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NEW CROSS HOSPITAL

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Historic Building Record

February 2009

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Project No. 1903

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New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, West Midlands

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

by
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for
Wardell Arkstrong LLP

on behalf of
Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust

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New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, West Midlands

Historic Building Record, February 2009

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SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in January 2009 by Wardell Armstrong LLP, working on behalf of The Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust, to undertake a programme of historic building recording at New Cross Hospital, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, West Midlands (NGR: SJ 93653 00137). The building recording was required as a condition of planning consent (Application No 09/006906/OUT) for the refurbishment and demolition of selected buildings at the hospital as part of a wide ranging redevelopment scheme designed to improve healthcare facilities at the site.

The early buildings at the New Cross Hospital site date to 1900-1903 when they were constructed, to the designs of Nottingham architect Arthur Marshall RIBA, as part of the Wolverhampton Poor Law Union Workhouse. Marshall, who was concurrently working on a workhouse at Bagthorpe, Nottingham (1898-1903) and would later design a further example at Wordsley in Stourbridge (1903-7), favoured the use of the 'separate block' or 'pavilion' plan, popular in the later 19th century and based upon hospital planning where it had been increasingly common in the years following the Crimean War. Marshall employed a favoured schemata, decoration scheme and plan for all his workhouse sites which display marked similarities both in the form of their overall footprint and in their architectural detailing. Marshall's 'standardised' plan consisted of a central administration block including offices, meetings rooms, dining hall, kitchens and stores with parallel accommodation 'pavilions' extending to each side, linked by single-storey covered walkways. To the rear, and separate from the administration block, were located homogenous infirmary pavilions. Layout and number of both accommodation blocks and infirmary buildings varied according to the specifics of the site and the requirements of the workhouse.

The surviving structures at New Cross represent an representative cross-section of the original workhouse buildings, ranging from purely functional ward and accommodation buildings, through Married Couples' and Nurses' Accommodation blocks to higher status areas of the Administration Block and the Board Offices.

The current programme of historic building recording has allowed for a visual, photographic and interpretive record to be made of the surviving workhouse structures on the site prior to demolition and refurbishment. Although no detailed historical research has been undertaken as part of the current building survey, it is to be hoped that surviving archival and documentary sources may allow for the present visual record to be set within a firmer historical context.

New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, West Midlands

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in January 2009 by Wardell Armstrong LLP, working on behalf of The Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust, to undertake a programme of historic building recording at New Cross Hospital, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, West Midlands (NGR: SJ 93500 00250; see Figure 1). The recording work has been undertaken in respect of a number of early 20th-century buildings scheduled for demolition and/or refurbishment as part of a wide ranging redevelopment scheme to improve healthcare facilities at the site.
- 1.1.2 This report presents the results of the building recording work, which was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*' (IfA, 2001).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 A planning application (Ref. 09/006906/OUT) has been made by the Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust to Wolverhampton City Council (WCC) in respect of the demolition and refurbishment of selected buildings at New Cross Hospital, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton as part of a redevelopment scheme to improve healthcare facilities at the site.
- 1.2.2 As a condition of planning consent, in accordance with government advice contained within *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15), and with local planning guidance, a programme of historic building recording was required prior to any works associated with these redevelopments.
- 1.2.3 Historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP (2008) and approved by Wolverhampton City Council. A copy of the project WSI is included below as **Appendix A**.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The principal objective of the historic building record, as defined by the project WSI, was to produce 'an accessible architectural and historical record of the surviving early 20th-century buildings at the site that are to be demolished or significantly altered under the proposed scheme, for the benefit of posterity and for future research'.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 New Cross Hospital is located c.4km north-east of Wolverhampton city centre in the district of Wednesfield, lying on the north side of the A4124 Wolverhampton Road and is centred on NGR: SJ 93500 00250 (Figure 1). To the west, the site is bounded by gardens of residential properties fronting Coronation Road and by the grounds of

Heath Park High School. The northern boundaries of the site comprise residential properties fronting Wickham Gardens while the eastern boundary is formed of residential gardens of properties in Parkhouse Avenue, Highfield Crescent, Victoria Road and a nursing home off Memory Lane. To the south, the site is bounded by Wolverhampton Road. A detailed plan of the hospital complex is included as Figure 2.

3 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

3.1 Of the six buildings currently under consideration(see below), two are included upon WCC's non-statutory list of buildings of local and architectural importance, viz. The Poplars Suite (Building 28) and the Social Services Building (Building 37), see Figure 2.

4 REQUIREMENT FOR WORK

4.1 Extent of Survey

4.1.1 Historic building recording has been requested in respect of a total of six buildings at the New Cross site, as follows.

- **Building 23:** Hollybush House (former *Nurses' Home*)
- **Building 28:** The Poplars Suite (former *Administration Block*)
- **Building 29:** Yew Tree Court (former *Married Couples' Quarters and Nursery*)
- **Building 36:** Mass X-Ray and Audiology Building (former *Receiving Block*)
- **Building 37:** Social Services (former *Board Offices*)
- **Building 52:** Renal Unit (former *Infirmiry Block*)

4.2 Scope of Work

4.2.1 The recording programme entailed two levels of work, based upon the definitions outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings; A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

4.2.2 As a locally listed building to be demolished, Building 28 was subject to survey and recording commensurate with a Level 2/3 survey, or a 'descriptive and analytical record' (EH 2006, 14). Buildings 23, 29, 36 and 52 have been identified as having 'group value' and were thus subject to survey and recording commensurate with a Level 1/2 survey, or a 'basic descriptive record'. Building 37, although included on the local list, is to be retained within the proposed scheme and was thus also subject to a Level 1/2 survey.

4.2.3 Both Level 1/2 and Level 2/3 records comprised photographic, drawn and written accounts of the buildings, as detailed in Section 5 below.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Documentary Research

5.1.1 A full archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the New Cross Hospital site is currently being prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP. No primary documentary research has been undertaken in regard of the current programme of building recording. However, a rapid regression analysis of historic Ordnance Survey mapping

has been undertaken and a number of historical plans and photographs of the complex stored at the hospital site have been reviewed.

5.2 Photographic Record

5.2.1 For both Level 1/2 and Level 2/3 surveys, a full photographic survey was compiled comprising both 35mm monochrome print and high resolution digital photography. The survey extended to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and all accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details, and general interior views of principal rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date.

5.3 Drawn Record

5.3.1 For both Level 1/2 and Level 2/3 surveys, a drawn record was made, comprising the on-site annotation of existing floor plans to indicate principal structural and historical features. In addition, basic 'sketch' elevations were made where appropriate based upon existing survey data supplemented by on-site hand measurement. In the case of Building 28, all four principal exterior elevations were recorded using a combination of hand measurement and reflectorless EDM survey.

5.4 Written Record

5.4.1 For both Level 1/2 and Level 2/3 surveys, a basic written record was compiled on site including details of the building's precise location, a note on statutory and non-statutory designations, and the date of the record, together with a summary of the building's type or purpose, both historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s) in so far as these were apparent from a superficial inspection. Written records were made using *pro-forma* building recording sheets.

6 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

6.1 Early History

6.1.1 At the time of compilation of the current report, the archaeological background and early history of the hospital site is the subject of an ongoing desk-based assessment by Wardell Armstrong LLP.

6.2 The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act

6.2.1 The Royal Commission on the Poor Laws was set up in February 1832 with the aim of reviewing the state of poor relief in England and Wales. Following extensive fieldwork, *The Poor Law Report* was published in 1834 with recommendations for the replacement of the 'General Workhouse' by a series of independent institutions catering for segregated groups including the able-bodied, aged, infirm and children, each group being further sub-divided on grounds of sex and latterly on the grounds of 'moral character'. The ensuing *Poor Law Amendment Act* of 1834 allowed for parishes in England and Wales to amalgamate into Poor Law Unions, each Union being administered by a Board of Guardians. According to the Act, relief was only to be given to able-bodied paupers through the workhouse, the concept of 'outdoor relief' being effectively abolished, and the institutional workhouse becoming the sole means

of support for the poor. The provision of a suitable workhouse building was thus central to the formation of a Poor Law Union.

- 6.2.2 The physical fabric of new workhouses varied, though the majority conformed to the Poor Law Commission's model plans, including courtyard and square plans and especially the radial plans devised by the architect Samuel Kempthorne which were highly adaptable (Morrison 1999, 53). After 1840, the design of workhouses changed with the introduction of wider ranges with central corridors. Between 1847 and 1870, under the influence of designs by George Gilbert-Scott and his partner William Bonython Moffatt, it became the norm to include a separate entrance block, linear main block, and hospital block all running parallel. The main block generally included a central corridor with rooms to both sides, unlike the earlier designs which were usually one room deep. Many of the new buildings of this type were in the north of England, which had initially held out against building new workhouses, and in London where pre-1834 buildings had continued in use but had become too cramped. Around 150 corridor-plan workhouses were built in the period 1840-70.

6.3 The Pavilion Plan Workhouse

- 6.3.1 In the later 19th century, however, the corridor plan workhouse became synonymous with poor ventilation and the spread of disease, and became increasingly discredited, falling out of vogue in favour of the 'separate block' or 'pavilion plan' design. The concept of separate block institutions was inherited from the field of hospital planning where it had been increasingly common in the years following the Crimean War. Criteria dictated long narrow wards ('Nightingale wards') with opposing windows and an optimum number of 32 beds per ward, with sanitary facilities removed to projecting towers or annexes separated from the wards by cross-ventilated lobbies. The pavilion plan institution was thus characterised by a number of discrete blocks of a reduced scale, separated by significant open spaces and normally linked by covered walkways. General rules for provincial workhouses directed that the distance between blocks should be equal to twice the height of the tallest one and that no block should be more than two storeys high, though these rules were often not adhered to in the case of metropolitan establishments.
- 6.3.2 Between the years of 1870 and 1914, at least 46 new pavilion plan workhouses were built throughout the country, and many other older workhouse buildings were remodelled on pavilion principles (Morrison 1999, 105).

7 THE WOLVERHAMPTON WORKHOUSE

7.1 Origins

- 7.1.1 The original Wolverhampton workhouse was erected in Horseley Fields in c.1700, and is identified on Isaac Taylor's 'Plan of Wolverhampton' of 1750.¹ Following the establishment of the Wolverhampton Poor Law Union in 1836, a new workhouse built on the unusual 'St Andrew's Cross' design for the accommodation of 750 inmates was erected by George Wilkinson on the Bilston Road (Anon. 2005, 18) and was still in existence at the time of the 1st Revision Ordnance Survey map of 1902. Despite additions being made to the complex throughout the later years of the 19th century, increasing the capacity to 1,000 inmates, the location of the workhouse, hemmed in by surrounding housing and factories, made further expansion unfeasible and under

¹ Wolverhampton Archives and Local Studies Ref. MAP/1.

increasing pressure from the Local Government Board, the Union agreed to build an enlarged institution in a less central location.

7.2 Marshall's Workhouse

- 7.2.1 A suitable site, extending to c.50 acres, was identified at New Cross in Wednesfield, east of Wolverhampton and duly purchased for the sum of £11,218. The design of the new buildings was put out to competition and the winning design prepared by Arthur Marshall of Nottingham. A foundation stone within the main administration block (Building 28) is dated 29th March 1900 (Plate 46) and the new institution opened three years later, after which the Bilston Road buildings were closed and subsequently demolished. The total cost of the new workhouse was £156,879; it had the capacity to house 1,246 inmates, 20 nurses and 60 other officers. The layout of the original buildings can be seen in Marshall's plan of the complex as built dated 1906 (Figure 5).
- 7.2.2 Marshall, who was concurrently working on a workhouse at Bagthorpe, Nottingham (1898-1903; Figure 27) and would later design a further example at Wordsley in Stourbridge (1903-7), favoured the use of the 'pavilion' plan. He appears to have had a favoured schemata, decoration scheme and plan which he used for his workhouse buildings, his three complexes having remarkably similar architectural footprints. The ground plans of the three workhouses bear marked similarities, suggesting that standard designs were used for individual building types, and that only the number of each building type, and their relative locations on the available sites varied between the three institutions (Upson 2004, 5.1.5). The similarities extend beyond plan type, however, and Marshall utilised a similar range of materials and details, though stopping short of simply repeating earlier work by introducing differing external decoration, architectural styles and ornamentation, in particular for his 'landmark' administration buildings.
- 7.2.3 Marshall's 'standardised' plan consisted of a central administration block including kitchens, dining rooms and stores with parallel accommodation 'pavilion' buildings extending to each side and linked by single-storey covered walkways. To the rear, and separate from the administration block, were the homogenous infirmary pavilions. The layout and number of both the accommodation blocks and infirmary buildings differed according to the site and the specific needs of the workhouse. The plans of Marshall's central administration blocks at the three different sites show remarkable similarities (see Figure 27) though the treatment of the exteriors vary in detail, with influences ranging from Italian renaissance and Neo-Classical to Gothic.
- 7.2.4 Marshall's accommodation and infirmary blocks were almost identical at each site, variation being essentially in their number rather than in their decoration, style, or plan form. The Wolverhampton site was furnished with ten accommodation blocks and six infirmary blocks, Nottingham and Wordsley having eight/eleven and four/four respectively (Hislop, Kelleher and Lobb 2007, 9).

8 MAP REGRESSION

8.1 Design Drawings

- 8.1.1 An overall site plan of the workhouse by Arthur Marshall dating to 1906 (currently housed at Hollybush House) was inspected on site, and is reproduced here as Figure 5. In addition, it is understood that further design drawings are held at the National

Archives at Kew (ref MH14/38),² though these have not been inspected as part of the current project. It is at present unclear what materials, if any, pertaining to the site are held at the Wolverhampton Archives, as this repository is closed for relocation at the time of compilation of the present report.

8.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 8.2.1 The first edition County Series Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1887 (Figure 3) shows the area of the New Cross prior to the construction of the workhouse complex. The central southern area of the future workhouse site is occupied by Finchfield House, located to the eastern side of a tree lined road, later to form the main access road to the workhouse complex.
- 8.2.2 The first revision map of 1902 (Figure 4) is of particular interest in that it illustrates the complex, clearly labelled as 'Wolverhampton Union Workhouse', during the course of construction. The administration block (Building 28) and main infirmary ranges with linking walkways were present, as were the nurses' home (Building 23, on a reduced plan), the workshops and medical officers' block. To the south of the site, Finchfield House still stood on the western side of the approach road, while the board offices (Building 37) and receiving wards (Building 36) remained to be built. A 'vagrants ward' and farm buildings were located to the south-west of the main complex.
- 8.2.3 The second revision map of 1918-19 (Figure 6) illustrates the full extent of the original planned workhouse and correlates well with Marshall's 1906 site plan (Figure 5). The nurses' home had been extended, the laundry block, boiler house and engine house had been completed to the rear of the main administration block and a secondary administration block with associated 'imbecile wards' introduced against the northern site boundary. To the south, Finchfield House had been removed and the receiving wards, board offices and associated 'lodge' (now lost) constructed to either side of the main access road.
- 8.2.4 The third revision map of 1944 (by which the workhouse had passed to the Corporation and become the 'New Cross Institution and Hospital') illustrates limited developments. The medical officers' block had been extended as had the nurses home, a mortuary chapel erected to the north-west corner of the site and a number of small additional buildings introduced. A bowling green and a number of tennis courts had been laid out, otherwise the complex appears to have been relatively unchanged. An oblique aerial photograph of c.1948 (Figure 12) provides a roughly contemporary view of the site.
- 8.2.5 The National Grid Series 1:2500 edition of 1953 (Figure 8) again indicates little significant change.

8.3 Other Sources

- 8.3.1 A number of early photographs illustrate the workhouse buildings during construction (Figure 10a) and immediately after completion (Figure 10b). A stylised 'Bird's Eye' view (Figure 11) is of great use in identifying individual structures of the site and their original functions. As noted above, an oblique aerial photograph of c.1948 (Figure 12) provides a very useful record of the workhouse complex in three dimensions, before

² <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue/displaycataloguedetails.asp?CATLN=7&CATID=-540824>

the loss of many of the original buildings to hospital expansion in the later years of the 20th century. A number of aerial photographs of the site dating from the 1970s and 1980s (not reproduced here) provide an overview of the gradual replacement of workhouse structures, while a comparison of a modern aerial photograph (Figure 9) with historic mapping illustrates succinctly the cumulative loss associated with the modernisation and expansion of the hospital.

9 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

NB: *All of the recorded structures are aligned to respect the general layout of the former workhouse complex, viz. on a generally NNW-SSE axis. To avoid overly long orientational descriptions within the following section, the axes of the buildings will be assumed to respect true cardinal points; thus Buildings 23 and 29, for example, will be described as being aligned east-west and north-south respectively.*

9.1 Building 23 (Hollybush House, former 'Nurses' Home')

Figures 13-14; Plates 1-24

Location and General Arrangements

- 9.1.1 Building 23 is located towards the eastern side of the hospital complex, to the north-east of the Poplars Suite, and is centred on NGR SJ 93741 00231 (Figure 2). The building comprises a principal brick-built range, aligned approximately east-west, of three storeys and 9 bays with transverse two-storey ranges to the eastern and western ends. The rear (north) of the building is less regular, comprising a series of extensions of one and three storeys in height.

Exterior

- 9.1.2 The principal elevation of the building faces to the south (Plates 1-5), predominantly of three storeys beneath a pitched roof, hipped to east and west, with projecting two storey blocks to east and west. The principal 3-storey range can be broken down into 9 structural bays (here numbered 1 – 9 from east to west). The range is in mid-orange/red brick, laid to Flemish bond throughout. At ground floor, three-light canted bay windows are located at Bays 2, 4, 6 and 8, the odd bays displaying flush window openings, 2 per bay at Bays 1 and 9 and 3 per bay at Bays 3 and 7. Fenestration is of 1/1 horned sashes with stone lintels, chamfered stone cill and sub-cills of blue/grey engineering brick.³ The narrower, central bay (Bay 5) contains the principal entranceway to the range, a painted stone segmental-arched opening with projecting keystone (Plate 13) giving onto a small porch area with recessed panelled door, part-glazed with stained glass panels (Plate 14). First floor fenestration (details as per ground floor) is set flush, two windows per bay with the exception of Bay 1 to the west which displays three openings, and the narrower entrance Bay 5 which houses a single opening. Second floor fenestration is again flush, of two windows per bay save entrance Bay 5 which displays a single opening; details vary at this level however, with plain narrow cills and no brick sub-cill. The eaves level of the elevation is plain, not being enhanced as elsewhere by offset brick courses.
- 9.1.3 A distinct change in the colour of brick is discernible at the top of first floor level within suggesting that the upper, second floor may represent a secondary addition. Likewise,

³ Features common to all recorded buildings, these are referred to as 'standard' window details hereafter.

a change in the character of the brickwork at the junction of Bays 8 and 9 suggests a phased development (see §.9.1.11 below); no corresponding change is clearly evident at Bays 1/2.

- 9.1.4 At the east and west ends of the main 9-bay range, narrow two-storey, hipped-roofed blocks project forward of the principal facade (Plates 4 and 5), that to the west projecting significantly more than that to the east. Each have single 1/1 horned sash windows with standard details set to either side of projecting axial stacks (that to the west being truncated and capped; Plate 4).
- 9.1.5 The eastern elevation (Plate 6) is of two storeys with stepped projecting brick courses to eaves, beneath a pitched roof hipped to north and south. The elevation is relatively plain with a slightly projecting bay towards the south, reflecting the location of a former stair and including a wide, tripartite 1/1 horned sash at first floor level with stained glass inserts and a gauged brick head. To the north of the projecting bay, four windows at ground and first floor display standard details. The western elevation is partly obscured by modern hospital structures, though the visible upper section (Plate 7) appears to mirror fairly closely the arrangements of the east elevation, previously described, though details of fenestration vary slightly and a stack (truncated and capped) projects slightly towards the north.
- 9.1.6 The rear (north) elevation of the range comprises a series of projections at ground first and second floor levels (Plates 8-12). A clear change in brickwork is again evident at second floor suggesting the upper storey has been added. A central, rectangular three-storey projection with semi-'Mansard' type roof (Plates 10/11) occupies Bays 4-6 (this feature has been extended to the east), while Bays 2 and 8 have shorter projections with canted bays at ground floor level only (Plates 9 and 12); both canted bays appear secondary, denoted by straight joints in the fabric of the brickwork, though both were present by 1944 (see Figure 7).

Interior

- 9.1.7 Principal access to the range is via a central doorway within Bay 5 of the south elevation (Plate 13), giving onto a narrow entrance lobby (GF01; Plate 14) with long corridors running the length of the range to west (GF02; Plate 15) and east (GF26; Plate 16). The lobby and corridors display plain, ¼ round skirting details, applied dado strips and moulded cornices. Moulded architraves and four panel doors with brass fittings survive throughout and appear original. The lateral corridors give access to a series of offices to the east (GF39-44) and west (GF03-07), all of which appear to represent primary divisions, the exception being the westernmost room which has been subsequently subdivided to form toilet facilities (GF08-11). Little of note survives within the individual offices, which have been extensively remodelled for contemporary use, though the rounded corners of quoins and chimneybreasts were noted to be stopped to top and bottom. Stairs, formerly located within GF37 and GF12 at the far ends of the corridors, have been removed, with sole communication between floors now being via the main stair GF22, housed within the central northern projection, accessed directly from the entrance lobby.
- 9.1.8 Communication between floors is via a half-turn stair located within the projection to the north of Bays 4 and 5 and rising through the full height of the building.⁴ The stair

⁴ In the light of observations made externally regarding the possible secondary origin of the second floor (see §.9.1.3), it is of interest to note that no clear break was observed within the stair between first and second floor levels.

(Plates 17-18) is of moulded concrete construction, with open string, iron stick balusters, circular moulded newels and elegant moulded wooden handrail,⁵ the well being lit by a tall 1/1 horned sash window within the west wall, leaded with stained glass panels (Plate 19).

- 9.1.9 The general arrangement of the ground floor is repeated at first and second floor levels, with a long lateral corridors (Plates 20 and 23) again occupying the northern side of the main range giving access to a series of offices to the south and within the projections to the north. At first floor level doors are again of four panels and furnished with moulded architraves (Plate 21), while skirting details are low and moulded. Quoins and chimneybreasts are rounded but display no chamfer stops as at ground floor level. A wall treatment of embossed paper in small square panels survives in places at this level and may represent an original (or early) finish, not having been obscured by the otherwise ubiquitous woodchip wallpaper.
- 9.1.10 Details again vary at the second floor level level, with plain concave ¼ round skirting, and much plainer door and window architraves (compare Plates 21 and 24). Quoins and chimneybreasts again lack stop-chamfers.

Discussion

- 9.1.11 Building 23 formed an integral part of Marshall's workhouse complex and is clearly indicated on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1902 (Figure 4). However, the extent of the building illustrated on the 1st Edition map does not correspond with that shown on Marshall's 1906 site plan (Figure 5), where it is annotated as a 'Nurses' Home'. The former plan appears to show only Bays 2-8 of the recorded structure (see Figure 13) and it would thus seem reasonable to surmise that the building was extended in the years immediately following its construction and this may account for the discrepancies identified within the fabric of the recorded structure (colouration of brick, window details, lack of eaves band). As such, this early 'development' of the building may represent a change in design, including an additional storey, or simply a stage in the construction process as opposed to a separate 'phase' *per se*. The series of extensions to the rear elevation, including two canted bays at ground floor level, can likewise be dated to pre-1918 and pre-1944 on the basis of historic mapping.

9.2 Building 28 (Poplars; former 'Administration Block')

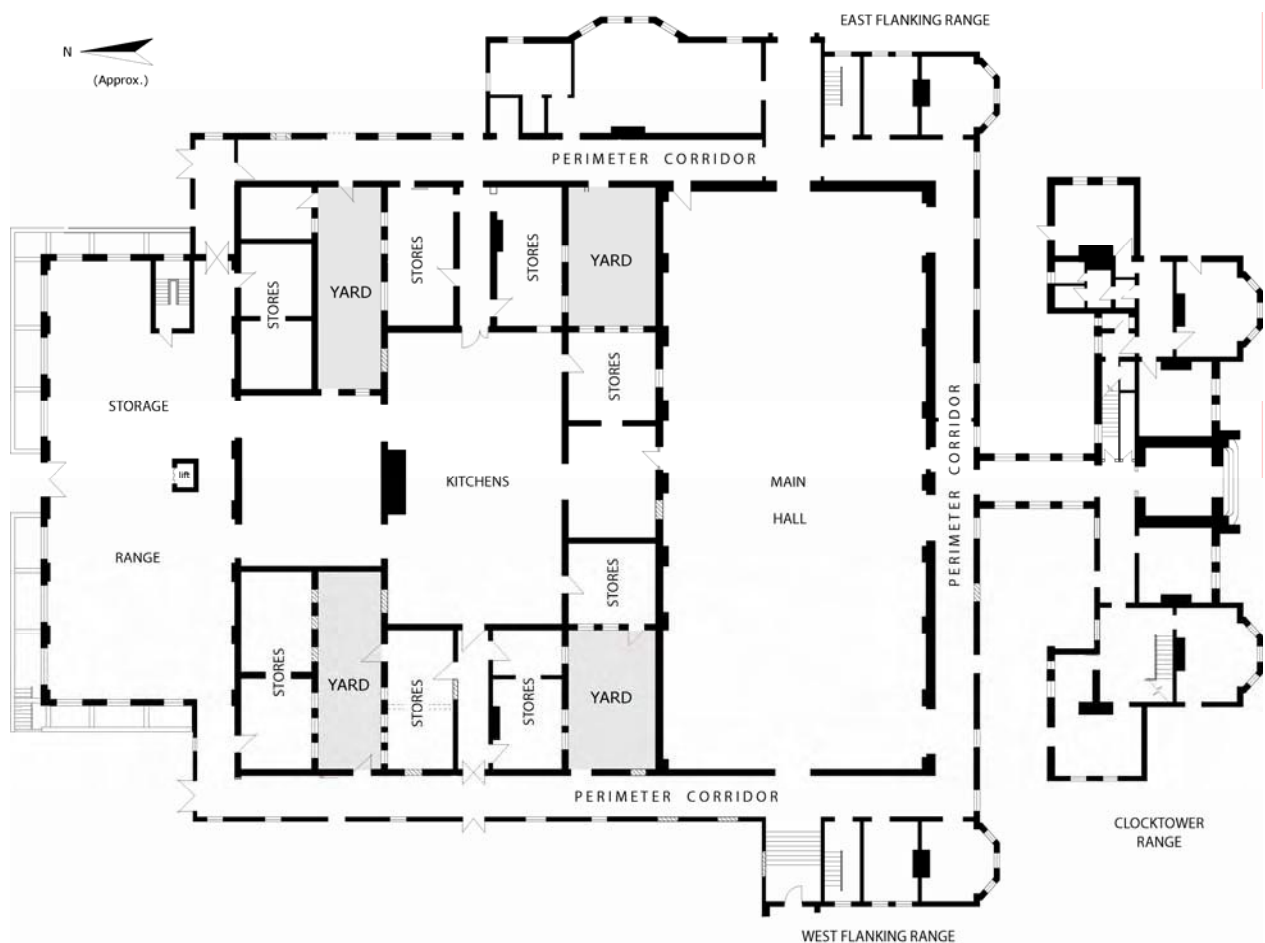
Figures 15-20; Plates 25-67

Location and General Arrangements

- 9.2.1 Building 28 is located centrally within the present day hospital complex, centred on NGR SJ 93653 00137 (Figure 2), surrounded by and somewhat lost amid a series of modern hospital buildings which surround it on all sides. The building is included on Wolverhampton City Council's non-statutory list of buildings of local and architectural importance and on the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), reference 13782.
- 9.2.2 The building occupies a composite plan being formed of a number of separate elements, each aligned on an east-west axis. The layout of the building is shown in

⁵ Features common to many stairs within the recorded buildings, these are referred to as 'standard' stair details hereafter

schematic form below and can be summarised as follows; the front (south) part of the building comprises the main clocktower range housing former domestic and office quarters; a short axial passage leads north to the imposing former main dining hall (current patient records store). To the rear of the main hall, a number of service areas, stores and yards have undergone extensive alterations over the course of time, while to the far north is a further, basemented storage range. All elements of the range to the rear of the clocktower range are served by a single-storey, perimeter corridor while the southern part of the block is flanked by 1/2-storey, north-south aligned flanking ranges to east and west. Each element of the building will be described in turn.



Schematic Plan of Building 28 showing primary elements referred to in text

The Clock Tower Range

9.2.3 The south elevation (Figure 17) forms the principal elevation of the block and is dominated by a tall clocktower which rises centrally through six levels to a maximum height of c.28m (Plates 25/7). It is constructed in highly fired red brick, laid to Flemish bond throughout with blue-grey brick and buff sandstone detailing, including a series regular flush sandstone string courses which serve to break up the verticality of

the brickwork. At ground floor level, a wide doorway comprising paired, heavy panelled, semi-glazed doors is housed within a surround of sandstone ashlar with a projecting, moulded segmental head supported on moulded stone brackets (Plate 28). The doorway is flanked by projecting buttresses of brick and ashlar, which rise to second floor level. At first floor level, a central, three-light window with continuous stone cill is set beneath a flush stone string, extending across the width of the projecting buttresses at approximately eaves level, and a buff sandstone relieving arch. Further window openings are set centrally at Levels 3 (3-light) and Level 4 (2-light), with Level 5 incorporating a central circular clock face set within a sandstone surround with keystones at primary points and a horizontal string extending outwards from the centreline. Above third floor level, the squared face of the tower is broken by chamfered corners with polygonal corner turrets rising to small corner pinnacles framing a central spire at Level 6 above a projecting moulded cornice.

- 9.2.4 The central clocktower is flanked by short, two-storey wings of two window bays below a pitched roof aligned east-west, terminating in gabled projections to east and west (Plates 26 and 29). Gables are plain with stone kneelers and display three-light canted bays to ground floor level with continuous cills and lintels. At first floor level, the gables display three 1/1 horned sash windows of standard design.
- 9.2.5 To the far ends of the range, and set back from the front elevation, short two-storey blocks aligned parallel to the main range, project at the north-east and north-west corners. The south-west angle with the main range is occupied by a one storey block (Plate 26), added at some point between 1919 and 1944 (compare Figures 6 and 7) while a modern one storey extension occupies the south-east angle (Plate 29/30).
- 9.2.6 Principal access to the range is via the central door of the south elevation which gives onto a lobby occupying the ground floor of the tower; this space is finished to a high level with glazed and decorated tiled dado (Plate 44) and mosaic floor (Plate 45); a foundation stone, dated 29th March 1900 (Plate 46) is set within the west wall. To the north of the tower, an east-west aligned corridor runs the length of the building giving access to a series of offices occupying the southern part of the range. All accessible rooms had been extensively modified for current use with inserted suspended ceilings and woodchip wallpaper finishes to walls; visible original detailing included high moulded skirtings observed in Room GF03, cornices within Rooms GF20 and 21 and chamfered chimneybreasts within the southern office rooms.
- 9.2.7 The first floor of the clocktower range is served by two stairs. The first is located at the southern end of corridor GF08; the lower section of this stair has been renewed though the section from the half landing to first floor level remains intact; a half-landing, closed string stair with square carved balusters, moulded handrail and chamfered, square newel with turned ball finial and pendant. A second stair, located against the southern wall of the corridor immediately east of the entrance door, is a modern straight flight rising from west to east; a sloping scar within the north wall of the passage suggests that the stair was formerly located against the opposite side of the corridor.
- 9.2.8 The first floor level of the clocktower range closely reflects the ground floor arrangements, with office rooms to the south of the range opening off a lateral corridor to the north, and has again been subject to extensive modernisation, including the introduction of lino floors, suspended ceilings and woodchip wall coverings throughout. Original, plain door and moulded window architraves, low plain

skirtings and six-panel doors survive however; the deep doorway to the central clocktower room 1F18 being furnished with panelled reveals and soffit.

- 9.2.9 The upper levels of the clocktower comprise storage space (Plate 49), and are accessed via a hatch in the ceiling of the first floor corridor. Level 4 is accessed via a wooden ladder rising against the north wall of the tower (Plate 50) while the upper levels are accessed by an iron ladder located within the south-western corner turret. Levels 4 and 5 each house substantial, octagonal water tanks supported on robust floors of RSJ and concrete construction;
- 9.2.10 From the centre of the ground floor corridor, on the principal central axis of the clocktower range, a short passage (GF02, Plate 51) leads northwards across to the main hall. The passage is flanked to the east by an open yard and to the west by a former yard now roofed over to form additional rooms, the windows in the west wall of GF02 thus being blocked. At its northern end the passage terminates in a pair of half-glazed, panelled doors with stained glass insets and overlight, which open onto the southern arm of the perimeter corridor.

The Perimeter Corridor

- 9.2.11 A flat roofed, single-storey perimeter corridor extends around the full extent of the eastern, southern and western sides of the main hall extending to flank the former kitchen and associated storage ranges to the north. Externally, the corridor displays regular fenestration of 1/1 horned sashes with standard detailing (Plates 24 and 38), though a number of openings have been adapted to form doorways. On the principal axis of the main hall, wide segmental-headed doorways (Plates 32 and 39) formerly opened onto the covered walkways which linked the administration block with the accommodation blocks to east and west. At their northern ends, the eastern and western arms of the corridor return to give access to the northern storage range.
- 9.2.12 Internally, the corridor has subsequently been broken up and partitioned by inserted fire-doors and a number of solid walls forming individual rooms, though its original appearance is still apparent particularly to the south side of the hall (GF22/92, Plate 52). Detailing is simple throughout with plain timber skirting, no cornicing, exposed brick walls (glazed to dado level) and rounded brick door/window jambs and heads (Plates 53/4). Flooring is of chequerwork lino overlying primary terrazzo, while original six-panel doors with brass fittings survive throughout.

The Main Hall

- 9.2.13 The main hall is located to the north of the clocktower range, rectangular in plan with a high, pitched roof, gabled to east and west (Plates 31-34). It is brick-built in pale orange-red brick (not so highly fired as the clocktower range), laid to Flemish bond with offset, banded eaves detail which continues onto the end gables. Round headed openings set high within the north and south walls (eight per elevation) house multi-pane iron frames; the gables display large, central round-headed windows with timber frames, flanked by smaller lights matching those of the side walls.
- 9.2.14 The hall is accessed from the perimeter corridor via a single doorway in the south wall and wide doors set centrally within the east and west walls (Plates 55 and 56), the latter doorways formerly linking to the covered walkways serving the accommodation blocks to east and west. A series of three additional blocked doorway openings were noted in the south wall of the hall (see Figure 16), while two doors within the north

wall formerly served the kitchen range. Internally, the main hall is of eight bays, the eastern two bays having been partitioned off and a mezzanine level inserted. Bays are demarcated by projecting piers of brickwork within the long elevations. The bulk of the hall comprises a high, single-storey space (Plate 57) with a fine hammerbeam roof (Plates 59) supported upon projecting corbels (Plate 58), and is lit by the round headed windows within the side walls, one per bay. As described above, the gables display large, central round-headed windows flanked by smaller lights matching those of the side walls. Little primary detail is evident, the room having been refurbished for use as a patient records document store, with modern roller racking serving to greatly restrict access (see Plates 57 and 59).

Former Kitchen and Storage Ranges

- 9.2.15 To the north of the main hall are a series ranges formerly housing kitchens and associated stores (see §.9.2.26 below) arranged around four enclosed 'yards' (see block plan, page 10). Two tall ranges with pitched roofs, gabled to east and west, are aligned on the central axis of the building (see Figures 19/20); these are brick-built, in pale orange /red brick laid to Flemish bond with offset banded eaves details which extend partly onto the gable ends. This unusual feature is explained by reference to historic photographs which indicate that the ranges were both formerly furnished with clerestory lights/vents (see Figure 12).
- 9.2.16 Internally, the southern range is of five bays, here numbered 1 to 5 from west to east. Originally comprising a single open space, the room has been sub-divided by the introduction of an ephemeral stud partition wall at Bay 3⁶ and has inserted suspended ceilings. Three doors in the south wall lead through (via Rooms GF32, 35 and 85) to the main hall while two doors within the north wall, to either side of a substantial chimney stack occupying Bay 3, lead through to the service and storage ranges to the north; Bays 1 and 5 (N) display windows (blocked) at high level. Wide doorways located centrally within the gable elevations open onto axial passages (GF41 and 73) that lead, via the perimeter corridor to the exterior of the building. The roof structure over the range, obscured by the suspended ceiling, was observed to comprise modified metal double-fan trusses with tri-partite, cambered bottom chords supporting two tiers of timber purlins, identical to that of the northern block (§.9.2.23). The re-lining of the roof between the upper purlins is accounted for by the fact that the range was formerly furnished with a clerestory light/vent, apparent externally (§.9.2.15) and visible on historic views (see Figure 12).
- 9.2.17 The northern storage/service range is both shorter and narrower than the kitchen range and has been extensively modernised internally, with raised floor, inserted ceiling and partition walls to such an extent as to obscure any primary features. Its plan form suggests that the room is of three bays and its roof construction is assumed to be as the kitchen range to the south. Opposing wide doorways at the east and west of the northern (blocked) and southern walls serve the stores and kitchen ranges respectively.
- 9.2.18 Abutting the gable ends of the kitchen and storage ranges, and filling the space between those buildings and the perimeter corridor to both east and west, are three low, narrow, single-storey rectangular ranges aligned east-west and opening off two parallel yards. These blocks have pitched roofs, hipped towards the perimeter corridor (Plate 34). Originally functioning as stores associated with the kitchen range, the

⁶ Bays 3-5 (a secure document store) were not fully accessed.

rooms have been variously modified and subdivided and the yards partly infilled and covered over. Room GF66 within the north-eastern range, however, retains a lath and plaster ceiling and brick paviour floor giving some indication of their original appearance.

The East and West Flanking Ranges

9.2.19 The east and west flanking ranges comprise two-storey L-shaped blocks, closing the angles between the south side of the exterior, axial entranceways to the main hall and the southern angles of the main hall range, the first floor extending partly over the southern arm of the perimeter corridor (Plates 31 and 40). They are brick-built in pale orange / red brick laid to Flemish bond and display offset banded eaves details below pitched and fully hipped roofs. Each range includes a three-light canted bay to the ground floor of the south elevation. Fenestration is of regular 1/1 horned sash windows with standard head and cill details throughout. The eastern range is longer, including an additional single-storey block extending to the north of the main hall entrance passage (Plate 33); this block includes a four-light, flat roofed canted bay. Blocked windows within the western arm of the perimeter corridor (GF30) and in the north wall of the western hall entranceway (GF26) indicate that the single-storey range was not originally reflected to the west before the construction of plant rooms GF28/9.

9.2.20 Internally, the rooms of the flanking ranges are accessed independently via doorways within the eastern and western arms of the perimeter corridor. The southern rooms GF25/93 house stairs rising to the first floor accommodation; that within the west range (Plate 60) was noted to be a closed string, timber stair of similar design to that observed within the clocktower range (Plate 47). Room 1F11 in the western flanking range displayed a mid-height moulded skirting, cornice and chamfer-stopped chimneybreast as well as retaining the only original fireplace surround recorded within any of the buildings on site (Plate 61). The introduction of two small rooms in the north-east angle of the western flanking range (FF6/7, Figure 15b) entailed the blocking of the lower part of the hall main west window and of the southern flanking light (see Figure 20, also Plate 57).

Northern Storage Range

9.2.21 To the far north of the building is a further east-west aligned range of a single storey over basement, with a pitched roof, gabled to east and west (Plate 35). The block is again brick-built in pale orange-red brick laid to Flemish bond with offset banded eaves detail which extends onto the end gables. The southern elevation displays regular fenestration of large rectangular openings, with standard detailing, housing multi-pane iron frames, while a wide, double door occupies the central bay. Gable elevations each display three windows of similar design at ground floor level. A sunken walkway (Plate 37) extends around the eastern, northern and western sides of the block, accessed via an iron stair descending at the north-west corner (Plate 36); basement level openings match those at ground level, though all have been either blocked or refenestrated with glass block windows (see Figures 15a and 18).

9.2.22 Internally, the range is of seven bays (here numbered 1 to 7 from west to east), formerly constituting a single open space though subsequently subdivided by the introduction of a series of ephemeral stud partition walls (Plate 28).⁷ Primary window

⁷ Certain of the partitions towards the western end of the building may constitute original features, especially when considered in the light of Marshall's slightly later plan at Wordsley workhouse.

and door openings display rounded jambs, heads and cills (Plate 64) throughout. Wide doorways within the southern end of the eastern and western walls give onto the northern returns of the perimeter corridor described above. Two blocked doors were noted in the south wall of the range, formerly opening onto the northern service range (§.9.2.17).

- 9.2.23 The roof structure comprises modified metal double-fan trusses with tri-partite, cambered bottom chords supported on RSJs encased in projecting piers of brickwork to north and south, identical to that recorded within the former kitchen range (§.9.2.16). The roof itself is supported on two tiers of timber purlins with splayed and tabled scarfs. The re-lining of the roof of Bays 2-6 between the upper purlins (Plate 63) is accounted for by the fact that the range was formerly furnished with a low roof vent, visible on historic views (see Figure 12).
- 9.2.24 Basement level is accessed via a stair descending within Bay 7 to the north (Plate 66) and via a lift within the central Bay 4 (Plate 65). Basement level again originally formed a single open space with the first floor being supported on longitudinal RSJs supported at bay intervals by cross profile steel stanchions (Plate 67). To the north side of Bays 4-7, and to the north of stair B1, two strong rooms (B3/4) have been formed by the introduction of breeze-block partitions, the creation of which included the blocking of exterior window and door openings within the north and east walls. Original brick paviour flooring was recorded immediately north of the lift shaft.

Discussion

- 9.2.25 Building 28 formed the centrepiece of Marshall's workhouse complex, both physically and functionally and displays, at least in the clocktower range to the south, a high level of attention to architectural detail. The layout of the block is familiar from Marshall's other workhouse commissions at Nottingham (1898-1903; Figure 27) and Wordsley (1903-7), both of which employ a near identical plan layout, though they differ in their exterior details.
- 9.2.26 In the absence of design drawings for the Wolverhampton building, it may be useful to review the known arrangements of the Wordsley administration block (Upson 2004, figure 02) as the similarity of plan layout may signify a general similarity of primary function. At Wordsley, the clocktower range comprised meetings rooms, sitting rooms and offices at ground floor level and private accommodation for the master of the workhouse, and nurses accommodation at first floor level (the latter was probably not the case at Wolverhampton, given the existence of Building 23). The dining hall occupied a similar location and the ranges to the rear of the hall, which show a remarkable degree of similarity to the Wolverhampton building, contained kitchens and various stores (some being named, including bread, milk and flour), several sculleries, a cool room, (?)butcher and pastry room. The flanking ranges at Wordsley were longer and of two-storeys throughout, housing nurses and male officers quarters; such accommodation was evidently not required at Wolverhampton, again due to the existence of Building 23. The northern block, similarly furnished with a basement level, is labelled as a 'general store' with a partitioned 'office'.

9.3 Building 29 (Yew Tree Court, former *Married Couples' Quarters* and *Nursery*)

Figures 21-22; Plates 68-95

9.3.1 Building 29 is located towards the south-eastern corner of the hospital complex and is centred on NGR SJ 93793 00192 (Figure 2). The building is formed of two separate, two-storey blocks aligned approximately north-south, linked by a single-storey covered walkway. The buildings are brick-built in pale orange/red brick, laid to Flemish bond throughout with projecting eaves bands; primary fenestration is of 1/1 horned sashes with standard details of buff stone lintels and chamfered cills with blue-brick sub-cill detail as recorded elsewhere.

The Married Couples' Quarters

9.3.2 The eastern block of Building 29 comprises a principal rectangular range aligned north-south, 32m long by 6m wide and standing c.7.8m to eaves level below a pitched roof, hipped to north and south (Plates 68-70). Short transverse ranges extend to the west at the north and south ends of the range, which also display axial toilet block projections (Plate 71). The original arrangements of the southern end of the block have been masked to an extent by the introduction of a single-storey brick built extension (Plates 68 & 76/7). The eastern elevation (Figure 22a) includes a flat-roofed, projecting four-light bay at ground floor level with flanking, projecting stacks (truncated) and displays regular fenestration at ground and first floors levels. Two internal stairs are evidenced by tall first floor windows spaced symmetrically to north and south of the projecting bay while blank areas of walling denote the locations of two further, flush stacks (again truncated) evidenced internally.

9.3.3 To the west, the gables of the northern and southern transverse ranges project forwards of the main elevation (Plates 74-5). The body of the elevation is clearly constructed in a distinct type of brick with horizontal and vertical cement banding, and displays multi-pane iron-framed windows, all representing secondary modifications (Plates 72-5; Figure 22b). Reference to historic photograph of the workhouse complex of 1948 (Figure 12) appears to show that the western side of Building 29 originally comprised an open veranda at ground floor level with balcony over; such an arrangement would account for the evidence recorded within the fabric.

9.3.4 Internally, the range comprises a series of individual rooms opening off the eastern side of a lateral corridor which runs the full length of the building at each level, communication between floors being provided by symmetrically arranged stairs (GF16/26) of standard design (Plate 81). The original arrangements are most clearly expressed at first floor level (Figure 21b); here four pairs of rooms, each pair sharing a corner stack, were aligned along the eastern side of the range (a number of the rooms have subsequently been conjoined to form larger offices) accessed from a balcony (1F05; Plate 82), subsequently infilled, running along the west side of the range. Two further rooms were located in the western section of the transverse ranges (1F04 and 1F12 to south and north respectively).

9.3.5 The original ground floor arrangements are a little more obscure; three original rooms survive at the north and south of the range (GF17/20/21 and GF27-29 respectively) mirroring the first floor arrangements. These rooms were accessed from an open veranda and the doorways display typical 'exterior' chamfer-stopped jambs (Plate 79). The central part of the ground floor is currently subdivided to form a series of offices, though it is clear that the partitions are secondary (Plate 80) and the original layout of

this area is unclear. A total of 10 rooms at first floor and 6 at ground floor would total 16 rooms, and it is interesting in this respect that the block is annotated '32; 16 Males, 16 Females' on Marshall's plan of 1906 (Figure 5). It thus seems reasonable that the 16 recorded rooms represent primary sleeping accommodation and that the central area of the ground floor (GF22-24) was used as a day room or some other type of communal space.

The Covered Walkway

- 9.3.6 Extending from the centre of the western elevation of the Married Couples' Quarters is a single-storey covered walkway (Plate 83). The walkway is furnished with a pitched roof, ceiled internally by laterally set tongue and groove boarding (Plate 84). The sides of the walkway comprise a total of seven timber posts, chamfered and stopped, atop a brick plinth and supporting longitudinal plates. Chamfer stops within the posts and plates (Plate 85) suggest the former presence of short up-braces. The sides of the walkway are enclosed with simple panels though comparison with Marshall's later workhouse at Wordsley suggests that they would originally have been open, perhaps with a low iron railing and handrail (see Upson 2004, 03.Plate 2).

The Former Nursery

- 9.3.7 The western block of Building 29 comprises a two-storey brick built range aligned approximately north-south (Plate 86), terminating in a full-height canted bay to the south (Plate 87) and with a projecting sanitary tower at the south end of the east elevation (Plates 88-9), the latter feature extending above the eaves level of the main range and being furnished with a low second floor level to house a water cistern. The range has overall dimensions of c.28m (N/S) x 6.3m (E/W) and stands c.7.8m tall to eaves level. Paired chimney stacks project from the western elevation while a single stack rises against the east elevation, partly obscured by the sanitary tower. A small, single-storey extension has been introduced in the southern angle of the sanitary tower and main range. To the north, the range widens somewhat, with regular fenestration in the east wall denoting internal offices and stairwell (Plate 90).
- 9.3.8 Internally, main access to the range is gained via an arched doorway in the north wall, opening off the western end of the covered walkway (GF01). The door gives onto a spacious lobby (GF04) at the base of a wide, cantilevered open-well stair with open string, iron balusters and wooden handrail, all of standard design (Plate 93). The western side of the lobby is divided to form two primary offices (not accessible). To the south, the central part of the ground floor is occupied by a large open space (GF07) currently used as the Board Room (Plate 91) and retaining a fine meetings table and chairs dating to 1931.⁸ The room is lit by four opposing primary window openings within the east and west walls, with a doorway at the south end of the east wall giving access to the appended sanitary tower (GF12). The canted end of the range has (recently) been sub-divided to form offices (F08-10), accessed at this level only via the applied tower.
- 9.3.9 The principal stair rises to a first floor landing (1F19) with four primary doorways leading to a series of small offices (not accessible) occupying the western side of the block and extending over the covered walkway to the north. The central part of the level is again occupied by a single large space (1F24), mirroring the arrangements at ground floor level, though at this level the southern wall includes a 6ft wide central

⁸ A plaque records that the table was a 'Gift of W R Wilson'.

archway (Plate 95) opening onto the southern canted bay (here again sub-divided by modern partitions). A doorway to the south side of the east wall again gives onto the external sanitary tower.

- 9.3.10 Detailing throughout the former Nursery is plain and utilitarian with simple ¼ round timber skirting and undecorated window and door openings with rounded jambs, cills and heads.

Discussion

- 9.3.11 Building 29 represents an integral element of Marshall's workhouse plan, and was originally reflected by three more north-south aligned ranges (female wards) further to the west, all of which were linked by covered walkways which extended as far as Building 28 to the west.⁹ Reference to Marshall's 1906 plan (Figure 5) indicates that the eastern of the recorded blocks originally formed the *Married Couples' Quarters*, while the western block comprised the *Nursery* (providing accommodation for 24). The married couples range, which would originally have been used by more senior inmates, is of particular interest in its apparent use of open veranda and balcony, reflecting a less regimented and institutional aspect. Such accommodation was increasingly supplied in the later 19th century, in particular from the 1890s on, as it became apparent that many people became pauperised in old age through no fault of their own (Morrison 1999, 117). The Nursery Block, with wide, open, liberally fenestrated rooms at ground and first floor level, represent the only 'ward' building to survive on the site.

9.4 Building 36 (former 'Receiving Block')

Figure 23; Plates 96-115

Location and Layout

- 9.4.1 Building 36 is located towards the southern side of the hospital complex, occupying a site on the eastern side of the former principal approach road to the workhouse opposite Building 37 (Plate 96), and is centred on NGR SJ 93732 00003 (Figure 2).
- 9.4.2 The building forms a 'T-shaped' plan comprising a north-south aligned range of 1/2 storeys fronting the former approach road with a perpendicular, single-storey wing extending from the centre of the rear elevation. All are brick built, in highly fired orange-red brick laid to Flemish bond throughout.

Exterior

- 9.4.3 The principal elevation of the range faces to the west, overlooking the former main access road to the workhouse complex (Figure 23b; Plates 97-100). A central two-storey block is flanked by single-storey ranges, terminating in low toilet block projections to north and south. The central block (Plate 99) is of four window bays, rising to two full storeys with three course, stepped eaves band below a slate-clad, pitched roof aligned parallel to the western front, gabled to north and south. Plain brick stacks break the roof slope to north and south. At ground floor level a central, three-light canted bay window is flanked by matching doorways beneath stone lintels to north and south, both doors having been renewed. At first floor level are two sets

⁹ The arrangement was repeated to the east of Building 28 with a matching series of five 'male wards'.

of paired, 3/3 horned sash and hoppers windows. Windows display standard details of stone lintels and chamfered stone cills over projecting grey-brick sub-cills throughout. The central block is flanked to north and south by single-storey ranges of six irregular window bays beneath pitched roofs, hipped to north and south (Plates 98 and 100). Fenestration is again of 3/3 horned sash and hopper windows with standard detailing. The single-storey ranges terminate in short, hipped-roofed blocks projecting eastwards of the main range (Plates 108 and 101/2 respectively), displaying details as per the main elevation, and in low 'in-line' toilet block projections with small 2/2 horned sashes to exterior elevations.

- 9.4.4 Extending eastwards from the centre of the rear of the main block is a single-storey range with pitched roof, gabled to the east (Plates 103/5), terminating in a slightly lower, hipped-roofed block (Plate 104), assumed to be contemporary. The south elevation includes a total of seven close set window openings housing a mix of 3/3 and 2/2 horned sashes, and a single blocked opening, the latter with segmental arch of alternating brick and sandstone blocks (Plate 103). An original bootscraper survives to the left of the blocked archway. The north elevation reflects the arrangements of the south to an extent, though it includes 3 tall sash windows to the west while the eastern two windows have been converted to a door. A stair descends to a single-room basement (not accessible) towards the eastern end of the range.

Interior

- 9.4.5 Principal access to the range is provided by paired doorways to the north and south of the central, two-storey block (Plate 99), which give onto lobbies GF27 and GF15 respectively (Plates 110 and 109). Leading off the lobbies, a lateral corridor (GF10/31: Plates 111/2) runs the length of the range against the western wall giving access to a total of six rooms to the west and two rooms to the east, all appear original. Individual rooms retain little of interest having been refurbished for contemporary hospital use.
- 9.4.6 The interior arrangements of the eastern range are somewhat more difficult to define; rooms GF20/21 being inaccessible at the time of survey¹⁰ and room GF23 having been fairly radically altered for contemporary use (Plate 115). Room GF22 (Plate 113) originally formed a recessed lobby area, accessed via the wide archway visible externally (Plate 103). Having functioned as a 'receiving ward', one might expect the layout to include a number of small accommodation units or 'cells', as is the case at Marshall's workhouse at Wordsley (Hislop, Kelleher and Lobb 2007, fig.21) and the close set windows of the range may be of interest in this respect; however, the scale of the building at Wolverhampton is much reduced in comparison with Wordsley and the extent of internal alteration precludes the drawing of any firm conclusions regarding the original arrangements.
- 9.4.7 First floor level is accessed via a half-turn stair located to the rear (west) of the main two-storey block (GF18; Plate 114); the stair has an open string, iron stick balusters and a moulded timber handrail similar to those recorded elsewhere. All four first floor rooms display rounded door jambs and 6-panel doors.
- 9.4.8 Throughout, detailing is plain and utilitarian, with no skirting or cornice mouldings at ground floor level, though chimneybreasts display rounded and stopped corners. Brickwork within circulation areas is glazed to dado level throughout, above which

¹⁰ This area of the hospital continued in use as active patient consulting rooms at the time of survey.

level it is simply rendered and painted. Doorways have bull-nose rounded jambs and heads housing sturdy four- and six-panel doors with brass fittings.

Discussion

- 9.4.9 Building 36 formed an integral part of Marshall's plan and represents one of the last workhouse structures to be erected at the site, post-dating the Ordnance Survey edition of 1902 (Figure 4). Marshall's 1906 site plan identifies the building as the 'Receiving Wards', where inmates would reside to await inspection prior to full admission to the workhouse proper.

9.5 Building 37 (former 'Board Offices')

Figure 24; Plates 96, 116-132

Location and Layout

- 9.5.1 Building 37 is located towards the southern side of the hospital complex, immediately north of the Wolverhampton Road and occupying a site on the western side of the former principal approach road to the workhouse opposite Building 36 (Plate 96; see also Figure 10b). It is centred on NGR SO 93704 99976 (Figure 2). In plan, the building can be broken down into three distinct elements with an entrance range to the east, a central four-bay block aligned east-west and a simpler north-south aligned basemented range to the west.

Exterior

- 9.5.2 The principal elevation of the building faces to the east, overlooking the former main access road to the workhouse complex (Plate 116; Figure 24c). The range is constructed in highly fired dark orange-red brick laid to Flemish bond with buff sandstone detailing. The elevation is dominated by a wide central entrance bay, projecting slightly from the main range, and incorporating a central doorway in buff sandstone ashlar with jambs of alternating quoins and a projecting, segmental pediment. The doorway houses paired, heavy three-panel doors. The doorway is surmounted by a semi-circular arched window with Gibb's surround, all beneath a projecting plain pediment. To the north and south of the entrance bay, single-room bays include paired windows at ground and first floor levels; ground floor windows have jambs of alternating large and small stones, while first floor jambs are plain but taper slightly; all have central keystones. The lintels of the ground and first floor windows along with cill of first floor windows extend as continuous flush string courses across the full width of the elevation, returning to extend onto the north and south elevations.
- 9.5.3 The south elevation (Plate 118; Figure 24d) incorporates the gable end of the entrance range to the east; by comparison, a fairly plain gable elevation of two storeys with paired windows to each level offset towards the centre and including the sandstone strings of the east elevation. Further sandstone string courses break up the brickwork of the gable. Immediately west of the gable end, the angle with the central block is filled by a two-storey, square tower with banded eaves and pyramidal roof. To the west, the central block stands two-storeys tall below a pitched roof, gabled to east and west, with central ridge lantern, formerly housing a bell. The south elevation of the central block displays three bays of large semi-circular headed openings at ground and

first floor level, the central ground floor opening representing a doorway.¹¹ To the left, the gable end of the western range is plain with a single, central window opening above a blocked doorway at basement level. The west elevation of the range displays regular fenestration of 3/3 horned sashes with standard detailing and a further, blocked window opening set centrally within the length of the elevation. Two short ridge stacks (truncated) rise above the roofline. The north elevation of the building (Plates 119-121) reflects the southern aspect in most respects, with the exception that the central block displays no central door at ground floor level and the western first floor window has been infilled and a doorway inserted, served by an external fire-escape stair (Plate 120).

Interior

- 9.5.4 The main access to the building is via the central door way within the eastern range, which opens onto a generously proportioned lobby (GF18) with herringbone tiled floor and cantilevered stair of standard detailing (Plate 122-3) rising to first floor level (the proportions of the space are somewhat obscured by an unsympathetic inserted mezzanine store at first floor level). A door with eared architrave within the west wall gives onto the ground floor level of the central block. Of four bays, with a central row of brick piers supporting transverse, stop chamfered timber beams (Plate 126), this level has been subdivided into a series of offices by secondary partitions (Plate 124), though it would appear to have originally constituted a single open space. A wide arched opening in the west wall opens onto a north-south aligned passage (GF05/22; Plate 125) serving five offices (GF01, 3 and 6-8), formed out of three original spaces. Room GF01 to the north (Plate 127) is unencumbered by secondary partitions and displays moulded cornice, skirting and window architraves. Wall and floor finishes are modern throughout.
- 9.5.5 At the head of the stair is landing 1F12, somewhat enclosed by the inserted mezzanine store to the east. A former wide arched opening in the west wall gives onto the upper level of the central block has been modified and partly infilled to form two separate doorways (Plate 128). Doorways with eared architraves open onto offices to the north and south (Plate 129), that to the north has been sub-divided but retains an elaborately moulded cornice and high skirting. As at ground floor, the first floor level of the central block, lit by the large round headed windows of the north and south elevations, has been subdivided to form separate offices though it originally formed a single open space. A short section of half-glazed partition adjacent to the main arched doorway (Figure 24b) possibly represents an original feature, as do two unusual 'three-panel' radiators against the north wall. An inserted suspended ceiling obscures a decorative timber roof of hammerbeam design (Plate 132) resting upon corbels in the lateral walls (Plate 131), a reduced model of the main hall roof (compare Plate 59).

Discussion

- 9.5.6 The *Board Offices* formed an integral part of Marshall's plan and represents one of the last workhouse structures to be erected at the site, post-dating the Ordnance Survey edition of 1902 (Figure 4). Marshall's 1906 site plan identifies the building as the '*Board Offices*', and its status is reflected in the use of an elevated degree of architectural ornament and detail, in particular within the entrance range and the first

¹¹ A projection at this location on both Marshall's 1906 plan and the OS edition of 1918/9 suggests this doorway represents an original feature.

floor / roof of the central block, notably absent from the majority of the recorded structures.

9.6 Building 52 (former infirmary block)

Figures 25-26; Plates 133-144

Location and Layout

- 9.6.1 Building 52 is located to the north-east of Building 28 and to the north-west of Building 23 and is centred on NGR SJ 93631 00289 (Figure 2). It represents the partial remains of a former infirmary building, having been significantly truncated to both north and south, and includes a length of contemporary transverse, east-west aligned corridor. In plan, the surviving section of the building comprises two primary, two-storey blocks aligned east-west, to the northern and southern end of a spine corridor; a succession of single and two-storey extensions have masked the original layout to a considerable extent. Midway between the two blocks, a section of east-west aligned corridor (Plates 138 and 145) represents the original passageway linking through to the Medical Officers' Block to the west; originally of one storey this has also been subsequently raised to two storeys adjacent to Building 52 (Plates 134-7).

Exterior

- 9.6.2 Access to the eastern elevation of Building 52 is highly restricted, being obscured by a series of single-storey, temporary buildings (Plate 133), only a small section of the north-east corner being readily accessible (Plate 134). The elevation comprises two symmetrical gables with three 1/1 sash and hopper windows to ground and first floor level, all of standard detailing; the ground floor openings of the north gable having all been partially or fully blocked (Plate 134). Between the two gables ranges, the primary single-storey link passageway has been raised to two storeys. Immediately north of the link passageway, a brick-built secondary lift shaft rises above ridge level of the adjacent building, while to the south is located a projecting primary stair (see Figure 26b).
- 9.6.3 To the west, the building again presents an essentially symmetrical elevation to either side of the transverse link passageway (Figure 26a), though much obscured by later additions (Plates 136-7). To the north and south, the elevation comprises projecting two-storey canted bays, representing the terminals of the gabled ranges of the east elevation. Each bay displays single 1/1 sash and hopper windows with standard detailing within the angled walls though are blind to the front (the southern bay has a blocked door at ground floor level). The truncation of the range is clearly expressed in the north elevation, currently fully rendered, where a projecting stub of the western wall retains cut-off cill and head details at both ground and first floor levels (Plate 135). Two-storey, flat roofed blocks within the internal angles of the projecting bays display windows with primary detailing, one to each level, though the brickwork of the walls is clearly distinct and they lack the banded eaves detail of the primary ranges; reference to historic maps and plans indicate that these blocks were added between 1918 and 1944.

Interior

- 9.6.4 The northern section of the building comprises a north-south aligned corridor (Plate 139) with treatment and waiting rooms to east and west (Plate 140). Recent use as

hospital accommodation has resulted in a large degree of internal modification and few original details survive. The southern section of the ground floor was not accessible for archaeological recording due to its continuing use as an operational medical facility, while no access was possible to most of the first floor rooms.

- 9.6.5 Communication between floors is via a stair of standard design (GF06) to the south of the transverse corridor (Plate 142) and, to the north, by an inserted lift by Waygood-Otis Ltd (Plate 141).¹²
- 9.6.6 Again room interiors, where accessible, retain few diagnostic details, though it is of note that Room 1F05, occupying the northern canted bay, displays two blocked windows in its southern wall, confirming that the two-storey block immediately to the south (GF28/1F04), represents a secondary addition. Where surviving, original details include plain ¼ round skirting and round jambed/headed doorways housing four-panel doors with brass fittings.

Discussion

- 9.6.7 Building 52 formed an integral part of Marshall's workhouse plan and is shown on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1902 (Figure 4) and the 1906 site plan (Figure 5). The latter depiction clearly illustrates that the surviving building formed part of a more extensive north-south aligned block, approximately 90m in length, one of two matching buildings equally spaced to the east and west of the Medical Officer's block to which they were connected by a single-storey passageway. The aerial photograph of 1948 (Figure 12) appears to show the original block terminating in two corner towers to the south, linked by a veranda and first floor balcony.

9.7 The Medical Officer's Block

- 9.7.1 Located to the west of Building 52 on the northern side of the link corridor, is a small, single-storey block (Plate 146) aligned east-west, with pitched and gabled roof, banded brick eaves detail and two window openings displaying primary detailing. Although not covered specifically by the project brief, it is apparent that this building represents the fragmentary remains of the much larger 'Medical Officers' Block' indicated on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1902 (Figure 4) and on Marshall's site plan of 1906 (Figure 5). Internally, the structure displays no early features and currently functions as a patient information centre. An external feature of note is a stamped brick on the blue-brick sub-cill of one of the windows, which bears the legend 'Peter Wood Ltd., West Bromwich' and the date of '1900'.

10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1 The buildings recorded during the current project all represent integral parts of the Wolverhampton Poor Law Union Workhouse built to the designs of the Nottingham architect Arthur Marshall between the dates of 1900 and 1903. Most of the recorded structures were in existence by the time of the 1st Revision Ordnance Survey map of 1902, though the Board Offices and Receiving Wards (Buildings 37 and 36) were introduced after that date, probably representing the last original workhouse buildings to be erected on the site.

¹² The lift must represent a secondary feature as the firm of Waygood -Otis was only formed in 1916 when the British firm of Waygood's were purchased by the American Otis Elevator company (www.theelevatormuseum.org/timeline.htm).

- 10.2 The recorded structures form a representative cross-section of the Edwardian workhouse buildings, ranging from the purely functional ward buildings (Building 29 (W), Building 52), through the Married Couples' and Nurses' Accommodation blocks (Building 29 (E) and Building 23) to the higher status areas of the clocktower range of the Administration Block (Building 28) and the Board Offices (Building 37).
- 10.3 Although much interior detail has been lost through modernisation and continued use, it is apparent that a specific and limited vocabulary of architectural form and detail was used throughout the various buildings on the site. The variation in status of buildings is clearly reflected in a 'hierarchy' of architectural detailing, for example in the use of varying skirting and cornice mouldings, the quality of staircases and the treatment of chimneybreasts. More obvious high status features include the roofs of the main hall and Board Offices and the finishing of the main entrance lobby to the clocktower range. The architectural vocabulary employed on the site shows not only a high degree of internal consistency, but also displays marked similarities with Marshall's other Workhouse designs at Wordsley and Nottingham.
- 10.4 The current programme of historic building recording has allowed for an adequate visual, photographic and interpretive record to be made of the surviving workhouse structures on the site prior to demolition and refurbishment. No detailed archival research has been undertaken as part of the current building survey and it is to be hoped that surviving archival and documentary sources may allow for the present visual record to be placed within a firmer historical context.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 11.1 The project was commissioned by Wardell Armstrong LLP, working on behalf of the Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust; thanks are due to Ms Jenny Emmett and Ms Charlotte Dawson of Wardell Armstrong and to Ms Janet Smith, Project Manager for the RWH-NHS Trust for their help and cooperation throughout the course of the project.
- 11.2 The project was managed for Birmingham Archaeology by Dr Malcolm Hislop, MIFA (Project Manager and Research Fellow). Site recording was undertaken by Shane Kelleher AIFA and Ric Tyler AIFA, with additional survey by Phil Mann. The current report was written, illustrated and compiled by Ric Tyler and was reviewed and edited by Malcolm Hislop.

12 SOURCES

(a) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

- 1887 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Edition.
- 1902 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Revision.
- 1918/9 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 2nd Revision.
- 1944-7 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 3rd Revision.
- 1953 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map.

(b) Other Graphic Sources including Original Design Drawings (in chronological order)

- c.1900 Photograph of Building 28 under construction (original at cellar store, NCH)
- c.1903 Photograph of main access road looking north (www.workhouses.org.uk)
- c.1903 'Birds eye view of workhouse complex (www.workhouses.org.uk)
- 1906 Marshall's overall site plan as built (original at Hollybush House, NCH)
- 1948 Aerial photograph from south-west (original at Hollybush House, NCH)
- 1970/80s Series of aerial photographs of hospital site (originals at cellar store, NCH)

(c) Secondary Sources

Anon., 2005. 'The Workhouse: A place of poverty and punishment that cast a long shadow over the Black Country'. *Black Country Bugle*, 06.01.05, 18-19.

Emmett J (forthcoming). 'New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton: Draft Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.' Wardell Armstrong LLP client report.

Hislop M, Kelleher S and Lobb M, 2007. 'Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road, Stourbridge, West Midlands: Historic Buildings Recording 2007'. Birmingham, Archaeology client report, No. 1553.

Morrison K, 1999. *The Workhouse; A Study of Poor Law Buildings in England*. English Heritage, Swindon.

Upson A, 2004. 'Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road, Dudley, West Midlands: Historic Buildings Assessment'. Unpublished client report.

Wardell Armstrong LLP, 2008. 'New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, West Midlands: Specification for Archaeological Building Recording'.

(d) On-line Resources

www.theelevatormuseum.org

www.workhouses.org.uk

APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation

New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, West Midlands

Specification for Archaeological Building Recording, December 2008

INTRODUCTION

The Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust proposes to carry out a redevelopment programme at New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, in order to improve healthcare facilities at the site. The site was formerly Wolverhampton Union Workhouse, which opened in 1903, and a number of original buildings survive. The proposed redevelopment will include refurbishment of the Board offices building, which is locally listed, and the demolition of other surviving workhouse buildings (detailed below), including the locally listed Poplars building and associated clock tower. Accordingly, Wolverhampton City Council has indicated that a programme of building recording should be carried out prior to redevelopment. This specification sets out the methodology for this work. The methodology has been prepared following the guidelines and standards outlines in the following publications:

- English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*. (English Heritage 2006)
- English Heritage *Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition)*. (English Heritage 1991)
- Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards in British Archaeology*. (IFA 1999)
- Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. (IFA 1999)

Scope of Work

The programme of building recording is required by Wolverhampton City Council, which has identified the following as being of historical interest (names according to original use):

- The Poplars administration and dining block (including clock tower) – locally listed building
- Board offices – locally listed building
- nurses' home
- married couples' quarters
- nursery
- receiving block

The recording programme will entail two levels of work, based upon the levels described in *Understanding Historic Buildings* (English Heritage 2006). As a locally listed building to be demolished, The Poplars will be subject to survey and recording equivalent to a level 2/3 project. The nurses' home, married couples' quarters, nursery and receiving block have group value and will be subject to survey and recording equivalent to a level 1/2 project. Although the Board office building is also locally listed, it is to be retained, though altered, within the scheme. This building will also be subject to a level 1/2 methodology.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

New Cross Hospital is located in north-eastern Wolverhampton, in the district of Wednesfield. The site is bounded to the east by a cemetery, to the south by the A4124 Wolverhampton Road, to the north-west by Heath Park High School grounds, and elsewhere, by the rear boundaries of residential properties.

The proposed development entails three elements:

- new hospital buildings and ancillary facilities (parking etc) occupying the majority of the site;
- a residential zone in the west, between the hospital boundary and the rear boundaries of properties along Coronation Road;
- a residential zone in the north of the site, replacing existing blocks of flats and car parking.

The buildings referred to in this specification are located in the centre, south and east of the site, within the area of proposed new hospital buildings. The buildings to be recorded formed part of the original scheme designed by architect Arthur Marshall of Nottingham and were constructed between 1900 and 1903. Wolverhampton Union Workhouse superseded the old workhouse at Bilston Road and in 1930, upon being taken over by the Wolverhampton Public Assistance Committee, became New Cross Hospital. The historic interest of the buildings lies in their value as representatives of a small number of early 20th century workhouses and their role in the social history of Wolverhampton.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the programme of building recording is to produce an accessible architectural and historical record of the surviving early 20th century workhouse buildings which are to be demolished or altered under the proposed scheme, for the benefit of posterity and future research. This will focus upon the buildings' structural development up to the present day and upon the historical and socio-economic background against which the buildings developed. The resultant illustrated report and archive will be of general interest at a local level, and regional to national specialist interest to students of Edwardian architecture and social history.

METHODOLOGY

Archive Research

A desk-based assessment of the whole site is currently being undertaken by Wardell Armstrong, which will include research into the historical development of the buildings and some contextual research aimed at informing an assessment of significance. The building recording report will contain elements of archival research drawn from the desk-based assessment, with additional work where this exceeds the scope of a desk-based assessment and is necessary to fulfil the requirements of this specification. The research will be oriented towards setting the buildings within their historic, social and economic contexts. Historical information will be collated through research at the Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust, the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record, information available through recognised internet resource sites and, if possible within the timeframe available, the Wolverhampton Archives and Local Studies centre. (At the date of this document the Archives and Local Studies are closed until February 2009, due to relocation.) This will include readily available sources including for example maps, plans, photographs, inventories and trade directories. As the buildings form a contemporary group, with a shared history and likely to appear

collectively in archive sources, they will be studied as such, without differentiation between the proposed recording levels. Copies of any material pertinent to the historical analysis of the buildings will where possible be appended to the report.

The Poplars

The drawn, photographic and written survey will be undertaken to a level equivalent to English Heritage Level 2/3 descriptive and analytical record.

Drawn Record

The drawn record will include the following:

- site plan at a appropriate scale, showing the position of The Poplars in relation to surrounding and contemporary buildings;
- measured drawings/sections of each external elevation;
- plans of each floor at an appropriate scale, annotated to indicate architectural details;
- measured detailed drawings at an appropriate scale of representative or selected architectural or structural features of significance such as doorways, staircases, blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces (if these cannot be adequately recorded photographically);
- measured drawings of evidence for representative or selected fixtures of significance such as machinery where these cannot be adequately recorded photographically.

The survey will be undertaken using an appropriate measuring device (such as a Disto or EDM) in combination with suitable drawing software (such as CAD). The survey must be conducted in such a manner as will allow the checking and amending of data during the survey if necessary. Measured drawings at an appropriate scale to show sufficient detail may be done manually where necessary. Rectified photography may also be used where appropriate.

Photographic Record

A comprehensive photographic record will be compiled, consisting of archive quality black and white prints together with negatives and supplemented with colour digital photography. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register, including a photograph location plan, detailing subject and orientation of photograph. The survey will include photographs of all external elevations; visible structural and decorative details (internally and externally); general internal views of principal rooms and circulation areas; and general external views illustrating the relationship of The Poplars to the other workhouse buildings and its present setting.

Written Account

The written element will complement the illustrative record, providing description and interpretation where this cannot be adequately conveyed pictorially. The results of the archive research will be presented and integrated with site observations to provide a full account of the history and development of the building. The descriptive element will record the overall form and layout of the building, its condition and character, noting any features of particular significance. Historical and cultural information will be correlated with the phases and structural elements of the building where relevant.

Remaining Workhouse Buildings

These buildings are the Board offices, the nurses' home, the married couples' quarters, the nursery and the receiving block. The drawn, photographic and written survey of these buildings will be undertaken to a level equivalent to English Heritage Level 1/2 basic descriptive record.

Drawn Record

The drawn record will include the following:

- site plan at a appropriate scale, showing the position of the workhouse buildings within the site and in relation to associated buildings;
- for each building, annotated plans at an appropriate scale, based upon existing current plans, indicating key structural or historical features;
- for each building (where this cannot be adequately achieved by annotated photographs), basic sketch elevation(s) and/or sections indicating significant architectural and structural details.

The plans and any sketch drawings may be produced manually or be undertaken using an appropriate measuring device (such as a Disto or EDM) in combination with suitable drawing software (such as CAD).

Photographic Record

The photographic record will form the principal record for these buildings. It will consist of archive quality black and white prints together with negatives and supplemented with colour digital photography. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register, including a photograph location plan, detailing subject and orientation of photograph. The survey will include, for each building, photographs of all external elevations, general internal views of principal rooms and circulation areas; and general external views illustrating each building in relation to the other workhouse buildings and in its present setting.

Written Account

The written element will provide a descriptive background to the illustrative record, taking account of archive research where significant. This will summarise the form, function and development of the buildings, noting any points of particular significance.

REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

The record of all buildings surveyed will be presented within a collated report. This will include introductory text containing salient information about the circumstances of the survey and the methods used, as well as the historical background to the site. For the avoidance of needless repetition, the historical background will encompass all the buildings, comprising a detailed, but not exhaustive, documentary history. The report will conclude with an integrated statement of the past and present significance of the buildings, which will set the buildings and structures within their wider historical and social context.

The full record for archive purposes will be compiled in digital format on archive quality CD and will include all drawings produced and photographs taken, with the relevant photographic registers, and copies of relevant archive material, such as old photographs and plans.

An A4 paper copy of the report, containing the written report, plans and elevations, historic illustrations if relevant, and selected photographs to illustrate the text, will be produced. Illustrations of historic or interpretative value will be reproduced where appropriate.

A hard copy of the report will be supplied to Wolverhampton City Council Conservation and Urban Design Department and a copy of the report in both paper and digital format will be submitted to the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record.

STAFFING

The work will be undertaken and supervised by suitably qualified staff experienced in the type of work to be carried out. All work will be carried out in accordance with English Heritage and IFA guidelines and in consultation with the Black Country Archaeologist.

The building survey will be project-managed by Dave Hodgkinson, Associate Director for Heritage at Wardell Armstrong. Wardell Armstrong is acting on behalf of The Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust.

MONITORING

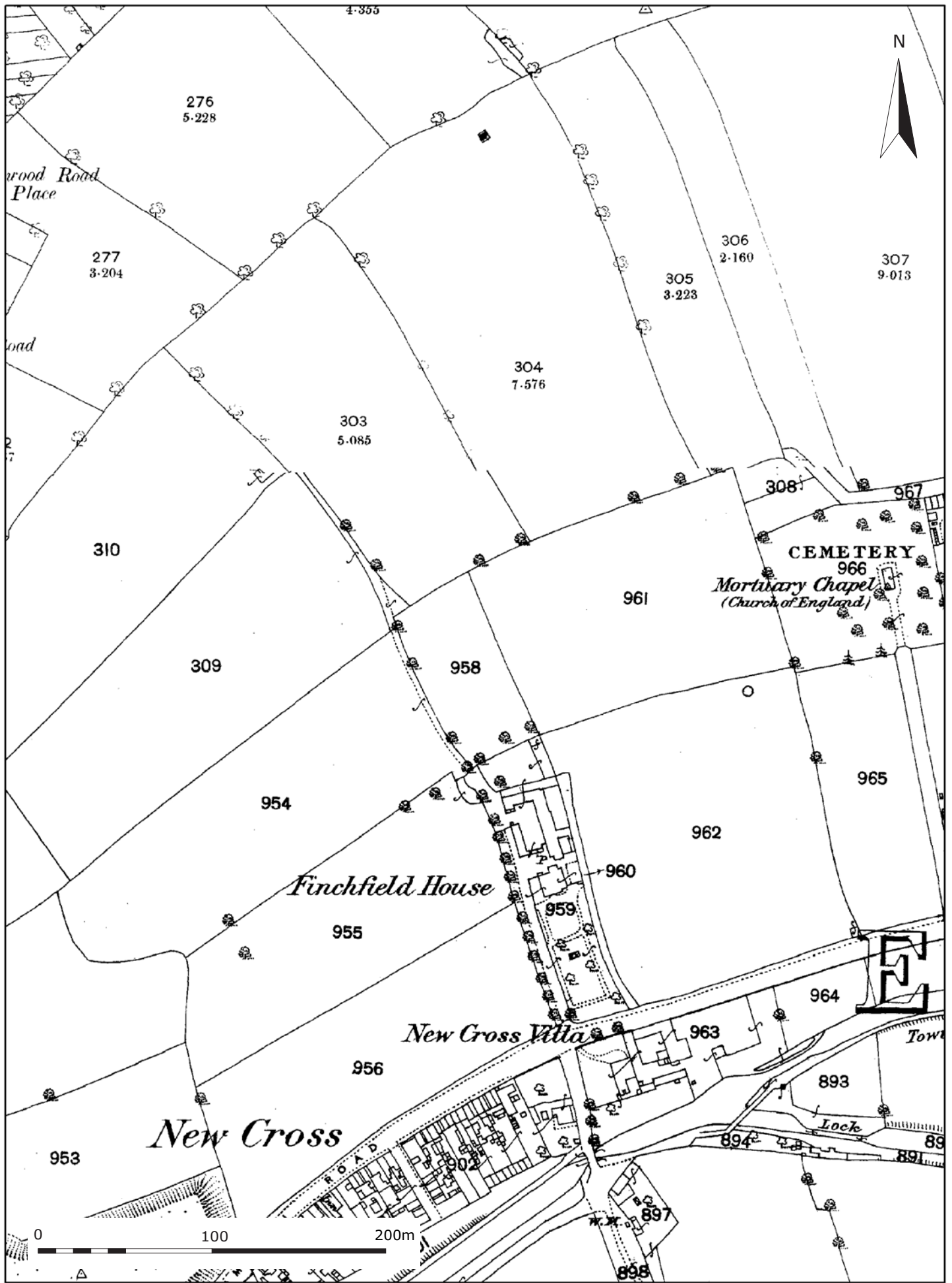
The survey will be monitored by the Black Country Archaeologist and by Dave Hodgkinson from Wardell Armstrong. The archaeological contractor will ensure that reasonable access to the investigations will be granted to representatives of Wardell Armstrong, the Client and the Black Country Archaeologist, who may wish to be satisfied through site inspection that the survey is being conducted in accordance with the agreements made and to the proper professional standards.

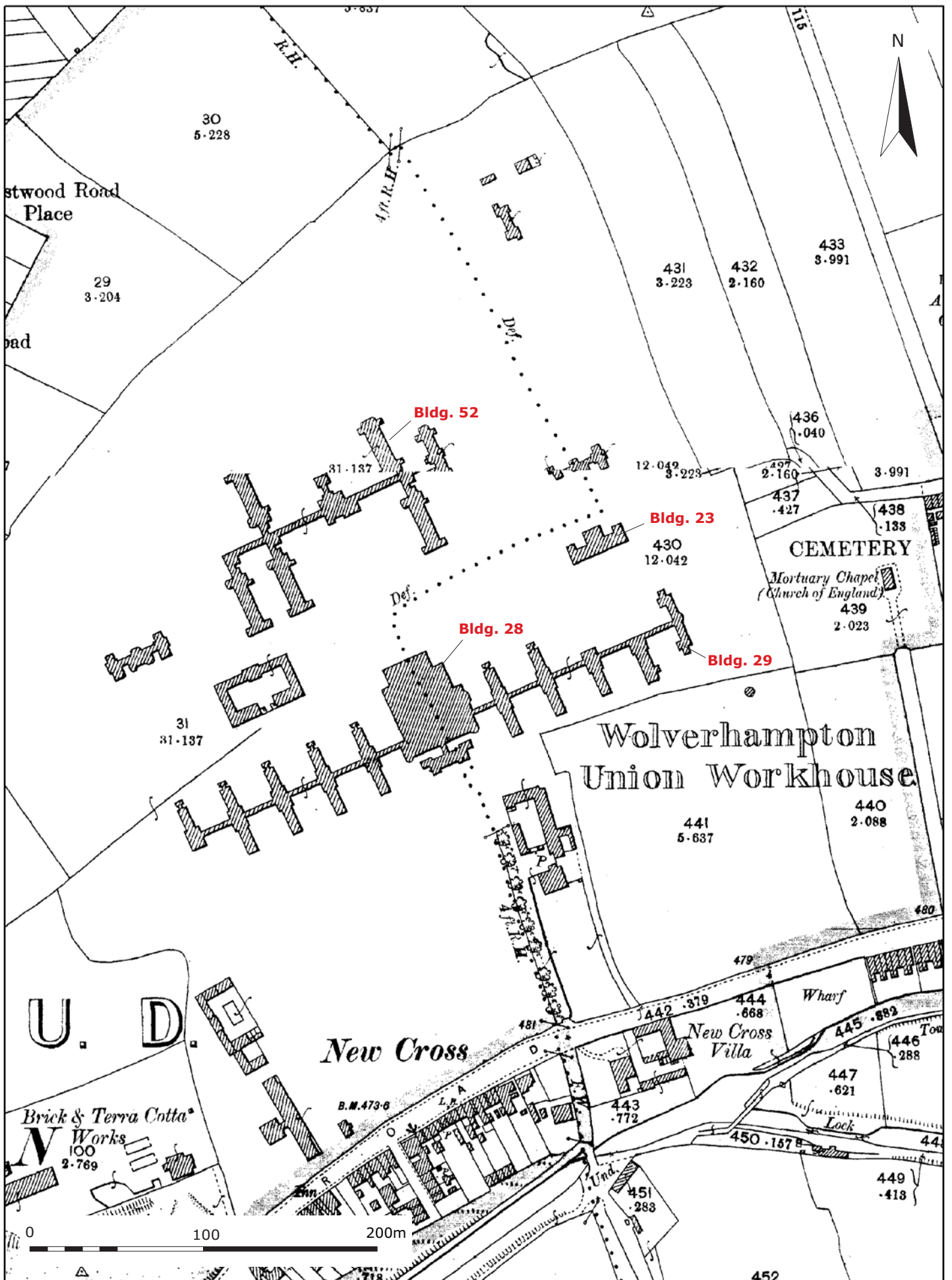
HEALTH AND SAFETY

During the fieldwork appropriate safety clothing should be worn and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be acknowledged.



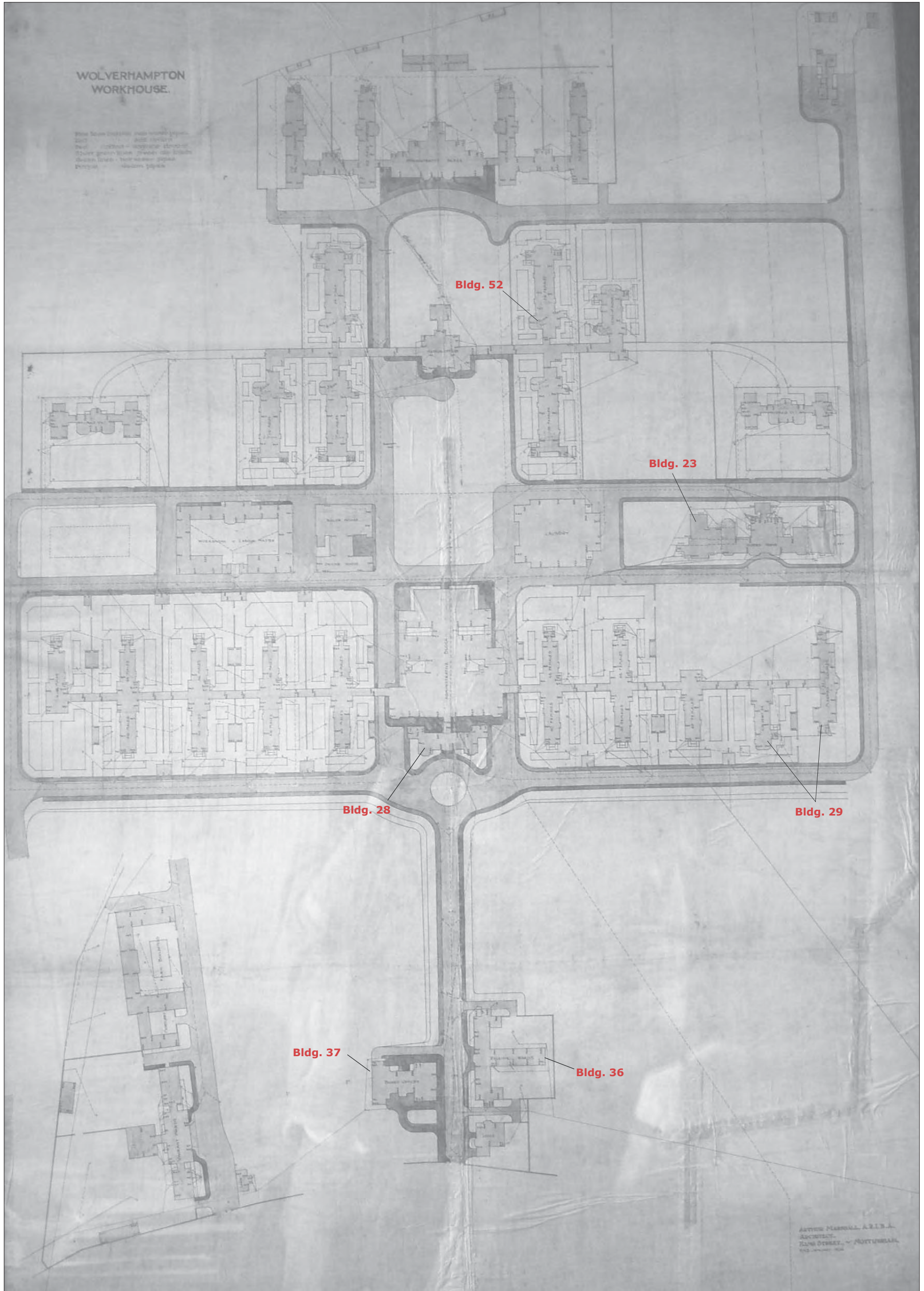


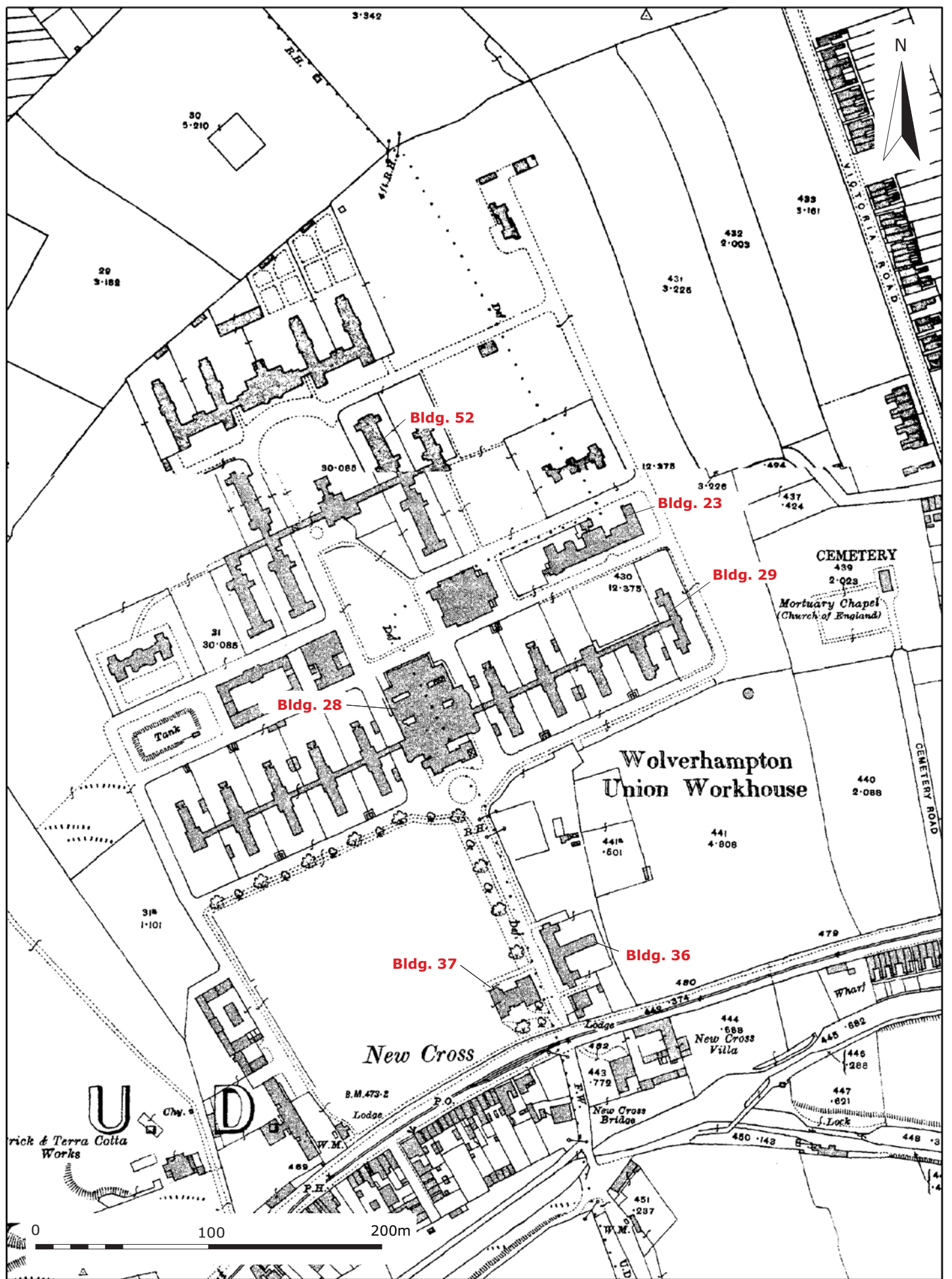


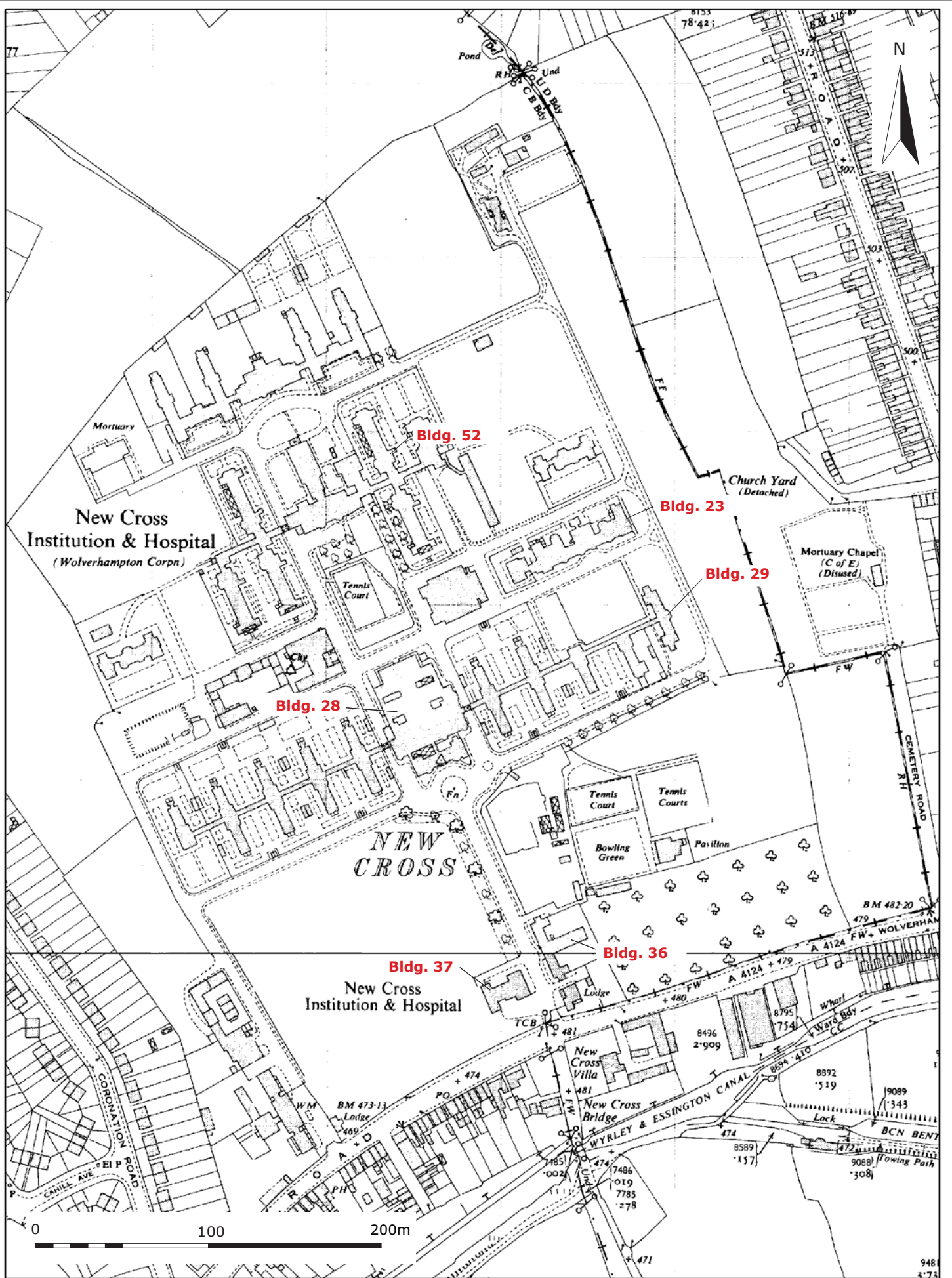


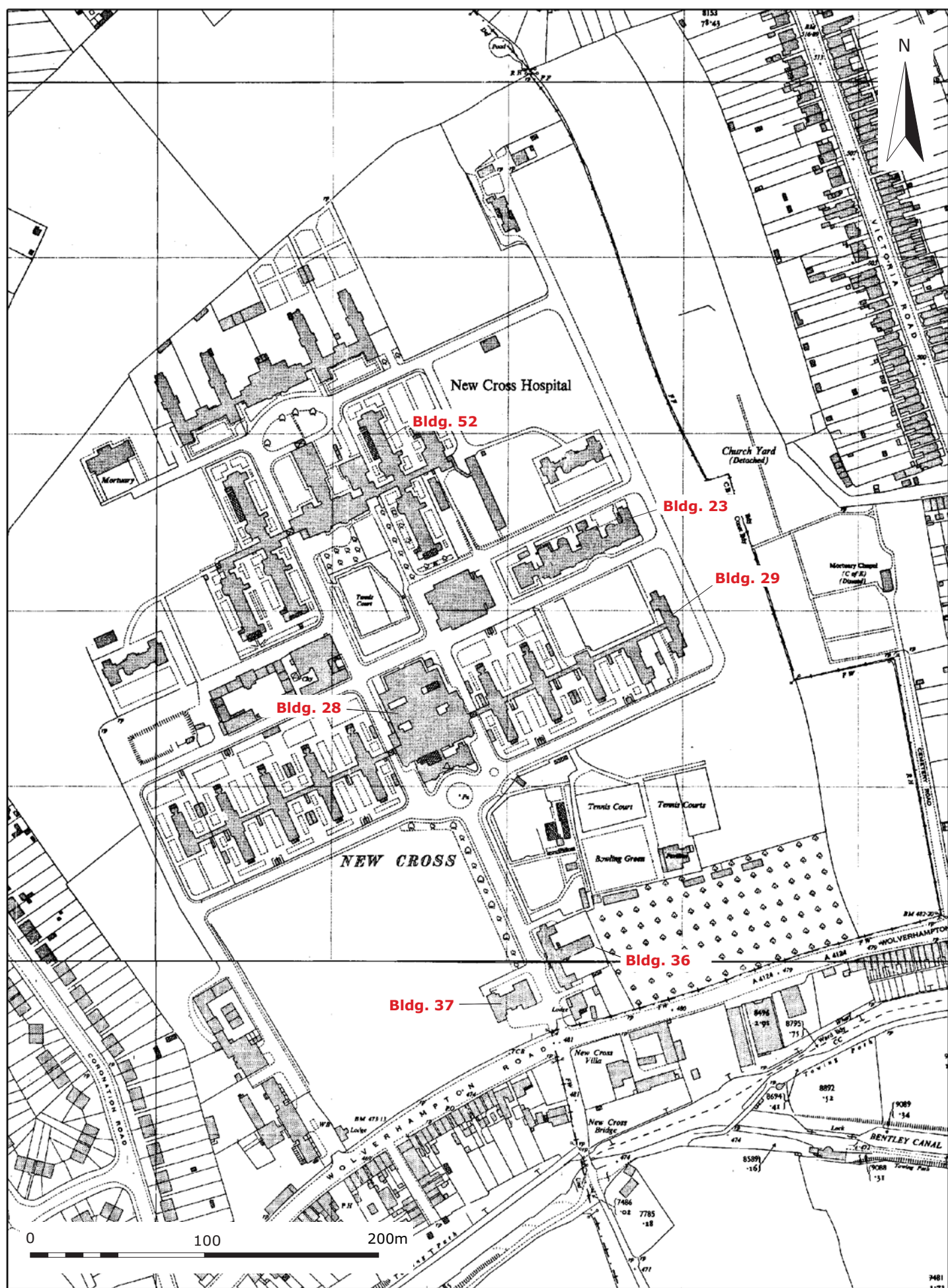
WOLVERHAMPTON
WORKHOUSE.

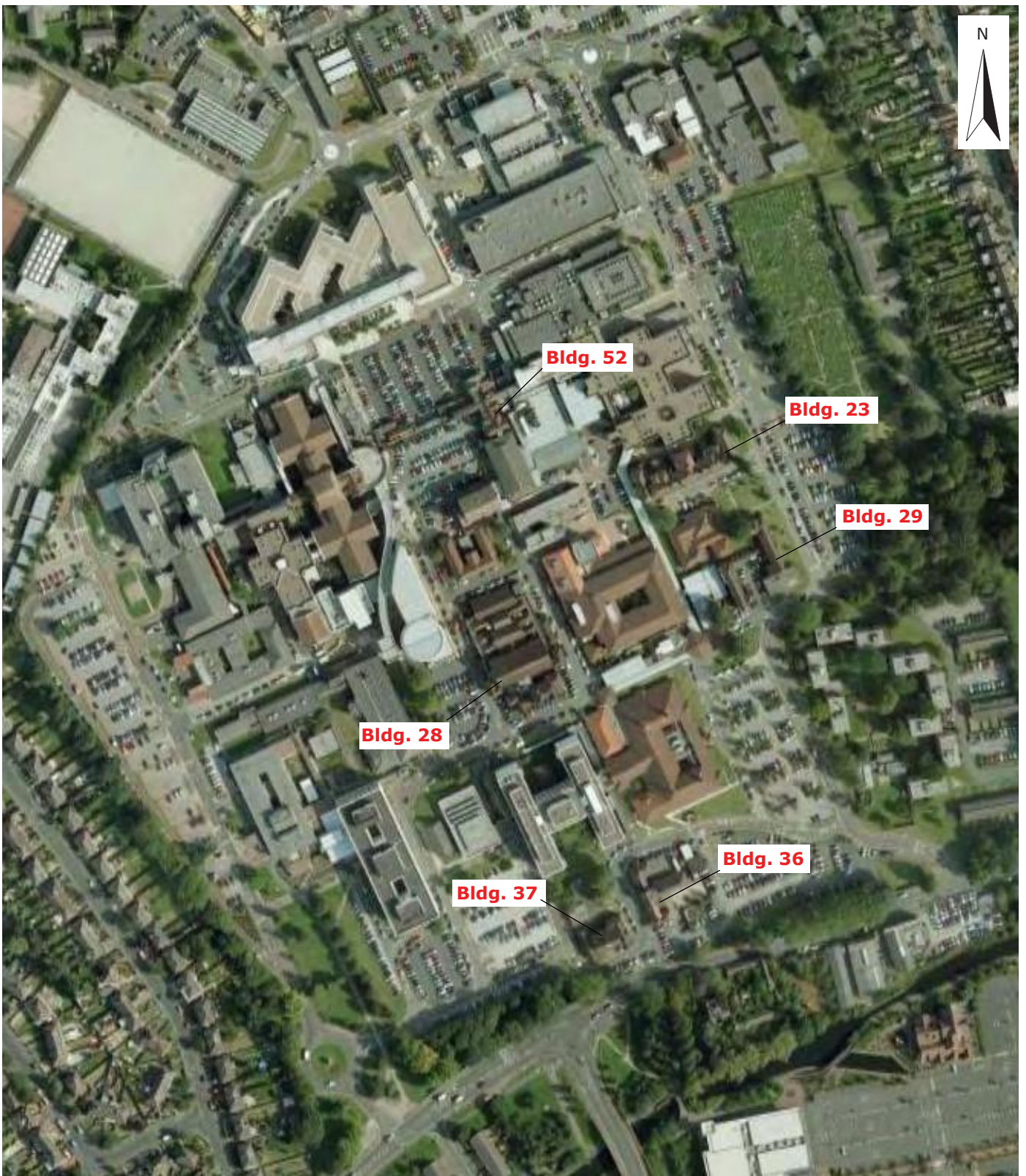
This Plan includes the whole of the
Site - Offices - Workshops - Store
Sheds - Green House - Washes - Cold
Water Works - Fuel Water - Pipes
Paved - Sewers &c.











Image©Google Earth



(a) Under construction



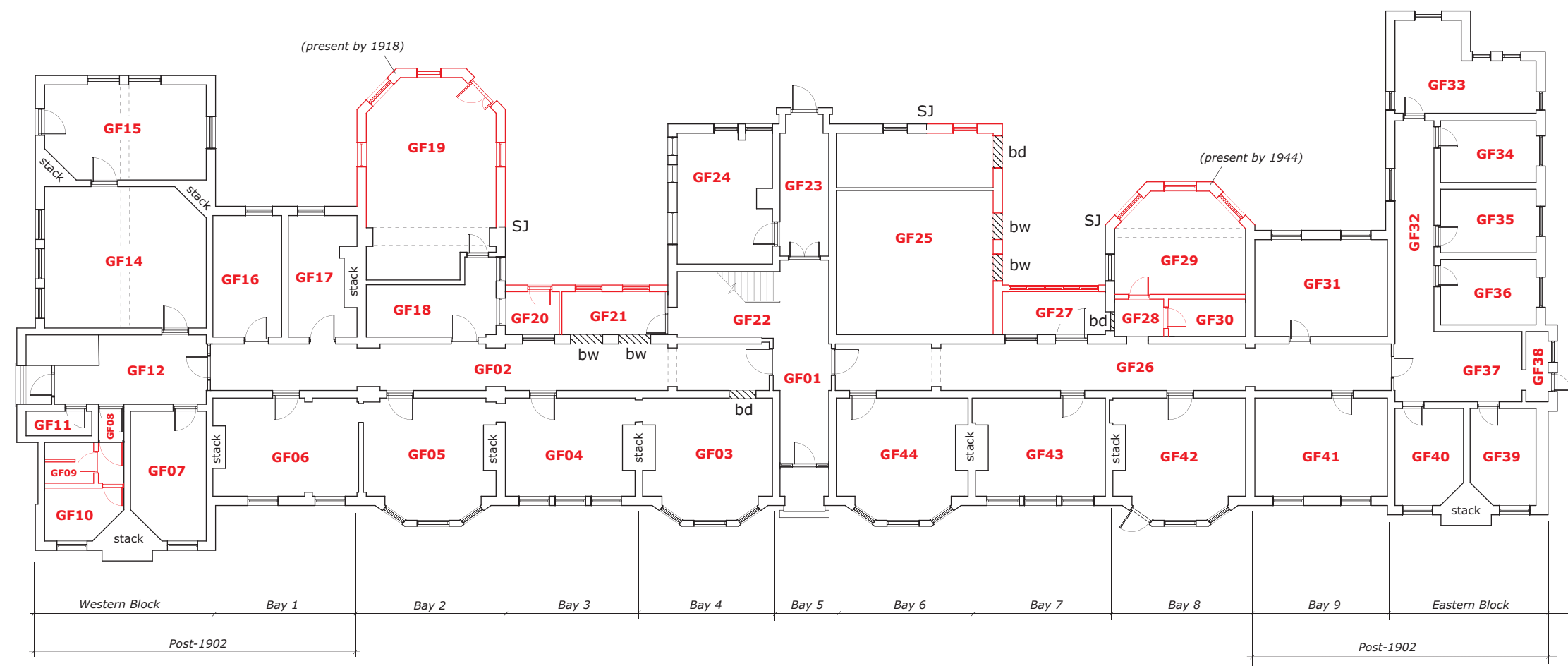
(b) As built



. . KEY TO PLAN . .

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Entrance Lodge. | 12. 86 Males. | 22. Workshops. |
| 2. Receiving Block. | 13. Administrative Block. | 23. Skin and Syphilitic (males). |
| 3. Board Offices. | 14. 86 Females. | 24. 56 Males. |
| 4. Vagrants' Block. | 15. 86 Females. | 25. 112 Males. |
| 5. Vagrants' Lodge. | 16. 40 Females. | 26. Medical Officer. |
| 6. Mortuary. | 17. Nursery 24. | 27. 42 Females. |
| 7. Farm Buildings. | 18. Married Couples. | 28. Lying in Block. |
| 8. 15 Males. | 19. Nurses' Home. | 29. Skin and Syphilitic (females). |
| 9. 86 Males. | 20. Laundry. | 30. Imbecile Block. |
| 10. 86 Males. | 21. Boiler and Engine House. | 31. Isolation Hospital. |
| 11. 86 Males. | | |





(a) Ground Floor Plan

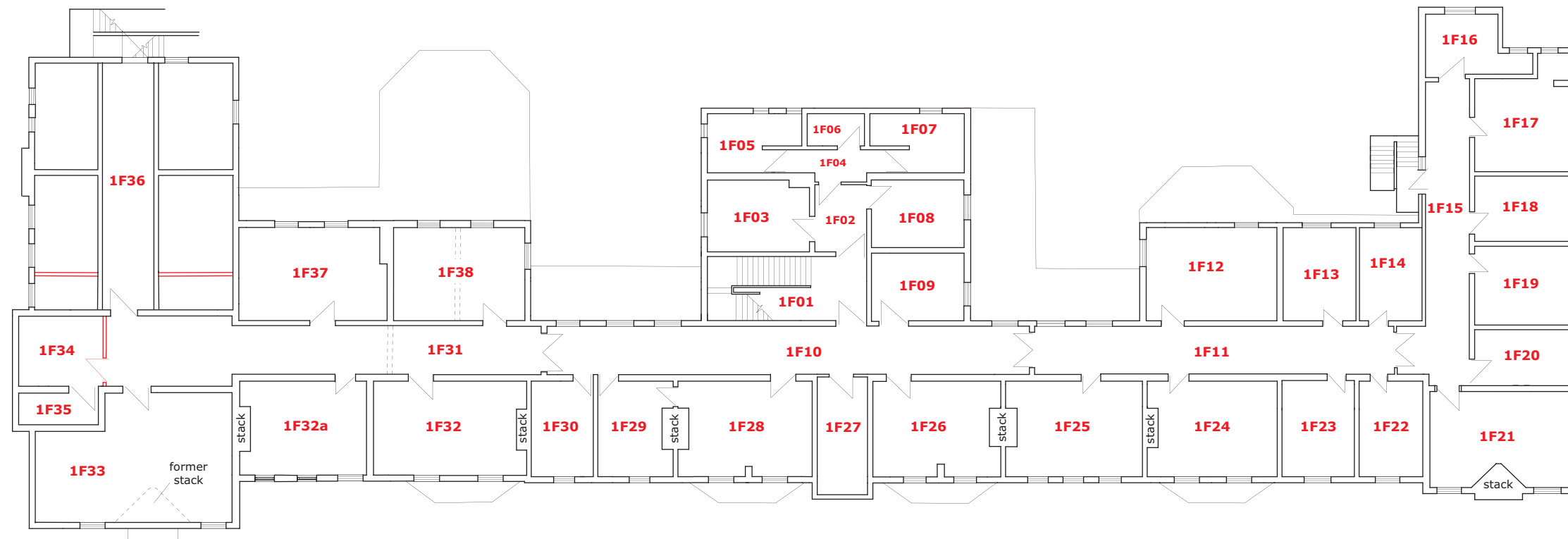
KEY

SJ	straight joint
bd	blocked door
bw	blocked window
---	overhead detail
---	inserted/secondary wall



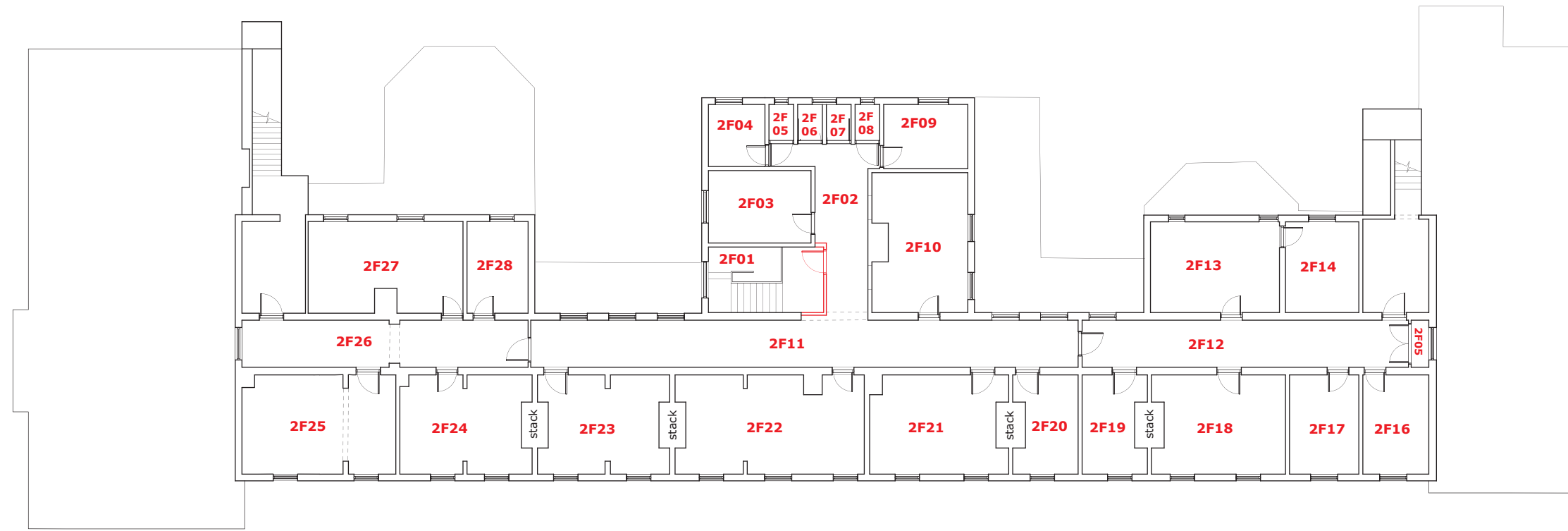
(b) South Elevation



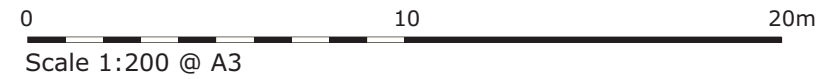


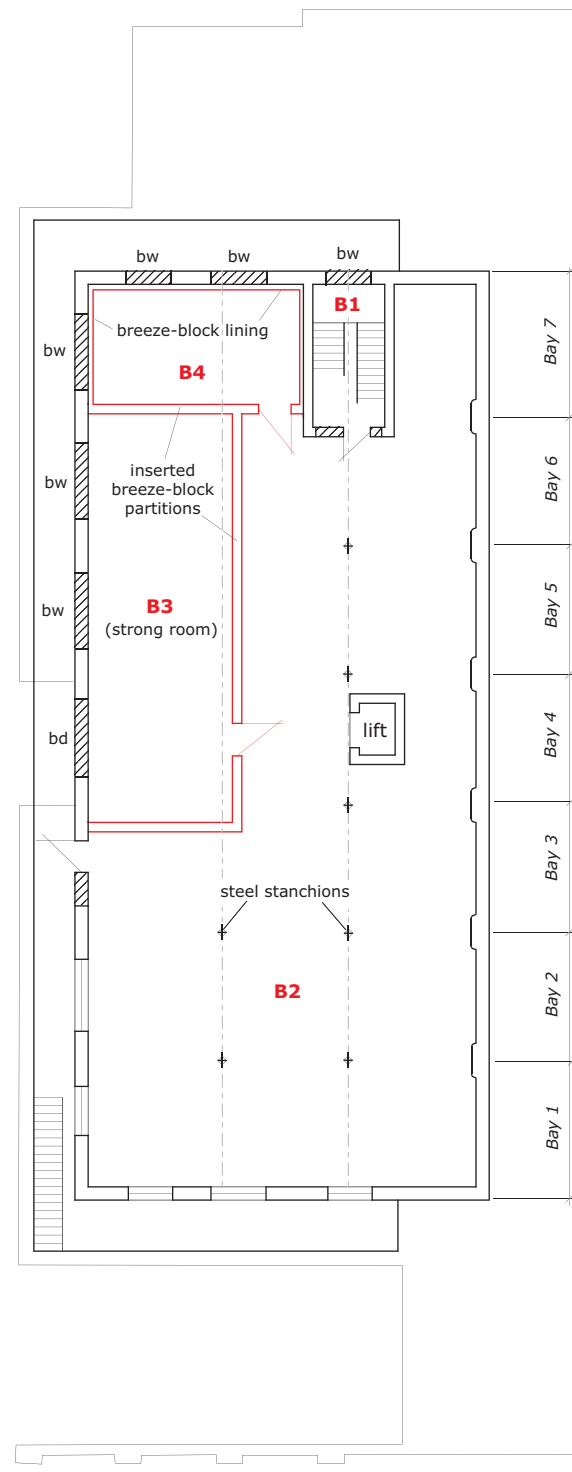
(a) First Floor Plan

- KEY**
- bd blocked door
 - bw blocked window
 - overhead detail
 - inserted wall
 - removed wall



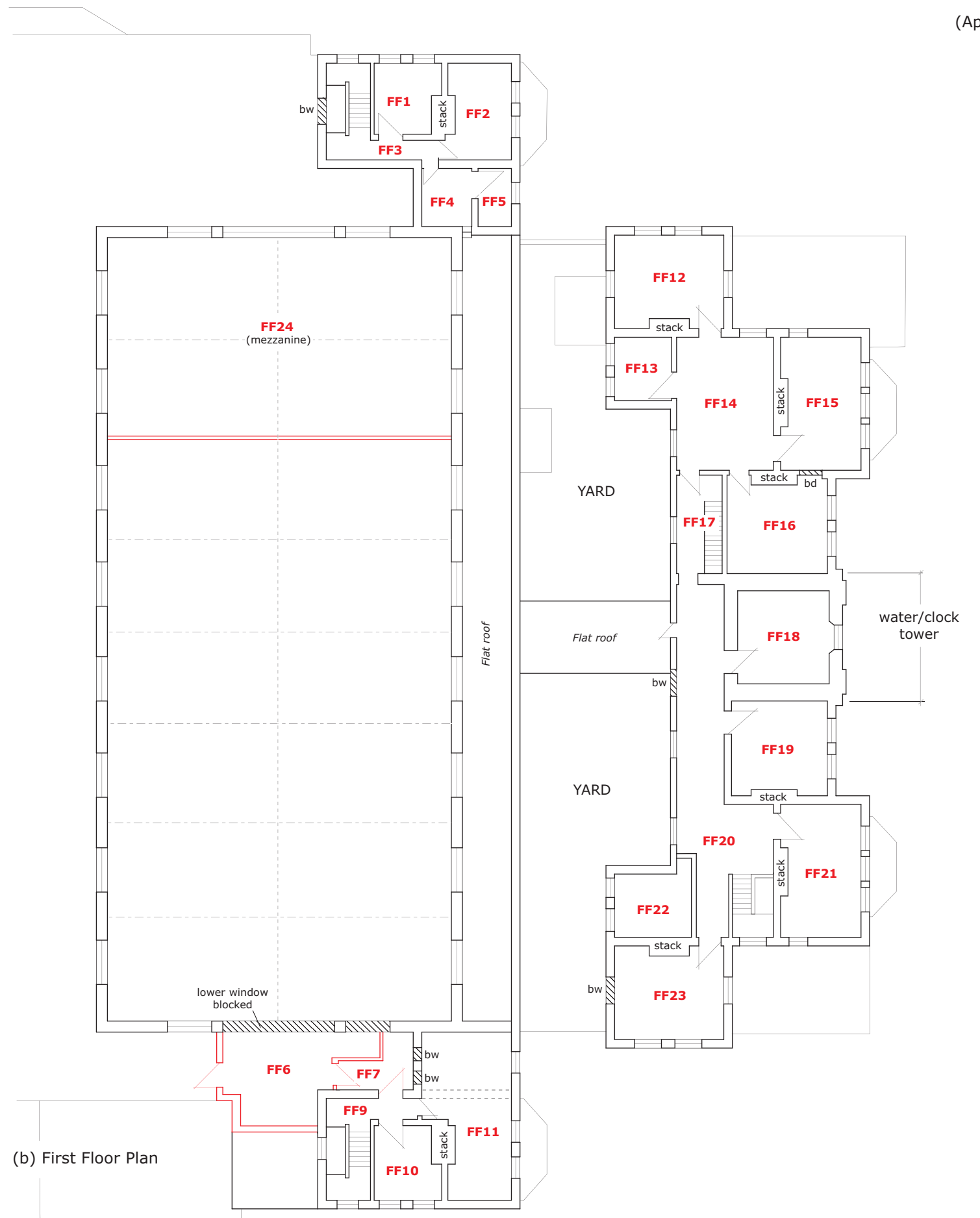
(b) Second Floor Plan





(a) Basement Level Plan

- KEY**
- bd blocked door
 - bw blocked window
 - overhead detail
 - inserted wall



(b) First Floor Plan

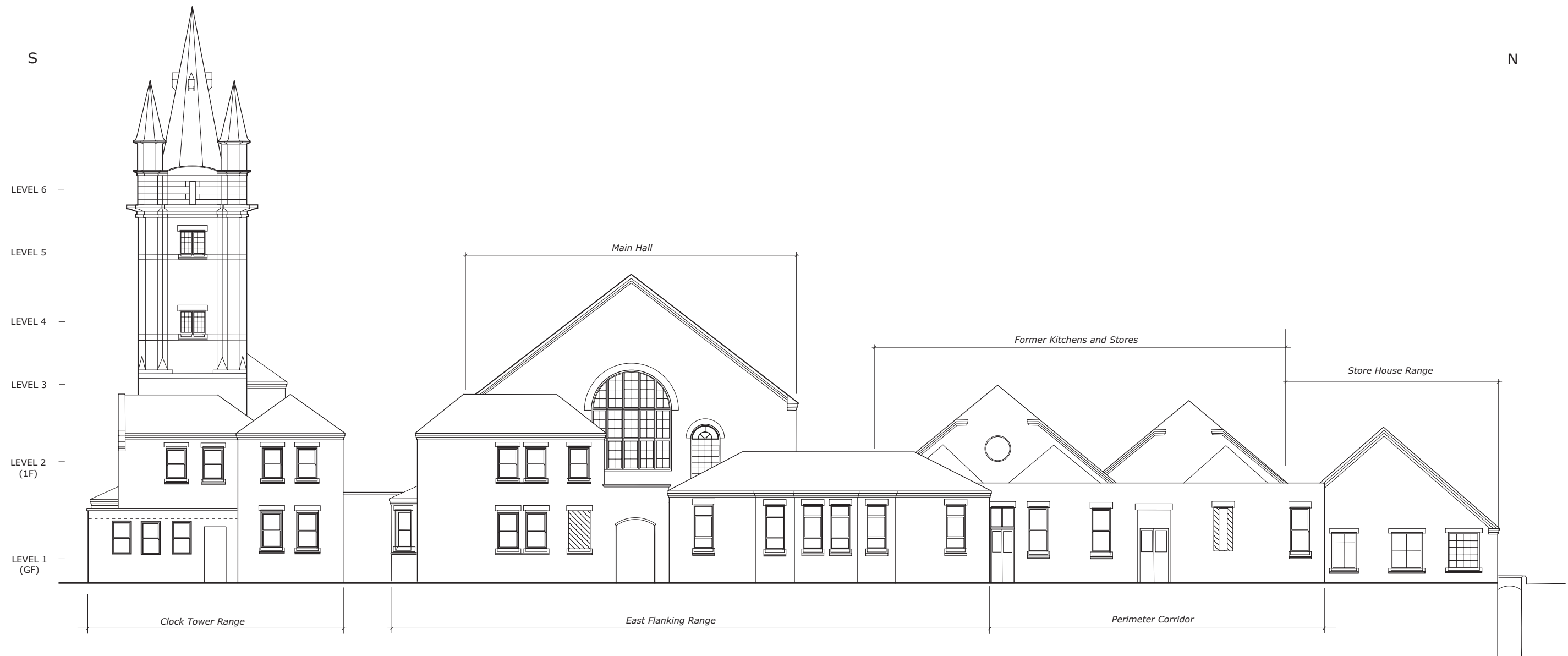


- KEY**
- bd blocked door
 - bw blocked window
 - overhead detail
 - inserted wall







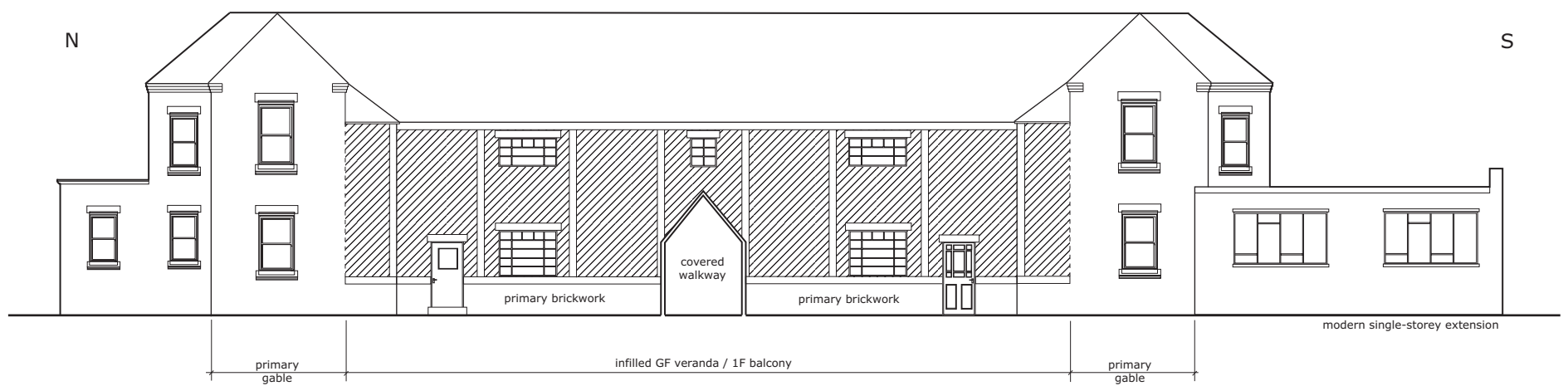




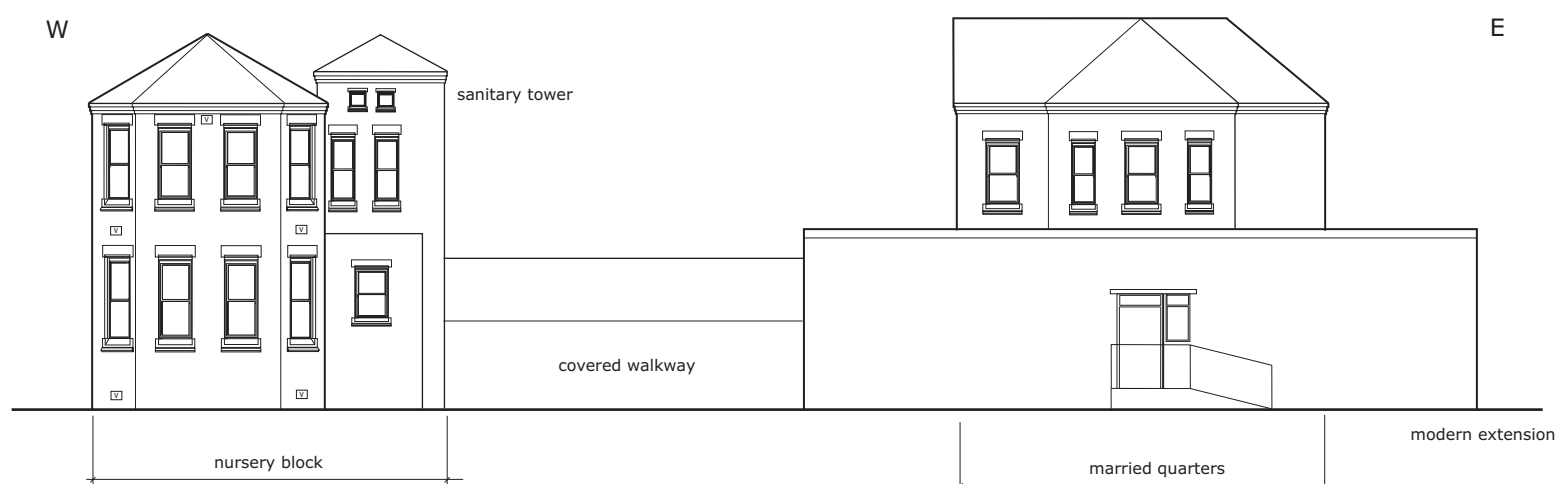




(a) Married Quarters; East Elevation

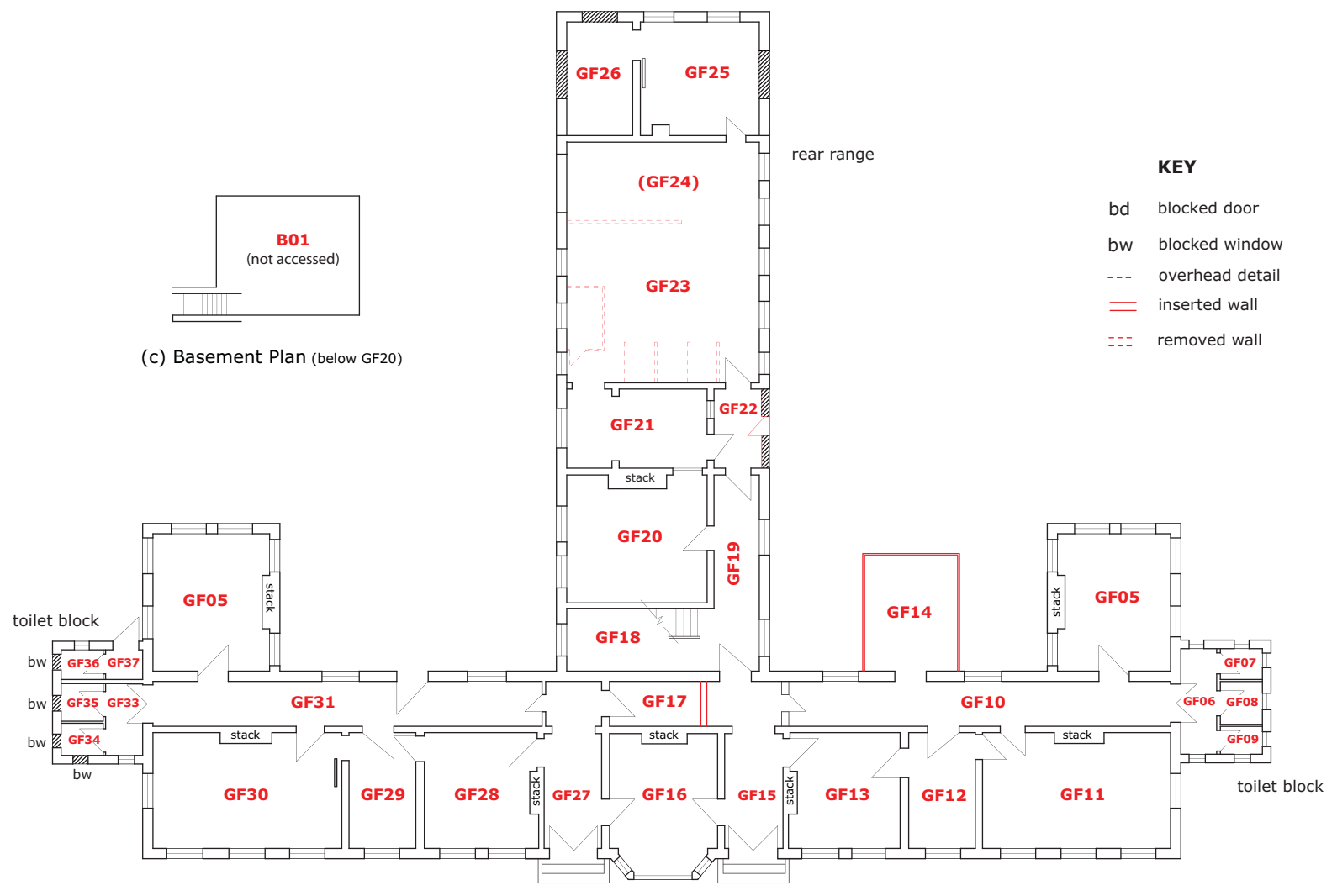


(b) Married Quarters, West Elevation

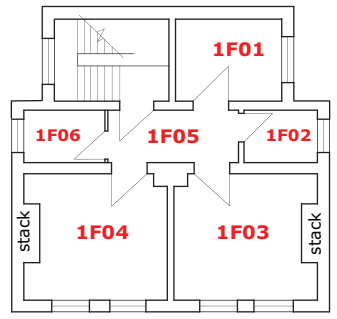


(c) South Elevation





(a) Ground Floor Plan

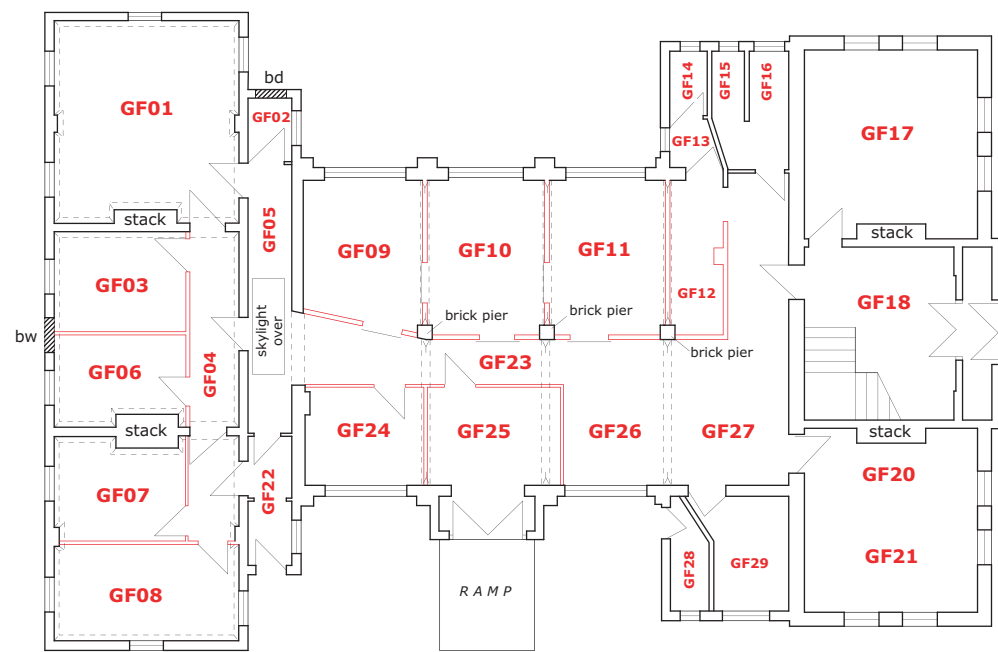


(b) First Floor Plan



(d) West Elevation

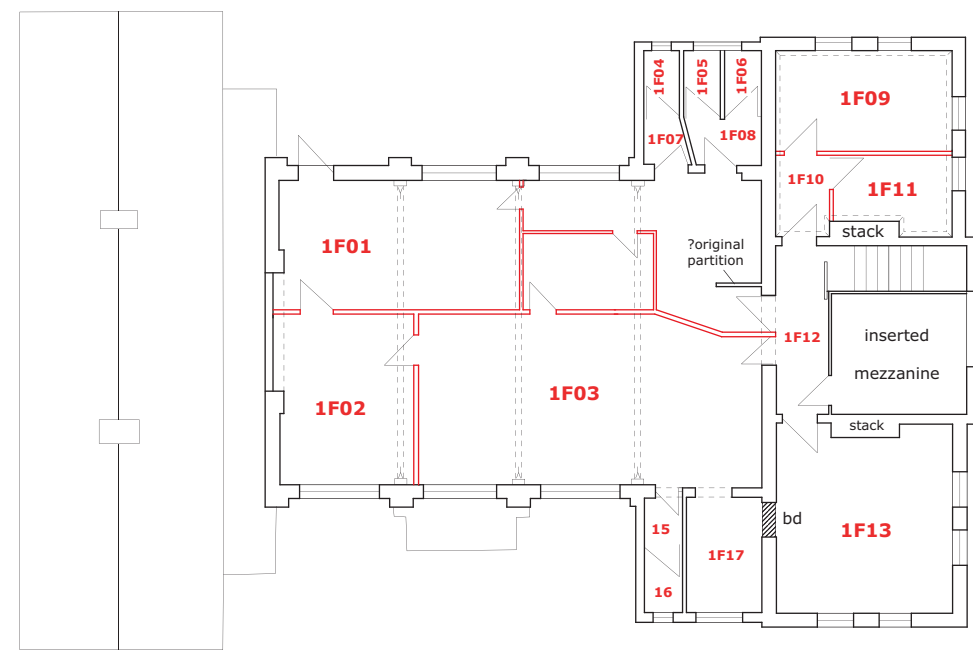




(a) Ground Floor Plan

KEY

- bd blocked door
- bw blocked window
- = inserted wall



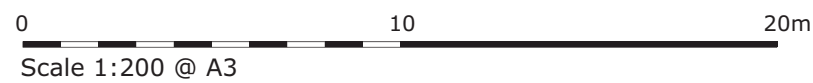
(b) First Floor Plan

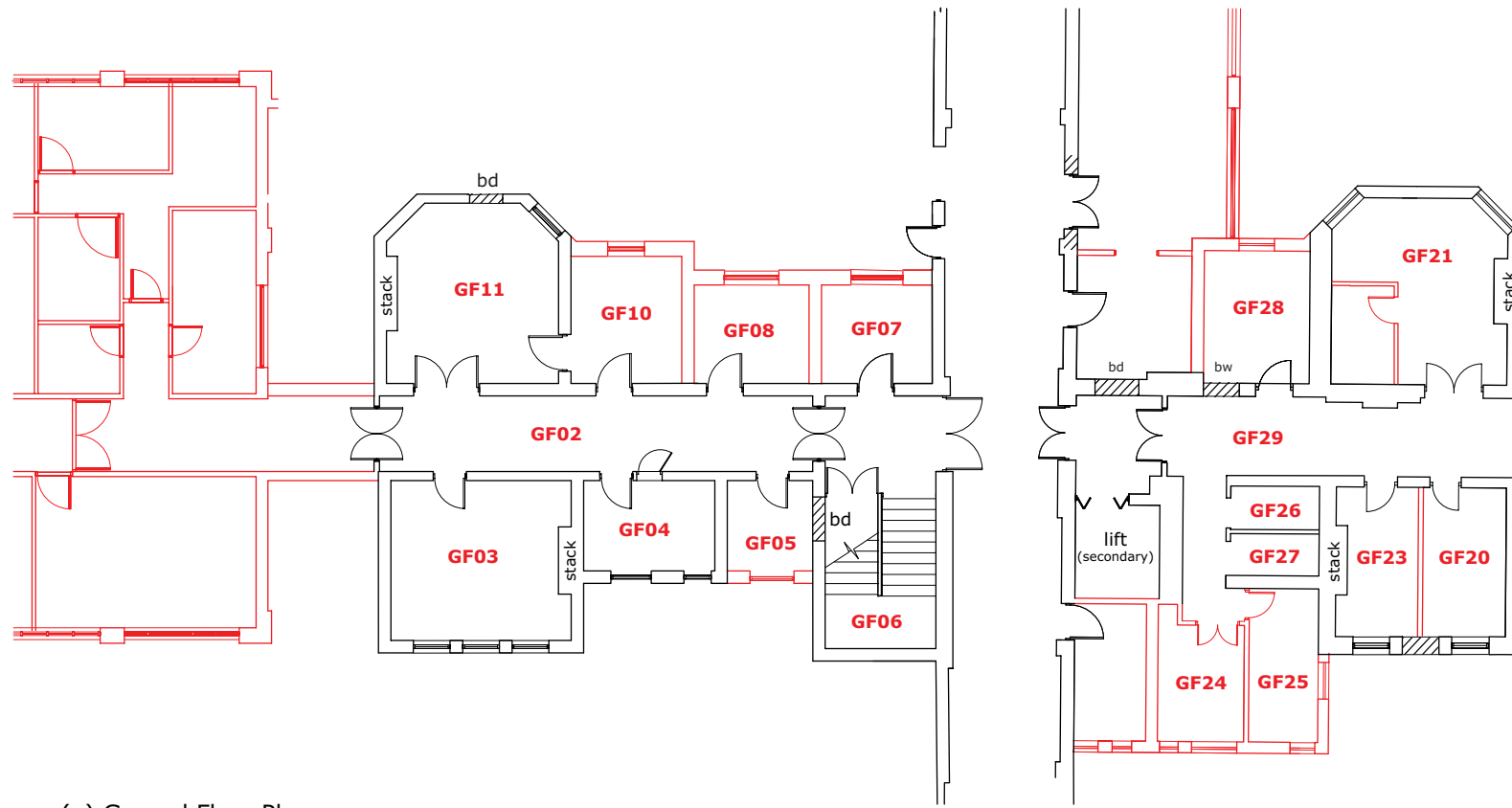


(c) East Elevation

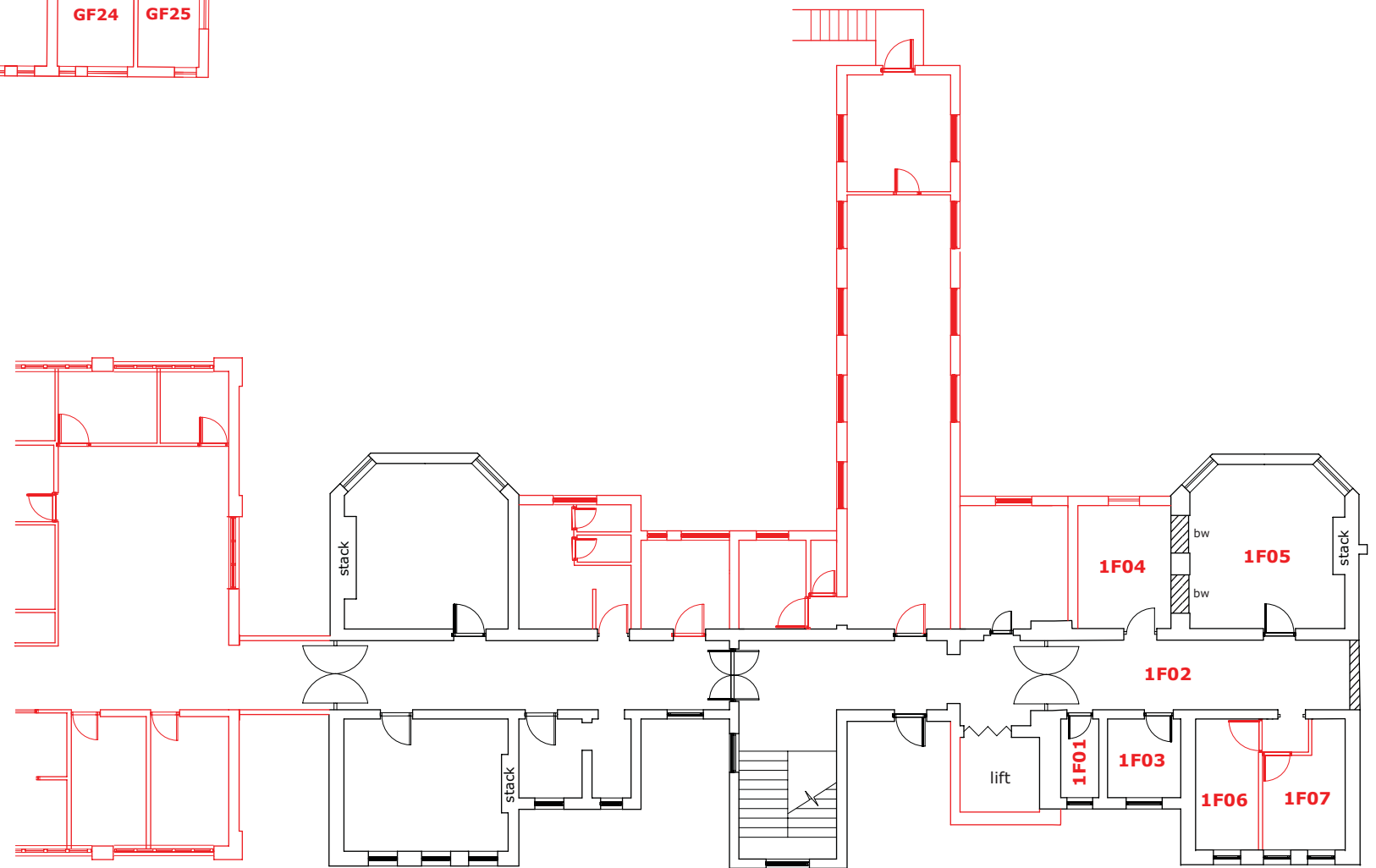


(d) South Elevation





(a) Ground Floor Plan

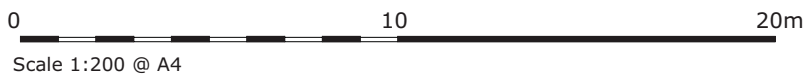
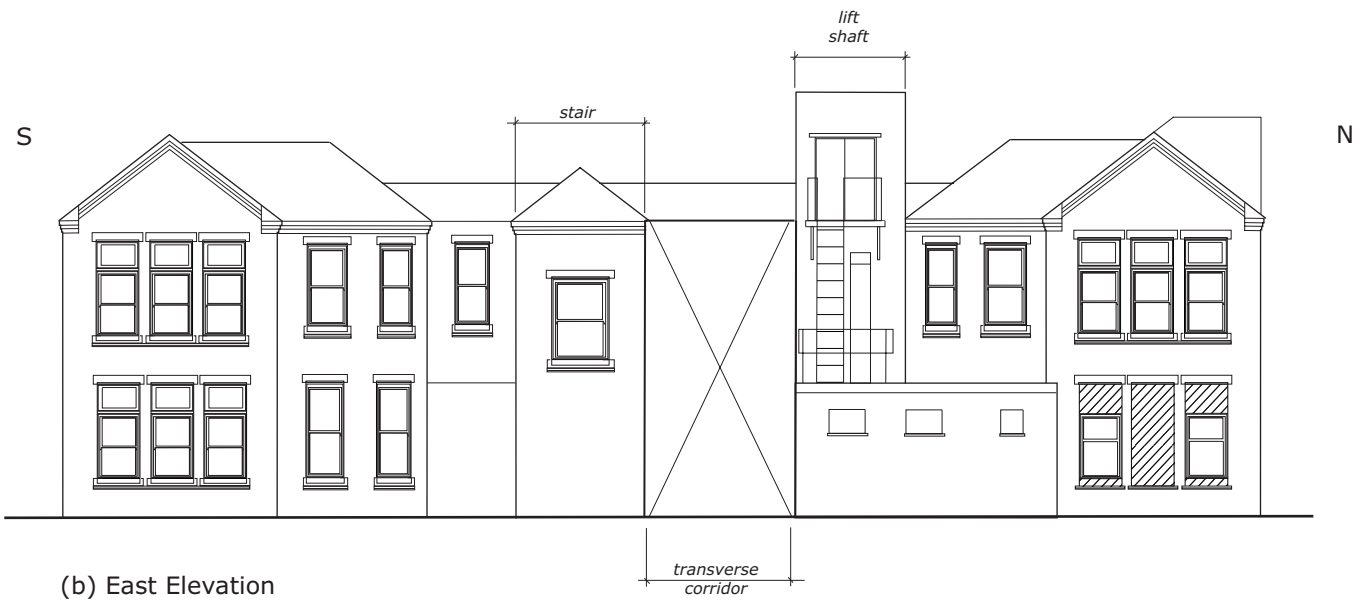
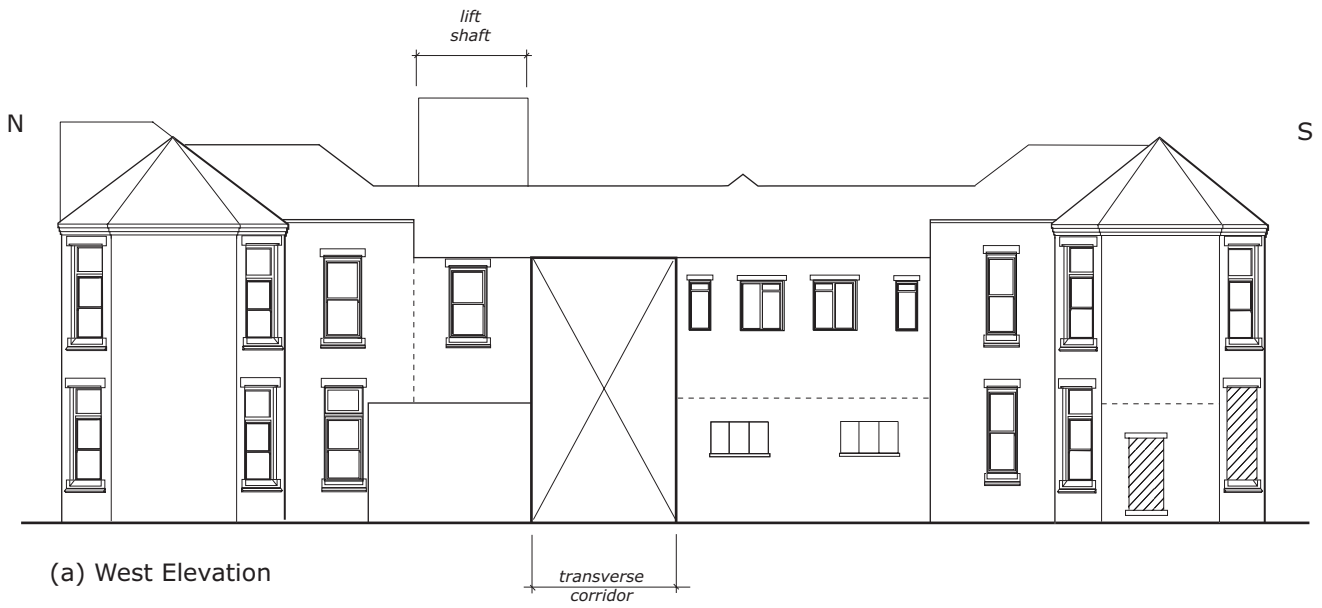


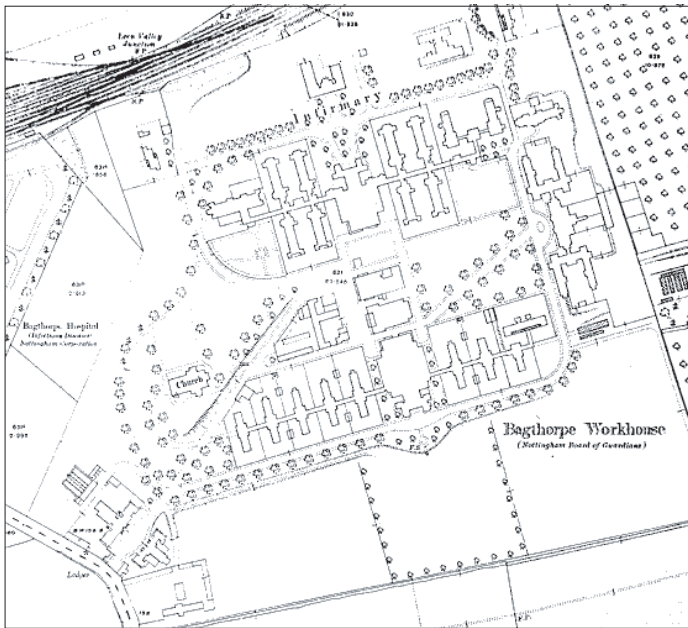
(b) First Floor Plan

KEY

- bd blocked door
- bw blocked window
- overhead detail
- inserted / secondary wall



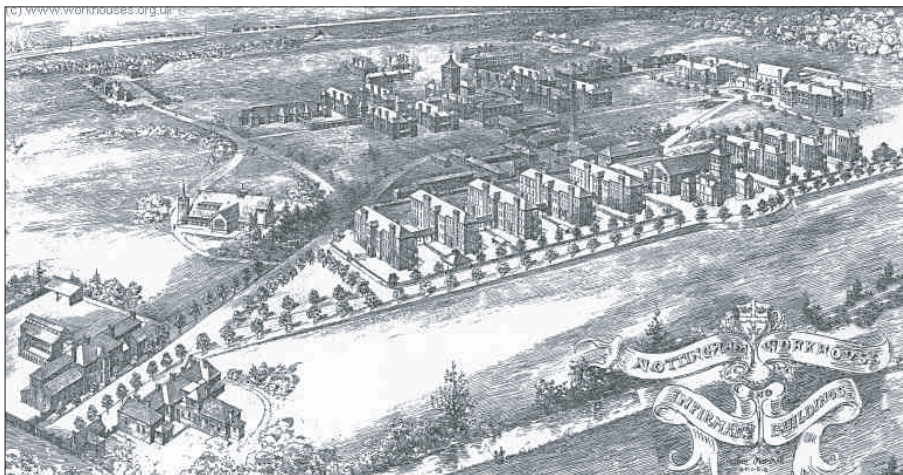




(a) Plan layout from OS 1:2500 edition of 1913.



(c) Main Administration Block (compare Plate 34)



(b) Bird's eye view of workhouse



(d) Main Administration Block, facade (compare Plate 25).



Plate 1: Building 23: south elevation (west).



Plate 2: Building 23: south elevation (centre).



Plate 3: Building 23: south elevation (east).



Plate 4: Building 23: south elevation, western terminal block.



Plate 5: Building 23: south elevation eastern terminal block.



Plate 6: Building 23: east elevation.



Plate 7: Building 23: west elevation.



Plate 8: Building 23: north elevation (east).



Plate 9: Building 23: north elevation, centre section looking SE.



Plate 10: Building 23: north elevation, centre section looking SW.



Plate 11: Building 23: north elevation (centre).



Plate 12: Building 23: north elevation (west).



Plate 13: Bldg 23: main door (ext).



Plate 14: Bldg 23: main door (int; GF01).



Plate 15: Bldg 23: GF corridor, W (GF02).



Plate 16: Bldg 23: GF corridor, E (GF26).



Plate 17: Bldg 23: principal stair (GF22).



Plate 18: Bldg 23: newel detail.



Plate 19: Bldg 23: window on main stair.



Plate 20: Bldg 23: 1F corridor (1F11).



Plate 21: Bldg 23: typical door detail (1F).



Plate 22: Bldg 23: typical window detail (1F).



Plate 23: Bldg 23: 2F corridor.



Plate 24: Bldg 23: 2F door detail.



Plate 25: Building 28: clock tower range, oblique view looking north-west.



Plate 26: Building 28: clock tower range, south elevation, west end.



Plate 27: Building 28: clock/water tower.



Plate 28: Building 28: main entrance.



Plate 29: Building 28: clock tower range, south elevation, east end.



Plate 30: Building 28: clock tower range, east elevation.



Plate 31: Building 28: eastern flanking range, main hall beyond.



Plate 32: Building 28: east flanking range, main hall beyond.



Plate 33: Building 28: east flanking range.



Plate 34: Building 28: east flanking range and northern ranges looking south-west.



Plate 35: Building 28: northern block, oblique view looking south-west.



Plate 36: Bldg 28: stair to basement level.



Plate 37: Bldg 28: Basement level (ext).



Plate 38: Building 28: north-eastern perimeter corridor, main hall beyond.



Plate 39: Building 28: western flanking range (right) and corridor (partially obscured).



Plate 40: Building 28: western flanking range.



Plate 41: Building 28: western flanking range, south end oblique.



Plate 42: Bldg 28: clock tower range (W).



Plate 43: Bldg 28: entrance lobby.



Plate 44: Bldg 28: entrance lobby; detail of glazed tile dado.



Plate 45: Bldg 28: entrance lobby; detail of mosaic flooring.



Plate 46: Building 28: entrance lobby, foundation stone dated 29th March 1900.



Plate 47: Bldg 28: stair at GF08/1F20.



Plate 48: Bldg 28: Corridor 1F17.



Plate 49: Bldg 28: Clock tower 2F.



Plate 50: Bldg 28: Clock tower stair 2/3F.



Plate 51: Bldg 28: passage GF02.



Plate 52: Bldg 28: Corridor GF92.



Plate 53: Bldg 28: GF window detail.



Plate 54: Bldg 28: GF door detail.



Plate 55: Bldg 28: East entrance (GF89).



Plate 56: Bldg 28: West entrance (GF26).



Plate 57: Bldg 28: main hall (GF90).



Plate 58: Bldg 28: Hammerpost detail.



Plate 59: Building 28: main hall (GF90), hammerbeam roof, looking west.



Plate 60: Bldg 28: stair GF25.



Plate 61: Bldg 28: 1F11, FP surround.



Plate 62: Building 28: rear range, partitioned area to west.



Plate 63: Building 28: rear range, detail of roof, note renewed section between upper purlins.



Plate 64: Building 28: rear range (GF90), partitioned area to west.



Plate 65: Bldg 28: rear range, lift.



Plate 66: Bldg 28: rear range, stair to basement.



Plate 67: Building 28: rear range basement (B1) looking north-west.



Plate 68: Building 29: general oblique view from south-east.



Plate 69: Building 29: east elevation, south end.



Plate 70: Building 29: east elevation, north end.



Plate 71: Building 29: north end and north-west gable.



Plate 72: Building 29: west elevation, north end (note infill of veranda / balcony).



Plate 73: Building 29: west elevation, south end (note infill of veranda / balcony).



Plate 74: Bldg 29: north-west gable
note infill of veranda / balcony).



Plate 75: Bldg 29: south-west gable
(note infill of veranda / balcony).



Plate 76: Building 29: modern extension to south end.



Plate 77: Building 29: south elevation.



Plate 78: Bldg 29: GF corridor.



Plate 79: Bldg 29: GF door detail.



Plate 80: Bldg 29: GF room detail.

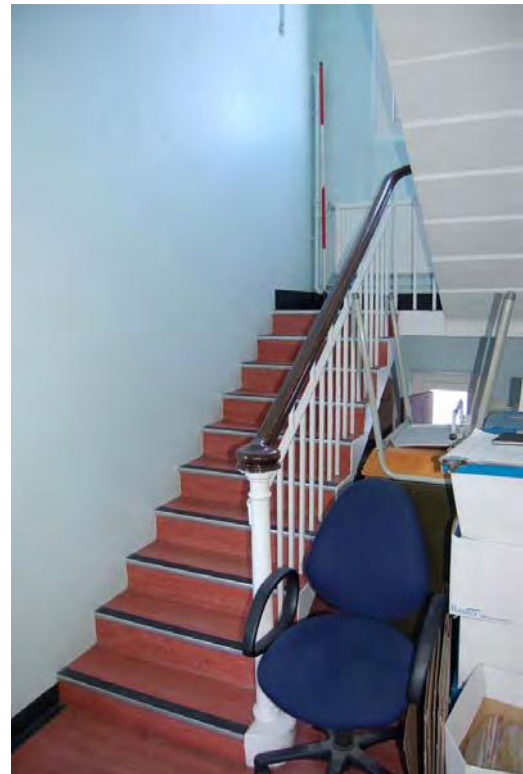


Plate 81: Bldg 29: stair detail.



Plate 82: Bldg 29: 1F corridor.



Plate 83: Building 29: covered walkway, north side linking to former nursery to right.



Plate 84: Bldg 29: walkway interior.



Plate 85: Bldg 29: walkway detail.



Plate 86: Building 29, south-west angle.



Plate 87: Bldg 29: S elevation.



Plate 88: Bldg 29: projecting toilet block.



Plate 89: Building 29, east elevation looking south-east.



Plate 90: Building 29, east elevation, north end, covered walkway to right.



Plate 91: Building 29, Room GF07 looking south.



Plate 92: Building 29, Room GF07, looking north.



Plate 93: Bldg 29, main stair.



Plate 94: Bldg 29, 1F landing.



Plate 95: Building 29, Room 1F24 looking south.



Plate 96: Building 36 (right) and 37 (left) looking north (compare Figure 10b).



Plate 97: Building 36: General oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 98: Building 36: west elevation (north).



Plate 99: Bldg 36: west elevation, main block.



Plate 100: Building 36: west elevation (south).



Plate 101: Building 36: west range, south elevation.



Plate 102: Building 36: west range, east elevation (south end).



Plate 103: Building 36: east range, south elevation.



Plate 104: Building 36: east range, east end.



Plate 105: Building 36: east range, north elevation (east end).



Plate 106: Bldg 36 (N): east range (W)/main block.



Plate 107: Building 36: west range, east elevation (N).



Plate 108: Building 36: north elevation.



Plate 109: Bldg 36, lobby GF15.



Plate 110: Bldg 36, lobby GF27.



Plate 111: Bldg 36, corridor GF10.



Plate 112: Bldg 36, corridor GF31.



Plate 113: Bldg 36, lobby GF22.

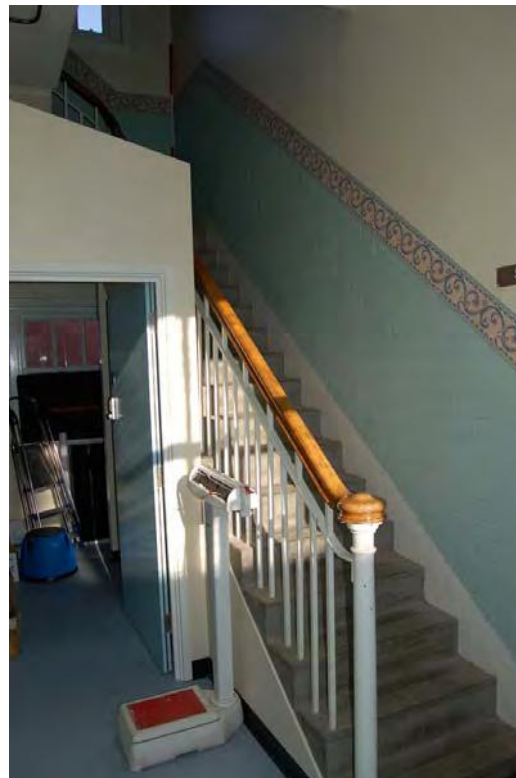


Plate 114: Bldg 36, detail of stair.



Plate 115: Building 36, Room GF23.



Plate 116: Building 37; west elevation.



Plate 117: Building 37; south elevation.



Plate 118: Building 37; oblique view looking north-east.



Plate 119: Building 37; oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 120: Building 37; north elevation, central section.



Plate 121: Building 37; north elevation, east gable.



Plate 122: Bldg 37: main staircase (GF01).



Plate 123: Bldg 37: inserted mezzanine.



Plate 124: Bldg 37: (GF01).



Plate 125: Bldg 37: GF05 (NB Skylight).



Plate 126: Building 37: Ground floor, stop-chamfered beam.



Plate 127: Building 37: Ground Floor Room GF01.



Plate 128: Bldg 37: arched door to 1F03.



Plate 129: Bldg 37: 1F, eared architrave.



Plate 130: Bldg 37: first floor (1F03).



Plate 131: Bldg 37: roof bracket.



Plate 132: Building 37: centre block; hammerbeam roof (compare Plates 58/9).



Plate 133: Building 52: long view from the south-east.



Plate 134: Building 52: north-east elevation.



Plate 135: Building 52: truncated north elevation, note wall stub to right.



Plate 136: Building 52: north-west elevation.



Plate 137: Building 52: south-west elevation.



Plate 138: Building 52: GF corridor.



Plate 139: Bldg 52: GF corridor (GF29).



Plate 140: Bldg 52: GF, room GF21.



Plate 141: Bldg 52: Waygood-Otis lift.



Plate 142: Bldg 52: principal stair.



Plate 143: Bldg 52: 1F corridor (N).



Plate 144: Bldg 52: 1F corridor (S).



Plate 145: Building 52; southern elevation of transverse passage.



Plate 146: Surviving section of former 'Medical Officer's Block'.