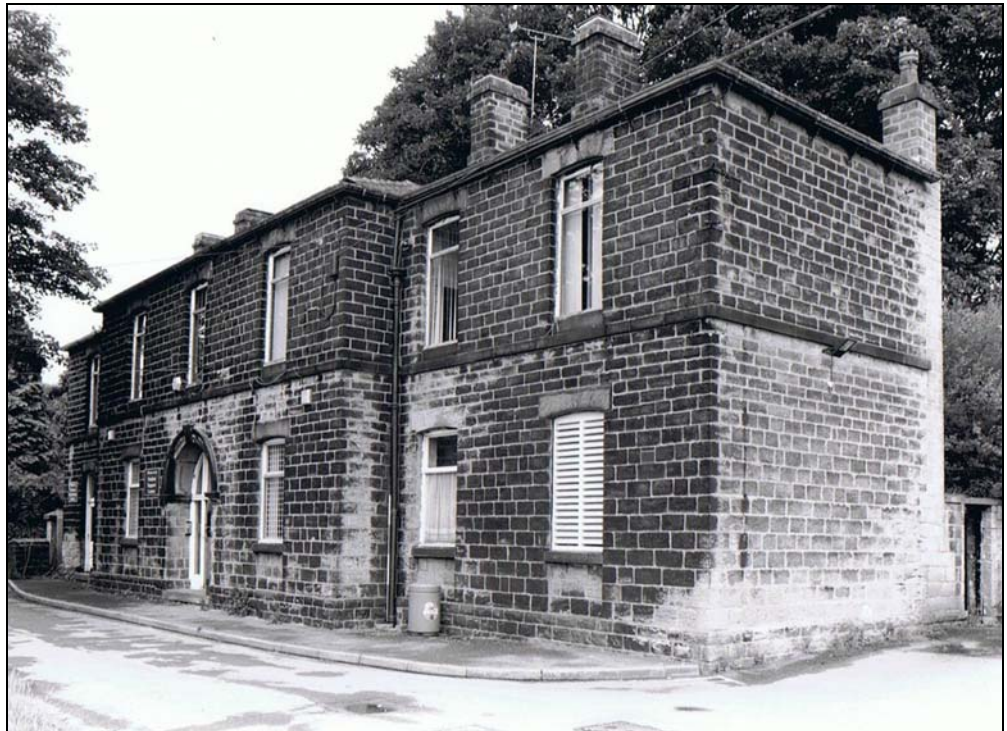


**THE NETHERFIELD ANNEXE,  
PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PENISTONE,  
SOUTH YORKSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD**



**For Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council**

**CS Archaeology  
September 2008**

**On behalf of:** Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council  
Finance and Property Directorate  
Business Support Services  
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**Feature Numbers** (*Extant*)

- [1] front door with decorative light boss above (Blg 1, SE Elevation)
- [2] arch headed door (Blg 1, SE Elevation)
- [3] arched doorway (blocked) (Blg 1, NW Elevation)
- [4] original arched stair window (Blg 1, NW Elevation)
- [5] arched window (Blg 1, NW Elevation)
- [6] doorway with original door (Blg 1, NW Elevation)
- [7] doorway (Blg 1, NW Elevation)
- [8] window (Blg 1, NW Elevation)
- [9] doorway (Blg 1, NW Elevation)
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- [11] principal staircase (Blg 1)
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- [15] external staircase (Blg 2)
- [16] blocked window (Blg.2)
- [17] blocked window (Blg.2)
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- [19] white enameled earthenware bath, in the open in front of Blg.2
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- [22] blocked doorway (Blg.3)
- [23] *Kitchen* flue and chimney
- [24] blocked doorway (Blg.3)
- [25] blocked doorway (Blg.3)
- [26] inserted external chimney stack (Blg.3)
- [27] loading doorway (Blg.3)
- [28] loading doorway (Blg.3)
- [29] architrave (Blg.3, Rm. 29)
- [30] the south-west staircase (Blg 3)
- [31] the south-east staircase (Blg.3)
- [32] the north-east staircase (Blg.3)
- [33] glazed partition (Blg.3, Rm.49)
- [34] decorative roof trusses to the *Dining Hall* (Blg.3, Rm. 21)
- [35] two queen post trusses (Blg.3, Rm.22)
- [36] rectangular *Kitchen* skylight (Blg.3, Rm.22)
- [37] king post roof truss (Blg.3, Rm.23)
- [38] cellar steps (Blg.3, Rm.23)
- [39] cellar table (Blg.3, Rm.27)
- [40] cellar cold shelves (Blg.3, Rm.27)
- [41] queen post trusses (Blg.3 attic)
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- [43] three boilers and associated feeders (Blg.4, Rm.1)
- [44] central pyramidal skylight (Blg.3 Rm.49)
- [45] blocked doorway (Blg.3, Rm.26)
- [46] original central cellar table (Blg. 3, Rm.26)
- [47] stone tables along the north-east wall (Blg. 3, Rm.26)

- [48] blocked coal hole (Blg. 3, Rm. 26)
- [49] inserted duct (drive shaft box)
- [50] doorway (Blg. 5, Rm. 1)
- [51] staircase (Blg. 5, Rm. 12)
- [52] doorway (Blg. 5, Rm. 1)
- [53] blocked stair window (Blg. 5, Rm. 1)
- [54] inserted service hatch (Blg. 5, Rm. 1/2)
- [55] doorway with evidence for a swing door (Blg. 5, Rm. 1/2)
- [56] front door to the Isolation Hospital (Blg. 5a, Rm. 12)
- [57] storeroom (Blg. 5a, Rm. 26)

Windows have been broadly divided into three types:

- Type 1 windows are large arch headed rectangular windows with flush and recessed sills and typically measure,  $h$  1.92m x  $w$  1.24m. They are decorative in design and form a feature to the façade of Building 1;
- Type 2 windows are the most prolific. There are similar in proportion to the type 1s (1.8m x 1.2m) but are square headed with projecting sills. This is a relatively austere design and was employed to the rear elevation of *The Reception/Administration Block* (Building 1) and throughout the building complex (Buildings 3-5).
- Type 3 are arched stair windows, variable heights.

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## **APPENDICES**

- Appendix 1: The Brief (SYAS)  
Appendix 2: Archive Inventory  
Appendix 3: Census returns for the Penistone Union Workhouse for 1881

## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 Planning Consent (Planning Application 2006/1053 ) has been given subject to archaeological conditions, for the demolition of the Netherfield Annexe.
- 1.2 The annexe consists of a series of Victorian residential, administrative and hospital buildings. These functioned as the Penistone Union Workhouse, which was designed by the Bradford architects Lockwood and Mawson (c.1859) and based on Sampson Kempthorne's 'cruciform or square' plan. Later buildings included an Infirmary (c.1895), a Mortuary and Isolation Hospital (early 20<sup>th</sup> century).
- 1.3 This report places the buildings in their historic context and provides and surveys the buildings noting any surviving fixtures and fittings. Some original and subsequent buildings have, during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, been demolished but overall the building complex survives relatively unaltered.
- 1.4 A few areas were either inaccessible or subject to extensive remodeling and will require further recording work.



## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report was commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan County Council to meet a condition placed on Planning Consent (App. No. 2006/1053) for the demolition of the building complex as part of the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) project, a schools regeneration initiative.
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA), is situated on the south-east facing slope of the Upper Don valley (NGR SE 240 038) abutting and extending north-east of Huddersfield Road. The PDA forms a rectangular enclosure 1.2 hectares in extent features the Netherfield Annexe, which currently houses Penistone Grammar School's 6<sup>th</sup> Form.
- 2.3 Historically the Annexe consists of the former *Penistone Union Workhouse* with associated *Infirmery* and *Isolation Hospital*. Netherfields represents a regionally rare survival of a square plan or central hub design that still retains a number of original and later ancillary buildings.
- 2.4 The building complex represents a significant Victorian survival which represents the social and economic conditions that led to the building's construction.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The first aim of the proposed work was to record the complex prior to demolition. This record has sought to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the complex, and to place this record in the public domain.
- 3.2 The results from the Building Record will inform decisions on the need for further archaeological monitoring during demolition work.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Building Record

- 4.1.1 This has recorded the existing building complex via an archival study, a photographic survey and a drawn record which features plans of all the extant buildings and front and rear elevation drawings of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1).
- 4.1.2 The *archival study* has been based on the following sources of information:
- site visits (4/08/08 – 8/08/2008) with a detailed examination of the extant buildings (1-8);
  - visit to Barnsley Local Studies Library;
  - visit to Sheffield Records Office;
  - oral history evidence;
  - historical documents and photographs.
- 4.1.3 *Site Visits* have recorded the extant buildings through detailed photographs and descriptions on *pro-forma* sheets. This has allowed a detailed examination of the buildings and recorded two major historic building phases (Phases 1-2) with later modifications (Phases 3-4).
- 4.1.4 *Barnsley Local Studies Library* provided useful information from Trade and Business directories and Census information.
- 4.1.5 *Sheffield Records Office* revealed no further information.
- 4.1.6 *Historical Documents and Photographs* held in Sheffield and Barnsley Libraries were consulted. A key work on Penistone Workhouse was Peter Higginbotham's web site ([www.workhouses.org.uk](http://www.workhouses.org.uk)). In addition, on 'Ebay' the internet web site an old postcard of Netherfield (c. 1917) was found, and a digital copy was kindly donated by the seller for research purposes.
- 4.1.7 *Oral History Evidence*, a number of people were consulted and this has contributed to a enhanced understanding of the building complex.
- 4.1.8 *Records held by Barnsley Conservation Team*, was consulted, but none of the buildings within the PDA are listed buildings.
- 4.1.9 *Photographic Record*, a general and detailed photographic record of the interior and exterior of the buildings was made. A total of 81 photographic positions (Appendix 2), recording the exterior and interior of the buildings, were taken with medium format with perspective control. This was supplemented by a further 239 photographic positions mainly of the interior shots using 35mm camera. All the photographs are in black and white using Ilford Delta 400 or HP5 with an

appropriate graduated scale. This photographic record was supplemented by colour slides using a 35mm camera. Digital photographs were also taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive.

- 4.1.10 Photographic registers listing each photograph have been prepared (Appendix 2), with each location and direction of shot reproduced in the external and internal figures. The historic photograph (H1) has been recorded in a photographic comparison, in **Figure 2**. The report and archive are cross-referenced via photographic location numbers (1-320).
- 4.1.11 The drawn record comprises of:
- location maps (**Figures 1 and 4**) plans of the entire complex (**Figures 4 and 5**);
  - the two principal elevations of the reception and administration block (Building 1);
  - long and cross sections of Buildings 1-7.
- 4.1.12 Drawings have been appropriately scaled at 1:200 and 1:100 for the cross sections and 1:100 for the elevations. To ensure clarity a number of drawings have a floating scale in order to maximise feature details.

## **5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **5.1 Geology**

- 5.1.1 The underlying geology comprises of Upper Carboniferous, Lower Coal Measures of grey mudstones interbedded with siltstones. Around Penistone, the upper Don Valley, the underlying outcropping geology is millstone grit which comprises of alternating grey mudstones and fine to course grained sandstones (BGS 1998).

### **5.2 Topography and Drainage**

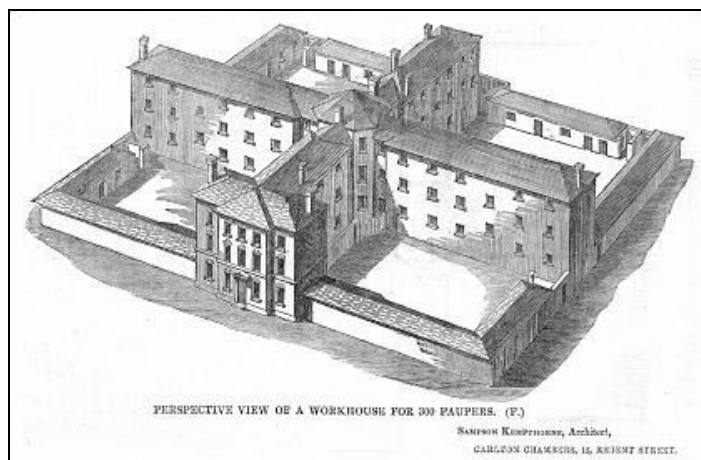
- 5.2.1 The PDA is situated across the south-eastern valley of the River Don just below the 40m AoD contour. The River Don flows south-east through Sheffield and Doncaster and discharges into the Humber estuary at Goole.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **6.1 General Background**

6.1.1 Following the dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16<sup>th</sup> century a series of Acts of Parliament required parishes to act to relieve their poor and set able bodied paupers to work. Residential workhouses for individual parishes resembled cottages or farmhouses until the reforms of the 1780, when they became 'more imposing and incorporated special planning'. As the attitudes to the poor deteriorated during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, workhouse regimes became harsher, segregated and more supervised (English Heritage 2007, 3).

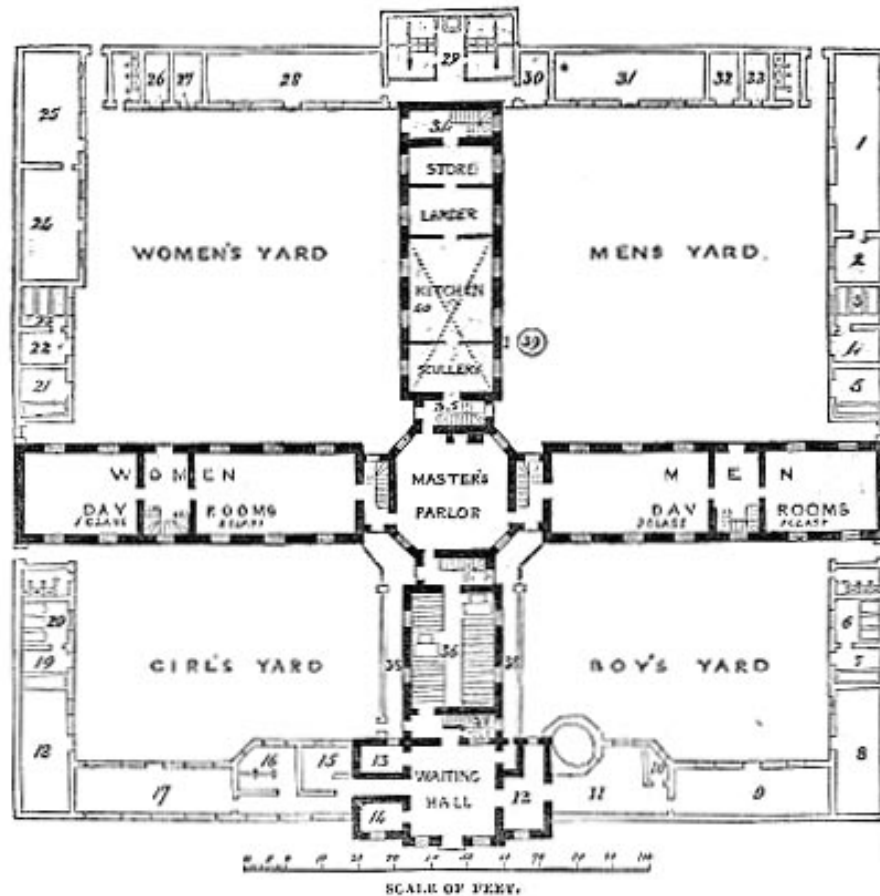
6.1.2 The most widely adopted of workhouse plans were those produced by the architect Sampson Kempthorne. His 'cruciform or square' design featured an administrative block at the front containing a porter's room and waiting-room on the ground floor, with Guardians' board-room above. At the rear, a children's block linked to the supervisory octagonal hub where the Master's quarters lay. Male and female quarters emanated to the left and right of the hub, while kitchens and stores with dining-hall above stood in the wing at the rear. The square perimeter of the building comprised single storey workshop and utility blocks which also served to enclose the various inmates' exercise yards. Each of the four areas was often divided by walls into two, allowing up to eight segregated exercise areas. The 'cruciform or square plan' workhouse typically accommodated between 300 and 500 inmates (Higginbotham 2001).



*Kemphornes 'cruciform or square' design with a central octagonal hub*

6.1.3 When the Penistone Union workhouse was built in 1859 it followed the 'cruciform or square plan', apart from Penistone's reception/administration block (Building 1) which was detached, this was situated at the entrance to the complex, just off Huddersfield Road. The use of the 'cruciform or square plan' is at odds with most of northern England's new build workhouses (i.e. the 200-pauper-plan: Higginbotham 2006, 16) in that it retained the central supervisory octagonal hub, a feature of Kempthorne's cruciform or square plan design which had been generally adopted after the 1930s, and the introduction of the New Poor Law.

- 6.1.4 The 'cruciform or square plan' was also used in the 'new' workhouse at Hemsworth (now demolished) which replaced the deteriorating workhouse at Ackworth (Higginbotham 2006, 107).



*Kemphornes 'cruciform or square' design for the ground floor*

- 6.1.5 Hospitals which were reserved for the sick and poor appear during the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and were established and run by boards of governors usually comprised of local gentry. To ensure the supply of adequate fresh air and sanitation revolutionary designs, such as the pavilion plan, developed. Leeds Hospital was designed by George Gilbert Scott and built between 1894-9. By the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century some 250 hospitals had been established throughout England which formed the basis of the National Health Service of 1948 (English Heritage 2007).
- 6.1.6 The isolation hospital at Netherfield (Building 5) appears to have developed from these earlier hospitals. It was relatively small and conforms to the Victorian long ward design. These were termed Nightingale Wards after Florence Nightingale who was a prominent figure in health reform. Certainly the positioning of Netherfield's hospital half way down and parallel with the contour lines of the Upper Don Valley, ensured a more than adequate supply of ventilation. The

design of the infirmary consisted of a 2 storey, single row ward with a central access (evidenced by this report below) with wards either side.

- 6.1.7 The earliest purpose built *Isolation Hospital* other than for small pox, was the Liverpool Fever Hospital (1801). The isolation Hospital Act of 1893 enabled County Councils to provide isolation hospitals or make local councils do so. Netherfield (Building 5a) was constructed as an extension to the Infirmary (Building 5) and consisted of two *Wards*, one to each floor.

## 6.2 Background to the PDA

- 6.2.1 Penistone Poor Law Union was formed on 27th July 1849 and comprised eight parishes or townships formerly in the Wortley Union, and seven others not previously part of any union. Its member parishes and townships are listed below (figures in brackets indicate numbers of Guardians if more than one). The West Riding of Yorkshire: Cawthorne (2), West Clayton, Denby, Gonthwaite, High Hoyland, Hoyland Swaine, Hunshelf, Ingbirchworth, Kexborough, Langsett, Oxspring, Penistone, Silkstone, Thurgoland, Thurlstone (Higginbotham 2001).
- 6.2.2 The population falling within the union at the 1841 census was 12,803 with parishes ranging in size from Gonthwaite (population 66) to Thurlstone (1,872). The Guardians had their first meeting on 20th October, 1849 (Higginbotham 2001).
- 6.2.3 In 1786 the population of Penistone associated for the preservation of public peace and Mr Busk of Bullhouse, a gentleman of property, subscribed a considerable sum to promote design (Dransfield 1906, 124). Further individual donations are also recorded by rents of 3 cottages which had been donated by F. Burdet, W Sotwell and J Swift. In 1861 consent was given by the Guardians of the Poor of Penistone Union to sell the cottages, they were knocked down and Corruna Terrace constructed. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey of 1851 depicts the “Poor House” and the “Poor Bridge” over the ‘*Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway*’. Interestingly street names, such as “Poorhouse Lane” still evidence this charitable venture (Dransfield 1906). Along with the Steel works Corruna terrace was recently demolished (pers.com. Mr J Hislop).
- 6.2.4 For its first ten years, the new union operated without a workhouse. Then in 1859 a new workhouse was built on a sloping site at the west side of Huddersfield Road to the north of Penistone. The architects were Henry F Lockwood and William Mawson who also designed workhouses at Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury and North Bierley. The Penistone workhouse location and layout are shown on the 1893 map below (Higginbotham 2001). Late 19<sup>th</sup> century trade directories note that there were “113 *Inmates*” which is a relatively small number in relation to more urban workhouses.



6.2.5 By 1891 the Penistone Union population had increased to 17, 266 and ranged across 30,882 acres with a ratable value of £95,991. Board days are recorded as every Thursday (2 pm) at the Union workhouse, Netherfield and the chairman of the Board was J. M. Spencer Stanhope of Cawthorne, Barnsley. In addition to housing the Union's Guardians, meetings of the School Attendance Committee, and Penistone Rural District Council were also held at the workhouse (Kelleys Directory 1901).

6.2.6 In 1871, the workhouse accommodated 95 inmates including 41 males and 29 females aged over sixteen, 17 boys and 8 girls. At the 1881 census, there were 97 in residence plus 14 vagrants and 5 staff — Master and Matron, porter, school teacher and nurse (Higginbotham 1991: see Appendix 3 for full details).

<i>1881</i>	<i>The Census</i>
Workhouse Master	James WALTON
Workhouse Matron	Mary WALTON
Workhouse Teacher (School)	Emma D. TEMPERLEY
Workhouse Porter	William HAYES
Workhouse Infirmary Nurse	Margt. HORSEFIELD

6.2.7 In 1889 the names of the work house principals are recorded and in 1891 there status is indicated.

<i>1889</i>	<i>Kelleys Directory</i>
Master	James Campbell Maillard
Matron	Mrs Beatrice Maillard
Medical Officer	Benjamin Chaston Gowing
School Mistress	Miss Annie Vaughan

6.2.8 By 1891 (The Census) lists a “Master a Matron and 4 servants”

<i>1891</i>	<i>The Census</i>
Master	George Broadbent (37 years old)
Matron	Mrs Ann Broadbent (37 years old)
Medical Officer	Unknown (non resident?)
School Mistress	Emma Crossland (20 years old)
Porter	Charles Booth (41 years old)
Domestic Servant	Ann Hartop
Nurse	Annie Bunting

6.2.9 By 1901 the staff had changed, but the Master and Matrons were still a married couple and suitable heads of the workhouse.

<i>1901</i>	<i>Kelleys Directory</i>
Master	George Broadbent
Matron	Mrs Ann Broadbent
Medical Officer	Benjamin Chaston Gowing
School Mistress	Miss Annie Vaughan

- 6.2.10 By 1912 the reign of the Broadbents had ended and the Whites had taken up the reins.

1912	Kelleys Directory
Master	Samuel White
Matron	Mrs Florence White
Medical Officer	J A Ross

- 6.2.11 The porter's room, board room, master's office, bed-sitting rooms for the resident porter and clerk, and a receiving ward (Higginbotham 2001) were located in Building 1, north-west corner of the PDA. The main building (Building 3) had a cruciform layout with an octagonal hub, and was similar to the Kempthorne's 'crucifix or square plan' design, and a detached reception/administration block. Males were accommodated at the west, and females at the east (Higginbotham 2001). The design was unusual in that it featured shorter 'double-pile' wings, no other example of this arrangement is known. The rear wing contained the *Dining Hall* (Rm. 21) and *Kitchen* (Rm. 22). Day rooms and laundry block were located behind. The use of short double-pile wings is unusual. The doubling of up of accommodation would have provided space for social groupings within the sexes and may have contributed to the inmate's sense of well being.
- 6.2.12 The *Infirmary* (Building 5), designed by GA Wilde, was erected at the north-east of the workhouse in 1895. An isolation hospital (Building 5a) stood at the east of the site. This two storey extension to the infirmary was built shortly before the photograph [H1](#) c. 1917, and a small mortuary (Building 6) at the north. A vagrants' block (Building 8) lay along the roadside at the west, with a piggery (Buildings 12) situated south of the *Vagrants Block* (Building 8). Much of the workhouse grounds were cultivated as a kitchen garden to grow food for use in the workhouse (Higginbotham 2001). Two building (Buildings 10 and 11) which were constructed around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century probably functioned as additional day rooms and fit into the original design of the exercise yards.
- 6.2.13 In particular the work ethic was maintained for male inmates when the workhouse grounds were extended to the north-west at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and large terraces created. These terraces were used for stone breaking (pers. comm. Mr Eric Darlington) with wagons backing up to the stone revetting wall which runs along the north-west of the rear service road.
- 6.2.14 During the First World War, the workhouse was used to accommodate wounded soldiers while they were convalescing. In 1928, the workhouse suffered an outbreak of smallpox, thought to have been carried to the workhouse by vagrants from Barnsley. There were a total of 8 cases, one of which proved fatal. Patients were treated at the Penistone District Smallpox Hospital erected a few years earlier but previously unused.
- 6.2.15 In 1930, the workhouse was taken over by the West Riding County Council Welfare Authority and continued in operation as a Public Assistance Institution.

An initial report at the time of the take-over drew attention "to the home-like atmosphere that pervades this Institution and to the excellent manner in which the Institution is arranged and maintained so as to ensure the maximum comfort of the inmates." (Higginbotham 1991).

- 6.2.16 In 1948, the Institution became Netherfield Aged Persons Home. The inmates became "residents" with the main block housing males, and the old infirmary block housing females. All existing infirmary patients were transferred to NHS hospitals (Higginbotham 1991).
- 6.2.17 In 1974, the residents were transferred to purpose-built homes and the site was taken over by the local education authority. The former workhouse buildings are now used as the sixth-form college of Penistone Grammar School (Higginbotham 1991).

## 7 BUILDING RECORD

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Site visits entailed detailed internal and external inspections of the complex within the PDA. The PDA consists of eight extant and five historically demolished buildings ([Figure 4](#)). Demolished buildings are denoted in italics:

- Building 1 the *Reception/Administration Block*;
- Building 2 the detached workshop/day room;
- Building 3 the main workhouse;
- Building 4 the detached workshop/dayroom/school? and 20th century Boiler house and coal store;
- Building 5 the *Infirmery* c. AD 1895;
- Building 5a the *Isolation Hospital*, built pre c.1917;
- Building 5b the rear 2 storey toilet block;
- Building 5c the front single storey toilet block;
- Building 5d the single storey extension Blg. 5c;
- Building 5e the modern conservatory
- Building 6 the *Mortuary House*;
- Building 7 probable *Garage*;
- *Building 8 the Vagrants House*;
- *Building 9 Houses, built before 1894*;
- *Buildings 10/11 day rooms/workshop (potting sheds?), built between 1894 and c.1917*;
- *Building 12 Piggery* built between 1894 and c.1917;
- Building 13 summer house?

7.1.2 The building complex features five main building phases ([Figure 5](#)):

- Phase 1: Buildings 1-4, 6, 7 and rear service road, c.1859;
- Phase 2, c.1895: Building 5;
- Phase 3, c.1894-1906: Buildings 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 9, 10-12;
- Phase 4, c.1906-1931: Buildings 3a, 3b and 5c;
- Phase 5, post 1960: Building 13 and 5d.

7.1.3 The phasing has been devised following: site visits, and archival research which has synthesised the results of the historic maps featured in the preliminary Desk-base Survey (ARCUS 2007), the Ordnance Survey map of 1906 ([Figure 3](#)) and the historic photo [H1](#) ([Figure 2](#)).

7.1.4 All the buildings within the complex feature regular coursed sandstone with a finely faced finish and arriss tooling to the building corners. The coarse grained sandstone quickly oxidises and this can be seen in the relatively new buildings e.g. Building 5a and 3a depicted in the [H1](#) ([Figure 2](#)).

7.1.5 The layout of the building complex is organised on the south-east slope of the Don valley, along the contour line. Access to the rear of the building complex and later Infirmary was provided by a rear service road. This originally accessed the Reception and administration building (Building 1) the rear service end of the Workhouse (Building 3) and the Infirmary (Building 5). The service road does a switch back below the Reception building to access the site of the former Vagrants House (Building 8) and Piggery (Building 12). Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century access was also created, in the form of a circular turning area, to the Mortuary House (Building 6) and to the large shed and ancilliary structures (Building 7). The work house was constructed on a stepped profile and consists of three floor levels (**Figure 21, section F-F1**): the rear service wing, the main hub and the south-east wing. The south-eastern half of the PDA comprises of open space. The south-east slope is ideal for drainage and maximises sunlight, ensuring early cropping produce. Information from historical maps indicates that the exercise yards were set out following Kempthorne's square plan, and the gardens were correlated and laid out on a grid system (**Figure 3**) which was aligned south-west, north-east parallel to the main building axis. The original layout of the grounds is still apparent in the current grounds which have been laid to lawns.

## 7.2 **Building 1, The Reception and Administration block** (**Figures 8-13**)

This building was where prospective inmates applying for poor relief would have been processed. Prospective inmates would be assessed by a Relieving Officer and if they had a legitimate claim for poor relief, their clothes would be stored and a uniform provided. Unlike Prison workhouse inmates were free to leave providing their work duties had been completed. Casuals/Vagrants would have been escorted, by the Porter, down to the Vagrants House (Building 8)

### 7.2.1 *The External Elevations*

7.2.1.1 This building forms an imposing entrance to the Netherfield Annexe and enjoyed uninterrupted views across the Don valley towards Penistone. Mature trees now obscure its aspect. It currently serves as student support accommodation. It is situated just within the entrance way to the complex, north-west of the main access road. The front elevation was designed to be impressive, as it was the first building upon entering the work house complex. It forms a 7 bayed building, the central 3 bays project to both the front and to the rear. There is a hipped slate roof with sandstone ridge pieces and four in situ chimney stacks. A later boiler chimney was added to the northern corner. All the chimneys are in coursed masonry with a top drip courses.

7.2.1.2 The front *south-east elevation* is largely symmetrical in design (**Plate 1, 5: Figure 10**). There are with seven type 1, first floor windows with recessed sills and 6 ground floor windows with flush sills. All the front windows have carved arched lintels (arch headed). The ground floor windows are also shorter and designed with privacy from the adjacent foot path and service road in mind. The central

three bays project from the main elevation by c.1.2m and feature the principal arched doorway [1]. There is a further arch headed doorway [2] to the south-west end of the elevation (Plate 2, 4), which is un-symmetrical in terms of the original design. All the windows have been replaced with modern timber 2-light casements with top openers. The first floor windows are positioned above the continual string course.

- 7.2.1.3 The walls are of coursed (0.2m) sandstone which still displays horizontal tool marks. The lower wall features a plinth, up to three courses high, which is only interrupted by the front doorway. Across the middle of the elevation there is a continual projecting string course of finely ashlar sandstone. The recessed (0.5m) front door features the arch with a key stone and moulded voussoirs and imposts. The door itself retains elements of the original frame, a semi-circular arch and transom, although the glass and door have been replaced. Above the doorway is a decorative cast iron light boss [2], the light and stem of which have been removed. The worn door thresh has been repaired with an inserted section of flagstone.
- 7.2.1.4 The side *north-east elevation* has no openings but still retains the decorative string course and plinth (Plate 3, 13). The inserted chimney has been keyed into the adjacent masonry apart from a butt join at the lower wall. The inserted chimney forms part of a curtain wall with an associated gateway that delineates the block's rear yard area and has been associated with the phase 2 building.
- 7.2.1.5 The rear *north-west elevation* (Figure 11) was designed to be similar to the front and shares some of the front elevation's features e.g. the plinth and less decorative square headed windows. The decorative projecting string course, seen in the front and side elevation, was not carried through to the rear elevation. The central three bays project from the main elevation by c 1.2m and features three square headed windows to the first floor, these windows are flanked in the main elevation by two first floor arched windows. The northern arched window still retains its 18-light stair window [2] is a rare survival, possibly representing the only original (c. 1859) window in the complex. The southern arched window has been partially blocked and is therefore shorter (Plate 4, 12). It features a similar arch of rubbed sandstone voussoirs, and a modern 2-light casement window with obscured glass inserted into the opening. To the ground floor, the elevation features an array of doorways and windows. At the centre is a blocked archway (Plate 5, 9). This original archway [3] is represented by rubbed stonework, would appear to have represented an exit doorway which directly opposes the extant front doorway [1]. This original movement through the building was an original feature, which was associated with the processing of new and old inmates to the workhouse. There is a small inserted window to the blocked archway [3], which illuminates the inserted toilet (Room 6). Flanking the blocked archway [3] are two square headed windows with a further unsymmetrical window [8] to the west. Window [8] illuminates the under stairs toilet (Room 4). Window [8] if original, is at odds with the design and has no eastern counterpart.

- 7.2.1.6 Also at ground level but to the main elevations, is a symmetrical arrangement of, 2 doors and a window, to the main elevation (either side of the central elevation). The two doorways, to the northern section feature one original door [6] (Plate 6, 6) and one replaced door to the north-east stair case [13] has had an inserted door fitted [7]. To the southern end of the elevation there is an extant doorway with original door [10]. Doorway [10] with its in situ four paneled door opposes the front doorway [2], to the south-east elevation, and again evidences an original pedestrian through flow, associated with the reception and processing of inmates to and from the workhouse. Doorway [9] was blocked (Plate 7, 10) and is believed to have marked the doorway to a now removed staircase which accessed the first floor south-west section completing the symmetrical design.
- 7.2.1.7 The south-west elevation, is parallel with Huddersfield Road and like the north-east elevation has no opening to either the first or ground floor levels (Plate 8, 2).
- 7.2.2 *Building 1, the Internal Building Record* (Figures 8, 9, 12 and 13)
- 7.2.2.1 The overall condition of the building was poor, redecoration and remodeling had taken their toll in terms of original fixtures and fittings. Modern furniture and suspended ceilings obscured many of the original fixtures and fittings. The building features a number of cast iron radiators, not original and probably dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They are associated with the inserted basement boiler room (Room 12). The exact date of the boiler room is unknown but has, for the purposes of this report, been associated with Phase 2 buildings.
- 7.2.2.2 Room 1 (*l* 4.05m x *w* 4.27m x *h* 3.22m) was in good general condition. It was dominated by the large doorway (*l* 3m x *w* 1.28m) to the south-east wall, which provided the room's only natural light. There is a carpeted timber floor, plastered and papered walls with an under drawn and painted ceiling. Original features include: the deep and moulded skirting board (*h* 0.22m), the arched doorway and a moulded picture frame to all walls. The room still has an open fire but its original fireplace has been replaced or obscured by a c.1940s tiled fireplace which is positioned in the centre of the north-east wall (Plate 9, 96). Heating of the room and the whole block was supplemented by a central heating system, and there is a cast iron radiator to the south-east wall. To the north-west wall is a 9-light casement window with a top 3-light opener (*h* 1.44m x *w* 0.98m). Also to the north-west wall is a blocked doorway [10] which is almost invisible internally (yet fully extant and featuring its original four paneled door externally). The arrangement of two opposing doorways would indicate that this room originally served as the *Receiving Ward* (see section 6.2.11 above) where inmates were assessed and passed to the rear of the building and on into the main building (Building 3).
- 7.2.2.3 Room 2 (*l* 4.34m x *w* 2.23m x *h* 3.24m) is a relatively plain room which currently functions as a kitchen. It has an original window opening to the central south-east



wall with a modern timber casement window (*h* 1.92m x *w* 1.24m). There is a carpeted timber floor, and plastered and papered walls with an under drawn painted ceiling. The skirting board is consistent with the neighbouring rooms and is moulded (0.22m deep). Apart from modern light fittings there is a single cast iron radiator to the south-west wall. This room appears to have been originally divided and formed a small room associated with the *Receiving Ward* (Room 1) and an original staircase which was accessed from the rear of the building (blocked doorway [9]: [Figure 11](#)) and served to access the *Clerks Bed Sitting Room* (Rooms 13 and 15, as noted in section 6.2.11 above).

7.2.2.4 Room 3 (*l* 4.10m x *w* 3.95m x *h* 3.17m) is in good condition though extensively re-fitted and decorated. The room is illuminated by a large window to the south-east wall with a modern timber casement window. The room has two accesses to the north-east wall into the hall (Room 5) and to the south-west wall and this features a probably original door which has been ‘modernised’ by being boarded over. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls are plastered and papered and the ceiling is under drawn and painted. Original features include the deep (0.22m) moulded skirting board and a full picture rail (0.07m deep) which is probably an original feature. The chimney breast is centrally positioned to the south-west wall but the fireplace has been blocked. Between the chimney breast and the south-east wall is a decorative cupboard with exposed drawers to the middle section. This was probably a later early 20<sup>th</sup> century insertion as evidenced by the continuation of the original skirting to the cupboard base ([Plate 10, 89](#)). There is a single cast iron radiator to the south-east wall below the window. The original function of this room is unknown but probably served as the main *Administration Office*.

7.2.2.5 The *Lower Principal Staircase* Room 4 (*l* 3.95m x *w* 2.56m x *h* 3.2m) with ground floor closet (toilet). This room is accessed via the hall (Room 5) and leads to the first floor. The dog-leg staircase with winders is particularly ornate with wide stone treads, decorative cast iron newel post, balusters and a carved mahogany handrail ([Plate 11, 63](#)). Beneath the second flight of the staircase is a long thin toilet which is screened off from the staircase by an elaborate half glazed screen ([Plate 12, 121](#)). It is accessed via a half glazed door (1.99m x 0.75m) with a turned ‘ebony’ looking door knob. The room is illuminated via a window to the north-west wall and there is an adjacent ventilator, 2.2m above floor level. The toilet floor is covered but an inspection revealed similar decorative tiles to room 6 as does the lower half of the wall. The toilet is very similar to the toilet fittings in Room 6 and is a later insertion (Phase 2), though the ‘unsymmetrical’ small window [8] might allude to an original toilet below the staircase.

7.2.2.6 The *Waiting Room*, Room 5 (*l* 5.05m x *w* 2.03m x *h* 3.23m), is accessed by the arched doorway [1] ([Plate 13, 81](#)). This room presently accesses five ground floor rooms. Originally the hall would have served as the principal corridor through the building to the rear yard. External access would have been gained via



the now blocked doorway [3] which has had a late Victorian/Edwardian toilet (Room 6) inserted. There is a solid linoleum covered floor and the walls are plastered and painted. The deep moulded skirting boards remain (*h* 0.22m). The doorways to Rooms 7 and 8 feature plain chamfered architrave which is relatively modern. The doorways to rooms 3, 4 and 6 feature moulded 'ogee' architrave, which can be broadly dated to the phase 2 building as evidenced by the 'ogee' architrave to the inserted doorway into Room 6. The room was not originally heated but a cast iron radiator is situated on the north-east wall.

7.2.2.7 Room 6 (*l* 3.03m x *w* 1.53m x *h* 3.25m) has been annexed from the main corridor and abuts the now blocked rear archway [3] ([Figure 11](#)) and a narrow wash room inserted. The wash room features a tiny toilet cubicle (*w* 0.9m) to the north-east wall, the 'original' toilet has now been removed and a modern toilet positioned to the south-west wall. The wooden toilet partition (*h* 2.06m x *w* 1.53m) features a six paneled door with turned ebony handle ([Plate 14, 88](#)). The room is in good condition and has a range of Late Victorian/Edwardian floor and wall tiles. The room was created after the rear arched doorway [3] was blocked and a 2 light window inserted (*h* 5m x *w* 0.54m). There is an exposed decorative tiled floor, plastered and tiled walls and an under drawn ceiling. A cast iron central heating radiator is positioned to the north-west wall below the window.

7.2.2.8 Room 7 (*l* 3.86m x *w* 2.44m x *h* 3.23m) is relatively private with no through access. It is illuminated via a standard large window to the centre of the north-west wall. This room was originally heated as evidenced by a blocked fireplace to the north-east wall. There is a carpeted timber floor, with tongue and grooved floor boards 0.11m wide, and plastered and papered walls with an under drawn painted ceiling. There is deep (0.22m) decorative skirting boards throughout, and an original door. The door [12] features a decorative Art Deco style finger plate adjacent to a scar from an original rim lock. There are modern fittings such as strip light, surface mounted electric cables. Cupboards have been inserted to the north-east wall and feature four paneled doors, which can be relatively dated to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century ([Plate 15, 125](#)). This room may have served as additional accommodation for the Porter as suggested by the interconnecting doorway [12].

7.2.2.9 Room 8 (*l* 3.86m x *w* 2.44m x *h* 3.23m) probably served as the Porters room, positioned next to the front door with a good aspect towards the entrance and driveway and views of the now demolished *Vagrants Block* (Building 8). It has been largely remodeled during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as evidenced by the corner chimney breast with early 20<sup>th</sup> century tiled fireplace. The room is illuminated by a 2-light window to the centre of the south-east wall. There is a carpeted timber floor, and plastered and papered walls (painted in mustard colour) with an under drawn painted ceiling. The woodwork has been re-fitted and features "ogee" moulded skirting boards and an inserted picture frame which has rather unprofessionally been attached across the window reveals. Access is served from the hall via a modern fire door with plain architrave. To the north-west wall is an doorway [12] that features a plain four paneled door with a scar

from an original rim lock on the side of room 7. This door was notable lower than the other original opening and was probably a later insertion that provided an internal link between the two rooms (7 and 8) without having to go into the 'public' space (Room 5).

- 7.2.2.10 Room 9 (*l* 6.3m x *w* c.2m), the lower stairwell [13], is in remarkably original condition, and like room 19 the upper stairwell represents a unique survival with unmodified decoration from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is an original external access from the rear of the building, doorway [7]. Its door however has been replaced with a modern fire-door. The room is completely filled with a quarter turn staircase with winders. The rather austere stone steps are associated with original plain iron balusters and a top rounded iron hand rail. The original wall decoration consists of lime washed upper walls and brown painted lower walls with a dark brown delineating line finished with a simple squared skirting boards (Plate 16, 115). This room would have probably provided Porter with access to his first floor *Bed-Sitting Room* (Rooms 20-21, see section 6.2.11 above).
- 7.2.2.11 Room 10 (*l* 6.3m x *w* c.2m x *h* 3.17m) is in good condition with a minimum of modifications. It appeared to have been historically used as a store room, as evidenced by the large fitted cupboards. These cupboards were probably used to store inmates personal clothes during their time in the workhouse. Access is through the north-east wall from room 11. There is no communication with the block's principal accommodation (Plate 17, 85). The walls are plastered and lime washed, the ceiling is under drawn and the exposed floor features tongue and grooved boards 0.12m wide.
- 7.2.2.12 Room 11 (*l* 4m x *w* c.4.3m x *h* 3.17m) is also in good original condition. It is currently used to house the block's modern boiler (c) to the north-east wall, but has served as an extensive storeroom, as evidenced by large cupboards to the north-east wall, one of which remains in situ (Plate 18, 122). There is a timber floor, and the plastered walls still have not been redecorated since they were lime washed. Access was through the north-west doorway [6] which features the original four paneled door.
- 7.2.2.13 Room 12 was constructed as a subterranean boiler room and was associated with the inserted chimney at the northern corner of the building. It is accessed via a single flight of external stairs and a doorway to the north-west wall. Illumination is via a window also to the north-west wall. The boiler (d) is still in situ and linked to the base of the inserted chimney in the room's north-eastern corner.
- 7.2.2.14 *Building 1, Ground Floor Discussion:* Originally the south-western section of the building was accessed via a further staircase which would have occupied Rooms 2 and 14. This staircase has been historically removed and would have allowed the Clerk to access his accommodation via his first floor office (Room 16). The original access arrangement would have been part of the original symmetrical design. The central section of the block would have served as the *Waiting Hall*

(Room 5). The original function of the remaining rooms is unknown, but they probably included a *Search Room*, and *Porter's Room (s)* as noted on the ground floor plan of Kempthorne's Workhouse c.1835 (Higginbotham 1991).

- 7.2.2.15 The first floor is accessed via both stair cases. Internal access is provided via principal staircase [11] and external access to the northern section of the block was via the staircase [13], which now serves as an emergency exit only.
- 7.2.2.16 Room 13 (*l* 4.33m x *w* 4.04m x *h* 2.94m) together with Room 15 represented the Clerk's *Bed-Sitting Room*. It is in poor condition and has largely been re fitted. The ceiling has been lowered with suspended ceiling tiles with concealed (flush) lighting. The floor is timber (carpeted) and the walls are plastered and painted. The room is illuminated from the south-east via a single window (2.12m x 1.22m) with a replaced 2-light casement window. The room was originally heated by a fireplace to the centre of the north-east wall. The fireplace has been blocked up and replaced with large bore heating pipes to the lower south-west and south-east walls.
- 7.2.2.17 Rooms 14 and 15 (*l* 4.26m x *w* 2.26m x *h* 2.94m) have been remodeled probably from an original staircase. Room 14's floor is oddly reached by a single step. The room is currently fitted as a bathroom, and is illuminated by the arched window [5]. The south-east wall is an inserted stud wall which forms a corridor (Room 15). Room 15 has a type 1 window to the south-east wall and currently serves as a corridor from Room 16 to Rooms 13 and 14. Probably its originally functioned as an *Ante-Room* to Room 13 from the removed staircase originally extant in Room 14.
- 7.2.2.18 Room 16 (*l* 4.1m x *w* 3.90m x *h* 3.33m) has been extensively remodeled during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This work involved the insertion of two multi-light windows to the stud wall between the staircase (Rm. 17) and the probable removal of an original fireplace and the insertion of a four paneled door set within paneled reveals (Plate 19, 99) with an associated fitted cupboard. This would have allowed the Clerk access to his Bed-Sitting Room without having to go outside via the blocked doorway [9]. The floor is timber beneath a fitted carpet and the walls feature embossed paper which has in turn been painted. There is a suspended ceiling with ceiling tiles and flush light, which masks the original ceiling. A brief inspection of the original ceiling revealed deep decorative cornicing, although the presence of a central ceiling rose could not be ascertained. Further original features include possibly original architrave (*w* 0.016m) to the window (*h* 2.1 x *w* 1.16m) in the south-east wall. The skirting boards have been replaced with 'ogee' moulded boards.
- 7.2.2.19 Room 17 (*l* 3.9m x *w* 2.4 m x *h* 3.33m) the *Upper Principal Staircase* is illuminated by a standard square headed window to the north-west wall. The use of a square window for the principal staircase is unusual but it does appear to be a feature of the original design allowing a large board room (Room 18). The room

is largely original and featured a south-east stud wall which had two windows inserted during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The landing features the staircases' [11] cast iron balusters (Plate 20, 64; Figure 13) and accesses Rooms 16, the original *Clerk's Office* and Room 18 the *Board or Guardian's Room*.

- 7.2.2.20 Room 18 (*l* 6.8m x *w* 6.6m x *h* 3.10m) the *Board or Guardian's Room*. This is the largest room in the block and was originally heated by a fireplace to the central north-east wall. It features a total of four windows each with panelled bays, two on the south-east wall and two to the north-west wall. There is a carpeted timber floor, the walls are fully plastered with elaborate dado, picture rails and deep (0.24m) skirting boards. The original entrance doorway retains its original elaborate architrave (Plate 21, 65). Adjacent to the windows are four decorative ventilators with hand handles that enabled the ventilators to be closed (Plate 22, 290) and would no doubt have been essential during smoke filled meetings. Below the dado rail and above the skirting boards the walls have been papered with a deeply embossed paper (Plate 23, 291). A section of original dado rail was recovered from the PDA. This revealed the use of an imported hard wood, probably mahogany, into which the decorative and elaborate moulding had been machine routed and hand finished. A dark stain/varnish had then been applied. This dark staining is also accompanied by a dark chestnut coloured stain to the wall paper. Subsequent decoration to the dado rail, after the dark stain/varnish, included a cream coloured gloss paint, then a light blue and the present turquoise. The ceiling has been lowered with flush lighting and ceiling tiles, but above this the original ceiling is extant and features deep decorative cornicing similar to Room 16.
- 7.2.2.21 Room 19 (*l* 2.15m x *w* 2.28m x *h* 3.12m) the *Upper Staircase* is similar in terms of original decoration, fittings and fixtures to the Lower Staircase (Room 9) but features the original arched 18-light stair window [4] to the north-west wall (Plate 24, 66).
- 7.2.2.22 Room 20 (*l* 1.98m x *w* 2.28m x *h* 3.12m) was an *Ante-Room* to Room 11 and probably functioned as an original flat with *Living Room and Bedroom*. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls are fully plastered and the ceiling has been lowered via suspended ceiling tiles and flush lighting. It has recently been redecorated with a loss of original features apart from the type 1 window (*h* 2.15m x *w* 1.22m) to the central south-east wall.
- 7.2.2.23 Room 21 (*l* 4.28m x *w* 3.95m x *h* 3.12m) has been extensively remodeled. The room was originally heated as evidenced by a blocked fireplace to the central south-west wall. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls are fully plastered and the ceiling has been lowered via a suspended ceiling tiles and flush lighting. It has recently been redecorated with a loss of original features. The original window, has had a timber casement inserted (*h* 2.15m x *w* 1.22m) and is situated in the central south-east wall.

7.2.2.24 *Discussion:* The first floor still retains evidence of its original function as the workhouse *Clerks Office* and *Board Room*, to the central section of the building. The central section contains three rooms the Upper Principal Staircase (Rm. 17), the Clerks Office (Rm. 16 and the Board Room (Rm. 18). The original accesses only communicated with these three rooms which were highly decorated with elaborate fixtures. The function of the two adjacent sections, is unknown but were symmetrical in design with external doorways, and staircases directly up from the ground floor. They were heated and probably provided accommodation in the form of two flats each with a *Living Room and Bedroom* (Rooms 13 and 21).

### **7.3 Building 2, The Women's Work Block (Figures 14, 15 and 16)**

#### *7.3.1 The External Building Record (Building 2)*

7.3.1.1 This is situated to the north-west of the main Building 3 it was historically joined by a gateway but this is no longer in situ. It is a single storeyed building with a gabled slate roof, with coping stones and a sandstone ridge. The walls are of coursed sandstone, on average the coursing is 0.23m deep and has arised masonry stone work, and no quoin stones.

7.3.1.2 The front, *south-east elevation* (Plate 25, 42) features a pair of 4-light windows with top openers flanked towards each end of the elevation with two doorways. The south-western doorway [14] has been blocked and a smaller window inserted. The north-east doorway has had its door replaced with a single light fire door and the worn thresh has been repaired, as evidenced by an inserted flagstone. At the eaves cast iron guttering is supported by ornate brackets and a cast iron fall pipe. The window sills protrude and are finely ashlarred with diagonal tooling and horizontal borders. Below the south-east elevation is a flagstone terrace and brick and stone revetment wall. Within the terrace, south-east of doorway [14], is believed to be an infilled external staircase [15], as evidenced by a truncated brick wall which is flush to the flagstones.

7.3.1.3 The side, *south-west elevation* features two windows with flush lintels and protruding sills. The north-west window [16] has recently been blocked and displays two vertical building lines below the sill, suggesting a probable blocked original doorway. The south-east 4-light window is extant.

7.3.1.4 The rear *north-west elevation* (Plate 26, 43) has two features: an inserted ventilator at the south-west end and a blocked window [17] towards the north-east end, evidenced by inconsistent coursing and different bonding to the pointing of the existing elevation. Between this block and building 3 was a gateway, as evidenced by relict wall sections and cemented rebates.

7.3.1.5 The north-east elevation has no features/openings and is characterised by a coursed masonry consistent with the Phase 1 building.

### 7.3.2 *The Internal Building Record (Building 2)*

7.3.3 Room 1 (*l* 9.35m *x* *w* 4.25m *x* *h* up to 3.2m), is in good condition, it is subdivided in to three parts: the NE section, central and SW section. There is a high ceiling throughout, which has been formed by painted timber boards fixed to the roof's common rafters and central ceiling joists. The NE section forms the present entrance to the block and features a gradual sloping floor from the rear north-west wall, which also features the blocking scars of window [17]. A four paneled door to the south-west wall leads into the central section of the block. The central section (*l* 7.6m *x* *w* 4.25m *x* *h* 3.12m) is well illuminated by the two 4-light windows to the south-east wall. The floor is solid concrete with quarry tiles, covered by a fitted carpet. The walls are plastered and painted. To the centre of the south-west wall is a blocked fireplace, the breast of which is 1.47m wide. It stands 0.5m into the room (Plate 27, 234). The blocked fireplace stands next to a boarded up doorway[18]. Doorway [18] features a four paneled door with a 'Suffolk' style latch. At the western corner is an inserted concrete plinth [16] suggesting the insertion of electric installation possible generator.

7.3.4 *Discussion:* this tripartite block has evidence for heating in the central room and probably functioned as the *Women's Work Room* which was originally accessed via two external doorways and corridors either end of the south-east elevation.

## 7.4 **Building 3 (Figures 18-21)**

This building represents the main workhouse, and forms a cross in plan that is aligned north-west to south-east, and consists of five subdivisions:

- The *South-west wing*, the Women's Block;
- The *South-east wing*, the Girls/Boys Block;
- The *North-east wing*, the Men's Block;
- The *Central Octagonal Hub*, which housed the principal accommodation;
- The *North-west wing*, which housed the Dining Hall, and Service Rooms.

### 7.4.1 *The External Building Record*

7.4.1.1 The external elevations of this building have been fundamental to establish an understanding, via access flows, of the original Phase 1 building. The building is largely original, however there are two additions to the original building, these are the Phase 4, flat roofed toilet blocks (3a and 3b) to the south-west and north-east elevations. There are type 2 windows throughout the building.



- 7.4.1.2 The *South-west Wing*, represented the Women's Block (Plate 28, 61). As with all the Wings the building is a double pile construction, with coursed sandstone walls. The slate roof is hipped at the south-west end with sandstone ridge pieces and a large square plinched chimney. The *north-west elevation* features an original doorway, two ground floor windows and three first floor windows. The windows are a standard design used throughout the building, and are square headed with flush lintels and protruding sills. The only modification to the original design has been a recent smoothing of the external stonework, probably to facilitate the erection of a lean-to structure. The *south-west elevation* has been partially obscured by the later extension (Building 3a). The four original window openings, two to the ground floor and two to first floor are still extant but, as with the entire building, feature replacement double glazed windows. The south-east elevation features the standard windows, two ground floor and two first floor with a blocked doorway [20] (Plate 29, 19) which opposes the doorway to the north-west elevation.
- 7.4.1.3 The *South-east Wing* is a double pile construction with a gabled roof, and stepped chimney stack with pots (Plate 30, 17). The *south-west elevation* features the standard arrangement of a doorway, two ground floor and three first floor windows. The *south-east elevation*, is embellished with a acroterion<sup>1</sup> [21] (Plate 31, 18). A rebate was cut through this features plinth, probably to facilitate lead sheeting, but the exact function of which is unknown. The upper wall features an inclined string course, in an inverted V, with three masonry courses above. This decorative treatment of the gable creates an impromptu pediment an embellishment of a generally austere appearance and relates to its prominent position overlooking Penistone and the Upper Don valley. The lower gable wall features a continual plinth. At the centre of the plinth a bevel has been tooled which facilitated the construction of a segregating wall, part of the original design (Plate 32, 297). The wall is no longer extant but was an original feature that may have segregated male and female residents. The north-east facing elevation is a mirror image of the south-west elevation and features an extant opposing doorway with a top light (Plate 33, 20).
- 7.4.1.4 The *Central Octagonal Hub*, which housed the principal accommodation is externally represented by four windows that face, north, east, south and west (Plate 34, 29). The roof is drawn up over the centre of the hub and completed with a pyramidal skylight. From the hub most of the exercise yards could be observed as well as general traffic into the workhouse from the main drive.
- 7.4.1.5 The *North-east Wing* is similar to the *South-west Wing* in general design, fenestration and access arrangements and would have probably been the Men's Wing. The south-east elevation features a blocked doorway [21] (Plate 33, 20). There is a hipped slate roof, which features a stepped chimney. The north-east elevation has been extended via the insertion of a Phase 4 two storey toilet block,

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<sup>1</sup> apex ornament, usually employed on more ornate pediments

Building 3b, with a flat roof. This extension can be relatively dated as it had not been built c.1917 (Figure 2, H1). This extension has left the original windows, 2 ground floor and 2 first floor, extant (Plate 35, 22). The north-west elevation (Plate 36, 26) features the standard arrangement of door and windows.

- 7.4.1.6 The *North-west Wing* contains the dining and service rooms and is a double pile building with slate twin gabled roofs. There is an original chimney [23] to the north-east elevation (Plate 37, 28), evidenced externally by weathered sandstone along the line of the flue [23]. Flanking the chimney flue are two inserted windows. There is an original blocked doorway [24] (Plate 38, 27) that opposes a blocked doorway [25] to the south-west elevation. The remaining elevation is devoid of features apart from a protruding external chimney stack [26] towards the north-west end of the north-east elevation, which has been inserted. This stack is now redundant but appears to have related to an inserted boiler/ possible *Laundry*. Because the stack was constructed externally, in contrast with the flush appearance of the chimney [23] it was probably inserted into the Phase 1 building. The upper part of this chimney [23] has been demolished and is extant up to eaves height (c.2m). The north-west elevation (Plate 39, 32) is symmetrically stepped down both in roof height and building width to include an open rear yard area (Plate 40, 34) that accesses the two rear stores via an external flight of stone steps (Plate 41, 35). The gable walls of each store feature loading doors [27 and 28] which would have provided off loading access from the rear service road into the stores. Both loading doors [27 and 28] (Plates 42, 239 and 43, 238) feature stone surrounds with interrupted door jambs, and are fitted with plank and braced doors. The south-west elevation (Plates 44, 37) features a central doorway, which directly accesses the *Dining Hall*, and is flanked by three large windows. The blocked doorway [25] was visible and has had a window inserted into the opening (Plate 45, 38).

#### 7.4.2 *The Internal Building Record*

- 7.4.2.1 Room 1 and 1a, the *South-west Corridor and Staircase* [30], (l 6m x w 2.05m x h 3.05m) has been extensively redecorated and updated during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It originally provided a cross corridor through the *South-west Wing* but the south-east end has been annexed to form Room 5. The modified dog-leg staircase abutts the north-east wall. The staircase features original sandstone treads but has had the newel post removed and the balusters boxed in with hard board, leaving the plain mahogany handrail exposed. There is a solid, probably concrete floor covered by linoleum tiles. The walls are plastered and painted throughout and have been finished with modern chamfered skirting boards, the ceiling is under drawn. Room 1a, presently serves as a cleaning store, it features a blocked doorway [20] to the south-east wall and originally served as a cross passage through the *South-west Wing*. Room 1a currently serves as a 'cleaners storeroom' and couldn't be accessed during this survey.



- 7.4.2.2 Room 2 (*l* 8.2m *x* *w* 4.65m *x* *h* 2.97m) had largely been remodeled. It is well illuminated by three windows with slightly splayed reveals (c. *h* 1.8 *x* *w* 1.21m) that increase the amount of incoming light, two to the north-west wall and one to the south-west wall. There is a timber floor that is covered by a fitted carpet. The walls are plastered and painted and the upper walls have subsequently been wall papered (painted 'woodchip' paper). The only original feature is the chimney breast to the centre of the south-east wall that indicates that the room was originally heated. There are two cast iron radiators positioned below the two windows to the north-west wall. 20<sup>th</sup> century features include decorative hardboard window pelmets and replacement skirting boards. The north-east wall presently features a white board but previous black board scars are discernible.
- 7.4.2.3 Room 3 (Building 3a) is accessed from Room 2 by a four paneled and stop chamfered door. Access couldn't be gained to this part of the building but is assumed to consist of a series of possibly extant toilets and hand basins. NB this room and the whole extension (Building 3a) has been dated to just before c.1917 (Figure 2) when this newly built extension is depicted, and this is evidenced by differences in weathering to the walls. This extension served to improve the workhouse accommodation by providing toilets to the both the *Day Rooms* and *Bedrooms* (to the ground and second floors).
- 7.4.2.4 Room 4 (*l* 8.2m *x* *w* 4.6m *x* *h* 3.05m) mirrors room 2. It is well illuminated with good aspects across the Upper Don Valley via two south-east windows and one south-west window. Each window features decorative pelmets, slightly splayed reveals and rounded corners. There is a timber floor that is covered by a fitted carpet. The walls are plastered and painted pink. There is a blocked fireplace to the centre of the north-west wall. There is 'ogee' style replaced skirting boards throughout and two cast iron radiators inserted below the south-east windows.
- 7.4.2.5 Room 5 (*l* 9.6m *x* *w* 2.25m *x* *h* 1.85m) currently serves as a toilet and wheel chair ramp to the *Dining Hall* (Room 21). It formed the *Main Workhouse Entrance Corridor*, but both doorways [24 and 25] have been blocked. The solid floor is tiled throughout including the ramped access way. The walls are plastered and the ceiling under drawn featuring a rectangular skylight set within a flat roof (which may be an original arrangement). The north-east end of the room has been annexed to make twin wash rooms and toilets. This room merges in with Room 8 to access the central corridor (Room 6).
- 7.4.2.6 Room 6 (*l* 10.35m *x* *w* 2.4m *x* *h* 3.05m) retains no original features. The floor is solid with linoleum tiles, painted walls with woodchip wall paper and an under drawn ceiling. Cast iron radiators have been inserted along the north-west wall and there are chamfered skirting boards throughout. The room forms a central access corridor to the whole of the ground floor and is believed to reflect the original design.

- 7.4.2.7 Room 7 (*l* 4.65m *x* *w* 4.9m *x* *h* c.3m) represents one of four principal living rooms that can be associated with the workhouse's Master. There is a timber floor that is covered by linoleum, the walls are plastered and the ceiling is under drawn and features decorative cornicing. There are original moulded skirting boards (*h* 0.31m) and to the south-west wall is a blocked fireplace. A cast iron radiator has been inserted below the window to the west (octagonal) wall.
- 7.4.2.8 Room 8 (*l* 4.7m *x* *w* 2.45m *x* *h* 1.52 to 1.97m) served as the original entrance corridor to the workhouse building. It has been extensively remodeled with a tiled floor and plastered painted walls with an inserted solid concrete ramp that slopes to the south-east. A cast iron radiator has been inserted to the north-east wall.
- 7.4.2.9 Room 9 (*l* 4.55m *x* *w* 2.87m *x* *h* 3.08m) forms the second of the principal ground floor rooms and has been annexed to form two rooms; an office and a storeroom. The floor is carpeted and the walls plastered with wall paper (woodchip) and painted. There is an under drawn ceiling with original decorative cornicing. The skirting board is non original since it extends across the blocked fireplace, which is positioned on the north-east wall. The chimney breast is 2m wide and projects 0.42m into the room. Room 9b features a blocked window to the north-west wall.
- 7.4.2.10 Room 10 (*l* 4.7m *x* *w* 3.25m *x* *h* c.3m) retains a number of original features and presently serves as the 6<sup>th</sup> forms Principal's Office. There is a timber floor which is carpeted, plastered walls and an under drawn ceiling. The fireplace is a mid 20<sup>th</sup> century insertion supplemented by a decorative oak surround. Original features include the decorative door architrave, 0.09m wide and skirting boards that are 0.23m deep. The room is well illuminated by a south facing window, the door has been replaced with a modern firedoor.
- 7.4.2.11 Room 11 (*l* 4.7m *x* *w* 3.25m *x* *h* c.4.05m) has been annexed to accommodate the inserted lift shaft. Originally this formed the largest of the principal room. The blocked fireplace is at the centre of the north-east wall. The floor is carpeted and the walls plastered and painted. There is an under drawn ceiling with original decorative cornicing.
- 7.4.2.12 Room 12 (*l* 4.7m *x* *w* 2.1m *x* *h* c.3.05m) the *Corridor* and *South-east Staircase* [32] is in good condition and largely original. The floor is solid with linoleum covering, the walls are plastered throughout and painted. The original staircase abutts the south-west wall as a straight flight with stone treads and an extended round bottom tread. The staircase balusters and handrail have been removed.
- 7.4.2.13 Rooms 13 and 14 (*l* 9.4m *x* *w* 1.85m *x* *h* c.3m) represent the original *Cross Corridor* through the *South-East Wing*. The north-east door is extant externally but covered over to allow space for a modern kitchen, which has been annexed from the corridor by a modern stud and plasterboard wall. The south-west door is extant and features a replacement uPVC double glazed door. The solid floor is

covered with linoleum and carpet tiles. The walls are plastered and decorated with 'woodchip' wall paper, and an inserted cast iron radiator to the north-west wall. There is a plain under drawn ceiling.

- 7.4.2.14 Room 15 (*l* 5.5m *x* *w* 4.05m *x* *h* 3m) currently serves as a computer room and may have originally represented the *Girls Day Room*. External access was provided by the north-west doorway (Room 13) and the yard as depicted on the OS map of 1984 (ARCUS 2007) was narrow, bounded by two walls, which extended to the south-east. There is a timber floor that is covered by a fitted carpet. The room enjoys a good aspect across the valley and is well illuminated via two south-west and one south-east window. The walls are plastered and painted and the ceiling is under drawn. Original heating is evidenced by the chimney breast with blocked fireplace (*l* 1.99 *x* *w* 1.47m) to the centre of the north-east wall. Modern fittings include the decorative hardboard pelmets to the windows and plain cornicing.
- 7.4.2.15 Room 16 (*l* 5.5m *x* *w* 4.05m *x* *h* 3m) currently serves as a computer room and probably originally represented the *Boys Day Room*. The room is a mirror image of room 15. The room enjoys a good aspect across the valley and is well illuminated via a north-east and south-east windows. The walls are plastered and painted and the ceiling is under drawn. The blocked fireplace is extant to the centre of the south-west wall. Between rooms 15 and 16 an access way [29] has been inserted to link the two rooms.
- 7.4.2.16 Room 17, the *North-east Corridor and Staircase*, (*l* 6m *x* *w* 2.05m *x* *h* 3.05m) features the original staircase [32], which is similar to the *South-west Staircase* (Room 1) and features utilitarian iron balusters and a plain mahogany handrail (Plate 46, 202). The solid floor is covered by linoleum, walls are plastered and painted, and the ceiling is under drawn. The original corridor through the *North-east Wing* has been annexed by room 17a which features a blocked doorway [22] to the south-east wall.
- 7.4.2.17 Room 18 (*l* 8.12m *x* *w* 4.6m *x* *h* 2.92m) is currently used as a classroom but originally probably served as the *Men's Day Room*. The original room was heated, the blocked fireplace is situated at the centre of the south-east wall. It is well illuminated with the two windows (*h* 1.28m *x* *w* 1.78m) to the north-west wall and the third to the north-east wall. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls plastered and papered, and the ceiling under drawn. The north-east wall features a four paneled door with stop chamfer decoration and access to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century toilet (Room 20).
- 7.4.2.18 Room 19 (*l* 8.1m *x* *w* 4.6m *x* *h* 3.02m) is a reflection to Room 18. It is currently used as a classroom but originally may have served as a second *Men's Day Room*. It is well illuminated with the two windows (*h* 1.28m *x* *w* 1.78m) to the south-east wall and the third to the north-east wall and enjoys a good aspect across the Upper Don valley towards Penistone town centre. The original room was heated, the blocked fireplace is situated at the centre of the north-west wall. The breast still

protrudes by 0.51m and is 2.02m wide. Heating pipes have been inserted to the north-west and south-east walls and there are decorative pelmets above the windows. The north-east wall features a four paneled door with stop chamfered decoration which accesses the early 20<sup>th</sup> century toilet (Room 20).

- 7.4.2.19 Room 20 (*l* 1.35m *x* *w* 2.37m *x* *h* 3.09m), (Building 3b) features twin wash rooms and toilets one of which has been converted by the insertion of a stainless steel urinal. There is a solid floor with plastered and painted walls with white tiled splash backs and an under drawn ceiling.
- 7.4.2.20 Room 21 (*l* 9.3m *x* *w* 4.45m *x* *h* 3.75m) is the largest room of the building complex. It is currently the school dining room, which originally served as the workhouse *Dining Hall*. The room is in good general condition and has been amalgamated with the adjacent room (Room 22) by an inserted access way. There is a modern non-slip plastic covered timber floor, the walls are plastered and have been painted (bright yellow). The high ceiling is under drawn and regularly interspersed are the bottoms of what may prove to be ‘hammer beam’ trusses [34]. NB Access to the roof was not possible and requires further examination (during demolition). The *Dining Hall* is illuminated via two windows and a door with top light to the south-west wall.
- 7.4.2.21 Today room 22 is the canteen’s self service area and check out and is largely obscured by large refrigerated units, but represented the original workhouse *Kitchen* has been extensively refitted and annexed to form two inner rooms to the south-east wall obscuring any potential surviving features. There is a modern non-slip plastic covered timber floor. At the centre of the north-east wall is an extant chimney breast which evidences the position of the original fireplace indicates that this room represents the original workhouse *Kitchen*. The walls have been plastered and painted. The room has no original windows though two have been inserted to the north-east wall. The ceiling is exposed up to the rafters and features two queen post roof trusses<sup>2</sup> [35]. In addition to supporting the roof, these also incorporate a central skylight [36]. The use of queen posts across the kitchen would appear to be part of the original design since there would have been no other form of incoming light. The two windows to the north-east wall either side of the chimney [23] are modern insertions.
- 7.4.2.22 Room 23 currently houses an extensive modern kitchen featuring stainless steel fixtures and fittings. There is a linoleum covered timber floor, the walls are plastered and have been painted. The ceiling is open to the rafters which allows views of the king post<sup>3</sup> roof truss [37] (Plate 47, 74). Along the south-east wall is the original cellar door (Plate 48, 133).

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<sup>2</sup> Queen post trusses feature two uprights and generally support the roof via the horizontal purlin

<sup>3</sup> King post trusses have one central supporting post

- 7.4.2.23 Room 24 is well illuminated via two windows to the south-west and north-west walls. It is currently fitted with sinks and originally may have served as the *Scullery*. The room has a modern non-slip plastic covered timber floor, plastered walls and an under drawn ceiling.
- 7.4.2.24 Room 25 currently serves as a general store. It is accessed by a doorway from the rear service yard and a loading door from the rear service road. There is a timber under drawn ceiling, lime washed walls and a solid floor. The loading door [28] to the north-west wall features interrupted jambs (also a feature of the outside doorway). There is an occasional nail inserted to the walls but nothing resembling shelves or racking. The room has no original or inserted light sources. Therefore it originally served as a store probably for foodstuffs which were easily off loaded and stored before use in the kitchen. The doorway to the service yard (Plate 49, 143) has had a replacement plank and battened door but the coursed door jambs and lintel have a deep rebate which suggests an original more heavy duty secure door.
- 7.4.2.25 Room 26 Currently a storeroom this room is accessed by an inserted doorway from the service yard. The original service yard doorway [45] was blocked and a window inserted, but would have originally opposed the doorway to the storeroom (Room 25). There is a solid floor, the sandstone walls are lime washed and there was an under drawn ceiling, evidenced not only by the ceiling joists which are still extant but by the lath scars to the underside of those joists. The original loading door [27] is extant to the north-west wall (Plate 42) and features interrupted stone jambs similar to doorway [28] (Room 25). Evidence from wall scars/blocking (Plate 50, 148), and the location of the external chimney [26] suggests that originally this was a store which was altered by the insertion of the chimney to possibly becoming a laundry with the boiler to the north-east wall. The loading doorway [27] may have originally served as a coal unloading door. There is a further blocked coal hole [48] to the service yard.
- 7.4.2.26 Room 27 is accessed via a stone straight flight staircase [38] with worn steps, at the bottom of the steps a door has been removed leaving a pair of in situ hinges (Plates 51, 141). The room is in very good original condition and was built directly below the workhouse *Kitchen*. Original cellar fixtures include the central sandstone table [46] (Plates 52, 138) and the side tables to the north-east wall [47] (Plates 53, 76). The sandstone rubble walls and the exposed timber ceiling is are lime-washed. The ceiling still features a series of iron meat hooks. There is an exposed flagstone floor interrupted by the brick plinths for the tables and the inserted brick columns. The kitchen floor has been re-supported by the insertion of brick columns and a timber lintel. The centre of the north-east wall are two protruding brick plinths supporting a timber lintel. The lintel has been re-enforced by a brick arch.

- 7.4.2.27 The *First Floor* is currently used as offices and classrooms, but originally consisted of four *Principal Bedrooms*, to the octagonal hub and an array of six further dormitory bedrooms to the wings.
- 7.4.2.28 Room 28 (*l* 3.07m *x* *w* 4.6m *x* *h* 3m) is accessed from the central corridor via a lobby room annexed from the original room with an additional storeroom for Room 29 and a toilet. The room retains few original feature apart from the blocked fireplace to the north-east wall.
- 7.4.2.29 Room 29 (*l* 4.96m *x* *w* 4.6m *x* *h* 3m) is a classroom which originally served as a *Principal Bedroom* for the workhouse staff (the Master). There is a timber floor, plastered walls which have been papered and the ceiling is under drawn (no cornicing). The room is well illuminated by two windows, one to the north-west wall and one to the west wall. Surrounding the windows is some original architrave [29] which is 0.15m deep. The room was originally heated as evidenced by a blocked fireplace. The chimney breast is still extant and positioned at the centre of the south-west wall, and later inserted cupboards are extant either side of the chimney breast.
- 7.4.2.30 Room 30 (*l* 6m *x* *w* 2.03m *x* *h* 3.09m) consists of the *South-west Staircase* [30] and *Landing* which like the lower staircase has stone steps and features a mahogany handrail with boxed in balusters. There is a timber floor covered in linoleum, the walls are plastered and the ceiling under drawn. The stairwell is illuminated by a standard window (*h* 1.75 *x* *w* 1.21m) to the north-west wall. From the landing there is direct communication to the two first floor bedrooms (Rooms 31 & 33) as well as to the central corridor.
- 7.4.2.31 Room 31 (*l* 8.2m *x* *w* 4.6m *x* *h* 3.10m) currently serves as a class room but would have originally have served as the *Womens' Bedroom*. It is illuminated by three standard windows (*h* 1.7 *x* *w* 1.25m), two to the north-west wall and one to the south-west wall. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls are plastered and the ceiling under drawn. Bisecting the ceiling either side of the chimney breast are half exposed beams with plain mouldings, which evidence the positions of the tie-beams of the queen post roof trusses. The room is devoid of original features apart from the chimney breast and blocked fireplace that is positioned at the centre of the south-east wall. Opposing the fireplace is an air vent positioned 2.2m above the floor and large bore heating pipes have been inserted to the north-west and south-west walls.
- 7.4.2.32 Room 32 (Building 3a: *l* 2.85m *w* 2.35m *x* *h* 2.51m) comprises of a lobby with a modern corner hand basin, with an enclosed toilet. The toilet door and toilet have been removed.
- 7.4.2.33 Room 33 (*l* 8.2m *x* *w* 4.62m *x* *h* 3.10m) currently serves as a class room but would originally have served as the *Womens' Bedroom*. It is illuminated by three standard windows (*h* 1.7 *x* *w* 1.25m), two to the south-east wall and one to the

south-west wall. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls are plastered and the ceiling under drawn. The ceiling features two moulded beams, mirroring room 31. It is generally devoid of original features apart from the chimney breast (w 1.9m depth 0.5m) and blocked fireplace to the centre of the south-east wall. Inserted along the south-east and south-west walls are large bore heating pipes.

- 7.4.2.34 Room 34 currently serves as a small store room, but had been converted to become a toilet/bathroom, as evidenced by the half tiled walls.
- 7.4.2.35 Room 35 (l 6.3m x w c.2m x h 3.17m) was one of the principal rooms and probably served as accommodation for the Master/Matron. It currently serves as the head teacher's office.
- 7.4.2.36 Room 36 (l 4.8m x w 2.05m x h 3.75m) represents the upper *South-east Staircase* [31] and *Corridor*. There is a solid floor covered in linoleum, the walls are plastered with chamfered skirting boards and the ceiling under drawn. To the southwest wall is the original staircase with stone steps and boxed in balusters rising up from the ground floor. A further flight of four stone steps access the central corridor (Room 49). This further flight of stairs, levels the first floor because of the lower *South-east Wing*. At the top of this small flight of stairs is an L shaped glazed and paneled partition [33] which is 1.25m wide and 2.19m high. The partition encloses a small office sized space above the south-east staircase [31]. The partition was constructed in two phases. The original southeast facing panel is obscured but close examination revealed a 9-light window. The later phase north-east facing partition features a four paneled door with in situ rim lock and a 6-light window with thick glazing bars. A glazed partition does appear to be an original feature of the design, its function is unknown but may have served as a supervisors office. It was glazed because set into the ceiling directly above is a 2-light roof light with a light well through attic space and this would have provided natural light to the south-east staircase [31].
- 7.4.2.37 Rooms 37 and 38 have been annexed from what may have served the original *Girl's bedroom*. Room 37 (l 3.92m x w 3.15m x h 3.05m) is illuminated by two standard windows to the south-west wall. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls plastered and papered in 'woodchip', the ceiling is under drawn and features an original beam, the lower section of a south-west to north-east aligned roof truss. No further original features are apparent and there is an inserted cast iron radiator below one of the windows.
- 7.4.2.38 Room 38 (l 4.5m x w 3.3m x h 3.05m) represents the southern end of the annexed room (Room 37) and features the extant chimney breast and blocked fireplace to the centre of the north-east wall. There is good illumination via two standard windows (l 1.7 x w 1.07m), one to the south-east wall and one to the south-west wall. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls plastered and papered in 'woodchip', the ceiling is under drawn and features an original beam, the lower section of a south-west to north-east aligned roof truss.

- 7.4.2.39 Room 39 (*l* 4.85m *x* *w* 4.05m *x* *h* 3.05m) is currently used as the school staff room. It mirrors the original arrangement of room 37 and 38 and may have originally served as the *Boys Bedroom*. Its north-eastern end has been annexed to create a modern kitchen (Room 40). The timber floor is carpeted, the walls plastered and painted (yellow), the ceiling is under drawn and features an original beams, the lower sections of two south-west to north-east aligned roof trusses. The blocked fireplace and chimney breast are centrally positioned to the south-west wall.
- 7.4.2.40 Room 40 (*l* 3.10m *x* *w* 2.4m *x* *h* 3.05m) has been annexed from the original room to form a rest room and toilet. The timber floor is covered in linoleum, the walls are plastered and painted and tiled, the ceiling is under drawn and features an original beam, above the modern stud partition to the south-east wall, which represents the lower section of a south-west to north-east aligned roof truss.
- 7.4.2.41 Room 41(*l* 3.10m *x* *w* 2.4m *x* *h* 3.05m) is the fourth of the first floor *Principal Bedrooms* and features a blocked fireplace and chimney breast to the centre of the north-east wall, its only illumination is via the window to the east wall. The timber floor is carpeted, the walls are plastered and painted, the ceiling is under drawn but does not feature decorative cornicing.
- 7.4.2.42 Room 42 has been annexed from the large original accommodation and contains no original fittings or fixtures.
- 7.4.2.43 Room 43 has been annexed from the large original accommodation to facilitate the insertion of a lift. The lift is believed to post date 1948 when the building became a care home.
- 7.4.2.44 Room 44 currently serves as a general store room but may have originally served as a linen store since it is situated at the top of the stairs adjacent to the main bedrooms (Rooms 47 and 48).
- 7.4.2.45 Room 45 (*l* 5.9m *w* 2m *x* *h* 3.02m) the *North-east Staircase* [32] and *Landing* provides access to the two first floor *Bedrooms* (Rooms 46 and 47). There is a standard window to the north-west wall which illuminates the stairwell. There is a timber floor obscured by a linoleum floor covering, the walls are plastered and the ceiling under drawn. The staircase features exposed balusters, a mahogany handrail, an a additional handrail (c. 1950) which has been attached to the north-east wall.
- 7.4.2.46 Room 46 (*l* 8.17m *w* 4.65m *x* *h* 3.09m) is currently used as a classroom but originally functioned as a *Women's Bedroom*. This room has two windows to the south-east wall which allows for a good aspect across the Upper Don valley towards Penistone town centre. Originally the room was heated and the blocked fireplace and chimney breast is evident to the centre of the north-west wall. The



timber floor is covered in linoleum, the walls are plastered and the ceiling under drawn. The room is accessed via a modern fire-door and to the north-east wall is an inserted four paneled door that accesses the post 1917 toilet block (Room 48). Room 46 provides an uninterrupted view of the ceiling beams (Plate 54, 178) which represent the north-west to south-east aligned roof trusses.

- 7.4.2.47 Room 47 (*l* 8.2m *w* 4.6m *x* *h* 3.09m) forms a mirror image of Room 46 and originally served as the second *Women's Bedroom*. The timber floor is covered in linoleum, the walls are plastered and the ceiling under drawn with two north-west to southeast aligned beams. It has three windows, two to the north-west wall and one to the north-east wall. Originally the room was heated by an open fire to the centre of the north-west wall, which has been blocked and central heating pipes inserted. These pipes are fixed to the base of the north-west and north-east walls. Inserted into the north-east wall is a doorway with a four paneled door that also accesses Room 48, the post 1917 toilet block.
- 7.4.2.48 Room 48 (Building 3b: *l* 2.85m *w* 2.35m *x* *h* 2.51m) the toilet extension block features twin sinks and toilets. There is a concrete floor which has been fitted with linoleum, the walls are plastered and painted, and the ceiling is under drawn and has extensive mildew which would appear to be a result of poor drainage to the flat roof.
- 7.4.2.49 Room 49 (*l* 12.2m *w* 2.32m *x* *h* 3.08m) the *Central Corridor*. This room has a timber linoleum covered floor. The walls are plastered and painted and finished with modern (late 20<sup>th</sup> century) skirting boards. The ceiling is under drawn and features a large square skylight with a deep plastered light well. The skylight is an original feature and successfully illuminates the centre of the building (Plate 55, 69). Room 49 is generally devoid of original features. A double linen cupboard has been inserted at the eastern corner and two cast iron radiators have been fixed abutting the north-west wall. Behind the linen cupboard a section of wall paper with vertical lines of barbed wire (c, 1960) remains in situ.

## 7.5 Building 4 (Figures 14, 15 and 16)

### 7.5.1 Building 4, the External Elevations

- 7.5.1.1 This long rectangular building (*l* 17.2 x *w* 5.10m) was built in line with the rear of buildings 2 and 3 and is consistent with the original design. It currently serves as the Boiler House as evidenced by the stepped chimney [42] at the eastern corner. The chimney was not built c.1917 and represents a later insertion into the original building. The original function of the building is unknown. The south-west half probably functioned as the *Men's Dayroom* the northeastern end is more problematic since it in plan it protrudes from the square plan design. The walls are all of coursed sandstone below a slate roof with two raised gabled skylights.

- 7.5.1.2 The *North-west elevation* (Plate 56, 52) has no original features both the doorway and the wagonway are insertions as is the chimney (Plate 57, 289). In addition to these insertions the upper third of the building has been increased in height, as evidenced by the deeper sandstone courses.
- 7.5.1.3 To the *North-east elevation* a projecting wall was constructed to support a header tank and supply pipes into the building, and was also dates (post c.1917) from when the building was converted into a Boiler House. Two original ground floor windows have been blocked but would have before the *Infirmery* was constructed looked out across the garden.
- 7.5.2.4 The *South-east elevation* provides the best view of the original building (Plate 58, 30). There are four original windows, one of these has been part blocked, one completely blocked up and the remaining two are extant and feature 4-light sash windows. There is a off centre doorway provided the sole original access to the north-east end of the building (Room 2).
- 7.5.2.5 The *South-west elevation* features the inserted chimney [42] and the original doorway to Room 1.
- 7.5.2 *Building 4, the Internal Building Record*  
There has been extensive remodeling of the interior but the it still retains its two room layout. The raised roof is supported by a king post roof trusses, these across the middle of each room.
- 7.5.2.1 Room 1 has been completely filled by the inserted chimney [42], three Boilers (Plate 59, 78) with supply hoppers [43], that feature a screw delivery system to the Boilers.
- 7.5.2.2 Room 2 is largely obscured by a coal heap, however original features do survive. These include the chimney to the middle of the south-west wall (Plate 60, 153) and skirting boards around the front south-east facing door (Plate 61, 154).
- 7.5.2.3 *Building 4, Discussion:* Further recording work is need particularly in Room 2, where potential features are obscured by the coal heap. The original building would have provided the *Men's Day Room* (Room 1) and potentially Room 2 could have been a school room. The only evidence for a school at Penistone comes indirectly in the census returns, a school mistress was regularly employed, as a servant. Because Room 2, Building 4 was not directly linked to an exercise yard and that it protrudes from the main square building plan, suggests that a notable departure from the traditional workhouse design and could indicate its original function as a school room.

## 7.6 Building 5 a-e (Figures 22-24)

In plan, the *Infirmary* (Building 5) forms a long rectangular structure (l 42.47 x w 5.5m). The walls are of coursed sandstone, well constructed with arris tooling to the corners but no quoins. The main buildings have a slate roof with sandstone ridge pieces. There are currently three chimney stacks but the original design featured a third between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> bays. The later single storey extensions (Buildings 5c, d & e) are extant to the front south-east elevation. A large 2 storey extension, the Isolation Hospital (Building 5a) has been added to the north-east end of the building and a 2 storey toilet block appended to its north-west wall (Building 5b).

### 7.6.1 Building 5, the External Elevations

7.6.1.1 The front *south-east elevation* is best viewed in the historic photograph (Figure 2: H1). This indicates that the *Infirmary* featured a 3 bayed projection with a hipped roof and a central arched window [53] to the first floor. Either side are 5 bays to the south-west and north-east sections (Plate 62, 47). The roof is asymmetrical, hipped at the south-west end, hipped over the projecting section, and gabled at the north-east end with an external chimney breast, with a building line marked by a change in weathering between bays 10 and 11 (Figure 2: H1). Today this building line is still evident. The stone work was keyed into the existing building leaving every alternate stone course with arriss tooling (Plate 63, 228). There is a notable continuation in building styles and materials between the phase 5 and 5a buildings, testimony to architect and masons who succeeded in matching the matching both coursing and windows. Historically there is no evidence for a doorway to the central section and today the elevation is partially obscured by the single storey toilet blocks (building 5b). All the windows throughout the building are type 2 (squared headed with projecting sills). The single storey extensions have a flat roofs with a timber fascia boards and cast iron guttering. The rear north-west elevation (Plate 64, 228) features enlarged ground floor windows and off centre doorway. The walls are of coursed sandstone masonry under a hipped slate roof, which was extended at the north-east end into a gabled roof. The Isolation hospital (Building 5a) represents a continuation of the building line, by the 3 bays, to the south-east elevation (Plate 65, 50) but extended the rear building line by 1.4m. facilitating wider wards to each floor.

### 7.6.2 Building 5, the Internal Building Record

7.6.2.1 Room 1 (l 4.15m w 4.45m x h 2.6m) is situated at the south-west end of the building. The room has few original features apart from the door and window opening and both these have inserted doors and windows. The room is well illuminated via a single light above the door and two windows. There is a small window (0.78m x 1.04m) to the north-west wall and a larger window (1.13m x 1.36m to the centre of the south-west wall. The floor is solid, probably concrete

with a linoleum covering. The walls are plaster through out and painted (cream) with modern “ogee” moulded skirting boards. The ceiling is suspended and furnished with modern ceiling tiles and flush lighting. Inspection above the tiles revealed a series of modern service pipes. There is a service hatch [54] to the northern end of the north-east wall (Plate 66, 257). When open the hatch measures  $w$  1.2m  $x$   $h$  0.99m. Originally this room would have been heated via a central fireplace to the north-east wall, this has been blocked and cast iron radiators inserted below the windows to the north-west and south-east walls. The doorway [55] through to room 2 features a plain architrave and to the underside of the door reveal is an arcing groove which probably derives from an earlier swing door (now removed: Plate 67, 286).

- 7.6.2.2 Room 2 ( $l$  15.3m  $w$  4.15m  $x$   $h$  2.6m) formed the principal ground floor *Ward*, and has been renovated and redecorated. The room is well illuminated with three windows to the south-east wall and a light above the original doorway [52] which has had its door removed. To the north-west wall two of the three windows have been raised (0.22m) and widened ( $w$  2.42  $x$   $h$  1.56m) to increase the amount of incoming light to the north-west side of the room. The floor is linoleum covered timber, the walls are plastered and painted. Evidence for the original lime wash was revealed to the side of the inserted hatch [54], which also confirmed the hatch and associated stud wall was a later insertion. The room was originally heated as evidenced by a blocked fireplace to the south-west wall (Plate 68, 253). Cast iron radiators have been inserted below each of the windows apart from the steel radiator next to doorway [55]. The north-east wall is an insertion and forms part of the extensive remodeling of the central section of the Infirmary.
- 7.6.2.3 Rooms 3-8 represent the have been extensively remodeled. Access is via the central corridor (Room 6), which accesses this cluster of rooms and then continues into Room 11. All the rooms in this section of the building feature linoleum covered solid concrete floors and plastered walls cover in wood chip wall paper. The ceilings are not original and are suspended with perforated hardboard. There is the original doorway to room 7 (Plate 69, 250) which probably represented the only original access to the building through the north-west elevation, but door has been replaced by a modern double glazed unit. Room 5 ( $l$  1.8m  $w$  2.48m  $x$   $h$  3.06m) still contains an invalid toilet and butler sink but these are non original items. Room 8 has been extensively re-decorated and a central heating radiator inserted below the north-west window. The room was originally heated, evidenced by a blocked fireplace and extant chimney breast to the north-east wall.
- 7.6.2.4 Room 9 represents the modern single storey toilet block (Building 5c) and is fitted with modern toilet and associated fittings. Room 9a is accessed from the central corridor (Room 6) and has a modern fitted toilet with two recessed hand basins.

- 7.6.2.5 Room 10 (*l* 3.05m *w* 2.3m *x* *h* 2.78m) represents the single storey toilet extension block and again features a range of modern toilets and associated fittings. There is a single 2-light window to the south-east wall (*w* 1.03m *x* *h* 1.29m).
- 7.6.2.6 Room 11 (*l* 3.1m *w* 4.45m *x* *h* 2.97m) represented the north-eastern *Ward* of the original infirmary. It was heated; there is a blocked fireplace with extant breast to the south-west wall. It is well illuminated by two windows to the south-east wall and an enlarged window to the north-west wall. At the time of the survey it was obscured by filing cabinets. In terms of decoration there is very little survives if present initially. The plain architrave to both doors is in situ but the doors themselves have been replaced (Plate 67, 247).
- 7.6.2.7 Room 12 (*l* 2.05m *w* 6m *x* *h* 3.1m) is associated with Building 5b and was constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (pre 1917). As the main access to the isolation hospital. Internal access to Building 5 was probably created when it ceased to be a hospital after the war. The room consists of a small hall from the front door [56], a corridor which accesses the ground floor isolation ward (Room 13) and a rear door [57]. Abutting the south-west wall is a straight flight with 14 steps of the dog-leg staircase (Plate 68, 245). The staircase [51] features a stained oak handrail finished with a turned oak newel post. The balusters have been boarded but are internally offset (0.11m) from the edge of the steps. There is a solid linoleum covered concrete floor, with plastered walls and an under drawn ceiling.
- 7.6.2.8 Room 13 (*l* 8.25m *w* 6.04m *x* *h* 2.23m) is currently used as a computer room, it is in good condition but obscured by modern furniture (Plate 69, 243). Access is from the hall via a central doorway to the south-west wall and a further doorway leads to what was a small toilet (building 5b). There is a carpet covered timber floor, plastered walls and an under drawn ceiling which features two transverse beams. Modern lighting is provided by boxed multi-light fittings. Originally heated the blocked fireplace and chimney breast is extant to the centre of the north-east wall and has chamfered plasterwork to the edges. Natural light is provided by four original windows, two to the south-east wall and two to the north-west. Recent pelmets have been fitted above the windows.
- 7.6.2.9 Room 14 (*l* 1.8m *w* 2.65m *x* *h* 2.83m) was a toilet but is now a well illuminated storeroom. There are six small windows; two to each of the three extension walls (Plate 70, 265).
- 7.6.2.10 *First Floor*, Room 15 (*l* 3.67m *w* 4.45m *x* *h* 3.68m) currently serves as a storeroom with cupboards along the rear, north-west wall. There is a linoleum covered timber floor, and plastered walls with recent 'ogee' skirting boards throughout. The ceiling is under drawn and is inclined with the rafters and suspended across the central section, a design which carries into Room 16.

- 7.6.2.11 Room 16 (*l* 5.25m *w* 4.45m *x* *h* 3.68m) currently serves as a classroom. There is a carpet covered timber floor, plastered walls with recent 'ogee' skirting boards throughout. The ceiling is under drawn and is inclined as per room 15. Original heating is evidenced by the blocked fireplace to the centre of the south-west wall. The room is illuminated by two windows to the south-east wall, there are no windows to the north-west wall.
- 7.6.2.12 Room 17 (*l* 6.12m *w* 4.46m *x* *h* 3.04m) currently serves as a class room with walk through to rest of the first floor. There is a carpet covered timber floor, plastered walls with recent 'ogee' skirting boards throughout. Illumination is from two windows to the south-east wall and one window to the centre of the north-west wall. There is no direct evidence of any original heating to the present room, although the present room has been annexed and probably formed a long ward similar to the ground floor below, and a chimney is depicted on the photograph H1 (Figure 2). However the beam arrangement to the ceiling is at odds with the long ward design. This is because the exposed beams to the ceiling suggest a hipped roof (Figure 24) marking the end of the building as can be seen in Room 25 (below). This curious roof arrangement is clearly unusual and may represent a change of design during construction.
- 7.6.2.13 Rooms 18-24 represent the central section of the Infirmary which probably served as office accommodation and also accommodated a staircase from the ground floor. The evidence for a staircase has largely been removed and extensively remodelled during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. One element of the original arrangement does survive. This is a blocked arched window [53] to the south-east wall (Room 21: Plate 71, 275) which is depicted in photograph H1 of c. 1917 (Figure 2). The use of arched windows which generally heralds the presence of a staircase, coupled with the absence of a current staircase to the Infirmary (before the construction of the Isolation Hospital) indicates that once the Isolation hospital had been constructed the previous staircase became redundant and the resultant space was utilised for office and toilet accommodation.
- 7.6.2.14 Room 24 (*l* 3.5m *w* 2.9m *x* *h* 3.05m) currently functions as office accommodation. There is a carpet covered timber floor, plastered and papered walls and an under drawn ceiling with protruding, stop chamfered transverse beam (Plate 72, 272). To the north-east wall is a blocked fireplace set in an extant chimney breast with an inserted adjacent cupboard (Plate 73, 271).
- 7.6.2.15 Room 25 (*l* 6.1m *w* 4.5m *x* *h* up to 3.58m) has been annexed to form a corridor and offices but originally served as a heated *Ward* room. This is evidenced by a blocked fireplace and extant chimney breast to the south-west wall (Plate 74, 269). There is a linoleum covered timbered floor, plastered and painted walls with an under drawn ceiling with exposed beams. The beams reflect a hipped roof arrangement similar and reflecting the Room 17 ceiling. Unlike room 17 this room did form the end of the Infirmary (Building 5) and a hipped roof would therefore be expected.



- 7.6.2.16 Room 26 (*l* 2.05m *w* 6m *x* *h* 2.88m) currently and originally served as the first floor corridor and staircase [51] and is illuminated by windows to the south-east and north-west walls. It currently features a timber storeroom [57] to the landing. The storeroom is accessed via an original 6 paneled door with stop chamfer decoration, and has 3 tiers of shelves and internal dimensions of 0.98m x 1.37m. Its eastern corner is rounded to facilitate easy access around the landing and into timber stud wall and is externally finished with painted vertically placed tongue and grooved boards with skirting boards to complete ([Plate 75, 267](#)).
- 7.6.2.17 Room 27 (*l* 8.25m *w* 6.04m *x* *h* 2.23m) serves as a computer room but would have housed the first floor *Ward* of the Isolation Hospital. Few original features remain. There is a carpeted covered timber floor, plastered and painted walls. The ceiling is under drawn with two exposed transverse beams. At the northern end of the north-west wall is a 6 paneled door which leads into the toilet block extension (Building 5b). The door retains its original rim lock with ebony and brass door knob. The Ward was originally heated and the blocked fireplace is set within a centrally positioned chimney breast, 2.26m wide, to the north-east wall, which protrudes into the room by 0.4m. The edges of the breast are chamfered and this reflects the arrangement to Room 13 (below). The room is illuminated by 4 windows (*h* 1.72m *x* *w* 1.3m), two to the south-east wall and two to the north-west wall.
- 7.6.2.18 Room 14 (*l* 1.8m *w* 2.65m *x* *h* 2.83m) is very well illuminated by six 2-light windows (*h* 0.9m *x* *w* 0.65m) two to each wall. All the original fittings and fixtures were removed and the room currently serves as a store room.

## **7.7 Building 6, The Mortuary House ([Figure 25](#))**

This was constructed between 1894-1906 and therefore represents an additional element of the design and was probably constructed along with the detached shed (Building 7) and adjacent structures as part of a 'stepping' back of the workhouse site into the enclosed field to the north-west of the original site.

### **7.7.1 *External Elevations***

This building has a rectangular foot print, *l* 4.5m *x* *w* 4.3m, and is up to 4.7m high. It is in a general state of disrepair and is suffering from significant water ingress. The elevations were largely covered in ivy but clear sections revealed a rectangular structure of coursed sandstone with corner arrisbed tooling and no quoins. The building is aligned north-west to south-east with a central doorway (*l* 2.70m *x* *w* 1.24m) to the centre of the front gable wall. The doorway features a plank and Z battened door and is outwardly hinged to the south-west door jamb. The door features an external D shaped door handle and internal latch. Beneath the handle is key hole and internally there is evidence of a rim lock. Unusually the internal door battens are chamfered and this may have been designed to

reduce potential disease, avoiding dirt gathering ledges. Above the door is a door light. There are no other major openings, apart from the air bricks to the lower south-west and north-east walls. The slated gabled roof features top ventilator, the louvers were still in situ, and this was part of the original design. Internal illumination is provided by two 5-light skylights to the roof and featured clear in situ glass (Plate 76, 59). Close examination of the rear wall confirmed that the adjacent wall abutts the Mortuary house.

## **7.7.2** *Internal Building Record*

7.7.2.1 Room 1 (l 3.68m w 3.35m x h 3m) this is the building's only internal space and featured a mortuary slab along the south-west wall. The walls are lime washed brick which formed the original surface treatment. To the lower walls are four air ducts, two to the south-west wall and two to the north-east wall, all furnished with cast iron vertical grills. The ceiling is still in situ and consists of lime washed timber boards beneath the rafters and across the . To the north-east wall a sink had been inserted, the remains of which are still extant (Plate 77, 60). The solid floor has a cement skim which has been painted red, underlying the skim is a concrete base. This has been removed but the horizontal wall rebate and brick plinth scars to the south-west wall can still be discerned (Plate 78, 61). There was no original heating but electricity was connected and a fuse box and associated wiring is still extant to the south-east wall (Plate 77).

7.7.2.2 The design of the Mortuary House (Building 6) incorporated good ventilation from the prevailing wind, with sufficient natural light from the skylights, which was augmented by reflected light from whitewashed walls. The use of brick to the inner wall is notable in that sandstone inner walls were employed for the similar shed (Building 7). Perhaps the key was the subsequent surface treatment. Where Building 7 remained undecorated the Mortuary was treated with successive white washes, onto a non-porous (brick) surface.

## **7.8** **Building 7** (Figure 25)

This forms a similar structure in terms of size and alignment to Building 6 and is positioned towards the north-east end of the rear service road behind the Infirmary (Building 5). Examination of the rear wall showed that this building, unlike Building 6, was constructed after the field/boundary wall which abutts the building.

### **7.8.1** *Building 7, the External Elevations*

7.8.1.1 It has coursed sandstone walls with arrissed corners, and a slate gabled roof (Plate 78, 57). The only opening is to the front south-east elevation, and consists of a garage style double plank and Z battened doors with a door lights above. Either side of the doorway were two sets of hinge stone, these were examined but no evidence for a mortices or hinges was found.



## 7.8.2 *Internal Building Record*

- 7.8.2.1 Room 1 (*l* 3.2m *w* 3.72m *x* *h* 2.7m) This was in a poor condition with major water ingress through the roof. The floor and lower walls were obscured. The upper walls revealed randomly coursed sandstone in contrast with the Mortuary House. The only light was provided by the lights above the garage door suggesting that no activity was carried out within the building other than for a storage function. The roof was exposed to the rafters with no evidence of a ceiling. No internal room divisions were observed and as far as could be seen this building was built as a purpose built garage.

## 7.9 **Building 8**

Above ground nothing remains of this building but examination of the cartographic evidence and the historic photograph (H1) indicates that this was a single storied sandstone building under a slate gabled roof. The building footprint shows at least three sections and up to three chimney stacks *c.* 1917 (Figures 2-3: Photo H1). Therefore the vagrant's block consisted of up to three subdividing sections which may have been a staged development but probably represented an original build. However the accommodation for vagrants does seem to be relatively constant, 14 vagrants are recorded in the 1871 census and 13 vagrants in the 1891 Census (Appendix 3). This building was extant into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (Brownhill 1987).

## 7.10 **Building 9**

Now demolished to below ground level, this building probably represented a pair of semi-detached two storey houses. The houses faced south-west towards the workhouse and each house was allocated a front garden. They were constructed between before 1894 and may have been built for infirmary staff. The building potentially survives below ground level.

## 7.11 **Buildings 10 and 11 (Figure 2)**

These were small rectangular single storey structures, which date to between 1894 and 1917. Their function is unknown but they are situated at the south-east end of the irregular enclosures which splay out from the *Workhouse's South-west and North-east Wings (Building 3)*.

## 7.12 **Building 12**

The piggery was not depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894 (ARCUS 2007), and is therefore believed to have been built between 1894 and 1906 (Figure 3). The building potentially survives below ground level and can still be discerned by changes in the metallised surface which constitutes the current 6<sup>th</sup> form car park.

## 7.13 **Building 13**

This post dates the Ordnance survey map of 1960 (ARCUS 2007) and represents an open fronted brick building with a single pitched roof and a large window opening to the back (north-east) wall and used as a covered seating area (ARCUS 2007, 15: Plate 79, 296).

## **8 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL**

- 8.1 The Netherfield Annexe represents an almost complete example of a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian workhouse. It was designed by the Bradford Architects Lockwood and Mawson during the late 1850s. In the 1860s they went on to design Bradford's Exchange, Town Hall and buildings within the model industrial town of Saltaire. Therefore Penistone's workhouse provided valuable experience in public architecture.
- 8.2 The workhouse's principal building was the Reception/administration block (Building 1). The *Guardian's Room* (Building 1, Room 18) held regular meetings of the Penistone Union Guardians who oversaw the Poor Law Commissions' wishes regarding the running of the workhouse. Particular features of note are the ornate cast iron and stone staircase and the internal room decoration of the *Guardians Room*.
- 8.3 The main workhouse building (Building 3) was designed on a cruciform or square plan but used short 'double pile' wings around a central octagonal hub. The hub housed the principal accommodation of the Master and Matron and was designed so that the exercise yards and ancillary buildings could be directly supervised by them. The main rooms have been modified and annexed but their original proportions and aspect still remain.
- 8.4 The workhouse gardens, so remain largely in their original and developed layout. The garden represents a significant element of the original design and accounts for the linear development maximising the open space across the south-eastern half of the PDA.
- 8.5 The Netherfield Annexe represents an important building which was pivotal in the social development of Penistone. It represents an established design which has been adapted by the architects to suit the local social and cultural environment.

## **9            ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 9.1            Further archaeological work is recommend.
- 9.2            This should take the form of a continual watching brief during demolition, to observe and record previously unseen areas and for fixtures and fittings of the original and later building phases throughout the building complex.
- 9.3            Although this report has tried to be as comprehensive as possible, inaccessible areas within the complex remain to be recorded. There is considerable scope during the proposed demolition of the building to record these remaining areas and to examine areas of remodeling for the original and subsequent functions.
- 9.4            The watching brief will be designed to complement the existing report and provide a final conclusion in terms of the buildings original functions and access flow through the buildings and how it was tailored to suit its subsequent roles within its Pennine District..

## **10 REFERENCES**

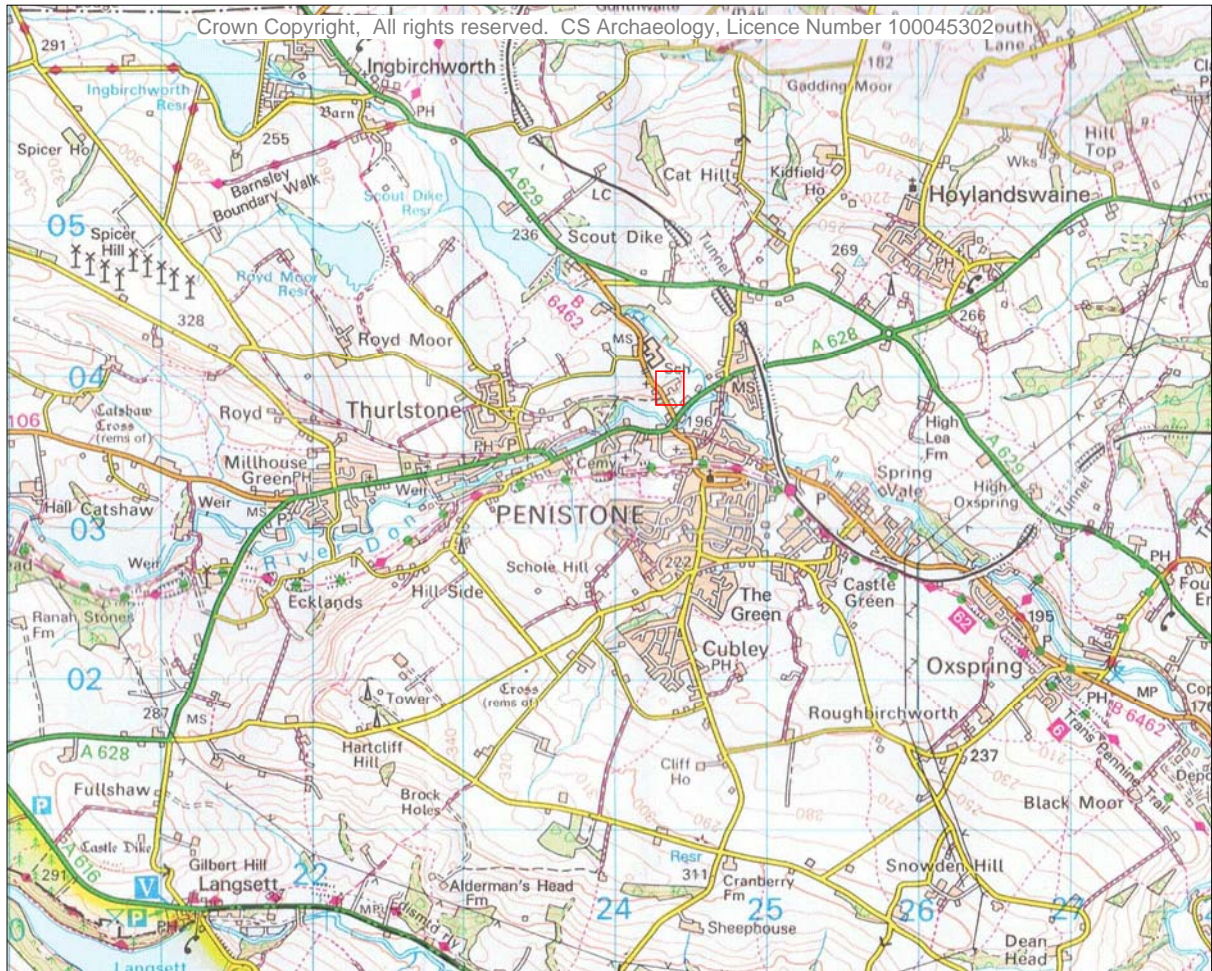
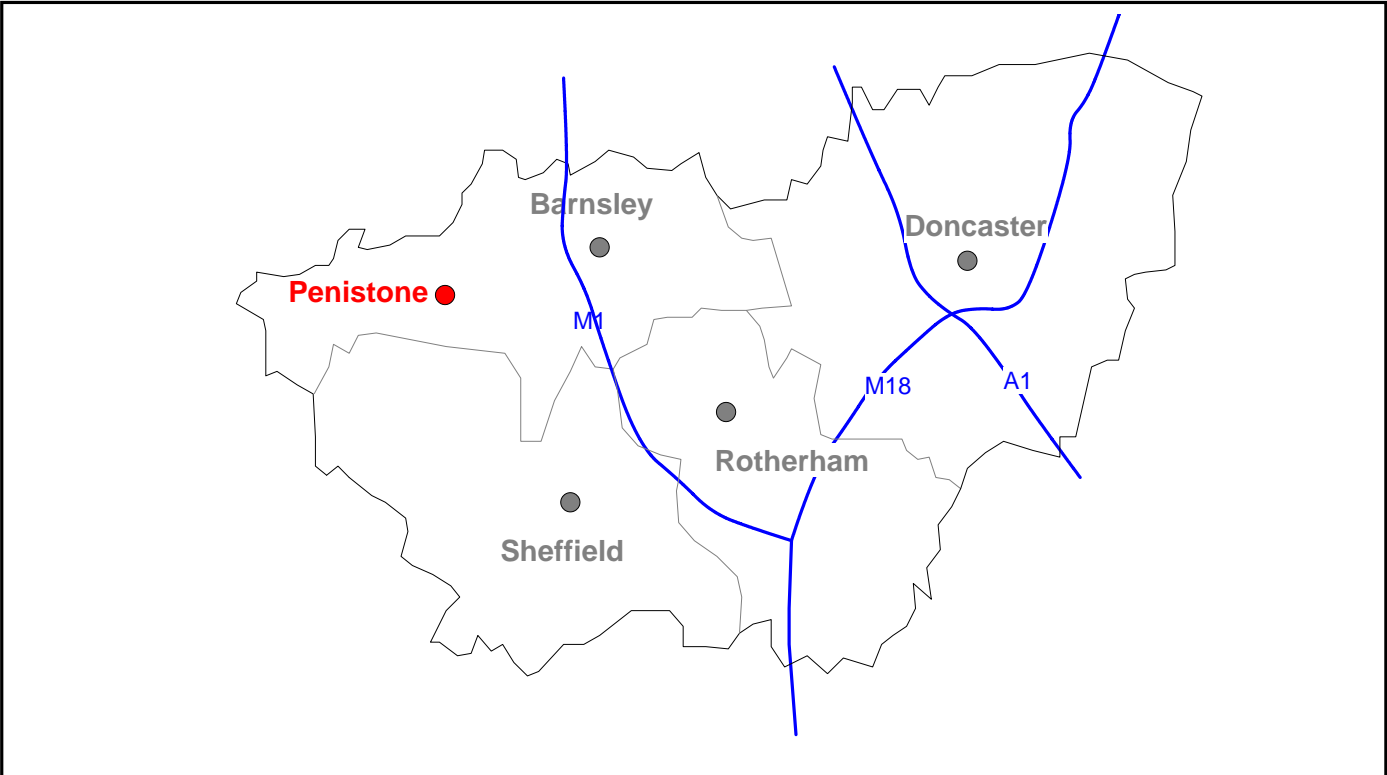
### **10.1 Bibliographic References**

- ARCUS, 2007, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Rapid Buildings Appraisal of Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, Barnsley* unpublished client report No. 1108.1(1).
- Brownhill, R. N., 1987, *The Penistone Scene*, Penistone
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- Hey, D., 1986, *Yorkshire from AD 1000*, New York
- Hey, D., 2001, *A History of Penistone and District*, Barnsley
- Higginbotham, P., 2001, *Penistone Workhouse and Poor Law Union*
- Higginbotham, P., 2006, *Workhouses of the North*, Tempus: Stroud
- Kelleys Trade Directories: 1989, 1901, 1912 & 1936

### **10.2 Cartographic References**

- Ordnance Survey 1906 25 inch map sheet 273.15
- Ordnance Survey 1951 6 inch map
- Ordnance Survey 2006 digital map tile
- Ordnance Survey 2006 1:50 000 *Landranger*, Map 111.
- British Geological Survey, 1998 , England and Wales Sheet 86

# FIGURES



for inset see Figure 4

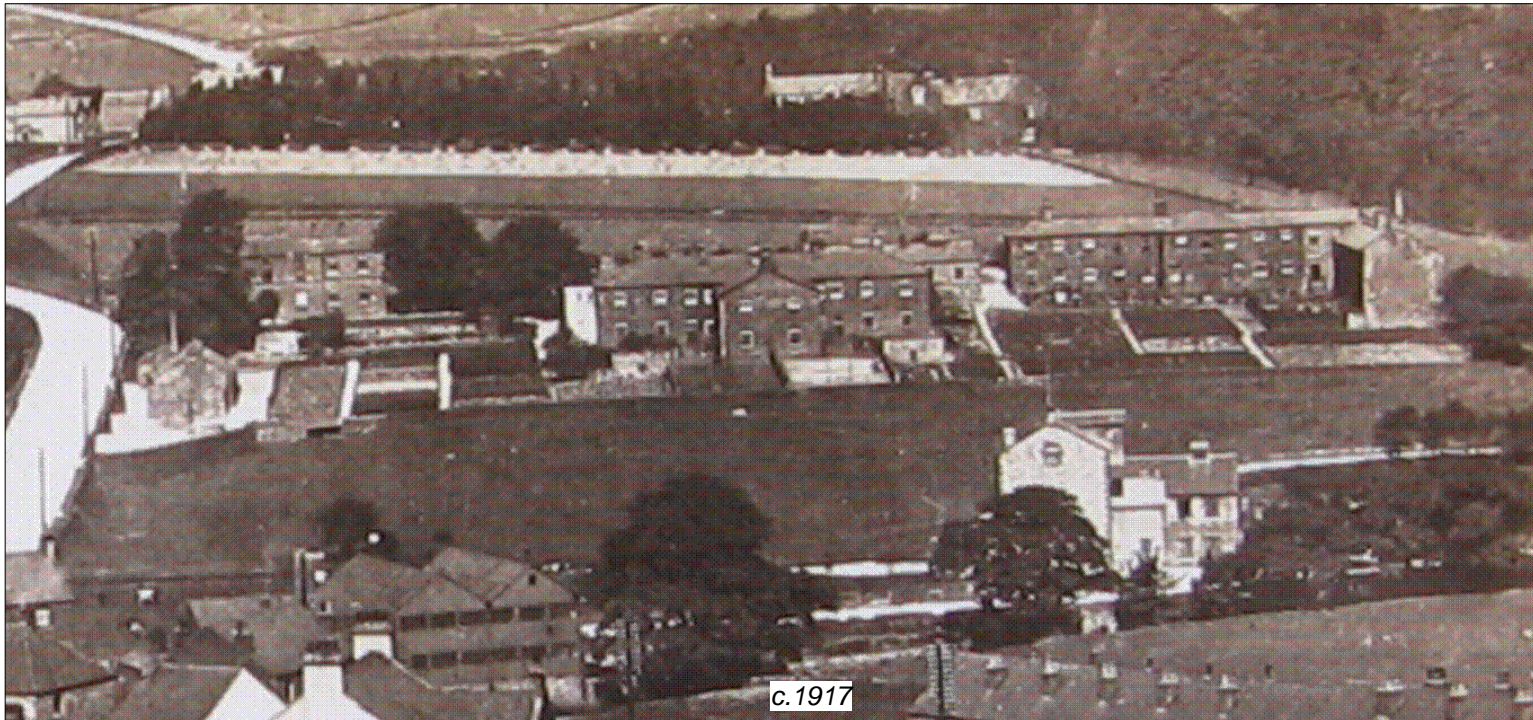
scale: 1:50 000

Netherfield Annexe, Penistone  
South Yorkshire: An Archaeological  
Building Record

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Figure 1: Location Map





Netherfield Annexe, Penistone  
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Building Record



Figure 2: Photographic  
comparison

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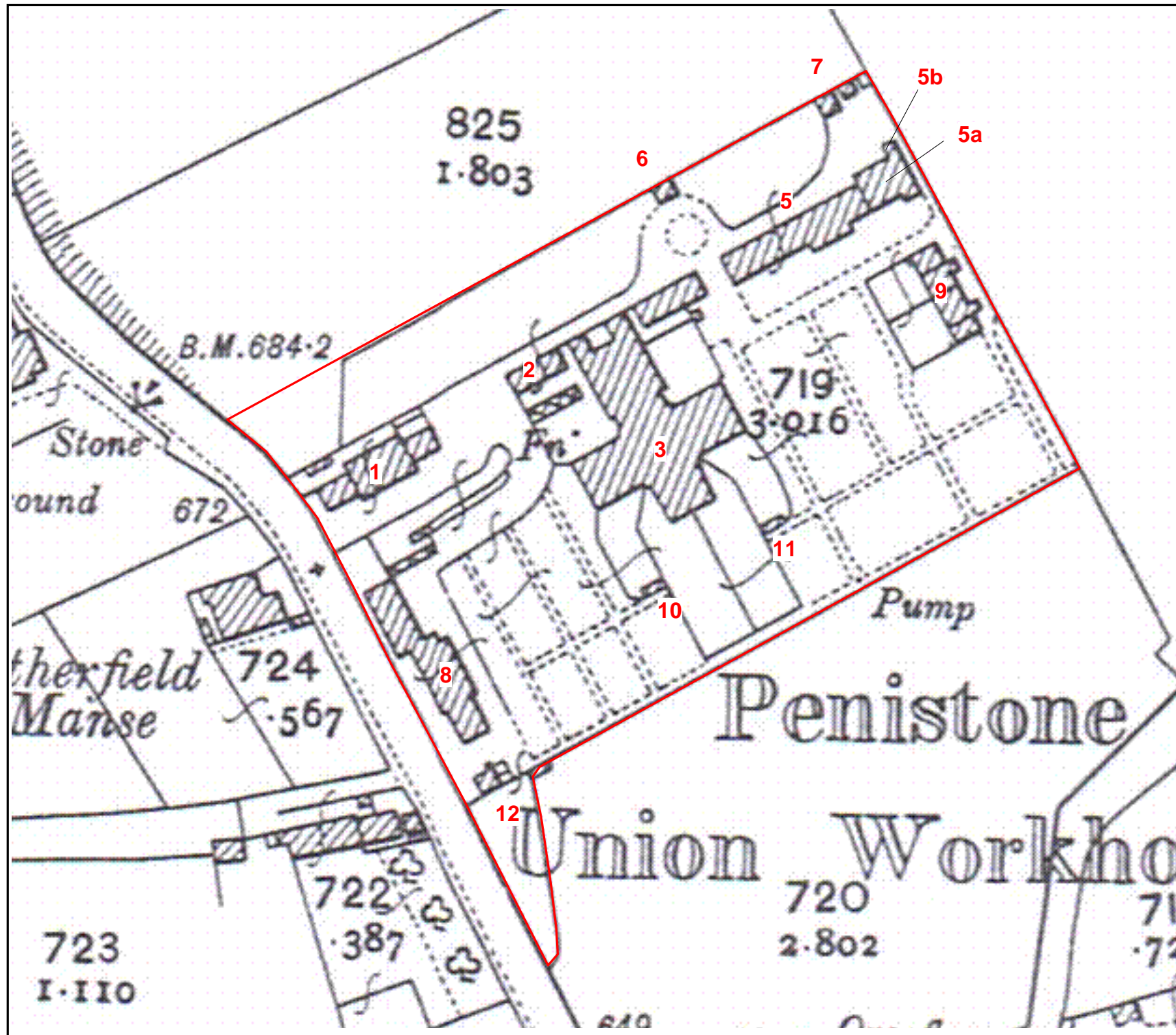
Netherfield Annexe,  
Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological  
Building Record

 PDA Boundary

Building 1 the reception and  
administration block  
Building 2 the detached workshop/  
day room  
Building 3 the main workhouse  
Building 4 the detached workshop/  
day room /C20th Boiler house  
Building 5 the Infirmary c. AD 1895;  
Building 5a the is  
  
Building 5a, the Isolation Hospital,  
built pre AD 1917  
Building 5b, the rear 2 storey toilet block  
Building 6 , the Mortuary House  
Building 7, possible Cartshed  
Building 8, the Vagrants House  
Building 9, Terraced Houses, built  
between 1894 and 1  
Buildings 10/11, day rooms/workshop  
(potting sheds?);  
Building 12, the Piggery.

Figure 3: The PDA  
c. 1906

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Scale 1:10000

- Extant Buildings 1-7, 13
- Historically Demolished Buildings 8-11
- PDA Boundary

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-  Phase 5, post 1931
-  Phase 4 modifications to the phase 1 building
-  Phase 4, 1910-1931
-  Phase 3, 1894-1910
-  Subterranean Boiler Room, probably c. Phase 2-3
-  Phase 2, 1859-1892
-  Phase 1, c.1859

*a & b, green houses c.1910*  
*c, water pump c.1910*  
*d, boiler room chimney (post c.1917)*

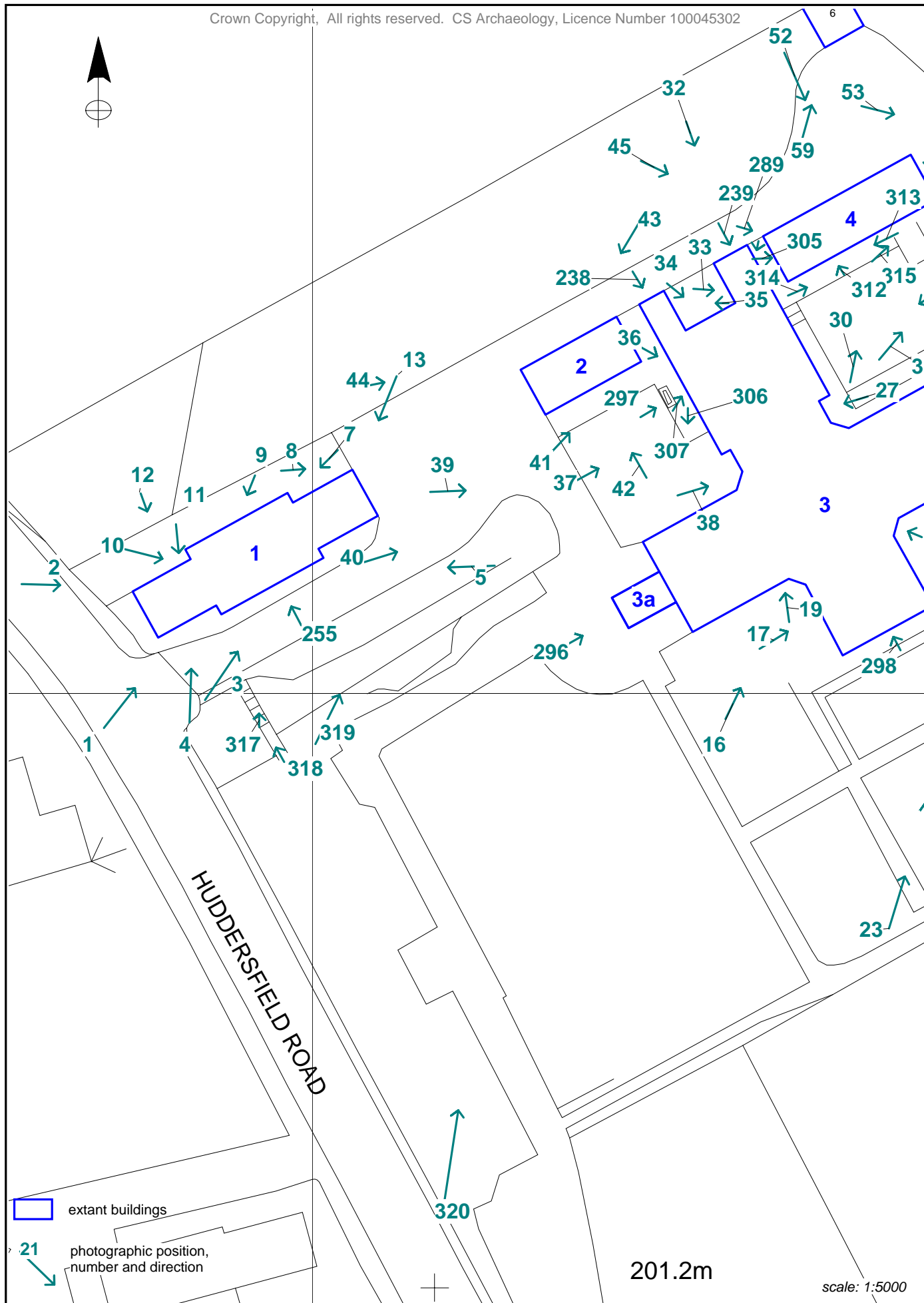


*not to scale*

Figure 5: Phase Plan  
of the PDA

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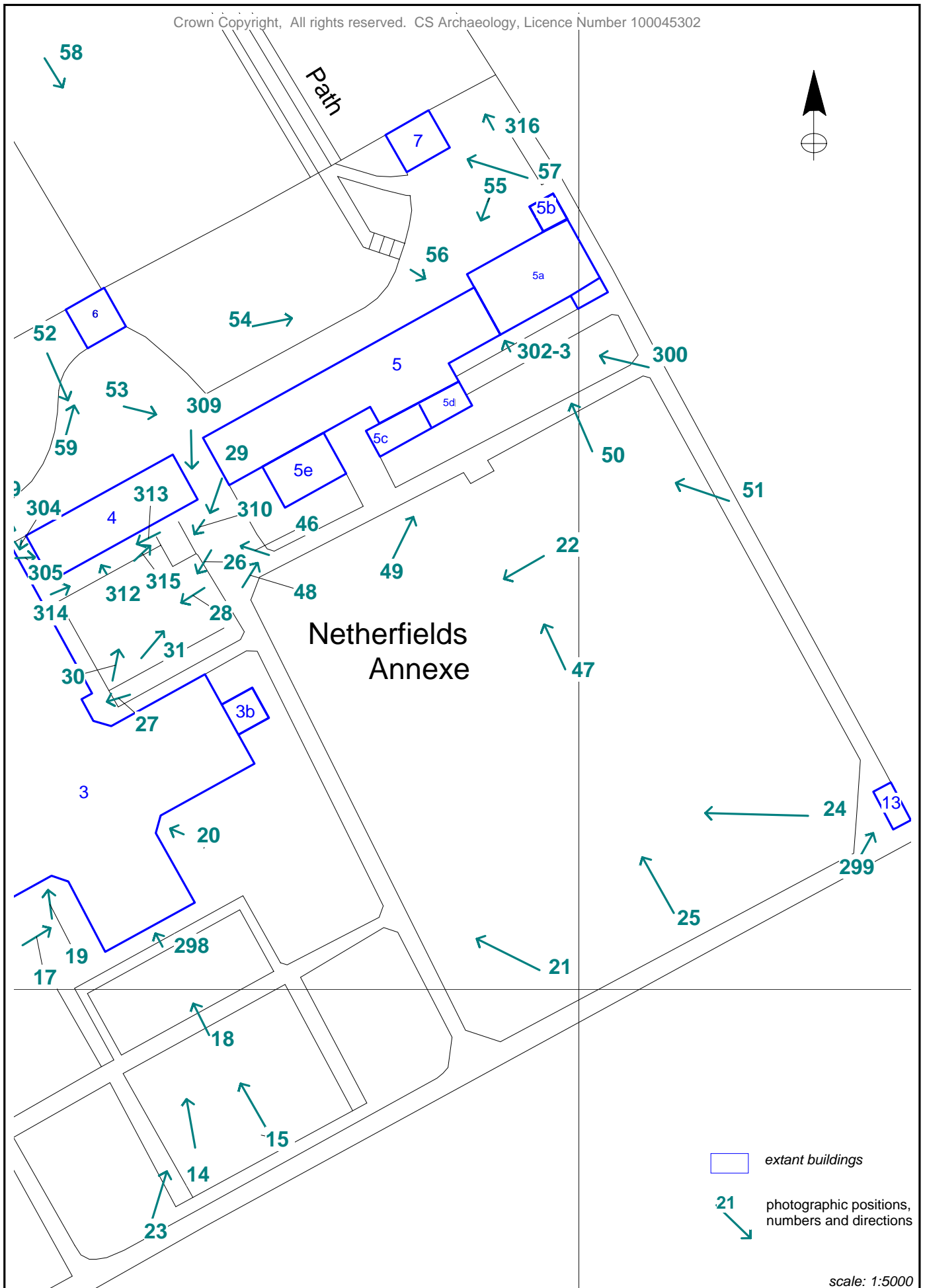




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Figure 6: The PDA  
with external photographic  
positions (west)

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An Archaeological  
Building Record



- inserted walls
- Phase 1 walls
- inserted heating radiators/pipes
- iron balusters/handrail
- 1-21** room numbers

- [1] front door with decorative light boss above
- [2] arch headed door
- [3] arched doorway (blocked)
- [4] Building 1 original arched stair window
- [5] arched window
- [6] doorway with original door
- [7] doorway
- [8] window
- [9] doorway

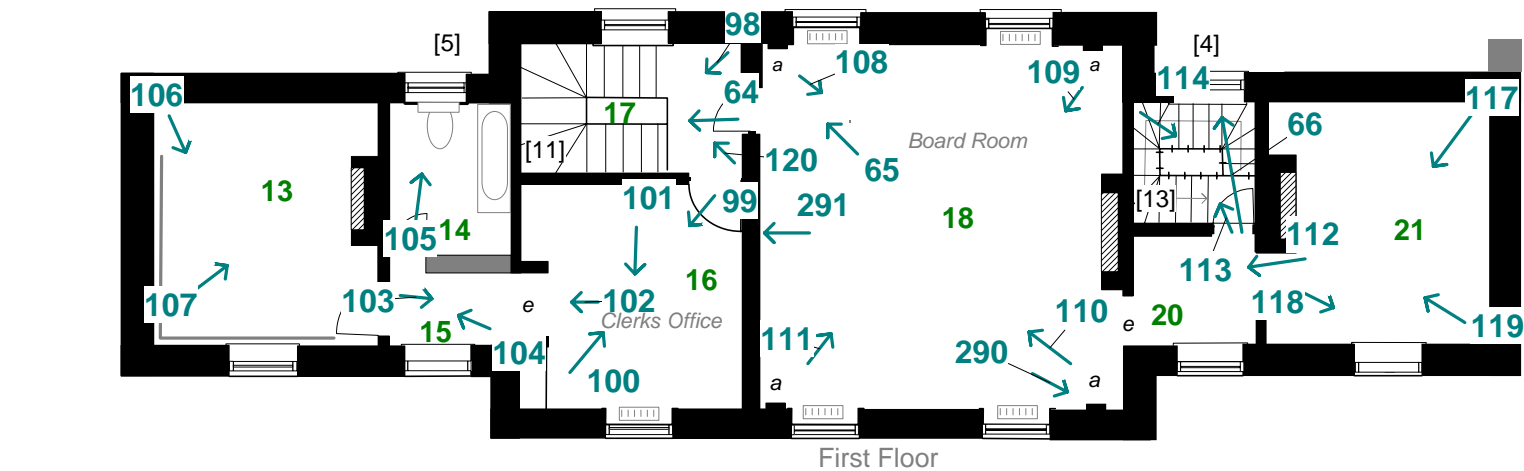
- [10] doorway with original door
- [11] main staircase
- [12] internal door
- [13] staircase

- a* - decorative ventilators
- b* - glass floor tiles to illuminate boiler room (Room 12 )
- c* - modern boiler
- d* - inserted early 20th century boiler
- e* - inserted doorways

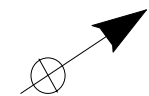
Figure 8: Building 1,  
Floor Plans

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Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological  
Building Record



0 3m



- inserted walls
- Phase 1 walls
- inserted heating radiators/pipes
- iron balusters/handrail
- 1-21** room numbers
- 21** photographic positions, numbers and directions
- [1] front door with decorative light boss above
- [2] arch headed door
- [3] arch headed doorway (blocked)
- [4] Building 1 original arched stair window
- [5] arched window
- [6] doorway with original door
- [7] doorway
- [8] window
- [9] doorway
- [10] doorway with original door
- [11] main staircase
- [12] internal door
- [13] staircase
- a* - decorative ventilators
- b* - glass floor tiles to illuminate boiler room (Room 12)
- c* - modern boiler
- d* - inserted early 20th century boiler
- e* - inserted doorways

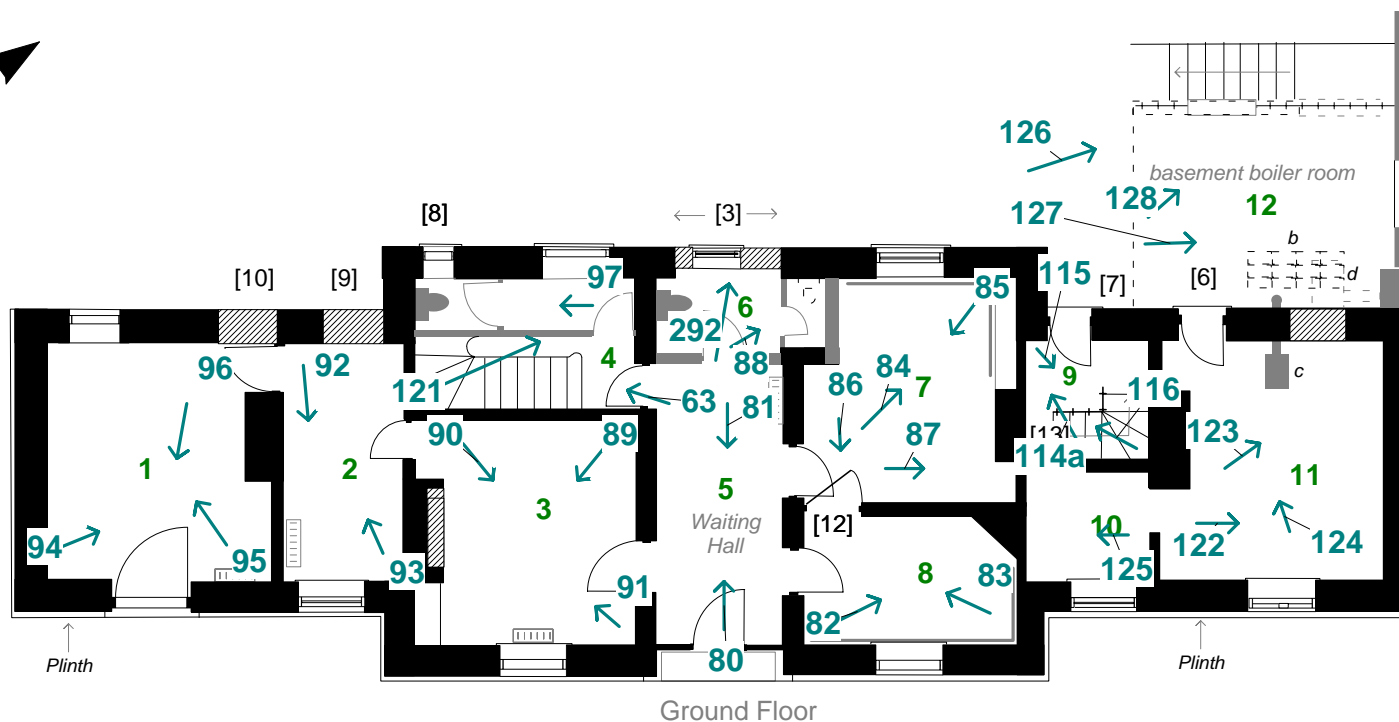
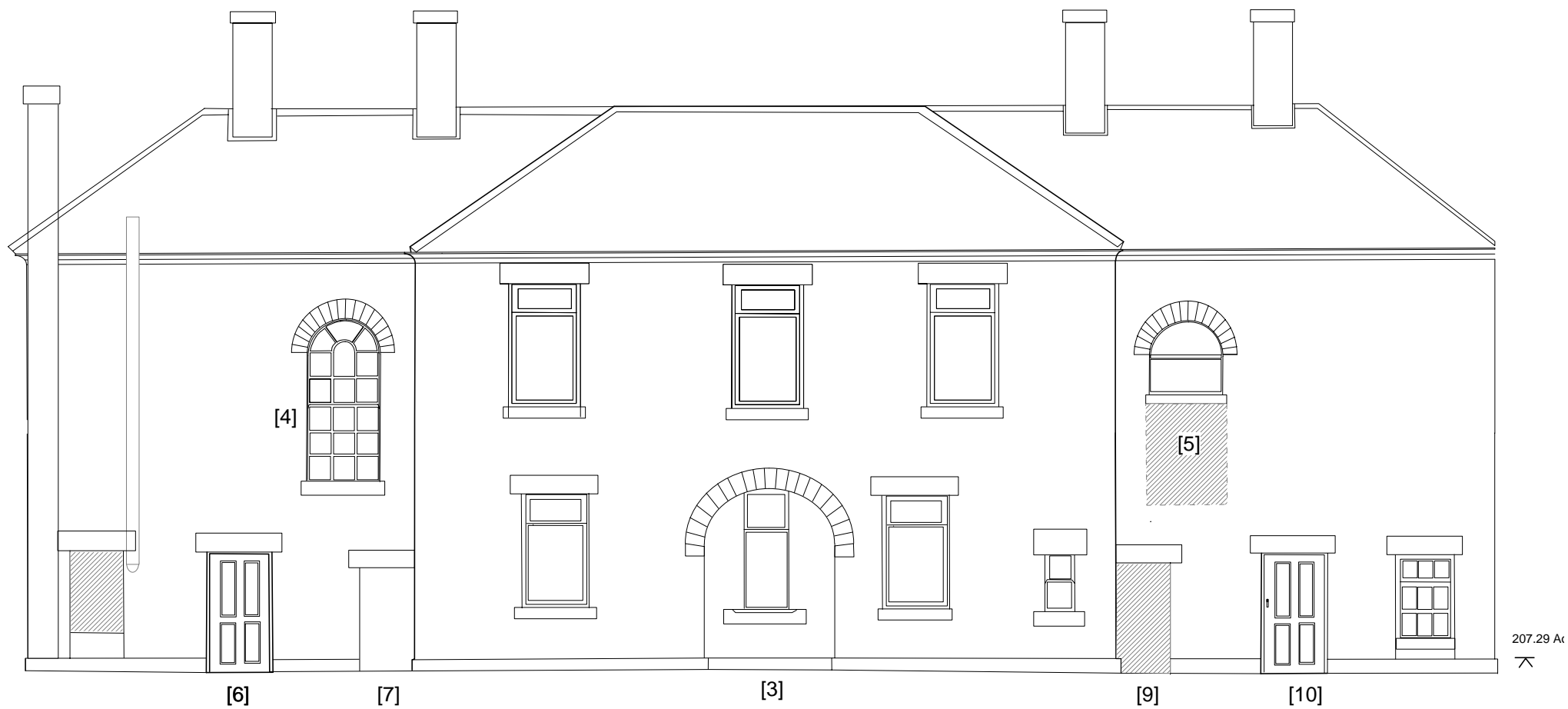


Figure 9: Building 1 floor plans with photographic positions



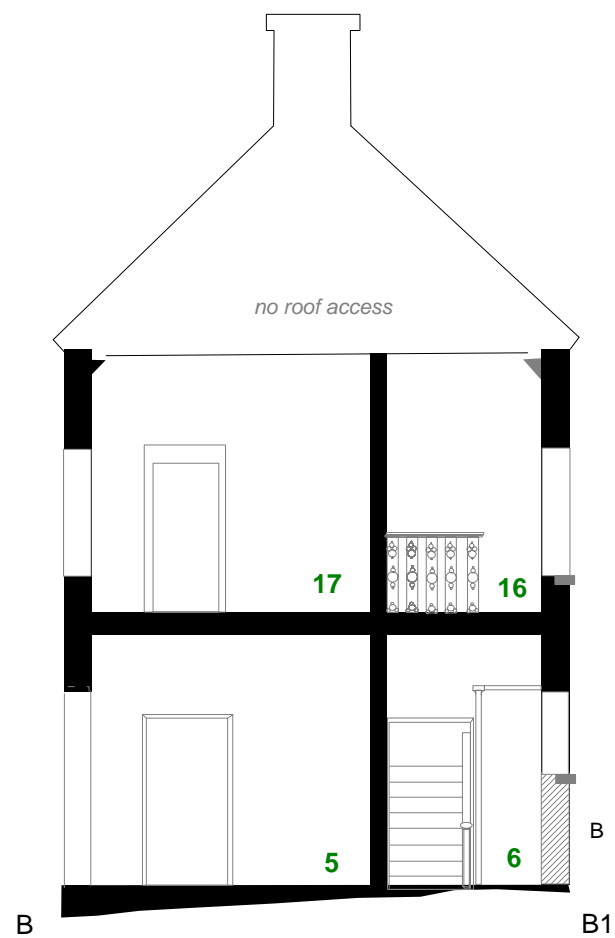
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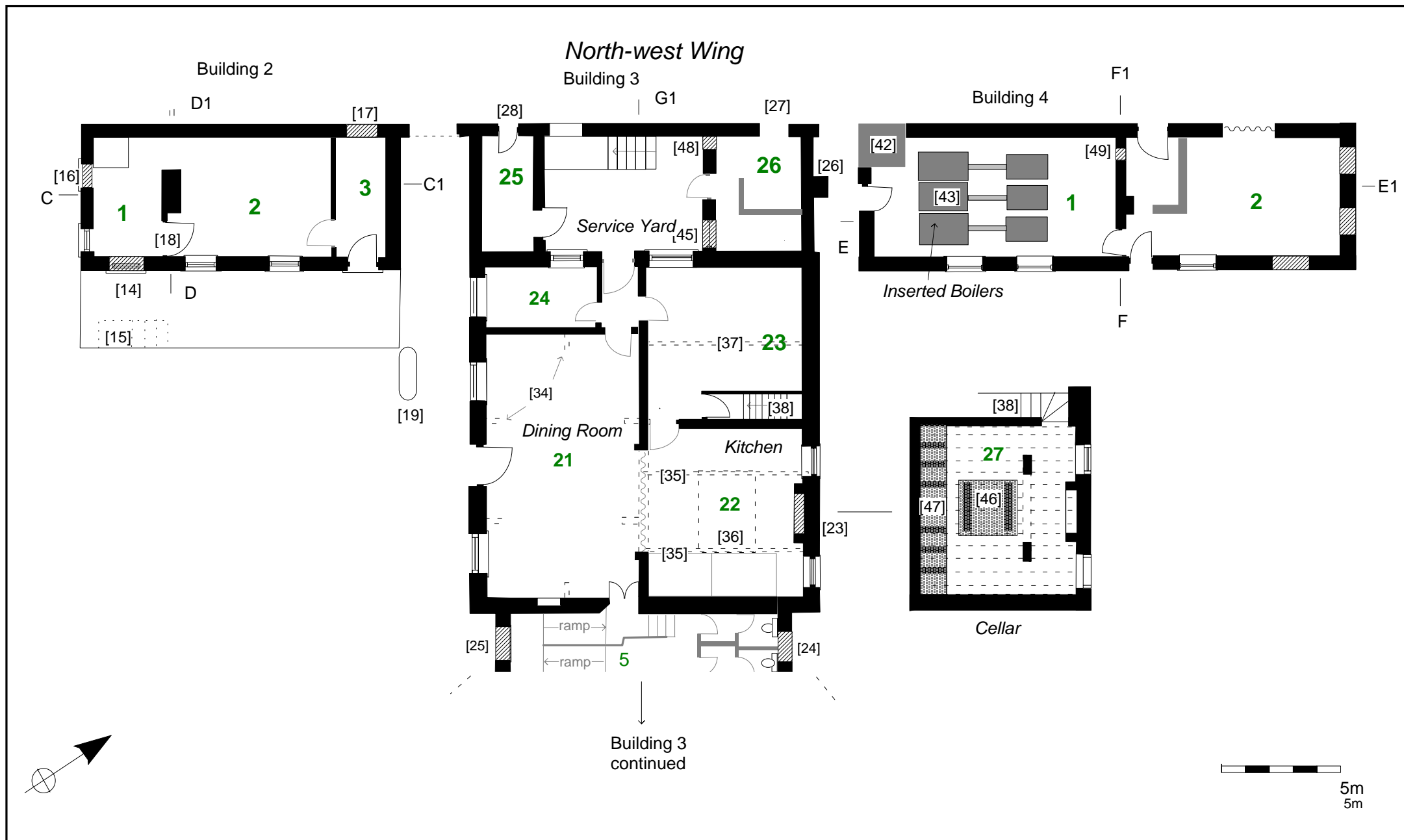


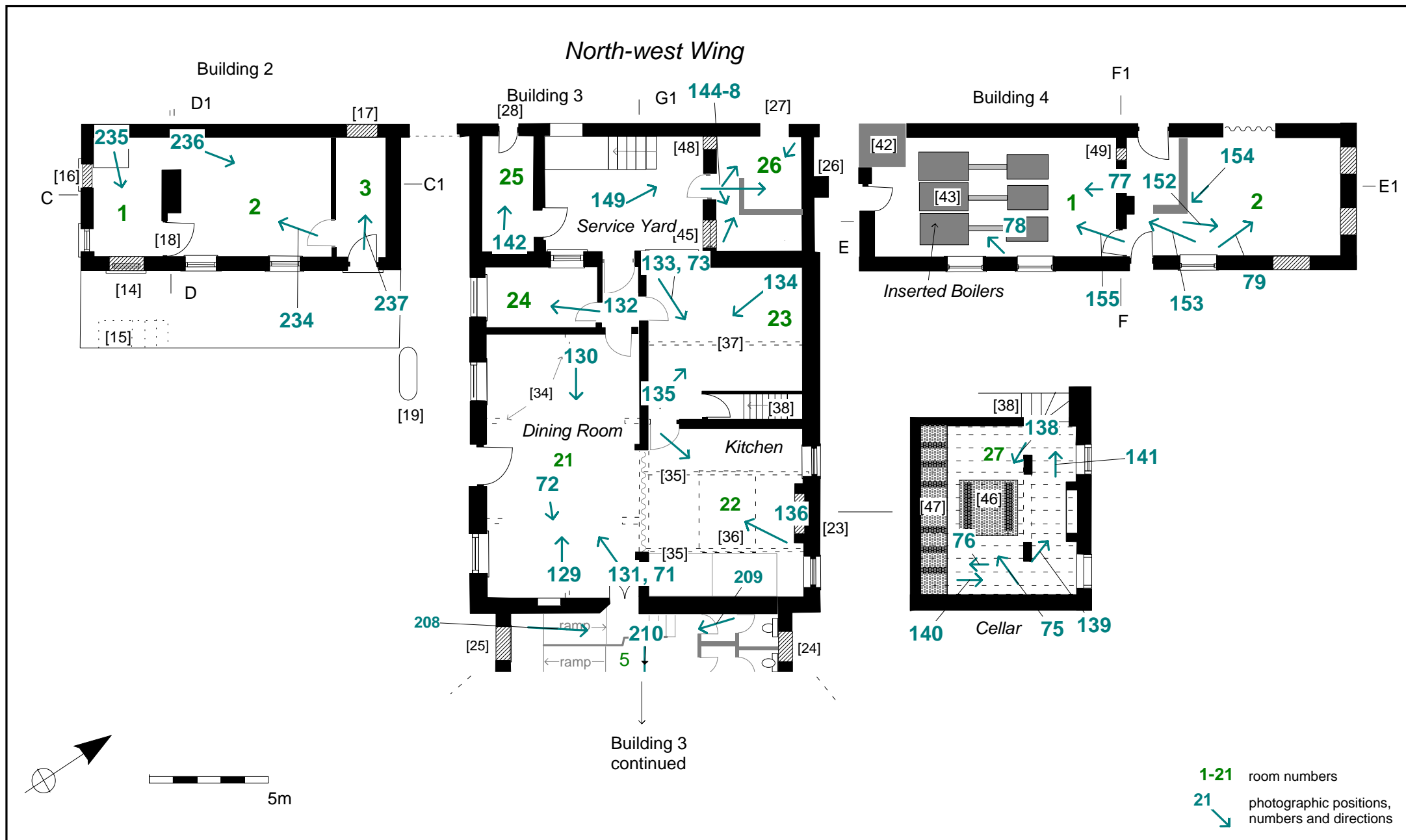
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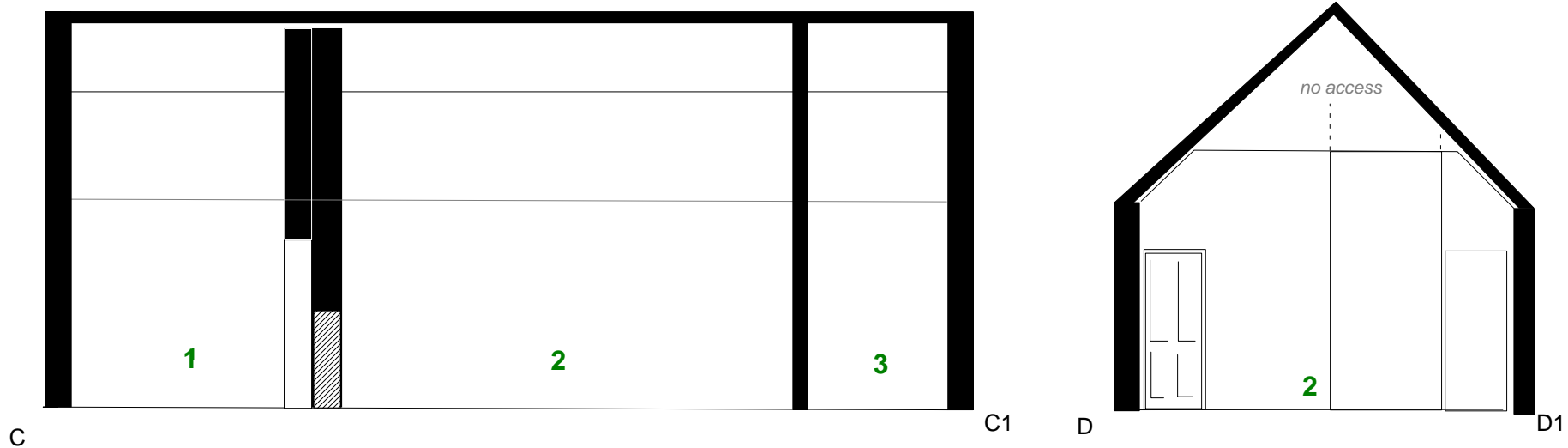
 blocked openings

scale 1:100





replacement roof has  
truncated the original chimney



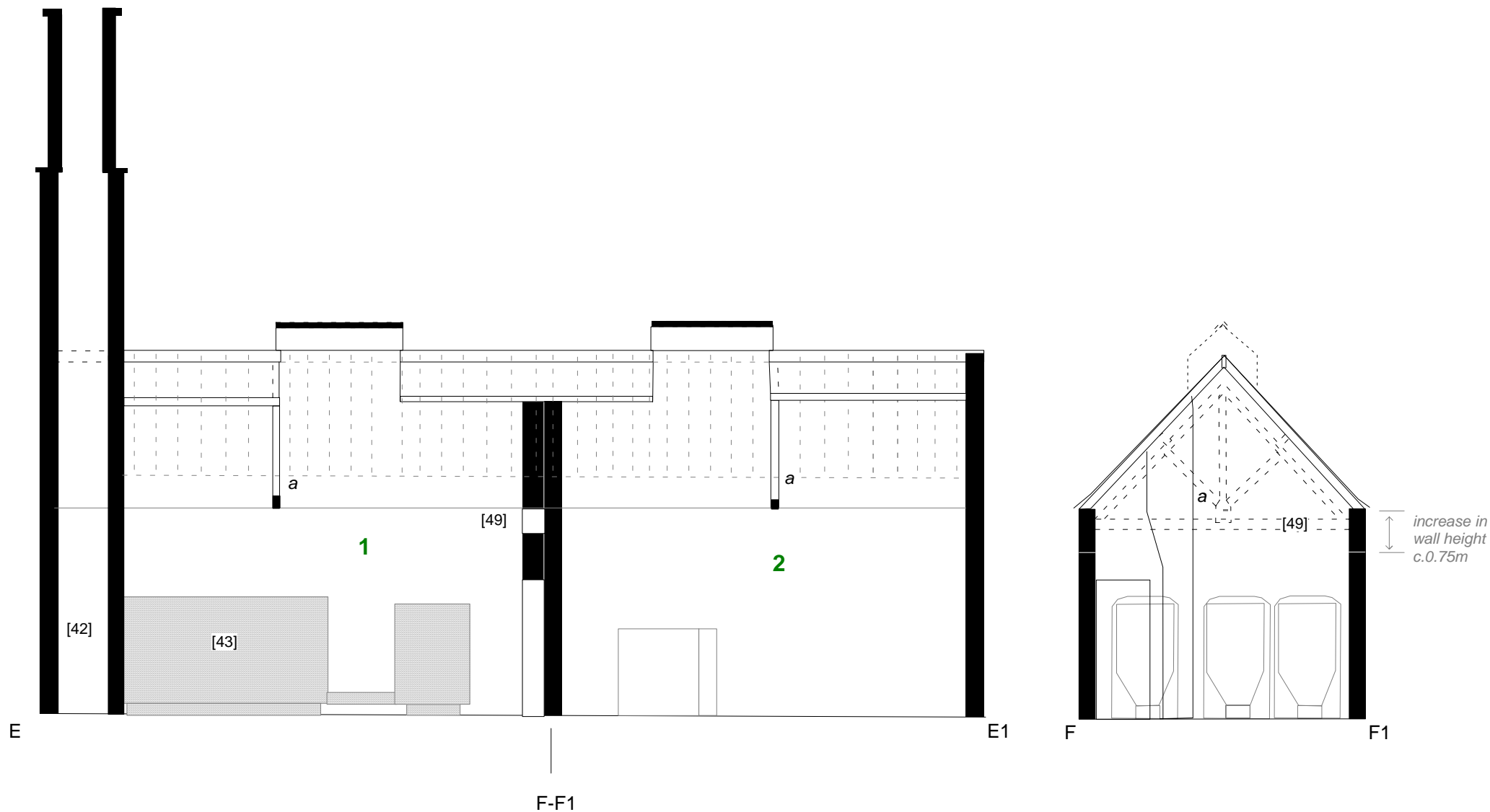
scale 1:100

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**1-21** room numbers  
 Phase 1 Building  
 subsequent phasing  
 blocked opening

Figure 16: Building 2,  
Sections (C-C1 & D-D1)

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scale 1:100

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Phase 1 Building  
subsequent phasing  
a king post roof trusses

Figure 17: Building 4,  
Sections (E-E1 and F-F1)

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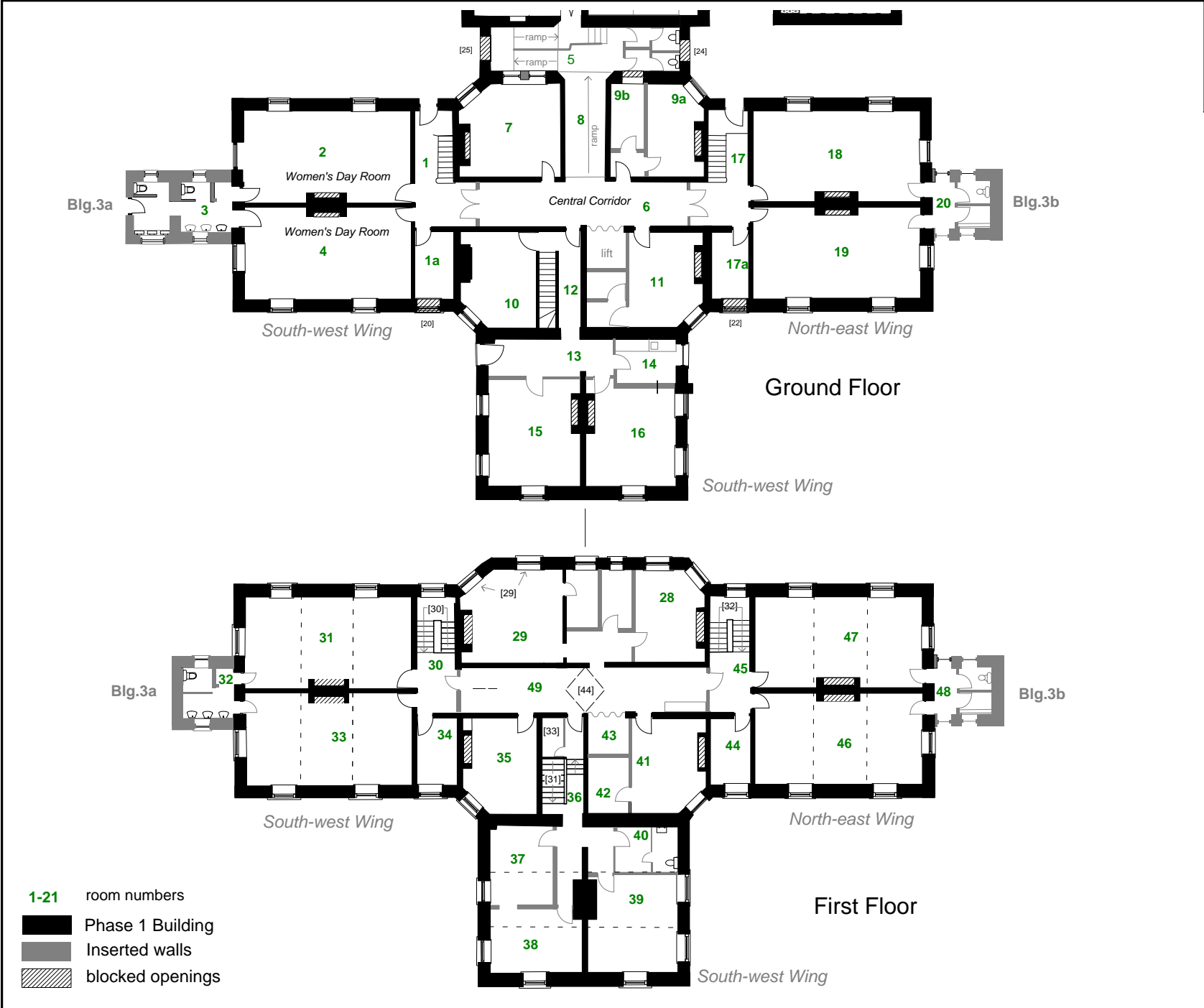


Figure 18: Building 3  
floor plans

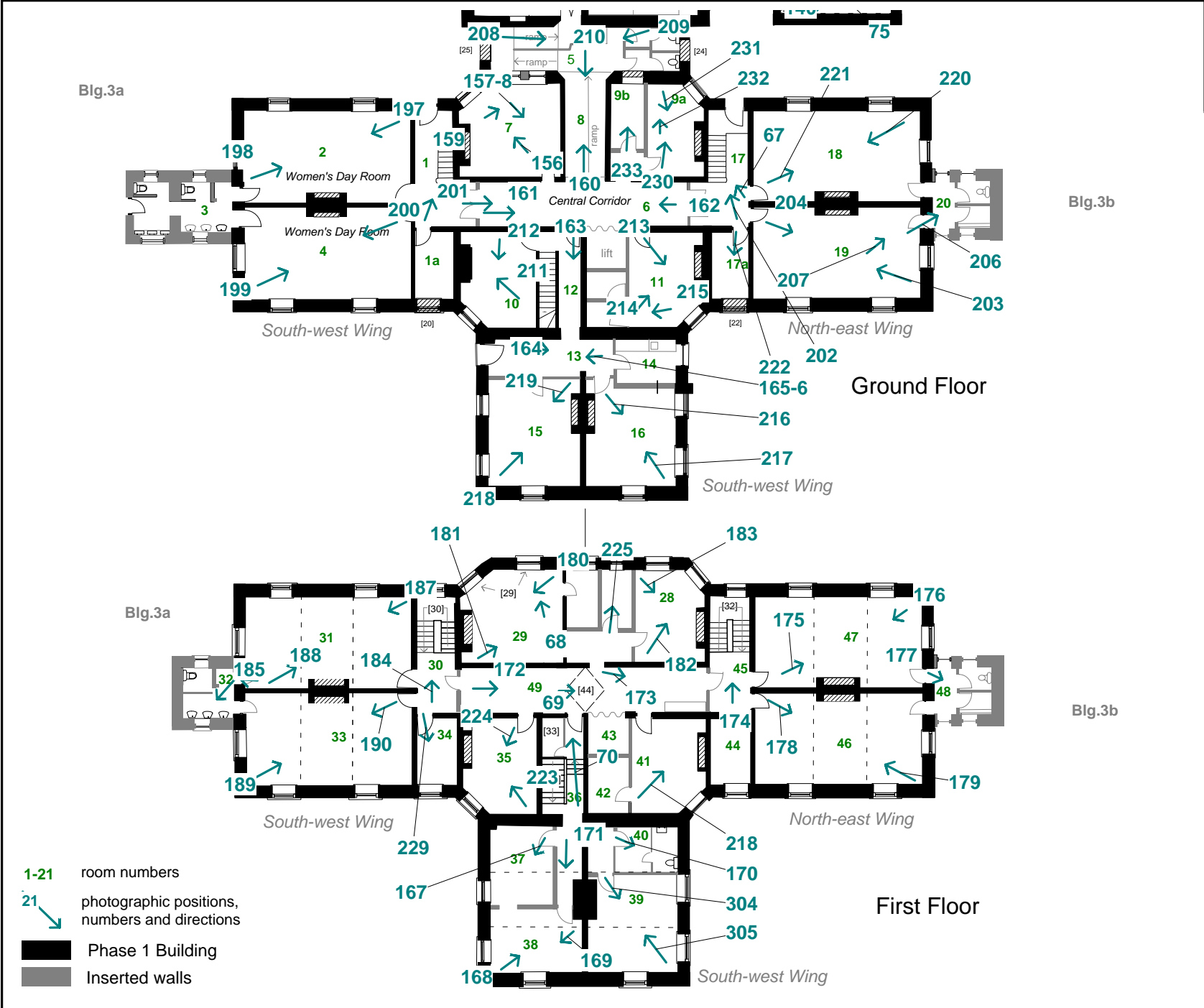
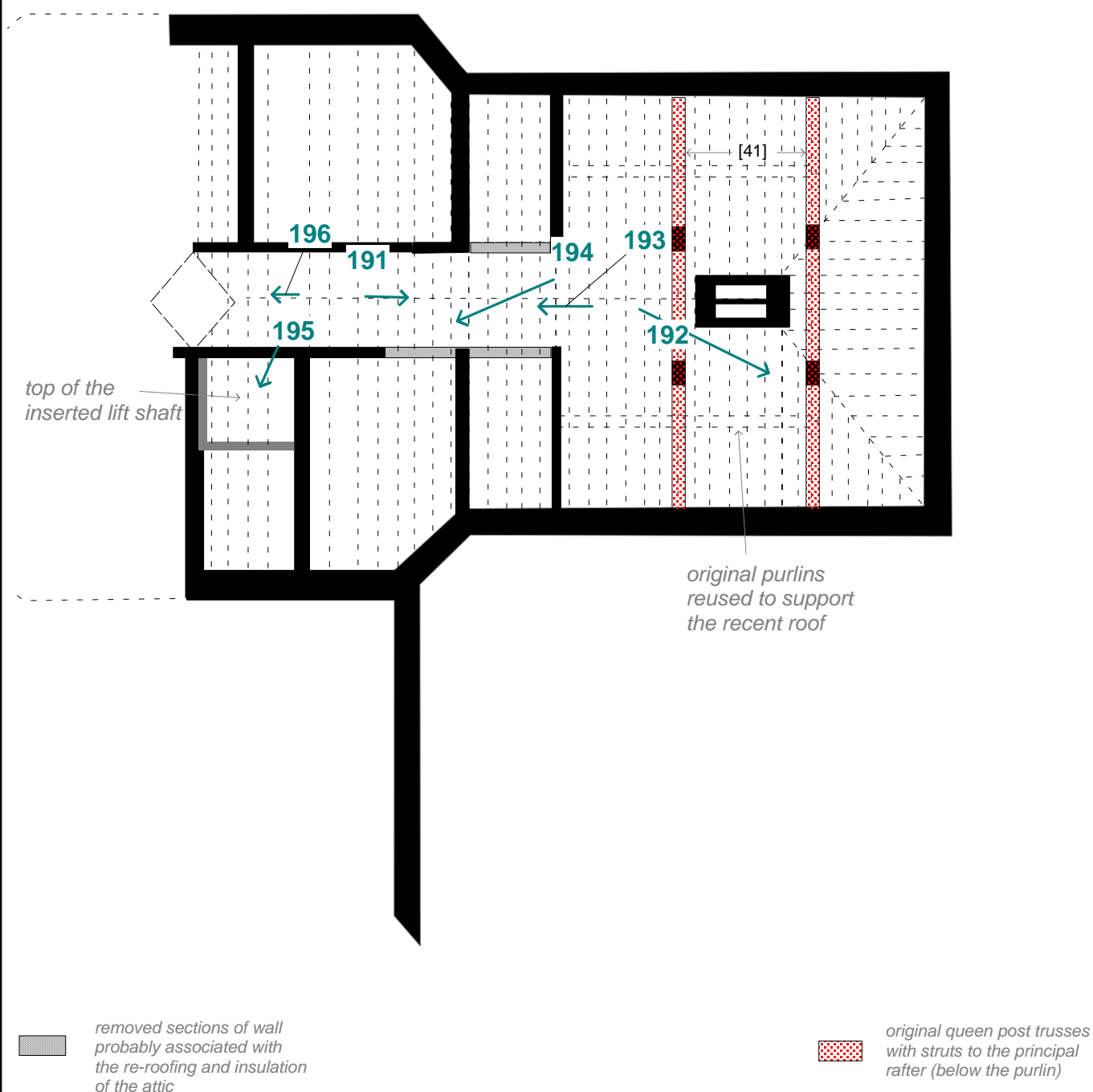


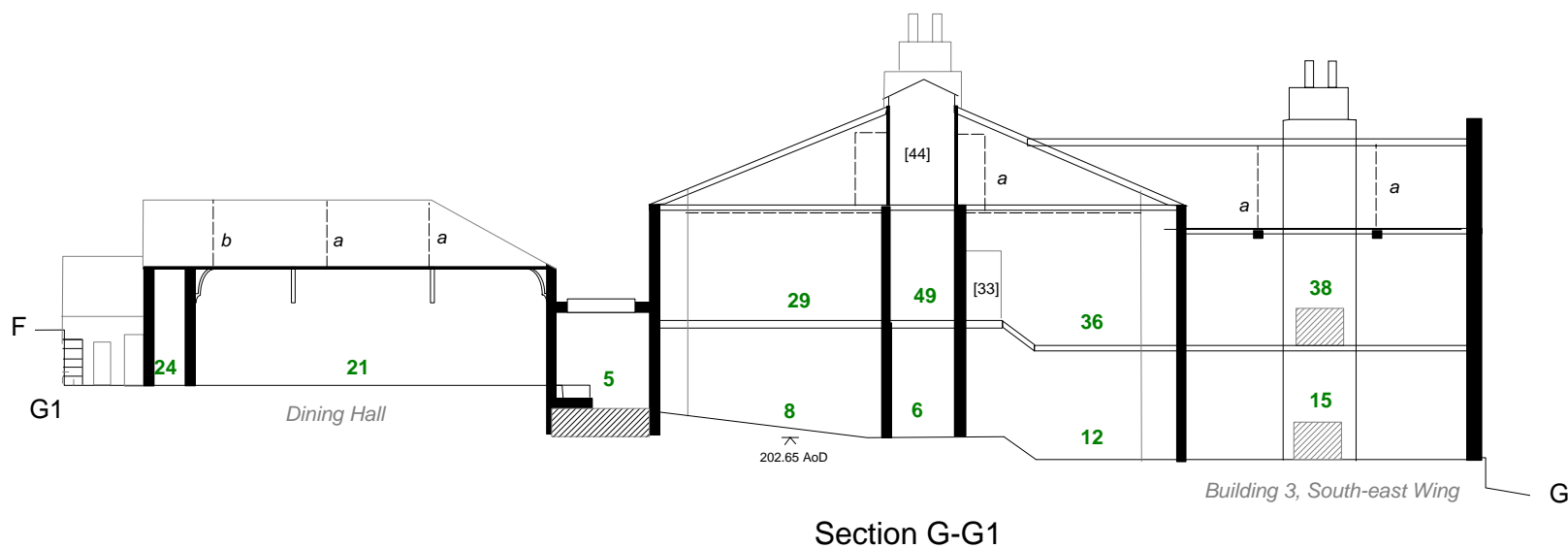
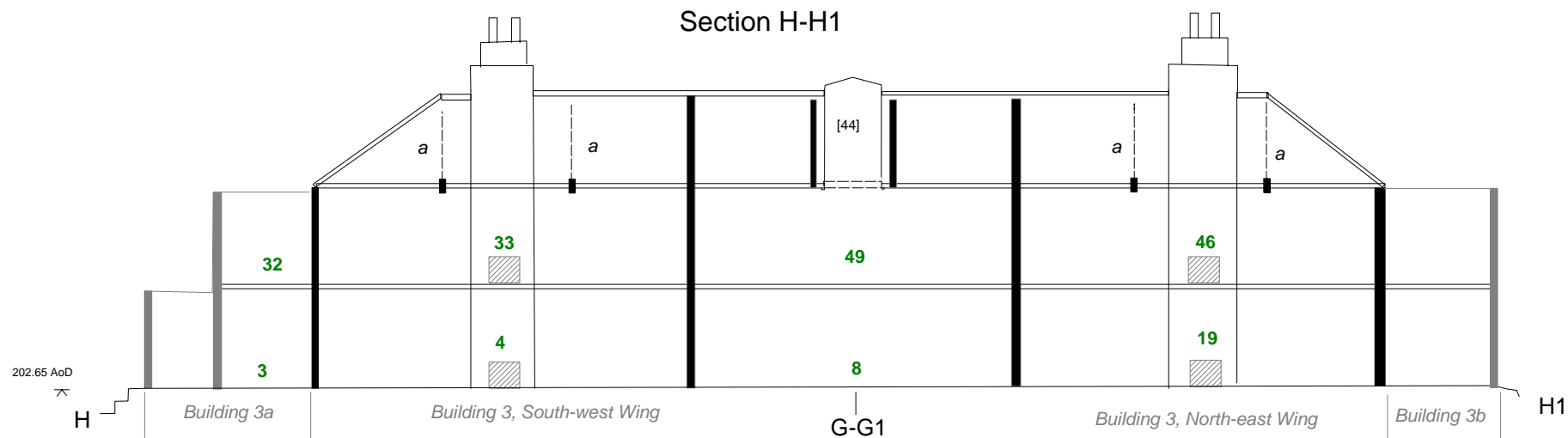
Figure 19: Building 3  
photographic positions





### The Attic over the North-east Wing





1:200

Netherfield Annexe, Penistone,  
South Yorkshire: An  
Archaeological Building Record

blocked openings  
 phase 1 Building  
 subsequent phasing  
 projected features  
  
*a* queen post roof trusses  
*b* king post roof truss

Figure 21: Building 3,  
Longitudinal Sections  
(H-H1 and G-G1)

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- inserted phase 4 walls
- phase 3 Building
- phase 1 Building

Netherfield Annexe, Penistone  
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Archaeological Building  
Record

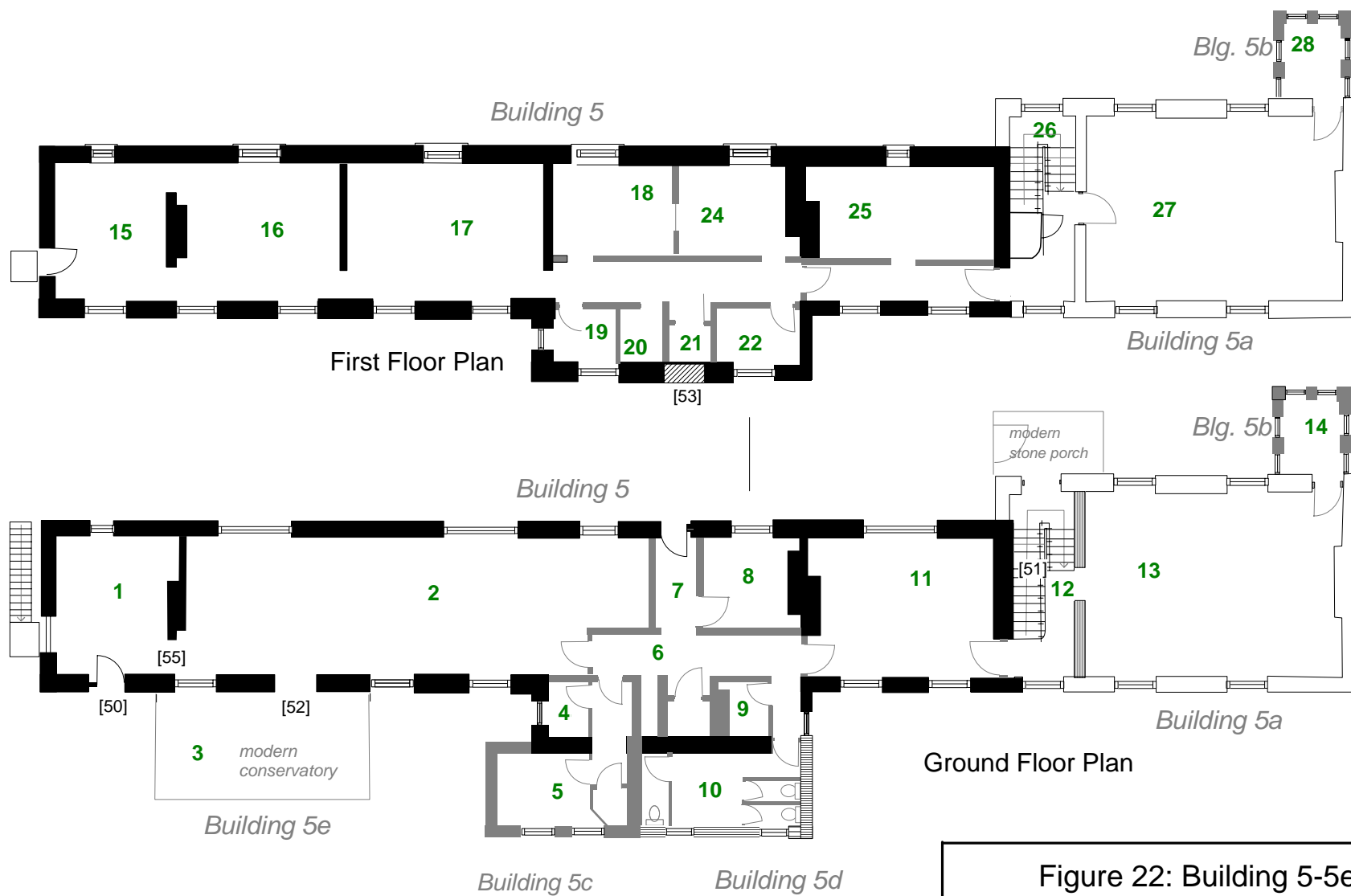



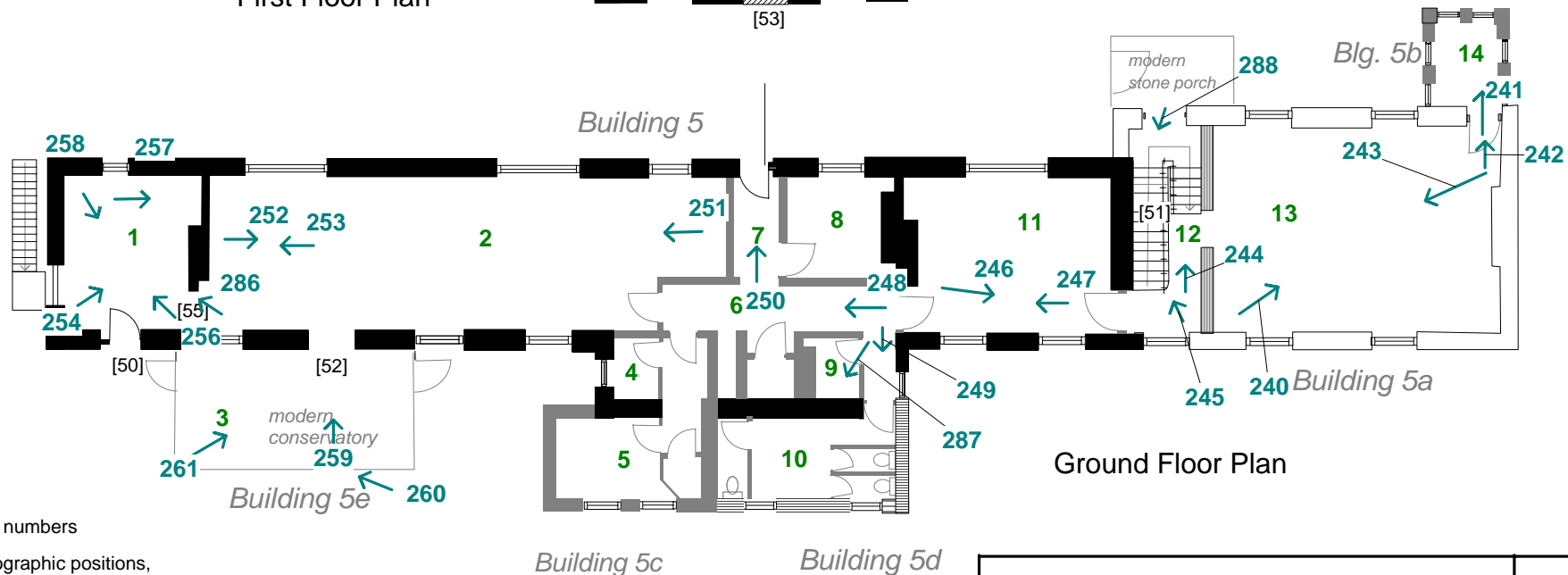
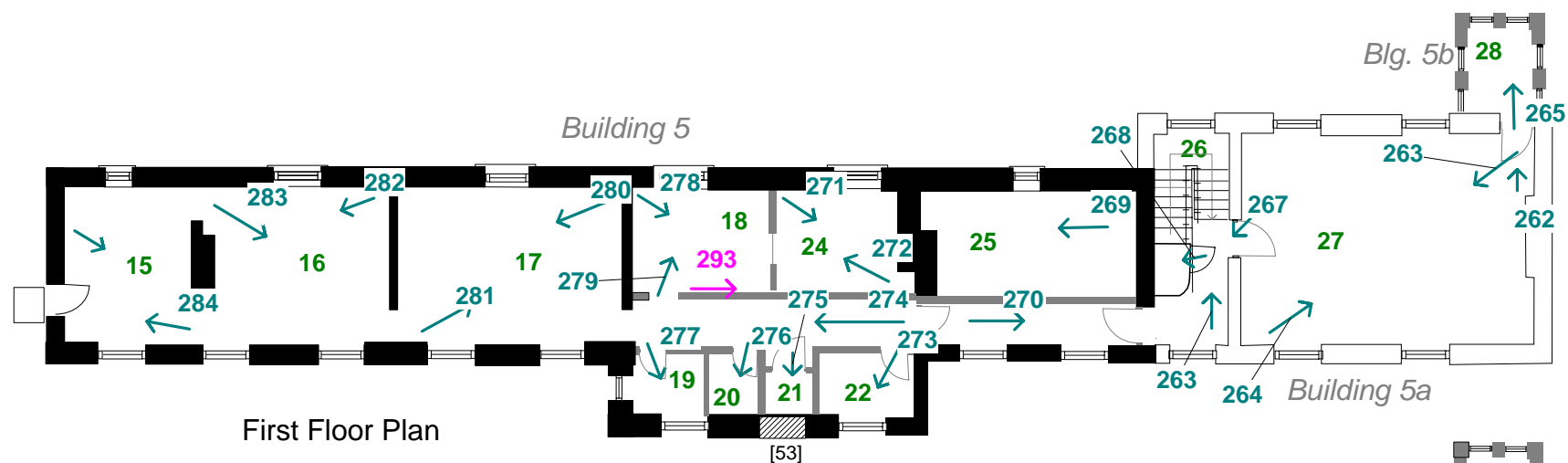


Figure 22: Building 5-5e,  
Floor Plans

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 inserted phase 4 walls  
 phase 3 Building  
 phase 1 Building

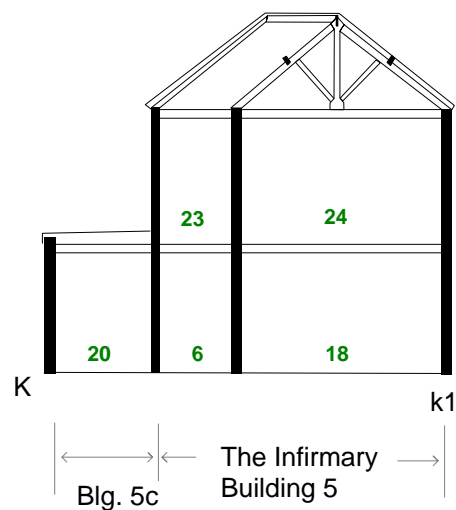
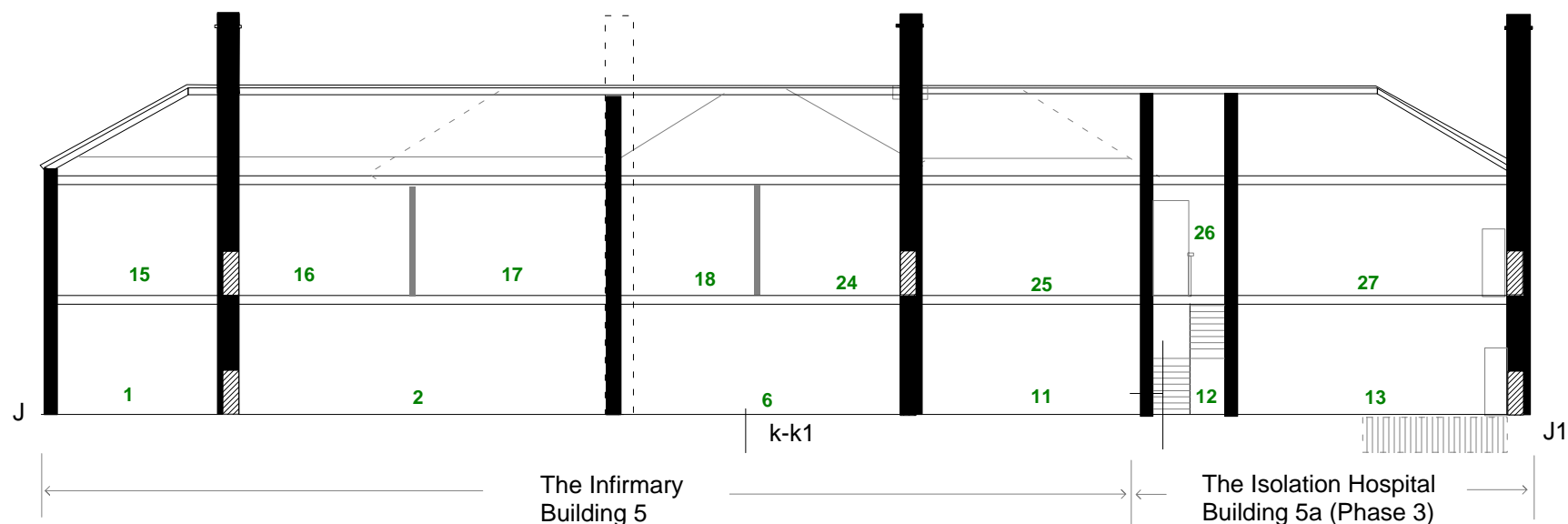


- 1-21 room numbers
- 21 photographic positions, numbers and directions
- 21 attic view

scale 1:200

Figure 23: Building 5-5e,  
Floor Plans

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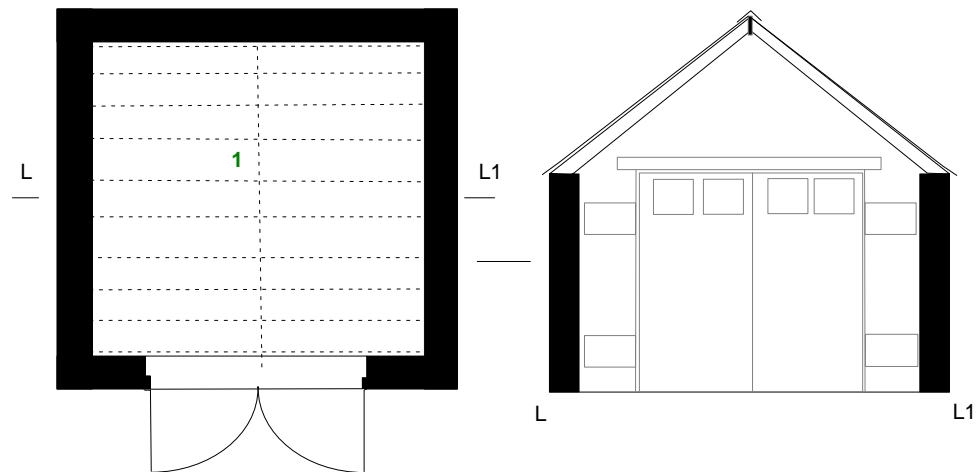
- cellar (unknown extent)
- later inserted walls
- Phase 1 Building
- 1-21 room numbers
- removed chimney stack
- original/early roof line

scale 1:200

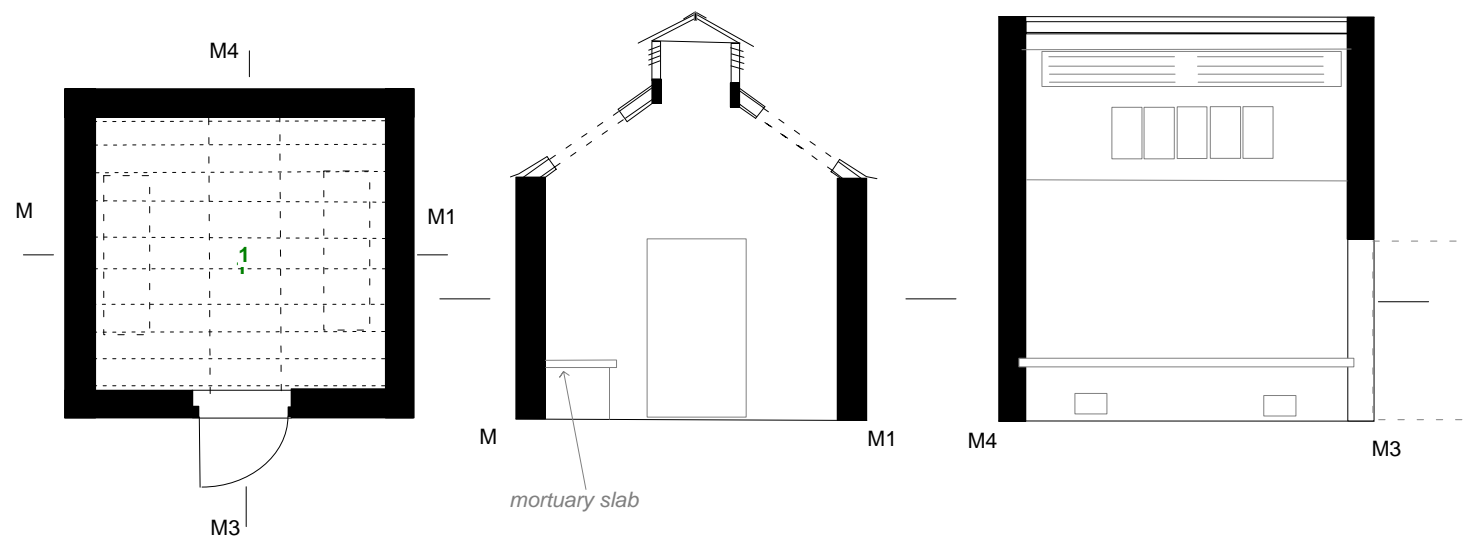
Figure 24: Buildings 5-5a,  
Sections (J-J1 and K-K1)

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The Garage  
Building 6



The Mortuary  
Building 7



scale 1:100

## PLATES (1-78)





**Plate 1:** oblique view of the front south-east facing elevation of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1), from the east



**Plate 2:** view of the south-west section with doorway [2], from the south



**Plate 3:** general view of the side, north-east gable wall (Building 1), from the north north-east



**Plate 4:** view of the arched and partially blocked window [5] to the rear north-west elevation (Building 1), from the north north-west





**Plate 5:** detail view of the blocked arched doorway [3] to the rear north-west elevation (Building 1), from the north-east



**Plate 6:** oblique view of the rear north-east facing elevation of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1), from the north-east



**Plate 7:** detail view of the blocked doorway [9 and 10] to the rear north-west elevation (Building 1),  
from the north-west



**Plate 8:** view of the south-west gable wall of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1), from the west





**Plate 9:** general view with the tiled fireplace, from the south



**Plate 10:** general view towards the fitted cupboards, from the north north-west



**Plate 11:** detail of the newel post at the base of the staircase [11], from the east



**Plate 12:** view of the inserted glazed partition, from the south



**Plate 13:** general view, from the north-west



**Plate 14:** general view of the inserted toilet partition





**Plate 15:** general view towards door [12], from the north



**Plate 16:** view towards the rear door [7], from the east



**Plate 17:** general view of the cupboards, from the north-west



**Plate 18:** general view of the large cupboards, from the south-west



**Plate 19:** general view, from the north



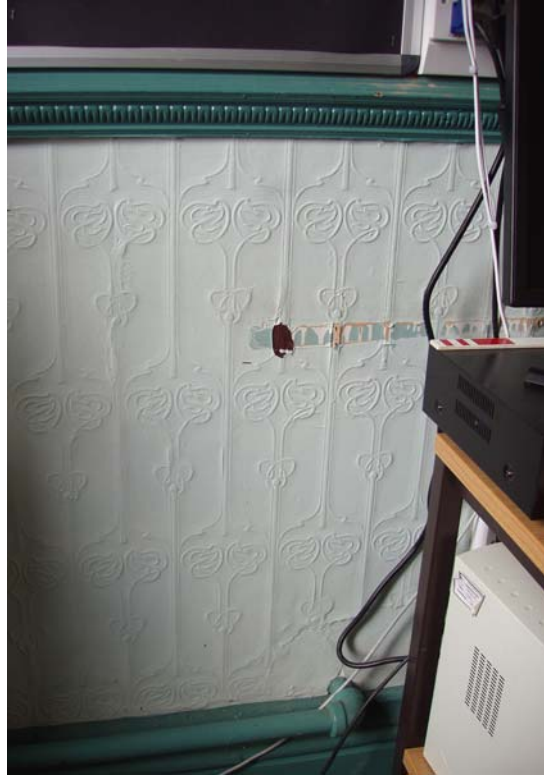
**Plate 20:** detail of the balusters [11] to the landing , from the north-east



**Plate 21:** general view of the room's internal decoration, from the south-east



**Plate 22:** Detail of the ventilator (a:1 of 4) to the south-east wall, from the south-west



**Plate 23:** detail of the wall paper, from the north-east

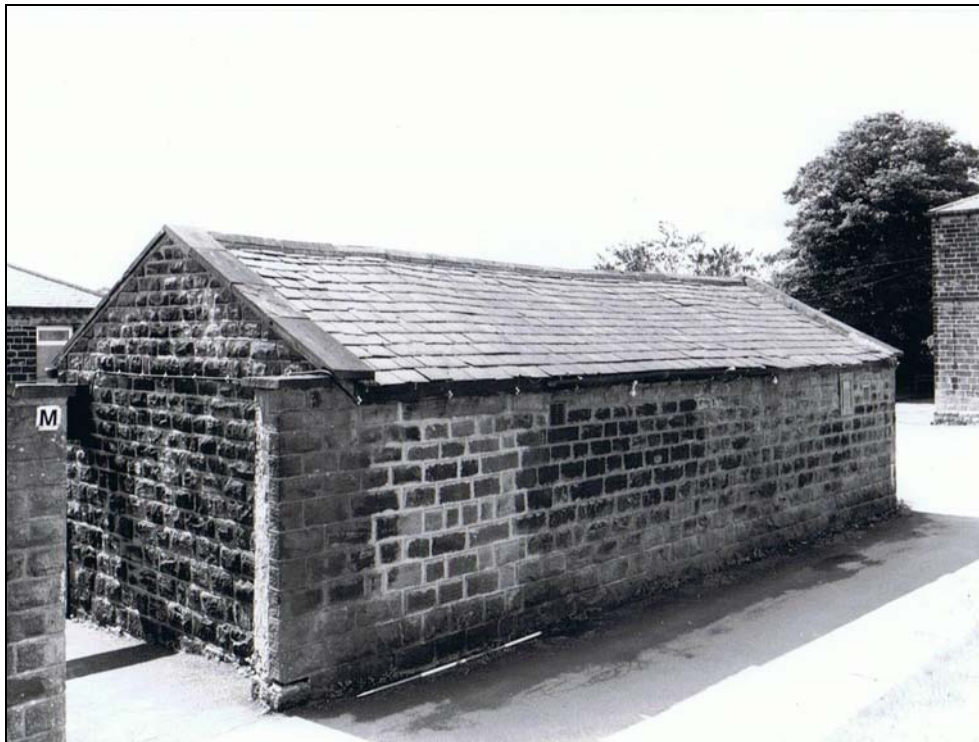


**Plate 24:** detail of the original arched window [7], from the south-east





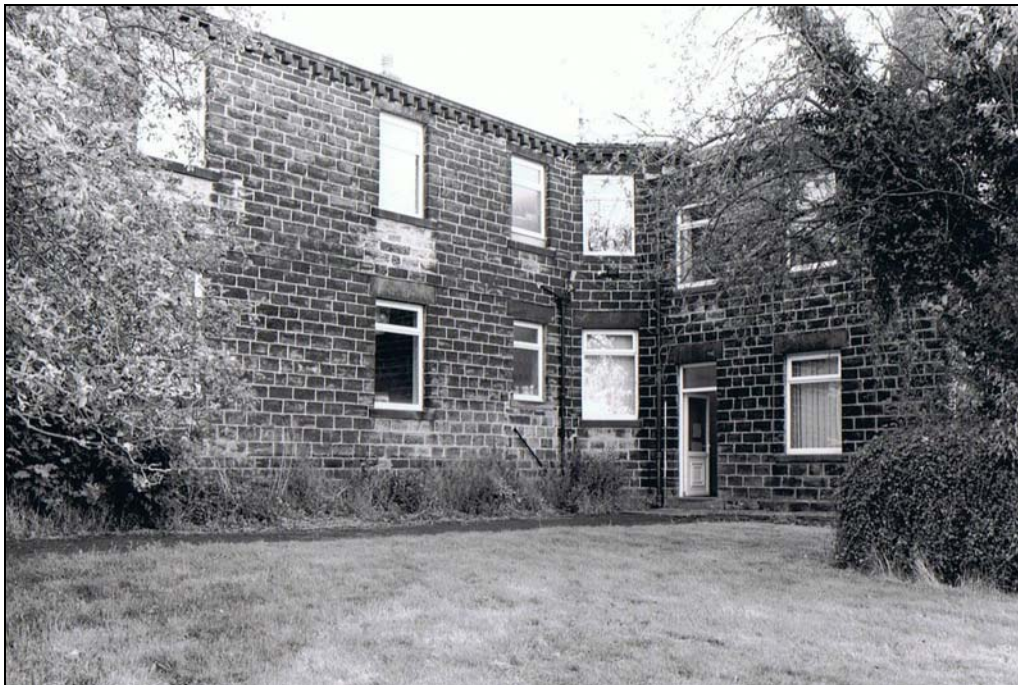
**Plate 25:** general view of the front south-east elevation, from the south-east



**Plate 26:** general oblique view (Building 2), from the north-east



**Plate 27:** general view with the original boarded ceiling and chimney breast to the south-west wall,  
from the north-east

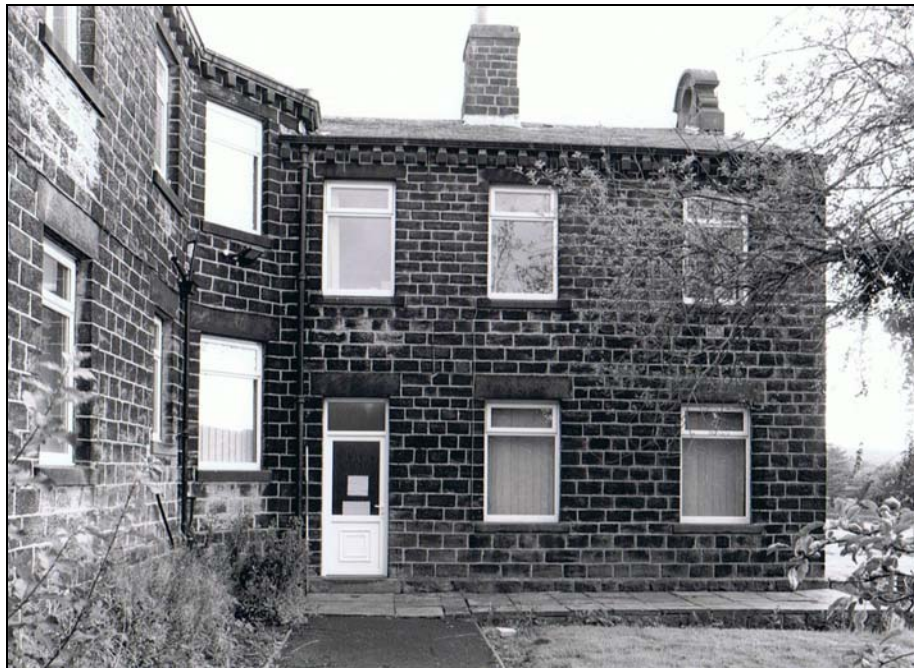


**Plate 28:** general view of the South-west Wing, south-east elevation, from the south south-west





**Plate 29:** view of the blocked doorway [20] through the South-west Wing, from the south



**Plate 30:** view of the South-east Wing, south-west elevation, from the south-west

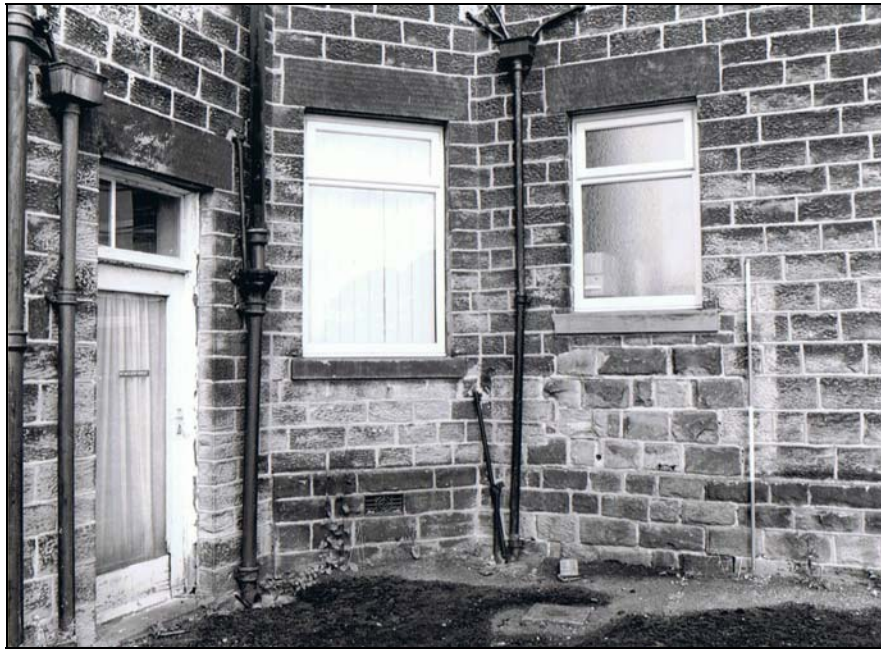


**Plate 31:** detail of the circular acroterion [21], from the south south-east



**Plate 32:** view of the chamfered plinth to the SE elevation of the SE Wing (Blg.3), from the south-east





**Plate 33:** view of the hub with extant doorway to the SE Wing and blocked doorway [22]to the NNE Wing, from the south-east



**Plate 34:** general view of the former workhouse (Blg.3) with central octagonal hub, from the north north-east

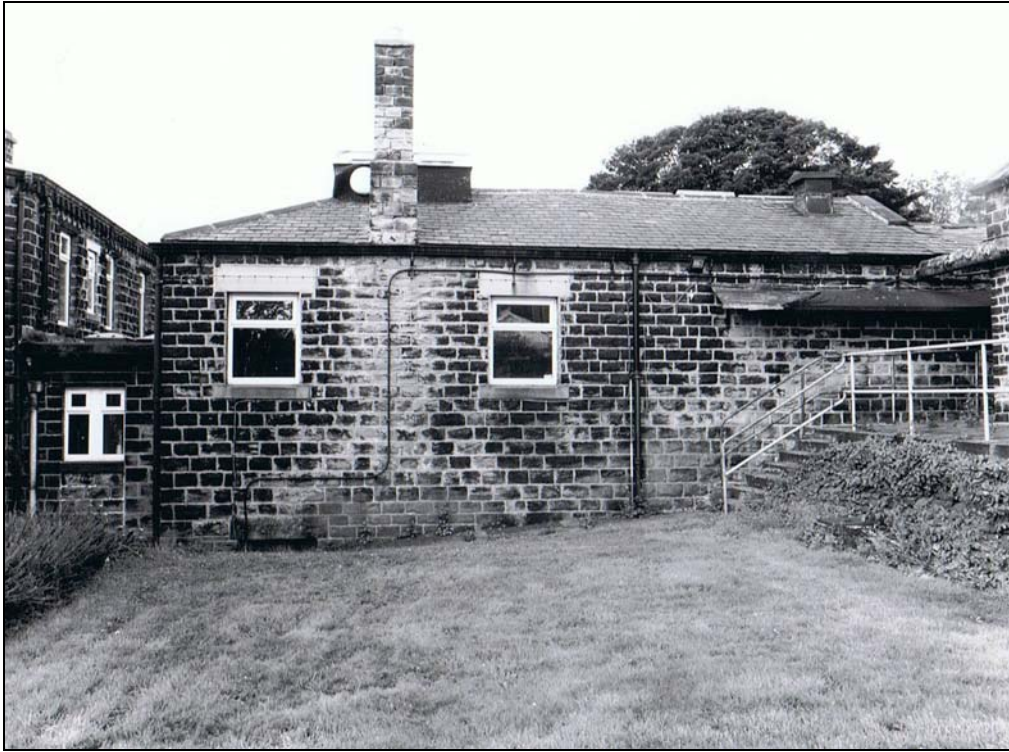


**Plate 35:** general view of Building 3 and the extension 3b, from the north-east

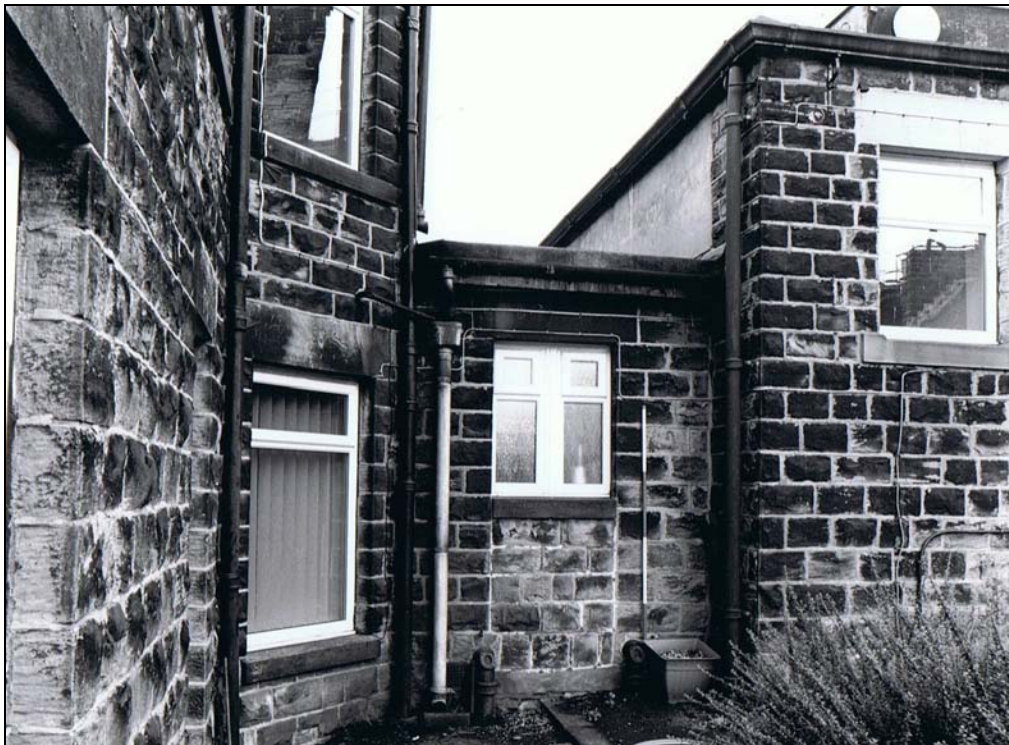


**Plate 36:** view of the *North-east Wing*, north-west elevation, from the north-east

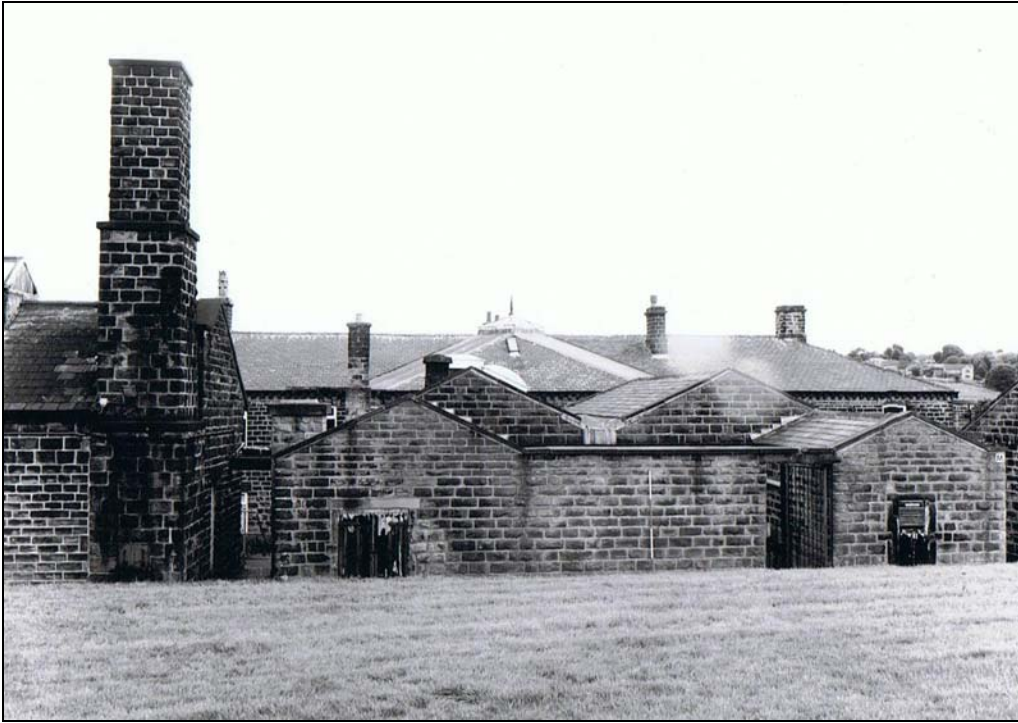




**Plate 37:** View of the original kitchen's north-east elevation with chimney [23] flanked by a pair of modern inserted windows, from the north-east



**Plate 38:** view of the blocked doorway [24] with inserted window, from the east



**Plate 39:** general view of the north-west elevations of Buildings 3 & 4, from the north north-west



**Plate 40:** view of the rear service yard , from the north-west





**Plate 41:** view of the external steps to the rear service yard, from the east



**Plate 42:** view of the loading door [27] to the original coal house?Laundry (Rm. 26, NW section), from the north-west



**Plate 43:** view of the loading door [28] to the storeroom (Rm. 25), from the north-west



**Plate 44:** view of the North-west Wing's south-west elevation (Dining Hall) , from the south-west





**Plate 45:** view of the octagonal hub with blocked doorway [25], from the south-west



**Plate 46:** general view of the north-east staircase [33], from the east



**Plate 47:** view of the queen post truss [37] (1 of 2), from the south-west



**Plate 48:** view of the 4 panelled cellar door, from the west



**Plate 49:** general view of the original doorway, from the north-east



**Plate 50:** view of the blocked flue, from the south-west





**Plate 51:** view of the lower staircase [38] with evidence for an internally hinged door, from the south-east



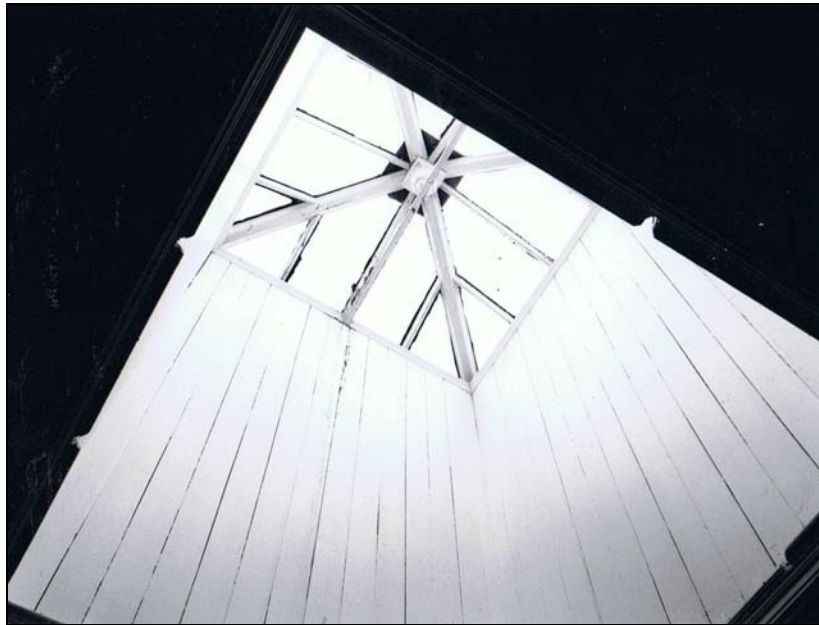
**Plate 52:** view of the central cellar table [46], from the south-west



**Plate 53:** view of the side tables and meat hooks [47], from the north-east



**Plate 54:** general view with ceiling beams (truss tie-beams), from the south-west



**Plate 55:** view of the central pyramidal roof light and boarded light well, from the south-west

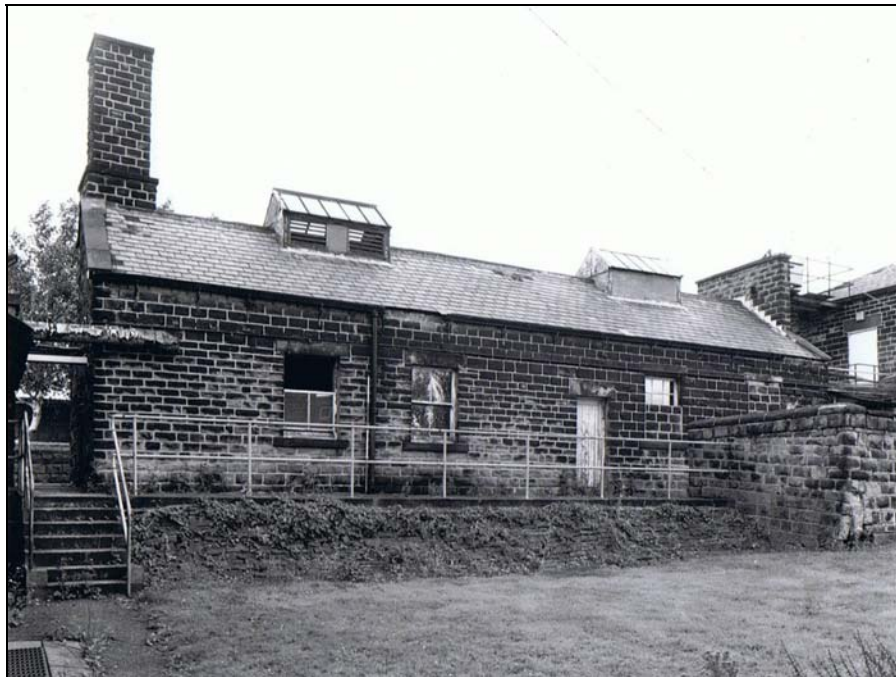


**Plate 56:** general view of the north-west elevation (Building 4), from the north north-west

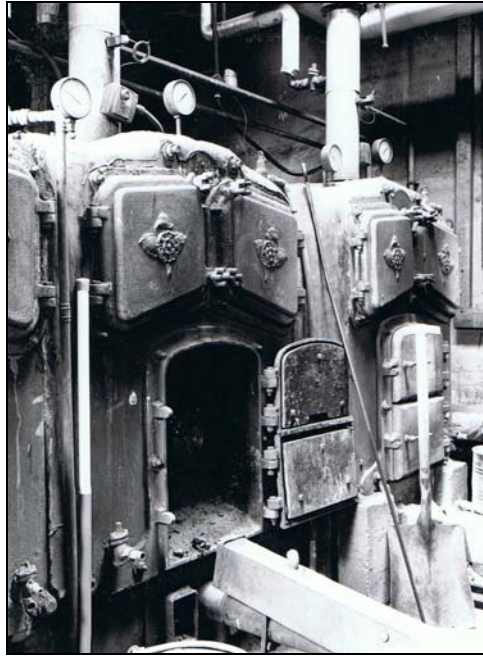




**Plate 57:** view of the base of chimney [42], from the south-west



**Plate 58:** general view of the south-east elevation of Building 4, from the south



**Plate 59:** view of the boilers [43], from the east



**Plate 60:** view of the south-west wall with chimney breast and a cast iron insert [49],  
from the east

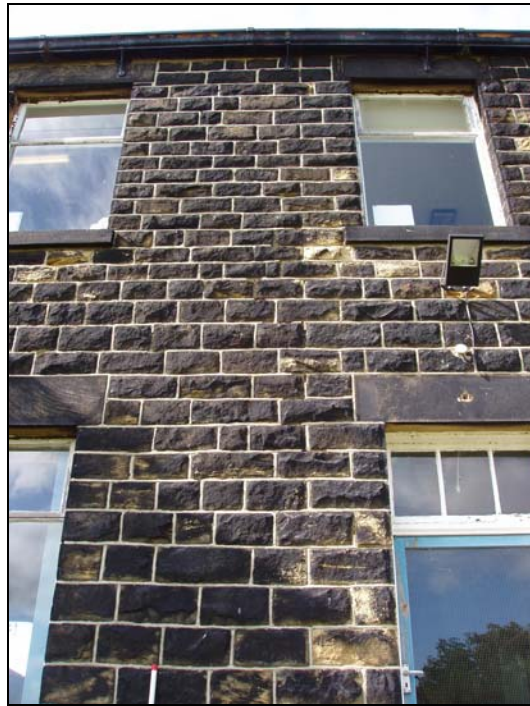




**Plate 61:** view of the front door to the south-east wall, from the north



**Plate 62:** general view of the front south-east elevation, from the south south-east



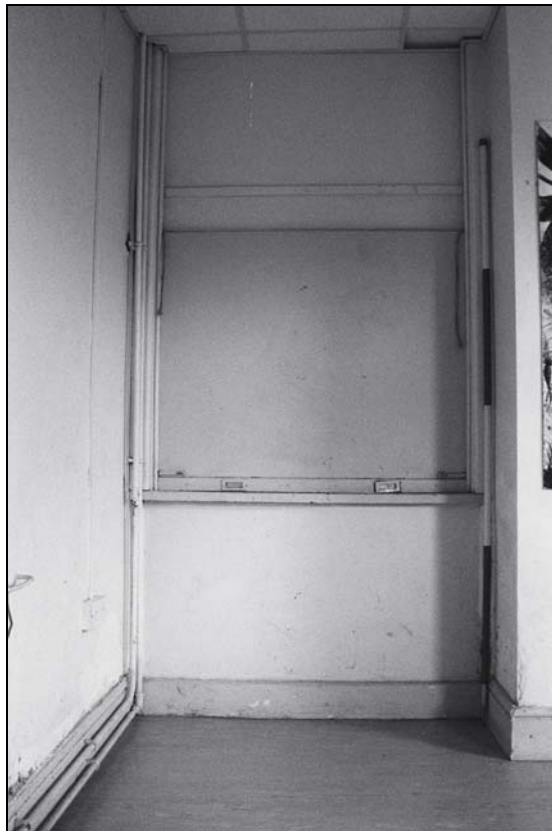
**Plate 63:** view of the building line between the *Infirmary* (Blg. 5) and the *Isolation Hospital* (5a), from the south-east



**Plate 64:** oblique view of the north-west elevation (Building 5), from the west



**Plate 65:** view of the *Isolation Hospital's* south-east elevation (Building 5a),  
from the south-east



**Plate 66:** Detailed view of the inserted hatch to the north-west wall, from the south





**Plate 67:** detail of the circular grove from a swing door, from the north-east



**Plate 68:** view of the south-west wall with blocked fireplace and inserted stud wall and large hatch, from the north-east



**Plate 69:** general view of the rear door to the north-west wall, from the south-east



**Plate 70:** general view, from the north-east



**Plate 71:** detail of the blocked arched probable stair window [53],  
from the north-west



**Plate 72:** general view with exposed stop chamfered ceiling beam, from the north-east



**Plate 73:** general view towards the fitted cupboards, from the south-west



**Plate 74:** general view, from the north-east, from the south-west





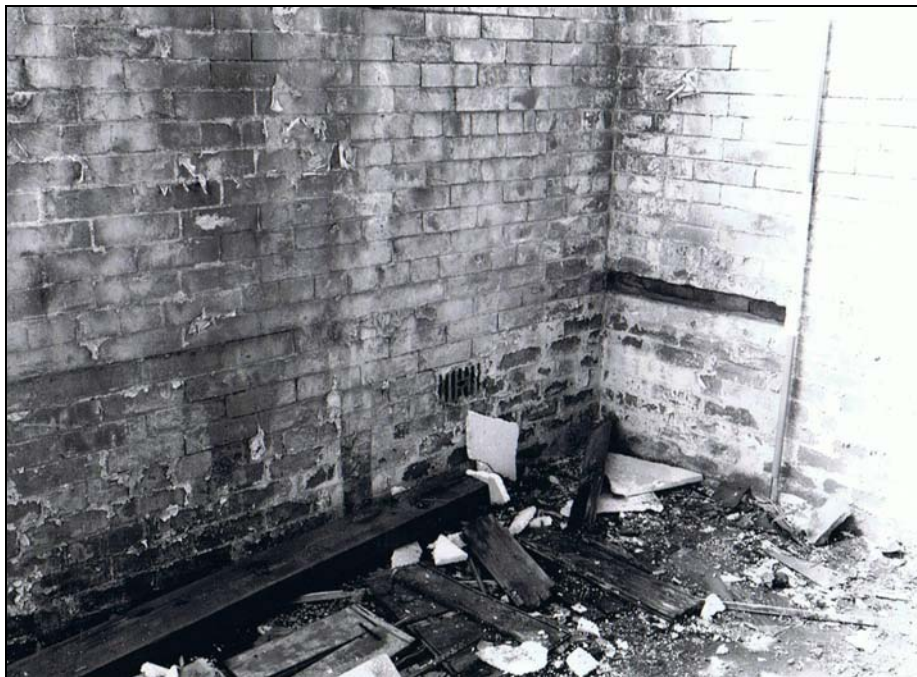
**Plate 75:** general view of the storage cupboard, from the north



**Plate 76:** the gabled roofed mortuary house (Building 7) with a central ventilator and roof lights, from the south south-west



**Plate 77:** detail of the removed sink with drainage board, from the north-west



**Plate 78:** view of the removed stone mortuary table from the south-east



**Plate 79:** the gabled roofed garage (Building 7), from the north-east

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 – Project Brief



## **BUILDING RECORDING BRIEF (DETAILED)**

### **For the Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School**

#### **1 Summary**

1.1 The Netherfield annexe (SE 2434 0392) was formerly the Penistone Union Workhouse. The buildings comprising the former workhouse were designed by the renowned 19<sup>th</sup> century architects Lockwood & Mawson and are almost complete in terms of original layout. Although altered over the years, these alterations have been superficial and many original features survive.

1.2 In advance of the proposed redevelopment, a detailed record of the complex is required. The demolition will lead to the loss of significant historic fabric and the loss of evidence for how the complex was used. A permanent record of the areas to be affected prior to any work is, therefore, required. The preliminary results will inform decisions on the need for any archaeological monitoring by the contractor during development works.

#### **2 Archival Study**

2.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, an archival study of the complex to be affected is to be undertaken. This work will aid a discussion on the social aspects of the complex, covering such issues as the construction, use and re-use of the complex in question. This phase of work will also be used to place, and discuss the significance of, the building within its environs. The previously completed desk based assessment can form the basis of this work.

2.2 This phase will include consideration of the following sources (constraints on source availability should be noted):

- a) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys, up to the present day.
- b) Trade and Business Directories.
- c) Oral history evidence
- d) Historical documents and photographs (including aerial photographs) held in libraries, archives and museums. Where relevant specialist collections exist, these are also to be consulted (e.g. Peter Higginbotham's web site: [www.workhouses.org.uk](http://www.workhouses.org.uk))
- e) Records and information held by the appropriate Local Authority Conservation Team.



- f) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.

### **3 Photographic Recording**

3.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the complex.

3.2 General photographs of the interior and exterior of the complex are required, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building(s). These can be taken with a 35mm camera (Medium or Large Format cameras may also be used). Detailed photographs of areas to be affected are also required and are to be taken with a Medium or Large Format camera with perspective control. All photographs are to be black and white. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale.

3.3 This basic photographic record is also to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decorative finishes.

3.4 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed.

3.5 The position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the buildings floor plans.

### **4 Drawn Record**

4.1 The building should be carefully examined prior to the commencement of recording, in order to identify all features relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site. These features should then be incorporated into the final drawn record; RCHME drawing conventions will be followed. The following list should not be treated as exhaustive. However, items of interest would typically include:

- all structural elements (including posts, columns, etc)
- truss positions and form
- original staircases
- original fitted furniture including shelves and cupboards
- original doors and windows, including associated shutters or other fittings
- original and subsequent historical internal partitions
- any evidence for the generation or transmission of power
- any traps, hoists or lifting mechanisms
- original fireplaces or any other evidence for internal heating arrangements

4.2 The archaeologist on site should also identify and record:

- any significant changes in construction material, including significant changes in stone type and size
- any blocked openings
- Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations.

4.3 A scale plan of each floor of the buildings to be affected should be made. Existing plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility

of the archaeological contractor to ensure the accuracy of any existing drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The scale to be used will be discussed and agreed with the monitor.

4.4 The drawn record should comprise representative sections at a suitable scale (not smaller than 1:50). With the exception of ephemeral, clearly modern features (e.g. plasterboard partitions), the structures should be recorded as existing. Sections to be drawn include the following as a minimum:

- Building 1- one long section; one cross section
- Building 2- one long section; one cross section
- Building 3- one long section through the octagonal core; one cross section through the octagonal core; one cross section through the N-S wing; one cross section through the E-W wing
- Building 4- one long section; one cross section
- Building 5- one long section; one cross section
- Building 6- one section to be determined in consultation with SYAS
- Building 7- one section to be determined in consultation with SYAS

(See **fig. 1** for building plan)

4.5 A contingency should be allowed for the drawn record to include a minimum of two elevations should they be deemed necessary for an understanding of the building's design, development or function.

4.6 Evidence for construction techniques and sequences should be annotated and described. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.

## **5 Scientific Analysis**

**5.1 Paint, plaster and mortar analysis.** Where appropriate, an assessment will be undertaken by a specialist to determine the suitability of paint, plaster and mortar for scientific analysis. Should the materials be suitable, a scheme of sampling will be undertaken in accordance with a specification produced by the specialist, once this has been agreed by the monitor.

## **6 Health and Safety**

6.1 The archaeological contractor on site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

## **7 Monitoring**

7.1 South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

7.2 The need for contingency work to be undertaken must be discussed with and agreed by the monitor whilst the recording work is ongoing. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary during the work, are also to be discussed and agreed with the monitor.



7.3 In particular, the contractor should advise the monitor if archive material, i.e. paper records or artefacts relating to the use of the building being recorded, are found to be present; a contingency is to be allowed for specialist assessment of any such material identified. The monitor will then discuss the removal of this material off site, to an appropriate archive store, with the site owners. Evidence from such material will be used by the contractor to supplement their previous research.

7.4 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

## **8 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation**

8.1 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4".

8.2 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographers name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

8.3 A written report will be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the complex is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. A discussion of the construction sequence and use of the building(s) should be included. The report will also include an analysis of the results that will allow an understanding of the building(s) historical and architectural significance to be established. The analysis will also place, and discuss the significance of, the complex within its environs.

8.4 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500; photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All historic maps copied during the map analysis stage (section 5.0) should also be included within the report with the building(s) of interest clearly visible. The photographic record plan must also be included. In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, are to be included in the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

8.5 A copy of this brief should be bound into the back of the report.

## **9 Submission of Report**

9.1 At least two copies of the printed report are to be submitted to the developer or their agent (or as many as have been agreed); one is for submission to the Local Planning Authority.

9.2 One copy of the printed report must be submitted direct to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire SMR.

9.3 A CD Rom containing the text of the report and illustrations (**including all photos and slides taken**), scanned at 300 dpi, is to be provided with each copy of the printed report.

## **10 Submission and deposition of Archive**

10.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Barnsley Archives.

10.2 The contractor will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the archive, or will licence the archive to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

## **11 Publicity**

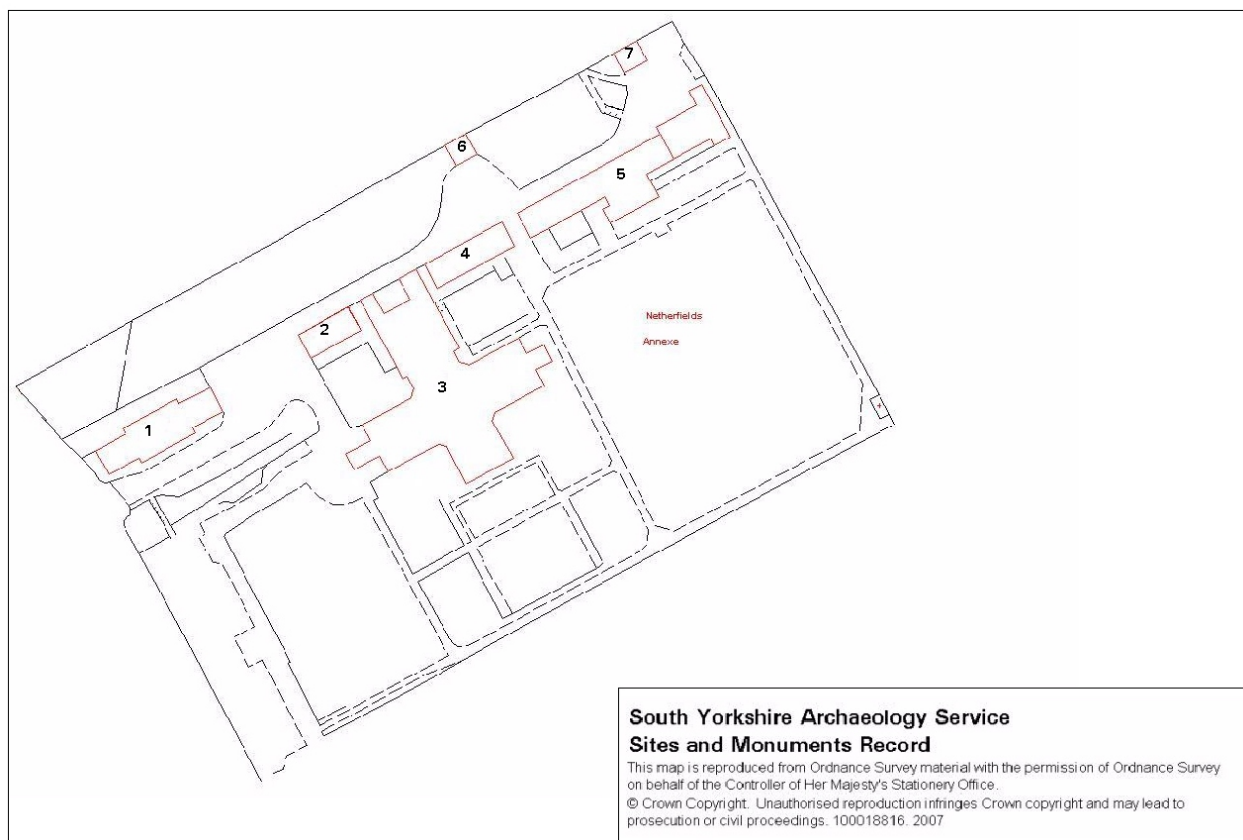
11.1 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

11.2 Acceptable digital formats are:

- text (Word and ASCII);
- images (.JPG at no less than 300 dpi. resolution).

11.3 Provision must be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies. A contingency should also be allowed for publication within an appropriate archaeological journal, if the results are considered significant.

11.4 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.



**Fig 1:** Plan of Netherfield Annexe showing buildings to be recorded

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service  
Prepared: April 2008

## APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INVENTORY

## PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A

*in chronological film order*

*Films 1-6, 120 Medium Format (Ilford 400 Delta) Films 7-14, 35mm (Ilford HP5 and 400 Delta)*

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1	1/1		External	general oblique view of the front south-east facing elevation (Building 1)	SW
2	1/2	8	External, Blg. 1	view of the south-west gable wall of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1)	W
3	1/4		External, Blg. 1	oblique view of the front south-east facing elevation (Building 1)	SW
4	1/5	2	External, Blg. 1	view of the south-west section with doorway [2]	S
5	1/6	1	External, Blg. 1	oblique view of the front south-east facing elevation of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1)	E
6	1/7	6	External, Blg. 1	oblique view of the rear north-east facing elevation of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1)	NE
7	1/8 & 10		External, Blg. 1	oblique view of the rear north-east facing elevation with the stair window [4] of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1)	NE
8	1/11		External, Blg. 1	oblique view of the rear north-east facing elevation with the blocked window and original door (Building 1)	W
9	1/12	5	External, Blg. 1	detail view of the blocked arched doorway [3] to the rear north-west elevation (Building 1)	NE
10	1/13	7	External, Blg. 1	detail view of the blocked doorway [9 and 10] to the rear north-west elevation (Building 1)	NW
11	1/14		External, Blg. 1	view of the blocked doorway [10] and extant windows to the rear north-west elevation (Building 1)	N
12	1/16	4	External, Blg. 1	view of the arched and partially blocked window [5] to the rear north-west elevation (Building 1)	NNW
13	1/17	3	External, Blg. 1	general view of the side, north-east gable wall (Building 1)	NNE
14	1/18		External, Blg. 3	general view of the south-east elevation (Building 3)	SSE
15	2/1		External, Blg. 3	general view of the south-east elevation (Building 3)	SE
16	2/2	28	External, Blg. 3	general view of the South-west Wing, south-east elevation	SSW
17	2/3	30	External, Blg. 3	view of the South-east Wing, south-west elevation	SW
18	2/5	31	External, Blg. 3	detail of the circular acroterion (apex ornament) [21]	SSE
19	2/6	29	External, Blg. 3	view of the blocked doorway [20] through the South-west Wing	S
20	2/7	33	External, Blg. 3	view of the hub with extant doorway to the SE Wing and blocked doorway [22] to the NNE Wing	SE
21	2/8		External, Blg. 3	general view of Building 3	SE
22	2/10	35	External, Blg. 3 & 3b	general view of Building 3 and the extension 3b	NE



*Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Building Record*

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
23	2/11		External Blgs. 3 & 5	general view of Building 3 with the hospital (Building 5) behind	SSW
24	2/12		External	general view of the building complex	E
25	2/13		External Blgs. 5 & 5a	general view of the hospital (Buildings 5 & 5a)	SE
26	2/14	<b>36</b>	External Blg. 3	view of the North-east Wing, north-west elevation	NE
27	2/15	<b>38</b>	External Blg. 3	view of the blocked doorway [24] with inserted window	E
28	2/17	<b>37</b>	External, Blg. 3	View of the original kitchen's north-east elevation with chimney [23] flanked by a pair of modern inserted windows	NE
29	2/18	<b>34</b>	External	general view of the former workhouse with central octagonal hub	NNE
30	3/1	<b>58</b>	External, Blg. 4	general view of the south-east elevation of Building 4	S
31	3/2		External, Blg. 4-5	general view of the south-east elevations of Buildings 4 & 5	SW
32	3/4	<b>39</b>	External, Blg. 3	general view of the north-west elevations of Buildings 3 & 4	NNW
33	3/5		External, Blg. 3	view of the rear service yard	W
34	3/6	<b>40</b>	External, Blg. 3	view of the rear service yard	NW
35	3/7	<b>41</b>	External, Blg. 3	view of the external steps to the rear service yard	E
36	3/10		External, Blg. 3	oblique view of the <i>Dining Room's</i> south-west elevation	NW
37	3/11	<b>44</b>	External, Blg. 3	view of the North-west Wing's south-west elevation	SW
38	3/12	<b>45</b>	External, Blg. 3	view of the octagonal hub with blocked doorway [25]	SW
39	3/13		External, Blg. 3	general view of the octagonal hub with blocked doorway [25]	W
40	3/14		External, Blg. 3	general view of the building complex	WSW
41	3/16		External, Blg. 2	general oblique view	SW
42	3/17	<b>25</b>	External, Blg. 2	general view of the front south-east elevation	SE
43	3/18	<b>26</b>	External, Blg. 2	general oblique view (Building 2)	NE
44	4/1		External, Blg. 2	general oblique view of building 2 and building complex	WSW
45	4/2		External, Blg. 4	general oblique view of building 4 within the building complex with inserted chimney [42]	NW
46	4/4		External, Blg. 2	oblique view of the front south-east elevation	SE

*Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
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Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
47	4/5	<b>62</b>	External, Blg. 5	general view of the front south-east elevation	SSE
48	4/6		External, Blg. 5	oblique view of the front south-east elevation (Building 5)	SW
49	4/7		External, Blg. 5	oblique view of the front south-east elevation (Building 5)	SW
50	4/8	<b>65</b>	External, Blg. 5	view of the Isolation Hospital's south-east elevation (Building 5a)	SE
51	4/10		External, Blg. 5	oblique view of the East Wing and extension (Building 5a)	SE
52	4/11	<b>56</b>	External, Blg. 4	general view of the north-west elevation (Building 4)	NNW
53	4/12		External, Blg. 5	oblique view of the north-west and south-west elevations (Building 5)	NW
54	4/13	<b>64</b>	External, Blg. 5	oblique view of the north-west elevation (Building 5)	W
55	4/14		External, Blg. 5	oblique view of the north-west elevation (Building 5)	NE
56	4/16		External, Blg. 5	view of the remodelled section of wall (Building 5)	NW
57	4/17	<b>79</b>	External, Blg. 7	the gabled roofed garage (Building 7)	NE
58	4/18		External	general view of the building complex in context	NW
59	5/1	<b>76</b>	Building 7, Room 1	the gabled roofed mortuary house (Building 7) with a central ventilator and roof lights	SSW
60	5/2	<b>77</b>	Building 7, Room 1	detail of the removed sink with drainage board	NW
61	5/4	<b>78</b>	Building 7, Room 1	view of the removed stone mortuary table	SE
62	5/5		Building 7, Room 1	detail of the mortuary's skylight and ventilator	SSW
63	5/6, 7/5-4	<b>11</b>	Building 7, Room 4	detail of the newel post at the base of the staircase [11]	E
64	5/7, 7/1	<b>20</b>	Building 1, Room 17	detail of the balusters [11] to the landing	NE
65	5/8	<b>21</b>	Building 1, Room 18	general view of the room's internal decoration	SE
66	5/10, 8/19-18	<b>24</b>	Building 1, Room 19	detail of the original arched window [7]	SE
67	5/11		Building 3, Room 17	view of the original staircase [32]	ESE
68	5/12		Building 3, Room 29	detail of the window architrave [29]	SE
69	5/13	<b>55</b>	Building 3, Room 49	view of the central pyramidal roof skylight and boarded light well, from the south-west	SW
70	5/14		Building 3, Room 36	view of the corridor with glazed partition [33] and light well	SE
71	5/18		Building 3, Room 21	general view across the <i>Dining Room</i>	ESE

*Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Building Record*

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
72	6/1		Building 3, Room 21	view of the south-east wall with the decorative roof trusses [34]	WNW
73	6/2		Building 3, Room 27	view of the king post truss [37]	SW
74	6/4, 9/28	<b>47</b>	Building 3, Room 22	view of the queen post truss [37] (1 of 2)	SW
75	6/5		Building 3, Room 27	view of the central cellar table [46]	E
76	6/6	<b>53</b>	Building 3, Room 27	view of the side tables and meat hooks [47]	NE
77	6/7		Building 4, Room 1	view of the central skylight and ventilator	NE
78	6/10	<b>59</b>	Building 4, Room 1	view of the boilers [43]	E
79	6/12		Building 4, Room 2	view of the king post roof truss, central skylight and ventilator	S
80	7/27-25		Building 1, Room 5	general view	SE
81	7/24	<b>13</b>	Building 1, Room 5	general view	NW
82	7/23		Building 1, Room 8	view of the inserted fireplace (c.1940-50)	S
83	7/22		Building 1, Room 8	view towards the original door [12]	NE
84	7/21		Building 1, Room 7	general view	S
85	7/20	<b>15</b>	Building 1, Room 7	general view towards door [12]	N
86	7/19-18		Building 1, Room 7	Detail of the door [12]	NW
87	7/17		Building 1, Room 7	general view	SW
88	7/16	<b>14</b>	Building 1, Room 6	general view of the inserted toilet partition	S
89	7/15	<b>10</b>	Building 1, Room 3	general view	NNW
90	7/14		Building 1, Room 3	general view	WSW
91	7/13		Building 1, Room 3	general view with the chimney breast	NE
92	7/12		Building 1, Room 2	general view	NW
93	7/11-10		Building 1, Room 2	general view	E
94	7/9	<b>9</b>	Building 1, Room 1	general view with the tiled fireplace	S
95	7/8		Building 1, Room 1	general view	E

*Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Building Record*

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
96	7/7		Building 1, Room 1	the original front (side) door	NNW
97	7/2		Building 1, Room 4	view of the toilet with painted original tiles	NE
98	8/36		Building 1, Room 17	general view towards the two internal windows	N
99	8/35	19	Building 1, Room 17	general view	N
100	8/34		Building 1, Room 17	general view	S
101	8/33		Building 1, Room 17	general view	N
102	8/32-1		Building 1, Room 17	general view of the inserted doorway (e)	NE
103	8/30		Building 1, Room 15	general view	SW
104	8/29		Building 1, Room 15	general view	NE
105	8/28		Building 1, Room 14	view of the arched window [5]	SSE
106	8/27		Building 1, Room 13	general view	NW
107	8/26		Building 1, Room 13	general view	WSW
108	8/25		Building 1, Room 18	general view of the <i>Board Room</i>	NW
109	8/24		Building 1, Room 18	general view of the <i>Board Room</i>	N
110	8/23		Building 1, Room 18	general view of the <i>Board Room</i>	NE
111	8/22		Building 1, Room 18	general view of the <i>Board Room</i>	S
112	8/21		Building 1, Room 20	general view	N
113	8/20		Building 1, Room 19	detail of the plain iron balusters [13]	SE
114	8/17		Building 1, Room 19	detail of the plain iron balusters [13]	SW
114a	8/16		Building 1, Room 19	view towards the rear door [7]	E
115	8/15		Building 1, Room 9	view of the staircase [13]	NE
116	8/14		Building 1, Room 9	view of the lower stair well with external door [7]	NE
117	8/13		Building 1, Room 21	general view	N
118	8/12-11		Building 1, Room 21	general view towards the window	SW

*Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Building Record*

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
119	8/10		Building 1, Room	general view of the chimney breast and blocked fireplace	NE
120	8/9		Building 1, Room 17	General view of the stair window to the south-west wall	ENE
121	8/8	12	Building 1, Room 4	view of the inserted glazed partition	S
122	8/7	17	Building 1, Room 11	general view of the large cupboards	SW
123	8/6		Building 1, Room 11	general view with the blocked window	S
124	8/5		Building 1, Room 11	general view with the extant doorway [6]	E
125	8/4	16	Building 1, Room 10	general view of the cupboards	NE
126	8/3		External	view of the external steps to the boiler room (Rm. 12)	S
127	8/2		Building 1, Room 12	view of the boiler and corner flue	SW
128	8/1		Building 1, Room 12	general view with the louvered window to the north- west wall	SW
129	9/36		Building 3, Room 21	general view	SE
130	9/35		Building 3, Room 21	general view	NW
131	9/34		Building 3, Room 21	general view	SE
132	9/33		Building 3, Room 24	general view	NE
133	9/32	48	Building 3, Room 23	view of the 4 panelled cellar door	W
134	9/31		Building 3, Room 23	general view	N
135	9/30		Building 3, Room 23	general view	S
136	9/28		Building 3, Room 22	general view	NW
137	9/27		Building 3, Room 23	general view of the cellar steps	SW
138	9/26	52	Building 3, Room 27	view of the central cellar table [46]	SW
139	9/24		Building 3, Room 27	view of the re-enforced plinth for the Kitchen fireplace above (Rm. 22)	S
140	9/23		Building 3, Room 27	general view with extant meat hooks to the ceiling	NW
141	9/22	51	Building 3, Room 27	view of the lower staircase [38] with evidence for an internally hinged door	SE
142	9/21		Building 3, Room 25	general view with the loading door [28]	SE
143	9/20	49	External service yard	general view	NE



*Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
An Archaeological Building Record*

Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
144	9/19		Building 3, Room 25	general view	W
145	9/18		Building 3, Room 25	general view	N
146	9/17		Building 3, Room 25	view of the north-west wall with loading door [27]	S
147	9/16		Building 3, Room 25	general view of the upper north-west wall with evidence for removed ceiling	S
148	9/15	<b>50</b>	Building 3, Room 25	view of the of the north-east wall, with blocked chimney flue possibly from an inserted boiler associated with the <i>Laundry</i>	SW
149	9/14		External	general view with blocked coal hole [48]	S
150	9/13		Building 6, Room 1	general view	E
151	9/12		Building 6, Room 1	general view of the inserted sink	SW
152	9/11			oblique view of the south-east wall with water pipes from the external header tank	S
153	9/10-9	<b>60</b>	Building 4, Room 2	view of the south-west wall with chimney breast and a cast iron insert [49]	NE
154	9/8		Building 4, Room 2	view of the front door to the south-east wall	N
155	9/7		Building 6, Room 1	view of the coal hoppers [43]	E
156	9/6		Building 3, Room 7	general view with original skirting boards	E
157-8	9/5-4		Building 3, Room 7	general view	W
159	9/3		Building 3, Room 7	general view	S
160	9/2		Building 3, Room 8	general view	SE
161	9/1		Building 3, Room 6	general view	SW
162	10/36		Building 3, Room 6	general view	NE
163	10/35		Building 3, Room 12	general view with the south-east staircase [38]	NW
164	10/34		Building 3, Room 13	general view	SW
165-6	10/33-2		Building 3, Room 13	general view	NE
167	10/31		Building 3, Room 37	general view	N
168	10/30		Building 3, Room 37	general view with ceiling beam	S
169	10/29		Building 3, Room 38	general view	N

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Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
170	10/28		Building 3, Room 38	general view	SW
171	10/27		Building 3, Room 37	general view	NW
172	10/26		Building 3, Room 49	general view of the first floor corridor with light well [44]	SW
173	10/25		Building 3, Room 49	general view	SW
174	10/24-3		Building 3, Room 45	general view	SE
175	10/22		Building 3, Room 47	general view	S
176	10/21		Building 3, Room 47	general view	N
177	10/20		Building 3b, Room 48	general view of the toilet extension	SW
178	10/19	54	Building 3, Room 46	general view with ceiling beams (truss tie-beams)	SW
179	10/18		Building 3, Room 46	general view with ceiling beams	NE
180	10/17		Building 3, Room 29	general view	N
181	10/16		Building 3, Room 29	general view	S
182	10/15		Building 3, Room 28	general view	S
183	10/14		Building 3, Room 28	general view	N
184	10/13		Building 3, Room 45	general view of the upper staircase [33]	SE
185	10/12		Building 3, Room 32	general view	N
186	10/11		Building 3a, Room 32	general view of toilet extension	NE
187	10/10		Building 3, Room 31	general view with ceiling beam	N
188	10/9		Building 3, Room 31	general view	S
189	10/8		Building 3, Room 33	general view	S
190	10/7		Building 3, Room 33	general view with ceiling beams	N
191	10/6		Building 3, attic	general view	SW
192	10/5		Building 3, attic	detail of the queen post truss	SW
193	10/4		Building 3, attic	general view	NE

*Netherfield Annexe, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire:  
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Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
194	10/3		Building 3, attic	general view	N
195	10/2		Building 3, attic	general view of the inserted lift pulley	NNW
196	10/1		Building 3, attic	view of the insulated stairwell	NE
197	11/36		Building 3, Room 2	general view	N
198	11/35		Building 3, Room 2	general view	S
199	11/34		Building 3, Room 4	general view	S
200	11/33		Building 3, Room 4	general view	N
201	11/32		Building 3, Room 1	general view	SE
202	11/31	46	Building 3, Room 1	general view of the north-east staircase [33]	E
203	11/30 and 28		Building 3, Room 19	general view	NE
204	11/29		Building 3, Room 19	general view	SW
205				<i>not allocated</i>	
206	11/27		Building 3, Room 20	view of the toilet extension	S
207	11/26		Building 3, Room 19	view towards the inserted doorway to Blg. 3b	S
208	11/25		Building 3, Room 19	general view	SW
209	11/24		Building 3, Room 8	general view	N
210	11/23		Building 3, Room 6	general view	NE
211	11/22		Building 3, Room 7	view of the inserted fireplace	E
212	11/21		Building 3, Room 7	general view	S
213	11/20		Building 3, Room 11	general view	W
214	11/19		Building 3, Room 11	general view	S
215	11/18		Building 3, Room 11	general view	NE
216	11/17		Building 3, Room 16	general view	W
217	11/16		Building 3, Room 16	general view	E
218	11/15		Building 3, Room 41	general view	S

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Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
219	11/14		Building 3, Room 39	general view	W
220	11/13		Building 3, Room 18	general view	N
221	11/12		Building 3, Room 18	general view	S
222	11/11		Building 3, Room 17a	general view	NW
223	11/10		Building 3, Room 35	general view	E
224	11/9		Building 3, Room 35	general view	N
225	11/8		Building 3, Room 28	general view of the annexed toilet	SE
226-8				<i>Not allocated</i>	
229	11/7		Building 3, Room 34	general view	W
230	11/6		Building 3, Room 9a	general view with ceiling cornices	SE
231	11/5		Building 3, Room 9a	general view with ceiling cornices	W
232	11/4		Building 3, Room 9a	detail of the corniced ceiling	SE
233	11/3		Building 3, Room 9a	general view with blocked window	SE
234	11/2	27	Building 2, Room 2	general view with the original boarded ceiling and chimney breast to the south-west wall	NE
235	11/1		Building 2, Room 1	general view towards doorway [18]	NW
236	12/36		Building 2, Room 2	general view	SW
237	12/35		Building 2, Room 3	general view towards the blocked window [17] to the north-west wall	SE
238	12/34	43	External	view of the loading door [27] to the original <i>coal store/Laundry</i> (Rm. 26, NW section)	NW
239	12/33	42	External	View of the loading door [27] to the coal house (Rm. 26, NW section)	NW
240	12/32		Building 5, Room 24	general view	SE
241	12/31		Building 5b, Room 24	general view of the toilet extension block	S
242	12/30		Building 5a, Room 24	general view	N
243	12/29		Building 5a, Room 24	general view	N
244	12/28		Building 5a, Room 12	general view	SE
245	12/27		Building 5a, Room 12	general view	E

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Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
246	12/26		Building 5, Room 11	general view	SSW
247	12/25	<b>70</b>	Building 5, Room 11	general view	NE
248	12/24-3		Building 5, Room 6	general view along the corridor	NE
249	12/22		Building 5, Room 10	general view	NW
250	12/21	<b>250</b>	Building 5, Room 7	general view of the rear door to the north-west wall	SE
251	12/20		Building 5, Room 2	general view of the ward room	NE
252	12/19		Building 5, Room 2	general view of the ward room	SW
253	12/18	<b>68</b>	Building 5, Room 2	view of the south-west wall with blocked fireplace and inserted stud wall and large hatch	NE
254	12/17-16		Building 5, Room 1	general view towards the inserted hatch	S
255			External, Building 1	View of the front door [2]	SE
256	12/15		Building 5, Room 1	general view	NE
257	12/14	<b>66</b>	Building 5, Room 1	Detailed view of the inserted hatch to the north-west wall	S
258	12/13		Building 5, Room 1	general view with the front door [50]	E
259	12/12		Building 5, Room 3	general view of the front door [51]	SE
260	12/11		Building 5, Room 3	general view	NE
261	12/10		Building 5, Room 3	general view	S
262	12/9		Building 5, Room 26	general view of the upper staircase [51]	SE
263	12/8		Building 5, Room 27	general view	N
264	12/7		Building 5, Room 27	general view	S
265	12/6		Building 5b, Room 28	general view, of the toilet extension	SE
266	12/5		Building 5b, Room 27	detailed view of the 6 panelled stop chamfered door	SE
267	12/4	<b>75</b>	Building 5a, Room 26	general view of the storage cupboard	N
268	12/3		Building 5a, Room 26	Internal view of the storage cupboard	N
269	12/2	<b>74</b>	Building 5, Room 25	general view	NE
270	12/1		Building 5,	general view	SW



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Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Room 25 Location	Description	From
271	13/23	73	Building 5, Room 24	general view towards the fitted cupboards	SW
272	13/22	72	Building 5, Room 24	general view with exposed stop chamfered ceiling beam	NE
273	13/21		Building 5, Room 24	general view	NW
274	13/20		Building 5, Room 23	general view	NE
275	13/19	71	Building 5, Room 21	detail of the blocked arched stair window [53]	NE
276	13/18		Building 5, Room 20	general view	NE
277	13/17		Building 5, Room 19	general view	W
278	13/16		Building 5, Room 18	general view	SW
279	13/15		Building 5, Room 18	general view	SE
280	13/14		Building 5, Room 17	general view	N
281	13/13		Building 5, Room 17	general view	S
282	13/12		Building 5, Room 16	general view	N
283	13/11		Building 5, Room 16	general view	SW
284	13/10		Building 5, Room 15	general view	NE
285	13/9		Building 5, Room 15	general view	SW
286	13/8	67	Building 5, Room 2	detail of the circular grove from a swing door	NE
287	13/7		Building 5, Room 9	general view of the disabled toilet	NE
288	13/6-5		Building 5a, Room 12	view of the original 6 panelled door	NE
289	13/4	57	External	view of the base of chimney [42]	SW
290	13/3	22	Building 1, Room 18	detail of the ventilator (1 of 4) to the south-east wall	SW
291	13/2	23	Building 1, Room 18	detail of the wall paper	NE
292	13/1		Building 1, Room 6	detail of the blocked archway [3]	SE
293	13/0		Building 5	view of the roof truss	SW
294	14/36-33		External	distant view of Netherfield Annexe (from Wentworth Crescent)	S
295	14/33-2		External	distant view of Netherfield Annexe (from the Catholic Church)	SE

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Photo. Position	Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
296	14/31		External Blg. 3/3a	general view	SW
297	14/30		External	Glazed earthenware bath	SW
298	14/29	32	External	view of the chamfered plinth to the SE elevation of the SE Wing (Blg.3)	SE
299	14/28		External, Blg 13	General view	SSW
300	14/27	65	External, Blg. 5a	General view without vegetation cover	E
301	14/26		External Blg. 5	General view across the front elevation	E
302	14/25		External Blg. 5/5a	Detail of the vertical building line (lower wall)	SE
303	14/24	63	External Blg. 5/5a	Detail of the vertical building line (upper wall)	SE
304	14/23		Building 3, Room 39	general view	W
305	14/22-1		Building 3, Room 39	general view	E
306	14/20-19		External	View of the removed porch to the Dining Hall	N
307	14/18		External	View of the doorway to the Dining Hall	S
307a	14/17		External	View of the inserted chimney	NW
308	14/16-5		External Blg.4	View of the original door to the south-west elevation/gable	NW
309	14/14		External Blg.4	View of the blocked windows to the north-east elevation/gable	N
310	14/13		External Blg.5	View of the south-west gable	S
311	14/12		External	View of the probable outside coal store	NE
312	14/11		External Blg.4	View of the 4-light vertical sliding sash window	SE
313	14/10		External	View of the flagged terrace below the SE elevation of Building 4	SW
314	14/9		External	View of the flagged terrace below the SE elevation of Building 4	NE
315	14/8		External	View of the front SE elevation of Building 4	SSW
316	14/7-6		External	View of the rear wall with building scars from the two structures depicted on the OS map of 1906	SE
317	14/5		External	View of the stone steps and repositioned treads	SSE
318	14/4		External	General view of the steps	SE
319	14/3		External	View of the revetment wall below Building 1	SSW
320	14/2-1		External	General view over the site of the <i>Vagrants House</i> (Blg.8)	SW

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B  
35mm Colour Slide (Sensia 400) in photographic position order

Photo. Position	Slide No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1	29		External	general oblique view of the front south-east facing elevation (Building 1)	SW
5	28	1	External, Blg. 1	oblique view of the front south-east facing elevation of the Reception/Administration Block (Building 1)	E
14	14		External, Blg. 3	general view of the south-east elevation (Building 3)	SSE
16	13	28	External, Blg. 3	general view of the South-west Wing, south-east elevation	SSW
21	15		External, Blg. 3	general view of Building 3	SE
22	19	35	External, Blg. 3 & 3b	general view of Building 3 and the extension 3b	NE
24	17		External	general view of the building complex	E
25	16		External Blgs. 5 & 5a	general view of the hospital (Buildings 5 & 5a)	SE
37	27	44	External, Blg. 3	view of the North-west Wing's south-west elevation	SW
42	20	25	External, Blg. 2	general view of the front south-east elevation	SE
44	25		External, Blg. 2	general oblique view of building 2 and building complex	WSW
45	26		External, Blg. 4	general oblique view of building 4 within the building complex with inserted chimney [42]	NW
52	24	56	External, Blg. 4	general view of the north-west elevation (Building 4)	NNW
55	21		External, Blg. 5	oblique view of the north-west elevation (Building 5)	NE
57	22	79	External, Blg. 7	the gabled roofed garage (Building 7)	NE
59	23	76	Building 7, Room 1	the gabled roofed mortuary house (Building 7) with a central ventilator and roof lights	SSW
63	1-2	11	Building 7, Room 4	detail of the newel post at the base of the staircase [11]	E
64	3	20	Building 1, Room 17	detail of the balusters [11] to the landing	NE
65	4	21	Building 1, Room 18	general view of the room's internal decoration	SE
110	6		Building 1, Room 18	general view of the <i>Board Room</i>	NE
113	8		Building 1, Room 19	detail of the plain iron balusters [13]	SE
114	7		Building 1, Room 19	detail of the plain iron balusters [13]	SW
255	30		External, Building 1	View of the front door [2]	SE
290	10	22	Building 1, Room 18	detail of the ventilator (1 of 4) to the south-east wall	SW
291	5	23	Building 1, Room 18	detail of the wall paper	NE
295	12		External	distant view of Netherfield Annexe (from the Catholic Church)	SE
301	18		External Blg. 5	General view across the front elevation	E

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER C

No./Photographic Position	Date	Location	Description	From
H1	c.1917	External	View of Netherfield from Penistone (digital copy only)	SE

## APPENDIX 3: 1881 Census, Residents of Penistone Union Workhouse,

Name	Mar	Age	Sex	Relation	Occupation	Handicap	Birthplace
<b>Staff</b>							
James WALTON	M	47	M	Head	Workhouse Master		Wombwell, York
Mary WALTON	M	42	F	Wife	Workhouse Matron		Worsborough, York
Emma D. TEMPERLEY	U	27	F	Teacher	Workhouse Teacher (School)		Blanchland, Northumberland
William HAYES	U	19	M	Porter	Workhouse Porter		Charlesworth, Derby
Margt. HORSEFIELD	W	33	F	Nurse	Workhouse Infirmary Nurse		Aglish, Ireland
<b>Inmates</b>							
Charles H. ALBONE		6m	M	Inmate			Penistone, York
Elizabeth ALBONE	W	26	F	Inmate			Boston, Lincoln
George E. ALBONE		6	M	Inmate			Penistone, York
Mary E. ALBONE		5	F	Inmate			Penistone, York
William A. ALBONE		3	M	Inmate			Penistone, York
Thomas APPLEYARD	W	68	M	Inmate	Blacksmith		Dukinfield, Cheshire
Charlotte ASHTON	U	63	F	Inmate	Calico Weaver		Ashton, Cheshire
Emma ATICK		8	F	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
Esther ATICK		2	F	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
Louisa ATICK	M	36	F	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
Sarah ATICK		12	F	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
Selina ATICK	U	27	F	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
Susannah ATICK		10	F	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
John ATKINSON	U	60	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Hull, York
Caleb BAILEY	W	57	M	Inmate	Linen Weaver		Scholes, York
James E. BAILEY		12	M	Inmate			Cawthorne, York
Samuel BAIRSTOW	U	47	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Clayton Heights, York
John W. BARRAS		9	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Abraham BEARDSALL	U	40	M	Inmate	General Lab	Imbecile	Thurlstone, York
Catherine BEARDSALL	U	41	F	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
John BECK	M	29	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Bingley, York
Betsy BEEVER	W	41	F	Inmate			Dudley, Stafford
Mary BEEVER	U	48	F	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Eliza BEEVERS		12	F	Inmate			Dudley, Stafford
Rhoda BEEVERS		6	F	Inmate			Deepcar, York
George BILTCLIFF	U	68	M	Inmate	Fancy Weaver (Cloth)		Denby, York
Thomas BOWKER	W	48	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Nantwich, Cheshire
Albert BURKINSHAW		12	M	Inmate			Hunshelf, York
George BURKINSHAW	W	71	M	Inmate	General Lab		Wortley, York
Mary BURKINSHAW		10	F	Inmate			Hunshelf, York
Joseph CAM	U	57	M	Inmate		Deaf & Dumb	Sheffield, York
Sarah COLDWELL	W	72	F	Inmate			Cleckheaton, York
Patrick CORRIGAN	W	63	M	Inmate	Linen Weaver		Lough, Ireland
Mary DALBY	U	29	F	Inmate		Imbecile	Wakefield, York

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Name	Mar	Age	Sex	Relation	Occupation	Handicap	Birthplace
Haman DAY	W	54	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Hipperholme, York
John W. DICKINSON		11	M	Inmate			Huddersfield, York
Emma DINAH		6	F	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
James DOVE	M	44	M	Patient	General Lab		Holme, York
Ben ELLIS		9	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
James W. ELLIS		5	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Sarah A. ELLIS	U	29	F	Inmate			Hoylandswaine, York
Walter GARNET	U	30	M	Inmate	Coal Miner		Silkstone, York
Mary GODDARD	U	38	F	Inmate			Birdwell, York
Miranda GOLDTHORPE	U	50	F	Inmate		Idiot	Hill House, York
Mary GOODALL	U	29	F	Inmate		Idiot	
Ann GRANGE	M	29	F	Inmate			Denby, York
Mary A. GRANGE		3	F	Inmate			Denby, York
William GREEN	U	62	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Fermanagh, Ireland
Joseph GUEST	U	31	M	Inmate	General Lab		Silkstone, York
Edward HAIGH	U	77	M	Inmate	General Lab		Denby, York
Hannah HANBY	U	72	F	Inmate			Cawthorne, York
Gertrude HARRISON		10	F	Inmate			
Allen HINCHLIFFE	U	26	M	Inmate	General Lab	Imbecile	Thurlstone, York
Mary HINCHLIFFE	U	27	F	Inmate			Denby, York
Henry HIRST		10	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Jane HIRST	U	31	F	Inmate			Oxspring, York
John W. HIRST		6	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Dennis HODGSON		8	M	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
Mary A. HODGSON	M	39	F	Inmate			Deepcar, York
Stanley HODGSON		3	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Wilson HODGSON		3	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Benjamin HUDSON	U	57	M	Inmate	Woollen Weaver	Imbecile	Denby, York
Ann IBBOTSON	W	27	F	Inmate			Penistone, York
William IBBOTSON		1	M	Inmate			Penistone, York
Benjamin JAGGER	U	17	M	Inmate		Imbecile	Hunshelf, York
Caroline JENKINSON	U	20	F	Inmate		Imbecile	Huddersfield, York
John JENKINSON	U	46	M	Inmate	Farm Ag/Lab	Imbecile	Kexbro, York
George JONES	U	27	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Birmingham, Warwick
Sarah JUBB	W	52	F	Inmate		Imbecile	Silkstone, York
Amelia KAYE	U	23	F	Inmate			Silkstone, York
Ernest KAYE		3	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Henry KAYE	U	29	M	Inmate	General Lab	Imbecile	Silkstone, York
John KELLY	U	42	M	Vagrant	Tailor		Dublin, Ireland
David LAMB	W	66	M	Vagrant	Shoe Maker		Burton On Trent, Stafford
Jonathan LEECH	U	70	M	Inmate	Shoemaker		Wortley, York
Mary A. MARSDEN	W	38	F	Inmate			Sheffield, York
William MARSDEN	M	50	M	Inmate	General Lab		Penistone, York
Mary MARSHALL	U	33	F	Inmate		Blind	Hoylandswaine, York
George MORTON	U	55	M	Inmate	Fancy Weaver (Cloth)		Denby, York

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Name	Mar	Age	Sex	Relation	Occupation	Handicap	Birthplace
Eliza MOSLEY	W	70	F	Inmate		Imbecile	Bretton, York
John MOSLEY	U	75	M	Inmate	Fancy Weaver		Denby, York
Fred NORTON		10	M	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Sarah NORTON	U	44	F	Inmate			Denby, York
Joseph ODDY	U	54	M	Inmate	General Lab		Thurgoland, York
John PALFREYMAN	W	69	M	Inmate	Coal Miner		Kexbro, York
Sarah A. PARKER	U	28	F	Inmate		Imbecile	Silkstone, York
Chas. PARKIN	U	59	M	Inmate	General Lab		Silkstone, York
Martha PATERSON		8	F	Inmate			Clayton West, York
John PERRY		9	M	Inmate			Thurgoland, York
William REDGWICK	W	68	M	Inmate	Fancy Weaver		Clayton West, York
Thomas ROBINSON	W	82	M	Inmate	General Lab		Denby, York
Thomas RODGERS	U	24	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Nottingham, Nottingham
Mary SAXTON	U	73	F	Inmate			Holmfirth, York
William SELLERS	U	32	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Drifffield, York
Joshua SENIOR	U	68	M	Inmate	General Lab		Penistone, York
Sarah SENIOR	U	73	F	Inmate			Hoylandswaine, York
James SHAW	M	40	M	Inmate	General Lab		Meltham, York
Benjamin SHEPHERD	U	66	M	Inmate	General Lab		Penistone, York
Thomas SHEPHERD	U	40	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Preston, Lancashire
George SMITH	W	80	M	Inmate	General Lab		Thurlstone, York
Mary TAYLOR	U	67	F	Inmate			Silkstone, York
Thomas TAYLOR	U	47	M	Vagrant	Brass Plater		Birmingham, Warwick
Jonathan TYAS	U	59	M	Inmate	General Lab		Cawthorne, York
Thomas WHITBY	U	61	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Windsor, Berkshire
George WHITE	U	86	M	Inmate	Nail Maker	Deaf & Dumb	Normanton, York
Mary J. WILKINSON		7	F	Inmate			Thurlstone, York
Sarah A. WILKINSON	U	50	F	Inmate		Imbecile	Kexbro, York
Caroline WOODCOCK		13	F	Inmate			Hoylandswaine, York
Frank WOODCOCK	U	75	M	Inmate	General Lab		Thurlstone, York
George H. WOODCOCK		9	M	Inmate			Hoylandswaine, York
William YARDLEY	U	68	M	Inmate	Nail Maker		Darton, York

(Higginbottom 2001)