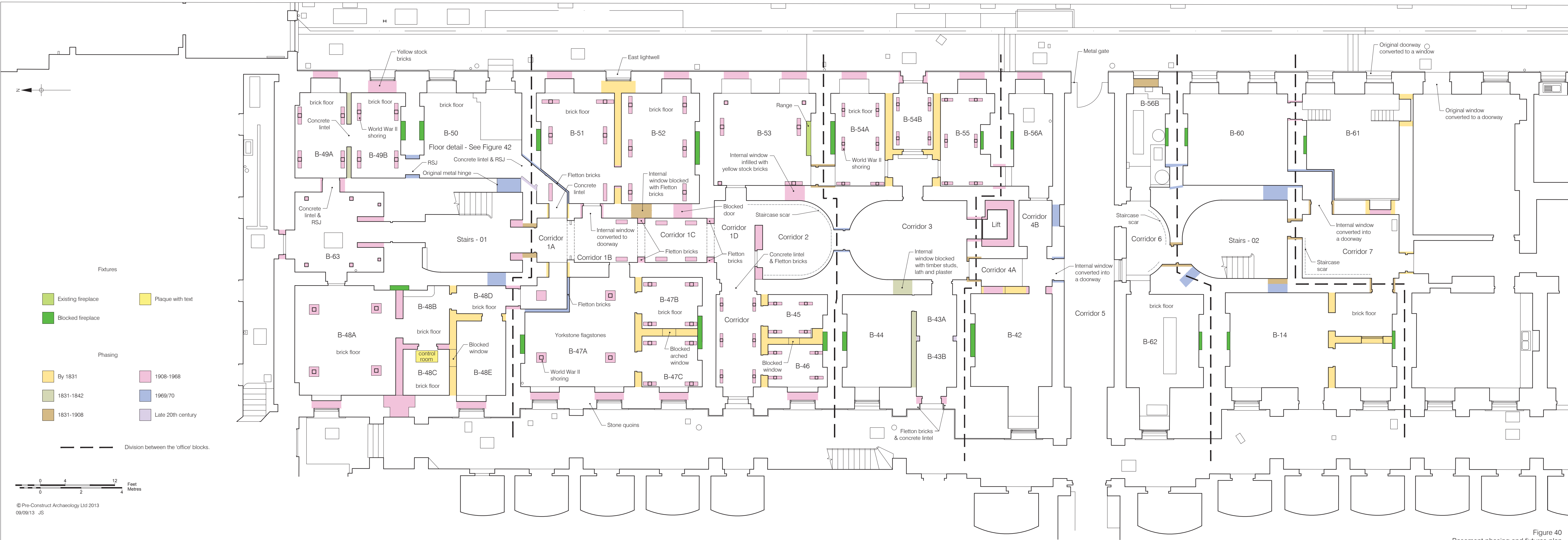
Figure 37
Roof plan, 12 Feb 1967, updated Feb 1968
Not to scale





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Figure 39
 North end elevation
 1:200 at A4



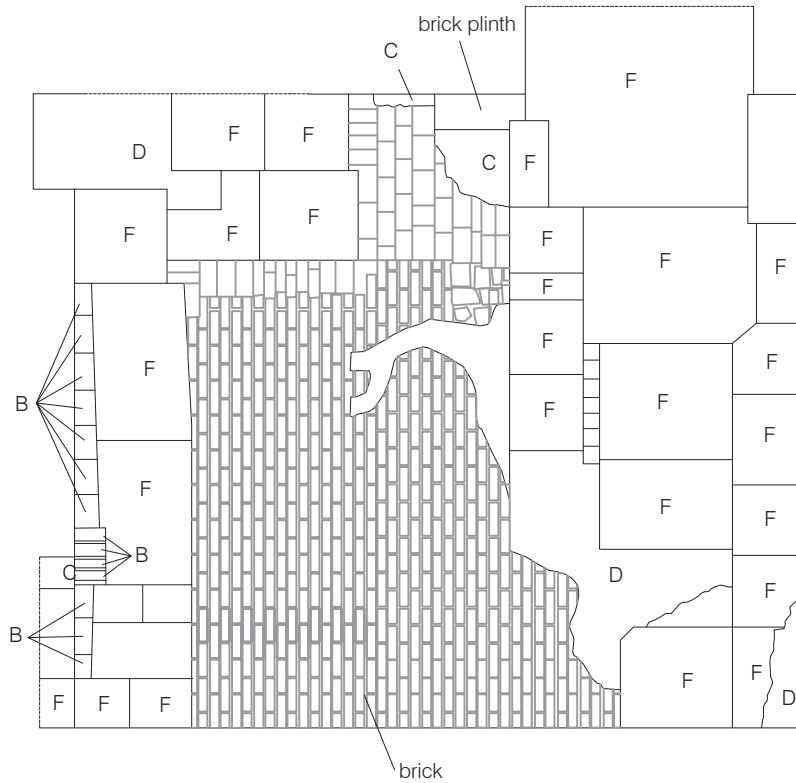
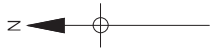
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Reproduced from drawings by Michael Gallie & Parnters

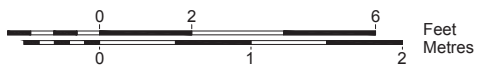
Figure 40
Basement phasing and fixtures plan
1:100 at A1

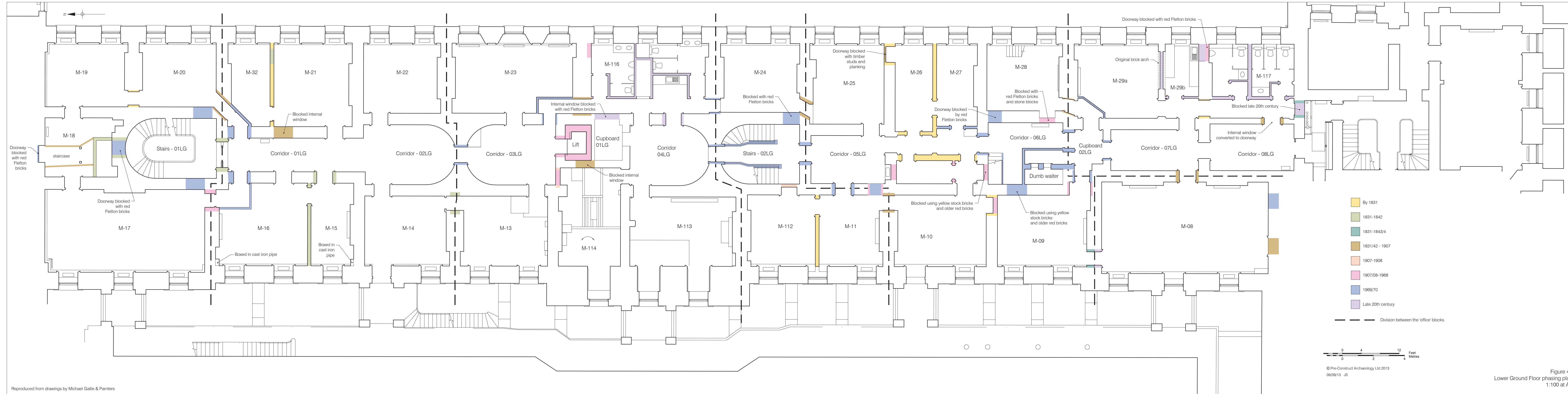


Figure 41
 Basement plan (northern end) showing ceiling joists and primary and secondary floor joists of the Lower Ground Floor
 1:100 at A2



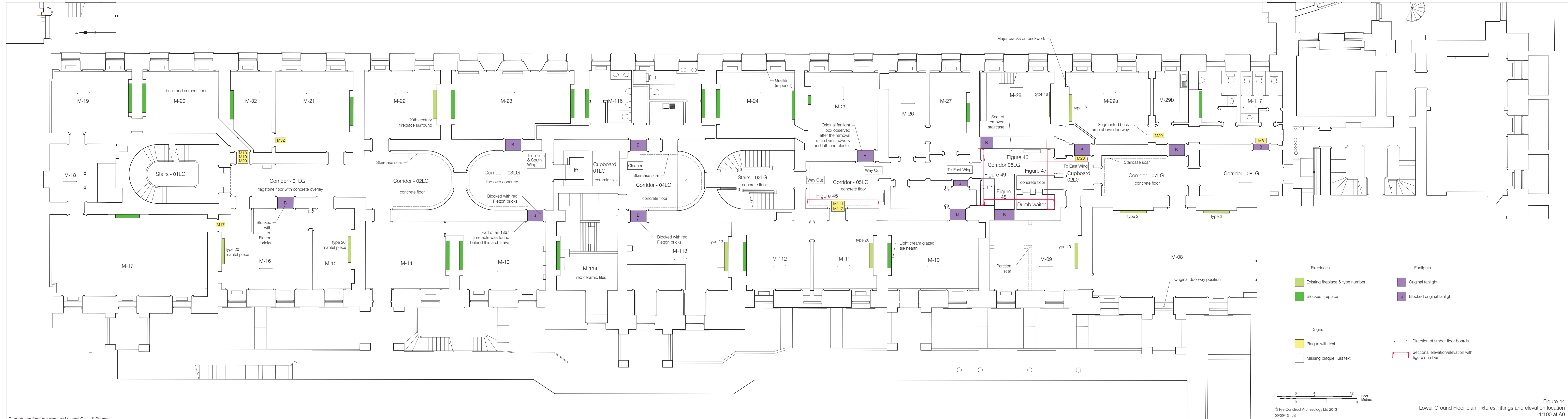
- B = Brick
- C = Concrete
- D = Damaged brick & stone
- F = Flagstone





Reproduced from drawings by Michael Gallie & Partners

Figure 43
Lower Ground Floor phasing plan
1:100 at A0



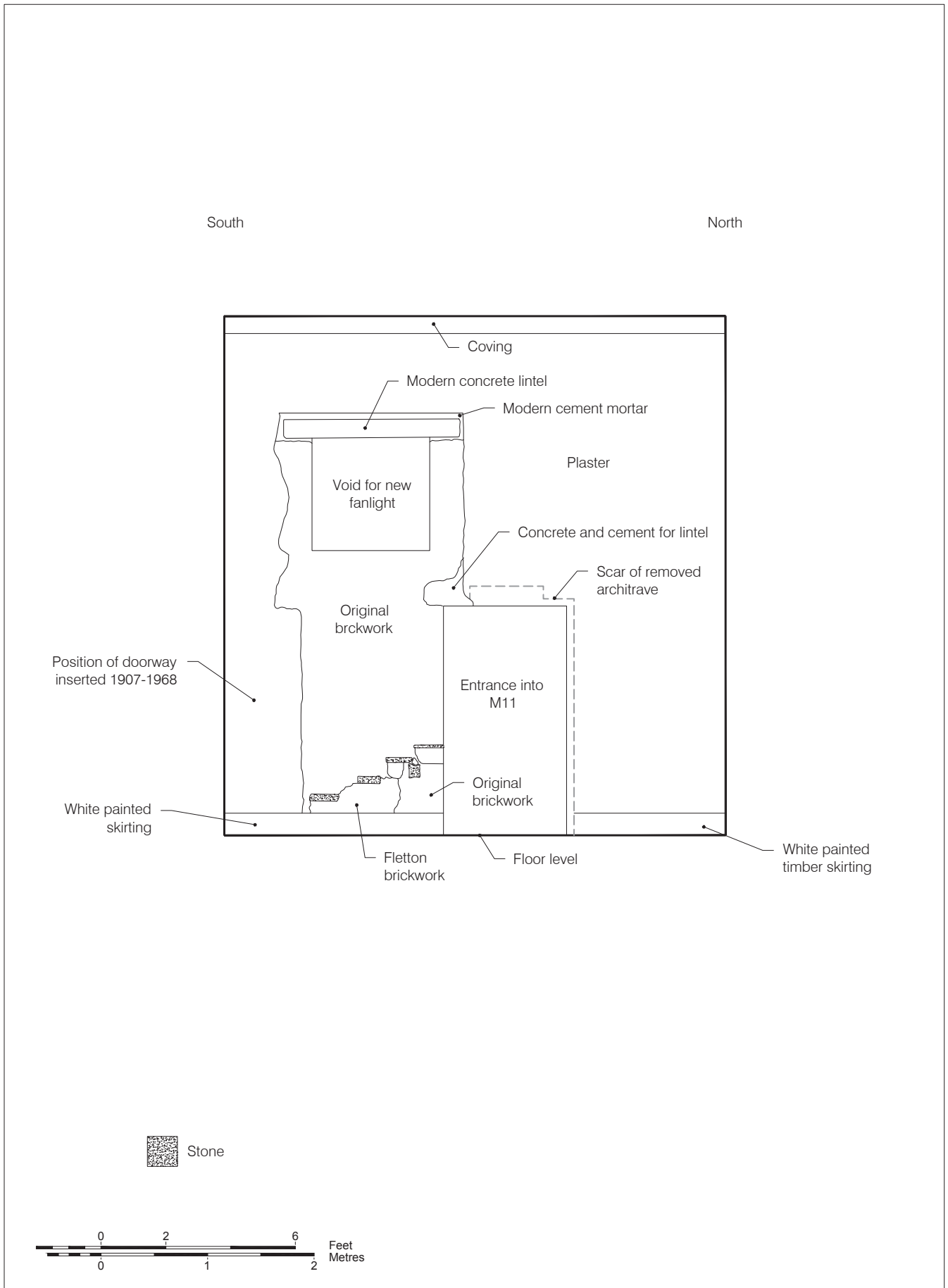
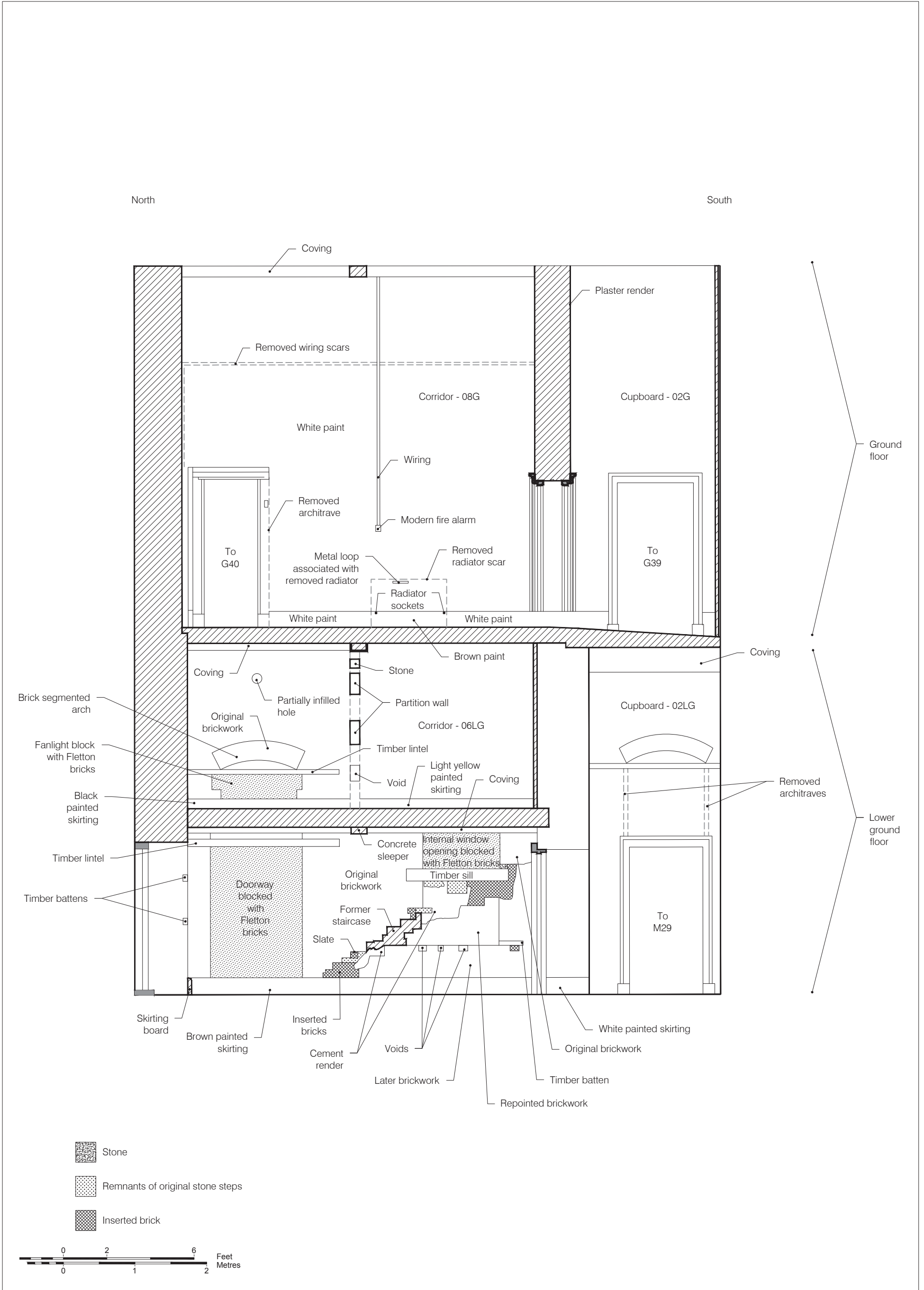


Figure 45
Elevation of west wall of Corridor 05LG (lower ground floor level)
1:50 at A4



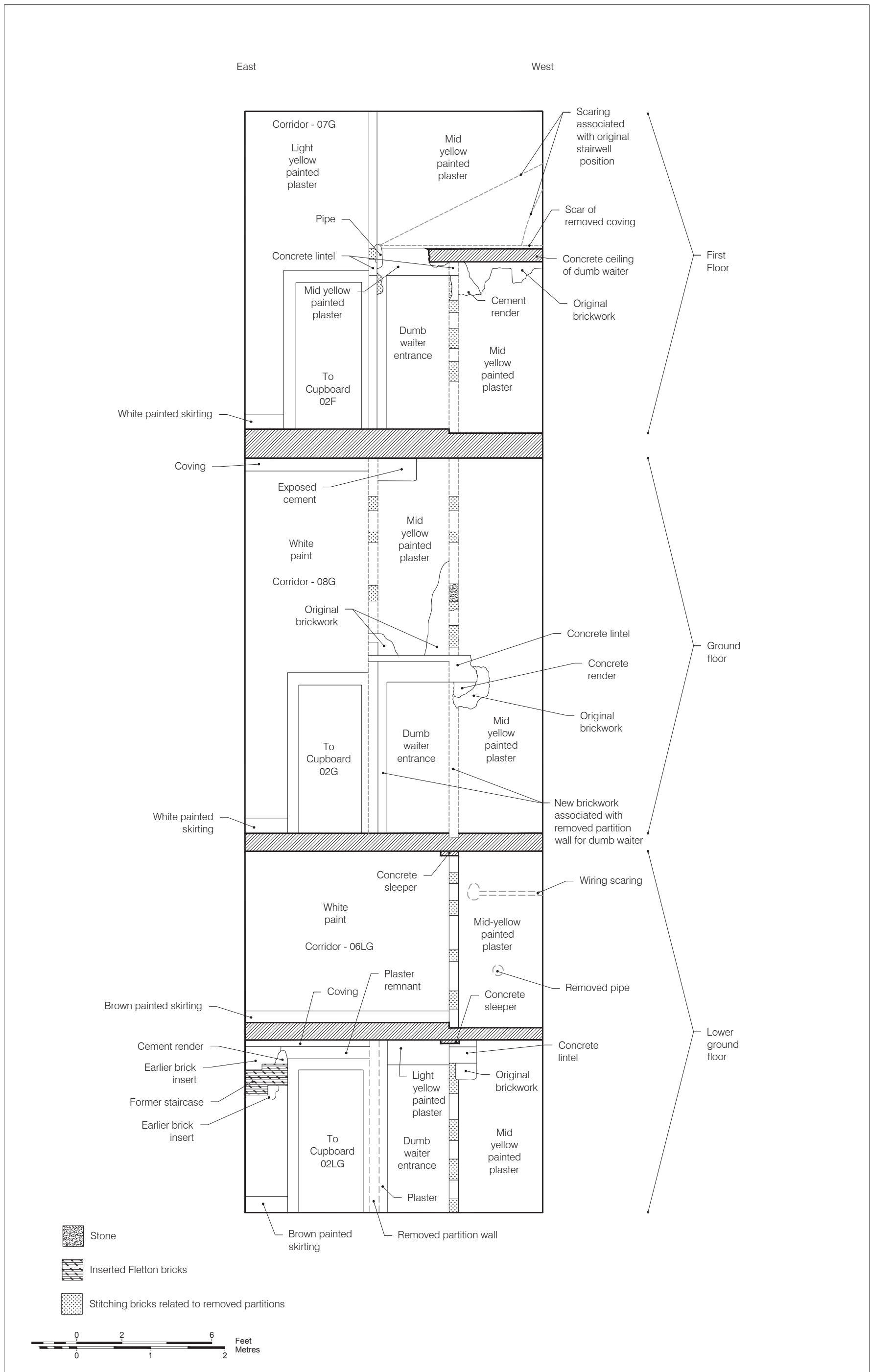


Figure 47
South facing sectional elevation through Corridors 06LG, 08G and 07F from lower ground to first floor level
1:50 at A3

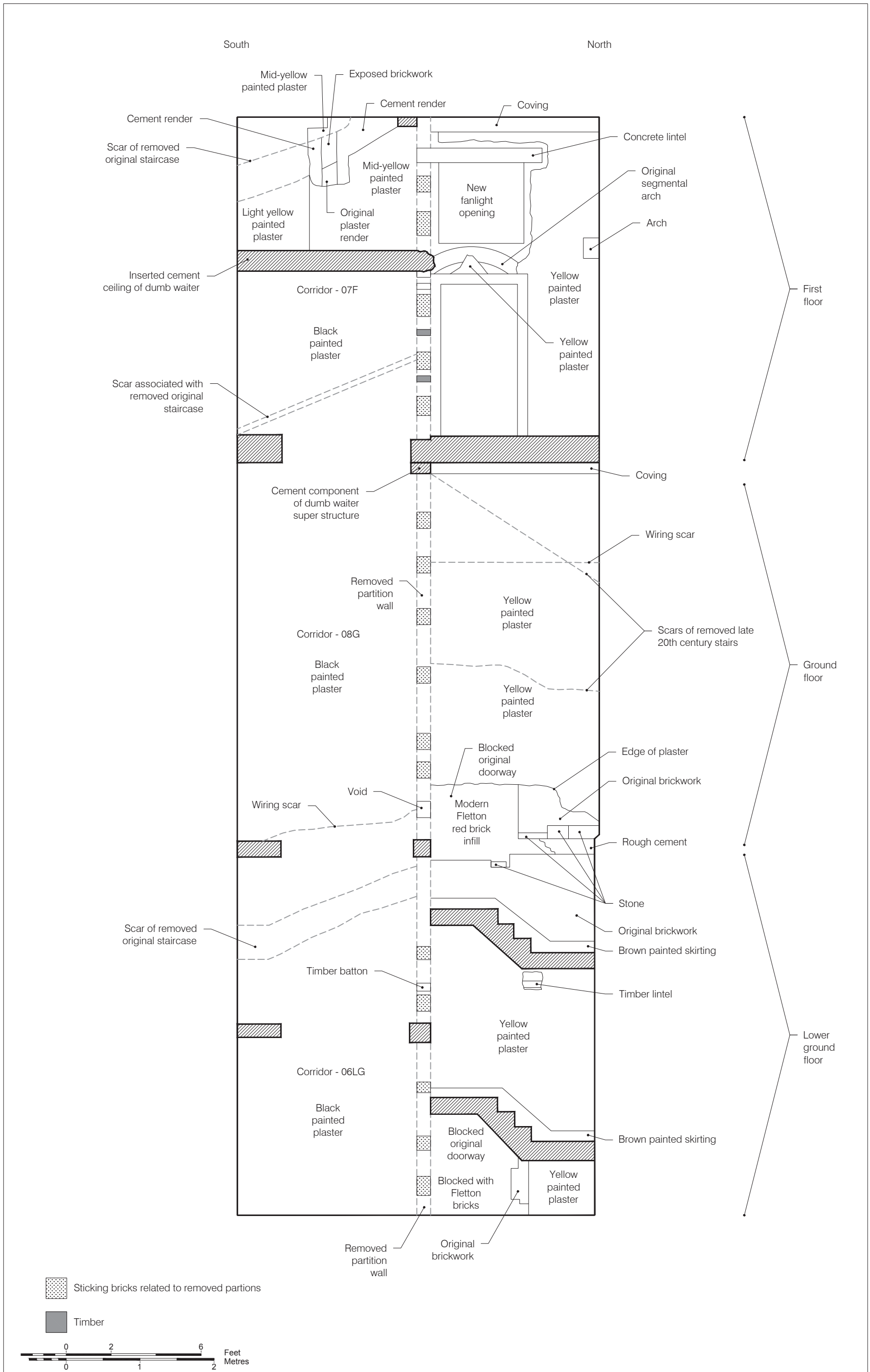


Figure 48
West facing sectional elevation through Corridors 06LG, 08G and 07F from lower ground to first floor level
1:50 at A3

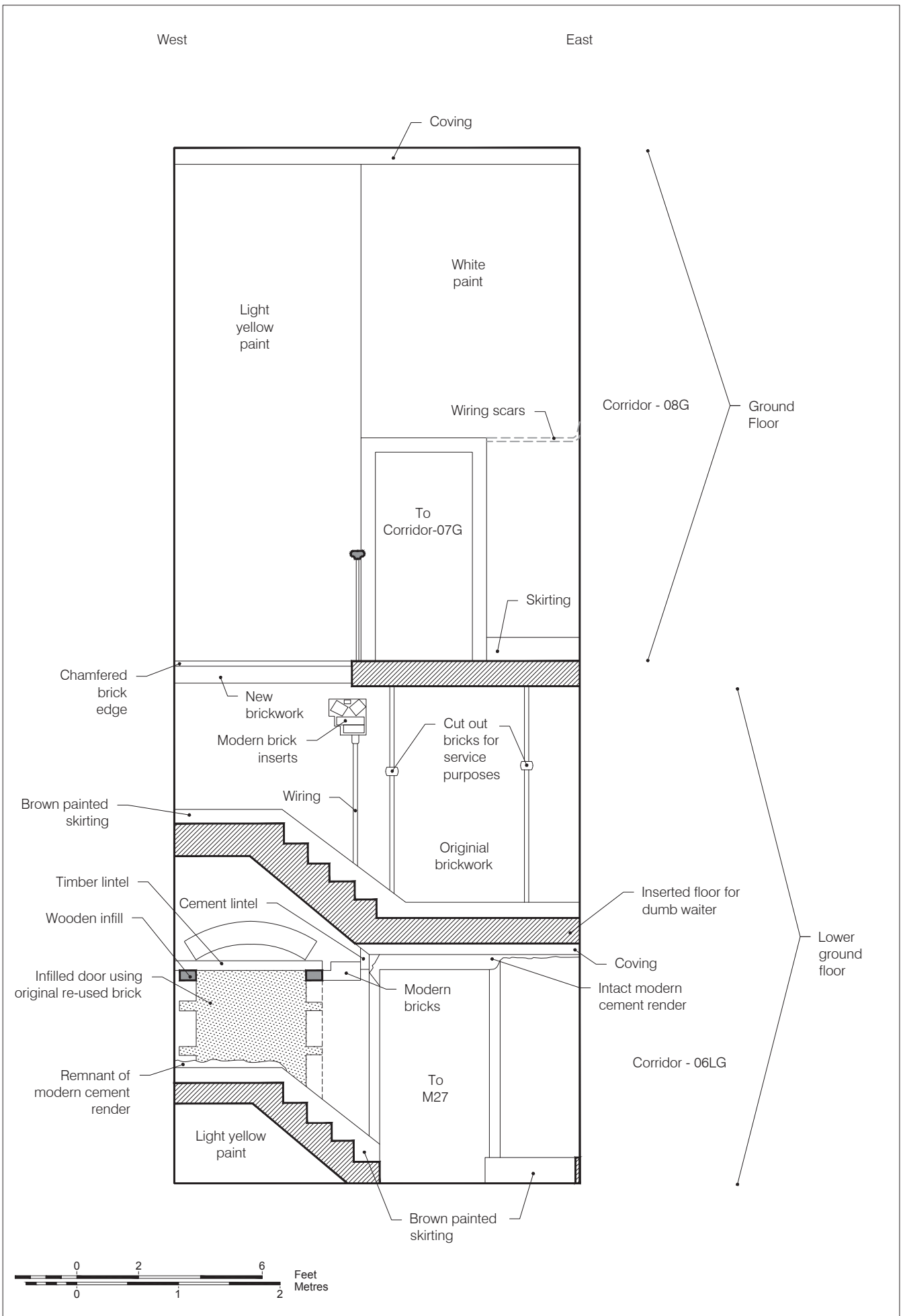
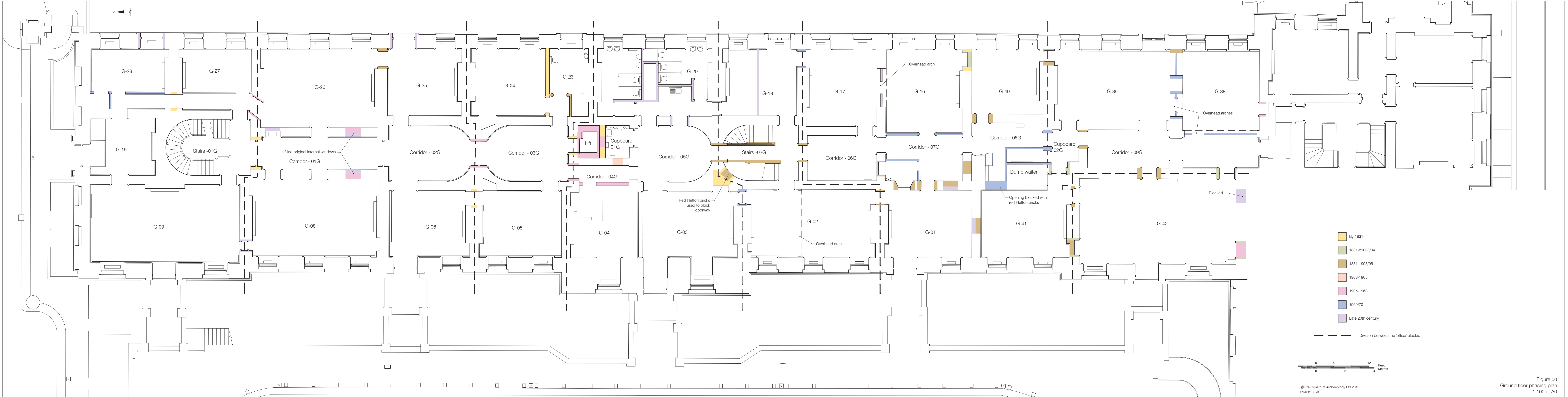


Figure 49
North facing sectional elevation through Corridors 06LG and 08G from lower ground to ground floor level
1:50 at A4



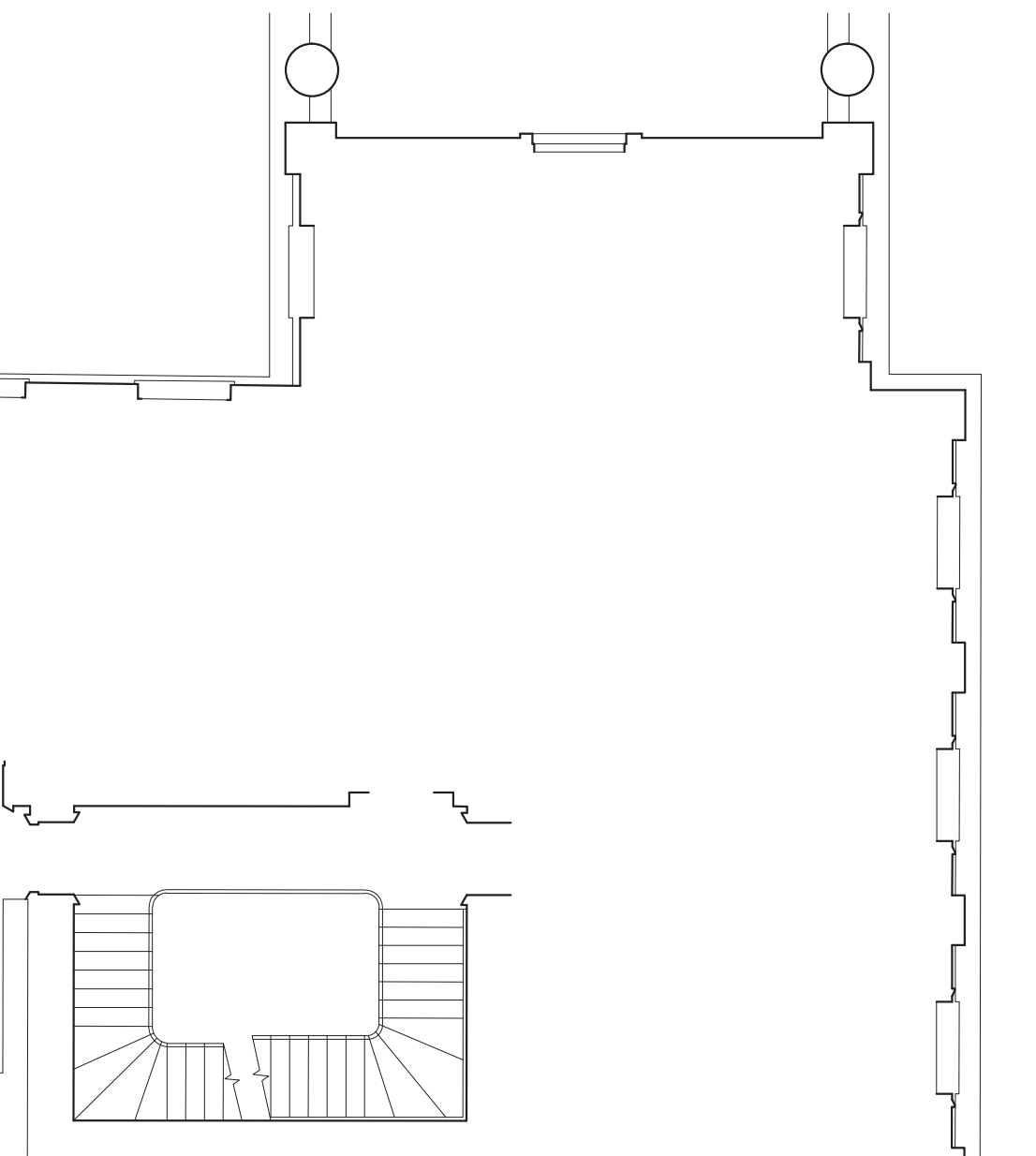
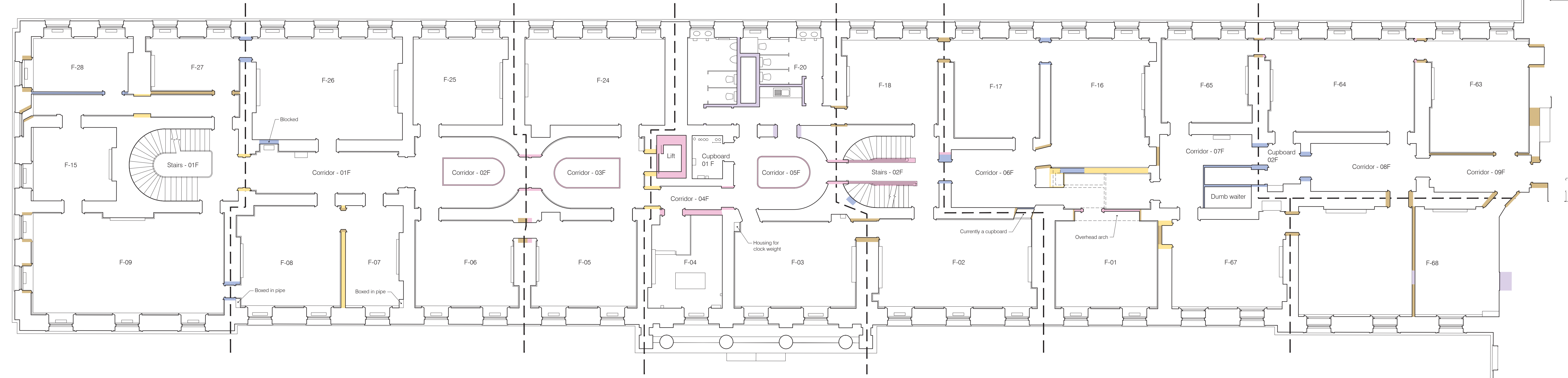


- | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| | Existing fireplace & type number | | Original fanlight | | Plaque with text |
| | Blocked fireplace | | Altered original fanlight | | Plaque; no text |
| | | | Blocked original fanlight | | Missing plaque; just text |
| | | | | | Modern metal plaque; with text |
| | Direction of timber floor boards | | Sectional elevation/elevation with figure number | | |

0 4 12 Feet
0 2 4 Metres

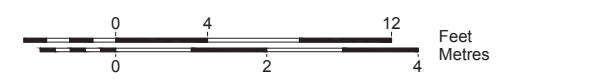
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Figure 51
Ground Floor plan: fixtures and fittings
1:100 at A0

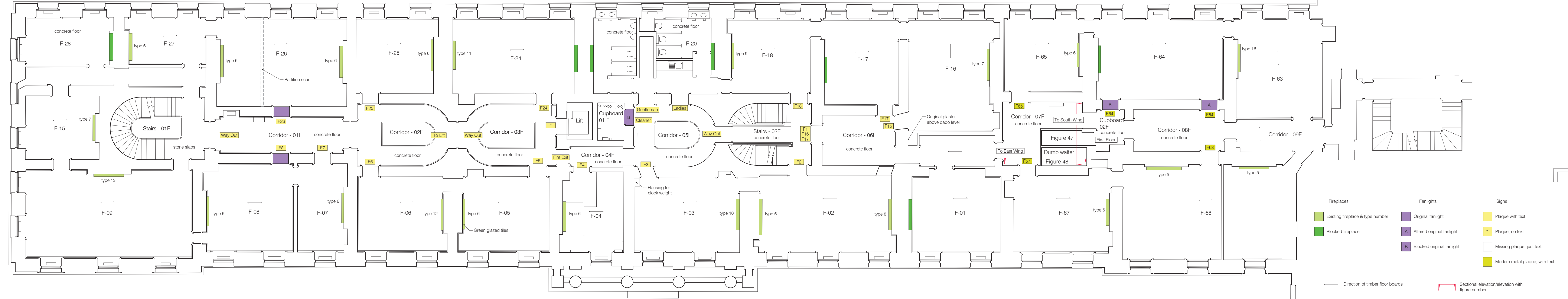
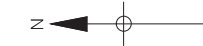


- By 1831
- 1831-1903/05
- 1903-1905
- 1905-1968
- 1969/70
- Late 20th century

--- Division between the 'office' blocks.



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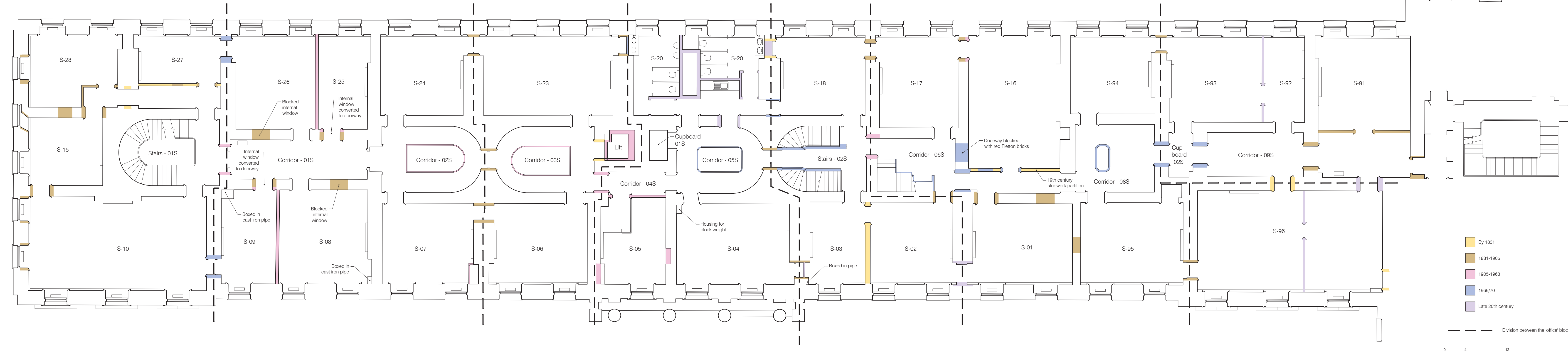
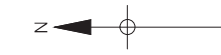
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fireplaces | Fanlights | Signs |
| Existing fireplace & type number | Original fanlight | Plaque with text |
| Blocked fireplace | Altered original fanlight | Plaque; no text |
| | Blocked original fanlight | Missing plaque; just text |
| | | Modern metal plaque; with text |

Direction of timber floor boards

Sectional elevation/elevation with figure number

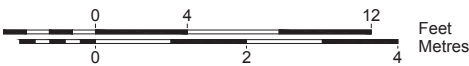
0 4 12 Feet
0 2 4 Metres

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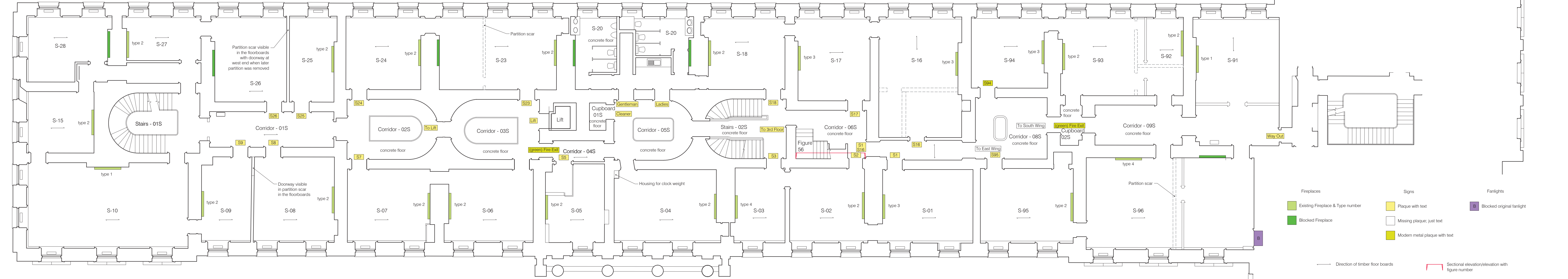
- By 1831
- 1831-1905
- 1905-1968
- 1969/70
- Late 20th century

--- Division between the 'office' blocks.



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Figure 54
Second Floor phasing plan
1:100 at A0



Fireplaces

- Existing Fireplace & Type number
- Blocked Fireplace

Signs

- Plaque with text
- Missing plaque; just text
- Modern metal plaque with text

Fanlights

- Blocked original fanlight

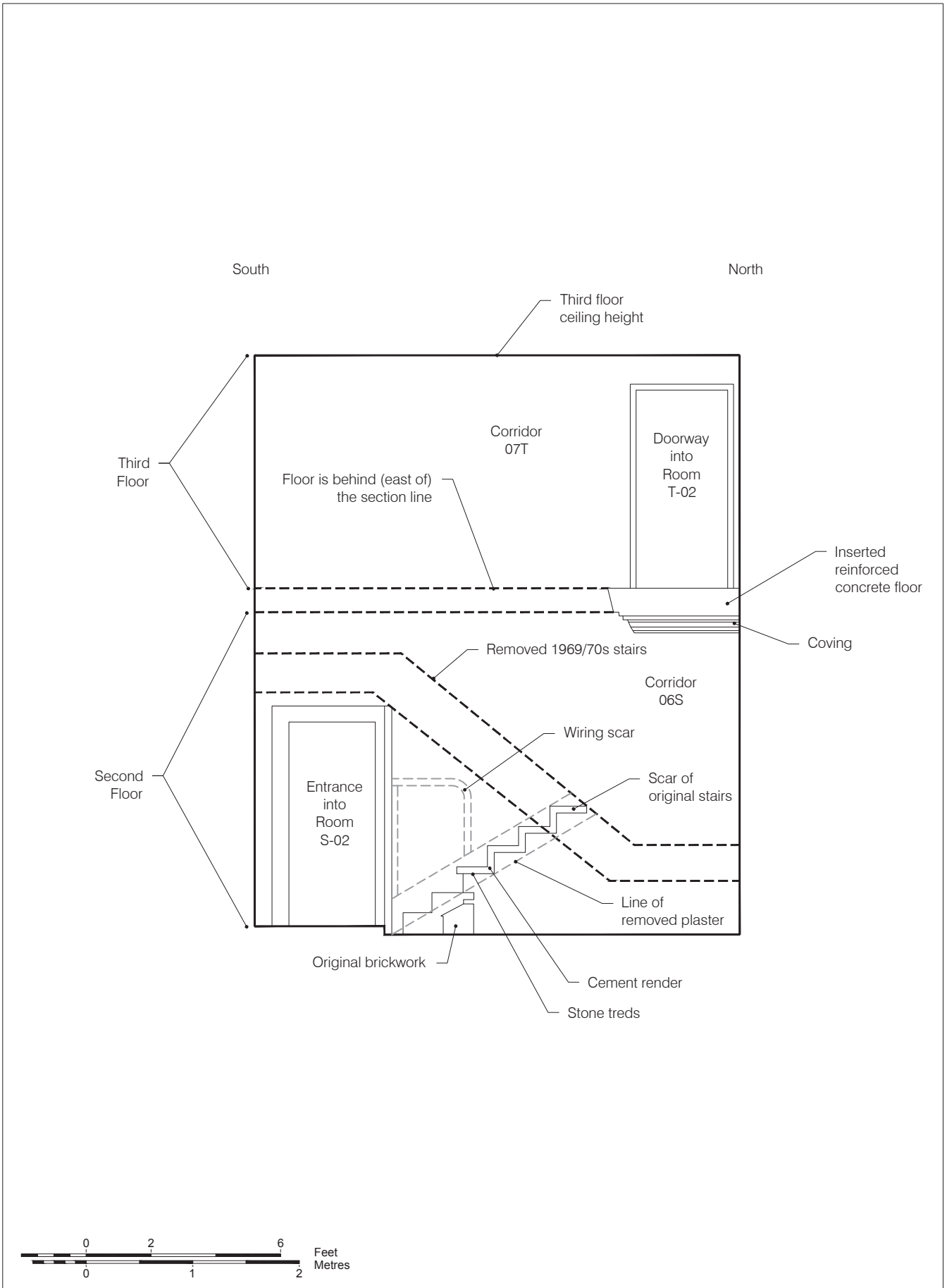
Direction of timber floor boards

Sectional elevation/elevation with figure number



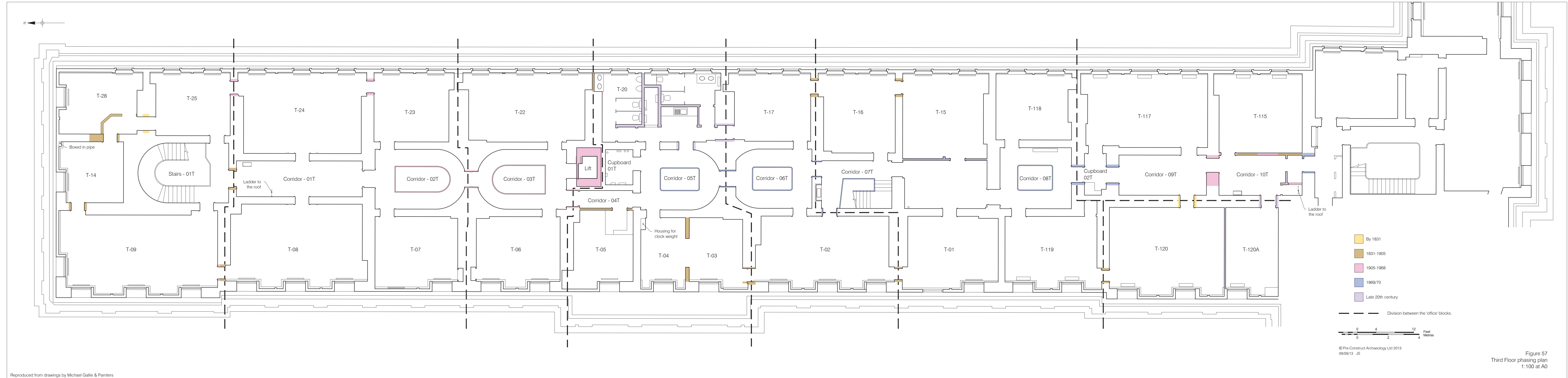
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Figure 55
Second Floor plan: fixtures and fittings
1:100 at A0



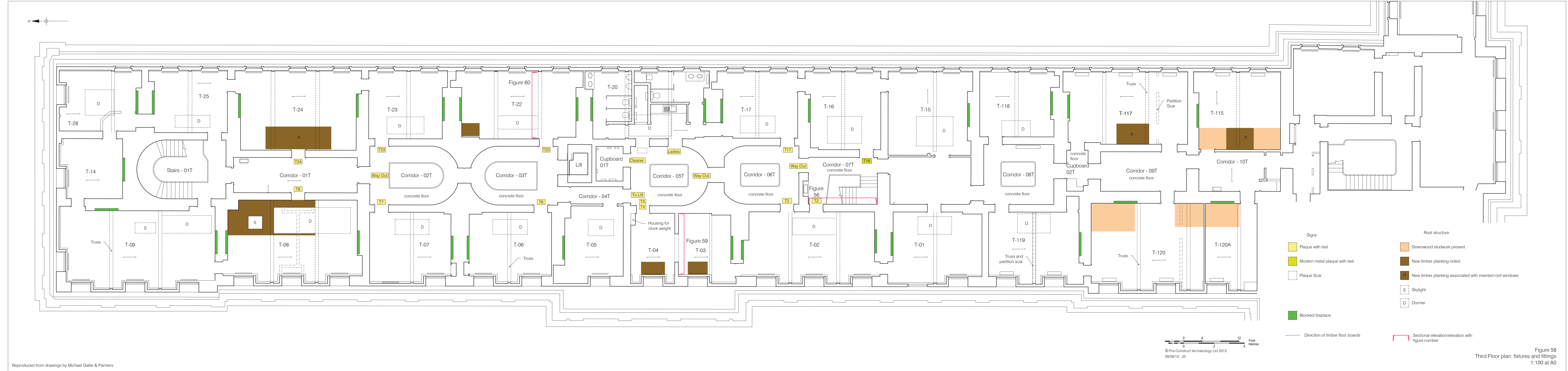
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Figure 56
Elevation of west wall of Corridors 06S and 07T (second and third floor)
1:50 at A4



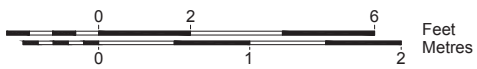
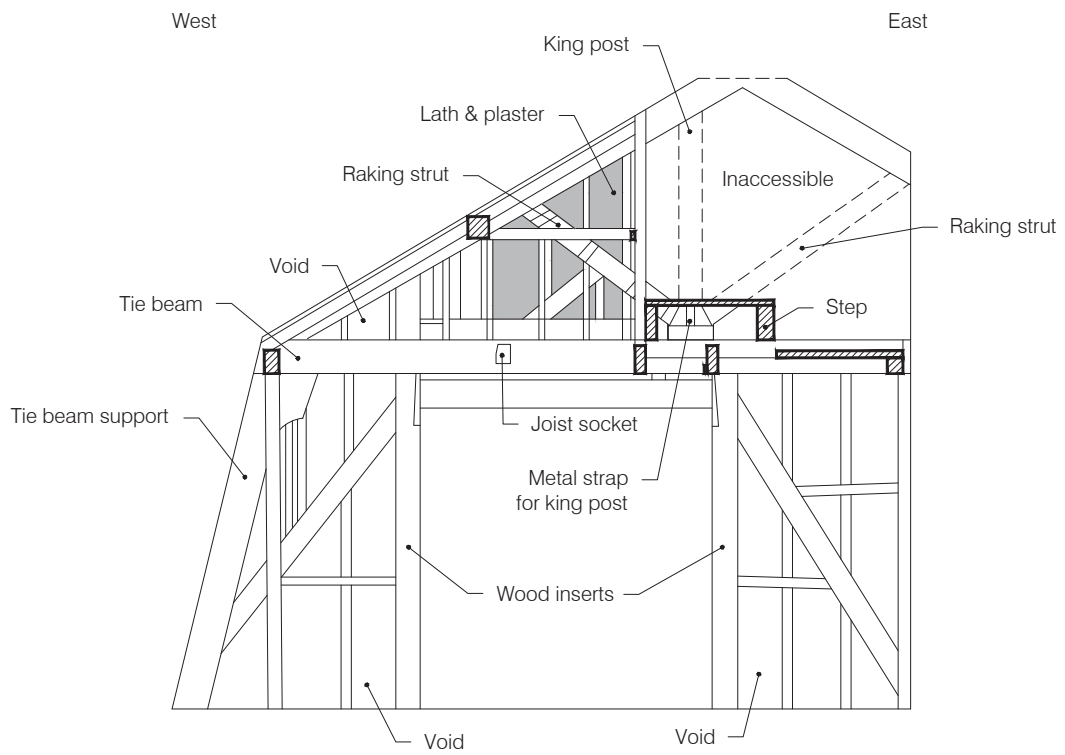
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Figure 57
Third Floor phasing plan
1:100 at A0



- | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Signs | | Roof structure | |
| | Plaque with text | | Greenwood studwork present |
| | Modern metal plaque with text | | New timber planking noted |
| | Plaque Scar | | New timber planking associated with inserted roof windows |
| | Blocked fireplace | | Skylight |
| | Blocked fireplace | | Dormer |
| | Direction of timber floor boards | | Sectional elevation/elevation with figure number |





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Figure 59
South side of the timber truss and stud work between Rooms T-03 & T-04 (third floor level)
1:50 at A4

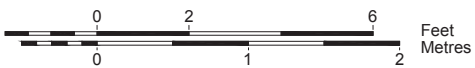
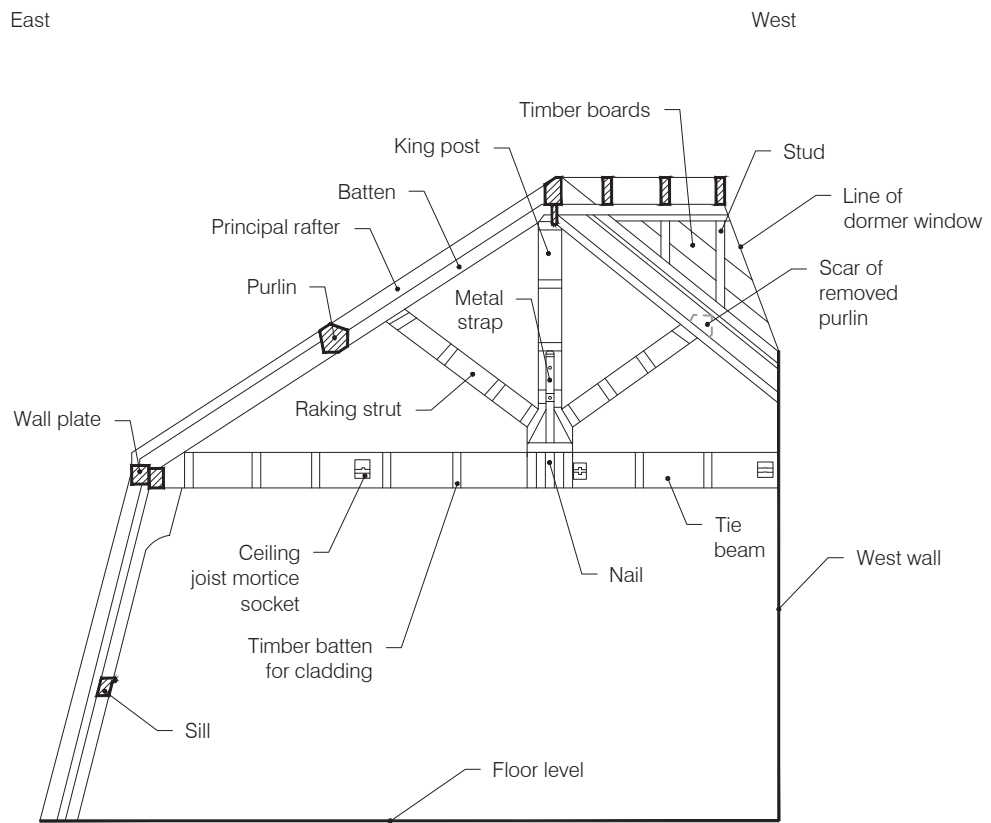
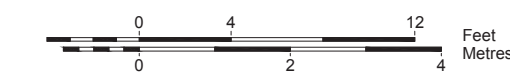
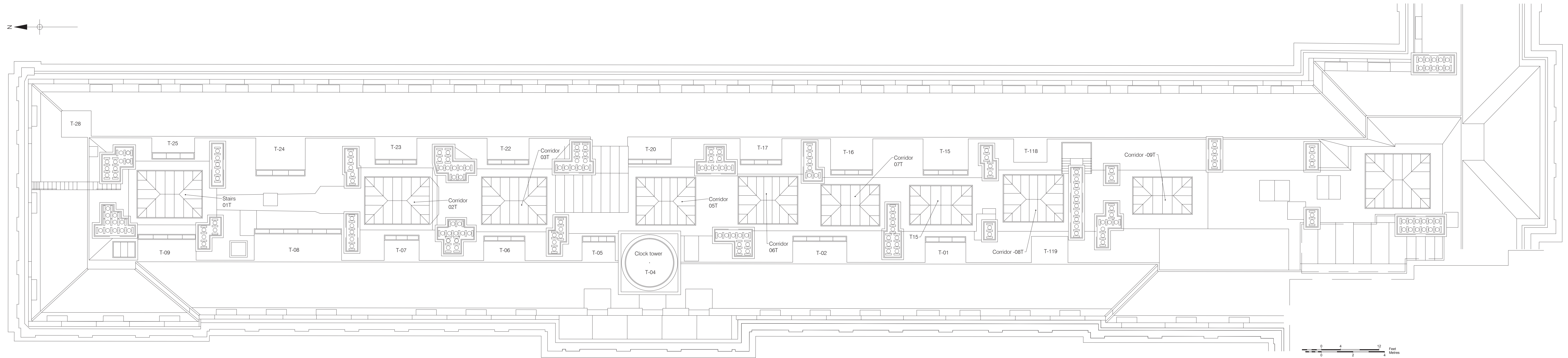


Figure 60
North side of the south truss in Room T22 (third floor level)
1:50 at A4



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Plate 1a: External doorway into ground floor Room G01 in the west (front) elevation of Somerset House East Wing, viewed from the west (EAF10 B100 0955)



Plate 1b: External doorway into lower ground floor Room M14 in the west (front) elevation of Somerset House East Wing, viewed from the west (EAF10 124)



Plate 1c: Main ground floor entrance in the north (end) elevation of Somerset House East Wing, viewed from the north



Plate 2: Ground floor level of the east (rear) elevation of Somerset House East Wing, viewed from the south-east



Plate 3: Bricked up basement window openings in the east (rear) elevation of Somerset House East Wing, viewed from the south-east



● = White lime wash remnants

Possibly 1909 security gate?

● Portland stone

Plate 4: Access passage between east and west lightwells of Somerset House East Wing at basement level, viewed from the east



Plate 5: East lightwell with Somerset House East Wing (right) and King's College Quad Building (left), viewed from the north



Plate 6: East wall of Room B42, looking east (DSC_1395 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 7: North wall of Room B42, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD5 (206))



Plate 8: West wall of Room B42, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD5 (207))



Plate 9: East wall of Room B42, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (205))



Plate 10: North wall of Room B43, looking north into Room B44 (DSC_1529 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 11: South (left and centre) and west (right) walls of Room B44, looking south into Room B43 (DSC_1530_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 12: North wall of Room B44, looking north (EAF10 A100 036)



Plate 13: Primary and secondary floor joists visible following the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in Room B43/B44, looking west (EAF10 A100 035)



Plate 14: West wall of Room B43/B44, looking west (EAF10 A100 037)



Plate 15: West wall of Room B43/B44, looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (131))



Plate 16: East wall of Room B43/B44, looking east (EAF10 A100 038)



Plate 17: Doorways into Rooms B45 (left) and B46 (right) from Corridor, looking south-west (DSC_1369 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 18: Door into Room B46 from Corridor, looking south (DSC_1469 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 19: West (left) and north (right) walls of Room B46, looking north-west (DSC_1463_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 20a: Second world War timber shoring above the door in Room B45, looking north (EAF10 BHD1 (128))



Plate 20b: North door in Room B45, looking north (DSC_1374 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 21: Window in west wall of Room B46, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD5 (202))



Plate 22: South wall of Room B45, looking south (EAF10 BHD1 (13))



Plate 23: West wall of Room B45, looking west (DSC_1372 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 24a: Primary and secondary floor joists visible following the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in Room B46, looking south (EAF10 BHD5 (201))



Plate 24b: Primary and secondary floor joists visible following the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in Corridor next to Rooms B45 and B46, looking west (EAF10 BHD5 (198))



Plate 25: Corridor next to Rooms B45 and B46, looking west (EAF10 D100 026a)



Plate 26: Corridor next to Rooms B45 and B46, looking west (EAF10 BHD1 (125))



Plate 27a: Corridor next to Rooms B45 and B46, looking east (EAF10 BHD1 (126))



Plate 27b: Corridor next to Rooms B45 and B46, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (199))



Plate 28: West wall in Rooms B47B, looking west (DSC_1459 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)

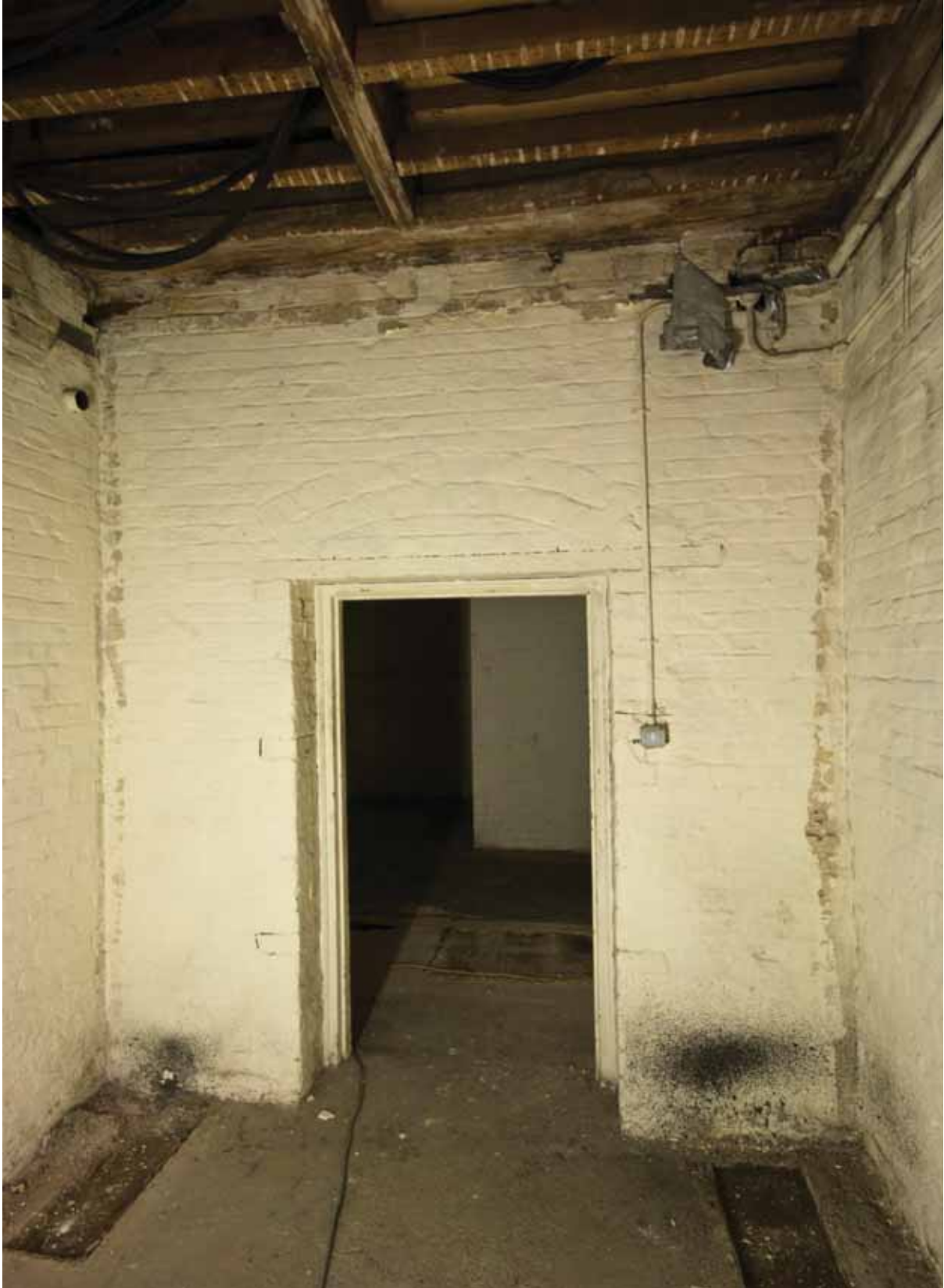


Plate 29: Doorway in the north wall of Rooms B47B, looking north (DSC_1458 _sitecode EAF10_ © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 30: Doorways in the south wall of Rooms B47A, looking south (DSC_1449 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 31: Second World War timber shoring in Rooms B47A, looking north-west (EAF10 D100 029)



Plate 32: West (left) and north (right) walls of Room B47C, looking north-west (DSC_1457 _sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 33: West wall of Rooms B47A and B47C following removal of the dividing wall, looking north-west (EAF10 A100 034)



Plate 34: South wall of Rooms B47B, looking south (EAF10 D100 031a)



Plate 35: South wall of Room B47C, looking south (EAF10 D100 030)



Plate 36: North wall of Room B47A, looking north (EAF10 D100 032)



Plate 37: North wall of Room B47A, looking north (DSC_1445 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 39: Primary and secondary floor joists visible following the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in Room B47A, looking north (EAF10 BHD5 (86))



Plate 40: Primary and secondary floor joists visible following the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in Room B47A, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD5 (87))



Plate 41: Primary and secondary floor joists visible following the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in Room B47B, looking south (EAF10 BHD5 (104))



Plate 42: Primary and secondary floor joists visible following the removal of the lath and plaster ceiling in Room B47B, looking west (EAF10 BHD5 (105))



Plate 43a: East (left) and south (right) walls of Room B47C, looking south-east (DSC_1452 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 43b: Small area of brick floor uncovered in Room B47B, looking south (EAF10 IMG_0007 (2))



Plate 44: East (left) and south (right) walls of Room B48B, looking south-east (DSC_1412 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 45: South wall of Room B48C, looking south (DSC_1418 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 46: East (left) and south (right) walls of Room B48C, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD5 (40))



Plate 47: South wall of Room B48A, looking south (DSC_1411 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 48: West (left) and north (right) walls of Room B48B, looking north –west (DSC_1416 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 49: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room B48A, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD5 (11))



Plate 50: Primary and secondary floor joists exposed above Room B48D, looking south (EAF10 BHD5 (47))



Plate 51: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room B48A, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD5 (20))



Plate 52: North (left) and west (right) walls in Room B48B, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD5 (29))



Plate 53a: Sash window in the west wall of Room B48E, looking west (EAF10 BHD5 (53))



Plate 53b: Window opening reinstated during the current work in the west wall of Room B48A and B48C, looking south-west (N.B. the yellow brick is 2011 work) (EAF10 A-D101 003)



Plate 54: North wall in Room B48A, looking north (EAF10 D100 035)



Plate 55: North-west corner of Room B48A, looking west (EAF10 D100 034a)



Plate 56: North-east corner of Room B48A, looking north (EAF10 D100 036)



Plate 57: World War Two shoring base in the north-east corner of Room B48A, looking east (EAF10 D100 037)



Plate 58: World War 2 rolled steel joists supporting timbers just below the ceiling in Room B48B, looking north (EAF10 D100 039)



Plate 59: Original brick floor in room B48A with World War 2 shoring foundations (marked with red dots), looking north-west (IMG_0003-2)



Plate 60: Blocked doorway at the south end of the east wall in Room B48D, looking east (EAF10 BHD6 (56))



Plate 61: Doorway at the north end of the east wall in Room B48A, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (5))



Plate 62: Doorway at the north end of the east wall in Room B48A, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (18))



Plate 63: External doorway into Room B63 at the north end of the East Wing, looking south (DSC_1400_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 64: North door in Room B63, looking north (DSC_1399_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 65: South door in Room B63, looking south (EAF10 D100 001a)



Plate 66: East doorway in Room B63, looking east (EAF10 D100 003)

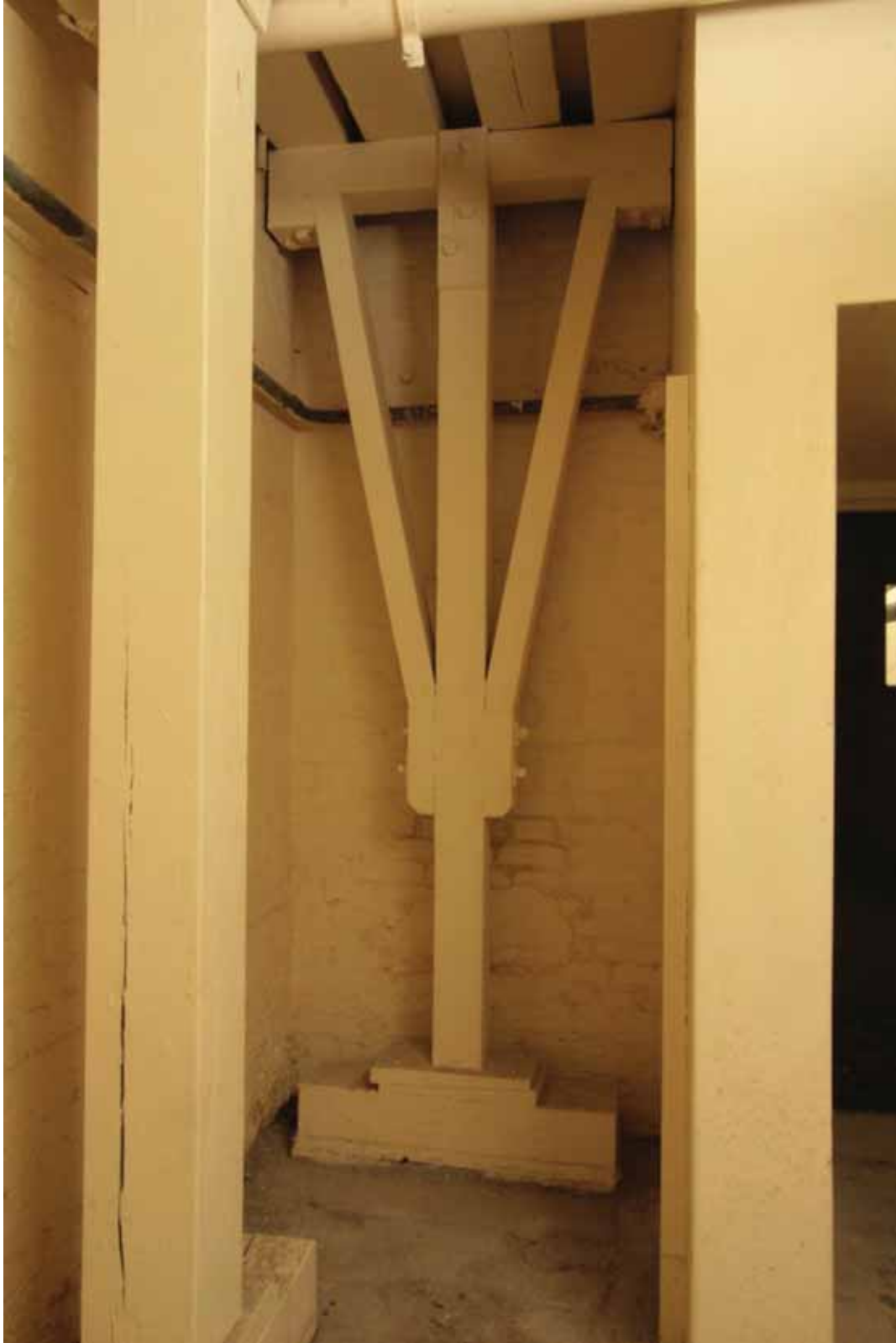


Plate 67: World War Two timber shoring on the east side of the south doorway in Room B63, looking south (EAF10 D100 002)



Plate 68: South doorway in Room B63 during the removal of its concrete surround, looking south (EAF10 BHD6(1))



Plate 69: South doorway in Room B63 following removal of its concrete surround, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6(37))



Plate 70: South doorway in Room B63 following removal of its concrete surround, looking south (EAF10 BHD6(36))



Plate 71: Inscribed marks on the soffit of one of the timbers of the inserted staircase above the concrete surround to the south doorway in Room B63, looking up and south (EAF10 BHD6(12))



Plate 72: East (left) and south (right) walls of Stairs 01, looking south-east (DSC_1429 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 73: Blocked doorway at the south end of the west wall of Stairs 01, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (112))



Plate 74: South doorway in Stairs 01, looking south (EAF10 A100 040)



Plate 75: East doorway in Stairs 01, looking east into Room B50 (EAF10 BDH6(67))



Plate 76: North side of east doorway in Stairs 01, looking north-east into Room B50 (EAF10 BDH6(68))

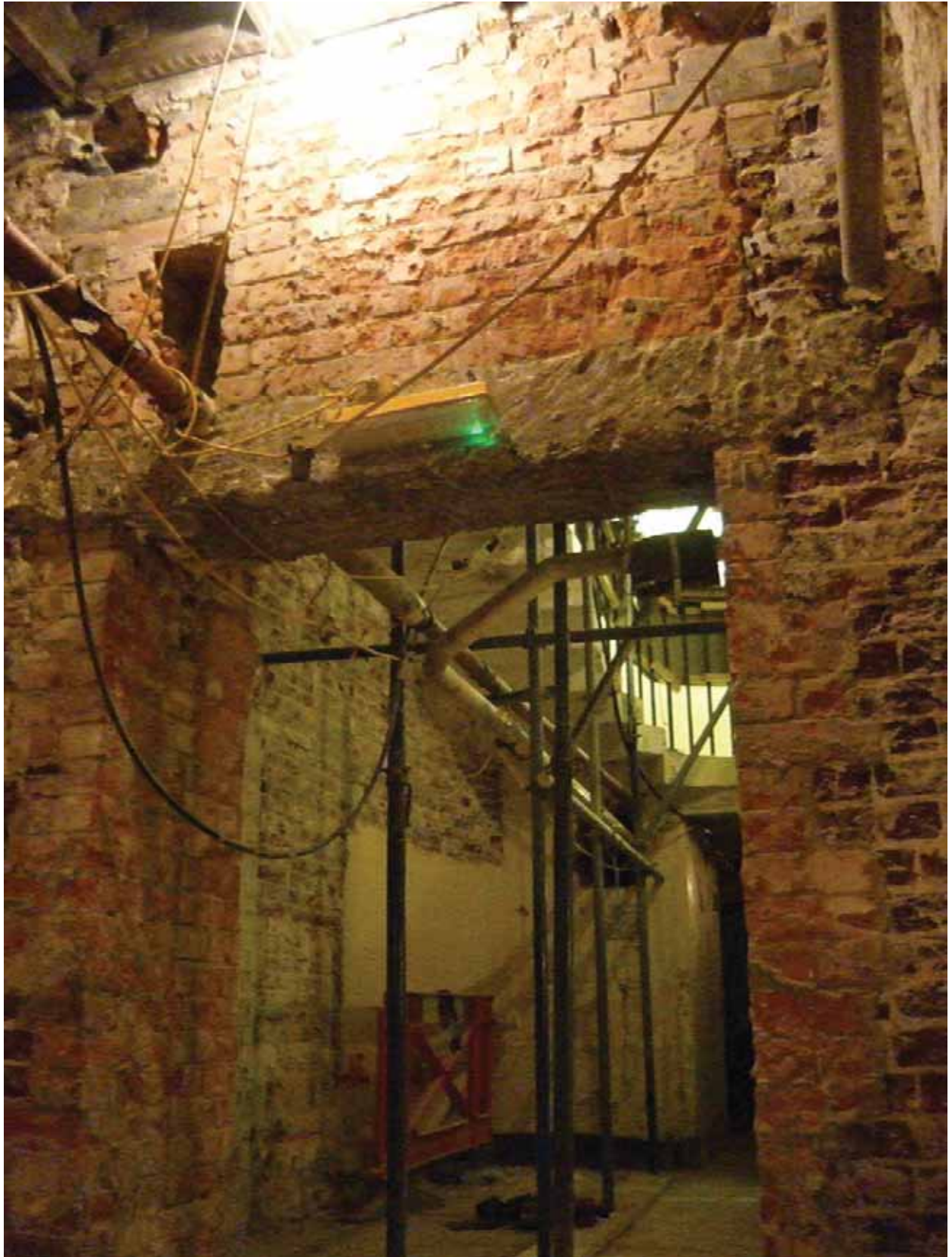


Plate 77: North wall of Corridor 1A, looking north-west into Stairs 01 (EAF10 BDH6(58))



Plate 78: West wall of Corridor 1A, looking west into Room B47 (EAF10 BDH6(60))



Plate 79: East wall of Corridor 1A, looking east into Room B51 (EAF10 BDH6(61))



Plate 80: View south from Stairs 01 to Corridors 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D (EAF10 BDH6(57))



Plate 81: Floor in Corridor 1B with doorway into Room B51 (right) with cement base for World War Two shoring (red dot), looking north-west



Plate 82: View north from Corridor 1B to Corridor 1A and Stairs 01 (EAF10 BDH6(62))



Plate 82: View south from Corridor 1B to Corridors 1C and 1D (EAF10 BDH6(63))



Plate 83: View north from Corridor 1D to Corridors 1C, 1B and 1A and Stairs 01 (EAF10 D100 024)



Plate 84: View north from Corridor 1C to Corridor 1B and 1A and Stairs 01 (EAF10 BDH6(64))



Plate 85: View north-east from Corridor 1D to Corridor 1C and 1B (EAF10 BDH6(65))



Plate 86: Door between Corridor 1D (left) and Corridor 2 (right), looking east (DSC_1377 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 87a: View north-east from Corridor 1D (right) to Corridor 1C (left) (EAF10 BDH6(66))



Plate 87b: View north from Corridor 1D to Corridor 1C, 1B and 1A and Stairs 01 (EAF10 BDH13(21))



Plate 88: North (left) and east (right) walls of Corridor 2, looking north-east (EAF10 A100 043)



Plate 89: East wall of Corridor 2, looking east (EAF10 A100 042)



Plate 90: South wall of Corridor 2, looking south-east (EAF10 A100 044)



Plate 91: West (left) and north (right) walls of Corridor 2, looking south-east (EAF10 A100 044)



Plate 92: Corridor 2, looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (113))



Plate 93: Corridor 2, looking south(EAF10 BHD8 (114))



Plate 94: Corridor 3, looking south (DSC_1475 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 95: Corridor 3, looking south (DSC_1478 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)

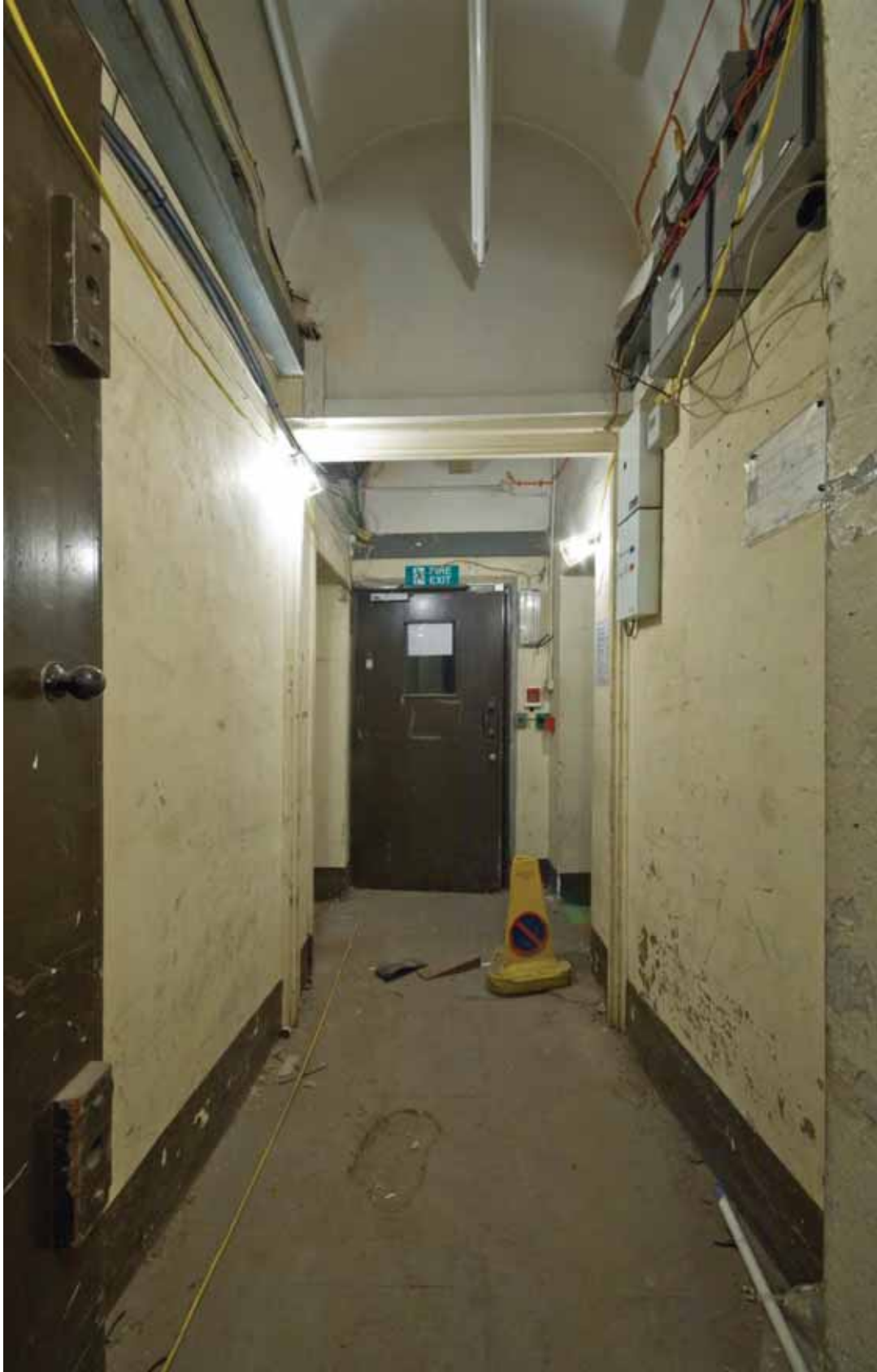


Plate 96: Corridor 4A, looking south (DSC_1526 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 97: Corridor 4B, looking west (DSC_1522 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 98: Corridor 4B, looking west (DSC_1524 _sitecode EAF10_ © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 99: North wall of Corridor 5, looking north-east (DSC_1383_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 100: South wall of Corridor 5, looking south-east (DSC_1382_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 101: South wall of Corridor 5, looking south-west (DSC_1385_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)

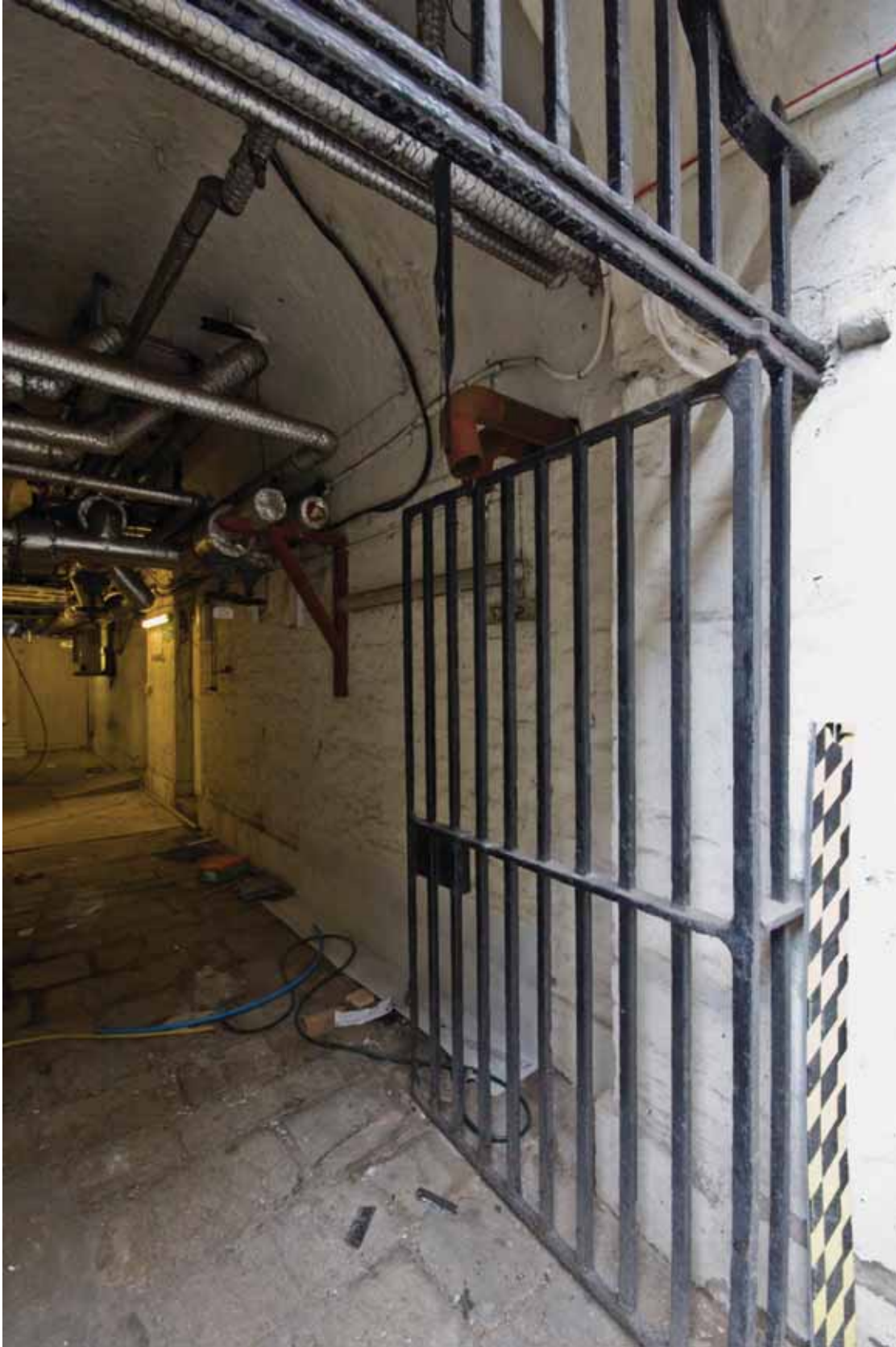


Plate 102: North wall of Corridor 5, looking north-west (DSC_1387_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 103: South wall of Corridor 6, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD13 (19))



Plate 104: West wall of Corridor 7, looking west (EAF10 BHD13 (18))



Plate 105: West (left) and north (right) walls of Corridor 7, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD13 (15))



Plate 106: North wall of Corridor 7 (concrete lintel is a 2011 replacement), looking north (EAF10 BHD13 (16))



Plate 107a: North (left) and east (right) walls of Corridor 7, looking north-east; note north doorway lintel and inserted brickwork is 2011 work (EAF10 BHD13 (17))



Plate 107b: North (left) and east (right) walls of Room B62, looking north-east; the doorway in the north wall was inserted in 2011 (EAF10 A-D101 001)



Plate 107c: Exposed brick floor in Room 62, looking south-west (EAF10 IMG_0006 (2))



Plate 108: South wall of Room B49A, looking south-east (DSC_1403 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010
_1)



Plate 109: North (left) and east (right) walls of Room B49B, looking north-east (DSC_1406 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 110: Room B49B, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (142))

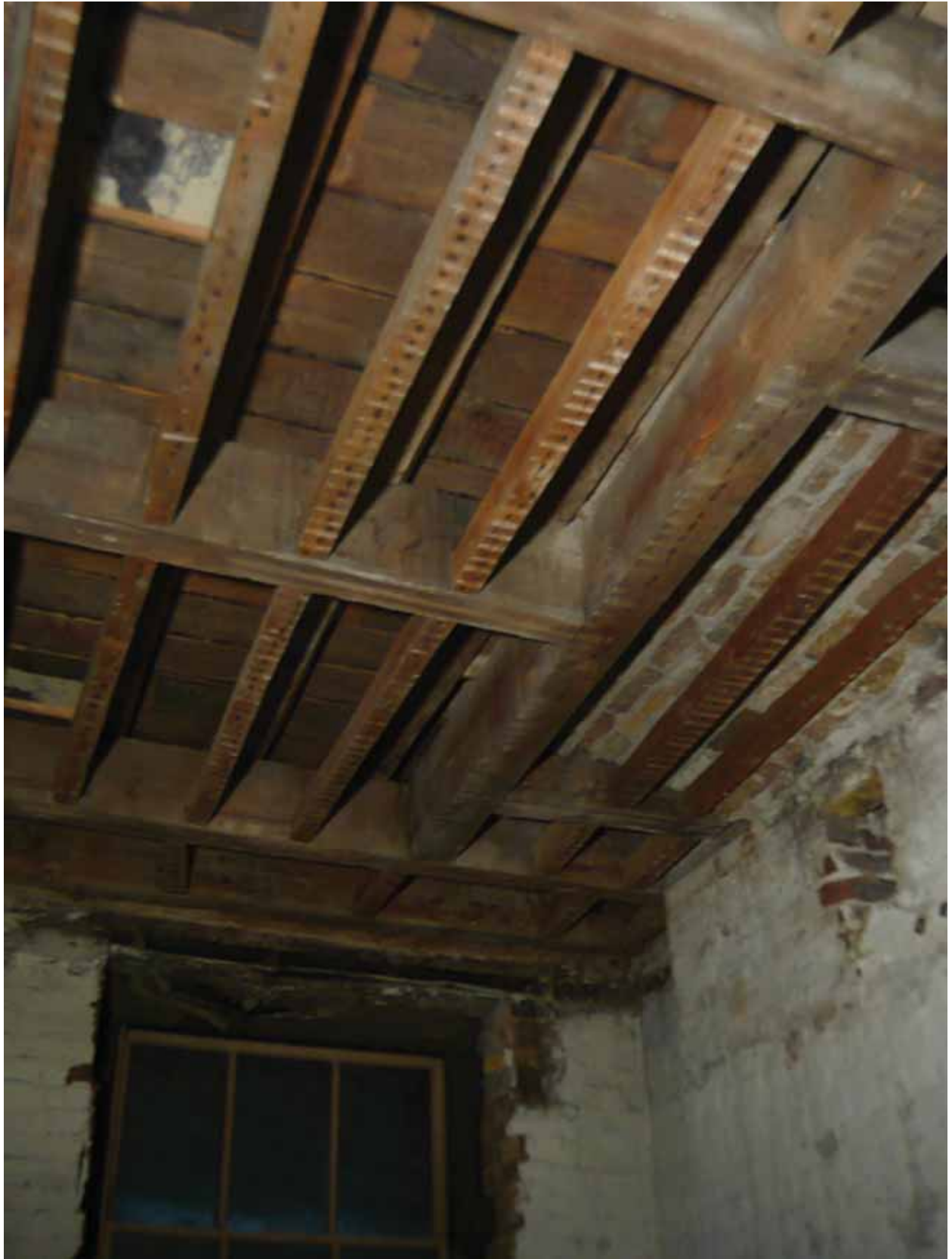


Plate 111: Room B49B, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD5 (140))



Plate 112: East wall of Room B49A, looking east (DSC_1405 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 113: East wall of Room B49A, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (127))



Plate 114: East wall of Room B49B, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (134))



Plate 115: East wall of Room B49A, looking east (EAF10 D100 005)



Plate 116: West (left) and north (right) walls of Room B49A, looking north (EAF10 D100 008)



Plate 117: South wall of Room B49B, looking south (EAF10 D100 009)



Plate 118: North (left) and east (right) walls of Room B49A, looking north-east (EAF10 IMG_0004)



Plate 119: South (left), west (centre) and north (right) walls of Room B49B, looking north-west (EAF10 IMG_0006)



Plate 120: West doorway in Room B49A, looking west (EAF10 BHD5(124))



Plate 121: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room B50, looking south-east (DSC_1358 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 122: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room B50, looking south-west (EAF10 A-D101 002a)



Plate 123: North wall of Room B50, looking north (EAF10 BHD5 (150))



Plate 124: Doorway at the west end of the north wall in Room B50, looking north (EAF10 BHD4 (15))



Plate 125: Doorway at the west end of the south wall and blocked doorway (right) at the south end of the west wall in Room B50, looking south-west (DSC_1362 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010 _2)



Plate 126: South-west corner of Room B50, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD4 (8))



Plate 127: South wall in Room B50, looking south (EAF10 BHD4 (10))



Plate 128: South-east corner of Room B50, looking south-east



● = Late
19th/ Early
20th century

● =
Yorkstone
flagstone

Plate 129: Original brick floor and later alterations in Room B50, looking north-west(EAF10 BHD5 (IMG_0007))



Plate 130: South wall of Room B51, looking south (DSC_1433 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 131: North wall of Room B52, looking north (DSC_1439 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 132: North (left), east (centre) and south (right) walls of Room B51, looking east (EAF10 D100 013a)



Plate 133: South (left), west (centre) and north (right) walls of Room B52, looking west (EAF10 D100 014a)



Plate 134: Twentieth century brick partition in the north-west corner of Room B51, looking north-west (EAF10 D100 010)



Plate 135: Twentieth century brick partition in the north-west corner of Room B51, looking north-west (EAF10 D100 012)



Plate 136: North-west corner of Room B51, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD5 (157))



Plate 137: Doorway into Room B50 from Room B51, looking north-east (DSC_1427 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 138: West wall of Room B52, looking west (EAF10 BHD5 (165))



Plate 139: West wall of Room B51, looking west (EAF10 BHD5 (158))



Plate 140: East wall of Room B51, looking east (DSC_1438 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 141: East wall of Room B52, looking east (DSC_1441_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 142: Brick floor in Room B51, looking south-east (EAF10 IMG_0008)



Plate 143: Brick floor in Room B52, looking south-east (EAF10 IMG_0009)



Plate 144: Ceiling in Room B52, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (170))



Plate 145: North wall in Room B51, looking north (EAF10 BHD5 (161))



Plate 146: South wall in Room B52, looking west (EAF10 BHD5 (168))



Plate 147: South wall in Room B52, looking west (EAF10 BHD5 (168))



Plate 148: West wall in Room B53, looking west (EAF10 A100 041)



Plate 149: Doorway in the south wall of Room B53, looking south (DSC_1496 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010 _1)



Plate 150: East wall in Room B53, looking east (DSC_1473 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 151: East (left) and south (right) walls of Room B53, looking south-east (EAF10 D100 015)



Plate 152: North wall of Room B53, looking north (EAF10 D100 016)



Plate 153: South-east corner of Room B53, looking south-east (EAF10 D100 017)



Plate 154: North-east corner of Room B53, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (176))



Plate 155: South wall of Room B54A, looking south (DSC_1486_sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010 _2)



Plate 156: Doorway in the south wall of Room B54A, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD5 (181))



Plate 157: Doorway in the west wall of Room B54B, looking west (DSC_1508 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010 _1)



Plate 158: Doorway in the east wall of Room B54C, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (184))



Plate 159: Doorway in the north wall of Room B55, looking north (DSC_1513 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 160: East wall and ceiling of Room B54B, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (185))



Plate 161: North wall and ceiling of Room B54A, looking east (EAF10 BHD5 (183))



Plate 162: East (left) and south (right) walls of Room B55, looking south-east (DSC_1514 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010 _1)



Plate 163: East wall of Room B54A, looking east (DSC_1491 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 164: Brick segmental arch visible over the east doorway in Room B54A, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD5 (187))



Plate 165a: Doorway in the east wall of Room B54A, looking east (DSC_1491 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 165b: Doorway in the east wall of Room B54A, looking east (EAF10 BHD13(20))



Plate 166: South (left), west (centre) and north (right) walls in Room B54A, looking west (EAF10 D100 018)



Plate 167: East (centre) wall in Room B54A, looking east (EAF10 D100 019)



Plate 168: Doorway in the wall of Room B54C, looking west (DSC_1503 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010 _2)



Plate 169: North-west corner of Room B55, looking north-west (EAF10 D100 023)



● = 19th/early
20th century
drain

● = cement
foundation
blocks for
WW2 timber
shoring

Plate 170: Brick floor in Room B54A, looking north-east (EAF10 IMG_0001-2)

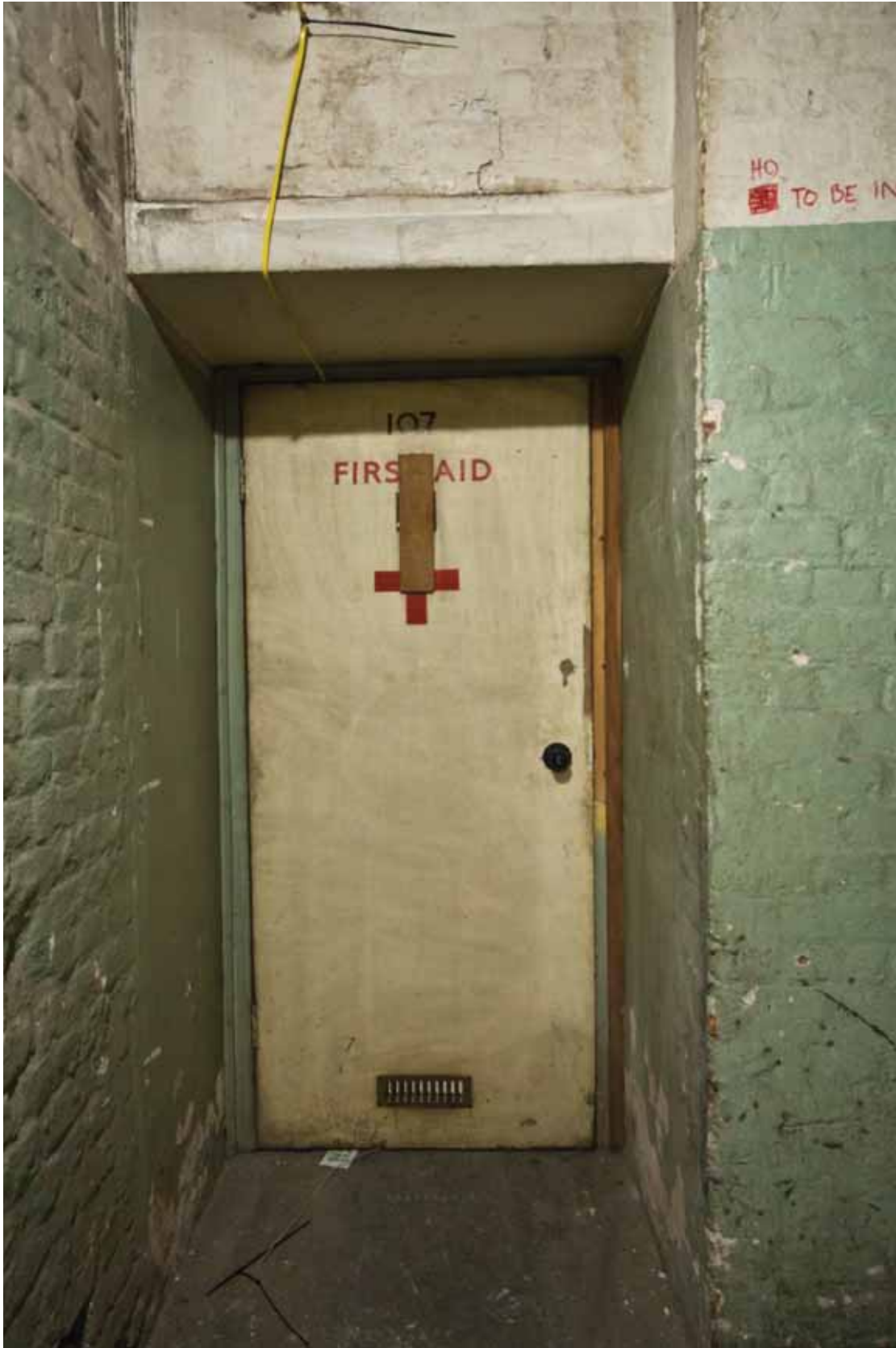


Plate 171: North door in Room B54A, looking north (DSC_1493 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 172: East window in Room B56A, looking east (DSC_1516 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)

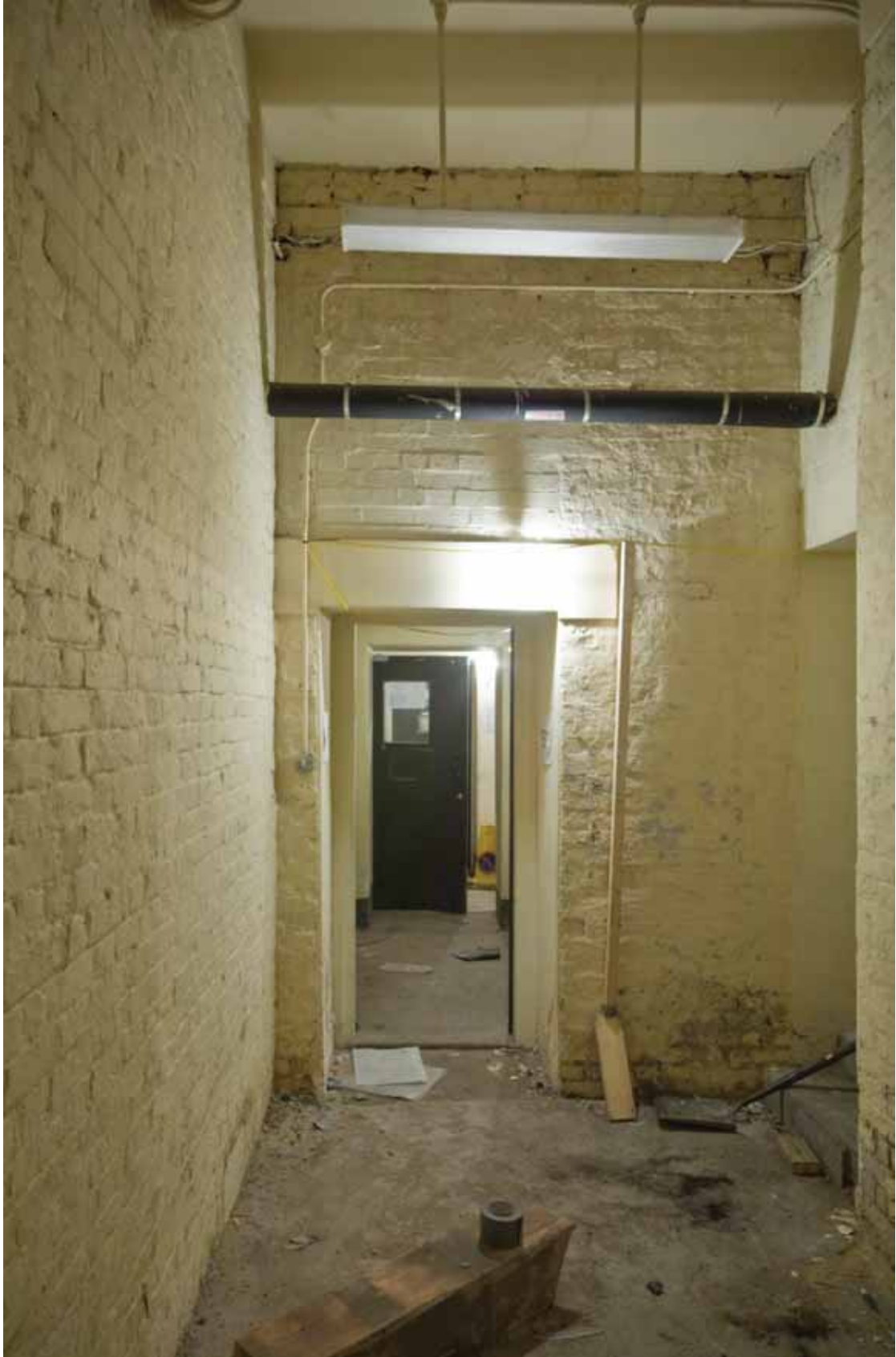


Plate 173: West doorway in Room B56A, looking west (DSC_1517 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 174: East doorway in Room M08, looking east (EAF10 LG100 0986)



Plate 175: East wall of Room M08, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD1 (27))



Plate 176: East wall of Room M08, looking south-east (EAF10 304)



Plate 177: North fireplace (type 2) in the east wall of Room M08, looking east (EAF10 303)



Plate 178: South (left) and west (right) walls of Room M09, looking south-west (EAF10 306)



Plate 179: Doorway at the west end of the south wall in Room M09, looking south (EAF10 305)



Plate 180: Boxed in pipe in the south-west corner of Room M09, looking south (EAF10 BHD2 (119))



Plate 181: East (left) and south (right) walls of Room M09, looking east (EAF10 BHD6 (104))



Plate 182: Fireplace in the south wall of Room M09, looking south (EAF10 BHD1 (25))



Plate 183: Fireplace in the south wall of Room M09, looking south (EAF10 BHD12 (24))



Plate 184: Window in the west wall of Room M10, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD2 (113))



Plate 185: North wall of Room M10, looking north (EAF10 308)



Plate 186: Hearth in front of the infilled fireplace in the north wall of Room M10, looking north (EAF10 307)



Plate 187: Fireplace in the north wall of Room M10, looking north (EAF10 BHD13 (1))



Plate 188: South wall of Room M112, looking south (EAF10LG100 1009)



Plate 189: Fireplace in the south wall of Room M11, looking south (EAF10 BHD1 (23))



Plate 190: Fireplace in the south wall of Room M11, looking south (EAF10 BHD12 (28))



Plate 191: Fireplace in the south wall of Room M11, looking east (EAF10 BHD1 (24))



Plate 192: Fireplace in the south wall of Room M113, looking south (EAF10 LG100 1042)



Plate 193: Window in the west wall of Room M114, looking west (EAF10 BHD2 (111))



Plate 194a: Brick barrel vaulted ceiling in Room M114, looking north-west (EAF10 A-D101 004)



Plate 194b: Brick barrel vaulted ceiling in Room M114, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD13 (5))



Plate 195: Doorway at the north end of the west wall of Room M14, looking west (DSC_1341 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 196: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room M15, looking north-east (EAF10 LG100 1090)



Plate 197: South wall in Room M16, looking south (EAF10 LG100 1091)



Plate 198: East wall in Room M15/M16, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD6 (69))



Plate 199: East wall in Room M15/M16, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD6 (70))



Plate 200: North (left) wall and added passage (right) in Room M16, looking north-east (EAF10 LG100 1092)



Plate 201: East (left), south (centre) and west (right) wall of added passage in Room M16, looking south (EAF10 LG100 1095)



Plate 202: West (centre) wall of added passage in Room M16, looking west (EAF10 LG100 1094)



Plate 203: West (left) and north (right) walls of Room M16, looking north-west (EAF10 311)



Plate 204: Hinge on window shutter in Room M16, looking west (EAF10 BHD3 (77))



Plate 205: Hook on window shutter in Room M16, looking west (EAF10 BHD3 (78))



Plate 206: Fireplace in the south wall of Room M15, looking south (EAF10 LG100 1089)



Plate 207: Fireplace in the south wall of Room M15, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD1 (21))



Plate 208: Fireplace in the north wall of Room M16, looking north (EAF10 BHD12 (30))



Plate 209: Cast iron pipe in the south-west corner of Room M15, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD2 (108))



Plate 210: Cast iron pipe in the north-west corner of Room M16, looking north-west (EAF10 309)



Plate 211: Cast iron pipe in the north-west corner of Room M16, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD3 (73))



Plate 212: South end of the east wall in Room M17, looking east (DSC_1350 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 213: East side of Room M18, looking south (EAF10 LG100 1100)



Plate 214a: East side of Room M18, looking north-west (EAF10 LG100 1104)



Plate 214b: View from Stairs 01LG across the landing and down the stairs within Room M18, looking north (EAF10 238)



Plate 214c: View down the stairs within Room M18 towards the north wall, looking north (EAF10 237)



Plate 215: North wall of the rectangular (in plan) construction in south-west corner of Room M18, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6 (26))



Plate 216: Upper part of the east (left) and north (centre and right) wall of rectangular (in plan) construction in south-west corner of Room M18, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6 (27))



Plate 217: Upper part of the east wall of the rectangular (in plan) construction in south-west corner of Room M18, looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (28))



Plate 218: East end of the upper part of the south wall in Room M18 and upper part of the east wall of the rectangular (in plan) construction in the south-west corner of Room M18, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (29))



Plate 219: East end of the lower part of the south wall in Room M18 and lower part of the east wall of the rectangular (in plan) construction in the south-west corner of Room M18, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (30))



Plate 220: West end of the north wall of the rectangular (in plan) construction in the south-west corner of Room M18, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (32))



Plate 221: North wall of the rectangular (in plan) construction in the south-west corner of Room M18 and south wall of Room M18 behind, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD6 (33))



Plate 222: Stone corbels supporting landing/mezzanine in south-west corner of Room M18, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6 (31))



Plate 223: South wall of Room M18, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (39))



Plate 224: South wall of Room M18, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (43))



Plate 225: Scars on the ceiling of Room M18, looking north (EAF10 BHD6 (48))



Plate 226: North wall of Room M18, looking north (EAF10 BHD6 (49))



Plate 227: South wall of Stairs 01LG, looking south (DSC_1344 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 228: Lift shaft doorway in the south wall of Corridor 03LG, looking south (EAF10 LG100 1076)



Plate 229: Plaster removed from the south wall of Corridor 03LG, looking south (EAF10 A100 028)



Plate 230: Recess marking the position of a former internal window at the north end of the east wall in Cupboard 01LG, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD3 (106))



Plate 231: North wall of Corridor 04LG, looking north (EAF10 LG100 1064)



Plate 232: West (left) and north (right) walls of Corridor 04LG, looking north-west (EAF10 LG100 1072)



Plate 233: Doorway at the north end of the west wall of Corridor 04LG, looking west (EAF10 A100 029)



Plate 234: Infilled fan light over the doorway at the north end of the west wall of Corridor 04LG, looking west (EAF10 A100 029a)



Plate 235: East reveal of the south doorway in Corridor 04LG, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (141))



Plate 236: Underside of link bridge in Stairs 02LG looking north (EAF10 LG100 1058)



Plate 237: Removed link bridge in Stairs 02LG looking north (EAF10 BHD3 (44))



Plate 238: South (left) and west (walls) in Corridor 05LG, looking south-west (EAF10 LG100 1040)



Plate 239a: Doorway in the north wall of Corridor 05LG looking north (EAF10 LG100 1039)



Plate 239b: Stripping of plaster from the south side of the west doorway in Corridor 05LG looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (21))



Plate 239c: Stripping of plaster from the south side of the west doorway in Corridor 05LG looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (20))



Plate 239d: East (left) and south (right) walls of Corridor 05LG looking south-east (EAF10 BHD6 (23))



Plate 239e: Area of stripped plaster above the east doorway in Corridor 05LG looking east (EAF10 BHD6 (25))



Plate 240: Corridor 06LG looking south-west towards dumb waiter (EAF10 LG100 1004)



Plate 241: North wall of Corridor 06LG looking north (EAF10 LG100 1005)



Plate 242: East (left) and south (right) walls of Corridor 06LG looking south-east (EAF10 BHD6 (86))



Plate 243: North (left) and east (right) walls of Corridor 06LG looking north-east (EAF10 BHD6 (87))



Plate 244: North (left) and east (centre and right) walls of Corridor 06LG looking east (EAF10 BHD6 (88))



Plate 245: East wall of Corridor 06LG, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD6 (89))



Plate 246: West (left) and north (right) walls of Corridor 06LG looking north-west (EAF10 BHD6 (90))



Plate 247: West (left) and north (centre and right) walls of Corridor 06LG looking north-west (EAF10 BHD6 (91))



Plate 248: North end of the east wall in Corridor 06LG looking east (EAF10 BHD7 (9))



Plate 249: North end of the east wall (upper level) in Corridor 06LG looking east (EAF10 BHD7 (10))



Plate 250: North (left and centre) and east (right) walls (upper level) in Corridor 06LG looking north (EAF10 BHD7 (11))



Plate 251: West (left and centre) and north (right) walls (upper level) in Corridor 06LG looking west (EAF10 BHD7 (12))



Plate 252: West (left and centre) and north (right) walls in Corridor 06LG looking west (EAF10 BHD7 (15))



Plate 253: North wall of Corridor 06LG looking north (EAF10 BHD7 (16))



Plate 254: North (left and centre) and east (right) walls of Corridor 06LG looking north (EAF10 BHD7 (17))



Plate 255: North wall of Corridor 06LG looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (103))



Plate 256: North (left) and east (right) walls of Corridor 06LG looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (104))



Plate 257: East (left) and south (right) walls of Corridor 06LG looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (105))



Plate 258: West (left and centre) and north (right) walls (upper level) of Corridor 06LG looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (106))



Plate 259: Two doorways in the north wall of Cupboard 02LG looking north (EAF10 LG100 1002)



Plate 260: Doorway in the east wall of Cupboard 02LG looking east (EAF10 LG100 0988)



Plate 261: Doorway in the east wall of Cupboard 02LG looking south (EAF10 LG100 0989)



Plate 262: Doorway in the west wall of Corridor 07LG looking west (EAF10 LG100 0982)



Plate 263: Timber lintel on the south side of the doorway in the west wall of Room M19, looking west (EAF10 BHD2 (106))



Plate 264: Timber lintel on the north side of the doorway in the west wall of Room M19, looking west (EAF10 BHD2 (105))



Plate 265: West (left), north (centre) and east (right) walls of Room M19, looking north-east (EAF10 285)



Plate 266: Brick segmental arch revealed following removal of skirting board from below the north window in the east wall, looking east (EAF10 284)



Plate 267: South (left) and west (right) walls of Room M20 looking south-west (EAF10 LG100 1099)



Plate 268: Windows in the east wall of Room M20, looking east (EAF10 287a)



Plate 269: Brick arch below the south window in the east wall of Room M20, looking east (EAF10 BHD3 (67))



Plate 270: Painted plaster skirting immediately to the north of the south window in the east wall of Room M20, looking east (EAF10 BHD3 (68))



Plate 271: South (partition) wall in Room M32, looking south-west (EAF10 LG100 1086)



Plate 272: South (partition) wall in Room M32, looking south-east (EAF10 LG100 1087)



Plate 273: North (partition) wall in Room M21, looking north (EAF10 LG100 1082)



Plate 274: North wall of Room M32, looking north-west (EAF10 LG100 1083)



Plate 275: Doorway in the north wall of Room M32, looking north (EAF10 LG100 1098)



Plate 276: Scar of removed partition wall in Room M21/M32, looking north-west (EAF10 289)



Plate 277: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room M23, looking south-west (DSC_1343 _sitecode EAF10_© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 278: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room M23, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6 (71))

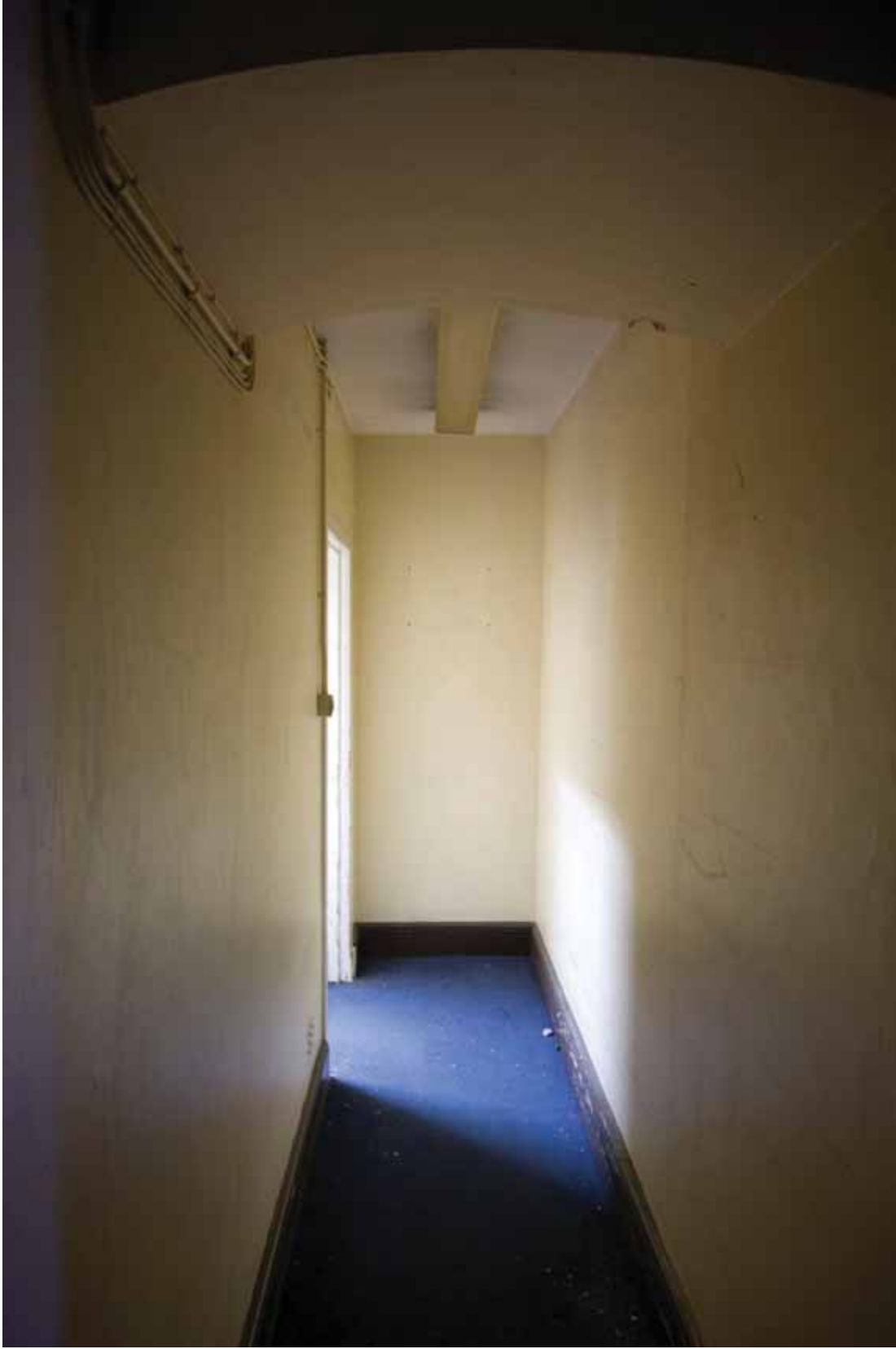


Plate 279: West (left) wall of Room M23 and north (centre) and east (right) walls of partition in Room M23, looking north (EAF10 LG100 1073)



Plate 280: Doorway in the west wall of Room M23, looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (72))



Plate 281: East wall of Room M23, looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (72))



Plate 282: Small kitchen area in Room M116, looking north-east (EAF10 LG100 1069)



Plate 283: West (left) and north (centre and right) walls of Room M116, looking north (EAF10 BHD6 (79))



Plate 284: South wall of Room M116, looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (80))



Plate 285: West wall in Room M116, looking west (EAF10 294)



Plate 286: South end of the upper part of the west wall in Room M116, looking west (EAF10 292)



Plate 287: North end of the upper part of the west wall in Room M116, looking west (EAF10 293a)



Plate 288: East wall in Room M116, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (78))



Plate 289: East wall in Room M116, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (77))



Plate 290: South wall in Room M24, looking south (EAF10 LG100 1012)



Plate 291: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room M24, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 030)



Plate 291: Doorway in the north wall of Room M25, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (107))



Plate 292: Doorway in the west wall of Room M25, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6 (24))



Plate 293: Doorway in the west wall of Room M25, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 032)



Plate 294: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room M25, looking south-east (EAF10 A100 031)



Plate 295: Doorway uncovered at the east end of the south wall in Room M25, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (82))



Plate 296: East side of the doorway uncovered at the east end of the south wall in Room M25, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (140))



Plate 297: Two windows in the east wall of Room M25, looking east (EAF10 296)



Plate 298: West partition wall in Room M26/M27, looking north-west (EAF10 LG100 1017)



Plate 299: South (left), east (centre) and north (right) walls in Room M26, looking west (EAF10 LG100 1008)



Plate 300: South (left), east (centre) and north (right) walls in Room M27, looking west (EAF10 LG100 1007)



Plate 301: East partition wall in north-south corridor through Room M26/M27, looking north-east (EAF10 LG100 1019)



Plate 302: Doorways at the west end of the south (not partition) wall of Room M26/M27, looking south (EAF10 LG100 1032)



Plate 303: Scars of removed partition walls in Room M26/M27, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 033)



Plate 304: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room M26/M27, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6 (84))



Plate 305: Infilled fanlight above the west doorway in Room M26/M27, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6 (85))



Plate 306: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room M26/M27, looking south-west (EAF10 299)



Plate 307: Fireplace in the south wall in Room M26/M27, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD13 (4))



Plate 308: Remains of a brick segmental arch under the south window in the east wall of Room M26/M27, looking east (EAF10 298)



Plate 309: Cupboard at the south end of the west wall in Room M28, looking west (EAF10 LG100 1001)



Plate 310: Cupboard at the south end of the west wall in Room M28, looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (92))



Plate 311: Cupboard at the south end of the west wall in Room M28, looking west (EAF10 A100 049)



Plate 312: Shelving in front of the south wall in Room M28, looking south-east (EAF10 LG100 0994)



Plate 313: Fireplace in the south wall in Room M28, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD3 (99))



Plate 314: Fireplace in the south wall in Room M28, looking south (EAF10 BHD12 (23))



Plate 315: South (left), west (centre) and north (right) walls in Room M29b, looking west (EAF10 LG100 0959)



Plate 316: East (left), south (centre) and west (right) walls in Room M29a, looking west (EAF10 LG100 0960)



Plate 317: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room M29a, looking north-west (EAF10 LG100 0975)



Plate 318: North-west side of the partition wall in the north-west corner of Room M29a, looking south from Room M28 (EAF10 LG100 0991)



Plate 319: Arch in south partition wall in Room M29a, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (14))



Plate 320: West end of south partition wall in Room M29a, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (15))



Plate 321: West end of south partition wall in Room M29a, looking south (EAF10 BHD6 (16))



Plate 322: West end of north partition wall in Room M29b, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD6 (17))



Plate 323: West end of north partition wall in Room M29b, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD6 (19))



Plate 323: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room M29a, looking north-west (EAF10 300)

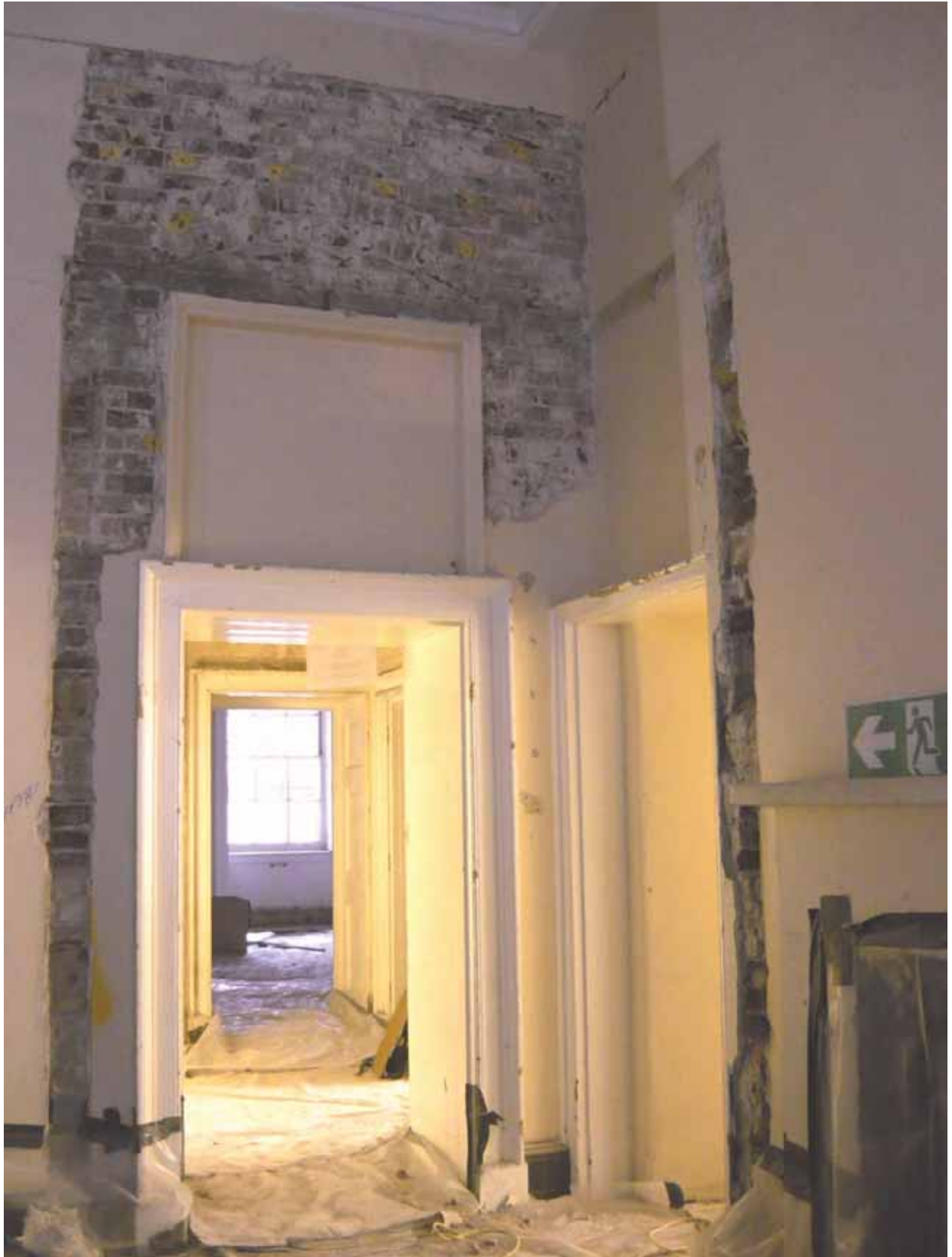


Plate 324: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room M29a, looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (95))



Plate 325: Doorway at the south end of the west wall in Room M29, looking west (EAF10 A100 051)



Plate 326: South (left and centre) and west (right) walls in Room M29, looking west (EAF10 BHD6 (96))



Plate 327: Fireplace in the north wall of Room M29, looking north (EAF10 BHD12 (22))



Plate 328: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room M29, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 050)



Plate 329: North-south partition wall in Room M117, looking north-east (EAF10 LG100 0958)



Plate 330: Scars of removed partition walls on the ceiling of Room M117, looking north (EAF10 301)



Plate 331: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room M117, looking north-east (EAF10 302)



Plate 332: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room M117, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD6 (102))



Plate 333: North (left and centre) and east (far right) walls in Room M117, looking north (EAF10 BHD6 (100))



Plate 334: East end of the north wall in Room M117, looking north (EAF10 BHD6 (101))



Plate 335: Central doorway in the east wall of Room G42, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (125))



Plate 336: Removed brickwork at the back of a cupboard at the west end of the north wall in Room G42, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (124))



Plate 337: Fireplace (type 2) in the east wall in Room G42, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD1 (60))



Plate 338: Fireplace (type 6) in the south wall of Room G41, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD1 (61))



Plate 339: Doorway in the centre of the north wall in Room G41, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (62))



Plate 340: Doorway in the centre of the north wall in Room G41, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (64))



Plate 341: Doorway in the centre of the north wall in Room G41, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (63))



Plate 342: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room G01, looking north-west (EAF10 277)



Plate 343: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room G01, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD1 (58))



Plate 344: Doorway (type 37) at the north end of the west wall in Room G01, looking west (DSC_0836 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 345: Doorway (type 41) in the east wall of Room G01, looking north-east (DSC_0834 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 346: Doorway (type 41) in the east wall of Room G01, looking east (DSC_0835 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 347: Doorway and internal window opening in the east wall of Room G01, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (70))



Plate 348: Internal window opening at the north end of the east wall in Room G01, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (69))



Plate 349: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room G01, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (122))



Plate 350a: Doorway (type 28a) in the east wall of Room G02, looking east (DSC_0844 sitecode EAF10
© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 350b: Doorway (type 28a) in the east wall of Room G02, looking north-east (DSC_0843 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 351: Fireplace (type 6) in the south wall of Room G02, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD1 (50))



Plate 352: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room G02, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD1 (51))



Plate 353: Window shutter in Room G02, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD3 (33))



Plate 354: West (left), north (centre) and east (right) walls in Room G03, looking north (EAF10 272A)



Plate 355: East (left and centre) and south (right) walls in Room G03, looking east (EAF10 275)



Plate 356: Inside cupboard at the south end of the east wall in Room G03, looking down and east (EAF10 274A)



Plate 357: Inside cupboard at the south end of the east wall in Room G03, looking down and east (EAF10 BHD7 (25))

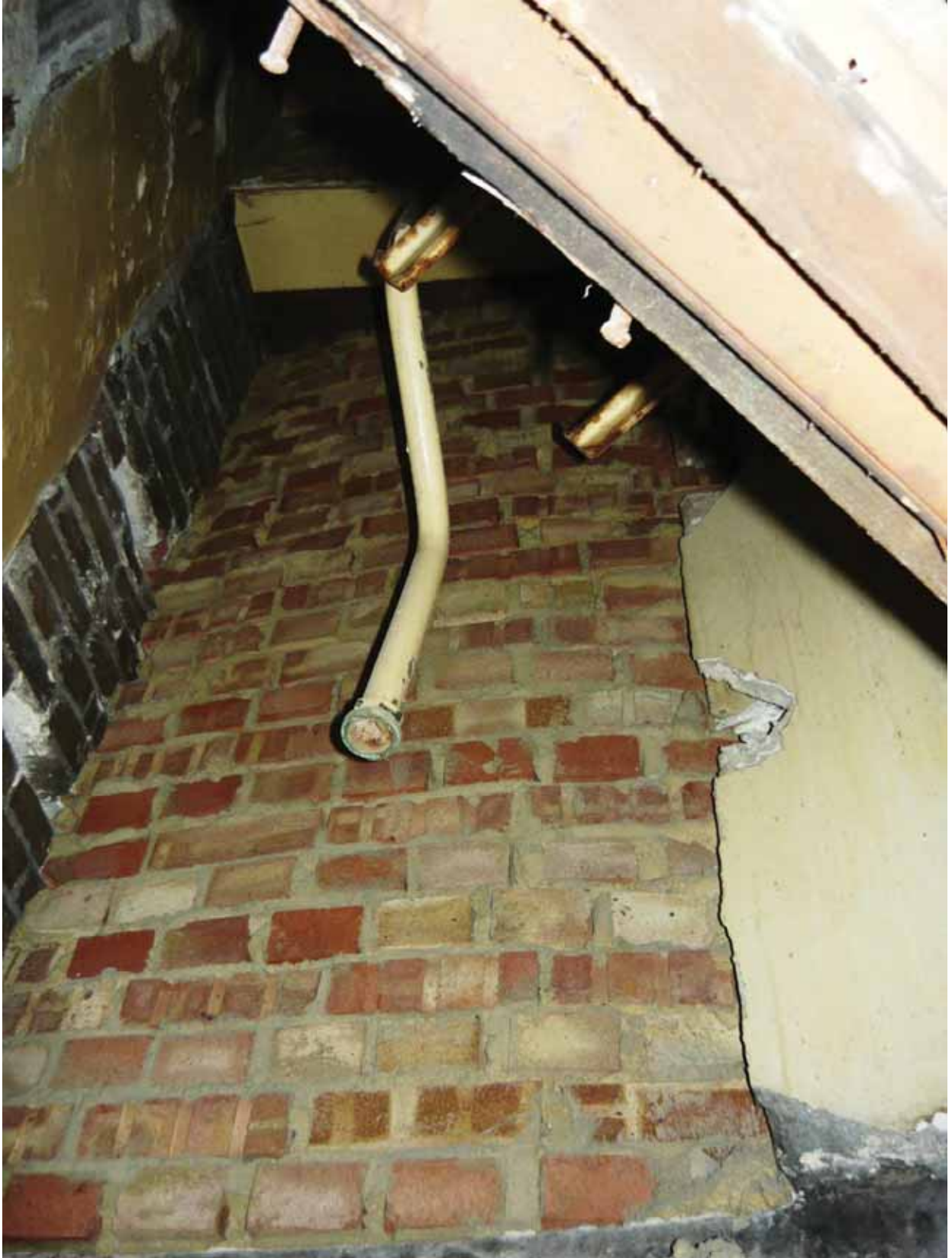


Plate 358: Inside cupboard at the south end of the east wall in Room G03, looking up and south-east (EAF10 BHD7 (24))



Plate 359: Inside cupboard at the south end of the east wall in Room G03, looking up and east (EAF10 273)



Plate 360: Fireplace in the south wall of Room G03, looking south (DSC_0866 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)

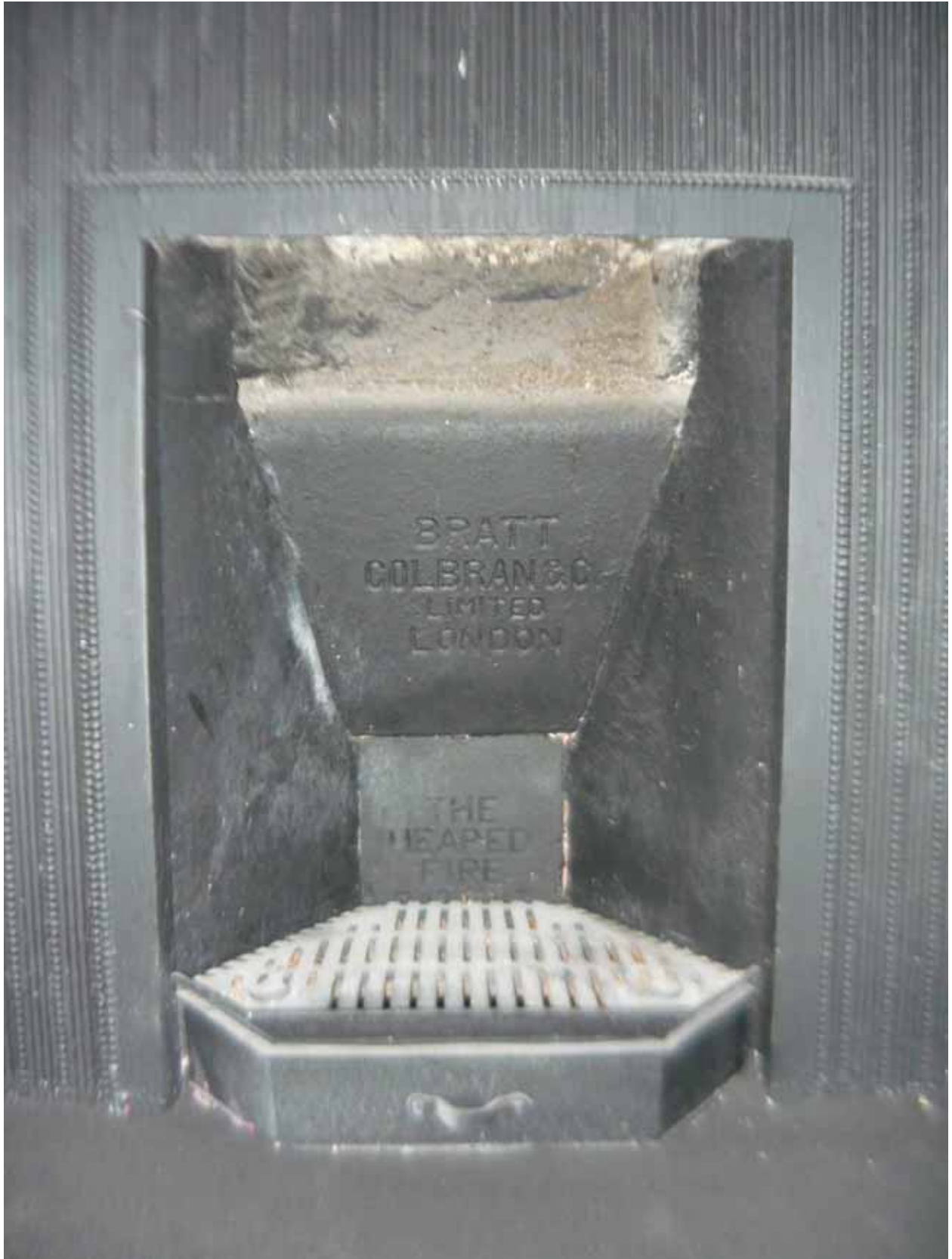


Plate 361: Close up of the fireplace in the south wall of Room G03, looking south (EAF10 BHD1 (49))



Plate 362: North (left), east (centre) and south (right) walls of Room G04, looking east (EAF10 B100 0907)



Plate 363: Door at the east end of the north wall in Room G05, looking north (EAF10 B100 0915)



Plate 364: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room G06, looking south-west (EAF10 271)



Plate 365: Fireplace (type 14) in the south walls in Room G06, looking south (EAF10 B100 0918_1)



Plate 366: South-west corner of Room G06 with west end of south wall removed (left) and wall covering removed from south end of west wall (right), looking south-west (EAF10 270)



Plate 367: South end of the east wall in Room G08 marked up for a new doorway in 2010, looking east (EAF10 BHD3 (26))



Plate 368: New doorway cut through the south end of the east wall in Room G08 in 2010, looking south-east (EAF10 268)



Plate 369: East (left), south (centre) and west (right) walls in Room G08, looking south (EAF10 267)



Plate 370: Fireplace (type 6) in the south wall of Room G08, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD1 (37))



Plate 371: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room G08, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD1 (39))



Plate 372: Fireplace in the east wall of Room G09, looking east (EAF10 BHD1 (35))



Plate 373: North wall of Room G09, looking north (EAF10 B100 0937)



Plate 374: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room G09, looking north-east (EAF10 266)



Plate 375: North wall of Room G09, looking north (EAF10 264)



Plate 376: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room G09, looking south-east (EAF10 265)



Plate 377: East wall in Room G15, looking east (EAF10 B100 0938)



Plate 378: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room G15, looking south-east (EAF10 B100 0946)



Plate 379: South wall in Room G15, looking south (EAF10 A100 027)



Plate 380: Stairs 01G, looking north (EAF10 263)



Plate 381: Corridor 03G, looking south (EAF10 B100 0910)



Plate 382: South wall of Corridor 03G, looking south (EAF10 B100 0909)



Plate 383: Doorway at the south end of the east wall of Corridor 03G, looking east (EAF10 B100 0911)



Plate 384: South wall of Corridor 03G, looking south-east into Corridor 04G (EAF10 B100 0906)



Plate 385: Corridor 04G, looking south (EAF10 B100 0899)



Plate 386: Corridor 05G, looking north (EAF10 B100 0874)



Plate 387: Stairs 02G, looking north-west (EAF10 B100 0847)



Plate 388a: Corridor 07G looking north-west (DSC_0827 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010_1)



Plate 388b: Coving (type 9) in Corridor 07G (EAF10 BHD11 (11))



Plate 389: Removal of plaster from the west wall of Corridor 07G looking south-west (EAF10 BHD8 (66))



Plate 390: Internal window opening at the north end of the west wall in Corridor 07G, looking west (EAF10 BHD8 (67))



Plate 391a: Doorway in the centre of the west wall in Corridor 07G, looking west (EAF10 BHD8 (68))



Plate 391b: South wall of Room G16 (left of partition scar) and Corridor 07G (right of partition scar) looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (120))



Plate 392: Corridor 08G, looking south-west (DSC_0826 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 393: North end of the west wall of Corridor 08G, looking west (EAF10 A100 025)



Plate 394: South end of the west wall of Corridor 08G, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD7 (22))



Plate 395: South (left) and west (right) walls of Corridor 08G, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 024)



Plate 396: East (left) and south (right) walls of Corridor 08G, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD7 (23))



Plate 397: West (left) and north (centre) walls of Cupboard 02G, looking north-west (DSC_0824 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 398: Corridor 09G looking north (DSC_0823 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 399: Doorway (type 43) in the east wall of Corridor 09G looking east (DSC_0818 sitecode EAF10
© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 400: Doorway in the south wall of Corridor 09G looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (127))



Plate 401: Doorway in the south wall of Corridor 09G looking south-west (EAF10 BHD8 (128))



Plate 402: Widening of the north doorway in Corridor 09G during the current works, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (129))



Plate 403a: South (left), west (partition wall; centre) and north (right) walls of Room G38, looking south-west (_CP20814 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010_1)



Plate 403b: Area of removed lath and plaster above doorway at the west end of the north wall in Room G38, looking north-west (EAF10 A-D101 008)



Plate 404: Doorway (type 43) at the south end of the west wall of Room G39, looking west (DSC_0820 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 405: Doorway (type 42) in the south wall of Room G40, looking south (DSC_0822 sitecode EAF10
© PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 406: Doorway opened up at the east end of the north wall of Room G40, looking north (EAF10 278)



Plate 407: Fireplace (type 6) in the south wall of Room G40, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD1 (59))



Plate 408: Studwork partition in Room G16, looking west (EAF10 A100 023a)



Plate 409: Fireplace (type 15) in the south wall of Room G16, looking south (EAF10 BHD1 (57))



Plate 410: South wall of Room G16 (left of partion scar) and Corridor 07G (right of partion scar) looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (121))



Plate 411: Doorway opened up at the east end of the south wall in Room G16, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD3 (39))



Plate 412: Doorway opened up at the east end of the south wall in Room G16, looking south (EAF10 BHD3 (38))



Plate 413: Fireplace (type 21) in the north wall of Room G17, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (119))



Plate 414: West side of the fireplace (type 21) in the north wall of Room G17, looking north (EAF10 BHD1 (56))



Plate 415: Doorway in the north wall of Room G17, looking north (DSC_0864 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 416: South wall of partition (left) and west wall (right) in Room G18, looking south-west (EAF10 B100 0885)



Plate 417: South (left), west (centre) and north partition (right) walls in Room G18, looking west (DSC_0861 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 418: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room G18, looking south-west (EAF10 B100 0885)



Plate 419: Fireplace (type 15) in the north wall of Room G18, looking south-west (EAF10 B100 0876)



Plate 420: Close up of the fireplace in the north wall of Room G18, looking south-west (EAF10 B100 0876)



Plate 421: South window in original doorway opening in the east wall of Room G18, looking east (EAF10 DSC_0852 sitecode EAF10 © PCA Ltd 2010)



Plate 422: West (left) and north (right) partition walls in Room G20, looking north-west (EAF10 B100 0887)



Plate 423: West wall in Room G20, looking west (EAF10 281)



Plate 424: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room G20, looking north-west (EAF10 283a)



Plate 425: West (left), north (centre) and east (right) walls in Room G20, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (82))



Plate 426: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room G20, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (82))



Plate 427: North (left) and east (centre and right) walls in Room G20, looking east and up (EAF10 BHD8 (79))



Plate 428: North (left) and east (centre and right) walls in Room G20, looking east and down (EAF10 BHD8 (16))



Plate 429: North (left) and east (centre and right) walls in Room G20, looking north-east and down (EAF10 BHD8 (15))



Plate 430: Centre and south end of east wall in Room G20, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (3))



Plate 431: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room G20, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD6 (107))



Plate 432: East (left) and south (centre and right) walls of Room G20, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (81))



Plate 433: Remains of the floor in Room G20, looking -east (EAF10 BHD8 (5))



Plate 434: Raised floor in Room G24 (left), looking -east (EAF10 BHD8 (116))



Plate 435: Fireplace (type 15) in the south wall of Room G23, looking south-east (EAF10 B100 0913)



Plate 436: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room G23, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD13 (7))



Plate 437: Fireplace in the south wall of Room G23, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (118))



Plate 438: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room G24, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (117))



Plate 439: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room G24, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD1 (43))



Plate 440: Doorway at the east end fo the north wall in Room G25, looking north (EAF10 B100 0916)



Plate 441: Fireplace i(type 6) n the south wall of Room G26, looking south (EAF10 BHD1 (38))



Plate 442: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room G26, looking north (EAF10 BHD1 (40))



Plate 443: Doorway at the east end of the south wall in Room G26, looking south (EAF10 B100 0917)



Plate 444: East partition (left), south (centre) and west (right) walls in Room G26, looking south (EAF10 B100 0929)



Plate 445: South (left), west partition (centre) and north (right) walls in Room G27, looking west (EAF10 B100 0936)



Plate 446: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room G27, looking north (EAF10 BHD1 (31))



Plate 447: West (left), north (centre) and east partition (right) walls in Room G28, looking north (EAF10 B100 0928)



Plate 448: West partition (left), north (centre) and east (right) walls in Room G28, looking north (EAF10 B100 0925)



Plate 449: South (left), west partition (centre) and north (right) walls in Room G28, looking west (EAF10 B100 0926)



Plate 450: Fireplace (type 6) in the south wall of Room G28, looking south (EAF10 BHD1 (33))



Plate 451: Area of removed plaster from the north wall of Room G28, looking north (EAF10 A100 026)



Plate 452: Room F68 looking north-east (EAF10 250)



Plate 453: East-west principal floor joist revealed when east-west partition in Room F68 was removed looking north-east (EAF10 249)



Plate 454: Doorway in the north wall of Room F68, looking north-east (EAF10 169)



Plate 455: Fireplace (type 5) in the south end of the east wall of Room F68, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD1 (95))



Plate 456: Fireplace (type 5) in the north end of the east wall of Room F68, looking east (EAF10 BHD12 (7))



Plate 457a: Doorway in the south wall of Room F67, looking south (EAF10 170)



Plate 457b: Fireplace (type 6) in the south wall of Room F67, looking south (EAF10 BHD12 (8))



Plate 458: Doorway in the east wall of Room F01, looking south-east (EAF10 175)



Plate 459: North (far left) and east (centre and right) walls in Room F01, looking north-east (EAF10 174)



Plate 460: South (far left), west (centre) and north (right) walls in Room F01, looking west (EAF10 247A)



Plate 461: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room F01, looking north-west (EAF10 247)



Plate 462: Infilled fireplace in the north wall of Room F01, looking north (EAF10 245)



Plate 463: West end of fireplace in the south wall of Room F02, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD1 (85))



Plate 464a: Fireplace (type 8) in the south wall of Room F02, looking south (EAF10 181)



Plate 464b: Brick arch (left) and fireplace (right) in the south wall of Room F02, looking south (EAF10 BHD12 (10))



Plate 464c: Brick arch to the east of the fireplace in the south wall of Room F02, looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (147))



Plate 465: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room F02, looking north (EAF10 BHD1 (89))



Plate 466: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room F03, looking south-west (EAF10 244)



Plate 467: Fireplace (type 10) in the south wall of Room F03, looking south (EAF10 182)



Plate 468: East side of the fireplace in the south wall of Room F03, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD1 (83))



Plate 469: West end of the south wall in Room F03, looking south-west (EAF10 243)



Plate 470: West end of the south wall in Room F03, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD2 (37))



Plate 471: West end of the south wall in Room F03, looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (24))



Plate 472: South-east corner of Room F03, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (22))



Plate 473: Cupboard at the south end of the east wall in Room F03, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (23))



Plate 474: Boxed in weight for the clock in the north-east corner of Room F03, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (17))



Plate 475: Boxed in weight for the clock in the north-east corner of Room F03, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (18))

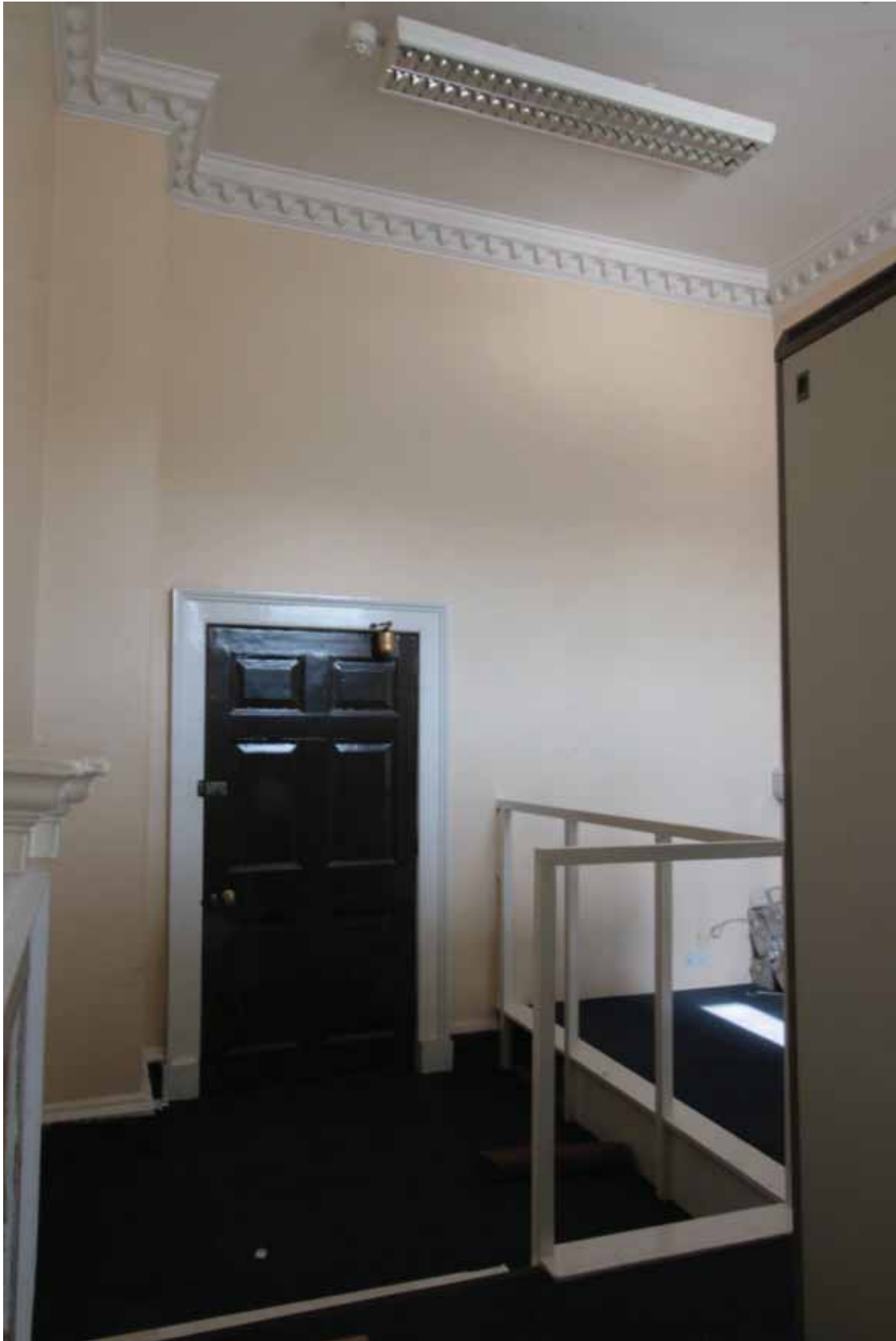


Plate 476: East wall of Room F04, looking east (EAF10 186)



Plate 477: North wall of Room F05, looking north (EAF10 BHD1 (78))



Plate 478: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room F05, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (12))



Plate 479: East side of the fireplace in the north wall of Room F05, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (13))



Plate 480: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room F05, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (10))



Plate 481: South partition wall in Room F08, looking south (EAF10 158)



Plate 482: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room F09, looking north-west (EAF10 241)



Plate 483: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room F09, looking south-east (EAF10 147)



Plate 484: Fireplace (type 13) in the east wall of Room F09, looking east (EAF10 146)

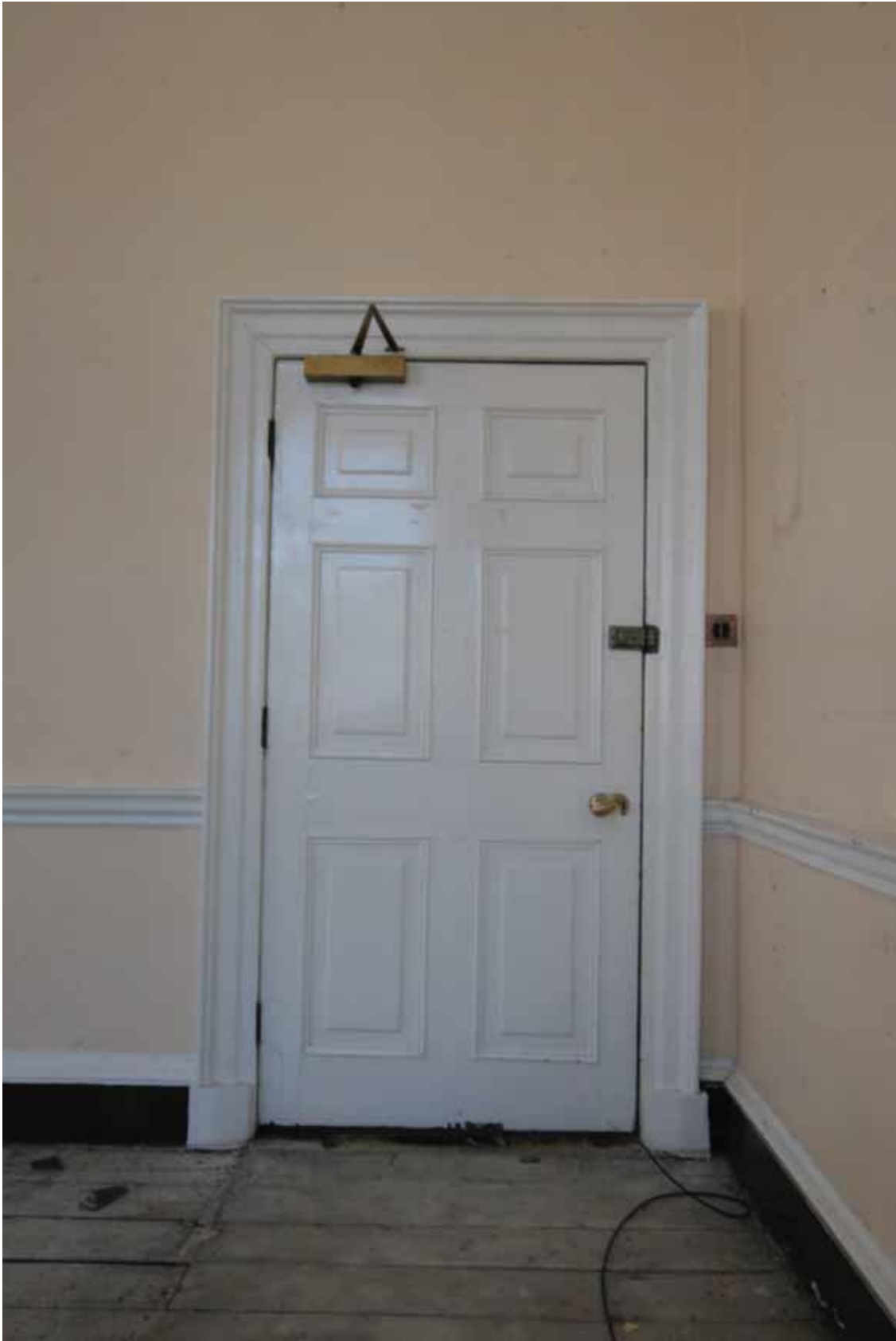


Plate 485: Doorway at the south end of the east wall in Room F09, looking east (EAF10 148)



Plate 486: North doorway in the east wall of Room F09, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (133))



Plate 487: Cornice around the fireplace in the east wall of Room F09, looking north-east (EAF10 148)



Plate 488: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room F15, looking south-west (EAF10 143)



Plate 489: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room F15, looking south-east (EAF10 144)



Plate 490: South wall in Room F15, looking south (EAF10 145)



Plate 491: South wall in Room F15, looking south and up (EAF10 A100 027a)



Plate 492: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room F15, looking south-east (EAF10 A100 019)



Plate 493: Doorway in the east wall of Stairs 01F, looking east (EAF10 149)



Plate 494: Doorway in the south wall of Stairs 01F, looking south-east (EAF10 156)



Plate 495: Lightwell in Corridor 02F looking south (EAF10 159a)



Plate 496: Lightwell in Corridor 03F looking south (EAF10 160)



Plate 497a: East (left), south (centre) and west (right) walls in Corridor 03F looking south (EAF10 162)



Plate 497b: East (left) wall of Lift/ Cupboard 01F and Corridor 05F and west (right) wall of Corridor 05F, looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (154))



Plate 498: West (left), north (centre) and east (right) walls in Corridor 05F looking north (EAF10 183)



Plate 499: Lightwell in Corridor 05F looking south-east (EAF10 161)



Plate 500: Doorway at the north end of the east wall in Corridor 05F looking east (EAF10 184)

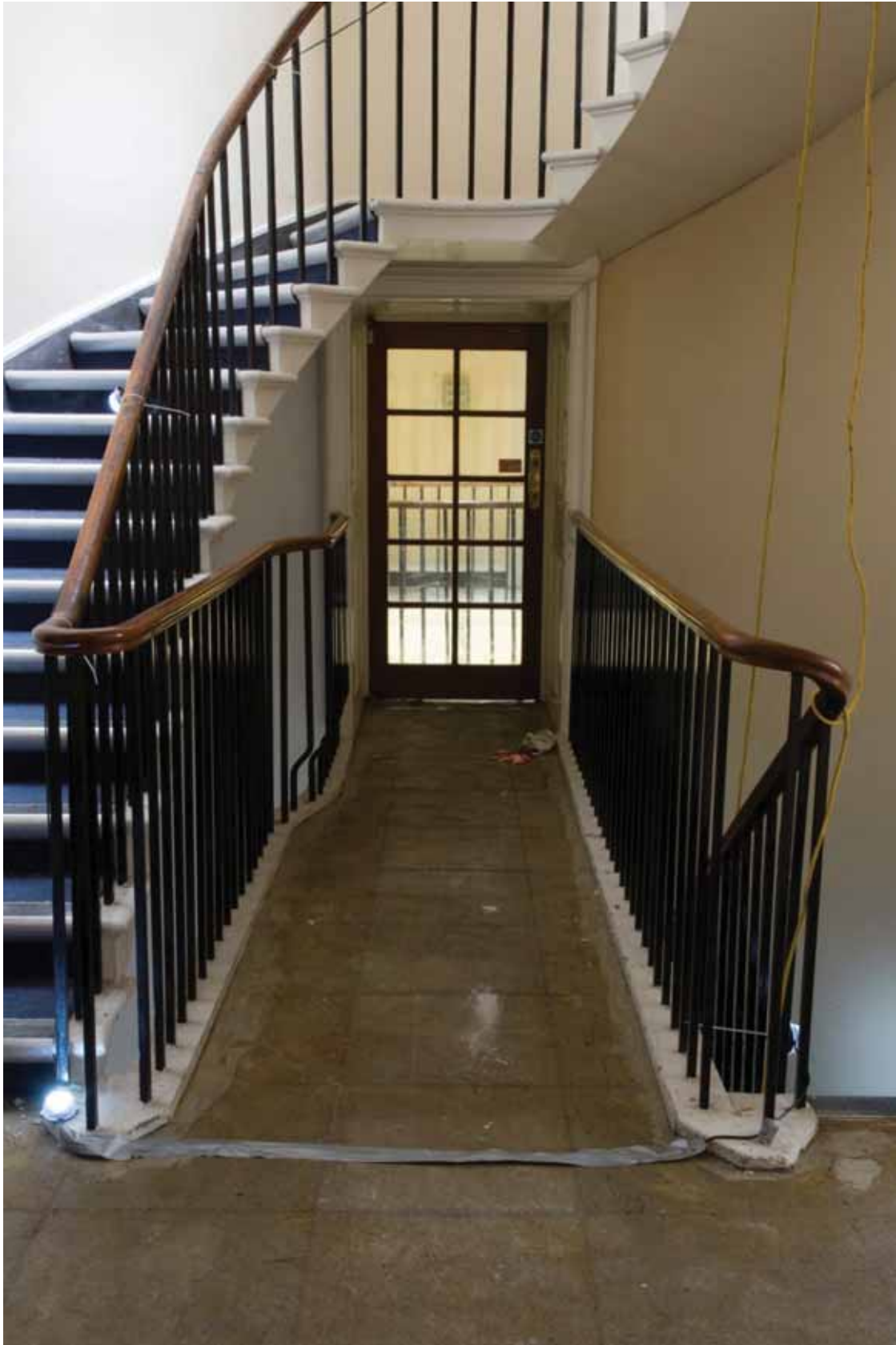


Plate 501: Link bridge in Stairs 02F, looking north (EAF10 B100 0956)



Plate 502: Underside of link bridge in Stairs 02F, looking up and north-west (EAF10 B100 0845)



Plate 503: Removed link bridge in Stairs 02F looking north (EAF10 BHD3 (43))



Plate 504: Removed link bridge in Stairs 02F looking north (EAF10 BHD3 (45))



Plate 505: Removed link bridge in Stairs 02F looking south (EAF10 BHD3 (46))



Plate 505: South doorway in Stairs 02F, looking south (EAF10 177)



Plate 506: North-east corner of the dumb waiter in Corridor 07F, looking south-west (EAF10 172)



Plate 507: South (right) and west walls in Corridor 07F following the removal of the dumb waiter, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 022)



Plate 508: North wall of Corridor 07F, looking north (EAF10 173)



Plate 509: East side of the north wall of Corridor 07F, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (146))



Plate 510: North wall of Cupboard 02F, looking north (EAF10 171)



Plate 511: West partition wall in Room F63, looking west (EAF10 163)



Plate 512: Removed partition wall between Corridor 09F and Room F63, looking north-west (EAF10 253)



Plate 513: North wall in Room F63, looking north (EAF10 164)



Plate 514: Fireplace (type 16) in the north wall of Room F63, looking north (EAF10 165a)



Plate 515: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room F64, looking north-east (EAF10 255)



Plate 516: Blocked fireplace in the north wall of Room F64, looking north (EAF10 BHD2 (46))



Plate 517: Doorway in the west wall of Room F65, looking west (EAF10 BHD8 (131))



Plate 518: West partition wall in Room F16, looking west (EAF10 176)



Plate 519: Remains of west partition wall in Room F16, looking west (EAF10 A100 020)



Plate 520: Void at the north end of the partition wall in Room F16, looking west (EAF10 A100 021)



Plate 521: Void at the north end of the partition wall in Room F16, looking up and west (EAF10 BHD8 (34))



Plate 522: Void at the north end of the partition wall in Room F16, looking up and west (EAF10 BHD8 (33))

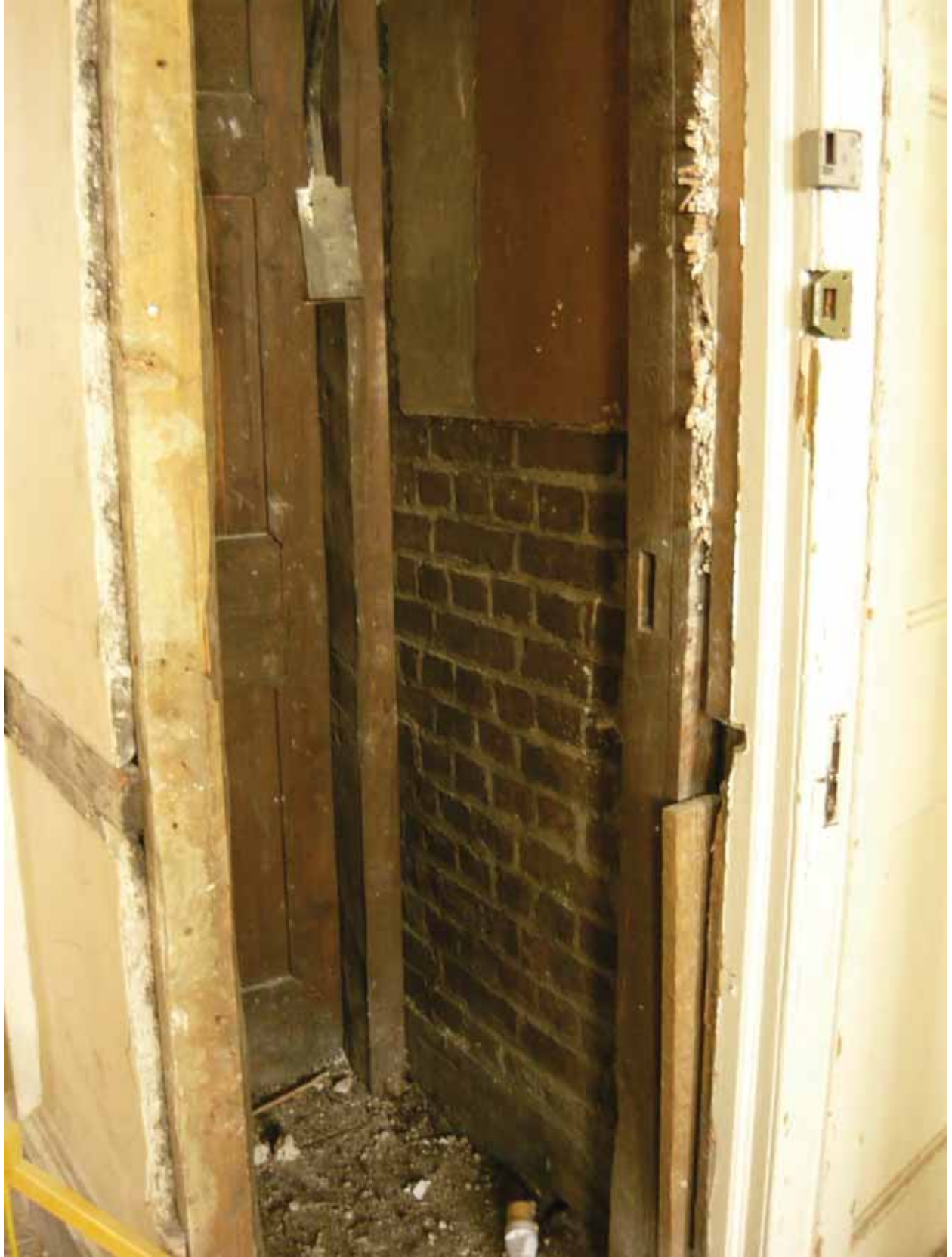


Plate 523: Void at the north end of the partition wall in Room F16, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (27))



Plate 524: Void at the north end of the partition wall in Room F16, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (26))



Plate 525: Void at the north end of the partition wall in Room F16, looking up and north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (30))



Plate 526: Fireplace (type 7) in the south wall of Room F16, looking south (EAF10 A100 020)



Plate 527: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room F17, looking north-east (EAF10 259)



Plate 528: Window shutters for the north window in the east wall of Room F17, looking east (EAF10 257)



Plate 529: Sash weight for the north window in the east wall of Room F17, looking east (EAF10 258)



Plate 530: Fireplace (type 9) in the north wall of Room F18, looking north (EAF10 178)



Plate 531: East (far left), south (centre) and west (right) walls in Room F18, looking south (EAF10 179)



Plate 532: Doorway in the west wall of Room F18, looking west (EAF10 180)



Plate 533: South partition (left), west partition (centre) and north (right) walls in Room F20, looking west (EAF10 185)



Plate 534: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room F20, looking north-west (EAF10 260)



Plate 535: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room F20, looking up and north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (86))



Plate 536: West (left and centre) and south (far right) walls in Room F20, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (88))



Plate 537: East wall of Room F20, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (7))



Plate 538: Fireplace (type 11) in the north wall of Room F24, looking north (EAF10 BHD12 (13))



Plate 539: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room F24, looking south (EAF10 261)



Plate 540: Cornice in the north-west corner of Room F24, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD11 (29))



Plate 541: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room F26, looking north (EAF10 157)



Plate 542: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room F26, looking north (EAF10 BHD1 (75))



Plate 543a: Fireplace (type 6) in the south wall of Room F26, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD1 (76))



Plate 543b: Fireplace (type 6) in the south wall of Room F26, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD12 (14))



Plate 544: South (left and centre) and west partition (right) walls in Room F27, looking south-west (EAF10 154)



Plate 545: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room F27, looking north (EAF10 153)



Plate 546: Fireplace (type 6) in the north wall of Room F27, looking north (EAF10 155)



Plate 547: West partition wall in Room F27, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD3 (21))



Plate 548: West partition wall in Room F28, looking south-west (EAF10 152)



Plate 549: East wall of Room F28, looking south-east (EAF10 236)



Plate 550: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room F28, looking north (EAF10 150)



Plate 551: South partition wall in Room S96, looking south (EAF10 159)



Plate 552: Fireplace (type 4) at the north end of the east wall in Room S96, looking east (EAF10 BHD12 (5))



Plate 553: Central doorway in the east wall of Room S96, looking east (EAF10 BHD8 (42))



Plate 554: Doorway in the north wall of Room S96, looking north (EAF10 157)



Plate 555: Doorway in the east wall of Room S95, looking east (EAF10 155)

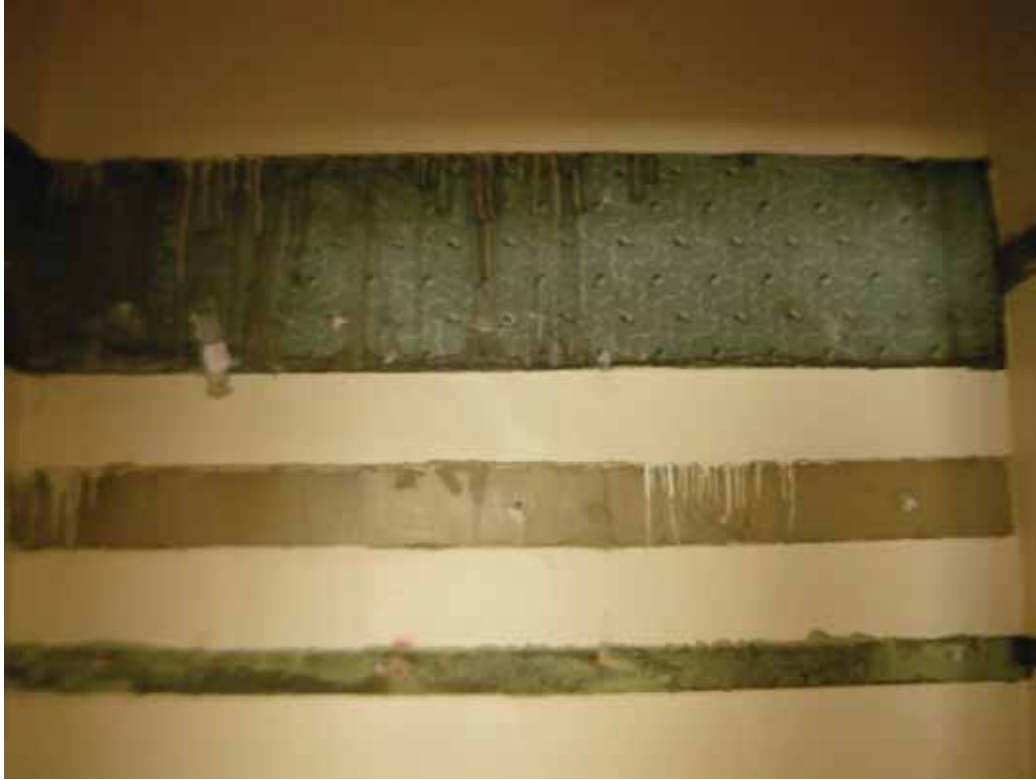


Plate 556: Wallpaper in the cupboard at the south end of the east wall in Room S95, looking east (EAF10 BHD2 (73))



Plate 557: Wallpaper in the cupboard at the south end of the east wall in Room S95, looking east (EAF10 BHD2 (74))



Plate 558: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room S95, looking south-west (EAF10 232)



Plate 559: Doorway in the south wall of Room S95, looking south (EAF10 156)



Plate 560: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room S95, looking west (EAF10 231)



Plate 561: Detail of exposed brickwork at the south end of the west wall in Room S95, looking west (EAF10 BHD2 (72))



Plate 562: Fireplace (type 3) in the north wall of Room S01, looking north (EAF10 153)



Plate 563: North partition wall in Room S02, looking north (EAF10 150)



Plate 564: South partition wall in Room S02, looking south-east (EAF10 151)



Plate 565: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room S02/S03, looking north-west (EAF10 230)



Plate 566: Scar of removed partition wall in the west wall of Room S02/S03, looking west (EAF10 229)



Plate 567: North (left) and east (centre and right) walls in Room S05, looking north-east (EAF10 121)



Plate 568: South (left), west (centre) and north (right) walls in Room S05, looking west (EAF10 228a)



Plate 569: North partition wall in Room S08, looking north (EAF10 0115)



Plate 570: South partition wall in Room S09, looking south-east (EAF10 0113)



Plate 571: East (left), south (centre) and west (right) walls in Room S08/S09, looking south-west (EAF10 226)



Plate 572: Scar of east-west partition wall in floorboards in Room S08/S09, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (150))



Plate 573: Boxed in pipe in the south-west corner of Room S08, looking south (EAF10 223)



Plate 574: Upper part of boxed in pipe in the south-west corner of Room S08, looking south (EAF10 BHD2 (65))



Plate 575: Boxed in pipe in the north-west corner of Room S09, looking north (EAF10 222)



Plate 576: South window in the west wall of Room S08, looking west (EAF10 224)



Plate 577: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room S10, looking north-west (EAF10 221)



Plate 578: Ashlar block with carved arrow on north side of central window in west wall of Room S10, looking west (EAF10 219)



Plate 579: Ashlar block with carved arrow on north side of northern window in west wall of Room S10, looking north-west (EAF10 218)



Plate 580: Ashlar block with carved arrow on west side of eastern window in north wall of Room S10, looking north (EAF10 BHD2 (55))



Plate 581: Fireplace (type 1) in the east wall of Room S10, looking east (EAF10 BHD12 (1))



Plate 582: Doorway at the south end of the east wall in Room S10, looking east (EAF10 0096)



Plate 583: Doorway at the north end of the east wall in Room S10, looking east (EAF10 0097)



Plate 584: Doorway at the north end of the east wall in Room S10, looking east (EAF10 0099)



Plate 585: Doorway at the north end of the west wall in Room S15, looking west (EAF10 0100)



Plate 586: Fireplace (type 2) in the south wall of Room S15, looking south-east (EAF10 0103)



Plate 587: Fireplace (type 2) in the south wall of Room S15, looking south (EAF10 0101)



Plate 588: Fireplace (type 2) in the south wall of Room S15, looking south (EAF10 BHD1 (97))



Plate 589: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room S15, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 016)



Plate 590: Doorway in the west wall of Stairs 01S, looking west (EAF10 0095)



Plate 591: Doorway in the east wall of Stairs 01S, looking east (EAF10 00114)



Plate 592: East (left), north (centre) and west (right) walls in Corridor 03S, looking south (EAF10 0118)



Plate 593: Corridor 04S looking north (EAF10 0119)



Plate 594: Corridor 05S (left) and Room S05 (right), looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (151))



Plate 595: Corridors 05F (left and below) and 05S (left and above) and Room S05 (right), looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (153))



Plate 596: East wall of Lift/Cupboard 01S and Corridor 05S (beyond), looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (152))



Plate 597a: Corridor 05S looking north (EAF10 0120)



Plate 597b: Doorway at the north end of the east wall in Corridor 05S looking east (EAF10 0128)



Plate 598: Underside of link bridge in Stairs 02S looking north (EAF10 B100 0957)

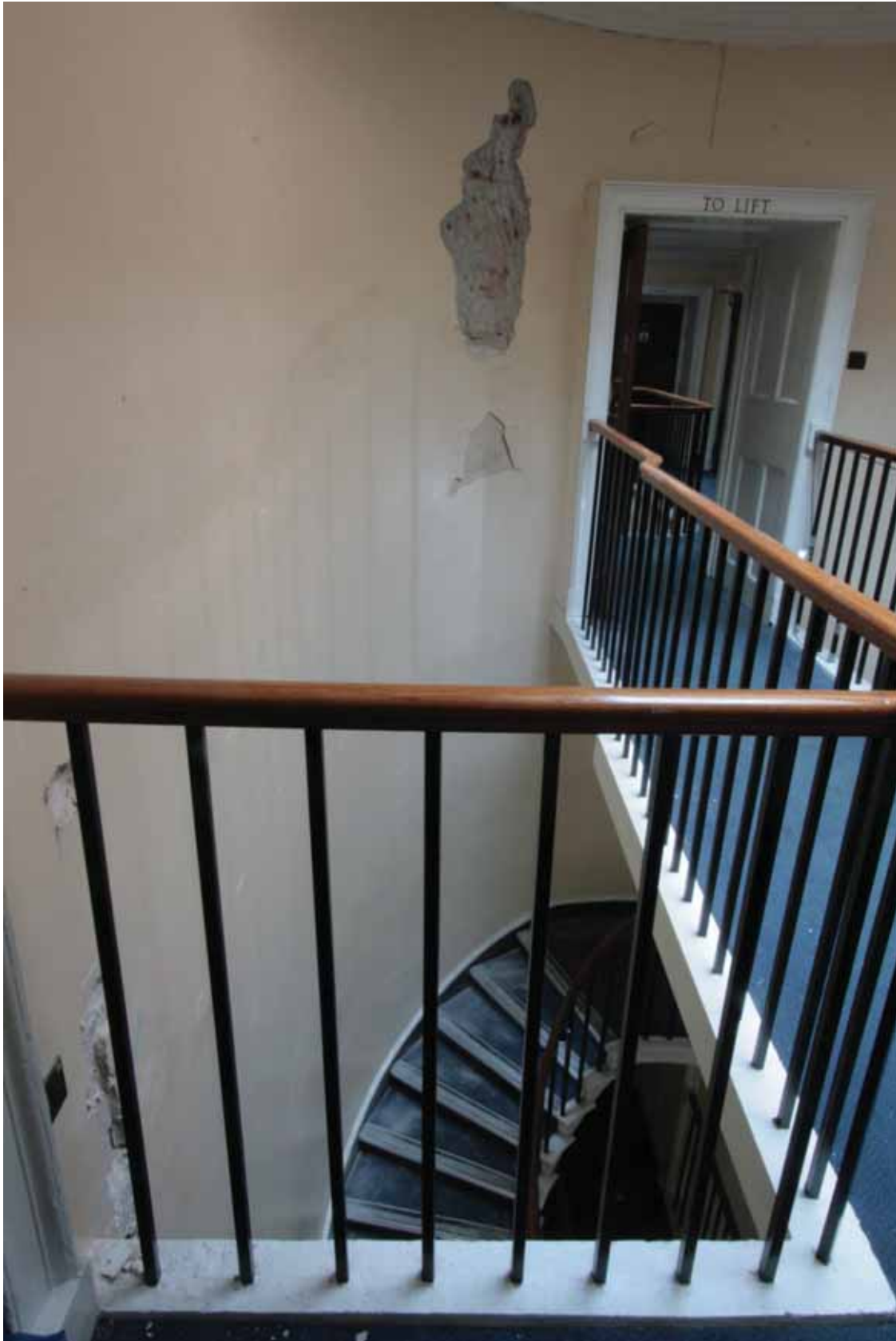


Plate 599: Link bridge in Stairs 02S looking north (EAF10 0132)



Plate 600: Link bridge in Stairs 02S looking north (EAF10 0131)



Plate 601: Stairs 02S looking south (EAF10 0129)



Plate 602: Ceiling in Stairs 02S looking south (EAF10 0130)



Plate 603: Ceiling in Stairs 02S looking north (EAF10 235)



Plate 604: South (left) and west (right) walls in Corridor 06S looking south-west (EAF10 49)



Plate 605: West wall of Corridor 06S looking west (EAF10 A100 047)



Plate 606: Doorway in the west wall of Corridor 08S looking west (EAF10 A100 0154)



Plate 607: Ceiling of Corridor 09S looking south (EAF10 A100 018)



Plate 608: West partition wall in Room S91 looking west (EAF10 0160)



Plate 609: Scar of removed partition wall in Room S91, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD3 (49))



Plate 610: Fireplace (type 1) in the north wall of Room S91, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD1 (116))



Plate 611: South partition wall in Room S93, looking south (EAF10 0163)



Plate 612: Doorway at the north end of the west wall in Room S93, looking north-west (EAF10 0164)



Plate 613: Doorway at the north end of the west wall in Room S93, looking west (EAF10 0167)



Plate 614: North (left) and east partition wall (left) in Room S16, looking north-east (EAF10 0147)



Plate 615: West partition wall in Room S16, looking west (EAF10 0146)



Plate 616: West partition wall in Room S16, looking west (EAF10 A100 015)



Plate 617: North (left) and east partition (right) walls in Room S16, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (36))



Plate 618: South (beyond) and east partition walls in Room S16, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (37))



Plate 619: South (beyond) and east partition walls in Room S16, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (38))

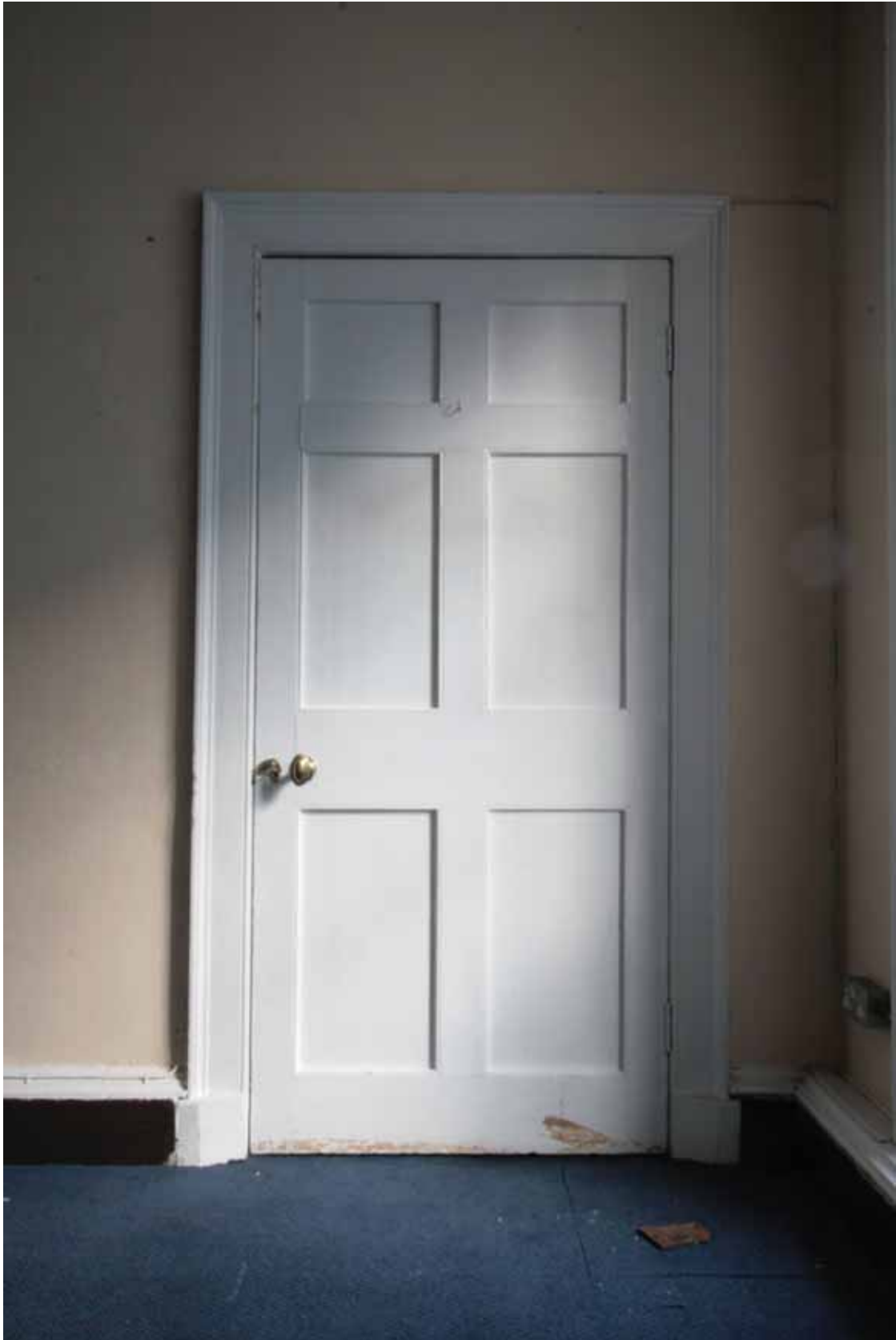


Plate 620: Doorway at the east end of the north wall in Room S16, looking north (EAF10 0145)



Plate 621: Door at the west end of the north wall in Room S16, looking north-east (EAF10 0149)



Plate 622: West partition (left) and north (right) walls in Room S16, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (39))

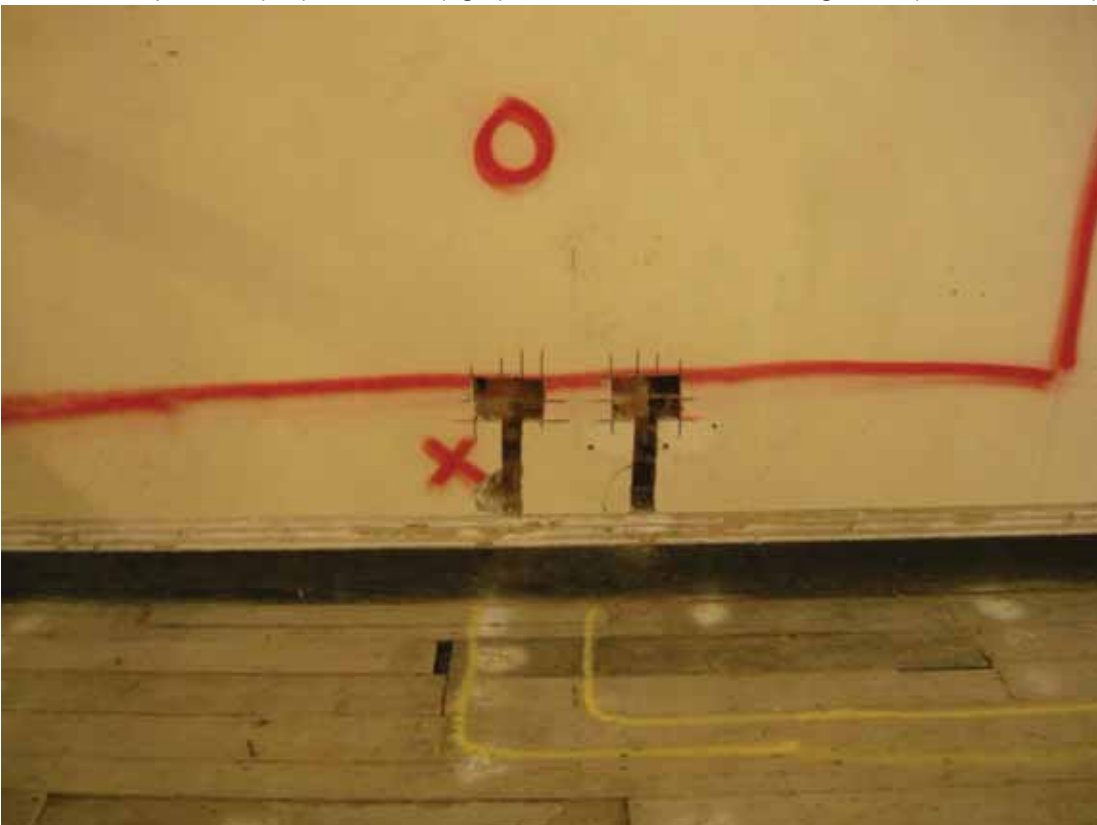


Plate 623: North wall in Room S16, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (40))



Plate 624: North (left), east (centre) and south (right) walls in Room S16, looking south-east (EAF10 234)



Plate 625: Fireplace (type 3) in the north wall of Room S17, looking north (EAF10 0137)



Plate 626: Fireplace (type 3) in the north wall of Room S17, looking north (EAF10 BHD1 (111))



Plate 627: Doorway at the east end of the south wall in Room S17, looking south (EAF10 0141)



Plate 628: Doorway at the east end of the south wall in Room S17, looking south (EAF10 0143)



Plate 629: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room S18, looking north-east (EAF10 0134)



Plate 630: East (left), south (centre) and west (far right) walls in Room S18, looking south (EAF10 0135)



Plate 631: West (left) and east partition (right) walls in Room S20, looking north (EAF10 0122)



Plate 632: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room S20, looking south-east (EAF10 0124)



Plate 633: East (left) and south partition (right) walls in Room S20, looking south-east (EAF10 0125)



Plate 634: North (left) and east (right) walls in Rooms F20 (below) and S20 (above), looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (44))



Plate 635: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room S20, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (46))



Plate 636: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room S20, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (45))



Plate 637: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room S20, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD8 (91))



Plate 638: Brickwork under the hearthstone adjacent to the top of the south wall in Room S20, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD8 (47))



Plate 639: North partition wall in Room S25, looking north-west (EAF10 0117)



Plate 640: South partition wall in Room S26, looking south (EAF10 0116)



Plate 641: East partition wall in Room S27, looking south-east (EAF10 0105)



Plate 642: Fireplace (type 2) in the north wall of Room S27, looking north (EAF10 0108)



Plate 643: Fireplace (type 2) in the north wall of Room S27, looking north (EAF10 BHD12 (2))



Plate 644: East wall in Room S27, looking north-east (EAF10 0104)



Plate 645: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room S27, looking south-east (EAF10 0107)

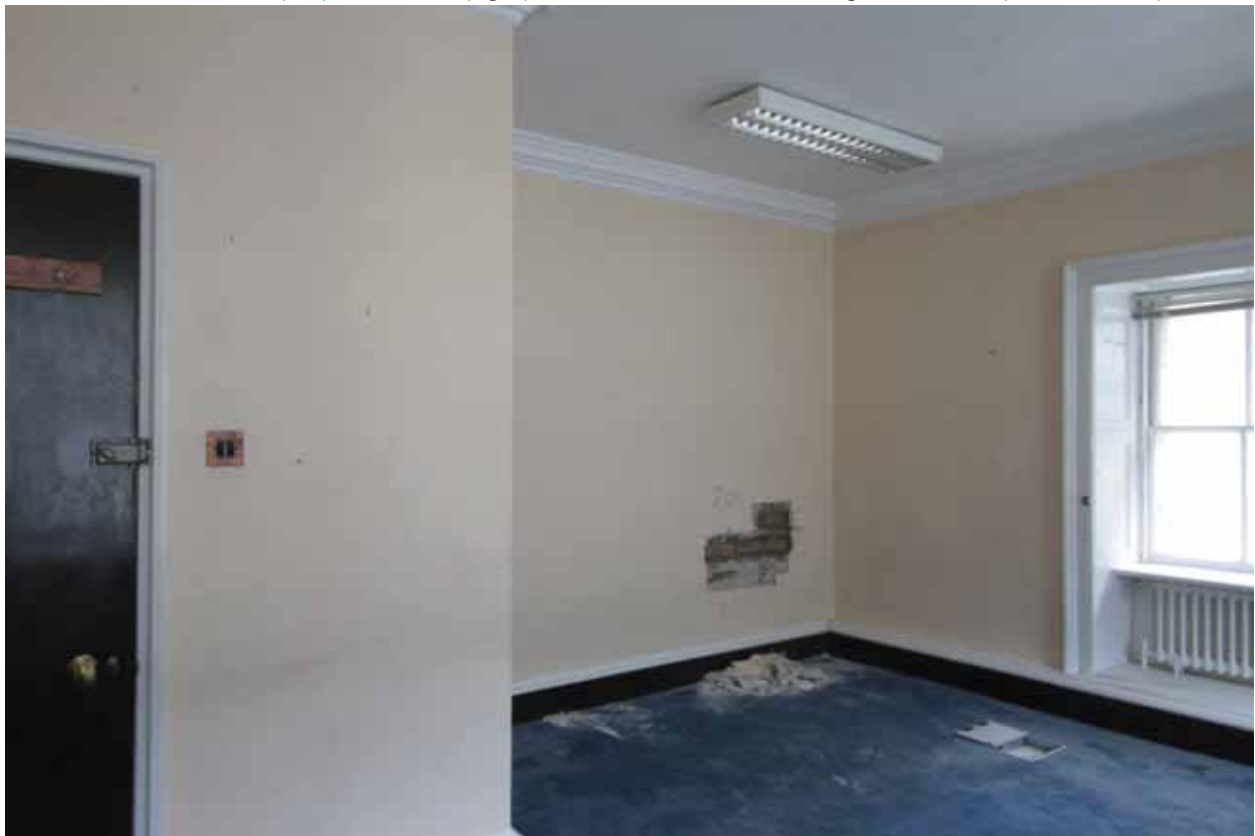


Plate 646: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room S28, looking north-east (EAF10 0112)



Plate 647: South partition wall in Room T120, looking south (EAF10 53)



Plate 648: North partition wall in Room T120A, looking north-west (EAF10 58)



Plate 649: Doorway in the east wall of Room T120, looking east (EAF10 52)



Plate 650: Doorway in the north wall of Room T120, looking north (EAF10 54)



Plate 651: Exposed timbers in the north-west corner of Room T120, looking north-west (EAF10 A100 008)



Plate 652: Exposed timbers in the north-west corner of Room T120, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD10 (48))



Plate 653: Roof structure above Room T120, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD10 (45))



Plate 654: Roof structure above the east wall of Room T120, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD10 (49))



Plate 655: Replacement timbers in the roof above Room T120, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (46))



Plate 656: Replaced boards in the roof above Room T120, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (47))



Plate 657: Roof structure above Room T120, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD10 (50))



Plate 658: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room T119, looking south-west (EAF10 205)



Plate 659: West wall in Room T119, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD10 (53))



Plate 660: Inserted dormer window above the east wall of Room T119, looking east (EAF10 174)



Plate 661: Inserted dormer window behind (east of) the truss in Room T119, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD10 (51))



Plate 662: Roof structure at the south end of Room T119, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (52))



Plate 663: Inserted dormer window above the east wall of Room T01, looking east (EAF10 170)



Plate 664: Roof structure at the south end of Room T01, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (54))



Plate 665: Roof structure at the south end of Room T01, looking south (EAF10 BHD10 (56))



Plate 666: East (left) and south (right) walls of Room T02, looking south-east (EAF10 204a)



Plate 667: Dormer window above the east wall of Room T02, looking east (EAF10 0172)



Plate 668: Dormer window above the east wall of Room T02, looking east (EAF10 201)



Plate 669: Dormer window above the east wall of Room T02, looking south- east (EAF10 BHD2 (97))



Plate 670: Dormer window above the east wall of Room T02, looking east (EAF10 BHD2 (98))



Plate 671: Dormer window above the east wall of Room T02, looking north (EAF10 BHD10 (58))



Plate 672: Common rafters above the west wall of Room T02, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD10 (57))



Plate 673: East (left) and south partition (right) walls in Room T04, looking south-west (EAF10 203)



Plate 674: South partition (foreground) wall in Room T04, looking south-west (EAF10 47)



Plate 675: North partition (foreground) wall in Room T03, looking north-west (EAF10 47)



Plate 676: North partition (foreground) wall in Room T03, looking north-east (EAF10 A100 007)



Plate 677: Exposed roof structure above Room T03, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (63))



Plate 678: Exposed roof structure and lead pipe at the south end of Room T03, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (62))



Plate 679: Lead pipe at the south end of Room T03, looking east (EAF10 202)



Plate 680: Lead pipe at the south end of Room T03, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (61))



Plate 681: East wall of Room T05, looking east (EAF10 38)



Plate 682: South (left) and west (right) walls of Room T05, looking south-west (EAF10 210)



Plate 683: Dormer above the east wall of Room T05, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (70))



Plate 684: North wall and dormer above the east wall of Room T05, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD10 (69))



Plate 685: Dormer above the east wall and south wall of Room T05, looking south (EAF10 A100 013)



Plate 686: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room T07, looking north-west (EAF10 211)



Plate 687: Doorway in the east wall of Room T08, looking east (EAF10 31)



Plate 688: West wall of Room T08, looking north-west (EAF10 A100 014)



Plate 689: West wall of Room T08, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD10 (76))



Plate 690: South end of the west wall of Room T08, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (72))



Plate 691: Dormer window above the east wall in Room T08, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (73))



Plate 692: Skylight at the north end of the east side of the roof above Room T08, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (75))



Plate 693: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room T09, looking north-west (EAF10 214)



Plate 694: Doorway at the north end of the east wall in Room T09, looking east (EAF10 1)



Plate 695: South-west corner of Room T09, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 003)



Plate 696: West wall of Room T09, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (79))



Plate 697: Northernmost truss in Room T09, looking north (EAF10 A100 004)



Plate 698: Dormer in the east side of the roof in Room T09, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (78))



Plate 699: Stone hearth towards the north end of the east wall in Room T09, looking east (EAF10 BHD2 (84))



Plate 700: Doorway in the west wall in Room T14, looking west (EAF10 2)



Plate 701: East wall of Room T14, looking east (EAF10 3)



Plate 702: North (left), east (centre) and south (right) walls in Room T14, looking east (EAF10 5a)



Plate 703: Stone hearth and infilled fireplace in the south wall of Room T14, looking south (EAF10 BHD2 (85))



Plate 704: East (left) and south (centre and right) walls in Room T14, looking south-east (EAF10 4)



Plate 705: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room T14, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 002)



Plate 706: East (left), south (centre) and west (right) walls in Room T14, looking south (EAF10 A100 017)



Plate 707: Skylight over Stairs 01T, looking west (EAF10 14)



Plate 708: Doorway in the east wall of Stairs 01T, looking east (EAF10 13)



Plate 709a: Doorway in the east wall of Corridor 02T, looking south (EAF10 19)



Plate 709b: Doorway in the south wall of Corridor 02T, looking south (EAF10 32)



Plate 710: Skylight over Corridor 02T, looking north (EAF10 20)



Plate 711: East (left), south (centre) and east (right) walls in Corridor 03T, looking south (EAF10 33a)



Plate 712: Doorway at the west side of the south wall in Corridor 03T looking south through Corridor 04T to Corridor 05T beyond (EAF10 36)



Plate 713: Skylight over Corridor 03T, looking south-east (EAF10 34)



Plate 714: Skylight over Corridor 03T, looking north (EAF10 35)



Plate 715: North (left), east (centre) and south (right) walls of the lift, looking east and down from the east side of Corridor 04T to the second floor and below (EAF10 BHD (51))



Plate 716: North (left) wall of Room T05, east (centre) wall of Corridor 04T and south (right) walls of Corridor 04T and Room T05, looking east (EAF10 A100 012)



Plate 717: Doorway at the east end of the north wall in Corridor 05T, looking north (EAF10 39)



Plate 718: North wall of Corridor 05T, looking north (EAF10 37)



Plate 719: North wall of Corridor 06T, looking north (EAF10 43)



Plate 720: East (left), south (centre) and west (right) walls of Corridor 06T, looking south (EAF10 44)



Plate 721: Staircase leading down west then north in Corridor 07T, looking north-west (EAF10 48)



Plate 722: Doorway in the west wall of Corridor 09T, looking west (EAF10 51)



Plate 723: West (left), north (centre) and east (right) walls of Corridor 09T, looking north (EAF10 55)



Plate 724: West partition (left) and north (right) walls in Room T115, looking north-west (EAF10 207)



Plate 725: East partition (left), south (left and centre), south partition (centre and right) and north (right) walls in Corridor 10T, looking north-west (EAF10 207)



Plate 726: Area of removed plaster to the south of the doorway in the west partition wall in Room T115, looking west (EAF10 198)



Plate 727: Doorway (left) in south partition wall and doorway (right) in west wall of Corridor 10T, looking south-west (EAF10 56)



Plate 728: East partition (left), south partition (centre) and west (right) walls in Corridor 10T, looking south (EAF10 57)



Plate 729: East-west roof truss in Room T115, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 009)



Plate 730: Roof structure above the west wall in Room T115, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (41))



Plate 731: Roof structure above the east wall in Room T115, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD10 (43))



Plate 732: East wall in Room T115, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD10 (44))



Plate 733: North window in the east wall of Room T117, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD10 (40))



Plate 734: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room T117, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD10 (35))



Plate 735: Roof structure above the south end of the west wall of Room T117, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (38))



Plate 736: Roof structure above the centre (between the two trusses) of the west wall in Room T117, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (36))



Plate 737: Roof structure above the north end of the west wall of Room T117, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (37))



Plate 738: Roof structure above the east wall of Room T117, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (39))



Plate 739: Roof structure above the east wall of Room T118, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD10 (31))



Plate 740: Roof structure above the west wall of Room T118, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD10 (32))



Plate 741: Roof structure above the west wall of Room T118, looking south-west (EAF10 A100 010)



Plate 742: Roof structure above the west wall of Room T118, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (31))



Plate 743: Roof structure above the west wall of Room T118, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD10 (33))



Plate 744: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room T15, looking south-west (EAF10 208)



Plate 745: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room T15, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD3 (58))



Plate 746: Skylight over the west end of Room T15, looking north (EAF10 50)



Plate 747: North end of the east side of the roof above Room T15, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (29))



Plate 748: North end of the west side of the roof above Room T15, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (29))



Plate 749: East wall in Room T16, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD10 (26))



Plate 750: Tiebeam over Room T16, looking north (EAF10 A100 011)



Plate 751: South (left and centre) and west (right) walls in Room T17, looking south (EAF10 45)



Plate 752: South end of the west side of the roof over Room T17, looking west (EAF10 BHD10 (23))



Plate 753: Dormer window on the west side of the roof above Room T17, looking north (EAF10 BHD10 (25))

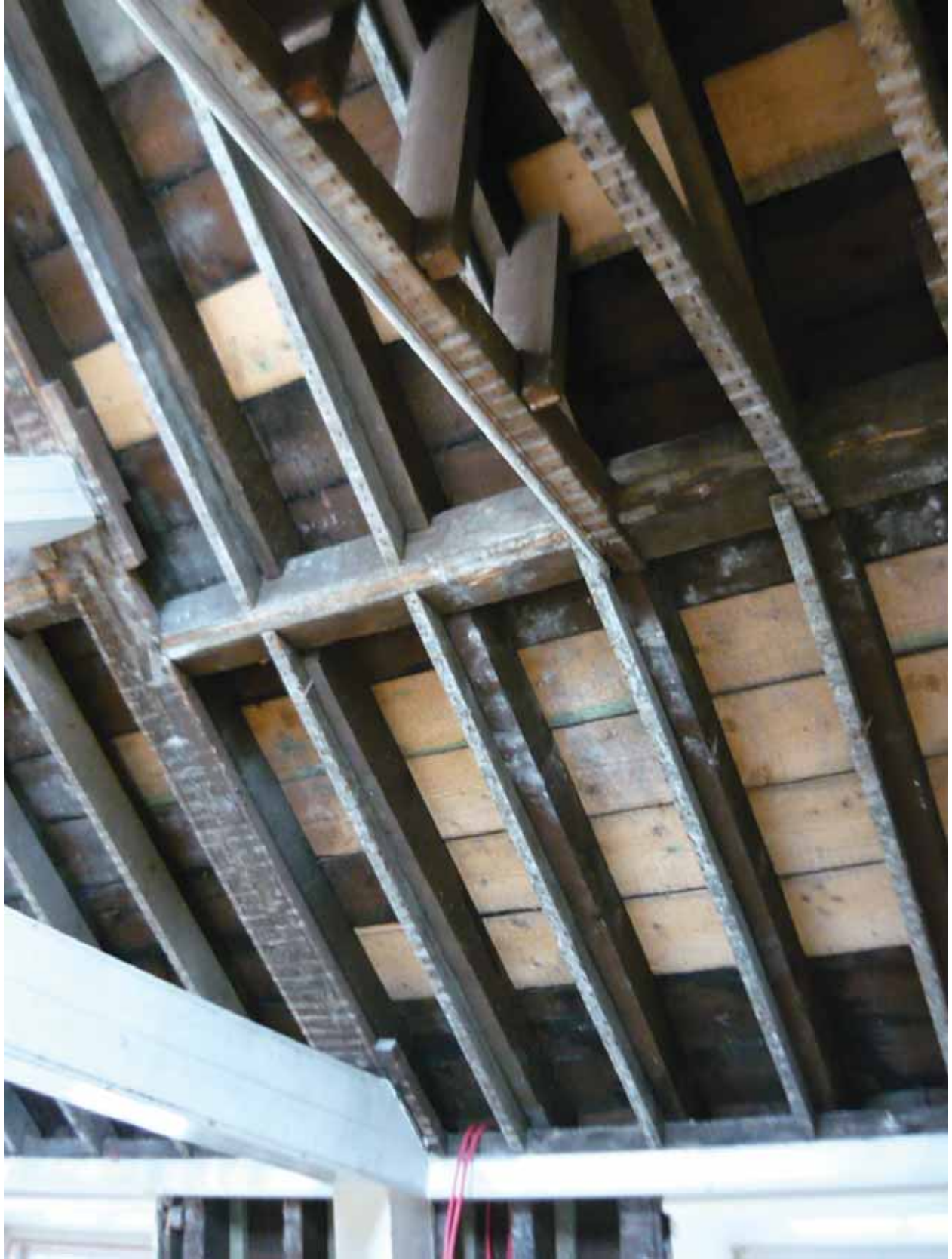


Plate 754: East side of the roof above Room T17, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD10 (24))



Plate 755: West (left), north (centre) and east partition (right) walls in Room T20, looking north (EAF10 40)



Plate 756: East end of the north wall in Room T20, looking north (EAF10 41a)



Plate 757: North partition (left) and east (right) walls in Room T20, looking north-east (EAF10 42)



Plate 758: South (left) and west (right) walls in Room T20, looking south-west (EAF10 209)



Plate 759: West (left and centre) and north(right) walls in Room T20, looking west (EAF10 195)



Plate 760: West (left and centre) and north(right) walls in Room T20, looking west (EAF10 195)



Plate 761: South (left and centre) and west (right) walls in Room T20, looking south (EAF10 196a)



Plate 762: North (left) and east (right) walls in Room T20, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (95))



Plate 763: West (left) and north (right) walls in Room T20, looking west (EAF10 BHD8 (96))



Plate 764: East wall and side of the roof in Room T22, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (22))



Plate 765: Dormer window in the west side of the roof above Room T22, looking north (EAF10 BHD10 (21))



Plate 766: Doorway in the north wall Room T23, looking north (EAF10 17)



Plate 767: Doorway in the west wall of Room T23, looking west (EAF10 18)



Plate 768: East side of the roof structure above Room T23, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD10 (17))



Plate 769: Dormer window in the west side of the roof above Room T23 (EAF10 BHD10 (18))



Plate 770: Doorway in the north wall of Room T24, looking north (EAF10 11)



Plate 771: Doorway in the south wall of Room T24, looking south (EAF10 15)



Plate 772: Doorway in the south wall of Room T24, looking south (EAF10 16)



Plate 773: Southern truss in Room T24, looking south (EAF10 A100 005)



Plate 774: Detail of southern truss in Room T24, looking south (EAF10 A100 006)



Plate 775: Dormer window in the west side of the roof above Room T24 (EAF10 BHD10 (13))



Plate 776: East wall of Room T25, looking east (EAF10 8)



Plate 777: Doorway in the north wall of Room T25, looking north (EAF10 6)



Plate 778: South wall of Room T25, looking south (EAF10 9)



Plate 779: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room T25, looking south-east (EAF10 212)



Plate 780: Doorway in the south wall of Room T25, looking south (EAF10 10)



Plate 781: Doorway in the east wall of Room T25, looking east (EAF10 12)



Plate 782: East (left) and south (right) walls in Room T25, looking south-east (EAF10 191)



Plate 783: Northern window in the east wall of Room T25, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (9))



Plate 784: East side of the roof above Room T25 opposite the dormer window, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (10))



Plate 785: Dormer window above the west wall in Room T25, looking east (EAF10 BHD10 (10))



Plate 786: South (left), partition (centre) and west (right) walls in Room T28, looking south-west (EAF10 7)



Plate 787: East (left), south (centre) and west (right) walls in Room T28, looking south (EAF10 213)



Plate 788: North(left) and east (right) walls in Room T28, looking north-east (EAF10 BHD8 (135))



Plate 789: East (left and centre) and south (right) walls in Room T28, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD10 (6))



Plate 790: South side of the doorway in the west wall in Room T28, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD8 (136))



Plate 791: Dormer window above Room T28 with east (top) and north (right) (EAF10 BHD10 (15))



Plate 792: Lantern skylight over Corridor 09T, looking north (EAF10 29)



Plate 793: Lantern skylight over Corridor 09T, looking north-east (EAF10 28)



Plate 794: Lantern skylight (in the distance) over Corridor 09T, looking north (EAF10 27)



Plate 795: Lantern skylight over Corridor 08T, looking north-west (EAF10 26)



Plate 796: Lantern skylight over the west end of Room T15, looking north-west (EAF10 25)



Plate 797: Lantern skylight over the Corridor 05T, looking south-west (EAF10 30)



Plate 798: Lantern skylight over the Stairs 01T, looking south-west (EAF10 21a)



Plate 799: Lantern skylight over the Corridor 03T, looking south-west (EAF10 24)



Plate 800: Lantern skylight over the Corridor 02T, looking north (EAF10 22)



Plate 801: Dormer window over Room T07 (left) and lantern skylight over the Corridor 02T (right), looking north (EAF10 23)



Plate 802: Clock tower over Room T04 and dormer window over Room T05, looking south-west (EAF10 BHD8 (54))



Plate 803: Clock tower over Room T04 and removed lantern skylight over Corridor 05T, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD9 (12))



Plate 804: Dormer window over Room T25 and chimney stack between Rooms T24 and T25, looking south-east (EAF10 BHD9 (5))



Plate 805: Room T23 sash windows in the east wall of the East Wing at third floor level, looking southwest (EAF10 BHD9 (8))



Plate 806: Tops of Room T24's sash windows in the east wall of the East Wing at third floor level, looking north-west (EAF10 BHD9 (9))



Plate 807: Slates stripped from the east side of the east roof over Room T16, looking east (EAF10 BHD9 (10))



Plate 808: Slates stripped from the east side of the east wall between two sash windows (left for Room T15 and right for Room T16, looking east (EAF10 BHD9 (11))



Plate 809: Lantern skylight over Corridor 05T and removed south wall of Cupboard 01T and Corridor 04T, looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (52))



Plate 810: Lantern skylight over Corridor 05T and removed south wall of Cupboard 01T and Corridor 04T, looking south (EAF10 BHD8 (53))



Plate 811: Removed north wall of Corridor 04T and Cupboard 01T, looking north (EAF10 BHD8 (57))

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