



South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust
Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside
Hospital
Building Photographic Survey
October 2014

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1.0 Introduction

This Building Photographic Survey has been prepared by Dr Rebecca Enlander, Graduate Archaeologist, and Kirsten Holland, Associate Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust, to support a planning application for a new Integrated Care Hub at South Tyneside Hospital. The site includes an early 20th century workhouse building, which was originally built to house aged married couples (currently used to house the hospital estates department) and will be demolished as part of the proposed scheme.

Consultation was undertaken with Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeological Officer, who confirmed that there would be no requirement for a desk-based assessment or geophysical survey of the site, and that a photographic survey of the standing building would be required ahead of demolition works. The scope of this survey was discussed, and a survey equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 Historic Building Survey (English Heritage 2006), was agreed upon. A site location plan is included in Appendix A.

1.1 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this report is to create a photographic record and basic building survey of elements of the hospital building to be demolished.

The objectives are to:

- Create a photographic record of the external appearance of the property;
- Create a photographic record of the principal internal rooms and circulation areas of the property;
- Record and describe the context of the property.

2.0 Site and Development Description

The proposed development site is located within the northeast part of the South Tyneside Hospital complex and is centred on Grid Reference NZ 36660 64480. It is bounded by Harton Lane to the north, McAnany Avenue to the east, hospital buildings and car parking facilities to the south, and maintained lawns to the west. The site presently comprises an area of amenity grassland, with one standing building of early 20th century date adjacent to Harton Lane. The building houses the hospital estates department and has later additions which include two connected flat roof extensions to the rear. The building is not designated.



The proposed development of the site includes the construction of a dedicated Integrated Care Hub building, new landscaping and boundary treatment and dedicated access from McAnany Avenue leading to a private car park. The existing hospital estates building will be demolished to facilitate this development.

3.0 Methodology

The survey is intended to conform to English Heritage Level 2 (English Heritage 2006, 14). A Level 2 survey is described as a “descriptive record” that presents conclusions regarding the building’s development and use, but which does not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. In addition to the level of recording typical of a Level 1 record, this will typically consist of:

- Photographs detailing the external appearance of the building, giving an impression of its overall impact, shape and size; and photographs detailing the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas;
- An expanded summary of the building’s type, form, historic and present use, materials and possible date. This could also include the names of any architects or patrons and owners, if known, and;
- And on occasion, one or more drawings: a scaled site plan relating to the building, other structures, and topographic and landscape feature, and drawings to indicating the location of significant structural details or architectural decoration; long-sections, cross-sections or elevations indicating the vertical relationships within the building, and its development (if appropriate).

The survey will include:

- Drawings to demonstrate the location and context of the property (drawing 1) and plan showing the location and direction of photographs (drawing 8);
- Photography, to record the context, external and internal appearance of the property (photographs 1, 2 and 4); and
- A Written Record, to describe the context and appearance of the property (written account 1-4).

The drawn record is not normally intended to be comprehensive but provides additional information (English Heritage 2006, 14). Additionally, all building recording works will be undertaken in line with IfA Standards and Guidance: Institute for Archaeologists (1996 rev. 2008) *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.



4.0 Baseline Data

4.1 Historic Background

A selection of historic mapping and plans are included in Appendix C and D. The proposed development area falls within Harton, originally a small hamlet on the outskirts of South Shields. Commerce in South Shields was inherently linked to shipping, which exported commodities from the area. During the post-medieval and Industrial periods, the main industries in the town included glass and rope manufacture, and coal mining. The coal industry was important on a regional scale from the early post-medieval period, and with developments in technology, both in regards to extraction processes and associated infrastructures including the railway; coal was a fundamental factor in urbanisation and social development across the northeast of Britain. South Shields itself developed extensively with the opening of several collieries during the Victorian era, many of which flourished into the 20th century (Cranstone 2006, 92). Historically, the area was also involved in salt production, but the industry declined and had all but ceased in the area during the 19th century (Cranstone 2006, 96; Surtees 1820, 94-104).

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (published 1862) illustrated the development area as open ground forming part of Harton Moor, with Harton and Whitburn Colliery depicted immediately to the west of the site. The Ordnance Survey map, Durham sheet 4-9 dated 1858, shows site as remaining undeveloped and agricultural/ moorland. The site now forms part of the South Tyneside Hospital, which has its origins as the Harton Moor (South Shields Union) Workhouse, the second workhouse to be built in South Shields. It was constructed on the edge of Harton Moor in the 1870s to meet increased demand. The architect for the scheme was Joseph Hall Morton (J.H. Morton and Son, South Shields, architects) who was also involved in the design of the nearby workhouse at Gateshead. It initially accommodated 700 inmates and comprised an entrance block, main building, infirmary, and schools. The main buildings were based on the then common pavilion layout, which is retained in several of the present hospital buildings (Higginbotham 2014; Hodgson 1903, 177; Russell 2011, 51). Workhouses were an important post-medieval social institution and the South Shields workhouse is an early example, preserved due to its later history as a hospital (Cranstone 2006, 106).

The Ordnance Survey map, Durham sheet 4-9 (dated 1894) depicted the main buildings of the Union Workhouse, including the main workhouse pavilions and the schools. A small structure was also recorded on the northeast of the development boundary; however the structure was not big enough to be a residential property and may represent a small store. The development area itself was recorded as open ground, corresponding with its present footprint within the hospital complex. Hodgson (1903, 177-8)



indicates that due to demand, frequent extensions were made to the workhouse, including facilities for aged couples: 'Cottage homes have been provided for well-conducted aged couples, detached from the remainder of the house' (ibid. 178), suggesting that the building to be demolished had been built by 1903. While the 1905 County Borough Map of South Shields showed no changes to the workhouse from the 1894 depiction of the site, the 1903 publication (ibid.) indicates several additions to the site, including the cottages, implying that the 1905 map may have been based on outdated information. Successive additions were made to the site and by 1910 it was estimated that the workhouse could accommodate 1,200 inmates, excluding those in the separate 'lunacy wards' at the south-east of the site.

J.H. Morton and son were a local architectural practice working mainly in and around South Shields. The firm was noted for Poor Law work including the South Shields Union Workhouse, Hunslet Union Workhouse and Prudhoe Hall Colony for Mental Defectives. The Tyne and Wear Archives hold a number of documents listed under the South Shields Union Workhouse by J.H. Morton and Son, South Shields, architects. These include the new workhouse: initial proposals (c. 1875-1876) and contract drawings (1877), through to aged married couples cottages (1899), temporary isolation hospital (1910) and maternity home (1938) (DT.JHM/204 c. 1871-1938). The building to be demolished originally functioned as a terrace of four cottages built to house aged married couples from the Union Workhouse. The plans and elevations of the building produced by J.H. Morton and Son, architects (DT.JHM/204/6(2)) are dated to 1899 and the building would have originally had the appearance of small almshouses with a south-west facing veranda. The cottages were most probably built during this early part of the 20th century (pre-1903), and are recorded on the Ordnance Survey, Durham sheet (4-9) 1916, which clearly shows the building as four cottages in original built form.

After 1930, the workhouse became Harton Institution and General Hospital, then South Shields General Hospital in the late 1940s, following the abolition of workhouses and the institution of the National Health Service, and later South Tyneside District Hospital (Higginbotham 2014). The cottages were altered on several occasions during the 20th century through the addition of various porches and extensions. These alterations are indicative of the evolution of the complex as a whole. Its most recent use has been as an estate office for the hospital.

4.2 Site Description

A site visit was undertaken on 1st October 2014 by Kirsten Holland in order to carry out the photographic recording and building survey of the property. The South Shields Local Studies Library and Tyne and Wear Archives were also visited to view relevant historical maps and documents. A plan of the present building layout is included in Appendix A, photographs from the survey are included in Appendix B, and a phased



plan highlighting the original fabric of the building is included in Appendix D. For ease of description, each interior room and circulation area has been numbered in the phased building plan in Appendix D.

4.2.1 Exterior Description

The property sits in an area of maintained lawn, at the northeast of the South Tyneside Hospital Complex. Immediately to the south of the property, sections of the original red brick Union Workhouse still stand, and this section of the hospital is surrounded by a red brick wall. The wall around the maintained lawn next to the estates building is original to its lower half, while the upper courses have been rebuilt with modern red brick. The original property itself is a single storey rectilinear building, constructed from redbrick, with a slate covered, pitched roof and three chimney stacks. The roof is also topped with plain terracotta ridge-tiles.



Plate 1: View from the southeast of the building, showing the northeast and southeast elevations, with original windows along the northeast facing wall, and original coal shed along the southeast facing gable (the windows are a later addition and the roof has been replaced in the past). The chimney stacks, main roof and ridge tiles are also original.

Along the northeast facing exterior wall are eight identical, narrow windows: the openings are original, with tile sills and arched brick lintels formed of vertical stretchers. The frames are wooden and look to be early 20th century in style, but may have been replaced in the recent past. The original designs for the building only included four windows along this elevation; however, the eight present windows are evenly spaced



and considered to be an authentic part of the original construction, though different to that proposed in the adopted designs (DT.JHM 204/6(3)). The presence of mixed glazing along this elevation suggests ad hoc replacement of panes over the years (Plate 1 and 2).



Plate 2: facing southwest showing detail of windows along the northeast elevation, with original openings, tile sills and arched brick lintels. The guttering and downpipes are modern.

Originally, the building formed a terrace of four cottages and would have been accessed from a veranda along the southwest face of the building. The veranda now forms a corridor between the original building and a modern office extension; the southeast facing porch is contemporary with rooms 7-13 and functions as the current entrance to the property. Architectural elevations of the original building indicate that the veranda provided access to the cottages via four separate doors, and that each cottage also had a large window looking out across the veranda. At either end of the veranda was a small room: a sink and WC with a small southwest facing window at the northern end, and a small coal shed at the southern end of the property.

The original fabric is preserved in the main range of rooms 1-5 of the building, the store (originally the WC and sink) and the female WC (originally the coal store), while the present corridor is formed from the original veranda. This matches the roof profile, which is pitched to the extent of the veranda, but is flat over the modern extension (rooms 7-13). The roof of the female WC (originally the coal store) appears to have been replaced at the same time as the new porch extension was added along the southeast face of



the building (the current entrance): the line of original roof of the coal store is still visible on the exterior of the building, along the line of the new brickwork/ top of the window openings. The origin and date of these windows is unclear, as they do not appear on the design plan; however, they have wooden frames and tile sills (Plate 1).

Further examples of these exterior features can be seen in Appendix B, including detail of the coal shed (photographs 41-45), northeast facing windows (photographs 46-47), the chimneys (photographs 48-50), and the location of the former WC and sink (photographs 51 to 52). The original WC and sink area has since been partially lengthened by a later red brick porch extension along the northwest facing gable of the main building (currently a plant room), and the junction is clearly visible in the change in brick along the northwest facing wall. The extension is set slightly off centre and does not meet the main gable square-on; it has a slate covered hipped-monopitch roof (pitched against the main gable) which is lower than the main roof and does not meet the full height of the main building. The plant room has a single door and window on the northwest facing wall, and a single window along the northeast facing wall (Plate 3).



Plate 3: view from the northeast of the building facing southwest and showing detail of the exterior of the original WC and sink room with more modern plant room extension in the foreground and modern office extension to the rear. The original windows along the northeast elevation are visible. The junction between the original WC room and porch is apparent in the change in fabric.



The northeast facing extension window mirrors the original windows through provision of an arched brick lintel. The smaller window on the northwest facing wall is within the fabric of the original building, and the opening looks contemporary with the other original windows. While this opening is not marked on the design plan of the property, it is considered original and may represent a modification to the design. The extension houses plant for the office, while the original WC and sink area can be accessed internally (via a corridor which follows the original veranda) and currently form a store room.

Presently, access to the building is via a one-storey red brick extension with a flat roof. The extension envelops the southeast (including the coal store) and southwest exterior walls of the original building and is built in a style typical of the Ministry of Works post-WWII; historic mapping suggests that the extension was in place during the 1950s, corresponding with a known extension to the building in 1954. Immediately to the southwest is a further extension of probable 1970s date with a felt-covered lean-to roof and timber clad walls: historic mapping suggests that the extension was in place prior to 1973, as it is visible on the 1973-77 Ordnance Survey coverage of the area (1:10,000 series) (Plate 4) (Photographs 53-59). It is typical of the temporary buildings erected on municipal and government sites, including schools, hospitals and defence sites, during this period, many of which are still in use.



Plate 4: view from the northwest of the building facing southeast and showing detail of the exterior of the original WC and sink room with more modern plant room extension to the left, and two phases of modern office extension to the rear at the centre and right. The redbrick extension is of post-WWII date (1954), while the timber clad extension is of 1970s date.

4.2.2 Interior Description

The interior rooms of the building were inspected. The building is currently used as an estate office for the hospital and the survey took place during working hours; therefore staff disruption was kept to a minimum precluding the movement of furniture etc. The roof space was not accessible and some interior photographs were restricted by room size and the presence of furniture. Additionally, the modern WCs and



plant room were not inspected. For ease of description, each interior room and circulation area has been numbered in the phased building plan in Appendix D. The original entrance to each cottage would have been from the veranda; when the 1954 extension was added, the current porch on the southeast was built and now houses the main entrance. While the chimneys and chimney breasts still remain, the fireplaces have been removed internally.

Interior descriptions:

The interior of the building has replacement doors and skirting boards throughout and the building has been refitted as office space and is in active use; very few original features remain and those which do are described in turn by room.

Offices 1 to 5 form the four original cottages: the main walls and openings are largely intact. Office 1 retains its original height ceiling, original windows to exterior and chimney breast as part of original fabric. The fireplace has been blocked and plastered over. No coving or other original features remain (photographs 3-6). The layout of Office 2 is not an original room alignment: a suspended tile ceiling partially obscures the windows and the bottom third of the windows are boarded. No fireplace, coving or other original features remain (photograph 1). Office 3 retains its original height ceiling, original windows to exterior and chimney breast as part of original fabric. The fireplace has been blocked and plastered over. No coving or other original features remain (photographs 11-12).

Office 4 retains its original room alignment, dimensions and entrance to room. The fireplace has been blocked and plastered over. There is no coving to the ceiling; however, an arched window, which would have originally looked onto the veranda, has been retained as per its original fabric, but has been boarded over within the office (photographs 24-27). Office 5 also retains its original room alignment, dimensions and entrance to room. The fireplace has been blocked and plastered over but there is extant coving to the ceiling (photographs 21-23) (Plate 5). The building plan indicates that remnants of the original window overlooking the veranda may be present within the wall between the office and the store (room 6).

Immediately beside the entrance to office 5 is an access door from the corridor (12) to the store (6) (photographs 19-20). The store 6 would have been part of the original veranda and leads to a dog leg, which was the original toilet and sink area for the cottages. No original features are visible. Retained features within the corridor (12), which formed the veranda of the original building, are limited to the 'exterior' side of original arched window to office 4, which is visible although partially obscured by furniture (Plate 5) (photographs 28-29). The window currently serves no purpose as it has been blocked within the office, but it was presumably retained for borrowed light when the 1954 extension was constructed. There



is also a window to the general office (11), which forms part of modern extension and was probably also inserted for borrowed light (photograph 30).

Office 7, print room 8, kitchen 9, cleaners' store 10 and the general office 11 are all within the 1954 red brick office extension and there is no heritage interest or features within this area. Lobby 13 provides the modern entrance to the property and forms part of the 1954 extension: it has no heritage interest or features. Offices 14 to 17 and a circulation area form the 1979s extension, accessed through lobby area 13. The extension has no heritage interest or features. Photographs of the main rooms and circulation areas are included in Appendix B.



Plate 5: Left: view from 12 - the corridor (originally the veranda) with original exterior window visible between the corridor and office 4; the opening is blocked in office 4. Right: view within office 5 showing retained features: original height ceiling, cornicing and original exterior window opening.



5.0 Summary and Conclusions

Based on historic mapping and documents, the building dates from the period between 1899 and 1903, and was subsequently altered with a series of later additions in the form of a porch and extensions. The building dates to a period of expansion to the former South Shields Union Workhouse by 1910. The building originally served as cottages for aged married couples from the workhouse and included four individual cottages, each accessed from a veranda, with a shared WC and sink area to the northern end, and coal shed to the southern end of the veranda. While much of the original fabric of the building's exterior has been retained, especially along the northeast face and gables, internal remodelling has removed many of the interior features such as the fireplaces. The veranda itself has not been preserved, although a corridor marks its original extent, and the roof profile and a single exterior window (between office 4 and the corridor) hint at its original appearance.

The property has been significantly extended and altered during the 20th century, removing much of the original interest and significance of the building. The building is not designated; however, it is of local historic interest, particularly in reference to the development and social history of the Union Workhouse. The survey presented here has acted to record the structure prior to demolition works associated with the development of a new Integrated Care Hub on the site. The building has been recorded and no further works are recommended.



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Russell, A (2011) *Thatcher's Children: an account of growing up and surviving in the 1980s*.

Surtees, R (1820) 'Chapelry of South Shields', *The history and antiquities of the county palatine of Durham: volume 2*, Chester ward. 94-104. <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/source.aspx?pubid=455> [Accessed 26-09-2014]

Historic Mapping

Map of the county borough of South Shields, published 1905. S. E. Burgess.

Ordnance Survey map, Durham sheet 4-9 (1858, 1894, 1916, 1942)

Archives:

Tyne and Wear Archives South Shields Union Workhouse, Harton (subsequently South Shields General Hospital) **DT.JHM/204 c 1871-1938. Contents:** Plans including workhouse, maternity hospital and temporary isolation hospital

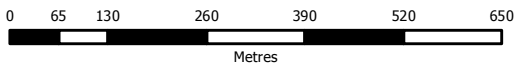
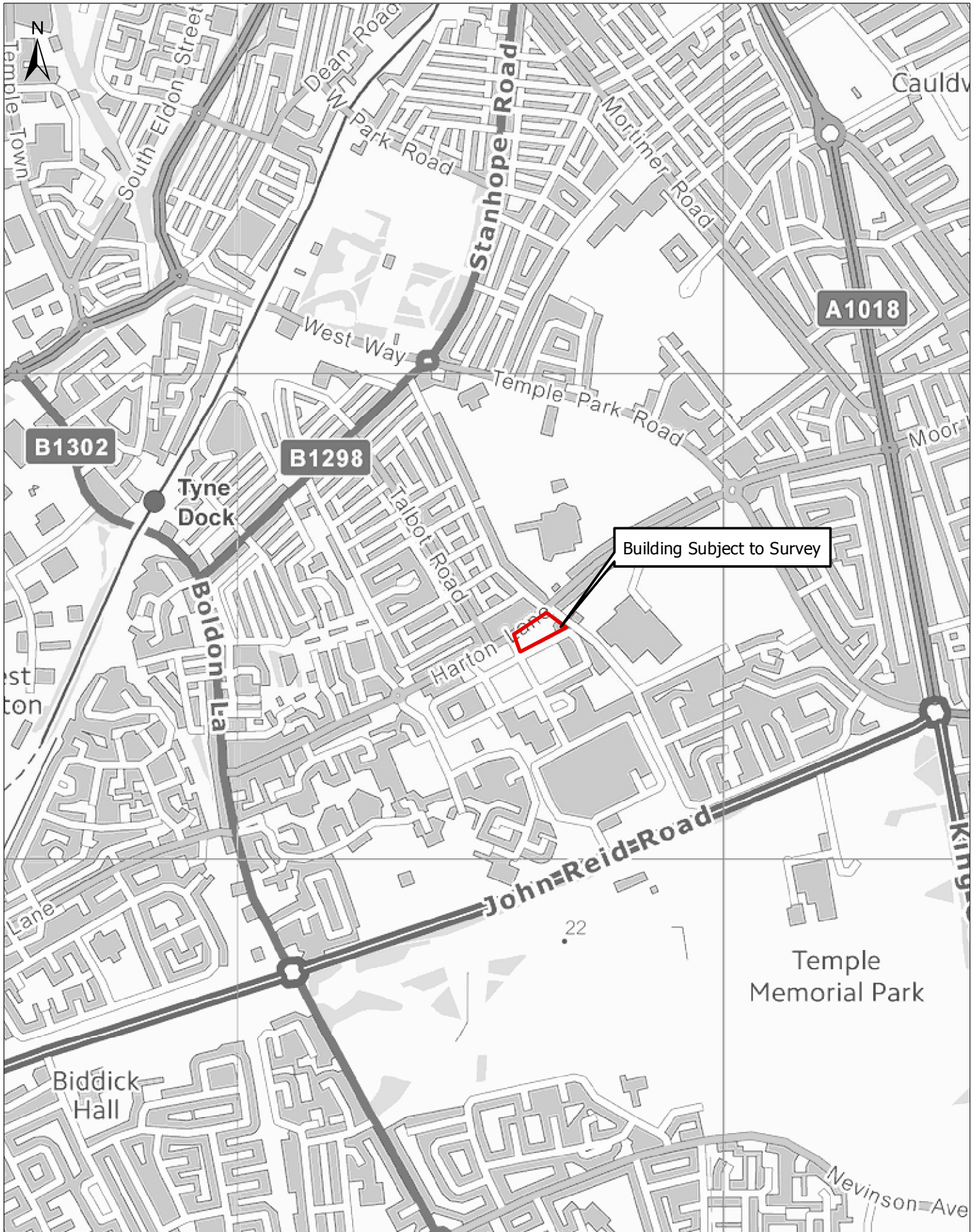


Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital
Building Photographic Survey

Appendices



Appendix A – Site Location & Ground Plans



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Sheet Size: **A4** Scale of Original: **1:10,000**

Client: **South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust**

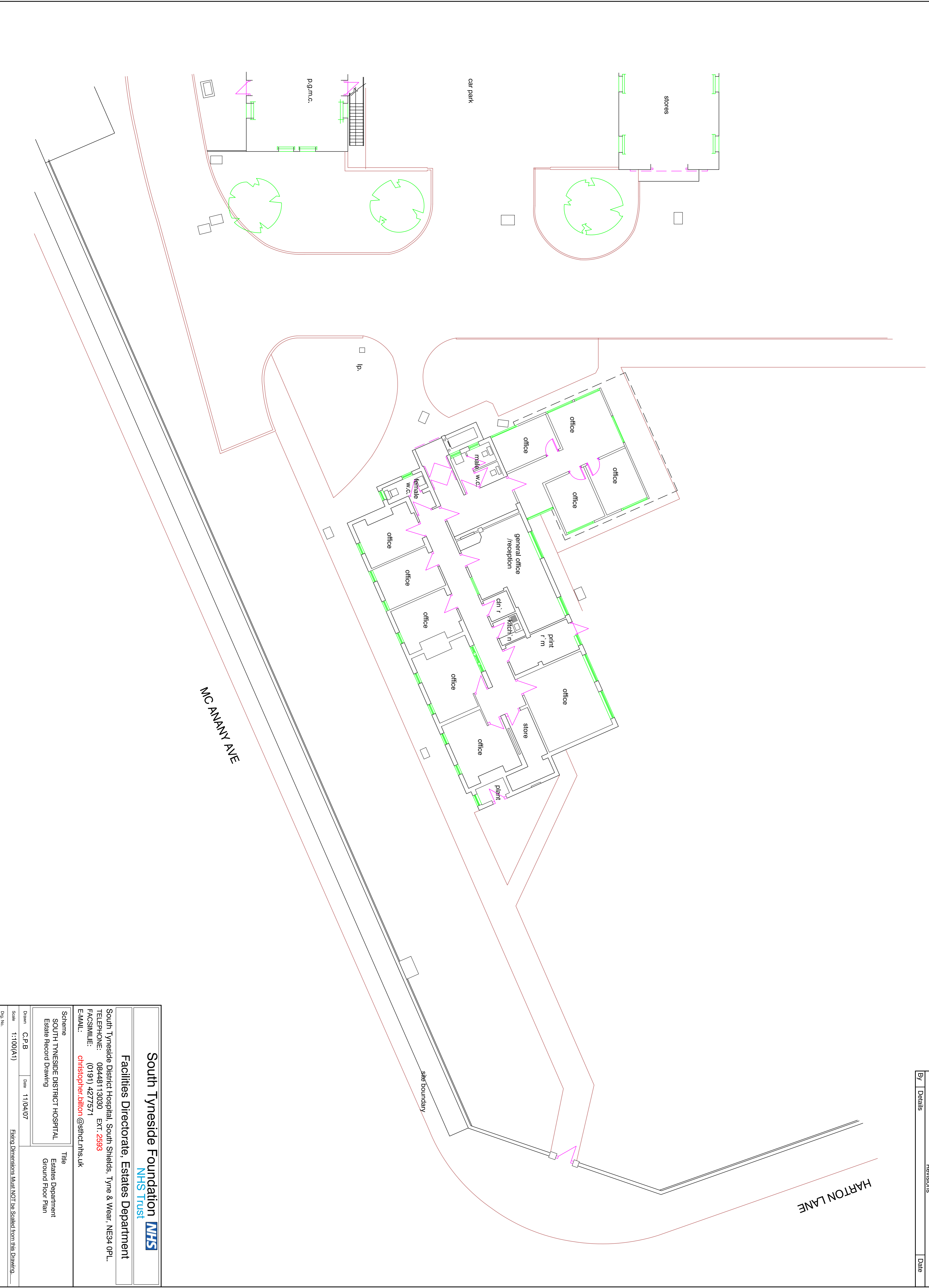
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Site Location Plan

Office: 4154	Project No: A089106	Figure No: 1
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South Tyneside Foundation 

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Scheme: SOUTH TYNESIDE DISTRICT HOSPITAL
 Title: Estates Department
 Estate Record Drawing

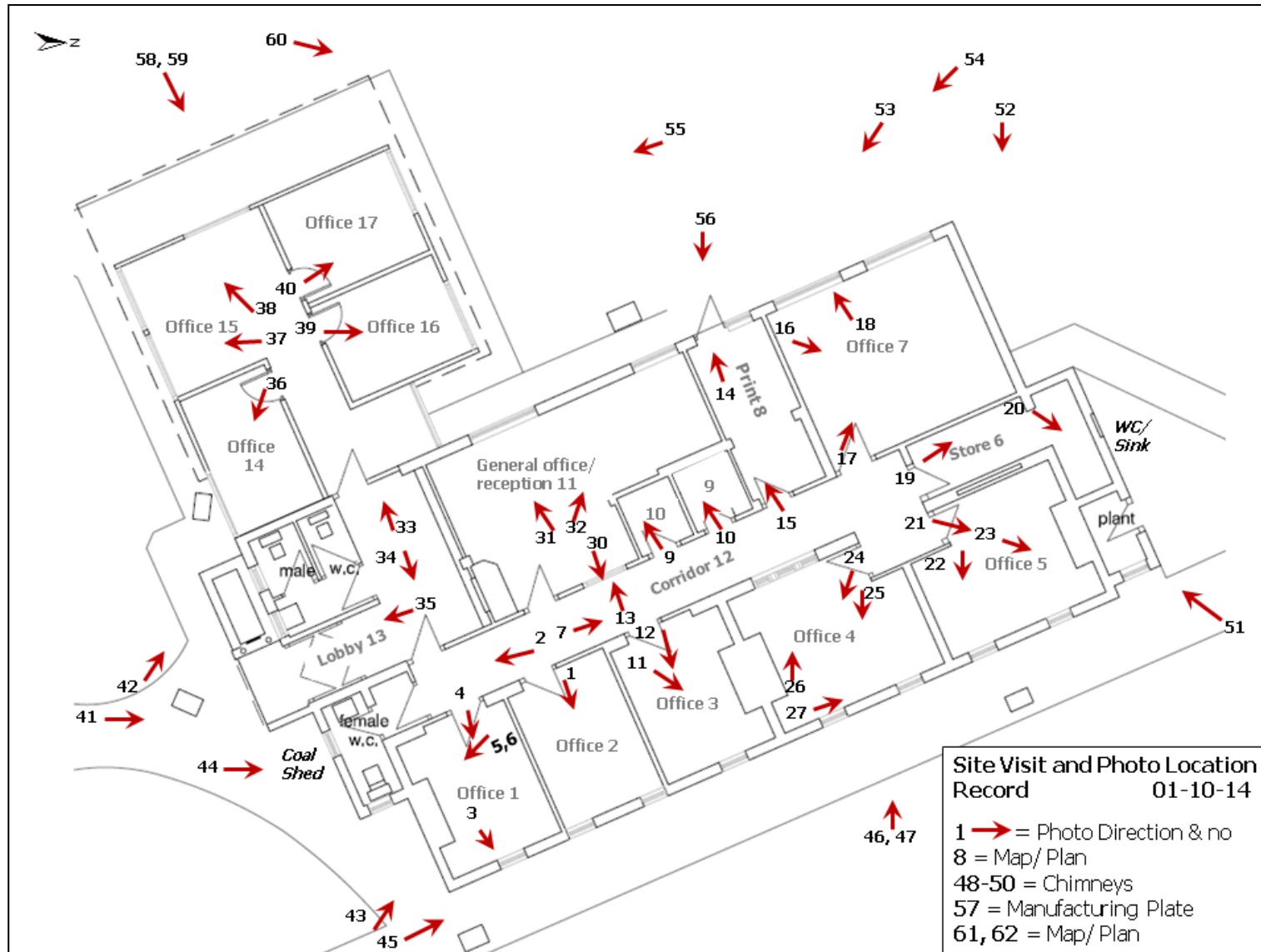
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Appendix B – Site Photographs

Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital
 Building Photographic Survey





Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital

Building Photographic Survey

Photo	Description
1	General view of office, Room 2 with partially boarded windows
2	Typical internal door
3	Typical window within office, Room 1
4	General view of office, Room 1
5	Chimney breast in Room 1
6	Chimney breast in Room 1
7	General view down central corridor, Room 12
8	Copy of South Shields Union Workhouse Plan
9	Cleaner & document store, Room 10
10	General view of kitchen, Room 9
11	Chimney breast in office, Room 3
12	Window in office, Room 3
13	Internal window between general office, Room 11 and corridor Room 12
14	External dooway and fire exit, printer room, Room 8
15	General view of printer room, Room 8
16	General view of office, Room 7
17	General view of office, Room 7
18	Window in office, Room 7
19	General view of store, Room 6
20	General view of dog leg in store, Room 6
21	Chimney breast and ceiling coving in office, Room 5
22	General view of office, Room 5
23	General view of office, Room 5
24	Chimney breast in office, Room 4
25	General view of office, Room 4
26	View of former exterior window, now blocked, Room 4
27	General view of office, Room 4
28	View of original exterior window, now boarded, Room 12
29	View of original exterior window, now boarded, Room 12
30	View of interior window between general office, Room 11 and corridor
31	General view of general office, Room 11
32	General view of general office, Room 11
33	General view of lobby, Room 13
34	General view of lobby, Room 13
35	View of main entrance doors from lobby, Room 13
36	General view of office, Room 14
37	View of window in office, Room 15
38	General view of office, Room 15
39	General view of office, Room 16
40	General view of office, Room 17



Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital

Building Photographic Survey

- 41 General view of south-west elevation
- 42 General view of south-west elevation
- 43 General view of south-west elevation
- 44 Window to female WC with original tile sill
- 45 General view of north-east elevation
- 46 Original windows to north-east elevation
- 47 Original window to north-east elevation
- 48 Chimney to south end of roof
- 49 Chimney to centre of roof
- 50 Chimney to north end of roof
- 51 General view of north-east elevation
- 52 General view of north-east elevation
- 53 General view of north-west elevation
- 54 General view of north-west elevation
- 55 General view of north-east elevation of western extension
- 56 View of fire exit and window on north-western elevation
- 57 Supplier details on western extension
- 58 General view of north-west elevation on western extension
- 59 General view of north-west elevation on western extension
- 60 Setting of building in maintained amenity grassland
- 61 Copy of South Shields Union Workhouse Plan
- 62 Copy of South Shields Union Workhouse Plan



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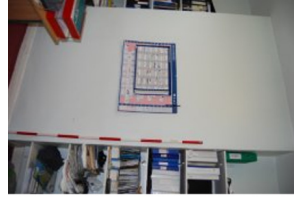
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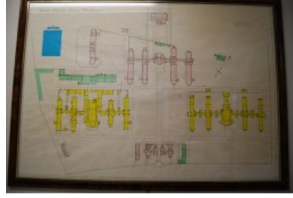
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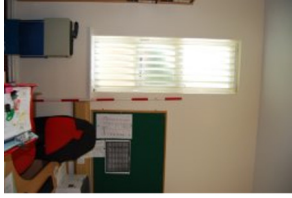
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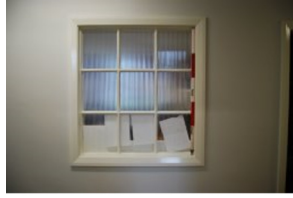
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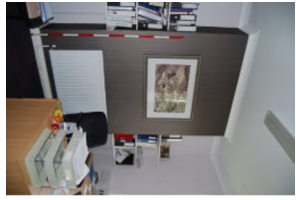
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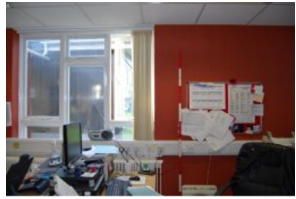
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DSC_0032



DSC_0033



DSC_0034



DSC_0035



DSC_0036



DSC_0037



DSC_0038



DSC_0039



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DSC_0061



DSC_0062



Appendix C – Historic Mapping

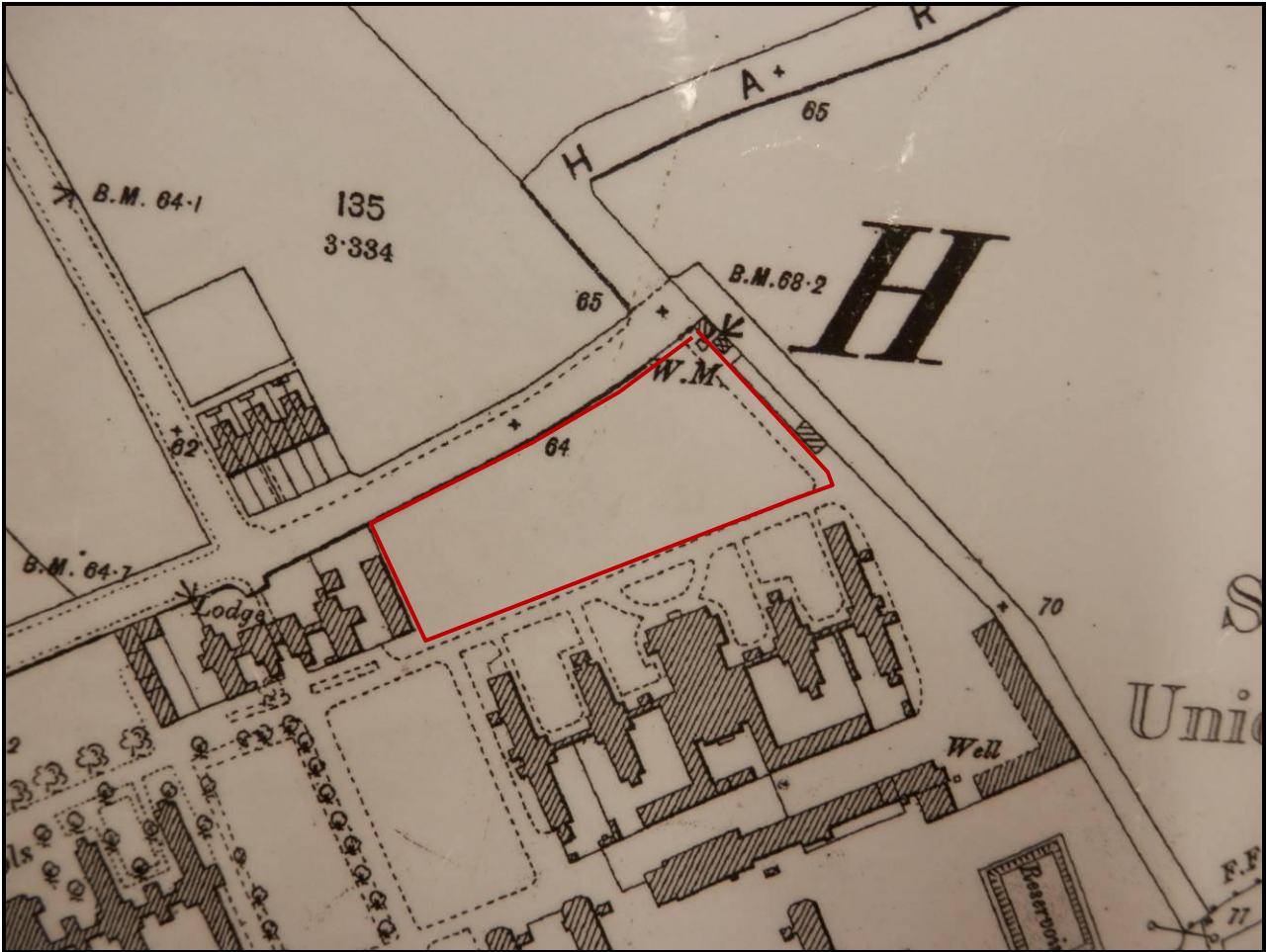


Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital
Building Photographic Survey



Ordnance Survey map, Durham sheet 4-9 c.1858

Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital
Building Photographic Survey



Ordnance Survey map, Durham sheet 4-9 c.1894

Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital
Building Photographic Survey



Ordnance Survey map, Durham sheet 4-9 c.1916

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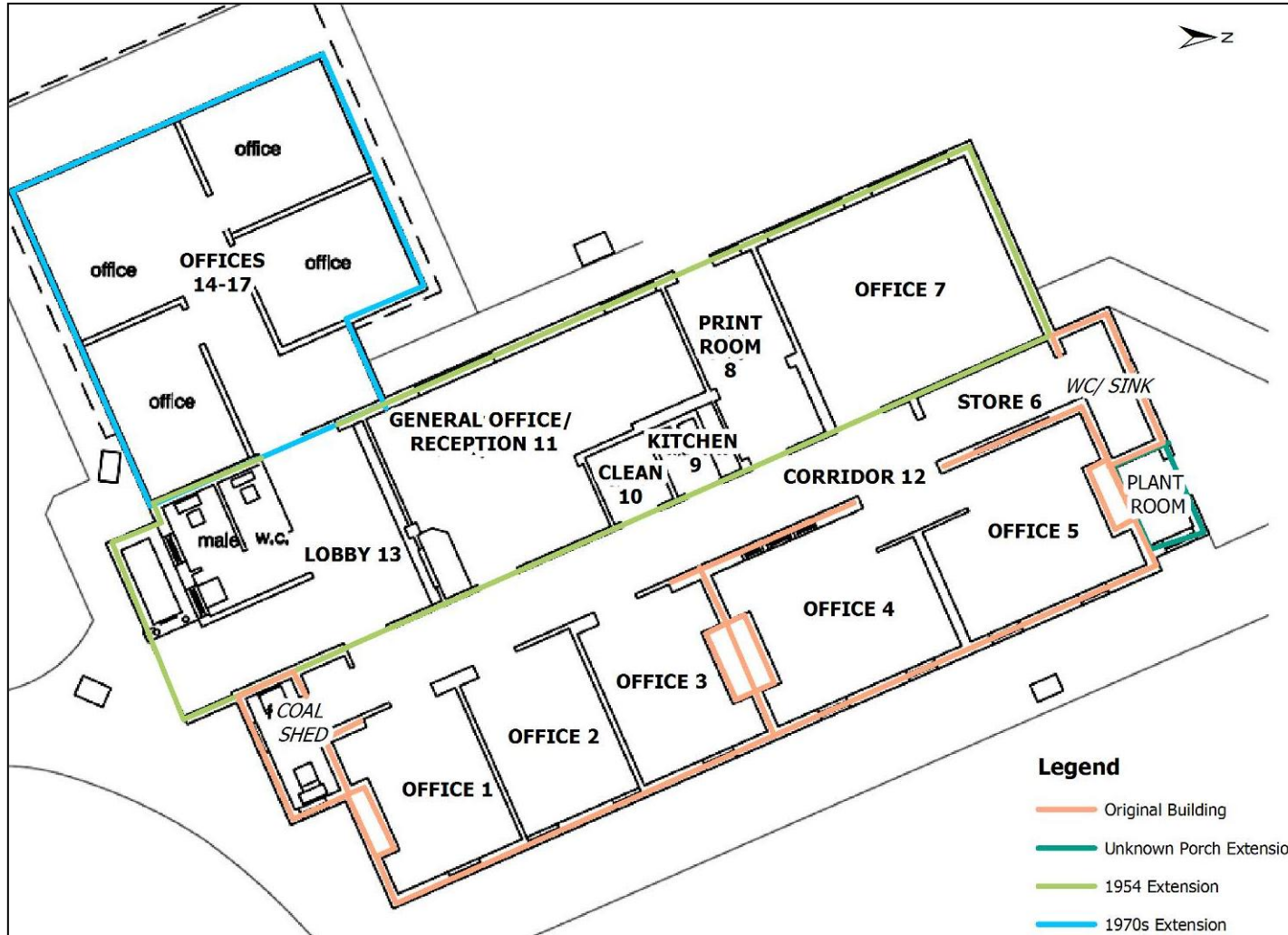


Ordnance Survey map, Durham sheet 4-9 c.1942

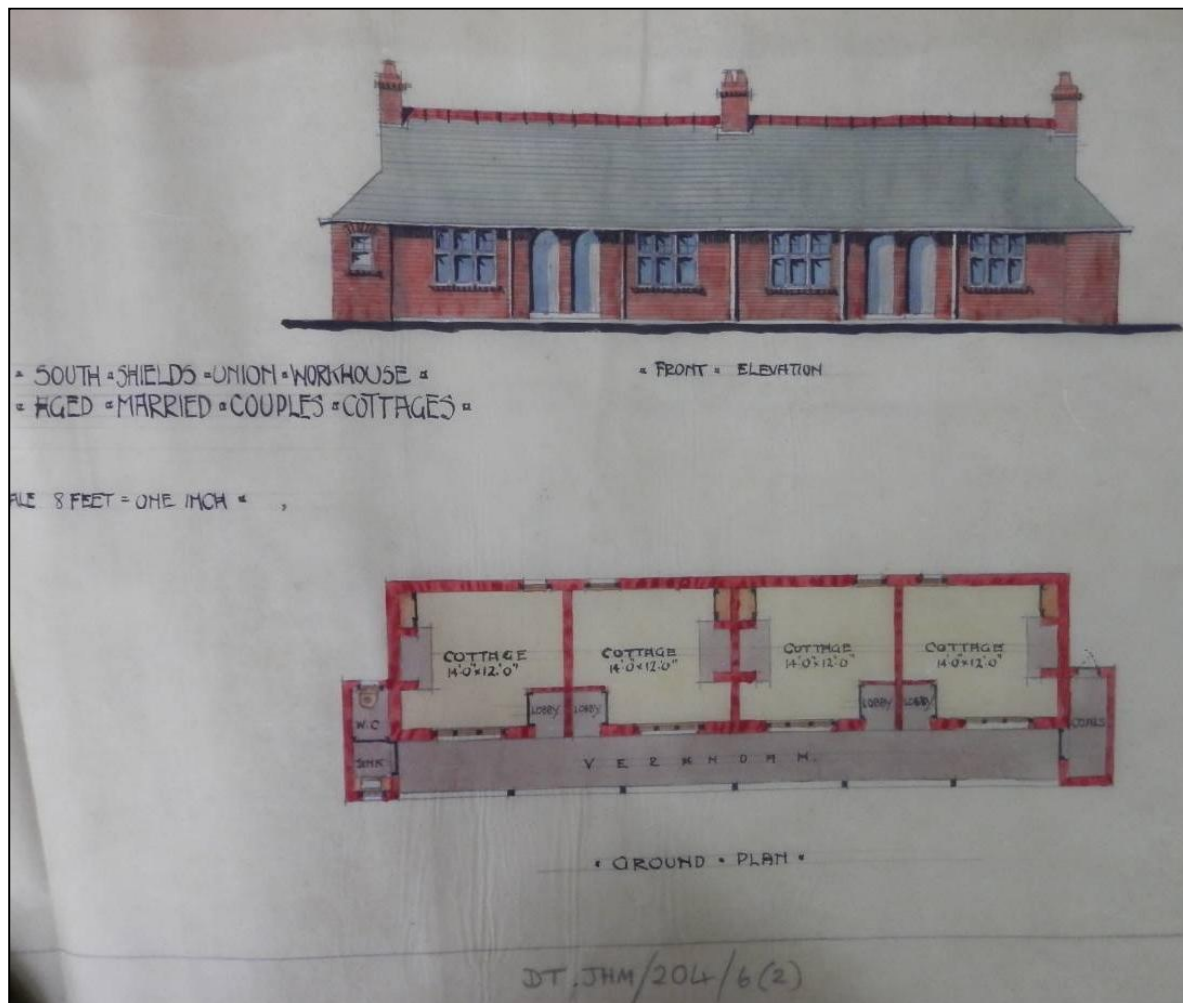


Appendix D – Historic Plans

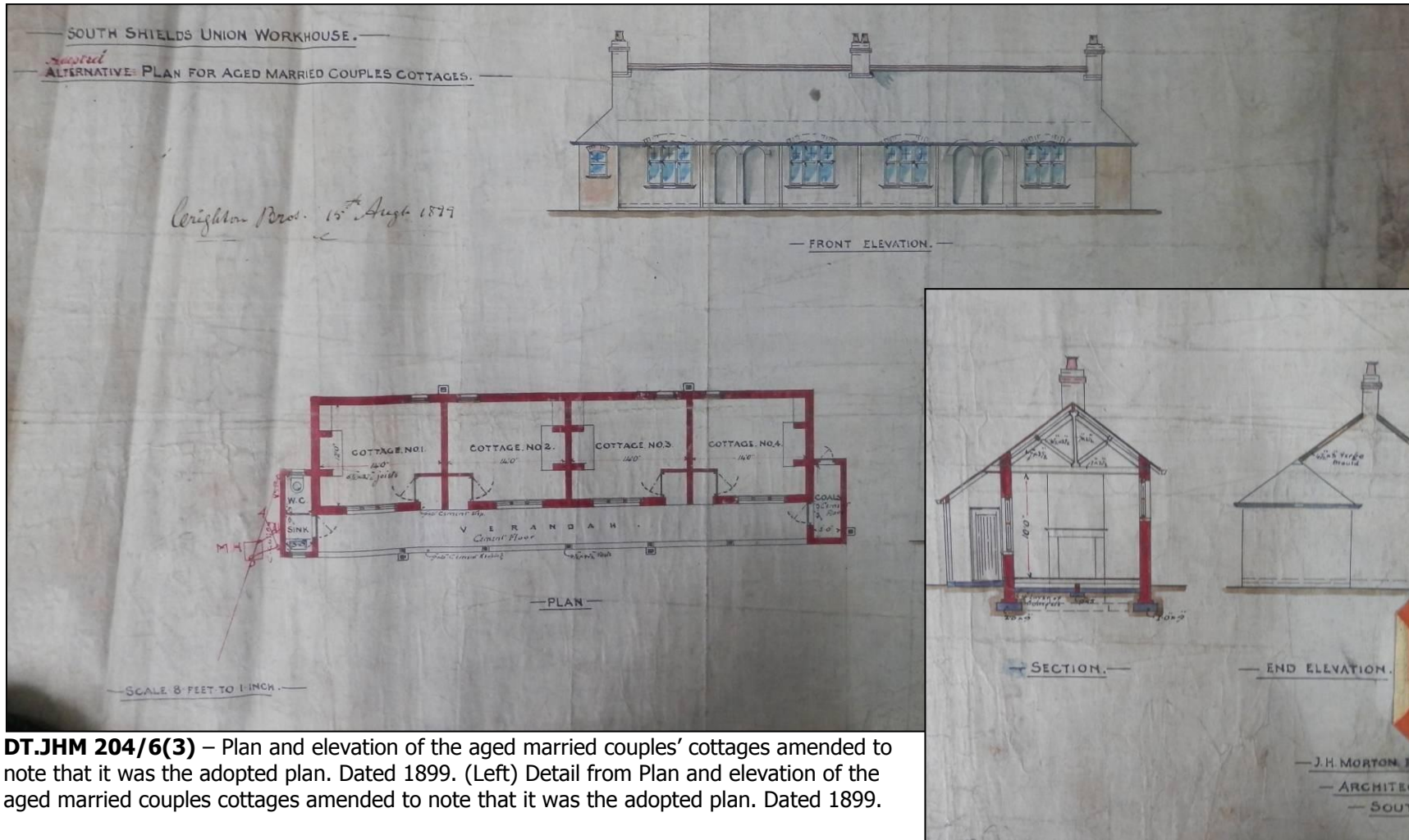
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Phased plan of the existing building showing current layout and development over time.



DT.JHM 204/6(2) –Further drawing of the cottages which appears similar but without a date and it is unclear if this was the original design.



DT.JHM 204/6(3) – Plan and elevation of the aged married couples’ cottages amended to note that it was the adopted plan. Dated 1899. (Left) Detail from Plan and elevation of the aged married couples cottages amended to note that it was the adopted plan. Dated 1899.



Appendix E –Report Conditions



Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital
Building Photographic Survey

Integrated Care Hub, South Tyneside Hospital, Building Photographic Survey

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

October 2014

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd