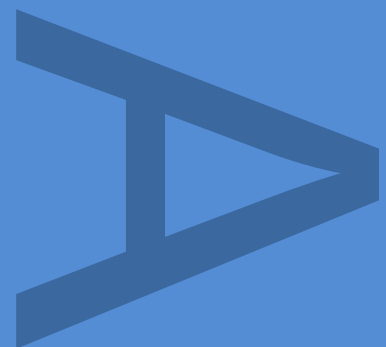


**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
THE FORMER UNION WORKHOUSE BUILDINGS,
NEWCASTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL,
WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
TYNE AND WEAR**

APRIL 2011



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Historic Building Recording: The Former Union Workhouse Buildings,
Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Tyne and Wear**

Central National Grid Reference: NZ 2295 6450

Site Code: NEG 11

Commissioning Client:

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April 2011**

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Acknowledgments and Credits

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PART 1. THE WRITTEN REPORT

Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission has been granted for demolition of a complex of buildings forming part of the site of Newcastle General Hospital on Westgate Road as part of a re-development scheme to provide a Campus for Ageing and Vitality, alongside a Tesco Store.

The main elements of the complex of buildings to be demolished belonged to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse, first constructed c. 1840 as a response to the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. It replaced the previous four parish workhouses, which had been sited within the urban core of Newcastle, and was built c. 1.5km west of the town on an open, elevated, site.

The Workhouse buildings were expanded and altered in the second half of the 19th century to provide schools and a Hospital. By the beginning of the 20th century the medical and hospital functions of the Workhouse had grown in importance and in 1921 administration of the Hospital was formally separated from that of the Workhouse, becoming known as Wingrove Hospital.

The Hospital rapidly expanded during the inter-war years and passed, with the Workhouse, to Newcastle City Council in 1930. Significant new building across the wider Hospital site took place c. 1936 and continued into the 1970s. Since c. 2000 a number of the 19th century Workhouse buildings, which have no legal protection status, have been demolished without formal recording.

Because of the proposed demolition of the former Workhouse buildings, the southernmost elements of which – including the 1882 Administration Block (Weston Court) - are Locally Listed, the planning authority (Newcastle City Council) required, under PPS5, historic building recording of the surviving Workhouse buildings prior to their demolition. This report describes the results of that recording.

1. Introduction

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 This report details the methodology and results of a programme of historic building recording, undertaken February-March 2011 by John Nolan (Northern Counties Archaeological Services) on behalf of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA), of a complex of buildings which includes the surviving elements of the former Union Workhouse at Newcastle General Hospital. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (CgMs) (the Client) on behalf of the Newcastle NHS Trust.
- 1.1.2 The remains of the former Union Workhouse form the main elements of a complex of buildings which occupies the south-eastern part of the Newcastle General Hospital site, on the north side of Westgate Road, approximately centred at NZ 2295 6450. The former Workhouse buildings (Tyne and Wear Historic Environment Record Number – hereafter HER - 6342) are bounded by Westgate Road to the south, Brighton Grove to the east, a back lane to Crossley Terrace to the north, and the main loop road through the Hospital site to the west.
- 1.1.3 The former Union Workhouse complex comprises 11 principal buildings and a number of associated outbuildings ranging in date from c. 1840 to the 1960s. These are mainly built of sandstone ashlar or snecked¹ sandstone, with some later additions in brick. The main element of the complex is the imposing former Administration Block (Building G in this report; HER 9951), known as Weston Court, which fronts onto Westgate Road.
- 1.1.4 The underlying geology of the site comprises Coal Measures sandstone of the Upper Carboniferous period covered by Glacial Till (Boulder Clay). From its southern boundary with Westgate Road, the natural topography of the former Workhouse and Hospital site has a gentle downhill slope towards the north. Levels have been raised at the north end to provide a more level building terrace.

1.2 Statutory and Non-Statutory Constraints

- 1.2.1 There are no scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings within the portion of the overall Newcastle General Hospital site that is the subject of this report.
- 1.2.2 The southernmost elements of the former Union Workhouse complex, including Weston Court, are included on Newcastle City Council's 'Local List' (*The Local List of Buildings, Structures, Parks, Gardens and Open Spaces of Special Local Architectural or Historic Interest Supplementary Planning Document*, adopted in 2006). An application for formal listed building status was considered but rejected by English Heritage in 2005.

1.3 Previous Investigations at the General Hospital

- 1.3.1 The southern part of the Hospital and Workhouse lies in close proximity to the presumed line or 'corridor' of Hadrian's Wall, designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1987. A management plan produced by English Heritage in 1996 identified three distinct areas: the 'archaeological core' of the Wall and Vallum (the World Heritage Site), the surrounding 'buffer zone' and the outer 'visual envelope'. In 1997 the portions of the Wall afforded statutory protection as scheduled monuments in the urban areas of Newcastle were included in the World Heritage Site.

¹ Built of squared stones of irregular size (Scott, 1974).

- 1.3.2 In 2005 UNESCO amalgamated the Hadrian's Wall and the German Limes World Heritage Sites into the transnational World Heritage Site 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'. The section of Hadrian's Wall in the vicinity of Newcastle General Hospital is not scheduled.
- 1.3.3 In response to the proposed re-development of Newcastle General Hospital, an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was carried out in 2004 (CgMs 2004), with a subsequent archaeological statement produced in 2007. Subsequently there have been two archaeological evaluations (PCA 2005 and 2008) undertaken within the southern boundary of the overall site, between Grainger Park Road and Brighton Grove. The nearest evaluation trench to the buildings recorded for this report was Trench 6 (in 2008), which was sited in the soft landscaping to the south of Weston Court. No evidence for the Wall or associated northern ditch was found.
- 1.3.4 Two further archaeological evaluations (PCA 2010 and 2011) have been undertaken along Westgate Road in the immediate vicinity of the General Hospital, both associated with proposals to alter access arrangements to the site. Neither recorded archaeological remains of Roman date, although a stone surface recorded within the easternmost trench (Trench 7) in 2010 was suggested as being the 18th century Military Road, giving indirect evidence for the line of Hadrian's Wall, given that that road is thought to have been constructed upon the partly demolished Roman structure. Trench 7 in 2010 was sited on the northern pavement of Westgate Road, east of the entrance to the General Hospital and to the south-west of Weston Court.

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 The work herein described was carried out in accordance with the *Specification for Archaeological Building Recording of Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne* issued by the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer (TWAo) of the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team at Newcastle City Council in January 2009 (Appendix 4). By the time the recording was commissioned (in January 2011), the requirements for photographic recording and report format had changed and this report reflects those changes (see *Photographic Recording* below). The on-site recording was carried out intermittently between 2 February and 24 March 2011.

Building Designations

- 1.4.2 The buildings to be recorded were described in the Specification using names derived from a 1902 plan of the Workhouse and Hospital (see Appendix 4), while all the buildings at the General Hospital site are identified by the General Hospital itself by numbers (1-87) (Figure 1). Because neither the 1902 functional designations, nor the General Hospital numerical ones, could easily be correlated with the physical structural sequence and built form as recorded, for this report all the building elements in the 2009 Specification have been re-defined as 'Buildings A-L' (Figure 2).
- 1.4.3 At the request of the Client, an additional building, Building 17, to the north-west of the specified Workhouse complex, was also recorded and the results incorporated into this report (Figure 1).

Photographic Recording

- 1.4.4 The photographic record was compiled using a tripod-mounted Sony a230 digital SLR camera. This was a variation from the 2009 Specification, agreed with the TWAO, which stipulated use of 35mm black and white and colour film (since 2009 Specifications produced by the Tyne and Wear Specialist Conservation Team have permitted the use of digital cameras). Except where unsafe or impracticable (e.g. high wall elevations and ceiling details) a metric scale and photo-board with north arrow and the site code NEG 11 was included in all photographs.
- 1.4.5 Where possible all rooms and circulation areas were photographed, resulting in a photographic archive of some 700 images. This report contains a selection of the photographs which illustrate the form and development of the Workhouse complex.
- 1.4.6 The 2009 Specification also required a detailed walkover inspection and general photographic record of the entire General Hospital site. A selection of images from the walkover forms the beginning of the photographic record, and these are referred to in Section 2.

Drawn Survey

- 1.4.7 Floor plans as-existing were supplied as AutoCAD drawings by the General Hospital's Estates Department, although these needed enhancement and correction (see Sub-section 1.5). Very little elevation data was available, and what little there was did not always accurately reflect the current built form. Consequently the outline elevations within this report were almost entirely compiled in the course of the recording.

Archive Search

- 1.4.8 The principal collections of primary archival material relating to the Workhouse and its buildings are held by Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums, Newcastle City Library and the General Hospital's Estates Department. The Estates Department holds a large number of drawings dating from the 1950s to the 1980s, principally relating to internal alterations and service installation. These were assessed as far as time permitted, but storage conditions, mis-filed and missing drawings, and re-numbering of buildings, precluded a thorough search, and the material was all paper, tracing paper or permatrace copy in a wide range of imperial and metric scales (see Section 5). No plans were found for Buildings 32 and 58. Estate and Tithe plans for Elswick are also held at Northumberland Collections Service (Woodhorn). Secondary data was obtained from the HER and published sources (see Sources). A selection of archive photographs and plans referred to in the text have been included in the report (Appendix 1).

Descriptive Account

- 1.4.9 The Specification required 'room by room descriptions' of the interiors of the recorded buildings, and descriptive notes were made of all extant room spaces during the on-site recording. When the descriptive account came to be written it was apparent that the extent to which the interiors had been sub-divided since c. 1950 meant that, if taken literally, many room descriptions would be no more than a repetitive listing of modern partitions, fittings and finishes.

- 1.4.10 In order to present a more focused account, the original room space is taken as the primary descriptive level, ahead of current sub-divisions. Six digit room numbers (e.g. 44.01.24) had been allocated by the Estates Department with separate sequences for each building (these numbers are included in Section 3) and for each floor level. These have been used to identify rooms and spaces in the descriptive account of the recorded buildings.
- 1.4.11 An archive map regression exercise for the General Hospital site has previously been undertaken as part of the aforementioned DBA. For this report it is considered that the phased floor plans constitute a detailed map regression for the buildings specifically required to be recorded.

1.5 Limitations on the Recording

- 1.5.1 AutoCAD floor plans were made available by the General Hospital's Estates Department for most of the recorded buildings. These were initially used in the photographic recording for noting room descriptions and locating significant features. In the course of this work discrepancies were noted which, where obvious and where constraints of time and safe access allowed, were amended. It was not, however, possible to fully check the floor plans for accuracy.
- 1.5.2 Only one elevation drawing was provided in digital format – the south elevation of Building G, the former Administration Block (Building 44, in the Estates Department numbering). A very few elevation drawings were found during the archive search but these were either deposited building plans, or derivatives, which often differed significantly from the 'as-built'. Consequently the elevations had to be constructed as part of the recording programme using a combination of automatic levelling and a Leica Disto laser measurer. The extant south elevation drawing of Building G was also derived from an 1882 building plan and some significant dimensional differences were found, which led to this also having to be largely redrawn. Difficulties were encountered when constructing many of the outline elevations since, in many cases, the positions of window openings on the floor plans could not be accurately correlated with the elevation survey.
- 1.5.3 Some areas were physically unsafe to access, imposing limitations on the accuracy with which parts of the elevations of higher buildings, principally Buildings G, J and K, could be recorded. The ground floor plan of Building 17 was found to be incomplete after the photographic recording had been carried out. Because of time constraints, completion of the ground floor plan was not possible before issuing this report (see Recommendations).

2. Summary of the Archaeological Background and Historical Development of the Site

(Note: [P5], for example, refers to Photograph 5 in the Photographic Record)

- 2.1 No prehistoric finds have been recorded from, or within 100m of, the General Hospital site. The southernmost portion of the site lies immediately to the north of the suspected line of Hadrian's Wall. The development of the Wall, constructed c. AD 122, and the evidence for its remains and course through this part of Newcastle, have been fully described in previous reports and need not be repeated here. No conclusive evidence for the physical survival of the course of the Wall has been found in a programme of archaeological evaluation conducted within and adjacent to the southern boundary of the General Hospital site since 2005.
- 2.2 There is also no evidence, archaeological or documentary, for occupation or land use before the Norman Conquest. In the medieval period the site lay within Elswick, well to the west of the Newcastle. In the 12th century the township of Elswick was granted to Tynemouth Priory and the Priors continued to hold an extensive estate there until the Dissolution in 1539. From at least the late 13th century coal was being mined '*in the field of Elswick*', and quarries producing millstones are referred to in the 14th century (NCH 236, 239).
- 2.3 Much of Elswick was acquired by Sir Ralph Jenison between 1646 and 1684. The family's estate was bought by John Hodgson in 1742, and the following year a plan of Elswick and Quarry House was drawn (PSAN 4, vii, facing p.123) which shows the site of the future Workhouse as being the three 'Tyle Closes', suggesting the presence of brick and tile kilns. The Military Road, the line of which Westgate Road likely closely follows at this location, was begun in 1746 in the aftermath of the second Jacobite Rebellion. In that year Hodgson sold all that part of the estate lying north of the Military Road to George Stephenson (NCH 249-50), who still held it in 1778 (SBC 9/1).
- 2.4 In the early 19th century Elswick township was part of the Chapelry of St. John, and confusingly that part of the township west of Mill Lane and (the later) Brighton Grove – the Workhouse site - was regarded as being in the District of Benwell (SBC 9/19). By c. 1827 (SBC 9/19) there was scattered development along the north side of the Turnpike, with three buildings apparently on the subsequent Workhouse site, and Mile Stone House named after a milestone (Newcastle 1) on the south side of the Turnpike. By 1836, the year when Elswick became part of the town of Newcastle, the future Workhouse and Hospital site belonged to '*Mr. George Brown*'.
- 2.5 In 1839 the Poor Law Board of Guardians of Newcastle-upon-Tyne acquired a 3 acre parcel of George Brown's land on the north side of the Turnpike for construction of a Workhouse, a centralised replacement for the four existing parish Poor Houses (St. Nicholas', St John's, St Andrew's and All Saints). Construction may have begun c. 1840, as a plan by Thomas Bell dated December 1841 shows in outline the original site boundary, captioned '*Union Work-house, and Premises*' (SBC 9/10). The architect of the buildings erected by Board of Guardians is not known. The buildings formed a quadrangular plan, and included an Administration Building forming the southern range, with a dining room, laundry, bake-house, stick-house and workshops. It accommodated able-bodied poor from the poor houses of the town, with wards for sick, maternity, imbeciles, and a residential school for children (Hurrell, 2).

- 2.6 The Royal Commission appointed to oversee the new Poor Law at first envisaged a workhouse comprising at least four separate buildings – one for the aged, one for children, one each for able-bodied males and females. This concept was challenged by a faction among the Assistant Commissioners, principally Sir F.B. Head, Sir J.P. Kay-Shuttleworth and E.C. Tufnell, who advocated a single building, which became known as the ‘mixed general workhouse’. A single, unified, workhouse structure was deemed more efficient and more intimidating. To discourage dependence on parish relief the poor were expected to view the Workhouse with awe and dread; Kay-Shuttleworth stated bluntly that the appearance of the new institutions was to be ‘*as prison-like as possible*’ (Crowther 1981). A pauper entering the workhouse was bathed and given a workhouse uniform – personal clothing and property was taken away and not returned until the ‘inmate’ left. Once inside the Workhouse, paupers could not leave without permission, unless they discharged themselves.
- 2.7 The Union Workhouse was broadly built to Head’s ‘courtyard’ model plan, which included small dormitories in two-storied ranges forming three sides to a quadrangle. The fourth side contained offices and services, with a central entrance block or Governor’s House bisected by an arched entrance passage contained a committee room, waiting room and Governor’s room. Perhaps unusually, all ranges had windows to the outside, not only to the courtyard. In the ‘model’ plan the quadrangle was divided by a wall, separating men’s and women’s exercise yards, and it is possible that the Newcastle Union Workhouse began with this plan, but was soon developed as a ‘square plan’, with the quadrangle divided into four smaller courts by north-south and east-west ranges crossing at the centre.
- 2.8 Henry Mclauchlan’s 1852-4 survey of ‘the Roman Wall’ shows the quadrangle of Workhouse buildings. A plan by Thomas Bell dated 27 June 1853 marks the Workhouse as occupying the footprint of the present site, with a long narrow strip of ground adjoining to the west called ‘*Workhouse Garden Ground*’. West of this was a long narrow field marked ‘*Close adj. Workhouse*’, and west and north of that was Mile Stone Farm and its fields, comprising 32 acres and 15 perches (TWAM PU.NC/3/5/1). West of the farm was ‘Private Property’ – Elswick Grange – bounded by an ‘Old Road’, later Cemetery Road. The plan appears to be a preliminary to acquisition of Mile Stone Farm and its land for the construction of the Workhouse schools and, subsequently, the Hospital.
- 2.9 The first detailed plan of the Union Workhouse was the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, surveyed in 1858 (published 1861). These buildings are shown in greater detail on a manuscript plan for the proposed schools to the west (TWAM PU.NC/8/5/4). The west and east ranges of the Workhouse quadrangle served as the male and female wards respectively. To the north were an Infirmary and a range of buildings and yards forming a Lunatic Asylum which included an ‘Idiot Ward’ with airing grounds to the north and south. A short range of buildings at the north-west corner of the site adjoining the northern boundary wall served as a Joiner’s Shop, part of which later became the Workshops (Building L in this report). Another quadrangle of buildings to the west, divided from the Workhouse itself by a cart road, comprised schools for boys, girls and infants. The Infirmary was divided by a passageway running north from the Workhouse quadrangle into men’s and women’s areas on the west and east respectively, both with enclosed ‘Airing grounds’, and a ‘Laundry Yard’ to the east.

- 2.10 As early as 1851 construction of a hospital had been proposed by Henry Milvain to relieve the existing Workhouse facilities of caring for sick persons, but Milvain had to wait until 1859 when he became Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians before he could further his scheme. The new hospital was designed by the Newcastle architect Septimus Oswald whose plans, including a plan of the Workhouse as then existing, were submitted to and approved by the Town Improvement Committee in September 1868. Construction began shortly afterwards, and it was officially opened 7 December 1870 at a final cost of £16,302. The new building was called the Workhouse Hospital, Union Hospital, or Workhouse Infirmary. It had 225 beds, six nurses and one visiting doctor. The nurses lived in dormitories on the upper floors of the Workhouse administration building, later rebuilt as Building G in this report, the Matron lived on the first floor and the Master occupied the eastern wing of the ground floor (Hurrell, 10; TWAM T186/9774).
- 2.11 In June 1882 plans were submitted by the architect W.H. Dunn for 'additions' and alterations to the Union Workhouse (TWAM T186/9774). The most significant part of the scheme involved re-building the original c. 1840 east-west Administration Block. It is possible that the new building, now known as Weston Court, reused the earlier rear (north) and east and west end walls at least at basement level, since the footprints of the c. 1840 and 1882 builds correspond at these points when overlain. The re-build included remodelling the southern arm of the central north-south range to form the present kitchen and restaurant.
- 2.12 A new Gatehouse was also built, with a three-storey central range which included an arched entrance passage over the original access road off the Turnpike. At ground level the new building contained waiting rooms, receiving wards for males and females on either side. There was a three-room apartment on the first floor, with store-rooms above (TWAM T186/9774). The remains of the building are described as Building H in this report.
- 2.13 About 1894 significant remodelling of the northern half of the Workhouse took place. The Idiot Ward, Men's Ward and kitchen garden were redeveloped with two identical three-storey buildings, known as Blocks A and B (Buildings J and K in this report). An access doorway was formed in the perimeter wall to Brighton Grove [P8]. These developments are shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896. Part of the earlier Men's Ward seems to have survived, subsequently being incorporated into a 'cloister' walk abutting Building K [P5-7]. The original west range of the Workhouse was remodelled, with a breach being made near its north-west angle and a T-shaped extension being built. This range was known as Block C.
- 2.14 Between 1900 and 1910 a number of new buildings were constructed, principally the 1914 Infirmary Block [P9-10] and the Vagrant Wards - Buildings 17, 18 and 27 - along the western side of the Hospital site (Figure 1) [P16, 18, 389-392]. These were of brick with sandstone bands and detailing. Building 18 incorporates stamped header bricks by Blythes of Birtley dated 1903. The new Dining Room in the east range of the now demolished schools was converted into a Church of England chapel in 1902. This contained a pulpit, a memorial to Dr. T. Dodd, Workhouse Hospital MO, who was killed in a road accident in 1903.
- 2.15 In the early years of the 20th century (1905/6) the eastern range of the original Workhouse quadrangle (Building A in this report) housed married couples – evidence of the more enlightened attitude which emerged in the 1890s, when the Local Government Board issued reminders to the Poor Law Unions that married couples aged over 60 had a right to be housed together (Morrison, 119). Building C in this report was the 'Officers' Dining Rooms', while Building E housed the Sewing Room and Bakehouse.

- 2.16 By the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 the Hospital had some 500 beds. Between 1914 and 1918 all the Workhouse buildings were taken over by the military for treatment of venereal disease in soldiers, offering approximately 800 beds. The Matron and eight Sisters were called up for war service (Hurrell, 8).
- 2.17 In 1920 the Workhouse Dining Hall, which already contained a raised stage at the north end, was adapted to take an elevated Cinematic Box at the south end (TWAS PU.NC/3/5/6) to a design by the Clerk of Works, George Dunn.
- 2.18 In 1921, in an effort to remove the social stigma associated with the Poor Law, the Workhouse Hospital was renamed Wingrove Road Hospital, and the Board of Guardians established a separate administration to run the Hospital. Responsibility of reporting to the Hospital Committee was transferred from the Master and Matron of the Workhouse to a Medical Superintendent and Matron of the Hospital. Reinforcing these modernising changes, a Consultant Surgeon and a Physician were appointed to the Hospital, with a Steward, clerks and a store (Hurrell, 9).
- 2.19 By the end of the 1920s the Hospital had been significantly improved. It now had 540 beds, and a full-time staff of a Medical Superintendant, Deputy Medical Superintendant and three Resident Medical Officers. There were also a part-time Consultant Physician, Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Consultants. The nursing staff had been enlarged, headed by a Matron with two Assistant Matrons, and comprised a Home Sister, Sister Tutor and Night Sister, thirteen Ward Sisters, six Staff Nurses, seventy-eight probationer nurses, seven male nurses, an X-ray and Massage Sister, a Steward and a Pharmacist.
- 2.20 The Local Government Act of 1929 disbanded the Poor Law Unions and boards of guardians, their responsibilities being transferred to county and county borough councils (Morrison, 190). Wingrove Hospital was handed over to Newcastle City Council in 1930 (Hurrell, 11), and shortly afterwards became Newcastle General Hospital. A major programme of expansion and new building was planned, which was approved by the City Council's Health Committee in 1936 and subsequently implemented.
- 2.21 The 1936 development plan provided the still existing loop or 'ring' road around the Hospital site (Hurrell, 15). A plan of the proposed developments (*ibid.*, plan III) shows that the Sewing Room had been moved to a range, now demolished, adjoining the Bakehouse on the east. The Bakehouse itself now occupied the former laundry range (Building E in this report). The former Sewing Room (Building C in this report) became a dormitory. The development plan produced a significant number of new Hospital buildings to the north-west of the former Workhouse, built in brick with sandstone bands [P11, 13-15].
- 2.22 With the outbreak of war in 1939 the western part of the 1882 Gatehouse and the arch over the roadway were taken down in case of bombing and the access blocked (Hurrell, 3). This left only two rooms, one used by the lodge keeper. Emergency operating theatres were built with 'bomb-proof' concrete roofs – at least part of these survive north-west of the main building [P17] incorporating bricks stamped by Blythes of Birtley and dated 1939.
- 2.23 At about this time, at least one air-raid shelter was built in the south-east courtyard (Building H). As with many 'urban' shelters this was a brick construction with concrete roof, not designed to survive direct hits but to be partly safeguarded by the bulk of the buildings around and above. The walls incorporate header-stamped bricks by Swinburne of Birtley commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of George V and Queen Mary in 1935 [P172]. Another possible air-raid shelter is the brick-built, flat felted-roofed Building G in the south-east corner of the same courtyard, latterly used as a toilet block.

- 2.24 In 1963 the access road from Westgate Road was widened and the remaining part of the gatehouse, the eastern 'day room', was altered and improved (Hurrell, 5). This seems to have created the building which survives today; a pillar on the west side of the present entrance road incorporating a reused stone inscribed 'HOUSE' [P2] may have been part of these alterations. In the same year, a Supplies Department was created with goods entrance off Brighton Grove.
- 2.25 The Workhouse Schools and Workhouse Hospital were demolished prior to 2003. The site is now car-parking and green space [P1, 3-4]. Block C, which stood west of Building D, was removed next, followed shortly afterwards by the Bakehouse. Both of these sites became car parks.

3. Descriptions of the Buildings

(Note: [P5], for example, refers to Photograph 5 in the Photographic Record)

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The buildings surviving in early 2011 and which were specified for recording are shown on Figure 1, and in greater detail with the identification letters used in this report on Figure 2. Two ranges originally included in the 2009 Specification, Male Imbeciles (Block C) and the Bakehouse to the north, were demolished without recording in c. 2007.
- 3.1.2 The earliest surviving Workhouse buildings, all of which were in existence by 1858, are identified in this report Buildings A–D (Figures 3-6, 8-13). These comprise the two-storied ranges forming the east and north-eastern sides of the building quadrangle, including the square three-storey 'gatehouse' block containing the staircase to the Library, and a truncated three-storey range now abutting the north-west end of the Administration Block (Building G). The three-storey 'Dining Hall' is a secondary build but possibly constructed as part of the initial construction phase. The recorded buildings, with their identifications in the Specification and the numbers used by Newcastle General Hospital's Estates Department, are given below:

Report Designation	Specification	General Hospital Building No.
Building A	Female Chronic Ward	Building 44 (part of)
Building B	Admin Block (west end)	Building 44 (part of)
Building C	Sewing Room	Building 44 (part of)
Building D	Dining Hall	Building 44 (part of)
Building E	Bakehouse	Building 42 (part of)
Building F	Laundry	Building 42 (part of)
Building G	Admin Block	Building 44 (part of)
Building G	Kitchen	Building 44 (part of)
Building H	Gatehouse	Building 58
Building J	Male Block	Building 35
Building K	Female Block	Building 33
Building L	Workshops	Building 32

3.2 Building A (*Built c. 1840; Female Chronic Ward; Married Couples 1905/6; Chronic Ward 1936; Building 42, part of*) (Figures 3–6)

- 3.2.1 This is the earliest identifiable part of the surviving structure, built c. 1840, and forming the north-eastern arms of the original quadrangular Workhouse buildings. The junction between this original build and the 1882 reconstruction of the Administration Block (Building G) shows clearly on the east side [P19]. It comprises two-storied east-west and north-south ranges, rising to a 'gatehouse' at the former centre of the northern range, now containing a staircase and offices for the former Library [P28], and a slightly raised square 'tower' at the north-east corner.

- 3.2.2 The whole is built of sandstone ashlar, with regularly-spaced squared windows to the inner and outer faces [P21-27]. It is possible that the east-facing windows of the north-south range are secondary and part of the early 20th century use of this range for married couples, a discretionary relaxation of the practice of separation normally practiced.
- 3.2.3 There is a small two-storey westward projecting wing [P23] which may have contained a staircase to the first floor.

Ground Floor

- 3.2.4 At the south-eastern end of the north-south range a door leads from the south stair-tower of Building G into a corridor [P33] running along the west side of the range, with rooms opening off on the east, and windows and a door opening into a courtyard on the west. The windows have fixed 9-pane lights and hinged casements above with adjustable openers [P31]. A side passageway running east leads through a doorway inserted in the outer wall into a 1930s outshot [P20]. The rooms have some original skirting and back to back projecting chimney breasts in original partition walls [P29-30], suggesting the rooms originally spanned the width of the range. One room has a large fireplace, possibly for a kitchen range [P34]. All fittings and decorative finishes are late 20th century [P35].
- 3.2.5 The west wall of the corridor has been pierced by at least three doorways. One of these is visible in the room at the north end of the corridor [P36-37] where the skirting runs into what is now an alcove. Two other former openings are alcoves in a modern additional passageway to the west [P38]. At the south end of the corridor a doorway in the small projecting wing noted above leads into the south-east courtyard.
- 3.2.6 The modern corridor, which runs along the original external west face of the range, leads to a kitchen and rest room. Apart from the window openings, these have no original features [P39]. At the north-east corner of the range is a service lift and inserted doorway [P40]. The north range, running east-west, contains some original skirting [P43] and original fenestration in the north and south walls [P41, 47-49]. A doorway in the south wall has been blocked [P42]. Two other doorways lead into the Medical Records Stores, built in the 1960s or 1970s [P44]. An inserted door and window in the north wall serve a brick outshot [P25, 45]. Other doors, fittings and finishes are modern [P46]. At the west end of the range an original doorway leads into the 'gatehouse' block originally at the centre of the north ranges of the quadrangle. This contains stairs to two first floor offices and to the second floor library offices and toilets, and is accessible externally from the north by an inserted doorway. The lower flight of stairs has been enclosed by a stud partition, probably c. 1964. A hole made for asbestos surveying shows another blocked original doorway which led to the central room of the 'gatehouse'.

First Floor

- 3.2.7 Access is by a modern staircase [P50-51]. The north range is divided into three original rooms, all with original fenestration [P52, 56, 57]. The windows are 6/6 horned sashes, with a variety of 19th and early 20th century catches [P54, 58-59]. The only other possibly original features are timber pilasters in the north-east and south-east corners of the east room [P53]. The functions of these are unknown. At the west end of the range a door leads into the stair-tower of the central 'gatehouse', which contains two rooms at this level. Both have been re-fenestrated and contain no original features [P60].

- 3.2.8 From the modern staircase landing at the east end of the north range, a short flight of stairs rise to a second landing in the north-east angle of Building A. Here is a room containing the service lift from below [P61], lit by a single original window in the east wall. The roof above is hipped, and the complex system of supporting rafters and joists is visible in the ceiling [P62]. A door on the south side leads into the east range which contains seven rooms, with glazed panels in their ceilings getting borrowed light from skylights above. The northern room (42.01.08) has three original windows in the west wall and two in the east, the central east window has been blocked [P63]. South of this room is a short narrow passage on the east side on the building with a kitchenette and toilet to the west [P65] and a large inserted two-light window on the east [P64]. It is possible that this space was originally a stairwell. The passage leads into a room with two original windows on the west and one on the east (the other has been blocked) and a fireplace in the south wall. From here, another short passage with a small room on the west, leads into a large room (42.01.16) which has three original windows in the east wall and one in the west. The rest of the west wall is recessed, with a door leading into the small westward projecting wing [P67]. The north wall of the room has a deep alcove in the north-east corner. This may have been a wall-cupboard in the recess formed by a chimney breast or perhaps, given the angle of original skirting within the recess, a former staircase position [P66, 69]. The southernmost room (42.01.17) is similar in size and layout, also with an alcove [P68]. The southern part of the original space has been partitioned to form a small office.

3.3 Building B (*Built c. 1840-58; Waiting Rooms 1905/6; Dietetics Administration; Building 44, part of*) (Figures 5, 8-10)

- 3.3.1 This block has three storeys and an attic under a mansard roof, with windows to the east and west side; the attic has dormers [P70-71]. The date of construction is not known, but existing before reconstruction of the Administration Block in 1882. Subsequently a single storey flat-roofed outshot for additional Waiting Rooms was added on the west. This is of irregularly coursed sandstone ashlar with window and door surrounds which match those on the rest of the building and may be possibly reused from the original Administration Block.

Ground Floor

- 3.3.2 This level is now only accessible from the west, and has no connection with Building G (Weston Court). The door in the west wall of the flat-roofed extension has the designation 'Waiting Rooms' cut into the lintel [P72]; this door leads into a small lobby (44.00.04). The east wall of the lobby is thin, perhaps representing the site of another doorway in the west wall of the main building, facing the present entrance, which has been blocked. Fragments of the thick original west wall of the main building survive on either side [P73-74].
- 3.3.3 A door in the south side of the lobby leads to the other ground floor rooms (44.00.01-03, 05-06). These have been heavily remodeled, the original west wall of the main block having been largely removed creating larger room spaces, and secondary partitions inserted at the north end. There are two narrow west-facing windows, both with 2/2 sashes [P74], and two large east-facing windows both divided by central mullions [P76]. All have original moulded architraves, those of the west windows may have been re-used from the original west wall of the main building.

- 3.3.4 A door in the south wall leads into a short dog-leg passage, formed by lath and plaster partitions and giving access to a small toilet (44.00.05-06) [P77]. These occupy a space below the south-west stairs of Building G (Weston Court). The toilet is lit by a small east-facing window which appears externally to have been converted from a door, possibly part of the pre-1882 building [P165]. The dog-leg passage receives borrowed light from a store room to the west which is only accessible from Building G (see Building 44).

First Floor

- 3.3.5 This level is only accessible from the south-west stair tower of Building G. A passage runs from a landing, through a doorway with original architrave but modern view-panel door, along the west side of Building B [P78]. The passage is lit by two 2/2 horned sashes in the west wall, which have original architraves and sills. On the east side of the passage are two rooms, latterly bedrooms (44.01.01-02). These have original architraves to the doorways, a 2/2 horned sash in the east wall, cast-iron register grates² in angled breasts sharing a common flue, and picture rails and cornices [P79]. At the north end of the passage another doorway with original architrave leads into a larger room occupying the full width of the building (44.01.00). This is lit by an identical west-facing window to those in the passage, and has also has a register grate in the centre of the north wall, picture rail and cornice [P80- 81].

Second Floor

- 3.3.6 The first floor plan is repeated, a corridor from the stair-tower running along the west side, with three bedrooms off to the east (44.02.01, 04 and 55) [P82]. At the north end of the corridor a toilet has been formed by partitioning the western end of the north bedroom. The passage, and toilet, are lit by windows in the west wall of the same form as those on the first floor, but the northernmost window has been narrowed internally. All three bedrooms have 2/2 horned sashes looking east into the courtyard, and two (44.02.1 and 44.02.04) have fireplaces with register grates sharing the same flue as those on the first floor [P83]. The northern room (44.02.55) had a fireplace in the centre of the end wall [P84].

Third Floor

- 3.3.7 Accessed from the western stairtower, which ends in a sort flight of stairs to an intermediate landing serving a toilet (44.02.58). From this landing another short and narrow flight leads through an inserted partition into a passage (44.02.62) running, as on the first and second floors, along the west side of the range with three bedrooms opening off on the east [P85-86]. The southern bedroom has a curious curved projection in its south-west corner [P87]. The corridor, lit by two 2/2 horned sashes in dormers with original catches [P91], has a moulded cornice cut off where the toilet is inserted, and plain wooden skirting. The dormers are plainer and the triangular pediments are shallower than those on Weston Court. The northern bedroom (44.02.61) has a register grate, moulded cornice and dado and original door architrave [P89-90]. The other two bedrooms have the same plan as those below, with register grate fireplaces in angled corner walls [P88].

² A grate occupying the entire fireplace with back and side plates on which a movable iron plate or door (register) rested, allowing the size of the chimney opening above to be adjusted. Common after c. 1750 they initially had square frames, largely superseded by the arched frame by 1860 (Eveleigh 2000).

3.4 Building C (*Built before 1858; Sewing Room; Building 44, part of*) (Figure 11)

- 3.4.1 This is secondary to the north-south range of Building A, as shown by a butt joint. It is a single storey, built with sandstone ashlar facing with chisel tooling to the faces under shallow pitched slated roof [P92-3]. There are original windows in plain sandstone frames in the south wall, those on the north side, and a possibly original doorway, were blocked when additional storage rooms were built in the late 1960s. There is a modern flush ceiling. The roof space was not accessible.
- 3.4.2 The principal room was lit by six windows in the north and six in the south walls [P95-96]. One of the northern windows was subsequently converted into a door, but all were then blocked, probably in the 1960s when the outshots to the north-east courtyard were built [P97]. Of the southern windows, one has been enlarged into a doorway and the remainder have tiled sills of the same form as those to the west of Building D; all have modern frames [P98]. At the west end of the room a doorway leads into a small projecting chamber with a 2/2 sash in the west wall and a blocked window in the north-west corner [P99].
- 3.4.3 In the south-west corner of this block is a room with brick walls to the south and west, accessed from the covered corridor. The brick walls suggest this room originated as an open yard. The room they enclose has an original doorway, now blocked, in the north wall [P100], and another doorway in the east wall. The floor is raised, with tongue and groove boards.
- 3.4.4 At the west end of the building is a stairtower giving access to the upper floors of Building D and oversailing a passageway between the south-east and north-east courtyards. It is not clear if this is contemporary with or pre-dates Building C; the latter may be suspected. The stairtower was latterly part of Radio Tyneside. It is accessed at ground level by a door in the north side [P94], from which dog-leg stairs rise steeply to first and second floor levels [P101]. There is a small toilet in the west side.

First Floor and Second Floor

- 3.4.5 There is a single, very small and awkwardly-shaped room at both levels. The first floor room has an original window opening to the north [P102], a similar window in the second floor room has been blocked, and it receives light from a skylight [P103]. Neither have any original finishes or fittings.

3.5 Building D (*Built before 1858; Dining Hall, with ward above; from c. 1964 Post-Graduate Medical Education Lecture Theatre, Committee Rooms and Tomlinson Teaching Centre and Library; Building 44, part of*) (Figures 12-13)

- 3.5.1 This building has a complex development sequence. It is of irregularly coursed squared sandstone with dressed lintels, quoins and sills to original doors and windows [P104–108]. Unlike Building A there are no projecting floor bands, and there are butt joints between its north end and the adjoining east-west range of Building A [P107], showing that it is secondary. There are three storeys: ground, first floor and second floor. The roof space was not accessible. The range is not a single build: the southern two bays are slightly different in the character of the masonry, have larger windows, and a substantial stone cornice at eaves level [P104, 108], and may be earlier.

Ground Floor

- 3.5.2 At least as late as 1920 [TWAS] the ground floor was a single space including 44.00.82-84 at the north end and the Servery (44.00.62) at the south. The present Lecture Theatre extends from ground level to the soffit of the second floor. This was used as a Dining Hall. The room was lit by tall windows in the east side, fixed 8-pane lower section, bottom-hung upper with 4-panes and fanlight above. Presumably there were similar windows to the west. At the north end (now rooms 44.00.82-84) was a raised stage with stairs to doors on either side – that on the east side is now blocked and enclosed by the under-stair space, that on the west has been made into a wall-cupboard. The present door into the lecture theatre from the library stairs was created from a former window at this time. In 1920 a Cinema Box was installed in what is now the Servery (44.00.62). At the north end of the Hall (44.00.76) the two northernmost tall windows were converted into Emergency Exit doors [P107], while at the south end, the doors to the through passage were to be made to open outwards.

First Floor

- 3.5.3 Access is by a dog-leg staircase inserted c. 1964 [P114-115]. From the landing a corridor lit by a modern window inserted in the east wall leads to three rooms at this level (44.01.41-43) which appear to be divided by modern partitions, perhaps inserted c. 1964 [P116-117]. The west-facing windows in the first two rooms are original openings, the only west window is remodelled. The southernmost room (44.01.41) which is in the potentially earlier part of the range is lit by pairs of original window openings in the east and west walls. In the south wall there are steps up to a door which leads into the Billiard Room of Building G [P118].

Second Floor

- 3.5.4 This is now only accessible from the 'gatehouse' stairtower of Building A. It is divided into three principal rooms, all with modern fittings and finishes, by partitions inserted c. 1964. The largest rooms, at the north end, latterly contained the Library [P119-121] and are lit by original windows east and west. From these a narrow corridor runs south, with a door from the Building C stair-tower in the east wall, to the southernmost space which was latterly occupied by Radio Tyneside. This is divided into three small rooms: an office on the east side and two heavily soundproofed recording/broadcasting studios on the west with 'status' lights above the doors [P122-124].

3.6 Building E (?Built before 1858; Laundry 1902; Bakehouse 1936; Building 42, part of) (Figures 14-16)

- 3.6.1 This range was originally separated from a similar one to the west (named Bakehouse in 1902 and Sewing Room in 1936) by a narrow passage, and appears to have been built between 1858 and 1896. The range to the west had been demolished prior to the recording. It is of sandstone ashlar with a pitched slated roof. The surviving original window openings, eight at ground level and nine at first floor level on the south side, four at ground level and five at first floor level on the north, have projecting sills and sinkings in the sill and soffit of the lintels for closely-spaced iron bars [P125-129]. Two blocked ground floor doors are visible externally at the east end of the north wall [P127].

Ground Floor

- 3.6.2 Access is from the south through a presumably original door with plain jambs and lintel. Either side of the door are two dressed sandstone blocks incised with words 'BAKE' and 'HOUSE' [P126]. These may have been repositioned from the demolished western range. The door leads through a vestibule into a lobby (42.00.06) on the south and west sides of which doors in late 20th century partitions lead into small toilets, a cleaner's room and rest room (42.00.00-04) [P132]. These are lit by two original windows in the south façade and two in the north; a third window in the centre of the north wall has been enlarged into a disabled access door.
- 3.6.3 From the lobby, double doors in an inserted partition lead into a corridor (42.00.08) running the length of the building [P133]. Opening off the corridor on the south side, which is formed by late 20th century plasterboard partitions, are the 'Graham' and the 'Elliot' seminar rooms, divided by a wall which is probably original [P135-136]. The seminar rooms are respectively lit by three and by two windows in the south façade. At the east end of the corridor is another seminar room ('Charlton') which could not be examined as it was still being used to store confidential health records. This appears to have a single original window in the south façade. Also at the east end of the corridor a doorway in the north wall, probably inserted, leads into a modern UPVC 'link' passage connecting with Building K to the north.

First Floor

- 3.6.4 This is now only accessible from Building F to the east, or from Building A to the south-east through an elevated passageway (42.01.04) possibly formed in the mid-20th century. Fossilised within this space is part of the north façade of Building A containing the floor band, a doorway possibly enlarged from and original window, and a blocked window to the west. The east side of the elevated passage is built of similarly tooled sandstone ashlar to Building A, and the positions of three blocked windows are visible [P136-138].
- 3.6.5 At the north end of the elevated passage, a presumably inserted doorway [P138] leads into the easternmost of three rooms occupying the first floor level of Building E, all were latterly used as medical records stores. The easternmost room (42.01.02) has bare tongue and groove floorboards and brick-faced walls. There are three original south-facing windows and two original north-facing; a third north-facing window has been blocked and remodelled as a fire door leading onto a late 20th century iron fire escape [P131, 139]. The central room again has bare floorboards and three original windows in the south façade [P142] but the north wall is 'blind', with a large timber beam, or timber-clad RSJ, running nearly its full length [P140]. The original wall appears to have been breached at this point (see Refrigerator Room below). The western room has three original windows in the south and in the north walls, and a doorway in the west end wall formerly leading into the demolished western range [P141]. All three rooms are open to the rafters. The roof is carried on simple strapped and braced trusses [P139-140].
- 3.6.6 The Refrigerator Room is secondary and abuts the north wall of Building E. It is of snecked sandstone under a slate cat-slide roof. It is a single space entered through a small lobby and is lined with galvanised metal sheeting [P143].

3.7 Building F (*Built between 1858 and 1896; Medical Records Stores until early 20th century; Building 42, part of*) (Figures 14-15)

- 3.7.1 A two-storied building of snecked sandstone, this adjoins Building E and incorporates the east end wall of that range. It was probably built in the very late 19th century, since it does not appear on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map but is on the 1902 plan of the Hospital. The north façade originally had pairs of windows at ground and first floor level, though the eastern window at ground level has been replaced by a doorway which has subsequently been blocked [P144], and there is a blocked circular opening at first floor level in the north-west wall. The southern end wall has a pair of windows at first floor level. The east wall is 'blind', with only a late 20th century inserted door at ground level. There is a brick outbuilding on the north-west side [P145] which could not be examined.

Ground Floor

- 3.7.2 This is a single space, concrete floored, with 20th century partitions forming 'office' spaces in the south east corner [P148]. At the north end is an original window and the site of another, subsequently enlarged into a door and then blocked. Three windows in the west-facing wall under the elevated passage to the first floor of Building E, and another in the south wall, are original 2/2 horned sashes [P150]. The site of another blocked window is visible in the south wall, and there is a blocked opening, presumably a door connecting with the ground floor of Building E, in the west wall [P149]. Adjoining the south wall is the 1963 loading bay with a roller shutter door [P146-147].

First Floor

- 3.7.3 This can be accessed internally from ground level by a timber staircase in the south-east angle. The floor is tongue and groove boards. An offset to the south and east walls within the stairwell suggests that the floorboards originally covered this area, and that the staircase is secondary. Access is also possible from Building E to the west, through a wide opening in the west wall. First floor level in Building E is lower than in Building F and consequently the opening is ramped, suggesting that this communicating doorway is also not original. The room is lit by a pair of original windows in the north wall, and another pair in the south wall; three blocked windows in the west wall have been described under Building E above. The roof trusses are iron, of 'Euston truss' type, with tensioners [P151-154]. There are internal rainwater hoppers and downspouts in the east wall [P155].

3.8 Building G (*Built 1882; Administration Block; Weston Court - Building 44, part of*) (Figures 7-10, 13 & 17)

- 3.8.1 This is substantially the re-built c. 1840 Administration Block, executed in 1882 and on apparently the same overall footprint; some structural elements of the earlier building may have been retained in the rebuild, at least at basement level. It abuts an earlier north-south range on the west (Building B). The junction of the two builds is unclear, but evidence of alterations is evident at the south-west stair-tower around the three ground, first and second floor windows [P163]. Plans of the 1882 'additions' and earlier plans show windows in an angled bay at this point (and at the corresponding east end) but it is unclear if this feature was removed in 1882, or was retained and subsequently removed. The latter may be suspected.

- 3.8.2 The building has three storeys and a basement. To the south it has two five-bay ranges flanking a central three-bay section. The façade is elaborate and classical: windows have projecting frames, some with triangular pediments [P156-159]. The second floor has dormers with elaborate sandstone surrounds. Seven of these (counting from the west) were renewed in 1980 (NGH drawing 44.29). The central section has three arches supported on sandstone columns and is approached by a footbridge with the brackets for lamps on the parapet pillars [P160]. Another footbridge served a doorway to the east from which stairs led to the upper floor levels, presumably for the use of the Master and Workhouse staff [P161]. The rear elevation is functional and severe [P164, 167-168].

Ground Floor

- 3.8.3 Access is through an enclosed portico the central section of the south façade, leading into the Entrance Hall. The portico has sandstone columns on its south side [P186-188]. The inner wall of the portico is an original glazed timber screen, with a pair of central swing doors and original skirting [P189-192]. The six arched heads of the glazed screen contained stained glass panels which had been removed to the Estates Department workshops for safekeeping before the recording began. The two central panels have wheatears in central rondels, with the inscription below '*Ye shall feed the hungry and clothe the naked*' [P193]. The four flanking panels have rondels for the four seasons featuring birds representing Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter [P194-197]. The panels were unpacked and photographed for this report.
- 3.8.4 The Entrance Hall occupies the whole of the ground floor space of the central block. It has an elaborately moulded mock-Jacobean plaster ceiling with a moulded frieze [P199-201]. On its north-east and north-west sides, flights of stairs rise to a mezzanine landing [P198, 202-203]. The stairs and landing have moulded banisters with newel posts crowned with turned oak 'acorn' finials [P241]. Between the stairs and below the landing, a central flight leads down to the Kitchen (latterly Restaurant) entrance. On either side of the Kitchen entrance, modern fire doors lead to short flights of stairs up to east-west corridors running along the northern side of the building and serving all rooms at this level [P204, P2222]. The passageways are lit by tall 2/2 sash windows in the north wall. Two doors, one on the west and one on the east, open off the Entrance Hall. Both have elaborate doorcases [P223].

Western Corridor and Rooms

- 3.8.5 The doorway on the west of the Entrance Hall led into the Clerk's Office (44.00.18), lit by a pair of original window openings in the south wall and a single window in the south-west angle, with a fine fireplace in the west wall and a deep moulded cornice [P205-207]. There was a strong-room, latterly the Post Room (44.00.19) in the north-east corner, a lavatory against the north wall, and a fireplace in the west wall. A modern partition has been inserted on the east side of the room forming a short passage (44.00.20) to the Strong Room and cutting the cornice [P207], and a door has been inserted in the north wall leading into the western corridor.
- 3.8.6 Almost opposite the Clerk's Office on the north side of the corridor a doorway leads to a flight of stairs to a first floor room above the kitchen area [P159] (see First Floor).

- 3.8.7 Adjoining the Clerk's Office to the west was the Officers' Dining Room, latterly the lounge to the bar (44.00.13), entered from the western corridor by an original doorway. There is a fireplace with timber surround in the east wall [P208], sharing a flue with that in the Clerk's Office, and two windows in the south wall which, like most of the south windows, have late 20th century softwood frames with lever-operated top-lights [P212]. A large opening with sliding doors has been inserted in the west wall [P209], connecting the lounge with the bar (44.00.12), originally the 'Bed Room Store'. This is also entered from the western corridor through an original doorway in the north wall and is lit by a pair of original window openings in the south wall and some original skirting [P213]. A bar unit has been inserted in the south-west corner [P211]. There is a 'Rediffusion' switchbox on the eastern windowsill [P210].
- 3.8.8 The next room to the west, latterly a kitchen, was originally another 'Store'. This is also accessed from the western passageway by an original doorway. A fireplace has been inserted in the centre of the west wall, and a doorway opened in the same wall immediately to the south, connecting to a large space latterly a 'lounge'. All fittings are late 20th century [P214].
- 3.8.9 The western end room was once a 'Lounge' formed out of two original rooms [P217]. The eastern half was originally another 'Store', with a still-existing doorway from the western passage in the north wall, and a pair of original window openings in the south wall. The western half was originally the 'Goods Receiving Room', also with an original doorway from the western passage, and a larger opening, subsequently blocked in stone, in the west wall. The dividing wall between the two original spaces has been removed, and a mock fireplace inserted in the west wall [P218]. A possibly original dado rail runs around the room [P219].
- 3.8.10 At the west end of the western passage, a door with a possibly original architrave [P220] leads to a short flight of steps down to a lobby (44.00.08) with an original exterior doorway at outside ground level. Immediately inside that doorway, another original door in the north wall gives access to a small L-shaped storage space (44.00.07), lit by an original window in the west wall [P221]. The L-shape is produced by an inserted lath and plaster partition cutting off the north-east part of the room which contains a toilet serving the ground floor of Building C.
- 3.8.11 The kitchen range appears to be part of the 1882 rebuild. Latterly this included a restaurant, and is accessed from within Building G by modern double doors under the principal staircase [P198]. This leads down a short flight of steps into the present restaurant area, which at the time of recording was filled with catering equipment. Apart from three original windows in the west wall all other visible features and fittings are recent [P126]. A door in the west side of the north wall leads into a former boiler room, now partitioned into toilets [P297]. Double doors in the centre of the north wall and in the north-west corner lead into the modern kitchens, which have no visible features or fittings of historic interest [P298-299]. North of the kitchens is the truncated remains of an east-west passageway shown on Workhouse plans of c. 1858 and later, which ran from the south-east courtyard to the road on the west [P300].

Eastern Corridor and Rooms

- 3.8.12 The door on the east side of the Entrance Hall leads into a large room originally an 'Office', latterly Reception, lit by a pair of original south-facing window openings with modern top-opening frames, and another in the south-east angle [P224]. The room has a deep moulded skirting [P225] and cornice, a chimney breast and fireplace (blocked) in the east wall. There is evidence for an inserted hatch, now blocked, in the west wall. An original doorway in the north wall leads to a short east-west passage created from two separate closets, one serving the 'Office', the other the Master's 'Sitting Room' to the east [P226]. The fittings are all late 20th century.

Master's Sitting Room

- 3.8.13 The short passage created from the original closets leads through an original closet doorway into the original master's 'Sitting Room', now divided into two smaller spaces by an inserted partition. The western space was latterly an office, and is lit by one of the two original Sitting Room windows in the south wall. It is accessed from the eastern corridor by an original doorway in the north wall. The eastern part of the Sitting Room has latterly been used as a Nurses' Administration Office. It is accessed from the eastern corridor by a doorway inserted in the north wall of the room and is lit by one of the original pair of Sitting Room windows in the south wall. It has a moulded cornice, picture rail, and in the centre of the east wall is a chimney breast and fireplace (blocked) with a squared recess to the north [P227-228].

Master's Dining Room

- 3.8.14 East of the Sitting Room, another of the Master's suite was the Dining Room, again now divided into two spaces (44.01.29-31) by an inserted partition. The western half, latterly 'Health Screening', is accessed from the eastern corridor by a doorway inserted in the north wall of the room. It is lit by one of the original pair of window openings in the south wall, and has a moulded cornice, picture rail and a chimney breast in the centre of the west wall, sharing a flue with the Sitting Room [P229, 232]. The eastern part of the original room has been used for Health Surveillance. This is accessed from the eastern corridor through an original doorway and is lit by one of the original pair of windows in the south wall [P230]. Original skirting runs along the south wall and is cut by the inserted partition [P231]
- 3.8.15 Adjoining the Dining Room on the east is a narrow room (44.00.32) now a disabled toilet, but originally containing a staircase leading to the upper floors, accessed externally from an exterior doorway in the south wall which was approached by a parapeted 'bridge' across the sunken basement light well [P161, 233]. The door has been partly blocked to form a central window, but the tall narrow lights either side are original. Both the doorway from the eastern corridor and the partition it is in are modern.
- 3.8.16 East of the stairway another original room, the Master's Kitchen, has again been divided into two spaces (44.01.33-35). That on the west is accessed from the eastern corridor by a modern inserted doorway – the original door to the kitchen was just to the east. The space is lit by an original window in the south wall. The eastern space is also accessed from the eastern corridor by an inserted door. In the centre of the east wall is a large chimney breast and blocked fireplace, which presumably originally contained a cooking range.
- 3.8.17 Almost opposite the doorway to the latter space, the site of a window in the north wall of the eastern corridor has been converted into a doorway accessed by a steep flight of steps up to a mezzanine level 'kitchenette' in a small, square, stone-built outshot built against the south-east stair tower [P234]. The corridor here has original skirting along the north side [P235].

- 3.8.18 At the east end of the eastern corridor was a small room originally 'Spare Room', latterly divided into two cubicles - 'Audiometry' (44.00.37) on the north and 'Health Nurses' (44.00.36) on the south - and a connecting passage (44.00.38). The southern cubicle is lit by the original pair of window openings in the south wall. In the centre of the west wall is a chimney breast and blocked fireplace, sharing a flue with the presumed kitchen range to the west.
- 3.8.19 At the very end of the eastern corridor, in mirror image of the west end, an original partition with architrave to the doorway leads to a short flight of steps down to an original exterior door [P236]. This is now a plain opening leading into a single-storey outshot, described below. At the foot of the steps and inside this doorway, another original opening in the north wall leads to the east stair-tower. A dog-leg passage in the stair-tower leads to a possibly original west facing exterior doorway, now serving a single-storey toilet block in the south-east courtyard, and to another doorway leading into the adjoining north-south range of Building A [P240]. In the east wall of the stair-tower an original window has been enlarged into a doorway serving a toilet in the eastern outshot.
- 3.8.20 The eastern outshot adjoins the east end of Building G at basement level and is accessible from the east end of the ground floor corridor, and by an external door to the south. This comprises a single-storey, sandstone rubble, L-shaped building [P162] divided into seven spaces by brick and plasterboard partitions, latterly used for archive storage, photocopier room and toilet (44.00.39-44) [P237-238]. It post-dates the main block since the roofline cuts across a ground floor toilet window [P162] but was already in existence by 1896, as demonstrated by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.8.21 Another outshot, this abutting the east wall of the Kitchen, was built as an air-raid shelter [P171, 173]. The other walls are of brick which include headers stamped by Swinburne & Sons of Birtley with the date 1935 [P172], and the roof is a reinforced concrete slab. The original entrance was at the north end opening off a narrow passage against Building C and was screened by a blast wall. The only fitting is a box cupboard on the east wall [P174].

First Floor

- 3.8.22 The intermediate landing reached from the ground floor entrance hall is lit by a large three-light window in the north wall. The window includes some presumably original glass etched with a repeating *fleur-de-lys* pattern [P242] and looks out onto the roof of the Kitchen range. At the west and east ends of the landing flights of stairs lead up to the first floor landing [P243], now divided by an east-west partition.
- 3.8.23 The first floor landing gives access to the western and eastern corridors, which as on the ground floor run the length of the north side of the building serving suites of rooms to the south. A doorway in the north wall at the east end of the landing leads into a projecting wing containing possibly original toilets (44.01.26) [P244] and another room which was inaccessible. On the south side of the landing, separated from the staircase by an inserted partition and above the entrance hall, the central block of the building was originally divided into three rooms, all accessed by doors leading off the landing [P245].

- 3.8.24 At the south-east corner of the landing, an original doorway with pedimented and dentilled doorcase leads into a narrow dog-leg passage connecting to the eastern corridor which originally contained the Master's stairs leading to the second floor level. The most easterly of the rooms along the south side of the landing has been partitioned but retains an original chimney breast in the east wall and some original skirting [P246]. The western room was the largest, being a Committee Room for meetings of the Board of Guardians. Now subdivided into four spaces (44.01.16-19) this had a deep moulded skirting, panelled walls to dado level, a plaster cornice, and was lit by two pairs of windows in the south wall and a single window in the south-west angle [P247-249]. The room is accessed from the landing by original doors with elaborate moulded architraves on the north and east [P247]. Another original moulded doorcase in the east wall led into administration rooms [P249]

Western Corridor and Rooms

- 3.8.25 This is accessed by stairs rising from the intermediate landing to the first floor landing, and through an inserted partition and doorway which block off the original wide landing at this point. Beyond the inserted partition is an original doorway with architrave and dentilled pediment leading into the first section of corridor, which is lit by a single north-facing window and runs along the north side of a room (44.01.10), to the south ending at another doorway with original architrave in line with the west wall of the southern room. This corridor and its apartment could thus be sealed off from the dormitories beyond and may have been occupied by a senior nurse or sister. The north wall has embossed anaglypta wallpaper to dado level and an original radiator with the manufacturer's initials 'VS' on the valve [P252-253].
- 3.8.26 The room on the south side of the corridor is accessed by an original doorway with architrave. It is lit by two original window openings in the south wall. There is a projecting chimney breast and blocked fireplace in centre of east wall with imitation mantelpiece and surround in wood [P250]. There is a moulded frieze at cornice level [P251] and original skirting all around the room.
- 3.8.27 The western section of corridor is lit by three tall sashes and has a doorway in the north wall with original architrave leading into a small projecting toilet and bathroom wing (44.01.11-13) which seems to be an addition to the 1882 building [P254].
- 3.8.28 The next room to the west is a former 'Dormitory Room', now partitioned into two bedroom spaces which are accessed from western corridor through original doors, and both are lit by pairs of original window openings in the south wall. There is a possibly inserted chimney breast with red marble mantelpiece and fire surround in the west wall of the west bedroom (44.01.08) [P255], which also has a shallow cornice along the west wall and old skirting along the south wall.
- 3.8.29 There is another 'Dormitory room' to the west, again now partitioned into two spaces both accessed from western corridor by original doorways. Both are lit by pairs of original window openings in the south wall. The eastern space (44.01.07) has an elaborate fireplace inserted in the east wall with a surround of Purbeck marble and an Art Nouveau copper hood [P256].
- 3.8.30 At the west end of the corridor is a small room latterly used for 'Domestic Services' with an original casement window and catch in the west wall [P257-258]. This may have originally been a toilet or bathroom. A doorway has been inserted in the north wall leading into the south-west stair-tower, which has a 2/2 sash in the east wall and gives access to the first floor level of Building B.
- 3.8.31 At this level, but above the kitchen range on the north side of Building G and accessed by stairs from the ground floor west corridor, is the Billiard Room [P260, 262]. This occupies a roof-space with trusses with turned king-posts [P261].

Eastern Corridor and Rooms

- 3.8.32 The eastern corridor was, like the western corridor, originally accessed from the first floor landing by a door facing the head of the stairs. This has been stripped of its original architrave and blocked, and an alternative access created through a pedimented and dentilled doorcase in the south-east corner of the landing which leads by a narrow dog-leg passage, formed by removing the Master's Stairs to the second floor. The corridor is lit by three 2/2 sash windows in the north wall [P263-264]. Towards the eastern end a doorway with original architrave enabled the end of the corridor to be closed off, as in the western corridor. There is an original radiator against the north wall [P265].
- 3.8.33 The first room on the south side of the corridor was originally one, now divided into two spaces, both latterly occupied by the 'Systems Team'. The western space (44.01.29) is accessed from the corridor through an inserted door. It is lit by one of the original pair of windows in the south wall and has original skirting on three sides, running on through the eastern partition wall. In the north-west corner is a tall recess masked by modern unit which may have been a door to a cupboard under the Master's Stairs [P266]. The eastern space (44.01.30) is accessed from the corridor through an original doorway with four-panel door and has a centrally-placed chimney breast and fireplace with painted surround [P267]. It is lit by one of the pair of windows originally serving the undivided room which retains original panelled reveals and architrave. To the north of the chimney breast is the original architrave to a former wall-cupboard, the back wall of which has been removed to form a through passage into the adjoining eastern room.
- 3.8.34 The second room to the east (44.01.31) is again accessed from the corridor by an original doorway, as well as from the room to the west through a former wall-cupboard. Both have original architraves and four-panel doors [P268]. This room too has a central chimney breast with fine wooden surround and mid 20th century tiling in the west wall [P269]. There is an original cornice and picture rail [P270] and skirting all round. The floor has a covering of mid 20th century linoleum.
- 3.8.35 The site of the staff staircase rising from ground to second floor is a narrow room latterly used by the 'Information Directorate' (44.01.32), lit by two original slit window openings in the south wall. It is accessed by an inserted partition and door from the corridor. An inserted door in the east wall leads into the adjoining room, and there is an old electric entry-box on the east wall [P272].
- 3.8.36 The room adjoining the former staircase on the east (44.01. 33) is still an original undivided space. It was originally only accessed from corridor, and retains an original door and architrave. It is lit by a pair of original window openings in the south wall and has a chimney breast in the centre of the east wall, with original wall cupboard in the north side alcove [P273].
- 3.8.37 The most easterly room at this level is smaller, and again an undivided space (44.01.34). It too is accessed from the corridor by an original door with architrave, lit by pair of original window openings in the south wall and has a chimney breast in the west wall.
- 3.8.38 At the east end of the corridor is a small room, now a toilet (44.01.36), similar to that at the end of the western corridor. It has an original four-panelled door and architrave [P274]. There is a window in the east wall blocked when the eastern outshot was constructed. A doorway in the north wall of the east end of the corridor leads into the east stair tower, which has a 2/2 sash in the east wall. A door in the north wall at the top of a short flight of steps leads into Building B.

Second (Attic) Floor (Nurses Dormitories)

- 3.8.39 General access to this level was by the east and west stair-towers, and by the Master's Stairs from the first floor which emerged in the north-east corner of the central Dormitory. The central Dormitory was a large room occupying the whole floor space of this level of the Entrance Hall block. Doorways at the east and west ends of this room led, down short flights of steps, into the narrower east and west wings.

West Wing

- 3.8.40 This could be accessed from the top landing of the west stair tower, which has a four-light casement in the east wall converted into a fire escape [P277]. On the north side of the landing a short flight of stairs continued up to an intermediate landing with a toilet, and from there to the third floor of Building C. The stairs themselves are lit by a 2/2 sash in the west wall and have original skirting and a later wooden handrail [P275-276].
- 3.8.41 An opening in the south wall of the stair-tower leads into the west dormitory 'wing', which was originally divided into two equally sized dormitories spanning the width of the building, with a smaller room at the east end which may have been for a staff nurse. There is now a corridor running along the north side of the wing, serving four bedrooms and other rooms opening off on the south side [P278]. The corridor has a series of dormer windows on its north side, fitted with four-light casements, some with iron glazing bars [P279] and some with wooden glazing bars [280]. Original skirting survives along the north wall.
- 3.8.42 The western dormitory has been extensively subdivided in the late 20th century to provide toilet, bathroom and laundry facilities in one half and a bedroom in the other (44.02.06-11, 13, 57). The bedroom, lit by a south-facing dormer, has a chimney breast and original fireplace with a cast-iron surround in the east wall [281-282] and some original skirting on the south and east walls. The adjoining dormitory (44.02.14-15) has a fireplace in the west wall, sharing a flue with the western dormitory, a dormer, and again some original skirting. The eastern room is smaller and has no fireplace, though there is an oblong flue-plate in the east wall [P285] and a gas-tap [P286]. Again there is a dormer in the south wall and some original skirting. The tie-beams and principals of the roof trusses appear below the soffit of the ceilings in these rooms, and show iron straps and plates [P283, 285].
- 3.8.43 The central section of the second floor has a central corridor with four rooms on the either side (44.02.18-26), all of which are formed by late 20th century partitions. There is a fireplace in the western room (44.02.23) with an elaborate cast-iron surround [P288]. There is another chimney breast in the east wall of the eastern room [P291]. The rooms are lit by original dormers with iron-framed casements and two have skylights. The middle dormer is divided by the partition between the two central rooms [P289]. Original skirting runs through the inserted partitions. At the east end of the central section corridor a toilet with an original architrave around the doorway occupies the site of the head of the Master's Stairs [P290].
- 3.8.44 The eastern wing repeats the pattern of the west, with a corridor running along the north side and four rooms on the south. There are fireplaces in the east and west walls of the end rooms and some survival of original skirting. At the very eastern end of the corridor modern partitions enclose toilets and bathrooms, and an original east-facing window has a late 20th century two-light frame [P292]. The stair-tower is accessed on the north side, with an original architrave to the doorway and a plain wooden handrail with square balusters [P294]. The landing has been partitioned, possibly in the 1950s, to form another toilet with an Armitage Shanks pedestal [P293].

3.9 Building H (*Built 1882; Gatehouse; Building 58*) (Figure 18)

- 3.9.1 The only surviving portion of the east side of the 1882 Gatehouse, this is now a single-storey building of which the east, south and north external walls comprise the only original fabric. The original building, fronting onto Westgate Road, was symmetrically arranged and built of sandstone ashlar. A central range of two storeys with an attic floor above lit by dormers in a hipped roof spanned a 3.5m-wide entrance passage. Adjoining the east and west ends of the central range were single-storey outshots, again with hipped roofs. Only the exterior walls of the eastern outshot, which served as the 'Males' Room', survived at the time of recording, the rest of the building having been demolished in 1939 and 1963. The original form of the Gatehouse is shown on archive photographs (Appendix 1).
- 3.9.2 The west wall of the building, which has a large window and a canted bay window with a doorway between [P301], is entirely a brick addition of c. 1964, replacing a thicker original internal partition which divided the 'Males' Room' from the main range. Original window openings with externally projecting stone frames survive in the east, north and south walls, and appear to have original 12-pane windows with architraves and sills [P302-304]. There are doorways in the south and north walls. The south door has an original stone frame but this abuts the frame of the window to the west, suggesting it has been repositioned [P302]. The north wall also has a doorway in a similar position to that in the south. This has plain jambs and is not shown on the 1882 building plan, suggesting it is a later insertion [P304].
- 3.9.3 Internally the fittings and finishes of the surviving building are c. 1964 or later, with plasterboard partitions, flush panel doors, and modern softwood architraves and skirtings. There are seven rooms (58.00.1-7), latterly used as reception areas, office, and toilets [P305-309].

3.10 Building J (*Built c. 1894; Female Block 1905/6 and 1909; latterly Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Training and Development Unit; Building 35*) (Figures 19-22)

- 3.10.1 No original plans or elevations have been located for this building. A large, rectangular, three-storey block, squared sandstone ashlar with dressed surrounds to the doors and windows, and a first floor band. There is an attic/roofspace (not safely accessible) under a hipped roof covered with a mixture of Welsh slate and mock-slate asbestos tiles [P311-131].
- 3.10.2 The building narrows slightly at its north and south ends, where there are stair-wells on the west side rising to second floor level. The stairs appear to be cast concrete treads, the handrails are 20th century tubular or flat steel. Adjoining the stair-towers on the north and south are outshots of T-plan at ground level where they are separated from the rest of the building by cross-passages with shouldered heads. Above ground level these become narrow vertically-sided towers rising to flat, parapetted roofs.

Ground Floor

- 3.10.3 Access from the west is by doors in the north and south through-passages. The south door leads into a lobby and the T-plan outshot containing toilets [P314]. The eastern end of the cross-passage here has been blocked and converted into a narrow room now used as a cleaner's store [P315]. An opening on the north side leads through the southern stair-tower into a short corridor with the stairs and an under-stair space with the original brickwork exposed [P316] on the west side. On the east side is a room latterly a reception/office. The stairs have a possibly original wrought-iron handrail on one side [P317-318].

- 3.10.4 The corridor leads into the main block, which is divided by a central partition wall into two large spaces both covering c. 12m x 11m, lit by eight windows in the east and eight in the west walls. Along the centre of the both spaces are lines of three cast-iron columns carrying a timber beam(s) supporting the first floor [P319-323]. Projections from the end walls on either side may be the sites of fireplaces. On the west wall is a fitting with adjustable and rotating handles, presumably a therapeutic aid [P324]. At the north-east end, a doorway has been inserted giving access to the room facing the northern staircase, which has an angled south-east corner, possibly a fireplace [P325]. The original access opposite the stairs has been blocked and the under-stair space houses electrical plant and was not accessible for survey. The east door of the northern cross-passage leads to a store and then via a modern flat-roofed corridor into Building 34, which was not part of the recording programme. The room occupying the northern T-plan outshot has latterly been used as a store, and the east-facing window blocked. The west window is original.

First Floor

- 3.10.5 The south stairs rise to a landing from which a door to the south lead into toilets, lit by pairs of windows on the east and west. Facing the stairwell on the east side is another door which originally led into a small room with a fireplace in the north-east corner and a window in the east wall. This has been divided (in the late 20th century) into two spaces, a disabled toilet cubicle accessed directly from the landing and a kitchen accessed by an inserted doorway in the north wall. The original window architrave and sill survive in the kitchen, with a modern frame and glazing.
- 3.10.6 From the landing, an original opening in the centre of the north wall leads to a dog-leg corridor (35.01.023) running the length of the building from south to north. This is formed by plasterboard partitions, part of a complex late 20th century division of the original two large open spaces into twelve rooms (01.002-007 and 01.014-018). Incorporated into the partitions forming the corridor are another six cast-iron columns which, as at ground level, carry timber spine beams supporting the floor above [P326-328, 331].
- 3.10.7 The two original undivided spaces were separated by a central cross-wall, which helped support the spine beams. The south and north end walls have projecting brick chimney breasts; the remains of fireplaces with arched heads are visible in modern cupboards at the north end (35.01.009 and 013) [P337]. Both spaces were lit by four windows in the north and four in the south wall. These have arched heads to the internal recesses. All the frames have been replaced [P334]. Original skirting survives in most of the sub-divided spaces.
- 3.10.8 At the north staircase landing, the original room facing the stairs has been divided into toilets (35.01.011-012). As in the matching room to the south this has a blocked fireplace in the south-east angle and the east-facing window retains its original architrave and sill. A doorway in the north wall leads into a single room (35.01.010) in the outshot. The ceiling of this room and of the landing ceiling is a brick-arch vault.

Second Floor

- 3.10.9 From the south staircase landing a door to the south leads into the southern outshot, which is a single space (35.02.019). The room facing the stairs has the same original plan as that on the first floor, with a blocked corner fireplace and original window architrave. It has also been partitioned into two spaces (35.02.017-018), a cleaner's store lit by a very small window with an iron-framed casement inserted in the south wall and a kitchen.

- 3.10.10 As on the floors below, the main part of the building was evenly divided into two large spaces by a cross-wall, each lit by four windows to the east and west, and both with pairs of fireplaces – two in the north wall and two in the south wall. These original spaces have been partitioned in the late 20th century into offices and seminar rooms (35.02.002-007, 012-016) with a dog-leg corridor running along the centre (35.02.020- 021).
- 3.10.11 The northern staircase and landing is similar in layout to that to the south, the original room facing the stairs, partitioned into two toilets (35.02.010-011) has a corner fireplace and window with original architrave. As in the matching south room there is a small inserted window with an iron framed casement in the north wall. The north outshot contains a single room with a lath and plaster ceiling. In the ceiling above the landing is a small hatch to the roofspace which could not be safely accessed. Small doors in the north and south gables lead from the roofspace onto the flat parapetted roofs of the outshots.

3.11 Building K (*Built c. 1894; Male Block 1894, 1905/6 and 1909; latterly used by Occupational Health; Building 33*) (Figures 19-21, 23)

- 3.11.1 In its original plan and internal layout this building was identical to Building J, being of three storeys with an attic/roofscape (again not safely accessible), though the staircase positions are reversed, here being on the east side of the building. The projecting T-plan north outshot at the north end has been replaced with a brick structure containing two offices and a central lift shaft. This alteration seems to have taken place in the 1950s or very early 1960s, since it appears on plans dated 1967 [NGH H1/33/02/3]. The addition is of brown housebrick with a flat roof capped by a lift house.

Ground Floor

- 3.11.2 The present ground floor entrance is at the north-western corner of the surviving original building. The west wall here has been breached to form a double doorway, and the former room beyond, facing the east staircase, has been remodelled as an entrance lobby (33.00.02 and 22). Within the lobby an enlarged opening to the north leads to the extension containing the lift shaft (33.00.21) which has offices either side (33.00.01 and 33.00.20) with metal-framed casement windows to the north and west.
- 3.11.3 On the south side of the lobby a double door leads into the main building, which is divided into two by an original dividing wall. The northern half has three central cast iron columns supporting a beam which carries the first floor above, and there are projecting chimney breasts on the north wall. The columns are enclosed by late 20th century plasterboard partitions forming a reception area and central corridor with small consulting rooms and toilets on either side (33.00.03-05 and 33.00. 14-18). The dividing wall has an original central opening leading into the southern half of the building, and has been breached at its eastern side by a doorway leading from an office (33.00.14).
- 3.11.4 The southern half of the building is more open (33.00.13) and again has three central cast-iron columns supporting the floor above. On the north-west side, partitions enclose part of a large room, latterly used for physiotherapy, which has been formed by removing part of the west wall and two windows and adding a large flat-roofed extension known as the 'Sitting Room Extension' in 1967 [P344]. There is a small room, used for photocopying, on the south side. The rest of the southern half is open space, except for partitions enclosing a small office in the south-east corner. The east wall has four original window openings (with modern frames) and two survive in the west.

3.12 Building L (*Mostly built between 1858 and 1896; Workshops; Building 32*) (Figures 24-25)

- 3.12.1 This is single-storied, built of sandstone with a pitched slated roof. The west end of the range was possibly extant in 1858 and is of at least two phases, now divided into three discrete sections. The south-east end façade has partly rebuilt, and there have been significant internal alterations in the second half of the 20th century [P369-373]. Room usage within the building is derived from a plan dated 1909 (TWAM T186/9774).
- 3.12.2 The west end has been shortened by some 4.60m, removing what was, in 1909, a Tailor's Shop, with a large window in the west wall and a window and door in the south. The present west end has a door leading into an entrance lobby and office (32.00.01 and 03) which occupy the Painter's Shop, again with a door and window in the south wall [P374]. An internal door in the south-east corner, now blocked, led east into the Fitting Shop. This had two windows and a door in the south wall, and is now subdivided into a corridor and kitchenette and office (32.00.02, 04-06) [P375, 377-378]. To the east two rooms (32.00.07 and 08) have been created out of a former Blacksmith's Shop. There was formerly a door in the south-east corner leading into a Tinsmith's Workshop, but this has been blocked.
- 3.12.3 The 1909 Tinsmith's Shop (32.00.09 and 11) is now part of the central range. It is accessed by a doorway inserted in the south wall and replacing one of a pair of original windows which flanked the original Tinsmith's Shop entrance. The present door leads into a lobby from which a corridor created by removing or breaking through original internal partitions runs along the north side of the range [P379], passing through the sites of two rooms used in 1909 as Joiner's Shops and an 'Engine Room'. The second of the Joiner's Shops (32.00.1618, 19, 20) was the larger and had a fire or hearth against the north wall, possibly for boiling glue, and a large arched opening in the south wall, now converted into a window, flanked by large windows with central mullions [P372, 380-381]. The 'Engine Room' may have provided power for a lathe or circular saw. It was lit by a small window (now blocked internally) in the north wall, and contains 'Reyrolle' fuseboxes in a wall cupboard [P382-383].
- 3.12.4 At the eastern end of the corridor a doorway inserted into an original partition wall leads into the 1909 Bootmaker's Shop (32.00.23-26), the last room of the central range and latterly a laboratory [P384-385]. This was originally lit by three windows in the south wall, which also contained an entrance door. Two windows have been inserted in the north wall.
- 3.12.5 The eastern end of the range in 1909 was divided into the 'Inmates Old Clothes Store' and the 'Men's Clothing Store'. Both have been remodelled with new partitions creating three spaces (32.00.27, 28 and 30) used for electrical plant and an emergency diesel generator [P386-388]. The original rooms each had three windows and an entrance in the south wall, but these can no longer be traced as the façade here has been substantially taken down and rebuilt to allow installation of the large pieces of plant and installation of large louvred ventilators. Three window openings in the north wall of the Men's Clothing Store are original, but have late 20th century wooden frames.
- 3.12.6 Adjoining the south-east corner of the range is an outshot which is an enlargement of two former rooms into a single space also housing electrical plant.

3.13 Building 17 (*Vagrant Ward 1902; latterly CSSD*)

- 3.13.1 This building was recorded at the request of the Client and formed an addition to the Specification. The original building comprised a long north-south range rising to a two-storey block at the south end. It was built of brick with 'sandstone' lintels and bands [P389-395]. Internally the range has been divided into two discrete sections.
- 3.13.2 The north-south range at ground level contains 'cells', ranged along a central corridor [P396-398]. A typical cell was entered through a door (none of which survive) and comprised two small, narrow, chambers one behind the other [P400]. The first received light and ventilation from a square opening above the door, originally louvred [P401] and a small square window in the outer wall [P402], had a parquet floor with a narrow chamfered 'skirting' [P404]. This may have been the sleeping area.
- 3.13.3 To the rear, and entered through an opening which does not appear to have had a door, was a smaller space low under the eaves, with a 'window' in an iron frame to the outside. This may have contained a nightsoil/washing area. All the 'windows' are now blocked with brick, some of which visible externally have header stamps of Blythes Brickworks of Birtley and the date 1960 [P394]. One has a wooden side-hung shutter internally which may or may not have been original [P403]. There are traces on the external faces of the iron frames of hinges or fixings which may have been barred security grilles [P393]. No evidence for bed or other fixing survives.
- 3.13.4 The central corridor is concrete floored, and rises to a narrow louvred roof with continuous windows. These, like the windows to the sleeping area, could only be opened or closed by a screw system in the central corridor. Inmates were not allowed to regulate themselves [P399].
- 3.13.5 The cells in the northern part of the corridor have been used as stores; a number of old medical supplies labels are glued to the walls [P399, 405]. At the south end of the corridor in this part of the building the cells have been altered and some dividing walls removed to create larger spaces [P407-408]. The corridor now ends with a dog-leg to an original four-panel exterior door [P406], the continuation south having been blocked.
- 3.13.6 Access to the two-storey southern end of the building is by an imposing doorway in the west side [P395]. This contains a continuation of the north-south corridor, but the cells here have been extensively remodelled for use as offices. A large room at the south-west has original architraves to the doorway and windows [P410-411], and there is a possibly mid-20th century 'Saunders' fuse-box [P416], but otherwise all fittings and finishes are modern.
- 3.13.7 A staircase rises to first floor level from the end of the north-south corridor [P412]. At this level there are some original windows and architraves [P413]. A corridor runs along the west side of the building, with small rooms opening off on the east. At least two of these were also cells, with parquet floors and small square windows high up in the east wall [P415]. The north end of the corridor has been completely remodelled, and all internal partitions are modern.

4. Discussion

- 4.1 The site chosen for the Union Workhouse was an apparently undeveloped farmland in 1839, though 18th century plan evidence for the site having been the 'Tyle Closes' suggests early post-medieval industrial use. The new Workhouse, like the Infirmary built during the previous century, was built at a socially-acceptable distance from the urban centre, in a 'healthful' position that was windy and elevated, and adjacent to one of the principal roads leading to and from the town. Distance from the town also gave the inmates a sense of isolation and separation from mainstream society, one of the objectives which the Workhouse system was designed to achieve to discourage dependency on parish welfare.
- 4.2 The new Workhouse displayed all the features the Poor Law Commissioners expected. The architecture was severe and plain. The inmates were separated by sex in all age groups - until the very end of the century when married couples were permitted to share a room (Building A, east range). The Workhouse had its own bakery, in which the male inmates were expected to work, and a laundry for the able-bodied females (Building E). A Sewing Room (Building C) could be used by both sexes. The Workshop range (Building L) had shops for the essential trades - joinery, blacksmithing, boot-making, and storage for the inmate's personal clothes. The kitchen had its own garden. The Workhouse was a forcibly enclosed, largely self-reliant, community. Again the inmate's sense of having been withdrawn from society was reinforced.
- 4.3 The provision for imbeciles - the Lunatic Asylum - was a reflection of the growing numbers of such persons being housed in Workhouses between 1835 and 1867 (Morrison, 173). The Newcastle Board of Guardians may have been more advanced than many in providing specific accommodation for the mentally ill, which was in existence before 1858. Nationally, most purpose-built accommodation was erected after c. 1867.
- 4.4 The changing uses of the Workhouse buildings, both extant at the time of recording and previously demolished, reflects a gradual move in the later 19th century and first quarter of the 20th century away from the idea of the Workhouse as a purely punitive 'relief' system. Hospital provision steadily increased, with more buildings being built and more staff being employed to manage the sick. By 1930 the dour, isolating, Workhouse buildings had been subsumed into Newcastle's first General Hospital, which has endured and expanded to the present day.

5. Report Distribution

- 5.1 Two hardcopies of this report have been produced, each containing a complete set of photographic prints (derived from digital photography). One copy is for Tyne and Wear HER, the other is for Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums. Electronic copies (on CD) have also been produced for the Client, the Local Planning Authority, Tyne and Wear HER and Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums.
- 5.2 The **Online Access** to the **Index of Archaeological Investigations** (OASIS) reference number for the project is: preconst1-98460.

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T186/20591. Hospital Plans.

T186/9774. Newcastle Workhouse and Wingrove Hospital Deposited Building Plans 1882-1934.

Site plan showing all buildings with Estates Department numbers
Recorded buildings 32, 33, 35, 42, 44 and 58 shown in more
detail on Figure 2

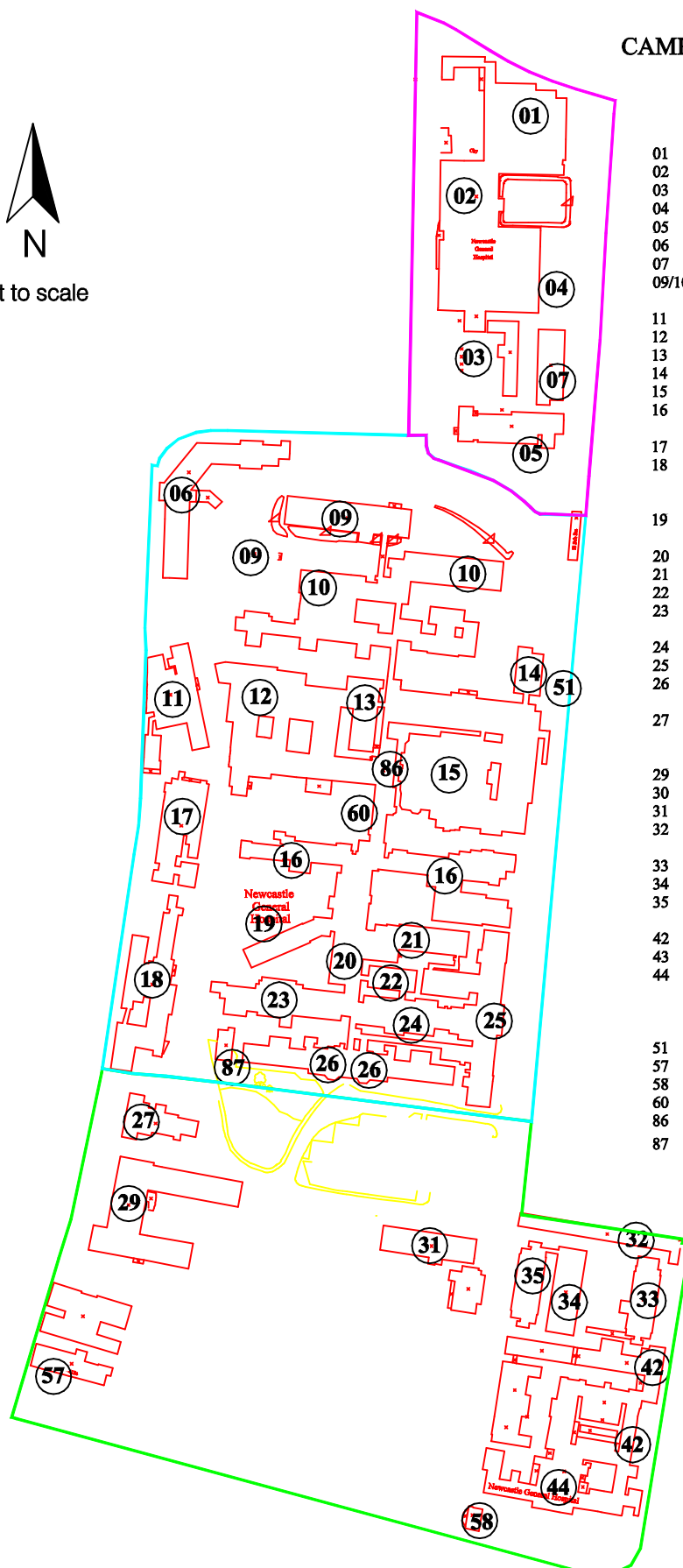
Figure 1

The General Hospital 2011

Drawn by the Estates Department



CAMPUS FOR AGEING & VITALITY



- 01 WORKSHOP
- 02 BOILER HOUSE
- 03 BIOGERONTOLOGY (GROUND LEASED)
- 04 CARU BUILDING (GROUND LEASED)
- 05 IAH (EDWARDSON) (GROUND LEASED)
- 06 HADRIAN CLINIC
- 07 MRI BUILDING (GROUND LEASED)
- 09/10 CENTRE FOR THE HEALTH OF THE ELDERLY & THE WOLFSON UNIT
- 11 PHARMACY
- 12 NEUROSCIENCE'S
- 13 EEG. EMG. TROPICAL DISEASES
- 14 MEDICAL PHYSICS
- 15 NORTHERN CENTRE FOR CANCER TREATMENT
- 16 PAEDIATRICS WARDS 24 TO 26 / LANERCOST WARD (27)
- 17 CSSD
- 18 NEWCASTLE DIABETES CENTRE AND GRANGERVILLE CLINIC / ELDERLY MANAGEMENT OFFICES
- 19 FRACTURE CLINIC
- 20 CHILDRENS INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
- 21 MAIN THEATRE
- 22 WARD 23
- 23 XRAY
- 24 BREAST SCREENING, MAIN OUTPATIENTS AND DENTAL
- 25 XRAY
- 26 CASUALTY A & E
- 27 WARDS 17,18 AND 20. DAY CASE SURGERY
- 28 ENDOSCOPY
- 29 HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY, KOLVIN DAY UNIT, PORTERING AND DOMESTIC SERVICES, FAST FOOD BAR
- 30 PATHOLOGY AND CHAPEL OF REST, PHLS
- 31 DEMOLISHED
- 32 COMMUNITY PAEDIATRIC SERVICES
- 33 INFORMATION DIRECTORATE AND SPEECH THERAPY
- 34 PRIMARY CARE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
- 35 WALLINGTON WARD
- 42 PHYSIOTHERAPY, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT
- 43 LOAN EQUIPMENT AND DECANT STORE
- 44 DEMOLISHED
- 45 MEDICAL RECORDS, DOCTORS RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, WESTON COURT RESTAURANT, TOMLINSON TEACHING CENTRE AND LIBRARY
- 51 "THE BARN" - MODULAR
- 57 WESTGATE WALK-IN CENTRE
- 58 PATIENT INFORMATION
- 60 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
- 86 CHAPLAINCY AND CHAPEL
- 87 VISITORS ACCOMMODATION

A - L building designations used in this report

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital

Figure 2

**Key to recorded buildings
(excluding Building 17)**

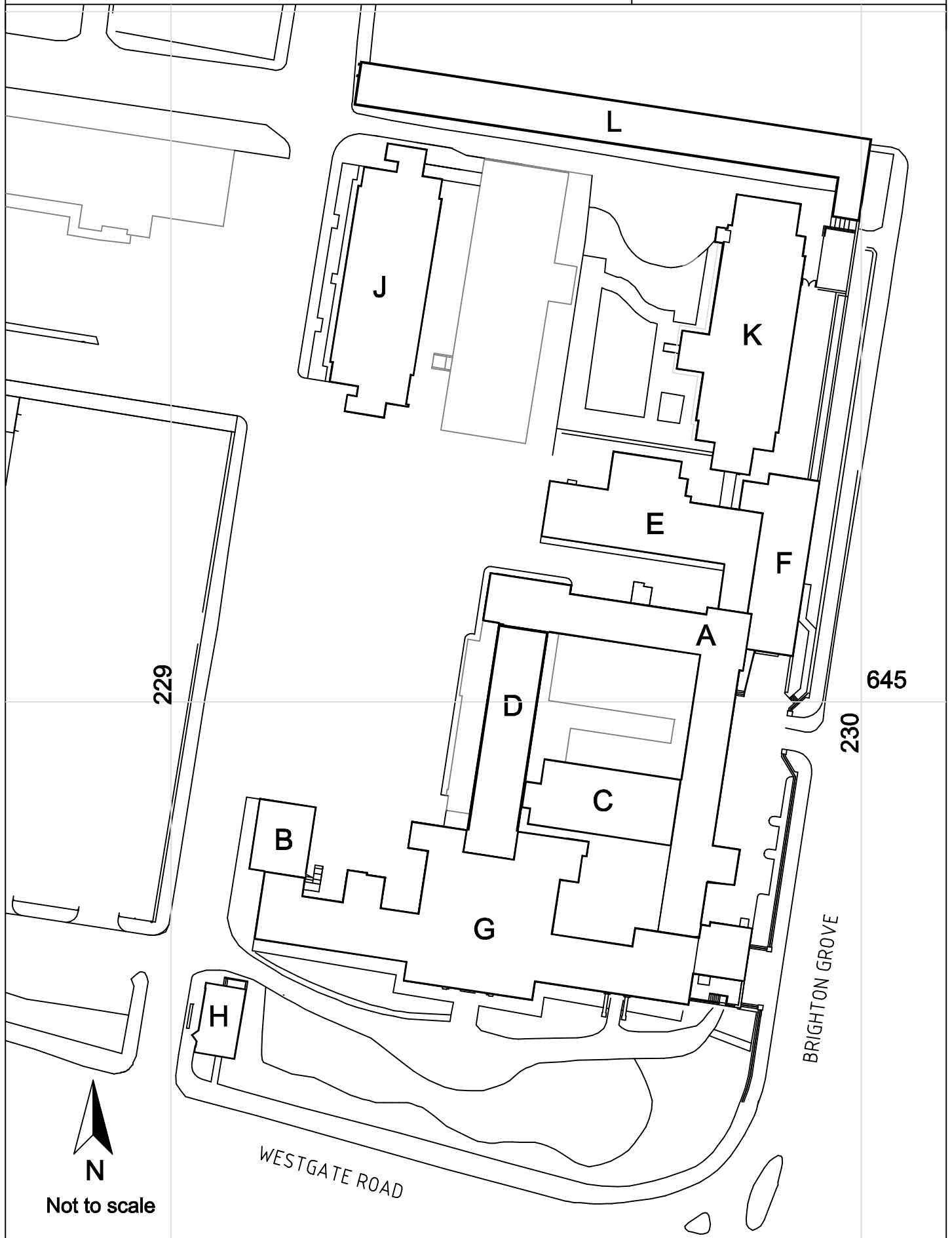


Figure 3

Buildings A, C and D
Ground Floor

Newcastle General Hospital
Archaeological Recording of
Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied
Newcastle General Hospital
with additional survey by NCAS and
information from archive plans

Key

- 1839-58
- 1858-1896
- 1882
- 1894
- 1900-2000
- Uncertain
- 44.00.10 NGH room numbers



Scale 1:200@A3



Figure 4

Buildings A and D
First floor

Newcastle General Hospital
Archaeological Recording of
Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied
Newcastle General Hospital
with additional survey by NCAS and
information from archive plans

Key

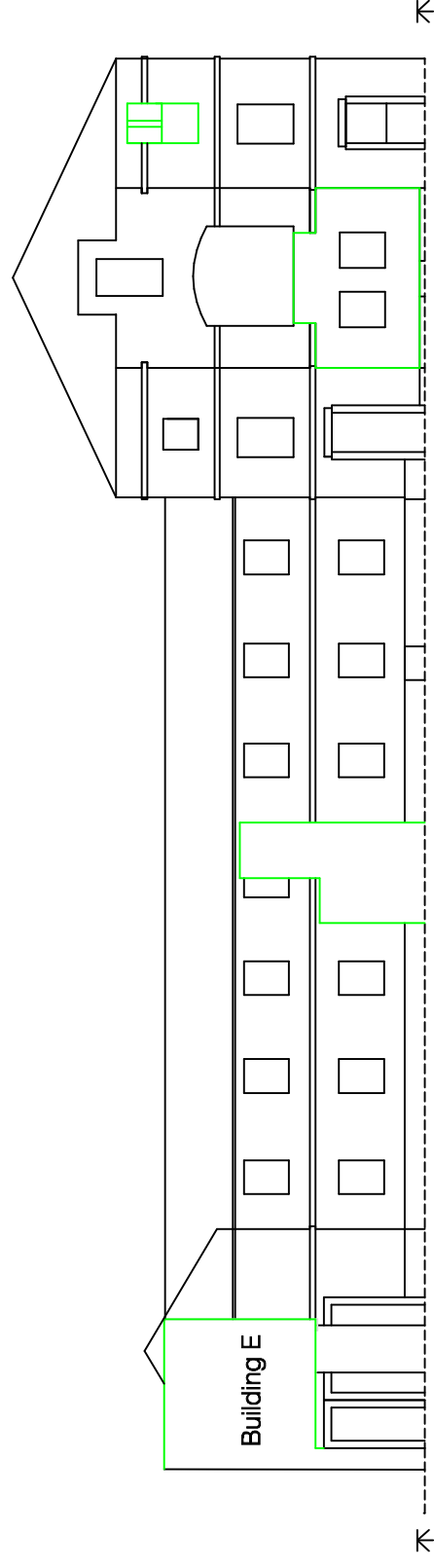
- 1839-58
- 1858-1896
- 1882
- 1894
- 1900-2000
- Uncertain
- 33.01.10 NGH room numbers



Scale 1:200@A3



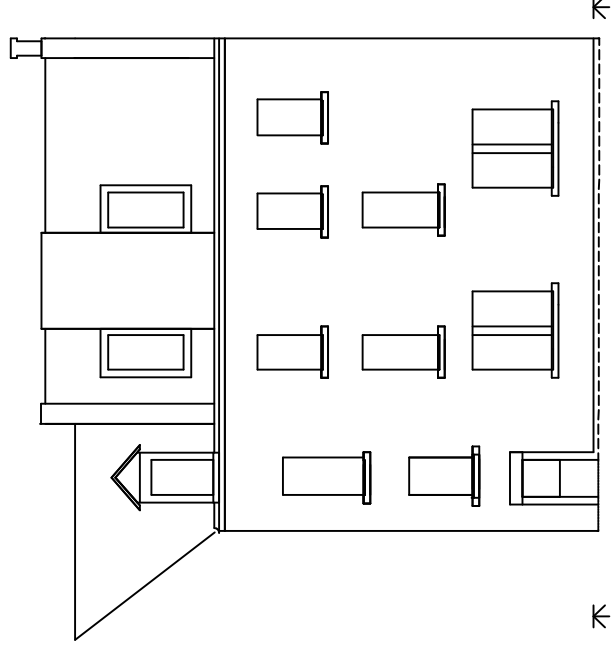
Building A (north range)



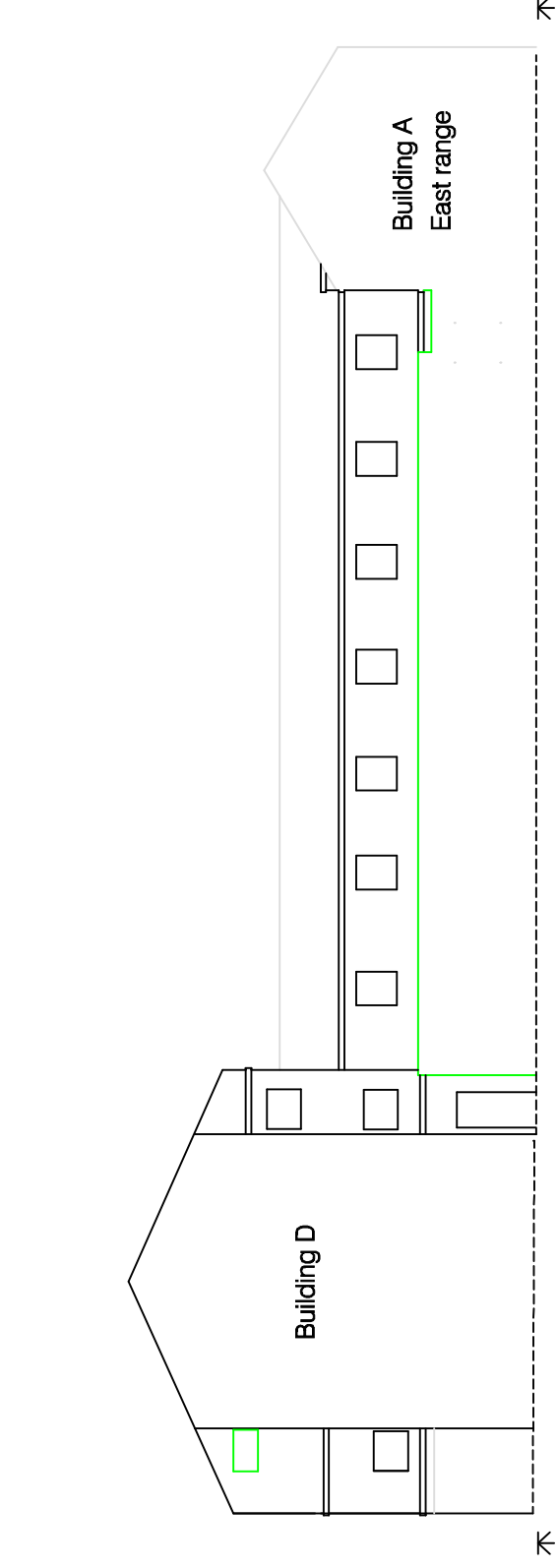
North



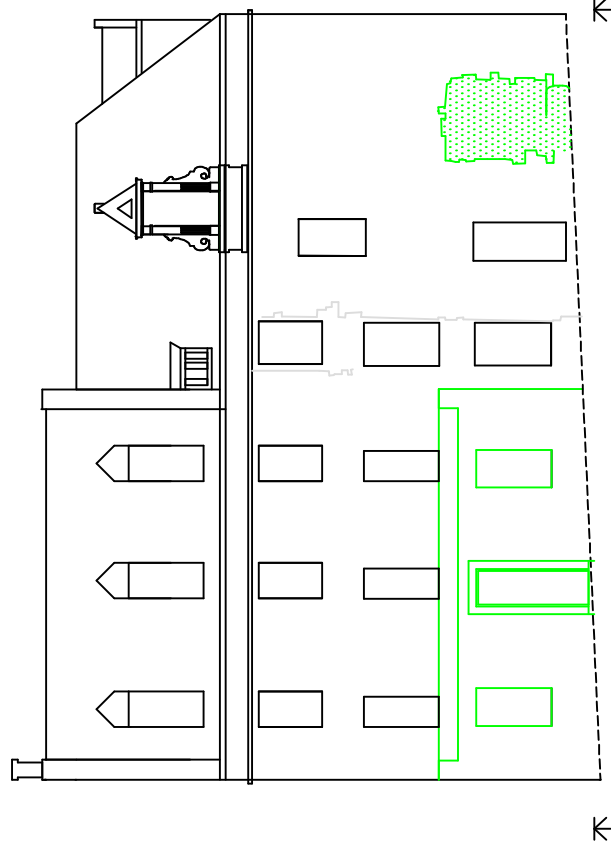
Building B



East



South



West

Figure 5
Buildings A and B: Elevations

Newcastle General Hospital
Archaeological Recording of
Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Key

Primary build

1900-2000 alterations

ground level

 κ site datum

Scale 1:200@A3

Figure 6

Building A: Elevations

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former
Union Workhouse (NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Key

Primary build

Later builds/blockings

ground level

site datum

Scale 1:200@A3

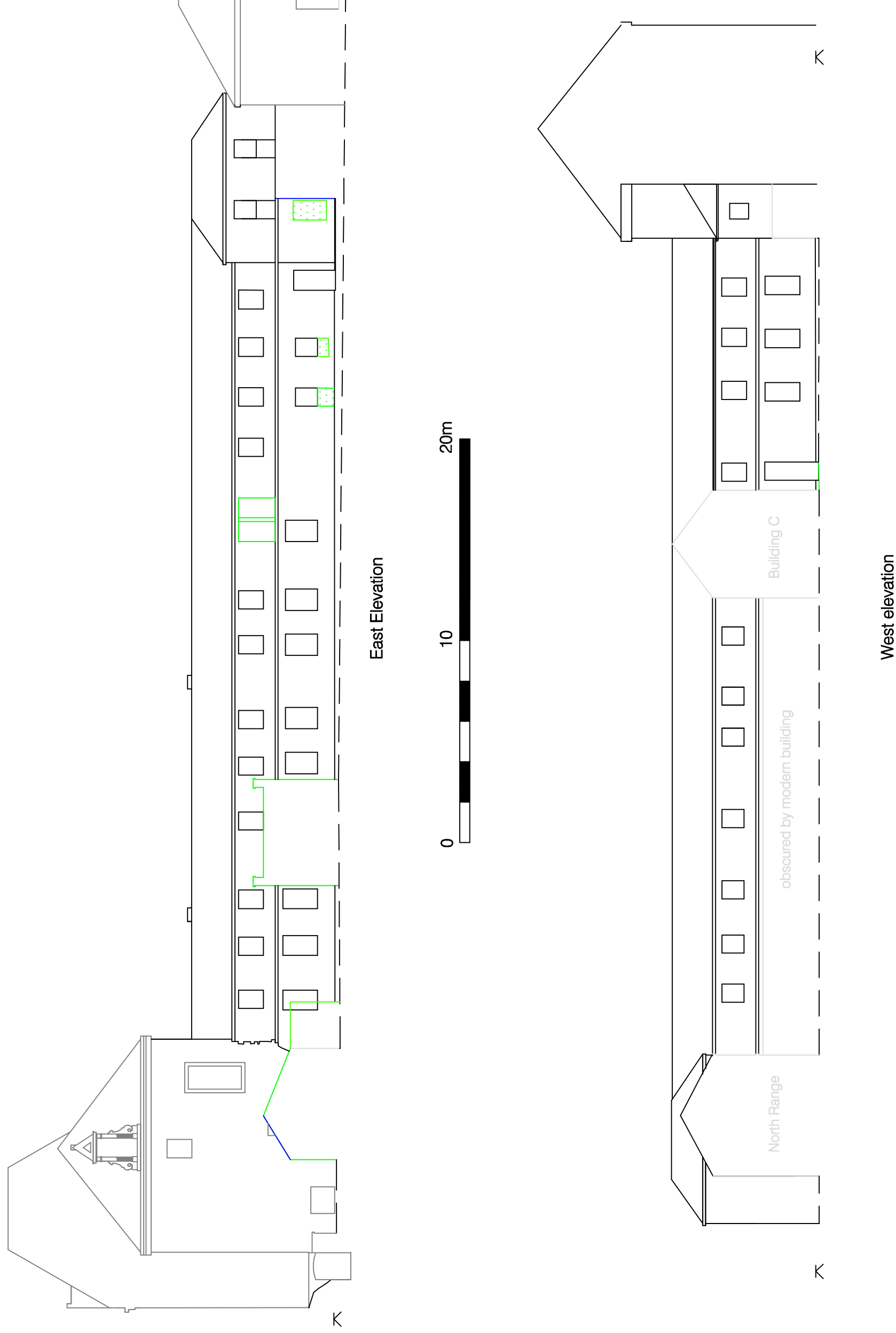


Figure 7

Building G: Basement
Newcastle General Hospital
Archaeological Recording of
Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by
Newcastle General Hospital
with additional survey by NCAS and
information from archive plans

Key

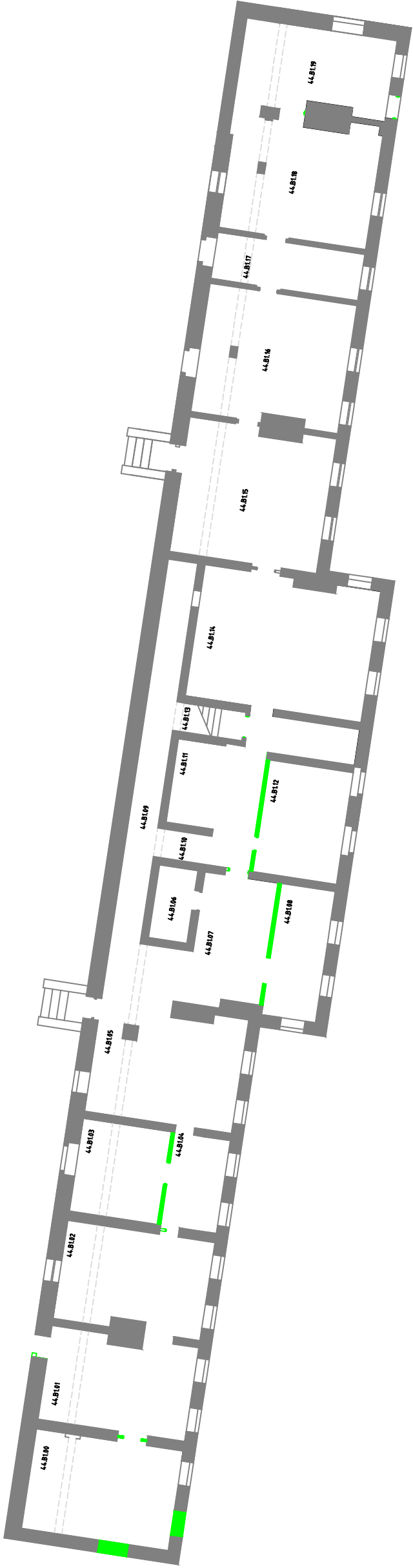


1882




1900-2000

44.B1.16 NGH room numbers



Scale 1:200@A3





N

01020

01020

0

10

20m

Key

1839-58

1858-1896

1882

1894

1900-2000

Uncertain

44.00.10

NGH room numbers

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse (NEG 11)

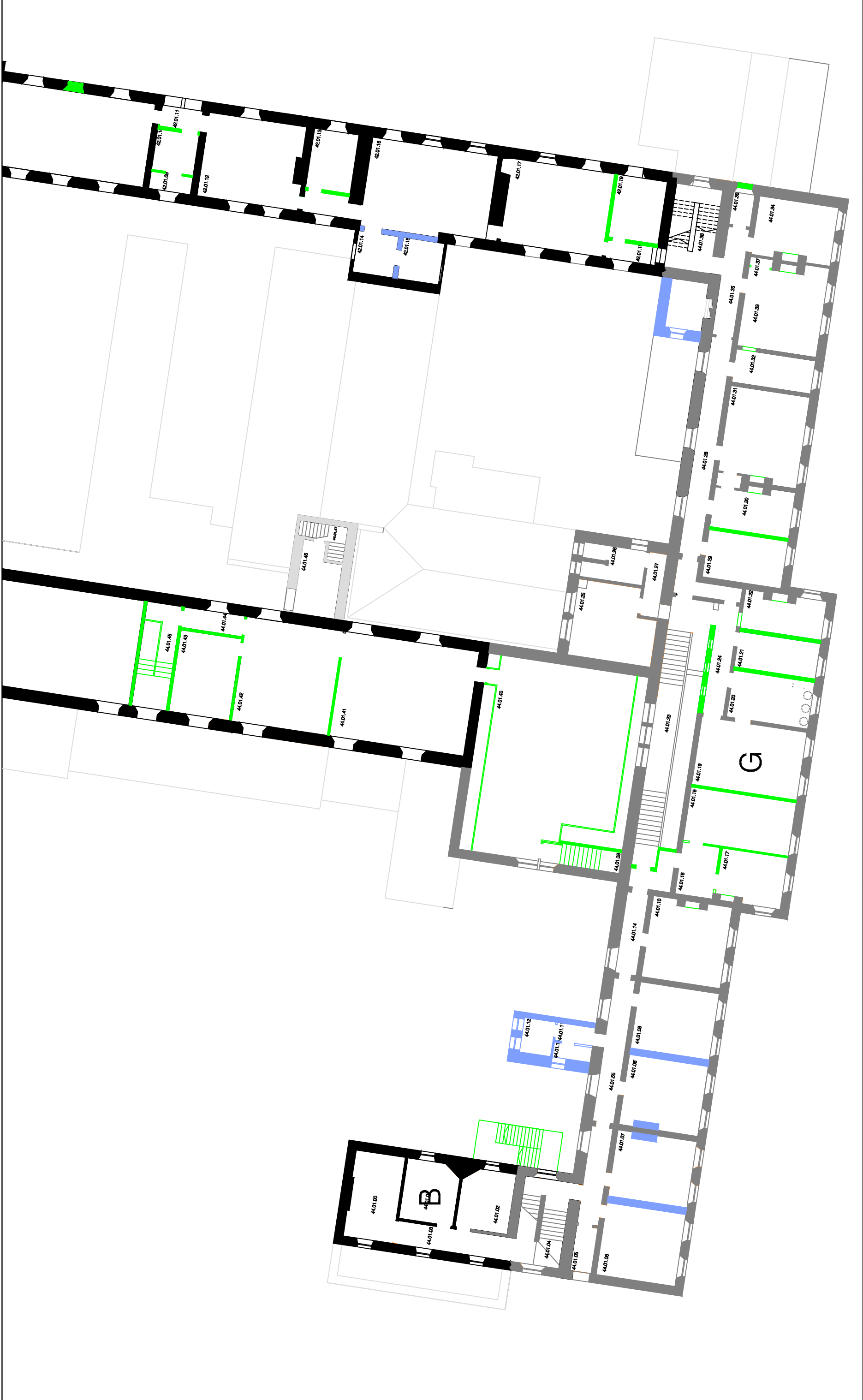
Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans


Figure 8

Buildings B and G

Ground Floor

Scale 1:200@A3





01020m

Key

1839-58

1882

1858-1896

1900-2000

Uncertain

42.01.10

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse (NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Figure 9

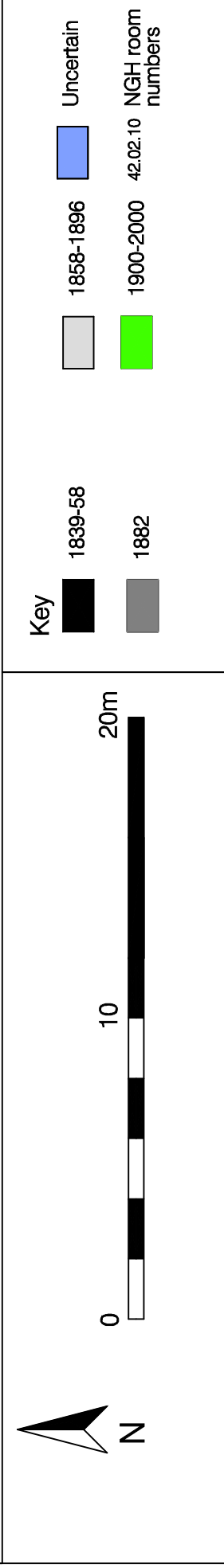
Buildings B and G

First Floor

Scale 1:200@A3



<p>Newcastle General Hospital</p> <p>Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse (NEG 11)</p> <p>Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans</p>	<p>Figure 10</p> <p>Buildings B and G</p> <p>Second Floor</p> <p>Scale 1:200@A3</p>
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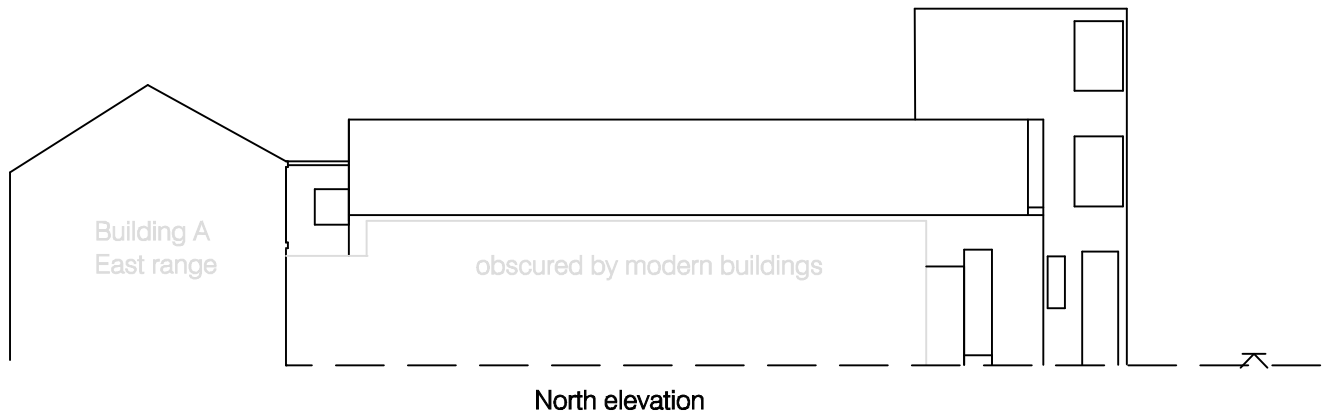


Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)




Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital
with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Figure 11

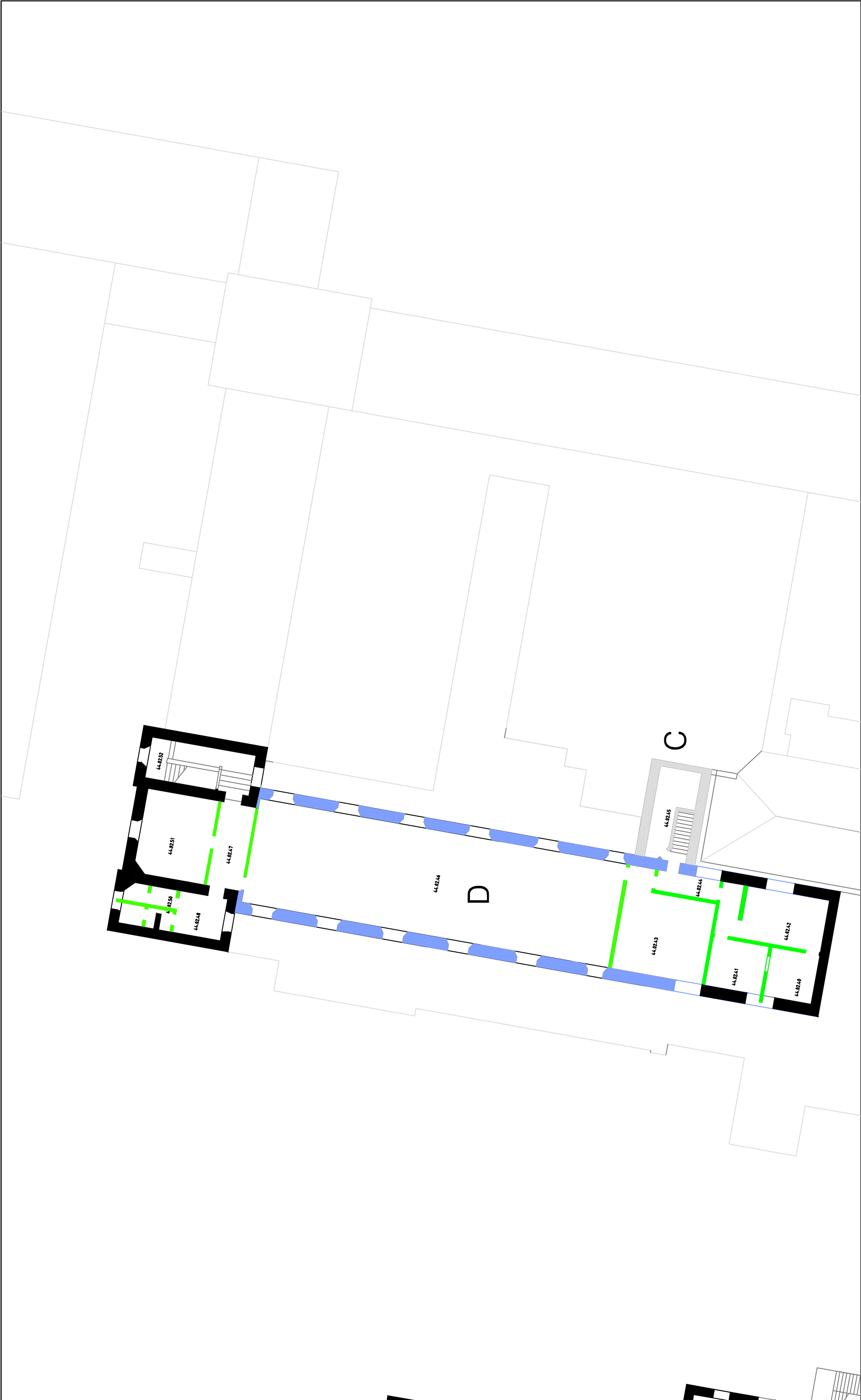
Building C: Elevations
Newcastle General Hospital




Key

-  Primary build
-  ground level
-  site datum


1:200@A4











N

0 10 20m



Key

	1839-58		1858-1896		Uncertain
	1882		1900-2000		42.01.10 NGH room numbers

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse (NEG 11)

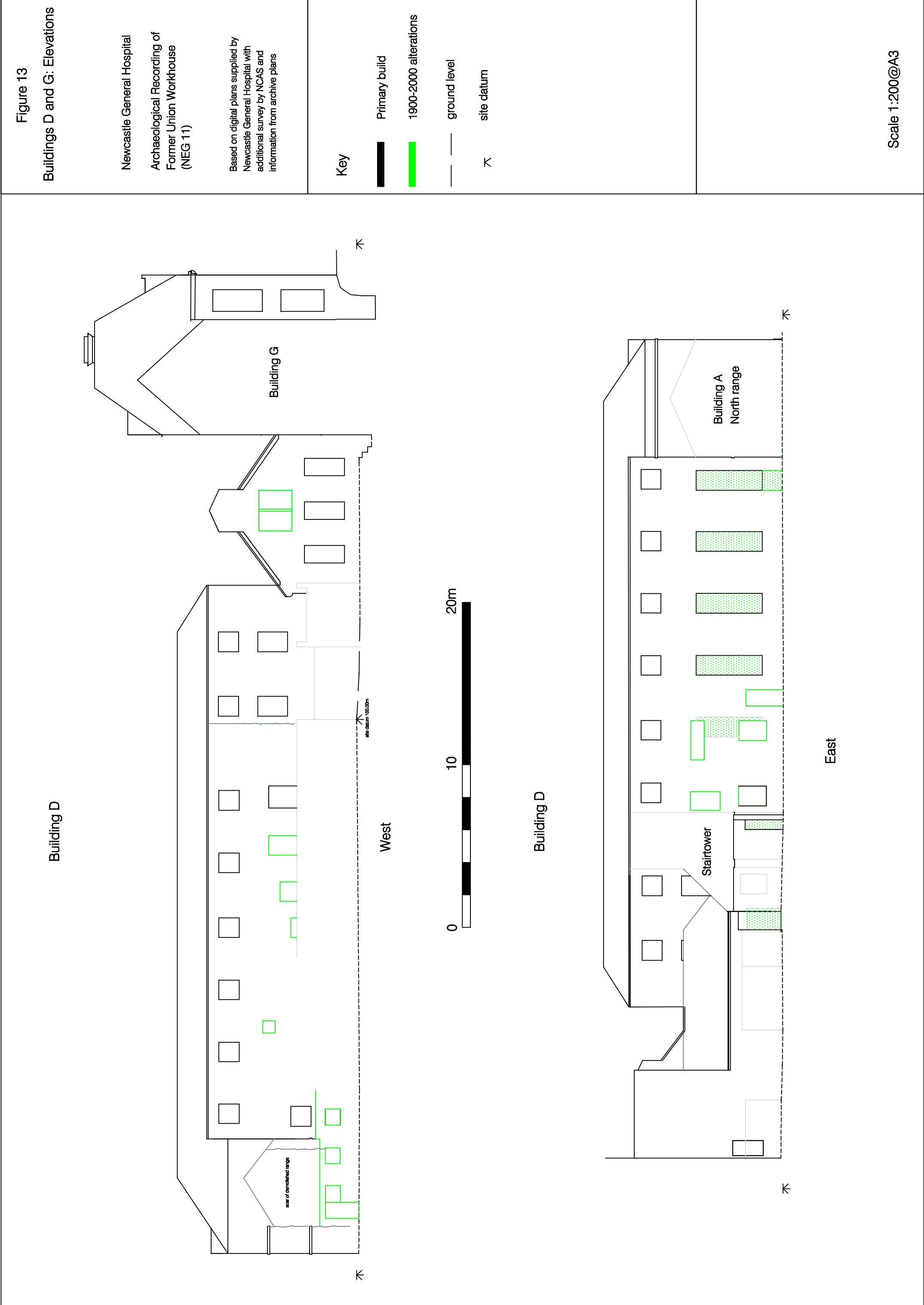
Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Figure 12


Buildings C and D

Second Floor

Scale 1:200@A3







01020m

Key

1839-58

1858-1896

1894

1900-2000

Uncertain

42.01.10

42.01.11

42.01.12

42.01.13

42.01.14

42.01.15

42.01.16

42.01.17

42.01.18

42.01.19

42.01.20

42.01.21

42.01.22

42.01.23

42.01.24

42.01.25

42.01.26

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42.01.30

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42.01.93

42.01.94

42.01.95

42.01.96

42.01.97

42.01.98

42.01.99

42.01.100

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse (NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Figure 15

Buildings E and F

First Floor

Scale 1:200@A3

Figure 16
Building E: Elevations

Newcastle General Hospital
Archaeological Recording of
Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Key

Primary build (1882)

Later alterations

— — ground level

 λ site datum

Scale 1:200@A3

Figure 17
Building G: Elevations

Newcastle General Hospital
Archaeological Recording of
Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Key

Primary build (1882)

Later alterations

ground level

site datum

South

Scale 1:200@A3

Figure 18
Building H
Plan and elevations
Newcastle General Hospital
Archaeological Recording of
Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Key

1882

1900-2000 alterations

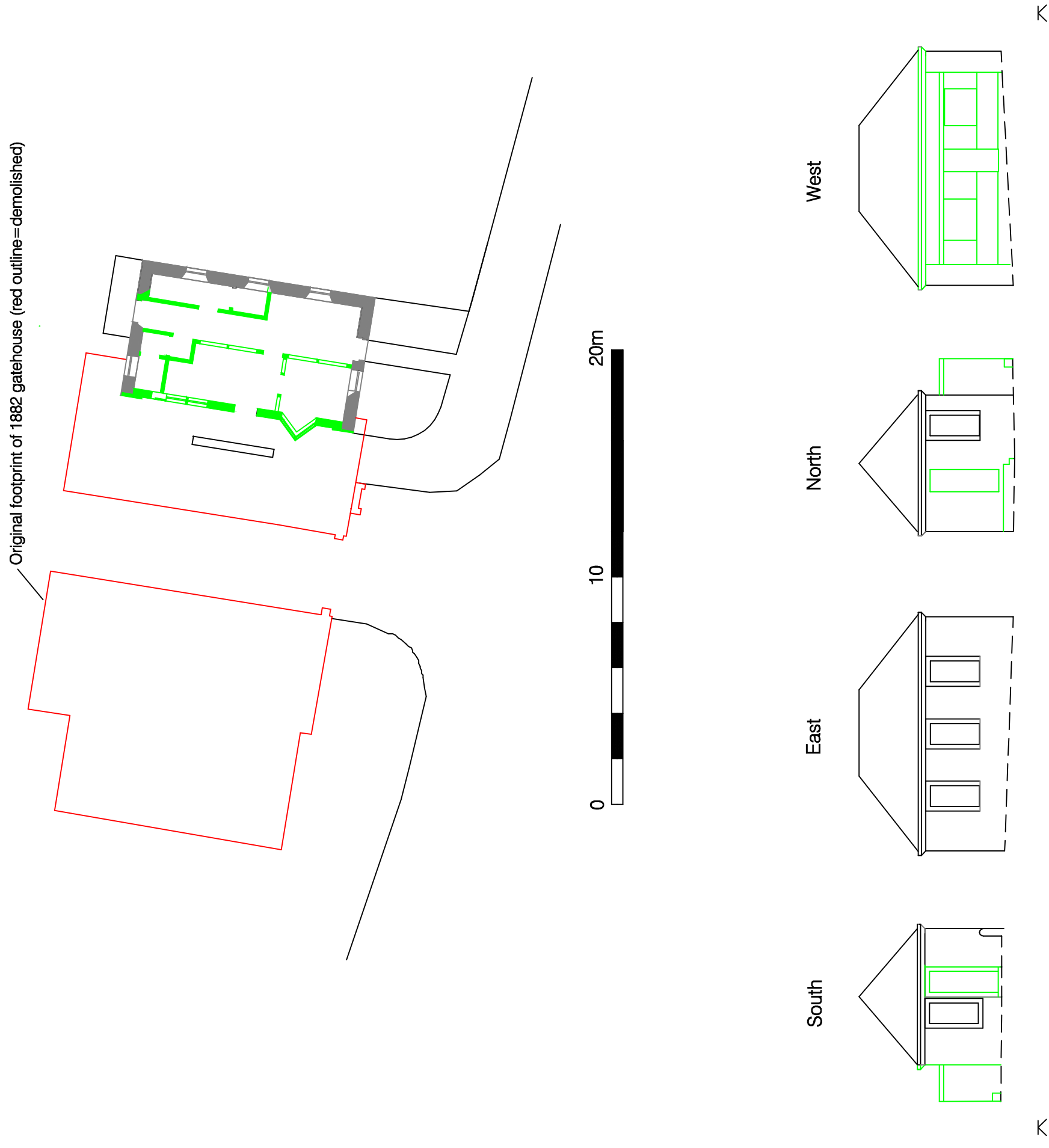
— ground level

site datum


Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans



Scale 1:200@A3







01020

01020

0 10 20m

Key

1840-58

1882

c.1894

1900-2000

Uncertain

35.00.10

NGH room numbers

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse (NEG 11)

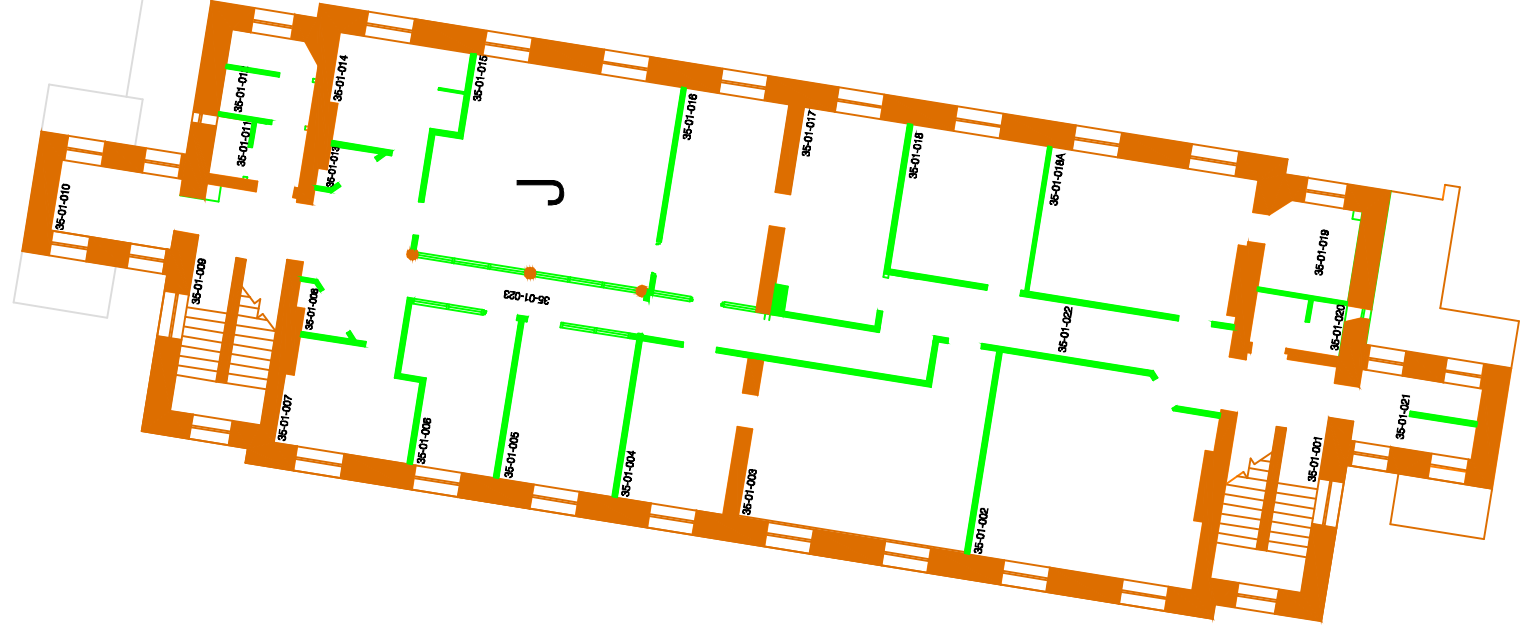
Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Figure 19

Buildings J and K

Ground Floor

Scale 1:200@A3



Key

1894

1900-2000

33.01.10 NGH room numbers

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

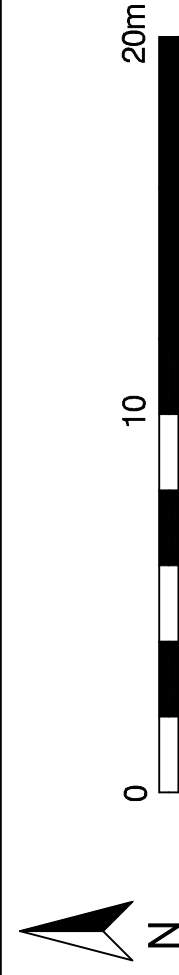
Figure 20

Buildings J and K
First Floor

Scale 1:200@A3



Key



Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former Union Workhouse
(NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Figure 21
Buildings J and K
Second Floor
Scale 1:200@A3

Figure 22

Building J: Elevations

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former
Union Workhouse (NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Key

Primary build (c.1894)

1900-2000 alterations

ground level

site datum

Scale 1:200@A3

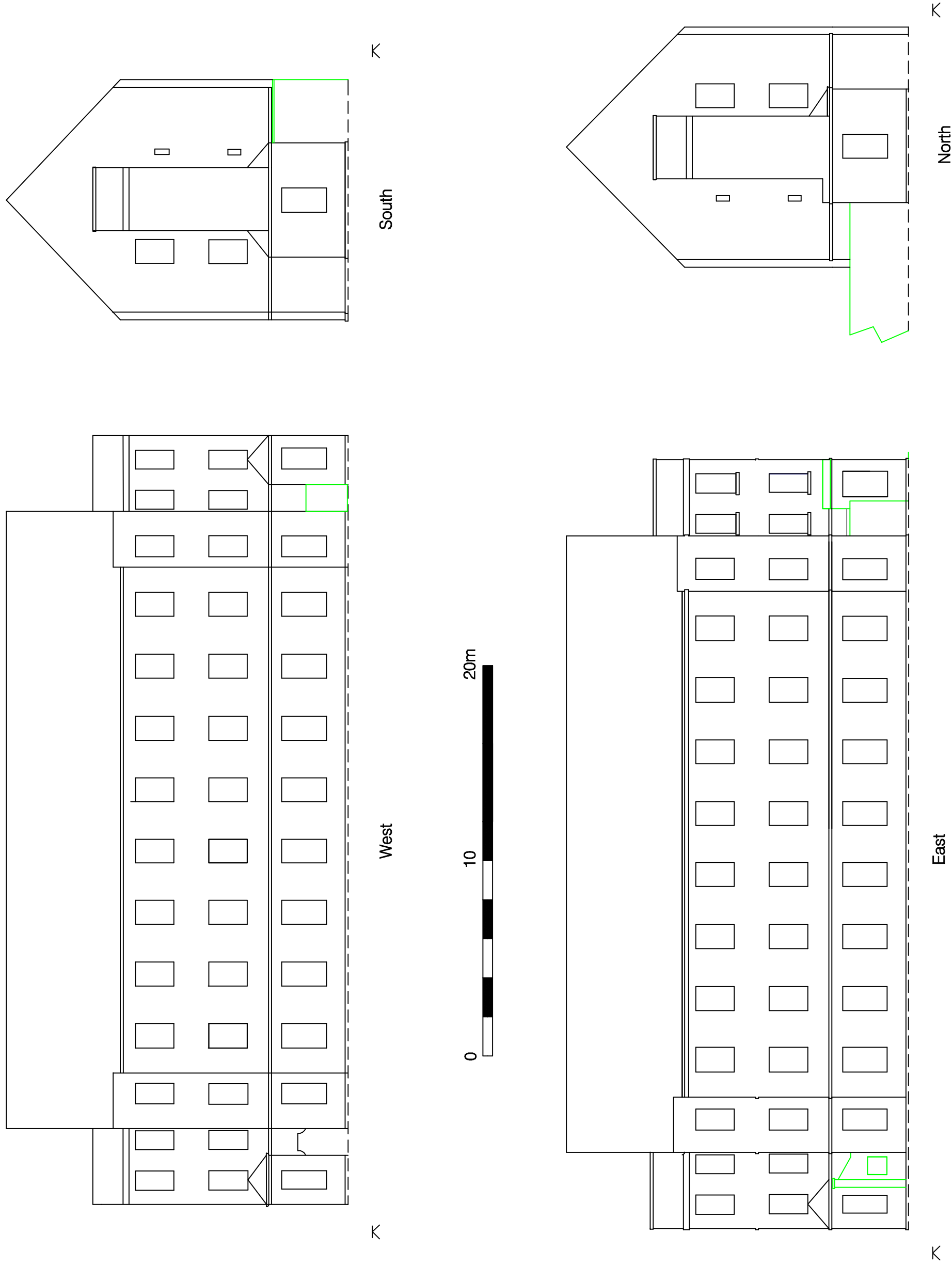


Figure 23

Building K: Elevations

Newcastle General Hospital

Archaeological Recording of Former
Union Workhouse (NEG 11)

Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle General Hospital with additional survey by NCAS and information from archive plans

Key

Primary build (c.1894)

1900-2000 alterations

ground level

site datum

Scale 1:200@A3

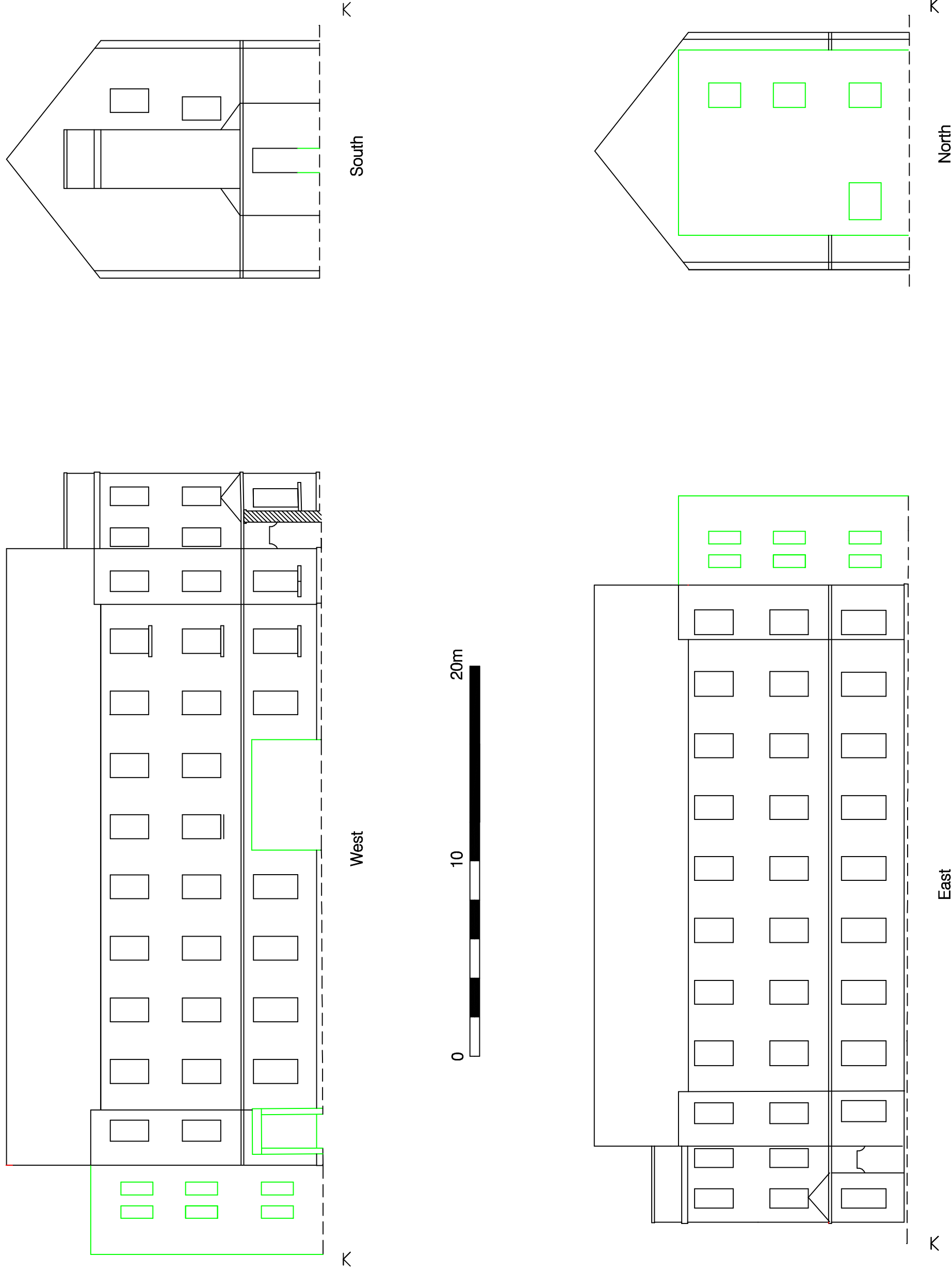


Figure 25
Building L: Elevations

Newcastle General Hospital
Archaeological Recording of Former
Union Workhouse (NEG 11)
Based on digital plans supplied by Newcastle
General Hospital with additional survey
by NCAS and information from archive plans

Key

Primary build

1900-2000 alterations

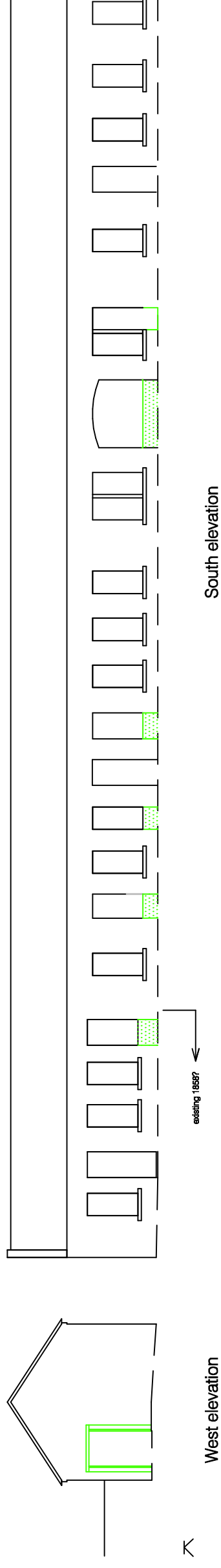
1900-2000 blocking

ground level

site datum

K

Scale 1:200@A3

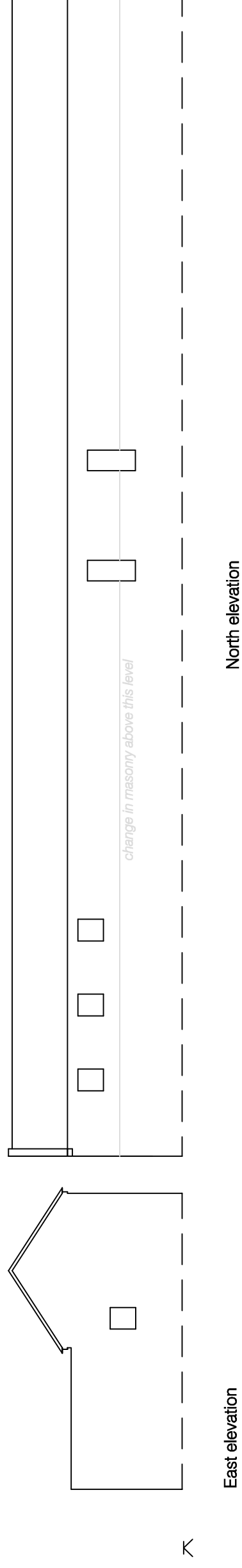


South elevation

existing 1858?

West elevation

South elevation (continued)



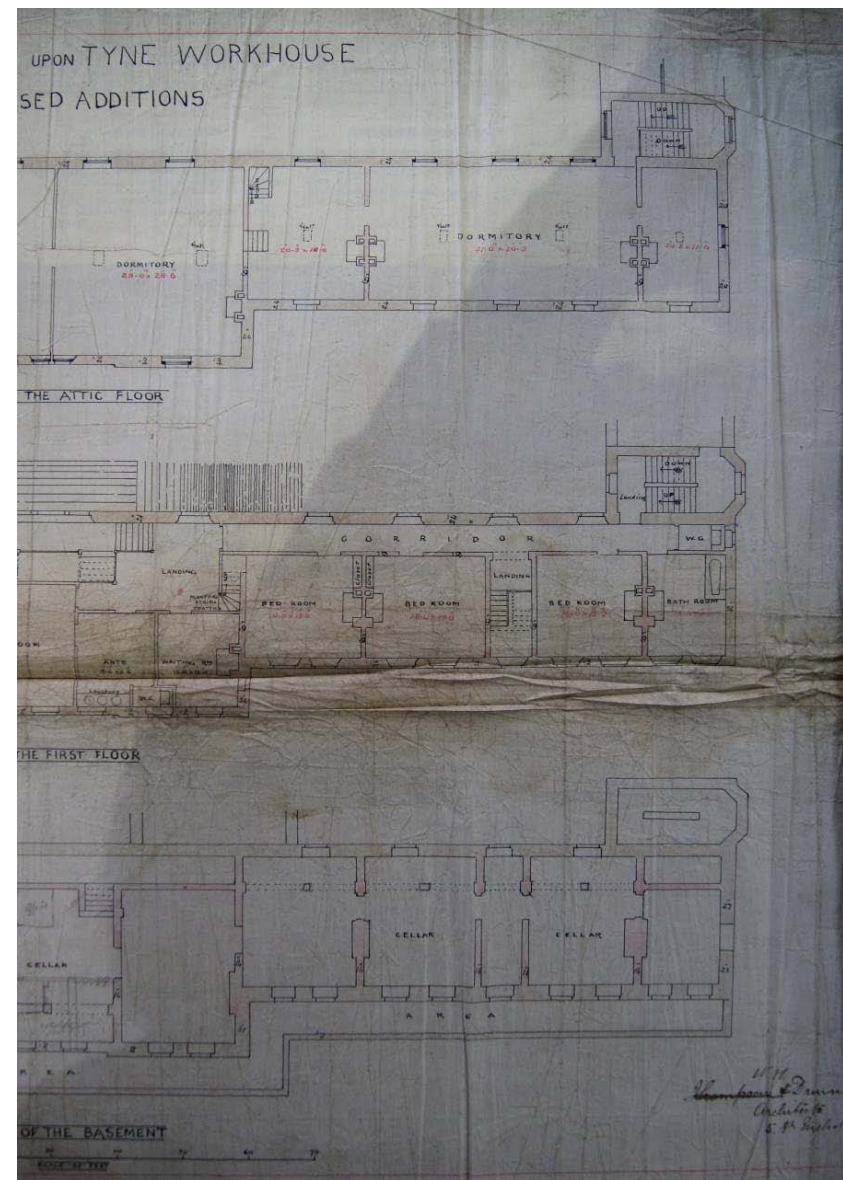
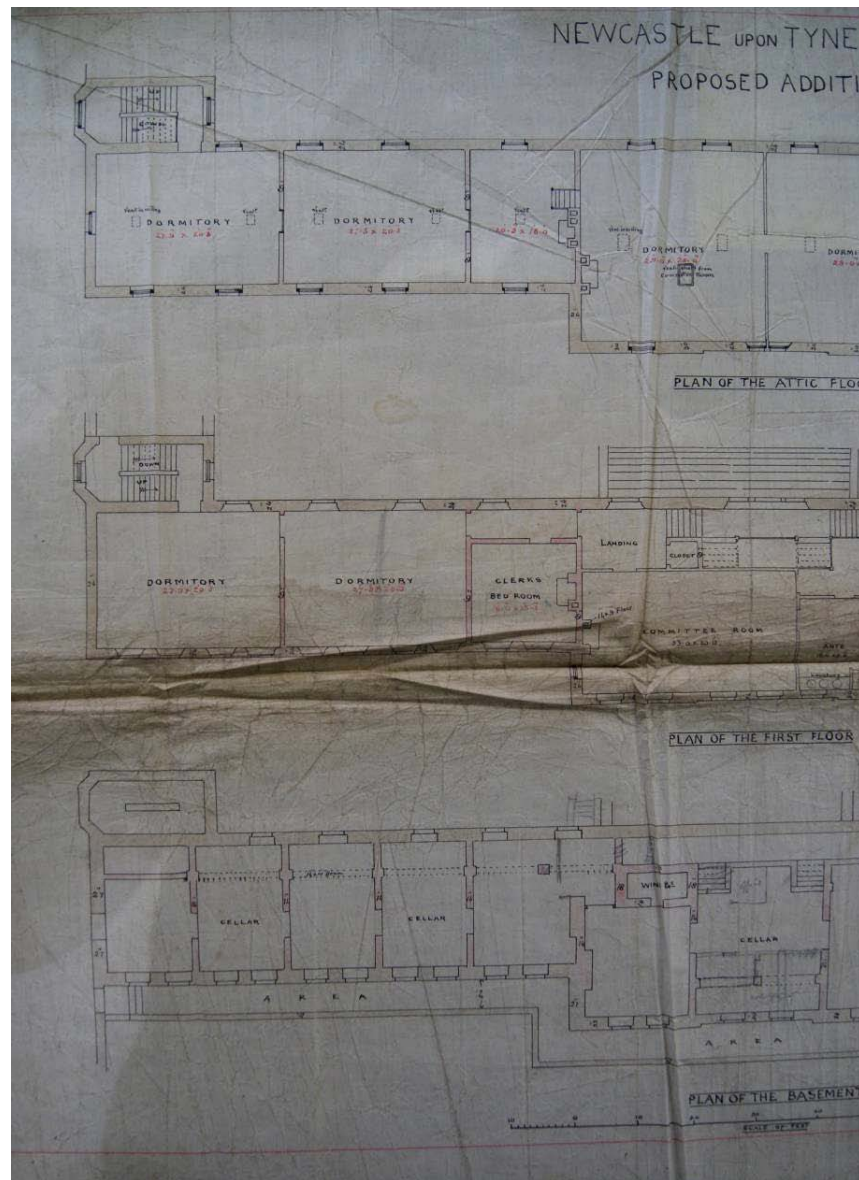
North elevation

East elevation

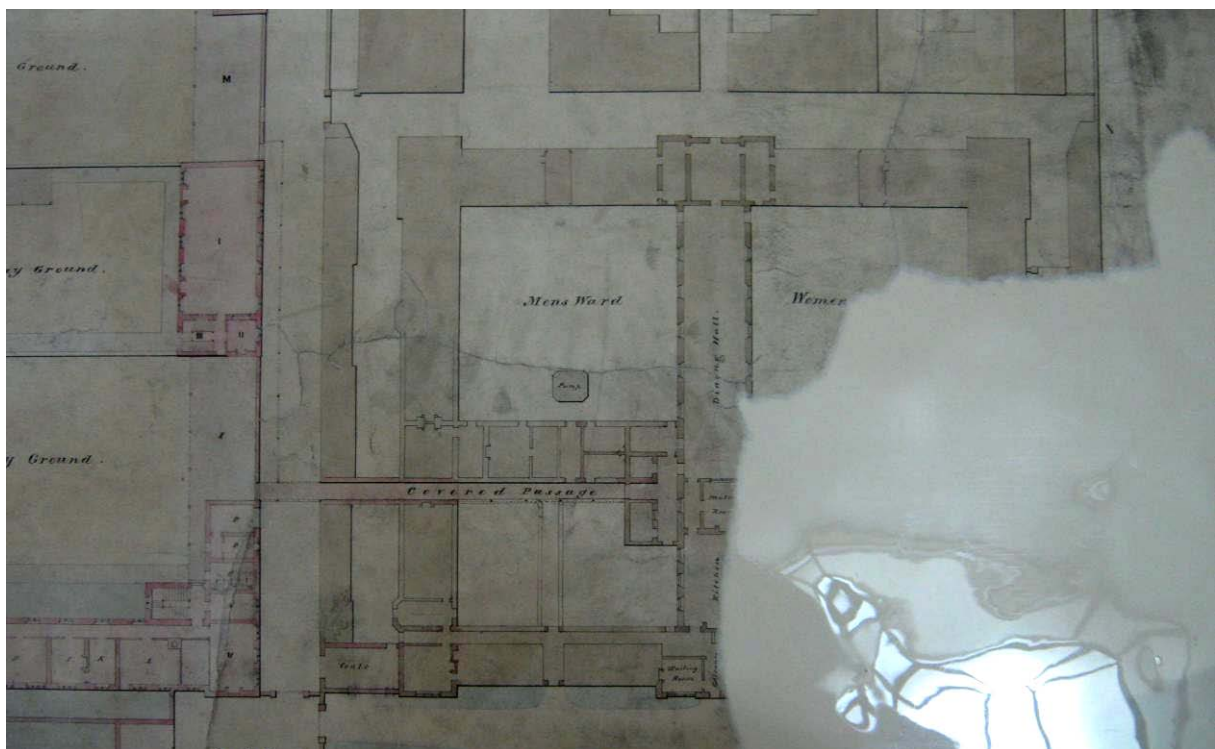
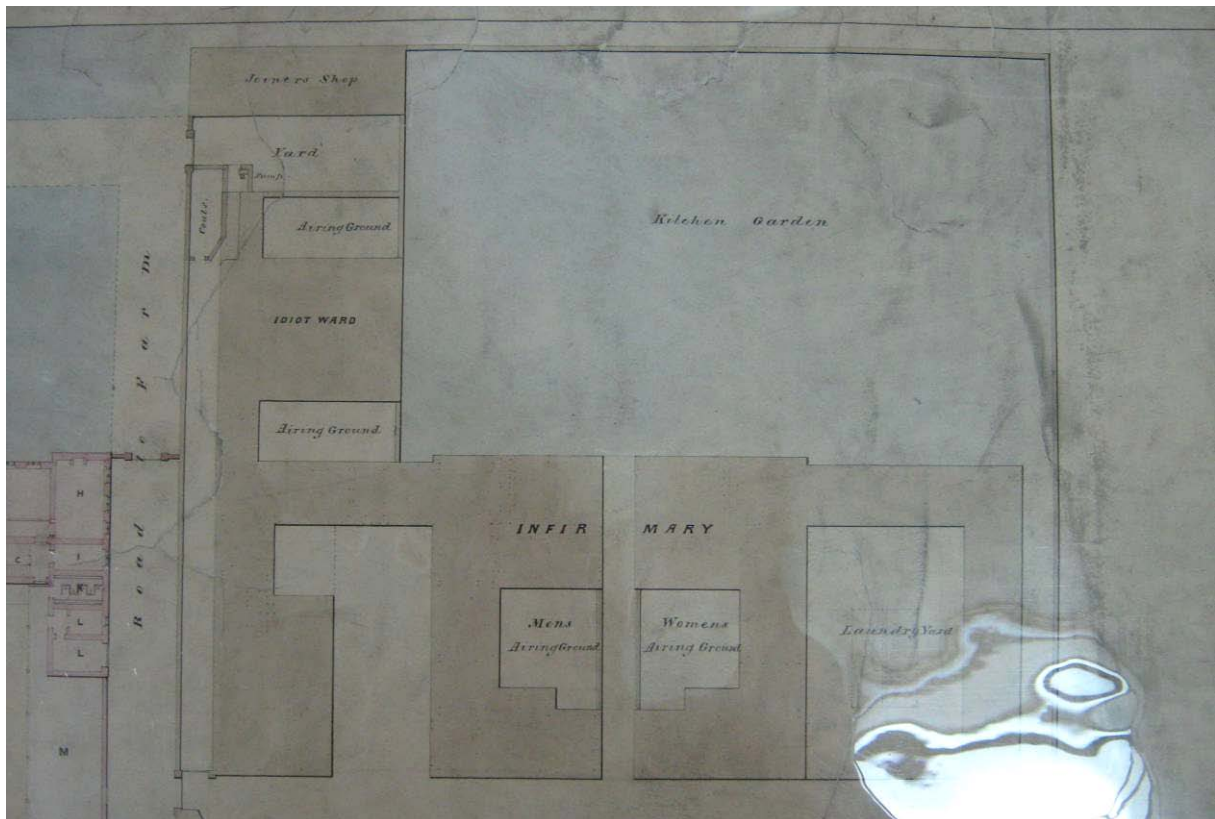
North elevation (continued)

Scale 1:200@A3

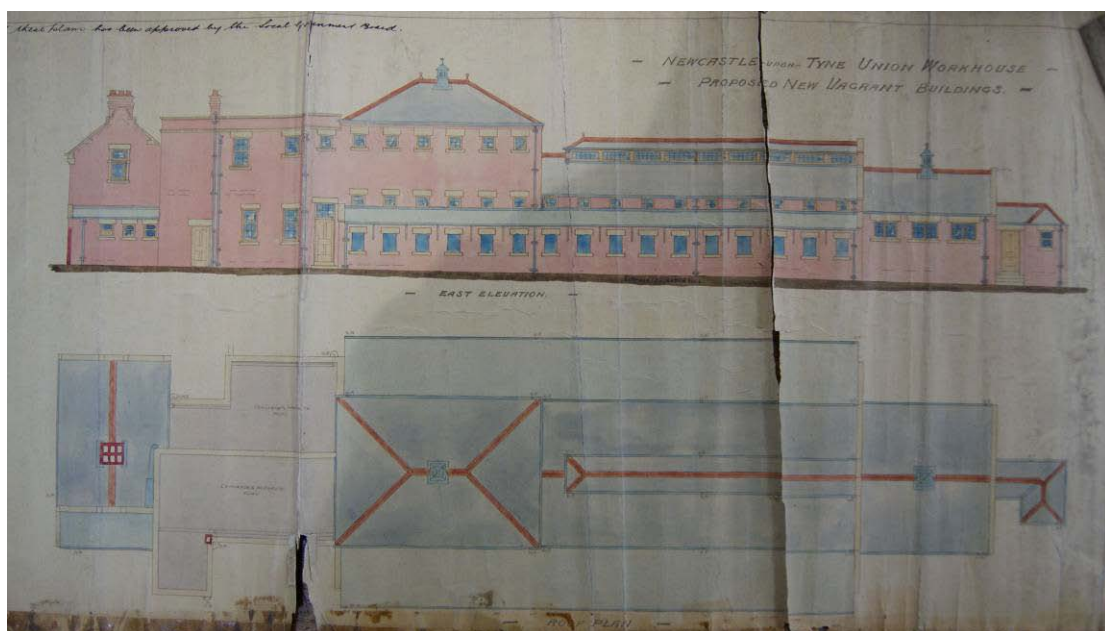
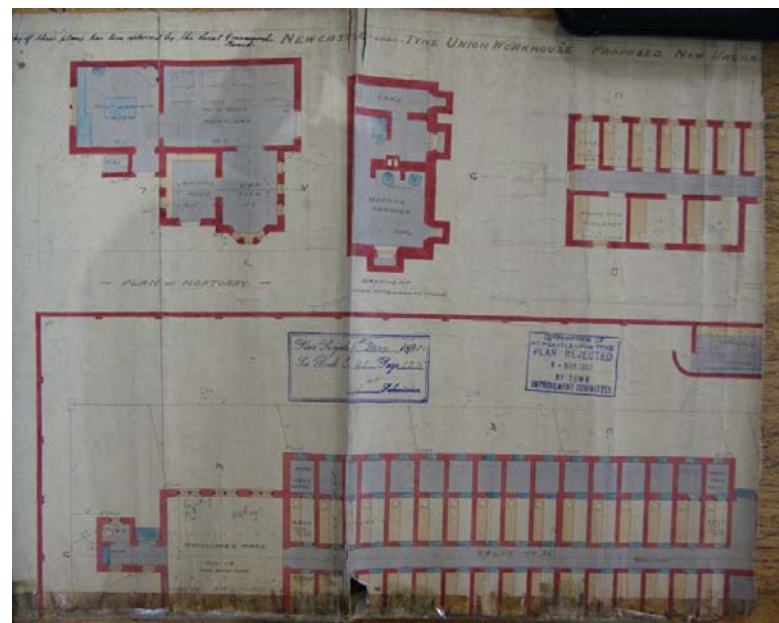
Appendix 1. Copies of selected archive building plans and photographs



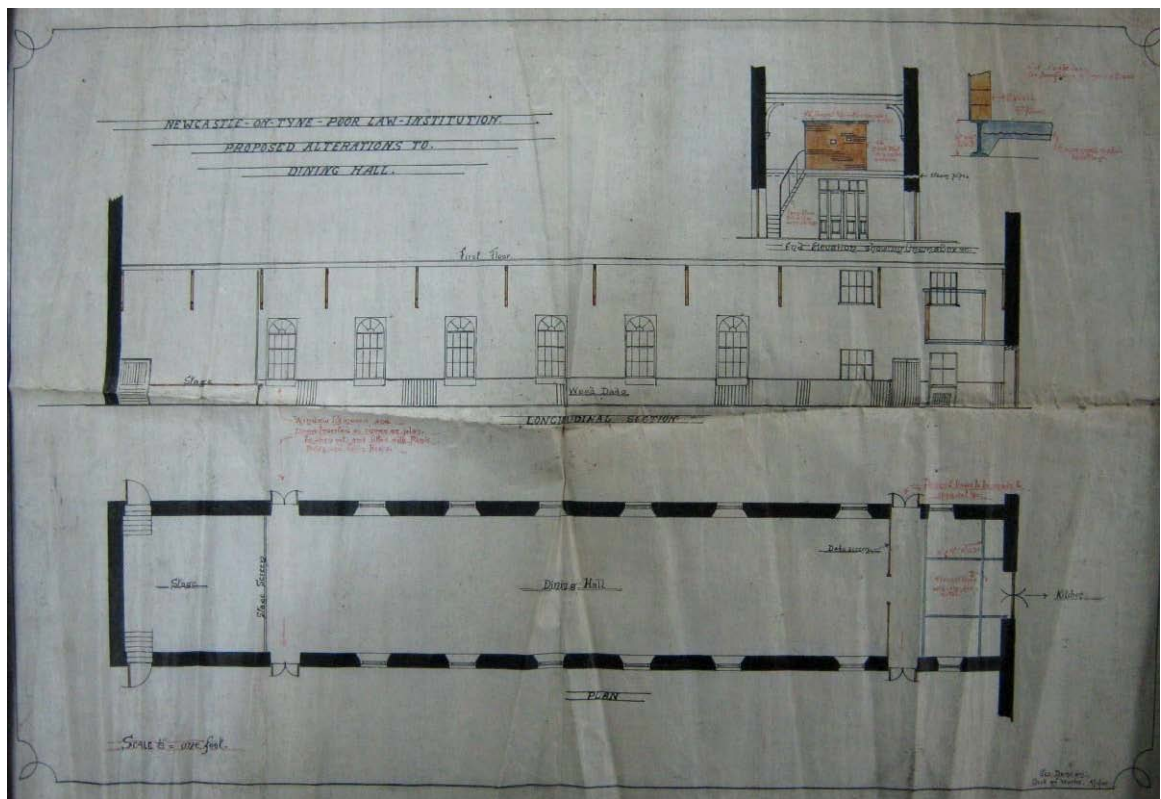
Floor plans for 'Proposed Additions' to the Workhouse (Building G) by W.H. Dunn, 1882.
(TWAM T186/9774. Reproduced with the permission of the Chief Archivist Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums)



From 'General plan of the Union House and of the proposed Schools...'. Possibly by Septimus Oswald, c. 1869 or earlier.
(TWAM PU.NC/8/5/4. Reproduced with the permission of the Chief Archivist Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums)



Plans and elevations (part) relating to the 'New Vagrants Buildings' (Building 17) by W. Lister Newcombe, 1901. These drawings are in very poor condition.
(TWAM T186/9774. Reproduced with the permission of the Chief Archivist Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums)



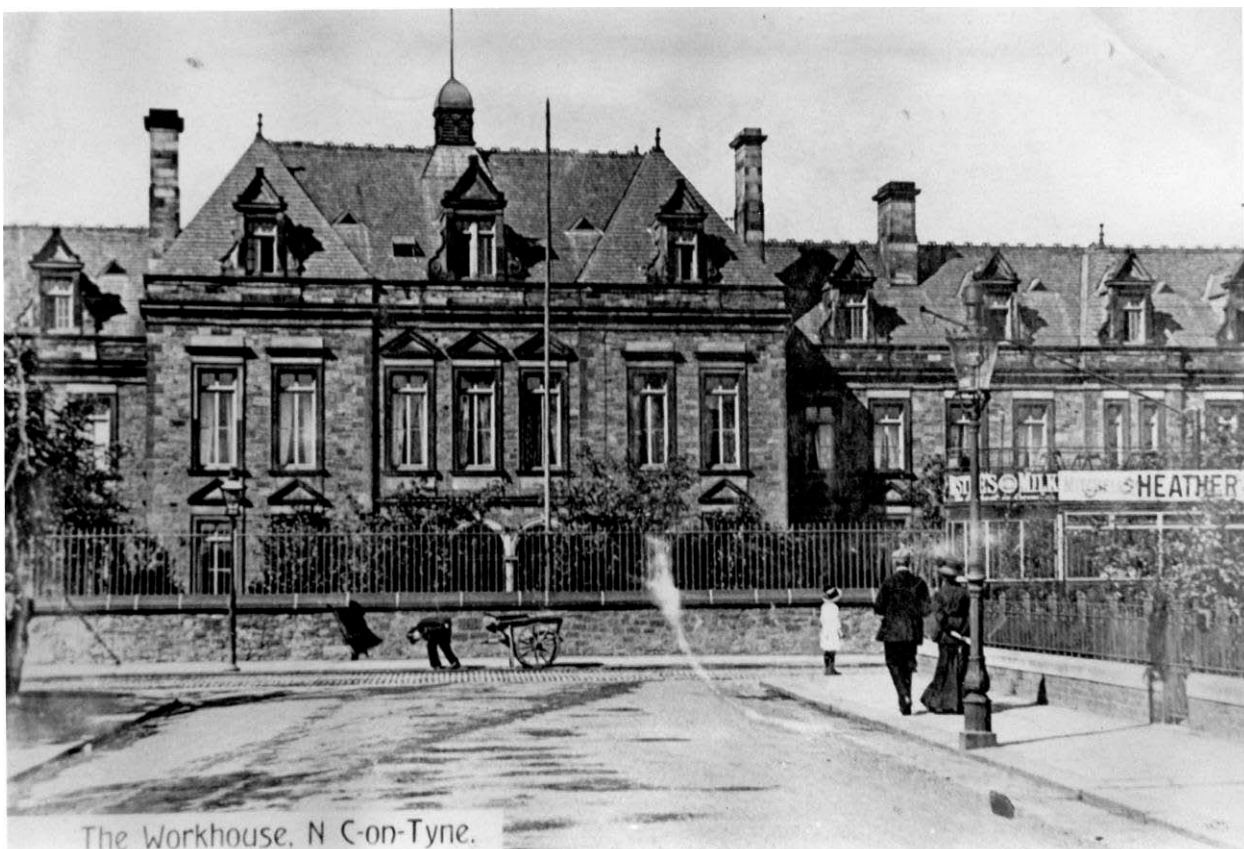
Plan and cross-section of the Dining Hall (Building D). By George Dunn, 1921, showing the tall windows now blocked in the E wall.
 (PU.NC/3/5/6. Reproduced with the permission of the Chief Archivist Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums)



Elevations and cross-sections of the 1882 Gatehouse by W.H. Dunn, 1882.
(TWAM T186/9774. Reproduced with the permission of the Chief Archivist Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums)



Year: 1901. Looking NW across Westgate Road, showing W end of Building G (Administration Block) and the three-storey central block of the Gatehouse
(Reproduced with the permission of Newcastle Libraries and Information Service)



Year: 1901. Looking N across Westgate Road from Bentinck Road, showing the central range of Building G (Administration Block)
(Reproduced with the permission of Newcastle Libraries and Information Service)



Year: 1938. Looking NW across Westgate Road, showing W end of Building G (Administration Block) and the Gatehouse with the surviving E wing (Building H)
(Reproduced with the permission of Newcastle Libraries and Information Service)



Year 1938. Looking N across Westgate Road to the junction with Brighton Grove, showing E end of Building G (Administration Block)
(Reproduced with the permission of Newcastle Libraries and Information Service)



Year: c. 1950. S façade of Building G (Administration Block) looking across junction of Westgate Road and Brighton Grove (the railings have now gone)
(Reproduced with the permission of Newcastle Libraries and Information Service)



Year: 1964. The Hospital site from the SE – the recorded Workhouse buildings are at the bottom right, the Schools and Infirmary Hospital to the west (*from Hurrell 1984*)



Year: c. 2002. The recorded Workhouse buildings looking N before demolition of Block C and the former Bakehouse range (*courtesy of NGH Estates Department*)

Appendix 2. Catalogue of all archive building plans and photographs examined

Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums. T186/9774

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Workhouse. Proposed Additions. $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot. W.H. Dunn, Architect, 5 St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 27 June 1882 (*cross sections and elevations of Gatehouse - Building 58*).

Newcastle Workhouse Proposed Additions Block Plan. W.H. Dunn Architect, 29 June 1882 (*shows Weston Court and Gatehouse in pink wash and labelled 'New Main Block' and 'New Entrance Block', respectively*).

Proposed Additions to Union Workhouse. W.H. Dunn, 29 June 1882 (*large plan, ink on cloth, shows ground floor plan, south elevation and cross sections of present Administration Block and ground plan of Gatehouse*).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Workhouse. Proposed Additions. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 10 feet. W.H. Dunn, Architect (*comprises three floor plans: attic, first and basement, showing what appear to be fairly minor alterations in pink wash. Not dated, but probably an 1882 plan*).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Workhouse. Proposed New Vagrant Ward & Mortuary. W. Lister Newcombe, FRIBA Architect, 89 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 1901. Passed 13/3/01.

Newcastle Union Workhouse. Block Plan showing position of west wing of Basement Hospital. Messrs. Newcombe and Newcombe, Architects and Surveyors, 89 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 1902.

Copy of 1902 plan (*with 'Itch and Venereal Ward' in red wash*).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse. Block Plan. Edwin Bowman, Architect & Surveyor, County Chambers, 52 Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. December 8 1909. 100 feet to 1 inch. Received Town Hall Building Inspectors Office 9/12/1909 (*concerns Building 32 and shows Building 33 as Female Block, Building 35 as Male Block*).

Proposed Hospital for Children, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Union Workhouse, Block Plan. Passed by Town Improvement Committee 13 January 1909.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse. Proposed New Vagrants Ward & Mortuary. Block Plan. W. Lister Newcombe, FRIBA Architect, 89 Pilgrim Street, February 1901.

Newcastle Union Workhouse. Block plan of Proposed Re-Arrangement of Children's Block for Aged & Infirm. Newcombe and Newcombe, Architects & Surveyors, 89 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 100 feet to 1 inch. Received Buildings Inspectors Office 20/8/03 (*shows east end of Building 32 as Infants Nursery*).

Newcastle Union Workhouse. Proposed new Pavilion for Able-Bodied Women, Women with Children, & Female Imbeciles. Newcombe and Newcombe, Architects & Surveyors November 1905. $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot. Passed 17 January 1906 (*shows Block C: plan, elevations and sections*).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse. Plan at present of Hospital Kitchen etc. Newcombe & Newcombe July 1907. $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 foot. Received Building Inspector's Office 18/11/07 (*no block plan, possibly relates to the Hospital rather than old Workhouse*).

Newcastle Union Workhouse, East Basement Hospital. 4 feet to 1 inch. Received at Building Inspectors office 28/5/08 (*could not be located but seems to depict minor alterations to stairwell*).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse. Proposed Emergency Dormitories for Able Bodied Men. Edwin Bowman, Architect, County Chambers, 6 December 1909. ⅛ inch to 1 foot. Rejected 29/12/09 (*block plan, plans and south elevation; concerns Building 32, which was proposed to be raised by another storey*).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse. Amended Plan. Proposed Emergency Dormitories for Able Bodied Men. Edwin Bowman, Architect, County Chambers, Rejected by Town Improvement Committee 20/4/10.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse. Amended Section and Back Elevation of Proposed Emergency Dormitories for Able Bodied Men. Edwin Bowman, Architect, County Chambers, rejected by Town Improvement Committee 20/4/10.

Elswick Grange, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Proposed two new padded rooms in Block C. 1930 (*depicts Block C - now demolished - west of Dining Hall*).

Accession 234/2365. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse. Design for the new Infirmary Buildings etc. General Plan. ½ inch to 10 feet.

Accession 234/2634. New Kitchen (*relates to the Hospital, not Workhouse*).

Accession 234/2408-11. New Hospital. No. 5. Plan. Septimus Oswald, Architect & Surveyor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 13/7/1869.

Accession 234/2380-83, 2392, 2395-97. New Hospital. Septimus Oswald, Architect & Surveyor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 13/7/1869 (*details of windows and other design details*).

PU.NC/3/5/1. Plan of Workhouse lands. Received June 27 1853 (*shows acreages and field names. preliminary to acquisition for schools to west of Workhouse*).

PU.NC/8/5/4 (359/148). General Plan of the Union House and of the Proposed Schools for the Newcastle.....No. 1 (*ink on paper, no date but c. 1855*).

PU.NC/8/5/4 (359/155/2). Newcastle-upon-Tyne Workhouse. Proposed Additions. 31 May 1882. ⅛ inch to 1 foot (*ink on paper; No.5 (in pencil) No.2 (in ink)*).

PU.NC/3/5/5. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Workhouse. Land and Buildings. Endorsed '*This is one of the plans referred to in the order of the Local Government Board dated the 13th day of June 1901 authorising the Board of the Guardians of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union to purchase certain land.*' Signed by the Assistant Secretary Local Government Board. Surveyed by Oliver Leesom & Wood Architects, Newcastle on Tyne May 1901.

Newcastle General Hospital Estates Department

No plans were located for Buildings 32 or 58.

Building 33 (Block B)

FP H1/33/1. Fire precautions. 1993?

H1/33/01/1-2. Plans. 1967.

H1/01/7. Mechanical Services. 1967.

H1/01/8. Ditto. 1967.

H1/33/02/1. Ditto. 1967.

H1/33/02/2. Ditto, 1967.

H1/33/02/3. Ditto, 1967.

H1/33/02/4. Ditto, 1967.

H1/33/05/1. Gas and ventilation, 1967.

H1/33/05/2. Ditto.

H1/33/08/3. Floor plans, 1972.

H1/33/08/2. Electrical installation, Psycho and Geriatric Unit, 1967.

Building 35 (Block A)

FP H1/35/3-4. Fire precautions. 1993.

H1/34/01/1-4. Proposed Nurse's Training School. 1967.

H1/34/02/ 1-3. Proposed Nurse's Training School. 1967.

H1/34/05/ 1-2. Proposed Nurse's Training School. 1967.

H1/34/06/1. Proposed Nurse's Training School. 1967.

H1/34/07/1. Proposed Nurse's Training School. 1967.

H1/34/10/1-2. Library Block. 1985.

1, 2 and 5. Floor plans concerning construction of Building 34 but include Building 35. 1967.

H1/35/06/1. Proposed Nurse's Training School. Blocks A (Building 35) and B (Building 33), with sewing Room south of 35. 1967.

Building 44

44/15. Medical Records.

44/18. Post-Graduate Medical Education Suite. Outshots along west side of Lecture Theatre proposed. 1964.

44/19. Post-Graduate Medical Education Suite, conversion of Dining Hall into Lecture Theatre and Library. 1964.

44/29. Repair to dormers: defective stonework. Affected south-facing dormers 1-7 (from the west). 1980.

44/33. Lecture Theatre. 1985?

Newcastle City Library. Photographic Collections

Newcastle. Charitable Institutions. Workhouse

Accession 58329/Neg. 27/1/93. Postcard. 'The Workhouse N C-on-Tyne'. No date (c. 1910).

Accession 38831/Neg. Lowry 694, 10/4/79, V + EN 135. The Old Workhouse now General Hospital, 1901 (shows part of Weston Court and the Gatehouse, looking west).

Newcastle Hospitals. Newcastle General Hospital

Accession 42902/Neg. 29/4/94. c. 1938. Published in 'Not Just Bricks and Mortar' (*shows western half of Weston Court and the Gatehouse, taken from a building on the south side of Westgate Road*).

Accession 42905/Neg. ?. c. 1938 (*shows eastern half of Weston Court in some detail*).

Accession 50546, 50548, 50549 and 50550/Neg. ?, c. 1948 (*contact print sized views of all Weston Court but too small to be useful*).

Accession 42692 and 42694, c. 1950 (*show the eastern part of Weston Court from opposite Brighton Grove junction*).

Accession 62232/Neg. 9/11/95. 1995 (*shows range of two-storied buildings with road alongside, which seems to be the western north-south range of Workhouse buildings*).

Accession 62231/Neg. 7/11/95. Copyright WNLS. 1995 (*seems to be the northern courtyard looking towards the inner face of the western north-south range*).

Accession 64221. 1995 (*close-up view of part of the Weston Court, mostly obscured by leaves; captioned 'The oldest part, once the Union Workhouse...This was Administration Block with accommodation for inmates behind'*).

Accession 64221/Neg. 33/3/97. 1997 (*shows range of two-storied buildings with road alongside, which seems to be the western north-south range of Workhouse buildings*).

Accession 64219 and 64224/Neg. 35/3/97 and 30/3/97. Photographer Malcolm Maybury 1997 (*shows the Gatehouse in its current form, looking from the north-east and north-west*).

Accession 64222/Neg. 32/3/97. Photographer Malcolm Maybury (*shows the western part of Weston Court with the old Schools building in the background*).

Accession 66377. 1998 (*shows demolition of the western range of the Workhouse*).

Neg. 27/01/07 (*shows demolition of buildings between Weston Court and the Workshops – the building is clad in plastic sheeting*).

Appendix 3. List of architects associated with the Workhouse and Hospital

Edwin Bowman. Architect & Surveyor, County Chambers, 52 Westgate Road.

W.H. Dunn. Clerk of Works to the Workhouse Hospital.

Newcombe and Newcombe. Architects & Surveyors, 89 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

- Gem House, Blackett Street, Newcastle. 1904.
- Alliance Insurance Company, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. 1908.
- Kenton Lodge, Grandstand Road, Newcastle. 1908.

(Pevsner, 483, 485, 502)

Septimus Oswald. Architect. Son Joseph b. 1851, articled to his father 1863-8 and subsequently taken into partnership in 1876 to become the firm of Septimus Oswald and Son, architects (www.scottisharchitects.org.uk). Firm's business papers 1853-1969 in TWAS GB/NNAF/C111136.

- The Bodega (formerly the Old Black Bull public house), Westgate Road, Newcastle. 1872.
- Gallowhill, Bolam (private house). 1882 (Pevsner, 197).
- Close House, Heddon-on-the-Wall (cricket pavilion and scoreboard). 1894 (Pevsner 311).

Appendix 4. Project Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING OF NEWCASTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Introduction

An outline planning application has been submitted for a mixed use development including a retail superstore, retail units, petrol station, community health and research facility, teaching facility, research and innovation care village, campus energy centre, and multi storey carpark on the Newcastle General Hospital site. A detailed planning application has been submitted for the retail superstore, retail units, petrol station and car parking. The applications have subsequently been withdrawn.

An archaeological desk based assessment has been produced (CgMs, November 2004, revised August 2006) along with an archaeological statement (CgMs, November 2007).

Two phases of archaeological evaluation trial trenching have been undertaken along the Westgate Road frontage which lies within the Hadrian's Wall corridor (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for CgMs, 2005 and further report forthcoming).

The final element of archaeological work needed is the building recording of the early hospital buildings which were built as a workhouse. The stone building on the Westgate Road frontage at the south-eastern corner of the site is on Newcastle City Council's Local List. It is hoped that the Locally Listed building will be retained in the future redevelopment.

The commissioning client will liaise with the General Hospital to arrange access for the appointed archaeologist to the site, interior of buildings and to any archives plans.

HER 6342. Newcastle General Hospital (Union Workhouse)

Shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Much enlarged to the west by second edition. In 1839 the Newcastle Board of Governors started buying land to accommodate a new workhouse for the City, which would replace the four parish Poor Law Houses in Newcastle. By 1844 the first building, the administration block, had been built. The complex also included a dining hall, laundry, bakehouse, workshops, school, sick wards, lying-in ward and imbecile's ward.

In 1870 a hospital, called the Workhouse Infirmary or Union Hospital, was opened in the grounds for the use of the workhouse inmates. It was a two-storey building with 225 beds, a visiting doctor and six nurses. Part of this is shown on Christie's map of 1870. This building no longer survives.

A vagrant's ward was opened in 1902 – they got a bed, bath and breakfast and if able-bodied they broke a pile of stones before leaving.

In 1912 the hospital was extended with a red brick building, one half for men the other for women. From 1921 the hospital was run separately from the workhouse and became known as the Wingrove Hospital. A nurses' home (now known as Angel Heights and also on the Local List) opened opposite with a tunnel connecting them to the hospital.

In 1930 the workhouse closed and its buildings were taken over by the hospital which was renamed as Newcastle General Hospital. More hospital buildings were built to the north of the workhouse buildings. During both World Wars the military took over the majority of the beds. In 1948 it transferred to the NHS.

The surviving buildings include the administration block, rebuilt in 1882, the kitchen block and dining hall (probably 1840s). To the rear are the workhouse bakery, male and female blocks and workshops. Part of the 1882 gatehouse also survives. These buildings are located in the south-east corner of the hospital site.

The other stone workhouse buildings to the west have been demolished for some years to create a surface car park.

HER 9951. Workhouse buildings (on Local List)

The administration block is a fine sandstone ashlar building rebuilt in 1882. It has three floors and a basement. The central section protrudes slightly front the main façade. It has a fine central entrance with triple arched doorway and fanlights. The first and second floor window openings have triangular pediments over with flourishes at the sides. The third floor dormers are similarly decorated. There is a stone balustrade at the eaves. The roof is slate with ceramic finials.

The buildings to the rear are also of sandstone ashlar but lack the decoration of the street frontage building. The bakehouse and workshops are simple single storey buildings. The male and female blocks are three storey buildings with simple window openings with plain stone lintels and sills. These buildings were built by 1894 to replace the original buildings.

The single storey east wing of the 1882 gate house survives at the entrance from Westgate Road.

The appointed archaeologist is expected to consult:

The County Historic Environment Record housed at the West Chapel, Jesmond Old Cemetery must be consulted. *Archaeological contractors are advised that there is a search fee payable for consulting the HER (Access and Pricing Policy available on request). Contractors visiting the HER in person and conducting their own research will be charged the basic search fee of £50 plus photocopying costs.*

See G. Hurrell and G.P. Harlan, 1996, *The History of Newcastle General Hospital*.

See K. Morrison, 1999, *The Workhouse – A study of poor-law buildings in England*.

The appointed archaeologist is expected to inspect the plans and elevation drawings held by Tyne and Wear Archives (T186/20591 and T186/9774) and to incorporate copies of the best and most useful of these in the finished report where copyright allows this. Tyne and Wear Archives at Blandford House, Blandford Square, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4JA.

Old photographs of the hospital are held by Newcastle Local Studies Library (acc. 58329, 38831, 66377). A selection of these should be included in the finished report where copyright allows this. Newcastle City Library local studies section, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PD.

National Monuments Record, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ: www.english-heritage.org.uk/NMR, NMR 102355

www.sine.ncl.ac.uk

www.beamishcollections.com, (photographic collection)

The Estates Department of Newcastle General Hospital may also have its own collection of plans. The commissioning client will check this. A plan showing the present layout of the hospital with the buildings named with their present uses would be a useful addition to the finished report and it is anticipated that the hospital will be able to provide this.

In accordance with standard practice, PPG15 and 16 it is recommended that a programme of recording is undertaken of the surviving workhouse buildings and the wider hospital site to put the workhouse buildings in context, prior to demolition or development, to provide a better understanding of what survives and to compile a permanent archive record of the structures. Background research will be required, which will involve visiting the Tyne and Wear Archives, Record Office and local libraries. The finished report will include recommendations for any further recording required.

Prospective archaeological surveyors must be able to recognise architecturally important features and place these within the chronological sequence of the development of the building. Experience of recording buildings is essential, and a proven track-record in this field must be demonstrated in the tendering process.

All staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The work will be undertaken according to English Heritage guidelines set out in 'MAP2' (www.english-h.gov.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) – The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, Project Planning Notes and Technical Guides*, 2006 (www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications).

All work must be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists and must follow the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, revised 2001 www.archaeologists.net

Research Aims and Objectives

The building recording should make reference to Regional and Thematic Research Frameworks.

The *North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (2006) notes the importance of research as a vital element of development-led archaeological work. It sets out key research priorities for all periods of the past allowing commercial contractors to demonstrate how their fieldwork relates to wider regional and national priorities for the study of archaeology and the historic environment. The aim of NERRF is to ensure that all fieldwork is carried out in a secure research context and that commercial contractors ensure that their investigations ask the right questions.

See <http://www.algao.org.uk/Association/England/Regions/ResFwks.htm>

Ideally and where possible the evaluation should cross-reference its aims and objectives to national priorities, defined in SHAPE (Strategic Frameworks for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage), and the English Heritage Research Agenda 2005-2010.

Where appropriate note any similar nationwide projects using ADS, internet search engines, ALSF website, HEEP website, OASIS, NMR excavation index.

All staff on site must understand the project aims and methodologies.

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, *Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings*, 1997.

The finished report must comply with English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, 2006 (revised and expanded version of Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's 1996 document *Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification (Third Edition)*), and must:

- Chart the historical development of the building or site and adequately explain and illustrate what is significant. Where possible significant parts and phases of development should be dated
- Aim at accuracy. The level of record and its limitations should be stated
- A record should make a clear distinction between observation and interpretation, thereby allowing data to be reinterpreted at a later date
- Be produced on a medium which can be copied easily and which ensures archival stability

Health and Safety

Because this is a detailed specification, the County Archaeologist does not require a Project Design from the appointed archaeologist. However a Health and Safety statement and risk assessment, identifying potential risks in a risk log (see template in appendix 2 of *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide*) and specifying suitable countermeasures and contingencies, is required to be submitted to the commissioning client.

The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide, 2006, contains general guidance on Risk management (section 2.3.2, Appendix 2).

Risk assessments must be produced in line with legislative requirements and best practice e.g. as set out in the SCAUM (Standing Conference on Archaeological Unit Managers) *Health and Safety Manual* <http://www.scaum.org/uk>.

The appointed archaeological contractor must be mindful at all times of the Health and Safety implications of working in historic buildings:

A risk assessment must be carried out;

The appointed archaeologist must comply with current Health and Safety legislation;

A hard hat and safety boots are to be worn at all times;

Only enter the historic buildings if the commissioning client has confirmed that it is safe to enter. Abandon the visit if conditions are worse than expected.

Useful checklist of potential Health and Safety issues (from 'Safety in Buildings Archaeology', P. Jeffrey, *The Archaeologist*, Winter 2005, Number 55):

- Is the building secure?
- Are the electric and gas services off?
- Are you able to get in and out without being accidentally locked in?
- Is the fabric of the building safe or are there potential hazards?
- Are there uneven surfaces, unlit steps or rotten timbers?
- Is there a build up of pigeon droppings or standing water with risk of rats or other rodents (zoonotic diseases)?
- Are you working in an isolated area with difficult access for bringing in equipment?
- If using scaffolding are you sure that it is safe, has it been checked by a competent person and are you trained to use it correctly?

The Health and Safety Executive website has downloadable leaflets www.hse.gov.uk.

SCAUM has two manuals *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology* and *Employment Manager*.

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors has a manual *Surveying Safety – Your guide to personal safety at work* at www.rics.org.uk/Management/Healthandsafety/surv_safe.htm

Recording level

The survey is to be broadly in accordance with an English Heritage 'Level 3' recording.

Notification

The County Archaeologist needs to know when archaeological fieldwork is taking place in Tyne and Wear so that he can inform the local planning authority and can visit the site to monitor the work in progress. The Archaeological Contractor must therefore inform the County Archaeologist of the start and end dates of the Building Recording exercise. He must also keep the County Archaeologist informed as to progress on the site. The client will give the County Archaeologist reasonable access to the development to undertake monitoring.

Fieldwork - General Conditions

The archaeological contractor must detail measures taken to ensure the safe conduct of the work. The client may wish to see copies of the archaeological contractor's Health and Safety Policies.

The archaeological contractor must be able to provide written proof that the necessary levels of Insurance Cover are in place.

All staff employed by the archaeological contractor shall be professional field archaeologists with appropriate skills and experience to undertake work to the highest professional standards.

The Survey

Surveys are made by direct measurement using tapes and rods and can be supported by Electronic Distance Measuring equipment (EDM or REDM theodolites) on larger and more complex sites.

Detailed measured survey may be augmented by other techniques designed to record detail such as photogrammetry and rectified photography.

The scale of the drawings derived from a survey must be appropriate to the building, typically 1:100 or 1:50 for plans, 1:50 or 1:20 for sections.

The finished drawing should be legible when reduced for publication, the degree of reduction being dependent on the level of detail required.

It is recommended that drawings aiming to convey historical understanding or to support historical interpretation adopt the drawing conventions set up in section 8 of English Heritage's 2006 guidance document.

All drawings must include metric drawn scales, with a north point on all plans.

Use polyester based film for drawings (lasts longer than plastic).

Use low-acid paper.

Original drawings on film must be made with a hard pencil, at least 4H.

Do not ink over original pencil drawings.

The following tasks comprise the building survey.

1 *Site location plan clearly showing the location of the workhouse buildings and their date*

2 *Include copies of existing archive historic plans and elevation drawings in the finished report. Where a building has no plans surviving produce accurate elevations and a ground floor plan of the structure*

Buildings to be recorded:

- administration block (TWAS have plans of this building – check what they have before starting recording on site)
- the kitchen block and dining hall
- workhouse bakery
- male and female blocks
- workshops
- gatehouse

Where new drawings are required, outline elevations (not detailed measured survey) and a ground floor plan should be produced, based on a combination of sketching and some measured survey, sufficient to demonstrate proportion and location of historic features, such as existing windows and doors and blocked openings.

Structural phasing, changes in building material, evidence of any fixtures and fittings, features of historic significance (eg. Former fireplace openings, changes in internal levels) must be noted on elevations and plans.

Two possible formats are acceptable: CAD files from a package supporting AUTOCAD DWG files or exporting as DXF files; Drawing film, inked-in to publication standard and labelled with transfer lettering for reproduction on A4 size.

3 *Produce a photographic record*

Photographs should be used not only to show a building's appearance, but also to record the evidence on which the analysis of its historic development is based.

All photographs forming part of a record should be in sharp focus, with an appropriate depth of field. They should be adequately exposed in good natural light or, where necessary, sufficiently well-lit by artificial means.

An experienced archaeological photographer should produce a record of the structure as is in b/w (which is preferable for permanent archival purposes) and colour print, (digital images are not acceptable in view of the currently unproven archival performance of digital data).

Black and white film processed to British Standard 5699 is the archival ideal, as it is recognised as suitable for long-term storage.

Use processing companies that develop film to high specifications. Commercial, automatic processing techniques do not meet archival standards and must not be used.

Used films should be processed as soon as possible to counter the effects of film deterioration.

All photographs must be marked with the project identifier (e.g. site code), film number and frame number.

Mark negative holders, not negatives

Mark prints on the back

Label the photo pockets with frame number

Include an index of all photographs, in the form of running lists of frame numbers

The index should record the category of film, film number, frame number, title and subject, date the picture was taken and who took it

Silversafe-type paper envelopes are ideal storage media for negatives (or polyester packets)

Store prints in acid-free paper enclosures or polyester sleeves

All photographs must include a scale and where appropriate a north sign or other means of location/orientation

D.H. Brown, 2007, *Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*.

The photographic record will include:

- General views of the workhouse buildings in their wider setting or landscape
- The buildings' external appearance – typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the buildings to give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate
- Detailed close-up coverage of the building's external appearance – windows, doors, decorative detail, blocked openings, chimneys, etc etc

- Overall appearance of each room and circulation areas
- Internal close-up detail, structural and decorative – windows, doors, fireplaces, staircases, cornices, architraves, skirting boards, doorcases etc etc
- Any dates or other inscriptions, any signage, maker's plates or graffiti, which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or machinery. A contemporaneous transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret
- Any building contents which a significant bearing on the building's history
- The appointed archaeologist will also do a detailed walkover inspection of the whole hospital site and will take some general photographs of the wider site, in particular the 1930s brick buildings (exterior only), the first buildings to be built as the General Hospital. These photos can be taken with a digital camera. The report will include a selection of these images and all of the images will be included as JPEGs or TIFFs on the CD for the HER.

4 *Survey report*

A report will be produced, detailing the recording methodology and outlining the structural sequence, as observed from the survey.

- Precise location of the buildings, by name, street, town
- National grid reference
- Details of local listing
- Date the record was made and name of the recorder
- Summary statement describing the buildings' type or purpose, materials and possible date(s) so far as is apparent
- An account of the buildings' plan, form, function, age and development sequence
- Room by room description and description of exterior
- Names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known
- An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis
- An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations
- An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building and its purpose
- Any evidence for the former evidence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building
- Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location
- Relevant information from other readily available sources – from books, documents, plans, from other people who may be familiar with the building
- Historic map regression
- Copies of archive plans of buildings
- Copies of historic photographs of the buildings
- Full bibliographic references and list of sources consulted
- Glossary of architectural terms likely to be unfamiliar to readers.

The report must have the following features:

1. Location plan or plans
2. Details of visits to the building undertaken by the contractor
3. Photographic prints and negatives in conservation grade transparent plastic wallets suitable for storing in A4 ringbinders (all four copies require a full set of prints, but only one set of negatives is required and these should be included in the copy for the Archives)
4. A card cover with title, date, author, contractor organisation and commissioning client
5. Some form of secure binding, preferably of the spiral or ring type.
6. Recommendations for any further archaeological work required.
7. Copy of this specification

Four copies of the report need to be submitted:

- one for the commissioning client
- one for the planning authority (Newcastle City Council) – to be formally submitted by the developer
- one for deposition in the Tyne and Wear County HER. A digital copy of the report is also required on CD by the HER (in a plastic case and not attached to the report)
- one for Tyne and Wear Archives – this is the copy with the negatives in it. Please send this to the HER as TWAS will collect reports from the HER on an annual basis

The report and CD for the HER and TWAS must be sent by the archaeological consultant or their client directly to the address below. If the report is sent via the planning department, every page of the report and all the photographs will be stamped with the planning application number which ruins the illustrations and photos. The HER is also often sent a photocopy instead of a bound colour original which is unacceptable.

OASIS

The Tyne and Wear County Archaeologist supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index/access to the large and growing body of archaeological grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded fieldwork.

The archaeological contractor is therefore required to register with OASIS and to complete the online OASIS form for their building recording at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. Please ensure that tenders for this work takes into account the time needed to complete the form.

Once the OASIS record has been completed and signed off by the HER and NMR the information will be incorporated into the English Heritage Excavation Index, hosted online by the Archaeology Data Service.

The ultimate aim of OASIS is for an online virtual library of grey literature to be built up, linked to the index. The unit therefore has the option of uploading their grey literature report as part of their OASIS record, as a Microsoft Word document, rich text format, pdf or html format. The grey literature report will only be mounted by the ADS if both the unit and the HER give their agreement. The grey literature report will be made available through a library catalogue facility.

Please ensure that you and your client understand this procedure. If you choose to upload your grey literature report please ensure that your client agrees to this in writing to the HER at the address below.

For general enquiries about the OASIS project aims and the use of the form please contact: Mark Barratt at the National Monuments Record (01793 414 600 or oasis@english-heritage.org.uk). For enquiries of a technical nature please contact: Catherine Hardman at the Archaeology Data Service (01904 433 954 or oasis@ads.ahds.ac.uk).

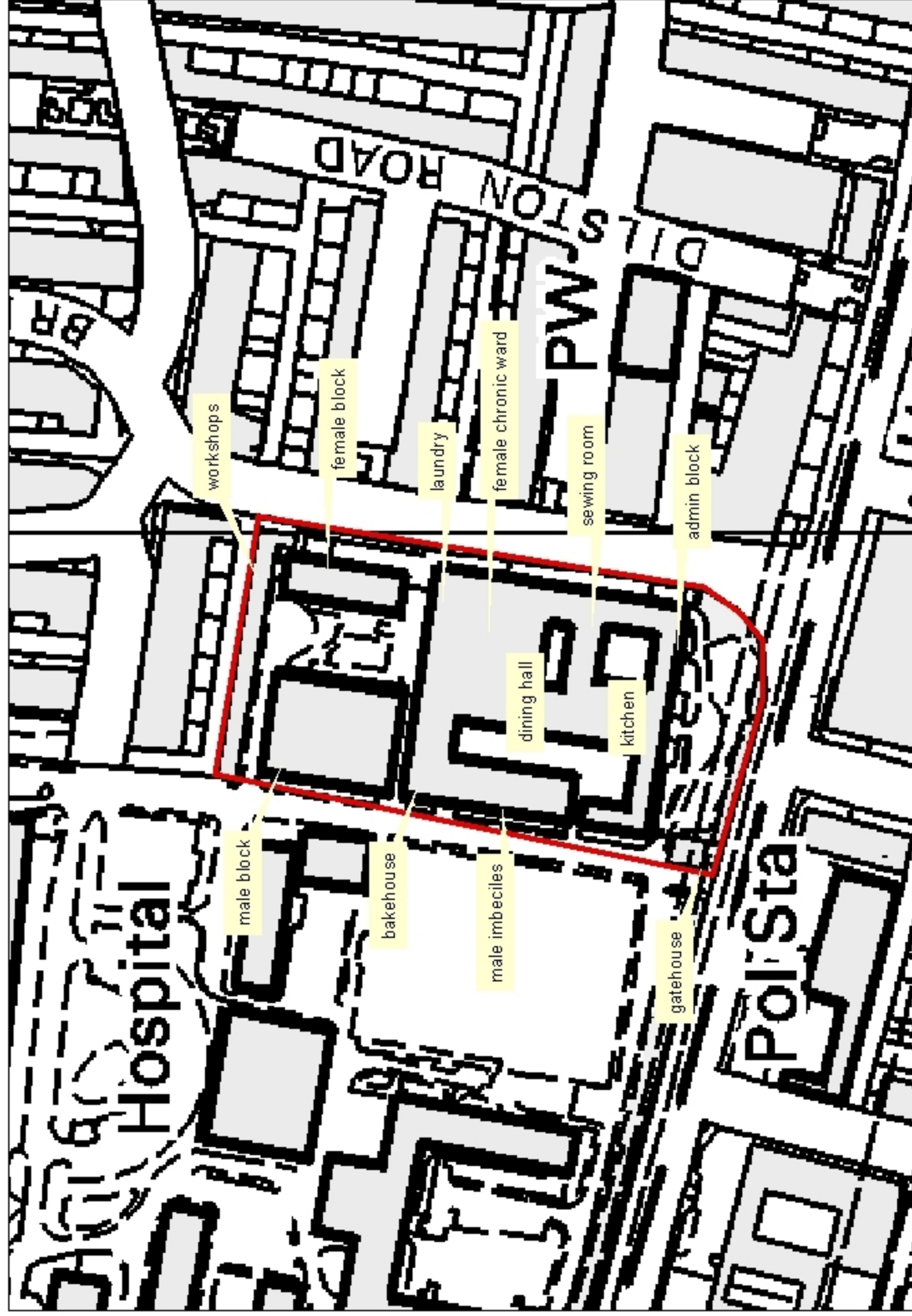
Or contact the Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer at the address below.

Jennifer Morrison
Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer
West Chapel
Jesmond Old Cemetery
Jesmond Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE2 1NL
Tel 0191 2816117
jennifer.morrison@newcastle.gov.uk

Ref: Newcastle General Hospital Building Recording

6 January 2009

Planning Application: 2008/1250/01/OUT, 2008/1251/01/DET





PART 2. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

NEG 11: Catalogue of Photographs

Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
1	Ext	Ext	Surviving elements of Workhouse complex	Looking E	0	JN/March 2011
2	Ext	Ext	Pillar opposite Building H incorporating stone inscribed 'HOUSE'	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
3	Ext	Ext	Buildings 33 and 35	Looking SE	0	JN/March 2011
4	Ext	Ext	Site of former Workhouse schools	Looking W	0	JN/March 2011
5	Ext	Ext	Remnant wall by cloister	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
6	Ext	Ext	Cloister	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
7	Ext	Ext	Cloister	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
8	Ext	Ext	Stairs down to Brighton Grove	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
9	Ext	Ext	1914 Hospital	Looking NW	2m	JN/March 2011
10	Ext	Ext	1914 Hospital	Looking NE	2m	JN/March 2011
11	Ext	Ext	1930s buildings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
12	Ext	Ext	Cemetery to N of site	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
13	Ext	Ext	1930s buildings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
14	Ext	Ext	1930s buildings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
15	Ext	Ext	1939 Emergency Operating Theatres	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
16	Ext	Ext	1903 Vagrant Ward	Looking SE	2m	JN/March 2011
17	Ext	Ext	1939 Emergency Operating Theatres	Looking E	2m	JN/March 2011
18	Ext	Ext	Vagrant Ward	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
19	A	Ext	Joint, Buildings A and G, E face	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
20	A	Ext	Building A looking S to outshot	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
21	A	Ext	Building A looking N to Building F and loading bay	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
22	A	Ext	Building A, W side in SE courtyard	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
23	A	Ext	Building A outshot on W side and joint with Building C	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
24	A	Ext	Building A and modern buildings D51	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
25	A	Ext	Building A looking E to brick outshot and Building E	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
26	A	Ext	Detail of N original facing window, N range of Building A	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
27	A	Ext	Looking N to stair-tower of 'gatehouse', Building D abutting (left)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
28	A	Ext	N façade of 'gatehouse' looking SE, showing evidence of alterations	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
29	A	G	Chimney breast	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
30	A	G	Detail of skirting	N/A	0.1m	JN/March 2011
31	A	G	Detail of window, N range corridor	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/March 2011
32	A	G	E range corridor looking S	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
33	A	G	E range corridor looking N	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011

NEG 11: Catalogue of Photographs

Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
34	A	G	E range, possible kitchen fireplace	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
35	A	G	E range typical room fittings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
36	A	G	E range, blocked door	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
37	A	G	E range, detail of skirting in blocked doorway	N/A	0.1m	JN/March 2011
38	A	G	Modern corridor along W side, blocked doors	Looking S	2m	JN/March 2011
39	A	G	E range, kitchen view	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
40	A	G	Lift and loading doors, N end of E range	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
41	A	G	N range windows and ceiling joists	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
42	A	G	N range, door blocked and converted to wall cupboard	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
43	A	G	N range, detail of original skirting	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
44	A	G	N range, original S-facing doorway	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
45	A	G	N range, access to brick outshot looking W	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
46	A	G	N range, W end looking W, 20th century partitions	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
47	A	G	N range, S elevation looking E	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
48	A	G	N range, detail of original window in S wall	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/March 2011
49	A	G	N range, detail of adjustable opener on windows	N/A	0	JN/March 2011
50	A	1	N range, E end stairs to first floor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
51	A	1	N range, E end stairs landing	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
52	A	1	N range, first floor E room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
53	A	1	N range, E end room, detail of original fitting	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
54	A	1	N range, detail of original window in N wall	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/March 2011
55	A	1	N range, detail of window catch	N/A	0.1m	JN/March 2011
56	A	1	N range, central room looking W with door to outshot	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
57	A	1	N range, W end room looking W to door into 'gatehouse'	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
58	A	1	N range, W room, detail of window catch on S side	N/A	0.1m	JN/March 2011
59	A	1	N range, W end room, detail of window catch on N side	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
60	A	1	N range 'gatehouse', first floor, central room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
61	A	1	N range, first floor room, NE angle, service lift	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
62	A	1	N range, first floor room, NE angle, ceiling	N/A	0	JN/March 2011
63	A	1	E range, first floor, N room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
64	A	1	E range, first floor, inserted E window and corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
65	A	1	E range, first floor, kitchenette opposite window P64	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
66	A	1	E range, first floor, showing chimney breast	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011

NEG 11: Catalogue of Photographs

Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
67	A	1	E range, first floor, central room showing recessed W wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
68	A	1	E range, first floor, S room, chimney breast	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
69	A	1	E range, detail of skirting in alcove cupboard	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
70	B	1	W façade and junction with 1882 rebuild of Building G	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
71	B	1	E and N façades, looking SW	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
72	B	1	Detail of door to 'Waiting Room' extension	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
73	B	1	Ground floor room, looking W through breach in original W wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
74	B	1	Detail of W-facing window in 'Waiting Room' extension	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
75	B	1	Second floor corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
76	B	1	Ground floor, NW room, showing stump of truncated original W wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
77	B	1	Toilet in W stairtower, also showing difference in floor levels	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
78	B	1	Corridor along W side	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
79	B	1	Typical bedroom (Room 6), showing fireplace, picture rail and cornice	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
80	B	1	N bedroom (Room 8), showing chimney breast, skirting, picture rail and cornice	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
81	B	1	Room 8, detail of picture rail and cornice	N/A	0	JN/March 2011
82	B	2	Corridor, looking N, showing cornice	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
83	B	2	Room 14 looking E, showing fireplace, picture rail and cornice	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
84	B	2	Room 15 (N bedroom), showing chimney breast , fireplace and inserted partition	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
85	B	3	Corridor, looking N	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
86	B	3	Room 33, looking E, fireplace, skirting, picture rail and cornice	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
87	B	3	Room 33, curved partition in the SW corner	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
88	B	3	Room 34, showing fireplace and window in recessed E wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
89	B	3	Room 35, fireplace, detail of fire surround	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
90	B	3	Detail of picture-rail and cornice	N/A	0	JN/March 2011
91	B	3	Detail of original window catch	N/A	0.1m	JN/March 2011
92	C	G	S façade showing windows and joint with outshot to Building A	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
93	C	G	Looking W along S façade into E-W through passageway	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
94	C	G	N façade and stairtower to Building D with passage below	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
95	C	G	Interior, looking W ,showing stored equipment and W end doorway	Looking W	2m	JN/March 2011
96	C	G	Interior, looking E, showing blocked windows in N wall	Looking E	2m	JN/March 2011
97	C	G	Detail of blocked windows and door in the N wall; roof timbers visible above suspended ceiling	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
98	C	G	Detail of typical late 20th C window frame in S window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
99	C	G	N end room under stairtower, showing W window and blocked N window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011

NEG 11: Catalogue of Photographs

Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
100	C	G	NE room, showing blocked doorway into end room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
101	C	G	Stairs to Radio Tyneside in stairtower	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
102	C	1	Room used by Radio Tyneside	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
103	C	2	Room used by Radio Tyneside	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
104	D	Ext	W façade, showing difference in build at S end and 1960s additions	Looking NE	2m	JN/March 2011
105	D	Ext	E façade, showing blocked original windows and inserted openings	Looking SW	2m	JN/March 2011
106	D	Ext	E façade to Building A 'gatehouse', showing blocked original windows	Looking N	2m	JN/March 2011
107	D	Ext	Detail of butt joint between Buildings A (left) and D; window altered to door in 1921	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
108	D	Ext	S end of range at first floor level, showing different build	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
109	D	G	S room to door from Kitchens and E facing windows	Looking SE	2m	JN/March 2011
110	D	G	Lecture theatre, showing high ceiling occupying first floor level	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
111	D	G	Iron-framed window in 1960s outshot on W side	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
112	D	G	Corridor formed by modern partitions leading to S door of Lecture Theatre	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
113	D	G	Passage at N end of Lecture Theatre (actually within Building A)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
114	D	G	1960s staircase leading to surviving first floor S of Lecture Theatre	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
115	D	1	Landing of 1960s staircase	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
116	D	1	Room view, showing modern fittings and finishes, and inserted window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
117	D	1	Room view, showing modern partitions and remodelled window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
118	D	1	S end room, showing door to Billiard Room (Building G) and original windows	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
119	D	2	N end room, showing library fittings and original window openings	Looking SE	2m	JN/March 2011
120	D	2	N end room, showing library fittings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
121	D	2	Room 44.02.43, showing inserted partition and original window opening	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
122	D	2	SE room, part of Radio Tyneside, showing original window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
123	D	2	SW room, recording studio of Radio Tyneside, showing partition cutting window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
124	D	2	'On air' indicator on lintel of door to recording studio	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
125	E	Ext	S façade, looking E towards elevated passage from Building A	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
126	E	Ext	Detail of window in S façade converted from a door, with 'BAKE' 'HOUSE' inscription	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
127	E	Ext	W façade showing blocked doorways originally leading W into a demolished range	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
128	E	Ext	Looking E along N façade, showing junction with refrigerator room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
129	E	Ext	Detail of N facing window lintel, showing sinkings for bars	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
130	E	Ext	Looking E along the N side of refrigerator room, showing blocked windows	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
131	E	Ext	N façade, E end showing original windows, blocked openings, and link to Bldg K	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
132	E	G	Entrance lobby, showing modern partitions and fittings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011

NEG 11: Catalogue of Photographs

Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
133	E	G	Corridor along N side of building	Looking E	2m	JN/March 2011
134	E	G	Graham Seminar Room, showing original S windows	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
135	E	G	Elliot Seminar Room, showing original S facing windows	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
136	E	1	Looking S from elevated passage to inserted door in N wall of Building A	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
137	E	1	Looking SE along elevated passage showing blocked w facing windows	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
138	E	1	Looking N from elevated passage showing inserted door and ramp up to Building F	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
139	E	1	Looking NW across the E end room, showing original windows and trusses	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
140	E	1	Middle room, showing timber beam in N wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
141	E	1	W end room, showing blocked door to demolished range beyond	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
142	E	1	Detail of S facing sash window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
143	E	G	Refrigerator room, looking SE to doorway, showing galvanised metal lining	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
144	F	Ext	NE corner, windows and blocking in N wall, and blocked circular vent in W wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
145	F	Ext	Brick outshot adjoining W end, showing blocked window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
146	F	G	Looking E into 1960s loading bay extension, showing window in original S wall (P150)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
147	F	G	1960s loading bay extension at S end, roller shutter	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
148	F	G	Looking N, showing inserted 'office' partitions on the right	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
149	F	G	Looking NW, showing site of blocked door to Building E in W wall (behind shelving)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
150	F	G	Original window in S wall (now within 1960s loading bay)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
151	F	1	Room view, showing staircase, windows at S end, and roof trusses	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
152	F	1	Looking W, showing blocked windows in W wall, door from Building E, and roofing	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
153	F	1	Detail of roofing: iron tie brace attached to rafter	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
154	F	1	Detail of roofing: four-way connector for iron tie braces	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
155	F	1	Detail of cast-iron rainwater hopper on E wall	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
156	G	Ext	S and W façades, looking NE (Building H to right)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
157	G	Ext	S façade, E end, showing footbridge approach to nurses' stairs	Looking W	2m	JN/March 2011
158	G	Ext	S façade, showing footbridge approach to main entrance	Looking W	2m	JN/March 2011
159	G	Ext	Central block, S façade	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
160	G	Ext	Detail of lamp pedestal on E side of bridge to main entrance	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/March 2011
161	G	Ext	Footbridge and blocked doorway serving former staircase to nurses' dormitories	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
162	G	Ext	E outshot, repositioned OS benchmark on the pillar beside the scale	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
163	G	Ext	Looking NE, showing door to E-W corridor and W stair-tower windows to left	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
164	G	Ext	N façade, W end, showing two phases of outshot, dormers and fire escape	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
165	G	Ext	Detail of blocked door at foot of W staitower and cast-iron fire escape	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011

NEG 11: Catalogue of Photographs

Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
166	G	Ext	1882 Kitchen wing, showing inserted/enlarged Billiard Room window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
167	G	Ext	N façade, E end from SE courtyard, showing outshots	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
168	G	Ext	N façade, E end from SE courtyard, showing outshots and timber lean-to	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
169	G	Ext	Detail of inserted door and window to outshot in SE corner of SE courtyard	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
170	G	Ext	Window to E face of Kitchen range and door to basement, within wooden lean-to	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
171	G	Ext	Looking W across the E courtyard to the air-raid shelter	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
172	G	Ext	Detail of Blythe of Birtley brick stamp - dated 1935 - in air raid shelter	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
173	G	Ext	Interior of air raid shelter, looking N to blocked doorway and blast wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
174	G	Ext	Timber fitting in air raid shelter on E wall	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
175	G	B	E end room, looking SE, showing windows, one converted into fire escape	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
176	G	B	Sandstone rubble walls and brick support pillars (1882) for ground floor corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
177	G	B	Doors with original (1882) architraves looking W from the E end	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
178	G	B	Detail of iron ventilation plate	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
179	G	B	Beam supporting ground floor corridor, on brick pillars, blocked opening in the N wall, machine bed	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
180	G	B	Supporting beam detail showing stopped chamfers	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
181	G	B	Detail of original window in S wall with iron stay bar	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
182	G	B	Detail of original bracket for pipework	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
183	G	B	Brick supports for fireplace at ground level	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
184	G	B	W end room, heating apparatus, blocked openings in N and W walls	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
185	G	B	Looking N up the stairs to the basement	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
186	G	G	Main entrance foyer, looking E, showing colonnade	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
187	G	G	Ditto, looking W	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
188	G	G	Detail of pillar in foyer	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
189	G	G	Main entrance foyer, looking E, inner timber screen	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
190	G	G	Ditto, looking W	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
191	G	G	Detail of skirting in foyer	See N arrow on shot	0.2m	JN/March 2011
192	G	G	Inner screen looking S from entrance hall, upper openings held stained glass panels	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
193	G	G	Detail of stained glass panel - one of the central pair	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
194	G	G	Detail of stained glass panel 'Spring'	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
195	G	G	Detail of stained glass panel 'Summer'	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
196	G	G	Detail of stained glass panel 'Autumn'	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
197	G	G	Detail of stained glass panel 'Winter'	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
198	G	G	Principal staircase in entrance hall, looking N	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011

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Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
199	G	G	Ceiling of entrance hall	N/A	0	JN/February 2011
200	G	G	Detail of ceiling cornice	N/A	0	JN/February 2011
201	G	G	Detail of frieze above intermediate landing on principal staircase	Looking S	0.2m	JN/February 2011
202	G	G	Detail of principal staircase	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
203	G	G	Detail of newel post	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
204	G	G	W corridor, looking E, showing fall to kitchen floor level	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
205	G	G	Former clerk's room, E end of corridor, showing S facing windows	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
206	G	G	Detail of original fireplace in clerk's room	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/February 2011
207	G	G	Detail of cornice of former clerk's room, cut by inserted partition of post-room on E side	N/A	2m	JN/February 2011
208	G	G	Lounge, showing fireplace in E wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
209	G	G	Mid 20th century inserted opening between lounge and 'bar', looking SE	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
210	G	G	Rediffusion box on lounge windowsill	N/A	0.1m	JN/February 2011
211	G	G	Looking S into the 'bar' from the W corridor.	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
212	G	G	Detail of typical S facing window, original architrave and reveals, modern frame	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
213	G	G	Detail of original skirting in 'bar'	N/A	0.1m	JN/February 2011
214	G	G	Kitchen W of the 'bar', showing modern fittings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
215	G	G	Looking N into undated toilet outshot on N side of Building G	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
216	G	G	Typical original architrave, S side of W corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
217	G	G	W end room, looking W to mock fireplace	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
218	G	G	Detail of mock (timber) fireplace	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
219	G	G	Detail of dado rail in W end room	N/A	0.1m	JN/February 2011
220	G	G	W end of W corridor, looking E, showing steps to ground level	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
221	G	G	Stair on N side at E end, under W stair-tower, showing inserted partition	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
222	G	G	Beginning of E corridor, looking E from near Kitchen door	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
223	G	G	Original doorcase to reception room on E side of entrance hall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
224	G	G	Looking E into reception room, showing chimney breast in E wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
225	G	G	Detail of skirting around reception room	N/A	0.2m	JN/February 2011
226	G	G	Former closets now forming a passageway E from reception	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
227	G	G	E end of former Master's sitting room, looking S, showing chimney breast	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
228	G	G	Recess in alcove beside chimney breast in former sitting room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
229	G	G	W end of the former Master's dining room, looking S	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
230	G	G	Ditto, E end	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
231	G	G	Detail, showing original skirting cut by modern partition dividing dining room	N/A	0.2	JN/February 2011

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Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
232	G	G	Detail of cornice and picture rail in Master's dining room	N/A	0	JN/February 2011
233	G	G	Site of first flight of nurses' stairs, looking S to doorway in S wall, now blocked	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
234	G	G	Access to kitchenette in outshot in SE corner of SW courtyard	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
235	G	G	Detail of skirting at E end of E corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
236	G	G	E end of E corridor, steps down to ground level and E outshot	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
237	G	G	E outshot, looking S, showing S facing window and suspended ceiling	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
238	G	G	E outshot, N room, looking E, showing window and doorway	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
239	G	G	Toilet outshot adjoining N wall of Building G in SE courtyard	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
240	G	G	Looking N from base of E stair-tower into corridor or Building A	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
241	G	1	Detail of acorn finial on newel, intermediate landing of principal staircase	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/February 2011
242	G	1	Detail of etched glass in window to intermediate landing, looking N	N/A	2m	JN/February 2011
243	G	1	Looking W along first floor landing from head or principal staircase	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
244	G	1	Toilets in N outshot	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
245	G	1	Looking W along corridor formed by partitioning landing to Committee Room door	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
246	G	1	Former waiting room E of Committee Room, looking S	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
247	G	1	Committee Room 44.01.19, looking NE, showing doorcases and panelling	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
248	G	1	Ditto, looking SW	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
249	G	1	Detail of doorcase in Committee Room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
250	G	1	Fireplace in former clerk's bedroom W of the Committee Room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
251	G	1	Detail of frieze in former clerk's bedroom	N/A	0	JN/February 2011
252	G	1	Original radiator and wallpaper in corridor outside clerk's bedroom	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/February 2011
253	G	1	Detail of maker's mark on radiator	N/A	0.1m	JN/February 2011
254	G	1	Door and architrave into toilet outshot on N side of Building G	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
255	G	1	Marble fireplace in Room 44.01.08 (Room 11)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
256	G	1	Marble fireplace with Art Nouveau hood in Room 44.01.07 (Room 10)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
257	G	1	W end room looking W from the corridor, showing original casement	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
258	G	1	Detail of original catch on casement	N/A	0.1m	JN/February 2011
259	G	1	Looking N up the stairs to the Billiard Room above the kitchen	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
260	G	1	Billiard Room, looking SE	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
261	G	1	Detail of turned kingpost in roof above Billiard Room	N/A	0	JN/February 2011
262	G	1	Detail of scoreboard, Billiard Room	N/A	0.2m	JN/February 2011
263	G	1	E corridor, looking E, showing original radiator	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
264	G	1	Detail of original sash in N wall of corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011

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Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
265	G	1	Detail of original radiator	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
266	G	1	Room 01.29 at W end of the corridor, looking NW, architrave of former closet	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
267	G	1	Adjoining room, showing fireplace to former bedroom and closet made into door	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
268	G	1	Central room (Room 15), original door from corridor and closet made into passage	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
269	G	1	Detail of fireplace in central room (Room 15)	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/February 2011
270	G	1	Detail of cornice and picture rail in central room (Room 15)	N/A	0	JN/February 2011
271	G	1	Site of former nurses' staircase, from ground floor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
272	G	1	Entry status box on E wall of former staircase room	N/A	0.1	JN/February 2011
273	G	1	Original wall cupboard, E end Room 01.37	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
274	G	1	Original door and architrave to toilet at E end of corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
275	G	2	W stairtower, top flight of stairs looking down, showing hand rail and skirting	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
276	G	2	Detail of original skirting on S side of stair-tower	N/A	0.1m	JN/February 2011
277	G	2	Landing, showing E facing window adapted for fire escape	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
278	G	2	Looking W along the N side corridor showing boxed in rafters	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
279	G	2	Detail of N facing casement window in corridor with metal glazing bars	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
280	G	2	Detail of N facing casement window in corridor with wood glazing bars	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
281	G	2	Room 2.17, looking SW, showing original fireplace and dormer	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
282	G	2	Detail of fireplace, Room 02.16	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/February 2011
283	G	2	Looking NE across Room 02.17, showing tie beam and rafter with iron strapping	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
284	G	2	Detail of original skirting cut by inserted partition in Room 02.18	See N arrow on shot	0.1m	JN/February 2011
285	G	2	Looking SE across Room 02.19, showing strapped truss, dormer and chimney plate	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
286	G	2	Detail of gas top on E wall of Room 02.18	N/A	2m	JN/February 2011
287	G	2	E corridor, looking W showing tie-beams crossing	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
288	G	2	Original fireplace in Room 02.20	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/February 2011
289	G	2	Looking S into Room 02.22, showing rafters, skylight and metal-framed casement	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
290	G	2	Toilet, site of head of Master's Stairs from first floor, with original architrave	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
291	G	2	E end room 02.31, showing chimney breast	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
292	G	2	Detail of toilet window in E end wall with modern frame	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/February 2011
293	G	2	Door to toilet at head of E stair-tower, showing mid-20th century pedestal bowl	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
294	G	2	Looking down the E stair-tower, showing wooden banister and square balusters.	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
295	G	2	Original E facing sash in E wall at intermediate landing	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
296	G	G	Restaurant, looking S to doors from entrance hall, showing modern fittings and clutter	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
297	G	2	Looking W into former boiler room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011

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Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
298	G	2	Kitchen, looking SW, showing modern fittings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
299	G	2	Ditto, looking N	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
300	G	2	Looking W along former passage, leading W from SE courtyard	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/February 2011
301	H	G	W façade, showing 1960s rebuild	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
302	H	G	S façade, original window and door formed from another (repositioned) window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
303	H	G	E façade, showing original windows	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
304	H	G	N façade, original window and inserted doorway	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
305	H	G	Interior, looking S to repositioned door	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
306	H	G	Interior, looking N along through passage to inserted S door, 1960s partitions	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
307	H	G	Interior view of 1960s W facing window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
308	H	G	Interior, looking S, 1960s partitions	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
309	H	G	Detail of 1960s softwood skirting	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
310	H	G	Interior view of an original E facing window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
311	J	G	View showing W and N façades	Looking SE	2m	JN/March 2011
312	J	G	View showing S and W façades	Looking NW	2m	JN/March 2011
313	J	G	S façade, showing small inserted toilet windows and later wall on E side	Looking N	2m	JN/March 2011
314	J	G	Looking S to entrance lobby and door into T-shaped S wing	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
315	J	G	Looking E from entrance lobby, room formed by blocking cross-passage	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
316	J	G	Exposed brickwork in space below S staircase	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
317	J	G	S stairs (first flight), showing original and later hand rails	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
318	J	G	Detail of scrolled end to original hand rail	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
319	J	G	S main room, looking N, showing to door to N room and cast-iron columns	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
320	J	G	S main room, looking SW, showing columns, windows, and inserted room partition	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
321	J	G	N main room, looking NE, showing columns, windows and inserted door (see P325)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
322	J	G	N main room, looking NW, showing columns, windows and inserted room partition	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
323	J	G	N main room, looking SW. Shows central door, inserted cupboards and climbing bars	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
324	J	G	N main room, detail of physiotherapy appliance on W wall	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
325	J	G	NE room, looking E, showing fireplace site in angled wall beside inserted door	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
326	J	1	N end, corridor, detail of cast-iron column	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
327	J	1	Looking S along northern corridor, showing cast-iron columns and modern partitions	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
328	J	1	Cast-iron columns in inserted modern partition	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
329	J	1	Typical original arch-headed doorway and window openings (window frame is modern)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
330	J	1	Detail of original skirting beside doorway in P329	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011

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Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
331	J	1	Looking N along S corridor; columns encased by modern partitions	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
332	J	1	S end room looking S; chimney breast, original W door and inserted S door to kitchenette	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
333	J	1	E facing window in kitchenette ,showing modern frame and original architrave	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
334	J	1	W facing arched windows with modern frames	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
335	J	1	Stairs from first to 2nd floor, showing original tubular handrail and rounded wall arrises	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
336	J	2	N end room, looking S through the original arch-headed doorway	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
337	J	2	Blocked original fireplace in brick NW end wall, enclosed by modern cupboard	See N arrow on shot	1m	JN/March 2011
338	J	2	N corridor, looking S, showing modern partitions on both sides	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
339	J	2	SW end room, looking SE, showing chimney breast and door in inserted modern partition	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
340	J	2	S corridor, looking N, showing inserted modern partitions on both sides	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
341	J	2	S corridor, typical architrave in modern partitions	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
342	J	2	SE end room, showing chimney breast and arched alcove	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
343	J	2	S staircase landing, showing arch-headed doorway to E room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
344	K	Ext	W façade from 'cloister' walk, showing 1960s 'sitting room' extension	Looking NE	2m	JN/March 2011
345	K	Ext	W façade, showing brick extension at N end and inserted entrance	Looking SE	2m	JN/March 2011
346	K	Ext	Detail of cast-iron ventilation plates in W wall at plinth level	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
347	K	Ext	E facing doorway to S cross passage, with modern doors	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
348	K	G	Looking E through inserted W entrance, showing lobby and N stairs	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
349	K	G	Space below N stairs, showing trap to 'basement' room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
350	K	G	Detail of mill-mark on RSJ supporting N stairs	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
351	K	G	Basement looking E showing sump in corner and 'bed' for plant	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
352	K	G	Reception area, looking E, formed by modern partition across N end of N main room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
353	K	G	Modern partitions forming a passage on the E side of the N main room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
354	K	G	Looking NE across main S room, showing partitions and boxed-in cast-iron columns	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
355	K	G	Looking W across S main room, showing modern partitioning of original space	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
356	K	G	Detail of head of cast-iron column above modern suspended ceiling in S main room	See N arrow on shot	0	JN/March 2011
357	K	G	Looking W across the c.1967 'Sitting Room' extension, showing breach in W wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
358	K	G	Looking N from the foot of the S stairs, showing blocked opening on the left	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
359	K	G	Looking S through inserted doorway into the modern 'link' passage to Building E	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
360	K	1	Looking N from staircase landing to 1960s N extension and lift shaft	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
361	K	1	NE end room, looking W, site of fireplace in angle and window with original architrave	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
362	K	1	Looking N through original opening onto N end staircase landing	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
363	K	1	Detail of beam supporting second floor and boxed-in column head (Room 33.01.13)	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011

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Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
364	K	1	NW end room, showing site of fireplace and original architrave with modern window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
365	K	2	Typical architrave and door in modern partition at SE end of central corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
366	K	2	Looking N down the central corridor, showing original cross-wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
367	K	2	SE end room, looking E, showing chimney breast and arch-headed window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
368	K	2	Looking S into staircase landing and toilets at S end	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
369	L	G	W end wall looking E, showing inserted 20th century doorway	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
370	L	G	S façade looking NW, showing modern louvred vents and rebuilt walling	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
371	L	G	Looking NE, showing modern louvred vents and rebuilt walling	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
372	L	G	Detail of window to Joiner's Shop and flanking 2-light windows, one with inserted door	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
373	L	G	N wall from back lane, looking SE, showing two phases of masonry	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
374	L	G	Looking N along passage from 20th century N door	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
375	L	G	Looking S from the same point, showing modern partitions and original cross-wall	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
376	L	G	Looking S into N end room, showing original window openings and doorway	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
377	L	G	Looking S into adjoining room, showing original window openings	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
378	L	G	Looking SE into Room 07, showing original window (right) and former door (left)	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
379	L	G	Looking W along corridor on the N side of the central part of the range	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
380	L	G	Two-light window of the Joiner's Shop, showing splay reveals and mullion	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
381	L	G	Arched opening to Joiner's Shop with blocking and modern window	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
382	L	G	Former plant room, looking S to original window opening	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
383	L	G	Reyrolle fuseboxes and switchgear in former plant room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
384	L	G	Looking E into Room 25, showing modern partitions	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
385	L	G	Detail of N-facing window in Room 24a	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
386	L	G	Present plant room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
387	L	G	Detail of modern emergency diesel generator in present plant room	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
388	L	G	Electrical plant in Room 27	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
389	17	Ext	S and W façades, showing two-storey S range and cells to the N	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
390	17	Ext	N and W façades, showing late 20th century W outshot	Looking S	2m	JN/March 2011
391	17	Ext	E façade, mostly concealed by late 20th century additions	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
392	17	Ext	W façade, single-storey cell block with blocked windows and later 20th century outshot	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
393	17	Ext	Detail of blocked W facing cell windows with iron frames	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
394	17	Ext	Detail of stamped brick header in cell window blocking	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
395	17	Ext	Detail of W facing entrance	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011
396	17	G	Looking S along the single-storey cell range central corridor	See N arrow on shot	2m	JN/March 2011

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Plate No.	Building	Level	Description	Direction of view	Scale	Taken by/Date
397	17	G	Looking N along the same corridor from the start of the two-storey range	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
398	17	G	Looking S along corridor below the two-storey range, showing blocked cell doorways	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
399	17	G	Detail of mechanism for opening and closing the upper cell windows, N range	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
400	17	G	Looking W into a typical cell in the single-storey N range	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
401	17	G	Detail of cell window to N range corridor showing louvres replaced by bars	N/A	1m	JN/March 2011
402	17	G	Detail of typical exterior window to cells, showing operating mechanism	N/A	0	JN/March 2011
403	17	G	Looking into low second chamber of a typical cell, showing iron-framed window	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
404	17	G	Detail of parquet flooring and skirting to cell	N/A	2m	JN/March 2011
405	17	G	Detail, showing old medical supply labels and glazed sanitary bricks to dado level	N/A	0.2m	JN/March 2011
406	17	G	Inside view of E facing original door in two-storey range	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
407	17	G	Looking W into a cell below the two-storey range, showing blocking to W chamber	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
408	17	G	E into the present refrigerator room, converted from two original cells	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
409	17	G	Continuation of the central corridor in the two-storey range, looking N to blocking wall	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
410	17	G	Doorway with original architrave in the SW room	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
411	17	G	Window with original architrave in the SW room	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
412	17	G	Stairs to first floor, showing bricks with rounded arrises	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
413	17	1	Original SE facing sash window	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
414	17	1	Corridor, looking N	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
415	17	1	Cell on E side of corridor, showing window and modern shelving	<i>See N arrow on shot</i>	2m	JN/March 2011
416	17	G	Mid-20th century fuse box, made by 'Sanders'	N/A	0	JN/March 2011

Photographs 1-416

In hardcopy of the report, the Photographic Record is in the form of colour prints with the prints stored in plastic photographic print wallets (eight prints per page), following this page.

In electronic copy of the report, the Photographic Record is in the form of JPEG images on three CDs: Photographs 1-155 on CD 1; Photographs 156-388 on CD 2; Photographs 389-416 on CD 3. The Written Report appears on a separate CD in pdf.

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