



**Gazetteer of mid-late 20th-century buildings at
Bucknall Hospital, Stoke on Trent
Staffordshire
April 2015**

Report No. 15/85

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Project title	Gazetteer of mid-late 20th-century buildings at Bucknall Hospital, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, April 2015	
Short description	MOLA carried out a Gazetteer level programme of historic building recording of post-1940s buildings at Bucknall Hospital, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire. The surveyed buildings largely comprised extensions to earlier buildings, detached boiler houses and store rooms and sheds. These primarily dated to the 1980s and 1990s.	
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Previous work	Historic Building Survey	
Future work	Trial trench evaluation	
Monument type and period	Post 1940s buildings and extensions	
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NGR	SJ 9106 4801	
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Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
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Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
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Project Manager	Amir Bassir	
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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY	1
3	LOCAL HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE	3
4	GAZETTEER	3
4.1	Administration	3
4.2	Ward Block 2	4
4.3	Ward Block 3	4
4.4	Ward Block 4	4
4.5	Ward Block 5	5
4.6	Ward Block 6	6
4.7	Ward Block 7	7
4.8	Wards 10 & 11	7
4.9	Ward Block 12	7
4.10	Ward Block 19	8
4.11	Laundry	8
4.12	Workshops	8
4.13	Day Hospital	9
4.14	Garage and Stores	9
4.15	Meadow Croft	10
4.16	Generator, Stores and Shed	10
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	

Figures

Front Cover: Aerial view of the site, © Google Earth

Fig 1: Site Location

Fig 2: The surveyed buildings and structures

Fig 3: Administration, WC extension, looking south-east

Fig 4: Administration, Kitchen extension, looking north-east

Fig 5: Administration, Kitchen extension, looking south-east

Fig 6: Ward Block 2, boiler house, looking north-east

Fig 7: Ward Block 2, extension, looking south-west

Fig 8: Ward Block 3, east extension, looking south-west

Fig 9: Ward Block 3, the east and south extensions, looking north-west

Fig 10: Ward Block 3, the south extension and enclosure wall, looking north-east

Fig 11: Ward Block 3, boiler house, looking north

Fig 12: Ward Block 3, the west extension, looking east

Fig 13: Ward Block 4, the north extension, looking west

Fig 14: Ward Block 4, 1980s entrance, looking west

Fig 15: Ward Block 4, east extension, looking south-west

Fig 16: Ward Block 4, south extension, looking north-west

Fig 17: Ward Block 4, the south and west extensions, looking north-east

Fig 18: Ward Block 4, the west extension, looking north

Fig 19: Ward Block 5, the north extension and conservatory, looking south-west

Fig 20: Ward Block 5, the north extension and conservatory, looking east

Fig 21: Ward Block 5, the south entrance, looking north-west

Fig 22: Ward Block 5, the south entrance, looking north-east

Fig 23: Ward Block 6, the north extension, looking south-west

Fig 24: Ward Block 6, the east extension, looking west

Fig 25: Ward Block 6, south entrance, looking north-west

Fig 26: Ward Block 6, the west extension, looking east

Fig 27: Ward Block 6, the north and west extensions, looking east

Fig 28: Ward Block 7, the north conservatory entrance, looking south-west

Fig 29: Ward Block 7, north boiler house, looking south

Fig 30: Wards 10 & 11, the north extension, looking south-west

Fig 31: Wards 10 & 11, the north extension entrance, looking south-west

Fig 32: Wards 10 & 11, the north extension, looking south-east

Fig 33: Ward Block 12, pre-fabricated unit, looking south-east

Fig 34: Ward Block 12, brick extension and pre-fabricated unit, looking north-west

Fig 35: Ward Block 19, east wing of north extension, looking south-west

- Fig 36: Ward Block 19, west wing of north extension, looking south-west
- Fig 37: Ward Block 19, west wing of north extension, looking north-east
- Fig 38: Laundry, the east boiler house, looking north-east
- Fig 39: Workshops, north WC extension, looking south-east
- Fig 40: Workshops, detached garage/shed, looking north
- Fig 41: Day Hospital, brick and wood extension, looking west
- Fig 42: Day Hospital, boiler house and electrical room, looking north
- Fig 43: Day Hospital, the south extension, looking north-east
- Fig 44: Day Hospital, the south extensions and entrance, looking north-west
- Fig 45: Garage, looking south
- Fig 46: Garage and stores, looking north-east
- Fig 47: Garage, looking north-west
- Fig 48: Meadow Croft, south elevation, looking north
- Fig 49: Meadow Croft, west elevation, looking north
- Fig 50: Meadow Croft, south elevation, looking north
- Fig 51: Store room and Shed, looking north
- Fig 52: Breeze block bays, looking north-east
- Fig 53: Generator and tank, looking south-east

Gazetteer of mid-late 20th-century buildings at Bucknall Hospital, Stoke on Trent Staffordshire April 2015

Abstract

MOLA carried out a Gazetteer level programme of historic building recording of post-1940s buildings at Bucknall Hospital, Stoke on Trent. The surveyed buildings largely comprised extensions to earlier buildings, detached boiler houses and store rooms and sheds. These primarily dated to the 1980s and 1990s.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA Northampton was commissioned in February 2015 by Keepmoat Homes, to carry out a Gazetteer recording of post 1940s structures at Bucknall Hospital, Eaves Lane, Stoke on Trent (SJ 9106 4801, Figs 1 & 2).

This gazetteer is intended to complement the existing Historic Building Record which provides a comprehensive record of the pre-1940s buildings and structures within the hospital complex, and follows the nomenclature set out within that report (AMEC 2013).

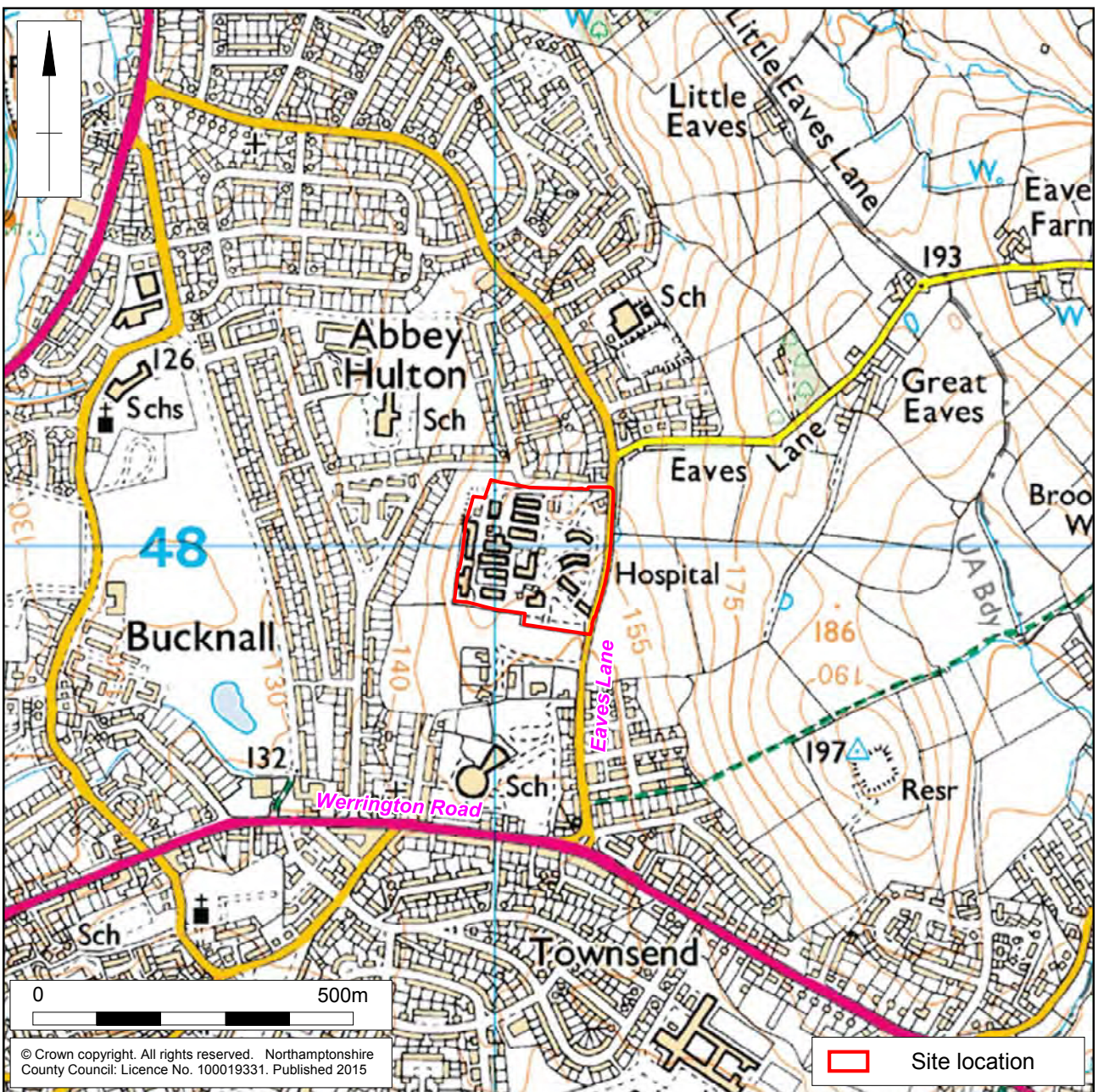
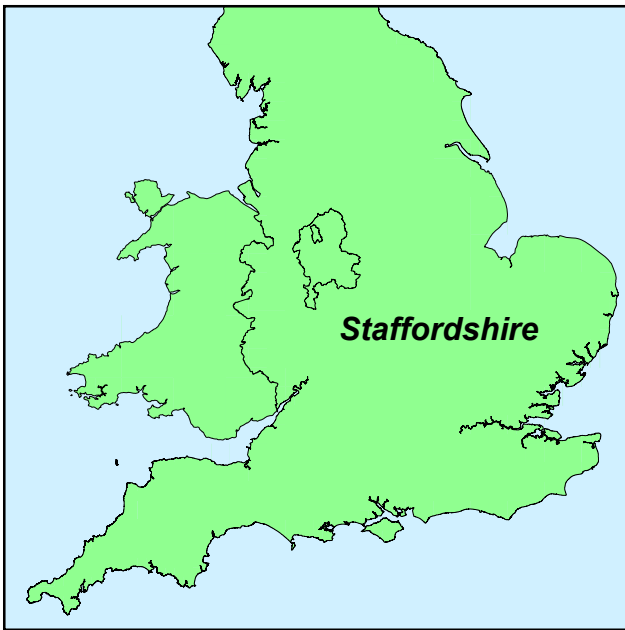
2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The objectives of this survey, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2015), were to:

- Provide a photographic record of all late 20th and early 21st-century structures within the hospital complex, in order to complement the existing historic building survey;
- A photographic record presented as a Gazetteer, providing a visual and descriptive record of the surveyed buildings;
- Produce an illustrated report providing a brief descriptive record of the surveyed buildings as well as a name and function, and short architectural summary.

Recording was carried out in April 2015 and encompassed all post-1940s buildings and structures within the Bucknall Hospital complex. Photography was carried out using a Nikon D200 DSLR equipped with Sigma 35-17mm and Nikon 18-70mm lenses. Black and white 35mm film photography was carried out using a Nikon F80 SLR equipped with a Sigma 10-20mm lens. Additional photography was carried out using a Fujifilm Bridge camera. 1m scales were utilised in all photographs where possible and appropriate.

The archive will be deposited at the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke on Trent (Acc No. 2015.LH.15), and will be prepared in accordance with the museum's requirements.



Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1

3 LOCAL HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

Bucknall Hospital is located at the eastern periphery of Stoke on Trent, to the north of Werrington Road (A52) which divides the north and south halves of the city. The site is roughly rectangular and is bound to the east by Eaves Lane which also provides main access to the hospital. East of Eaves Lane are open fields. To the north, the site is bound by Cliveden Road and Holdcroft Road, beyond which are residential properties. Open ground separates the main hospital complex from residential areas to the south and west.

The hospital was opened in 1886 as the Hanley, Stoke and Fenton Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, originally functioning as a smallpox hospital. Shortly after opening, the hospital began to cover a wider range of diseases including typhus and diphtheria. This necessitated an expansion of the hospital complex with new buildings being added in phases in 1898, 1900, 1905, 1915 and 1920s.

The mid-20th century saw a decreased need for infectious diseases hospitals in the UK due to advances in medical knowledge and effective treatments. A number of the wards at Bucknall Hospital were converted as part of the hospital's drive to focus more on geriatric care. In the 1990s, the hospital became part of the North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare NHS Trust, focusing on mental health and learning disabilities. Many of the NHS Trust administrative functions such as estates and IT were based at Bucknall, with staff totalling c390 in 2010.

The decision to close the hospital was based upon a number of factors. An increasing range of services had been transferred to more modern facilities at other hospitals or were being provided within the community, making many of the hospitals buildings redundant. Coupled with the cost of maintaining existing buildings and adapting them for modern use, it was decided to transfer services to more modern facilities, particularly the nearby Harplands Hospital.

4 GAZETTEER

4.1 Administration (Figs 3-5)

The administration block is located roughly central to the hospital complex and is at its core a brick-built structure on an L plan, dating to the 1880s, with later extensions including an accommodation block and kitchens, added to the west and north, and an additional storey added to the original building. A post-1960s kitchen extension of pre-fabricated concrete panel construction was built in the courtyard to the north-east of the building with linking passages leading south and east. This is of a single storey comprising a large room, subdivided with light partitions, with wide windows (boarded at the time of this survey) facing in all directions. It has a slightly curving roof of roofing felt with PVCu rainwater goods. Square ventilator units are located to the west of the building, secured to the wall by steel grips.

The western arm of the building was extended northward by a single storey brick structure which housed WCs. The construction is of hard fired red brick in stretcher bond with a flat roof of roofing felt with timber soffits and fascia boards as well as PVCu rainwater goods. To the north of the extension, junction boxes are housed in two secure steel boxes, bolted to the ground and wall. The western wall of the adjacent, late 19th-century store room has been completely re-built in modern red brick.

4.2 Ward Block 2 (Figs 6-7)

Ward 2 is located at the south-east of the site and comprises two former semi-detached houses, dated to the early 1920s, and a two-storey ward block constructed in the late 1920s with a linking passage at ground floor. A post-1980s brick-built boiler house and a small brick extension were recorded adjacent to the link corridor and adjacent to the ward block.

The boiler house is a single storey structure on a square plan, sharing the north and east walls with the adjacent, earlier, structures. Access is through a double door with ventilation louvers which faces west. Two louvered ventilation panels are located in the west and south elevations. It is of brick in stretcher bond with red brick forming the main structure and dark blue-black brick at the base of the walls. It has a flat roof of felt with PVCu water furniture and timber fascia boards at the west and south.

To the north of the ward block is a post-1980s single storey extension, part of the service range which includes a WC and kitchen. It is of red brick in stretcher bond with two square window openings in PVCu surrounds looking north and east. The main part of the extension is a projecting square plan with a slightly taller extension which wraps around the north-east corner of the earlier northern service range, projecting it outward.

4.3 Ward Block 3 (Figs 8-12)

The historic core of Ward 3 dates to 1885. Late 20th-century extensions were appended to the east, west and south of this building. These comprised day rooms and entrance block, as well as a smaller, post-1994 boiler house to the east. A small, square yard was created in the space between the west and south extensions, enclosed by a brick wall. The boiler house comprises a single room and is built to the south-west of the west extension. Access is via a louvered double door which opens to the south. A square, louvered ventilation panel is located adjacent to the door. The roof is flat and comprises roofing felt with timber fascia boards. The west extension/day room is single storey, aligned north-south. It is constructed of red brick in stretcher bond, with no decorative embellishments. The brickwork at the north-west corner of the building has been re-pointed. The roof is of tiles, part gabled and part cat-slide where it adjoins the west wall of the historic core of the Ward Block.

The south extension/entrance block is set away from the main ward, with a connecting block between the two. It is aligned east-west and is constructed of red brick in stretcher bond. A number of windows open from the main elevations. These have sills of soldier edge brick and the window openings extended to a soldier edge brick course at eaves level. The building has a tiled gable roof with the ridge aligned east-west. PVCu rainwater goods are located at the north and south elevations.

The east extension/ day room is aligned north-south, abutting the east wall of the Ward. It is identical in design and construction to the south and west extensions.

4.4 Ward Block 4 (Figs 13-18)

Ward Block 4 is located at the south-west corner of the site. The historic core dates to 1898 and comprises a two storey building on a rectangular plan, aligned north-south. This original building is largely obscured by a number of late 20th century (pre-1988) and post 1994 extensions to the north, south, east and west.

To the north is a rectangular extension, aligned north-south, which is of textured red brick in stretcher bond with a brick dentil course at the eaves. The structure is plain

with no decorative embellishments, even at the window and door openings. The building comprises a main ground floor, level with that of the original ward, and a sub-floor level housing a boiler room, located in the space formed by the sloping topography of the site. External entry is from the east where a steel ramp with railings rises to an elevated doorway. The boiler house is entered through a double, louvered door to the west. Internally, the structure can be accessed from the south, through the main ward.

Central to the east elevation of the ward is a 1980s entrance way. This is constructed of both red and dark blue-black brick and projects from the original entrance way, with a tile-clad, cat-slide roof with lead flashing. Within the entrance are windows, flush with the brickwork and set within white painted timber cladding, and a doorway set to the rear.

At the south-east corner of the ward is a post-1994, single-storey extension constructed of textured red brick in stretcher bond. This is entirely plain, lacking even a dentil course. The door and window openings have sills and lintels of soldier lain brick. It has a flat roof of roofing felt, with grey painted timber fascia boards and PVCu rainwater goods. Steel railings held at a distance from the building by steel brackets are located around the perimeter of the building, just below eaves level. The purpose of this rail is unclear. External entry to the structure is from the east via a central double door set below road level, which is flanked by a pair of windows. The building can also be entered from the west, through the ward.

To the south of the ward is a rectangular extension, aligned east-west, located on the site of a former primary sanitary block. This extension dates to the 1980s, pre-dating the extension to its north. The main part of the extension is set back from the earlier ward, with a linking passage between the two. The structure is of textured red brick in stretcher bond, with a dentil course below the eaves. It has a tile-clad, open gable roof with the ridge aligned east-west. The topography drops sharply to the south and west from the ward, so that the south and west portion of the extension is much taller than at the east. A steel walkway with railing is located around the south and west sides of the building, providing level access around the perimeter. A doorway in the south elevation has been blocked in brick. The building can also be accessed from the north-west, from the walkway and internally from the north, through the ward

The largest of the extensions is located to the east of the ward and is on an L plan, connecting to the central portion of the ward and projecting to the south. It is contemporary with the north and south extensions, constructed of textured red brick in stretcher bond, with a dentil course below the eaves. It has a tile clad, T-intersection, open gable roof with lead flashing at the joins. The lower level houses plant and boiler rooms. The upper level is divided into bedrooms and WCs/showers.

4.5 Ward Block 5 (Figs 19-22)

The core of Ward Block 5 dates to 1901 and remained unaltered until the mid-1990s when an entrance block and conservatory were appended to the north and south. These are constructed of brick and are blended into the original structure by the use of similar coloured brickwork as well as retaining detailing such as dentils, window surrounds and continuing of the original building's plinth course. To the south, a concrete ramp leads to the doorway which is held within a slightly projecting, pedimented portico flanked by a single window. A plinth course and decorative brick courses run the full perimeter of the entrance block and the opening surrounds and wall corners are picked out with red brick. The southern gable elevation is plain with decorative red brick courses at the eaves and midway up the wall. The structure has an open gable roof of square roof tiles with flashing at the join to the earlier structure.

Modern PVCu rain water goods are located at the east and west elevations. The survey drawing shows the entrance block to be subdivided into five small rooms surrounding an L-plan corridor that leads into the main Ward Block.

The ward is extended north by a mid-1990s brick structure which served as a day room, with a conservatory extending further still. These are constructed of multi-buff brick and retain the detailing of the original structure such as dentils and window surrounds. The conservatory is of modern PVCu resting on dwarf walls. The ground level slopes sharply to the west and the western side of the extensions are heightened to match. The roof of the day centre is of square roof tiles and is pitched to the east and west and flat at the centre. The north elevation forms a short parapet over the roof.

4.6 Ward Block 6 (Figs 23-27)

This is one of the earlier parts of the hospital complex and was constructed in 1898 to an identical design to Ward Block 4. A number of extensions were constructed to the north, east, south and west of the historic core. These extensions are of a uniform type, constructed of textured red brick in stretcher bond, with little attempt to blend them in to the earlier fabric. Dentils are present at the eaves and the door and window openings are plain with no embellishment.

The northern extension is the largest and is laid out on an L plan with entry from the south, through the main Ward. The ground slopes westward and the western sides of the extensions are built taller to match. The northern extension presents windows to the north, east and west and has a secondary entrance from a raised terrace to the west. Three of the windows are of a larger, oriel type, projecting slightly from the face of the wall with sliding sashes within wooden frames. These have stone sills and angled roofs of rounded tiles. To the west, the lower level of the extension contains a plant room or boiler house which continues beneath the raised terrace.

The western extension is of two storeys with a boiler house at the lower level which is entered from the north through a doubled, louvered door at ground level. A square, louvered ventilation panel is in the west wall and a fixed window looks south. The upper level comprises two rooms with primary entry through the main ward to the east. The windows here are two light sashes in wooden frames with brick lintels and sills. The structure has an open gable roof of square tiles with dentils at the eaves and PVCu rainwater goods. To the north, a steel fire exit stair and walkway allows access to the raised terrace and to the ground level. A raised brick and concrete manhole entrance is located adjacent to the west wall.

The south extension is an entrance hall with a concrete ramp with iron railings leading up to a sliding door. Inside is a hall or porch with two small rooms facing the entrance. These rooms are a later addition to the structure and their dividing wall bisects a former window, blocked in brick. The structure has a ridged roof of rounded tiles with lead flashing at the eaves.

To the east of the Ward is a single storey extension, aligned north-south, with a narrow connecting bay to the earlier building. Entry is via a concrete disabled ramp to the north or through the connection bay from the ward to the west. The roof is an open gable type with the ridge running north to south. The windows were blocked at the time of the survey but likely comprise two light sashes in wooden frames. An area of repointing and repair was visible adjacent to the one of the windows of the east elevation. The survey drawing shows the interior to be subdivided into three rooms with a central hall, with a WC located within the connecting bay.

4.7 Ward Block 7 (Figs 28-29)

Ward Block 7 dates to 1904 and is on a linear plan, aligned east-west. It largely retains its historic layout, both internally and externally. Small mid-1990s extensions are constructed to the north and west of the building. To the north, filling in the space between the primary isolation rooms, is a modern PVCu conservatory on brick dwarf walls. This is of a fairly standard conservatory design of five sides, with French doors opening onto a concrete ramp to the east. It is a single room with access to the main ward.

To the north-east is located a single storey boiler house on a rectangular plan. Entry is via a louvered double door to the north and square, louvered ventilation panels face north and west. It is constructed of multi-buff brick in English Bond, with courses of blue-black brick toward the base. It has a flat roof of roofing felt with wooden fascia boards and PVCu rainwater goods.

4.8 Wards 10 and 11 (Figs 30-32)

These are located at the northern extent of the hospital site, to the north of the day centre. The main structure is a two-storey building constructed in 1915, extensively enlarged in the mid-1990s with the addition of a large extension to the north. This extension is of a single phase and is constructed of buff-red brick in stretcher bond, fairly plain with no decorative embellishment, and with no attempt made to blend the extension into the earlier building.. The windows are mainly PCVu double glazed, of two lights with the upper top hung. The sills and lintels are of red brick solid courses. The easternmost extent of the extension is of two storeys with a stair in the south-east corner. The east elevation is of three bays, with the south bay having a flat roof of rounded tiles. The roof level rises at the middle bay to the height of the adjacent, earlier building. From here it descends to the north, with its eaves level with the flat roof. Facing north there is a central, full height bay of large windows over panels.

The main stretch of the extension is also of two storeys, but at a lower level, following the topography of the site which slopes down to the west. A concrete ramp is located along the northern side of the extension, creating a level path to a simple brick portico which serves as the northern entrance. The ground floor level is utilised as a boiler house with its entrance located adjacent and below the concrete ramp.

The central portion of the extension is set away from the building so that an open yard is formed by the western return. A conservatory allows covered movement between the yard and the building, opening onto a corridor that runs the length of the extension, from east-west, with doorways opening onto the various rooms within. At the west, the extension wraps around the earlier, primary sanitary block which projects north from the main Ward block. A door has been inserted in the north extension of the ward, adjacent to the primary sanitary block, allowing for movement between the ward and the extension.

4.9 Ward Block 12 (Figs 33-34)

A post-1980s, free standing, pre-fabricated structure was located to the north of Ward 12, which is a 1920s, brick-built, cubical isolation ward. This structure was not entered. The structure is typical of its type, located on a rectangular concrete base and made level with raised supports. Constructed of panels, with a flat, tarred roof, it has one entrance located to the west, at the top of a concrete ramp with iron rail. A number of windows are positioned in the north elevation and a single window faces to the west. Given the nature of the structure, it is likely that identical window openings,

though unusable, are located to the south and east. Adjacent to the pre-fabricated structure is a small, brick extension which projects slightly from the earlier wall line. This extension is of a single bay, with a single window looking north. The eastern wall forms a short parapet above the surrounding roof line. It is constructed of hard fired red brick in stretcher bond.

4.10 Ward Block 19 (Figs 35-37)

This is located to the east of the site and comprises a 1920s brick structure of two angled wings with a post-1994 extension, also of two wings, situated to the north of the earlier structure. The extension and the larger ward were not entered. The extension is constructed of lightweight panels and purple brick with large windows (boarded up at the time of this survey), positioned at regular intervals around the principal elevations. Primary entrance to the extension is through a short linking corridor from the main ward but secondary doors, likely fire escapes are positioned at the east and west of the extension, opening onto ramps with safety rails. The structure is roofed with square slate tiles and angled ridge tiles, with timber soffits and fascia boards at the eaves. PVCu rainwater goods were present around the full length of the structure. A number of circular ventilation flues could be seen projecting through the roof. A brick-built, raised manhole entrance was positioned to the north of the extension.

4.11 Laundry (Fig 38)

The Laundry is located at the south-east of the site and is of a linear plan, aligned east-west. The structure is of two phases, being originally constructed in 1885/6 and later extended in 1898 with smaller additions in the early-mid 20th century. A single storey, rectangular boiler house of buff, multi-buff brick in stretcher bond was located to the west of the main building. The lowest courses of the brickwork were of hard fired red brick, also in stretcher bond. The boiler house utilises the walls of the adjacent, earlier building. Access was through a louvered double door with a concrete ramp rising up from the ground level. A square, louvered panel was located adjacent to the door. The roof is flat and covered with roofing felt, with timber fascia boards to which PVCu rainwater goods are secured.

4.12 Workshops (Figs 39-40)

At the western side of the hospital complex, the Workshop block was built in 1898 with power station, stable and coach house blocks added in the early 20th century. A small toilet and shower block was built to the north in the late 20th century and a detached shed or garage was located to the west.

The toilet block is constructed of multi-colour brickwork in stretcher bond. It has a flat roof of roofing felt with timber fascia boards. A double door to the north has been partially blocked and reduced to a single door opening.

To the rear (west) of the workshops is a detached, single storey garage or shed. This comprises a single room, rectangular in plan, on a north-south alignment. The construction is of steel sheets supported over concrete dwarf walls. The roof is of a cat-slide type, sloping to the west and is also of steel sheets. Opposing doorways were located in the north and south elevations.

4.13 Day Hospital (Figs 41-44)

The Day Hospital dates to the early 20th century, likely 1915, and comprises a linear historic core, aligned east-west, with a 1930s extension to the west and a number of post-1970s extensions to the north, south and west.

To the north is a square, single storey structure, largely detached from the main building, with a connecting passage linking to the ward. The structure comprises a timber structure with timber posts and vertical cladding supported over a red brick dwarf wall in English Bond capped with cement. The flat roof is constructed of roofing felt with white painted timber fascia boards at the eaves. Internally there is an L plan central corridor flanked by a number of rooms, leading to a secondary entrance or fire exit to the west.

A small, rectangular boiler house is located at the south-west of the main building with a double louvered door opening to the west and a louvered ventilation panel to the south. This is constructed of multi-buff brick in English Bond with blue-black brick courses at the base, and has a flat roof of roofing felt with timber fascia boards. Immediately to the east of the boiler house is a small detached electrical room, identical in fabric and construction to the boiler house, though much smaller.

The full southern extent of the original building was extended southwards post-1970s with a long corridor running alongside the original south wall, providing access to a brick extension which is almost the length of the original building. This is extended further south with a modern entrance block. The corridor and main extension is constructed of dark red, textured brick in stretcher bond. The structure is plain with no decorative embellishment. The corridor has a flat roof of roofing felt and the extension has a shallow ridged roof of roofing felt, with white painted timber fascia boards and soffits at the eaves. Internally, the extension comprises a single large room accessed from the corridor, with a number of small rooms such as WCs and storage, flanking an entrance hall with access to the entrance block. The entrance block is a glass and aluminium / PVCu structure on a brick and concrete base. It has an automatic sliding door opening onto a small ramp to the east. A mid-1990s extension fills in the south-east corner of the larger post-1970s structure and comprises a single room with a window facing south and a double door, blocked in brick, formerly opening eastward.

To the south-east, adjacent to the corridor, is a single storey, square plan extension, bisected into two equal-sized rooms which formerly functioned as WCs. This is of red brick in stretcher bond with concrete ramps leading to doors that open to the east and west. Each room has a single window looking south. The flat roof is of roofing felt with white painted timber fascia board. Also present are PVCu rainwater goods and drainage pipes.

4.14 Garage and Stores (Figs 45-47)

The main part of the garage building dates to the early 20th century and was constructed by 1937. It is located to the east of Ward Block 10/11, at the north-eastern corner of the site. Two small gas store rooms were constructed to the south of the garage, one abutting the southern elevation and the other being free-standing and detached. The garage is constructed of multi-coloured brick, both red and grey, laid in English Bond. The main part of the west elevation is of a later construction indicating that originally the structure was open fronted to the west. A large, upward opening garage door and two wooden doors are located within the later wall. The upper portion of this area has vertical timber cladding below the eaves.

The north elevation has an off centre door, flanked by two windows with steel security grills. The south elevation is obscured by a later gas store which abuts the building. This has a large double door to the west and has red brick dwarf walls in stretcher bond, with the upper part of the structure being in concrete. A single window is located within the south wall. The store is covered with a cat-slide roof which descends from eaves level of the garage. The garage itself has a tile-clad hipped roof with rounded ridge tiles and PVCu rainwater goods. The adjacent, free-standing gas store is a square structure with a single double door opening to the west. It has a tile-clad open gable roof with rounded ridge tiles, with the ridge aligned east-west. The Walls are constructed of red and grey textured brick in stretcher bond, with a soldier brick lintel over the door

To the east of the garage and stores, a timber fence encloses an area which contains a number of square tanks and a further brick extension which projects east from the garage. This area was locked and inaccessible during this survey.

4.15 Meadow Croft (Figs 48-50)

Meadow Croft is located in the north-west corner of the site and is the only large building to be wholly modern, replacing an earlier structure. The building likely dates to the mid-1990s. Access could only be gained to the southern frontage and west of the building due to the presence of Japanese Knotweed to the rear. The interior was not accessed. The topography of the site is such that the eastern side of the building is wholly obscured by the slope of the site and by hedges along the eastern border of the building.

The building comprises four ranges, fully enclosing a central courtyard, with extensions to the north and west. The main entrance to the building is located to the south. The structure is of red brick in stretcher bond with some areas of timber panelling. Below and between the windows, and also comprising the bottom two courses of brickwork around the full perimeter of the building are grey-brown bricks, also in stretcher bond.

The roof is of red painted, box-profile steel sheets supported over a steel frame. The design of the roof is such that the roof faces overlap, and timber panelling with clerestory windows and ventilation panels are located within the vertical space created by the overlap.

All windows and doors were boarded up at the time of this survey but it is likely that these comprise standard modern, double glazed units. A number of skylights were located in the roof.

4.16 Generator, Stores and Shed (Figs 51-53)

To the west of the site, between Meadow Croft and the Workshop buildings, were located generators, gas tank, store and a shed. These were all modern, post-1980s structures, with the exception of a 1930s brick-built electrical substation at the centre of the group. The structures were of a variety of materials including breeze block, brick, concrete and steel panelling.

The store is located south of the group and is of red and blue-black bricks in English Bond. It comprises a single room on a rectangular plan, aligned east-west with entry to the south. The roof is flat and constructed of roofing felt with timber fascia boards. To the west of this was a concrete surface with four breeze block dwarf walls dividing three rectangular bays. It is unclear as to what was formerly held within these bays.

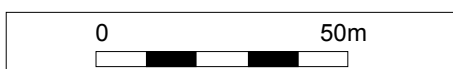
To the north of the electrical substation is a post-1980s brick extension, housing a boiler or generator. This is a single room with entry from the west, with a cat-slide roof sloping to the north.

A pre-fabricated concrete with pebble dash render generator room is located north of the extension. This is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west and comprises a single room with entry from the north. A large ventilator panel with exhaust pipe over is located in the western elevation. It has a flat roof of roofing felt with timber fascia boards. Adjacent to the generator (north) is a cylindrical fuel tank which is housed within a brick enclosing wall.

A free standing shed of box profile steel panels is located west of the group. This is aligned north-south and comprises a single room with access from the south through a large steel garage door. The structure has a gabled roof of steel sheets.



- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Administration | 9 Ward Block 12 |
| 2 Ward Block 2 | 10 Ward Block 19 |
| 3 Ward Block 3 | 11 Laundry |
| 4 Ward Block 4 | 12 Workshops |
| 5 Ward Block 5 | 13 Day Hospital |
| 6 Ward Block 6 | 14 Garage and Stores |
| 7 Ward Block 7 | 15 Meadow Croft |
| 8 Ward 10 & 11 | 16 Generator and Stores |



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Scale 1:1500

The surveyed buildings and structures Fig 2



Administration, WC extension, looking south-east Fig 3



Administration, Kitchen extension, looking north-east Fig 4



Administration, Kitchen extension, looking south-east Fig 5



Ward Block 2, boiler house, looking north-east Fig 6



Ward Block 2, extension, looking south-west Fig 7



Ward Block 3, east extension, looking south-west Fig 8



Ward Block 3, the east and south extensions, looking north-west Fig 9



Ward Block 3, the south extension and enclosure wall, looking north-east Fig 10



Ward Block 3, boiler house, looking north Fig 11



Ward Block 3, the west extension, looking east Fig 12



Ward Block 4, the north extension, looking west Fig 13



Ward Block 4, 1980s entrance, looking west Fig 14



Ward Block 4, east extension, looking south-west Fig 15



Ward Block 4, south extension, looking north-west Fig 16



Ward Block 4, the south and west extensions, looking north-east Fig 17



Ward Block 4, the west extension, looking north Fig 18



Ward Block 5, the north extension and conservatory, looking south-west Fig 19



Ward Block 5, the north extension and conservatory, looking east Fig 20



Ward Block 5, the south entrance, looking north-west Fig 21



Ward Block 5, the south entrance, looking north-east Fig 22



Ward Block 6, the north extension, looking south-west Fig 23



Ward Block 6, the east extension, looking west Fig 24



Ward Block 6, south entrance, looking north-west Fig 25



Ward Block 6, the west extension, looking east Fig 26



Ward Block 6, the north and west extensions, looking east Fig 27



Ward Block 7, the north conservatory entrance, looking south-west Fig 28



Ward Block 7, north boiler house, looking south Fig 29



Wards 10 & 11, the north extension, looking south-west Fig 30



Wards 10 & 11, the north extension entrance, looking south-west Fig 31



Wards 10 & 11, the north extension, looking south-east Fig 32



Ward Block 12, pre-fabricated unit, looking south-east Fig 33



Ward Block 12, brick extension and pre-fabricated unit, looking north-west Fig 34



Ward Block 19, east wing of north extension, looking south-west Fig 35



Ward Block 19, west wing of north extension, looking south-west Fig 36



Ward Block 19, west wing of north extension, looking north-east Fig 37



Laundry, the east boiler house, looking north-east Fig 38



Workshops, north WC extension, looking south-east Fig 39



Workshops, detached garage/shed, looking north Fig 40



Day Hospital, brick and wood extension, looking west Fig 41



Day Hospital, boiler house and electrical room, looking north Fig 42



Day Hospital, the south extension, looking north-east Fig 43



Day Hospital, the south extensions and entrance, looking north-west Fig 44



Garage, looking south Fig 45



Garage and stores, looking north-east Fig 46



Garage, looking north-west Fig 47



Meadow Croft, south elevation, looking north Fig 48



Meadow Croft, west elevation, looking north Fig 49



Meadow Croft, south elevation, looking north Fig 50



Store room and Shed, looking north Fig 51



Breeze block bays, looking north-east Fig 52



Generator and tank, looking south-east Fig 53

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