Ironbridge Archaeology

The Archaeology Unit of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust

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BIRTHPLACE OF INDUSTRY

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Ironbridge Archaeological Series No.227

Archaeological Survey of Westcliffe Hospital Turnhurst Road, Stoke-on-Trent

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Ironbridge Archaeology **Historic Building Recording at Westcliffe Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent** Ironbridge Archaeological Series No.220	
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Ironbridge Archaeological Series No.220

Westcliffe Hospital – Stoke-on-Trent

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Acknowledgments

The project was managed by Paul Belford. Historical research was undertaken by Anna Wallis. Site visits were undertaken by Anna Wallis and Richard Elliot. The report was written by Anna Wallis and edited by Paul Belford. The drawings were produced in CAD by Richard Elliot.

A copy of this report, all field drawings, notebooks and photographs will be archived with The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

A copy of the report will be retained by Ironbridge Archaeology in the Long Warehouse, Coalbrookdale.

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SUMMARY

Westcliffe Hospital was originally the site of a workhouse built in 1839-40 as a result of the Poor Law Amendment Act (New Poor Law) of 1834. The Lodge, Vagrants' Ward and New Infirmary formed part of an extension made to the workhouse in 1894. The workhouse remained in use until 1948 when, following the creation of the National Health Service, it became a hospital. Many of the workhouse buildings had been recorded and demolished prior to Ironbridge Archaeology's involvement with the site. The three buildings at the centre of this report were some of the last to be recorded.

In March 2008 Ironbridge Archaeology was commissioned by Stoke City Council to undertake historic building recording of The Lodge, the Vagrants' Ward and the New Infirmary at Westcliffe Hospital. The project required the production of both a drawn and photographic record in order to produce a detailed archive relating to the buildings prior to their demolition. As well as a visual record, the purpose of the project was to provide an understanding of the buildings within the context of the workhouse and to identify any changes to their design or use, particularly with the change from workhouse to hospital.

For health and safety reasons it was not possible to record the interior of The Lodge or the Vagrants' Ward but recording of the exterior showed only limited changes to these buildings. The New Infirmary was recorded both internally and externally. A number of changes had been made to this building. Externally, the majority of changes and alterations had been made to the rear elevation. Internally, a number of changes had taken place including alteration to the stairs and landings and the introduction of toilets to the rooms in the cross wings.

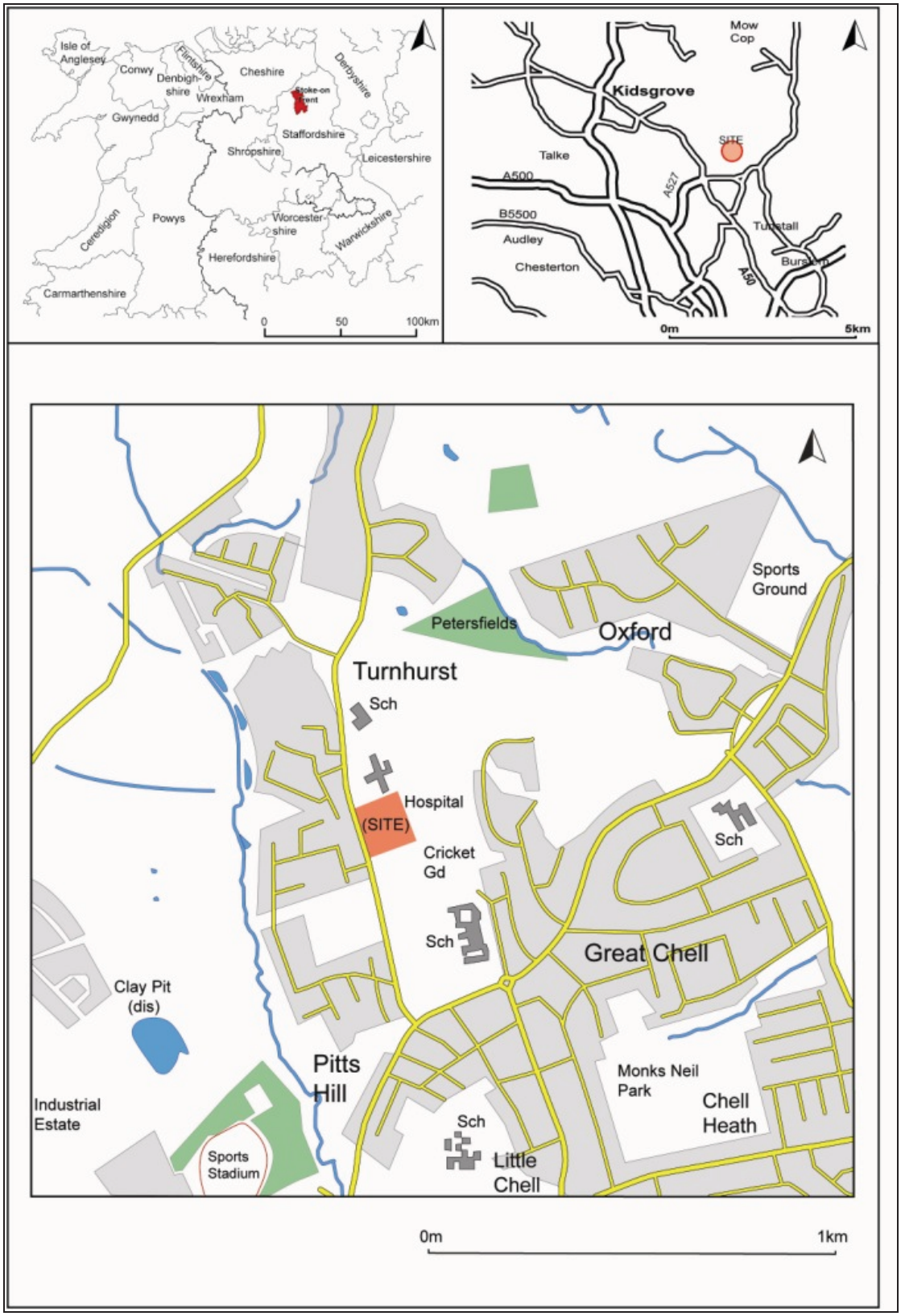

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2: Site Plan

1 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the results of historic building recording undertaken at Westcliffe Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent during April and May 2008. The recording took the form of a photographic and drawn record, as laid out in the brief prepared by Stoke City Council, 'Brief for Historic Building Recording at Westcliffe Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent'.

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Ironbridge Archaeology was commissioned by Stoke City Council in March 2008 to undertake archaeological recording of three workhouse buildings located at the site of Westcliffe Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent. The three buildings were located at the west end of the site and were 1) the New Infirmary, 2) the Vagrants' Ward and 3) the Lodge (Fig. 2). Recording of these three buildings was to take place prior to demolition of the site. This document is a report on the photographic and drawn survey conducted during April and May 2008.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

Westcliffe hospital is situated on Turnhurst Road in the Chell area of Stoke-on-Trent and is centred on grid reference SJ 86715 53090 (Fig. 1). The site was originally the location of a workhouse which was constructed in 1839-40, the buildings of which became incorporated into Westcliffe Hospital in 1948. The three buildings at the centre of this investigation were a later extension of the workhouse and were built in 1894.

At the time of the survey, the site at Westcliffe was no longer in use as a hospital. Grounds and buildings were fenced off and boarded up. Some areas of the site, particularly around the Lodge, were heavily overgrown so that access for recording was difficult or impossible in places. Internally, artificial lighting was necessary. Access to The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward was prohibited by Stoke City Council for Health and Safety reasons.

All references to the cardinal points (north, south, east and west) are in relation to site north and not true north. Please see Figure 2 for the relationship between site north and true north.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF WORKHOUSES

2.1.1 The Old Poor Law

Pre-Reformation society had depended on the religious morals of its community to take care of paupers (Bloy n.d.; Morrison 1999, 3). However, the dissolution of the monasteries and the suppression of many hospitals, almshouses and guilds with religious associations meant that there was a decline in the amount of aid available (Morrison 1999, 3). At the same time population growth, the conversion of arable land to pasture and an increase in migration and inflation (Morrison 1999, 3) meant the number of paupers requiring aid was on the increase.

In this changing society, it fell to the law to deal with the issue of providing aid for the poor and the Poor Law Act of 1601 (43 Eliz I Cap. 2) made it the legal responsibility of individual parishes to care for their poor and set them to work (Bloy n.d.). In response, 'working houses' developed as a place where the capable poor could be set to work. However, these houses were not the only option available to paupers who could also be placed with local employers. The working houses of this period never became residential places for the willing poor (Morrison 1999, 3).

The early 18th century brought with it the attitude that poverty was the result of idleness. Consequently a number of large residential workhouses were established (Morrison 1999, 3) whilst Sir Edward Knatchbull's legislation of 1723 said that any individual seeking aid would have to enter the workhouse in order to receive it (the workhouse test). The intention was to make the workhouse a deterrent so that only the truly desperate would apply for aid (Bloy n.d.). Most parishes however, did not rigidly enforce this measure (Morrison 1999, 3).

2.1.2 The Poor Law Amendment Act (New Poor Law)

In 1832 The Royal Commission on the Poor Laws was set up to investigate current methods of dealing with the poor. The resulting Poor Law Report concluded that the provision of outdoor relief to able bodied men should cease on the grounds that it was both immoral and financially impractical and

that the social position of a pauper must necessarily be below that of the self sufficient. In order to achieve this, the workhouse was to be the only aid available to the able bodied and its conditions were to ensure a lower standard of living than that experienced by the independent poor (Morrison 1999, 43).

The Poor Law Report led to the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act (New Poor Law) of 1834. Under this law, the workhouse was to act as a deterrent by ensuring distasteful conditions which would include the strict segregation of inmates into set classifications. This would mean that husbands and wives as well as parents and children would be separated. Inmates would fall into one of the following classifications:

- Infirm men
- Infirm women
- Able bodied men
- Able bodied women
- Boys
- Girls
- Infants

(Lucas 1999, 131)

In order to ensure that these requirements were met, a regulated system was established. This system grouped parishes together to form unions which were administered by three Poor Law Commissioners based in London. The agricultural counties of the south-east were the first to be grouped into unions, but by 1841 most of the manufacturing towns in the midlands and the north had also been unionised (Morrison 1999, 44).

In spite of these measures, there is evidence to suggest that the New Poor Law was not always rigidly enforced, particularly in the northern and midland industrial districts, and that local boards of guardians held more power over the provision of relief than may be supposed (Bloy n.d.). In 1837 outdoor relief was granted in Nottingham due to a period of severe unemployment and in 1841 an order was issued to a number of northern unions which detailed the rules for awarding outdoor relief to able bodied men. In 1841, of the 1,300,000 persons who received relief, only 192,000 were in workhouses.

The remaining 1,108,000 were assisted in their own homes. In addition, of the total sum of £3,884,000 spent in poor relief from the rates, only £892,000 was expended in the workhouses, while nearly £3 million was spent in outdoor relief. The figures for 1839 and 1840 paint a similar picture, and suggest that rigorous enforcement of the 'workhouse test' did not take place (Bloy n.d.).

Following the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act, a number of new workhouses were built to specifications which would enable the recently created unions to enforce the conditions laid down by the law.

2.1.3 Workhouse Designs

Samuel Kempthorne

The design of workhouses was intended to enforce inmate segregation and to enable staff to control inmates as easily and efficiently as possible. Such was the motivation behind the two recommended workhouse designs suggested in 1835 by Samuel Kempthorne, architect of the Poor Law Commission. One of his designs was a cross arrangement within a square and the other a 'Y' shape within a hexagon. Both allowed for the clear segregation of inmates and placed the master at the centre so that easy surveillance of all wards was possible (Lucas 1999, 131-134).

Scott and Moffatt

In 1836 George Gilbert Scott and William Bonython Moffatt produced a new linear design for workhouses which involved the construction of three separate buildings, namely an entrance building, a main building and an infirmary. In common with previous workhouse designs, the main building placed the master and matron at the centre, flanked by accommodation for inmates an either side (Morrison 1999, 71). Thus, workhouses arranged in the linear style maintained a sense of centralised power, with the staff at the centre having easy surveillance of the male and female wards to each side of the building (Lucas 1999, 134). A number of other architects adopted the linear design, such as Boulton and Palmer (Morrison 1999, 73).

The Corridor Plan

After 1840 the layout of workhouses changed so that now it became common to build wider ranges with central corridors (Morrison 1999, 85), a design which may have developed to enable easy movement around the workhouse for staff and officials (Morrison 1999, 87). However, the corridor plan also

facilitated easier communication between the various classifications of inmate. In order to combat this, gates were added to divide buildings into sections but it is unclear how effective these were (Morrson 1999, 87-8). Another flaw in the corridor plan was limited ventilation (Morrison 1999, 98).

The Pavilion Plan

During the mid 1800s it was increasingly the case that the various functions of the workhouse were separated by the construction of detached buildings. This concept followed the Scott and Moffatt design since it tended to involve the construction of an entrance block, a main building and an infirmary (Morrison 1999, 85). The construction of detached buildings became more and more common throughout the 1850s and 1860s, particularly as the flaws in the corridor system became apparent (Morrison 1999, 98). During this period, it was not uncommon to find detached chapels, buildings for children, vagrants' wards and buildings for those with infectious illnesses (Morrison 1999, 85).

The concept of separate buildings (the pavilion plan) was influenced by the need to prevent the spread of infectious diseases from one block to another at a time when it was believed that all infections were carried in the air (Morrison 1999, 103). The design was thought to be most appropriate for workhouse infirmaries since it involved opposing windows and the positioning of beds between windows. As a result, the Poor Law Board enforced the application of pavilion principles to workhouse infirmaries in 1868. The concept of separate buildings was also thought healthier for all areas of the workhouse since cross ventilation was enabled by windows on both sides (the corridor plan had meant wards were lit and ventilated by windows along one side only) (Morrison 1999, 104-105).

It was not only for health reasons that detached buildings were thought useful. Under the Old Poor Law and to some extent after 1834, it had been common to provide separate accommodation for those inmates deemed to be of bad character. After 1870 this became the practice for a number of unions and by the 1890s even aged and infirm inmates were segregated on the grounds of being of 'good' or 'bad' character (Morrison 1999, 103). Thus, the pavilion design, which said that a block should be no more than two storeys and that the distance between two blocks should be twice the height of the tallest (Morrison 1999, 105), became more and more common.

2.1.4 The First World War and after

From the outset of the First World War, the construction and extension of workhouses slowed down and never regained pre-war levels. During the war many workhouses were emptied and given over for military use. The inmates were placed in other available institutions but were often encouraged to join the war effort (Morrison 1999, 191).

Shortly after the war came a period of mass unemployment with more than a million people applying for aid in 1921, rising to almost 2 million in 1926. This situation meant that previous attitudes towards poverty, such as the workhouse test, were no longer thought appropriate. Many unions provided significant amounts of outdoor relief so that by 1920s many were bankrupt (Morrison 1999, 191).

In 1929 Neville Chamberlain's Local Government Act led to the disbanding of unions and their responsibilities were assumed by county and borough councils. Public health committees took over many infirmaries which became hospitals in the 1930s (Morrison 1999, 191).

Remaining workhouses, which had been renamed 'poor law institutions' in 1923, became 'public assistance institutions' in the 1930s. These 'institutions' continued to be run by an on-site master and matron whilst those workhouses which had become hospital sites were managed by medical superintendents (Morrison 1999, 191).

2.1.5 The Second World War and after

With the outbreak of the Second World War, many remaining workhouses became emergency hospitals. Later, with the introduction of the National Health Service Act in 1946 (operative on 5 July 1948) most hospitals were taken over by the state. As a result, those former workhouse infirmaries which had become hospitals in the 1930s and which had been extended during the war became some of the largest establishments the National Health Service owned (Morrison 1999, 191).

2.2 HISTORY OF THE CHELL WORKHOUSE

The workhouse buildings at Westcliffe Hospital were formerly part of the Chell Workhouse. The workhouse at Chell was one of the new workhouses built following the creation of unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act. It was constructed in 1839-40 for the Wolstanton and Burslem Union.

The layout of the workhouse followed Scott and Moffatt's linear design which involved the construction of three separate buildings, each with separate functions. These buildings were an entrance block, a main block and an infirmary. The architects were Boulton and Palmer who defeated Scott and Moffatt in the competition for the workhouse (Morrison 1999, 73) and who built the workhouse in the Italianate rather than Elizabethan design upon the request of the workhouse guardians (Baker 1984, 32).

True to accepted ideas, the centre of each of the main buildings provided space reserved for staff, with the master at the centre of the main block. Thus the required sense of centralised power was created and the control of the inmates by the master was enabled.

Various additions and extensions were made to the workhouse throughout its history with the three buildings at the centre of this report being part of an extension built in 1894. The Lodge, Vagrants' Ward and New Infirmary were all detached buildings and as such conform to the pavilion plan which was becoming popular after 1870. The 1894 extension not only included the Lodge, Vagrants' Ward and New Infirmary but according to Baker (1984, 33) also saw the introduction of a boiler house and workroom behind the Lodge and Vagrants' Ward, a mortuary and another, unidentified, building.

The various extensions to the workhouse (which already had workshops, a bake-house, mill, stables, animals and its own land on which the inmates were set to work (Baker 1984, 40)), were probably necessitated by the rising numbers of inmates. At the time of its construction the workhouse at Chell could hold 300 inmates (Baker 1984, 32) but numbers continued to grow so that the number of 129 paupers housed there in 1841 grew to 277 in 1881 and to 577 in 1902 (Baker 1984, 35).

The extensions also inevitably led to an increase in staff members. As the numbers of inmates grew and the site expanded to accommodate them, more staff were also employed. As a result, by 1894 there were nurses, cooks, a groom, a housemaid, an industrial trainer, a porter, laundress, school teachers, master and matron all living on the site (Baker 1984, 40).

In 1922 the Wolstanton and Burslem Union amalgamated with the Stoke-on-Trent Union to become the Stoke and Wolstanton Union. The Chell workhouse remained in use, albeit under the euphemism of 'public assistance

institution' (after 1930) until it became part of Westcliffe Hospital in 1948, following the establishment of the NHS in the same year.

2.3 HISTORY OF SPECIFIC WORKHOUSE BUILDINGS

2.3.1 The Lodge

The (porter's) Lodge was built in 1894 as part of an extension to the workhouse, which also included the Vagrants' Ward and the New Infirmary. The original workhouse buildings of 1839-40 included space designated for the porter but this was located at the centre of the front block (Baker 1984, 33). This block also incorporated a board room, office, paupers' waiting room and receiving and vagrants' wards to each side (Baker 1984, 33). The Lodge was constructed as a detached building according to the pavilion plan.

The building was located next to the main entrance with the new Vagrants' Ward to the side. The role of the porter included the following duties (Higginbotham n.d.).

- To keep the gate and to prevent any unauthorised person from entering into or going out of the house.
- To keep a book in which he was required to enter the name and business of every person entering or leaving the Workhouse.
- To receive all paupers who applied or presented themselves for admission, and if the Master and Matron were both absent, to place such paupers in the receiving-ward until the Master or Matron returned.
- To examine all parcels and goods before they were received into the Workhouse, and prevent the admission of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles contrary to Law.
- To search any male pauper entering or leaving the Workhouse whom he suspected of having possession of any spirits or other prohibited articles, and in the case of any female, to cause the Matron to be called for the purpose of searching her, if necessary.
- To examine all parcels taken by any pauper out of the Workhouse, and to prevent the undue removal of any article from the premises.
- To lock all the outer doors, and take the keys to the Master, at 9pm every night, and to receive them back from him every morning at 6am; and if any application for admission to the Workhouse afterwards be made, to apprise the Master forthwith of such application.

- To assist the Master and Matron in preserving order, and in enforcing obedience and due subordination in the Workhouse.
- To inform the Master of all things affecting the security and order of the Workhouse.

It was traditional for the porter's lodge to be located in the same building as, or immediately adjacent to, the vagrants' ward.

2.3.2 The Vagrants' Ward

The Vagrant's Ward was constructed in 1894 as part of an extension to the existing workhouse. Vagrants were originally placed in the administration block, which also accommodated the porter (Baker 1984, 33).

Vagrants were a socially despised group who were viewed as bringing disruption to the public order (Morrison 1999, 179). This group of wandering paupers were regarded as a problem to be dealt with by the police rather than the New Poor Law, with the result that workhouses made no provision for them (Higginbotham n.d.). However, turning vagrants away from the workhouse had resulted in deaths from exposure and starvation and so, in recognition of this, a new measure was introduced in 1837 which stated that vagrants must be allowed a night of food and shelter if needed, on the understanding that they carried out some work in return (Higginbotham n.d.).

To begin with those vagrants taken in were often accommodated in existing infectious wards which were separated from the main workhouse building. Eventually accommodation specifically for vagrants began to be built near to the workhouse entrance. Typically they were one storey and located near the workhouse entrance and separate from the other wards. The vagrants' wards were basic and of a lower standard than the rest of the wards in the workhouse (Higginbotham n.d.), the intention being that the accommodation would act as a deterrent to vagrancy but would not be so awful that a vagrant would prefer to sleep on the streets rather than enter the workhouse (Morrison 1999, 179).

The vagrants' ward was intended as a 'short stay ward' where vagrants would stay for only one (in 1871) or two (in 1882) nights. In exchange they were required to carry out some work before they left such as wood chopping or oakum picking (Morrison 1999, 179). The amount of nights a vagrant could stay in the workhouse was changed from one to two nights in 1882 because

staying one night meant vagrants carried out their work on the following day before they left the workhouse, leaving them with no time during that day to seek work. After 1882 vagrants carried out their work on the second day and left the workhouse early on the third (Morrison 1999, 185).

Male and female tramps were segregated (if accommodation for female tramps was provided) and where the building for vagrants was two storey females often had the first floor (Morrison 1999, 185).

Until the 1860s it was usual for vagrants' wards to be one large room where inmates often slept on hammocks close to the floor (Higginbotham n.d.). After 1860s a new set of guidelines for vagrants' wards, in the capital at least, suggested that small platforms for sleeping on should be provided and these should be divided from the next platform by boards. A small shelf should also be present on the wall above the sleeping platform for clothing (Higginbotham n.d.).

In 1872 Henry Saxon Snell introduced the concept of single cells for vagrants. The cells were intended to prevent vagrants from communicating with one another and to control their behaviour. Single cells were adopted in many places but others preferred the traditional compartments with a small bed and shelf above for clothing. The vagrant wards built within provincial workhouses after 1870 tended to include a mixture of single cells (for the unruly) and associated wards. Vagrants' wards after this date would also often include a bathroom, disinfector, store and labour master's accommodation (Morrison 1999, 184-185).

The design of vagrants' wards varied. Cells could be accessed from both sides of a corridor with labour cells accessed from sleeping cells. Alternatively, sleeping cells could be on one side and labour cells on the other. Where there were no labour cells within the ward, a nearby yard was provided which contained sheds or workshops in which the vagrants were expected to carry out their work as repayment for their short stay. The high walls of such yards were topped with iron spikes to prevent an early escape (Morrison 1999, 186).

Numbers of vagrants fluctuated according to weather and trade but numbers became especially high in the 1860s (Morrison 1999, 179). The high numbers of vagrants visiting the workhouse was apparently also cause for concern in 1895 since the minutes of a meeting of the Guardians of Chell Workhouse in

September of that year blame the problem on the short period of service carried out by soldiers and call for a government enquiry into the affect of short army service on the problem of vagrancy (Baker 1984, 40).

2.3.3 The New Infirmary

The workhouse at Chell had an infirmary when it was first built in 1839-40 and this was located to the rear of the site. However, the new infirmary formed part of the extension to the workhouse which occurred in 1894.

There was an unprecedented demand for poor law infirmary accommodation after 1835, although the reason for this is unclear (Morrison 1999, 158). Those who were poor due to sickness were entitled to relief without being forced into the workhouse but availability of home care dropped significantly in the mid 1800s (Morrison 1999, 158). Morrison (1999, 158) suggests that one possible contributing factor is that the poor sick requiring care in their own homes were encouraged to be admitted to workhouse infirmaries since medical officers could better care for them there than in the poor conditions of the patients' homes. She further suggests that admission of the patient to the workhouse infirmary may have been encouraged since it meant less travelling for the medical officer.

Though the reasons for demand may be unclear, a detached infirmary within a workhouse site became standard practice. Infirmaries were often built at the rear of the workhouse site and, as such, had little ornamentation.

As in the rest of the workhouse, the Infirmary was a segregated space. As well as the customary separation of men and women, patients were also categorised depending on their condition (Morrison 1999, 155). The mentally handicapped (referred to as 'idiots' or 'imbeciles') were also provided for and were segregated from other patients.

Although most workhouses had made provision for the sick from the early 18th century, it was not until 1860s that sick wards came to be recognised as hospitals (Morrison 1999, 155).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 AIMS

The main aim of the recording of this site was to produce a full and detailed record of the remaining workhouse buildings along with an analysis and interpretation of the site. The intention was that the record and report will contribute to the understanding both of the development of workhouse buildings and the management changes which inevitably occurred with the move from a workhouse to a hospital ethos.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

The detailed objectives of this archaeological programme were to:

- Determine building/room use and the changes to their use.
- Determine the relationships of activities within the buildings.
- Identify and understand changes made to the structure and layout of the buildings.
- Set changes to the structure and layout of the buildings within the context of ideas regarding care and management of the poor and sick.
- Understand the local and regional historical context of the buildings.
- Produce a high quality archive which ensures the buildings have been preserved by record.
- Ensure the analysis, conservation and long term storage of the archive.
- Ensure the appropriate reporting and publication of the results of the project.

4 METHODOLOGY

The first phase of the recording process was focused on recording the exterior of the buildings and comprised two elements:

1) The production of a drawn record in the form of:

i) Plans of all three buildings

ii) Scale drawings of all elevations of each building.

The drawn record was carried out using an EDM and the scale drawings were produced in CAD.

2) The production of a photographic record in the form of:

i) General photographs of the buildings and their context

ii) Detail shots of specific features of the buildings, areas of specific interest or note and areas of alteration to the buildings.

The photographic record comprises black and white images supported by colour prints and high quality digital photographs.

The second phase of the recording process was focused on recording the interior of The New Infirmary (interiors of The Lodge and The Vagrants' Ward were not accessible), and comprised two elements:

1) The production of drawn plans of the building

The drawn record was carried out using an EDM where possible and by hand where necessary.

2) The production of a photographic record in the form of:

i) General photographs of each room

ii) Detail shots of each elevation and areas of specific interest, note or significance.

The photographic record comprises black and white images supported by colour prints and high quality digital photographs.

It was necessary to use artificial lighting for some work carried out inside the New Infirmary since the building was boarded up.

5 RESULTS: GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The Lodge, Vagrants' Ward and New Infirmary were all located in close proximity to one another (see Fig. 2). The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward were in fact directly connected by a short wall which joined their east and west facing elevations respectively. The original opening in this wall (subsequently sealed in the later 20th century with concrete blocks) gave access to the tiny yard area located behind the two buildings. Within this area was a small outbuilding containing toilets.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for more information on 'types' of grills, drainpipes etc.

6 RESULTS: THE LODGE

Figure 3: The Lodge, south facing elevation

6.1 DESCRIPTION

The Lodge was cruciform in plan, with reasonably symmetrical elevations. It measured 11.48m x 8.47m at its longest and widest points. It was built from dark orange-brown bricks which were laid in Flemish bond. Its window sills and lintels were stone and painted white.

6.1.1 The South Facing (Front) Elevation

The south facing elevation (see Fig. 3) was identifiable as the front elevation by its canted windows and the entrances to the building which led up to the east and west elevations either side. The east end of the elevation also had a door. To the west side there was a large window. The canted windows had white sills and lintels whilst the three windows on the first floor had white sills only. These windows had 'square' brick arches above them.

The door had a small step and was topped by 'square' brick arches. A tiled floor surface remained in front of each entrance and the west entrance had steps leading up to it (see Figs. 4 & 5).

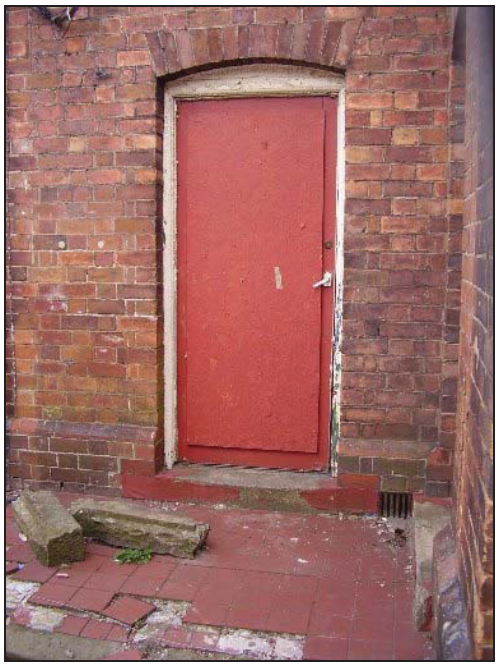

Figure 4: Tiled floor surface in front of doors at east end (the east facing door is shown here)

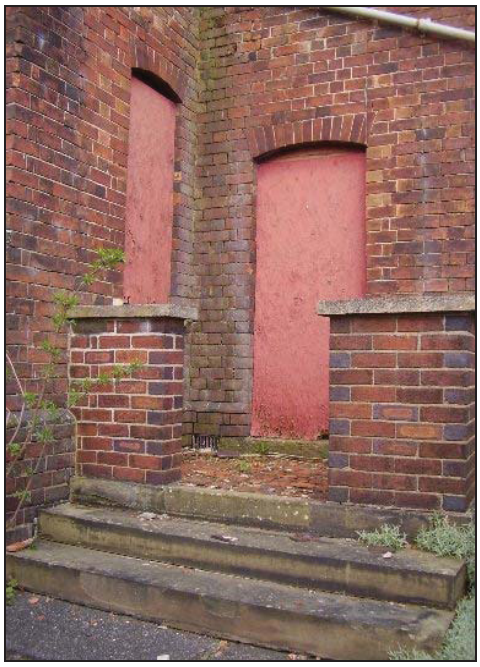

Figure 5: Steps leading up to west facing entrance.

There were five type 2 grills located along the bottom of this elevation. A type 5 drainpipe was located to the west of the canted windows and round plastic guttering ran around the top of the windows and along the roof above the doorway at the east end.

Metal brackets remained at roof level at the west end of the elevation and were associated with the square metal guttering which survived on the other elevations. A modern security light had been fixed to the elevation just above the first floor windows. The canted windows had security signs attached to them and a speed limit sign.

6.1.2 The West Facing Elevation

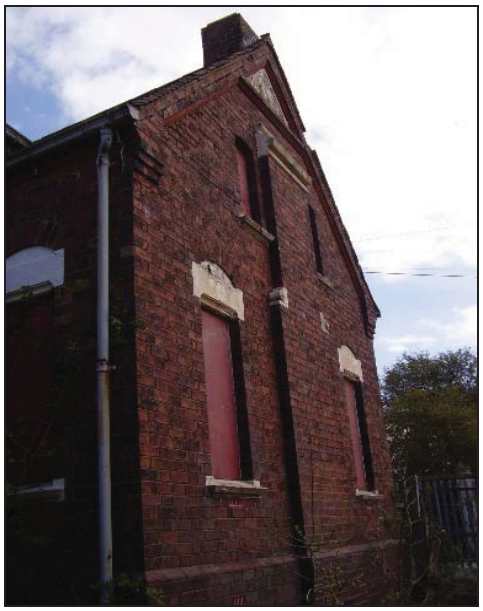

Figure 6: West facing elevation

Figure 7: Protrusion from rear elevation (west facing elevation)

Figure 8: Decoration on west facing elevation, 1st floor

The west facing elevation (see Figs 6 & 7) was that which was most visible from the street and, as such, was somewhat decorative. In addition to the steps leading up to the entrance to The Lodge, the elevation was embellished by the decorative treatment of the rear of the chimney which ran up the wall, the resulting feature made to resemble a pilaster. This was topped with decorative stonework which was painted white. Approximately two thirds up the length of the chimney there was more decoration in the form of a white

scroll motif (see Fig. 8). The two windows on the ground floor had white stone sills and lintels, with segmental relieving arches above the lintels. The two windows above had white sills and 'square' brick arches above them. The two windows on the ground floor had type 1 grills beneath them and two type 2 grills were located at the bottom of the elevation. A type 3 grill was located at the top left corner and bottom right corner of the northern part of the elevation. There were no drainpipes except for a type 3 pipe next to the entrance at the south end. Square metal guttering could be seen at the south end. There was a type 2 grill at ground level to the left of the entrance.

6.1.3 The East Facing Elevation

Figure 9: East facing elevation, showing the whole length of the building.

Figure 10: Detail from a different angle showing former window later altered to a doorway.

The east elevation (See Figs. 9 & 10) faced the west side of the Vagrants' Ward. It had three windows on the first floor, all with white sills and 'square' brick arches above them. On the ground floor there were two windows, both with white sills, white lintels and segmental relieving arches above the lintels. There was a door between these windows and there was a type 1 grill beneath the window to the south. There was another door at the south end with a tiled floor surface in front (see Fig. 4) and a type 3 drainpipe which split into two pipes. Square metal guttering was visible here. Black telephone cables ran into the building above the left corner of the south door and a strip of white cable ran horizontally along most of the elevation. A bracket for the telephone cable was located near to the apex of the roof.

Figure 11: The wall connecting The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward (opening sealed with breeze blocks)

The wall which connected The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward joined The Lodge on its east facing elevation (see Fig. 11). Beyond this wall the Lodge had a single doorway (see Fig. 12) with a broken up tiled surface in front of it (see Fig. 13) and a light above it (see Fig. 14).

Figure 12: Doorway beyond connecting wall

Figure 13: Doorstep and tiled floor surface

Figure 14: Light above door

6.1.4 The North facing (rear) Elevation

Figure 15: North facing (rear) elevation

The north facing (rear) elevation (see Fig. 15) had a protruding section on the ground floor which had a sloping roof and a series of windows along the front. These windows were small and had white sills and 'square' brick arches above them. There was a window at ground floor level on either side of the protruding section. The windows on the first floor were quite narrow and also

had white sills and 'square' brick arches. Two type 3 drainpipes ran down the length of the protruding section of the elevation and another drainpipe of the same type ran along the length of the elevation at the west end. The guttering along the first floor of this elevation was square and metal whilst the guttering along the protruding section was missing but for a small section at the west end which was round and plastic.

All elevations had white decoration in the apex of the roof. This appears to have been stone, or possibly stucco over brickwork; however it was impossible to ascertain this for certain as the roof was not accessible during the survey. The south facing elevation had the construction date of 1894 within the decoration (see Fig. 16).

Figure 16: South facing elevation, decoration in apex of roof

6.2 ALTERATIONS AND ADAPTATIONS

Clear scarring was evident on the south and east facing elevations whilst further possible scarring was visible on the west facing elevation. This scarring suggested a porch or canopy originally protruded from the east and possibly the west sides of the The Lodge and covered the entrances to the building (see Figs. 17 & 18).

The window in the west facing side of the back protrusion of the building may originally have had a type 1 grill beneath it since it looked as though a new brick had been inserted into the wall beneath the window.

Figure 17: Scarring around east entrance

Figure 18: Possible scarring around west entrance, as shown by lighter brickwork suggesting outline of former lean-to porch (photo on right is key to photo on left).

Figure 19: Doorway, east facing elevation

Figure 20: Opening in connecting wall, blocked in

The door between the two windows on the east facing elevation was likely to have been a window originally, as was suggested by the white lintel and segmental relieving arch above the doorway, along with the brickwork around the lower portion of the door (see Fig. 19).

The opening in the wall which joined The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward was sealed off with breeze blocks (see Fig. 20).

The low walls at either side of the west entrance to The Lodge (as evident on Fig. 18) were a later addition to the building. However they appear to broadly follow part of the outline of the former lean-to porch.

7 THE VAGRANTS' WARD

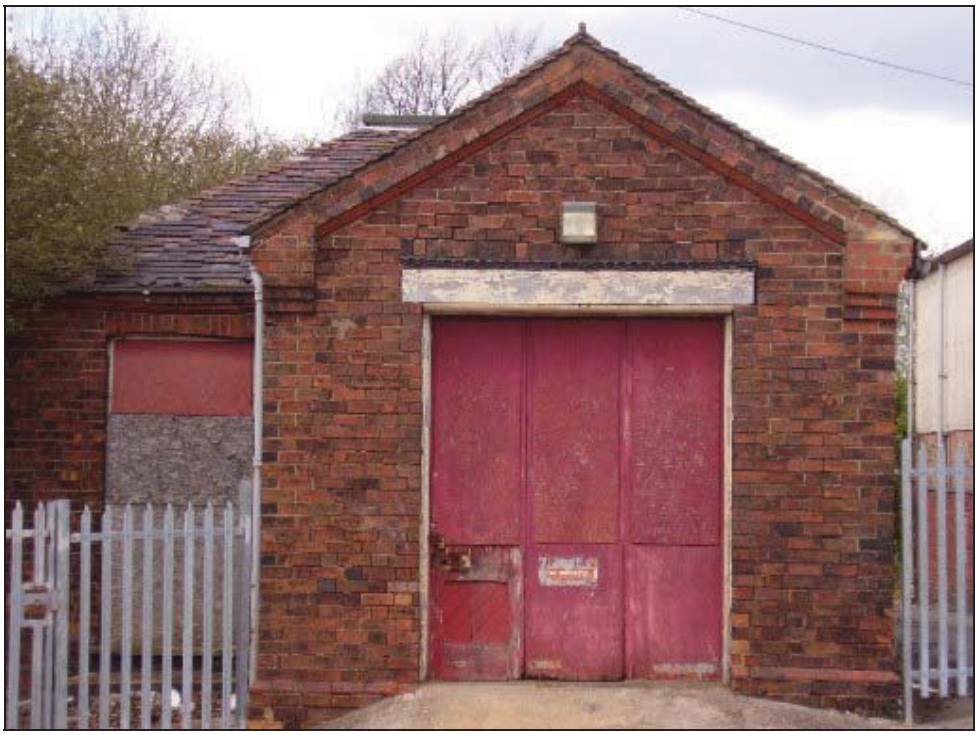

Figure 21: The Vagrants' Ward (south facing elevation)

7.1 DESCRIPTION

The Vagrants' Ward was roughly linear in design with a wing protruding from the west facing side. It measured 19.36m x 10.09m at its longest and widest points. It was built from dark orangey brown bricks which were laid in Flemish bond, with the exception of the top half of the south facing elevation which used stretchers only. Its window sills were stone and painted white. The lintel above the main entrance was wood and was also painted white.

7.1.1 The South Facing (Front) Elevation

The south facing (front) elevation (see Fig. 21) contained the main entrance in the form of a large double doorway. The doorway had a plain white lintel with a row of headers laid on edge above it. To the west a smaller south facing doorway was visible, set back from the main doorway. This was a single doorway with a 'square' arch of bricks above it. A modern security light had been fitted above the main entrance. The south facing elevation of the wing had a window in it.

7.1.2 Alterations and Adaptations to South Facing Elevation

There was brickwork to the left side of the single doorway and to the left of the doorstep which suggested there may once have been a wall or partition here (see Fig. 22). Next to the window in the wing was brickwork which suggested there was once a doorway here (see Fig. 23). The step to this door remained and a drain was later built over it (see Fig. 24).

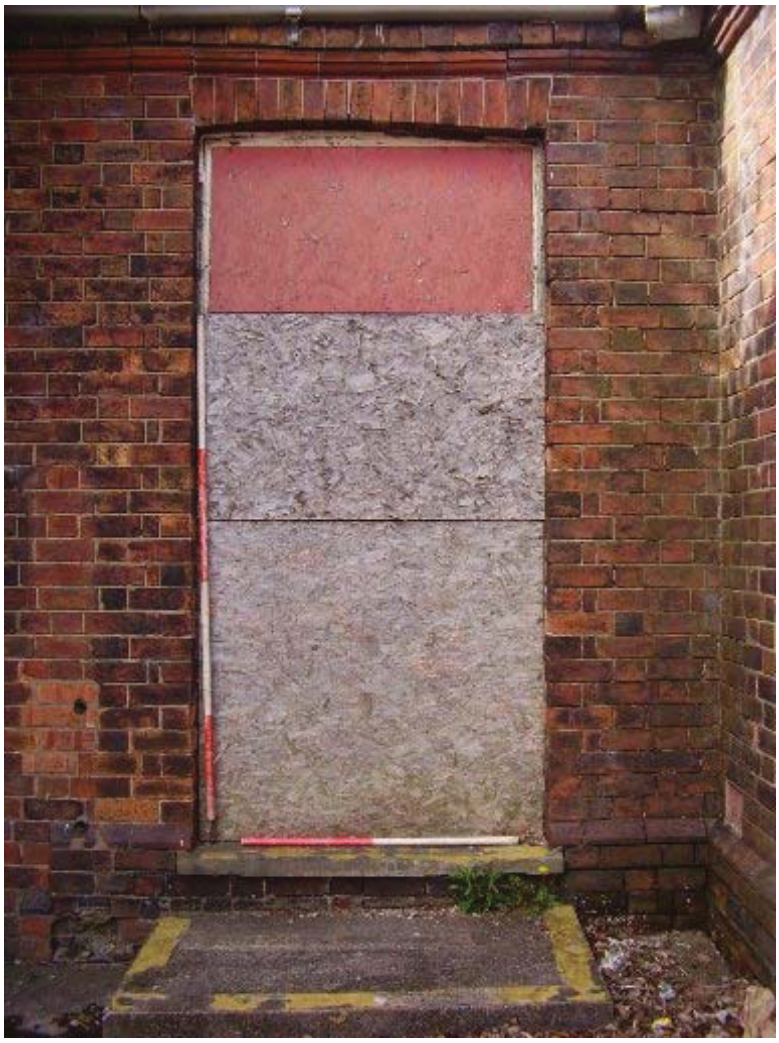

Figure 22: Brickwork to left side of door

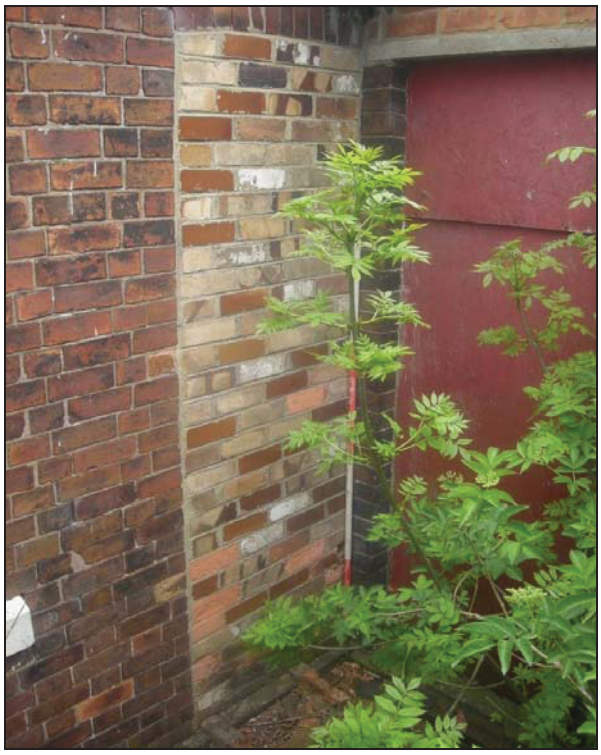

Figure 23: Blocked in doorway

Figure 24: Drain built over doorstep

7.1.3 The East Facing Elevation

Figure 25: East facing elevation

The east facing elevation (see Fig. 25) had three large windows, two smaller windows and two doorways. A round drainpipe, which was metal at the bottom and plastic at the top, ran down the north end of the building and joined to the round and plastic guttering.

7.1.4 Alterations and Adaptations to East Facing Elevation

The south door in the east facing elevation was likely to have been a large window originally. The brickwork around the bottom portion of the door as well as the 'square' brick arch above the door and the later doorstep all suggested this was the case (see Fig. 26). The north door was wider and the brickwork around it was probably the result of widening the opening. As a result it was unclear whether this was originally a narrower door or a window, but for reasons of symmetry it is likely that this too was originally a large window (see Fig. 27).

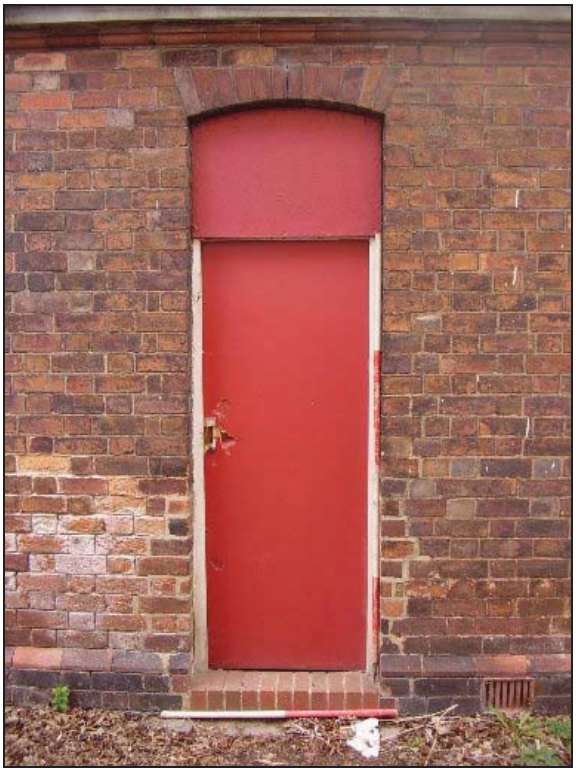

Figure 26: South door

Figure 27: North door

7.1.5 The North Facing (Rear) Elevation

Figure 28: North facing elevation

Figure 29: Wing, north facing elevation

The north facing elevation (see Figs. 28 & 29) was plain with a single window in the centre which had a 'square' brick arch above it. The protruding wing was also visible in this elevation and had two small windows with white, stone sills and 'square' brick arches above them. The guttering on both sections of the elevation was round and plastic and a type 3 drainpipe ran down the west side of the wing. There was a type 2 grill in the bottom right corner of the main elevation and two more above and below the east window on the wing. There was a type 1 grill beneath each window in the wing.

7.1.6 Alterations and Adaptations to the North Facing Elevation

The single window in the north facing elevation is likely to have been a door, as was suggested by the brickwork beneath the window and the later brick sill (see Fig. 28).

7.1.7 The West Facing Elevation

Figure 30: West facing elevation, north end

Figure 31: West facing elevation, south end

The west facing elevation had two windows at the north end (see Fig. 30) with white sills and 'square' brick arches above them. The west facing elevation of the wing was plain. To the south side of the wing, within the courtyard area, were a door and a window. The door had a later lintel above it. The window to the door's south side had a later lintel above it and brickwork beneath it. There was a drain at ground level in front of the brickwork. The walls for the outdoor toilets joined the west elevation and to the south of the toilet walls were two more windows. Another wall joined the elevation after these windows and connected the Vagrants' Ward with The Lodge. Beyond this wall, at the far south end of the elevation, was a final window (see Fig. 31). At the far north end and the far south end of the elevation there were type 3 drainpipes. There was a type 1 drainpipe running down the length of the wing. There were type 1 grills beneath some of the windows and type 2 grills were located at various places in the elevation.

7.1.8 Alterations and Adaptations to the West Facing Elevation

The brickwork beneath the window immediately north of the toilet block proved that this was once a doorway. The step remained and a drain was later built over it. Both the window and the door next to it had later lintels above them.

7.2 ALTERATIONS AND ADAPTATIONS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE BUILDING

There were a number of phases to the guttering and drainage. The square metal guttering along the west elevation probably represented the earliest phase. This was then replaced, where necessary, with the round plastic guttering as was seen on the east facing elevation. The earliest surviving drainpipes were round and metal but these too came to be replaced, or partially replaced, with round plastic pipes.

8 THE LODGE AND THE VAGRANTS' WARD: FRONT COURTYARD

The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward were connected by a wall which joined their east and west facing elevations respectively (see Fig. 11). The connection of the two buildings had the effect of creating a courtyard area to the front of them. The connecting wall had an opening which gave access to another courtyard area to the rear of The Lodge (see below) but this was now blocked in. The front courtyard area was open at the south side but brickwork on the east facing wall of The Lodge suggested the south side may originally have been enclosed (see Figs. 32 & 33).

Figure 32: Scarring on wall

Figure 33: Close up of scarring on wall

9 THE LODGE AND THE VAGRANTS' WARD: REAR COURTYARD

In addition to the wall which connected the east and west facing walls of The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward, there was a second wall which joined the north facing elevation of the Lodge with the south facing elevation of the wing of the Vagrants' Ward (see Fig. 34). This wall was divided by a toilet block which also ran east-west across the courtyard and effectively divided it into two parts (see Fig. 36). The section of north-south running wall located south of the toilet block was a later construction but scarring on the south facing elevation of the Vagrants' ward suggested there was an earlier wall here (see Fig. 35).

Figure 34: North-south running wall

Figure 35: Scarring on south facing wall of wing

Figure 36: Toilet block running across the courtyard

10 THE NEW INFIRMARY

10.1 DESCRIPTION

The New Infirmary was a linear building with a central cross wing and four towers protruding from the rear of the building, two either side of the central cross wing. The building measured 73.04m in length and 10.34m in width across the central cross wing. Its window sills and lintels were stone and were painted white.

10.1.1 The West Facing (Front) Elevation

Figure 37: West facing (front) elevation

The west facing elevation (see Fig. 37) had a central section (see Fig. 38), within which were two large oriel windows on the first floor and four smaller windows on the ground floor. All windows on the ground floor had white stone sills, decorative white stone lintels and segmental relieving arches above them filled with a decorative tile pattern (see Fig. 39).

Figure 38: Front elevation, central section

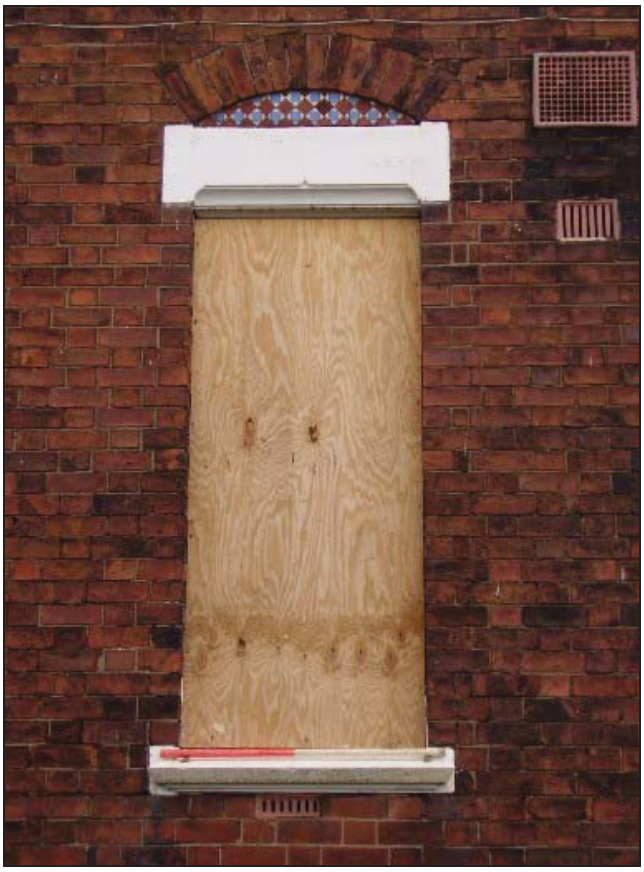

Figure 39: Example of a ground floor window, front elevation

There was a plaque near to the apex of the roof which pronounced the building as belonging to the Wolstanton and Burslem Union and which stated the 1894 date of construction (see Fig. 40). There was a square, plastic drainpipe running centrally down the building which split into two between the large first floor windows. To the south of this was a type 2 drainpipe. There was another type 2 drainpipe at the north end of the central section. There was a type 1 grill beneath the northern window and a type 2 grill near ground level at each end of the central section. A length of red metal electrical casing ran down the centre of the building and then turned at right angles to run horizontally to the south where it ended with a switch, probably for a light which no longer survived. Metal brackets for television aerials could be seen at first floor level on the north edge of the central section and a modern security light had been fitted to the first floor northern window on its south side. There was a security surveillance sign to the north side of the north ground floor window and a hospital sign stating 'Reception and Administration' was located on the north side of the southern ground floor window (see Fig. 41).

Figure 40: Commemorative Plaque

Figure 41: 'Reception and Administration' sign, main north entrance

The remainder of the west facing (front) elevation consisted of two 'wings' which flanked the central section. They were symmetrical and each had thirteen windows on the first floor and twelve windows each on the ground floor. There was a main entrance on either side and these were located immediately to each side of the central section (see Fig. 38). All windows on the ground floor had white stone sills, white lintels and segmental relieving arches above them which were filled with decorative tile (see Fig. 39). The windows on the first floor had white stone sills and lintels but no arch (see Fig. 42). The last window at either end of the building and on both storeys was narrower than the others. The two entrances were double doorways, had three stone steps leading up to them and large white arched lintels above them. Each entrance was flanked by a large stone plant holder (see Fig. 43).

Figure 42: 1st floor windows, front elevation

Figure 43: Detail of main entrance (north entrance)

A series of type 1 and type 2 drainpipes ran down the building at regular intervals and were relatively symmetrical in their location. Guttering was round and plastic. The elevation had a number of type 1, 2 and 3 grills along its length, with the type 1 grills being located beneath windows.

A possible telephone box with black cable running from it was located on the north side of the central section and white wire, possibly telephone wire or computer cable, ran horizontally along the length of the elevation. A length of red metal electrical casing could be seen at the far north end of the elevation. This was broken. Brackets containing television aerials were located to the south of the central section.

There was a modern security lamp at first floor level towards the north end of the building and modern lamps had been fitted on the lintels of each main entrance (see Fig. 43). A light resembling a street light could be seen on the wall immediately above each main entrance.

A series of recent signs were attached to the building. As well as those located on the central section, there was a direction sign at the far north end with a parking sign and a 'no smoking' sign to its south. On the grass in front of the building, a sign directed people to whichever ward or department they may have needed.

10.1.2 The North Facing Elevation

Figure 44: North facing elevation

The north facing elevation (see Fig. 44) included the north facing elevation of tower A. There was a window on the ground floor and a window on the first floor of tower A, as was the case for the main north facing section. All windows were narrower than those on the front of the building. The windows on the ground floor had white stone sills and lintels and a segmental relieving arch above them. The brick arches were undecorated (see Fig. 45). The windows on the first floor also had white stone sills and lintels but no brick arch above them. The first floor window in the main front section was the only un-boarded window in the building (see Fig. 46). It was a sliding sash window with a fixed light above. The windows each had a type 1 grill beneath them and type 2 grills were located between the windows at ground level. Two type 1 drainpipes ran down the main front section.

Figure 45: Undecorated arch above lintel

Figure 46: Un-boarded window

Figure 47: Street lamp

A street light (see Fig. 47) was attached to the wall on the east and west sides and a modern lamp was attached to the wall to the east. Black telephone cable ran down the length of the main front section and ran through the brackets on the north-east corner at first floor level.

A set of iron steps, painted red, led up to the first floor of the east facing elevation. A set of railings were visible beneath them, as were a series of three small pipes which ran from the wall into the ground.

10.1.3 The South Facing Elevation

Figure 48: South facing elevation

Figure 49: Fire Hydrant sign

The south elevation (see Fig. 48) was a repetition of the north facing elevation and included the south facing elevation of tower D. The only differences were the Fire Hydrant sign located at this end (see Fig. 49), the lack of a modern lamp on the east side, a recent 'warning' sign and, most significantly, the bridge which joined the east facing elevation at this end and at first floor level.

10.1.4 The East (Rear) Facing Elevation

Figure 50: Rear elevation, central section

The east facing (rear elevation) had a central section (see Fig. 50), as at the front of the building. This central section had four windows at first floor level and three at ground floor level. At the south end, a lintel still remained with brickwork beneath it to suggest this was once a doorway.

Two drainpipes (types 1 and 2) ran down the centre of the section. A length of red metal electrical casing ran horizontally across. A second length began with a switch (see Fig. 51) and ran vertically up the building before turning at 90 degrees and running horizontally. It finished with an early lamp (see Fig. 52).

Figure 51: Light Switch

Figure 52: Early Lamp

The remainder of the elevation was divided up by the towers, some of which had windows in their east facing elevations. Including these windows, the total number of windows on the east facing elevation was forty five. Each window had a white stone sill and plain white lintel. The windows on the ground floor had segmental relieving arches above them but these were undecorated (see Fig. 45). All ground floor windows had type 1 grills beneath them. A series of type 2 grills were located at various places within the elevation. There was also the occasional type 3, 4 and 5 grill.

Figure 53: 1st floor doorway giving access to bridge, north end

Figure 54: 1st floor doorway giving access to bridge, south end

Figure 55: 1st floor doorway accessed by iron staircase, north end

There were three doorways on the first floor, two of which give access to a bridge (See Figs. 53 & 54) and one of which was reached by a set of iron stairs (see Fig. 55). There were six doorways on the ground floor: two at the north end, two at the south and two either side of the central section. Unlike the doorways on the front elevation, the two entrances flanking the central section of the back elevation were single doorways. However, they had wide brick arches above them which also incorporated a window immediately to their side (see Fig. 56). The door to the north of the central section gave access to a covered walkway (see Fig. 57). The doorways to the far north and south were single doorways whilst the second doorways at either end were lower and wider and had ramps up to them (see Fig. 58).

Figure 56: Main entrance, south side of central section

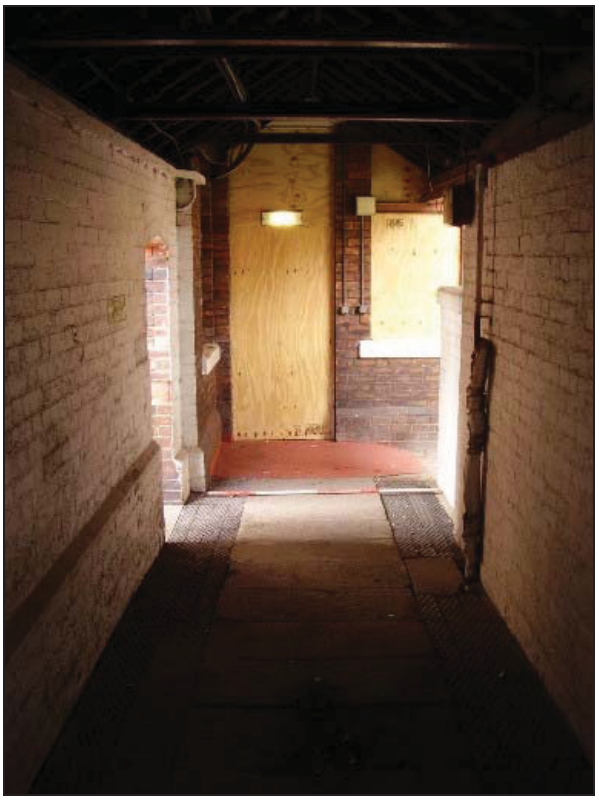

Figure 57: Main entrance, north side of central section

Figure 58: Lower doorway with ramp, north end

Modern lamps were located above or to the side of every door. An old light bulb hung from the wall to the south side of the ground floor's southernmost door and may have been part of on early lamp.

A series of type 1 drainpipes ran down the length of the building from round plastic guttering. Type 2 drainpipes could also be seen at various locations. At the north end was a remaining type 4 pipe but it was not in use.

A sign at the north end stated 'Physiotherapy Outpatients' and a set of metal rails led up to the door to which the sign refers (see Fig. 55).

Figure 59: Computer cables entering the building, south facing elevation of central section

A series of computer cables ran around part of the outside of the building and entered through a type 5 grill on the south facing elevation of the central section (see Fig. 59). The cables also entered the building through a type 2 grill to the north of tower D.

10.1.5 Alterations and Adaptations to the New Infirmary

Figure 60: Drainpipe marks

On all elevations of the New Infirmary there were marks which served as evidence for earlier drainpipes which had been removed and replaced by the round plastic pipes which could now be seen (see Fig. 60). The guttering was presumably also replaced and it is likely that the original guttering was the same as that which was still visible around The Lodge. The round metal pipe on the south facing elevation suggested there were at least three phases of drainpipe and guttering: the square metal pipes like those on The Lodge, the round, metal pipes and the modern plastic pipes.

At some point in the building's history electric lighting had been added to the outside. The earliest surviving lamps worked with a switch which was turned rather than pressed. Electricity reached the lamps via cables which were encased in red metal piping. Later, lights resembling street lights were added to the building and at some point small rectangular lamps were installed above or to the side of every door. Most recently, a small number of security lights had also been added to the building.

Telephones were also installed at some point and the cable could still be seen around the building. Brackets relating to the telephone wires were also visible at the north end of the building.

Televisions were likewise introduced to the hospital and television aerials and their brackets were visible on the front elevation of the building.

A computer network was set up within the hospital at some point. The cables were visible running into the building through a grill in the south wall of the old X-Ray Room and into a grill set into the wall of the Computer Room.

No major physical alterations were visible on the front or north and south ends of the building. Most of the alterations to the New Infirmary had been made to its rear elevation.

At the far south end the doorway had been blocked in on the first floor (see Fig. 54) and a new door created to the left of it. This was a double doorway and gave access to a bridge. Immediately north of the blocked in door but on the ground floor, a new door had been created identical to that at the north end of the building (see Fig. 58). This door was quite low and relatively wide. It was unclear whether this was originally a door or window.

In between towers C and D there was a brick buttress with clear patching in at the bottom (see Fig. 61). The reasons for this were unclear.

Figure 61: Brickwork on buttress

Figure 62: Bricked up doorway, central section

In the central section a doorway had been bricked in on the south side on the ground floor (see Fig. 62).

To the south of tower A, a later door had been created which gave access to a bridge (see Fig. 53). This was a double doorway and was relatively low. This was likely to have been a window originally and the lintel remained.

Towards the far north end of the elevation, a wider and lower door had been created. This door mirrored that at the south end and, in the same way, it was unclear whether this was originally a window or a door. A ramp led up to this later doorway (see Fig. 58).

An iron staircase was installed at some point to give access to the far north door on the first floor and a set of railings were also introduced to aid access to the northernmost door on the ground floor (see Fig. 55).

11 NEW INFIRMARY CROSS WING AND PROTRUDING TOWERS

11.1 TOWER A

Figure 63: Tower A, north facing elevation

Figure 64: Tower A, east facing elevation

Figure 65: Tower A, south facing elevation

The north elevation of Tower A (See Fig. 63) had a window at ground floor level and another at first floor level. There were type 1 grills beneath the windows and type 2 grills elsewhere on the wall.

The east elevation (See Fig. 64) had a window at ground floor level and a window at first floor level. There were type 1 grills beneath these windows. The elevation had two type 1 drainpipes running down the length of it. Marks which showed the location of earlier drainpipes were clearly visible on the wall. At some point a drainpipe possibly burst as there was a white stain on the wall at ground floor level.

The south facing elevation (See Fig. 65) had a door at ground floor level and a window at first floor level. There was a type 1 grill beneath the window and another to the east of the door. There were type 2 grills on this elevation and a type 4 grill at first floor level.

11.1.2 Alterations and Adaptations to Tower A

The existing drainpipes replaced older ones, the marks for which can still be seen on the walls.

11.2 TOWER B

Figure 66: Tower B, north facing elevation

Figure 67: Tower B, east facing elevation

Figure 68: Tower B, south facing elevation

The north elevation (See Fig. 66) of Tower B had two windows on the first floor and a window and a bricked up door at ground floor level. There was a type 1 grill beneath the ground floor window and the elevation had a number of type 2 grills.

On the east facing elevation (See Fig. 67) there were three type 1 drainpipes, three type 1 grills, centrally located down the wall and a type 4 grill at the top. The pipe to the north of the elevation branched off on its south side and there was some patching up around this section of pipe. Marks showing the location of earlier drainpipes were clearly visible. A small pipe ran from the south side of the southern drainpipe and ran horizontally across the remainder of the east facing elevation and across the entirety of the south facing elevation.

The south facing elevation (See Fig. 68) had two windows at ground floor level and another two at first floor level. The pipe running from the southern drainpipe on the east elevation ran horizontally across the south facing elevation between the windows on the upper and lower floors. There was a

type 1 grill beneath both the east window on the first floor and the west window on the ground floor. The elevation had a number of type 2 grills.

11.2.1 Alterations and Adaptations to Tower B

This tower was originally accessible from the outside but the door was bricked up at some point to make the area accessible only from the inside.

The visible drainpipes were a later addition to the building and replaced earlier ones, the marks for which could still clearly be seen. The type 4 grill was a modern grill and was therefore a later amendment to the tower. The brickwork around part of the northern pipe served to emphasise these drainpipes as a later addition.

11.3 CENTRAL CROSS WING

Figure 69: Central cross wing, north facing elevation

Figure 70: Central cross wing, south facing elevation

The central section of the rear elevation had no features at first floor level on its north and south elevations. At ground floor level, there was a window on the north facing elevation which looked into the walkway (See Fig. 69) and a bricked up window on the south facing elevation (See Fig. 70).

11.3.1 Alterations and Adaptations to the Central Cross Wing

As stated above, a window had been bricked in on the south facing elevation.

11.4 TOWER C

Figure 71: Tower C, north facing elevation

Figure 72: Tower C, east facing elevation

Figure 73: Tower C, south facing elevation

In its north facing elevation (See Fig. 71) Tower C had two windows at first floor level and a window and door at ground floor level. There was blocking in brickwork above the doorway. There was a type 1 grill beneath the eastern windows on ground floor and first floor level and there were a number of type 2 grills within the wall. Computer cables ran horizontally across the elevation, as did a strip of white electrical piping and a strip of red piping, probably electrical.

The east facing elevation (See Fig. 72) had two type 1 drainpipes, a type 1 grill at ground floor level and a type 4 grill at first floor level. The marks showing the location of earlier drainpipes could clearly be seen.

On the south facing elevation (See Fig. 73) there was a window and doorway at ground floor level and there were two windows on the first floor. There was a type 1 grill beneath the west window on the first floor and beneath the window on the ground floor. There were several type 2 grills and computer cable runs horizontally across the elevation.

11.4.1 Alterations and Adaptations to Tower C

The doorway in the north facing elevation was originally a window. This had been altered to become a lower doorway. This ensured the tower could be accessed from the outside at both sides. The drainpipes replaced earlier drainpipes, of which the marks could be seen, and the type 4 grill, as a modern grill, was a later addition to the tower.

11.5 TOWER D

Figure 74: Tower D, north facing elevation

Figure 75: Tower D, east facing elevation

Figure 76: Tower D, south facing elevation

The north facing elevation (See Fig. 74) of Tower D had a window on the first floor and a door on the ground floor. There was a type 1 grill beneath the window and to the east of the door and there were a number of type 2 grills in the wall. There was a type 4 grill at first floor level.

The east facing elevation (See Fig. 75) had a window on the first floor and another on the ground floor. The ground floor window had been blocked with white board and a type 4 grill had been set into it. Both windows had type 1 grills beneath them. This elevation also had two type 1 drainpipes running down the length of it.

The south facing elevation (See Fig. 76) had a window at both ground floor and first floor level. Each window had a type 1 grill beneath it and the elevation had a number of type 2 grills.

11.5.1 Alterations and Adaptations to Tower D

The ground floor window of the east facing elevation had been sealed off and a grill placed into it. The drainpipes were a later addition to the tower and replaced earlier pipes, the location of which was still clear from the marks which remain on the walls.

12 THE WALKWAY

Figure 77: The walkway as it joins the New Infirmary

Figure 78: The walkway as it joins the 1906 Infirmary

Figure 79: Detail of walkway walls and roof

Figure 80: View looking south along the walkway

Figure 81: Niche in walkway wall

There was a covered walkway which connected the New Infirmary to the later 1906 infirmary behind (See Figs. 77 & 78). This walkway also branched off north to give access to an open area to the north end of the New Infirmary. At this point it also branched off again to the east and led up to the 'Nurses' Home'. As it ran in this direction it split in two so that it also ran in a north-easterly direction to give access to the mortuary.

The walkway consisted of a wall with buttresses (See Fig. 79) which held the roof supports. In places the walkway was open between the wall and roof (See Fig. 80) but in some parts, most notably that which linked the New Infirmary to the 1906 infirmary, the opening had been bricked in. There was a small opening in the brickwork at the east end, presumably to allow in light (See Figs. 77 & 79), and there was a niche within the walkway, also at the east end (see Fig. 81), which may have originally incorporated some form of light.

12.1 Alterations and Adaptations to the Walkway

The walkway comprised of three phases:

1. A short wall originally connected the rear of the New Infirmary with a small building of uncertain function which stood behind it. This wall had an opening

in it to give access to whatever originally lay on either side. This wall came to form part of the walkway (See Fig. 82).

Figure 82: Phase 1 wall with phase 2 addition to wall and roof

2. A later wall was built to run parallel with this earlier wall in order to create a walkway. New walls were built to connect the New Infirmary with the 1906 Infirmary. At this point the walkway was also extended beyond this area so that it gave access to various other buildings. The original connecting wall between the New Infirmary and the small building behind it was also extended upwards. This phase included the construction of the roof. This phase of the walkway was probably contemporary with the 1906 infirmary (See Figs. 82 & 83).

Figure 83: Walkway, phase 2

3. The gap between the walls and the roof was bricked up in the section of walkway which joins the two infirmaries (see Fig. 84). It is unclear when this occurred but it took place later than 1906.

Figure 84: Walkway, phase 3

Brickwork on the rear of the New Infirmary and on the small building behind served as evidence for the existence of another walkway which ran parallel with the south side of this one (See Fig. 85).

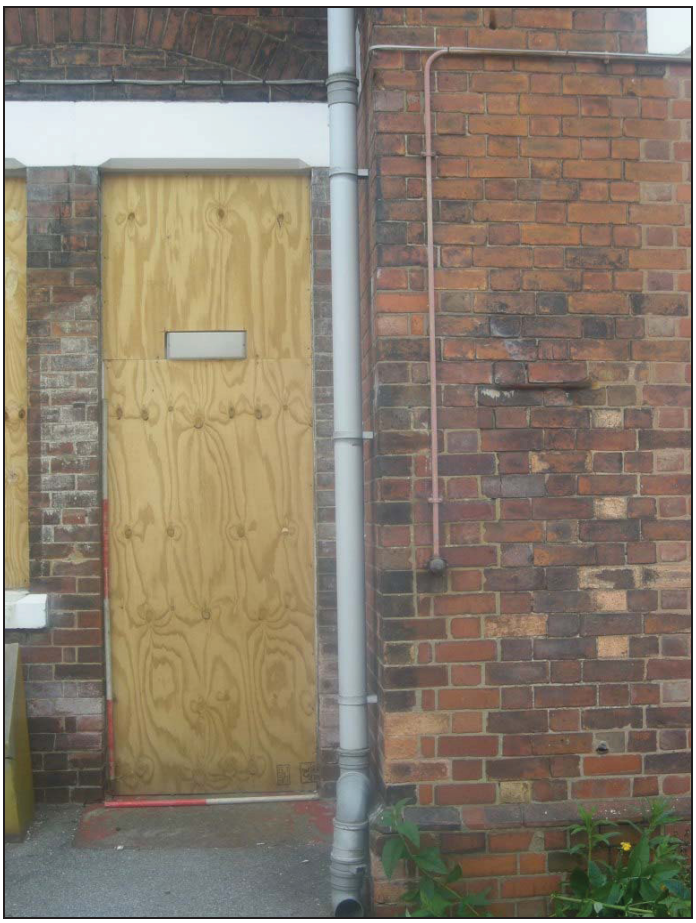

Figure 85: Scarring around doorway and on wall to the north

13 NEW INFIRMARY INTERIOR

The interior of the New Infirmary was symmetrical and both floors comprised a main central section flanked by a wing to the north and south sides. The ground and first floors were virtually identical in layout, the main exception being the presence of an additional corridor in both of the first floor wings. These corridors were a later addition to the first floor and each one essentially cut through the centre of an existing room to create two smaller rooms (please see floor plan accompanying this report).

13.1 GROUND FLOOR

13.1.1 Central Corridor

Figure 86: Main Central Corridor

Figure 87: Hook and loop to hold doors open

The main central corridor (see Fig. 86) measured 10.3m x 1.47m and had double doors at either end which could be held open by hooking them to the wall. Each door had a hook attached to it which hooked through a loop on the wall (see Fig. 87).

On the west side of the corridor was a radiator, which had a modern metal covering, and a white board with magnetised strips. This was presumably for staff use.

The corridor gave access to the north and south entrances at either end and to a number of rooms for staff use.

13.1.2 Administration Room

This room was located at the south end of the corridor on the west side and measured 4.61m x 3.5m. It had two windows along its west wall and shelves along its south wall. There was a safe set into the floor next to the west wall (see Fig. 89). The room had both type 1 and 3 plug sockets, type 1 and 2 light switches and type 1 radiators as well as telephone sockets and strip lights. The door was typical of the doors used throughout the hospital, being a four panel door (see Fig. 88). The door had a sign on it stating 'Administration' and a type 1 security lock. This room came to be used by the security company who protected the site prior to its demolition and they wrote on the door (see Fig. 88).

Figure 88: Admin Office Door

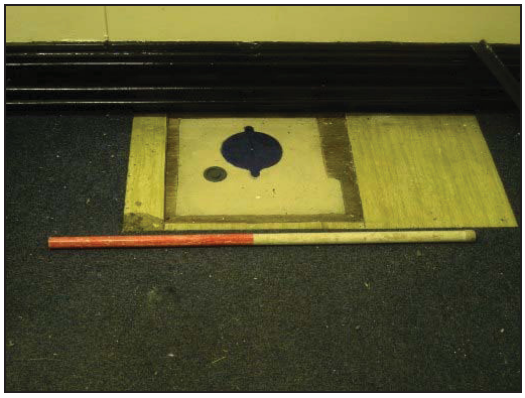

Figure 89: Safe in Admin Office floor

13.1.3 The Matron's and Nurse Practitioner's Room

This room was next to the Administration Room and was located at the north end of the main corridor on the west side. It measured 4.25m x 3.5m and its door had two signs. The sign on the left of the door stated 'Nurse Practitioner' and the sign to the right, 'Matron'. The door had a type 1 security lock. Inside the room there were shelves on the south wall where a small

tiled surface was visible beneath the paint. There was a notice board on the north wall and two windows on the west wall. The room had a type 1 radiator, type 1 and 3 plug sockets, a type 2 light switch and telephone sockets. The room was lit by strip lights.

13.1.4 The Old X-Ray Room

This was located at the south end of the main corridor on the east side (see Fig. 90) and measured 3.95m x 2.42m. It had a sliding door on which was a sticker with 'old x-ray room' written on it. The room had thicker than average walls and the floor was tiled. There were no windows and there was a sink on the east wall. On the south wall was a cabinet associated with computers – probably network cables. There were also a series of type 1 plug sockets on either side of this cabinet. The switch associated with the cabinet was type 2 whilst the light switch was type 1. The room was lit by a type 2 strip light. Above the doorway, on the inside of the room there was a curtain rail.

Figure 90: Old X-Ray Room

Alterations and Adaptations

Although not visible from the inside, the outside of the building provided evidence that the room originally had a doorway on its south wall. This had since been blocked in. The cabinet for computer cables was also presumably a later addition to the room and suggested a change in function.

13.1.5 Staff Room

Next to the old x-ray room and located in the centre of the east side of the central corridor was the staff room, which measured 3.95m x 3.98m. The door to this room had a small pane of glass and a type 2 security lock. There was a sink and a table on the south wall. A fridge was plugged in on the north wall. The room had type 1 radiators, a type 1 light switch, type 1 plug sockets and was lit by strip lights. There were two windows along the east wall.

13.1.6 The Dressing Store

Figure 91: Dressing Store

The Dressing Store (see Fig. 91) measured 3.95m x 2.42m and was located at the north end of the central corridor on the east side. It had shelving along both its north and south walls. There was a window in the east wall and another in the north wall at the east end. The door had a sign stating 'Dressing Store'. The room was lit with strip lighting, had a type 1 light switch and type 1 plug sockets.

13.1.7 South Hallway

The South Hallway was entered through a set of double doors leading in from outside and measured 7.44m x 2.72m. Upon entering the hallway, the stairs were located to the south (see Fig. 92) and a back door with a window immediately next to its south side was opposite the front entrance (see Fig. 93). The main central corridor was accessed through double doors in the north wall of the hallway. A doorway beneath the stairs gave access to the south wing of the building. A chair lift had been fitted to the stairs and the switch for this was attached to the wall at the bottom of the stairs (see Figs. 92 & 94). A sign on the back door asked that it be kept unlocked between the hours of 8am and 5pm whilst a sign on the front door gave people directions according to whether they required Reception, Porters, Matron, Nurse Practitioner or Support Services (see Fig. 95). A further sign was attached to the double doors which gave access to the central corridor to direct people according to whether they required Reception, Matron, Nurse Practitioner or Support Services (see Fig. 96). On the north wall of the hallway were a series of notice boards along with holders for clock cards. The door closer (also known as a 'door check') on the back door was large and distinctive and was called 'The Briton' (see Fig. 97). The doors also had type 1 security locks. The hallway had type 1 radiators, a type 2 plug socket, type 1 and 2 light switches and was lit using strip lights.

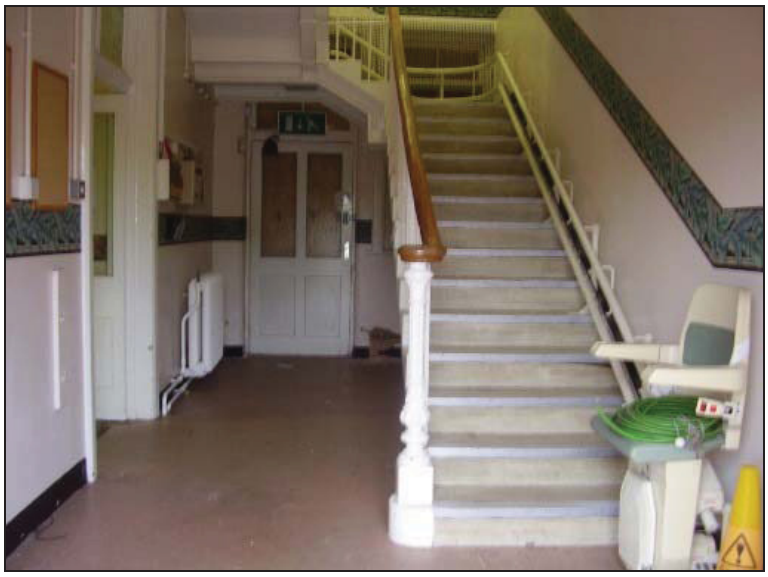

Figure 92: South Hall

Figure 93: Back door

Figure 94: Chair lift and switch. Note the 'stepping in' of the skirting board just right of the chair.

Figure 95: Sign, front entrance

Figure 96: Sign, into main corridor

Figure 97: 'The Briton' door closer

Alterations and Adaptations

There was evidence that the South Hallway originally had a partition between the north and south walls which divided a vestibule from the hallway (identical to that which is in place in the North Hallway). The skirting board on the south wall stepped in just west of the stairs (see Fig. 94) and on the north wall some plastering over was evident (see Fig. 98).

It is likely that the stairs in their final form were a later addition since they covered a large section of the window next to the back door and some of the top of the back door itself (see Fig. 99). There was a mark on the wall

beneath the paint at the first small landing and heading up to the main landing. This line was just above the door and window and may have represented the line of the original stairs and landing.

Figure 98: Strip of plaster beneath the paint, South Hallway

Figure 99: Stairs built across door and window in the North Hall

13.1.8 The North Hallway

The North Hallway (see Fig. 100) was very similar to the South Hallway described above but it included a vestibule to the west and a cellar beneath the stairs. It measured 7.44m x 2.72m including the vestibule, which itself measured 1.37m x 2.72m. There was no sign on the back door at this end just as there was no directions sign on the double doors which opened onto the main central corridor. There was however a sign on the stair rails which directed those emerging from the corridor to the east if they required support services and a sign at the bottom of the stairs likewise directed people up to the first floor if they required Ward 1B. This hallway had no chair lift and instead had a vestibule (see Fig. 101). There was a type 1 radiator with a metal mesh covering, strip lighting and type 1 and 2 light switches. The glass box to activate the fire alarm was also here.

Figure 100: North Hall

Figure 101: Vestibule, North Hall

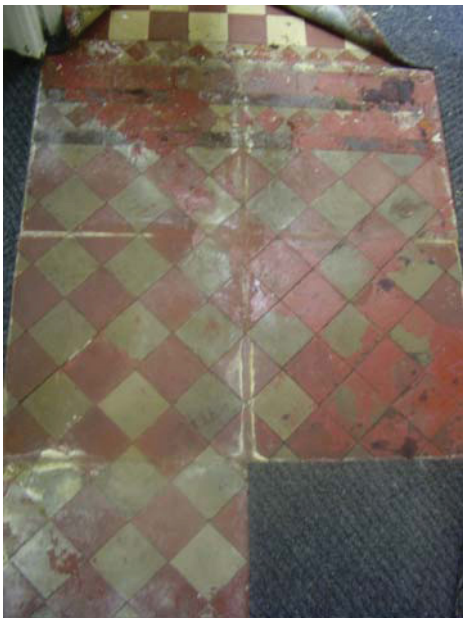

Figure 102: Tiled floor surface in vestibule, North Hall

Alterations and Adaptations

The floor was originally tiled. It had since been laid with carpet tiles but the original flooring could still be seen beneath. There was a definite border within the tile decoration which clearly defined the threshold between the vestibule and hall (see Fig. 102).

As in the case of the South Hallway, the stairs covered a portion of the back door and the window immediately next to it so that the final stairway was probably a later addition (see Fig. 99). A line visible beneath the paint about half way up the stairs and up towards the main landing may have represented the line of the original stairs and landing.

14 THE NORTH WING, GROUND FLOOR

14.1 SUPPORT SERVICES ROOM 2

Figure 103: Support Services Room 2

This room (see Fig. 103) measured 7.31m x 3.58m and was accessed from a door at the east end of the north wall of the North Hallway. Its use as a room for Support Services was assumed from the signs which pointed in this direction for that department. The room had two windows on the west wall and one on the east wall. A door in the east wall gave access to Toilet 2 which was also accessible from Support Services Room 1 next door. The door into Support Services Room 2 had a type 1 security lock and 'The Briton' door closer. Behind the door were a series of coat hooks. The room had two type 1 radiators, type 2 switches, type 1 plug sockets and strip lighting. There were also 5 telephone sockets in here, three of which were double sockets.

14.2 SUPPORT SERVICES ROOM 1

Figure 104: Support Services Room 1

This room (see Fig. 104) had a set of double doors at either end and a door in the east wall which gave access to Toilet 2. It measured 7.44m x 7.3m. There were four white hooks hanging from the ceiling and four type 1 plug sockets around the room – two on the east wall and two on the west wall. These sockets were evenly spaced. There were two gel dispensers on the south wall, to the east of the double doors and there was a 'no smoking' sign on the north wall. The room had strip lights, a type 1 light switch and type 1 radiators. There was a large metal item attached to the ceiling in the south-west corner of the room but its purpose was not clear. Just in front of the east wall there were a series of marks in the floor where something once stood. It is unclear what object was fixed here but there were 5 linear marks, all with 'T' shaped ends and all evenly spaced. There were three windows in the east wall and three in the west wall.

14.3 CORRIDOR 1

Corridor 1 gave access to Office 1 on the west side and had a children's room on its east side, although this was not accessible from the corridor itself. The corridor measured 3.21m x 1.45m and had a type 3 light and type 2 light switches.

14.4 OFFICE 1

Figure 105: Office 1

This room (see Fig. 105) was located to the west side of Corridor 1 and measured 2.9m x 2.73m. The door had 'The Briton' door closer on it. On the east wall was a very small type 1 radiator and shelves were on the wall in the north-east corner. The room had strip lights, a type 2 light switch, a type 1 plug socket and two telephone sockets, one of which was a double socket. The door had a metal loop on it through which the hook attached to the wall could be placed in order to hold the door open. There was a window in the west wall.

14.5 Children's Room

Figure 106: Painting on wall of Children's Room

This room was located on the east side of corridor 1 and was accessed from a door in the south wall of Physiotherapy Room 2. It measured 2.74m x 2.73m. Its south wall had been painted with a lake and mountain scene (see Fig. 106) and the ceiling had been painted black with silver moons and stars; for this reason the room was assumed to be for children. There was one window, in the east wall and the room had a sliding door. There were four double, type 1 plug sockets, type 1 switches, a pull string to turn the light on, strip lighting and a type 2 radiator with a metal mesh cover.

14.6 Physiotherapy Room 2

This room (see Fig. 107) measured 7.44m x 4.86m and was accessed from the north end of Corridor 1 via a set of double doors. Another set of double fire doors separate it from Physiotherapy Room 1. There were two windows in the east wall and three in the west wall. A door in the east wall gave access to Toilet 1. There were two rails on the west side of the room which would allow curtains to be pulled around to form examination areas. There was a gel bottle in the examination area to the south. The room had two type 1 radiators which had metal mesh covers. There were strip lights, type 1 plug sockets and a telephone socket. The light switches could not be located.

Figure 107: Physiotherapy Room 2

14.7 PHYSIOTHERAPY ROOM 1

This room had double fire doors to the south and a single door to the north which led into the Physiotherapy Waiting Room. It measured 7.44m x 4.88m. The fire doors had hooks with loops on the wall to enable the doors to be held open. The room had three large rails for curtains to provide three examination areas and a gel bottle on both the north and south walls. There were strip lights, a type 1 light switch and type 1 plug sockets. The room had a type 1 and a type 2 radiator, both of which had metal covers. The north end of the east wall had double fire doors which led outside. There was one window in the east wall and there were two in the west wall.

Alterations and Adaptations

The double fire doors at the north end of the east wall were a later addition. From the outside it was unclear whether this area was originally a door or a window but this had been altered to become a lower, wider doorway with a ramp up to it.

14.8 PHYSIOTHERAPY WAITING ROOM

This was a small room, measuring 2.44m x 3.31m, which had a single door in the south wall which led into Physiotherapy Room 1 and a door in the east wall which led outside. There was a window in the north wall and another in the west wall. The room had a type 3 light with a type 1 light switch. There was a type 1 plug socket and a type 2 radiator with a metal cover.

15 THE SOUTH WING, GROUND FLOOR

15.1 PORTERS' ROOM 1

Figure 108: Porters' Room 1

This room (see Fig. 108) measured 7.31m x 3.58m and was accessed from the South Hallway by a door in the room's north wall. There were also a set of double doors on the south wall. There was one window in the east wall and there were two in the west wall; all windows had curtains. There was a sink on the east wall at the south end. There was a notice board on the south wall at the east end. The room had strip lights, type 1 light switches and type 1 plug sockets. There was a telephone socket on the north wall and a shaving socket in the north-west corner of the room. The room had type 1 radiators.

15.2 PORTERS' ROOM 2

This room measured 7.43m x 7.3m. It had double doors to the north and a double doorway, from which the doors had been removed, to the south. There were three windows on the east wall and three on the west wall. The room had type 1 radiators, type 1 plug sockets and strip lights with type 1 switches. There was a 'No Smoking' sign above the doorway at the south end along with a 'Fire Exit' sign.

15.3 CORRIDOR 2

Corridor 2 measured 3.38m x 1.45m and had a double doorway at the north and south ends. A small office was accessed from the west side of the corridor. The Staff Showers were located to the east of the corridor but were not accessible from it.

15.4 OFFICE 2

This room measured 2.9m x 2.73m. It had a single window in its west wall and a doorway giving access to Corridor 2 in its east wall. The room had type 1 light switches, type 1 plug sockets and a type 1 radiator.

15.5 STAFF SHOWER ROOM

This room was accessed through a door in the room's south wall and measured 2.74m x 2.73m. The room also had a window in its east wall. There was a shower cubicle on the north wall and orientated east-west. There were coat hooks on the south and west walls. The room had a type 2 radiator.

15.6 COMPUTER ROOM

This room measured 7.44m x 4.86m and had a double doorway at both its north and south ends. The Staff Shower Room was accessed via a door in the room's north wall and a door in the east wall led into the Staff Toilets. There were two windows on the east wall and three on the west. The room had type 1 radiators, type 1 light switches and strip lights. There was a glass fire alarm activator on the south wall and a gel dispenser on the east side of the Staff Shower Room door as well as on the south side of the Staff Toilet door. The room had a series of type 1 double plug sockets evenly spaced along the east and west walls (see Fig. 109). Each socket had a telephone

socket near to it. It was thus assumed that this room was for office use and had a series of computers in it.

Figure109: Computer Room

15.7 ROOM A

Room A measured 4.88m x 7.44m. It had double doors at its north end, a single door leading into a Sluice Room at its south end and a set of double fire doors on its east wall. The room had one window on its east wall and two on its west. It had type 1 radiators, type 1 sockets and a type 1 light switch with strip lights.

Alterations and Adaptations

The double doors at the south end of the east wall were a later addition. From the outside it was unclear whether this area was originally a door or a window but it is clear that this had been altered to become a lower and wider doorway with a ramp up to it.

15.8 SLUICE ROOM 1

This room measured 3.31m x 2.44m and was accessed via a door in its north wall. It also had a door in its east wall which led outside. There was a window in the south wall and another in the west wall. The windows had metal grills which covered them completely (see Fig. 110). All of the walls were tiled half way up with light yellow tiles (see Fig. 111). Some of these

exhibited scarring in the form of horizontal 'shadows' where items may have been affixed to the walls. A rectangular patch of tiles was missing from the south wall beneath the window; this may have been the location of the sluice. The light switch was waterproof and was like those found in the toilets.

Figure 110: Window in Sluice Room 1

Figure 111: Tiled walls, Sluice Room 1

16 FIRST FLOOR

16.1 CENTRAL CORRIDOR

Figure 112: Main central corridor, 1st floor.

The main corridor (see Fig. 112) measured 9.85m x 1.47m and had a set of double doors at either end. Those at the north end were older, wooden doors whilst those at the south end were newer fire doors which could be closed by pressing a button attached to the wall. On its west side the corridor gave access to two private rooms, whilst to its east were the 'Antibiotics Room', Shower Room 1 and the Sister's Office. At the north end of the corridor, on the west wall, there was a ladder which led up to a loft. There was also a modern radiator with metal cover on the west wall. The corridor had strip

lights and a type 2 light switch. To the north side of the door to the Sister's Office there was an alarm box, connected to various panic alarms throughout the hospital. There was a light above the door of Shower Room 1 which was probably associated with the panic alarm. The corridor also had a glass box to activate the fire alarm.

16.2 THE PRIVATE ROOMS

These rooms (see Fig. 113) were practically identical and each measured 4.61m x 3.5m. They each had one of the main windows in the central section of the front elevation of the building. Inside the rooms, these windows were bay windows and each had a small platform in front of it. The rooms had rectangular 'bed lamps' attached to the wall with plug sockets in them and a lamp on the bottom which shined downwards. They each had a sink in the north-west corner and gel dispensers on the walls. Both were accessed by a single doorway in their east walls. The door into Private Room 1 was at the north end of its east wall, whilst the door into Private Room 2 was at the south end. The rooms had type 1 light switches and strip lights. Each had a type 1 radiator with a metal mesh cover.

Figure113: A private room

16.3 The 'Antibiotics Room'

This room was so named after the small cupboard on its north wall which had a label stating 'Antibiotics' inside of it (see Fig. 114). The room measured 3.95m x 2.42m and had a large, stainless steel sink on the south wall (see Fig. 115). There was a window in the east wall with a circular extractor fan in it. The room had strip lights, a type 2 light switch, type 1 plug sockets and a type 1 radiator.

Figure114: Cupboard in 'Antibiotics Room'

Figure115: Sink in 'Antibiotics Room'

16.4 SHOWER ROOM 1

This room (see Fig. 116) measured 3.98m x 3.95m, was immediately south of the 'Antibiotics Room' and was located in the centre of the main corridor on the east side. The room had strip lights which were switched on by a pull string. There was an extractor fan on the east wall and a wooden hand rail had been attached to the west wall. There were two porcelain sinks on the north wall, one was large and one was small. Fixtures and fittings which were likely to have been for a shower were on the east wall. The room had two windows in its east wall; its doorway was in the west wall.

Figure 116: Shower Room 1

16.5 SISTER'S OFFICE

This room measured 3.95m x 2.42m, was accessed by the door in its west wall (see Fig. 117) and had a window in the east wall. There was a wooden holder for keys mounted on the west wall just behind the door. The room had strip lights, a type 2 light switch, a type 1 radiator, type 1 plug sockets and a double telephone socket.

Figure 117: Sister's Office door

16.6 SOUTH LANDING

The South Landing (see Fig. 118) measured 3.05m x 1.85m and had strip lights with a type 2 light switch. There was a set of double fire doors at either end of the landing. There was a fire extinguisher holder and sticker to the east of the south doors. At the top of the stairs there was a gate which could be used to close off the stairs. On the landing was the Linen Store with the sign 'Royal Albert Ward' above it. There was another fire extinguisher holder to the south of this door. The line of the stairs cut across the door and window at the east end of the South Hallway so that the top of this door and window were visible from the landing.

Alterations and Adaptations

The staircase was likely to be a later amendment as the line of the stairs cut across the doorway and window at the east end of the South Hallway. There

was a line visible beneath the paint along the wall to the side of the stairs and this may have represented the line of the original staircase or landing.

The Linen Store room was also a later amendment. The wall into which the Linen Store door was set was not an original wall. This room may originally have been part of a much larger landing.

Figure 118: South Landing

16.7 THE LINEN STORE

This room measured 2.72m x 2.72m and was accessed from the South Landing via a door in the Linen Room's east wall. The room had a window in the west wall. The Linen Store had a strip light, a type 2 switch, type 1 radiator and shelving throughout the room. The door had a sign stating 'Linen Store'.

Alterations and Adaptations

The wall which divided the South Landing and the Linen Store was a stud partition wall and was added later. The area now used for the Linen store was probably originally part of the landing itself.

16.8 NORTH LANDING

The North Landing measured 1.85m x 2.92m and had double doors at either end. These were older, wooden doors. The landing was lit with strip lights, had a type 1 light switch and type 3 plug sockets. There was a gate which can be fastened across the stairs to close them off (see Fig. 119). At the south end of the landing were three signs on the wall, one concerned with patients' property, another requesting that guests do not bring patients food containing meat and a third sign which has been typed on a computer and which asks people to take care when opening the gate on the landing (see Fig. 120). There was also a female staff toilet and a male staff toilet on the landing (see Fig 121). A portion of the back door and window at the east end of the hallway were visible from the landing since the stairs cut across them.

Figure 119: Gate across stairs, North Landing

Figure 120: Signs on North Landing

Figure 121: Male & Female staff toilets on North Landing with gap of original doorway between

Alterations and Adaptations

As in the case of the South Landing, the north stairs were probably a later amendment since the line of the stairs cut across the back door and window at the east end of the hallway. The line of the original stairs and landing may have been reflected by the line which was visible beneath the paint on the wall.

The Staff Toilets were a later creation and their partitioning wall divided the window in the west wall in two. Furthermore, the wall which divided the toilets from the hallway was a false wall (see Fig. 121). The area which now contained these Staff Toilets may originally have formed part of a much larger hallway.

17 THE NORTH WING, FIRST FLOOR

17.1 CORRIDOR 4

This corridor had double doors at the south end which had 'The Briton' door closers. There was access to Examination Rooms 1 and 2 from this corridor. The corridor measured 3.58m x 1.65m.

Alterations and Adaptations

The partitions on the east and west sides of this corridor were a later addition and served to divide a larger room into two smaller rooms with Corridor 4 in between. As a result, Corridor 4 was a later addition to the building.

17.2 EXAMINATION ROOM 1

This room (see Fig. 122) was separated from corridor 4 by a partition comprising of wood and frosted glass (see Fig. 123). The room measured 3.58m x 2.55m. The partition had a large opening to provide access into the examination room from its west side. There were no doors but a curtain rail remained above the partition. There was a window in the east wall along with a door which used to provide access to Toilet 4. Access was no longer possible through this door. There was a sink on the north wall at the east end. The room had a strip light, the type 2 switch for which was located in Corridor 4. There was a type 1 radiator with a metal cover, a bed lamp on the wall and a gel dispenser on the west wall.

Alterations and Adaptations

The partitions were a later addition and Examination Room 1 was probably originally part of one large room along with Examination Room 2 and Corridor 4. Access to Toilet 4 was originally possible from this large room. Having created a corridor and two smaller rooms from this space, a sink had been placed in Examination Room 1 which required the door to Toilet 4 to be blocked off. The door was still visible but a pipe now runs across the front of it (see Fig. 122).

Figure 122: Exam Room 1

Figure 123: Example of partitioned room

17.3 EXAMINATION ROOM 2

Examination Room 2 was very similar to Examination Room 1 and was accessed through a large opening in the partition at the east side. The room measured 2.82m x 3.58m and the partition comprised of wood and frosted glass. There were no doors to the room but the opening originally had a curtain rail above it. This had since been removed but the screws and parts of the brackets remained. The room had two windows in the west wall and a sink on the south wall at the west end. There was no gel dispenser in this room.

Alterations and Adaptations

The partitions were a later addition and Examination Room 2 was probably originally part of one large room along with Examination Room 1 and Corridor 4.

17.4 WARD 3

Figure124: Ward 3

Ward 3 (see Fig. 124) measured 7.43m x 7.3m and had double doorways at the north and south ends; the doors had been removed from both. The ward had three windows in the west wall and two in the east wall. Each window

had a small hook either side of it, probably for tie backs for curtains. A set of double doors at the north end of the east wall served as a fire exit and gave access to the outside whilst a single door at the south end of the east wall gave access to Toilet 4. The room had four wall lights which were switched on individually by pull cords (see Fig. 125) and four type 3 lights with a type 1 light switch. There were four type 1 double plug sockets, type 1 radiators with metal covers and a type 2 switch which was associated with the lamp above the fire exit door. There was a glass box to activate the fire alarm and there were no gel dispensers.

Figure 125: Wall light, Ward 3

Alterations and Adaptations

The double doors at the north end of the east wall were a later addition. An examination of the exterior of the building suggested this area was a window originally, of which the lintel still remains, but this had been amended to create a lower and wider doorway here which gave access to a bridge.

17.5 CORRIDOR 3

Corridor 3 measured 2.73m x 1.45m and had double doors at its north end. These doors had 'The Briton' door closers. The double doorway at the south

end of the corridor gave access to Ward 3 and the doors had been removed. There was a wooden rail on the east wall of the corridor and a door in the west wall gave access to a small room.

17.6 STORE ROOM

This room measured 2.90m x 2.73m. The door into the room had 'The Briton' door closer and was in the east wall. There was a window in the west wall with an extractor fan. The room had a strip light, a type 2 light switch, type 1 plug sockets and a type 1 radiator. Cupboards ran the length of the north wall (see Fig. 126) and led to the conclusion the room was for storage. The original tiled floor was visible inside the cupboard.

Figure 126: Cupboard in Store Room

17.7 THE KITCHEN

Figure 127: Kitchen sink & work surface

The kitchen measured 2.74m x 2.73m. Access to the Kitchen was via a modern wooden door in the north wall. There was a window in the east wall. A large stainless steel sink was in the south-east corner of the room (see Fig. 127) and a small porcelain hand basin was attached to the north wall.

17.8 WARD 2

Ward 2 measured 7.44m x 4.86m. It had a double doorway at its north end which gave access to Ward 1 and from which the doors had been removed. There was another double doorway at the south end which gave access to Corridor 3; the doors remain. A single door on the south wall gave access to the Kitchen whilst another door on the east wall gave access to Toilet 3. The room had three windows along its west wall and two windows along its east wall. There were strip lights, a type 1 light switch, type 1 plug sockets and type 1 radiators with metal covers. A rail had been attached to the north wall. There were no gel dispensers in this room.

17.9 WARD 1

Ward 1 measured 7.44m x 4.88m. It had a single door in its north wall which gave access to Sluice Room 2 and a double doorway in its south wall. The doors had been removed from the double doorway. There were two windows in the east wall and another two in the west wall. The room had strip lights, a type 1 light switch, type 1 plug sockets, type 1 radiators with metal covers, a telephone socket and a glass box with which to activate the fire alarm. There were four bed lamps in the room and rails had been attached to the north and south walls. There were no gel dispensers in this room.

17.10 SLUICE ROOM 2

Sluice Room 2 measured 3.31m x 2.44m and had a window in the north wall and another in the west wall. A door led outside from the east wall and the room was accessed internally via a door in the south wall. The room had strip lights, a type 1 light switch, a type one double plug socket and a holder for a fire extinguisher. The sluice was located on the north wall (see Fig. 128) and a set of shelves on the east wall (see Fig. 129). On the floor in front of the west wall there was a base for some kind of fixture which no longer remained. This consisted of two rectangular strips of metal which ran parallel with each other (see Fig. 130).

Figure 128: Sluice, Sluice Room 2

Figure 129: Shelving, Sluice Room 2

Figure 130: Example of equipment base found in sluice rooms

18 SOUTH WING, FIRST FLOOR

18.1 CORRIDOR 5

Corridor 5 measured 3.58m x 1.65m. It had double doors at its north end and a double doorway without doors at its south end. It gave access to Sluice Room 3 on the east side and the Telephone Room on the west side.

Alterations and Adaptations

The partitions to the east and west sides of Corridor 5 were later additions and were set up to divide a larger room into two smaller rooms with Corridor 5 between. As a result, Corridor 5 was a later addition to the building.

18.2 SLUICE ROOM 3

This room (see Fig. 131) measured 3.58m x 2.55m and was accessed from Corridor 5 through a door in the room's west side. The door had a sign on it stating 'Sluice Room'. There was a window in the east wall and a door in the same wall at the south end. This door originally gave access to Toilet 5 but this was no longer the case and a pipe lay across the door. There was a sink on the east wall at the north end and just in front of the east wall, below the window, was a base for an appliance which no longer remained. The base consisted of two rectangular metal strips which ran parallel with each other. The east wall was tiled and a series of shelves ran along the south wall. The location of the sluice was unclear.

Figure 131: Sluice Room 3

Alterations and Adaptations

Sluice Room 3 was originally part of a larger room along with the Telephone Room and Corridor 5. From this larger room, Toilet 5 could be accessed. This larger room was divided into two smaller rooms with Corridor 5 through the centre and a pipe placed across the doorway into Toilet 5 to prevent access from this area.

18.3 TELEPHONE ROOM

This room measured 3.58m x 2.82m and was accessed from Corridor 5 through an opening in the room's east wall. The opening had no door. There were two windows in the west wall, a hand basin on the south wall, strip lighting which was turned on with the type 2 switch located in Corridor 5, a type 1 radiator and type 1 plug socket. The room had a gel dispenser, a bed lamp attached to the wall, a BT telephone socket and a sign on the glass portion of the partition which stated 'You may telephone from here'. The sign had the older 'British Telecom' logo on it.

Alterations and Adaptations

This room was originally part of a larger room along with Sluice Room 3 and Corridor 5. The various items in the room suggest a change in use; the telephone sign suggested the room was once used for this purpose, whilst the bed lamp, basin and gel dispenser suggested the room was used as some kind of examination room or side ward at some point.

18.4 WARD 4

Ward 4 measured 7.44 x 7.3m. It had three windows in the west wall and another three in the east wall. It had double doorways, with the doors removed, at both the north and south ends. A curtain rail remained above the doorway to the south end. The room had no gel dispenser and had a sink on the north wall. There were three type 1 radiators, one of which had a metal cover, type 1 plug sockets and strip lights with a type 2 light switch. Ward 4 had six bed lamps on the walls and these had a second, small lamp attached to them. On the east wall at the north end there was a door which gave access to Toilet 5.

18.5 CORRIDOR 6

Corridor 6 measured 2.89m x 1.45m and had a double doorway at both the north and south ends; the doors at the north end had been removed. The doors at the south end were wooden and had hooks attached to them which hooked through loops on the wall to hold the doors open. The corridor had strip lighting and a type 1 light switch. There was a gel dispenser on the east wall. The corridor gave access to the Bathroom on its west side.

18.6 THE BATHROOM

The bathroom measured 2.9m x 2.73m and was accessed from Corridor 6 through a sliding door to the room's east side. There was a window in the west wall and strip lights with a pull cord. The room also had an emergency pull cord and an emergency light above the door on the outside. The room had a type 2 radiator, an electric bath (see Fig. 132) and a sink.

Figure 132: Bath in Bathroom

18.7 SHOWER ROOM 2

` **Figure 133: Shower Room 2**

This room (see Fig. 133) measured 2.74m x 2.73m. It was located on the east side of Corridor 6 but was accessed from Ward 5 through a door in the shower room's south side. The room had a window on the east wall and an extractor fan. There was strip lighting with a pull cord as well as an emergency cord. There was a sink located quite low down on the north wall. No shower remained but marks on the wall suggested it was located in the north-east corner of the room. The floor and walls were tiled and there were stickers of whales on some of the wall tiles. The door to the room was a sliding door. The room had a type 2 radiator which had a metal cover.

18.8 WARD 5

Ward 5 measured 7.44m x 4.86m and had double doorways at the north and south ends; the doors at the south end had been removed. A door in the north wall gave access to Shower Room 2 whilst another door in the east wall, at the south end, gave access to Toilet 6. The ward had two windows in its east wall and three in the west wall. The room had strip lighting with a type 1 light switch, type 1 plug sockets and type 1 radiators with metal covers. There were four bed lamps in the room with a second small lamp attached to them. There was a sink and a soap dispenser which was not located next to the sink and may therefore have been used as a gel dispenser. There was an alarm button on the south wall just outside of Toilet 6. Also on the south wall was a wooden holder for paper/notes. The remainder of a white sticker on this holder said 'Harry'.

18.9 WARD 6

Ward 6 measured 7.44m x 4.88m and had a double doorway at its north end, from which the doors had been removed, and a single door at its south end which gave access to the Ex-Sluice Room. There were two windows in the east wall and three in the west wall. The room had strip lighting, a type 2 light switch and type 1 radiators with metal covers. There was a sink on the north wall with a gel dispenser above it. There was also a telephone socket above the sink. The ward had four bed lamps around the room, two with an additional small lamp attached, and a small wooden rail on the north wall. The room had a glass box to activate the fire alarm with a fire extinguisher beneath it.

18.10 EX-SLUICE ROOM

This room measured 3.31m x 2.44m and was accessed through a door in its north wall. Another double door with a 'push bar to open' sign was located in the room's east wall and this gave access to the bridge outside. This had a type 1 security lock. There was a window in both the south and west walls. A type 2 switch on the east wall, to the north of the double doors, was encased in wood and glass and had the sign 'Photocell Override Switch, RAMP LIGHTS' next to it. The room had strip lighting and a type 1 switch. The east

wall was tiled half way up from the floor (see Fig. 134) with light yellow tiles, suggesting it was once a sluice room.

Figure 134: Tiled wall, Ex-Sluice Room

Alterations and Adaptations

The tiling in this room, along with its location at the far end of the building, suggested it was once used as a Sluice Room. A look at the exterior of the building suggested the double doors in the east wall were a later addition. Originally there was likely to have been a single doorway here, like that seen at the north end of the building, but this had been altered to become a lower and wider doorway which gave access to a bridge.

19 THE TOILETS

19.1 GROUND FLOOR

19.1.1 Toilet 1

Toilet 1 measured 2.31m x 2.16m and was accessible through a door in its west wall. It was accessed from Physiotherapy Room 2. There was also a door in the toilet's south wall which made it accessible from outside. The toilet had a window in the north wall and another in the east wall. There were two gel dispensers in this room, a type 2 radiator and a rail had been attached to the wall.

19.1.2 Toilet 2

Figure 135: The two doorways into Toilet 2 from Support Services Rooms 1 & 2

Toilet 2 measured 3.16m x 2.26m and was accessible from either of two doors in the west wall. These doors made the toilet accessible from both Support Services Room 1 and Support Services Room 2 (see Fig. 135). The toilet was originally accessible from outside through a door in the north wall

but the exterior of the building showed this door had been blocked in at some point. There was a window in the north wall and there were two in the south wall. The toilet had a type 2 radiator and a gel dispenser.

19.1.3 Visitors' Toilet

This toilet was not accessible from the inside but measured approximately 2.89m x 2.26m. However, a look at the exterior of the building showed a window in both the north and south sides and a doorway in each side also. A sign on the south wall stated 'Visitors' Toilet'.

Alterations and Adaptations

This toilet was not accessible from the inside, although in the interests of symmetry it is tempting to conclude that it was originally accessible from both Porters' Room 1 and 2. Since all external doors and windows were boarded up, the toilet was not accessible during this project although a look at the exterior of the building showed the doorway in the south wall to be original. The lower doorway in the north wall was a later addition and had been placed where there was originally a window.

19.1.4 Staff Toilet

Figure 136: Staff Toilet cubicles

The Staff Toilet (see Fig. 136) measured 2.31m x 2.16m and was accessible from the Computer Room through a door in the toilet's west wall. The room had been divided to create two separate cubicles. Inside this toilet there was also a sink on the west wall and a window in the south wall.

Alterations and Adaptations

The separate cubicles within this toilet were a later amendment to the room which originally had a window in the centre of the east wall. The cubicle partition divided this in two. From the outside it could be seen that this window had been blocked in with a white board and a modern, type 4, grill had been fixed into it. From the outside, it was also clear that this room was accessible from a door in the north wall. This had been blocked in so that the toilet was now only accessible from inside the building.

19.2 FIRST FLOOR

19.2.1 Toilet 3

Toilet 3 measured 2.31m x 2.16m and was accessible from Ward 2 through a door in the toilet's west wall. There was a window in the north, south and east walls. The toilet had a sink on the west wall, a type 1 radiator, a type 3 light and waterproof light switch. There was no gel dispenser.

19.2.2 Toilet 4

Toilet 4 measured 2.89m x 2.22m and was accessible from Ward 3 via a door in the toilet's west wall. There was a second door in the west wall which originally gave access to the room next door to Ward 3 (now Examination Room 1) but this was no longer the case. The toilet had two windows in both the north and south walls. There were rails either side of the toilet and there was a sink on the North wall. The toilet had a type 3 light with a waterproof switch and a type 1 radiator. There was a type 4 grill on the east wall. There was a rail attached to the south wall and the toilet had no gel dispensers.

Alterations and Adaptations

This toilet was originally accessible from both Ward 3 and the room next door. The original room next door had been divided so that the second toilet door was now visible on the other side, within Examination Room 1. However, this door was not in use and a pipe cut across it within the Examination Room.

19.2.3 Staff Ladies and Staff Gents

The ladies toilet measured 2.8m x 128m and the gents measured 2.8m x 1.34m. Both were accessible from the North Landing, through doors in their east walls. They had half a window each in their west wall; the partition which created the two rooms divided the window. In the ladies toilet the sink was on the south wall, whilst in the gents it was on the north wall. Both had type 3 lights and pull cords. The doors had frosted glass panels across which a net curtain had been hung in the ladies toilet. There were two coat hooks on the wall in the gent's toilet. Both had a type 1 radiator.

19.2.4 Toilet 5

Toilet 5 measured 3.07m x 2.22m and had two windows in the north wall and another two in the south wall. The toilet was accessible from Ward 6 through a door in the toilet's west wall although there was a second door in the west wall which originally gave access to the room next door to Ward 6. This door was no longer in use. There was a curtain rail which ran above both doors and there was a sink on the south wall. The toilet had a type 3 light and a waterproof switch. There was a type 4 grill in the east wall, a type 1 radiator and there were no gel dispensers.

Alterations and Adaptations

Toilet 5 was originally accessible from both Ward 6 and the room next door. This room was later divided up so that the second door in toilet 5 was located within Sluice Room 3. This door was no longer in use and a pipe ran across it on the Sluice Room side.

19.2.5 Toilet 6

Toilet 6 measured 2.31m x 2.16m and was accessible from Ward 5. It had a window in the north, south and east walls. There was originally a curtain rail above the doorway and the screws for this remained. There were rails either side of the toilet, there was a sink on the west wall and the toilet had a type 1 radiator. The room had a type 3 light and a waterproof switch.

6 DISCUSSION

The three buildings surveyed were all detached, and formed later additions to the original workhouse complex. The construction of a new vagrants' ward, porter's lodge and infirmary as separate buildings in their own right represented a move towards the pavilion style of construction and layout. The creation of a covered walkway to connect various buildings on site was a further reflection of that style. The rising numbers of paupers seeking aid and the increase in vagrancy probably influenced the 1894 extension to the workhouse.

With the new buildings of 1894 came a new main entrance which meant the site was then accessed through the gates by the new porter's lodge (see Fig. 137). The previous entrance had been in front of the administration block which had incorporated the old porter's office along with the vagrants' wards.

As regards controlling access, there was arguably little difference between the old and the new arrangements. Previously, those arriving at the workhouse had passed through the entrance and walked in a straight line towards the administration block. The arrival of people to the workhouse site would have been visible to the porter. Visitors or new inmates would then have been directed to the appropriate place. An examination of the 1894 porter's lodge suggests the rest of the workhouse site was accessible through a door in the rear of the administration block.

The location of the new entrance and porter's lodge allowed access to be controlled in much the same way as before. Individuals arriving at the workhouse would be instantly visible to the porter. The new arrivals entered the porter's lodge through a door in the west side and the rest of the site was accessible through a door in the east side. As with the arrangements within the old administration block, the porter's lodge of 1894 was located immediately next to the new vagrants' ward and this was no doubt an intentional measure designed to allow increased surveillance of the vagrants' themselves.

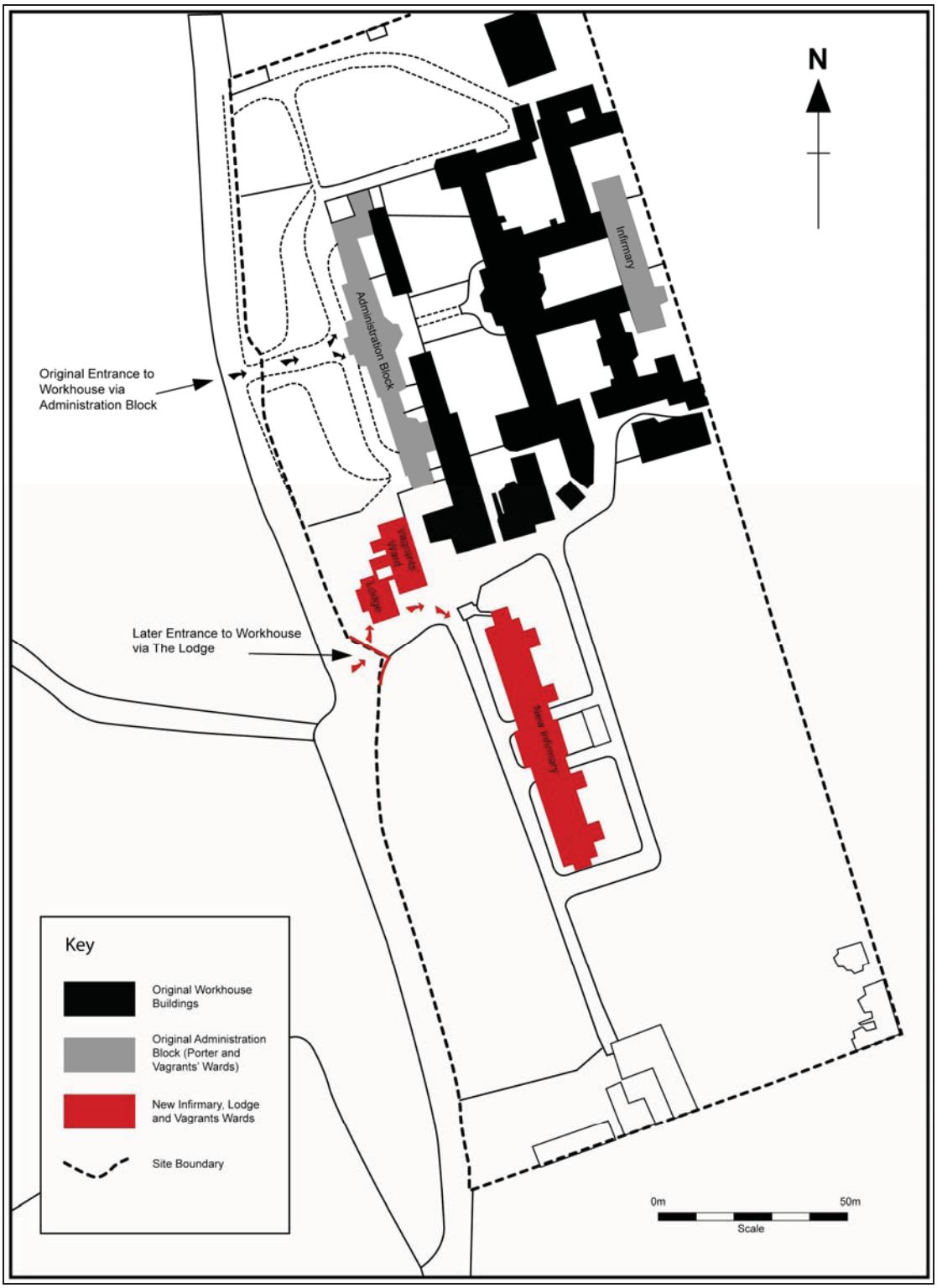

Figure 137: Plan of the workhouse site showing the original entrance and buildings and the 1894 entrance and buildings.

The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward

It was traditional to locate the Porter's Lodge next to the Vagrants' Ward and the earlier phases of a workhouse often included both areas in the same building. This was the case for the first phase of building at the Chell workhouse and the same was true for the Stoke Union vagrant wards and porter's lodge of 1842.

The obvious association of the Porters' Lodge with the Vagrants' Ward was probably a measure to ensure the less desirable inmates were kept in check by allowing the porter to keep a close eye on them. The canted windows in the South facing (front) elevation of The Lodge further ensured the Porter's ability to survey the site from all angles. In addition, the front and rear courtyard areas were probably intended to keep the vagrants sufficiently contained in one area of the complex.

Many vagrants' wards were designed according to the cellular system, as was the case for the Stoke Union workhouse. Many of the sites which used this system had long, linear vagrants' wards, often with large grills located on the outside of the building. It was through these grills that vagrants were expected to push through the small pieces of stone they had broken up in payment for their two days' accommodation. The Vagrants' Ward at Chell was not particularly long and, though vaguely linear, it showed no evidence of the grills typically associated with working cells. Though work yards were sometimes used in place of working cells, the size and external design of the Chell Vagrants' Ward does not suggest the use of the cellular system.

Externally at least, The Lodge had been largely unchanged but a porch or canopy had been removed from the entrance to the east and probably from the entrance to the west. A doorway had also been created from an original window in the east facing elevation. A wall may originally have connected the south end of The Lodge's east facing wall to the Vagrants' Ward, thus creating a fully enclosed front courtyard. If this was the case, it may explain the later creation of the doorway from the window, since it would have provided access to the courtyard area. Alternatively, the creation of the doorway may have been a later measure by the NHS to improve access to the building.

The Vagrants' Ward originally had windows only along its east facing wall but two later doorways had been created where original windows were located. A

doorway had been blocked in at the rear of the building and replaced with a window, as was the case on the west facing elevation of the building. Also on the west facing elevation, a second doorway had been blocked in completely, as was the case on the south facing elevation of the wing. These were probably later additions by the NHS, implemented to support the function of the building whilst it was under their control.

As would be expected, The Lodge was a more decorative building than the Vagrants' Ward but it was more detailed on its west side since this elevation was visible from both the street and the entrance to the site. The entrance on the west side was grander than that on the east side and had steps running up to a tiled floor surface which was probably once covered with a porch or canopy. The entrance to the east side had no stairs but did have a tiled floor surface and once had a porch or canopy.

It is tempting to see the differences between the two doorways as representative of an individual's state when he walked through them, so that as a free man he entered the higher, west doorway from stairs which formed part of a decorative elevation and later exited The Lodge on the other, less ornate side to be faced with the Vagrants' Ward opposite and to begin his life as a workhouse inmate.

The west entrance was presumably the doorway through which guests would also have entered the workhouse complex, although it is worth asking whether guests (particularly important and 'distinguished' ones) would have been expected to enter into the same area as the various paupers who had arrived there to seek aid. In the absence of an interior survey of The Lodge, such questions are difficult to answer. It is possible that upon entering The Lodge, paupers were immediately sent into a side room to await the master or matron whilst guests were directed elsewhere.

The opening which gave access from the front courtyard area to the rear courtyard area had been blocked in. This may have taken place after the NHS had vacated the building and may have been a measure to help maintain security of the site once it was abandoned.

The New Infirmary

The New Infirmary was linear and symmetrical in design with protruding towers from its rear elevation which housed toilets. Its design was typical of workhouse infirmaries of the 1890s and was similar to the design of the Stoke

Union male and female imbecile wards built in 1894. They too were linear and relatively symmetrical, the female imbecile ward more so. However, whilst the New Infirmary was perfectly symmetrical, the same was not the case for the Stoke Union wards. In addition, whilst the New Infirmary had protruding towers from the rear elevation only, the wards of the Stoke Union workhouse had protruding towers from the front and rear of the building.

Like The Lodge, the New Infirmary was ornate on its west facing (front) elevation. It had two large, double door entranceways with stone steps leading up to them and white arched lintels above them. The ground floor windows had decorative tile within the arches above the lintels and the central section of the front elevation contained two large, canted windows and a commemorative plaque in the apex of the roof.

By contrast, the rear of the building, though still adhering to the rules dictated by symmetry, was significantly less decorative. The windows were plain and the main doorways at the rear were single doorways with windows to their side and simple brick arches above. Towers A and B had a single doorway in their South and North facing elevations respectively so that the doors faced each other. Likewise, Towers C and D had a doorway in their South and North facing elevations respectively so that they too faced each other.

The original function of the rooms within the towers is unclear although the external doors in the towers may have provided access to the next section of the infirmary without it being necessary to cut through internal rooms. If this was the case, this process would have ensured the maintenance of divisions between patients who were segregated in workhouse infirmaries according to sex and condition. The construction of the New Infirmary meant two infirmaries were on site and it may be that the original continued to be used alongside the new. If so, it is possible that men were placed in one and women in the other but this is not certain.

It was difficult to conclude with any certainty the original layout of the New Infirmary and many alterations had been made to both the interior and exterior of the building. Most notably, the towers had all been converted into toilets. As a result, the door in Tower B had been blocked in to ensure the ground floor toilets in that tower were only accessible by staff from within the building. In contrast, a new door had been added on the north facing side of Tower C to allow visitor access from both sides (probably one side for a male

toilet and the other for a female toilet) whilst the internal doors to the tower had been sealed off.

Various doorways at first floor level within the rear elevation had been created, or existing ones amended, to allow the introduction of fire exits to the building. In addition, fire alarms had been placed in the building.

Both main entranceways originally had vestibules but that at the south end had been removed to make room for a stair lift. The stairs and landings had themselves been altered at some point and it is likely that the line of the original stairs was higher than that of the existing ones. Furthermore, the landings had been reduced in size with the construction of a false wall which had been put in place to allow for the creation of the Linen store on the South Landing and another room on the North Landing. The room on the North Landing was later split in two to create the male and female staff toilets.

Further alterations had also been made on the first floor in the wings to the north and south. Two large rooms located one on either side of the North and South Landings, and which were presumably once wards, had been split into two parts at some point by the introduction of partitions which had the effect of creating two smaller rooms on either side of a short corridor. A sink was installed in each of the partitioned rooms on the east side of the building and the sink pipes were set to run across the doors, which had originally given access to the toilets in both Tower B and Tower C.

As a further amendment to the building, rails had been added to some rooms, corridors and toilets. Furthermore, some double doors had been removed with the effect that there was unrestricted access between some wards and corridors. Where doors had been removed, curtain rails were sometimes placed above the entranceway. Many toilets also had curtain rails above the doorways and the openings to examination rooms 1 and 2 and the Telephone Room likewise had curtain rails or evidence for curtain rails.

It is likely that there was originally a sluice room at either end of the building at both ground floor and first floor level. At the time of the survey, there was a sluice room at the south end of both the ground floor and first floor and the tiled wall of the room at the north end of the first floor suggests this too was once a sluice room. The change in function of this room may have influenced the creation of Sluice Room 3 towards the centre of the building, which may therefore have acted as a replacement. Given the building's tendency

towards symmetry, along with practical considerations, it is likely that the Physiotherapy waiting room was once a sluice room.

The original floor of the New Infirmary was probably tiled throughout as was suggested by the tiled floor visible in the North Hallway and within the cupboard in the Store Room. At some point the original floor was carpeted over with carpet tiles but the original tiled floor remained beneath.

At some point electricity was added to the building and the lighting changed over time. At some point, lamps with switches which needed to be turned to turn the light on were installed outside but these were later replaced with lights resembling street lights. Small square lamps were also installed above, or to the side of every external door.

Telephones were also introduced into the building at some point in its history, as were televisions. The telephone cables and associated brackets along with TV aerials and brackets were visible at various locations around the outside of the building.

Computers were installed at some point and the network cables entered the building through grills in two locations on the rear elevation. The cables entered into the Computer Room along with the Old X-Ray Room which itself came to house IT equipment.

Panic alarms were introduced to the building near to bathrooms and toilets. The central unit for these alarms was set onto the wall outside the Sister's Office on the first floor.

The function of the building had changed over time. Most of the rooms were presumably once wards but many of those on the ground floor had been adapted for staff use. Support Services had rooms next to the North Hallway and the Porters had rooms to the side of the South Hallway. The Computer Room appears to have been a ward which came to be adapted for office use as the presence of double plug sockets and telephone sockets at regular intervals along the wall seemed to evidence. Furthermore, computer cables entered into this room from the outside of the building through a grill.

It would appear that the building became divided by function so that the ground floor was largely the domain of hospital staff and was concerned with the general running of the hospital, whilst the first floor contained patients.

The exception at ground floor level was the Physiotherapy Department but this was for outpatients only.

The major changes which took place to the three buildings surveyed were probably implemented by the NHS to make for the better functioning of the hospital.

7 CONCLUSION

The workhouse at Chell developed according to the changing social and political climate prevalent throughout its existence. It was built as a result of the Poor Law Amendment Act and was constructed according to accepted ideas on layout in order to effectively segregate inmates according to the classifications laid down by that law and to maintain power and control over them.

The growing numbers of paupers seeking aid, along with increasing levels of vagrancy no doubt influenced the 1894 extension of the workhouse and ensured the inclusion of a new vagrants' ward and new infirmary, which itself may have helped to further segregate inmates as the presence of two infirmaries now on site may well have resulted in separate buildings being used for men and women.

Vagrants' wards were often designed to incorporate the cellular system, as was the case at the Stoke Union workhouse, but given the relatively small size of the Chell Vagrants' Ward along with the lack of evidence for work cells, it is unlikely it was adopted there. It is perhaps more likely that the Vagrants' Ward at Chell comprised an open plan room where casuals slept on the floor or in rows of low slung hammocks, as was not uncommon. It may be that the building contained open plan areas as well as a number of cells, an arrangement which occurred elsewhere, but without viewing the interior of the building this cannot be determined.

The New Infirmary at Chell conformed to traditional ideas on workhouse infirmary design and was not unlike the Stoke Union imbecile wards built in 1894. It was symmetrical in design, its protruding towers housed the infirmary toilets. Internally, official and work based rooms were located at the centre of the infirmary, whilst wards were located in wings to either side.

The lay out of the whole site developed according to the pavilion plan which is evident from the construction of the buildings of the 1894 extension, all of which were detached buildings with separate functions. The later infirmary of 1906 also saw the construction of a walkway linking it with the New Infirmary and with various other buildings, which was another feature of the pavilion plan.

The use of many workhouses as emergency hospitals during the Second World War, the presence of on site infirmaries and the introduction of the National Health Service, which led most hospitals to be taken over by the state, resulted in many workhouses becoming hospitals. Chell workhouse was no exception.

Upon being incorporated into the NHS, the buildings surveyed were subject to a number of alterations and adaptations which reflected the changing function of the building and changes in rules and regulations. Most notably, the introduction of fire exits and fire alarms, the provision of rails in toilets, along some walls and corridors and around some doorways and the creation of ramps up to certain doors all represent the legal specifications to which a building must adhere and for which purpose the New Infirmary was adapted. The buildings surveyed had all been altered as a direct result of their changing functions. Health and Safety implications meant the degree to which The Lodge and the Vagrants' Ward had been altered internally could not be assessed. However, it is clear that the New Infirmary had significantly changed internally so that the original layout of the workhouse building and the original function of each area of that building had been lost.

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Appendix 1: Typologies

Drainpipes

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Type 4

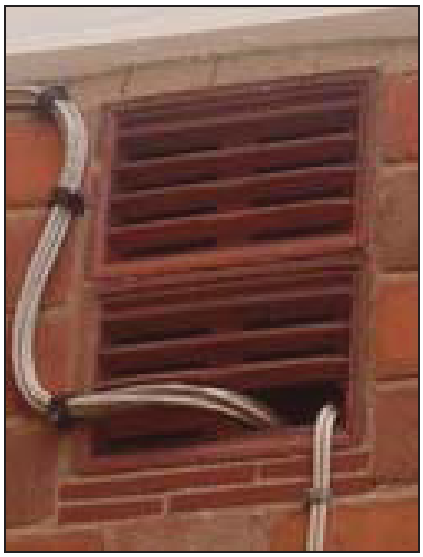
Grills

Type 1

Type 2

Type 3

Type 4



Type 5

Lights

Type 1 Strip Light

Type 2 Strip Light

Type 3 Light

Light Switches

Type 1

Type 2

Waterproof light Switch

Plug Sockets

Type 1

Type 2

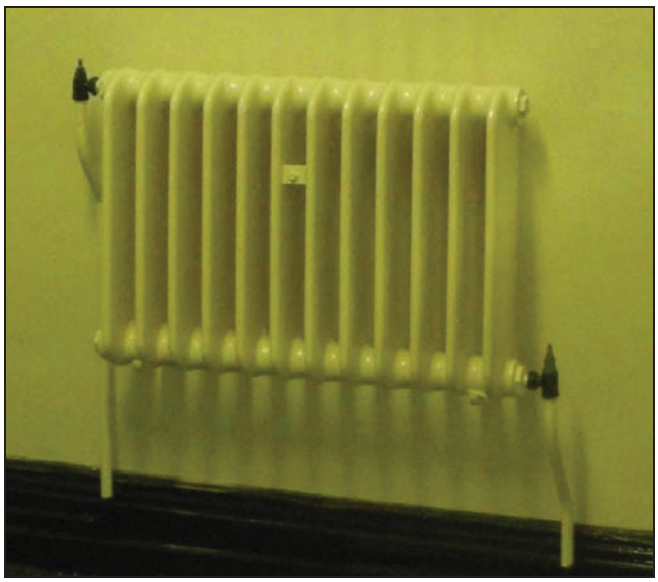
Type 3

Security Locks

Type 1

Type 2

Radiators



Type 1

Type 2

APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTCLIFFE HOSPITAL

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

This document outlines a programme of archaeological work for the site of the former Westcliffe Hospital, Stoke-On-Trent. The scope of the work to be undertaken is in accordance with that outlined in the brief supplied by the Regeneration Directorate of Stoke–on-Trent City Council. It has been prepared in accordance with prevailing best practice, and with standards and guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and English Heritage.

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The remaining buildings of the former Westcliffe Hospital are located on Turnhurst Road off the A527 in the Chell area of Stoke-on-Trent (NGR SJ 86715 53090) (**Figure 1)**.

There are three buildings located on the site which are of interest for this programme of work: 1) The New Infirmary, 2) The Vagrants Ward and 3) The Lodge). They are all that remains of the 19th century workhouse which originally occupied the site and which came to form part of the Westcliffe Hospital in 1948. The other workhouse buildings were demolished in the 20th century, some to allow for the building of the Claybourne Nursing Home. Of the three remaining buildings, none are currently in use.

1.2 PROJECT AND PLANNING BACKGROUND

The former Westcliffe Hospital is to be redeveloped. As a result, a programme of archaeological work is required by the Stoke-on-Trent local planning authority to inform consideration of any planning application. The archaeological programme will involve carrying out building recording on the surviving buildings prior to their demolition.

The programme of recording will result in the compilation of a drawn and photographic record with supporting archive/background information and interpretation.

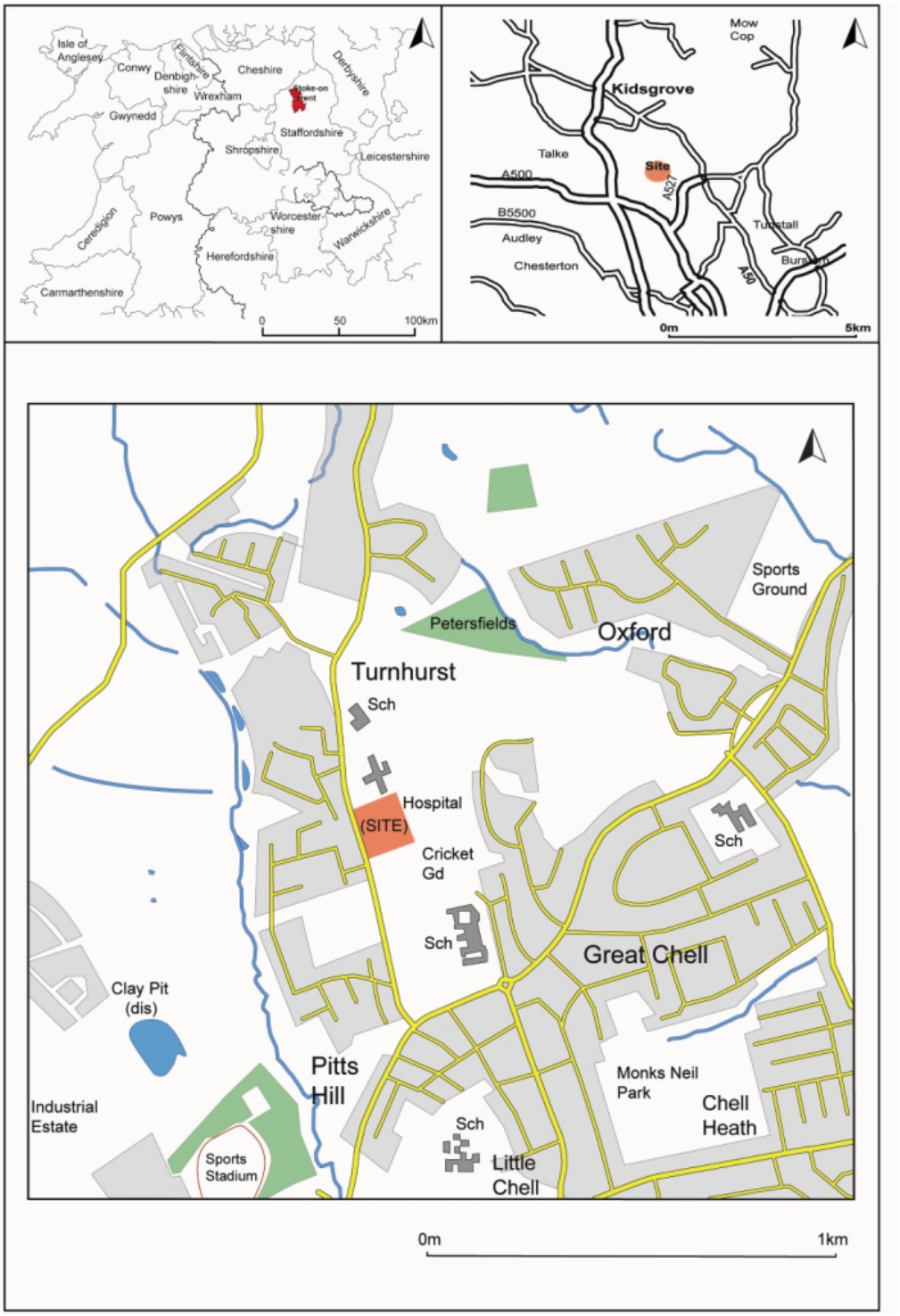


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Summary

The buildings to be recorded once formed part of the Wolstanton and Burslem Union workhouse. The main workhouse buildings were built in 1839-40 under the auspices of the New Poor Law of 1834 but the buildings at the centre of this project were built in 1893/4 as part of the expansion of the workhouse.

The main accommodation and administration blocks were located to the north of the three remaining workhouse buildings. They were recorded by the Stoke-on-Trent Historic Buildings Survey in the 1980s before being demolished.

In 1922 the Stoke-on-Trent and the Wolstanton and Burslem Unions were amalgamated to become the Stoke and Wolstanton Union and the term 'workhouse' was replaced with 'Poor Law Institution'. The conditions were so severe in the workhouses of the New Poor Law that the institutions were frequently referred to as 'bastilles'.

The Poor Law was repealed soon after the amalgamation in 1922 and the complex was taken over by Stoke-on-Trent Corporation as a 'public assistance institution'. With the foundation of the National Health Service in 1948 the site became used as a hospital and the workhouse buildings were therefore adapted for hospital use.

The site was split into two in the late 20th century with most of the workhouse buildings being demolished for the establishment of the Claybourne Nursing Home. The three buildings to be recorded are the only surviving workhouse buildings.

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

The main accommodation and administration blocks at Turnhurst Road were situated to the north of the three buildings which are the subject of this programme of work and were recorded by Stoke-on-Trent Historic Buildings Survey in the 1980s (they were later demolished).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 AIMS

The main aim of the research of this site is to produce a full and detailed record of the remaining workhouse buildings along with an analysis and interpretation of the site in the form of a final written report. The intention is that the record and report will contribute to the understanding both of the development of workhouse buildings and the management changes which inevitably occurred with the move from a workhouse to a hospital ethos.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

The detailed objectives of this archaeological programme are to:

- Determine building/room use and the changes to their use.
- Determine the relationships of activities within the buildings.
- Identify and understand changes made to the structure and layout of the buildings.
- Set changes to the structure and layout of the buildings within the context of ideas regarding care and management of the poor and sick.
- Understand the local and regional historical context of the buildings.
- Produce a high quality archive which ensures the buildings have been preserved by record.
- Ensure the analysis, conservation and long term storage of the archive.
- Ensure the appropriate reporting and publication of the results of the project.

3 METHODOLOGY

The following work will be carried out to ensure the production of a full and detailed archive which will guarantee preservation by record of the buildings.

3.1 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

A photographic survey of the buildings will be conducted to the Level 3 standard as defined by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice*, 2006. The photographic survey will record the following:

- All internal and external elevations showing the buildings in their context.
- Major groups of buildings.
- Fixtures, fittings and associated machinery/equipment, particularly those relating to the primary function/use of the buildings.
- Constructional details (to include the recoding of the structure after the removal of any cladding/surfaces, where necessary).
- Any internal and external surfaces relevant to the primary use of the building.

The photographic survey will be carried out according to the following:

- The use of a 35mm camera.
- Black and white photography will provide the essential component of the record but will be supplemented with colour transparencies as well as high resolution digital images.
- The use of an appropriate scale in all photographs.
- The use of artificial lighting where necessary.
- The use of a tripod for internal and low light shots.
- The production of full and detailed photographic record sheets which will be cross referenced to prints, negatives, slides and digital images.

3.2 DRAWN RECORD

The drawn record will be produced to the Level 3 standard as defined by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice*, 2006. The drawn record will include:

- Accurate floor plans of the buildings at a scale of not less than 1:50.

- Appropriate elevations (at 1:20) and sections (at 1:50 or 1:20 as necessary) which will compliment the photographic record.
- The clear indication on plans, elevations and sections of all fixtures, fittings, features, plant or machinery associated with the buildings.

3.3 WRITTEN RECORD

The written record will comprise of a full and detailed report to include:

- A detailed (level 3/4) description of the buildings.
- Interpretation of the phases of the buildings' development and function.
- Full consideration of the purpose and importance of structural details, fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building. This will be cross referenced to the photographic and drawn records.
- An overall interpretation and phasing of the site.
- A process flow diagram (if appropriate) detailing the function of the building and the areas within it.
- Full consideration of the spatial and functional arrangement of individual rooms within the buildings.
- Background research to enable the buildings to be placed in their historical contexts.
- Direct reference to original documents and architects' plans relating to the key constructional phases of the building.

3.4 ARCHIVE

The project will result in the compilation of a full and detailed archive of the buildings. This archive will be held by the Potteries Museum, Stoke-on-Trent under the accession number 2008.LH.6 and will include:

- Original plans and maps of the site and the buildings.
- Old photographs.
- All photographs taken as part of the archaeological survey, fully numbered and labeled and cross referenced to their film and negative numbers (where applicable).
- Other relevant documents.
- A full bibliography.

4 PROGRAMME AND TIMESCALE

4.1 ESTIMATED TIMESCALE

Day	Activity	Personnel
1	Preliminary works	2
2-4	On-site recording	2
5	Download first survey data – draft illustration	2
6-12	On-site recording	2
13	Download first survey data –draft illustration	2
14, 15	Historical research; processing data & photographic record	2
16-21	Preparation of final drawn record	1
16-20	Reporting	1

4.2 MONITORING

Fieldwork and post-fieldwork stages of the project may be subject to monitoring by Noel Boothroyd, Planning Archaeologist, Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology Service.

One weeks notice will be given to all parties of the commencement of archaeological works on site.

4.3 WORKING HOURS

Normal hours of work will 08.00 to 16.00 Monday to Friday. The project will be costed on the basis that these will be the hours worked. If the client requires weekend working or other forms of overtime then this must be negotiated separately.

4.4 CONTINGENCIES

Circumstances may arise which cause delays to the project, or require additional resources. These are likely to occur as the result of either:

- the discovery of exceptionally well-preserved and/or internationally significant remains
- building floor plan of greater than anticipated complexity requiring additional time spent
- delays due to the activities of other contractors (or their subcontractors) on the project.

- delays due to inclement weather, flooding or other unforeseen circumstances

In the event of such extraordinary circumstances then provision should be made by the client for contingencies. Ironbridge Archaeology will endeavour to inform the client at the earliest opportunity should such additional works be required, and outline the likely scope, time and cost implications. No work which falls within the scope of 'contingency' will be undertaken without prior consultation with, and written approval from, the client.

5 STAFFING

In order to provide the best service for the client and local authority, a team will be assembled with appropriate expertise and experience in the analysis and recording of complex industrial buildings and sites. The core team will comprise the following Ironbridge Archaeology staff:

Project Management: Paul Belford, Head of Archaeology

Fieldwork Supervisor: Anna Wallis

Fieldwork Technician: Richard Elliot

Comprehensive CV summaries are included in **Appendix 1**.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

The Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust accepts that we have a duty of care to our employees and to the general public. Ironbridge Archaeology acknowledges the hazardous nature of aspects of archaeological fieldwork to staff, subcontractors and visitors. We therefore will establish sound arrangements and working practises to minimise the risks.

An appendix to the Policy is the Health and Safety Handbook with which project staff will familiarise themselves. This follows closely the Health and Safety recommendations of SCAUM (the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers). All Health and Safety documents are available on request.

The principal Health and Safety issues specific to the project include:

- Potential hazards due to dangerous masonry or structures
- Tripping, slipping and falling hazards
- Movement of plant, machinery and vehicles
- Substances hazardous to health eg. industrial or medical contaminants
- Water-borne, animal-borne and bird-borne diseases.

The archaeology team will undertake our own Health and Safety inductions, at the commencement of work on site and will also take part in a general Health and Safety induction as and when this is required by other subcontractors working on site.

In view of these risks and in order to protect the welfare of our staff, all persons on site will be equipped with the following PPE

- steel-toe capped boots
- hard hats;
- high-visibility vests;
- other protection (e.g. gloves, face masks, goggles, contamination suits) where appropriate
- mobile telephone

6.2 WELFARE

No provision has been made for welfare arrangements; it is assumed that Ironbridge Archaeology staff can make use of existing on-site facilities.

6.3 RISK ASSESSMENT

Ironbridge Archaeology will produce a full Risk Assessment prior to the commencement of work on site, for each element of the proposed works. Ironbridge Archaeology subscribes to the Target 100 web based health and safety management system that enables externally monitored risk assessments to be completed. This comprises a numerical scoring system to assess the likelihood of risks and hazards and the severity of their consequences; followed by appropriate guidance for mitigation as appropriate.

7 INSURANCE

Ironbridge Archaeology is fully covered under the insurance policies of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust for the following

- Employers Liability (up to £10,000,000)
- Public and Products Liability (up to £10,000,000 any one occurrence, unlimited in the aggregate)
- Contractors All-Risk (up to £2,500,000 any one loss)

The insurance is provided by AXA, through Willis Insurance Brokers. Please contact Martin Cummins, Senior Account Manager, Willis Commercial Risks, Willis UK Limited, Peat House, 1 Waterloo Way, Leicester LE1 6LQ for further information.

8 COPYRIGHT AND CONFIDENTIALITY

8.1 COPYRIGHT

The Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust shall retain full copyright of all commissioned reports, tender documents, drawings, photographs and any other project documentation under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provide an exclusive licence for the client for the use of such documents by the client only in all matters relating to the project as described in this Project Design.

8.2 CONFIDENTIALITY

The Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. IGMT further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment, until such time as the information is in the public domain. It is expected that the clients respect IGMT's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

APPENDIX 1: STAFF CVS

Paul Belford

Head of Archaeology and Monuments, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust

Paul gained a BSc from the University of Sheffield in 1992, and subsequently worked on a wide range of sites of all periods throughout the UK and overseas. In 1995 he returned to Sheffield and commenced part-time study of an MA in Historical Archaeology under the tutelage of David Crossley (completed in 1997). At the same time he became a Project Officer with ARCUS. Paul managed a series of substantial projects during this period, including excavations on prehistoric, Roman and medieval sites – but increasingly specialising in the excavation of post-medieval and industrial sites and landscapes.

In May 2000 Paul became the director of Ironbridge Archaeology, and has developed the academic and commercial roles of the unit, which is now one of the leading specialist archaeological consultants and contractors in historical and industrial archaeology. As a member of the senior management team of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, Paul is also responsible for the management, curation and interpretation of scheduled monuments and archaeological remains within the World Heritage Site.

Paul is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. He has been a member of Council of the Historical Metallurgy Society since 2002, and is currently the Society's Conservation Officer. Paul is also a present and former Council member of the Society for Post-medieval Archaeology (from 2002 to 2005, and again since 2007).

<u>Some Recent and Forthcoming Publications</u>

'"The Archaeology of Everything": Grappling with post-medieval, industrial and contemporary archaeology', in S. Watt (ed), *West Midlands Regional Research Frameworks : Research Agenda*, English Heritage / Oxbow Books (in press, due for publication spring 2008)

'English Steelmaking in the seventeenth century: the excavation of two cementation furnaces at Coalbrookdale', *Historical Metallurgy*, 41:2 (2007), 105-123

'Sublime Cascades: Water and Power in Coalbrookdale', *Industrial Archaeology Review*, 29:2 (2007), 133-148

'Bridging the Atlantic – Archaeology and Community in England and Bermuda', in R. White and J. Carman (eds), *World Heritage – global challenges, local solutions*, BAR International Series No.1698 (2007), 97-106

'The World of the Workshop: Archaeologies of Urban Industrialisation', in Leech, R and A. Green (eds), *Cities in the World*, Society for Post-medieval Archaeology Monograph No.3 (2006), 133-150

'Upper Forge, Coalbrookdale', in *English Heritage, Science for Historic Industries* (2006), 6 (with R. A. Ross)

'Extra Special Best Best: Black Country iron puddling and wrought iron manufacture in the nineteenth century', *Historical Metallurgy*, 38:1 (2004), 47-59

'Industry and domesticity: exploring historical archaeology in the Ironbridge Gorge', *Post-medieval archaeology*, 38:2 (2004), 215-225 (with R. A. Ross)

'Monasteries of Manufacture: Questioning the Origins of English Industrial Architecture', *Industrial Archaeology Review*, 26:1 (2004), 45-62

'Urban Industrial Landscapes: Problems of Perception and Protection, in Barker, D. and D. Cranstone (eds), *The Archaeology of Industrialisation*, Society for Post-medieval Archaeology Monograph No.2 (2004), 165-180

Anna Wallis

Fieldwork Supervisor, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust

Anna gained her BA(Hons) degree in Ancient History and Archaeology from the University of Birmingham. After graduation, Anna conducted research into the seating arrangements of the amphitheatre audience in ancient Rome

during the Augustan Principate and produced her MPhil thesis on the subject. She has also worked on a number of archaeological projects comprising both excavation and survey based work.

During the summer of 2007, Anna was part of the team enlisted to conduct the recording of Newman Brothers Coffin Works, founded in the 1800s in central Birmingham to produce coffin furniture. Anna took part in the full cataloguing and recording of all contents of the coffin factory including machinery, equipment, fixtures, fittings, materials, furniture, paperwork and coffin furniture. The work involved analysis of the contents and full interpretation of the building and Anna was involved in regular meetings designed to identify room functions and changes in room use, relationships between rooms and areas of the factory and to determine processes related to the overall functionality and organisation of the building. Where possible, interpretation of relationships between individuals and groups associated with various rooms/areas of the factory was also carried out.

Other recent projects include surveys carried out at Blists Hill Victorian Town at Ironbridge, the large scale excavation of a highly significant forge site in Wednesbury, West Midlands and the recording of the Glenfield Tunnel in Leicester.

Richard Elliot

Fieldwork Technician, Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust.

Richard gained his BA.(Hons) degree in Archaeology from the University of Manchester in 2005, and has since worked for a number of archaeological companies on various projects throughout the UK. He began his archaeology career with Irish Archaeological Consultancy where he was involved with a number of projects including excavations at a large Medieval fort in Athlone, Ireland, and has since experienced working on many different sites ranging from Neolithic to post-Industrial.

Richard first joined Ironbridge Archaeology in 2006, where he was primarily focused on the large-scale excavations at the Wednesbury Forge site. He was also involved with surveying work at the Blist's Hills Victorian Town, and

other local projects in the Shropshire area. He later accepted a position with Stratascan where he was trained in a wide range of geophysical surveying techniques, utilising such equipment as resistivity meters, magnetometers, ground probing radars, and EDM's, as well as electromagnetic, radiodetection and magnetic susceptibility devices.

Due to the nature of the work, and the sites that he worked on, Richard was required to attend a number of training courses and has acquired numerous cards and certificates to affirm this training, including: ECITB safety passport, FAS safe pass, EUSR safety passport, CSCS certification, radiodetection operator training, WMTS signing, lighting and guarding. After being promoted to Team Leader, he also underwent First Aid Training in order to meet onsite health and safety regulations.

Richard returned to Ironbridge archaeology in 2007 and was present for the final stages of the Wednesbury Forge excavations. He was also part of the team involved with an ongoing project to record, restore and convert the disused 'Newman Brothers' coffin furniture fittings workshop in Birmingham, into an educational museum, during which he took part in the full cataloguing and recording of all contents of the building. The work involved analysis of the contents of the building as well as full interpretation of the function of the building and Richard was involved in regular meetings designed to identify room functions and changes in room use.

More recently Richard has been involved with a number of smaller projects, including excavations at Oldbury and Wednesbury, and an assessment of Hatch Cottage, Little Wenlock.

APPENDIX 2 : RISK ASSESSMENT

Ironbridge Archaeology
Coalbrookdale, Telford, TF8 7QD, United Kingdom
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F +44 (0) 1952 435 937
E archaeology@ironbridge.org.uk

Risk Assessment

INSTRUCTIONS

ASSESSMENT STAGE: Complete section **A1**; Identify hazards using Hazard Table in section **A2**; Establish Control Measures to reduce risks in section **A3**

MONITORING STAGE: Complete section **M1**; Score Control Measures in section **M2** using a scale of 0-10 (10 being complete compliance); State further actions required in section **M3**

Section A1 - Assessment Information

Assessment reference number	ARC-F047	Assessor	Paul Belford
Assessment date	03/04/2008	Review date	03/05/2008
Activity / item / area	Westcliffe Hospital	Monitoring frequency	Weekly
Person at risk	Richard Elliot, Anna Wallis	Authorised by	Paul Belford

Section A2 - Hazard Table

Degree Of Risk

High	Med	Low	
	X		A. Falling
X			B. Tripping / slipping
		X	C. Trapping
		X	D. Flying particles
		X	E. Fire / flammable atmosphere*
			F. Oxygen enrichment
	X		G. Collapse
			H. Overturning
	X		I. Electric shock
			J. Moving machinery parts*
	X		K. Moving vehicles
			L. Drowning
	X		M. Noise
X			N. Substances / chemicals / fumes / dusts*
			O. Burns
			P. Bursting / explosion risk
			Q. Vibration
			R. Oxygen depletion
X			S. Protruding objects / parts
			T. Asphyxiation

Degree Of Risk

High	Med	Low	
	X		U. Handling*
			V. Respiratory
	X		W. Personal Health
	X		X. Struck by falling objects
			Y. Lone working
	X		Z. Violence / aggression
			AA. Stress*
			BB. Heating / ventilation
	X		CC. Asbestos*
	X		DD. Animal/bird borne diseases
	X		EE. Illegal use of boarded up buildings leading to possible presence of harmful materials/substances
			FF.
			GG.
			HH.
			II.
			JJ.
			KK.
			LL.
			MM.
			NN.

* May require futher in-depth assessment, e.g. Fire, COSHH, Manual Handling. For guidance, see 'Risk Assessment Techniques' in Background Information

Section M1 - Monitoring Information

Person carrying out monitoring		Department / location	
Monitoring date		Checked by	

Section A3 - Control Measures

Section M2 - Monitoring Scores

A. Ensure adequate lighting is in place.	
B. Ensure floor is in good condition and free of obstacles. All personnel to wear appropriate footwear.	
C. Ensure all personnel avoid any machinery operating on site.	
D. Ensure all personnel avoid any machinery/tools operating on site.	
E. Avoid use of any naked flames.	
G. Avoid any areas of obvious risk. Ensure any potential areas of risk are clearly marked. Ensure all personnel wear PPE.	
I. Avoid any exposed wires etc. Ensure any such hazards are clearly marked.	
K. Use designated walkways.	
M. Use of appropriate PPE.	
N. Avoid any areas containing dangerous chemicals. Use of appropriate PPE.	
S. Ensure adequate lighting. Ensure all protruding objects are clearly marked.	
U. Ensure all personnel are aware of the correct methods for manual handling.	
W. Use of correct and necessary PPE.	
X. Use of PPE.	
Z. Establish that boarded up buildings are vacant prior to commencing work. Contact appropriate personnel if this is not the case.	
CC. Ensure building is free of exposed asbestos before beginning work.	
DD. Use of correct PPE. Ensure facilities are available for all personnel on site to wash their hands.	
EE. See also Z. Ensure adequate lighting. Provide correct PPE. Ensure all obvious areas of hazard are clearly marked.	
Evaluation / score %	

Section M3 - Further Actions Required