



HOLLAND HERITAGE

**NEUADD MALDWYN,
SEVERN STREET,
WELSHPOOL, POWYS**

Level 1 Historic Building Record



for Lovelock Mitchell Architects

June 2021

Holland Heritage

www.hollandheritage.co.uk

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Crynodeb

Adeiladwyd Neuadd Maldwyn, y Trallwng, yn wreiddiol ar gyfer Cyngor Sir Drefaldwyn a, tan yn ddiweddar, bu'n swyddfeydd Cyngor Sir Powys. Mae swyddfeydd y Cyngor wedi'u canoli yn Neuadd y Sir yn Llandrindod ac mae gan Neuadd Maldwyn Ganiatâd Cynllunio ac Adeilad Rhestredig i'w droi'n dai Gofal Ychwanegol. Mae Neuadd Maldwyn yn Adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II ac mae'n gorwedd o fewn Ardal Gadwraeth y Trallwng ac wedi'i chynnwys yng Nghofnod Hanesyddol yr Amgylchedd PRN: 123591.

Mae'r Cofnod Adeiladau Hanesyddol yn defnyddio'r Datganiad o Arwyddocâd (Holland Heritage, Mawrth 2019) a ysgrifennwyd i lywio'r prosiect a'r Datganiad o'r Effaith ar Dreftadaeth (Holland Heritage, Medi 2020) a ysgrifennwyd i asesu'r cynllun arfaethedig i gefnogi'r ceisiadau cynllunio. Cafodd y cofnod ei lywio hefyd gan arolwg arall ym mis Ebrill a mis Mai 2021.

Fe'i paratwir mewn ymateb i Amod 12 o'r Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig (cyfeirnod: 20/0661/LBC) a roddwyd gan Gyngor Sir Powys (dyddiad 24 Mawrth 2021). Mae'r amod yn nodi:

"Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey, equivalent to an Historic England Level 1 study of the existing buildings has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The resulting digital photographs should be forwarded to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR. Email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the photographs should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record".

Diffinnir Cofnod Lefel 1 yng nghanllawiau Historic England¹, fel un a fabwysiadwyd gan Cadw, fel a ganlyn:

"5.1.1 Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study."

¹ Historic England, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, (2016)

Summary

Neuadd Maldwyn was originally built for Montgomeryshire County Council and has, until recently, been the offices of Powys County Council. Council offices have been centralised on County Hall at Llandrindod and Neuadd Maldwyn has Planning and Listed Building Consent for conversion to provide Extra Care housing. Neuadd Maldwyn is Grade II listed and lies within Welshpool Conservation Area and is included in the Historic Environment Record PRN: 123591.

The Historic Building Record draws on the Statement of Significance (Holland Heritage, March 2019) written to inform the project and the Heritage Impact Statement (Holland Heritage, September 2020) written to assess the proposed scheme in support of the planning applications. The record was also informed by further survey in April and May 2021.

It is prepared in response to Condition 12 of the Listed Building Consent (reference: 20/0661/LBC) granted by Powys County Council (date 24th March 2021). The condition states:

“Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey, equivalent to an Historic England Level 1 study of the existing buildings has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The resulting digital photographs should be forwarded to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR. Email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the photographs should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record”.

A Level 1 Record is defined in Historic England guidance², as adopted by Cadw, as follows:

“5.1.1 Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building’s location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study.”

² Historic England, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, (2016)

1.0 Location

Neuadd Maldwyn is situated at approximately SJ 2282 0730. It lies on the eastern side of the town and is set within its own grounds which at the rear borders the car park of the modern retail development.

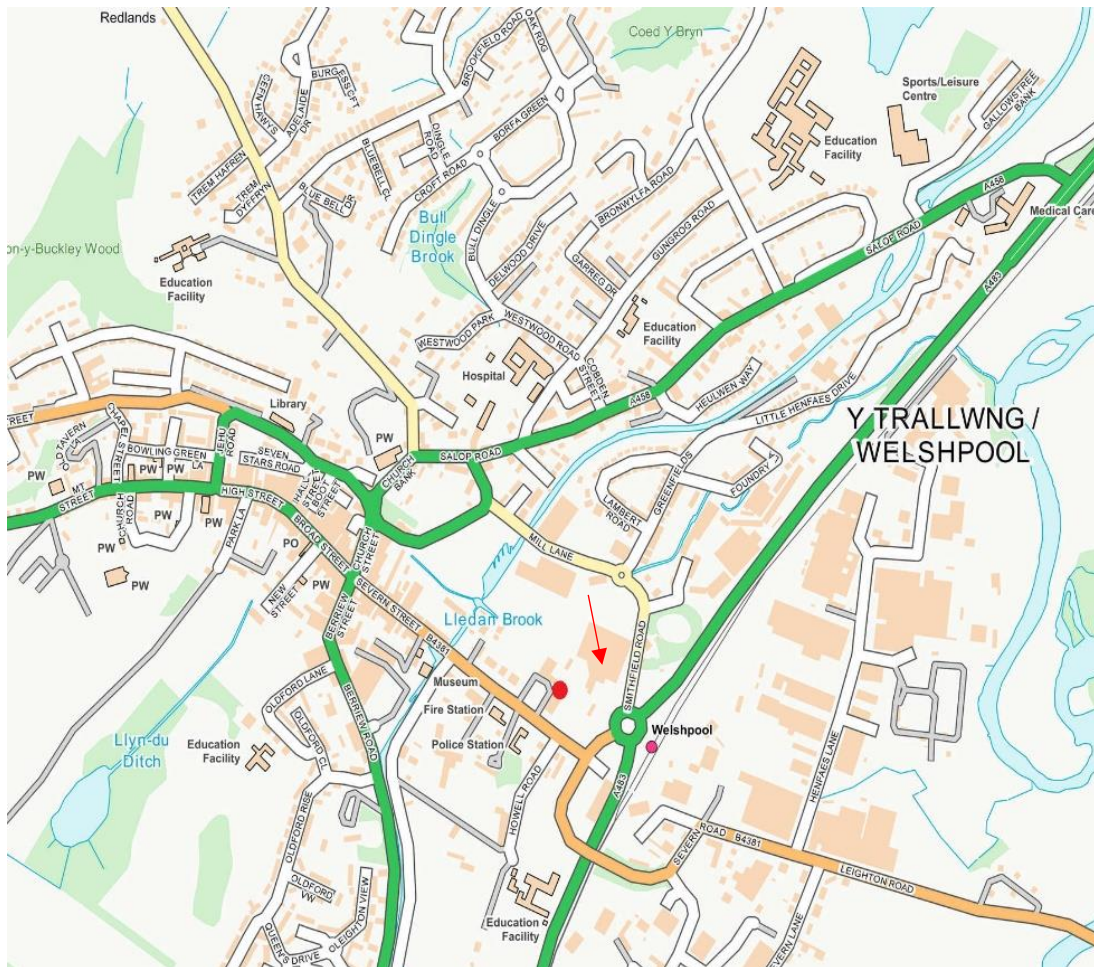


Figure 1 Location map annotated to identify Neuadd Maldwyn

2.0 Designations

Neuadd Maldwyn, Welshpool is listed (under the name Powys County Council Offices) at Grade II. The listed building entry (Cadw ref: 87576) is appended at Appendix A. It was designated on 17th October 2008. Neuadd Maldwyn lies within the Welshpool Conservation Area.

3.0 Historical Background

3.1 Montgomeryshire County Council was formed in 1889 under the Local Government Act 1888. Its council met initially in Montgomery but to accommodate its increasing administrative functions the County Council Offices were opened in 1931 in Welshpool. However, the council did not meet in a specially-designed council chamber in the building until the 1960s.

3.2 The site of the new building was land on Severn Street (originally known as Severn Road) between the town centre to the north-west, the railway station to the south-east and the cattle market to the north-east. By the third decade of the twentieth century Severn Street was still largely undeveloped, except for the four Powis Estate houses known as Clive Place built c1820. The view down Severn Street was terminated by the railway station, completed in 1860. The opposite side of Severn Street was developed after Neuadd Maldwyn had been built, mostly with public-funded buildings, including almshouses (1938), a police station and police houses (1951-53) and a fire station (1963-64) (Scourfield and Haslam 2013, 273). These developments are shown in a series of Ordnance Survey maps from the period 1901 to 1963 (figures 2-5).



Figure 2. Severn Street on 1901 Ordnance Survey. Neuadd Maldwyn was built on plot 542.



Figure 3. Ordnance Survey revised in 1938 and published in 1943.



Figure 4. Ordnance Survey revised in 1949 and published in 1953.

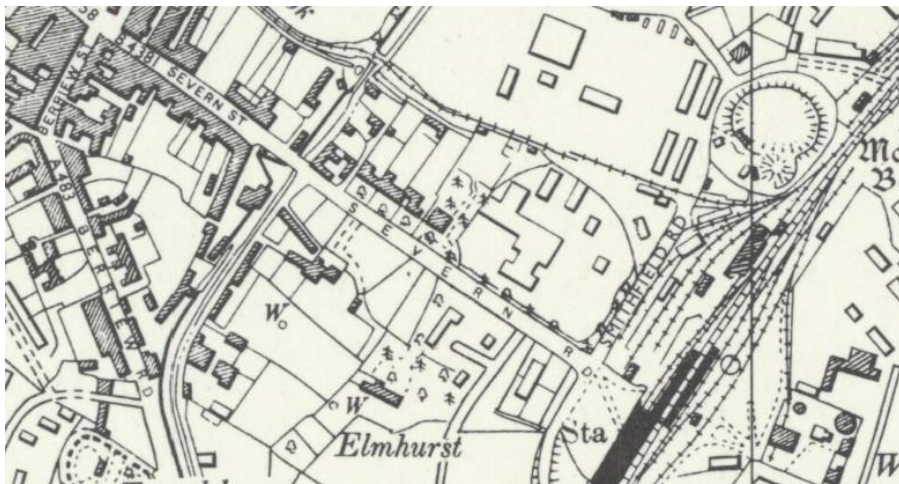


Figure 5. Ordnance Survey, 1964

3.3 Understanding of the complex evolution of the building is aided by the survival of architects' drawings covering three phases of construction – three drawings dated 1927, and one drawing each dated 1938 and 1959.

3.4 The first phase was designed by the Liverpool architects Briggs and Thornely. Frank Gatley Briggs (1862-1921) was a founding partner but had died

before Neuadd Maldwyn was designed, and so it should be assumed that the lead architect was Sir Arnold Thornely (1870-1953). Three design drawings show elevations and cross sections. As the drawings are numbered it is evident that originally there was a total of at least seven drawings. The original design comprised a main seven-bay entrance range (fig 6) and a narrower rear wing of three bays at two-storey height, and a further two single-storey bays. The building was opened in 1931, although fenestration of the rear wing differed slightly from the original design.

3.5 The rear wing was subsequently extended by seven bays, based on a design of 1938 by the Montgomeryshire County Architect, Herbert Carr. The only drawing for this phase is of the outer (south-east) elevation. According to a later design of 1959, a secondary wing of four bays had been built at right angles on the north-west side of the rear wing. This could have been part of the 1938 design, although evidence of the building suggests that it was a separate, later phase, for which no drawings have been identified. The 1959 design, again by Herbert Carr, was for the extension, at right angles, of this secondary wing by thirteen bays, and incorporating a council chamber (fig 7) to the rear.



Figure 6. Front elevation, 1927, by Briggs and Thornely © Powys County Council

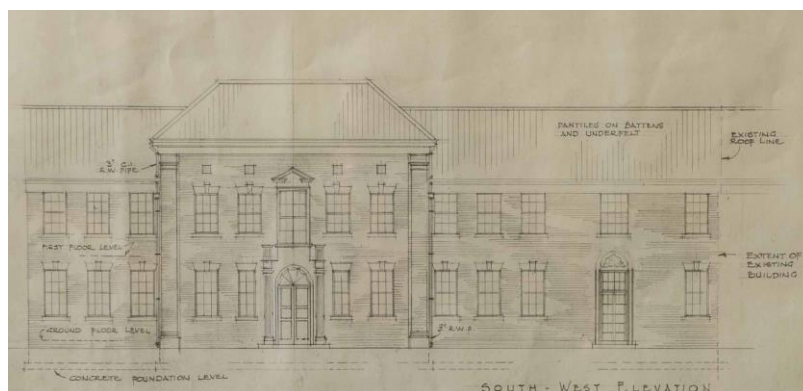


Figure 7. Front elevation of enlargement in 1959 by Herbert Carr © Powys County Council.

4.0 Architectural Description of the Exterior

4.1 Neuadd Maldwyn comprises, to the south-west, an entrance range, facing the street, with a long wing behind it and, set back to the north-west, a secondary wing incorporating the council chamber. Together this forms an extended L-plan building shown in the phased plan below (fig 8).

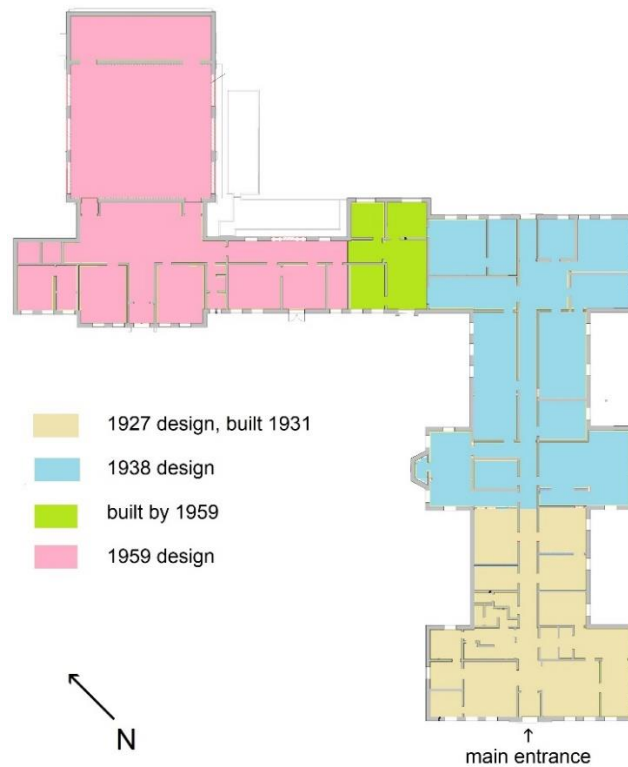


Figure 8. Indicative phased plan of building.

4.2 Although of several phases it is in a consistent Neo-Georgian style and is built throughout of red brick with dressings of reconstituted stone. The 1927 drawings specify that these were to be of 'Atlas White Cement' for the first phase of the building – this was a relatively new material produced to meet the growing demand for a white non-staining Portland cement that could also be used for decorative purposes. The hipped roofs are covered with natural slate and have projecting eaves. Fenestration is of horned small-pane sash windows, 12-pane unless otherwise noted, and on the ground floor these are under rubbed brick heads with keystones. The first phase of the building is of two storeys with attic and basement, while the remainder is mainly of two storeys, except for the single-storey council chamber to the north.

4.3 Entrance Front

The entrance front to south-west is symmetrical with simple angle pilasters, though on the drawings these are shown as panelled. Its central bay is brought

forward under a raised parapet with urn finials. The entrance has a finely moulded architrave with cornice carried on scrolled brackets and the original panelled double doors are retained. Above, is a window in a stone panel with an apron bearing the date of opening in 1931 and the Montgomeryshire arms (fig 10). There is a painted eaves cornice decorated with a key pattern beneath the projecting eaves.



Figure 9. Entrance front and forecourt.



Figure 10. Detail of main entrance.

4.4 The return walls are of three bays. On the left (north-west) side there is only a single ground-floor window and the eaves cornice is interrupted by a pediment crowned by the central chimney.



Figure 11. North-west front of entrance range (on the right) and later rear wings

4.5 The original building extends for three bays of the rear wing which, on the left (north-west) side incorporates basement steps (fig 11). These bays have small-pane sash windows but in their use of shallower tripartite windows to the corner the fenestration differs slightly from the original design drawings of 1927.

4.6 The remainder of the rear wing is to the design of Herbert Carr in 1938. On the north-west side is an advanced 'pavilion' under a hipped roof with narrow 8-pane sashes. It has a central entrance in a splayed, flat-roof, porch with narrow 8-panel door under an overlight with margin glazing. Further left are four unequal bays, that to the south-west corner set apart, with tripartite sashes, similar to those in the corner behind the entrance range.

4.7 The manner in which the new work respected the original design is best seen on the outer, south-east side. Here there is a corresponding central 'pavilion', stepped forward to the centre under a pedimented gable, and with a single ground-floor 12-pane sash window framed by paired terracotta pilasters and entablature (fig 12). This window has a panelled apron and to the 1st floor there is a 9-pane sash.



Figure 12. Detail of central pavilion in south-east front of rear wing.

4.8 At the right-hand end the south-east front is terminated by three bays brought forward under a hipped roof that balances the composition with the original entrance range in order to create a coherent, near symmetrical front. These advanced right-hand bays have shallow brick pilasters similar to the entrance range.

4.9 To the rear, the 1938 part of the north-east front has a central doorway under a margin-glazed overlight, flanked either side by three windows and, in the upper storey, two bands of small-pane sash windows (fig 13) that lit the drawing office to the former Council Architects Department. In the opposite south-west front there is a single window and pilaster which seems to mark the extent of the 1938 design (see fig 14).



Figure 13. Rear (north-east) wall.

4.10 The secondary wing at right angles to the north-west is essentially of three phases, as seen on its south-west elevation.



Figure 14. Secondary wing with council suite to left under taller hipped roof.

4.11 At the extreme right end is the termination of the 1938 work, marked by a pilaster. To the left of this are three unequal bays which appear from Carr's surviving drawings (fig 15) to have been built sometime between 1938 and 1959 (as discussed in 3.5 above).



Figure 15. South-west elevation drawing, 1959, marking the "extent of existing building"

4.12 This section incorporates a doorway in a reconstituted stone surround with simple cornice. The door has four vertically laid panels under an overlight with decorative lozenge pattern glazing bars. Either side are margin lights, which appear to be added later, with curious wave pattern glazing (fig 16).



Figure 16. Doorway in the secondary wing.

4.13 The remainder is the design of 1959 with the dominant element being the five-bay council suite under its hipped roof flanked to the right by three plus two bays and to the left by three equal bays. The council suite is stepped forward and framed by angle pilasters and its greater height allows for the 1st floor windows to also have keystones, though these are curiously omitted from the narrower ground floor windows flanking the entrance. A stone architrave surrounds the central entrance, and the 16-pane window above it is beneath a small pediment (fig 17).

The doorway is framed by unusually deep fluted pilasters surmounted by boldly detailed scrolled brackets and there are panelled double doors under a neo-Georgian fanlight. The design drawings show a row of blind panels between the 1st floor windows and the frieze but these were not implemented to the front though they are seen at the rear.



Figure 17. Entrance to the council suite.

4.14 Stepped back to the right are three equal bays and then two more widely spaced bays including a tall round-arched doorway with small-pane, mullion and transomed French doors and low-relief tympanum, all in painted wood. Stepped back to the left are three equal bays with 12-pane sashes and the left end is gabled rather than hipped. There are further similar windows to the rear.

4.15 The council chamber projects north-east to the rear of the secondary wing (fig 18). In its side walls the tripartite windows are set high and the three bays are framed by pilaster strips. On the end is the Committee Room under a catslide roof, which is not marked on the design drawing but appears to be contemporary with the remainder of the building, and has a band of windows in its end wall.



Figure 18. Council chamber and Committee Room to the left, viewed from the north-east.

5.0 Architectural Description of the Interior

5.1 Ground Floor

5.1.1 Main Entrance Hall

The main entrance is into a lobby and inner hall enriched by round-arched openings, with deep imposts, to the reception spaces either side. A former hatch to the left has been glazed but the frame and surmounting pediment remain as does some cornicing. The original outer doors are panelled and the modern inner doors at either end of the entrance hall are glazed.



Figure 19. Outer entrance doors.



Figure 20. Inner doors to entrance hall



Figure 21. Arched openings to entrance hall.



Figure 22. Former reception hatch.

The arch to the right, where the reception desk is located, has been altered to its base. The arch from the inner hall to staircase hall differs in that it is shouldered, almost flush to the wall and without the classical detailing of the other arches. There is a similar arch opposite the foot of the entrance hall.

5.1.2 Staircase beyond front entrance hall

Similarly detailed arches remain at the foot of the stairs nearest to the main entrance and into the long spinal corridor. These have both been infilled with modern glazed screens. The open-well staircase has a metal balustraded with X-shaped braces and a wooden handrail and newel (fig 23).

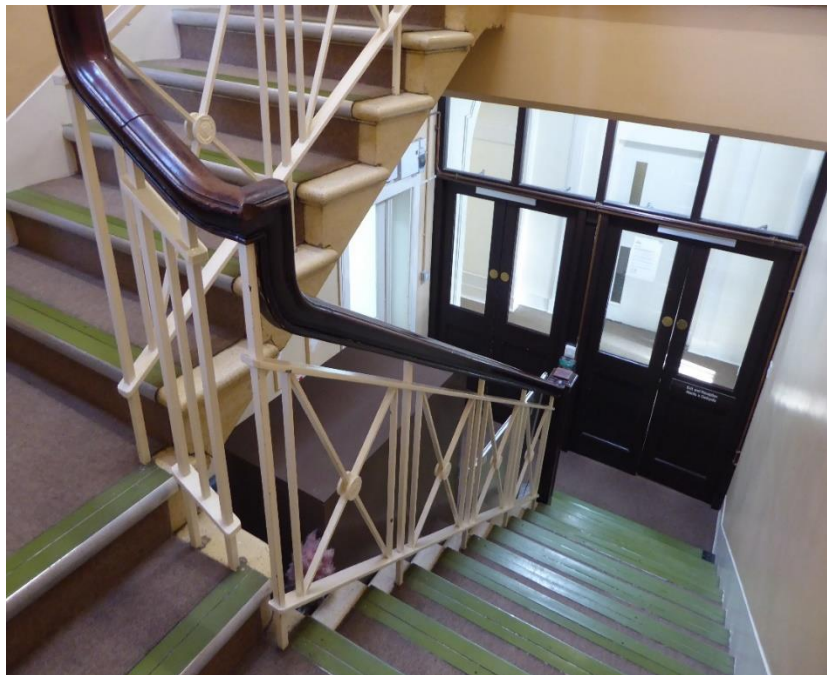


Figure 23. Detail of stairway in main entrance block to south-east.

5.1.3 Ground floor spinal corridor

The length of this corridor is punctuated by a series of glazed doors that have been inserted. The south-west half relates to the 1931 building and the north-east half to the 1938 enlargement. Simple cornicing is retained as are the half-glazed panelled doors with rectangular pivot opening overlights. Some rooms also have separate high-level windows within the corridor walls.



Figure 24 Spinal corridor, towards front entrance Figure 25 Typical corridor door and window

At the far end of this corridor is a hall near the secondary entrance on the north-east elevation, part of the 1938 extension. This retains original cornices and half-glazed panelled doors, as does the corridor at right-angles leading towards a further staircase hall built before 1959. The corridor also retains a rare example of a 1930s cast-iron radiator.



Figure 26. Original radiator seen in east/west corridor to rear

5.1.4 Staircase to north-east range

This was added sometime between 1938 and 1959 as it is shown on proposed drawings of 1959 as being already in existence yet it was not shown on the 1938 drawings. The dog-leg staircase has a simple metal balustrade with twinned uprights and it has a brass handrail swept out to base, terminating in a timber square newel.

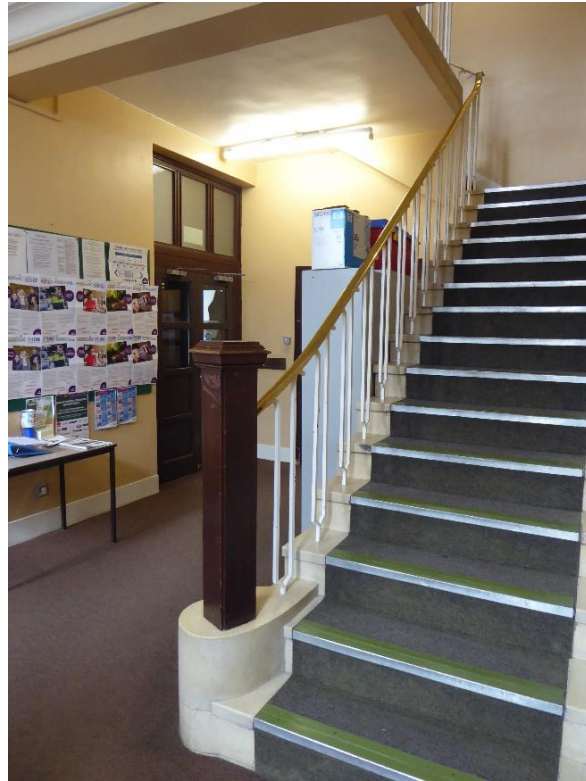


Figure 27. Staircase to north-east range seen from ground floor

5.1.5 Entrance and main staircase to Council Suite block at north end

From the pre-1959 staircase described above is a further corridor added in 1959 running north-west to the main staircase and civic chambers.

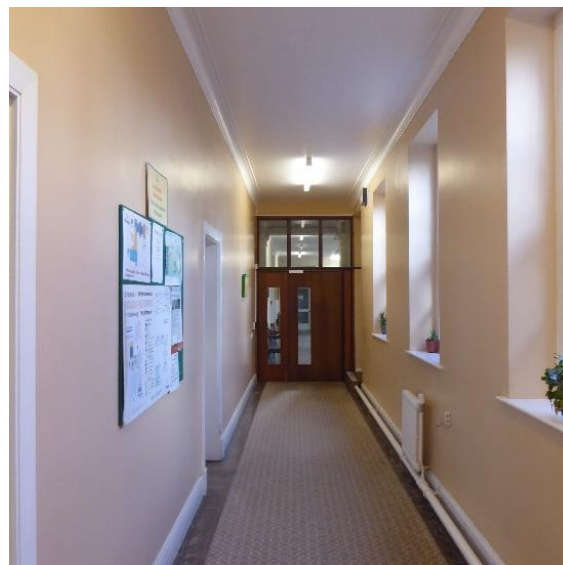


Figure 28. Rear corridor looking west towards Council Suite

This opens into the grand staircase hall reached from the 1959 entrance which has a lobby and a semi-circular arch with panelled soffit directly opposite the foot of the stairs. The hall retains its parquet floor complete and the adjoining rooms to the south-west retain their 3-panelled doors and brass door furniture. To the north-east, either side of the stairs are classical mahogany panelled double doors with deep cornices and pulvinated friezes. These lead to lobbies before entering the Council Chamber.



Figure 29. View from entrance lobby towards 1959 staircase hall



Figure 30. One of the doors from the staircase hall into the Council Chamber



Figure 31. Example of 3-panel door in staircase hall, this one into the Members Video Conferencing Room

The Imperial form of stairs has cantilevered flights with terrazzo finish, elegant metal balustrades and mahogany handrail and newel turned outwards at the base where the lower step is curved. At the half landing directly facing the entrance is a full-height recess with decorative detail painted within. At the foot of the stairs there is a timber plinth that formerly carried a bronze statue of Icarus (figure 32 below shows the statue when it was here). It was originally made for Leighton Hall and oddly despite having been later moved remained statutorily listed Grade II as at Leighton.



Figure 32. Statue of Icarus that was formerly at foot of main stairs in 1959 range



Figure 33. view showing 1959 staircase, parquet floor to staircase hall and one of the doors to the Council Chamber



Figure 34. 1959 staircase looking down from 1st floor

5.1.6 Council Chamber and Committee Room

The Council Chamber is a large rectangular room and retains its original raked seating with blue leather upholstery, laid out in a U-shape facing the dais. Behind the dais, is a tripartite feature containing a central blind panel with the county arms flanked by narrow metal-frame windows with decorative glazing bars forming bands of linked octagons. These were originally intended as exterior windows. The chamber has high-level tripartite windows to the north-west side and at the entrance side there is a modern translation booth added.



Figure 35. Council Chamber seating



Figure 36. Council Chamber high level windows



Figure 37. Council Chamber dais and former window above

Beyond the Council Chamber is a long low room serving as a Committee room for cabinet members. It is not shown on the architect's drawings but is likely to have been added at the same time or very soon after.



Figure 38. Committee Room behind Council Chamber

5.2 1st floor

5.2.1 The 1st floor is likewise characterised by spinal corridors flanked by 2-panelled half-glazed doors with pivot over-lights. There are also similar high-level windows in the walls, borrowing light into the circulation space. The corridor to the original block has a lantern rooflight. Simple pilasters and a neo-classical rectangular panel mark the divide between the original block and the 1938 extension where there is also a change in floor-level.



Figure 39. 1st floor corridor in 1931 block



Figure 40. 1st floor corridor junction with 1938 block

5.2.2 The 1931 staircase is enclosed by an unsympathetic modern glazed screen but opens onto a broad landing with good doorcases and cornice detail and a broad semi-circular arch, now obscured by filing cabinets.



Figure. 41 1st floor landing in 1931 block showing modern enclosure of staircase

5.2.3 The northern door opens onto the original Clerk's Office (figures 42 to 45) and the southern door accesses a room which also has internal connection with the Clerk's Office. Both rooms overlook the main front of the building. The Clerk's Office has panelled walls under a segmental arched barrel ceiling and a frieze with a fluted pattern that matches the exterior of the building. The ceiling is curiously boxed out at the front and at the north-west end has been boxed out enclosing a former chimney breast. The adjoining room has a flat ceiling and a Greek key frieze over similarly panelled walls. At the south-east end there is an internal door into a further room office.



Figure. 42 Former Clerk's Office looking south-east



Figure. 43 Former Clerk's Office looking north-west



Figure. 44 Adjoining room to former Clerk's Office



Figure. 45 Detail of panelling and frieze to room adjoining former Clerk's Office



Figures 46 and 47 1st floor surviving sections of neo-classical frieze to centre of south-east elevation in 1938 phase © Lovelock Mitchell Architects

5.2.4 The 1938 part of the 1st floor has, to the centre of the south-east side, a much-subdivided area but with surviving fragments of frieze indicating that this was once a large high-status room. It is, however, puzzling that this frieze is so far below the cornice (figure 47).

5.2.5 The staircase at the northern extent of the 1938 block rises to a landing lit by a distinctive pair of multi-pane windows made of glass bricks (figure 48). These windows are also clearly seen from the other side in the neighbouring architects' office and there is a similar style window (figure 49) between the large office midway along the south-east front and its adjacent smaller office.



Figure. 48 1938 Staircase windows and 1st floor landing



Figure. 49 same style of glazing seen in internal wall between the large south-eastern office to the centre of the 1938 enlargement and an adjacent single cell office

5.2.6 The northern elevation of the 1938 block contains the former Architects Office with the broad bands of glazing to the large space.



Figure. 50 Former Architects Office to north-east

5.2.7 The broad 1st floor landing to the 1959 staircase has a well detailed metal balustrade with scrolled panels and a wooden handrail. Like the ground floor of the staircase hall, the landing retains its parquet floor.



Figure. 51 1959 Staircase and 1st floor landing

5.2.8 Doorways on this landing lead to principal offices and have broad hardwood Tuscan doorcases matching those on the ground floor to the Council Chamber. However, here the doors are different and the modern white painted finish is out of character. The interiors of these rooms were not accessible at the time of inspection.

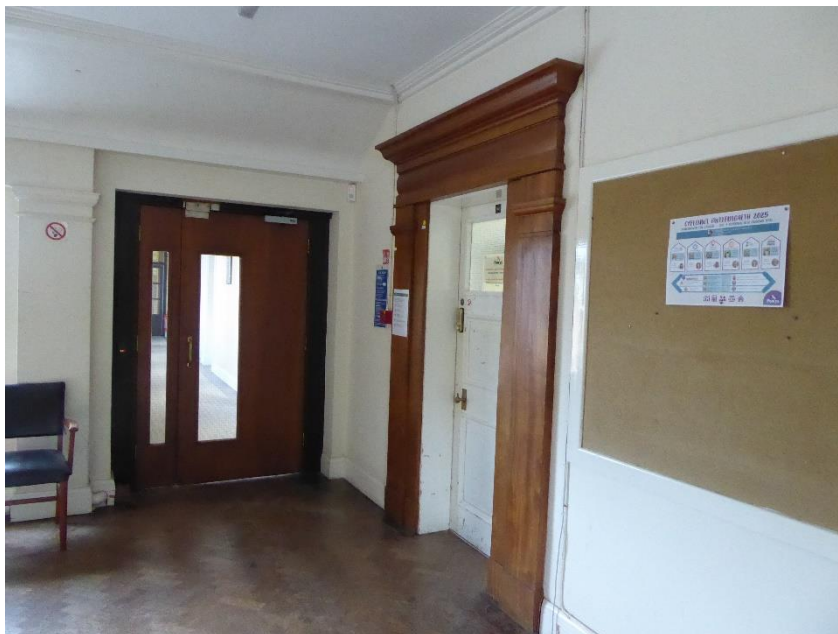


Figure. 52 Example of Tuscan doorcase on 1st floor landing of 1959 staircase

5.2.9 There is also retained a timber, dog-leg, attic stairs in the original block leading to disused attic spaces. The subdivided attic has boarded soffits and retained 3-panel doors with Norfolk latch.



Figure. 53 Foot of attic staircase



Figure 54 Attic door and door furniture



Figure. 55 Steel trusses to the attic over the 1931 block © Lovelock Mitchell Architects

6.0 CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS ACCOMPANYING WRITTEN RECORD

Image ref:	Description of image (including room ref number:)	Date taken	Photographed by
EXTERIOR			
A001	View of site from SW	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A002	View looking N from Severn Street	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A003	Main front (1931 block) to Severn St.	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A004	Main front (1931 block) -angled view	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A005	Main entrance	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A006	View NE towards 1938 and 1959 range	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A007	NW end of main block - angled view	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A008	NW end of main block	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A009	Basement stairs	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A010	Side entrance (A075 on plans)	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A011	1938 and 1959 ranges at right angles	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A012	Round-arched doorway to A097	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A013	View E towards 1959 range	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A014	Main Entrance to 1959 range	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A015	View NW towards the 1959 range taken from inside room A025	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A016	Rear of 1959 range and NW elevation of Council Chamber	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A017	Council Chamber and Committee Room	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A018	View SW to Council Chamber & Committee Room and rear of 1959 range	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A019	View of rear of 1959 range & additions	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A020	View of rear elevation SE end	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
A021	View of rear door (onto spinal corridor)	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A022	View looking SW along SE elevation	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
A023	Midway along SE elevation	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A024	View NE along SE elevation	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A025	View of SE elevation from public area	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
A026	View of NW side of Canteen building	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
A027	Detail of NW side of Canteen building	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson

INTERIOR			
<i>Ground Floor</i>			
B001	Main entrance door	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B002	View into Entrance lobby (A051)	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B003	View from A053 SE across A051	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B004	View NE through A051	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B005	A053 (Reception) NW internal wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B006	A053 (Reception) SW external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B007	A053 (Reception) SE internal wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B008	A052b (Reception) SW external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B009	View from A052b across A051 to A053	04.05.2021	Edward Holland
B010	A060 (office) view SW	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B011	A061 (circulation) view looking NE	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B012	A058 (circulation staircase) screen	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B013	View NE along corridor A061	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B014	A072 Ground floor office	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B015	A061 view NE along corridor	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B016	A073 – example of sub-division	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B017	A079 – well preserved ground fl. office	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B018	A085 – ground floor office	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B019	A080/A081 – Contact Centre	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B020	A077 Circulation -view towards NE door	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B021	A077 Circulation –view SW to corridor	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B022	A083 ground floor office view to SE wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B023	Example of original cast-iron radiator	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B024	A086 Corridor – view NW	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B025	A088 Office view NW towards door	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B026	A090 Staircase balustrade	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B027	A090 view across hall to external door	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B028	A090 staircase	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B029	A095 office view towards corridor wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B030	A095 office view towards external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B031	A094 View NW along corridor	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B032	A105 view towards external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson

B033	A105 view towards door onto A112a	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B034	View from A112a to A106 external door	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B035	A107 view towards external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B036	A107 view towards door onto A112a	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B037	A112a view across foot of staircase	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B038	View from A106 to A112a staircase	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B039	Door to Council Chamber from A112a	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B040	Door to exit Council Chamber to A112a	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B041	Door Council Ch. to Committee Room	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B042	A114 View NE across Council Chamber	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
B043	A114 View S across Council Chamber	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B044	A114 View towards W external wall	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B045	A115 View E through Committee Room	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
<i>First Floor</i>			
B046	A001 Clerks Office view looking SE	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B047	A001 Clerks Office view looking NW	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B048	A002 Adjoining office N internal wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B049	A002 Adjoining office W wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B050	A002 Adjoining office S external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B051	A002 Adjoining office E wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B052	A003 outer room to east S external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B053	A003 north wall towards A007	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B054	A005 landing view to top of Staircase	26.02.202	Edward Holland
B055	A005 landing obscured arch to south	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
B056	View down staircase from half landing	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B057	A008 Terrazzo floor	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B058	A013a attic stairs looking up	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B059	A015 view to east external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B060	A011 View north along corridor	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B061	A011 detail of neo-classical panel	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B062	A011 architectural detail to corridor	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B063	A017 view of frieze and SW corner	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B064	A012 looking towards corridor	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B065	A019 Glass bricks on N wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson

B066	A019 view to east wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B067	A013a view north	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B068	A022/023 view to west external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B069	A028 glass bricks	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B070	A025 glass bricks	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B071	A011 Corridor view south	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B072	A030 view of west wall towards corridor	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B073	A027 view of east wall towards corridor	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B074	A031 view of north external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B075	A031 view of east external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B076	A031 view of south wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B077	A033 view of west wall and glass bricks	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B078	A034 corridor looking east	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B079	A038 view of cornice to external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B080	A035 view of staircase and landing	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B081	A049a view east along corridor	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B082	A049 staircase view east along landing	17.09.2020	Edward Holland
B083	A049 view east across staircase	28.04.2020	Scott Tomlinson
B084	A049 view down from landing	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B085	A049 doorcase to A045	26.02.2020	Edward Holland
B086	A049 detail of staircase balustrade	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B087	A047 view towards south external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B088	A043 view towards south external wall	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson
B089	A048 view of parquet floor	28.04.2021	Scott Tomlinson