

Prudhoe Hospital

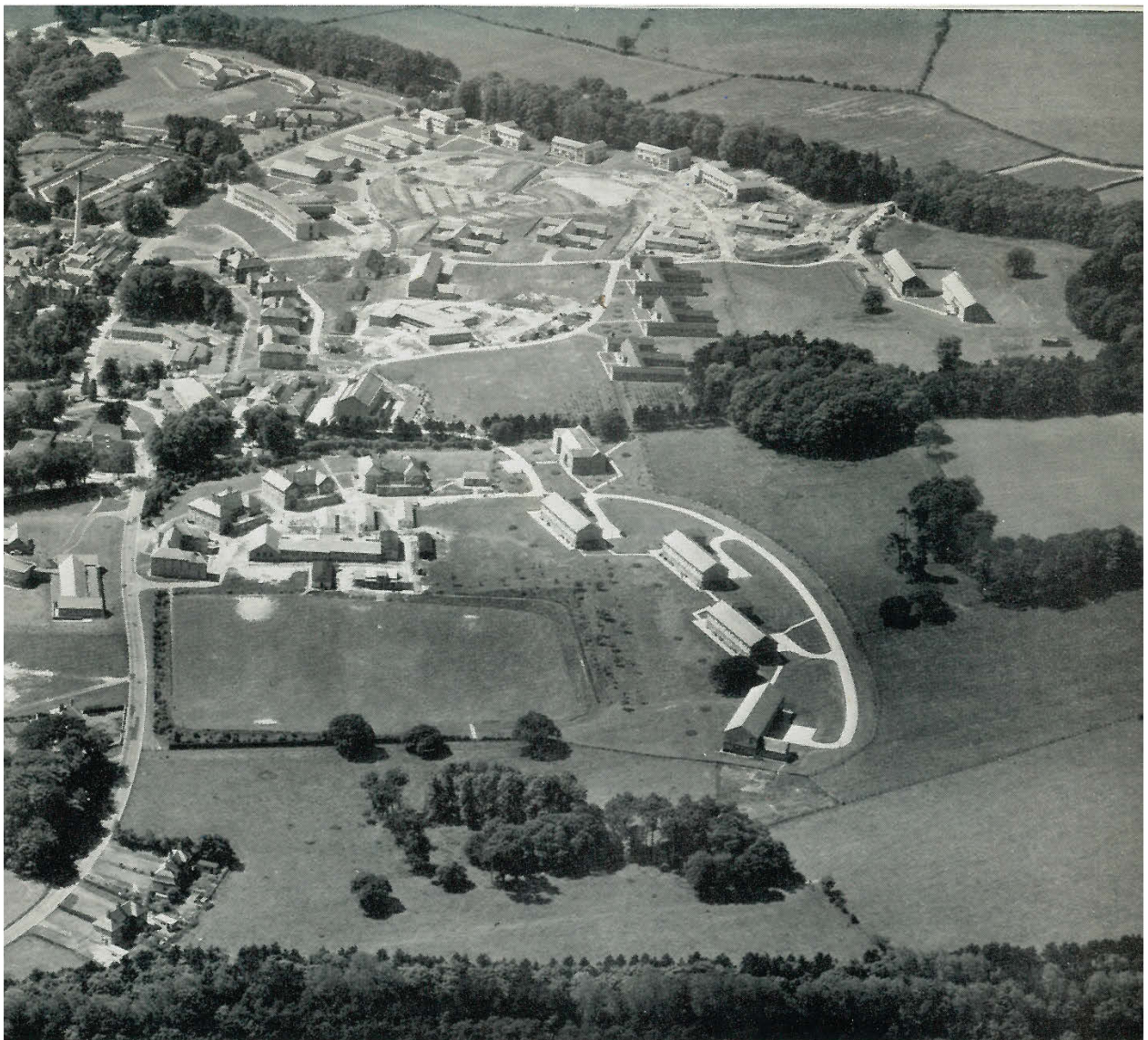
Prudhoe, Northumberland

Historic Building Recording : August 2016

for

Gentoo Homes Ltd

September 2016



AERIAL VIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS AT THE PRUDHOE HOSPITAL

Prudhoe Hospital, 1963: Aerial view taken from the brochure of the Official Opening of the Hospital Extensions, 27 September 1963

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The building recording programme was undertaken by Addyman Archaeology staff; many thanks are due to them: Jenni Morrison, Andrew Morrison and Anne-Aymonne Marot.

Prudhoe Hospital

Prudhoe, Northumberland

Historic Building Recording

Executive Summary

A programme of building recording was undertaken at the site of Prudhoe Hospital, Prudhoe, Northumberland, in August 2016. This included Level 2/3 recording at Prudhoe Hall, a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry No. 1139221) along with the Gardeners Cottage, glasshouses and garden wall, also Grade II (List Entry No. 1376815). A photographic survey of all remaining Hospital buildings was undertaken. The hospital buildings were built in two major phases in 1932-1939 and 1956-1963; the last building was constructed in 1986. They include residential structures in a villa-style and larger dormitory blocks, specialised clinical buildings, a recreation hall, kitchen and canteens, storehouses, artisanal and occupational-therapy workshops, nurses' accommodation, a patients' shopping centre and social club buildings. Of these, thirty building groups were identified, and a sample from each recorded internally. The use of setting and spatial organisation across the site is considered in the report, as well as internal circulation patterns and alterations to them over time.

An account of this building recording has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS reference. *addyman1-264900*).

1. Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Addyman Archaeology was commissioned by Gentoo Homes Ltd to carry out historic building recording at the former Prudhoe Hospital, Northumberland, in advance of the development of the site for housing. The planning application (14/04160/FUL & 14/04161/LBC) comprises the demolition of non-listed buildings, erection of 392 dwellings, conversion of Prudhoe Hall and associated buildings, improvement works to Walled Garden and associated access, landscape and infrastructure. The application was granted permission on 27th April 2016 with an archaeological condition attached, in accordance with a brief provided by Northumberland Conservation (T39/5; 21514 dated 5/515). The archaeological condition states:

- a) No development or archaeological mitigation shall commence on site until a written scheme of investigation based on the brief has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*
- b) The archaeological recording scheme required by the brief must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.*
- c) The programme of analysis, reporting, publication and archiving if required by the brief must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.*

Reason: The site is of historic and archaeological interest.

1.1.2 Accordingly, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by Addyman Archaeology and accepted by the Northumberland Conservation Assistant Archaeology Officer, Karen Derham on 5 July 2016. This document reports on the work conducted at the site in accordance with that WSI during a week from 1st – 5th August 2016. The WSI is included in this report as *Appendix 1*.

1.2 Setting

1.2.1 The town of Prudhoe is west of Newcastle upon Tyne. Prudhoe Hospital is on the B6395, off the A695, from Newcastle upon Tyne. The site of Prudhoe Hospital lies on the south-east of the town, and is bounded by a deep, wooded gulley containing the Stanley Burn on its southern side (*figure 1*).

1.2.2 Prudhoe Hall itself is a Grade II Listed Building, as are the Gardener's Cottage, garden wall and greenhouses ancillary to it; the hospital buildings in the grounds are unlisted.

1.2.3 The site rests on the Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures which are overlain by an average of 10m thick glacial deposits belonging to the last (Late Devensian) glaciation. Within the Tyne valley, alluvial deposits of sand and gravel overlies these glacial deposits (Johnson, 1995).

1.2.4 The site as a whole lies on the gently sloping south-east facing slope, south of Prudhoe and the Tyne River, sloping down towards the Stanley Burn. This setting, and its topography, forms an important component of the uses of the site in various ways, from the construction of Prudhoe Hall as a private dwelling and its setting within formal grounds, and during the use of the grounds as a hospital. As will be seen below, the structuring of space across the site was an important part of the way Prudhoe Hospital functioned as an institution; these setting aspects are discussed in the sections below with the appropriate buildings and building clusters.

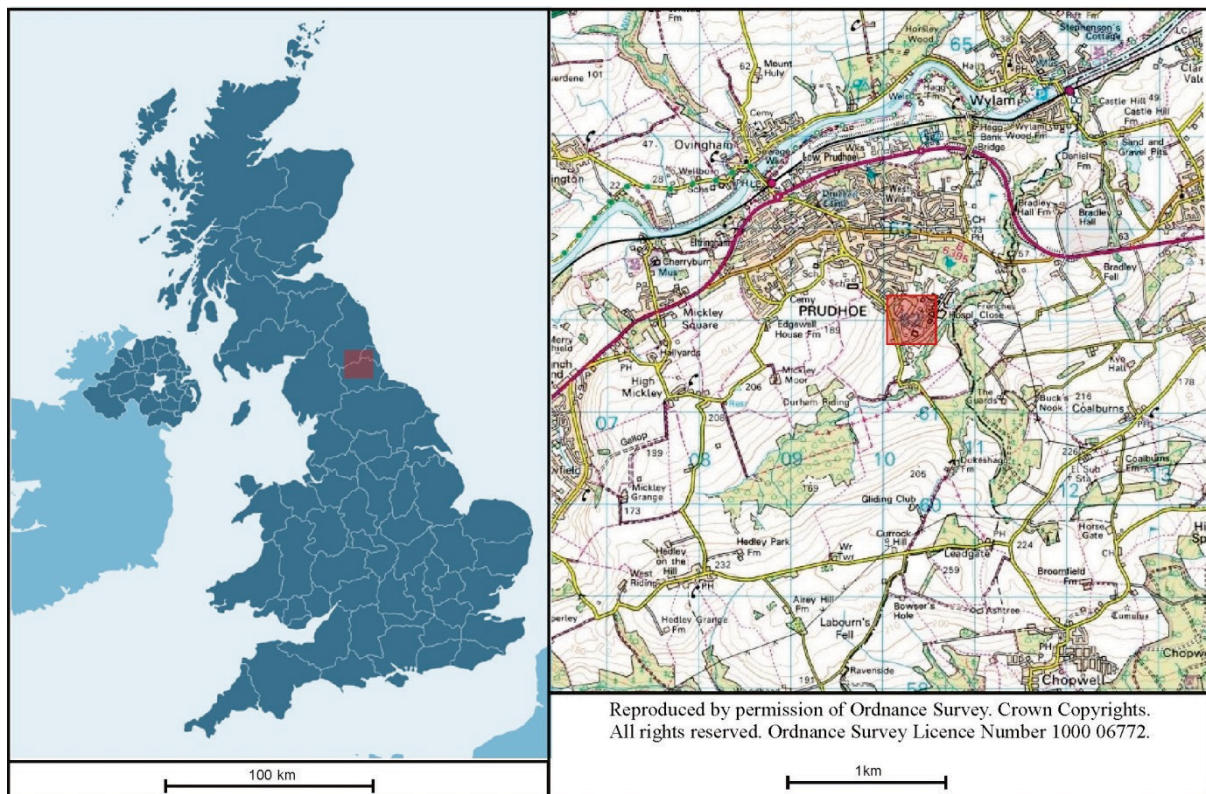


Figure 1 Site Location

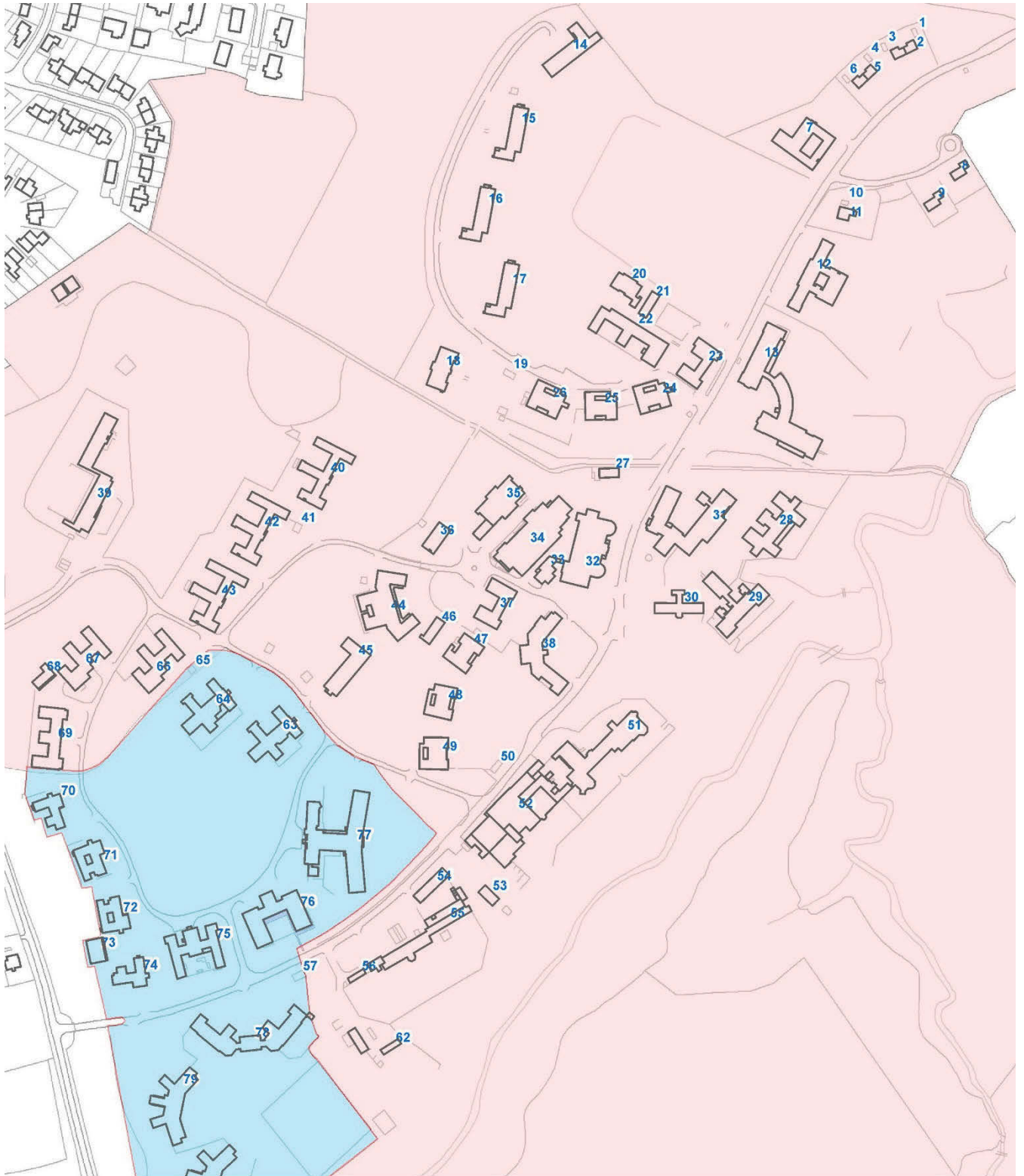


Figure 2 Reference plan of Hospital with building numbers used in this report. Drawing supplied by TEP/HCA on behalf of client. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey license number 100006772

2. Historical Background

2.1. Summary of historical reports

2.1.1 The land upon which Prudhoe Hospital is built has a long history as common land for the people living around Prudhoe, stretching back until at least the 11th century (English Heritage 2008). In the early 17th century it was a meadow and from the 18th century it became farmland. The *Prudhoe Historic Characterisation* (English Heritage 2008: hereafter EHHC) analyses all the Ordnance Survey data from 1862 to the present day, providing an assessment of surviving historical features visible within the present landscape. An archaeological walkover survey undertaken previously (Cameron 2013) assessed these features and the wider landscape for archaeological potential; the results indicated there was low potential for archaeology within the grounds of the hospital and therefore the present works are concentrated on the hospital buildings and their particular history and significance.

2.1.2 Prudhoe Hall was constructed c1870 for the Liddell family and extended in 1889; the chapel was removed in 1904. The hall is protected as a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry No. 1139221) along with the Gardeners cottage, greenhouses and garden wall, also Grade II (List Entry No. 1376815). The Liddell's nephew sold the Hall to Colonel Swan in 1904 who extended the service yard buildings and commissioned improvements to the glasshouses. Colonel Swan owned the hall until his death in 1908; in 1914, it was acquired for use as the Prudhoe Colony for people with learning disabilities. This was in response to the Mental Deficiency Act 1913.

2.1.3 The site became a mental hospital in 1914. At this time patients and staff were accommodated mainly in Prudhoe Hall itself; some temporary wards and hospital buildings were constructed. A significant phase of construction took place in the 1920s and 30s, when the initial 'colony' model of curving lines of villa buildings was established according to plans by JH Morton and G. Burrell. In 1947 the Hospital fell under the auspices of the NHS, and in 1954 funds were allocated to expand the hospital, with construction taking place in the second major phase from 1956 to 1963. This later expansion was opened by the then Minister for Health, Enoch Powell MP (Day 2002-3: 72). The last new building on site, Stephenson (Building 7) was constructed in 1986. This phasing is shown on *figure 3*, below. The site was closed c.2008 and while part of the western edge of the site remains in use by the NHS, Gentoo Homes have secured the hospital grounds for housing development.

2.1.4 In 1992, the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England carried out a Historic Building Survey, published in 1993 (Goodall 1993), which again focussed mainly on Prudhoe Hall and its ancillary buildings with some consideration of the later Hospital Buildings.

2.1.5 In 2008 a western plot of the site was subject to a Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by Northern Archaeology Associates (Johnson 2008), and a programme of Historic Building Recording was subsequently undertaken by Tyne & Weir Museums Archaeology (Scott 2009). This detailed the buildings on the western flank of the site, including Deneside, a ward block built in 1935; Chesters and Housesteads, two later ward blocks built in 1956; eight accommodation blocks built between 1959 and 1962; the Isobel Wilson Centre, which served as the hospital school, built in 1969; and a hospital administration building, Burn House, built in 1890 and originally part of Prudhoe Hall before the construction of the hospital.

2.1.6 In 2014 Simpson & Brown Architects completed the Conservation Plan for Prudhoe Hall for Gentoo Homes. This report included historical research, focussed mainly on the Hall itself and its ancillary buildings, with their phasing and notes on the building conditions. The report is included here as *Appendix 2* for reference.

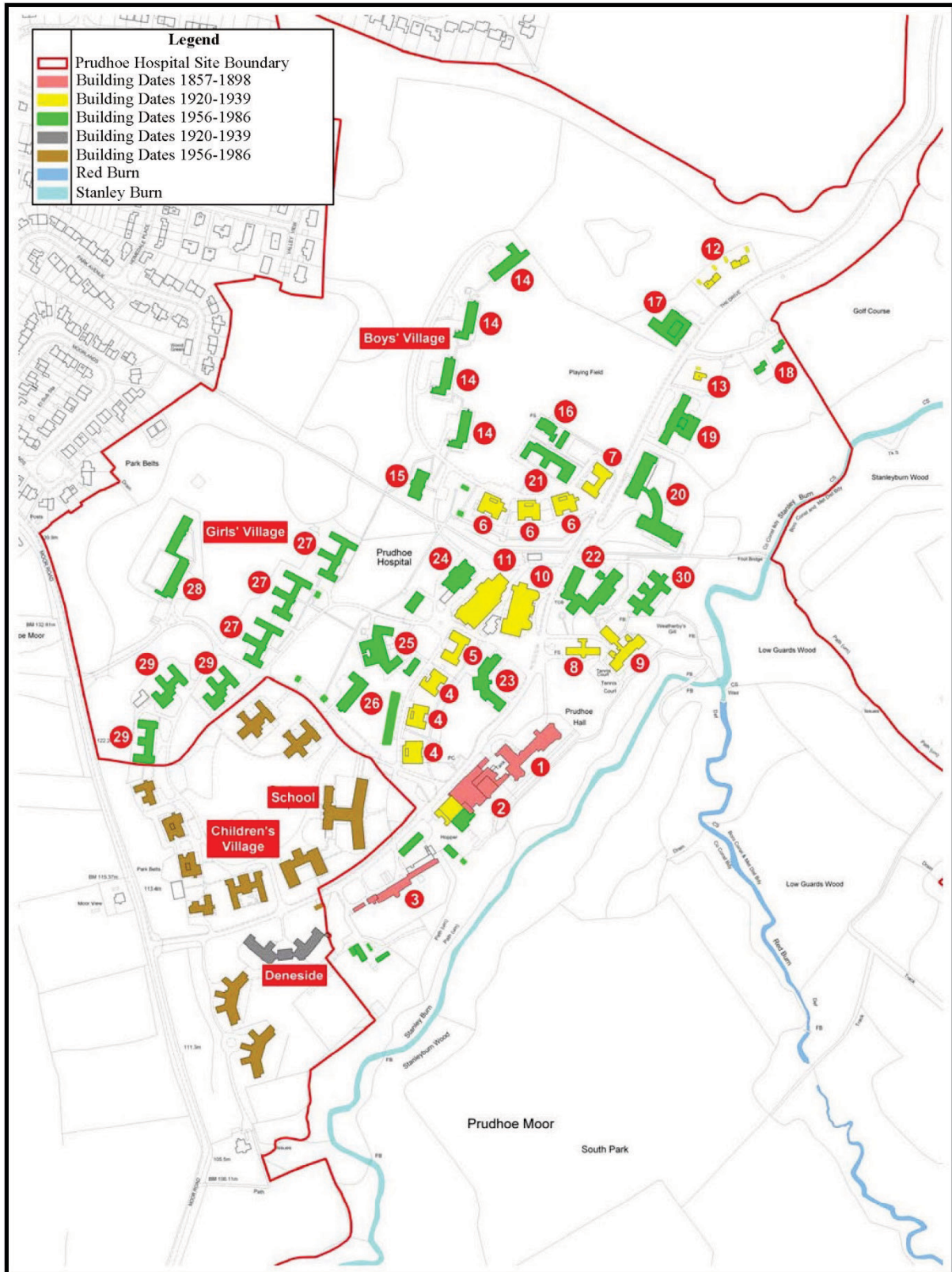


Figure 3 Plan of Prudhoe Hospital, from English Heritage Prudhoe Historic Characterisation (2008) showing indicative historical phasing. See figure 2 above for building numbers as used in this report.

3. Methodology

3.1. Archival Material

3.1.1 As noted in the WSI (*Appendix 1*, below) an archive of material had been identified at Prudhoe Hall. As part of the building recording programme, site meetings were held at Prudhoe with representatives of the Northumberland County Archives and arrangements made for their deposition in the Archives.

3.1.2 This report and a searchable database of the photographic record produced in this programme of building recording will be permanently archived with the Archaeology Data Service.

3.2. Building Recording

3.2.1 The building recording followed the WSI by Addyman Archaeology as approved by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland Conservation (see *Appendix 1*). The building recording was carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Institute for Archaeologists 2008a) and followed the CifA Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (Institute for Archaeologists 2008b).

3.2.2 Prudhoe Hall (51) is Grade II Listed and the 2014 conservation plan (Ugnow et al 2014) assessed it to be of Considerable Significance (national/regional). The recording at the Hall reported on here was undertaken before repairs or alterations are made. Recording at the Hall included a full internal photographic survey, with plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs (given in *Appendix 4*, below). The discussion of the building's plan type, architects and patrons, its phases of development and alterations, and historical materials including historic ground plans are included in *Appendix 2*, the Simpson & Brown Conservation Plan, which represents the most detailed and comprehensive historical study of the Hall and its ancillary buildings available (see also *section 4*, below)

3.2.2 Of the buildings ancillary to the main Hall, the former Stables (Building 52) (subsequently extended and altered as the hospital laundry and boilers), could not be entered due to the structural condition of the existing roof. The Potting Sheds (55) surrounding the walled garden and the Gardeners Cottage (56) are of the same date as the hall and were photographically recorded internally.

3.2.2 Because the buildings at Prudhoe Hospital have been abandoned in stages over the last 15 years (Darren Bennet, HCA), many are in a dilapidated state and Health & Safety issues were highlighted by Gentoo Homes as a primary concern regarding access to record the buildings internally. In addition, a number of the buildings have Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) within their fabric. Structural Reports were also undertaken for some of the buildings, outlining their current state as regards safe access. Therefore, in the approved WSI, assessments were made regarding whether buildings were safe to access internally for building recording. In many cases these included one of similar types of building as a representative sample of the group; these selected buildings were recorded internally and the results are presented below.

3.2.3 The hospital buildings surrounding the hall are unlisted and fall into two broad groups: those dating from 1920-39 and those built from 1950-86, as shown in *figure 3*. All buildings were recorded externally, following English Heritage guidelines, to Level 2/3, and selected buildings were recorded internally as specified throughout the report below. Considerations of architects, phasing, use and alterations of use, setting and spatial relationship to other buildings on the site, and internal circulation patterns, are given in the written account following for each building internally recorded.

3.2.4 The photographic survey included general views of building exteriors, and views showing the buildings in their settings. Where selected for internal recording, the photographic survey included internal detail, structural or decorative, relevant to the building's design, development or use; machinery or other plant or evidence for its former existence; and any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.

3.2.5 Building photographs were taken with a clearly visible, graduated metric scale, except where such use would clearly detract from the usefulness of the photograph, for instance by concealing detail. All photographs were taken using a Digital SLR camera and will be permanently archived.

4. Prudhoe Hall and Ancillary Buildings

4.1. Building 51: Prudhoe Hall

4.1.1 Prudhoe Hall (Building 51) is the most historically and architecturally significant building, and is therefore being retained as part of the redevelopment of the hospital site. A Conservation Plan, included here as *Appendix 2*, was prepared for Prudhoe Hall as part of an earlier phase of the project. The Conservation Plan includes detailed archival research and a thorough inspection of the Hall itself, with a written description of the hall together with an assessment of its architectural and historical importance. Phased plans of the Hall were also produced. The current project has not duplicated any of this work but augmented it with a thorough, fully catalogued photographic record (included here as *Appendix 3, Photographic Register*, with *Appendix 4, Photolocation Plans*).

4.1.2 The conversion of Prudhoe Hall to form a number of apartments will inevitably lead to the stripping of existing finishes, particularly the removal of modern additions. During this process further site visits will be undertaken in order to record the historic fabric of the building as it is exposed. Following the completion of all works the resulting photographs and where appropriate drawings will be added to the current report and a final version will be issued. Any additional records will be incorporated into and submitted with the site archive.

4.2. Building 52: Coach House, Stables, Laundry and Boiler House

4.2.1 Building 52 in this report refers to the complex of buildings immediately to the south-east of Prudhoe Hall itself, and includes the stables and coach house buildings, originally built in the 1870s as part of the Prudhoe Hall estate; they remain Grade II listed buildings. The stables and coach house have been subject to multiple alterations, including by both generations of the Liddell's in the 1890s, and by Colonel Swan after 1904, when the service yard was expanded to include the a motor-car house (see *Appendix 2*, pp. 17-18, 22-4). The stables and coach house are built to courtyard plan, with a service yard entered via a round-headed arched gateway under a pediment. They are composed of sandstone block, of the same finish as Prudhoe Hall, with Westmorland slate roofs. The complex was converted to a laundry in 1920, and a power station added to the north-west flank in 1920-21. Both the laundry and the boiler plant were expanded and updated as part of the late 1950s improvements; the laundry was "equipped with up-to-date machinery to deal with 50,000/60,000 pieces of laundry per week" (*Brochure* 1963:10). The additions were composed of reconstituted stone, single-storey, most with ridge ventilators and lanterns. The Building 51 complex was not accessed during the building recording phase due to health and safety considerations; *Appendix 2*: section 5.14, with figures, provides a detailed description and account of the conditions of the stables, coach house, laundry and boiler plant buildings with internal views.

4.3. Building 56: Gardener's Cottage

4.3.1 Building 56, the Gardener's Cottage (*plates 1 – 8*), is one of the few non-clinical buildings in the hospital grounds and sits towards the south-west end of the long flank of potting sheds and other outbuildings associated with the Victorian Walled Garden. The Cottage itself (*Figure 4*) is a two-storey building, T-shape in plan with a projecting central wing from its rear elevation; the roof is pitched and clad in Welsh slate. Both gable ends of the building are composed of rubble masonry and quoined, while the longer north-west (front) and south-east (rear) elevations are built of brick, laid in English Garden bond courses. Coped chimney stacks, also of brick, rise from both gable ends. Windows have simple brick surrounds and concrete cills and lintels. Windows were boarded up at the time of building recording. The front door may have been originally porched (see *Appendix 2*, section 5.15.4 for further commentary).

5.3.2 Access was gained through the front door, which leads immediately to a shallow internal hall and the stairs to the first floor, with access to the sitting room to the east¹ and living room to the west. Each has a window in the north and south walls. The living room provides access to the kitchen, which fills the southern projecting wing, and the kitchen to the walled rear garden/yard. The first floor contains two bedrooms on either side of the staircase, and a bathroom to the rear.

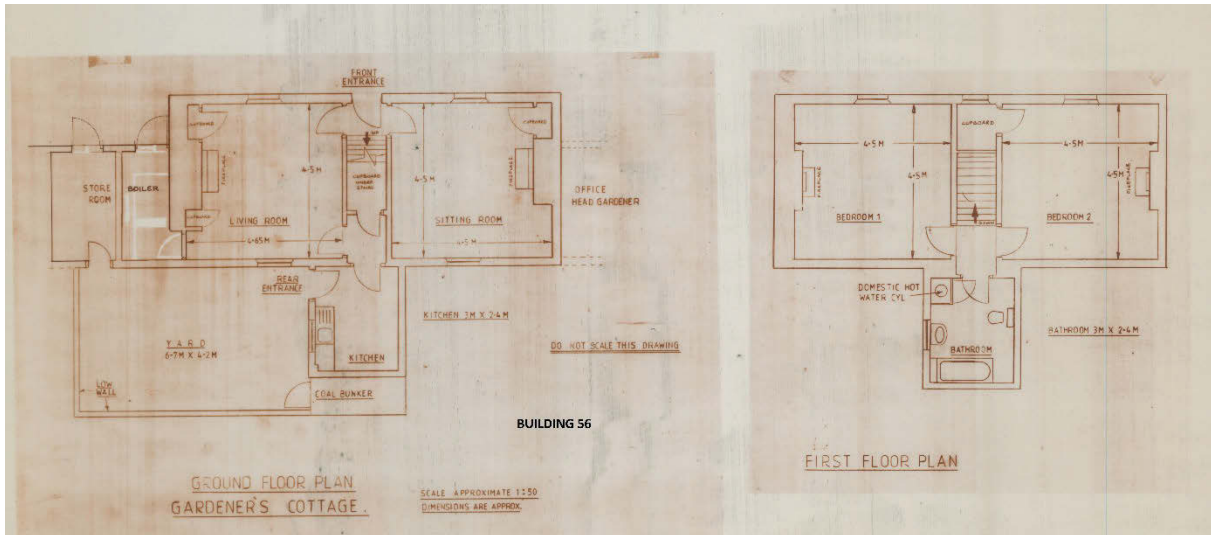


Figure 4 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage historic ground plan.



Plate 1 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage north-west (front) external elevation. Facing south-east. [2262]



Plate 2 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage exterior, east gable end. Facing south-west. [2288]

¹ Directions are simplified in this account to the cardinal points.



Plate 3 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage rear external elevation, kitchen and yard. Facing north-east. [2284]



Plate 4 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage interior ground floor sitting room. Facing south-east. [2266]



Plate 5 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage interior ground floor living room. Facing south. [2270]



Plate 6 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage interior ground floor kitchen. Facing south-east. [2274]



Plate 7 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage interior first floor bedroom 1. Facing west. [2282]



Plate 8 Building 56, Gardener's Cottage interior first floor bedroom 2. Facing north-east. [2278]

4.4. Buildings 58 – 60: Glasshouses and Potting Sheds

4.4.1 The glasshouses (*plates 9 – 12*) and ancillary buildings are associated both with the Gardener's Cottage, Building 56, and the 'Victorian Walled Garden' and were part of the Prudhoe Hall Estate before its transformation into the Hospital. The glasshouses themselves were enlarged and improved by Colonel Swan in the early 20th century. The glasshouses are not scheduled for demolition.

4.4.2 The glasshouses are a long range of buildings (*Figure 5*) generally rectangular in plan with a short central pavilion wing with canted corners to the south east, running to the northeast of the Gardener's Cottage behind the range of brick-built potting sheds; the far north-eastern extent is offset to the north-west and is abutted on their north side by the Building 55 complex. The low external walls and internal dividing walls are of brick, often with a white plaster finish. The glasshouses have a pitched apprentice roof meeting an upper course of glass panes resting on the outer brick walls. The range of glasshouses behind the potting sheds is divided into four sections and the central projecting conservatory; on the historic ground plans these are labelled, from south-east to north-west, 'Peach House,' 'Late Vinery', 'Conservatory', 'Early Vinery' and 'Carnation House.' The south-western glasshouse has an access door in its south-west gable end to the garden.

4.4.3 Internal features from the improvements initiated by Colonel Swan are preserved throughout the glasshouses, including the wrought iron window-opening connector rods, stamped RICHARDSON, DARLINGTON, the firm employed by the Colonel.



Figure 5 Building 59-60, Glasshouses historic ground plan. Richardson & Co. Darlington 'Proposed renewal of glasshouses for Col. H. F. Swan' 1904-1912.

4.4.5 The 'potting sheds' (*plates 13 – 16*) are a long range of brick-built single-story buildings with felted or corrugated asbestos-cement sheeting monopitched roofs abutting the north-east gable end of Building 56, the Gardener's Cottage. The south-easternmost of these has access directly into the 'Peach House' section of the glasshouses (a room marked 'Office Head Gardener on *fig. 4*); another to the north-east leads to the 'Carnation House'.

4.4.6 The potting shed to the north has an access to its northern neighbour, but not to the glasshouses, and the final three sheds to the north are interconnected. The external door to the north-easternmost shed is surmounted with a sign inscribed 'Victorian Walled Garden Circa 1878'. This room is decorated with a hand-painted mural and has wooden-railed access steps to a cellar area (not accessed). The chamber beyond is furnished with a work-bench and in its south-east corner a brick canted fireplace with wrought iron fireguards.

4.4.7 Originally part of the Prudhoe Hall gardens, this complex became part of the Hospital's internal economy in terms of food production: with the East Farm, the Prudhoe Colony Hospital was by 1935 self-sufficient in milk and produce (Day 2002-3: 71), as well as being used for work-therapeutic purposes.



Plate 9 Building 58-60, Glasshouses south-west ('Peach House') interior. Facing south-west. [2294]



Plate 10 Building 58-60, Glasshouses north-east ('Carnation House') interior. Facing south-west. [2323]



Plate 11 Building 58-60, Glasshouses detail of window lever marked 'Richardson Darlington'. Facing south-west. [2326]

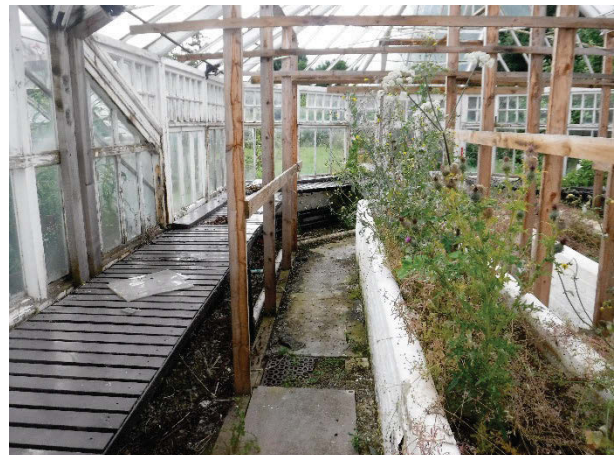


Plate 12 Building 58-60, Glasshouses general view of conservatory. Facing south. [2335]



Plate 13 Building 58-60, Potting sheds exterior general view. Facing east. [2298]



Plate 14 Building 58-60, Potting sheds signed entrance. Facing south-east. [2306]

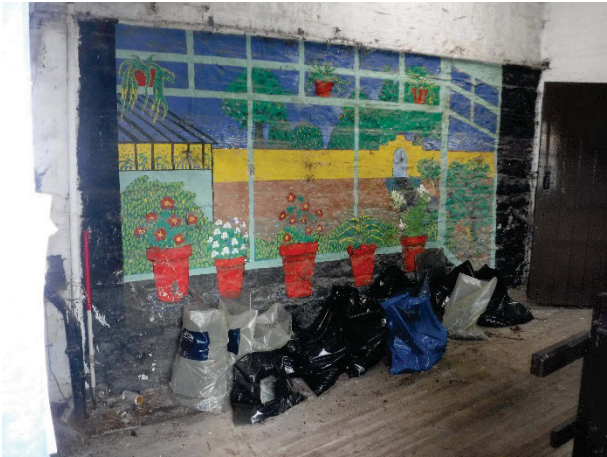


Plate 15 Building 58-60, Potting sheds north-east shed mural. Facing south-east. [2309]

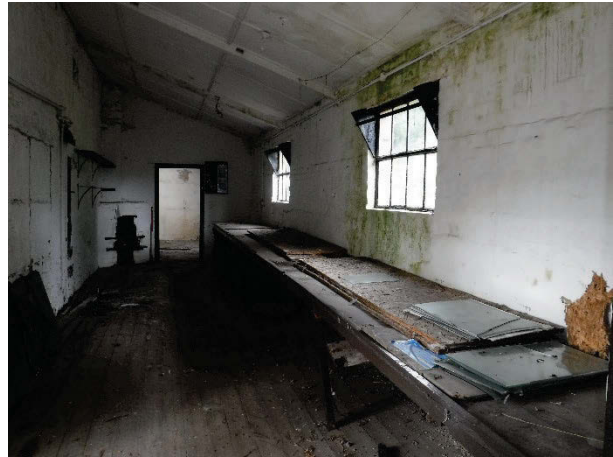


Plate 16 Building 58-60, Potting sheds with fireplace. Facing north-west. [2313]

5. Hospital Buildings Historic Building Recording

5.1. Buildings 1-6, 8-11: "The Drive"

5.1.1 These buildings form a cluster at the north-east end of the site and are the first buildings encountered along the estate drive. They fall into the 'Villages' area of the Hospital as defined by the English Heritage Historic Characterisation (EHHC). Buildings 1, 3 and 4 are concrete-block constructed small garages with gently sloping flat tarpapered roofs and are ancillary buildings to the villa-style Buildings 2 and 5 respectively. Buildings 2 and 5 lie on the north side of the estate drive; Buildings 8 and 9 are set further back into the grounds south of the drive, accessed by an additional driveway to those buildings.

5.1.2 Building 2 (*plate 17*) comprises No. 1 and No. 2, The Drive. It is a two-story semi-attached building in Domestic Revival style, comprising two separate dwellings. It is rectangular in plan with projecting pavilion wings on the north (back) elevation; the south elevation comprises the entrances, achieved off the main estate drive. The building is composed of ashlar blocks of reconstituted stone, with hipped slate roofs and lead flashing. The lower story south elevation is symmetrically furnished with bay windows to the right and left of the main entrances of the two houses.



Plate 17 Building 2 General view [#1375]

5.1.3 Building 5 (*plate 18*) is a similar villa-style building of two stories, rectangular in plan with projecting pavilion wings on the north (back) elevation. It has a slated Mansard roof with ceramic tile coping, and the south ground floor elevation is furnished with two bay windows to the left and right of the two entrances.



Plate 18 Building 5 General view [1383]

5.1.4 Buildings 8 and 9 (*plates 19 – 21*) are later additions to the villa-style buildings on the north-eastern fringes of the site, part of the post-1950 expansion of the hospital. Both buildings are identical. Building 8, No. 7 The Drive, is a two-storey building, rectangular in plan with a low rectangular garage addition on its north-eastern side. It has a slated pitched roof. It is composed of yellow-brown engineering bricks laid in stretcher courses. The windows have plain brick surrounds and projecting plain concrete cills without lintels. The north-western (front) elevation is elaborated with a panel of painted wooden planks above the flat projecting porch above the door, and below a first floor window. Similar panel cladding elaborates the south-eastern (rear) elevation.



*Plate 19 Building 8 Front (north-east) elevation.
Facing SE. [1390]*



*Plate 20 Building 8 Back (south-west) elevation.
Facing NE. [1392]*



Plate 21 Buildings 8 and 9, general setting view [1397]

5.1.5 Building 11, No. 5 The Drive or 'Woodside' (figure 6 and plate 22), is a villa building in Domestic Revival style, square in plan with a short projecting wing. Its hipped roof is clad in roughcast; its front elevation is elaborated with a faceted bay window and timber-frame decoration. The building is set off the main estate drive and accessed via a subsidiary lane. Building 10 is its associated garage.

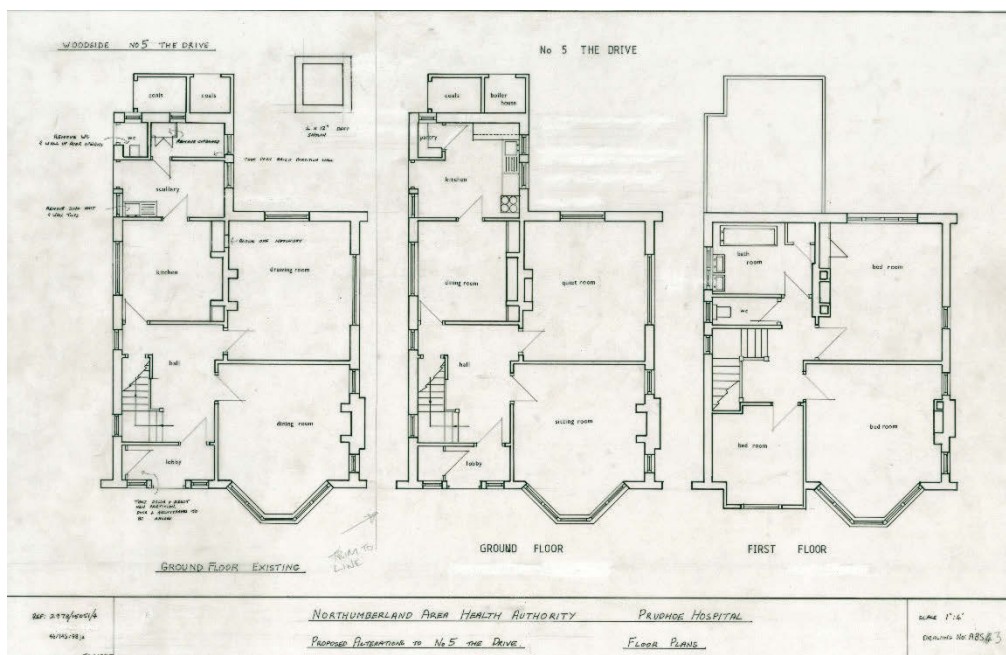


Figure 6 Building 11: No. 5, The Drive historic groundplan.



Plate 22 Building 11, No. 5 The Drive: Woodside. Front (north-east) elevation. Building 10 is the garage, left. Facing south-west.[1400]

5.1.6 This cluster of residential buildings forms a unit within the buildings in the hospital grounds, although there is also some differentiation between those on the north and south sides of the Estate Avenue. Both sets of buildings are residential structures of modest scale, along ‘villa’ lines. Buildings 1-8 and 10-11 belong to the early phase of the hospital, and Buildings 8 and 9 are later infillings of open space following the original conception of building placement. Two phases of use may be identified for this building cluster. Their original design and use was for the accommodation of hospital staff: nurses and doctors. In the second phase, the buildings were allocated to patients requiring less intensive medical or social support. As nurses’ and doctors’ residences, the set-back nature of the buildings (particularly those on the south side of the Avenue) and their location on the fringes of the Hospital proper no doubt allowed some distance – social as well as spatial – from the main Hospital centre in order for staff members to distance and differentiate themselves from the patients and the work of the Hospital.

5.1.7 The cluster remains as a distinctive element in the second phase, when they were allocated for patient use, often in small groups with a residential carer. They are the first set of buildings encountered by visitors to the Hospital accessing the site via the Estate Avenue: but are also the *last* set of buildings for those – patients on day-release, or discharged patients – leaving the hospital. As such they form an important element of the institution. For visitors, these buildings in their leafy setting could appear ‘almost idyllic’ (support worker cited in Keilty & Woodley 2013: 23) and created, along with the rest of the grounds and the Avenue itself, strong sensations of entering an entirely separate and complete world, the institution of Prudhoe Hospital (Keilty & Woodley 2013). For patients and the institution itself, these buildings served as a key part of the structuring of space across the institution. Because the buildings were used for patients deemed suitable for some degree of

independent living, a spatial hierarchy was created across the hospital site (as will be seen throughout this report): in the minds of some patients, at least, the further along the Estate Avenue towards the exit a patient was placed, the closer they were to being discharged and therefore achieving freedom (Keilty & Woodley 2013).

5.2. Building 7: Special Care Unit, Stephenson House

5.2.1 Stephenson House (*figure 7*) belongs to the later phase of the Hospital development, built in 1986, the last new building constructed in the hospital grounds; it was selected for internal photographic recording.

5.2.2 Stephenson House is a low one-storey building with a slated hipped roof and ceramic coping tiles bonded in concrete, composed of yellow engineering bricks laid in stretcher courses (*plates 23 – 31*). An inner skin of brickwork is composed of red brick with concrete mortar. Windows have simple brick surrounds and projecting simple concrete cills without lintels. Its corners are aligned to the cardinal directions. The building is square in plan with a central rectangular courtyard, and a projecting wing extending off the north-west corner. The main access to the building was through a recessed door in the south-east elevation; access for the building recording was through a smaller door in a shallow porch in the north-east elevation. At the time of recording, windows and doors were clad in light-permeable metal sheeting.

5.2.3 Stephenson House was designed and used as a Special Care Unit for male adolescent patients and many of the internal features, design elements, and surviving fittings clearly attest to this use. A central corridor forms a loop around the central portion of the building, which is flanked by either rooms on both sides, or by rooms and the central courtyard. Access is gained from the south-east elevation, and the south-east wing is furnished with rooms of public function: visitors' reception room, an interview room, a recreation and quiet room; and a kitchen and dining room. The north-east wing is furnished with lavatories, a day room and a utility room; there is access to the central courtyard from a door in the west wall of the corridor. The south-west wing contains nurses' stations and offices, toilets and utility rooms, and access to the central courtyard is again provided from the internal corridor. Furthest from the entrance, the north-west wing and the projecting wing are mainly ward and dormitory rooms with bath and toilet facilities. The north-west wing's central corridor gives access on the north-east side to a suite of bathrooms and lavatories, and dormitory rooms. The south-east side is a flank of rooms with views, but no access to, the central courtyard, and are lavatories, dorm rooms and utility rooms. Despite the extensive vandalism and stripping, some fittings in the dormitory rooms survived as floor to ceiling cupboards and sink facilities.

5.2.4 The projecting wing has a central corridor with flanking rooms on both sides. Here the specialised requirements of Stephenson House are most clearly attested by the doors, fittings and internal features of some of the rooms. These include the "Safe Rooms", a series of three rooms spatially confined to the projecting wing of the building. These had substantial reinforced doors with heavy locks. The interior wall surfaces had been recovered and furnished with gently rounded corners, and the south-west corner of each room was furnished with a lenticular mirror which provided viewing potential of the whole room from the door inspection panel. It is clear that these rooms were reserved for the confinement of patients in times of violence or extreme distress.

5.2.5 The central courtyard was accessed via the north-east and the south-west wings. The courtyard is rectangular in plan with an asphalted surface which appears designed as a secure internal recreational area. The external walls have been decorated with multi-coloured murals painted directly onto the wall brickwork of figures, animals and landscapes and is dated 2009.

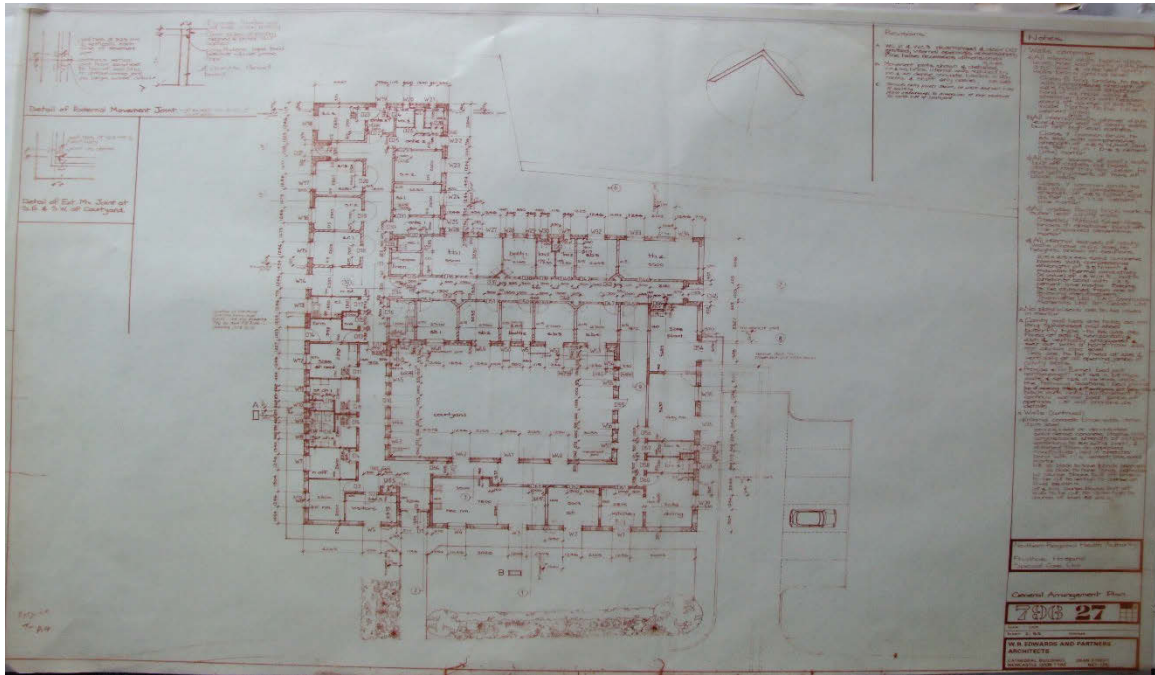


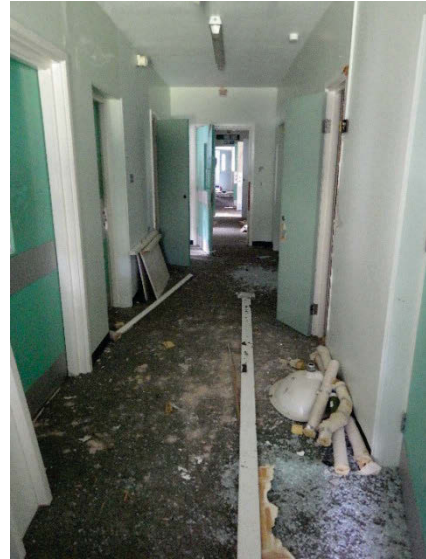
Figure 7 Building 7, Stephenson House historic groundplan



Plate 23 Building 7: Stephenson House Special Care Unit. General setting view. Facing north-west.



*Plate 24 Building 7 Stephenson House main entrance
Facing SE. [1488]*



*Plate 25 Building 7 Stephenson House Internal
Corridor. Facing SW. [1443]*



*Plate 26 Building 7 Stephenson House recreation room
[1496]*



*Plate 27 Building 7 Stephenson House Nurses'
Station [1468]*



Plate 28 Building 7 Stephenson House Dormitory Room with surviving fittings [1441]



Plate 29 Building 7 Stephenson House "safe Room" [1463]



Plate 30 Building 7 Stephenson House Internal Courtyard. [1494]



Plate 31 Building 7 Stephenson House Internal Corridor. Facing SW.Courtyard [1495]

5.3. Building 12: Fraser House

5.3.1 Fraser House (*figure 8, plates 32 – 39*) is situated south-east of the Estate Avenue, which from about this building onwards loses its character as an estate road to become the main hospital thoroughfare. The single-storey building is oriented roughly NNE-SSW. In plan it has a main block, rectangular in plan, from which two linear wings extend to the NNE and SSW. The main central block is furnished with a central courtyard. The outer skin of the building is composed of red brick laid in stretcher courses bonded in concrete cement. Internal walls, where visible below surface treatment, have shuttered concrete outer skins. The main access is centrally placed in the WNW elevation, a recessed set of double doors below a wood panelled porch with stands out from the façade and stands proud above the flat roof. The upper extents of the walls of the wings of the building are clad in painted timber planking extending from the top of the windows to the line of the roof. At the time of survey all windows were shuttered with light-permeable metal sheeting, and have simple brick surrounds and narrow wood or metal lintels.

5.3.2 The main entrance leads to a vestibule area elaborated with a mosaic welcome sign and a set of double doors leading to the main internal corridor, which branches to extend along the NNE and SSW wings and forms a loop in the main central section.

5.3.3 The rooms immediately surrounding the entrance vestibule are indicated on the historic maps as the office, consultant's room, and staff meeting room and library, with a toilet block facing them. The office retained some fittings such as wall-mounted key-cabinets, a safe and alarm system control boxes. The consultant's and staff room are provided with an intercommunicating hatch; the staff room was furnished with a large blackboard but all other fittings had been stripped, giving little indication as to any change of use of the room. The extended wings of the building appear to have been given over to accommodation rooms, while the central block forms a series of rooms in which art therapy and other activities took place.

5.3.4 In the SSW wing, a central corridor is flanked by rooms on both sides. The eastern flank of rooms contains a single accommodation room, linen cupboard and toilet block; the western flank contains accommodation rooms. Examination of the historical plans of the building reveals some alteration of use and fittings in these rooms. While the toilet blocks remain unchanged in use, the room marked *g20 Nurses' Duty room* has been turned into a bedroom. A chamber on the western flank, *g09*, has been internally altered with additional wall treatments which furnish the room with rounded corners (very similar to the 'safe rooms' of Building 7, above); it is the only bedroom in this suite of rooms which has been so altered. The central corridor terminates in a larger rectangular room, *g15*, probably a day room.

5.3.5 This pattern is substantially similar in the NNE wing. A room previously designated a nurses' station has been converted into a bedroom; a narrow room previously designated for dirty linen had been converted into a toilet, and a larger toilet block subdivided. Again the corridor terminates in a larger day- or activity- room set perpendicular to the corridor and its flank of smaller rooms.

5.3.6 In the central block of the building, behind the accommodation wings described above and situated around the central courtyard, are the activity and therapy rooms. The ESE-running internal corridor is furnished with windows overlooking the central courtyard on its NNE wall, and is highly decorated with a paint and collage mural on its SSW wall, depicted a series of film strips with reproductions of photographs depicting people in a variety of settings and activities, presumably former residents. This mural has been substantially vandalised and all visible faces scored over with black marker pen. The mural covers the wall and continues across to door surfaces. The rooms accessed via this corridor are art therapy and activity rooms; many preserve internal fittings such as wall-cupboards, noticeboards, workbenches, sinks, wall murals and displays of artwork.

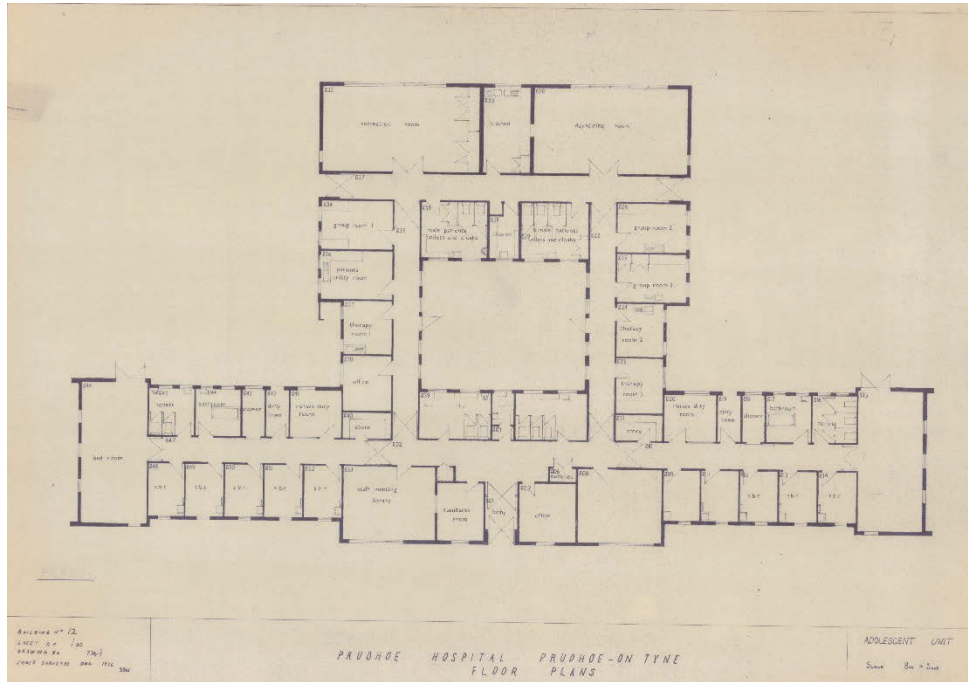
5.3.7 The ESE-running internal corridor leads to the south-eastern suite of rooms: the day/dining room, kitchen and recreation room, as labelled on the historic floorplans. *G28*, the south-easternmost day/dining room, has been altered by the addition of a subdividing plasterboard wall placed at the middle of the previous double doors; there are few remaining fittings in the subdivided rooms to indicate whether their function was also substantially altered. Its companion room, *G27*, on the NNE side, labelled 'Woodlands View' on its double door access, was not subdivided in the same way. The room on the west side of the corridor, however, *g22*, had been converted from a 'female patients toilets and cloaks' block, as indicated by the historic ground plans, to a further activity room.

5.3.8 Rooms along the NE flank of the central block have also seen some alteration of use. Room *g34*, historically labelled 'group room 1' was in the final use phase used as a secretary's office, as indicated by a door sign; the rooms to its west were simple small rooms bare of fittings, though labelled 'therapy rooms' on the historic ground plans.

5.3.9 The central, rectangular courtyard of Fraser House was accessible via two doorways in the ESE-running corridors; the southern entrance was furnished with a wood-panelled external porch structure. It had a brick surface laid in a herringbone bond and unlike the Stewart House courtyard appears to have been undecorated.

5.3.10 Fraser House is referred to in records as the 'Adolescent Unit' and appears to have been used to house teenaged patients. It sits in relative isolation within the hospital grounds, directly opposite

the open space of the playing grounds. The southern area between the SSW wing and main block of the building forms a courtyard area, asphalted and with a painted cement platform/play area; a concrete and rubble sandstone outdoor oven installation sits on the outer southern fringes of this asphalted courtyard, so that there is a self-contained outdoor social space associated with the building. This area is screened by trees from the neighbouring Building 13, the Midway/Janie Hepple



Physiotherapy Unit.

Figure 8 Building 12, Fraser House historic ground plan



Plate 32 Building 12: Fraser House General setting view. Facing north-east.



Plate 33 Building 12: Fraser House General setting view of southern external area. Facing north



Plate 34 Building 12 Fraser House mosaic welcome sign



Plate 35 Building 12 Fraser House dormitory room [2995]



Plate 36 Building 12 Fraser House ESE internal corridor with wall mural

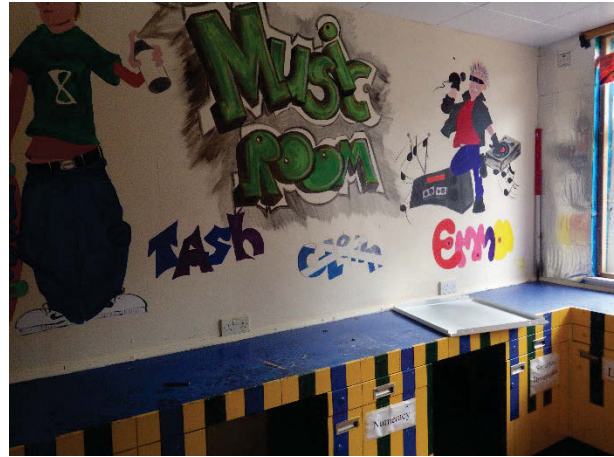


Plate 37 Building 12 Fraser House activity room



Plate 38 Building 12 Fraser House "Woodlands View" dayroom, general view



Plate 39 Building 12 Fraser House internal courtyard

5.4. Building 13: Midway and Janie Hepple Physiotherapy Unit

5.4.1 Building 13, the Midway block and Janie Hepple Physiotherapy Unit (*figure 9* and *plate 40* - 55) lies immediately south-west of Building 12, Fraser House, though screened from its neighbour by mature trees. Built in 1961, it is a tripartite building of angled plan, composed of two rectangular-in-plan wings, oriented approximately north-east and south-east respectively, joined by a curved corridor and central treatment block. The northern wing is known as the 'Midway West' building, and the Janie Hepple Unit was historically known as Midway East before being renamed in 1994. The building is of single storey at its northern and western extent but because of the topography sloping gently to the south-east becomes two storied at its southern and eastern extents. Walls have an exterior skin of mid-orangey brick laid in stretcher courses; the rectangular wings have hipped roofs and gable-end blocks set perpendicular to their wings. The gable-end blocks are furnished with bay windows. The lower storey external walls, which stand proud at the south and east elevations of the building due to topography, are of darker reddish-brown. Several minor additions and amendments have been made to the original ground plan. Windows, all sealed at the time of recording with light-permeable steel shuttering, have simple brick surrounds and concrete projecting lintels. The main access to the building, a set of double doors near the corner formed by the south wing and the connecting hall, is elaborated with a hipped-roof porch of glass panels in wood and metal frames, supported by simple metal columns without capitols. On the exterior wall to the north of this entrance is set a commemorative plaque commemorating the opening of the Janie Hepple Unit in April 1994.

5.4.2 Access was gained for the building recording from a door in the north-west gable end of the southern wing. This door was an alteration to an existing window, and provides access to a room historically designated as a dayroom; originally spanning the width of the wing, it had been later

subdivided by internal plasterboard walling. Preserved fittings included wall-mounted kitchen cabinets and cookers and wall-mounted whiteboards.

5.4.3 The southern wing is composed of a series of “clinical rooms”, ward rooms, and bath and toilet blocks, connected by a central internal corridor. The north-western extent of the wing is characterised by more public rooms (day and clinical) and utility or store rooms, including a kitchen; the south-western extent is given to ward rooms and associated nurses’ stations and bath and toilet blocks. The central internal corridor giving access to the multiple-occupancy ward rooms is furnished with communicating windows providing views into the ward rooms. One room on the north-east side of the corridor has been converted from a lavatory block into a single-occupancy ward room with a communicating bathroom.

5.4.4 The south-eastern extent of this wing, housing the ward rooms, can itself be subdivided in terms of access and restrictions of movement. Access is further restricted as one moves further into the wing; a set of double-doors controls access to the furthest end of the wing, with notices warning of restricted visitor access. The south-easternmost end of the wing therefore forms a more isolated unit. Beyond the double doors the internal corridor widens to form a hall area in which the historic ground plans indicate a nurses’ station; this has been subsequently removed. The ward rooms in this furthest block appear to be designed for fewer occupants and are furnished with larger, more elaborately-fitted bath and toilet facilities. The furthest south-eastern extent of the wing has been subject to amendments, mainly the subdivision of the large ward room which originally constituted the gable-end block of the wing into two separate ward rooms.

5.4.5 The south-western wing therefore forms a coherent, largely self-contained unit, with a gradation of space and function from north-west (public, consultation, staff facilities) to south-east (ward rooms, with a gradation of privacy and clinical need increasing from north-west to south-east). Access to the curving hallway is from the north-east.

5.4.6 The central, curving hall of Building 13 serves to connect the two rectangular ward wings of the building, and leads to a centrally placed main block serving as the main physiotherapy treatment centre. Access is obtained from either wing, and from the external double doors in its western wall. The eastern wall is pierced by three windows on either side of the main treatment centre. This main block lies on the eastern side of the corridor, and follows the curving footprint of the corridor; it contains a suite of interconnecting rooms which have undergone some alteration from the original ground plans.

5.4.7 The first room on the southern side of the treatment centre is designated as an office which communicates with a small kitchen in its south-east corner, and with the ‘waiting room’ to its north. This waiting room, however, has had its northern wall removed, enlarging the ‘treatment’ room. An unlabelled enclosed space in the north-west corner of the waiting room has been altered into an elevator shaft, accessible from the main internal corridor.

5.4.8 The main treatment room is a long gently curving room, therefore, with five windows in its eastern wall, and, as noted above, enlarged through the removal of the waiting room wall on its southern end, and by the alternation of the northern section of the room: the three previously existing rooms in the north end, labelled on the historic ground plans as office, lavatory and ‘ST’, have been enlarged into a single annex of the treatment room accessible through a wide archway composed of the original wall-lines. This annex to the treatment room communicates with a smaller room which has been created by subdividing the main curving corridor and thus also severing communication between the two rectangular wings of the building.

5.4.9 Beyond the elevator shaft, which communicates down to the basement story (itself inaccessible), a door in the east wall of the corridor communicates with the enlarged treatment room. A partition wall installed in the corridor just north of this communicating door forms the south wall of a toilet room built in the corridor. This again blocks the curving hallway, and severs communication to the Midway wing of the building.

5.4.10 Access to the Midway wing of Building 13 was through a door, itself a modified window, in the south-west gable end of the block, north of the bay window. This gives access to the non-partitioned day room spanning the width of the wing. Furnishing and fittings had been removed save a damaged ornamental gas fire surround and the decorative dado rail.

5.4.11 The general pattern of (original) design and use of the Midway West wing is similar to that of the southern wing, as discussed above. In this case, the southern end of the wing is mainly constituted by public, staff and utility rooms, including a kitchen. North of the dayroom described above, kitchen and (inaccessible) store, the central internal corridor widens to a hallway giving access to the curving hall, originally leading to the central treatment block, and to the ward and treatment rooms further down the wing. The curving hallway, however, as noted above, has been sealed by the addition of partition walls, and the portion of the curved corridor accessible from the Midway wing now formed a smaller curved room fitted with curtain rails and wall-mounted shelves, perhaps a treatment or examination room. On the north side of the hallway appears to have changed use from a store room, as indicated on the historic plan, to a treatment or therapy room.

5.4.12 The central corridor continues to the north-east giving access to a larger, multiple-occupancy ward room on the east side of the corridor; the corridor's western wall has multiple windows allowing communication with the ward room. The west side is a suit of toilet and bathrooms fitted with specialised bath equipment.

5.4.13 Beyond this single ward room a set of double doors controls further communication down the corridor. On the eastern flank of the corridor, a second multiple-occupancy ward room has been substantially altered into four small rooms accessed by a narrow central corridor. These appear to be a suit of therapy or consultation rooms, each displaying minor decorative flourishes on the walls.

5.4.14 North of these altered rooms the central corridor widens to a hallway; the original nurses' station here has been removed. The hallway communicates to a series of accommodation or ward rooms of single occupancy; one of these has a ceiling-mounted lenticular mirror allowing the room to be viewed from the door. The final large ward room, set perpendicular to the corridor and spanning the width of the building, has been subdivided into five separate accommodation rooms and a corridor providing access.

5.4.15 The Midway and Janie Hepple Unit, therefore, has undergone some substantial changes in its use and circulation patterns. Originally planned as a more integrated unit – though still with separate and spatially distinct wings accessing a central treatment area – the building latterly became separated, probably with the inauguration of the Janie Hepple Unit in 1994. Midway West appears to have remained as a primarily accommodation block, with larger ward rooms subdivided into smaller presumably single-occupancy rooms, without access to the physiotherapy centre, whereas the Janie Hepple Unit expanded as a specialised treatment ward for patients with brain damage following illness, injury or strokes.

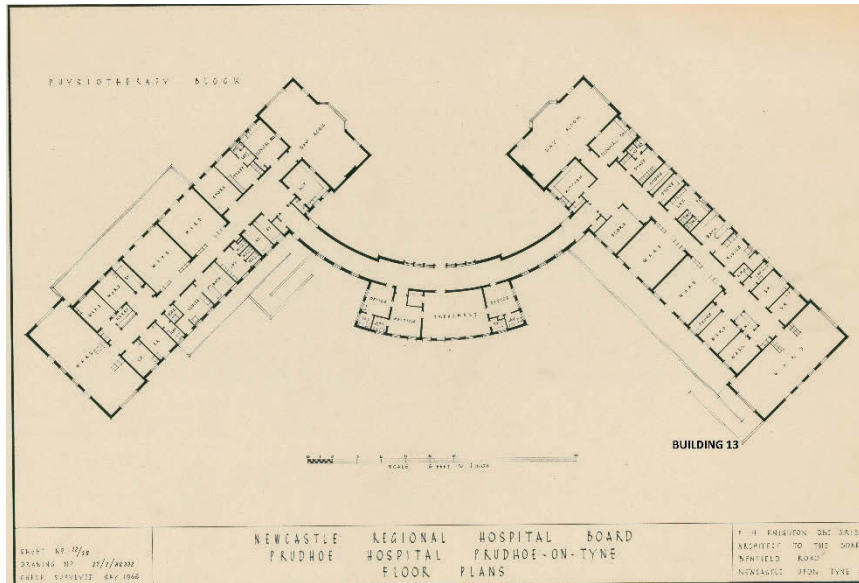


Figure 9 Building 13, Midway/Janie Hepple Physiotherapy Unit historic ground plan



Plate 40 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit exterior view. Facing north-east [1523]



Plate 41 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit exterior view, rear elevation. Facing south [1533]



Plate 42 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit exterior view: main entrance. Facing south-east [1555]



Plate 43 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit Subdivided day room. Facing south [1566]



Plate 44 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit internal corridor. Facing south-east [1581]



Plate 45 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit ward room. Facing north-east [1583]



Plate 46 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit interior corridor and hallway with restricted access. Facing north-east [1591]



Plate 47 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit ward room. Facing west [1595]



Plate 48 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit curving corridor with lift shaft and blocking. Facing north [1613]



Plate 49 Building 13 Midway/Janie Hepple Unit amended treatment room. Facing north [1620]



Plate 50 Building 13 Midway West dayroom. Facing east [1628]



Plate 51 Building 13 Midway West, adapted corridor. Facing south-east [1639]

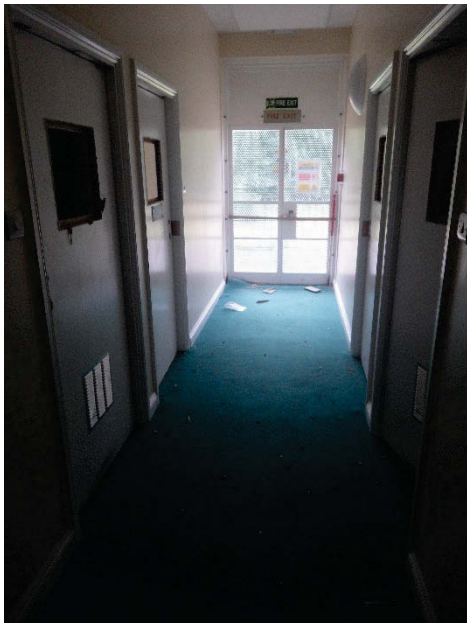


Plate 52 Building 13 Midway West new interior corridor. Facing north-east [1651]



Plate 53 Building 13 Midway West new therapy room. Facing north-east [1654]



*Plate 54 Building 13 Midway West internal hallway
Facing south-west [1659]*



*Plate 55 Building 13 Midway West partitioned day
room. Facing south-west [1661]*

5.5. Buildings 14 – 17: Norham, Mitford, Lumley, Brinkburn

5.5.1 These buildings (*plates 56 – 66*) form a coherent group on the north-western flank of the site, describing an arc of buildings on the higher ground at the fringes of the hospital. They belong to the ‘Villages’ Area as defined by the EHC, and to the later phase of hospital expansion. This cluster of buildings was built in 1958, based on designs by Milburn and Partners of Sunderland and the Regional Health Authority Architect P. H. Knighton (EHC para. 2.3.4). The curving arc of buildings, all oriented to the south-east, follow the broad pattern of the ‘colony’ layout as defined in the 1920s, and form, with Building 18 Tredgold Hall and Building 12 Stephenson House an explicitly distinct sub-cluster: the “Boys’ Village”. They are primarily residential blocks and are clustered around the large terraced Playing Field to the south-east; the buildings are deeply terraced into the south-east facing slope of the site.

5.5.2 Building 14, Norham, displays a slightly different ground plan and construction from the other three buildings in the cluster; it shares its ground plan with Building 45, Cavell which was subject to internal building recording (see section 5.24, below). Oriented roughly north-east to south-west, it is rectangular in plan with a shorter projecting wing extending perpendicularly from its north-west elevation at the north-eastern corner of the building. It is a brick-built cavity wall building with pitched slate roof. Historic ground plans indicate their specialised function, being labelled ‘Troublesome Villas’ (see below for discussion). Minor amendments were made to the building in 1978.

5.5.3 Buildings 15 – 17 are more closely identical. The buildings are two-storey cavity-wall construction, composed of mid-orange bricks laid in stretcher courses, with the lowest four courses distinguished by darker purple brick; the first floor walls are treated with a mid-brown concrete render. The buildings are rectilinear in plan with perpendicular projecting annex wings extending from the south-west corner to the rear of the buildings. Roofs are hipped and clad in Westmorland slate; the annex wings are flat-roofed. Windows have simple brick surrounds with simple concrete cills and header-laid brick lintel-courses. Ground floor windows were at the time of building recording shuttered in light-permeable metal sheeting; both floors are furnished with sash windows. External doors are set in the west elevation, off-set to the north with a brick-built flat-roofed porch with revealed side walls. Further external doors are set into the northern gable end, set beneath a flat-roofed porch supported by simple metal columns. The northern gable ends also feature a curved-fronted perforated brick fuel-bunker. The area immediately west of the buildings is furnished with poured concrete courtyard areas; access to the buildings is from the road loop passing north and west of the buildings.

5.5.4 Building 17, Brinkburn, was selected as representative of this building cluster for internal recording (see *Figure 11*). Access was gained through the north gable end entrance. The ground floor of the Brinkburn building is provided with public and daytime facilities: kitchen and dining rooms, day rooms, lavatory and toilet blocks, and store and cloakrooms. The first floor is a suite of multiple-occupancy dormitory rooms and lavatories. As with all buildings, interior fittings had been largely stripped and rooms were subject to vandalism.

5.5.5 The north² gable-end entrance provides access directly into the kitchen area (perhaps a separate staff access), in which kitchen fittings were present but subject to widespread damage. The kitchen has access to a staff toilet and narrow internal corridor to the west and main dining room to the south. The dining room is furnished with a wooden parquet floor, badly buckled due to water ingress, and a decorative dado wallpaper strip. A serving hatch in the north wall is set above wall-set cupboards. A removed gas-fire installation is evident in the west end of the north wall. Seven sash windows pierce the south wall, and the west wall is provided with a communicating glazed window to the small room to the west of the dining room which is labelled on the historical plans as a 'clinical and duty room', allowing staff oversight of the dining area. A door in the north wall of the dining room provides access to the main entrance hall leading to the main exterior doors, the staircase to the first floor, and a 'drying room'.

5.5.6 To the west of this block the hallway gives access to the 'clinical and duty room' to the south, a room furnished with sink fittings and intervisibility windows both to the east into the dining room and to the west to the dayroom, thus providing oversight into the two major public spaces of the building. To the north, the open area marked 'cloak and boots' on the historic ground plans has been subdivided by the addition of partition walls into a smaller room and corridor. A set of doors in the west end of the hall gives access to the toilet block to the north, which had been subject to minor alterations in ground plan, as visible in *Figure 10*, below, and the day room to the south.

5.5.7 The dayroom extends along the southern flank of the building to the western gable end, with six windows in the south wall providing light. The room is furnished with parquet flooring and a decorative wallpaper finish on the north wall with a decorative wallpaper dado running across all walls. Doors in the west wall provide external (fire) access (to the south) and to the annexe wing (north) respectively.

5.5.8 The annexe wing houses a staircase to the first floor, and a suite of rooms accessed via a narrow internal corridor which also leads to a set of doors which originally provided access to a covered external area, below the northern extent of the first floor gable end; this area has been blocked, as is evident from the external elevation, and the previous covered external area converted to a boiler room as attested by the large ventilation flues emerging from it. There was no access to this room. Two narrow rooms north of the staircase are labelled on the historic plans as 'clothing' and 'ironing room' and have unglazed ceramic tile flooring but were devoid of fittings. The northerly end room, previously a clothing store, appears to have been altered to a day, consulting or telephone room.

5.5.9 The first floor, accessible via one staircase east of the main doors and one staircase in the west annexe wing, has a relatively simple ground plan. A central internal corridor provides access to a suite of smaller rooms on the north side of the building, and to larger dormitory rooms on the south side. The annexe wing itself contains a single dormitory room.

5.5.10 At the top of the stairs at the southern extent of the annexe wing, the room designated 'night lavatory' on the historic plans were subject to minor alterations in 1974, as detailed on the available plan (*Figure 10*). The annexe wing dormitory room, though stripped of furniture and fittings, appears to have remained structurally unaltered.

² In the following paragraphs directions have been slightly simplified to cardinal directions; Brinkburn Villa is oriented slightly east of north.

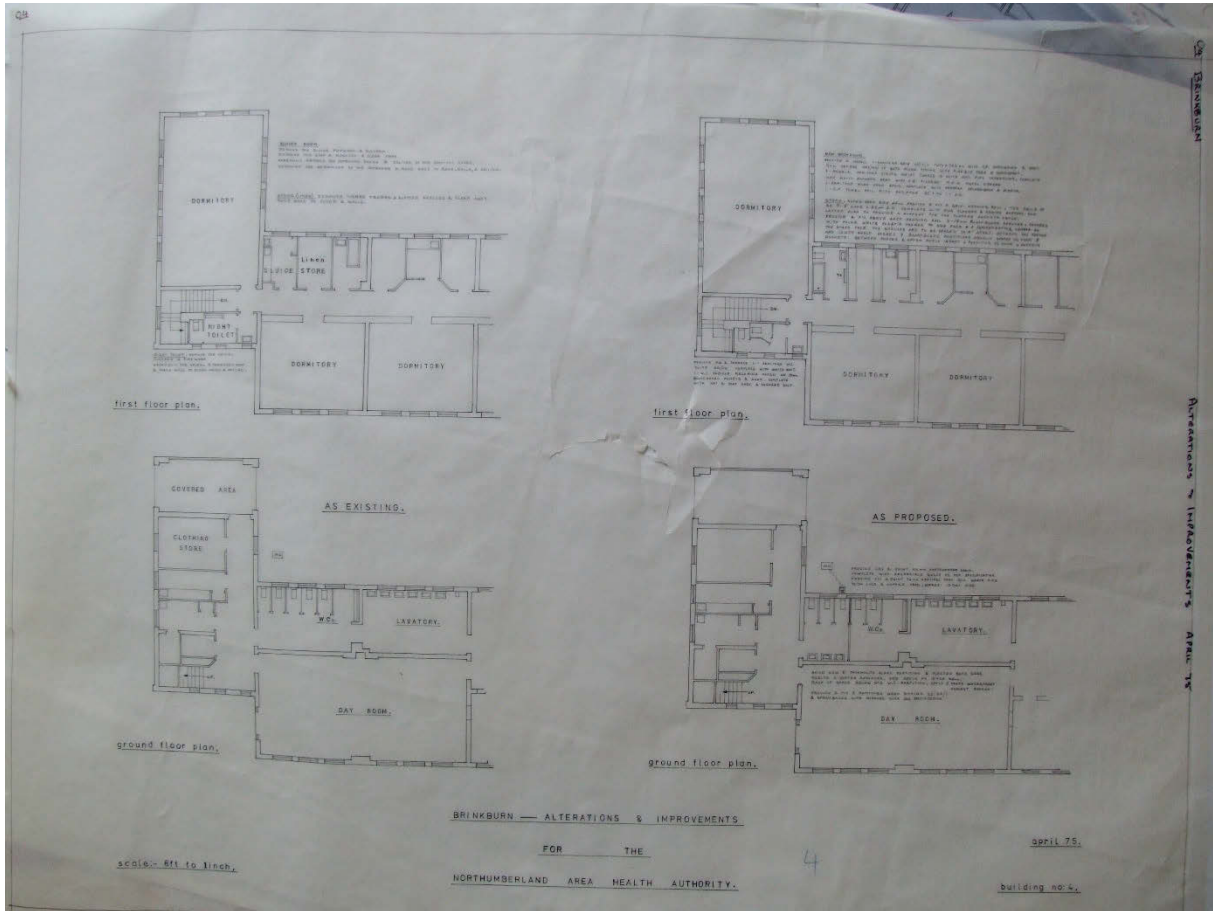


Figure 10 Historic plan of alterations to Building 17, Brinkburn Villa

5.5.11 The annexe wing staircase also leads to the first-floor internal corridor. Of the smaller rooms on its north side, two have undergone alterations of use, from the cleaner’s room and linen store, as indicated on the historic ground plan, to toilets (these changes are also indicated on *Figure 10*, above). Others appear to have been preserved as single-occupancy rooms; there are no structural elements to distinguish the ‘nurses station’ indicated on the historic ground plan. One of the small rooms on the north side is distinguished by its wall-surface treatment, of smooth white plastic cladding as distinct from the usual wallpaper of paint, presumably for clinical/sanitary purposes.

5.5.12 The south-side suite of rooms are four multiple-occupancy dormitory rooms, carpeted and wall-papered but otherwise devoid of fittings. Each has three windows in the south wall.

5.5.13 The Brinkburn Villa and other buildings in this cluster therefore form a coherent group of residential structures. The buildings, a later-phase addition to the hospital, follow cues from the original conception of the hospital in both spatial arrangement and construction details. The sash windows provide a residential character and their spatial arrangement follows the curved lines of the 1920s colony buildings. Their siting, terraced into the south-facing slope of the site, may have been designed to emphasise the importance of sun and light for these residential units (EHC para. 2.3.3). This building cluster is also strongly indicative of the ways in which the institution of the hospital defined and structured space. The buildings are a part of the Boys’ Village: a deliberately and explicitly segregated portion of the hospital population in terms of both age-grade and gender. Their position, closely ringing the Playing Field where sporting activity was undertaken, is also strongly gendered: the Girls’ Village has no association with the Field (this gendered association is reinforced by the later construction of Stephenson House on the south-east side of the field, closing the square of male residential units around the sports field). That the adolescent male residential units are sited up the hill and away from the other colony units may well have been to maximise light and views, but

also, through the working of the institution, served to define a hierarchy of space. In the same way that the further along the Estate Road patients were placed, the closer they often perceived the potential for release, so the higher up the hill and further back the residential unit, the worse the reputation of the building and its inmates (Kielty and Woodley 2013: 24). Building 14, Norham, in particular is explicitly termed and designed as a ‘Troublesome Villa’ on the original architect’s plans, so is fundamental to the institution’s attempts to structure space across the site; staff members referred to it as a “lockup ward” and patients as the “punishment” ward (Kielty & Woodley 2013: 78). This separation and segregation may also be seen in that the access to the buildings is via their west, not east, elevations, that is, the side facing *away* from the hospital buildings, accessible via the road loop with runs north of the cluster.

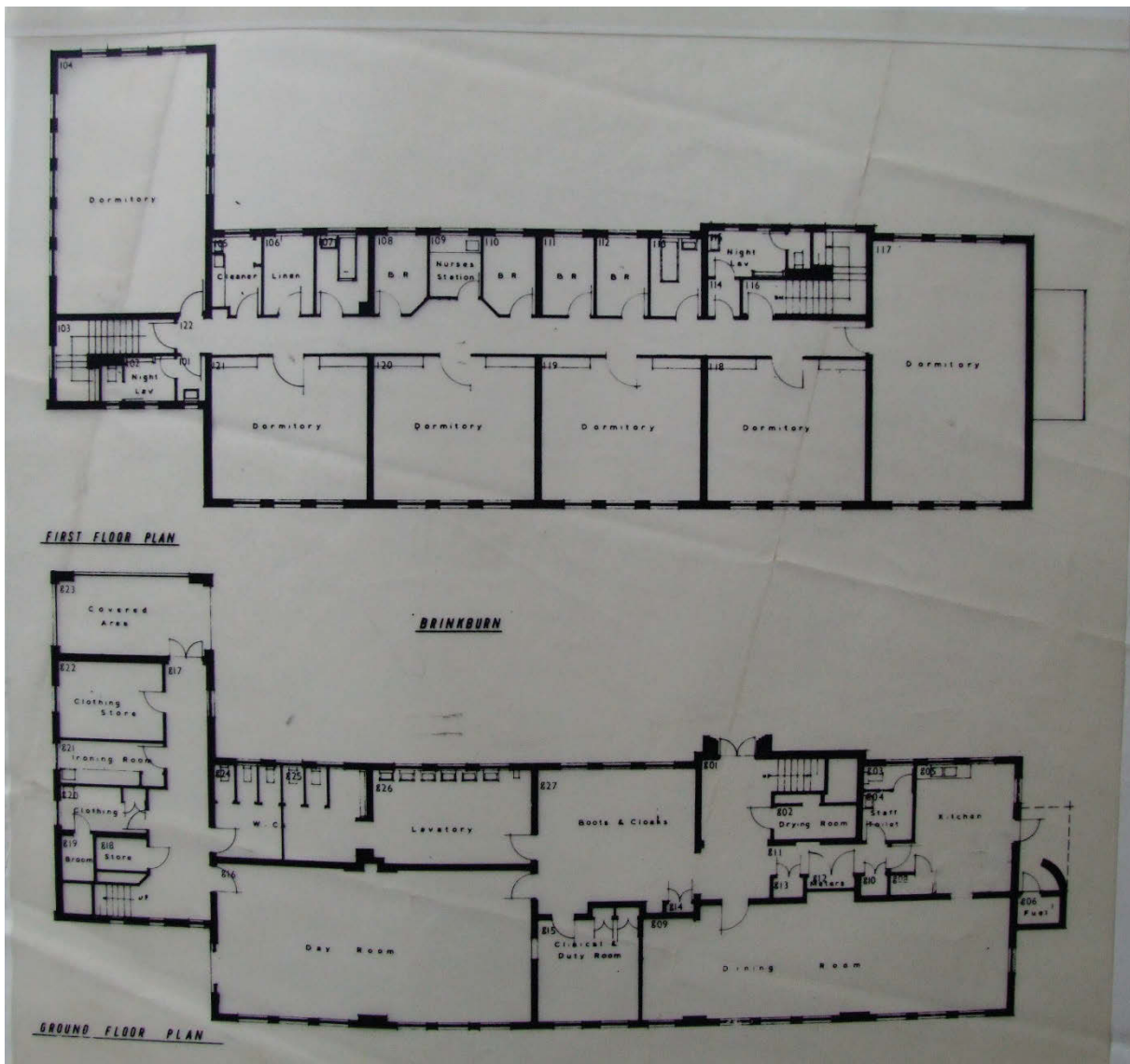


Figure 11 Building 17, Brinkburn, historic ground plan.



Plate 56 Building 14, 15: Norham and Mitford, part of the "Boys Village". Playing Field in foreground. Facing north. [1410]



Plate 57 Building 17 Brinkburn west elevation, north side [1668]



Plate 58 Building 17 Brinkburn west elevation, south side



Plate 59 Building 17 Brinkburn east elevation and north gable end. Facing south-west



Plate 60 Building 17 Brinkburn exterior annexe wing west gable end with blocked exterior area. Facing east. [1678]



Plate 61 Building 17 Brinkburn ground floor dining room [1682]



Plate 62 Building 17 Brinkburn ground floor internal hallway with partitioned former cloaks and boots room [1692]



Plate 63 Building 17 Brinkburn ground floor day room; annexe wing stairs in background. Facing south. [1698]

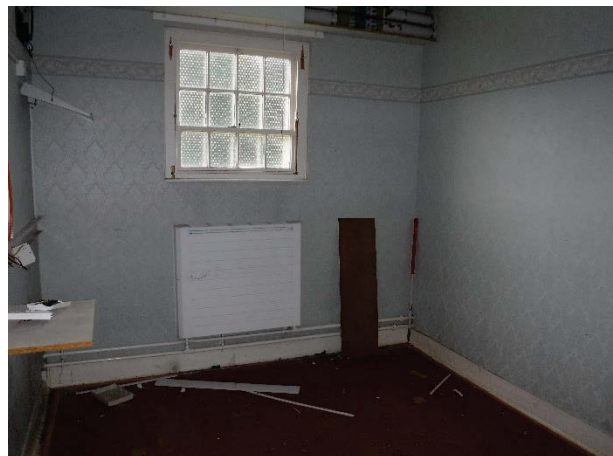


Plate 64 Building 17 Brinkburn annexe wing room. Facing south-west. [1707]

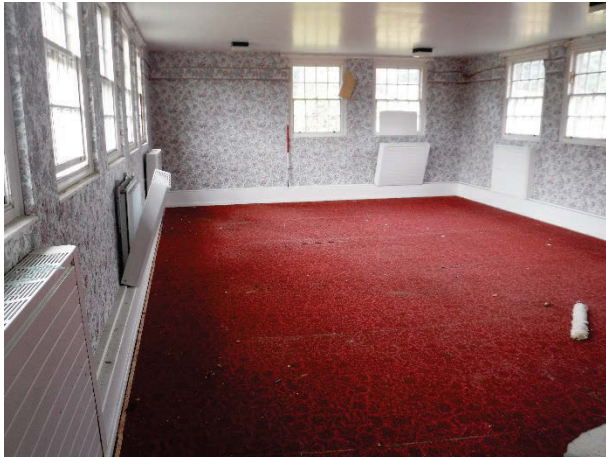


Plate 65 Building 17 Brinkburn first floor annexe wing dormitory room. Facing west. [1713]



Plate 66 Building 17 Brinkburn first floor single dormitory room with wall surface treatment [1726]

5.6. Building 18: Tredgold Hall

5.6.1 Tredgold Hall (*Figure 12, plates 67 -- 73*) is a part of the “Boys’ Village” area of the hospital, and sits on its southernmost flank. It can be distinguished from Buildings 14 – 17 in that Tredgold Hall is a non-residential building, designed for the teaching of Occupational Classes for the Boys’ Village. Its design, however, is similar, and is a part of the same phase of hospital expansion, built in 1956. Oriented roughly NNE-SSW, it is a two-storey building, rectangular in plan with hipped roofs in the central section and pitched-roof gable-end wings set perpendicular to the main block. Cavity walls have an outer skin of mid-orange brick laid in stretcher courses. The sash windows have simple brick surrounds and simple concrete cills, jambs and lintels. An external door set centrally in the east³ elevation is accessed via a set of concrete steps between brick posts, and is set in a shallow brick porch with stepped reveals; this gives access to the ground floor (only). The south gable end has a ground floor door, and a first floor door accessible via an external metal staircase; the metal stanchions of the removed external staircase can be seen set in the gable end brickwork. The west elevation is furnished with a shallow projecting central wing with a central window and door panel giving access to the first floor (only); at the time of building recording this access was shuttered with permeable metal sheeting and was not accessible. A further external door is set into the north gable end, through which access was gained for the building recording. In common with the upper Boys’ Village buildings, Tredgold Hall is terraced into the hillside; the western terrace cut is faced with a rubble sandstone wall running parallel to the building’s western elevation. Its northern extent is bounded by a set of concrete stairs for access to the west.

5.6.2 The north gable end entrance is an amendment to the original ground plan, and gives access to an internal corridor which has been extended to run the length of the building, north-south, by the removal of a series of partition walls which had previously defined a set of store- and utility-rooms. This central corridor provides access to the suits of rooms on the east and west sides of the building. Immediately inside the access door a door in the west wall of the internal corridor leading to Workroom 4 has been blocked.

³ In the following account directions have been slightly simplified to refer to cardinal directions.

5.6.3 The ground floor northern room on the eastern flank of the building is labelled g17 'Workroom 2' on the historic ground plans; originally an L-shaped room, the south end of the room has been altered with an addition of a partition wall reducing access to the south and splitting the space into two discrete rooms. The room was stripped of its furnishings and the parquet flooring damaged by water ingress.

5.6.4 The internal corridor leads southwards through the building to give access, to the east, to the main entrance hallway and exterior doors. This east-west hallway is labelled 'Display Hall' on the original ground plans and featured gently curved walls or cabinets on the north and south walls, but these had been removed and new radiators fitted against the walls. Wide archways give access to the north, into the southern room created by the partitioning of Workroom 2; and to the south, to the southern section of the original g02 Workroom 1, which has also been partitioned into two rooms. This new southern room is furnished with a series of high windows in its western wall providing light to the interior corridor as well as three external sash windows in the southern wall.

5.6.5 The southernmost room on the east flank of the building is the south side of the partitioned Workroom 1, with sash windows in its southern and western walls.

5.6.6 The east flank of the building is composed of two non-partitioned large workrooms at the north and south ends of the building, Workrooms 4 and 3 respectively; both have had a second door leading to the internal corridor blocked, leaving one access to each room. The east flank also contains a staff room with a staff toilet, a sub-stair utility room, and a toilet block.

5.6.7 No access is provided by the ground plan to the first floor of the building; it is only accessible via the external doors on its west side. This was shuttered during the building recording phase and no access was gained to the first floor, which, however, according to the historic ground plans, replicates the ground floor exactly. The building therefore has a very distinctive circulation pattern: there is no interconnection between the two floors. The building is in a functional sense two buildings stacked one on top of the other, with separate access points. This ground plan appears to be a good example of the way in which access and circulation is controlled in the institution. The two populations using the building are kept as separate as possible, with opposing access routes, and this enables the control and management of those two groups. This circulation pattern within the hospital as a whole may be seen in *Figure 13*, an excerpt from a historic plan of the site; this shows the separate access routes to either side of the building, which, although those leading to the Boy's Village converge, are not provided with any outdoor space to congregate. The internal ground plan may be an efficient way to double the use of the building and allows segregation along lines of age-grade, gender, clinical need, or any other category stipulated by the hospital. In original intent the building was designed to house Occupational Classes, meant to teach useful skills; it was also part of the large internal hospital economy which used patient labour for the manufacture and processing of goods: one former patient recalls stuffing pillowcases in the building (Kielty & Woodley 2013: 63). In position the building is on the southern fringe of the Boy's Village and lies between the Boys Village and the Girls' Village; the building therefore may have been used to accommodate girls and boys: the circulation pattern of the building would allow the segregation of the sexes, as required by one of the structuring principles of the hospital.

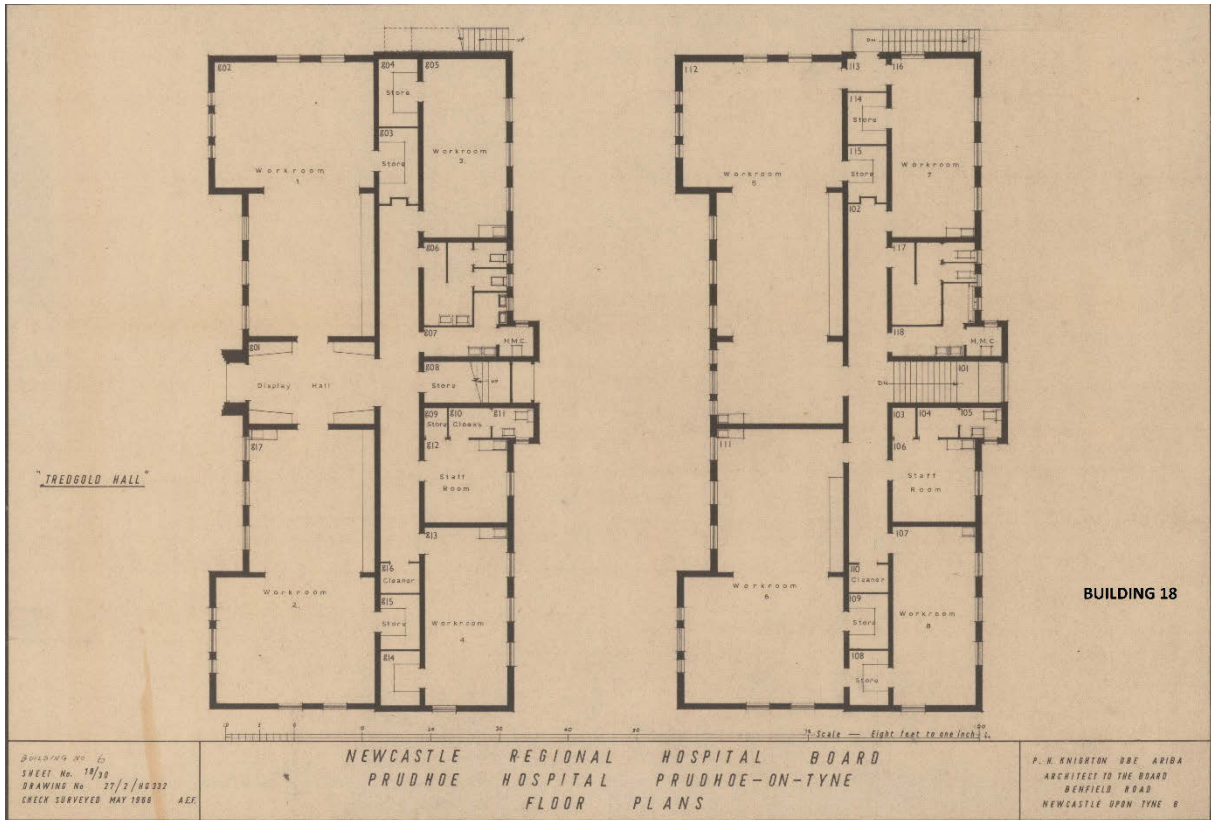


Figure 12 Tredgold Hall historic ground plan



Plate 67 Building 18: Tredgold Hall, exterior east elevation. Facing west. [3001]



Plate 68 Building 18 Tredgold Hall exterior S gable end with removed external stair. Facing north. [3006]



Plate 69 Building 18 Tredgold Hall, detail of sandstone terrace wall. Facing north. [3008]



Plate 70 Building 18 Tredgold Hall, exterior west elevation. Facing south. [3012]



Plate 71 Building 18 Tredgold Hall, interior circulation corridor with removed partition walls. Facing south. [3015]



Plate 72 Building 18 Tredgold Hall interior, partitioned Workroom 2. Facing east. [3017]

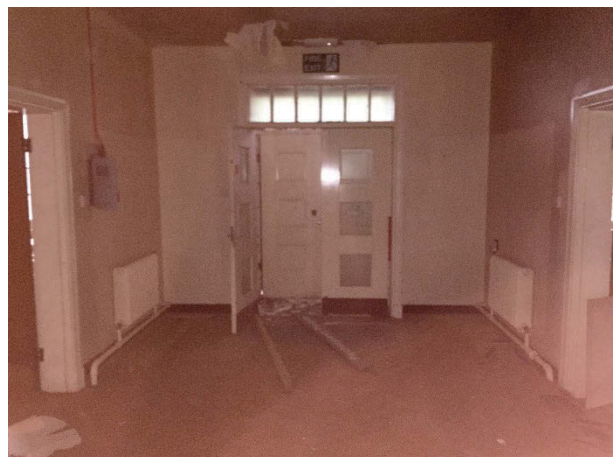


Plate 73 Building 18 Tredgold Hall interior. Main entrance (former 'Display') Hall. Facing east. [3025]



Figure 13 Detail of historic site plan. Note separate access routes to either side of Tredgold Hall.

5.7. Buildings 20-21: The Pavilion and Social Club

5.7.1 These two buildings (*plates 74 – 76*) are placed on the west side of the Playing Field and are associated with sporting and social activities of the hospital. Building 20 appears originally to have been the pavilion for the sports field, and was latterly converted into the Prudhoe Hospital Sport Social Club. The building is composed of a central block, rectangular in plan with a pitched roof and on its north-east elevation dormer windows and a square fronted porch or veranda. Surrounding the central block are flat-roofed annexes. The outer walls are constructed of timber planks.

5.7.2 Building 21 is an ancillary building to the Pavilion and is a simple rectangle in plan, orientated north-east to south-west, with hipped roofs finished with tarpaper and dark reddish render on the exterior wall faces. Windows have simple concrete cills and were sealed with metal sheeting at the time of building recording.



Plate 74 Building 20, the Pavilion/Social Club exterior [1413]



Plate 75 Building 20, the Pavilion/Social Club exterior. [1413]



Plate 76 Building 21 exterior general setting view. [1405]

5.8. Building 22: Workshops/Industrial Training Unit

5.8.1 The Workshops and Industrial Training Unit, Building 22 (*plates 77 – 84*), is situated directly to the south-east of Buildings 20 and 21 and falls in the EHC “Central Hospital Area”: the main zone of more densely clustered buildings which include many of public, recreational, and industrial or work-related function. Building 22 is E-shaped in plan (*figure 16*), single storey, with main entrances to the south-west. The northern gable wing is composed of a 1930s building against which the rest of the building, built in the 1970s, has been constructed. The north wing has a pitched roof clad in Westmorland slate, with exterior walls rendered in concrete and pinkish paint. The rest of the building is composed of cavity walls constructed of reddish brick laid in stretcher courses, with a pitched roof clad in slate; windows, shuttered with light-permeable metal sheeting at the time of building recording, have simple brick surrounds and simple concrete cills. The lower foundation courses of the walls are distinguished by darker purple brick. The north-east and south east (rear) elevations are furnished with access doors with brick and concrete access ramps and pipe railings. The south-west elevation, the front of the building, is demarcated by brick courtyard walls with flat concrete coping, pierced by metal gates. The projecting wings of the building form two concreted courtyards. The northern wing’s east elevation is fronted by a lean-to porch addition, metal-framed with a corrugated tin roof and plyboard partitions. One of the partitions has been rebuilt in brick, and two of the windows at the northern end of the east wing have been bricked up to accommodate this lean-to addition. The east wing’s western elevation has also been modified by the bricking up of the original wide archway entrance, to form two smaller doors separated by a stretch of walling. The central projecting wing has also undergone modification of the original ground plan. Original accesses to the male and female visitors’ toilet blocks – two sets of steps and walled access path, as indicated on the historic ground

plans – have been removed, the entrance doors blocked and turned into windows, the brickwork at the wall corners replaced, and the exterior courtyard wall rebuilt.

5.8.3 Access was gained from the northern-eastern gable end of the northern (1930s) wing, in which a new doorway had been placed closer to the north-west corner, the original doorway blocked, and a new window installed to the east. The room beyond, originally labelled ‘Shoemaker’s shop’ on the historic ground plans and extending the length of the building, had been subdivided into two roughly equally sized rooms, and a small office room installed in the north-east corner of the north room. All fittings had been stripped. The door leading to the southern room had been elaborated with a painted glass panel. In the room to the south, also stripped of fittings, the southern and northern walls had been elaborated with painted and spray-painted murals. The small office room in its southern corner had been enclosed with partition walls forming a small internal corridor, and the office room itself converted into a toilet with the original office communicating hatch blocked. This wing of the building has no communication with the other internal spaces of the rest of the building.

5.8.4 No access was gained to the north-western portion of the main east wing, annotated “Vehicle Shop” on the historic ground plans. The south-eastern block of the east wing was accessed through a door in its north wall, an alteration to the original ground plan in which a window aperture had been converted to an access door and an external brick access ramp added. The main room here, labelled “Workshop for L. G. Patients” extends to the north-west wall of the gable pavilion wing as undivided space expected for the corner office room installed in the east corner, which has large glass panels installed in both interior walls. Some wall-mounted fittings were preserved in this room, including a wire-mesh storage cage against the western wall, cupboards in the north wall at its western corner, wall cupboards in the south-east corner and sinks against the south wall. The south wall main double doors are provided with glass window lintels which bear a painted sign reading ‘Pottery Shop.’ These doors, blocked at the time of building recording, lead to the exterior south-east courtyard, from which the south-east gable wing is accessed; this was not possible during the building recording. The south-east gable wing is labelled ‘Stick House’ on the historic ground plans, which shows internal chambers labelled ‘office’, ‘logs’, ‘mach. saw’ and ‘sticks’.

5.8.5 The ground plan of this building, composed of an earlier 1930s element elaborated in the 1970s, display a very segmented circulation pattern; the individual blocks of the building do not communicate internally: access to each block is through separate external accesses. The central pavilion wing divides the external space into two non-communicating courtyards and therefore the northern and southern ends of the building appear to function as separate halves. In addition, these ‘Industrial Training Units’ are spatially close to and associated with the ‘Boys Village,’ a clear gendering of space which associates men with industrial activity. This segmentation of space and control and segregation of the populations using the buildings is a feature of the Hospital as an institution and one of its main structuring principles, as seen throughout this report. The building has undergone some change of use. The Hospital had a large internal economy, much of it drawing on the labour of patients; this included vehicle repair, as indicated on the historic plan. That block was not accessible during the building recording but the modifications to the building access layout make it highly likely that this use had changed. ‘Shoemaking’ is also indicated by the plans; though this room’s internal fittings had been stripped. The undifferentiated ‘workshop for L.G. patients’ had changed its use to the Pottery Shop. Prudhoe Hospital had long produced pottery for sale (see *Figure 14*, *Figure 15*). Patient labour also included chopping wood and kindling, as is indicated on the historic ground plan, but this wing of the building was not accessed.



*Figure 14 Example of Prudhoe pottery made at the Hospital.
Image J Cockerill, Prudhoe & District Local History Society.*

THE POTTERY CLASS



Figure 15 View of Pottery Workshop, possible contained in Building 22.

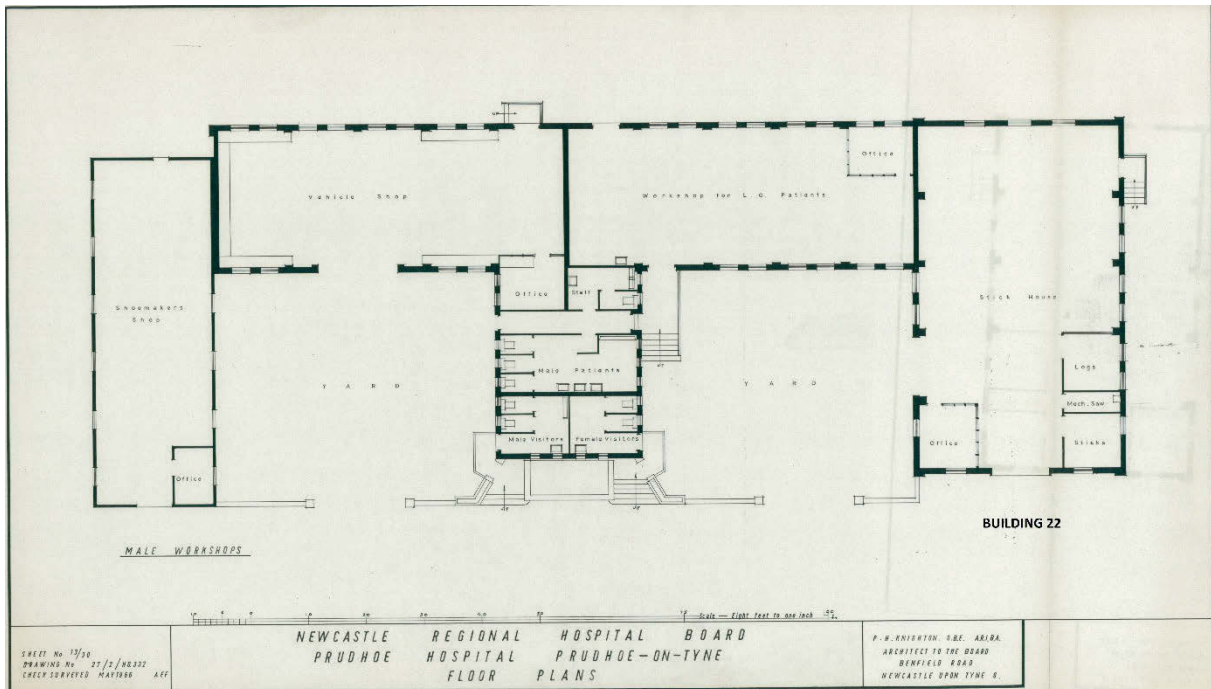


Figure 16 Building 22 historic ground plan



Plate 77 Building 22, Workshops exterior, south-west elevation at south. Facing north. [3050]



Plate 78 Building 22, Workshops exterior, south-west elevation at north. Facing north. [3055]

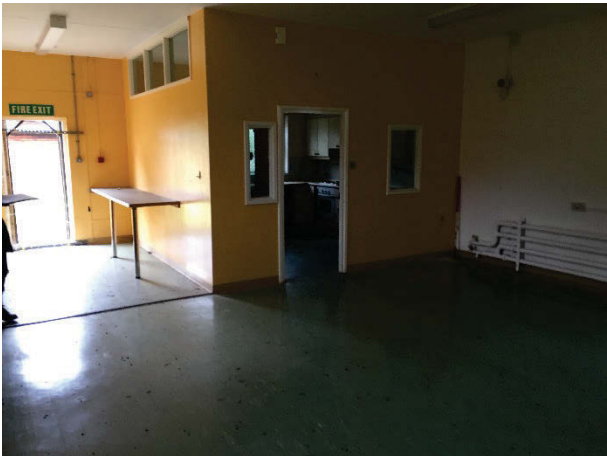


Plate 79 Building 22, Workshops interior, partitioned north wing. Facing east. [3061]



Plate 80 Building 22, Workshops interior, partitioned north wing, decorated door. Facing south-west. [3062]

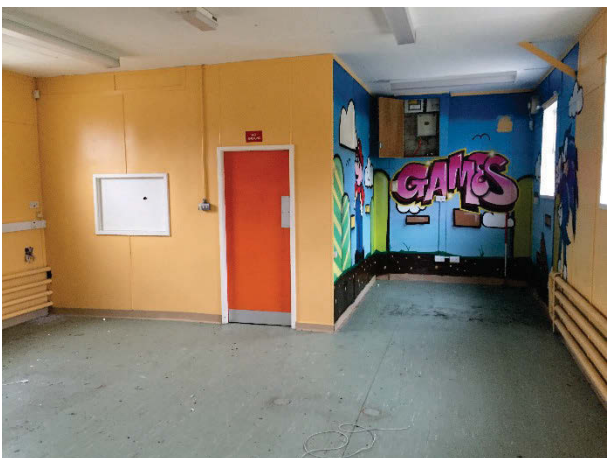


Plate 81 Building 22, Workshops interior, partitioned north wing, south room. Facing south-west. [3063]

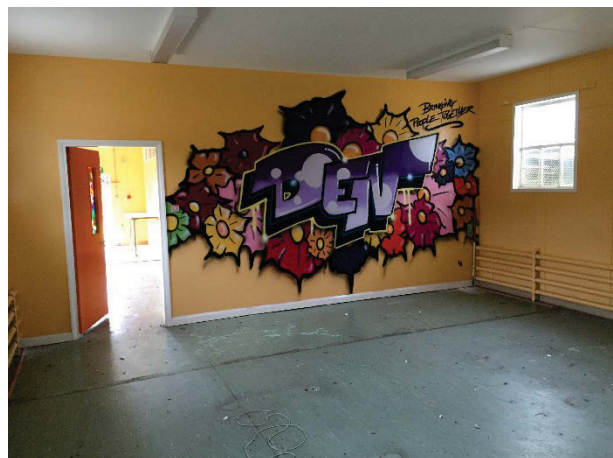


Plate 82 Building 22, Workshops interior, partitioned north wing, south room. Facing north-east. [3064]



Plate 83 Building 22, Workshops interior, east wing.
Facing north-west. [3062]



Plate 84 Building 22, Workshops interior, east wing.
Facing south-east. [3070]

5.9. Building 23: Skerne

5.9.1 Building 23, Skerne Villa (*figure 17 and plates 85-6*), lies in the EHC ‘Central Hospital’ Area, south-east of Building 22 and just north-west off the main hospital road. It was built in 1935 and adds to the arc of villa buildings, Nos 24 – 26 which predate it. Skerne is a larger dormitory building of two stories, H-shaped in plan with a linking range. Roofs are hipped and clad in Westmorland slate with yellow ceramic coping tiles and lead flashing. The building is clad in reconstituted stone set in ashlar courses; windows have simple surrounds with simple concrete projecting cills. Ground floor windows were shuttered in light permeable sheeting during the time of building recording; the sashed first floor windows were exposed. The main entrance in the north-west elevation is distinguished by a wood-framed shallow surround and semi-circular lintel window. The ground floor main range originally housed public spaces – dining and day rooms and kitchens – with dormitory rooms on the first floor. Rear wings housed staff rooms and toilet blocks. The rear elevations have been elaborated with single-storey flat-roofed brick-built annexes.

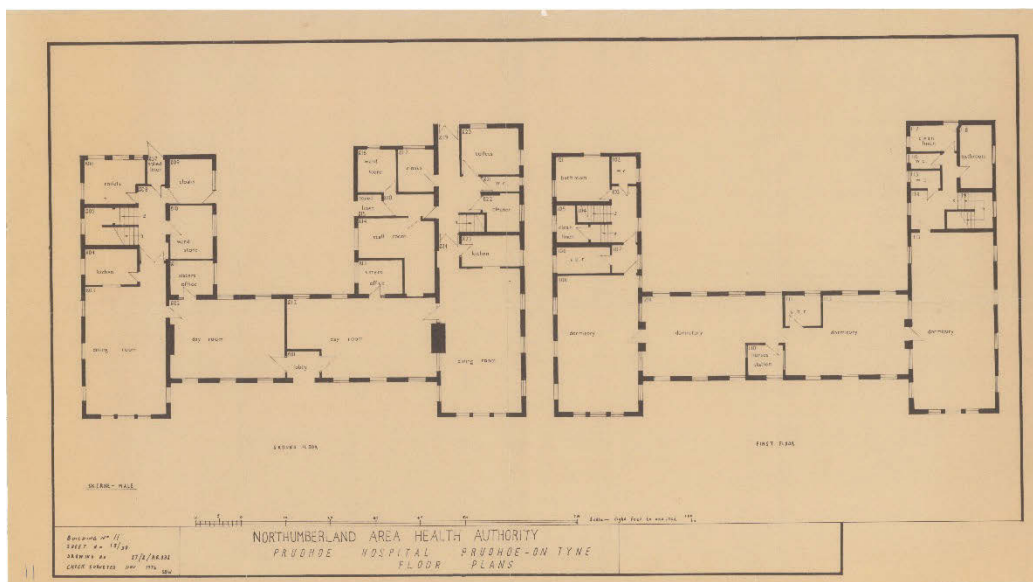


Figure 17 Building 23, Skerne Villa historic ground plan



Plate 85 Building 23, Skerne Villa, external south-east elevation. Facing north-west. [1401]



Plate 86 Building 23, Skerne Villa, external north-west elevation. Facing south-east. [1404]

5.10. Buildings 24 – 26: Tyne, Tees, Wear

5.10.1 These three buildings are part of the Central Hospital Area and were designed as residential villas for male patients (*figure 18* and *plates 87-95*). They are arranged in a gentle arc as is characteristic of the early colony model for residential buildings on the site. The Tyne, Tees and Wear buildings are identical in original plan and in construction materials, built in 1923. They are H-plan buildings, of two stories, in Domestic Revival style with a central three-bay block and gable end pavilion blocks brought forward to the front and rear. The back elevations have single-storey, flat-roofed annexes perpendicular to the projecting gable pavilion wings, enclosing the space between the pavilion wings to form an inner rectangular courtyard. The roofs of these annexes are used as rear verandas and have simple iron balustrades. The walls are composed of outer skins of reconstituted stone or concrete dressed to appear as sandstone ashlar blocks with inner red-brick skins bonded in concrete. The hipped roofs are clad in Westmoreland slate. The first floor central block front elevations have balconies with iron railings with ‘low key Renaissance panels in the iron balustrade’ (Sanders 2014: 3). Windows are sashed with simple surrounds and simple projecting cills.

5.10.2 Building 24, Tyne, was chosen for internal recording as representative of this group of buildings. A small modern annexe addition was visible built against the east wing, a single-storey flat tarpapered roof structure. Access was gained from a door in the west⁴ wall of the eastern pavilion wing. The east wing originally housed the dining room and kitchen. This wing has been substantially altered. The dining room has been halved by the addition of a partition wall just north of the intercommunicating window the central dayroom. The original turned wood dado rail is intact in the room; there is no corncicing or ceiling treatment. A door leads north to an internal corridor formed by the partitioning of the northern section of the day room and gives access to the main central hall and dayroom to the west, and the partitioned new room to the east. This new partitioned room was stripped of fittings apart from wall-mounted shelves at the time of building recording, and its most northerly windows and door in the north wall has been blocked. The internal corridor continues to the north to give access to the kitchen, which had been narrowed through the addition of the new internal corridor, and its internal larder removed, but otherwise appears to have continued in use as a (smaller-scale) kitchen.

5.10.3 The original dayroom in the centre of the centre block had also been altered through the addition of a small room in its south-east corner, with a communicating door in its west wall. In this small room the interconnecting window to the former dining room had been blocked. The dayroom itself had been mostly stripped of furnishings and fittings but an upright piano remained. This room, with the main double doors to the exterior (whose internal small vestibule had been removed), staircase to the first floor, and access to both pavilion wings, serves as the main circulation area of the building. Access is also given to a room, formerly a store-room, which had been converted into a kitchen.

5.10.4 The west wing of the building had also been similarly subdivided, with a new internal corridor running north–south and giving access to the subdivided former ‘lounge’ and ‘lockers’ rooms (as labelled on the historic ground plans). The south end of this new internal corridor was furnished with a tile mosaic reading ‘KARL.’ The series of smaller rooms left through this partitioning may have been offices or accommodation rooms. The north end of the corridor (towards the rear of the building) gives access to toilet blocks, slightly amended in plan from the original ground plans. The corridor leads to the east-west rear single-storey wing, where access was blocked by internal partition walls. The east end of this wing, therefore, was not accessible, nor was the small internal courtyard which would have been accessed through a door in this wing.

5.10.5 The first floor had also been altered in its original ground plan. A north-south wall at the top of the stairs had partitioned the original central corridor. The central east-west corridor originally led directly to the dormitory rooms; they terminate at wood-panelled ceiling bays which may have been

⁴ Directions have been slightly simplified to cardinal directions; Tyne House is oriented slightly west of north.

curtain or folding screen runners; these had been blocked and doors installed. The original dormitory room had spanned the length and width of the east pavilion wing; this had been subdivided into three rooms and an internal corridor running north-south along the west flank of the wing. The southern room of this wing has access to the external balcony on the north elevation above the central block. The three rooms of the wing appear to have retained their use as bedrooms.

5.10.6 The central wing was furnished with three rooms on the south (front) side of the building, accessible via the central internal corridor. The south-eastern room is provided with a communicating window into the south room of the east wing. The central room has a communicating window in its west wall to the adjoining bedroom. All three appear to have retained their use as bedrooms. The north (rear) side of the central block are a series of bathrooms and toilets.

5.10.7 The west pavilion wing had also been similarly subdivided from one large dormitory room into three smaller rooms which clearly retained their use as bedrooms, linked by a new internal corridor running north-south along the east side of the wing. The end of this corridor terminates at an access to the rear balcony.

5.10.8 The Tyne Villa is an early phase 'colony' style residential building associated with the first phase of hospital expansion. The ground plan is indicative of the institutional concerns of the hospital, particularly evident in the intervisibility of public areas – the dining and day rooms – granted by the internal viewing windows. Oversight is also provided for on the first floor, in the observation hatches in the internal walls of the bedrooms and dormitory rooms. It may also be evident in the design of the central corridor doors, which may have ended in curtains rather than doors for ease of access and/or inspection. The building has been substantially adapted in its ground plan. More modern concerns with patient privacy and autonomy may be evident in the subdivision of large dormitory rooms into smaller bedroom on the first floor, and the emplacement of doors in the place of the curtain-rail bays.

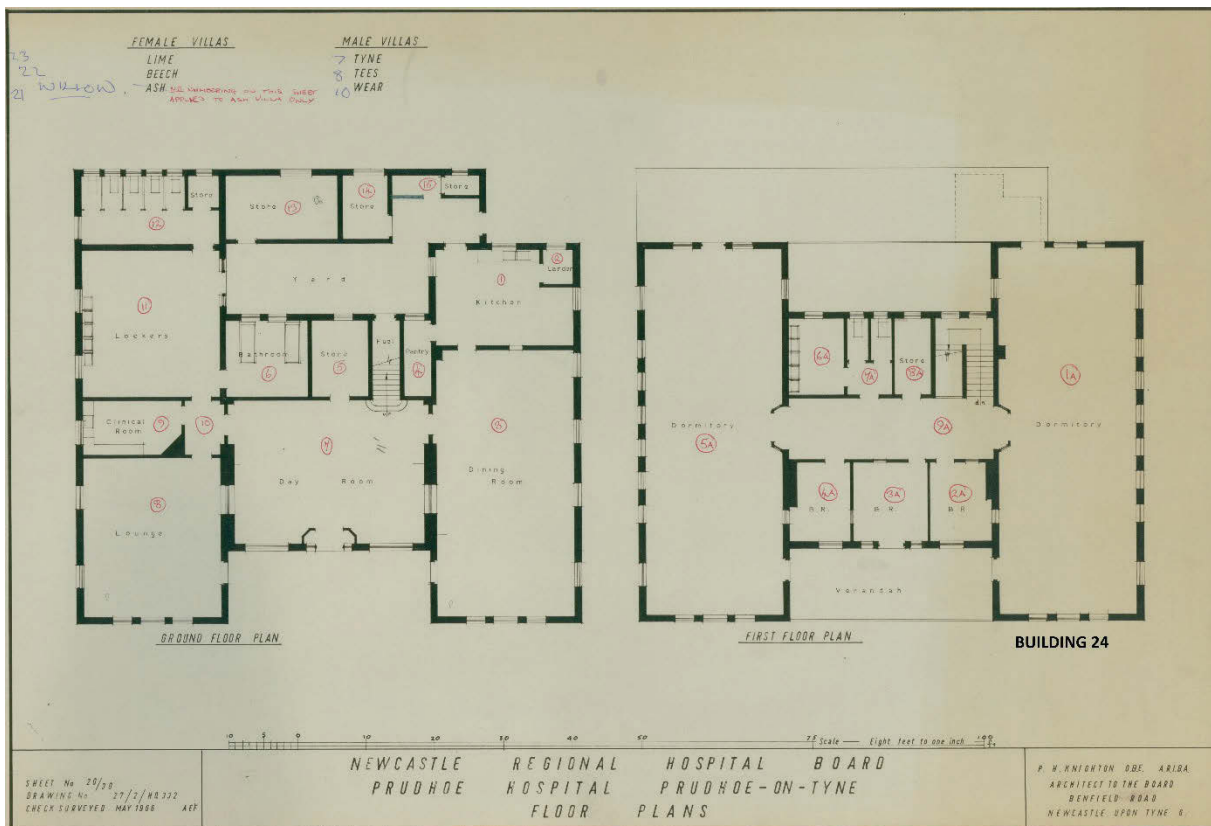


Figure 18 Buildings 24-26, historic ground plan



Plate 87 Building 24, Tyne Villa exterior, south (front) elevation. Facing north. [3078]



Plate 88 Building 24, Tyne Villa exterior, north (rear) elevation. Facing south-east. [308]



Plate 89 Building 24, Tyne Villa interior, east wing southern partitioned dining room. Facing west. [3090]



Plate 90 Building 24, Tyne Villa interior, main hall/dayroom. Facing south. [3103]

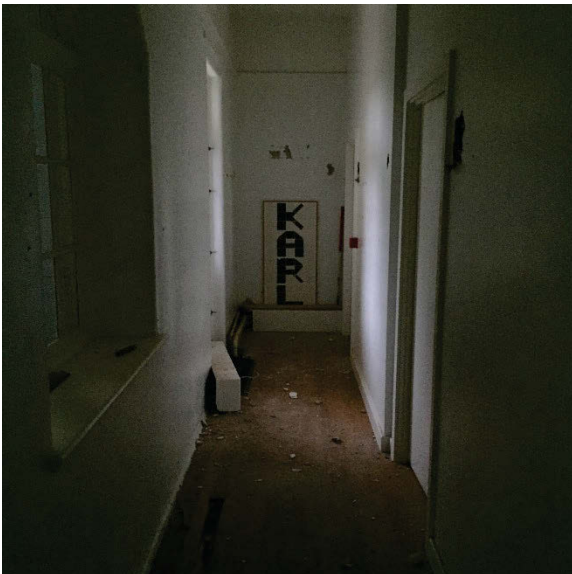


Plate 91 Building 24, Tyne Villa interior, east wing, internal corridor. Facing north. [3107]



Plate 92 Building 24, Tyne Villa interior, first floor partitioned dormitory. Facing west. [3125]



Plate 93 Building 24, Tyne Villa interior, first floor east wing partitioned dormitory. Facing south. [3130]



Plate 94 Building 24, Tyne Villa interior, first floor central wing bedrooms with intervisibility windows. Facing west. [3136]



Plate 95 Building 24, Tyne Villa interior, view of central courtyard. Facing east. [3150]

5.11. Building 27: The Mortuary

5.11.1 The mortuary is located in the centre of the site, but slightly apart from the other buildings. It backs on to the tree lined public right of way that bisects the site running east west. It is the smallest of the non-domestic buildings on the site.

5.11.2 The mortuary building itself (*plates 96-7*) has a simple rectangular plan with a walled courtyard at the west end with a small outbuilding in the south west corner. The courtyard was accessed from the south by full height double gates and also from the mortuary. It is assumed that the courtyard was to allow ambulances and undertakers vehicles to deliver and collect the bodies discreetly. The small brick shed like structure had a flat felted roof and a small window in the north wall. There was no access into the courtyard or shed.

5.11.3 The mortuary building, courtyard and shed were all constructed from buff coloured rough surfaced brick laid in stretcher bond. The mortuary roof had a very shallow pitch and was felted. All cills and lintels were concrete and the area below the windows on the long south elevation was finished with cream cement harl, whilst on the north side the whole elevation was brick. All the windows are small and located high in the wall directly below the gutter with slightly projecting square edged concrete cills. The window in the west elevation has decorative glazing in a geometric pattern, with leading effect between the small panes.

5.11.4 The mortuary is entered from the east side up two concrete stairs; there is an unsupported projecting shelter above the door with a rectangular light above. There are windows to either side providing light for the toilet and other small room within.

5.11.5 On entering there is a small vestibule, there is a toilet to the left and a rectangular store room or office on the right. Straight ahead is the doorway into the main room. Immediately on the left is a partitioned area formed by a brick or concrete wall which is tiled on all sides and topped by a glass screen. There are drains within the floor. On the right is a small sink attached to the wall with a recess above. The floor is tiled with large grey stone or stone effect tiles. The walls are tiled to just below shoulder height with square ceramic tiles, and painted above. It is thought that this area was used for post mortem examinations or to prepare the bodies.

5.11.6 The door in the north east of this room provides access into the second main room of the buildings. In the south west corner of the room is a large metal fridge; its associated vent is visible externally. The fridge has runners to hold metal tray on which the bodies were stored. A number of trays are in the corner of this room. In the north east corner of the room a set of double doors provide access to the courtyard. The same floor tiles as described previously extend into this area, though the walls are simply painted.

5.11.7 In the north-west corner of the room a track runs along the ceiling with curtain hooks still attached. This would allow this part of the room to be curtained off. There are doors giving access to the outside and the window in the north wall has decorative glazing. This would suggest that this area was used as a place where family members could view the body without passing through the more clinical room to the south.



Plate 96 Building 27, Mortuary exterior. Facing north-east. [1002]



Plate 97 Building 27, Mortuary interior. Facing south-west. [1009]

5.12. Building 28: Riding

5.12.1 The Riding building lies in the Central Hospital Area and is a specialised hospital building, a sick ward, belonging to the late 1950s phase of expansion (built 1958). It is roughly H-shaped in plan (*Figure 19* and *plates 98 – 107*) with a projecting central wing. It is a flat-roofed, single storey building with cavity walls of reddish brick outer skin, laid in stretcher courses with concrete mortar. Windows were shuttered at the time of building recording with light-permeable metal sheeting; they have simple brick surrounds with projecting brick cills and brick lintel courses laid perpendicular to the regular wall coursing. The building is oriented roughly north-east to south-west; main entrances are to the north-east. The south-east (rear) elevation is provided with a covered veranda spanning the width of the central section with two angled brick and concrete staircases leading down to the rear garden area, which is furnished with a climbing frame and see-saw.

5.12.2 Access for the building recording was gained through a door in the west end of the central block, a 'foul linen' utility room with external access. The building has a central E-shaped internal corridor which provides access to rooms on either side; throughout the building this corridor is decorated with a wallpaper dado strip of cartoon figures. The Riding functioned as a sick hospital for mothers and children, and these rooms are mainly ward rooms, utility and toilet blocks, and day rooms. The larger rooms – day rooms and larger ward rooms – are concentrated at the far north-east and south-west extremities of the building and in the rear projecting wings of the south-east elevation. Some minor alterations to the original ground plans have been made.

5.12.3 In the south-west wing, the north-east flank of rooms comprises storerooms, a non-clinical bathroom and an end ward-room; the south-west flank contains two ward rooms and a storeroom. The far south-west extent of the central block contains the day room, with parquet flooring, windows in the south-west gable end and south-east walls and access to the rear exterior.

5.12.4 The long central block has two rear projecting pavilion wings. The historic plans indicate that these contained two large multiple-occupancy ward rooms. The wall-mounted noticeboard and desk in this room, the only remaining fittings, suggest this room had altered its use from a clinical ward room to a staff room or office. The ward room to the south-east had been subdivided into two rooms both largely stripped but again apparently more administrative in character.

5.12.5 The central block rooms again lay either side of the central internal corridor. The east flank is a series of small ward rooms, with a centrally placed 'Sisters Room' or nurse's office, which is elaborated with a projecting bay window overlooking the external veranda. The north-western flank of rooms is indicated on the historic plans as a series of bath- and sluice-rooms. One of these had

apparently been converted into an accommodation or ward room. The bathrooms on the north-eastern extent of the central block are fitting with specialised clinical ARJO baths and two of these rooms have been enlarged through the removal of partition walls. The north-eastern extent of the central block is again furnished with a projecting rear pavilion wing, originally containing the 'Lounge' and a 'Play room'. The Lounge remained undivided with an area of laminate wood flooring in one corner. The south-eastern 'Play room' had been subdivided into two rooms. One of these appears to have been used as an isolation room, with blacked-out windows and a corner-mounted reflective panel. The far north-eastern extent of the central block contains the undivided day room, with access to the south-east to an external terrace. An original fireplace had been blocked in this room.

5.12.6 The central block also gives access to the central pavilion wing. This housed clinical and consulting rooms as well as toilet blocks and kitchen, and an external access through its south-west elevation.

5.12.7 The north-eastern pavilion wing housed a series of ward rooms on the north-east side of the central corridor with bathrooms on the north-west side. One of these had been enlarged through the removal of the wall to the adjoining sluice room, and a further large room subdivided into a ward room and utility room.

5.12.8 The setting and ground plan of the Riding building is determined by its use as a clinical sick hospital for mothers and children and appears to have undergone only minor changes in its plan and circulation pattern.

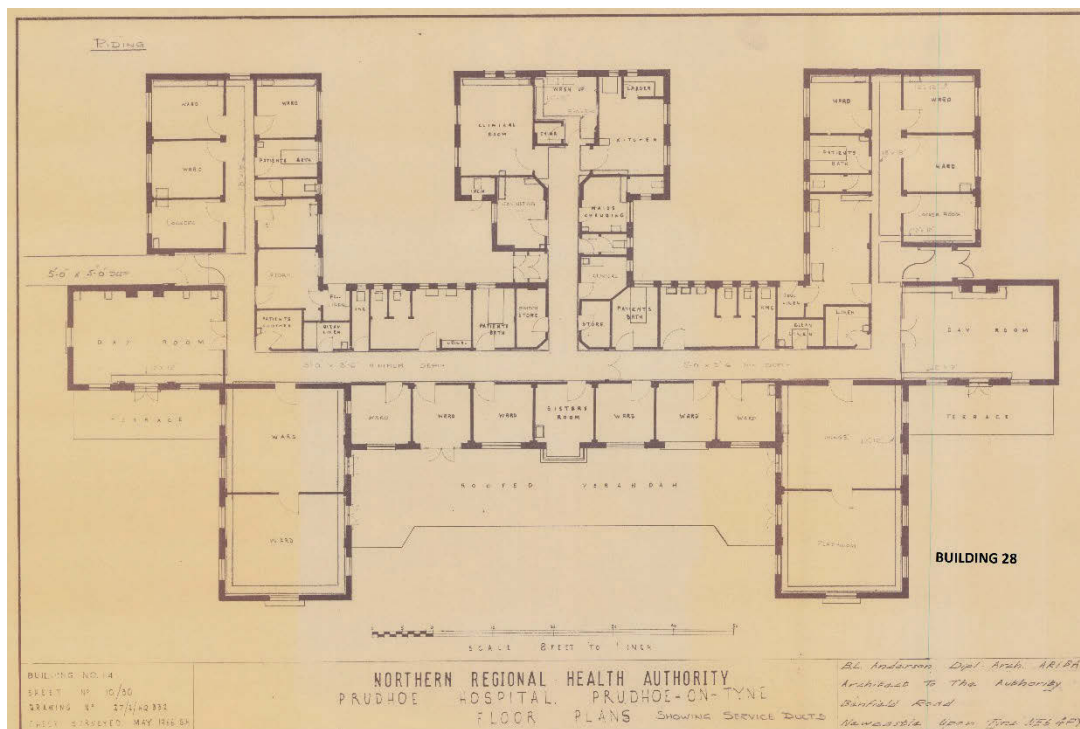


Figure 19 Building 28, Riding, historic ground plan



Plate 98 Building 28, Riding exterior general view, north-west (front) elevation. Facing south. [3155]



Plate 99 Building 28, Riding exterior general view, south-east (rear) elevation with veranda. Facing west. [3163]

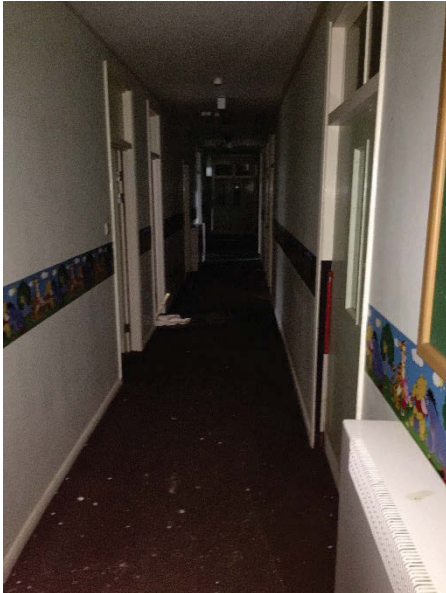


Plate 100 Building 28, Riding interior, central wing internal corridor. Facing north-east. [3189]

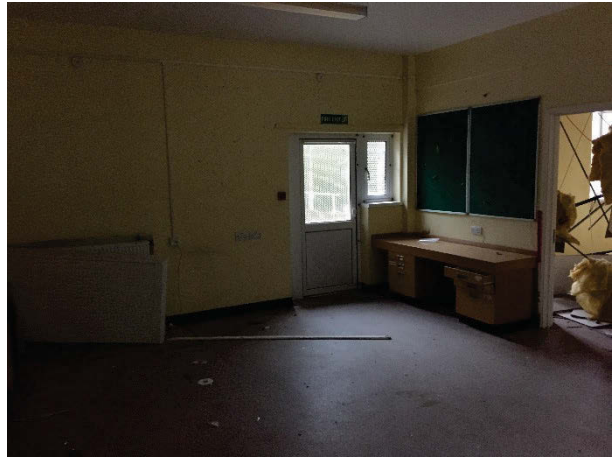


Plate 101 Building 28, Riding interior, converted ward room. Facing east. [3190]



Plate 102 Building 28, Riding interior. "Sisters Room". Facing south-east. [3201]

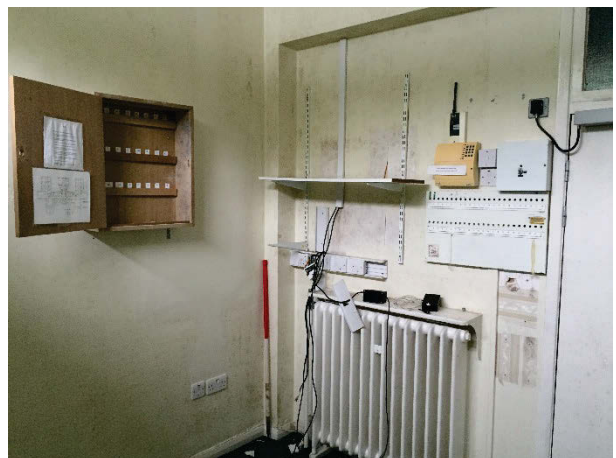


Plate 103 Building 28, Riding interior. "Sisters Room" fittings. Facing west. [3202]



Plate 104 Building 28, Riding interior. "Lounge". Facing south. [3208]



Plate 105 Building 28, Riding interior. Subdivided "Playroom". Facing south-east. [3208]



Plate 106 Building 28, Riding interior. Day room. Facing north. [3215]



Plate 107 Building 28, Riding interior. Ward room, north-east wing. Facing north-west. [3222]

5.13. Building 29: Redburn

5.13.1 The Redburn building (*plates 108 – 117*) is labelled "Female Sick Quarters" on the historic ground plans (*Figure 20*) and functioned as a hospital within the hospital. It is an early hospital building, built in 1935, with minor modifications around 1955, as visible in two phases of historic ground plans. The building is in the "Central Hospital Area" and is somewhat secluded, set behind the later McCoull clinic and screened by mature trees; it is terraced into the south-east facing slope of the site and therefore sits low in the landscape. The two-storey building is composed of a central rectangular block with hipped roofs of Westmorland slate, oriented north-east to south-west; the central block has small projecting wings extending from its north-west elevation at its north-east and south-west corners, and a middle wing extending perpendicular to the central block and connected to it by a stretch of corridor. This middle wing has a first floor addition at its north-western extent, housing above-ceiling machinery associated with the operating theatre below. Walls are of reconstituted stone;

ground-floor windows were shuttered with light-permeable metal sheeting at the time of building recording; the first floor has exposed sash windows.

5.13.2 Access was gained through an external door in the north-west corner of the middle projecting wing. Entry was gained only under the supervision of an asbestos-containing materials consultant, and some rooms and areas were not accessible because of the presence of disturbed asbestos. This section of the building held the operating room and its associated rooms. Around the operating theatre were a series of small ancillary rooms: sterilisation, sluice and bin rooms, with concrete flooring and painted walls with stone or concrete tiling at the wall and floor junctions. The operating room and ancillary rooms had drainage gullies set into the floors. Some fittings were extant in these rooms including a hospital trolley in the anaesthetist's room. The south-eastern flank of the wing had undergone some minor changes in use (from "male nurses changing room" to "waiting room", for example, as indicated on the historic ground plans) but these are minor re-allocations of function across rooms which maintained their primary use ancillary to and associated with the operating theatre.

5.13.3 A set of main external access doors is set in the linking corridor to the main block, just south-east of the above block of rooms. The 1955 alterations included the addition of a small office block on the exterior south-west elevation of the linking corridor, a single-story flat roofed structure. The linking corridor continues running south-eastwards to link to the central corridor of the main central block, where it splits in a T-junction to run north-east and south-west centrally through the main block.

5.13.4 The main block contains a series of small bedrooms and two toilets on the south-east side of the central corridor; the rooms at the furthest north-east and south-west extents are provided with bay windows, and are labelled 'day' or 'dining' rooms on the historic plans. Beyond these rooms at either end are set large multiple-occupancy ward rooms, both with enclosed sun-lounges on their south-eastern sides. The small projecting wings contain lavatory and toilet blocks and utility rooms.

5.13.5 Two sets of stairs at either end of the central block give access to the first floor, where a central corridor gives access to sets of flanking rooms. Rooms on the south-east side of the corridor are a suite of bedrooms and offices (and rooms here have switched between the two uses); rooms on the north-west side are store rooms and lavatories.

5.13.6 The circulation pattern of the building is dominated by the operating theatre, off-set as a separate wing accessible externally and from the rest of the building by a single linking corridor. The central block is symmetrical in plan and use, with a mixture of larger multiple-occupancy ward rooms and single-occupancy bedrooms; staff quarters were originally on the first floor. Only very minor changes in use and ground plan have been made to the building.

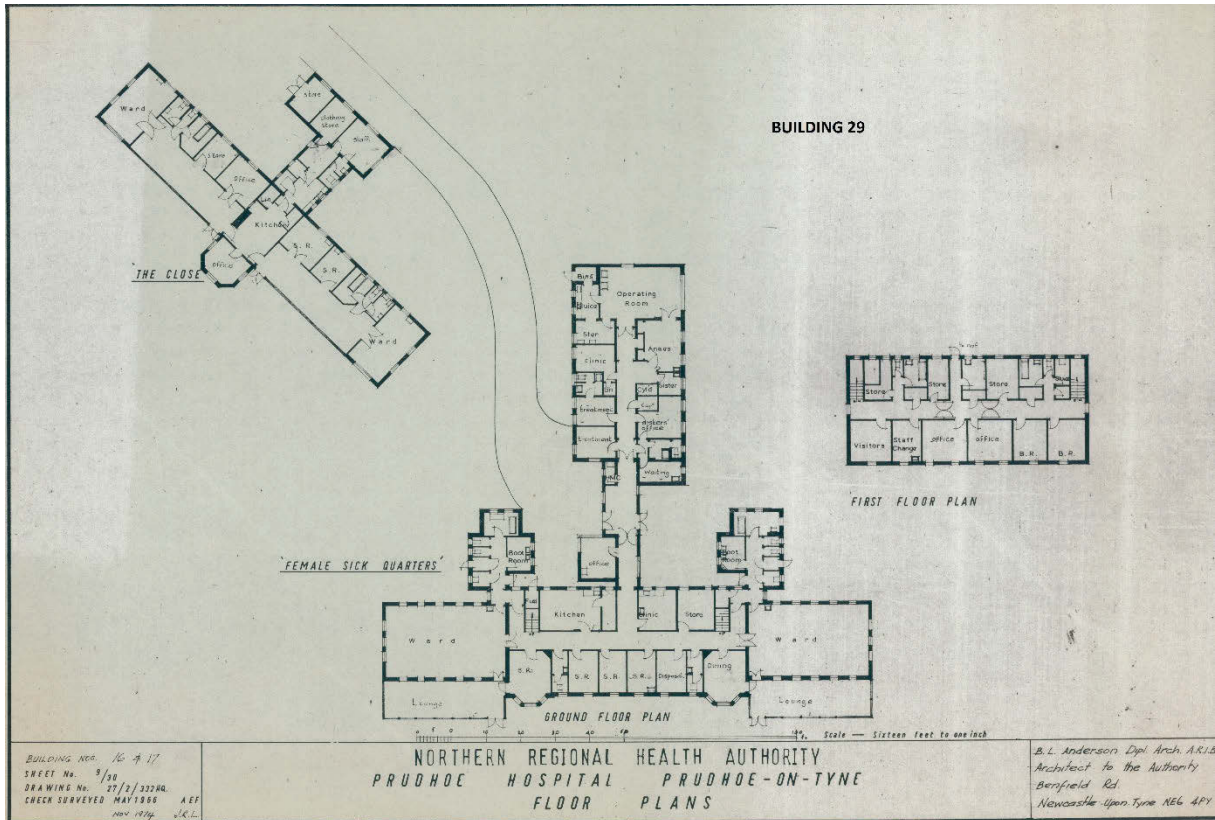


Figure 20 Buildings 29 and 30, Redburn and The Close, historic ground plan



Plate 108 Building 29, Redburn exterior, north-west (front) elevation. Facing east. [2443]



Plate 109 Building 29, Redburn exterior, north-west (front) elevation, middle wing. Facing east. [2455]



Plate 110 Building 29, Redburn exterior, north-west (front) elevation, east side. Facing south. [2462]



Plate 111 Building 29, Redburn exterior, south-east (rear) elevation. Facing north-east. [2451]



Plate 112 Building 29, Redburn interior. Ground floor operating room. Facing north-east. [2364]



Plate 113 Building 29, Redburn interior. Ground floor anaesthetist room. Facing west. [2372]

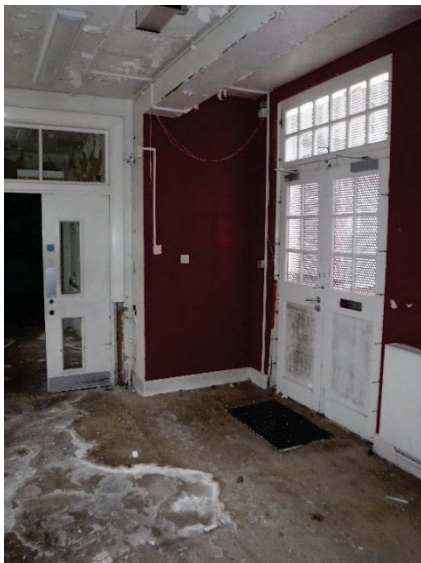


Plate 114 Building 29, Redburn interior. Ground floor linking corridor. Facing south. [2383]



Plate 115 Building 29, Redburn interior. Ground floor day/dining room. Facing south-east. [2412]



Plate 116 Building 29, Redburn interior. First floor internal corridor. Facing south-west. [2419]



Plate 117 Building 29, Redburn interior. First floor bedroom. Facing north-west. [2425]

5.14. Building 30: The Close

5.14.1 The Close is situated just east of Building 29, (*Figure 20*) and predates it slightly, being built in 1930. The building (*plates 118 – 123*) is a single storey structure, rectangular in plan with a short projecting chamfered-corner central pavilion extending from its southern (front) façade, and a rectangular projecting pavilion wing extending to the north; this northern extension has a short perpendicular wing attached to it. The roof is hipped and slated. Walls are constructed of reconstituted stone laid as ashlar blocks; sashed windows have simple surrounds. The ground plan of the building has undergone some slight modifications and additions, probably around the 1955 expansion of the hospital. The south-elevation pavilion wing is an extension of a previously-existing bay window, and the perpendicular addition to the northern wing is a later addition. The Close was a ward building, originally for children, and in later years became a patients' social club (Kielty & Woodley 2013: 66).

5.14.2 Access was gained through the northern wing western elevation. The northern wing and its perpendicular extension housed store and staff rooms; the wing is a large corridor leading to the reception area (the central kitchen has been cleared away). The reception area extends to the chamfered-corner south extension, and the hallway here gives access to the east and west wings of the main building. The west wing houses a wide internal corridor along the south side of the building, with continuous sash windows along the south wall, and provides access to the suit of rooms to the north. These rooms have multiple windows out to the corridor and out to the north. The far west end room spans the width of the building and was originally a ward room. The east side of the building essentially recapitulates this plan.

5.14.3 The circulation patterns and intervisibility of rooms in this building are notable more open than other structures in the Hospital grounds and apparently less defined by clinical need, probably due to its use as a social centre rather than clinical ward in later years.



Plate 118 Building 30, The Close, exterior south (front) elevation. Facing north-east. [1745]



Plate 119 Building 30, The Close, exterior north (rear) elevation with north wing. Facing west. [1752]



Plate 120 Building 30, The Close, interior reception area. Facing south. [1759]



Plate 121 Building 30, The Close, interior, view from reception area. Facing north. [1761]



Plate 122 Building 30, The Close, interior corridor. Facing west. [1764]



Plate 123 Building 30, The Close, interior corridor and southern suite of rooms. Facing east. [1766]

5.15. Building 31: The McCoull Clinic

5.15.1 The McCoull Clinic is a large building (*Figure 21, plates 124 – 143*) fronting on to the main hospital road. It was built in 1959, and named after the Dr George McCoull who served as the Hospital's first Medical Superintendent. It is a two story building with a flat tarpaper roof. The cavity walls outer skin is composed of bricks laid in alternate header and stretcher courses; windows have simple brick surrounds and simple concrete cills. The building is tripartite in plan: the front block is oriented roughly NNE-SSW, parallel with the access road, and is connected to a single-story central block at its south-east corner; this central block connects to a further, larger, angled wing to the south-east. This angled block has a projecting wing extending from its north-west elevation, off-set along the block to the north; because of the sloping topography it appears as a single-story building at its north-west elevation and as two stories at its south-east elevation. The main doors in the front elevation are recessed into the building façade and site beside an abstract mosaic decorative panel; both elements are sheltered beneath a flat-roofed porch supported by hollow metal columns. Both front and rear façade of the front block is elaborated with greenish stone slabs between the window courses. The building also has a basement which was not accessible during the building recording. Externally, the grassy area to the south-west of the building was used to re-site Colonel Swan's fountain (see *Appendix 2, 5.15.1*), and the angled courtyard between the front and central blocks was asphalted and used as a carpark.

5.15.2 Access to the building was via the north-west elevation of the rear block at its northern end. This section of the building housed the dental surgery department, with an operating room, surgery and sterilisation unit with an associated office; these rooms, connected by an internal corridor, form a self-contained unit filling the north-eastern gable end of the building. A central internal corridor connects this unit with the rest of the block, running north-east to south-west, with flanks of rooms on either side of it, and, via a north-west branch, to the north-western projecting wing. This wing has double external access doors in both north-east and south-west elevations south-east of the suite of rooms contained in the main body of the projecting wing. These held staff rooms according to the historic ground plans. In the main block, the north-western flank contains storage, sluice, utility and clinical rooms, bathrooms fitting with specialised clinical ARJO baths, and a kitchen. The south-east flank contains single bedrooms, a multiple-occupancy ward room and day room. Some internal fittings – low bed-bay partitions and suspended curtain rails – remained in the large ward room, which was furnished with parquet flooring and external access doors to the veranda running along this section of the block's south-east elevation. The communication hatch between this ward room and the office had been blocked. The day room is demarcated from the central corridor by a low set of counter-topped cupboards, and a communication hatch in the corridor wall gives access to the kitchen on the north-west side of the corridor. The south-western extent of this block had originally contained two large ward rooms spanning the width of the block; these had been subdivided into five rooms and appear to have subsumed into the EEG department (below).

5.15.3 The central corridor dog-legs around this end block of subdivided ward rooms to give access to the single story central block, which, according to the historic ground plans, originally contained the pharmacy, to the east of the central corridor, and to the west a suite of rooms: a waiting room, X-ray and EEG room and a dark room. The corridor dog-leg also provides external access doors to this block. The eastern pharmacy block acts as a contained unit, with external access at its north-west extent, controlled by a reception/office booth overlooking the entrance area. The pharmacy block thus has a separate, parallel circulation pattern to the EEG/Medical Physics department to the west. This department has a suite of rooms of specialised function (X-Ray/EEG) with associated administrative and storage rooms, and a circulation pattern enabling the channelling of patients from and to waiting and treatment rooms. The main X-Ray room, as labelled on the historic plans, appears to have changed function to a waiting room; the department had expanded to the large ward rooms to the south and the functions of the Medical Physics suite of rooms shifted around as a consequence.

5.15.4 The central hallway north-west of this central block curves to give access to the front block, which houses a series of waiting, consultant and treatment rooms, office and toilet blocks, in two

flanks on either side of the central corridor. The toilet blocks are concentrated at the south-west end of the building, where the main staircase gives access to the first floor and the main external doors to the outside: this forms the main entry hall of the building. This reception area is furnished with wall-mounted staff mail lockers and the waiting area walls are elaborated with painted decoration. At the far north-eastern end of the front block a second flight of stairs provides access to the first floor.

5.15.5 The first floor, which is confined to the footprint of the front block of the building only, contains two flanks of rooms on either side of the central corridor. The north-east end originally contained two large laboratory rooms, according to the historic ground plans; these have been subdivided into two smaller rooms. The further small rooms are office and staff rooms, and these functions and ground plan appear to have been preserved from the original conception largely without alteration; one communicating window between room 126, an office and 125, 'Psychologist' had been blocked. The head of the main stairs, towards the south-west end of the block, was originally designated as a waiting room but this area has been stripped out to form an empty hallway.

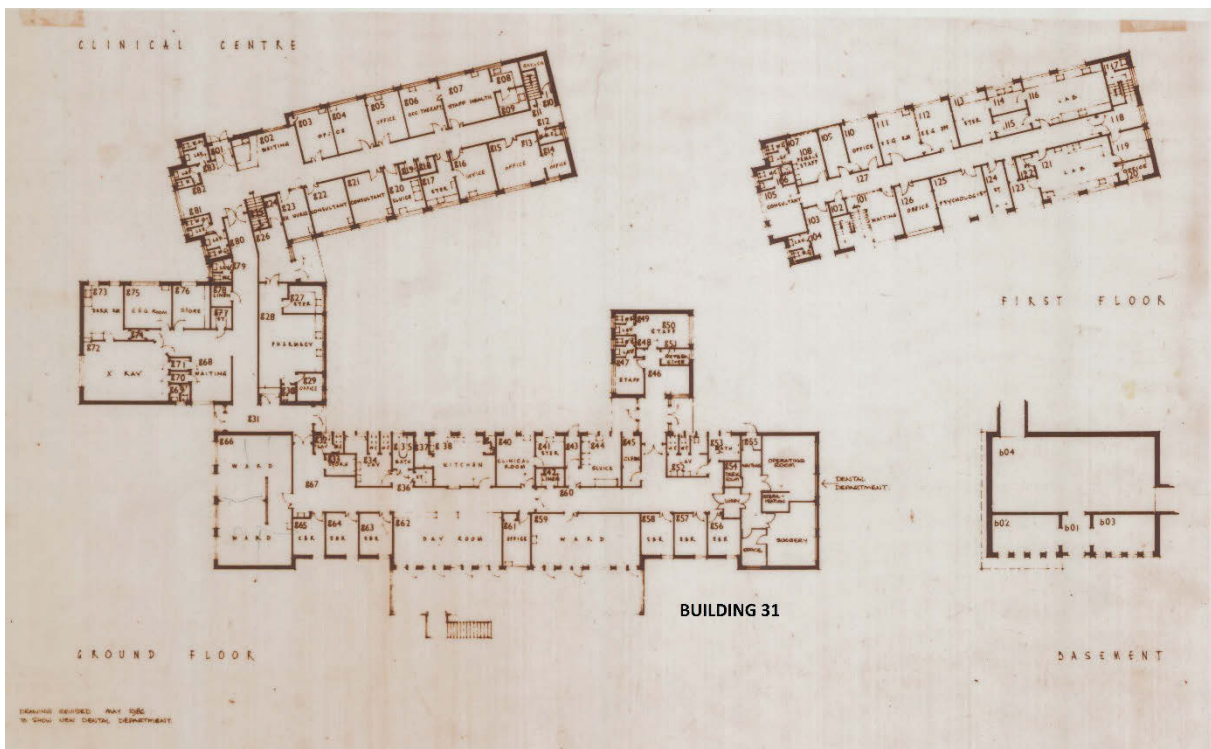


Figure 21 Building 31, McCoull Clinic, historic ground plan



Plate 124 Building 31, McCoull Clinic exterior, north-west (front) elevation. Facing west. [1782]



Plate 125 Building 31, McCoull Clinic exterior, north west (front) elevation detail of entrance mosaic.

Facing south-east. [1783]



Plate 126 Building 31, McCoull Clinic exterior, south-east (back) elevation. Facing south-east. [1796]



Plate 127 Building 31, McCoull Clinic exterior, south-west central block gable end with fountain. Facing north-east. [1800]



Plate 128 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, dental operating theatre. Facing east. [1807]



Plate 129 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, external doors in projecting wing. Facing south-west. [1814]



Plate 130 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, ward room. Facing south. [1822]



Plate 131 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, waiting room. Facing south. [1827]



Plate 132 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, subdivided ward room. Facing south. [1835]

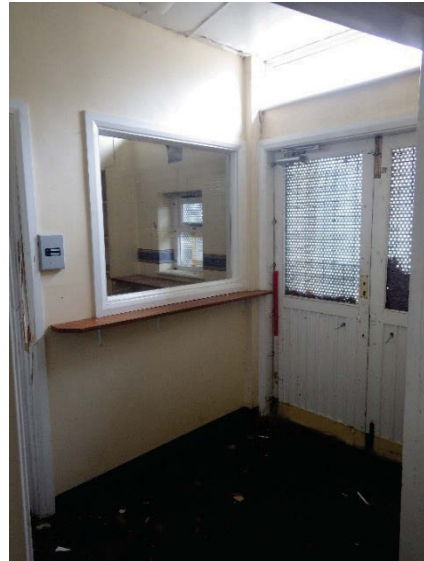


Plate 133 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, doors/reception, pharmacy. Facing north. [1847]



Plate 134 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, Medical Physics doors. Facing south-west. [1849]

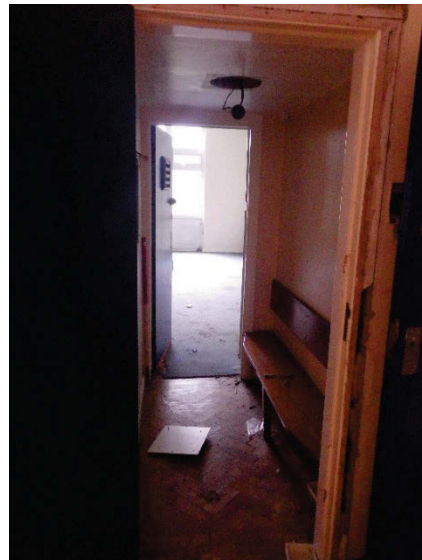


Plate 135 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, access to X-Ray room. Facing south-west. [1852]

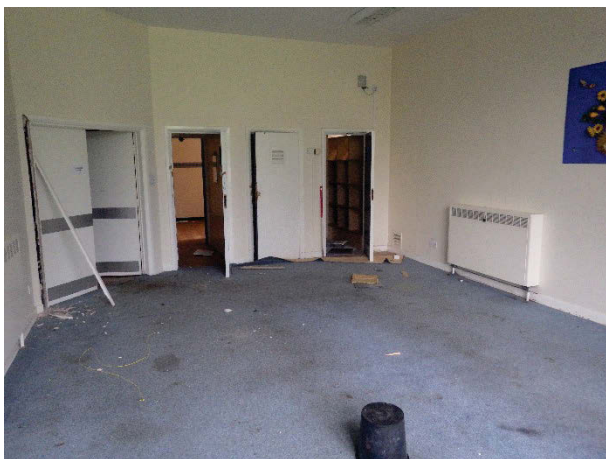


Plate 136 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, central block original X-Ray room, adapted [1855]



Plate 137 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, central block Medical Physics room [1858]



Plate 138 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, front block main access hall [1863]



Plate 139 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, front block consultant room [1871]



Plate 140 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, first floor partitioned laboratory room. Facing north-east [1890]



Plate 141 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, first floor office with blocked communication hatch. Facing south-east [1898]

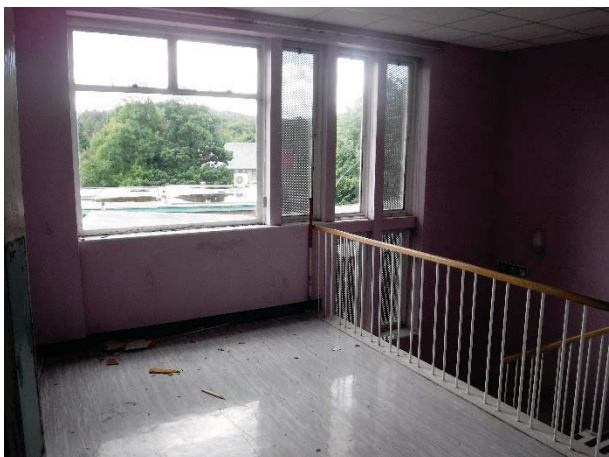


Plate 142 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, first floor landing, adapted waiting room. Facing south [1906]

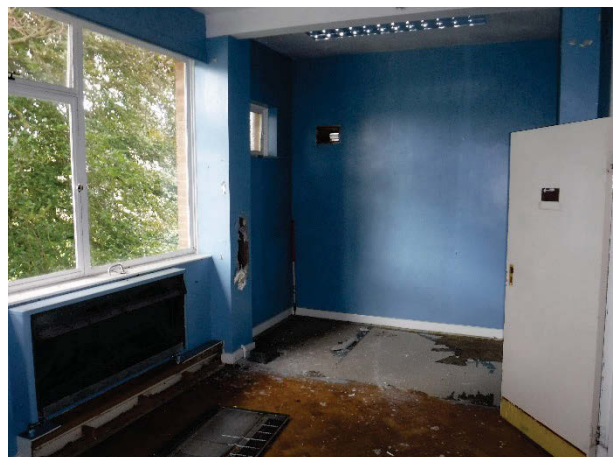


Plate 143 Building 31, McCoull Clinic interior, first floor consultant's room. Facing west [1904]

5.16. *Building 32: Recreation Hall*

5.16.1 The Recreation Hall (*Figure 22, plates 144 -- 147*) is a large building in the Central Hospital Area, immediately to the north-east of the main hospital road. Built in 1939, it remains one of the most striking of the hospital buildings and as the hub of social activity, including annual pantomimes which attracted audiences in their thousands, was a focal point of Hospital life. The building was not subject to internal building recording as it was deemed unsafe by the HCA consultants to Gentoo Homes, but had been previously subject to an Assessment of Significance by Simpson & Brown Architects (Sanders *et al* 2014).

5.16.2 The building is composed of reconstituted stone. It is rectangular in plan, oriented roughly NNE-SSW. It has a central two-story seven-bay central hall with a pitched roof clad in Westmorland slate, timber eaves and profiled gutter. A chapel, flanked by vestry and kitchens, with a first floor projector room above, lies at the north end of the hall, and a stage and dressing rooms behind to the south. The main hall is lit by steel-framed clerestory windows along the east (front) elevation, and three full-height steel-framed windows central places in the west (rear) elevation, with French windows at their base. The single storey frontage with flat roofs contains two large round-fronted rooms with faceted bay windows – the library and ‘practical room’ – and the entrance lobby with toilets. Access to the building is gained through two doors in the frontage for segregated male and female access.

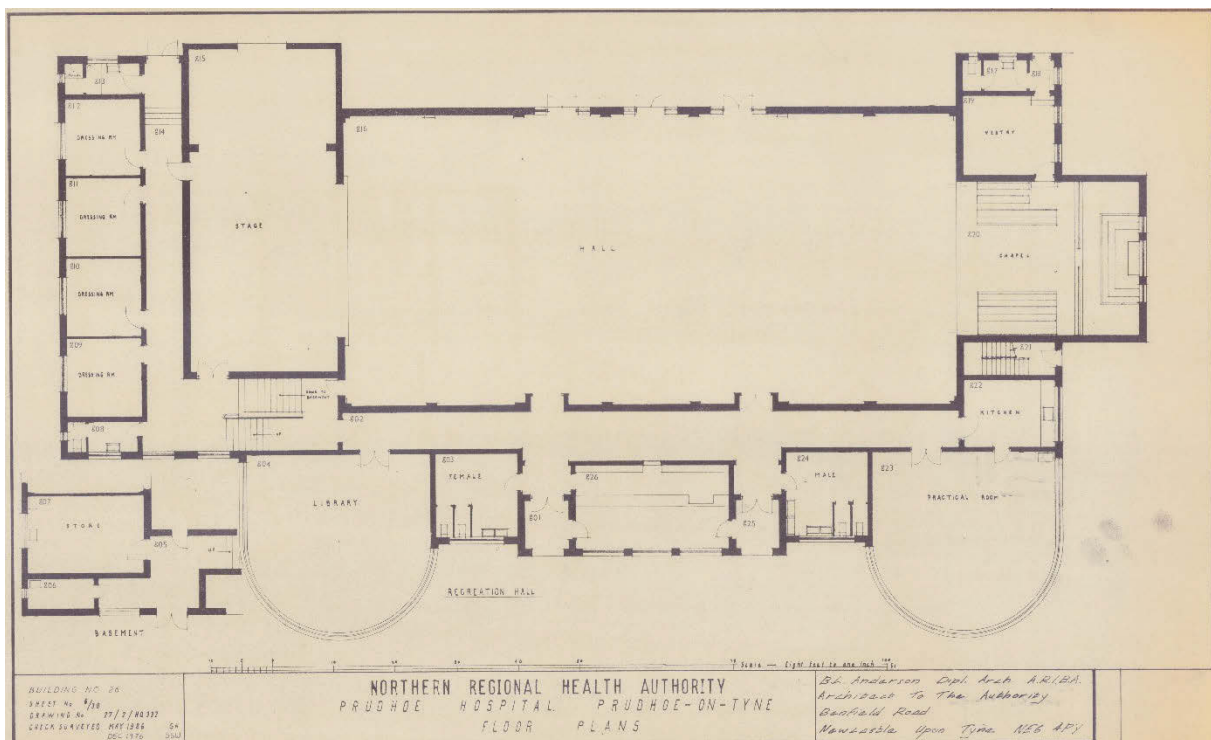


Figure 22 Building 32, Recreation Hall, historic ground plan



Plate 144 Building 32, recreation Hall exterior general setting shot. Facing north [2870]



Plate 145 Building 32, recreation Hall exterior east (front) elevation. Facing north-west [2875]



Plate 146 Building 32, Recreation Hall interior main hall. Facing south-west [3237]



Plate 147 Building 32, Recreation Hall interior chapel. Facing south-west [3233]

5.17. Building 34: Derwent Kitchens and Canteen

5.17.1 The core of this building, which lies in the middle of the Central Hospital Area and is part of a cluster of large buildings north-east of the main hospital road, is an L-plan structure built in 1934 of reconstituted stone laid as ashlar blocks; it has hipped roofs of Westmorland slate (*Figure 24, plates 148 – 159*). A double-door access in the south-east elevation, leading to the store room as indicated on the historic plans, is sheltered by a bracket-supported flat-roofed porch. The building had been substantially enlarged in 1961, mainly with the single story, flat-roofed main dining hall complex against the south-east end, composed of brick-skinned cavity walls; and a flank of rooms on the north-west elevation; and an annexe to the north-east side of the building. The newer additions appear very distinct against the original grey reconstituted stone of the 1930s structure; only the latest addition, the extension to the north-east, attempts to reproduce the original effect of the early structure with the use of concrete render. The building is terraced into the south-east facing slope of the site; the rear north-west elevation is sunk into the slope and demarcated from the adjacent carpark of the Central Stores by a brick wall and abrupt drop in elevation. A concrete ramped path and door give access to this end of the building.

5.17.2 Access was gained via a door in the south-east elevation, a bent-axis service entrance recessed into the façade and sheltered below a flat-roofed porch. This entrance leads to the large tile-floored food preparation area labelled ‘Staff Kitchen’ on the historic ground plans. This is an open area with a central low brick rectangular floor podium, originally bases for ranges or work stations. These areas

are sheltered by pyramidal steel-framed canopies; the sink range along the south-west wall is in their original position. Fixed partitions on the north-east wall of the room form demarcated work areas.

5.17.3 This room has access to the servery areas to the south-west; the flank of storage rooms to the north-west, and the larger kitchen and food preparation area to the north-east. The servery is furnished with tiled floors and walls tiled to c1.20m height, stainless steel wall-affixed serving counters and communication hatches to the large dining hall to the south-west.

5.17.4 The dining hall is T-shaped in plan and lit by clerestory windows set in the south-west external elevation. The eastern bay of the T-shaped hall is demarcated with a floor to ceiling folding screen partition. Double doors in the south-west wall lead to the vestibule with flanking toilets and the main external double doors. *Figure 23* shows the dining room in use and with original fittings (cf *Plate 154*).

STAFF DINING ROOM



Figure 23 View of Dining Room. Brochure, p. 11.

5.17.5 The large food preparation area to the north-east, labelled 'Main Kitchen' on the historic ground plan, is furnished with ridged floor tiles; low partition walls demarcate work areas on its east flank, and the floor is fitted with strip drains and a low brick podium workstation base; this latter area sheltered by a steel-framed suspended canopy. An area against the south-west wall was fitted with a large extractor-fan canopy array. This room had been subdivided with a dog-legged partition, dividing the main kitchen into two large rooms. A wide corridor to the north-west, sealed by a segmented plastic curtain, gave access to the suite of storage rooms running along the north-west flank of the building; these were inaccessible at the time of building recording due to the presence of ACMs. Doors in the south-east wall gave access to a suit a rooms – labelled 'wash-up', 'cloaks', and 'kitchen staff dining room' were also inaccessible during building recording; as was a more modern square annexe to the east of these rooms.

5.17.6 The eastern half of the subdivided main kitchens contained a similar array of low-partition demarcated work areas and canopied areas, and also contained access to the large industrial oven at the far north-east end. To the north-east of the food preparation area a door gave access to a suit of storage rooms, including the cold storage and 'milk room', as indicated on the historic plans. This block of storage rooms had been extended through the addition of an extension to the north-east side of the building, added sometime after 1966, containing a further suite of storage rooms.

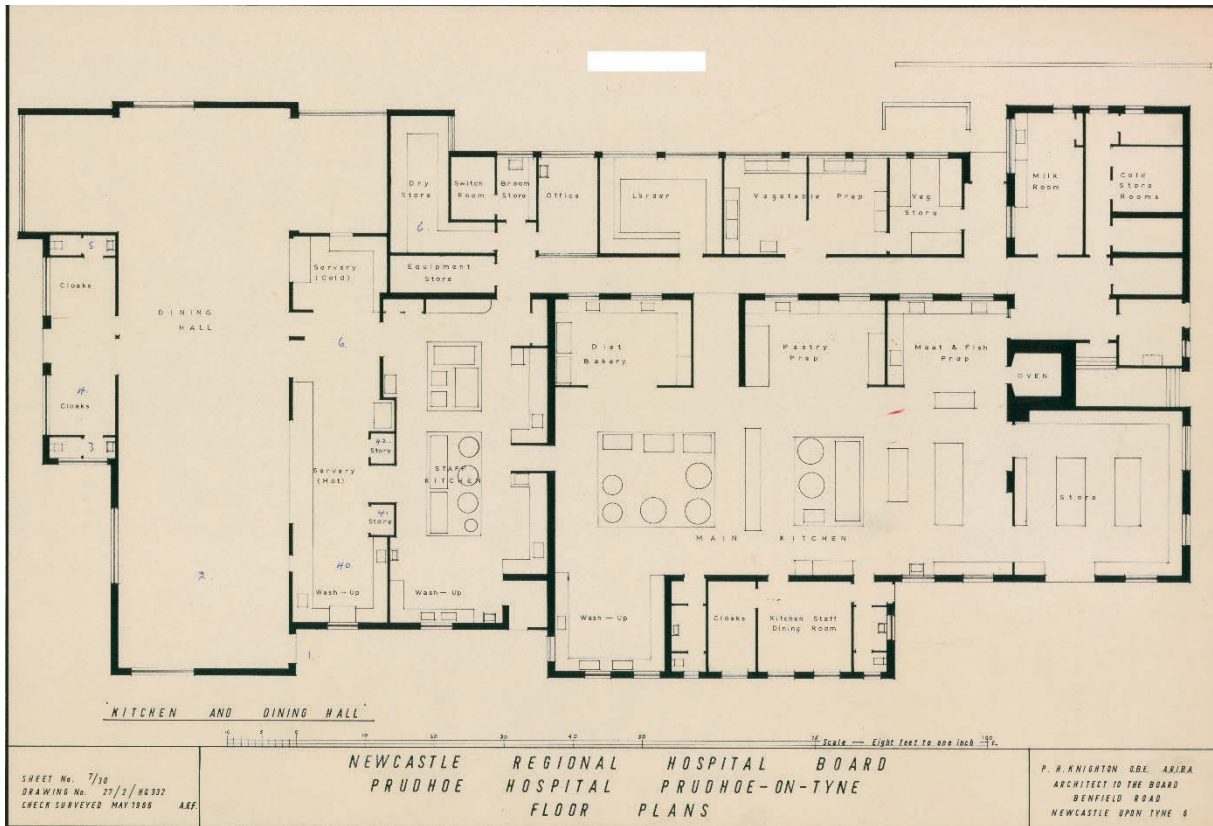


Figure 24 Building 34, Derwent Kitchen and Dining Hall, historic ground plan



Plate 148 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall exterior, south-east elevation and access. Facing north [2534]



Plate 149 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall exterior, south-east elevation and store-room access with porch. Facing north-west [2539]



Plate 150 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall exterior, rear elevation with north-east annexe. Facing south [2546]



Plate 151 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall exterior, main access, south-west elevation. Facing east [2555]



Plate 152 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall interior, "staff kitchen". Facing south. [2468]

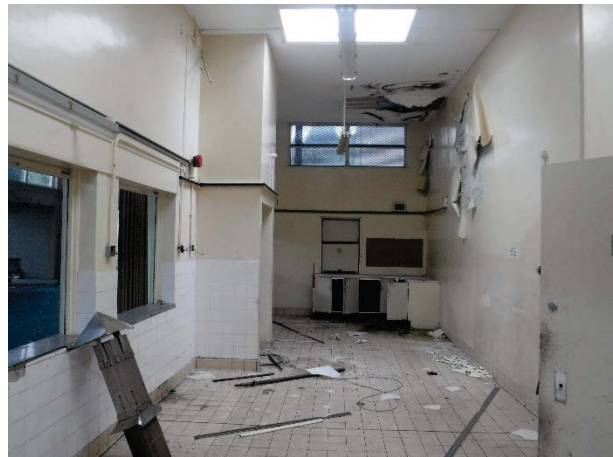


Plate 153 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall interior, servery. Facing north-west. [2473]



Plate 154 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall interior, dining hall. Facing south-east. [2478]

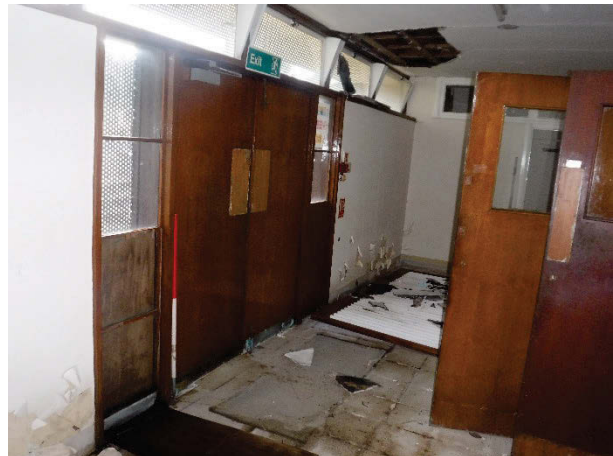


Plate 155 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall interior, main entrance vestibule. Facing south. [2488]



Plate 156 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall interior, "main kitchen", subdivided. Facing north-east. [2492]



Plate 157 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall interior, "main kitchen", subdivided; oven in background. Facing north. [2501]



Plate 158 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall interior, north-east annexe store room. Facing south-east. [2523]



Plate 159 Building 34, Derwent Kitchens and Dining Hall interior, cold stores. Facing north-west. [2528]

5.18. Building 35: Central Stores

5.18.1 The Central Stores building is the third of the large buildings in this cluster of the Central Hospital Area, lying behind the canteen and Recreation Hall, and accessed via a branch of the main hospital road. Built in 1957, it is a large two-storey rectangular building with slated gable roof (Figure 25, Figure 26 and plates 160 -- 171). The north-west (rear) elevation has a single-storey flat-roofed annexe extending beyond the gable ends of the main block. The building is composed of brick-skinned cavity walls laid in stretcher courses. The south-west side of the building is abutted by a single-story rectangular electrical substation building (not accessed). Centrally placed in the south-east elevation is a flat, tarpaper-roofed porch supported on brick piers, sheltering loading doors; a door giving access to the space inside the pier, room g20 on the historic ground plans, had been blocked with brick.

5.18.2 Access was gained through a door centrally placed in the south-east elevation. The building contains a suit of rooms along its south-east flank: two smaller rooms labelled ‘unloading’ (g21) and ‘unpacking’ (g23) on the historic ground plans, a larger unnamed room (g19) to its east, and a lift shaft and stairs to the west. This ground plan had been altered. In room g23, a low plywood partition demarcates an office area; and rooms g21 and g19 had been subdivided by the addition of partition walls. A new internal door gives access to room g20, the toilet contained within the brick pier. The eastern end of room g19 had also been partitioned, the end section forming a small room housing heat/air ducts venting through to the outside via a brick-blocked window.

5.18.3 The main section of the building is the central hall of two stories. This large space had been partitioned into two with partition walls built to the height of the bottom of the windows set high in the north-west elevation. The east side of the partitioned room is open to the roof and has access to stairs leading up to the first floor walkway which runs along three sides of the hall, and down to a lower set of rooms: g17, the Meat Store, and g15, a cold storage area. The meat store lower walls were clad in plastic surfacing; some fittings remained, including ceiling-suspended meat-hook rails and large-scale weights. Access is also provided to the suite of smaller office rooms which fills the one-story annexe along the north-west elevation.

5.18.4 The west side of the partitioned hall is covered with a suspended ceiling, and retains fittings indicating its use as a workshop and repair area: wooden-framed workstations and benches. New partition walls divide this area from the main staircase leading to the first floor; the staircase and lift-shaft now sit in a defined hallway with access to the front office area and to the west side of the partitioned main hall. Access to the far west side of the building, containing a suit of smaller rooms, was not gained during the building recording, nor was the basement, also accessed down the west stairs.

5.18.5 The staircases at either end of the main hall lead up to the first floor iron-balustraded walkway and lift shaft, positioned to the west side of the south-western elevation. The west side of this walkway area therefore overlooks the suspended ceiling of the partitioned west main hall; the east side overlooks the main hall proper. No room fittings remained in this area.

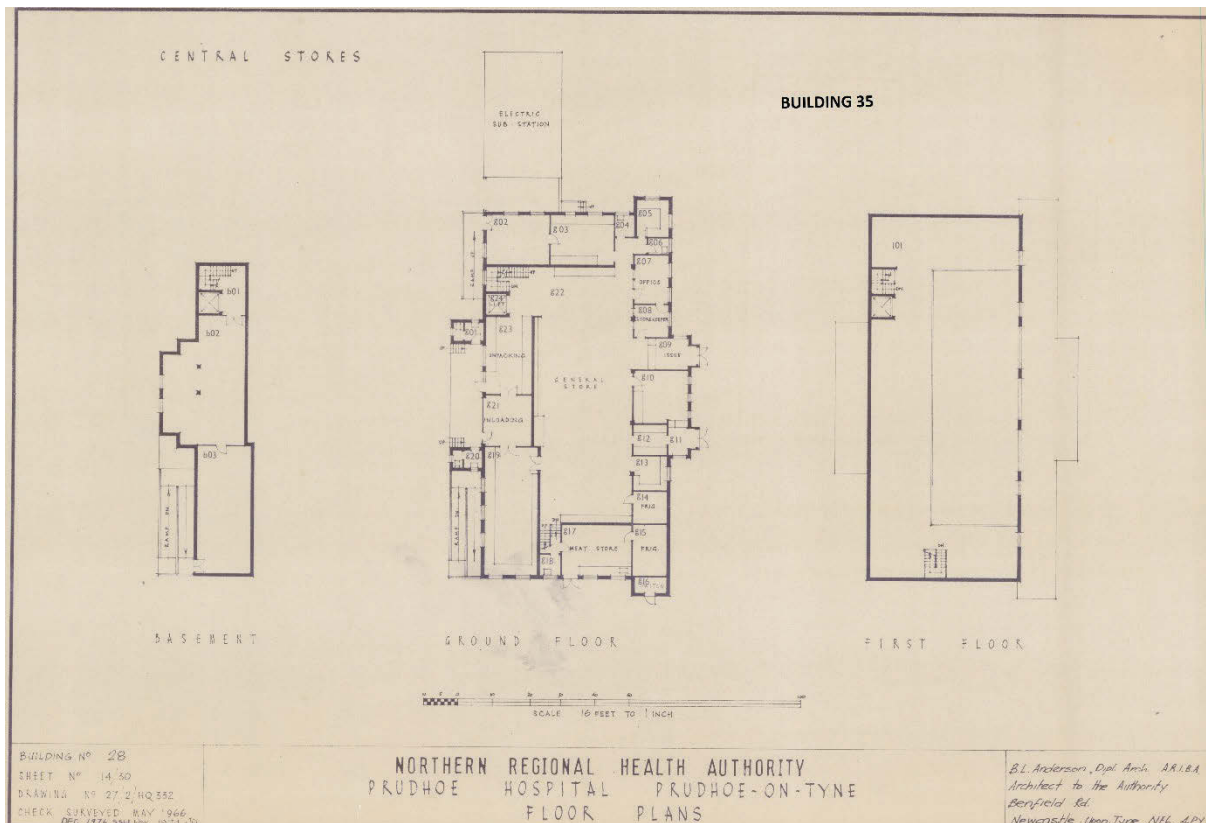


Figure 25 Building 35, Central Stores, historic ground plan

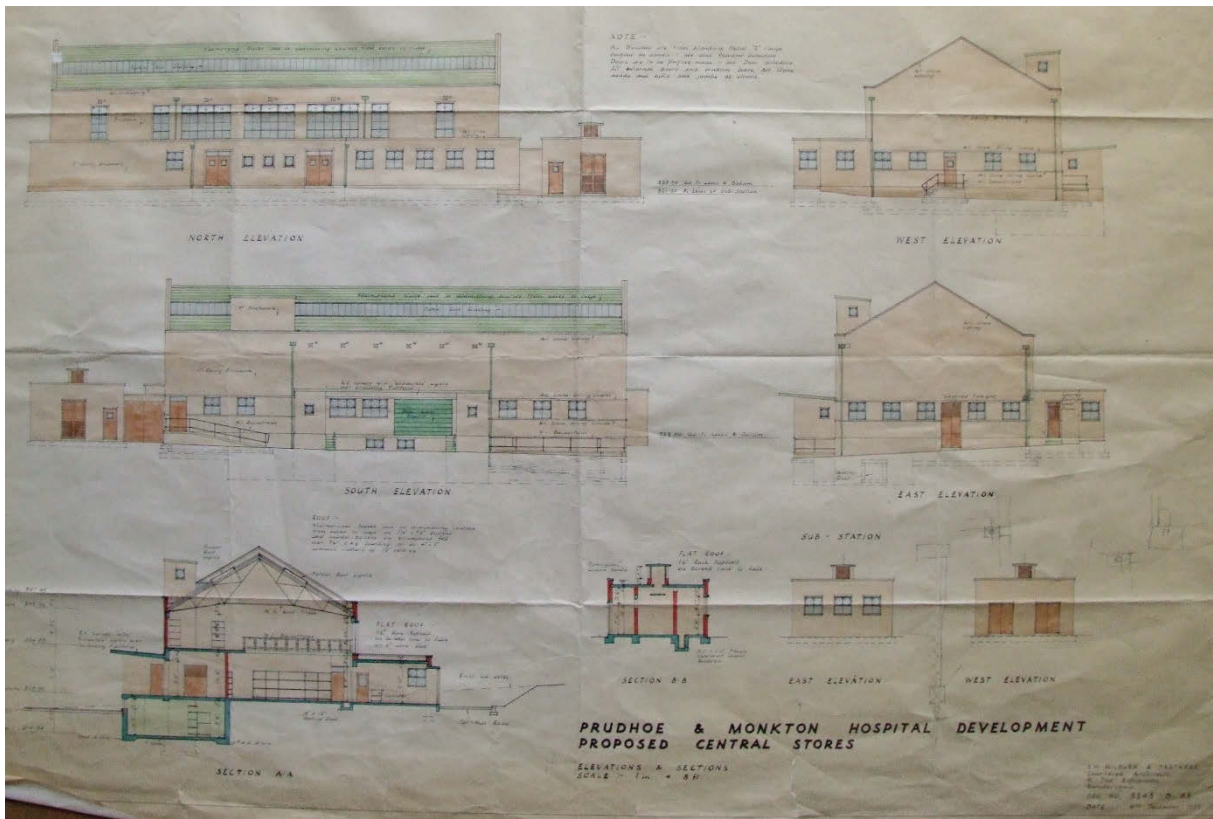


Figure 26 Building 35, Central Stores, elevations



Plate 160 Building 35, Central Stores, exterior south-east elevation. Facing south-west. [1913]



Plate 161 Building 35, Central Stores, exterior north-west elevation. Facing south. [1918]



Plate 162 Building 35, Central Stores, interior office area. Facing east. [1960]



Plate 163 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, partitioned room g19. Facing east. [1935]



Plate 164 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, partitioned main hall. Facing south-west. [1940]



Plate 165 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, main hall. Facing east. [1943]

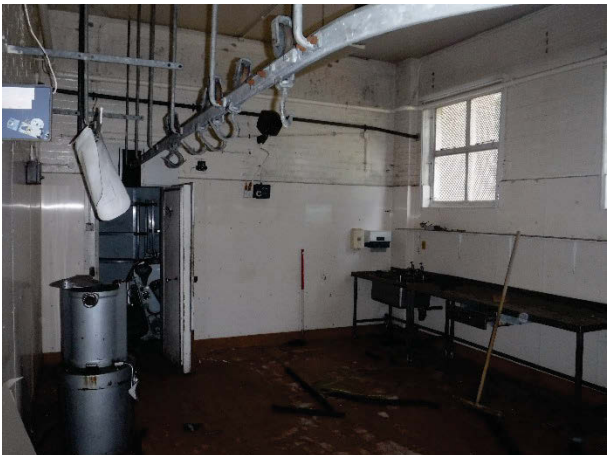


Plate 166 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, lower ground floor meat store. Facing north-west. [1976]



Plate 167 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, lower ground floor meat store, scales. Facing north-east. [1978]



Plate 168 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, partitioned room main hall, west side. Facing south-east. [1949]



Plate 169 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, first floor walkway. Facing north-east. [1968]



Plate 170 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, first floor walkway. Facing south. [1972]



Plate 171 Building 35, Central Stores, interior, first floor walkway lift shaft. Facing south-east. [1969]

5.19. *Building 37: Holly/Cedar*

5.19.1 The Holly/Cedar building is one of the “villa” style Domestic Revival Buildings; it falls into the EHHC “Central Hospital Area” but is part of a cluster of buildings (Nos. 47 – 49) which is clearly laid out along the same village/colony lines as the Village Area. The building dates to 1935, and was possibly originally designed for children (EHHC: Appendix 1.4). It is a two-storey H-plan building, with hipped roofs clad in Westmorland slate and lead flashing, built of reconstituted stone laid in ashlar blocks (*Figure 27, plates 172 – 179*). Windows are sashed with simple projecting cills. The main access, centrally placed in the south-east elevation, has a painted timber surround in Neo-Georgian style, and gives access, via a vestibule, to the two halves of the building. The villa has a floor plan which is similar on both sides of the building; the building function as two separate entities, ‘Holly’ and ‘Cedar,’ which share the main entrance but are otherwise distinct.

5.19.2 In both halves of the building, the ground floor eastern flank contains the large public rooms, the three-bay day room and dining room, with kitchens, toilets, staff-, store- and utility-rooms contained in the projecting pavilion wings to the rear. These wings have central corridors giving access to flanks of rooms on either side. On the Cedar side one of these rear rooms had been enlarged through the removal of a partition wall.

5.19.3 Staircases in the middle of the projecting wings give access to the first floor. The rear (west) side of the wings contain the double-bathed bathroom and toilet block and storage room. The stair landing provides access to the four-bay dormitory room housed in the pavilion wing; fittings had been removed but the fixed head-board fittings of multiple beds were intact in the walls. The dormitories in the main connecting range are accessible only through the pavilion wing dormitories, and also have traces of the multiple bed fixtures. The central range dormitories are overlooked by a central nurses’ station, with intervisibility hatches providing oversight into both rooms.

5.19.4 The ground plan of the Cedar Villa has appeared to have undergone very few detectable changes and mostly conforms to the historic plans (in contrast to, for example, Building 24, Tyne). The building functions as two separate entities, with inter-circulation possible only at the main front door; indeed each side has a different name, Holly and Cedar. Clinical or institutional concerns with oversight may be seen in the intervisibility panels, especially of the nurses’ station on the first floor.

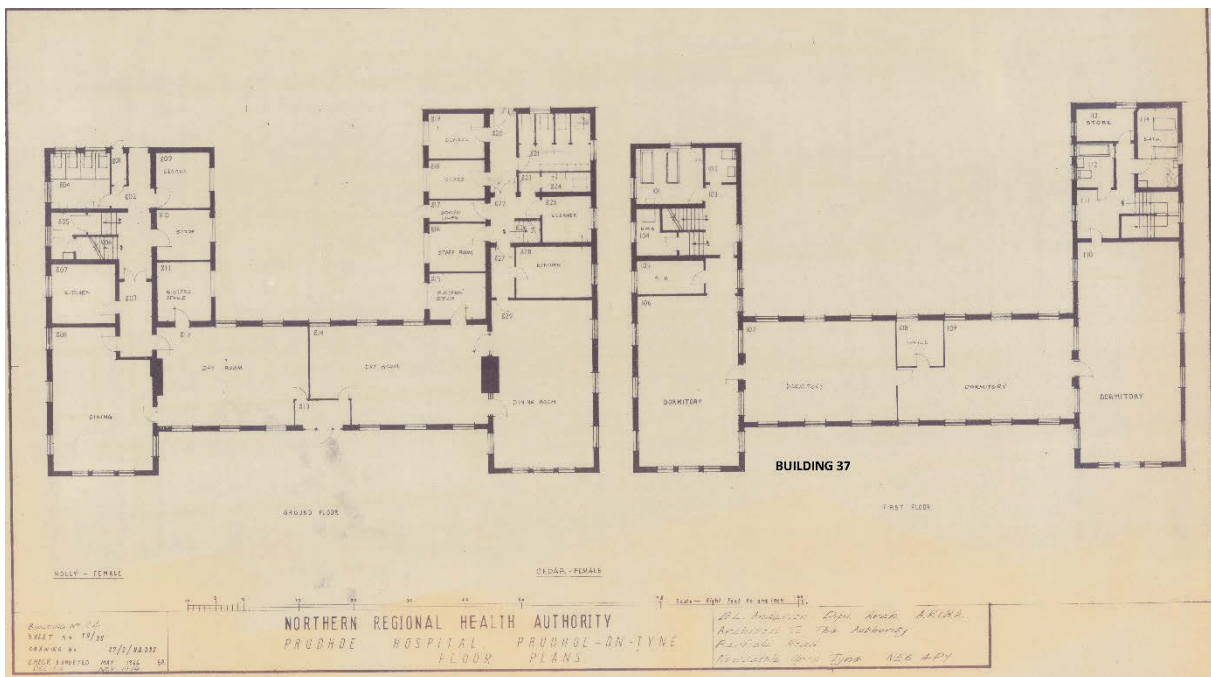


Figure 27 Building 37, Holly/Cedar, historic ground plan



Plate 172 Building 37, Holly/Cedar exterior south-east (front) elevation. Facing north. [1987]



Plate 173 Building 37, Holly/Cedar exterior north-west (rear) elevation. Facing east. [1982]



Plate 174 Building 37, Holly/Cedar interior, dining room. Facing west. [2004]



Plate 175 Building 37, Holly/Cedar interior, day room with front door vestibule. Facing south. [2007]



Plate 176 Building 37, Holly/Cedar interior, first floor double bathroom. Facing north-west. [2020]



Plate 177 Building 37, Holly/Cedar interior, first floor pavilion wing dormitory. Facing east. [2025]



Plate 178 Building 37, Holly/Cedar interior, first floor central range dormitory with nurses station. Facing south-west. [2029]



Plate 179 Building 37, Holly/Cedar interior, first floor view from nurses station. Facing south-west. [2035]

5.20. Building 38: Teaching and Activities Building

5.20.1 This large single storey building is located in the EHC Central Hospital Area, and is broadly U-shaped in plan (*Figure 28* and *plates 180-5*) and orientated to face south-east maximizing sunlight. There are a large number of windows along the front elevations. It is largely built of buff coloured rough surfaced brick laid in stretcher bond. There is a slightly projecting decorative plinth in a darker reddish brown smooth brick. There is a narrow projecting concrete surround around the windows which incorporates the cill and lintel. The flat roof is felted and has timber facing, these are mostly missing.

5.20.2 The main entrance is on the south east elevation in the centre of the building, through panelled double timber doors. There is a small vestibule which opens into a large bright hall. The layout is almost symmetrical with rooms arranged off a pair of narrow corridors running off from the entrance hall. The south wing has a veranda at the rear in the centre.

5.20.3 The main room to the north of the entrance has a timber parquet floor laid in a herring bone pattern; this may suggest the room was used as a hall for games or other physical activities. The other rooms and the corridors are mostly carpeted, although in some areas the floor covering has been removed. The long corridors have wall paper and a decorative border at dado height, whilst the rooms themselves are painted in a range of soft colours.

5.20.4 With the exception of a built in cupboards and sanitary fittings, all other furniture and fittings relating to the use of the building have been removed. The building is largely in poor condition, with damp in evidence in most areas.

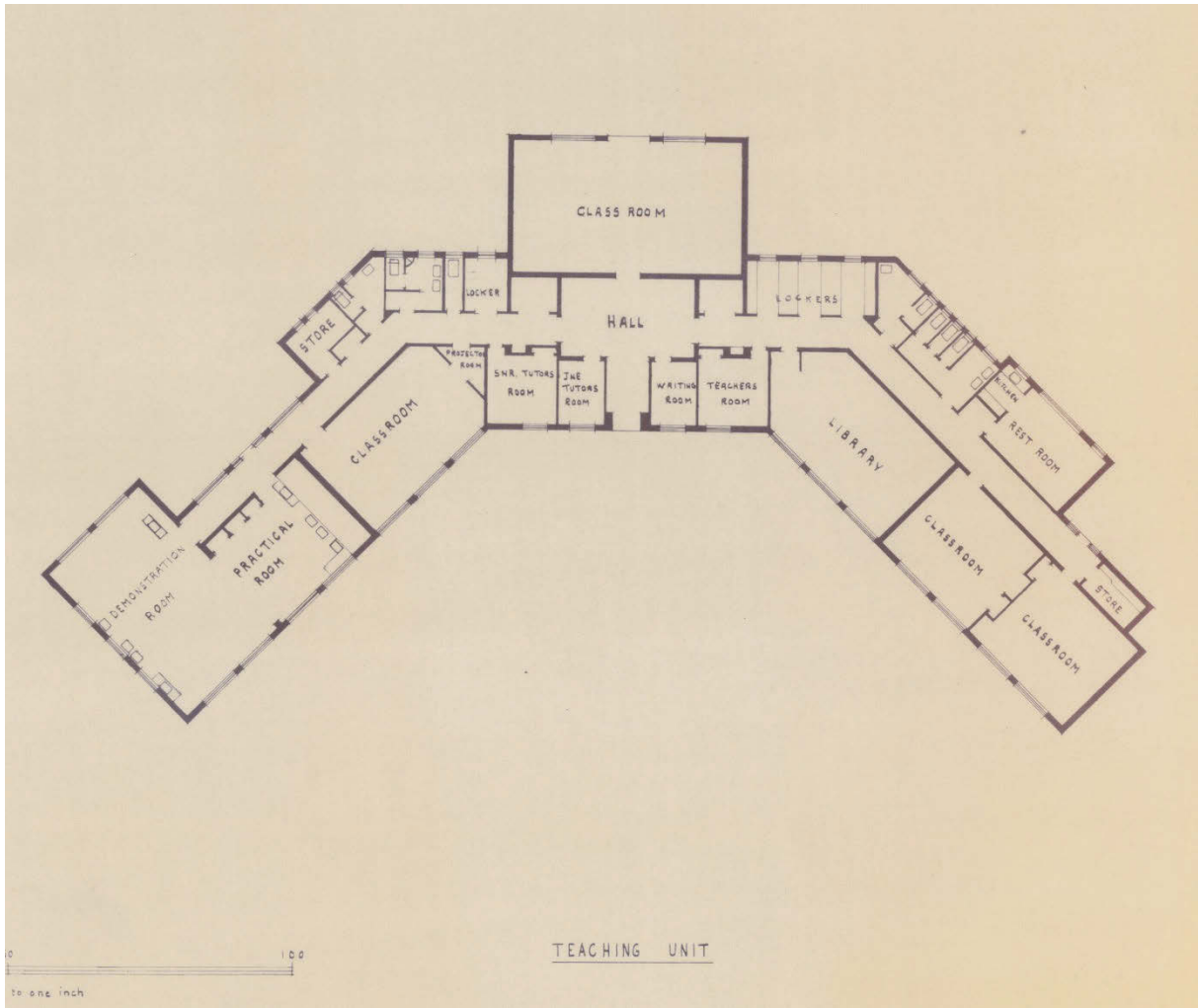


Figure 28 Building 38, Teaching & Activities Building, historic ground plan



Plate 180 Building 38, general setting view. Facing north-west. [1030]



Plate 181 Building 38, general view south-west (rear) elevation. Facing north-east. [1032]



Plate 182 Building 38, main entrance hall. Facing west. [1012]



Plate 183 Building 38, main hall. Facing south-east. [1013]



Plate 184 Building 38, main angles corridor, S end. Facing south-east. [1018]



Plate 185 Building 38, classroom, SE end. Facing south-east. [1019]

5.21. Building 39: Nurses' Accommodation

5.21.1 Building 39 is a large double block of nurses' accommodation (*Figure 30, plates 186 – 189*), built 1958-1962. The building faces south-east and is a two-storey rectangular block with pitched roof clad in slate; it comprises two rectangular blocks joined by a narrow connecting corridor wing. Its cavity walls are skinned in orange brick laid in stretcher courses. Main entrances have shallow flat-roofed porches, ornamented with yellowish sandstone rough-cut stone facades. Windows are sashed with simple brick surrounds. The building is terraced into the south-east facing slope of the site and the rear of the building has a terraced playing field area.

5.21.2 The building block is similar to the large patient accommodation blocks of the "Boys' Village" with some added domestic detail incorporated into the façade. Its setting is distinctively separate from the other hospital buildings, high on the far west flank of the hospital grounds; spatially it is an outlier of – but associated with – the Girls' Village, reinforcing the gendering of space within

the institution, as all nurses accommodated here were female. The building also sits at the opposite end of the site to the other staff (doctors' and consultants') residences which are sited on the Estate Road far to the east (Buildings 1-11, above). *Figure 29* shows the residence early in its use.



JUNIOR COMMON ROOM IN STAFF RESIDENCE

Figure 29 Building 39 interior. Brochure, p. 11

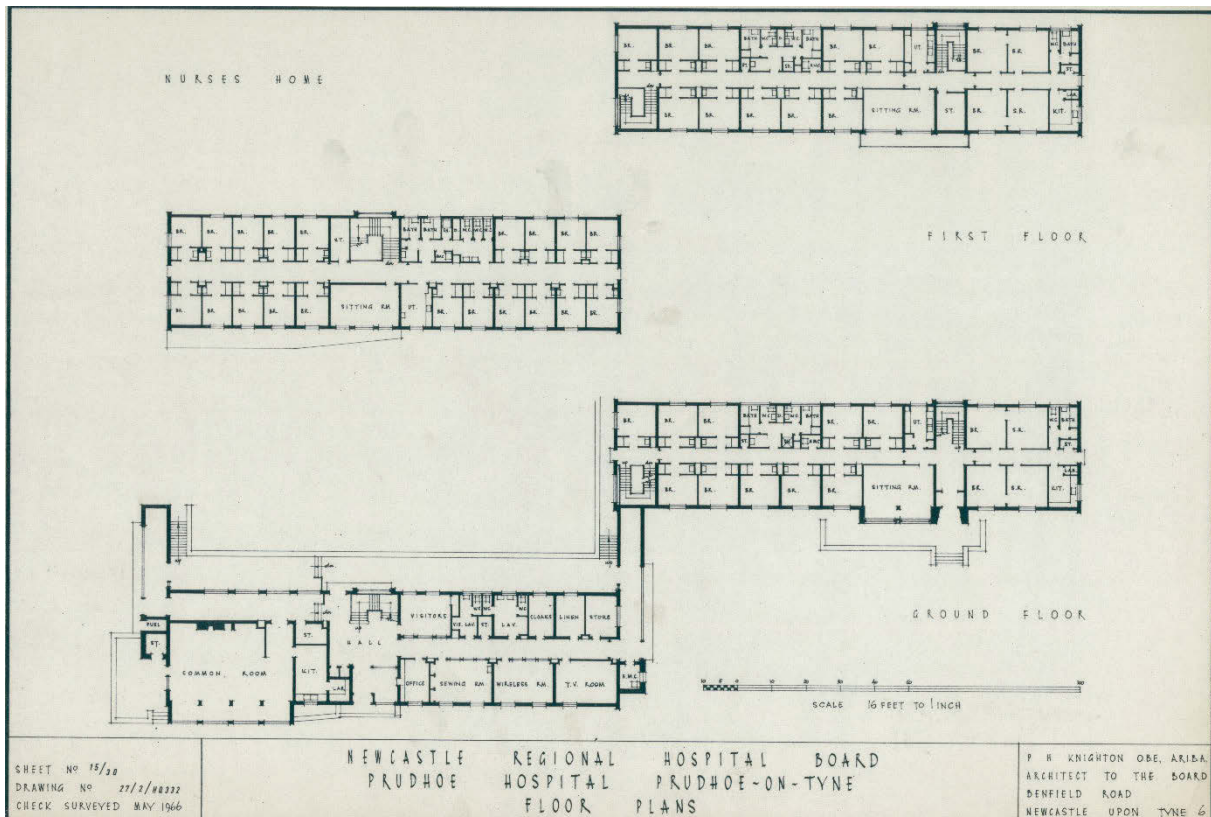


Figure 30 Building 39 historic ground plan



Plate 186 Building 39, Nurses Accommodation general setting view. Facing north. [2783]



Plate 187 Building 39, Nurses Accommodation external south-east (front) elevation. Facing north-west. [2786]



Plate 188 Building 39, Nurses Accommodation north-west (rear) elevation, north block. Facing east. [2795]



Plate 189 Building 39, Nurses Accommodation north-west (rear) elevation, south block. Facing east. [2798]

5.22. Buildings 40 – 43: Alison, Nesta, Nightingale

5.22.1 These buildings (*plates 190 – 201*) constitute the main part of the “Girls Village” (with Building 66) and were built from 1958 – 1962 as part of the hospital expansion programme. They form a coherent group with similar floor plans⁵; Building 40, Alison, was selected as representative of the cluster for internal recording. The buildings all face south-east and are located on the far west flank of the site, just to the south-east of Building 39, the Nurses’ Accommodation. Building 41 is distinctive in this group as it is a non-domestic external plant structure associated with power generation and management.

5.22.2 Building 40, Alison, is indicative of the ground plan and layout of all three buildings (*Figure 31*). It is single-story, H-shaped in plan, with cavity walls skinned in orange brick laid in stretcher courses, with pitched felted roofs. Windows, shuttered at the time of building recording with light-

⁵ The buildings are named Alison (40), Nesta (42) and Nightingale (43). Nightingale has a slightly different floorplan in its central block, as detailed on the historic ground plans. Note that these plans also give ‘Nester’ as the name of Building 42; this appears to be an error as the building is elsewhere referred to as ‘Nesta,’ and the building was almost certainly named in honour of the first serving Matron, Miss Nesta M. Hawkes, appointed in 1914 (Day 2002-3: 68; *BJN* 1914: 34).

permeable metal sheeting, have simple brick surrounds and either simple concrete lintels and cills, or concrete surrounds. The central wing projects from the south-east (front) elevation slightly, forming a flat-roofed felted porch above the main access door. A door in the south-west pavilion wing is recessed into the building façade and is sheltered by a concrete lintel supported on engaged brick columns.

5.22.3 Access was gained through the south-west elevation of the south-west pavilion wing. The west end of this wing forms a separate unit, with a central connecting corridor, containing the kitchen, toilet blocks and utility rooms. The kitchen has a communicating serving hatch through to the dayroom, but no door access. Partitions had been removed from the west end of this complex, enlarging the storage space, and an external door giving access to the former fuel room blocked. The east end of the pavilion rooms contains two large dayrooms. These are distinctive in that the walls dividing both the two dayrooms contained in this pavilion wing, and dividing the pavilion wing day room from the central range room, are largely composed of near wall-length windows in wooden frames, allowing great intervisibility between the three chambers.

5.22.4 The central range contains two large rooms, designated 'dayroom' and 'dormitory' on the historic grounds plans. These two large rooms lie on either side of the central pavilion wing, which divides the central range into two distinct flanks. The dayroom, to the south, has three floor to ceiling windows in its south-east wall, and four windows (one converted to an external door) in its north-west wall, two on either side of an original fireplace which had been removed. A door in the north-east wall gives access to the central wing internal corridor, and through this corridor to the east side of the central range. This east side is occupied by a single large room, marked 'dormitory' on the historic ground plans. This room, with 5 windows in its external walls, was fitted with ceiling-suspended curtain rails dividing the room into individual bed spaces. Access to the north-east pavilion wing is provided by a door in the north-east wall.

5.22.5 The central wing, which contains the main external doors in its south-east projecting elevation, is self-contained and rooms within it are accessed from a central corridor. Both external access, and internal access from the dayroom to the south and dormitory to the north, is controlled by the 'duty room' (as designated on the historic grounds plans), a glass-fronted room in the south corner of the wing. The rest of the central wing contains store and utility rooms, and bath- and lavatory blocks. Former 'bins', 'slops' and 'cleaner' rooms had been knocked through to create an additional bathroom fitted with a clinical bath, and the large lavatory room at the north-west end of the wing had also been subdivided.

5.22.6 The north-east pavilion wing is accessed from the central range dormitory room, and contains two sets of rooms to the west and east of a central internal corridor running perpendicular to the wing. This central corridor is glass-fronted, providing intervisibility into the large dormitory rooms on either side of it. The sets of rooms on either side of the central corridor comprise a large dormitory room, furnished with ceiling-mounted curtain rails dividing the space into individual bed areas, and, at the far ends of the pavilion wing, two smaller rooms labelled 'SBR' on the historic ground plans. Their wall-paper finished walls suggest their continued use as bedrooms, though no fittings remained at the time of building recording.

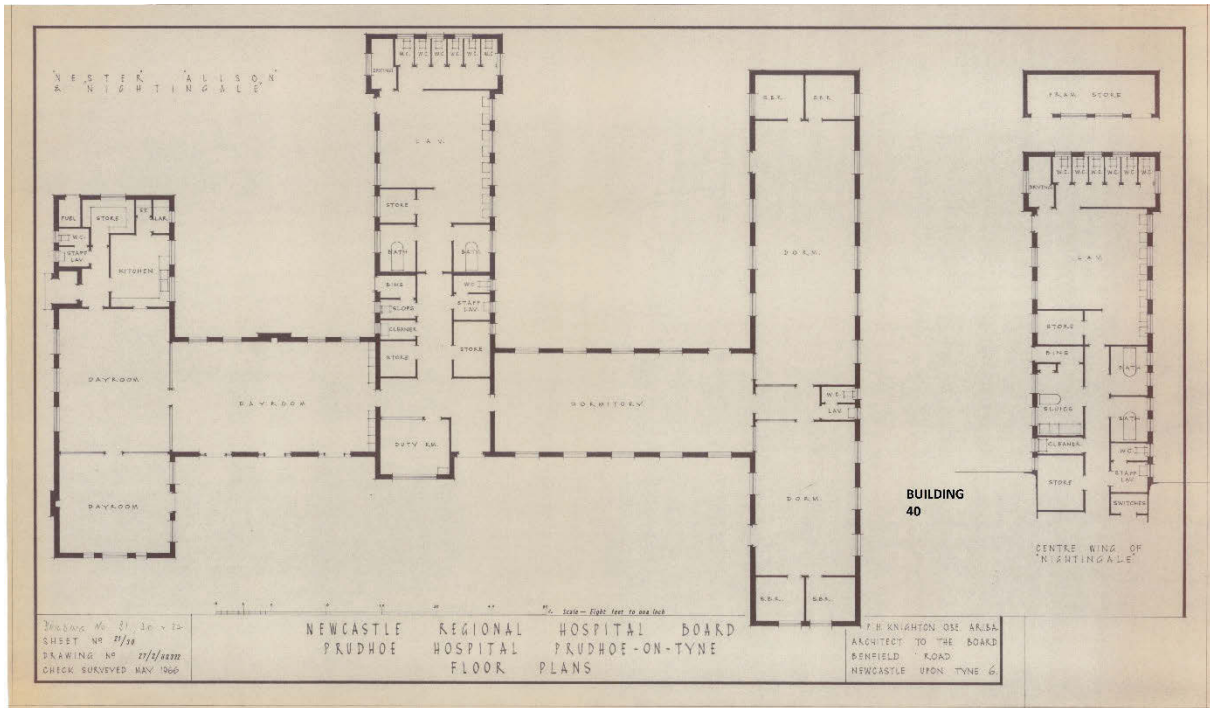


Figure 31 Buildings 40-43 historic ground plans



Plate 190 Building 40, Alison exterior south-east (front) elevation. Facing north. [2152]



Plate 191 Building 40, Alison exterior south-west pavilion wing SW elevation. Facing NE. [2149]



Plate 192 Building 41 exterior. Facing east. [2219]



Plate 193 Buildings 42, 43 in background general setting view. Facing south-west. [2223]



Plate 194 Building 43, Nightingale exterior north-west (rear) elevation. Facing north-east. [2245]

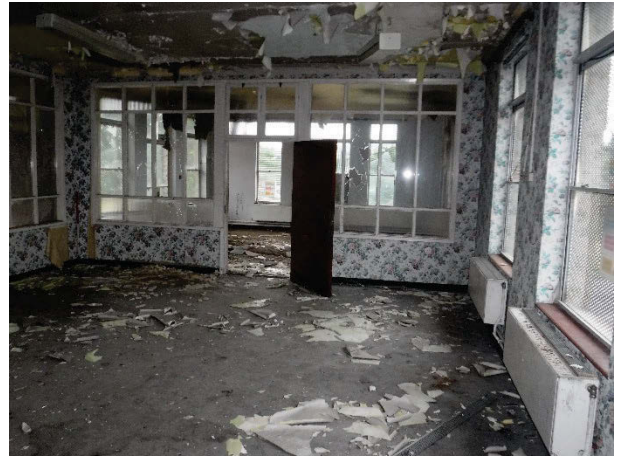


Plate 195 Building 40, Alison interior dayroom. Facing south-east. [2174]



Plate 196 Building 40, Alison interior dutyroom. Facing north-east. [2183]



Plate 197 Building 40, Alison interior central wing main internal corridor with exterior doors. Facing east. [2185]

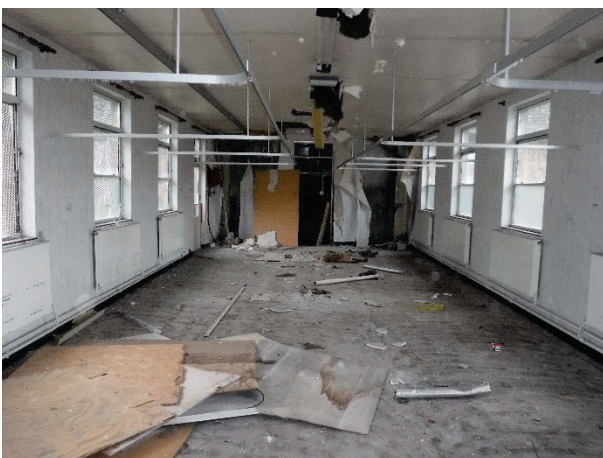


Plate 198 Building 40, Alison interior central wing dormitory. Facing north-east. [2190]

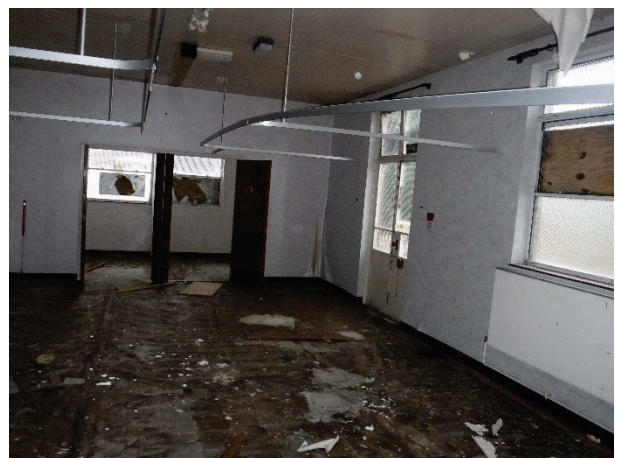


Plate 199 Building 40, Alison interior dormitory, east side north-eastern pavilion wing. Facing south. [2194]



Plate 200 Building 40, Alison interior dormitory, west side north-eastern pavilion wing. Facing north-west. [2200]



Plate 201 Building 40, Alison interior individual bedroom, north-eastern pavilion wing. Facing east. [2196]

5.23. Building 44: Patients' Shopping Centre

5.23.1 Building 44, the patients' shopping centre (*Figure 32* and *plates 202 – 213*), was built in 1962 and sits in the Central Hospital Area as defined in the EHC. It is a single-story building with a flat roof of reinforced concrete, composed of cavity walls skinned in orange brick laid in stretcher courses. Corners of the building tend to be buttressed. Windows have simple brick surrounds and simple concrete cills. The building is oriented to the east, facing the recreation and dining halls, and its eastern elevation is abutted by a flagged terrace approached by three flights of steps; this terrace is partially covered by a projecting flat roof. The main accesses are situated in this elevation. The building is tripartite in plan, with a central square block and two angled wings. The north elevation of the north angled wing also has an external door accessed along a concrete path with metal railings; this door is signposted 'WVRS Shop' and the wing's eastern gable end is also signed 'WRVS shop/canteen'⁶. The external areas of the building were considerably overgrown at the time of building recording.

5.23.2 Access was gained through the north elevation of the central block. This gave access to the central block and the west side of the south angled wing only; the north wing, containing the shop, and the south wing, containing the hairdressers (according to designations on the historic ground plans) were not accessed during the building recording. The central wing consists of a U-shape of rooms around a small rectangular courtyard off-set towards the west side of the central block. The north-west side of the central block is a single large room with five windows in its north elevation and a window in its south wall to the courtyard; it is annotated 'Tailors' on the historic ground plans and provides access to a cloakroom/lavatory to the west; the 'steam press', room g21, to the south, and the 'male shop', room g25, to the east. Room g21, T-shape in plan, is furnished with three windows to the central courtyard, and a square skylight in the ceiling of the eastern leg of the room. The easternmost room, g25, is designated 'Shop male' and extends to the frontage of the building.

⁶ WRVS: The Women's Royal Voluntary Service, a charitable organisation, formerly the Women's Voluntary Services for Air Raid Precautions and, since 2013, the Royal Voluntary Service (<http://www.royalvoluntaryservice.org.uk/about-us/our-history>).

5.23.3 The southern side of the central block essential recapitulates this pattern, with a large 'seamstress' room, g16, giving access both to lavatories at its west extent, the steam press room, and the female shop, g24; the female shop is approximately double the area of the male shop opposite. Both sides of the central block give access to the angled wings, and the triangular-in-plan section between the angles wings and the central block, which contain utility rooms and two small offices in the east frontage. Both shop rooms have large display windows along their frontages with wood-finished platforms for the arranging displays.

5.23.4 This building housed the clothes-making and selling facilities of the hospital: patient labour was used to manufacture clothes and uniforms in the building, which also served as shopping and hairdressing facilities for patients and staff. The structuring principles of the hospital may be seen clearly in the (original) design and layout of the building: the two flanks of the central block are clearly gendered and have limited circulation between the two halves, facilitating gender segregation, not only in the selling of the finished products (male and female clothing) but also in the workshop areas where the clothing was produced. This gendering (and associated traditional gender assumptions) extends to the allocation of space: the 'female' clothes shop is twice the size of that of the 'male' shop.

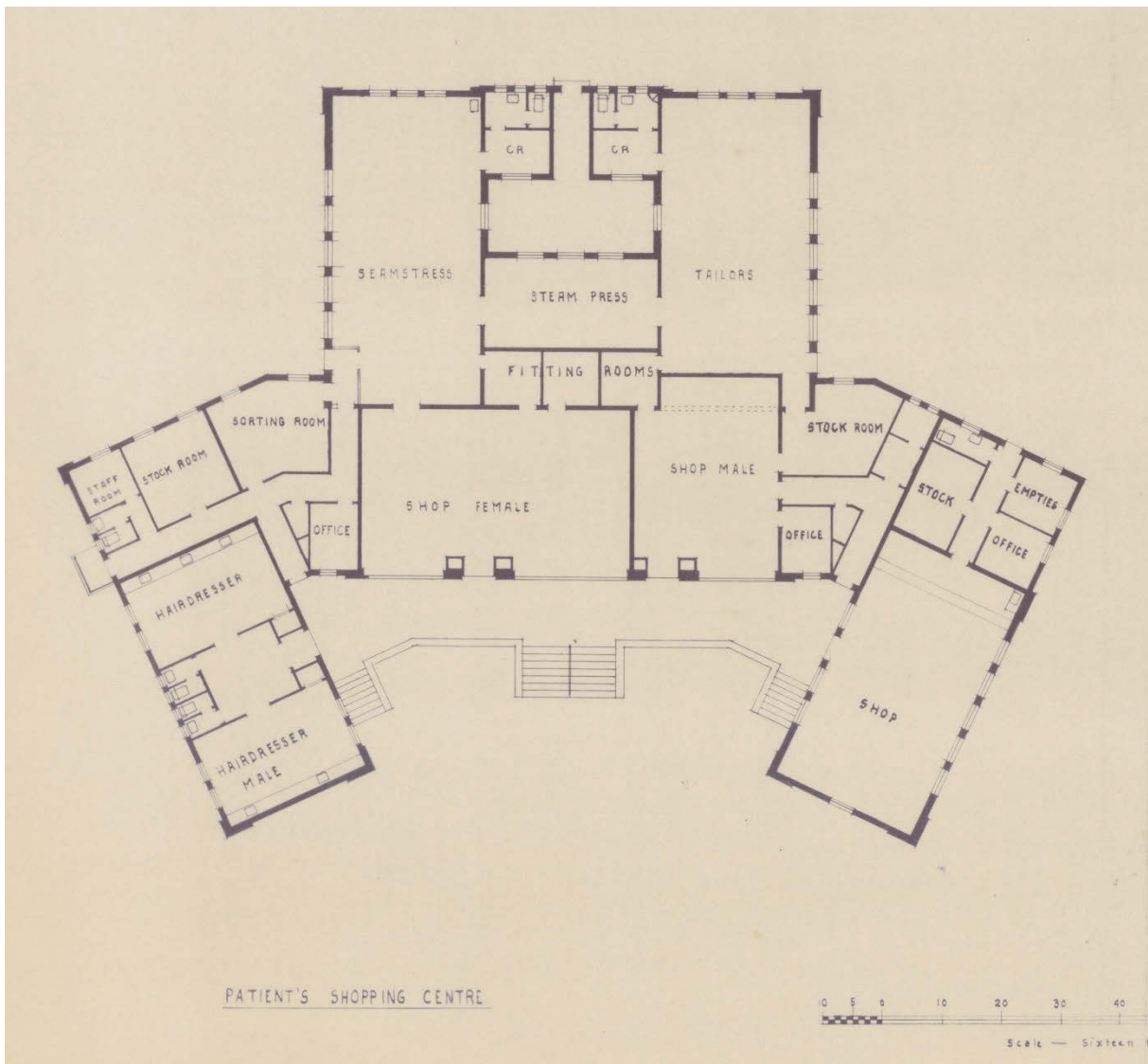


Figure 32 Buildings 44, Patients' Shopping Centre historic ground plans



Plate 202 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, external east (front) elevation. Facing north-west. [2101]



Plate 203 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, external east (front) elevation. Facing south. [2102]



Plate 204 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, external north elevation, path to WRVS shop door. Facing south-east. [2095]

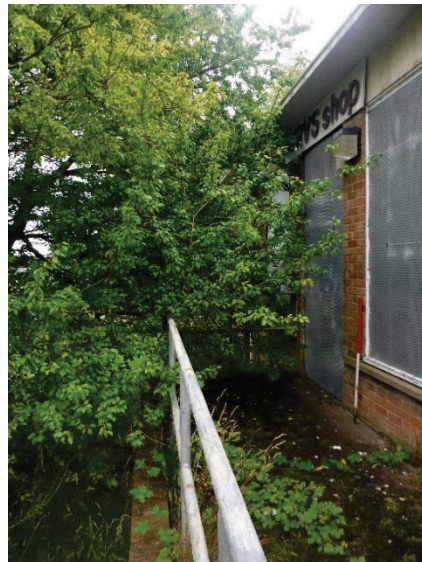


Plate 205 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, external north elevation, WRVS shop door. Facing south-east. [2097]



Plate 206 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, external north and west elevations. Facing south-east. [2091]



Plate 207 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, external north elevation. Facing south-west. [2092]



Plate 208 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, general view room g26, 'tailors'. Facing east. [2118]



Plate 209 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, general view room g21, 'steam press'. Facing south. [2120]



Plate 210 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, general view room g16, 'seamstress'. Facing east. [2126]



Plate 211 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, general view room g24, 'shop female'. Facing north-east. [2138]



Plate 212 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, general view room g25, 'shop male'. Facing south-east. [2141]



Plate 213 Building 44, Patients' Shopping Centre, general view room g27, 'stock room'. Facing north. [2148]

5.24. *Building 45: Cavell*

5.24.1 Building 45, Cavell (*Figure 33* and *plates 214 – 225*), falls into the EHC ‘Villages’ area, belonging to the ‘Girls Village’, though it lies on the fringes of the Villages area proper, just to the south-east of Building 44 and spatially segregated from Buildings 40-43, the female dormitories, and Buildings 37 and 47-49, villa residences. It was built from 1958-62, and is a two-storey building with pitched roofs; it is rectangular in plan with a single-story pitched-roof wing projecting from its north-west elevation. The cavity walls are skinned in orange brick laid in stretcher courses, with slightly projecting foundation courses highlighted in darker purple brick. The upper story is finished in roughcast, with both gable ends elaborated with header brick decoration. This gable end is furnished with a flat tarpaper roofed porch supported by a curved open lattice brickwork screen containing bin storage; this porch overhangs an external door providing access to the kitchen. The building faces north-west (away from the main hospital area) in that the main access door is set in the north-west elevation; the door is set into a flat-roofed porch supported on flared engaged brick columns. This elevation is also elaborated with dark coloured header-laid brick decoration in the panel to the south-west of the door. Windows have simple brick surrounds with brick lintel courses laid as perpendicular stretchers and simple concrete cills; they were shuttered in light-permeable metal sheeting and some boarded with ply board, reducing levels of light in the building during building recording. The building shares its groundplan with Building 14, Norham (section 5.5, above).

5.24.2 Access was gained from the south-west gable end door, under supervision of the ACM consultant; some areas of the building, including the projecting wing, were not accessible during the building recording because of the presence of hazardous ACMs. This door provides access to the kitchen area, its associated utility rooms, and internal corridor leading to the main rooms of the ground floor. A round-headed archway access in the south-east wall of the kitchen giving access to the dining room shows signs of possible remodelling, alteration or finishing. The internal corridor also provides access to the flight of stairs up to the first floor on the south-west flank of the building, and directly to the dayroom.

5.24.3 The south-east flank of the building contains the two large public rooms, the dining room and day room, with interconnecting double doors between them. Both rooms are lit by four windows in their south-east walls which also have two exterior doors to the back of the building. The south-western flank of the building contains the kitchens complex and staircase mentioned above, and a lavatory block. A central internal corridor leads from the dayroom to the north end of the building; an original large cloakroom has been subdivided with the addition of partition walls and converted into a bedroom, office or other clinical/consulting room: fittings had been stripped but carpeting and wallpaper remained to indicate this alternative use.

5.24.4 The north-east flank of the ground floor contains the clinical/duty room, furnished with an observation panel in its south-west wall providing oversight of the dayroom; this room also controls access to a second parallel internal corridor which leads to a series of smaller rooms running along the eastern edge of the building. These rooms are labelled ‘seclusion room’ and ‘BR’ on the historic ground plans. The ‘seclusion room’ is furnished with a sink fitting and may have been converted into a bathroom; the ‘BR’ rooms are characterised by thick textured glass brick windows distinct from the sashed windows elsewhere in this and other residential buildings. One of these rooms had traces of wall-affixed cupboards and shelving remaining, suggesting it had been converted to uses other than that of a secure (bed)room, perhaps an office.

5.24.5 A perpendicular internal corridor provides access from these rooms to the staircase in the far north-east extent of the building, and also to the projecting pavilion wing, which houses sluice, store and occupational therapy rooms, as designated on the historic ground plans. These areas were not accessible during the building recording due to the presence of hazardous ACMs.

5.24.6 The first floor, accessible through two staircases on either end of the building, houses the large dormitory rooms along the south-eastern side of the building, accessed along a central corridor. The north-west side of the building houses the staircases, bathrooms, single occupancy bedrooms, and,

historically, a ‘nurses’ station’. The far south-western end of the building houses the largest dormitory room which spans the entire width of the building at that gable end.

5.24.7 The dormitory rooms along the south-east flank of the building are divided from the main corridor by partition walls which do not reach to full ceiling height. These partition walls may have originally been glass-panelled, as seen in other buildings with ward rooms, but at the time of building recording were filled with solid plasterboard. The centrally-placed nurses’ station had been enlarged through the removal of its south-west wall and the installation of a new doorway in the south-west wall of the room beyond, which itself had been partitioned into two rooms, one a toilet.

5.24.8 From its inception Building 45 was designated a specialised dormitory building; along with Building 14, Norham, it was marked on architect’s plans as a ‘Troublesome Villa,’ in this case for female patients. This function may be seen in its relative spatial isolation in comparison to the rest of the ‘Girls Village,’ an isolation emphasised by the orientation of the building away from the main hospital central area. The specialised function can also be seen in the ground plan and circulation patterns of the building. In common with other hospital buildings, duty rooms are placed to control access points, suites of rooms, and public spaces, and are furnished with observation or visibility hatches to provide oversight into public rooms. A suite of rooms on the ground floor, labelled ‘sanctuary room’ and ‘BR’ indicate their specialised function through restricted access, strengthened windows and small, easily secured size. As discussed above for Building 14, these buildings were known by staff and patients as ‘punishment’ or ‘lock up’ wards; one resident refers to being assigned to a ‘side room’ in Cavell in response to bad behaviour (Kielty & Woodley 2013: 57): a probable reference to the small ground-floor secure rooms described above. The pressure of patient population numbers at the Hospital, which had periods of overcrowding, is possibly seen in the conversion of the cloakroom into dormitory room on the ground floor. Increasing concerns for patient privacy is evident in the blocking of transparent partition walls between dormitory and corridor on the first floor.

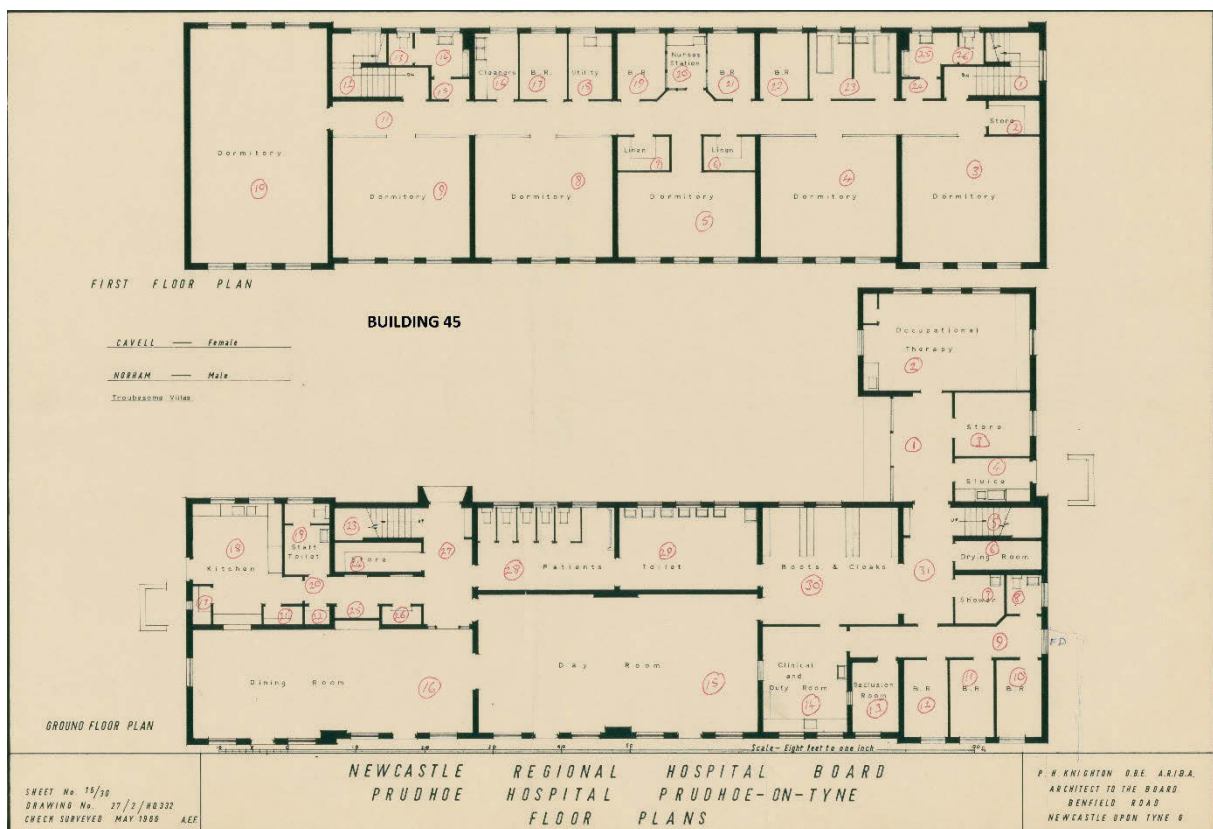


Figure 33 Building 45, Cavell 14, Norham, historic ground plan



Plate 214 Building 45, Cavell, general view exterior. Facing east. [2707]



Plate 215 Building 45, Cavell, general view exterior. Facing east. [2708]

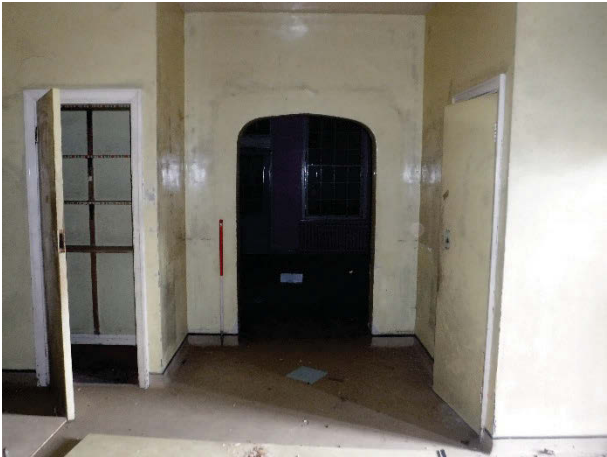


Plate 216 Building 45, Cavell, interior hall kitchen to dining room. Facing south-east. [2648]



Plate 217 Building 45, Cavell, interior ground floor dining room. Facing north-east. [2651]



Plate 218 Building 45, Cavell, interior day room with observation hatch to duty room. Facing north-east. [2661]

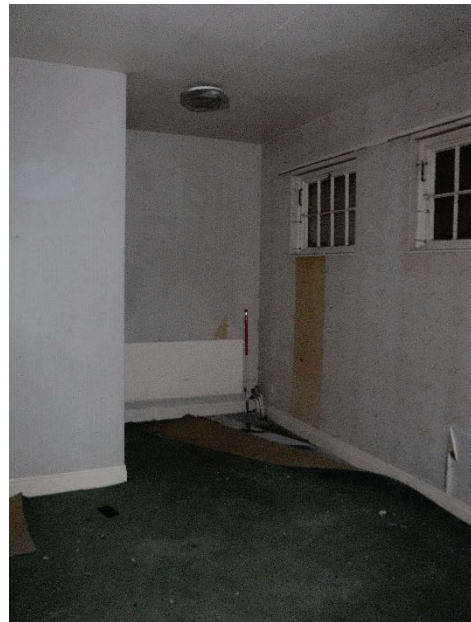


Plate 219 Building 45, Cavell, interior converted cloak room. Facing north-west. [3720]



Plate 220 Building 45, Cavell, interior 'seclusion room'. Facing south-east. [2673]



Plate 221 Building 45, Cavell, interior converted secure bedroom. Facing south-east. [2674]



Plate 222 Building 45, Cavell, interior first floor internal corridor. Facing south-west. [2685]



Plate 223 Building 45, Cavell, interior first floor dormitory, ?altered partitions. Facing north. [2688]



Plate 224 Building 45, Cavell, interior first floor enlarged nurses station. Facing north. [2697]



Plate 225 Building 45, Cavell, first floor gable-end dormitory. Facing south. [2703]

5.25. *Buildings 47 – 49: Lime, Beech and Willow*

5.25.1 These buildings are residential villas for female patients (*Figure 34*, *Figure 35* and *plates 226 – 237*), and fall into the EHC ‘Central Hospital Area’. The three buildings are similar in ground plan and layout. They are arranged in the curved alignment characteristic of the colony buildings of the hospital and date to the early phase of hospital expansion in 1922 and follow the plans established by J.G. Burrell and J. H. Morton & Son of South Shields. Building 48, Beech, differs slightly in ground plan (*Figure 35*) and was subject to an earlier Assessment of Significance by Simpson & Brown (Sanders et al. 2014); Building 47, Lime, was selected for internal recording as a representative sample of this cluster.

5.25.2 All are buildings in the Domestic Revival style, two storied, H-shaped in plan with central range and two pavilion wings projecting to front and rear; a single story annexe runs across the western (rear) elevations to enclose the space between the arms of the H as an internal courtyard. The roof of this annexe acts as a first floor veranda. The buildings have hipped (Beech, pitched) roofs clad in Westmorland slate, and are composed of concrete or reconstituted stone rendered to look like stone blocks laid in ashlar courses. The east (front) elevations have a first-floor balcony with iron balustrades decorated with Renaissance-style panels. The front windows and door overlight are coped. Windows have simple concrete lintels and cills and are sashed.

5.25.3 Building 47, Lime, was accessed through the side door in the northern pavilion wing. This houses the dining area and kitchen; the kitchen, to the east, provides access to the central courtyard (inaccessible during the time of the building recording). The dining room has a communicating hatch with the kitchen, and an internal window through to the dayroom which is also accessible through a door in the south-west wall. The day room itself fills the width of the central range and extends to the building frontage and the main doors. Stairs to the first floor lead up from the north-west wall of the dayroom, next to the clinical/duty room also accessible from the dayroom. The dayroom, which functions as the central hall of the building, also has internal windows in both north-east and south-west walls. A door in the south-west wall also leads to an internal corridor in the southern pavilion wing. This provides access to the lounge at the front of the wing, to the sitting room and quiet room, and, to the east, a suite of bathrooms and lavatories, including those in the single-story annexe, as well as access to the central courtyard.

5.25.4 The first floor has a central corridor in the central range; smaller bedrooms, and a nurses’ station, are situated to the east (front) of the corridor, and bathrooms on the west (back) side. Minor amendments had been made to the original layout, as indicated by corrections on the historic ground plans. The nurses’ station, in the south-west, is furnished with intervisibility hatches in its north-east and south-west walls which provide oversight into the large pavilion wing dormitory and the adjoining bedroom; the north-east small bedroom has a similar observation hatch into the northern pavilion wing dormitory. The first floor pavilion wings each contain a single large dormitory room, each with access to the rear veranda.

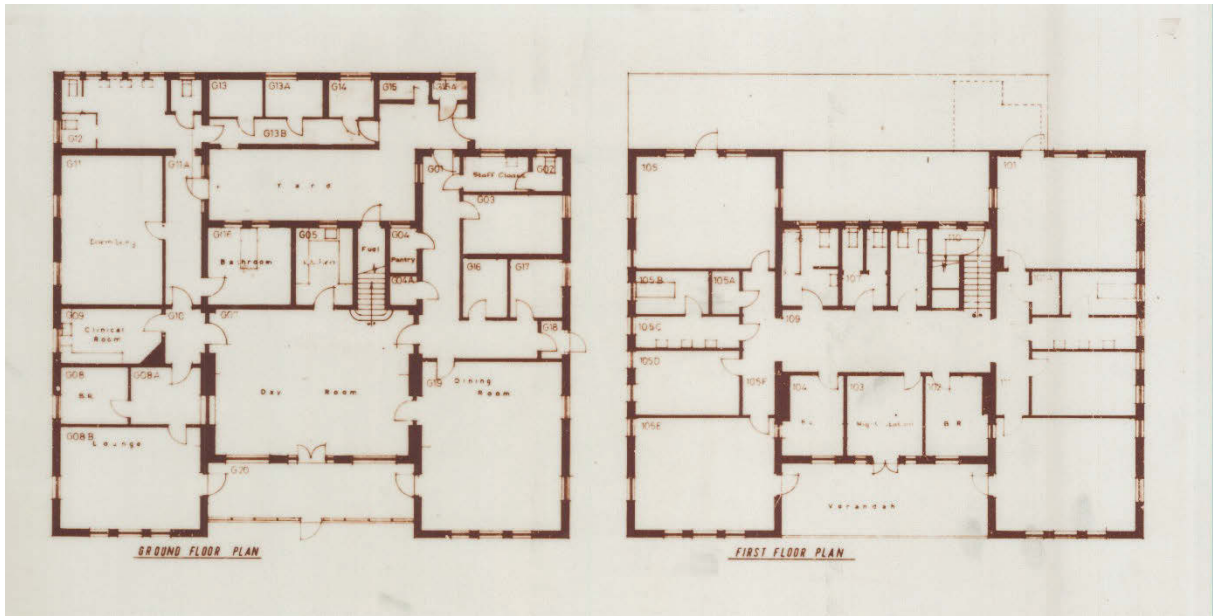


Figure 34 Buildings 47, 49, Lime & Willow historic ground plan

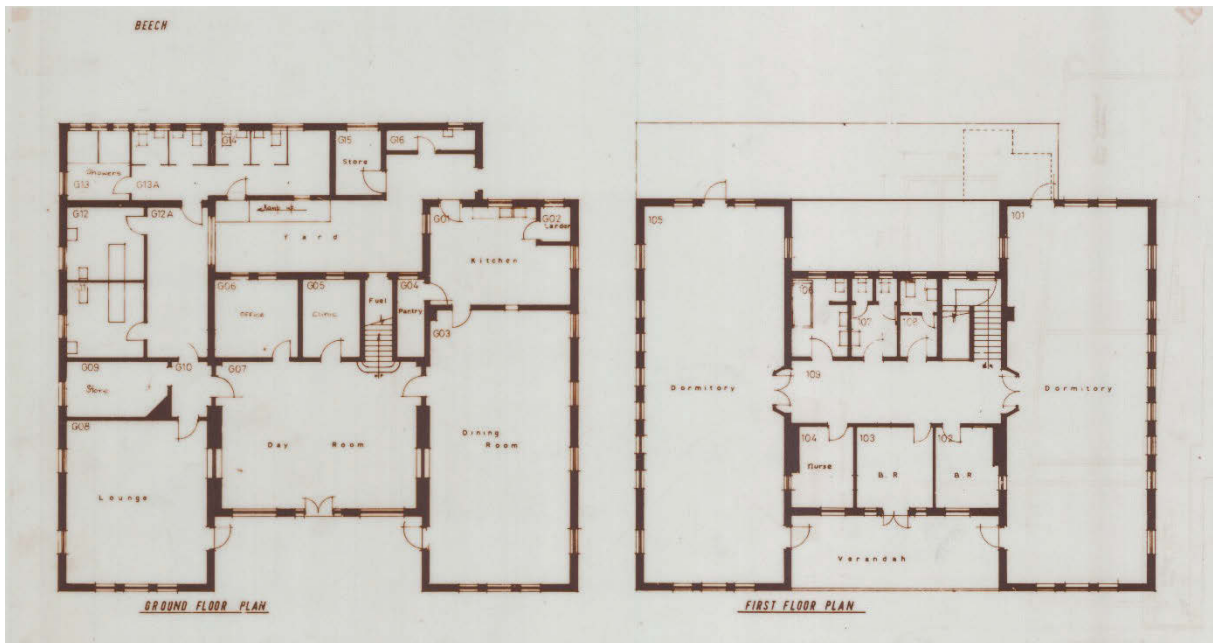


Figure 35 Buildings 48, Beech historic ground plan



Plate 226 Buildings 48 (foreground), 49 (background), general setting view. Facing south-west. [2819]



Plate 227 Buildings 49 (foreground) – 47 (background), general setting view. Facing north-east. [2826]



Plate 228 Building 47, Lime, general view exterior east (front) elevation. Facing west. [2037]



Plate 229 Building 47, Lime, general view exterior east (front) elevation. Facing north. [2038]



Plate 230 Building 47, Lime, general view exterior west (rear) elevation. Facing south. [2043]



Plate 231 Building 47, Lime, interior dining room. Facing north-west. [2050]



Plate 232 Building 47, Lime, interior day room with main external doors. Facing east. [2056]



Plate 233 Building 47, Lime, interior lounge. Facing south. [2063]



Plate 234 Building 47, Lime, first floor central corridor. Facing south-west. [2076]



Plate 235 Building 47, Lime, first floor north pavilion wing dormitory. Facing north-west. [2080]



Plate 236 Building 47, Lime, first floor nurse's station. Facing south-east. [2085]

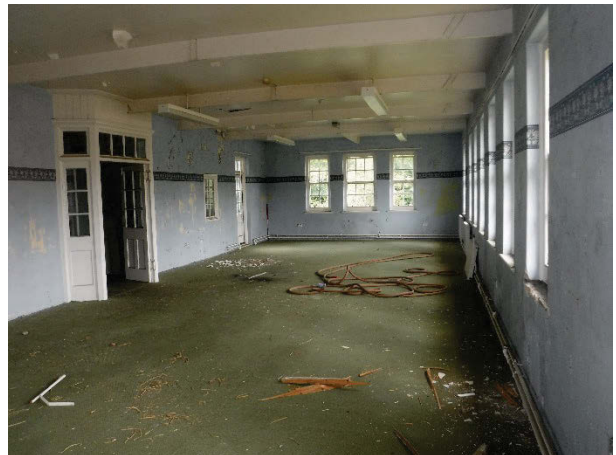


Plate 237 Building 47, Lime, first floor south pavilion wing dormitory. Facing south-east. [2088]

5.26. *Building 54: Workshops*

5.26.1 Building 54 (*plates238-9*) is a workshop unit, housing the joiner's workshop, with associated storage rooms and welfare facilities on either ends of the building, as seen on the historic ground plans (*Figure 36*); it was built in the late 1950s expansion of the hospital. Its south-east elevation is oriented towards the vehicle workshop yard, and the building itself forms the northern boundary of the yard. It is a single story building with pitched roof clad in slate, composed of cavity walls skinned in orange brick laid in stretcher courses. Windows have simple brick surrounds and simple concrete cills. External access is provided in both north-west and south-east elevations. This building, with Buildings 55 and 56, are among the few in the Hospital grounds not directly associated with clinical need or residential provision for patients and staff.

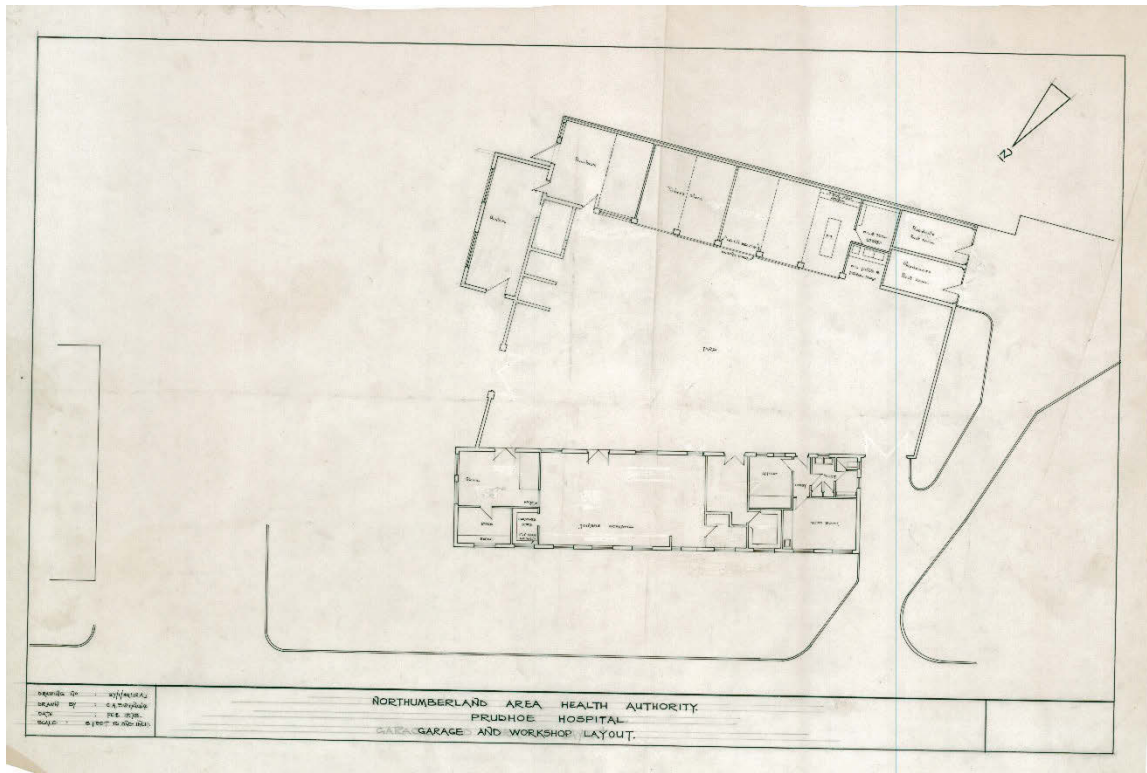


Figure 36 Building 54, Workshop historic ground plan.



Plate 238 Building 54 external north-west elevation. Facing east. [2853]



Plate 239 Building 54 external south-east elevation. Facing north. [2351]

5.27. *Building 55: Vehicle Workshops*

5.27.1 Building 55 (*plates 240-1*) is a set of single-story flat-roofed vehicle workshops/sheds abutting the north side of the far eastern extent of the glasshouses, Building 58. They are included in the ‘Artisans’ Workshops’ area on the *Brochure* plan (*Figure 39*, below). The south-west sheds were used for vehicle repair and others for timber storage, plumbers and painters, as indicated on the historic ground plans (*Figure 36*).



*Plate 240 Building 55 external north elevation.
Facing east. [2347]*



*Plate 241 Building 54 interior. Facing south-east.
[2352]*

5.28. *Buildings 61 – 62: Horticultural Buildings*

5.28.1 Buildings 61 and 62 (*plates 242 – 247*) are horticultural buildings south-west of the wall of the Wall Garden. Building 61 is rectangular in plan, with pitched corrugated roof, and brick walls in English Garden bond. Its gable-end window has simple brick surrounds with a concrete lintel and a projecting half-brick cill. The building has three bays of timber double doors and is located in a partially-asphalted courtyard, opposite an iron-railed livestock ramp.

5.28.2 Building 62 is set perpendicular to Building 61, and is a concrete-based rectilinear structure with a half-cylindrical corrugated asbestos cement sheeting roof: a Nissen hut. The gable ends are timber planking, both with doors, ventilation overlights and windows. Two dormer windows are set into its north elevation. Traces of canvas interior screening remain, and there may have been timber floorboards over the concrete pad base.

5.28.3 Neither building 61 nor 62 appear on the 1939 OS map, and are associated in the EHC with the late 1950s stage of hospital expansion. Day (2000) mentions that early temporary 40-bed “corrugated iron huts” were erected during the First World War; there is a slight possibility, therefore, Building 62 represents these early temporary huts, repurposed (and possibly re-sited: Day [2002-3: 70] mentions the temporary wards as ‘in front of’ Prudhoe Hall) and used as a gardening shed.



Plate 242 Building 61, exterior general view. Facing south. [2827]



Plate 243 Building 61, exterior general view. Facing north-east. [2831]



Plate 244 Building 62, Nissen Hut exterior general view. Facing north-east. [2832]



Plate 245 Building 62, exterior general view. Facing east. [2835]



Plate 246 Building 62, exterior general view. Facing north-west. [2852]



Plate 247 Building 62, interior general view. Facing north-east. [2837]

5.29. *Buildings 66 – 68: Kittiwake and Greengates*

5.29.1 These two buildings (*Figure 37* and *plates 248 – 262*), 66 Kittiwake and 67 Greengates (with subsidiary Building 68) are identical residential blocks forming part of the Children's Village, lying in the EHC 'Villages' Area of the Hospital. Both belong to the late 1950s-1960s expansion phase (built 1958-62). They are single-storey buildings on a modified H-plan (additional L-shaped annexes are added to the south-east side of the buildings), with pitched roofs clad in slate. The cavity walls are skinned in brick laid in stretcher courses. Windows, shuttered in light-permeable metal sheeting, and boarded up with plyboard at the time of building recording, have simple brick surrounds and simple concrete cills.

5.29.2 Building 67, Greengates, was chosen for internal recording as representative of this group. Access was gained through the north-east elevation of the central wing into the 'sun room'; the adjoining veranda had been removed. The entrance leads to a central corridor which gives access to the south-western side of the building and to the central wing. The south-western block houses a large dayroom, with staff and utility rooms and kitchen flanking its south-western end. The windows in the south-eastern wall of the dayroom had been modified from the 1966 historical plans into wide arches leading into an extension to the south-east which spans the width of the dayroom.

5.29.3 The central wing has a central internal corridor, giving access to the west to rooms flanking it on either side, a series of utility, storage, and sluice rooms and lavatory blocks. The eastern end of the wing contains a 'quiet room' and a 'clinical room,' the latter with observation hatches overlooking the quiet room and day room. A single branch of the internal corridor leads to the large dormitory rooms which fills the cross-range. The large dormitory room is lit by three windows in each external wall, and is subdivided into three bays by wood-framed six-paned partitions, the upper four panes of glass and the lower decorated ply board.

5.29.4 The dormitory has an access door to the north-eastern pavilion wing which is overlooked by the small room labelled 'night nurses' room, which is furnished with visibility panels into the cross-range dormitory, the north-east pavilion wing dormitory, and the wing's central corridor. The central corridor provides access to the west to a large dormitory room, also divided into three bays by six-paned glass and wood partitions. To the east, the central corridor leads to store rooms; at its south-eastern end, an access door to a large bathroom has been blocked, a new access door installed in the north-eastern wall to the 'drying room', and the large bathroom subdivided. This has created a self-contained two-room unit at the end of the wing. A new door has also been installed between the 'night lav.' and the subdivided bathroom.

5.29.5 These buildings, designed as children's residential units, have ground plans and features clearly geared towards those functions. All residential spaces in this building are multiple-occupancy dormitory rooms; there is no designated dining room, unlike many of the other residential blocks. An additional large space has been added to the south-east facing elevation of the building, a veranda removed, and a large bathroom subdivided. The placement of the 'night nurses' chamber efficiently ensures oversight, from a single location, of the two main dormitory rooms in different wings and of the corridor of the wing itself.

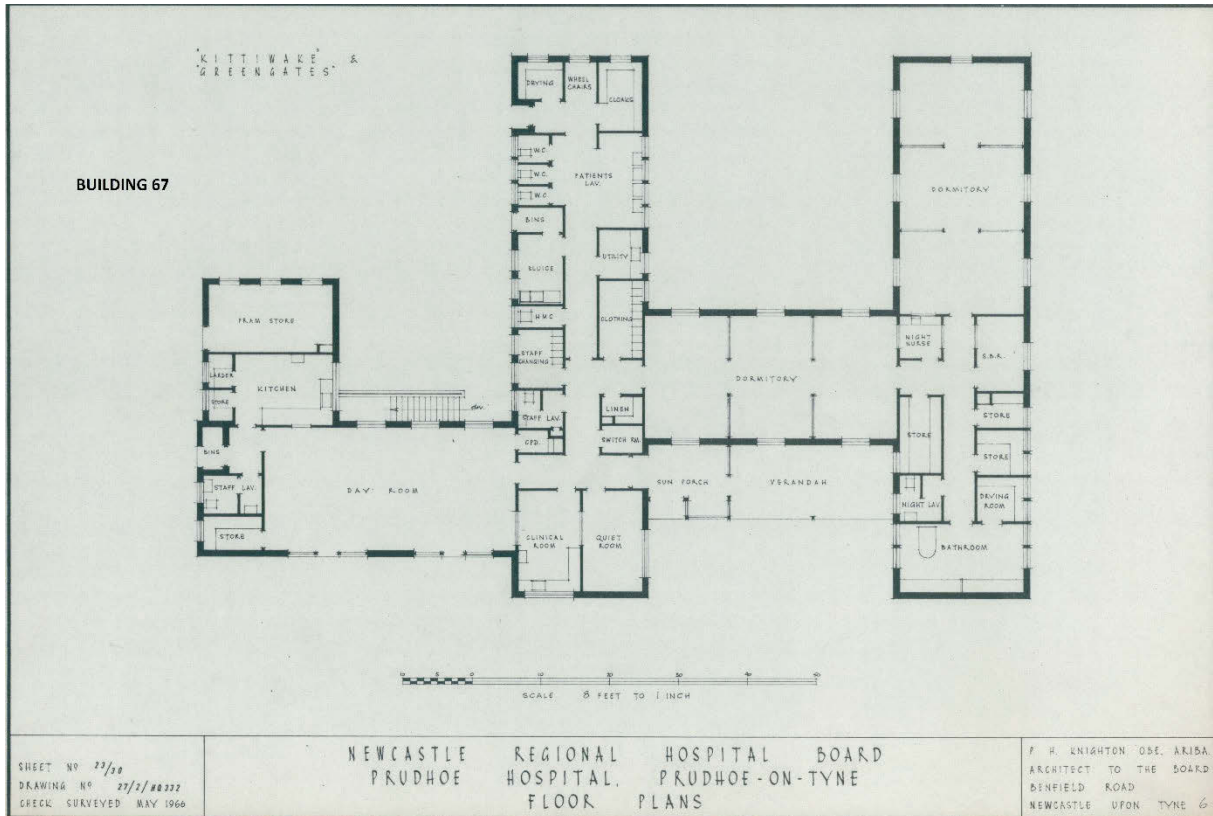


Figure 37 Building 66-7, Kittiwake and Nightingale, historic ground plan.



Plate 248 Building 66 Kittiwake, exterior south elevation. Facing west. [2805]



Plate 249 Building 67 Kittiwake, exterior south elevation. Facing north-west. [2717]



Plate 250 Building 67 Greengates exterior north-east elevation. Facing west. [2720]



Plate 251 Building 67 Greengates, exterior north-west (rear) elevation. Facing south-east. [2729]



Plate 252 Building 67, Greengates interior main entrance and sunporch. Facing south. [2735]



Plate 253 Building 67, Greengates interior corridor, central wing. Facing south. [2737]

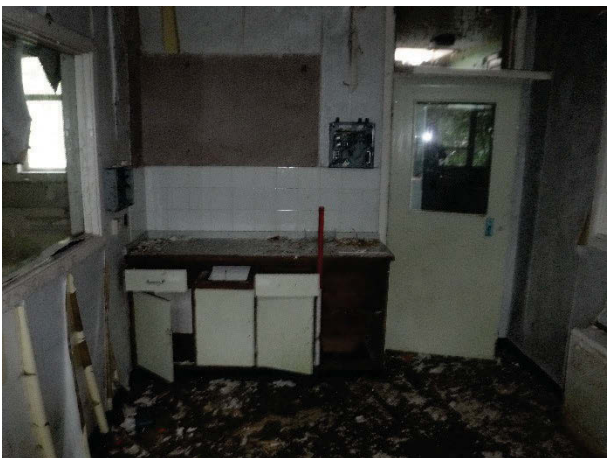


Plate 254 Building 67, Greengates interior clinical room. Facing north-west. [2741]



Plate 255 Building 67, Greengates interior day room. Facing south-west. [2744]

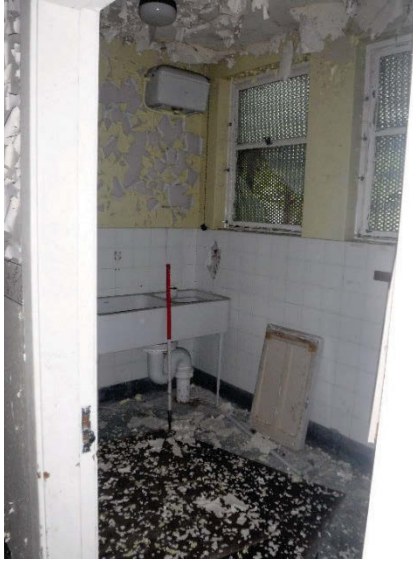


Plate 256 Building 67, Greengates interior central wing sluice. Facing south. [2761]



Plate 257 Building 67, Greengates interior central wing lavatory block. Facing north-west. [2762]



Plate 258 Building 67, Greengates interior cross-range dormitory. Facing north-east. [2767]



Plate 259 Building 67, Greengates interior 'night nurse' room. Facing north-west. [2771]



Plate 260 Building 67 interior corridor with new and blocked doors. Facing south-east. [2774]



Plate 261 Building 67, Greengates interior subdivided bathroom and drying room. Facing north. [2776]



Plate 262 Building 67, Greengates interior north-west wing dormitory. Facing north. [2780]

5.30. Building 69: Darwin & Seguin

5.30.1 Building 69, Darwin/Seguin, (*Figure 38* and *plates 263 – 274*) is part of the same Children's Village cluster as the buildings discussed above; it is an E-plan two-storey building with pitched roof. The cavity walls are skinned in brick laid in stretcher courses. Windows, shuttered at the time of building recording in light-permeable metal sheeting and many boarded up, have simple brick surrounds and simple concrete cills. Access was gained, under the supervision of the ACM consultant, through a side door in the south wall of the southern pavilion wing.

5.30.2 The western end of the southern pavilion wing houses cloakrooms, store and utility rooms, and patient lavatory blocks; stairs to the first floor are centrally placed and accessed from the hall. The eastern end of this wing houses a 'quiet room' and staff welfare facilities; at the far eastern extent are the main entry doors flanked by a glassed-in porch. A central corridor provides access to the cross range; the hall and dayroom in the cross range are overlooked by the 'clinical room', set in the south-east corner of the cross range and furnished with observation hatches into the hall and dayroom. The dayroom has an exterior door in its east wall; its north wall middle section is glass-panelled and provides access to the adjacent dining room. A kitchen block, with staff welfare facilities behind, fills the middle pavilion wing and is accessed from the dining room. The northern side of the building recapitulates the ground plan of the south side, with larger public day and dining rooms and a second staircase to the first floor.

5.30.3 The first floor houses large multiple occupancy dormitory rooms. Two lie either side of the staircase in the north and south pavilion wings, with a sluice and lavatory room block of rooms at the western end of the wings. An internal corridor runs along the inner wall of the western elevation of the building. The central cross range contains four dormitory rooms and two rooms marked 'SBR' on the historic ground plans on the east side of the building. Two 'night nurse' rooms, rectangular in plan with glass-fronted walls and canted north-eastern corner, sit at the northern and southern ends of this row of dormitory rooms and overlook the internal corridors and the adjoining dormitory and 'SBR' rooms. The central projecting wing houses bathrooms.

5.30.4 The Darwin & Seguin Building displays many of the same features derived from clinical and institutional concerns as seen in the other Hospital buildings of the second phase of expansion. Public day and dining rooms are sited on the ground floor, with multiple-occupancy dormitory rooms on the first floor. Most public rooms, circulation areas and bedrooms are overlooked by clinical and nurses' rooms with observations windows; these rooms control the circulation areas and entrances and oversight of the patient areas. Self-contained areas provide the staff with separate welfare facilities. The building is one of a group of closely similar buildings, clustered around a central area, forming a

spatially discrete 'Village' within the Hospital, closely associated with the (now demolished) Building 77, the Isobel Wilson School.

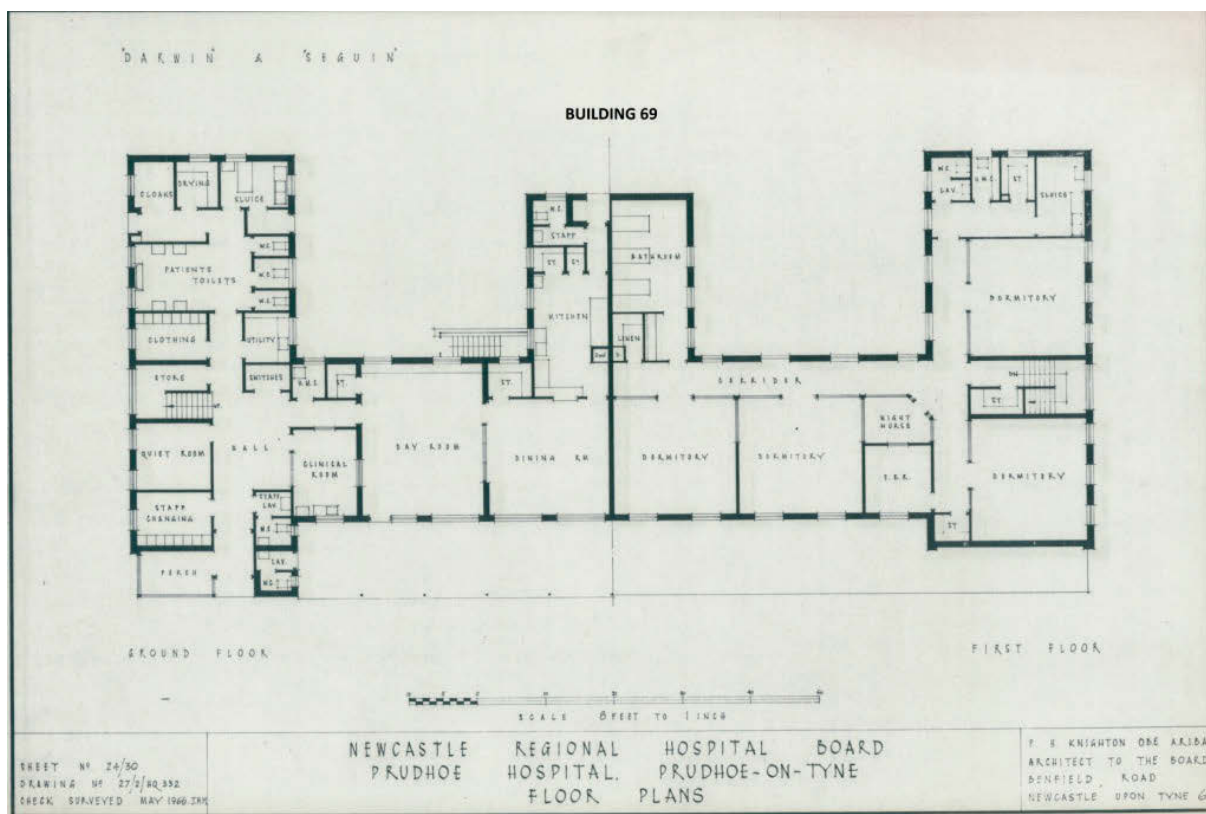


Figure 38 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, historic ground plan.



Plate 263 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, general setting view. Facing west. [2644]



Plate 264 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin external south elevation. Facing south. [2638]



Plate 265 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, internal corridor, west end south pavilion wing. Facing west. [2562]



Plate 266 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, south pavilion wing patients' toilets. Facing east. [2566]

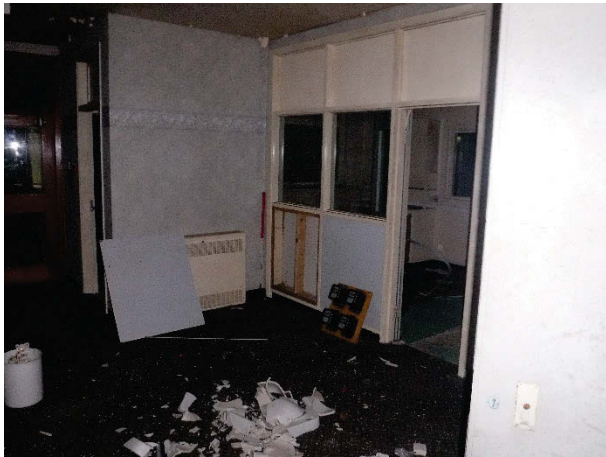


Plate 267 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, south pavilion wing hall and 'clinical room'. Facing south. [2572]



Plate 268 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, dayroom. Facing north-east. [2588]



Plate 269 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, dining room. Facing east. [2590]



Plate 270 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, hallway, south-west end. Facing west. [2600]

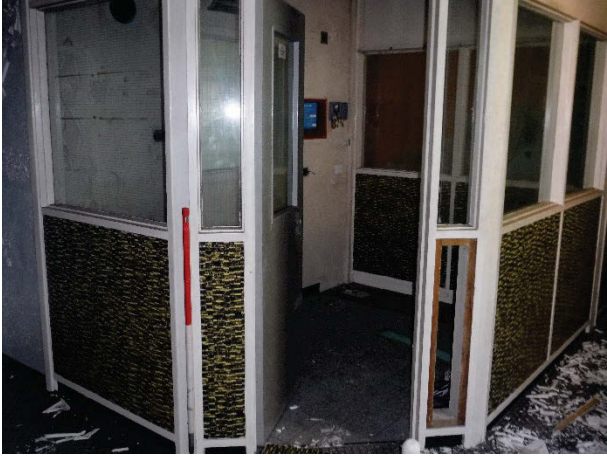


Plate 271 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, first floor nurses station, north end. Facing south. [2633]



Plate 272 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, first floor internal corridor, south end. Facing north-east. [2612]

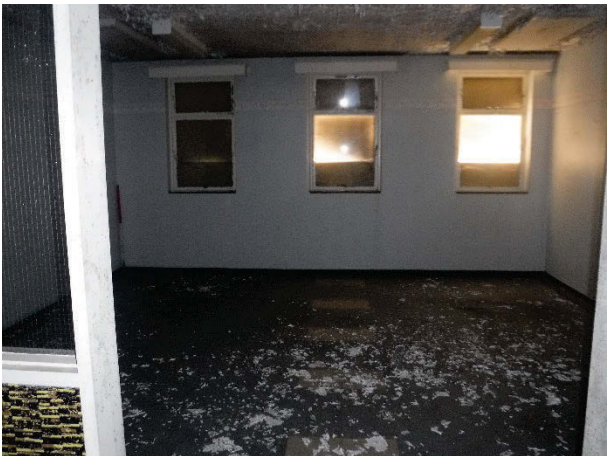


Plate 273 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, first floor dormitory, south pavilion wing. Facing south-west. [2617]

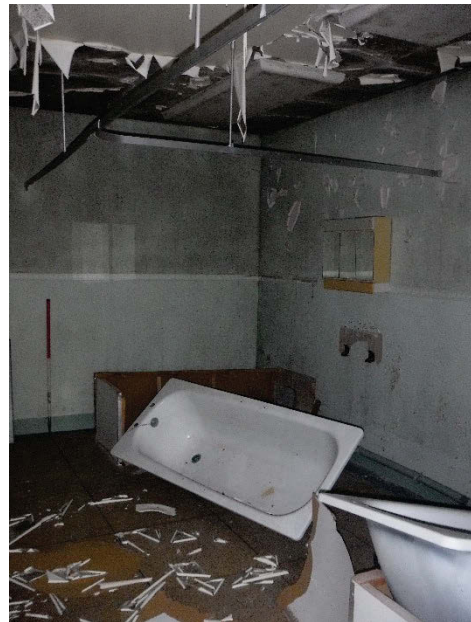


Plate 274 Building 69, Darwin & Seguin, first floor bath room, central pavilion wing. Facing north. [2631]

6. Discussion

6.1. Chronology and Phasing

6.1.1 The buildings in the grounds of Prudhoe Hall fall into two broad phases of use; both phases have multiple identifiable sub-phases (as well as some sub-phases which, given the stripped and vandalised nature of the buildings during building recording, can be assumed but not demonstrated). The first major phase is the construction and use of Prudhoe Hall and its ancillary buildings, including the Walled Garden and Gardener's Cottage, as a private residence of the Liddell family and subsequently Colonel Swan. The major sub-phases related to this use of the Prudhoe Hall buildings are the removal of the Chapel and the Hall's modification to accommodate that change; several minor amendments to the Hall; and Colonel Swan's changes to the Hall Buildings, mostly concerned with the expansion of the coach house and service yard complex, and the glasshouses. The history of the Hall, and the phasing of changes made under the Liddell's and Colonel Swan, is detailed in Appendix 2: Simpson & Brown Conservation Plan, Section 3, Understanding Prudhoe Hall, and its Appendix 3, phased plans of Prudhoe Hall.

6.1.2 The second major phase is the transformation of the estate grounds from a private residence to a residential hospital for people with learning difficulties; the first patients were admitted in December 1914 (Day 2002-3: 68). The hospital was initially confined to the existing estate buildings, with two temporary wards constructed before the end of the First World War. In 1918, the hospital began its first phase of major expansion with the beginning of the implementation of the plans drawn up by J.H. Morton, of South Shields, and G. Burrell of Newcastle. These plans, not fully realised at the time, nevertheless determined the general outline of building types and use of space across the site until the Hospital's closure. From 1918 to 1923, some of the proposed buildings were built; a second sub-phase of construction was carried out from 1932 to 1939. In 1949, the Hospital came under the auspices of the NHS, which occasioned some expansion of the hospital facilities, but the major expansion came in 1956. Construction then began on a new set of buildings, in four phases from 1956 – 1963, on plans drawn up by S.W. Milburn & Partners of Sunderland, and by the Regional Architect P. H. Knighton. These differ in construction materials and style from the earlier phase expansion but follow the general colony or village model as originally laid out. The funding for this expansion, £1.8million, had been allocated by the Ministry of Health and the extension buildings were formally opened by the Minister for Health, Enoch Powell MP, on 27th September 1963. This marked the last major expansion of the hospital; the last new building, Stephenson House, was constructed on the site in 1986. The assumed sub-phases of buildings noted above relate to the no-doubt ongoing processes of minor alterations and improvements, in fixtures, fittings and equipment, occasioned by the use of a hospital and the changing guidelines and requirements of the NHS, but which, given the stripped out and vandalised interiors of all the buildings, are impossible to reconstruct. Where structural alterations could be noted they have been mentioned in the above building-by-building account; alterations to the historic ground plans are also indicated in *Appendix 4, Photolocation Plans*

6.2. The Use of Space at Prudhoe

6.2.1 The Prudhoe Hospital site may be seen in terms of its function as a total institution, as defined by Erving Goffman (1961: 11) as 'a place of residence and work where a large number of like-situated individuals, cut off from the wider society for an appreciable period of time, together lead an enclosed, formally administered round of life.' The full spatial and material consequences of this particular social institution lie far beyond the scope of this report, but some salient features noted during the building recording may be highlighted here.

6.2.2 The two most notable major salient features of the Prudhoe Hospital as a total institution are (1) the spatial distinctions created and maintained across the site; and, allied to this, (2) the segregation and control of the patient and staff population by criteria considered important to the institution.

6.2.3 Many of the Historic Character Areas identified in the EHHC may be seen to serve as deliberate spatial distinctions across the site. Area 5, the Northern Open Area, and Area 6, the Main Entrance Avenue of Trees, both draw on their original function to separate Prudhoe Hall and its estate from the rest of the outside world; this spatial segregation is preserved and used in the Institution to create the bounded world in which the patients live. This is amply demonstrated by the oral accounts given in KIELTY & WOODLEY 2013. The estate drive, furthermore, as noted in the descriptions of Buildings 1-11, serve as a direct spatial hierarchy of approval by the institution: originally devoted to high ranking staff members (doctors in particular), the villa-style houses were allocated to those patients with lesser clinical need and greater independence, and therefore, possibly, to patients closer to being discharged altogether from the institution. A hierarchy is therefore created in the allocation of building: the further along the drive, the closer an inmate is to release.

6.2.4 This hierarchy of space continues across the site: those buildings furthest up the slope, to the north-west, such as Building 14 Norham, and 45, Cavell, are explicitly labelled ‘Troublesome Villas’ on the historic ground plans and were used as secure wards; patients saw them as ‘punishment wards’. Goffman (1961: 51ff) notes that an inevitable feature of the total institution is the development of a privilege system: against a background of ‘house rules’ of the institution, staff may allocate punishments and rewards, and, because a total institution is one in which work, sleep, and recreation all take place in the same location,

‘[p]laces to work and places to sleep become clearly defined as places where certain kinds and levels of privilege obtain... We can therefore expect some spatial specialization, with one ward or hut acquiring the reputation of a punishment place for especially recalcitrant inmates, while certain guard assignments become recognized as punishments for staff (Goffman 1951: 54).

6.2.5 This is precisely the pattern identifiable at Prudhoe. Buildings 7, 14 and 45 have internal features, such as restricted and controlled accesses, restricted circulation patterns, and specialised secure rooms with observation ports and reinforced windows which constitute the institution’s restriction of patients’ freedoms, which may, of course, have been in line with clinical need.

6.2.6 This hierarchy of space also applies to resident staff. Nurses and nursing students are sited in Building 39, at the western fringe of the site; senior doctors’ residences, when in use, were in Buildings 1-11, Domestic Revival-style villas.

6.2.7 The effort to maintain social space between staff and patients is also fundamental to many building layouts. The staff-controlled areas of both residential and clinical buildings – kitchens, offices, store and clinical rooms – have separated circulation patterns not easily accessed by patients, and all appear to have separate welfare, toilet, and storage facilities dedicated to exclusive staff use.

6.2.8 The segregation and control of the patient population was another structural concern and it is one which is explicitly stated. Many previous reports, including Appendix 2 and the EHHC, rightly refer to the then-progressive, Continental ideas of the therapeutic benefits of light and sun in considerations of the siting of buildings at Prudhoe. The segregation of patients along various criteria, however, is less often noted though it was a fundamental and persistent structuring principle of the Hospital. As the RCHME Building Report notes,

J H Morton and Sone and J G Burrell, as joint architects, had planned the colony on ‘the “segregate” or village arrangement’ which, it was stated, was ‘economical in construction and advantageous both for patients and those who are responsible for administration, *the most important advantage being the greater facilities afforded for classification*’ (emphasis added).

6.2.9 This is clearly demonstrated not only in the physical placement of the buildings themselves, but colour-coded into *Figure 39*, below. This plan of the extension to the Hospital Buildings included in the Brochure for their opening demonstrates the segregation of patients based on age grade, gender, and clinical need. This is reiterated in the Brochure itself:

“The development block plan was based on the principles of an appropriate grouping of patients (both for medical and nursing convenience and because patients are happiest among those who are most like them) according to their sexes, ages, and types of mental and physical disorder, and the avoidance of an institutional atmosphere by limiting, as far as was practicable, the number of patients who would occupy any particular villa” (*Brochure*: 8).

6.2.10 The separation of the sexes was of particular concern. Along with this gender segregation come common gender-role assumptions: the Boys Village is clustered around the Playing Field, and the Industrial Training buildings; the Girls Village has a separate open area. The Recreation Hall, Building 32, the primary social centre of the Hospital, has separate entrances for men and women.

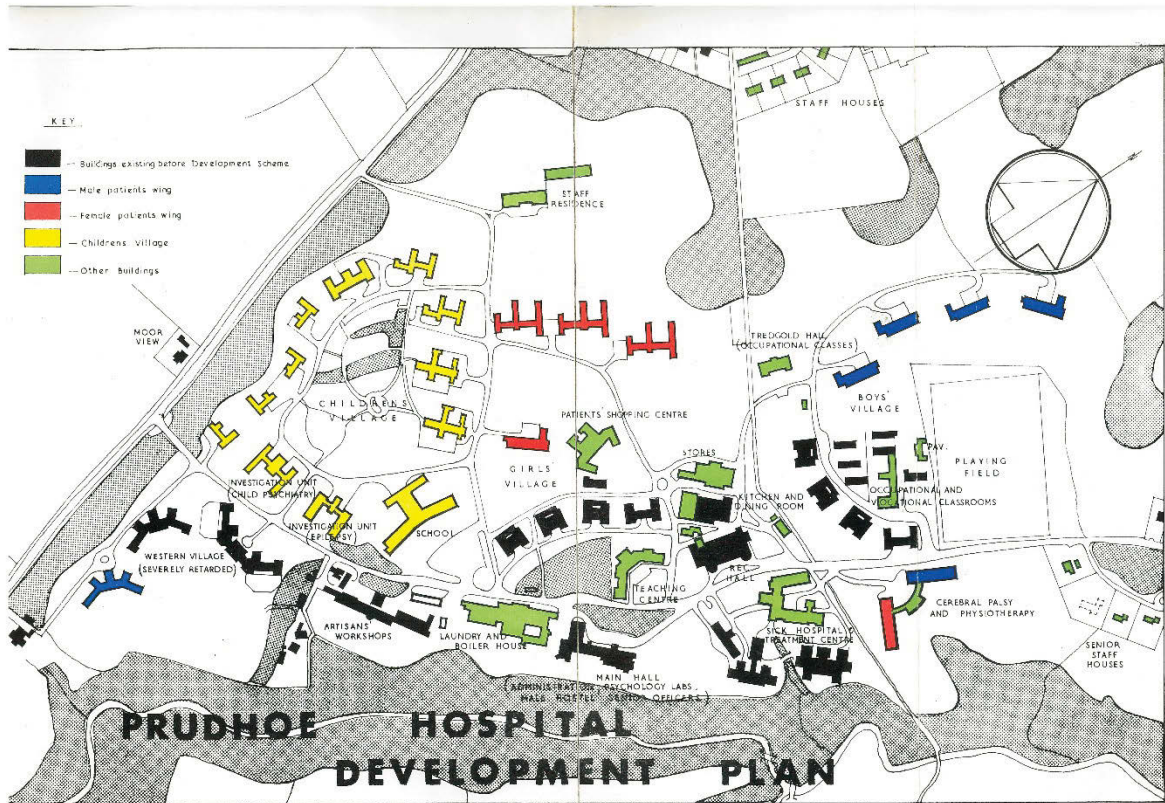


Figure 39 Plan of Prudhoe Hospital Buildings from the 1963 Brochure for the opening of the Hospital Extension.

6.2.11 The control of, and segregation of various sections of, the hospital population – staff as well as patients – may be seen throughout the buildings on the site. Aspects such as restricted accesses, oversight and control of entryways and access points, observation panels from nurses stations and clinical rooms, lack of communication between building parts, are all aspects constituting the institution’s (attempts to) control sectors of its population, for clinical or other reasons.

6.2.12 There are also indications across the site of the impact of changing ideas, practices, guidelines, and therapeutic practice in the treatment of people with learning disabilities. Some buildings show the subdivision of large, multiple-occupancy dormitory rooms into smaller self-contained bedrooms, and this may indicate an increasing concern for patient autonomy and privacy. The structural changes in Building 13, Midway/Jennie Hepple Unit, for instance, indicate changes in clinical practice.

6.2.13 In the above, the Prudhoe site has been considered as a total institution only after its change into a residential hospital. However, it may be seen that Prudhoe was a total institution from its inception. Households are also institutions, and a large formal later 18th and early 20th century

household possessed many totalising characteristics. Goffman (1961: 16) includes residential servants of large houses among the categories of inmates of total institutions; Prudhoe Hall certainly had residential servants throughout its time as a household. In this light, the change from Prudhoe Hall as a private residence to the Prudhoe Hall Colony Hospital is less of a radical transformation than an elaboration, on a massive scale, of structuring principles that were inherent in the Hall from its foundation. These include gender, age-grade and social status segregation within the Hall itself (see Appendix 2 for discussions on the placement of men's rooms, and the service wing, for instance). This is one reason that the original landscape features of the estate, most notably the estate drive, bands of trees, and landscaping, were easily and successfully adapted to the Hospital's needs: they were designed to fulfil similar functions of separation and the creation of social distance for the original institution of the Hall. From an archaeological landscape perspective, then, the seeds of the structuring principles of the landscape and the buildings built across it of Prudhoe Hospital were inherent in Prudhoe Hall itself.

References

Abbreviations

- Brochure* Anon. 1963 *Official Opening of the Extensions to the Hospital*. Prudhoe-on-Tyne: The Prudhoe Hospital.
EHHC English Heritage Prudhoe Historic Characterisation
BJN *British Journal of Nursing*

--. 1914 'Appointments.' *BJN* 53: 34.

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Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

AA2060.1

Prudhoe Hospital, Northumberland – Building Recording

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Gentoo Homes Ltd.

Adddyman Archaeology – May 2016

1.0 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 Addyman Archaeology has been commissioned by Gentoo Homes Ltd to carry out historic building recording at the former Prudhoe Hospital, Northumberland, in advance of the development of the site for housing. The planning application (14/04160/FUL & 14/04161/LBC) comprises the demolition of non-listed buildings, erection of 392 dwellings, conversion of Prudhoe Hall and associated buildings, improvement works to Walled Garden and associated access, landscape and infrastructure. The application was granted permission on 27th April 2016 with an archaeological condition attached, in accordance with a brief provided by Northumberland Conservation (T39/5; 21514 dated 5/515). The archaeological condition states:

a) No development or archaeological mitigation shall commence on site until a written scheme of investigation based on the brief has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

b) The archaeological recording scheme required by the brief must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.

c) The programme of analysis, reporting, publication and archiving if required by the brief must be completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation.

Reason: The site is of historic and archaeological interest.

1.1.2 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) is the first step in discharging the archaeological planning condition and is presented here for acceptance by the Northumberland Conservation Assistant Archaeology Officer, Karen Derham. This document contains the methods that will be used to appropriately record the hospital buildings. The results will be presented in the form of a written and illustrated report which will be submitted to the council for approval on completion of the field work.

1.2 Setting

1.2.1 The town of Prudhoe is west of Newcastle upon Tyne. Prudhoe Hospital is on the B6395, off the A695, from Newcastle upon Tyne. The site of Prudhoe Hospital lies on the south-east of the town, and is bounded by a deep, wooded gully containing the Stanley Burn on its southern side (*Figure 1*).

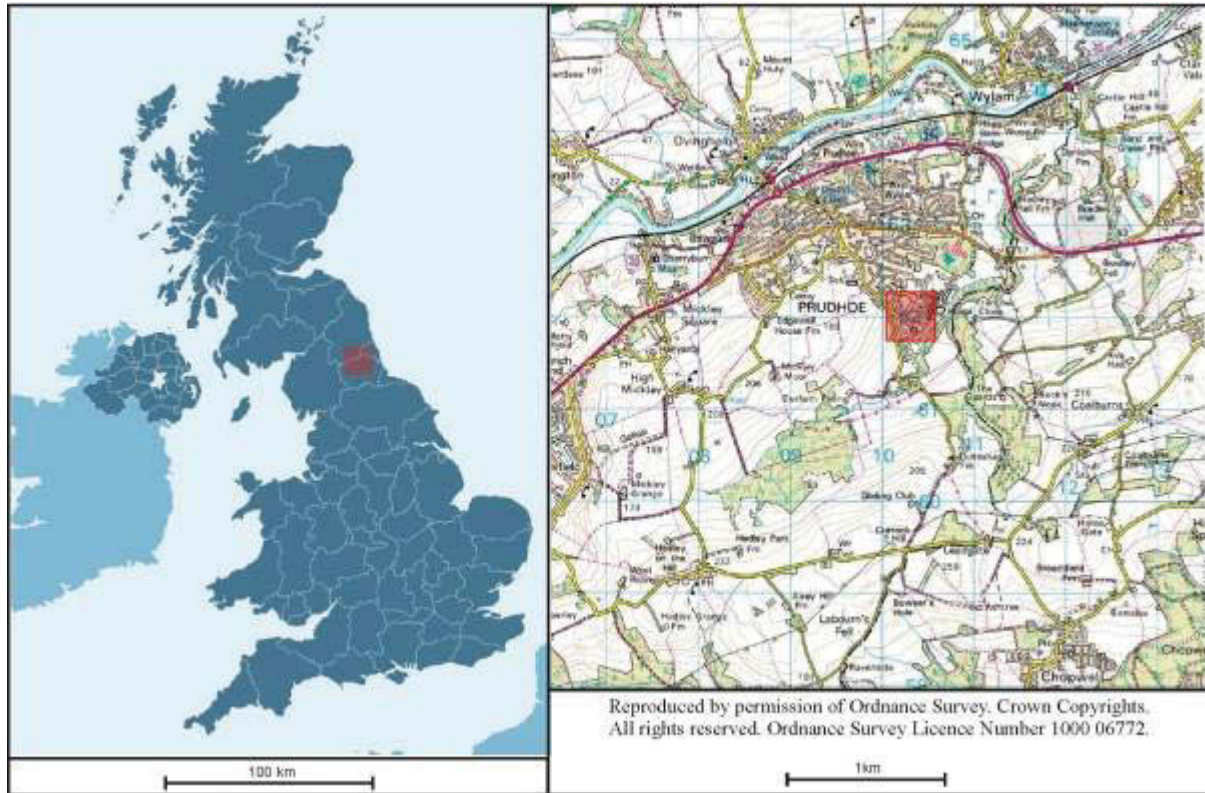


Figure 1 Site Location

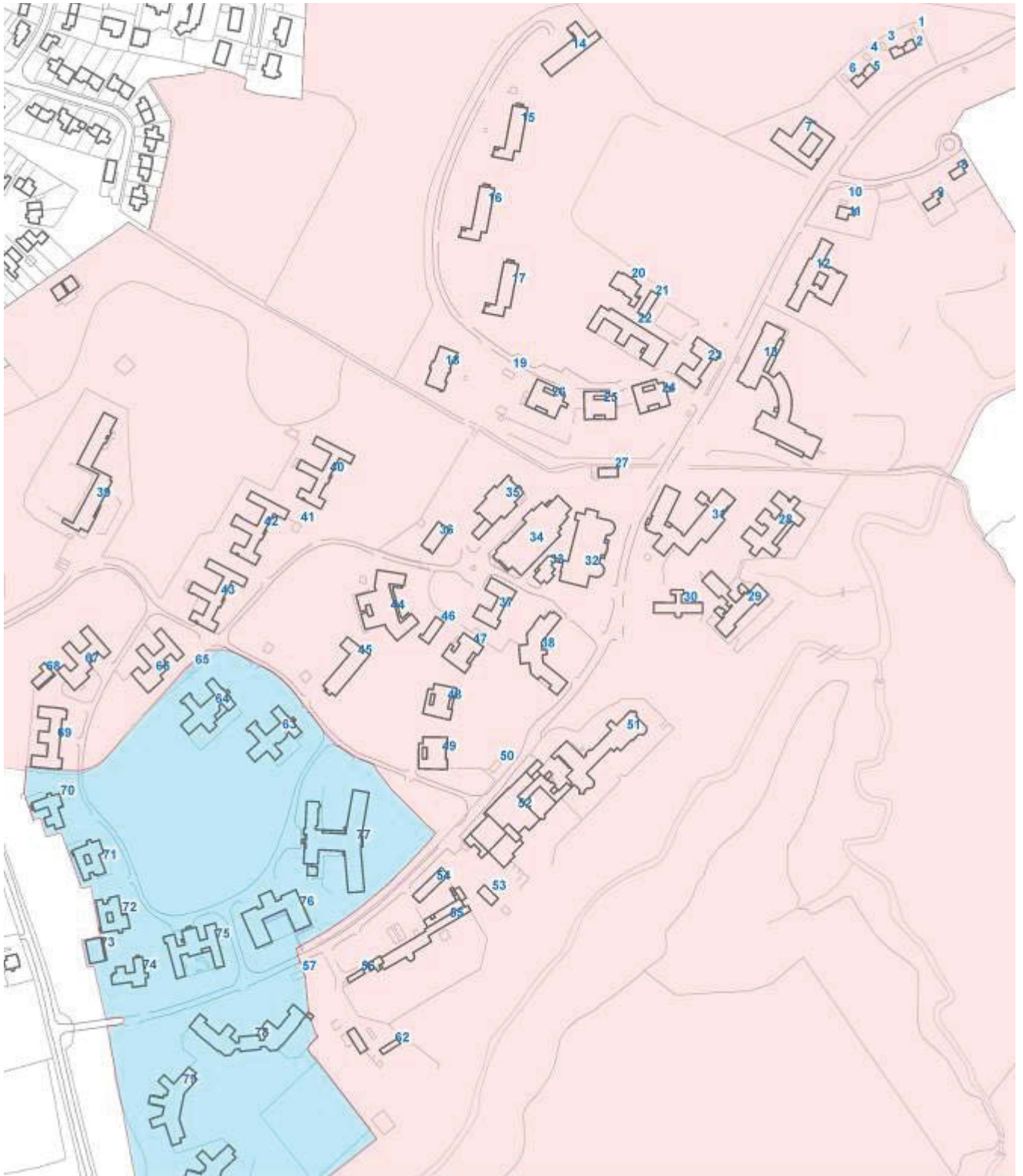


Figure 2 Reference plan of Hospital with building numbers – see Appendix 3 for A3 plan. Drawing supplied by TEP/HCA on behalf of client. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey license number 100006772

2.0 Historical Background

2.1 Summary of historical reports

- 2.1.1 The land upon which Prudhoe Hospital is built has a long history as common land for the people living around Prudhoe, stretching back until at least the 11th century (English Heritage 2008). In the early 17th century it was a meadow and from the 18th century it became farmland. The *Prudhoe Historic Characterisation* (English Heritage 2008) analyses all the Ordnance Survey data from 1862 to the present day, providing an assessment of surviving historical features visible within the present landscape. An archaeological walkover survey undertaken previously (Cameron 2013) assessed these features and the wider landscape for archaeological potential; the results indicated there was low potential for archaeology within the grounds of the hospital and therefore the present works are concentrated on the hospital buildings and their particular history and significance.
- 2.1.2 Prudhoe Hall was constructed c1870 for the Liddell family and extended in 1889 and the chapel removed in 1904. The hall is protected as a Grade II Listed Building, along with the Gardeners cottage, greenhouses and garden wall, as Grade II. The Liddell's nephew sold the Hall to Colonel Swan in 1904 who extended the service yard buildings. Colonel Swan owned the hall until 1914, when it was acquired for use as the Prudhoe Colony for people with learning disabilities. This was in response to the Mental Deficiency Act 1913.
- 2.1.3 The site became a mental hospital in 1914, with significant phases of construction taking place in the 1920s and 30s and again between the 1950s and the 1980s. The site was closed c.2008 and while part of the western edge of the site remains in use by the NHS, Gentoo Homes have secured the hospital grounds for housing development.

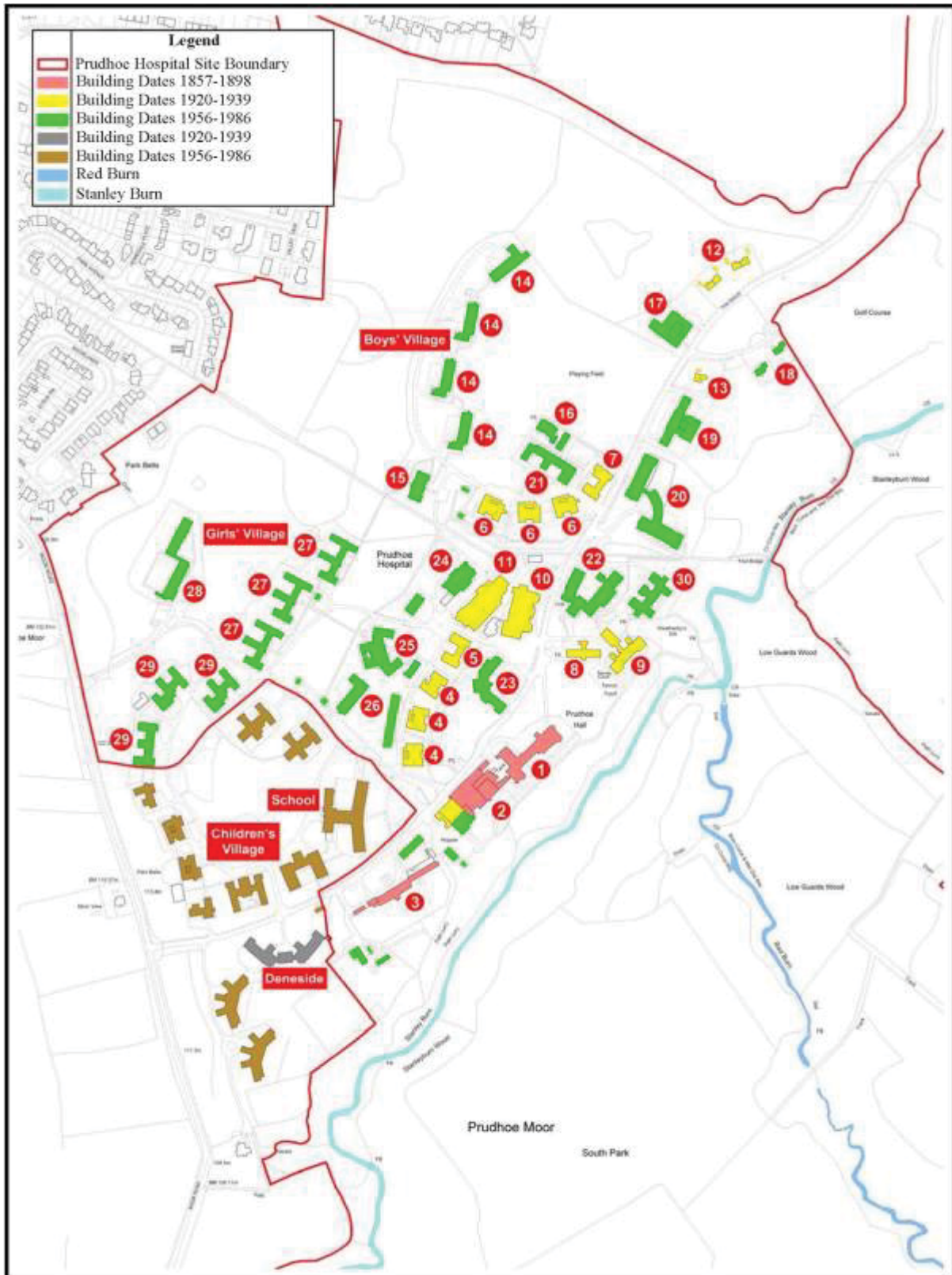


Figure 3 Plan of Prudhoe Hospital, from English Heritage Prudhoe Historic Characterisation (2008) showing indicative historical phasing. See figure 2 above for building numbers as used in this report.

2.2 Site archive of Hospital buildings held by Northgate & Prudhoe NHS Trust

2.2.1 There are a large number of drawings of the hospital buildings currently located in Prudhoe Hall. They are stored in two rooms, one on the ground floor adjacent to the security guards' office and one on the first floor of the c1870 core of the building, in a room numbered on the door as '6'.

2.2.2 In the ground floor room, there are two empty plan chests (hanging type), with a pile of drawings on top. There is also a boxfile of drawings in a box on the floor, and a small desk with more drawings piled on top (*figure 4*).



Figure 4 Photos in ground floor room showing empty plan chests and pile of drawings.

2.2.3 There does not seem to be much order to the drawings, but they include general elevations, plans, sections, details and engineering drawings of many parts of the hospital. An anecdotal comment from a security guard suggests that the plan chests were moved to this location (prior to the production of the conservation plan in 2014) to facilitate access.

2.2.4 The first floor contains a plan chest (hanging type), two chests of plan drawers and a drawing/sloped desk on the floor (*Figure 5*). The hanging chest is full and in reasonable order, probably as left by the NHS pre 2008 (*Figure 6*). The drawings are grouped by building with a building number written on the hanger. The drawings in the first chest of drawers have no apparent order and there is some damage from careless handling in the past (*Figure 7*). The second chest of drawers is empty, its contents apparently dumped on the floor in no order (*Figure 8*). There is again some damage to the drawings from careless handling. The drawing/sloped desk contains rolled plans which were omitted from investigation.



Figure 5 General view of room 6 on the first floor.



Figure 6 View of first plan chest in room 6 on the first floor.

2.2.5 The drawings include plans, elevations, sections, alterations, site plans, details, engineering drawings, drainage etc. They date from between 1914 and the 1990s. There are some original drawings, including a 1914 plan of the ownership boundary of the South Park area south-east of the Stanley Burn and a 1934 plan of a new infirmary. Many of the drawings are Photostat or Xerox copies of originals.

2.2.6 All of the drawings in both rooms are vulnerable to damage through inappropriate handling, and there is no supervision when consulting the drawings.



Figure 7 View of second plan chest (drawers) in room 6 on the first floor.



Figure 8 View of third plan chest (drawers) in room 6 on the first floor, its contents on the floor.

2.3 Northumberland County Archives at Woodhorn

2.3.1 Digital copies of some of the drawings have been made by Gentoo Homes and deposited with the County Archives at Woodhorn.

2.3.2 Initial contact has been made with the archivist at Woodhorn, Sarah Littlefear. It is proposed that as part of the Historic Building Recording the archivists at Woodhorn will visit the site, along with the Assistant County Archaeologist, Karen Derham, to assess the records and discuss the appropriate methodology for cataloguing and archiving them. See section 3, Scope of Works, below.

2.4 NHS Central Archives

2.4.1 We have contacted the NHS Central archives, who referred us to the local Northgate and Prudhoe NHS Trust. All these records have been passed to the new owners of the site and currently remain on site in Prudhoe Hall. During the next stage of works, we will confirm whether the NHS Central archives hold any records of Prudhoe Hospital.

3.0 Scope of Proposed Works

3.1 General

3.1.1 The building recording will follow the brief prepared by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist for Northumberland Conservation (*Appendix 1*). This will focus on Prudhoe Hall which is to be retained as part of the development. The brief also requires the ancillary buildings forming part of the hospital to be recorded. The building numbers as shown on *figure*

2 are given beside the names for ease of reference; a larger version of this plan can be found in *Appendix 3*.

- 3.1.2 The buildings at Prudhoe Hospital have been abandoned in stages over the last 15 years (Darren Bennet, HCA). As such many are in a dilapidated state and Health & Safety issues were highlighted by Gentoo Homes as a primary concern regarding access to record the buildings internally. In addition, a number of the buildings have Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) within their fabric. Structural Reports have also been undertaken for some of the buildings, outlining their current state as regards safe access.
- 3.1.3 For the reasons stated above, an assessment has been made regarding whether buildings are safe to access internally for building recording. Similar types of building have also been grouped together in order to record a representative sample of the group and to prevent unsafe access into buildings where this is not necessary. The tabulated results of this assessment are presented in *Appendix 2*.
- 3.1.4 A number of the buildings have been previously recorded (Uglove *et al* 2014) or have been photographed during other assessments. In these cases, the photographs and existing plans will be used in the report to illustrate the buildings where access was not possible. A summary of the buildings proposed for internal recording is presented below (*Table 1*).

3.2 *Prudhoe Hall and ancillary buildings, 19th century*

- 3.2.1 Prudhoe Hall (51) is Grade II Listed and the 2014 conservation plan (Uglove *et al* 2014) assessed it to be of Considerable Significance (national/regional). The recording at the Hall will be undertaken before and during repairs/alterations are made. If potentially damaging works are required, some form of mitigation would be necessary which might include a watching brief, photographic survey or detailed excavation. Recording at the Hall will follow English Heritage guidelines for Level 3 recording, as described in Section 4 below.
- 3.2.2 There are a number of buildings ancillary to the hall. The former Stables (52) (subsequently extended and altered as the hospital laundry and boilers), is unsuitable to enter due to the structural condition of the existing roof. The Potting Sheds (55) surrounding the walled garden and the Gardeners Cottage (56) are of the same date as the hall and will be photographically recorded internally.

3.3 *Hospital buildings, 20th century*

- 3.3.1 The hospital buildings surrounding the hall are unlisted and fall into two groups: those dating from 1920-39 and those built from 1950-86, as shown in *figure 3*. All buildings will be recorded externally, following English Heritage guidelines, as described in Section 4 below.
- 3.3.2 Section 5.9.2 concerning Recording in the Conservation Plan states:

Some buildings should have more detailed recording because they have design components which would not be fully recorded in photographs alone. These are:

- *The Janie Hepple Unit (13) - which has a 1950s or 1960s form and layout with a curved entrance screen*
- *The main block to the south of the Recreation Hall. This is marked as the Central Stores building (35)*

(Uglove *et al* 2014, 47)

Internal recording of other buildings in *Table 1* will comprise representative photographs, rather than all elevations.

- 3.3.3 Other buildings with known decorative features include the mosaic wall at the entrance to the McCoull Clinic (31).
- 3.3.4 The buildings proposed for internal photographic recording are presented in *Table 1* below. This selection omits a number of buildings deemed unsafe from the HCA consultants to Gentoo Homes. This includes the Recreation Hall (32), Disco (39), the Stables/Laundry building (52) and the adjacent Boiler House (52). The Residence Home (39) has also been omitted due to the high risk asbestos present.
- 3.3.5 A number of other buildings have been placed in groups, with a single building from each group proposed for recording. These include Mitford (15), Lumley (16) and Brinkburn (17); Skene (23), Tyne (24), Tees (25) and Wear (26); Alison (40), Ext Plant Room & Tanks (41), Nester (42) and Nightingale (42); Lime (47), Beech (48) and Willow (49); and Kittiwake (66) and Greengates (67). Should the chosen building be determined inaccessible due to Health & Safety concerns (see *Section 4.3* below) an alternative from the group will be chosen.
- 3.3.6 A number of buildings have been previously recorded, primarily photographically, as part of the Conservation Plan undertaken in 2014 (Uglow *et al* 2014). Where these buildings are no longer accessible due to Health & Safety Concerns, the existing photographs will be included in the report and referenced accordingly and the photographs will be added to the project archive (see *Section 5.2*).

Building no.	Building name	Approx. date	Notes
7	Special Care Unit	1956-86	Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE
12	Fraser Adolescents		RAMS, PPE/RPE
13	Physiotherapy / Midway & Janie Hepple Unit	1956-86	Level 2/3 recording, including drawn record, as recommended in Conservation Plan. Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE
14	Norham	1956-86	Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE; RPE on advice of asbestos consultant
17	Brinkburn	1956-86	Group with 16, 17, similar buildings, abandoned pre-2008. Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE
18	Tregold	1956-86	Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE. Contractor required to gain entry
22	Workshops/ industrial training unit	1956-86	RAMS, PPE/Type 3 RPE
24	Tyne	1920-39	RAMS, PPE. Group with 23, 25, 26, abandoned pre-2008
27	Mortuary	nd	RAMS, PPE.
28	Riding	1956-86	Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE
29	Redburn female sick quarters	1920-39	Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE
30	The Close - babies?	1920-39	RAMS, PPE/Type 3 RPE
31	McCoull Clinic/Clinical	1956-86	Mosaic wall at entrance. Advice from

	Centre		asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE. Some areas restricted access.
34	Kitchens/canteen	1920-39	Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE. Some areas restricted access.
35	Central Stores	1956-86	Level 2/3 recording, including drawn record, as recommended in Conservation Plan. Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/Type 3 RPE
37	Cedar	1920-39	Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE
38	Teaching & Activities Building		RAMS, PPE
40	Alison	1956-86	Group with 41, 42, 43. RAMS, PPE
44	Patients shopping centre/WRVS	1956-86	RAMS, PPE. If building condition poor, assessment of ACMs required.
45	Cavell	1956-86	Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE
47	Lime	1920-39	Group with 48 and 49; 48 already recorded in 2014. PPE/face mask as pigeon guano present.
51	Admin - Prudhoe Hall	1867-98	Grade II Listed Building. Level 3 recording. Bat potential in loft.
55	Potting sheds etc	1867-98	RAMS, PPE
56	Gardeners cottage	1867-98	RAMS, PPE
67	Greengates	1956-86	Group with 66. Advice from asbestos consultant required prior to entry; RAMS, PPE/RPE, internal condition unknown
69	Darwin & Seguin		Review required prior to entry as internal condition unknown.

Table 1: Buildings proposed for internal recording

4.0 Standards and Recording

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 All work will be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Institute for Archaeologists 2008a) and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (Institute for Archaeologists 2008b).
- 4.1.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using Addyman Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales where appropriate. The recorded buildings will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- 4.1.3 A photographic record of all buildings will be made with a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. All photographs will be taken using a Digital SLR camera. Digital images (jpegs) will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for long-term archive storage at the conclusion of the project (see *Section 5.2* below).

4.1.4 The plans and drawings currently held at Prudhoe Hall will be assessed and catalogued following advice from Northumberland County Archives and Northumberland Conservation.

4.2 Recording method

4.2.1 The programme of building recording will be carried out to English Heritage standards and will broadly adhere to Level 3 of the guidelines (English Heritage 2006) but with specific reference to the brief from Northumberland Conservation (*Appendix 1*) and as detailed below.

4.2.2 Written Account

- Precise details of the location of the buildings, by name or street number, civil parish or town.
- The National Grid reference of the building and details of listing or scheduling
- The date when the record was made and the name of the recorder
- A summary of the building's plan, type and purpose historically and at present, materials used in construction and so far as is possible, the date of construction.
- The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners (if known)
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist
- An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis
- An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of any circulation pattern or decorative or iconographic scheme. An account of any fixtures fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purposes. For an industrial building, a sequential account of the ways in which materials or processes were handled.
- Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (the permission of owners or copyright holders may be required)
- Copies of other records of the building, including specialist reports (again with any necessary permissions), or a note of their existence and location.

4.2.3 Drawn Record

- Historic plans, elevations and cross sections held in the NHS archives
- Prudhoe Hall, stables and ancillary buildings, including annotated architects plans.
- A plan or plans identifying the location of all buildings and structures recorded in the written and photographic record
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs

4.2.4 Photography

- General views of the exterior of the buildings, from all angles
- General views to and from the buildings placing them in their landscape setting, particular where the outward looking views form part of their setting.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
- Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- Any machinery or other plant or evidence for its former existence
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history), where not sufficiently treated in general photographs.

4.3 Health & Safety

- 4.3.1 All of the buildings proposed for internal recording in *Table 1* above have been assessed by Darren Bennett, Managing Agent for TEP, on behalf of Gentoo Homes. All buildings have elements of risk associated with both asbestos and with hazards created by criminal damage such as loose doors, damaged ceilings and floors, removed duct covers etc. However none of the buildings listed above are considered to be structurally unsound to a degree which would cause serious health and safety risk on access.
- 4.3.2 None of the buildings on site are connected to services and do not retain any heating. This weathers the internals and allows moisture content and summer temperatures which favour the growth of fungal pathogens. There is a risk in all buildings of wood deterioration which makes floor boards dangerous in certain locations.
- 4.3.3 There is no internal lighting in the buildings, however due to the permeable steel light does penetrate. There would however be a requirement to ensure suitable light levels were accommodated to make safe access.
- 4.3.4 Areas where bats are known to be present will only be entered following advice from BSG. This includes Prudhoe Hall (51) and the Special Care Unit (7). The loft space of the Hall has previously contained bats and the Special Care Unit has a maternity roost. All other buildings on the list will be presented to the ecologists to advise on bats.
- 4.3.5 All buildings will be checked for the presence of asbestos by the Asbestos Consultant and assessed for RAMS prior to any Addyman Archaeology staff entering the building. The Asbestos Consultant will provide advice on whether or not the building is safe to enter at all or provide advice on the appropriate RPE/PPE. If for any reason buildings are not possible to enter, the Assistant County Archaeologist will be informed as soon as is practicable.
- 4.3.6 All confined spaces will be avoided and where limitations to access within the demolition surveys are noted then access to these areas will be avoided as they should be presumed to contain asbestos.
- 4.3.7 All Addyman Archaeology staff are familiar with risks associated with void and derelict properties. A risk assessment will be prepared by Addyman Archaeology prior to visiting site in addition to those prepared by the client.
- 4.3.8 Standard PPE (safety boots, hard hat, vis-vest, gloves) will be worn when accessing all buildings. Additional RPE will be worn following advice from Asbestos Consultant. RAMS will be undertaken by Gentoo Homes prior to Addyman Archaeology staff entering the buildings.
- 4.3.9 All Addyman Archaeology staff hold current CSCS cards. Kenny Macfadyen is a trained First Aider.

4.4 Staff

- 4.4.1 All Addyman Archaeology staff are suitably qualified and experienced for recording historic buildings. CVs of Kenny Macfadyen and Jenni Morrison are included in *Appendix 4*. Should additional archaeologists be required on the project CVs will be forwarded to Northumberland Conservation.

4.4.2 All staff will familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff will be aware of the work required according to this WSI.

4.5 *Monitoring*

4.5.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist dealing with this application will be informed of the start date and timetable for the programme of historic building recording in advance of work commencing on site. Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the Assistant County Archaeologist and other interested parties will be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.

4.5.2 It is proposed that the archaeological historic building recording will be undertaken in tandem with the Asbestos Survey, which is scheduled to take place from 13th June 2016. Building 27 (the Mortuary) is scheduled for early demolition and will be recorded first.

5.0 *Reporting, archiving and artefact analysis*

5.1 *Report*

5.1.1 The building recording report will make particular reference to:

- The phasing of the site
- The development of all the buildings on the site (individually and as a group) including the interaction, re-use and development of earlier buildings within later phases of development
- The historical and social context of the buildings' design, construction, alteration and eventual decommissioning
- External decorative or patterned detailing or surfacing incl. brick, mosaic etc.
- Significant fixtures, fittings and rooms surviving within the buildings
- Where internal fixtures, fittings and furniture have been removed or lost, historical photographs or records will be included to illustrate the rooms during their active use
- Representative images and data from the Northgate and Prudhoe NHS Trust archives will also be incorporated in the report

5.1.2 The report will be presented in pdf format and each page and paragraph will be numbered. Illustrations will be cross-referenced in the text. The report will include as a minimum:

- Planning application number, Northumberland Conservation reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
- A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
- A location plan of the extent of the site. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record
- A plan showing the building numbering system used in the text
- A plan showing the location and direction of all photographs
- Plans and elevations of the building, where appropriate, cross-referenced in the text
- A summary statement of the results
- A detailed phased description of the development of the site
- Photographs of the building including both internal and external shots showing the buildings and their landscape setting and detailed photographs of

- significant fabric, fixtures and fittings
- An appendix comprising a register of all digital photographs

5.1.3 Copies of the report will be submitted to the client and to Northumberland Conservation within 2 months of the completion of the fieldwork. One bound paper copy and one copy in pdf format will be submitted to Northumberland Conservation for inclusion in the HER.

5.2 Archiving

5.2.1 Archiving will be undertaken following the ClfA Guidelines for Archiving (Institute for Archaeologists 2008c). Copies of the primary report will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record and the site archive will be deposited at the Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn within 6 months of the completion of the project.

5.2.2 The land is currently owned by the Homes and Communities Agency, under lease agreement to Gentoo Homes. Gentoo Homes have been in contact with the landowners and they are content that the archive will be deposited with the Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn. Contact has been made with Sarah Littlefear at Woodhorn regarding the archiving of this work.

5.2.3 Digital photographs will be archived at the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) in York within 6 months of the completion of the project. These will be stored and archived according to their preservation policy: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/PreservationPolicyRev> The charge for this service will be included in the fees for this stage of the work.

5.2.4 The archive will be submitted on an external hard drive or similar to Louisa Matthews at ADS and will include a copy of the final report. The information will be accompanied by [collection level metadata](#) and [file level metadata](#) and will be prepared in accordance with the ADS [Guidelines for Depositors](#). The images will be disseminated via a download-only archive via a query interface, which will enable users to search through the photographs by building.

5.2.5 Digital photographs taken by Simpson & Brown and Gentoo Homes that are used in the report to illustrate the interior of buildings where no access has been possible will also be archived at the ADS as described above.

5.2.6 The collection of drawings at Prudhoe Hall, mainly concerning the hospital phase of the site will also be catalogued and archived at the Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn as part of this project, in accordance with Policy 21 in the Conservation Plan (Uglow *et al* 2014). This will be undertaken in conjunction with Northumberland County Archives. An allowance for time to be spent on this will be allocated in the budget.

5.2.7 An online OASIS form will be completed as part of the project and the OASIS reference number will be included in the report. Once the report has been validated by Northumberland HER the information will be placed into the public domain on the OASIS website <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

5.3 Artefact and materials analysis

5.3.1 Any artefacts or materials recovered during the building recording works will be recorded and will be assessed and analysed by specialists where required. Should any such material be recovered from the site, the Assistant County Archaeologist will be consulted as to the expected museum repository for such material.

6.0 Publication

6.1 General

6.1.1 A summary of the work will be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland HER Officer, by December 2016.

6.1.2 A short report of the work will also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

7.0 References

Cameron, R 2013 *Prudhoe Hospital, Northumberland and Tyne & Wear: Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey*. Addyman Archaeology unpublished report.

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*. (available as pdf. files in three parts at the address listed below):

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_1.pdf

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_2.pdf

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_3.pdf

English Heritage 2008 *Prudhoe Historic Characterisation*

Institute for Archaeologists 2008a, *By-Laws: Code of Conduct* (23 October 2008):

http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/code_conduct.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists 2008b, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*:

<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/build2.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists 2008c. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (October 2008):

<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/Archives2009.pdf>

Uglow, N *et al* 2014 *Prudhoe Hospital, Prudhoe, Northumberland: Conservation Plan*. Simpson & Brown unpublished report.

8.0 Appendix 1: Northumberland County Council Brief for Building Recording

Planning ref: 14/04160/FUL & 14/04161/LBC
NC ref: T39/5; 21514

LAND AT FORMER PRUDHOE HOSPITAL, PRUDHOE HOSPITAL DRIVE, PRUDHOE, NORTHUMBERLAND

Brief for Historic Building Recording

1 Introduction

- 1.1 A planning application has been submitted for the demolition of non-listed buildings, erection of 392 dwellings, conversion of Prudhoe Hall and associated buildings to provide 12 dwellings, at the former Prudhoe Hospital, Prudhoe Hospital Drive, Prudhoe, Northumberland (Fig 1).
- 1.2 The Prudhoe Historic Characterisation Study (English Heritage and English Partnerships 2007-8) looked at the site, the history, landscape and principal features of the site, identifying six distinctive Historic Character Areas into which the site was divided comprising:
1. **South Park**
(Outside this application area)
 2. **Prudhoe Hall (grade II listed)**
Prudhoe Hall and its curtilage buildings, access areas and gardens. It has a strongly defined character as the core of the Late Victorian country estate, contrasting with the rest of the site. The stables and carriage houses were grouped with the central hospital area as they were transformed and extended in 1920-1 and connected to a network of covered conduits heating the buildings around the hospital
 3. **Central Hospital Area**
The design principle of this core area influenced the later development of the hospital (Area 4) The design is based upon arranging the 1920s villas in curved arrays, linked to open space and the major vehicular and pedestrian routes along The Avenue and the footpath from Prudhoe.
 4. **'Villages' Hospital Area**
The hospital was expanded into this area in the late 1950s /early 1960s with the creation of three clusters of buildings known as 'Villages' for Boys, Girls and Children. The planning for this area adopted a different, even more open, dispersed and sparse layout.
 5. **Northern Open Area**
This comprises extensive areas of open space. It is rough pasture, contrasting sharply with the manicured landscape of the hospital site, with clumps of trees from the 1878 parkland.
 6. **Main Entrance Avenue of Trees**
This avenue of trees was probably planted when the Hall was a private house. The Avenue provides a grandly formal access to the site, inherited from the late Victorian estate.
- 1.3 English Heritage's Prudhoe Historic Characterisation study has identified that the unlisted hospital buildings are of interest as "the largely adopted design principles set down in the 1920s represent highly innovative approaches to site planning which reflect Continental progress in hospital and school (particularly open-air school) architecture. Whilst most of the institutional buildings were linked to The Avenue and maximised the use of open space and viewpoints, the residential units exploited the site's topography through their siting on higher ground that enjoyed views to the south and east". The late 1950s /early 1960s hospital development known as

'Villages' for Boys, Girls and Children is also of interest as it adopted a different, even more open, dispersed and sparse layout.

- 1.4 The Prudhoe Historic Characterisation study and the Heritage Impact Assessment and archaeological desk-based assessment submitted with the application have demonstrated that the hospital buildings are not of sufficient importance to warrant retention. Nevertheless these buildings are 'undesigned heritage assets' in the context of the NPPF and of sufficient interest to warrant a programme of historic building recording prior to demolition.
- 1.5 While previous documents have provided sufficient information with which to enable a decision to be made of the significance of the buildings, these documents do not include the level of detail that would be required to provide an archive record of the buildings sufficient to mitigate against their loss. A programme of historic building recording is therefore required to ensure that an appropriately detailed archive record is made of the buildings consistent with the objectives of paragraph 141 of the NPPF.
- 1.6 This work should complement the Historic Building Record carried out on the adjacent development site in 2009. It should also incorporate the detailed archive record of the hospital and buildings retained by the Northgate and Prudhoe NHS Trust. Prior to work commencing on site, and prior to the building recording work commencing, this archive should be reviewed and any significant or relevant images or data identified and included within the final report.

1.7 Policy Background

- 1.7.1 Policy relating to the assessment and mitigation of impacts to the heritage resource within the planning system is set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework*. The Framework identifies that the planning system should perform 'an environmental role', contributing to and protecting the built and historic environment¹ and that the pursuit of 'sustainable development' includes seeking improvements to the built, natural and historic environment.²
- 1.7.2 The Framework further clarifies that, in circumstances where heritage assets will be damaged or lost as a result of development, Local Planning Authorities should require developers to record and advance the understanding of the asset to be lost in a manner appropriate to the significance of the asset. The evidence (and any archive) generated as part of the plan making process should be made publically accessible; copies of the evidence generated should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record and archives with the relevant museum.³

1.8 Archaeological mitigation of development impact

- 1.8.1 Having assessed the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource, Northumberland Conservation has advised Northumberland County Council (NCC) Development Management Team that should permission be granted, a condition should be attached to the permission requiring a programme of archaeological mitigation consistent with the objectives of paragraphs 141; 176; 203-

¹ NPPF Paragraph 7

² NPPF Paragraph 9

³ NPPF Paragraph 141 and footnote 30

206 of the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

1.9 Northumberland Conservation Charging Policy

- 1.9.1 Northumberland Conservation now operates a charging policy to recover costs related to staff time and travel.
- 1.9.2 The complete charging policy can be accessed on the Northumberland County Council website⁴ or a copy can be sent on request via email or post (see contact details at the end of the document).
- 1.9.3 This is a major application. **Fees as set out in Table 7 of the fee scheduled will apply.**

1.10 Purpose of the Brief

- 1.10.1 This brief constitutes Northumberland Conservation's justification for the investigation, its objectives and the strategy and procedures to apply to the programme of archaeological recording. This brief does not constitute the required 'written scheme of investigation'.
- 1.10.2 The brief is intended to establish the project parameters to enable an archaeological consultant or contractor to tender for the work and, once commissioned, to prepare and submit an appropriate Written Scheme of Investigation/Project Design/Method Statement to Northumberland Conservation for approval prior to work commencing. **The mitigation brief is tied directly into the planning condition and as a result there will be no charge for the production of a mitigation brief.**

1.11 Purpose of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

- 1.11.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)/Project Design/Method Statement should be produced in line with the detailed requirements laid out in the brief or following detailed discussion with the Assistant County Archaeologist.
- 1.11.2 The WSI should be based on a thorough study of all relevant background information, in particular any assessment reports or, in their absence, data held or referenced in Northumberland Historic Environment Record (HER) and the site archive of the hospital and buildings held by Northgate and Prudhoe NHS Trust. Contractors should therefore ensure that they have made provision to consult the HER and the NHS archives as part of any required tender submissions or project costings. **The results of the search should be included in the written scheme of investigation with some quantification of the extent of the NHS archive.**
- 1.11.3 The developer should discuss the extent of the development, the nature of the works and their intended scope of works with their archaeological contractor **prior to the production of a WSI**, in order that an appropriate programme of archaeological monitoring can be **agreed and confirmed within the WSI**.

⁴ <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1627> Charging Policy document

1.11.4 The archaeological contractor must confirm if they intend to use digital or slide and print photography. Contact should be made with the relevant Archives (see sections 3.4 and 4.1) to discuss their requirements **prior to the production of the WSI. Details of these requirements should be included in the WSI for approval.** Contractors should therefore ensure that they have made provision for any associated fees as part of any required tender submissions or project costings.

1.11.5 In line with part (a) of the planning condition, work cannot commence on site until the WSI has been submitted to NCC Development Management Team and approved in writing on the advice of Northumberland Conservation. Northumberland Conservation now charges for this service. **Fees as set out in Table 7 of the fee schedule will apply.**⁵

2 Specific issues to be addressed by the programme of building recording

2.1 While the recording exercise should record the buildings in line with section 3, representative images and data from the Northgate and Prudhoe NHS Trust archives should also be incorporated. The building recording should make particular reference to:

- i) The phasing of the site
- ii) The development of **all** the buildings on the site (individually and as a group) including the interaction, re-use and development of earlier buildings within later phases of development
- iii) The historical and social context of the buildings' design, construction, alteration and eventual decommissioning
- iv) External decorative or patterned detailing or surfacing incl. brick, mosaic etc.
- v) Significant fixtures, fittings and rooms surviving within the buildings
- vi) Where internal fixtures, fittings and furniture have been removed or lost, historical photographs or records should be included to illustrate the rooms during their active use

3 Method of work

3.1 All work should be carried out in compliance with the codes of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)⁶ and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures⁷.

3.2 The programme of building recording should be carried out to English Heritage standards, following the guidelines issued by that body in 2006. A copy of those guidelines is available to purchase from English Heritage publications department.⁸

3.3 This programme of building recording should broadly adhere to Level 3 of the

⁵ <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1627> Charging Policy document

⁶ Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *By-Laws: Code of Conduct* (23 October 2008):

http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/code_conduct.pdf

⁷ Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*: <http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/build2.pdf>

⁸ English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*. (available as pdf. files in three parts at the address listed below):

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_1.pdf

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_2.pdf

http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Understanding_Historic_Buildings_3.pdf

guidelines but some additional items will be required from other levels of the guidelines. These comprise:

i) Written Account

This section should include:

- Precise details of the location of the buildings, by name or street number, civil parish or town.
- The National Grid reference of the building and details of listing or scheduling
- The date when the record was made and the name of the recorder
- A summary of the building's plan, type and purpose historically and at present, materials used in construction and so far as is possible, the date of construction.
- The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners (if known)
- A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist
- An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis
- An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of any circulation pattern or decorative or iconographic scheme. An account of any fixtures fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purposes. For an industrial building, a sequential account of the ways in which materials or processes were handled.
- Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (the permission of owners or copyright holders may be required)
- Copies of other records of the building, including specialist reports (again with any necessary permissions), or a note of their existence and location.

ii) Drawn Record

This section should include:

- Historic plans, elevations and cross sections held in the NHS archives
- Prudhoe Hall, stables and ancillary buildings. *Architect's plans can be used, providing that they are at a recognisable planning scale and show sufficient structural detail. Any additional features and any discrepancies found on site must be amended on the plans.*
- *Alternative methods of data collection, such as rectified photography or laser scanning may be acceptable*
- A plan or plans identifying the location of all buildings and structures recorded in the written and photographic record
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs

iii) Photography

This section should include:

- General views of the exterior of the buildings, from all angles
- General views to and from the buildings placing them in their landscape setting, particular where the outward looking views form part of their setting.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas

- Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use and which does not show adequately on general photographs. When photographing details the photographs should include a clearly marked and suitably sized graduated metric scale next to the subject and parallel to one edge of the photograph. Careful consideration should be given to the use of photographic scales. For example, where a large photographic scale would be intrusive to the photograph (such as within a circulation space, in a location that would obscure key features or in a location that would dominate the image) it may be appropriate to take duplicate images with and without a metric scale, or to use an alternative scale
- Any machinery or other plant or evidence for its former existence
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history), where not sufficiently treated in general photographs

3.4 General Standards

- i) All staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for recording historic farm buildings and a curriculum vitae should be supplied to the Northumberland Conservation for approval prior to work commencing
- ii) All staff must familiarise themselves with the archaeological background of the site, and the results of any previous work in the area, prior to the start of work on site. All staff must be aware of the work required under the specification, and must understand the projects aims and methodologies.
- iii) A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) should be made for all work, using pro forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings should be drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.
- iv) The recorded buildings should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- i) A photographic record must be taken in colour transparency and black and white print and should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs must be kept. If the archaeological contractor would prefer to use digital photography as standard, the digital photographs will need to be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for long-term archive storage. ADS will need to be approached prior to the production of the Written Scheme of Investigation (see section 1.11.4) and the digital archiving details included in that document. Contact details can be provided by Northumberland Conservation on request.

3.5 Site monitoring and visits

- 3.5.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist dealing with this application must be informed on the start date and timetable for the programme of historic building recording in advance of work commencing.
- 3.5.2 Regular communication between the archaeological contractor, the Assistant County Archaeologist and other interested parties must be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.
- 3.5.3 The Assistant County Archaeologist does not anticipate that a site visit will be required for this work. If the developer, their agent or archaeological contractor would like the Assistant County Archaeologist or his/her nominee to visit the site

there will be a cost for this service. **Fees as set out in Table 7 of the fee scheduled will apply.**⁹ Return mileage from County Hall to the site is 46 miles and will be charged at the rate stated in the charging document.

4 Post excavation work, archive, and report preparation

4.1 Site Archive

- 4.1.1 Paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* clarifies that Local Planning Authorities should make evidence gathered as part of archaeological mitigation exercises, including any archive, publically accessible. Copies of the primary report should be deposited with the Historic Environment Record and the archive deposited the Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn.
- 4.1.2 Archiving work must be carried out in compliance with the CifA Guidelines for Archiving¹⁰.
- 4.1.3 Before the commencement of fieldwork contact should be made with the landowners and with the Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership should be provided by the developer.
- 4.1.4 The archive must be deposited in the Northumberland Archives at Woodhorn, within **6 months** of completion of the post-excavation work is and the report.
- 4.1.5 ***If the archaeological contractor would prefer to use digital photography as standard, the digital photographs will need to be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for long-term archive storage within 6 months of completion of the post-excavation work and the report.***
- 4.1.6 Northumberland Conservation will require confirmation that the archive had been submitted in a satisfactory form to the relevant museum before recommending to the local planning authority that the condition should be fully discharged.

4.2 Report

- 4.2.1 Paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* clarifies that Local Planning Authorities should make evidence gathered as part of archaeological mitigation exercises, including any archive, publically accessible. Copies of the primary report should be deposited with the Historic Environment Record.
- 4.2.2 The archaeological consultant or contractor must submit a copy of the report to their client and Northumberland Conservation within 2 months of completion of the work.
- 4.2.3 **Northumberland Conservation requires one bound paper copy of the report and one digital copy in Word or PDF format.**
- 4.2.4 Each page and paragraph should be numbered within the report and illustrations cross-referenced within the text.

⁹ <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1627> Charging Policy document

¹⁰ Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (October 2008).
<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/Archives2009.pdf>

- 4.2.5 The report should include the following as a minimum:
- i) Planning application number, Northumberland Conservation reference, OASIS reference number and an 8 figure grid reference
 - ii) A location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000
 - iii) A location plan of the extent of the site. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Historic Environment Record
 - iv) A plan showing the building numbering system used in the text
 - v) A plan showing the location and direction of all photographs
 - vi) Plans and elevations of the building, where appropriate, cross-referenced in the text
 - vii) A summary statement of the results
 - viii) A detailed phased description of the development of the site
 - ix) Photographs of the building including both internal and external shots showing the buildings and their landscape setting and detailed photographs of significant fabric, fixtures and fittings
 - x) An appendix comprising a register of all colour transparencies and black and white prints or digital photographs
 - xi) **Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by the planning authority prior to work being submitted**

4.3 Approval of report

4.3.1 In line with the planning condition, the report will need to be submitted to NCC Development Management Team and approved in writing before the condition can be discharged. Approval of the report will be on the advice of Northumberland Conservation.

4.3.2 There will be a fixed charge for approving the report submitted at the post-excavation phase, including (if appropriate) interim and final reports. This cost has been based on the estimated time required to undertake this activity. **Fees as set out in Table 7 of the fee scheduled will apply.**¹¹

4.4 OASIS

4.4.1 Northumberland Conservation and HER support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.

4.4.2 The archaeological consultant or contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the contractors are unfamiliar with OASIS, they are advised to contact Northumberland HER prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Northumberland HER will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. **The archaeological consultant or contractor must indicate that they agree to this procedure within the specification/project design/written scheme of investigation submitted to Northumberland Conservation for approval**

¹¹ <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1627>. Charging Policy document

4.5 Publication

- 4.5.1 A summary should be prepared for 'Archaeology in Northumberland' and submitted to Liz Williams, Northumberland Historic Environment Records Officer, by December of the year in which the work is completed.
- 4.5.2 A short report of the work should also be submitted to a local journal if appropriate.

5 Further Guidance

- 5.1 Any further guidance or queries regarding the provision of a specification should be directed to:

Karen Derham
Assistant County Archaeologist
Northumberland County Council
County Hall
Morpeth
Northumberland
NE61 2EF

Tel: 01670 622655
Fax: 01670 533086
e-mail: karen.derham@northumberland.gov.uk

5/5/15

FOR COPYRIGHT REASONS, ALL MAPS SUPPLIED BY NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL MUST BE RETURNED TO THEM ON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT

Historic Building Recording Report Check List

Site name:

Archaeological Contractor:

Check List	Contractor	Northumberland Conservation
Copy of report checklist		
Planning ref.		
NC ref.		
OASIS ref.		
Confirmation that all OASIS sections completed incl. submission of grey literature		
8 figure grid reference		
Results		
Summary statement of the results		
Detailed description of results		
Photographs and drawings cross-references within the text		
Appendix listing the colour transparencies and black and white contact strips taken		
Illustrations		
Location plan at scale of at least 1:10000		
Plans showing location of development area at recognisable planning scale and located with reference to the national grid		
Location plan of the site at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10 000		
Plans appropriate to the building recording as laid out in the brief		
Elevations appropriate to the building recording as laid out in the brief		
Photographs appropriate to the building recording as laid out in the brief		
Any variation approved by NC prior to work commencing		

Contractor checked:

NC Officer checked:

Date:

Date:

9.0 *Appendix 2: Table of Buildings*

10.0 *Appendix 3: A3 Numbered plan of Prudhoe Hospital buildings*

11.0 *Appendix 4: CVs of Key Project Staff*

10	5 The Drive - Woodside												
11	5 The Drive - Woodside												
12	Fraser - adolescents	1956-86					Insulating board panels of medium risk (00G/028 dining room above window) and (00G/032 recreation room). All other ACM's very low risk (tiles, gaskets etc).			1	1		This building has had serious criminal damage and has hazards such as hanging ceiling carriages, trip and slip hazards etc. Advise access possible under appropriate RAMS and as a precaution the use of suitable type 3 RPE/PPE. PPE essential. Bat potential unknown to me
13	Physiotherapy / Midway and Janie Hepple Unit	1956-86					High risk ACM's in the form of thermal insulation debris to basement areas.			1	1		Extensive internal vandalism. Would require escort form asbestos consultant and suitable RPE/PPE. Access would require suitable RAMS.
14	Norham	1956-86					Medium risk ACM's present in the form of paper lining from pipe work scattered on floors in certain locations.		Abandoned pre 2008? "non-listed ... removed from occupation over a period stretching back near 15 years" (DB)	1	1		Internal condition of the building is unknown since 2012 survey. Access under supervision of asbestos consultant with suitable PPE and RAMS. RPE at the discretion of the asbestos consultants dependant on material deterioration.
15	Mitford	1956-86					High risk ACM to pipe works on stair well 001/019. Propose to record Brinkburn building to lower ACM risk.						
16	Lumley	1956-86				Similar buildings	Medium risk ACM's to locations within. Propose to record Brinkburn due to low risk ACM's.						
17	Brinkburn	1956-86					Low risk ACM's such as gaskets and fuse linings to electrics.			1			Current building condition internal is unknown. Access with appropriate PPE and RAMS. Minor risk of material deterioration so type 3 RPE/PPE advised or walk over via asbestos consultant to advise ACM's in same condition as survey

18	6	Tregold	1956-86	ACM's are low risk		1	1	The building has been subject to vandalism and criminal damage. Advise walk over by asbestos consultant to identify current ACM material condition. Access with appropriate PPE and RPE if advised required by asbestos consultant, suitable RAMS required. To note Tredgold is effectively two separate buildings as access to the upper levels is not possible for the lower levels. As such contractor required to gain entry.
19		Office						
20		Pavilion						
21		Dancefloor						
22	9	Workshops/ industrial training unit	1956-86	All low risk ACM's however the first floor loft room 002 has insulating board panels to the ceiling.		1	1	The building has had some incursion and metal theft hence a walk over by the asbestos consultant to check on current condition of the ceiling panels is advised. Access with suitable PPE and RAMS. RPE requirement and material condition of asbestos required from asbestos consultants.
23	11	Skerne	1920-39	No high risk ACM's although AIB within some fire doors			1	Limited internal building damage(I haven't accessed in a while however). Would advise access under RAMS with appropriate PPE. Again would advise the use of suitable type 3 RPE/PPE as a precaution(unknown damage to internal fire door as an example). Damage to glass of external windows to be noted on access and avoided. bat potential unknown to me
24	10	Tyne	1920-39	Very Low risk ACM's		1	1	Some internal criminal damage but access possible with the use of appropriate PPE and RAMS. External damage to glass window to be noted. Bat potential unknown to me.
25	8	Tees	1920-39	Similar buildings	Water ingress has caused partial ceiling collapse: (PN) - not noted in condition report	1	1	Some minor water ingress and retains moisture with the building not breathing well

26	7	Wear	1920-39	Medium risk ACM's to fire door (00G/006 utility room) Insulating board to walls and ceiling (001/010 Stairwell).					1	Some internal criminal damage would advise access with the precaution of type 3 RPE/PPE and with suitable PPE and RAMS. Bat potential unknown to me. Access with appropriate PPE and RAMS.
27	56	Mortuary	nd	Low risk ACM's only. The textile wrap external (medium risk) has been encapsulated (34444/EC216).					1	
28	14	Riding	1956-86	High risk ACM's within floor ducts.					1	Criminal damage internally. Recommend escort by asbestos consultants to identify and cross contamination form ducts and to assess safe entry to Riding. Access then with appropriate PEE and suitable RAMS. Type 3 RPE/PPE advised on findings from asbestos consultant.
29	?	Redburn - female sick quarters	1920-39	High risk ACM's present to various areas of plant rooms and below ground service ducts/crofts.					1	Criminal damage internally. Advise access is escorted by asbestos consultant and with appropriate RPE/PPE (where advised). PPE and RAMS required for access. Bat potential unknown to me. Floor inside the access door to the Redburn building has deteriorated, the floor rotten in certain places and access here would need to account for this.
30	17	The Close - babies?	1920-39	1 location of High risk ACM to be avoided (00G/012 cupboard). Pipe insulation located within the duct. Other ACM's low risk.					1	Criminal damage internally. Avoid access to 012 and wear suitable type e RPE as precaution. PPE suitable RAMS required.

31	16	McCoull Clinic/Clinical Centre	1956-86	High and medium risk ACM's mostly located on basement level. There are areas within this building I would think the asbestos consultants may restrict access (Basement room 3 specifically).					1	1	Internal criminal damage. Advise access escort with asbestos consultant and suitable type 3 RPE/PPE. Access with suitable RAMS. Bat potential unknown to me.
32	26	Recreation Hall	1920-39	2014 PP report notes 'high risk' of ACMs. Limited access because of ACMs noted in report	1	major water ingress and flooding, which has disturbed ACMs	In 2014 in PP and S&B report		0	1	
34	27	Kitchens/canteen	1920-39	High and medium risk ACM's within some locations.					1	1	Significant internal criminal damage, open service chambers and extensive material damage to doors ceiling etc. Access escorted by asbestos consultant with type 3 RPE/PPE were required. Access under suitable RAMS. Bat potential unknown to me.
35	28	Central Stores	1956-86	High Risk ACM's to the basement area, this area is flooded so access restricted anyway.		Abandoned pre 2008? "non-listed ... removed from occupation over a period stretching back near 15 years" (DB)			1	1	Significant internal criminal damage. Walk over by asbestos consultant advised to report on material damage of ACM's. Access then with appropriate PPE and RAMS. Type 3 RPE/PPE advised by asbestos consultants.
36	Demo lished	WRVS building									
37	24	Cedar	1920-39	High risk ACM's in duct in corridor (00G/017)					1	1	Internal condition of building is unknown. In the event of criminal damage then would advise escort from asbestos consultant and type 3 RPE/PPE where advised. PPE and suitable RAMS. Bat potential unknown to me.
38		Teaching & Activities Building		All low risk ACM's, no access or opening of any small service duct man holes as ACM's assumed within and access not possible via asbestos consultants.					1	1	Access with appropriate PPE and suitable RAMS

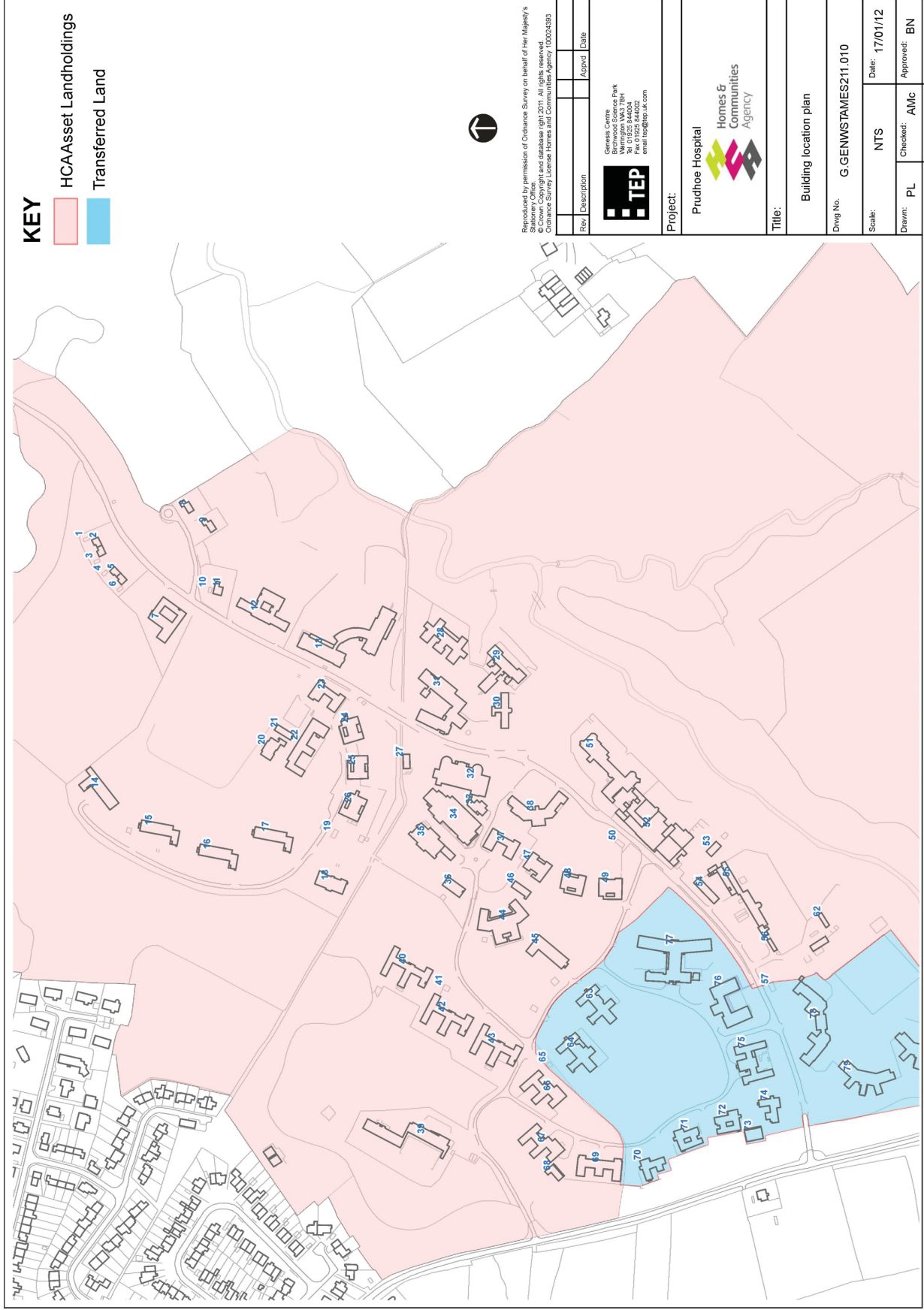
39	Residence Home			Significant high risk ACM's in debris state sometimes in easily accessible locations.	
40	Alison	1956-86		Very low risk ACM's (floor tiles and dry proof course).	
41E	Ext Plant Room & Tanks			All external plant rooms have low risk ACM's.	
42	Nester	1956-86		Very low risk ACM's (floor tiles and dry proof course).	
43	Nightingale	1956-86		Very low risk ACM's (floor tiles and dry proof course).	
44	Patients shopping centre/WRVS	1956-86		All low risk ACM's.	
45	Cavell	1956-86		Various medium risk ACM's (paper pipe linings) scattered in various locations.	
46	Disco				
47	Lime	1920-39		ACM's all low risk	

			1	Building with significant internal damage and deterioration. Access of high risk and certainly requires the escort of asbestos consultants.
		1	1	Internal building condition poor and with serious weathering and deterioration. Access with appropriate PPE and suitable RAMS.
				This report marked as building 41 details all external plant rooms (associated with the steam heating system) and the water tanks. If this is required for conservation recoding access can be gained with appropriate PPE and suitable RAMS. No access with keys so contractor required to access.
			1	Internal building condition poor and with serious weathering and deterioration. Access with appropriate PPE and suitable RAMS.
				Internal building condition poor and with serious weathering and deterioration. Access with appropriate PPE and suitable RAMS.
		1	1	Internal building condition is unknown. Advise access with appropriate PPE and suitable RAMS. If building condition is very poor consideration should be made to material condition of ACM's
		1	1	Building with internal deterioration and criminal damage. Advise access escorted by asbestos consultant with type 3 RPE/PPE advised as required on their consult. Appropriate PPE and suitable RAMS required.
				No access possible as floor has collapsed and roof unstable.
		1	1	Internal condition unknown. (00G/017 and 018 identified as contaminated with pigeon guano). Would advise scoping visit to assess internal condition but think access will be possible with suitable PPE and a face mask for the pigeon guano. Bat potential unknown to me.

48	22	Beech	1920-39	Similar buildings	1	Water ingress has caused partial ceiling collapse: (PN) not noted in structural survey	In 2014	1	Some minor water ingress and retains moisture with the building not breathing well
49	21	Willow	1920-39	Medium risk ACM within 001/019 cupboard (avoid). Other ACM's of low risk.		Abandoned pre 2008? "non-listed ... removed from occupation over a period stretching back near 15 years" (DB)		1	Internal condition is unknown and would advise scoping visit to asses. If no extensive damage then access possible with PPE and suitable RAMS also avoiding room 019. Bat potential unknown to me.
50		Toilet Block Building							
51	18	Admin - Prudhoe Hall	1867-98		1		In 2014	1	Access fine here, no access to roof space (loft) without consultation from BSG due former bat roost and bat potential.
52	19	Laundry and boilers	1867-98 (extended etc 1920s)	Low risk. Medium risk materials removed and the high risk thermal insulation debris to the pipe work has been encapsulated.	Maybe in with Admin/Hall?	unsuitable to enter due to structural condition of existing roof	In 2014	1	The propping to the stables/Laundry was undertaken in phase 1 holding works to the main hall. However the laundry continues to deteriorate due to water ingress and the roof has worsened over the last couple of years. Access is possible but needs to be under suitable RAMS.
52	20	Boiler House	1956-86	High risk asbestos in various locations					
53		Garage Store	1956-86						
54		Artisan Workshop	1956-86					1	
55		Potting sheds etc	1867-98	All corrugated roofs are asbestos cement.			In 2014	1	Access here is ok. Access with PPE and suitable RAMS. The buildings I have accounted for here are the potting sheds abutting the glass house and gardeners cottage. Bat potential unknown to me.
56		Gardeners cottage	1867-98	All ACM's low risk				1	Minimal internal disturbance. Access with PPE and suitable RAMS. Bat potential unknown to me.
62		Remaining Horticultural Building							
63	34	Robin	Demolished						
64	35	Bluebird	Demolished						

66	36	Kittiwake	1956-86	Medium risk ACM's within					1	Building with significant roof damage and subsequent water ingress. Internal access has not been achieved for a good while and would advise access escorted by asbestos consultants to advise on material condition of ACM's. Type 3 RPE/PPE requirement to be advised by asbestos consultants. Appropriate PPE required along with suitable RAMS. Consideration to be made regarding the structural integrity of the building due to the prolonged water ingress.
67 & 68	37	Greengates	1956-86	67- High risk ACM's to the basement plant room. Annexe 68 - low risk ACM's					1	67 - Advise assessment prior to any access is carried out by asbestos consultants and access is escorted. The internal condition of both buildings is unknown.
69	38	Darwin & Seguin		All low risk ACM's. Ducts below are presumed to contain asbestos as access could not be gained at the point of survey.					1	Building internally is in unknown condition. Review of building required as this building has been void for many years and the internal condition is unknown.
77	25	School/Isobel Wilson	1956-86	Asbestos paper, insulation	Demolished					
?	5	Derwent - decanting								
?		Pharmacy								
Demolis hed	39	Rose	Demolished	Asbestos insulation						
Demolis hed	40	Dayton	Demolished	Asbestos insulation						
Demolis hed	41	Hadrian	Demolished	Asbestos insulation						
Demolis hed	43	Lewis	1956-86							
Demolis hed	44	Fleming	1956-86	Asbestos insulation						
Demolis hed	45	Deneside	1920-39							
Demolis hed	46	Chesters/Keilder	1956-86	Asbestos paper						
Demolis hed	47	Boulders	1956-86	Asbestos paper						
	42	Westwell		Asbestos insulation						
	48	Burn House								
	49	Residents Home		Asbestos insulation						

10.0 Appendix 3: A3 Numbered plan of Prudhoe Hospital buildings



11.0 Appendix 4: CVs of Key Project Staff

11.1 Historic Building Recording

Kenny Macfadyen

Kenny trained in Botany at the University of Glasgow before going on to join Addyman Associates, a practice with extensive expertise in archaeology, building and landscape survey, in 1999. In 2006, Addyman Associates became a division of Simpson & Brown under the new name of Addyman Archaeology.

During his career as an archaeologist, Kenny has been involved in numerous projects including work at Culzean Castle in Ayrshire; 26-31 Charlotte Square in Edinburgh; major surveys at the Cowgate fire site in Edinburgh and Brodick Castle on Arran. He was involved in the execution of a comprehensive analytical survey of the Riding House Range at Bolsover Castle in Derbyshire for English Heritage and a similar project involving Queensberry House in Edinburgh for the Scottish Parliament.

Kenny is the in-house specialist for archaeological recording and digitisation. These have included tower houses such as Craigievar or Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire for The National Trust of Scotland; rural buildings and farmsteadings such as Lawhead Steading and Brunt Steading in East Lothian. Kenny has also been involved in a number of landscapes assessment projects and surveys, including Newhailes Estate in Musselburgh and the Calder Water wind-farm project, Ayrshire.

Jenni Morrison

Since graduating from the University of Glasgow in 1996 with an MA(Hons) in Archaeology, Jenni has acquired extensive archaeological experience. She joined Wessex Archaeology after graduation as a site assistant and became a Project Supervisor two years later. She went on to supervise on a wide range of projects ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Medieval period, including major excavations, such as Terminal 5 at Heathrow Airport.

In January 2000, Jenni left Wessex to join AOC in Edinburgh as a Project Supervisor. In this position, she was responsible for the development of the Edinburgh office's historic building recording capability and undertook various projects including the recording of wall-paintings in the chapter house of Dryburgh Abbey, the Coates Mill in Alloa and various farmsteadings. Jenni also attended Oxford University's Building Surveying course.

Jenni subsequently worked for Headland Archaeology where she supervised a wide range of projects, including evaluations, excavations and historic building recording projects. The latter included recording of Kisimul Castle, Barra; Gogarburn Hospital, Edinburgh and the Radar Station, Dirlerton. She carried out a number of projects around the scheduled area at Whithorn Priory, including a training excavation in partnership with Bradford University.

Since joining Addyman Archaeology in 2010, Jenni has had the opportunity to develop her digital and hand-drawing skills. She has worked on a variety of excavation and building recording projects. One major project Jenni has been involved in is Penicuik House, Midlothian, carrying out excavation and monitoring and building recording work within the house during its consolidation.

11.2 Archival Research and Architectural Conservation

Nicholas Uglow

Nicholas joined us in 2009 and has worked on the research, writing and production of many conservation plans, heritage statements and heritage impact assessments in Scotland and England. Key projects include major conservation plans for Seaton Delaval, Kinross House, Gosford House, Gibside estate, and conservation statements for Perth City Hall, Perth Museum & Art Gallery and Auchendennan House. He was appointed as an Associate in May 2016.

He has contributed to reports on many projects including Mavisbank House, Donaldson's Hospital, Acheson House, the University of Glasgow estates conservation strategy, the University of Edinburgh Old College, Old St. Pauls Church, Botanic Cottage, Leslie House. For sites overseas, he has researched the Victoria Memorial Hall, Duff College and William Roxburgh House, in Kolkata.

Nicholas' key research interest lies in architecture, applied arts and interiors from the seventeenth to early nineteenth centuries. Prior to joining Simpson & Brown, Nicholas's postgraduate MSc. research dissertation was based on detailed examination of 1750s inventories, the culture of collecting, visual and material culture, and the discovery and reconstruction of building plans.

His undergraduate dissertation was one of two highly commended papers in the Association of Art Historians' Undergraduate Dissertation Prize. It was awarded the 2008 Dissertation in Architecture Prize by the University of Edinburgh.

11.3 Management

Elizabeth Jones

Liz has 20 years' experience of archaeology and has been based in Scotland since 2001. As well as a BSc in Archaeology from Sheffield University (1995), she has an MA in Museum Studies from Newcastle University (2005), where she specialised in Heritage Education and Interpretation. Between 2001 and 2011 she worked at Headland Archaeology, latterly as Senior Archaeologist on large infrastructure projects on sites of various periods across Scotland, including medieval excavations in Edinburgh and Leith. She also worked on excavations at the Verreville Glassworks at Finnieston in Glasgow, which encompassed recording of 18th and 19th century buildings. She developed and delivered the Adult Workshops and Schools Programme of the M74 Public Archaeology Project, which included training students and adults in basic historic building recording techniques. From 2012 – 2015 she was Assistant Archaeology Officer at East Lothian Council, where she was responsible for setting briefs for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Excavations across East and Midlothian. She also ran archaeology sessions in local primary schools and organised drop-in activities at family events such as Dunbar Science Festival. In 2013 she managed the development and installation of the exhibition 'Footprints in the Landscape' for the Archaeology Service, including developing associated museum activities for children and designing a complementary web exhibition. She co-directed community excavations on Dirleton Green in 2013 and 2014, working with local history groups to undertake historical research of the area. She also worked with Law Primary School on a project investigating North Berwick Law, which included excavation techniques, classroom presentations and leading guided walks. Since joining Addyman Archaeology in 2015 Liz works as Team Coordinator, managing projects and publications and undertaking some historic building recording and community archaeology projects.

Appendix 2 Simpson & Brown Conservation Plan

PRUDHOE HALL

Prudhoe, Northumberland



Conservation Plan
Simpson & Brown Architects
March 2014

Corrections September 2016 (see section 2.7)

Cover: The garden façade, with its central tower and arcaded windows, which were the corridor to the chapel in the 1870s.

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Figure 1 Orientation plan.

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This conservation plan provides an overview of the historical development of Prudhoe Hall, followed by an assessment of its significance. From this understanding of the heritage asset, a discussion of the key issues and a set of policies have been produced to guide future use, alteration and management.

Prudhoe Hall is a Grade II listed former country house in Northumberland. It was built for the Liddell family c.1870, and altered and extended c.1889. The Liddells' nephew sold the hall in 1904, after he paid for the Roman Catholic church that the Liddells had built to serve the population of Prudhoe, was moved to Highfield Lane, Prudhoe. Colonel Swan then his estate owned the hall until 1914, when it was acquired for use as the Prudhoe Colony for people with learning disabilities from 1914. This was in response to the Mental Deficiency Act 1913. The hall service yard was expanded and a large number of buildings were built in the hall parkland from the 1920s. These buildings are not examined in this conservation plan. The hospital closed recently, and the practice of institutionalising people with learning disabilities has been discredited. There were relatively minor alterations to the hall itself while it was used as a hospital. It is currently vacant.

Based on this understanding of the building, an assessment of significance has been made using internationally-recognised methods. The building has been assessed to be of **considerable significance** overall. This categorisation of significance is the second level of a system of five levels of cultural significance. The definition means that the building is of regional importance in the United Kingdom (the north east of England), a good example of a building of a particular period, style and type, with a high degree of intact original fabric. Part of the significance is based on the communal and historical value associated with the family who built it, the Liddells, and its controversial use as a hospital.

It is important to maintain the building and carefully consider changes in the future based on the recommendations and policies in this document. The building significance is assessed on a room-by-room basis, and many spaces are of lower significance, meaning that they can sustain changes.



Figure 2 The *porte cochère* and main entrance of the hall, completed c.1870. To the left are the stair hall stained-glass windows signed by Daniel Cottier.



Figure 3 The terrace garden elevation. The arcaded corridor on the ground floor originally led to the chapel, which was moved in 1889, and again in 1904.



Figure 4 The main stair hall, from the foot of the stairs. This is finest unaltered interior in the building, apart from the small entrance hall.

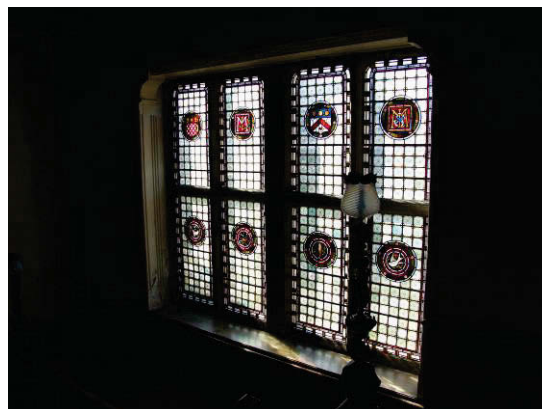


Figure 5 The stained glass in the main stair hall, signed by Daniel Cottier. This glass is of outstanding significance, and is the most important single feature of the building.



Figure 6 The service yard to the south west of the hall. The former stables buildings to the left were been heavily altered in the twentieth century.



Figure 7 The former hospital laundry, built in the early 1920s, from the west. They are built in poor-quality reconstituted stone and have not been well-maintained. To the right, is the former hospital power station.



Figure 8 The walled garden was probably built c.1870, to supply the house with produce. The glasshouses were altered c.1904 by the important firm, Richardson of Darlington.



Figure 9 Our Lady & St Cuthbert's Church, Highfield Lane, Prudhoe. This is the chapel *chevet* which was built for the Liddell family c.1870. It was moved and extended with a nave c.1889, and finally moved to its present site in 1904, when the hall was sold.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Objectives of the Conservation Plan

This conservation plan has been commissioned by Gentoo Homes, the owners of Prudhoe Hall and its associated buildings to inform the conservation, repair, use, management and possible future changes and alterations to the buildings.

The conservation plan assesses and sets out what is important about the estate and its structures, and makes an assessment of the different heritage values, from which the cultural significance of the heritage asset is assessed.

Following the assessment of significance, conservation guidelines are laid out which will enable that significance to be retained, revealed, enhanced or at least impaired as little as possible in future decisions for the buildings. A clear understanding of the nature and degree of the significance of the site will not simply suggest constraints on future action. It will introduce flexibility by identifying the areas which can be adapted or developed with greater freedom.

2.2 Location and study area

The town of Prudhoe is west of Newcastle upon Tyne. It is on the B6395, off the A695, from Newcastle upon Tyne. This conservation plan examines the Grade II listed structures of Prudhoe Hall and its outbuildings.



Figure 10 Location. Ordnance Survey Landranger series (1:50,000). Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100006772



Figure 11 Study areas outlines marked in red. Google Satellite image with S&B

For the purposes of this conservation plan, a site north has been set roughly as north west. Thus, a wall aligned north east to south west, is referred to as aligned east west. True north and site north are marked on illustrations (Figure 1).

2.3 Heritage Designations

2.3.1 Listed Buildings

Name	Grade	List Entry Number
Prudhoe Hall	Grade II	1139221
Gardeners cottage, greenhouses and garden wall at Prudhoe Hall	Grade II	1376815

A grade II listed building is recognised as being nationally important and of special interest by English Heritage. 92% of all listed buildings are in this class and it is the most likely grade of listing.¹

English Heritage explain that listing is not intended to prevent change to a building:

Listing is not a preservation order, preventing change. Listing is an identification stage where buildings are marked and celebrated as having exceptional architectural or historic special interest, before any planning stage which may decide a building's future.

Listing does not freeze a building in time, it simply means that listed building consent must be applied for in order to make any changes to that building which might affect its special interest. Listed buildings can be

¹ <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/listed-buildings/>

altered, extended and sometimes even demolished within government planning guidance. The local authority uses listed building consent to make decisions that balance the site's historic significance against other issues such as its function, condition or viability.²

It is important to maintain open dialogue with English Heritage and the Local Authority in all matters relating to these listed buildings.

2.3.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The site is not recognised as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), nor is it located in the immediate vicinity of a SAM.

2.3.4 Conservation Area

Prudhoe Hall is not located within a designated conservation area.

2.3.5 Historic Environment Record

Northumberland County Council have an HER for the site. It should be checked for relevant information as part of an archaeological desk-based assessment. The HER receives information through the planning process. However, relevant reports relating to Prudhoe Hall should be shared proactively with the HER.

2.4 Structure of the Report

This conservation statement follows the guidelines set out in the following documents:

- Heritage Lottery Fund's *Conservation Management Planning* (April 2008).³
- English Heritage's *Conservation principles, policies and guidance...*(2008).
- Historic Scotland's *Conservation management plans: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation management plans* (2000).
- *The Conservation management plan* 5th ed. (The National Trust of Australia, 2000) by James Semple Kerr.
- *The Illustrated Burra Charter: good practice for heritage places* (Australia ICOMOS, 2004) by M Walker and P Marquis-Kyle.
- Terms are used from the *British Standard BS 7913 – Guide to the principles of the conservation of historic buildings* (1998).

2.5 Adoption & Review

This conservation plan is to be used by Gentoo Homes, their architects and consultants, and other stakeholders in the site and its buildings, and by any future users of the site, to aid in the sensitive and appropriate management and use of this heritage asset. It should be reviewed and updated periodically as works on the buildings are carried out, and a full revision of the document should be considered in 2023.

² <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/listed-buildings/>

³ Supersedes the Heritage Lottery Fund *Conservation Management Plans Checklist, Conservation Management Plans Model Brief and Conservation Management Plans: Helping your application* (2004)

2.6 Other Studies

The hall and its outbuildings are part of the wider site formerly used as Prudhoe Hospital. There are several studies that have examined the history and development of the site as a hospital (see bibliography), but none of them has examined the history and significance of the hall itself. This study is a new study and advances the understanding of the hall.

2.7 Limitations

Research

It is probable that more information about the hall will become available in the future. Further research would add to an understanding of the historical development detailed in this conservation plan, and this should be updated accordingly.

In September 2016, in response to archaeological building recording of the hospital buildings and the mansion house in general, corrections were made to this conservation plan relating to the dates of Col. Swan's ownership: he died in 1908. A correction was made in the executive summary and corrections in section 3.8.

Physical investigation & access

The buildings and surrounding areas were surveyed and assessed in April 2013. Access to the former stables, laundry and power station buildings was not granted, and these spaces were only examined externally, and from cartographical and limited archive evidence for this report.

2.9 Simpson & Brown project team

John Sanders - conservation (partner)

Nicholas Uglow - architectural historian

2.10 Images in the report

This report contains images licensed for use as noted in the captions. For all images, copyright holders have been contacted with due diligence. However, some are from unknown original sources and others are considered to be out of copyright and do not require licensing. Unless otherwise stated, all photographs and images are copyright Simpson & Brown *Architects*.

3.0 UNDERSTANDING PRUDHOE HALL

3.1 Introduction

An understanding of how Prudhoe Hall has reached its present form will help determine the importance of the various elements of the buildings, which will inform the heritage value in section 4.0, and then the policies, or guidelines for management and alterations contained in section 5.0.

There are not many sources to piece together a reliable understanding of Prudhoe Hall (see footnotes and bibliography). Several have not been consulted due to the constraints of time and their availability (see bibliography). Of these sources, several of the more recent accounts seem to have been based on Fr. Lenders' 1928 account. He was the parish priest at this time, and his account was probably based on oral accounts, and some documentary evidence.

In this account, every attempt has been made to cite all sources and avoid speculation, while adding further interpretation of the information. This account is the most detailed and thoroughly referenced research on the hall and its associated buildings to date.

3.2 Historical overview

Prudhoe Hall was built as an entirely new building, completed around 1870, which seems to have been designed by Archibald Dunn. The owners, Matthew & Susanna Liddell, founded the Roman Catholic Mission in Prudhoe in the chapel of the hall in 1870. By the late 1880s, the Roman Catholic population of the town was too large for the chapel, and it was taken down, rebuilt on the opposite side of the house, extended with the addition of a nave, and dedicated as a church in 1889. At the same time, the hall itself was extended and updated.

The Liddells were both dead by 1894, and their nephew inherited the hall. He sold it in 1904, but not before he had the church, which was his uncle and aunt's mausoleum, moved stone by stone into the town. There were minor alterations to the hall in 1904, where it had been adjoined by the church.

The new owner sold the estate in 1914 to the Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee, and it became a residential 'colony' for the 'feebly minded' – people with learning disabilities or mental handicaps. There were minor alterations to the hall before 1918, and service-yard extensions in the early 1920s, when other buildings in the wider estate were begun.

As a hospital, the hall housed some female patients, and hospital administration. By the end of the working life of the hospital, only administrative functions and some day-clinics were located in the hall.

There were no other physical alterations of note to the hall from the 1920s until the site closed as a hospital. However the service buildings did increase considerably in size, the most recent building dating from the 1970s.

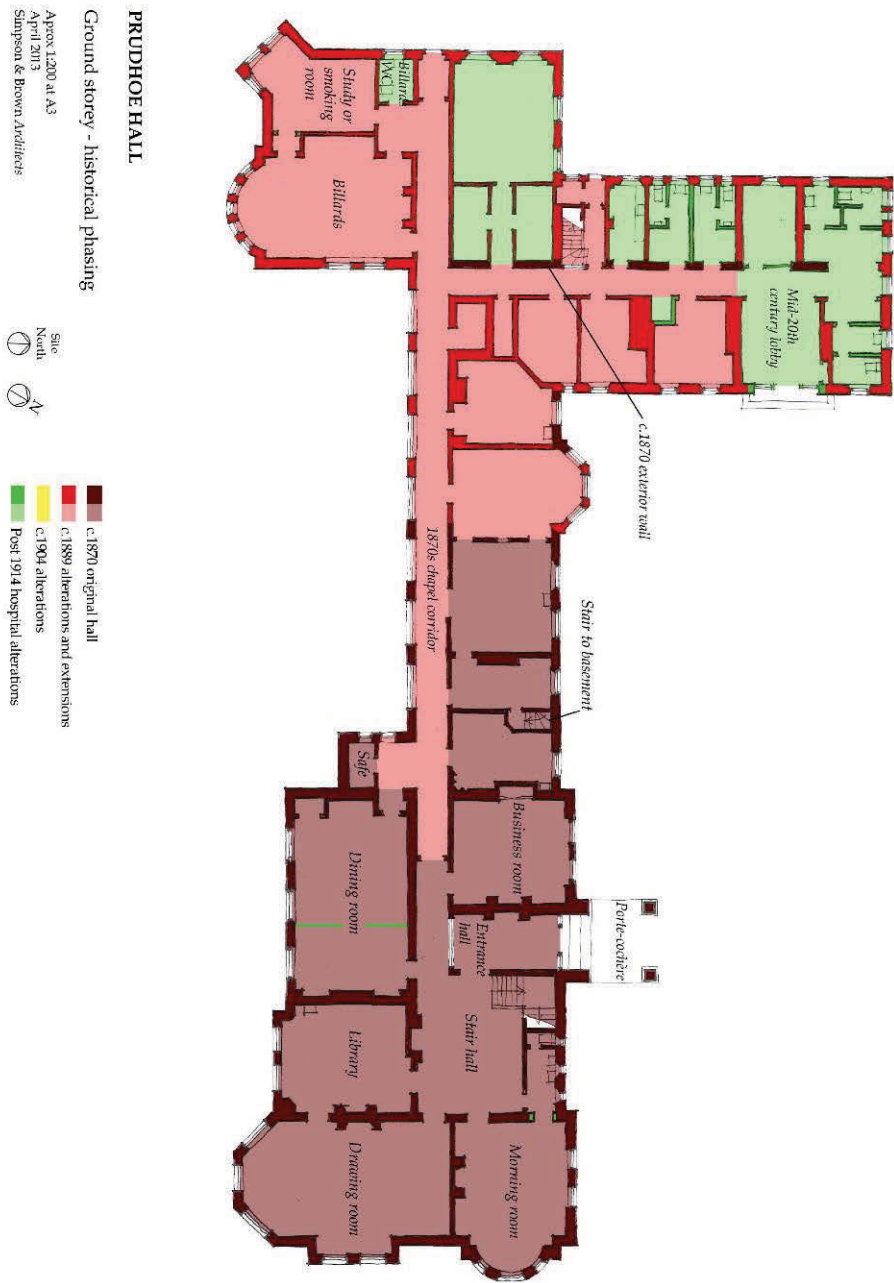


Figure 12 Ground storey plan with historical phasing.



Figure 13 First floor plan with historical phasing.

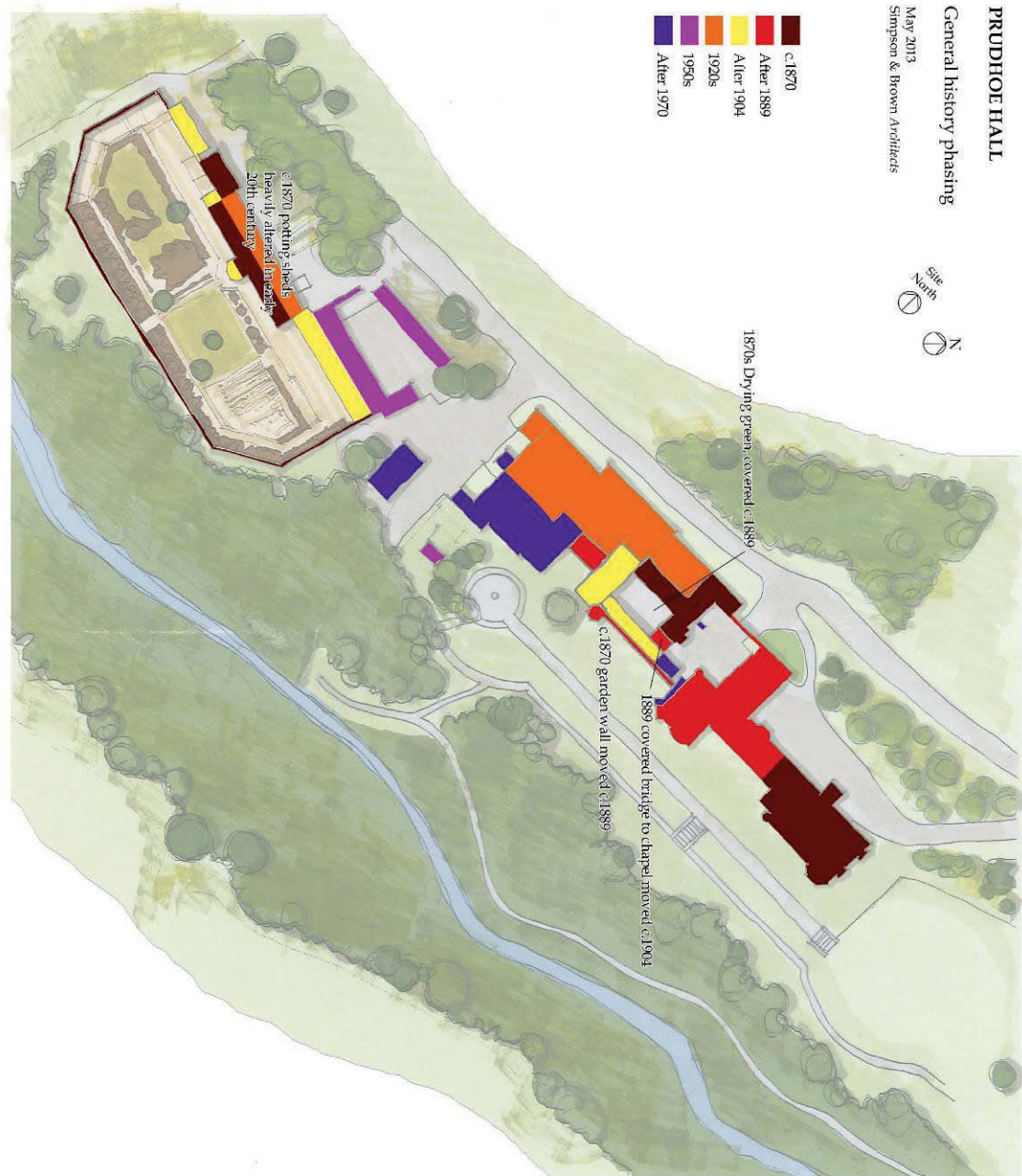


Figure 14 General historical phasing of the hall and associated buildings in the study area.

3.3 Matthew & Susanna Liddell and Prudhoe: *constans et fidelis*⁴

Prudhoe Hall was an entirely new building surrounded by a park built at the end of the 1860s. The 1861 Ordnance Survey of the location, shows an undeveloped site with field boundaries (Figure 15).

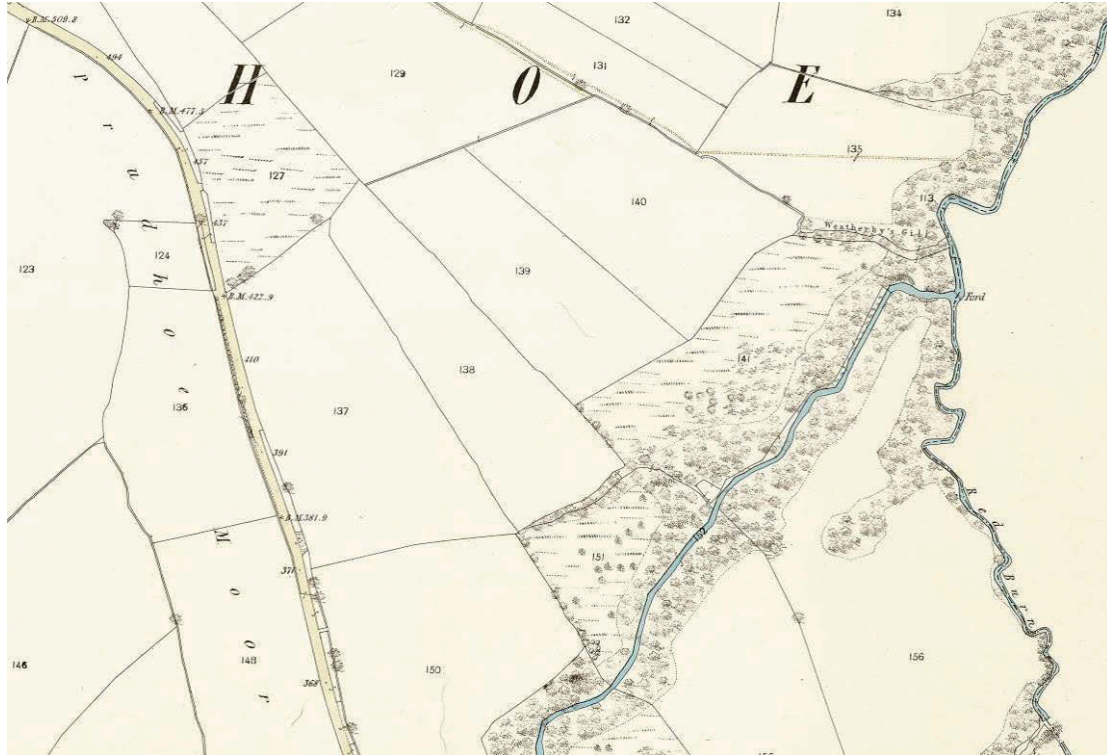


Figure 15 1861 Ordnance Survey first edition. *Northumberland Archives*

It was built for the coal owner Matthew Liddell. In the decade since 1860, it seems that Liddell's mines opened at Hedley, Prudhoe Moor and West Wylam, had changed Prudhoe from an agrarian village of a few hundred residents in the 1861 census, to almost 2000 by the 1871 census, and 4000-5000 in the 1886 *Bulmers Directory*.⁵ The impact of the Liddell family on the area, cannot be underestimated. It seems that Matthew Liddell had been a manager, and was later major partner in the *Mickley Coal Company*, one of the other partners being Cuthbert Liddell.⁶

Prudhoe Hall was built with a small chapel, in which the Liddells established the Prudhoe Mission, the early term used for a parish in the Roman Catholic context.⁷

⁴ Constant and faithful

⁵ Standish, J.C. *A Prudhoe Likeness* (2nd ed. Prudhoe & District Local History Society: 2000). p.11. Zielinski notes that in 1821 the population was 318 (Zielinski, Fr. P. 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert' (www.prudhoecatholics.co.uk 2005, accessed 18th April 2013)

⁶ Zielinski, Fr. P. 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'. It is assumed that Cuthbert Liddell was Matthew's brother. There is some family history noted by Zielinski, the author recalled he based on Lenders 1928.

⁷ Several sources state that 'a room' was used in the hall, but the chapel was clearly part of the original design.

There were a large number of Irish immigrants who worked the Prudhoe mines, and the mission converted a large number of Protestants.⁸

The Liddells were one of the many wealthy patron families who financed the reestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church in the United Kingdom in the mid nineteenth-century, following the Roman Catholic Relief Act (1829), and the Restoration of the Church Hierarchy in 1850. Early revival of the church relied heavily on wealthy patrons, like the Liddells.⁹ Something of their character can be gleaned from their adopted motto, *constans et fidelis*, translated as constant and faithful. This might be understood to mean that even though Roman Catholics were marginalised and had been discriminated against in the past, the Liddell family's staunch adherence to their religion was never in question.

3.4 Archibald Matthais Dunn architect

There is some confusion in the limited sources as to the architect of the hall. It is most likely that it was Archibald Matthias Dunn (1832-1917), a Roman Catholic, whose output over his career was almost exclusively Roman Catholic churches, monasteries and educational establishments, and only one domestic house, Prudhoe Hall.¹⁰ This architect and his various partners are clearly important architects in the North East of England, especially in the Roman Catholic context, and there may be more information available elsewhere.

The *Dictionary of Scottish architects* has entries for Archibald Dunn, and the practice Dunn & Hansom and is the most scholarly of the available sources.¹¹ It notes that Dunn was educated at Stoneyhurst School and Ushaw Seminary, and was articled to the architect Charles Francis Hansom in 1854, then working in Bristol.¹² There are connections between with C. F. Hansom's practice and his brother, Joseph Aloysius Hansom, who worked briefly with A.W.N. Pugin, and then his son E.W. Pugin.¹³ This connection may explain the odd attribution in *Day Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals* that the hall was designed by J. A. Hansom.¹⁴ These architects were steeped in contemporary mid nineteenth-century arguments about the moral power of the Gothic Revival.

The *Dictionary of Scottish architects* does not note when Dunn returned to the east, and set up a practice in Newcastle, but there are several buildings listed by Zielinski from the late 1850s.¹⁵ He clearly established a reputation in the Roman Catholic community quickly, and in the late 1860s he was commissioned by the Liddells. In 1871, Edward Joseph Hansom joined Dunn in partnership, the son of Hansom with whom Dunn trained. In 1887, Dunn's son joined the practice,¹⁶ and in 1894 W. Ellison

⁸ Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

⁹ Martin, C. *A glimpse of heaven: Catholic churches of England and Wales* (English Heritage: 2007). p.18

¹⁰ Obituary Archibald Matthias Dunn in *The builder* (4th May 1917). p. 288

¹¹ <http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk> (accessed 14th May 2013). The architects executed work in Scotland which explains their entries in the dictionary.

¹² <http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk> 'Archibald Matthias Dunn'

¹³ <http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk> 'Joseph Aloysius Hansom'.

¹⁴ Day, K. *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals: a history 1914-1999* (Northgate & Prudhoe NHS Trust: Morpeth, 1999). p. 28

¹⁵ Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

¹⁶ The previous year, 1886, A. M. Dunn published *Notes and sketches of an architect* (Andrew Reid, Newcastle: 1886). It is assumed that this is the work of the son, not the father. It is not referred to in any sources on the father.

Fenwicke, who carried on the business after Dunn senior retired in 1897, and his son withdrew in 1903.¹⁷ Fenwicke was still acting as architect to Prudhoe Hall in 1913, and an incomplete set of drawings exists in the Tyne & Wear Archives, discussed below.

There is a list of Dunn's works included in Zielinski 2005, based on Johnson, Michael A., 'The architecture of Dunn & Hansom of Newcastle'.¹⁸ At a glance, there are several omissions from this list, including St Peter's chapel, Stoneyhurst College, Our Lady and the English Martyrs church, Cambridge 1885.¹⁹ Other omissions include the Royal Jubilee School, Newcastle upon Tyne 1883 (not completed), Church of St. Catherine of Siena, Birmingham 1875 (demolished) and others.²⁰

3.5 The hall as completed

The evidence of the hall as it was originally completed is limited, as it can only be deduced by later changes and references. There are two photographs taken before 1889, when the house was altered, which are the primary evidence for this brief section.²¹

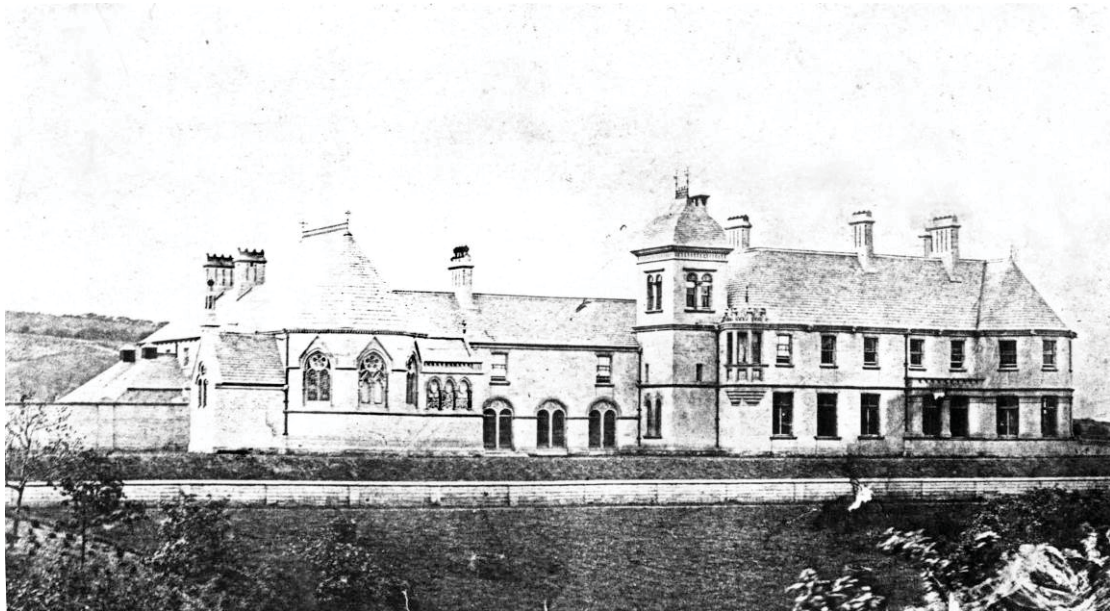


Figure 16 Pre-1889 photograph of the south east elevation to the terrace garden. It was taken from the opposite side of the dene. The chapel is on the left, with the two single-storey service buildings with hipped-roofs and louvered ventilators. This photograph may date from c.1870, as there appears to be no foliage around the walls of the chapel or on the screen wall, unlike the next figure. Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

¹⁷ <http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk> 'Archibald Matthias Dunn' and 'Dunn & Hansom'

¹⁸ Johnson, M. A. 'The architecture of Dunn & Hansom of Newcastle' (Newcastle upon Tyne: University of Northumbria, MA Dissertation, 2003). This study was not consulted for this conservation plan.

¹⁹ Both in Martin *A glimpse of heaven*

²⁰ These two were noted from <http://archiseek.com> (accessed 14th May 2013). This is not a peer-reviewed source, nor necessarily comprehensive. This all suggests that a more comprehensive and reliable understanding of Dunn & Hansom's *oeuvre* is needed.

²¹ It should be noted that Pevsner et al. make two mistakes, one stating that the hall was built in 1878, and the other in the spelling of Liddell with only one 'l' (Pevsner et al. *Buildings of England: Northumberland* Yale University Press: New Haven & London, 2002. p.547).

The original building was a modest rectangular house, with five typical and unpretentious reception rooms on the ground floor, and bedrooms above, all gathered around a central stair hall, loosely detailed in the Jacobethan style.

This room contains three stained-glass windows, the one over the stair by Daniel Cottier, an important designer in the Aesthetic Movement. According to Day, whose account is apparently based on Lenders (1928), the other stained-glass in the entrance hall, and over the former chapel corridor, is by George Edward Cook, of Cottier & Co.²² The stair windows are signed by Cottier and 'Prize Awards London & Paris', the latter referring to the Paris 1867 International Exhibition. There are English birds in roundels, heraldry, and the letters 'M', 'S' and 'L', the initials of Matthew Liddell and Susanna Mary Liddell, in the borders of the window. By the late 1860s, Cottier's stained-glass business was expanding rapidly from Edinburgh, and he opened premises in London, and New York in the early 1870s. Cottier had a significant reputation by the time Prudhoe Hall was built, and he may have supplied stained-glass for previous churches by Dunn. There is also Cottier stained-glass in the chapel, now in Prudhoe itself.

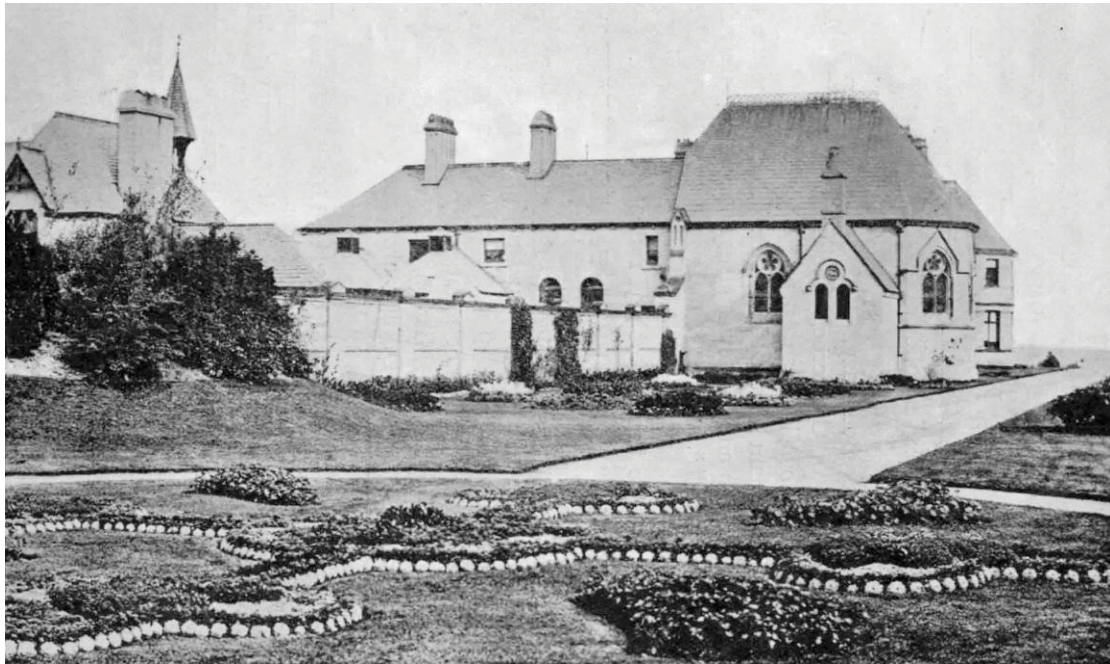


Figure 17 Pre-1889 photograph of the south west end of the hall. It was taken from beyond the circular walk, laid out with lobed cruciform planting, later replaced by Colonel Swan's fountain. This photograph may have been taken prior to the chapel being moved to the other side of the house. It also shows the former appearance of the service wing, and the roofs of the stables, with the distinctive *fleche*. This photo is the evidence for the previous position of the chapel, and the moving of the screen wall. Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

A wing to the southwest contained the chapel, and the corridor along the south east elevation connected it into the stair hall. On entering the stair hall, the different routes to the chapel, public rooms or private family bedrooms would have been clear. It is possible that there was a public entrance to the chapel from the front of the house.

²² Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.29

Service accommodation was also in the wing, adjoined to the south west by two single-storey buildings with hipped-roofs and louvered ventilators on their ridges. There was a stables block further to the south west, detached from the house. Though this has been extended and is the most altered of any part of the hall, the original layout is discernible from the two historic photographs, the remaining roof forms, the map regression, the 1913 survey plans.

It is possible that the c.1870 block was essentially an asymmetrical single range, with stables, a harness room and limited carriage accommodation.²³ Above, was a loft and grooms' rooms, accessed by a turnpike stair. Externally, the building had Gothic detailing, with eaves supported on corbels projecting from the wallheads, and a *flèche* over the turnpike stair, which may also have been a bell-tower for the estate bell. The 1898 map shows the two principal ranges, marked as drying room and wash house on the 1913 plans (Figure 18). The ground enclosed to the south may have been a drying green. These buildings were screened from the terrace garden with a panelled wall.

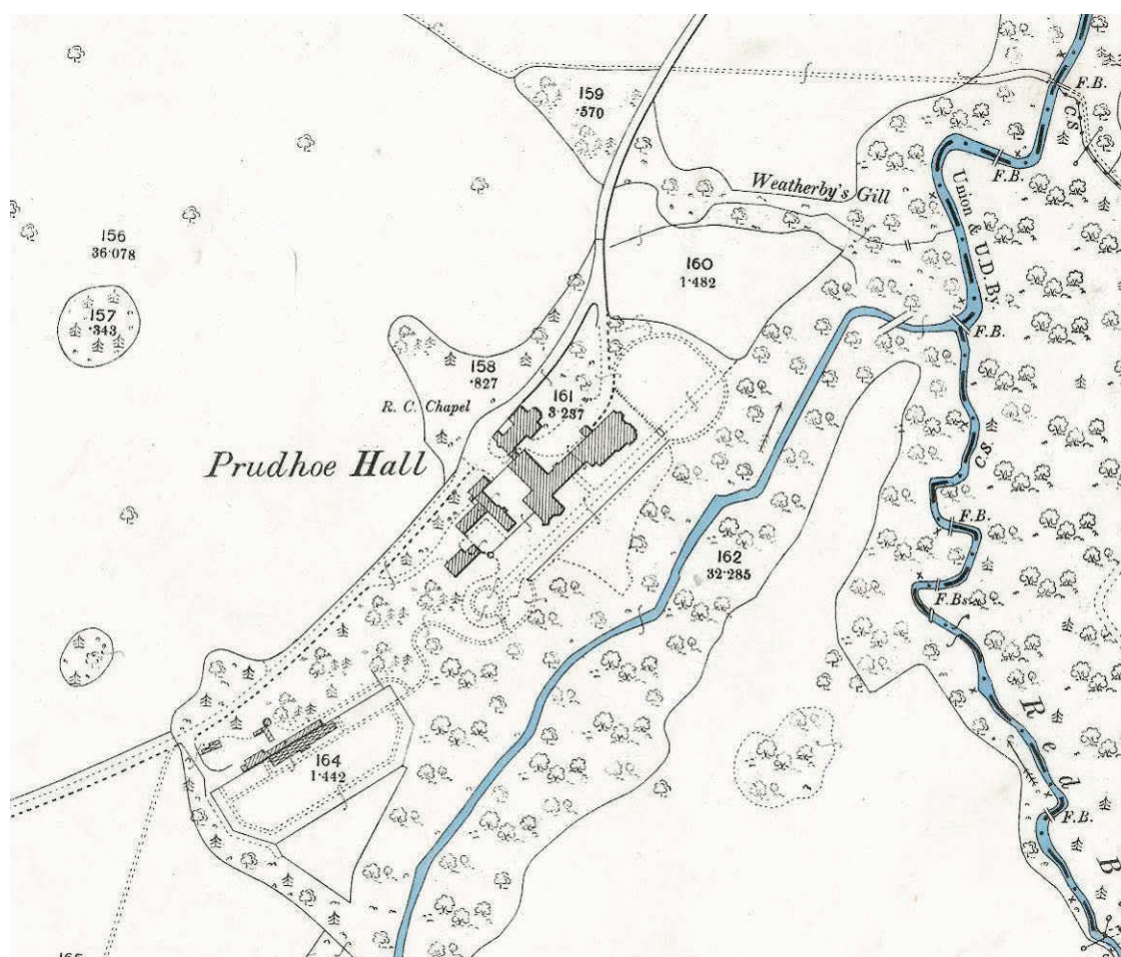


Figure 18 1898 Ordnance Survey first revision (second edition). This shows the second position of the chapel, as a church. *Northumberland Archives*

The walled garden was probably also laid out in the 1870s, though there is no cartographical evidence between the 1868 Ordnance Survey and the first revision of

²³ An appraisal of their character and the presumed small size of the 1870s stables block, suggests that the Liddells may only have kept a small two-wheeler and single closed carriage, with around four horses.

the map in 1898. The garden appears on this revision with a range of potting-sheds, backing glasshouses, with a cottage for the gardener. Walled gardens were staple elements of the landscape of production in all country house parks, and supplied the household with fresh fruit, vegetables and cut flowers, all year round.

3.6 Late 1880s alterations and the chapel

Perhaps the most significant element in the history of the hall is the history of the chapel, which moved its position twice, and went from being the family chapel, to the parish church of Our Lady and St Cuthbert. It was probably the part of the hall that cost the Liddells the most, and was certainly the most highly decorated room in the house. The first alteration to the chapel, caused other alterations to be necessary to the hall. Though the chapel is of great importance, part of this importance is because it was moved away from the hall altogether in 1904.

The original chapel was opened in the hall on 19th October 1870.²⁴ As previously mentioned, the Liddells founded the Roman Catholic mission in Prudhoe in this chapel, and the numbers attending services began to grow. From Zielinski's account, 1875 was an important year in the development of the mission, when one Sunday in May, the services were conducted by the Bishop of Hexham & Newcastle, Bishop Chadwick. He confirmed over 60 people and gave first communion to 12 children. At the same mass, there were 100 communicants.²⁵ Also in 1875, the Liddells financed the building of a Catholic school in Prudhoe, apparently designed by Edward Hansom.²⁶

The rise in the number of Roman Catholics in Prudhoe was so great, that by the late 1880s, Susanna Liddell decided that the chapel needed to be bigger. According to Zielinski, there is a Latin document in the foundation stone of the building which states that it was laid on 8th December 1889, and that the architect was Archibald Dunn.²⁷

The original chapel could not be extended, because the rear wall was integrated into the service wing of the hall, and there was no ground to extend the opposite end, poised above the dene of the Stanley Burn. It was therefore decided to move the building entirely, to the front elevation of the house, and the nave Dunn added to the *chevet* he designed twenty years previously, at least doubled the space within (Figure 20).

²⁴ Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

²⁵ Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

²⁶ Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

²⁷ Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'. The report of the laying of the foundation stone in the *Hexham Courant* (14th December 1889) notes 'Mr A. Dunn, jun.'

However, both the father and son had the same first name and middle initial and it is possible that the son designed the church.

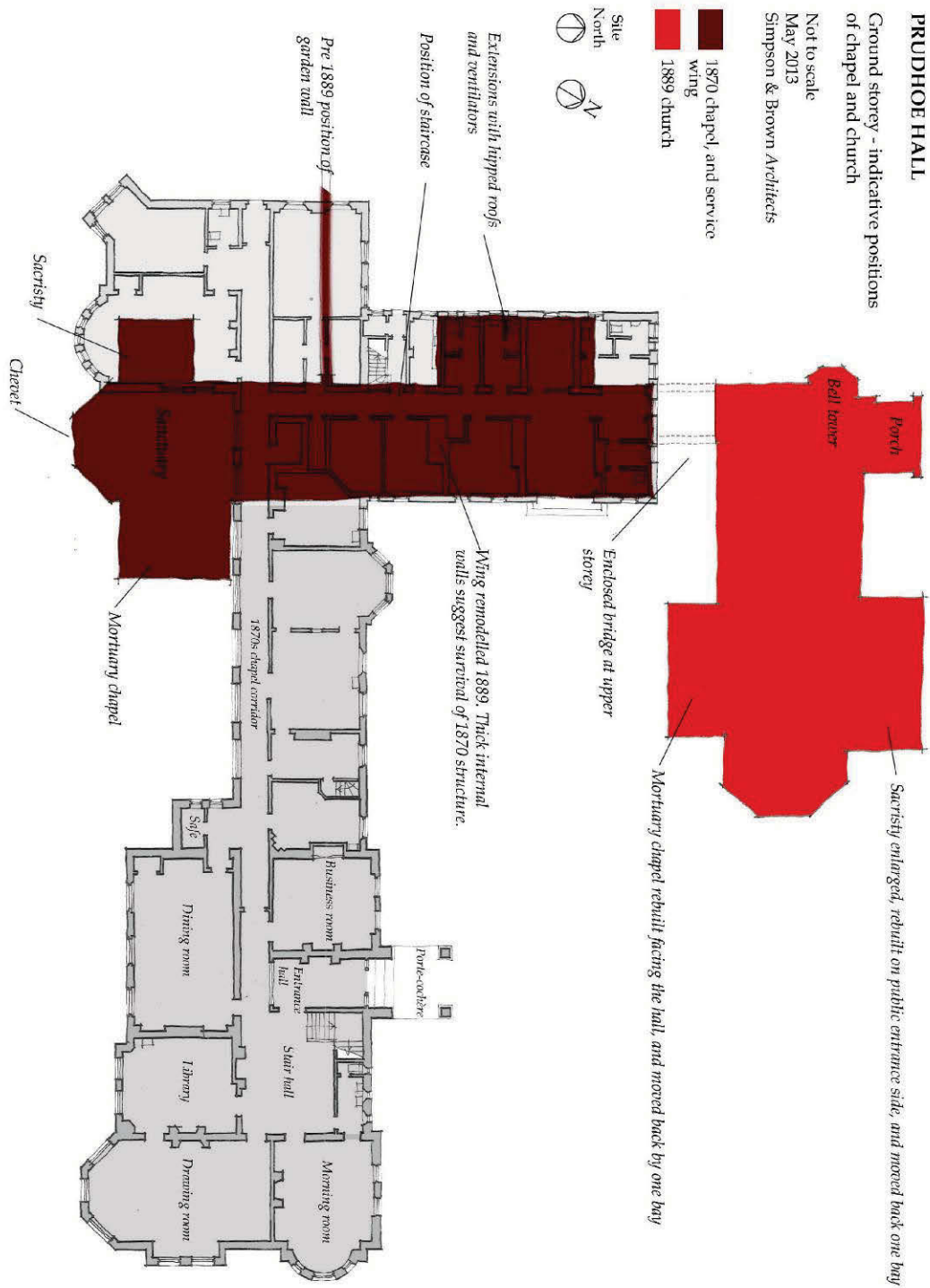


Figure 19 Ground storey plan with indicative positions of the c.1870 chapel, and the c.1889 church.

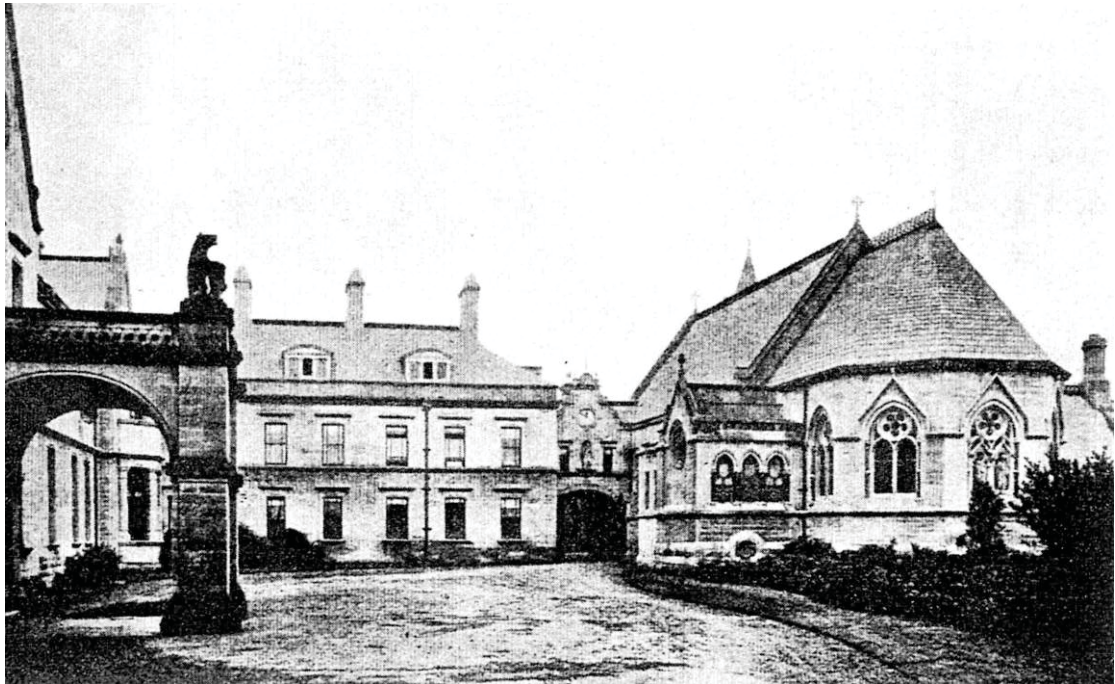


Figure 20 Post-1889 photograph of the entrance elevation of the hall, showing the church of Our Lady & St Cuthbert. It shows the new appearance of the service wing, and the enclosed bridge with its Dutch-style gable and clock. *Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'*

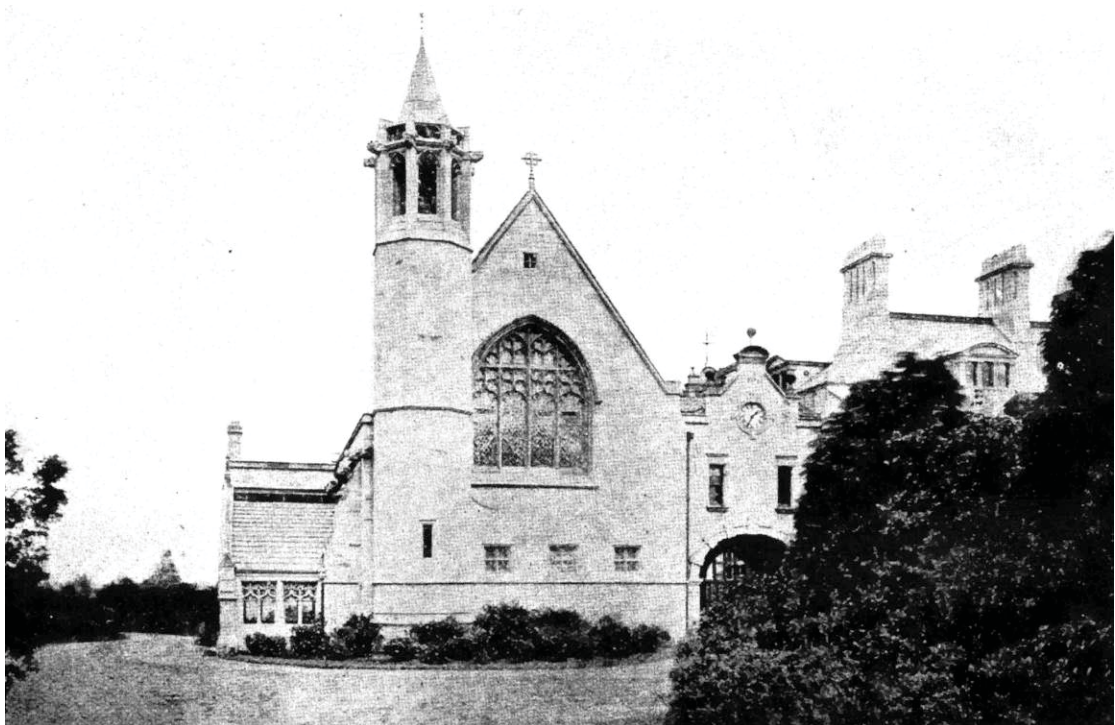


Figure 21 Post-1889 photograph of the south west elevation of the church, showing the bell tower, and the enclosed bridge, with the less elaborate gable and clock. *Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'*

Cleverly, the move did not compromise the east-aligned liturgical axis of the chapel, fully consecrated as a church, and opened in July 1891.²⁸ It had been built to point south east in 1870, and when moved, pointed north east. Apart from increasing the size of the building, a separate public entrance from the drive, and a small bell tower were included in the new design. A private gallery for the use of the Liddells and their guests was built across the back of the nave,²⁹ which was accessed by a new corridor through the first floor of the remodelled service wing of the hall, and an enclosed bridge over a pend.

Dunn substantially altered this wing of the 1870 hall. From the evidence of 1913 survey plans, it seems that the south west wall of the previous wing was retained, and became an internal wall, rising through the building to the roof (Figure 22). To the west of the wall, a range of rooms was added on the ground storey, with a low pitched roof, and the chapel corridor on the storey above. Today, there remains a noticeable change in the angle of the pitched roof over the former chapel corridor. There were therefore two corridors that ran parallel on the first floor, separated by the 1870 wall, one which ran the whole length of the wing, to the chapel gallery, and the other which accessed the servants' bedrooms.

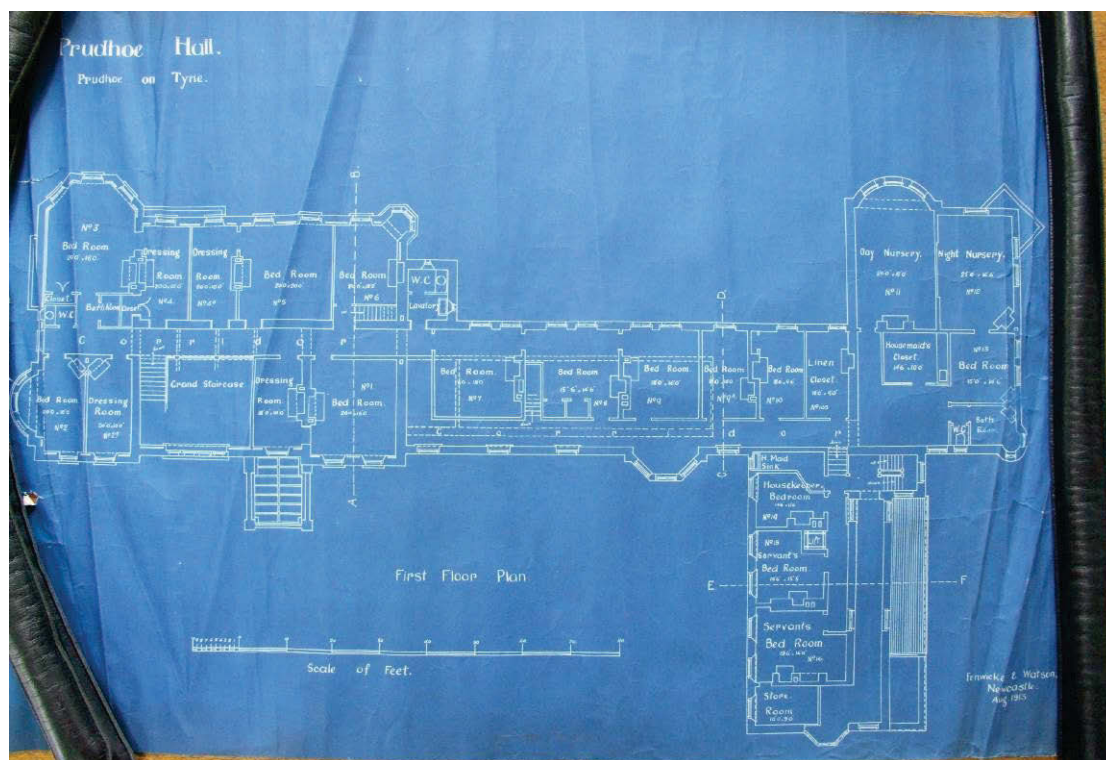


Figure 22 Fenwicke & Watson 'First Floor Plan' 1913. North to the bottom left. This is clearly part of an incomplete survey set, perhaps commissioned for the sale of the hall. The ground storey plan is not in the archives. The former chapel corridor, leading nowhere, sits very oddly in the service wing on the bottom right. The 1889 nurseries are on the top right. *Tyne & Wear Archives*

On the south elevation of the hall where the chapel had been, Dunn extended the former chapel corridor with the same twin round-headed windows in a relieving arch arcade motif. Above the arcade, on the first floor, several windows were added,

²⁸ *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* 16th July 1891, quoted in Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

²⁹ Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

and the cornice over the window lintels elaborated and the distinctive gargoyles added, continuing the motif from the 1870s hall block to the north east. This all blended the new part of the building almost seamlessly in to the old.

A new block was added at the south west end of the hall, to balance the bulk of the 1870 house at the other end of the former chapel corridor. The new rooms on the ground storey included a billiards room, with a settee niche for viewing the game, and an adjoining room, which may have been a study or smoking room. An adjoining WC was also provided, which is a typical grouping of rooms in this period. On the first floor, the rooms included a day nursery, night nursery and a bedroom, probably for a governess.

The billiards room and smoking room on the ground storey were rooms reserved for the male members of the household, and late nineteenth-century architects typically placed them at a remove from the female-dominated zones of the morning and drawing rooms.³⁰ This division of space, a sort of sexual zoning, expressed Victorian moral concerns of the free mixing of young men and young women. It is interesting in this case that they not provided from the outset, and may be a further example of Dunn's inexperience at domestic planning. But they are also unusual, because Matthew Liddell died in 1881, and there were no children. It seems likely therefore that Susanna Liddell was considering the future heir to the estate, the Liddell's nephew John Liddell (1852-?) and his family and heirs in the extension of this part of the hall.

At the same time, electric lighting was installed, the power generated in a new generator room beyond the stable yard, and it is probable that hot-water heating was also installed at the same time.³¹ The 1898 Ordnance map shows a building, labelled in the 1913 drawings as battery house and boiler house.

There is an anomaly in the arrangement of the bedrooms and first floor corridor, in the block over the 1870s chapel corridor. In the late nineteenth century, well-designed houses had the minimum of public rooms and bedrooms facing the entrance court or service areas, so that family and guests did not have to endure service disturbance, and could enjoy finer views. The rooms off this corridor therefore have an appropriate view over the Stanley Burn dene. However, the odd bay window in the corridor seems to have once been part of a bedroom. This suggests that at some point the corridor and the rooms were swapped over, and that the corridor used to run along the south side, overlooking the garden, not the north, overlooking the entrance court. This alteration was made before the 1913 survey by Fenwicke & Watson (Figure 22), but after the 1889 alterations, because the bay window appears to be from that phase. The Fenwicke & Watson drawing has an inexplicable dotted line over the corridor which, if understood might help to explain this anomaly.

Susanna Liddell died in 1894, and was interred with her husband in the mausoleum of the church.³² The hall was inherited by John Liddell, her nephew, and it seems that he made no discernible changes to the hall, though he may have added the coach house range to the south east of the stables, opposite the wash house.

³⁰ Men were also expected to stay up later at night and perhaps make noise. Dunn clearly did not consider this, placing their rooms under the nurseries.

³¹ *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* 1891 (no day given), noted in Day, K. *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals* (2000). p.29

³² Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.29

3.7 Architectural composition and style

This building is quite typical of the kind of modest house built in the country in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Externally, the style of the hall is a restrained manorial Gothic Revival, freely blended with some Renaissance elements, including transom-and-mullion windows, the ogee-roofed tower, with its French-style iron brattishing (now gone). In the original chapel corridor, the round-headed windows, paired under round-headed relieving arches with carved roundels in the spandrels, alluded to an unglazed Italian Renaissance arcade, and gives the impression of a cloister.

In the original arrangement, the central tower on the south east elevation, is an important feature, which gave the design a central focus, and articulated the change from domestic to sacred space. The *chevet* of the chapel to the south west was balanced by the bay-window of the drawing room in the north east.

While the exteriors show some refinements of architecture, internally, Dunn's lack of experience in domestic commissions is clear. While the typical collection of public rooms was included, there is little in their layout or detailing that shows much originality, or makes the design unusual.



Figure 23 Photograph taken between 1889 and 1904, from the drive looking south. It shows that the drive divided, directing visitors to the church away from the front entrance of the hall. Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

3.8 Colonel Swan: 1904 - 1914

John Liddell sold Prudhoe Hall in 1904, before he moved to Basingstoke. He must have been aware of the difficulty he had inherited with the church attached to his house, as few buyers would be attracted to buy an estate with a ready-made Roman Catholic congregation.

He must have been in dialogue with the diocesan authorities, and the decision was taken to take the church down and move it to a new site. On 23rd July 1904, the

foundation stone on the new site was blessed, with another Latin dedication placed within it.³³ The church was taken down and moved, under the supervision of the architect Charles Walker of Newcastle, and opened on 5th October 1905.³⁴ He also designed a presbytery and connecting corridor. It was probably preferable to move the church rather than to demolish and start again, as the physical matter of the church building was consecrated, it contained the mortuary chapel, and labour and transport to move the building was probably cheaper than the cost of a new building. The mortal remains of Matthew and Susanna Liddell were also removed to the new building, though their mortuary chapel and the sacristy were swapped around, to opposite sides of the nave.

The estate was purchased by Colonel Swan (1842-1908), the managing director of the engineering and armaments firm Armstrong Whitworth & Co.³⁵ He made no discernible alterations to the hall itself, but he seems to have extended the buildings of the service yard, to include a carriage house and motor-car house (Figure 24).

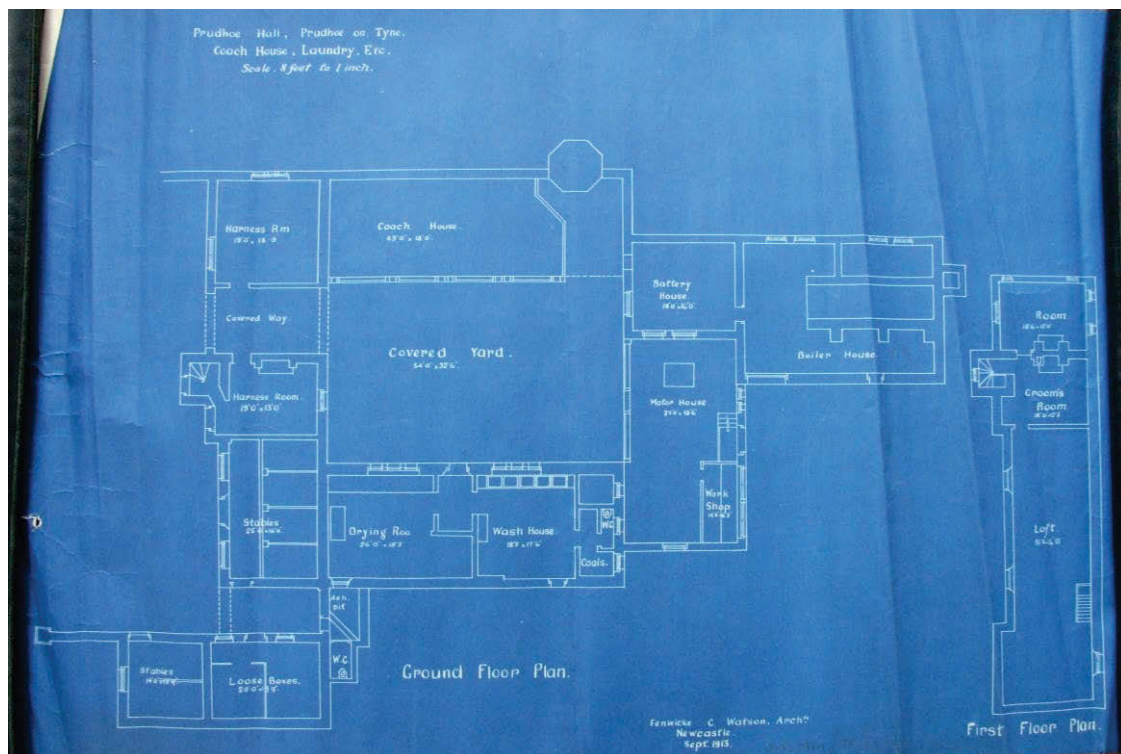


Figure 24 Fenwick & Watson plan of the 'Coach House' 1913. North to the bottom left. This is clearly part of an incomplete survey set, perhaps commissioned by his estate for the sale of the hall. *Tyne & Wear Archives*

The enclosed bridge that had connected the first floor of the service wing with the gallery of the church, was clearly considered too good to demolish. The upper part of the elevation seen from the house had a fancy Dutch Baroque Revival gable, with a central clock-face flanked by stepped scrolled volutes (Figure 20 and Figure 21). The other side, seen from the service yard was simpler, with three ball finials, and the other side of the clock. This was all supported on three-centred arches, creating a pend. With the taking down of the church, the whole composition was moved to the

³³ Zielinski 'History of the Parish of Our Lady and St Cuthbert'

³⁴ RCHME *Prudhoe Hospital* report 1993. p.2

³⁵ Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.29 Biographical information derived from http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Henry_Frederick_Swan accessed September 2016

south east end of the stables range, and became a pend to the new yard beyond. The panelled terrace garden wall had been moved a few metres to the south east c.1889, to provide access to the drying green. This end of the range may have been reconfigured at the same time, as the roof forms later changed, and the *flèche* was taken down.

He also engaged the well-known firm of Richardson of Darlington, founded in 1874, to extend and upgrade the glasshouses (Figure 25). The south end of the range and the centre block were extended, and the heating pipes altered to suit the extensions. New plant stages were incorporated, and it seems that window-opening mechanisms operated by connector rods were installed throughout.³⁶

Swan also installed the fountain in the centre of the circular walk at the south end of the terrace garden, replacing Matthew & Susannah Liddell's cross-shaped planting, visible in the 1870s photograph (Figure 17).

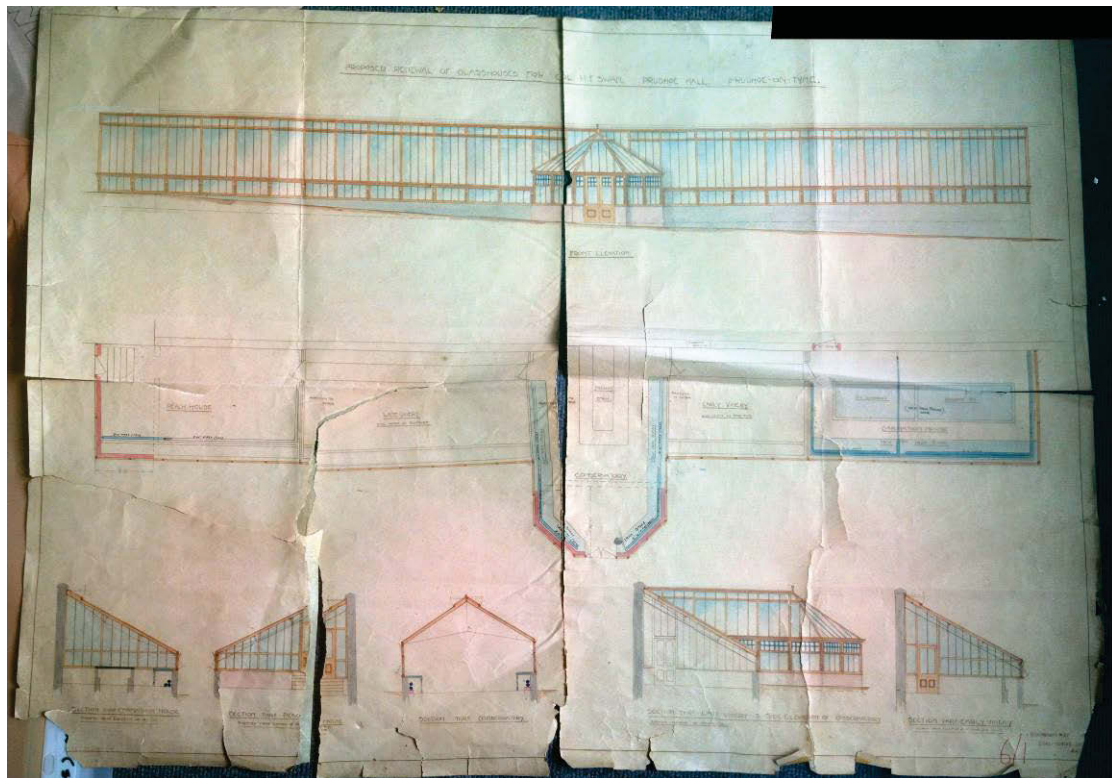


Figure 25 Richardson & Co. Darlington 'Proposed renewal of glasshouses for Col. H. F. Swan'. Date: 1904-1912. This drawing is very fragmentary, and the actual date has been destroyed. This shows alterations and extensions, generally marked in pink. *Drawing from Prudhoe Hall cache.*

Swan died in 1908 and it is presumed that his estate put the house on the market in 1912. The advertisement is reproduced by Day. The references to 'Good stabling and modern laundry', shown in Figure 24, suggest that Swan had improved these facilities.

³⁶ There is a reference to the sale ledgers of Richardson of Darlington being existence in the firm, renamed Amdega, in 2011, by the Yorkshire Gardens Trust. The firm went into administration, but it is possible that the ledgers exist in an archive, like the Durham County Record Office.

3.9 Sale to the Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee 1914

There seems to have been some time when Prudhoe Hall was on the market for sale, and perhaps unoccupied. However, in July 1914, it was acquired by the Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee. It was turned slowly into a residential institution, known then as a colony, for people with learning disabilities. It finally closed in 2012.³⁷

Keilty & Woodley note that there was a change in attitude towards those with learning disabilities in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Institutions in that period had an ‘essentially optimistic... outlook’, aiming to take people in, teach them trades, and let them leave again ‘to be productive members of society’.³⁸ With the rise of the nascent science of eugenics, partly following on from Darwin’s theories of evolution, there was a genuine belief that ‘mental “defectives” would cause a deterioration [sic.] in the quality of the population unless prevented from child-bearing through segregation or sterilisation’.³⁹ This belief, based on current scientific research, led to the Mental Deficiency Act 1913.

Section 37 of the Act, recommended that colonies for mental defectives should be established.⁴⁰ Day comments that the Act attempted to differentiate more clearly than the previous act in the 1880s, between the mentally ill, to those who had learning disabilities. Previously, there was no public-health provision for these people, who, if they did not stay with their own family, were either sent to lunatic asylums, or confined to workhouses. In both circumstances, they were surrounded by people with entirely different problems, in the former with people with mental illness, and in the latter with typically mentally well people, who were there because they had no money.

Colonies like Prudhoe retained the pedagogical intention of the earlier institutions, and some patients were expected to leave, having been schooled in a trade. However, many were not, and segregation of patients from wider society was an active element. To this end, instructors and assistants trained and managed the residents to look after the hospital, for example manning the laundry, maintaining the grounds, and even making their own clothes. The colony also sold produce of the extensive farmland and walled garden, and other products made by the residents, including rugs, raffia mats, stockings, boots, and bundles of firewood.⁴¹ Patients who were not able to work were generally not sent to Prudhoe. To put the patients to work required the establishment of strict discipline and routine. It is the effect of these aspects of strict institutionalisation, which are criticised most by current arguments (see section 4.5).

In response to the forthcoming Act, the Northern Counties Joint Poor Law Committee was set up in 1912 to acquire property for one residential site for the ‘mentally defective and epileptic cases’ in the north east region.⁴²

The committee acquired the hall with its furniture and fittings and the rest of the estate in July 1914⁴³ and the first patients arrived in October. Initially very limited

³⁷ Keilty, T. & Woodley, K. *No going back: forgotten voices from Prudhoe Hospital* (The Centre for Welfare Reform: Sheffield, 2013). p. 9

³⁸ Keilty & Woodley *No going back*. p. 11

³⁹ Keilty & Woodley *No going back*. p. 11

⁴⁰ Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.26

⁴¹ Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. pp. 26, 37, 40

⁴² Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.26

material changes were made to the estate, with nineteen patients co-habiting with the staff in the hall. This did not follow recommendations made in 1914 by the Board of Control for Lunacy and Mental Deficiency, set up to oversee implementation of the 1913 Act, which required three basic types of accommodation, separating children able to attend classes, adults capable of work and 'idiots', incapable of anything. Within these groups, further classification separated young from old, the quiet from the turbulent, and the sexes.⁴⁴

However, plans were drawn up by architects J. H. Morton and J. G. Burrell in the autumn for new buildings, but with the onset of the First World War, not implemented. Two temporary 40-bed corrugated iron huts were erected for male patients as numbers of patient numbers rose; in 1918, there were around 160, of both sexes and all ages, of roughly equal numbers.⁴⁵

Building work on the Morton and Burrell plan began towards the end of 1918.⁴⁶ In the hall itself, alterations were limited to relatively minor subdivisions in the hall itself, one of which was the final removal of the former chapel corridor in the service wing. Many of these subdivisions retained or reused existing internal joinery, and though in most cases, subdivisions are visible, some are harder to discern. Most of these internal alterations are of uncertain date, but some must date from 1918 (see Figure 12 and Figure 13).

The 1919 Ordnance Survey shows some changes to the walled garden area. There is an additional glasshouse to the east of the existing structure, and there are also new buildings shown between the garden and the drive. It is assumed that these buildings date from the early years of the hospital occupation, because the glasshouses were altered for Colonel Swan by Richardson of Darlington, and it seems unlikely that he would have altered them twice.⁴⁷

The greatest effect on the buildings in the study area was in the extension to the service buildings. It appears that the existing structures of the service yard were retained, those depicted on the 1913 Fenwicke plan (Figure 24) and, with a minor extension, on the 1919 Ordnance map. From the end of 1918, between these buildings and the drive, a new laundry was built, with a new boiler house and power station for the hospital. These single-storey buildings were all built in a loose Neo-classical style, in poor-quality re-constituted stone, apparently 'found on the site'.⁴⁸ They have been altered several times since the 1920s (see section 3.11).

3.10 Alterations to the present day

In the hall, there have been subdivisions and minor alterations to subsidiary spaces that are hard to date with any accuracy, between 1914 and the present day. The most

⁴³ Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.26. Day may have made a typographical error, as he states that the area of the estate was 270 acres, whereas the 1912 sales particulars state 2700 acres.

⁴⁴ Richardson, H. Goodall, I. H. et al. *English hospitals 1660-1948: a survey of their architecture and design* (ed. Richardson, H. RCHME: Swindon, 1998). p. 179

⁴⁵ Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.31

⁴⁶ Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.37

⁴⁷ This second revision of the Ordnance Survey map was published in 1919, and is likely to have been surveyed in the previous year at least. It therefore does not include any of the Morton and Burrell scheme, begun late in 1918, and the next Ordnance Survey was not until 1939.

⁴⁸ *The Builder* 17th January 1930, quoted in RCHME *Prudoe Hospital*. p.5

significant and intrusive of these, probably dating from the 1940s or 50s, is the new entrance and foyer in the former service range.

In the service buildings however, two ranges of pale red-brick buildings were built in the 1950s by the walled garden, appearing for the first time on the 1961 National Grid Ordnance map. A new boiler house was built between the 1967 and 1981 National Grid Ordnance Survey, in typical blue engineering brick. Other small buildings of little historical value sprang up in this area between the 1920s and the present day.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Introduction

This assessment evaluates the importance of the hall and its associated structures as places embodying cultural heritage. It follows the guidance laid out by English Heritage in *Conservation principles*,⁴⁹ which states that the value of different aspects of cultural heritage should be considered from different points of view. The cultural heritage is considered in a broad context, and evaluated and summarised in a statement of cultural significance.

4.2 Evidential Value

*Evidential value derives from the potential of the site to yield evidence about past human activity. Physical remains of past human activity are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them... Their evidential value is proportionate to their potential to contribute to people's understanding of the past... The ability to understand and interpret the evidence tends to be diminished in proportion to the extent of its removal or replacement.*⁵⁰

There is generally low evidential value at Prudhoe Hall. This is because there are thought to be no structures that pre-date the c.1870 hall building and estate.

There is evidential value in the positions of the chapel, and later the church. This building was integrated into the fabric of the hall, and apart from the ground being able to yield evidence of the former position, the upstanding fabric will as well. However, as this building still stands, the evidential value is not very high.

There is little evidential value in finding the precise locations of associated buildings like the pre-1889 service wing, the two single-storey hipped-roof buildings, or some of the mid twentieth-century hospital buildings, because, in context, they are not buildings of much heritage value.

4.3 Historical Value

Historical value derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative...

Illustration depends on visibility in a way that evidential value (for example, of buried remains) does not...

The illustrative value of places tends to be greater if they incorporate the first, or only surviving, example of an innovation of consequence, whether related to design, technology or social organisation...

Association with a notable family, person, event, or movement gives historical value a particular resonance. Being at the place where something momentous happened can increase and intensify understanding through linking historical accounts of events

⁴⁹ *Conservation principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage: 2008)

⁵⁰ EH *Conservation principles*. p. 28

*with the place where they happened – provided, of course, that the place still retains some semblance of its appearance at the time.*⁵¹

Illustrative

There is generally low illustrative value in the hall and associated buildings at Prudhoe Hall. The buildings are not a striking example of their types, Gothic Revival domestic design, or early twentieth-century hospital architecture.

There is some illustrative value in the arrangement of the public rooms of the c.1870 hall, which is typical and entirely predictable for the second half of the nineteenth century. Similarly, there is some illustrative value in the walled garden, which has a typical arrangement of glasshouses and potting sheds, and the relationships of the hall to the service yard, former stables court and walled garden. However, there are countless examples of this type of relationship, and there is nothing unusual at Prudhoe.

Associative

The historical associative value of Prudhoe Hall is quite high, and at a similar level as its communal value (see below). There are three components of this high value, the Liddell family, Archibald Dunn the architect, and the hospital. All three have important aspects that give the site its heritage value.

The Liddell family were an important family in the region in the late nineteenth century. Their mines transformed the small village of Prudhoe to a large industrial town in a few decades. Their philanthropy and fervent religion provided for the many Irish Roman Catholics who settled in Prudhoe, and converted a significant part of the population. This effect is still felt today, where the Roman Catholic community still worship in the same church in which the Mission was begun in c.1870, moved from the hall to the town in 1904.

More widely, and in a national context, the Liddells were one of the important patron families, whose role in the history of the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion in the United Kingdom was important. They were one of the last of their type as patron influence on the Church was waning in the third quarter of the century, following the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in 1850.

The associative value of Archibald M. Dunn's design is also high. The design, while not being of significant aesthetic merit, is important as it is probably Dunn's only domestic commission, based on the research possible in this conservation plan. Dunn is one of the many Gothic Revival architects in the second half of the nineteenth century, but particularly important in the Roman Catholic context. His output seems to have been mainly for Roman Catholic patrons and competitions. He was trained by another important Gothic Revivalist, Charles Francis Hansom, with connections to the Pugins.

The third strand of historical associative value, which is probably the most important, is that Prudhoe Hospital, founded in 1914, was one of the earliest colonies established in response to the Mental Deficiency Act 1913. This Act was the key piece of legislation governing the care of the mentally handicapped and those with learning disabilities, until the Mental Health Act 1959. It became one of the largest colonies in the region before its closure in 2005.

⁵¹ EH *Conservation principles*. p. 28

There is some associated archival material. This mainly relates to the running of the hall as a hospital, and not to the earlier history of the hall as a house.

4.4 Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.

Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place, including artistic endeavour. Equally, they can be the seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which a place has evolved and been used over time. Many places combine these two aspects...

Design value relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape as a whole. It embraces composition (form, proportions, massing, silhouette, views and vistas, circulation and usually materials or planting, decoration or detailing, and craftsmanship...)... Strong indicators of importance are quality of design and execution, and innovation, particularly if influential...

Some aesthetic values are not substantially the product of formal design, but develop more or less fortuitously over time, as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework...

Aesthetic value resulting from the action of nature on human works, particularly the enhancement of the appearance of a place by the passage of time ("the patina of age"), may overlie the values of a conscious design.⁵²

Design value

There is some design value with Prudhoe Hall. It was a newly-designed hall in a landscaped estate c.1870. However, the aesthetic qualities of the hall were not very high, partly as the architect was not experienced in domestic design. The design has few original or unusual features and is quite predictable in its composition. The only exception to this was the chapel which was moved, and the compositional balance of the original design, with drawing room and chapel, pivoted around the central tower.

However, some of the architectural details of the hall building have higher design value individually. These are the carved stone elements: the cornice gargoyles, and the spandrel roundels on the south east elevation. These are well designed, to provide contrast and detail in the context of an otherwise quite plain building.

The design value of the Cottier & Co. stained-glass, especially the stair windows signed by Cottier himself, are of very high design value, because of Cottier's importance in the history of the Aesthetic Movement and its effect on international interior-design history.

The 1920s laundry building has low aesthetic design value, because the design is not particularly interesting or innovative, does not complement well the more significant heritage asset, the hall, and was constructed in poor-quality materials.

The main block of the conservatory in the walled garden has some design value as it was altered by the important glasshouse firm Richardson of Darlington, but the walled garden has otherwise quite low aesthetic design value.

⁵² EH *Conservation principles*. pp. 30-31

Fortuitous value

There is low fortuitous aesthetic value at Prudhoe Hall, largely because the elements were designed and most of the aesthetic value is derived from intended relationships and willed elements.

There is some fortuitous aesthetic value in the external hall walls, which have generally weathered gracefully, but there are some areas where weathering has negatively affected aesthetic value. The external walls of the 1920s laundry building have not weathered well and the reconstituted stone does not look good.

4.5 Communal Value

Communal value derives from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory...

Commemorative and symbolic values reflect the meanings of a place for those who draw part of their identity from it, or have emotional links to it. ...Such values tend to change over time, and are not always affirmative...

Social value is associated with places that people perceive as a source of identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence...

They may relate to an activity that is associated with the place, rather than with its physical fabric...

Compared with other heritage values, social values tend to be less dependent on the survival of historic fabric.

Spiritual value... includes the sense of inspiration and wonder that can arise from personal contact with places long revered, or newly revealed.

Spiritual value is often associated with places sanctified by longstanding veneration or worship, or wild places with few obvious signs of modern life.⁵³

Commemorative and symbolic

There is high communal symbolic value in the heritage assets of Prudhoe Hall, and its associated buildings. This value is derived from the fact that it was used as a residential hospital institution for people with learning disabilities between 1914 and 2005. Residential care in institutions has now been widely discredited, and the effect of confinement at Prudhoe Hospital has been shown to have had negative effects on the patients that it was intended to help.

There are many former residents and staff who worked at the hospital in its final years who remember the hospital, and some of them contributed Keilty & Woodley *No going back: forgotten voices from Prudhoe Hospital*. For many of these people, the life-changing emotional links are largely not affirmative. Keilty & Woodley conclude:

People's experience of Life in Prudhoe was overwhelmingly negative... Prudhoe was not established to treat people badly, but as the experiences told in this book show, some very bad things happened.

...It was the institutional character of Prudhoe that led to the medicalisation of human emotion. People's distress, loneliness, frustration and fear led only to medical interventions. Staff described how medication was used to manage people in this

⁵³ EH Conservation principles. p.31

*environment. Those [patients] who fought back against the institution, resisted or escaped faced only further medication, restraint and seclusion.*⁵⁴

In their conclusion, the authors stress that perhaps the key negative aspect of Prudhoe Hospital was the very fact that it was an institution. As an institution, and in common with all institutions, it attempted to standardise and 'normalise' patient behaviour and enforce strict routine. These features are key aspects of running efficient institutions like factories and businesses, but society now largely accepts that they are actively damaging to people with widely differing personal needs.

For example, one of the aspects of institutionalisation that seems to have been particularly negative in terms of communal value, was the effect of communal living on patients. Keilty & Woodley provide vivid accounts of the negative effects on individuals of eating and sleeping with sometimes as many as sixty patients with learning disabilities in one villa.

In contrast, the handful of accounts of patients' experiences in Day's *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals* are positive, and there are people who had positive experiences as patients at Prudhoe, and for whom the effect on their identities was life-changing in a good way. Nonetheless, the communal commemorative and symbolic value of the hospital phase of Prudhoe Hall's use is predominantly a negative one. Keilty & Woodley stress that this should not be forgotten, and that society must look back and remember that institutionalisation had a damaging effect on the lives of thousands of people with learning disabilities in the twentieth century.

There is also communal symbolic value of a positive nature in the heritage asset of Prudhoe Hall. The effect of the patronage of the Liddell family on Roman Catholics, particularly those locally and regionally who have any knowledge of how their religion was re-established, is significant, and is still recognised today. They were clearly people of great religious conviction who were prepared to spend a lot of their own money in the cause of their religion. Apart from founding the mission (parish), they financially supported many projects in the village that their coal-mines had turned into a town, that were intended to spiritually and socially nurture the Roman Catholic part of the population. The part-funding of the school is one example of their patronage, not to mention the church dedicated to Our Lady and St Cuthbert. The story of the Liddells' chapel that became a church, and that moved twice, is well-known locally. There is positive communal value drawn from this historical patronage, strongly associated with Prudhoe Hall.

Social value

There is no social value associated with the site.

Spiritual value

There is low spiritual value associated with the site. The inspirational qualities of the site are low, the site is a heavily altered, formerly natural landscape, and though there was a very active chapel and then church, this was removed in 1904.

4.6 Overall cultural significance

In summary, Prudhoe Hall and its associated buildings have high communal commemorative and symbolic value because of the meaning that the place has for former residents and staff of the hospital. For these people, it is very likely that the

⁵⁴ Keilty & Woodley *No going back*. p.93

hall is important in their collective experience and memory, and in many cases this will not be affirmative.

There is also high historical value, from the ways that past people and events can be connected through it to the present. The associative historical value is high, as the hall and its associated buildings were the site of one of the earliest colonies for people with learning disabilities and mental handicaps, set up in response to the Mental Deficiency Act 1913.

The associative historical value is also high because it was built by the Liddell family who were an important coal-mining family, and Roman Catholic patrons. There is also associative value as Prudhoe Hall seems to be the only house designed by the Roman Catholic architect Archibald Dunn. His output is otherwise prodigious, but in churches, schools and other institutions.

The various other cultural values are lower, but important to consider. There is some historical illustrative value, and aesthetic design value. However the aesthetic fortuitous value, and evidential value are lesser considerations, as are communal social and spiritual values.

Though it can be problematic to attempt to place a structure in a category or level of significance relative to other sites and buildings, it is important to give this site a context, to allow its significance to be compared to other sites and structures in the region, and the United Kingdom.

Overall, based on the above assessment of heritage value, Prudhoe Hall and its associated buildings have been assessed to be of **considerable cultural significance**. This categorisation of significance is the second highest level of five levels of cultural significance:

Outstanding significance

A building or element of national or international importance, or a fine, intact or little altered example of a particular period, style or type that embodies the importance of the buildings or site overall or the element to which it is a part.

Considerable significance

A building or element of regional importance (the north east of England), or a good example of a particular period, style or type with a high degree of intact original fabric that contributes substantially to the importance of the buildings or site overall, or the element to which it is a part, that may have been altered.

Moderate significance

A building or element of local importance (Tynedale), or an element that contributes to, but is not a key element to the importance of the buildings or site overall, or the element to which it is a part, that may have been altered.

Neutral significance

An element which neither contributes, nor detracts from the importance of the buildings or site overall.

Negative

A building or element which detracts from the overall significance of the buildings or site overall.

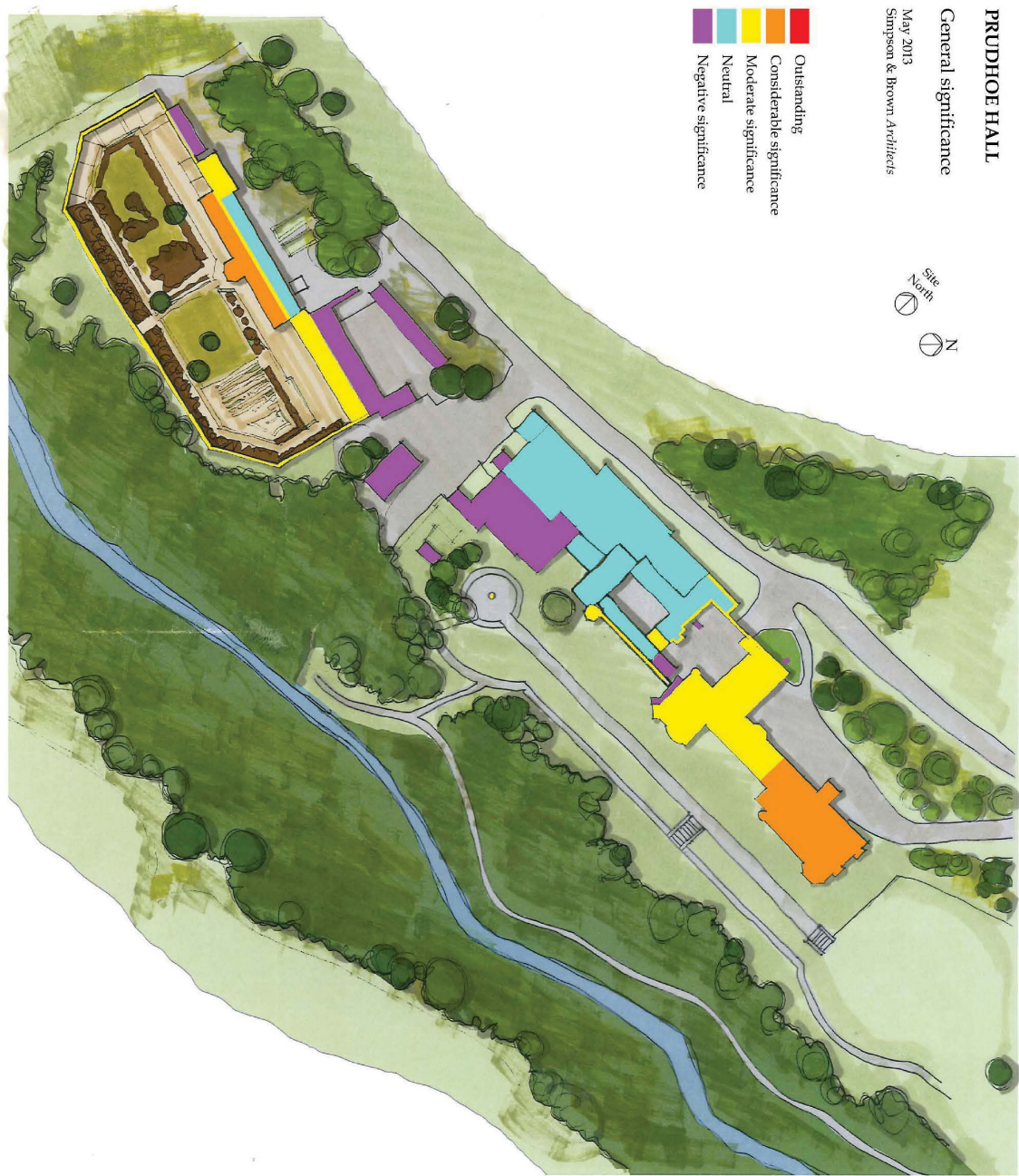


Figure 26 Plan of the area around of the hall with associated buildings in the study area showing significance.

PRUDHOE HALL

Ground storey

Approx 1200 at A3
April 2013
Simpson & Brown Architects

Site
North
AV

Red	Outstanding
Orange	Considerable significance
Yellow	Moderate significance
Light Green	Neutral
Purple	Negative significance

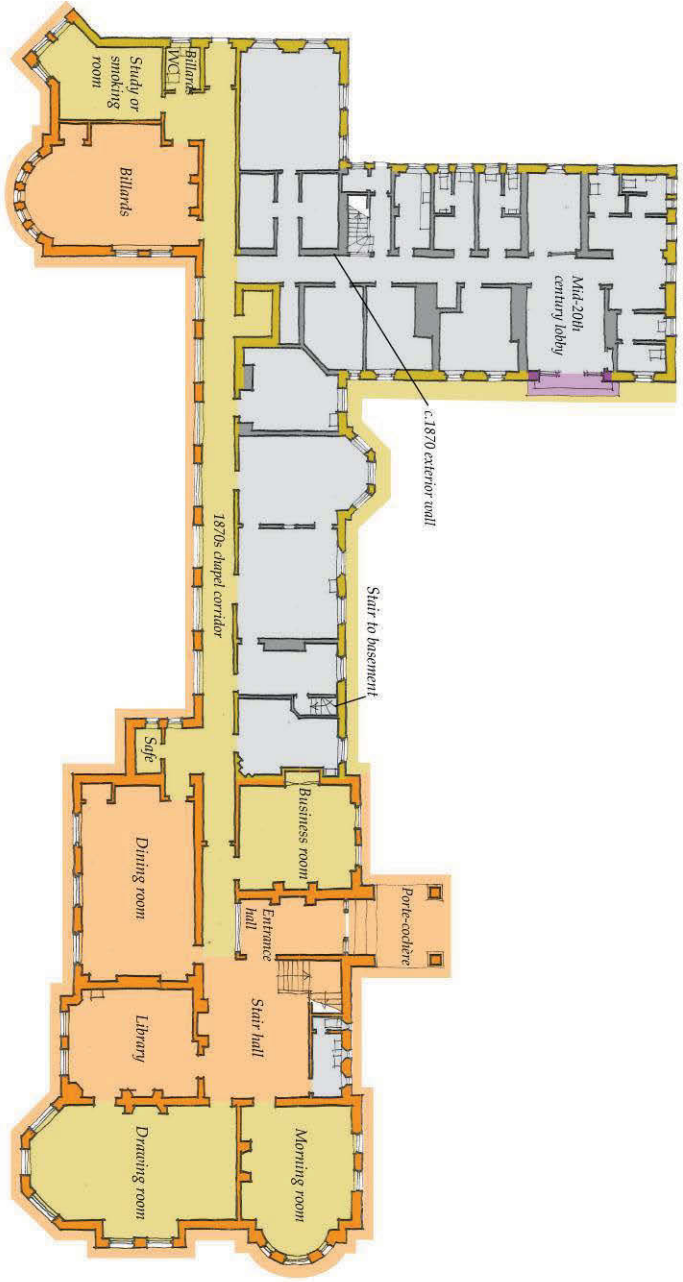


Figure 27 Ground storey plan showing significance.

PRUDHOE HALL
First floor
 Approved 13th of A3
 April 2013
 Simpson & Brown Architects



Red	Outstanding
Orange	Considerable significance
Yellow	Moderate significance
Light Green	Neutral
Purple	Negative significance

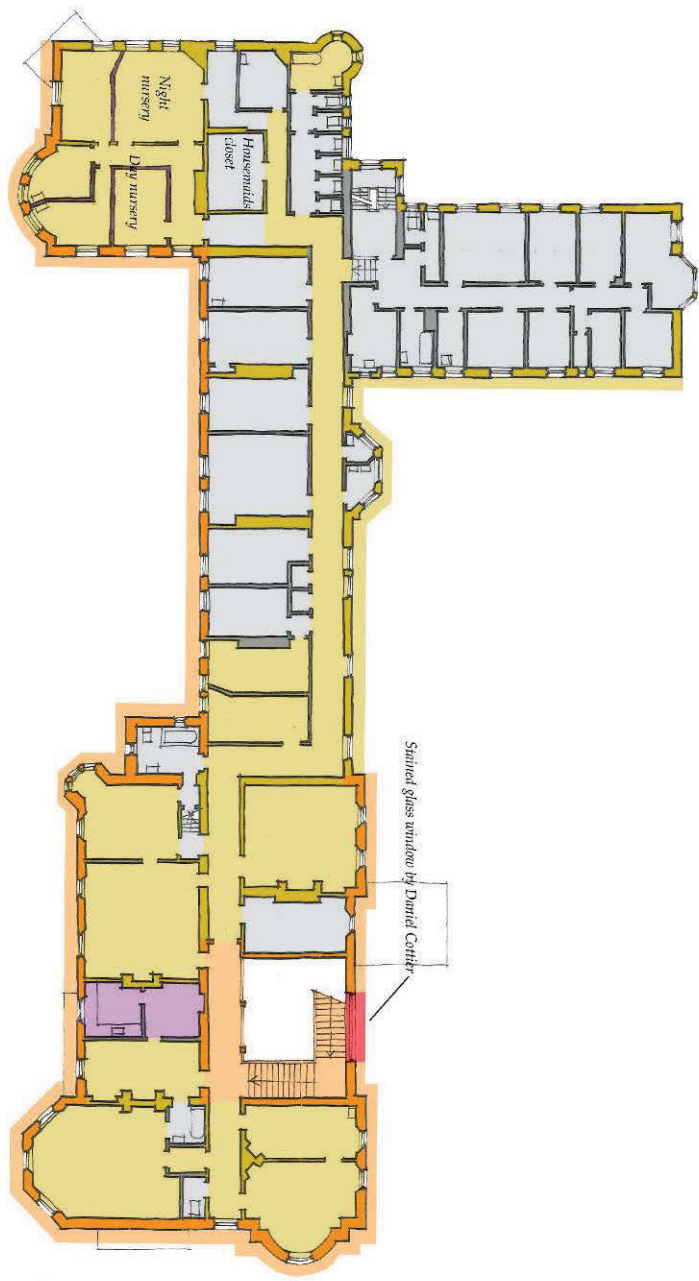


Figure 28 First floor plan showing significance.

5.0 CONSERVATION ISSUES & POLICIES

5.1 Introduction

Prudhoe Hall, its setting, landscape and all associated structures within the study area combine to form a site of considerable significance. The heritage value and significance of this site should be protected and managed for future generations through the implementation of appropriate conservation policies based upon recognised good practice.

There are a number of reasons for the preservation of a building and its setting on cultural grounds. One is historical: for the information or evidence of the past embodied in it. Another reason is aesthetic: for its beauty, for its value as a work of architecture. Yet another is social: for the value embodied in both the tangible and intangible attributes of the site to the local and wider community. Together with other aspects of significance, such as archaeological value, all of these aspects apply directly to Prudhoe Hall and its landscape.

Nearly all buildings are built with the intention that they should look well, in addition to being sound and useful. The beauty of a building, as a work of architecture, may depend on the formal qualities of its design. Unlike historical authenticity, which once lost can never be regained, the formal beauty of a work of architecture may be recovered, through restoration.

The aim of this conservation plan is to encourage and inform the management of Prudhoe Hall, its interiors and associated buildings on the basis of good conservation practice. This section of the conservation plan examines the issues and informs a set of policies for the future care of the buildings. The policies aim to inform future management and use of the building in accordance with their assessed level of significance.

Adoption and implementation of the policies by the owner, managers and other people associated with the building will enable the retention and enhancement of significance of the site for the future.

5.2 Base Policies

Prudhoe Hall is of considerable significance. It is a Grade II listed building and is recognised as an important building on a regional level. The house has been in hospital use for most of its history, but it retains many of the qualities of a country house. The buildings were maintained, but they are now vacant and a new sustainable use is required.

The conservation of Prudhoe Hall will depend ultimately on good, creative management. A resolution to act in a conservation-led way should be taken to ensure that the principles of informed conservation are key elements of its future. This base policy should encourage the protection and enhancement of the significance of the site and the reduction of risk to fabric, character and setting.

Policy 1 - Strategy

It is important that a clear strategy for the use, conservation and management of the building and grounds is established. Appropriate balances must be considered as a framework for making individual decisions.

Policy 2 - Resolution

A conservation-led approach to future repair, conservation and management should be adopted by all interested parties, based on a sound understanding of the significance of the house, grounds and estate buildings.

Policy 3 - Vision

Through active and informed conservation, enhancement and interpretation, Prudhoe Hall and estate should continue to be a valued part of the heritage of North East England.

Adopting the conservation plan establishes a formal arrangement and allows policies within the plan to be actively used to help protect and enhance what is important. It places an onus on the owner, staff, and people responsible for the management of the estate to use the plan as a basis for decision making.

Policy 4 - Adoption

This conservation plan should be adopted by all interested parties and actively used to help guide the future use and development of Prudhoe Hall.

5.3 Conservation

It is important that the significance of Prudhoe Hall, its associated buildings and setting, is respected, retained and enhanced where possible in the future use and management of the site.

It is normal in country house planning that some elements of building fabric have been designed to be 'primary', such as main facades and interiors of principal rooms; whilst others are clearly designed as 'secondary'. Not all phases of work, individual rooms and spaces, or elements of fabric are of equal significance.

Thus, for the purposes of the conservation plan it is important to determine whether or not each phase of construction for the building is of equal importance, or whether some parts of the building, whether for their historical associations or architectural quality (for example), are more important than other parts. Within this, it then needs to be decided whether or not the 'primary' elements are of equal weighting in terms of significance to the 'secondary' elements of the building.

It is fully appreciated that the building was designed and developed with a clear operational objective for the house and that each element/room of the building worked together to form an operating country house. There were clear demarcations between parts of the house used by servant to run the house, and those used by the owners and their guests.

With this in mind, the view has been taken for this conservation plan that the physical and operational relationships between the different parts of the house, in particular 'upstairs' and 'downstairs', should be maintained so that this relationship can remain legible.

Policy 5 - Historical Relationships

The relationship between 'upstairs' and 'downstairs' areas of the house should be retained and remain readable to preserve an understanding of the operation of the house.

This does not mean that changes cannot be made within the house for functional reasons. It means that changes must be based on sound understanding and made with proper consideration and care. The house can be subdivided as long as the various functions of the house remain legible by their detailing and by the retention of any historic decoration. Conservation can be defined as the 'management of change'.

Policy 6 - Work of Outstanding Significance

Great care should be taken so that work considered to be of the highest level of importance is not adversely affected or changed by any future works, use or management.

Policy 7 - Work of Considerable Significance

Works of considerable significance should be retained and respected. These parts of the building may be changed, with care, to make them suitable for a new use.

However, any proposed alterations must be considered on a case by case basis to determine the appropriateness of the proposal and the need for mitigation.

Policy 8 - Work of Lesser Significance

While there should be a general presumption against change, areas of lesser significance should be regarded as being capable of being altered, providing such alteration can be justified and providing it is planned and executed with appropriate consideration, skill and care.

The primary elements relate to the elements that are most obviously meant for 'show'. These include the exterior elevations of the building, and internally, the main apartments, including the principal stair hall.

Policy 9 - Primary Elements

It is important that the 'primary' elements, or fabric, of the house are retained and conserved *in situ* and not adversely affected by any future proposals or changes within the building that would lessen the appreciation and understanding of these elements.

'Secondary' elements and phases, such as incomplete rooms, service areas, the kitchen etc. are also important to the understanding of the building, but their fabric has either been altered or not designed to be on 'show'. These spaces do not have enriched or embellished decoration, and are usually finished in a utilitarian fashion – for practical purposes rather than decorative.

Policy 10 - Secondary Elements

'Secondary' elements must be respected, retained and conserved wherever possible. Some change is permissible, but proposed alterations should be examined on a case by case basis to determine the impact of the proposed change on historic fabric and any mitigation that might be required.

Policy 11 - Moderate or Neutral Elements

Elements of only moderate or neutral significance may be altered for good reason, subject to appropriate consideration, skill and care.

The significance of Prudhoe Hall should not be put at risk and good conservation principles should be followed when considering alterations to the house, landscape and other structures. Conservation principles, such as those in BS 7913 for works to historic fabric are sufficiently flexible to achieve an appropriate balance between the

need to protect the significance of the building and the need for it to live, be used and to 'earn its keep'.

Policy 12 – Fabric Conservation Principles

In general, all work should be carried out in accordance with the *British Standard Guide to the Principles of Conservation of Historic Buildings BS7913:1998*. The terms used in this conservation plan are those set out in *BS7913*.

- Minimum intervention – No change should be effected without proper consideration, justification and good reason.
- Repair is preferred to replacement.
- Repair should use like-for-like techniques and materials. Materials should be salvaged and re-used where possible
- Priority should be given to maintaining and enhancing the integrity of the historic fabric over other regulations and requirements.
- New work should not be intrusive, and should be of the highest quality in terms of design, material and workmanship, whether it is in matching or contrasting style.
- Adequate historical research, investigative opening-up, recording and sampling should be carried out before and during work to inform good design and technical solutions and professional advice should be sought.
- The design of repair works should be undertaken with a thorough knowledge of traditional construction history and practice.
- Repair work should be designed to be carried out safely and consideration should be given to safety issues arising from the continued maintenance of the building.
- It is essential that conservation work is carried out by experienced tradespeople. The work should be designed, specified and inspected by a suitably experienced architect. A large part of the success of any project is in the understanding of the task and sharing of experience between all professionals and all the tradespeople involved.
- Work of repair, restoration or alteration, should not draw attention unnecessarily, but should be identifiable to a discerning eye.
- Particular attention should be paid to matters of detail to help preserve and enhance fabric and character including, for example, specific choice of materials, detailed location of services, methods of fixing, etc.
- Fabric or spaces to be altered or removed should be adequately recorded before works, following relevant guidelines and the record lodged with an appropriate public archive, such as National Monuments Record.
- Detailed design development should precede implementation of all on-site works.
- Any compromises proposed to the above principles should flow from an options analysis and should be fully justified and agreed by all interested parties.

Harm could result from differing approaches or standards at different parts of the site, such as changes in appearance or character.

The buildings which are most likely to be demolished are the building to the east part of the boiler house and laundry block, and the freestanding buildings between them and the walled garden. This building has less significance than the other parts of Prudhoe Hall.

Policy 13 - Entirety & Composition

Prudhoe Hall and its setting including the walls and associated buildings, should be considered as a whole, including all building components and the context of the building (or structure). This will ensure that component elements, buildings and spaces, and the relationships between them are protected and enhanced where possible.

Policy 14 - Retention & Demolition

There should be a presumption in favour of retaining and conserving *in situ* all building components and archaeological deposits at the site.

5.4 Restoration

Restoration means putting elements back which have been lost. The possibilities for restoration at Prudhoe Hall range from internal reinstatement of paint finishes through to the replacement of lost or altered parts of the exterior. Restoration can be justified in conservation terms where an element contributes to an original design or where it enhances the significance of a particular element. In a conservation project, restoration should have a purpose which goes beyond simply the desire to build more accommodation or to redecorate.

Policy 15 - Restoration

Restoration may be appropriate where there is sufficient evidence.

Paint layers are a reversible alteration and the choice of colours can be left to the discretion of the owner. However, generally a scheme looks appropriate if it is guided by previous decorative schemes.

5.4.1 Interior Decoration

In the interior of the main house there is a sequence of rooms of varying significance. The stair hall has high significance because it is was a good quality interior when originally completed and has been little altered. Some rooms have had their significance diminished by insertions or alterations which do not match the significance of the original fabric.

In the higher significance rooms, restoration might involve putting back decorative detailing like cornices and chimneypieces, or colours guided by physical evidence. Where finishes on joinery have been altered, microscope paint analysis can reveal the history of decoration and suggest more appropriate colours.

It might be possible to let the evidence of the original decorative schemes influence the redecoration, furnishing and fittings of the interiors in a way which does not reduce the significance of the interior. Decorative proposals are optional because paint finishes are reversible. It is important to retain the previous evidence of paint schemes under new coats of paint, and painted timber should not be stripped.

5.5 Management and Use of the House

Prudhoe Hall has changed from being used as a private residence to a hospital and now needs a new use. However there is a risk therefore of damage associated with alterations.

Residential use brings some risks, such as smoking, spillages on floors of principal spaces such as the main stair hall, plumbing concerns with old infrastructure and increased demand, new wiring and fire protections requirements, including escape.

5.5.1 Introduction of Services

In historically significant interiors, cable runs should be concealed and care should be taken to minimise the appearance of thermostats, security equipment, switches and sockets within each significant interior. There will be an operational need to increase bathroom provision which is a reasonable expectation as part of the provision of a viable future for the house in domestic use. A solution needs to be found where alterations are concentrated in the rooms of least significance.

5.5.2 Interventions

The design of interventions should meet the following objectives:

- The design must respect the significance of the existing building. It should be innately attractive but it should not be intrusive to aesthetic or historical appreciation.
- The design must respect the existing fabric of the building. The interface between a new element and the existing fabric must be carefully considered to avoid damage to the existing building, for instance by differential erosion or by damage at fixing points. Where possible, the alteration should be reversible.
- Interventions should be carefully considered to be in sympathy with the existing structure or feature in terms of design and materials. This does not mean, however, that an intervention or extension should necessarily replicate elements of the existing structure. Interventions should be clearly identifiable as such, both physically, by dating, and by documenting the construction and alteration process.
- The interventions throughout the building could have common character so that they can be interpreted as being part of a single datable campaign of alteration. The character of interventions need not be the same for different buildings on the site - for instance different approaches to design might be considered appropriate for the main house and the walled garden.
- The materials used in interventions should be of good quality and long lasting. This does not necessarily mean that the walling materials of a building should be matched in an intervention.

5.5.3 The Design of New Buildings

The design of buildings in close association with existing work of quality always requires particular architectural knowledge, judgement, skill and care. There will be many appropriate ways of designing new buildings but some basic criteria can be applied.

New buildings should not damage, mask or devalue the old, either physically or visually. They should be of appropriate quality and should complement the existing

significant buildings on the site. New buildings can be carefully matched, blended or contrasted with the existing buildings but in all cases they should combine to form a composite building or group of buildings of overall architectural and visual integrity. Even when a particular approach is judged to satisfy all the relevant criteria, the success of the development as a whole will depend on the fine detail, and on the skill and aesthetic sensitivity with which it is carried out.

The design of new buildings should not be perceived as an end in itself, to be regarded in isolation. The composite building group should be of appropriate quality throughout and should have architectural integrity as a whole and in its setting. The component parts should be maintainable and should be expected to age, weather and generally to grow together.

The design development of an appropriate scheme should address the following elements of the design: height, scale, material, proportion of solid to wall, and symmetry.

The scale of buildings should be in keeping with the height and depth of the original buildings in the service court.

Building materials are likely to be the main difference between the existing buildings and new construction. Natural materials of high quality are preferable to composite materials.

Materials should be derived from the significant structures on site. The buildings on the site are all faced with sandstone or cast stone, with slated roofs.

- Sandstone, formed or clad in ashlar courses, yellow/buff sandstone with some gradation in texture and iron staining. Some stone surfaces should be tooled rather than left plain.
- Slate.
- Lead and copper cladding to flat or low pitched roofs.
- Painted timber windows and doors.
- Glass.
- Metal gutters and down pipes

This does not exclude some materials commonly used in contemporary design such as timber cladding or areas of render. Materials such as cast or reconstituted stone, reconstituted slate, concrete tiles, UPVC gutters or windows are all considered to be of too poor quality to be used.

A contemporary palette of materials is not excluded but it must be of high quality and bear some relationship to the materials of the buildings on and around the site.

The detailing of the new buildings will depend on the material chosen. If the new buildings contain detailing which refers in any way to the mouldings and other architectural form of the existing building, this detail must be handled very carefully. If details are to be repeated as a reference to the existing building, then they should be repeated accurately to avoid a character of pastiche.

Accurate reproduction would include choice of the same stone, the same stone sizes, and an exact copy of mouldings and joint positions and widths. The relationships between detailed decorative features should also be understood.

It is possible to make detailing which relates to the original, either in size, position, heights, or by lining through horizontally with an existing building but which is expressed quite differently in a contemporary manner.

The architectural response which is least likely to be acceptable is a design between these two positions which involves an approximation of historic detailing without an understanding of its purpose or construction.

Policy 16 - New Buildings

New buildings should be well-considered with regards scale and use of materials. Reference to historic buildings, either through accurate reproduction or contemporary interpretation should be considered - approximations, poor-quality design or materials and insensitive new build in this area should be avoided.

5.6 Fire Protection & Security

It is important that the interior of the house has fire protection and fire safety measures. The paramount importance is for the safety of the people who occupy the building but the building also needs to be protected as a work of art of significance. Fire compartmentation and fighting measures need to be carefully designed. It is possible to upgrade doors to appropriate level of fire separation by using intumescent varnishes and paints. All cabling and detection systems should be concealed. There is a well-established country house practice of air sampling fire detection systems which have minimal visual intrusion on the appearance of significant rooms.

5.7 Access and Interpretation

5.7.1 Access

If Prudhoe Hall is subdivided and converted to domestic use, access to the hall garden areas and the land around it should be respected. An access strategy is required to ensure that a balance is achieved between privacy and public access to the landscape.

The designed landscape at Prudhoe is of considerable aesthetic and architectural importance.

Policy 17 - Public Access

It is important that public access to the exterior of the building is possible but subject to the design and layout of access, respecting the privacy and convenience of the owners and occupiers.

Policy 18 - Vehicular Access

Visitor vehicles should be restricted to car parking in a discrete location, away from the significant elevations of the hall. This will prevent physical impact on the surroundings, reduce risk of damage to the house and elements in the landscape, and to prevent adverse impact on the visual appreciation of the house in the landscape. A discrete garage block should also be included. Care must be taken with all staff and contractor vehicles parked near to the buildings and consideration should be given to the installation of discreet bollards in parking areas to prevent accidental impact to walls.

5.7.2 Car Parking

Policy 19 – Car Parking

The provision of car parking should be carefully considered with regards the impact on the immediate context of the listed building whilst maintaining adequate levels of accessibility.

5.7.3 Interpretation & Visitor Management

There is an opportunity for Prudhoe Hall and its gardens to provide information that will inform visitors.

A book has been produced for the information of visitors to the house and gardens.

Policy 20 – Interpretation

Interpretation material should be written for Prudhoe Hall.

Inaccessible important spaces within Prudhoe Hall could be illustrated in the interpretative material.

5.7.4 Intellectual Access

There are a large number of drawings currently in unsupervised storage in two rooms in the hall. The drawings are organised with a numbering system of the building identification number, and stored in two plan-chests. These are an important resource for understanding the history of the site, and are vulnerable to theft, damage or loss due to carelessness.



Figure 29 One of the two rooms with drawings. This room is on the first floor of the c.1870 block. The other room is on the ground storey, in the former service wing of the hall.

The drawings should be checked and catalogued. Not all of these drawings will be significant and there are many repetitions. However, as part of the photographic and measured survey discussed below, a record should be made of these drawings.

Those which are pertinent to design such as overall floor plans, sections and elevations should be copied and included in the report which summarises recording.

Policy 21 – Historic drawings in the hall

The collection of drawings at Prudhoe Hall, mainly concerning the hospital phase of the site, should be catalogued as part of archaeological recording, and deposited with Northumberland Archives.

Though there are some historic drawings at the Tyne & Wear Archives, this site falls outside their collection boundary, and the material should not have ended up there. When the historic drawings in the hall are deposited, Northumberland Archives should be notified of the existence of the Tyne & Wear material. A transfer from Tyne & Wear, or copy set of the material is desirable.

5.9 Archaeological Issues

5.9.1 General

Policy 22 – Interdisciplinary Approach

An inter-disciplinary approach to the research of the site should be promoted and a research framework be evolved, coordinating landscape mapping, historical research, building recording and archaeological investigation.

The main archaeological potential at Prudhoe Hall is in the discovery of more information about the previous positions of the chapel and later the church.

Within the Prudhoe Hall estate, there is considerable potential for continuing research and recording to significantly contribute to the understanding of the site.

A decision to allow any works that might disturb, damage or destroy known or potential archaeological remains within the estate should be based on an informed analysis of their impact, but will only be required if the area in question is to be developed.

An Archaeological Impact Assessment should be undertaken prior to any development within the policies.

5.9.2 Recording

Supporting information in the form of desk-based analysis, structural recording, geographical survey or trial trenching may be required before an informed decision can be made. This will include works in the immediate vicinity of the hall. The requirements for such work and any subsequent publication should be agreed with the relevant local authority. If potentially damaging works are required, some form of mitigation would be necessary which might include a watching brief, photographic survey or detailed excavation.

Building recording should take place before and during repairs/alterations to structures on the estate, especially as most of the former hospital structures are to be demolished.

Policy 23 – Building Recording

A programme of building recording should be developed in consultation with both English Heritage and the Local Authority. The level of recording required should be based on the potential impact of a proposed alteration.

The recording should consist of, at its most basic, a photographic record of all of the buildings on the site. Photographs, inside and outside of each building should be sufficient for general record purposes.



Figure 30 Some of the smaller purpose-built hospital buildings in the wider former parkland.



Figure 31 Some of the larger purpose-built hospital buildings in the wider former parkland.

There should also be photographs taken of the more distant views across the site including buildings to record the relationship between them. Some buildings should have more detailed recording because they have design components which would not be fully recorded in photographs alone. These are:

- The Janie Heppell Unit - which has a 1950s or 1960s form and layout with a curved entrance screen.
- The main block to the south of the Rec Hall should also be recorded. This is marked as the stores building although its architectural detailing suggests that it was intended for another use. Possibly this was also a laundry building.

5.9.3 *Publication*

Policy 24 - Publication

Publication of the results of recording and archaeological work, in conjunction with the results of on-going historical study, is desirable for the dissemination of important research to a wider public. Publication should be encouraged in its widest sense - from academic and popular literature to exhibitions and web-based media.

5.9.4 *Further Research*

There are opportunities for further research relating to Prudhoe Hall and its landscape.

Policy 25 - Opportunities for further research

There are further aspects of the history of the hall and hospital which could be undertaken which would bring more information about the hall, the people who were treated, resident, or staff at the hospital, and the designers who worked on it.

The papers of the former Northumberland Health Authority are in the Northumberland County Archives, and there are many references to the hospital and its administration. There are also records of patients. There are some historic drawings in the Tyne & Wear Archives of the hospital buildings, and some in the hall itself, which should be deposited with Northumberland Archives, as noted above.

5.9.5 *Retention of significance on the wider site*

Policy 26 - Retention of significance on the wider site

The site is significant as a private house and estate, and as a hospital colony. This significance should be retained, even though many of the hospital buildings will be demolished. There are elements from some of the buildings which are decorative or have inscriptions that should be salvaged. They should be displayed on the site with interpretation. This will help to retain the significance of the site.

These elements include those listed below. This is not exhaustive, and careful consideration should be given to this.

- On the building between Tyne and Wear houses there is granite slab marked "Prudhoe Hall Colony. This stone was laid by Robert McLean Esquire, 18th January 1921". It should be retained and reused in a position that has some historic meaning.
- The mosaic on the front of the McCoull Clinic should be recorded and it would be desirable to retain it if possible.

Council should be undertaken early in the programme to determine any specific requirements.

English Heritage's *Conservation Principles, Policies & Guidance* provides guidelines for listed buildings.

Policy 27 - Listed Building Consent

It is important that listed building consent, where required, is obtained prior to works being carried out. Although it may not answer specific questions raised as part of a Listed Building Consent applications, the conservation plan should be used as a tool to assist in this process.

Policy 28 - Statutory Authorities

It is important that an open dialogue is maintained with English Heritage and the local authorities during the process of change within Prudhoe Hall and the estate. It is important to prevent misunderstanding and to maintain a good relationship between the authorities and the owner so that change can be managed appropriately and efficiently.

5.10.2 Tynedale Core Strategy

This was adopted in October 2007. The locational policy for development is set out in the following policies:

Policy GD1 which identifies Prudhoe as one of the three main towns that should be a focus for development including any large scale development

Policy GD2 which sets out a sequential approach to development where previously developed land within built-up areas of settlement is given preference over (firstly) other suitable sites within the built-up areas of settlements and (only then) other suitable sites adjoining the built-up area of settlements.

Numerous other policies in the Core Strategy are relevant insofar as the principles of development are set out, such as giving preference to housing on previously developed land, as opposed to Greenfield, securing a proportion of affordable housing where a need has been identified, as well as the principles for supporting a buoyant and diverse economy and protecting the environment.

Overarching policy on the built environment is in policy BE1.

Policy 29 - Tynedale Core Strategy

The Core Strategy policies should be examined, to ensure that any proposed conservation or development of the hall and its associated buildings are in harmony.

5.10.3 Tynedale District Local Plan

The site is within designated Green Belt, which is strongly protected in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012. However, the Tynedale District Local Plan designated the site a major developed site within the Green Belt.

The saved policies within the Local Plan include Policy NE10. This identifies the land as an important development site within the Green Belt. It goes on to make clear that permission will be granted for limited infill development, reuse partial reuse or redevelopment for a mixed-use development comprising any of a list of uses. It then lists certain criteria that must be met. These include criterion (e) which states:

where buildings are of Special Architectural or Historic interest, their retention is the primary objective, either through re-use or conversion. Where partial or total redevelopment of such buildings is proposed, the developer must demonstrate that the need for the development outweighs the retention of the building in its unaltered form and that re-use or conversion is not viable.⁵⁶

Policies on Listed Buildings and their settings are saved Policies BE20 – BE23 inclusive.

Policy 30 - Tynedale District Local Plan

The Local Plan policies should be examined, to ensure that any proposed conservation or development of the hall and its associated buildings are in harmony.

5.11 Condition and repair

5.11.1 Introduction

There are a number of priority works that have been identified through an initial assessment of the hall and associated buildings, and those in the landscape. This assessment was a visual inspection, and no opening up was done. There was no access to the entirety of the service buildings because of their condition.

This assessment is contained in the next sections, and gives a detailed assessment of the individual parts of the heritage asset, and makes many recommendations for conservation.

The buildings are generally in fair condition. Some parts of the buildings need repair over a longer period. There are not many urgent works, but these should be carried out as soon as possible, within a year from the date of this conservation plan. Other repairs of a longer term nature are needed. These are generally to materials which are reaching the end of their serviceable life.

5.11.2 Inspection & Maintenance of Buildings

Every building needs regular maintenance to keep the wearing and weathering surfaces in good order and to protect the vulnerable internal fabric from consequent damage. Systematic care based on good maintenance and housekeeping is both cost-effective and fundamental to good conservation. Early action can often prevent decay and avoid the need for major repair later.

Regular maintenance and good housekeeping is required to maintain Prudhoe Hall and the other buildings and structures within the study area in good repair, particularly at roof level.

Regular inspections should be made as follows:

- A normal watch should be kept from the ground for leaks, overflowing gutters, blocked downpipes, drains etc;
- Every six months, at the end of the autumn and in the spring, the roofs and rainwater goods should be inspected and the gutters cleaned out, as required;
- Drains should be rodded out;
- Fire extinguishers and all other appliances are to be serviced annually;
- Electrical wiring and other installations should be tested every five years.

⁵⁶ Tynedale District Local Plan. p. 12

- The cycle of external painting should be completed every ten years.

Policy 31 - Maintenance

A maintenance regime for the building should be prepared by a conservation accredited professional. The regime should be formally adopted as part of the overall management strategy for the building by both the owners and future occupiers.

An annual sum should be set aside for inspection and maintenance purposes, and an allowance made for inflation.

5.11.3 Prioritising Repair Works

Policy 32 - Urgent Works

Urgent works should be undertaken as a matter of priority to prevent further deterioration of the fabric.

Policy 33 - Condition Assessment

Repair works should be carried out according to priority as the work programme and access permits.

5.12 Hall exterior - inspection and recommendations

5.12.1 Condition summary

In general the condition of the former main domestic part of the hall is fair. The masonry of the walls is generally sound and the majority of the roofs are in fair condition. The building has been maintained generally and repairs have been carried out in the past to replace, eroded stones and to overhaul the roofs. However, the building does have problems with some saturated masonry and internal plaster and there is active dry rot in at least one position. These points of moisture ingress have almost all been caused by the gutters and flat roofs over bay windows. The worst of these are the south-west projecting corner bay and the flat roof over the *porte cochère*. This is causing damage to some of the most important interiors in the building.

The area of water ingress which is causing dry rot is due to the complex arrangement of water distribution from the central valley over the main east block of the c.1870 hall. This valley is entirely surrounded by slated pitches and water is conducted through a lead lined channel passing through the attic space to an outlet on the west side of the tower. This arrangement is not satisfactory. If there is a blockage then water will pour into the building. This appears to be the defect that has been happening so far.

An area of damaged plaster should be stripped away to allow full inspection of this area and also thorough cleaning in the short term. The area of plaster which supports dry rot should also be stripped away to allow the masonry behind to dry out. When these areas have been stripped out and the plaster removed, the area should be monitored for drying. It is only when acceptable drying has been monitored that plaster could be reinstated.

There are some positions where there are beams within the masonry and signs of damp. The recommendation in this conservation plan is to cut away some plaster to expose these beam ends to check that they are sound. At the moment it is not clear

whether beams are timber or metal in these positions. Generally, the interiors of the building are in fair condition and capable of repair.

The condition of the former service buildings and hospital laundry etc. is considerably worse than the condition of the main building. Some structural collapse has occurred in the roof structure, the roofs have been less well maintained and leadwork less frequently renewed. Considerably more pointing is required to the sandstone walls and chimneys of this building. Access was not available to the interior partly due to the extent of structural collapse. There have been poor quality alterations to this building in the past notably some dormers. These dormers have been detailed badly so that they have conducted water into the masonry below and are likely to cause leaks around the flashings where they cut into the roof slope. This group of roofs is complex and has been subject to lead theft and so the structure of this roof will continue to be damaged.

5.12.2 Roofs, leadwork and rainwater goods

The roof of the main north block surrounds a central valley gutter. This gutter does not discharge to a pipe vertically down through the roof space but through a lead lined channel to the west to discharge next to the tower. This means that an unusually large amount of water passes to the downpipe in the internal angle next to the tower.

This central gutter arrangement which is entirely surrounded by this gutter arrangement is particularly susceptible to flooding following snowfall and a heat trace tape should be introduced. The gutter is currently partly clogged and near its outlet and should be cleared out urgently. An overflow system should be introduced and the leadwork of the gutter should be renewed. It could be renewed at a much higher level so that the gutter has a greater capacity for draining and for an overflow to be fitted.

The roofs are generally slated with green slates, presumably Lakeland, with lead flashings at pitched valleys. The gutters are cornice gutters which have an attractive scalloped front edge. The ridges are stone ridge copes. Roofs generally appear to be in good condition. There are many signs of maintenance where tingles have been introduced and this suggests that the slates are double nailed. In most cases the lower edge of the slates are in straight lines and it would be a pity to have to strip and re-slate them.

In some cases, the leadwork is in poorer condition. It is likely that all of the cornice gutters will need to be at least overhauled and possibly renewed to include neoprene expansion joints. The pitched valley gutters have no sacrificial flashings. It might be possible to introduce sacrificial flashings if the pitched valley gutters themselves are in fair condition which appears to be the case. The ridges also appear fair.

Around the chimneys are mortar fillets. These are cracked in places and carry moss. It might be better to introduce a lead flashing in these positions with a mortar covering. There are some areas of slipped slates. Most of these appear to be possible to repair in situ. The roofs of the bay windows are flat lead roofs. In most cases they could not be checked and an assumption could be made that they should be renewed.



Figure 33 The lead-lined valley between the inward-facing pitches, over the 1870s core of the hall. It falls to the west, and water passes into the west pitched roof, through a lead-lined box channel, and into a rain-water hopper on the tower, at the centre of the south garden façade.



Figure 34 The lead-lined internal channel on the left, with the valley on the right, showing it blocked with debris, weeds and slipped slates.

At the corner bay window above the Dining Room, the finial is missing and should be reinstated (Figure 35). Brattishing is missing from the ridge of the tower. This wrought iron brattishing should be reinstated as one of the most important external elements of decoration (Figure 36).

There has been very considerable staining around the rainwater pipe at the west wall of the tower and the adjacent south-facing wall of the central block (Figure 37). This excess water is causing active dry rot and the pipes need to be cleared urgently. This work should include any blocked underground drainage.

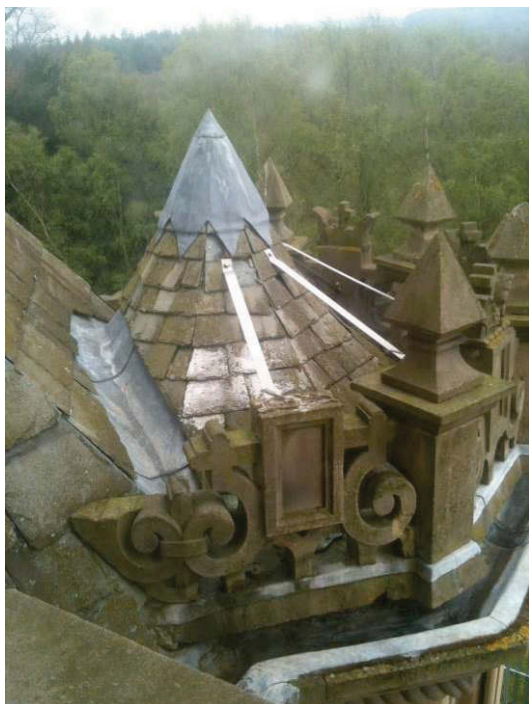


Figure 35 Corner tower roof, over dining room, which has lost its finial.



Figure 36 Central tower which has lost its brattishing.

The roof to the south-west square bay-window is a poor piece of leadwork which is damaged (Figure 38). This leadwork requires complete renewal. The outlet is blocked and should be unblocked urgently. The lead work should be carried over the copes.

On the south face of the central block, the western of the two intermediate downpipes is cracked and it seems to be allowing some water into the wall behind. The east wall of the billiard room block is also badly stained and this appears to be due to a leaking gutter. There is further staining associated with the downpipe in the corner at the north end of this wall (Figure 39, Figure 40).

The south-west corner bay roof is clearly leaking and this is causing the masonry to be sufficiently saturated to support trees at cornice level and to cause staining down the eastern corner of this bay.

Above the billiard-room block there is a central valley gutter discharging to the west. Given the age and condition of leadwork elsewhere it can be considered that this leadwork should be renewed. There are slipped slates generally over the roof but these could possibly be overhauled.

The roof of the *porte cochère* is a flat roof which probably requires renewal. It is in fairly good condition. It might need some repair and there is some ponding between the steps. Unfortunately the step to the gutter is very low. There are neoprene joints in the gutter.



Figure 37 South façade, angle between central tower and 1870s former chapel corridor showing water-damaged masonry. This damage is caused by inadequate 1870s rainwater goods, and there is evidence of dry rot fruiting bodies internally.



Figure 38 Roof to the south-west square bay-window. It is a poor piece of leadwork and is damaged. There is water damage internally.



Figure 39 South elevation to terrace garden, showing leaking downpipes, and damage at west angle.



Figure 40 South façade, angle between former billiards room and 1870s former chapel corridor showing water-damaged masonry.

There is a lead gutter above the projecting window of the library. This lead appears to have been renewed relatively recently. It would have been better detailed if it had included a flashing over the cope. This lead gutter is full of silt and needs to be cleared out. Renewal would include a more effective step at mid length.

Policy 34 – Roofs and rainwater goods

The roofs and rainwater goods should be repaired following the recommendations noted above. They should be maintained regularly, with gutters cleared on an annual basis. Some recommendations relating to rainwater goods are also in the next section. The only urgent work concerns the egress of rainwater from the 1870 block.

Policy 35 – Lightning Conductor System

The lightning conductor should be maintained.

The conductor tapes should be positioned in the most discrete possible positions, for example attached to rainwater pipes. It is not standard conservation practice to attempt to meet the full British Standard for lightning conductor provision on historic buildings. The British Standard is considered to be excessive.

Generally the chimneys are in fair condition although substantial repointing is required.

5.12.3 External walls

Walls are built of coursed ashlar sandstone of very even course heights with a dressed stugged face. In general, the condition of the stone is excellent. There are individual points of damage which are generally associated with water saturation from flat roofs which have failed or from overflowing downpipes.

On the west wall of the south-west block is a concrete escape stair which has negative significance and should be removed. The removal of this stair will leave a scar which will require some masonry repairs to make good. There are also redundant vent pipes and cables on this wall which should be removed and the fixing points made good. The vent pipe passes through a cut in the gable cope which should also be made good with an indent.

The south-west corner bay has eroded stone. None of this stone needs to be indented but loose stone should be brushed off. Light fittings and other cabling should be removed and extensive pointing is required at the areas which are evidently wet. Two young trees should be raked out from the cornice and the masonry made good.

All of the external metalwork needs to be overhauled and repainted. The downpipes retain their foliated earbands. There are some vents which need to be wire-brushed and repainted.

The stones of the mullions around the billiard room bay have a different quality and appear to have been replaced in a different type of sandstone. This past defect is unlikely to have been caused by water damage and might be a symptom of poor stone selection from the quarry.

On the north wall of the south-west block is considerable water staining and the saturated area should be raked out and repointed including the joints in the string course and the cornice course.

The cornice course across the central block has been altered to include carved gargoyles. There is little evidence of the 1889 extension from the original three bays to the north to become seven bays when extended. The carved panels in the spandrels of the double arches are nicely carved.

Some general pointing is required, possibly to about 50% of this wall.

The lintel stones are generally sound. There is one cracked lintel on the first-floor window facing east above the south-east corner bay. This lintel is probably stable. It could be held in place by drilling a stainless steel dowel into the sound stone above.

The masonry of the tower should be substantially repointed where it has been saturated.

There are areas of saturated stone on the main eastern block on the east side under the gutter. They seem to be associated with poor downpipes and spitters. Re pointing is required at open joints.

There have been some stone repairs particularly around the windows of the arches in the east wall of the central block.

The interior of the *porte cochère* is lined with stone with surface damage and some cement mortar repair (Figure 41). The cement repair should be raked out and made good with lime repair. Loose stone surface should be brushed away.

The masonry around the *porte cochère* is also heavily stained and supports moss. This suggests that the adjacent rainwater pipes need to be unblocked.

The ceiling of the *porte cochère* has flaking paint. It should be repainted. There has been paint in blue at some point in the past but it might originally have been a dark timber colour.



Figure 41 Ground storey, north entrance façade, *porte-cochère*, showing water-damaged masonry and slipping voussoirs.

On the north side, some ivy is growing up the building. Although attractive, this ivy should be cut back from the masonry. Alarm boxes and light fittings should be removed from the building together with all cabling. Vent pipes and waste pipes from sinks are largely redundant and should be removed.

There is a substantial television aerial fixed to the southern of the three gables facing north on the main block. This television aerial should be moved to another location, possibly the internal pitches of the main block. This gable has lost its stone finial which should be reinstated.

The entrance side of the west block, the former service wing of the hall, has had a reception door broken through its east wall towards the northern end. This appears to replace two windows. The full masonry should be reinstated including the lintel, window reveal, window cill, general masonry and detailing. Reinstatement of the original arrangement of windows in this wall would allow a rainwater pipe to be replaced back in its original position. The small bit of concrete which fills the string course could be removed to allow the rainwater pipe to pass through. A stone indent will be needed in the existing position of the rainwater pipe to make good where it has been broken through.

On the east side of the north-west block is a concrete ramp which disfigures the outside of the building and should be removed with the masonry made good.

The spiral escape stair should be removed from the northern end of the north-west block. This also involves restoring the dormer to its original design and also the cornice in this position. A hopper is missing underneath the spitter and the original arrangement of rainwater outlet should be restored in this position.

The rubble masonry on the west side of the north-west block should be raked out entirely and repointed.

On the south-west block north side, there is considerable water staining from the cornice downwards. This suggests that the parapet gutter in this position is leaking.

At the western end of the main entrance front is a rainwater pipe which appears to be badly cracked and is allowing active water ingress, indicated by extensive green staining. This pipe should be unblocked urgently.

There is some structural displacement in the north side of the *porte cochère* (Figure 41). The arch appears to have moved downwards in its central three stones by about 10 mm but the stone above this which is the cornice has moved by about 20 mm. This should be checked by a structural engineer. Assume for the moment, that it can be repaired by pointing up open joints in situ. This structural deflection is also evident but to a lesser extent, in the other two arches of the porch.

Policy 36 - Walls

The walls should be repaired following the recommendations noted above. Some walls need re-pointing, and there is water damage in many places. However there are almost no stone indents required. Some recommendations relating to rainwater goods are contained in the previous section. The only urgent work concerns the unblocking of the downpipe at the west end of the entrance façade.

5.12.4 External metal and timber

Joinery is generally sound although probably about 50% of the cills will need to be replaced together with portion of standard repairs to windows.



Figure 42 Ground storey casement window showing failing cills.

Care should be taken in selecting the colours for window joinery. Ultimately, the colour of windows should be a matter of the taste of the owner because painting is a reversible alteration which is bound to change over time. However, it is suggested that white windows are not in the visual interest of the building.

The use of white in external joinery is a relatively recent 20th-century change. In the 19th century other colours were used. The late 19th century photographs clearly show that the window joinery was painted a darker shade. Some of the windows where the paint is flaking show a dark red layer under the more recent white. However this may have been a primer colour, or the colour may have changed with age and weathering.

Policy 37 - Paint Analysis

The paint on the 19th century windows should be examined by microscope paint layer analysis to indicate the history of decoration. This analysis would indicate the different layers on the joinery and this can give an indication about the date

that a joinery element was fitted. By examining the amount of dirt on the face of each layer it is possible to judge how long a particular paint layer has been left before repainting.

It seems probable that the original colour of the external window frames was a red brown colour. This should be reinstated if proved by analysis.



Figure 43 Ground storey windows showing possible red-brown original colour.

At the north end of the west service wing, the external joinery of the bay window where the enclosed bridge to the chapel was, needs some repair. Some detail is missing and there is evidence of water staining and decay in the cornice. The door to

the escape stair should be removed. This joinery will need substantial overhaul. Restoration will be needed where the door is removed.

5.12.5 External metalwork

Most of the external metalwork is in fair condition but needs overhaul and repainting. A detailed assessment should be made of all pipes which are not rainwater pipes, see if they are redundant, and could be removed. Ideally, all soil pipes and drainpipes from internal plumbing should be removed and the masonry made good.

The bell in the service court should be overhauled to working order and repainted.

Policy 38 – External joinery and metalwork

Windows and doors should be inspected, overhauled and repainted where appropriate, with care to be taken not to damage original fabric. Recommendations made above should be followed.

5.13 Hall interiors - inspection and recommendations

5.13.1 Entrance Hall

The room retains a strong country house character. It is the room where this character is most strongly retained. The ceiling has beams with mouldings, cut onto chamfers and with a ventilated perforated cornice. Below the cornice is an embossed paper frieze painted green and gold. The walls are papered with embossed paper, picked out in gold on a fairly dark red background. On the east wall is an eight panel stained glass screen.

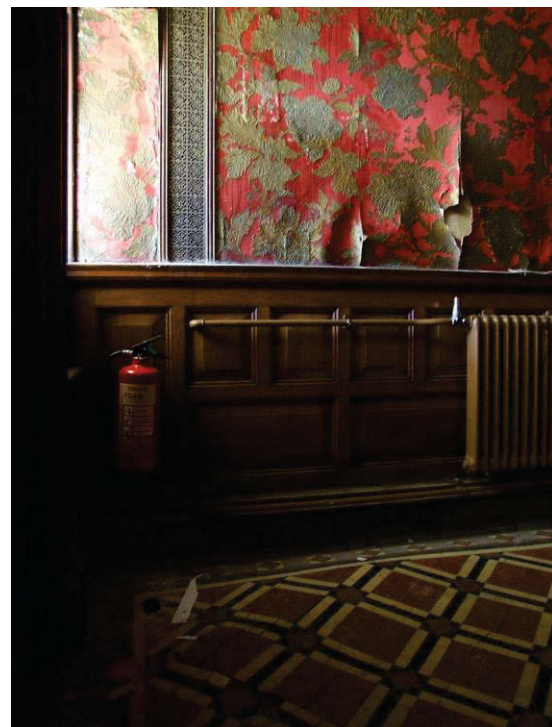


Figure 44 The entrance hall. On the right is the damaged area of wall and swelling floor.

There is further stained glass above the doors on the north wall into the stair hall. The floor has encaustic tiles in red cream and black with a border which also contains grey tiles. On the south wall is a Gothic style fireplace made of sandstone with

carved leaves, a red marble mantel shelf and blank panel above the fireplace lintel. Within the fireplace are further encaustic tiles glazed and an iron fire grate.

This is one of the most significant rooms in the house. The condition of the ceiling is good and this can be retained simply by dusting and cleaning. The frieze is also in fair condition but needs some paper and paint conservation where it is blistering slightly on the east and south sides.

Most of the paper to the walls is fair although the red colour appears to be a repaint and the quality of the gold finish on the leaves and flowers is not particularly convincing and appears also to be a repaint. It might be appropriate to replace this wallpaper with similar embossed wallpaper although conservation of this paper should be considered. The paper is quite badly damaged on the east wall. The reinstatement of the character of red and gold embossed wallpaper is more important to this room than the conservation of the paper itself. It would be important, however to retain some samples of this paper on site. Next to the arch at the door is a perforated metal panel possibly for heating. This should be retained and repainted.

The door is in fair condition and the ironmongery should be overhauled. The exit sign and door closers should be removed. Windows on either side of the door were probably originally stained glass but this has been replaced by single sheets of clear glass. This glazing and the glazing in the fanlight above the door are not appropriate and should be replaced with squared leaded glass. The shutters to these windows are set into the panels below the windows and raised into position. These shutters are jammed above their original position and should be overhauled to full working order.

The tiled floor has some swelling particularly at the north-west corner. All the tiles appear to be intact although part of the floor needs to be lifted and re-laid.

The radiator is an introduction to the original room and is fairly poor in appearance. Less intrusive heating is desirable.

On the south wall is a cabinet with canted face and linen fold panels. This should be retained.

The stained glass screen at the eastern end of this room is one of the most important elements of the interior. It is by Cottier & Co.⁵⁷ The glazing is in reasonable condition. It might require some attention to strengthen the glazing but it does not need to be re-leaded. Possibly saddle bars could be introduced on the rear side facing the corridor. This glazing is most important as part of the entrance hall. It does form part of the corridor to the rear but this is less aesthetically important. If there is a subdivision line on this glazing then it might be possible to light it as a light box from behind. Such lighting should be subtle but sufficient to highlight the qualities of the glass, its colour and the quality of the drawing.

The doors between the entrance hall and the stair hall retain some original ironmongery which should be overhauled and retained. The doors have wired glass in their upper parts. This probably replaces squared leaded glass which should be reinstated with the same size of lead as the panels above the door.

In the leaded glass either side of the door to the *porte cochère*, the kames have been painted gold. This is not the case in the leaded panels above the door and this

⁵⁷ Also noted in Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.29

suggests that the gold painting is a later alteration. This should be researched and the original paint treatment, if any, reinstated.

Policy 39 – Entrance Hall

The entrance hall should be conserved following the recommendations noted above. This room has the strongest historic character of any of the interior spaces and this character should be preserved and enhanced.

5.13.2 Stair Hall

The stair hall is the grandest and most important space remaining within the house. It probably has always been the most significant space. It is a large hall for a house of this size.

The ceiling is timber panelled with a cornice passing around the beams. Below the ceiling is a frieze of embossed paper garlands, picked out in gold on a green background. To the landing at first-floor level is a three arch Renaissance style screen with a handrail below, also with Renaissance style balusters. These balusters are skewed to become the balusters of the handrail passing down the stair but, oddly, the Renaissance style is not repeated in the newel posts which have a more rogue Victorian style possibly more associated with work known to be by Cottier for instance at Dowanhill church in Glasgow.

On the newel posts are elaborate wrought iron lamps including a four-bulb lamp on the newel at the foot of the stairs. This newel has a lion holding a shield with the lamp passing above it. The lamp looks like an afterthought because the lamp position and the wiring does not particularly suit the lion. However, this lamp should be retained. The other lamps have the character of having been gas lamps originally, converted for electricity in 1889. The lamps have never been ceiling fixings because the monogram in the main part of the lamp just above the base where the letters E, L and J are the right way up.



Figure 45 The stair hall.

The remainder of the walls have modern wallpaper on them which spoil the character of the room. Some research might show the original wallpaper but it is likely that an embossed, patterned and strongly coloured paper was on these walls originally.

At ground floor level there is Gothic style panelling with a Renaissance frieze rising to above door height. On the east wall is a Renaissance style chimneypiece rising to the same height and sharing the same cornice moulding as the panelling to either side. This is a timber chimneypiece but with a stone surround to the fireplace and with oddly Islamic pattern large glazed tiles within.

Some of the doors retain original finger plates and ironmongery.



Figure 46 The stair hall stained-glass window by Daniel Cottier. Set in roundels, there are Liddell heraldic devices and initials in the upper parts, and English songbirds below.

The floor is parquet laid in squares with borders. A more elaborate parquet arrangement of intersecting diagonal lines is used in the border.

There is a marble-topped radiator panel against the stair. This is not original to this position and would be better moved to a different location. It could be placed in the original position of the buffet in the dining room in the recess on the west wall.



Figure 47 The four English songbird roundels.

The joinery is in good condition and can be overhauled by wax polishing in the minor points of scratches and damage. Accretions such as lights, cables and applied timbers should be removed. The frieze paper should be cleaned and repainted as necessary. The modern wallpaper should be replaced with a more appropriate paper. The lamps should be returned to full working order as electric lamps.

The four shields which have been applied to the south of the fireplace on the panelling should be removed and the timber surface of the panelling made good. Strip lights and other modern fittings should be removed and the panelling and ceiling plaster above the landing made good.

The stair hall floor appears to have been cleaned and was probably intended to be darker originally. It needs some in situ repair. The hearth appears to be an alteration since the parquet at the hearth is much poorer in quality.

The doors should be overhauled and the original ironmongery retained and the later ironmongery removed. It would be possible to form a new division at the south-east corner of the entrance hall so that the dining room forms part of a separate house or flat. This would mean completing the panelling across this corner and moving or fixing shut, the western of the two dining room doors. The border on the floor could be used to mark the position of the division. This would mean a substantial alteration to the stained glass screen between the entrance hall and this part of the stair hall. A new partition might have to be created on the south side of this glass so that the stained glass panel is entirely within the same occupation as the entrance hall, perhaps as a light box.

Policy 40 – Stair hall

The stair hall is one of the most important surviving interiors of Prudhoe Hall. It has good-quality fittings and fixtures which should be conserved and repaired as noted above. It should not be subdivided in any alterations to the wider building, though it may be possible to make it slightly smaller as noted above.

The stained glass is in fairly good condition. About a quarter is distorted to such an extent that might need to be taken out and rereaded. The glass is signed in the lowest right panel from the inside: 'Daniel Cottier Glasgow. Prize awards London and Paris'.



Figure 48 The signature of Daniel Cottier.

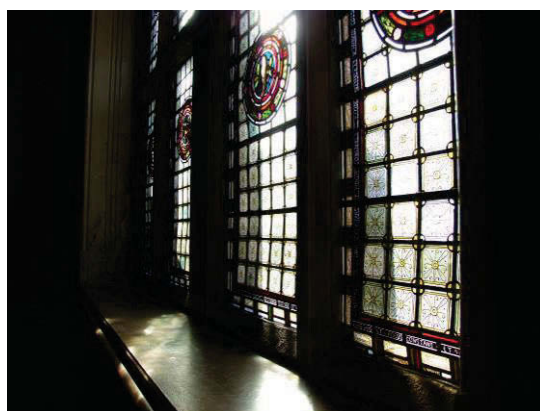


Figure 49 The windows from the side, showing the sagging of the leading.

The glass has heraldry in the upper panels also with monograms in squares of ML (Matthew Liddell) and SML (Susanna Mary Liddell). At the lower level are glass panels with quite roughly formed borders background flower pieces and with beautifully drawn birds set in roundels with wreath borders. Also in the borders are the repeated letters M, L and, less frequently S.

This glass is of the highest quality and it is essential to protect it. There is some cracked and damaged plaster in the window reveal to the south which needs to be repaired before repainting. This glass should be carefully recorded before repair and before any building works internally or externally.

Policy 41 – Cottier stained glass

The stained glass is the most important element in Prudhoe Hall. There are a finite number of surviving examples of Cottier glass in domestic settings in England, and how Cottier came to work in this setting is interesting, because of the Roman Catholic client and architect. The glass requires assessment and conservation by an historic stained-glass specialist. It should be repaired.

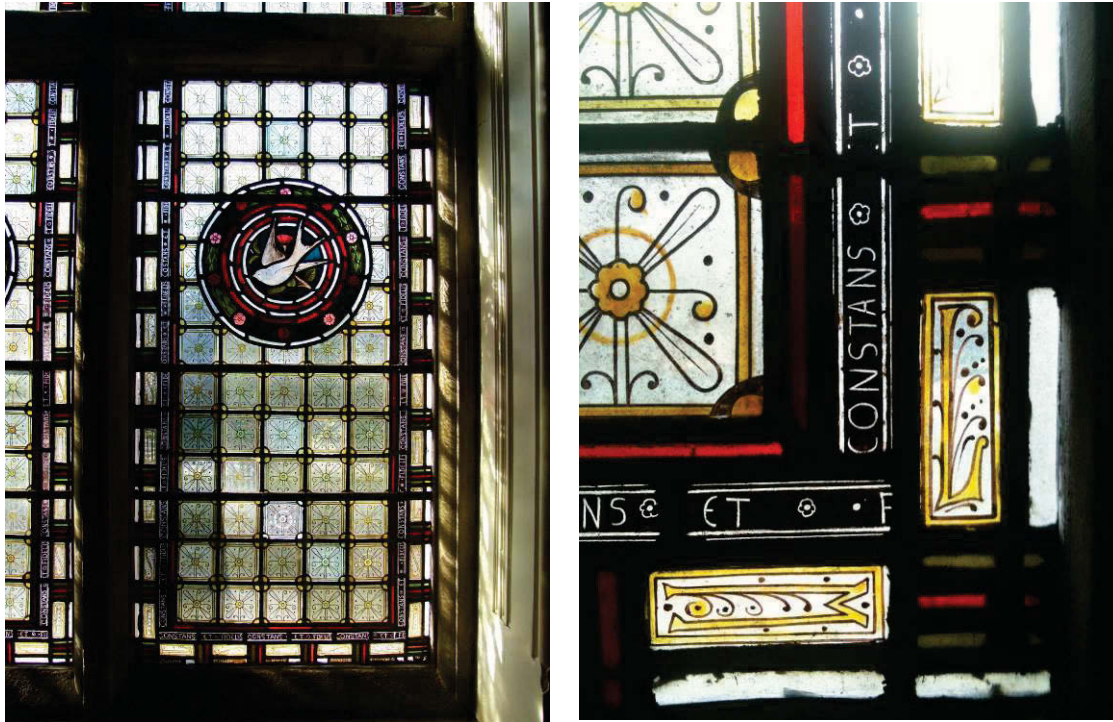


Figure 50 Each panel of the glazing is surrounded by a border of the motto 'constans et fidelis' - constant and faithful - and Matthew and Susanna Mary Liddel's initials.

5.13.3 Under stairs WC

Under the stairs is a WC which has some moderate significance. It should be recorded before alteration. The floor has a pleasant pattern of encaustic tiles although many of these are damaged. There are three windows which have Cottier glass in and which should be retained. One piece of border glass and three pieces of main glass are broken and these should be either plated or replacements made and leaded in-situ. The floor and original joinery should be retained if possible. The WC fitting is not significant. The basin has been altered but has some significance.

5.13.4 Morning Room

This room is a tall and well-proportioned room with each side symmetrically arranged. The ceiling is papered and there is a bracketed cornice between two lines of dentils. There is a moulded picture rail which is interrupted by very strongly expressed timber three quarter section moulds at each external angle, particularly around the bay window to the north.

As elsewhere, the joinery is left with a natural finish and this should remain. The other painted finishes in this interior are unlikely to be original. The original finish should be researched. The wallpaper looks like a Morris pattern but is that likely to be a fairly recent insertion. The light fittings are modern.



Figure 51 Morning room.



Figure 52 Business room with the fitted cabinet.

The fireplace was on the east wall. It is missing and it would be desirable to reinstate an appropriate Renaissance style fireplace on this wall. This will depend, to some extent, on the use of this room – if it were to be a kitchen for instance then a fireplace that attempts to meet the original character might not be appropriate. The windows have modern radiators which should spoil the appearance of the room and should be removed. There are original radiator ducts underneath the windows to the west and these should be used again. The floor is timber and has originally been finished for a central carpet. It requires some repair and refinishing. It is desirable to replicate the original arrangement of a central carpet surrounded by polished or waxed timber. There have been some repairs made to the central part of the floor nearest to the bay window.

5.13.5 Business Room

This is a simple square room with a recess on the west wall containing a custom-fitted cabinet with elaborate strap hinges. The other detail in this room is generally simpler but of a Gothic style with a crenellated plaster cornice. The fireplace is grey marble and has a neoclassical quality which is earlier than most of the detail in the building. Within the fireplace a laminated marble effect sheet has been placed in which should be removed to reveal the original fireback. The hearth of this fireplace has been replaced with concrete. The floor is generally in fairly poor condition and would be better carpeted following basic structural repairs. The heaters in this room are intrusive although the room has less significance than the rooms further east.



Figure 53 Drawing room.



Figure 54 Library.

5.13.6 Drawing Room

This room has a serpentine Jacobean-style plain ribbed ceiling. There appear to have been three pendant light fittings which have been plastered over and replaced by six contemporary fittings. The cornice is rather different in character to the ceiling and could be a replacement. Alternatively it could be a design conceit to make a cornice with very small detail to contrast with a very broadly detailed ceiling rib pattern.



Figure 55 Electric bell-pushes. These may date from the 1889 installation of electricity in the hall.

There is a picture rail which was probably at the base of an embossed frieze. The papers on the walls and the paint on the picture rails and the expressed bottle mouldings to either side of the fireplace and the bay window are modern. Original joinery survives but has been damaged by the insertion of modern cupboards which should be removed and the original skirting reinstated. Cables and other accretions should be removed from original joinery. The heaters are intrusive and should be replaced with heaters which are more in keeping with the room. A security screen

should be removed from the windows. Frosted glass should also be removed from the windows.

The fireplace in this room is oddly neoclassical and has the impression of being older than the rest of Prudhoe Hall and may have been salvaged from a different building. It is in white marble which is appropriate for a late 19th century Drawing Room and has pilasters to either side with lions' heads as the capitals. There are metopes and triglyphs across the lintel. Within the fireplace are beautiful blue glazed tiles and a Gothic-revival grate. There is also a white marble hearth threshold. This fireplace is in fair condition. It needs to be cleaned and the metal of the grate treated. To either side of the fireplace are the original ceramic bell pushes which should be retained.

The finger plates on the door to the stair hall are of particular interest and should be overhauled and retained.

The floor in this room is covered with carpet and could not be inspected.

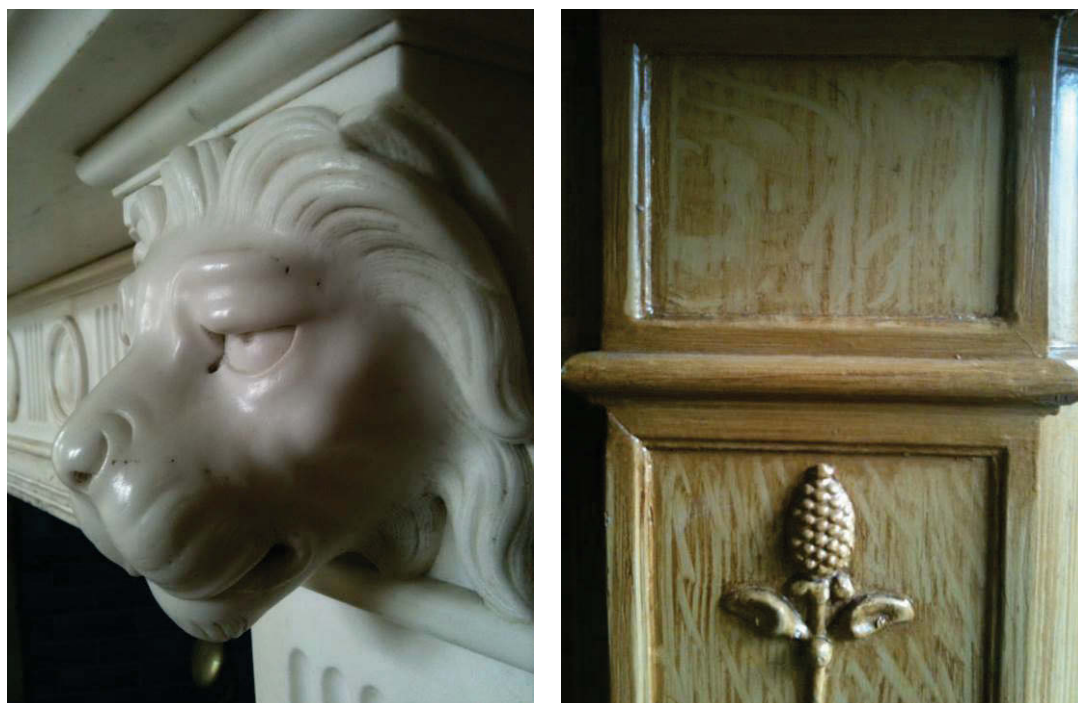


Figure 56 Details of mantelpieces: drawing-room marble lion to the left, and on the right, library, with carved timber and poorly-quality graining.

5.13.7 Library

This room has a Jacobean style rectilinear pattern ribbed ceiling with an intriguing and unusual cornice made out of interlocking upside down arch detail (Figure 54). Below this, between the cornice in the picture rail, is a Jacobean style strap work frieze. The external angles have the same boldly expressed three quarter round section mould as in the other principal rooms and the other joinery is similar.

Accretions should be removed from the ceiling including all light fittings. There appear to have been four or five pendant light fittings in this room originally set into the squares in the rib pattern of the ceiling.

The walls have modern paper on them. The joinery should be overhauled and repaired. The shelves should be removed from the recess to the north of the fireplace. The fireplace is on the east wall. As with the Drawing Room, it has the character of being an early 19th-century chimneypiece and therefore older than the rest of the

house. It is grained, rather crudely, to look like oak. To either side are pink bell push plates which should be retained. Within the fireplace are green tiles which should also be retained. They might need to be re-fixed. At the rear of the fireplace is a metal grate with a Baroque-revival fire grate. The hearth has been painted red. The floor could not be inspected because it is covered with carpet.

Radiators should be removed from the windows as should the security screens. The original arrangement for curtains at the windows is not evident but it is probable that there were large diameter curtain rods.

5.13.8 *The Dining Room*

The Dining Room ceiling is an odd mixture in terms of its design. As appropriate to a late nineteenth-century dining room, it was painted and grained to imitate oak. It is possible that the white panels between the ribs were also painted as oak, originally intended to imitate a timber-panelled ceiling. The design is mainly linear with intersecting diagonal bands at the north and south ends and across the centre. The centrepiece breaks the pattern with a central pendant surrounded by balls and four petal shapes containing roses and thistles – a motif often used to indicate a Scottish/English marriage. The border of the ceiling as again a simple Jacobean strap work as is the cornice. The room has a picture rail and the same strong three quarter round moulds on either side of the recess for the buffet at the western end. The buffet recess also has boar's head corbels. To either side of the buffet recess is a shelved cupboard for china, and a door to the main corridor which would have been partly the service corridor.

In this area, just beyond this door, is a large built-in safe of 19th century character. The safe blocks a window, and was evidently not part of the original design, but may have been added soon after. Most large 19th century houses had safes, but this one seems rather large for a modest family like the Liddells, and may have been enlarged. Equally, it may date from a later phase of occupation.



Figure 57 Dining room, with buffet-table recess on the left and partition on the right. The fallen area of the plaster ceiling is clear.

The dining room has been subdivided by a half height partition which should be removed. The light fittings should also be removed. There was a gas fitting from the central pendant. Other accretions on the walls and the heating system should be removed. The wallpaper is modern and not appropriate to this room. The floor is covered with carpet and is probably in quite a poor condition due to multiple alterations. Accretions such as hooks on doors and modern door furniture should also be removed.

Policy 42 – 1870s hall public rooms

These rooms – probably the morning, drawing, dining, library, business – are the historic public rooms of the hall. They have some historic character, fixtures, fittings and finishes, which should be investigated further. The rooms should be conserved and repaired as noted above. These rooms should not be subdivided.

5.13.9 1870s chapel corridor

The short corridor to the west of the dining room has a beam across it with neoclassical brackets. The ceiling for the landing stops at this point with a neoclassical cornice beyond. This might suggest that the entrance hall had a different finish originally in the 1870s and that the fitting out with Renaissance revival detailing is a later alteration perhaps c.1889. At the southern end of this space is a double door with a stained-glass toplight above. Again this is Cottier & Co. glass.⁵⁸ It has apple tree branches with geometric circles above. It is good quality stained-glass, apparently in fair condition. The double doors below would have had leaded glass where the current wired glass survives. These doors should be overhauled and the wiring and other fixings removed.

The plaster ceiling of this space has fallen due to water ingress and there are other areas of peeling paint indicating general dampness. The floor is herringbone parquet which has been repaired in places but generally shows quite a lot of wear and tear. It should be overhauled and re-polished but the slight unevenness of surface should probably be left as found.

The view from the entrance hall down the corridor is significant and should be recorded if alteration is proposed. The corridor is now longer than originally intended c.1870. The repeated arches might have been intended to suggest an arcaded corridor, like a cloister, and this was appropriate since the corridor originally led to the chapel.



Figure 58 1870s chapel corridor from the west, looking towards the stair hall.



Figure 59 Former servants' preparation area for the dining room, at the east end of the 1870s chapel corridor. The safe door is on the right.

⁵⁸ Also confirmed in Day *Prudhoe and Northgate hospitals*. p.29

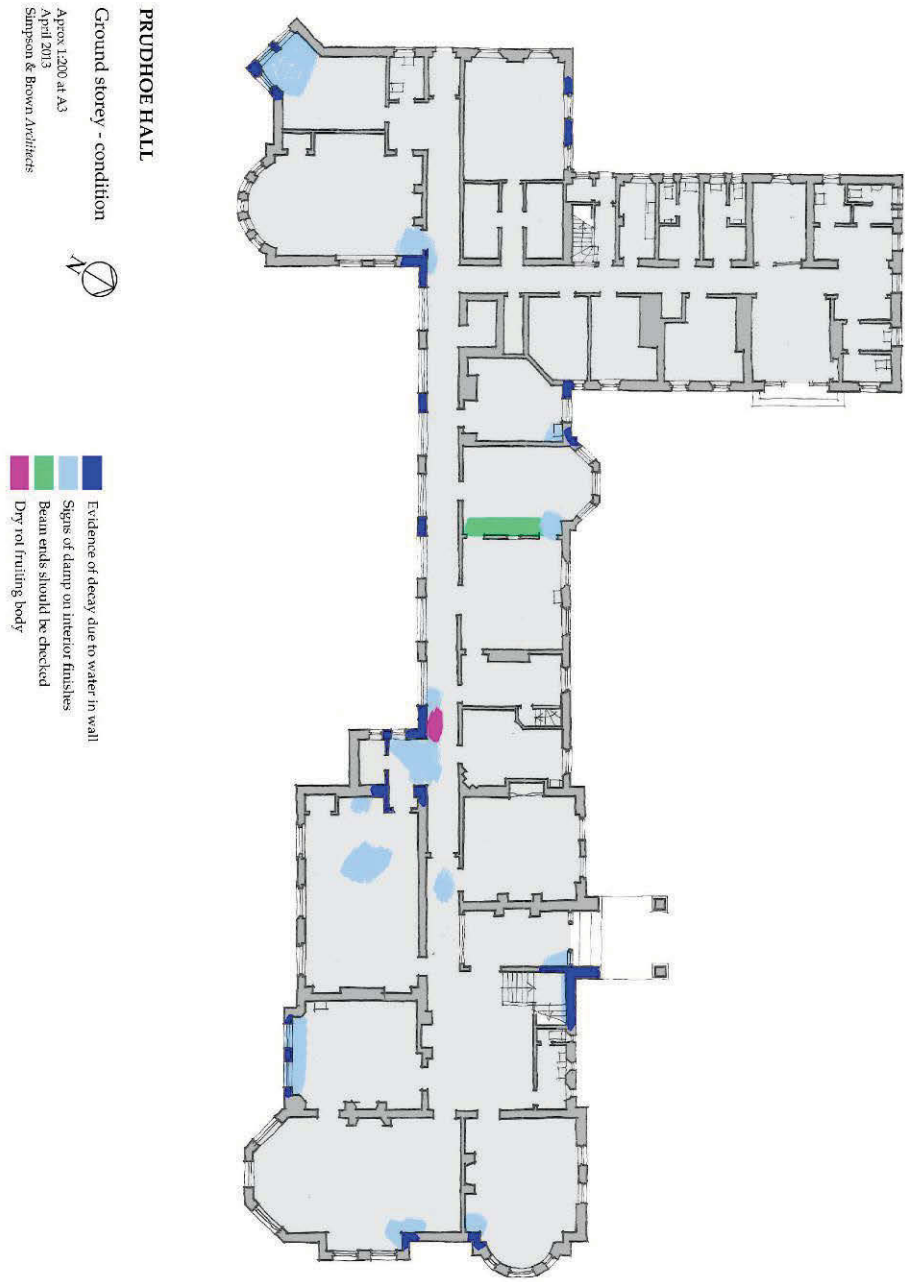


Figure 60 Ground storey plan showing condition.

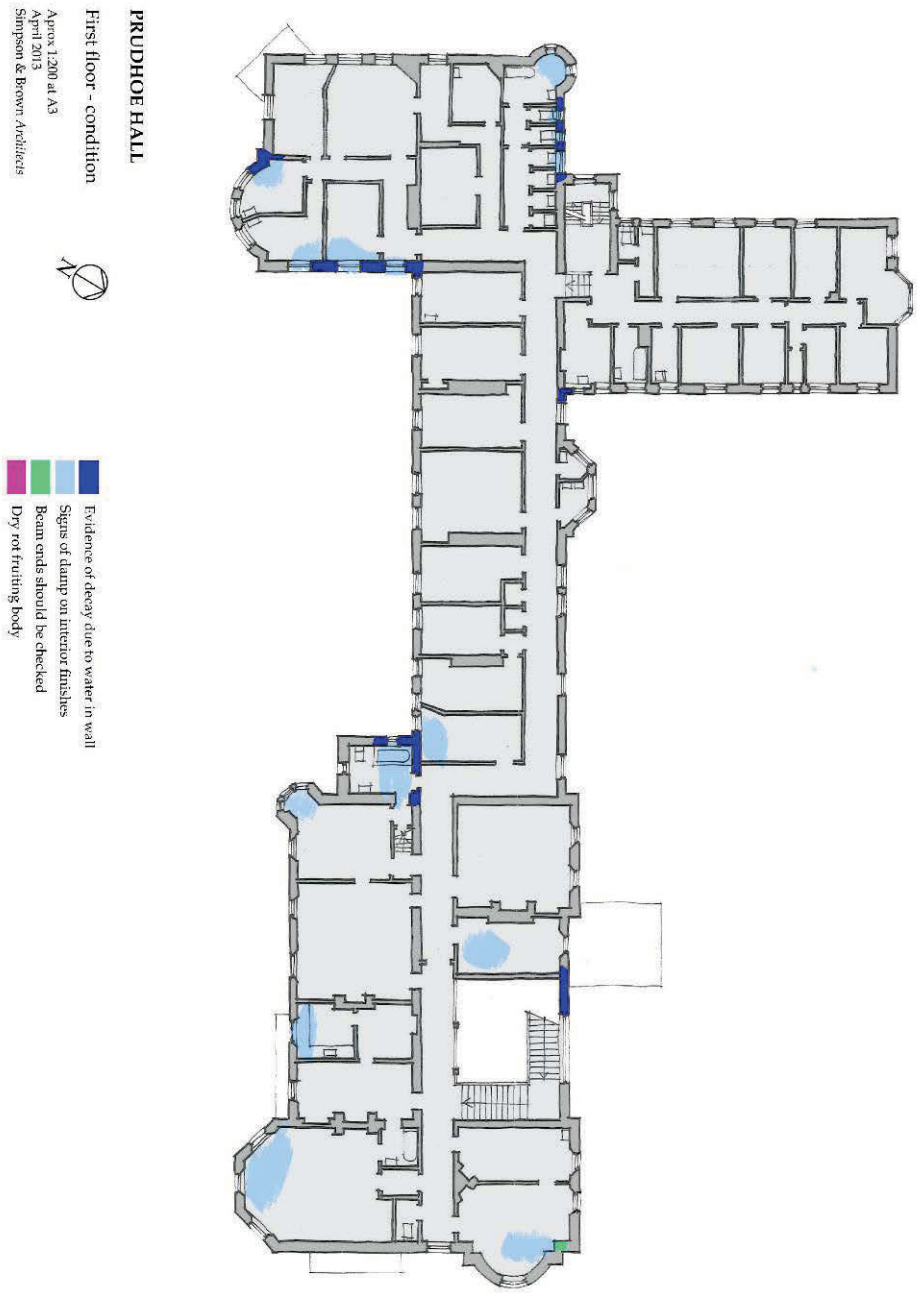


Figure 61 First floor plan showing significance.

At the eastern end of the corridor is an arch which was the servants' preparation area for the dining room and is associated with the safe. There is quite a lot of water damage in this arch and some dry rot fruiting bodies. The timber of the picture rail which runs at roughly the level of the springing of the arches in the arcade is badly decayed by dry rot. This seems to be a localised incident but needs to be tackled. This is urgent work.

Policy 43 - Dry rot

Dry rot should be treated urgently. There is an outbreak of fruiting bodies in the 1870s chapel corridor, but it may have spread to other areas. Action must be taken immediately, and should not be postponed while a full scheme of repairs is devised. Advice from a dry rot specialist should be sought.

The corridor is characterised by broad timber architraves around each door. The picture rail is an insertion because it does not meet the architraves well. The architraves have colonnettes with bases which do bear a correct relationship with the skirting. These joinery elements may have been altered when the corridor was extended c.1889. The cornice is again neoclassical with rosettes in the frieze and a dentil course. The corridor has a parquet floor. There is a border that expresses the windows which are intended to be used for access into the garden.

5.13.10 The rooms along the north side of the corridor

These rooms retain some old joinery. There is a stair passing down to the cellar in one of them. This cellar might occupy the space up to the original west wall of this block before its extension c.1889. In general, doors and original skirting should be respected but there is little of significance in these spaces. Not all rooms have cornices surviving and the cornices are fairly simple where they do exist. These rooms may have been servants spaces before c.1889. In general fireplaces have been removed. There are some plastic conduits for electrical points.

In the room with the bay window, there is a large beam supporting a structural wall above. This suggests that this is where the end wall of the original 1870s block was removed at ground storey level. The stability of this beam should be checked at either end in case it is timber. A metal beam in this position, which is more likely, is likely to be sound but a timber beam could be subject to rot decay.



Figure 62 Room with bay window and load-bearing beam above right. This may be where the c.1870 hall end wall was, and this room may have been an external courtyard.



Figure 63 Billiards room looking south. The settee niche is on the right.

It is possible that this room did not exist before c.1889, because of the likely position of the end wall of the c.1870 hall. This may indicate that there was a small courtyard in this position, the size of the room, which perhaps provided a public entrance to the chapel in its original location.

Near to the western end of the corridor is a shelved cupboard. The gallows brackets shelving on the northern side is of some significance and should be retained or at least salvaged for re-use elsewhere in the building. The more modern pigeon box type shelving against the south wall is of negative significance and should be removed.

5.13.11 *Billiards Room*

This room is a careful design with symmetrical elevations to each wall and a semi-circular bay window facing the terrace to the south. The cornice is coved, surrounding a Jacobean style ribbed ceiling with pendant bosses. Again, the thistle and rose motif is used. The joinery has the same confident late Victorian Renaissance detailing as the entrance hall.



Figure 64 Billiards room looking towards the settee niche, and the blocked chimney piece. The original finish of the ceiling can be seen at the top of the image.



Figure 65 South west room, study or smoking room. The plain panel over the mantelpiece indicates that the space was intended for a picture.

On the north wall is a chimney piece which is also Renaissance in style but clearly not by the same joiner as the rest of the joinery in the room. It has a red marble surround and base blocks. The panel within the fireplace should be removed for inspection. The bell plates to either side of the fireplace have been painted over as has all of the joinery in this room with the exception of the fireplace. Paint analysis should be done of this joinery to determine if it was originally left free of paint or whether it was painted from the start. The current painting is crude and needs to be redone.

The room is panelled in timber to a high level, topped with a cornice. The west wall arch is over a recess which had a raised platform for a settee or chairs, to watch billiards. The pelmets should be removed from the windows.

The floor feels solid but is covered with lino and could not be inspected. There are many accretions on the walls of this room such as cables and electrical fittings which should be removed. The heaters in the bay and the curtain pelmet are also unsightly and should be removed. The light fittings should be removed. The original painted finish of the ceiling seems to be like that of the dining room, and indicates that the current white paint is a relatively recent colour.

The door to the south of the recess led originally to a cupboard. This has been broken through, in the late 20th century into the room beyond.

5.13.12 *South west room*

This is a room panelled in a similar style to the billiard room. It was part of the male-oriented suite of rooms added c.1889, and may have been a study or smoking room.

At the north west corner is a brown marble fireplace which has a 1960s infill which should be removed. The hearth is also modern and should be removed. The ceiling is undecorated but there is a dentil cornice. The light fitting should be removed and cracks made good.

There is extensive water damage in the projecting corner bay. The remainder of the room is in fair condition. The panelling and all other joinery is painted and this should be investigated. Accretions such as pipes, electrical fittings, cables should all be removed. The original ironmongery on the doors appears to have been lost. The pelmets should also be removed from the windows. The corner bay window is oddly asymmetrical; the windows look south-east and south-west towards the terrace, and do not look towards the stable block.

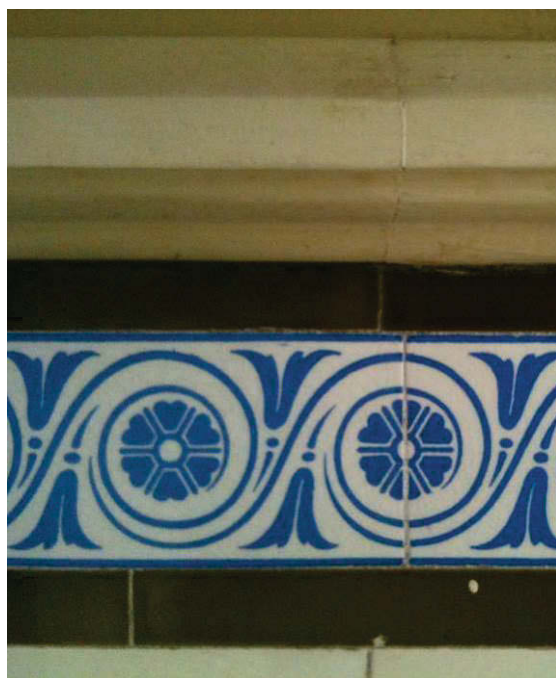


Figure 66 West lobby washroom, tiled walls and border.



Figure 67 Former service wing ground storey corridor, showing old door and frame joinery.

Policy 44 – Billiards Room and room to west

These rooms are good quality interiors. They have some historic character, fittings and finishes, which should be investigated further. The rooms should be conserved and repaired as noted above. These rooms should not be subdivided, and should remain as a pair, to retain the heritage significance of their being designed as a set of public rooms to be used only by men, built together c.1889.

5.13.13 *West Corridor and Lobby*

At the western end of the corridor is a lobby with similar details to the main corridor. The floor changes from parquet to red, black and cream tiles. This floor is of some significance. Also in this area is a WC and washroom with screen and four fan light

glazed panels. The washroom fittings are not significant but the tiles on the walls including a border are of some quality and should at least be recorded if they are to be removed. The shelving should be removed from this room but the ceiling and cornice have some significance.

5.13.14 *Ground storey of former service wing*

The interiors of this block have been largely altered during the 20th century. There are some cornices, joinery, ventilators, architraves etc which date from an earlier period and some doors also original. These earlier elements of joinery should be retained and reused but their positions need not contradict or get in the way of alterations to provide a sustainable new use.

There is a possibility that the internal wall along the eastern side of the central corridor in this wing is the wall of an earlier block which has been extended. To the west of this there is an outside wall which is supported on a series of beams. The stability of these beams should be checked. At the northern end of this block there was a large opening on the ground floor which is indicated by the lintel on the outside wall. There is no indication of this opening on the interior.

5.13.15 *Back Stair*

This is a simple arrangement of newel posts with ball finials. There may be balusters in this stair which have been covered up by board. Some timber boards should be removed to check this.

5.13.16 *First floor of former service wing*

The finishes in this part of the building are of little significance. They almost all date from the occupation of the building by the hospital.

There is some evidence of water damage particularly towards the northern end of the east wall and around the stair. The floor finishes around the stair are damaged and should be lifted. This dampness might have been caused by a leak from pipes, rather than from the roof. At the northern end is a bay window which replaces the bridge to the chapel in its second position. Carpets and lino throughout this block restricted inspection.

5.13.17 *Top storey of former service wing*

These rooms are accessed off a narrow corridor, and have dormer windows. They were servants' bedrooms before the hall became a hospital. The finishes at this level are largely modern. Inspection is restricted by boarding over the floors. The plaster has many cracks in it and general damp and water staining. There does not appear to be anything significant about these spaces.

5.13.18 *First floor of south block*

These are the rooms above the billiards room etc. They have been subdivided from two large nurseries, which were added c.1889. There is water damage in the eastern wall and also some peeling paint at the circular turret in the north-west corner.

Within this space are glazed screens of Edwardian character. The two screens are of different dates as indicated by their different glazing bar profile. These screens need not be retained in situ but it is desirable to retain them in some form in this part of the building. They need not be glazed with obscured glass.

5.13.19 *First floor main corridor and rooms off*

Unlike the floor below, this corridor passes along the north side of the building rather than the south.



Figure 68 First floor main corridor, looking east.



Figure 69 Stair to tower room.

The corridor has a segmental vault and dentil cornice. The corridor is in fair condition. At roughly mid length on its northern side is the upper part of a bay.

The rooms off the corridor have some original joinery in skirtings, doors and some original plaster cornices. However they have little significance and could be altered as long as the original fabric is respected as much as possible. All fireplaces have been removed. A room at mid length has a coved ceiling passing up into the roof structure. The roof structure must have been altered or be a different structure in order to accommodate this ceiling. This ceiling has lost its upper cornice moulding. There have been general alterations to the arrangements of these rooms towards the end of the period of the domestic occupation and, more significantly during the early years of the hospital occupation. Another room with a coved cornice has been subdivided at the eastern end of this run of rooms.

In the south-east corner room is an area of water staining. This damage appears to come from a blocked pipe that is part of the drainage system from the roof. It is the same cause of damage as the dry rot in the level below.

5.13.20 *Tower rooms*

There is an area of advanced mould and water staining which is again associated with the blocked pipe in the north-west corner of the tower.

The upper tower room has a fireplace in off-white marble, which seems too large for this small room. It has a late Georgian character. There are cracks in the ceiling plaster.

5.13.21 *Attic*

In the attic space, the original truss king post roof structure survives. This supports a typical English purlin structure but with vertical close boards between. It is possible that these boards support battens or that the slates have been fixed with single nails in the Scottish manner. However the use of tingles to repair the roof suggest that slates are generally double nailed. The cross walls within the attic space are built of light-coloured orange brick.

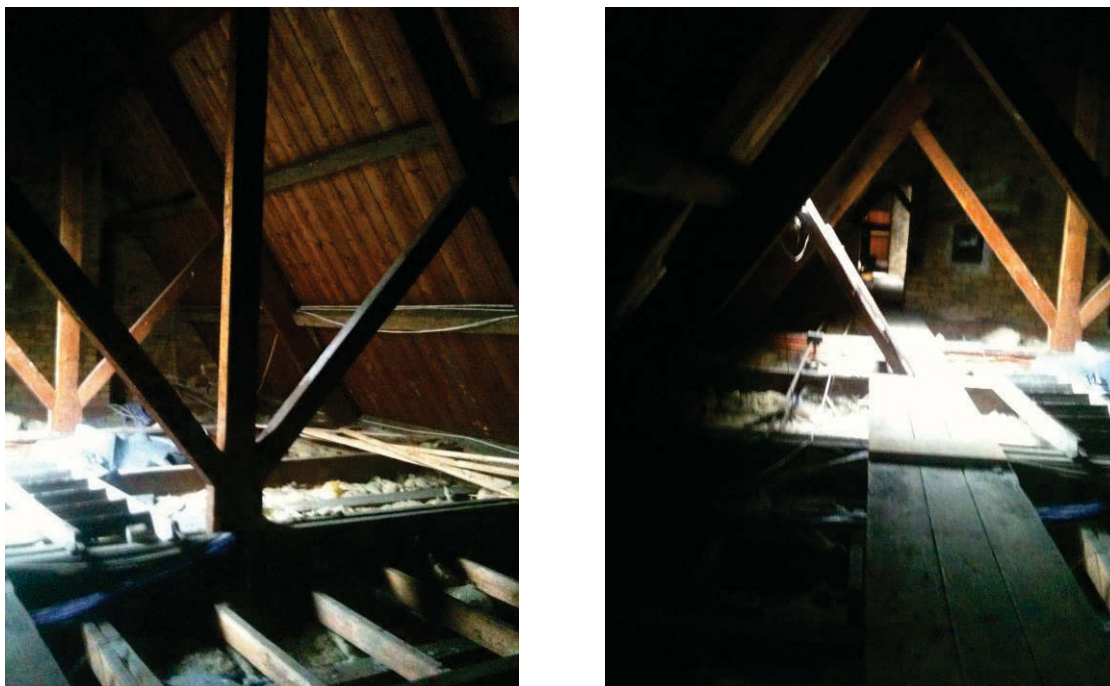


Figure 70 Attic spaces.

5.13.22 *First floor of the 1870s eastern block*

There is some surviving plasterwork similar to the corridor downstairs. The room to the north-west, on the opposite side of the corridor from the tower, has been subdivided into a lobby and two rooms. It was originally a single coved ceilinged room. The upper cornice has been damaged and the lower cornice is in the form of a rope.

In general, some original plasterwork remains. The principal bedroom seems to share this coved rope course and upper cornice design. The room immediately south of the stair hall has a simple cornice.

Many of the fireplaces have been removed except for one which is an early to mid 20th century replacement, probably dating to the time with this part of the building was a flat for the hospital matron. A corner fireplace survives in the room to the east of the stair hall and again this is a neoclassical-style grey marble fireplace. The fireplace in the equivalent room to the east is a characteristic 1930s Tudor style fireplace.

The general fitting out of the bedrooms appears to have been similar throughout. To the east end of the corridor is a WC. The WC fitting itself is of interest, with a blue acanthus-leaf pattern. It is marked "Dalton's patent Metalo ceramic joint fitted with Dalton & Co. Ltd Simplicitas. Patent works Lambeth and Paisley". This fitting should be retained as part of the building – but not necessarily in this location. This may be

the only survivor of a Victorian bathroom mentioned in Pevsner et al, but subsequently removed after the first publication in 1957.⁵⁹



Figure 71 The ceramic WC bowl, in the closet at the east end of the first floor plan corridor.



Figure 72 One of the heavily altered rooms in the first floor of the 1870s block.

The room above the Drawing Room has the character of the principal bedroom. It is the same cove and cornice detail as elsewhere but it has additional flower motifs around the windows. There is a recess, possibly for a cupboard or bed at the north-east corner. There is little significant about this room but historic detail should be retained if possible. There are considerable signs of water staining particularly around the bay. The fireplace has been removed.

Adjacent to this room is a washroom. The original fittings have been removed leaving some early 20th-century tiles. Where possible, these tiles, including the borders, should be salvaged and reused.

The rooms above the Library have been subdivided and have a lowered ceiling. This lowered ceiling restricts inspection of possible original ceiling fixtures. There is a further standard pattern neoclassical fireplace with attractive green tiled inset. This inset could be retained.

In the room to the north-west of the tower it might be worth stripping out an area of wall which is badly damaged. This might be associated with the duct that takes water from the central roof gutter.

In the north-east room on the first floor there is a beam across the bay window. At the western end of this there are cracks which suggest that this beam is either corroded or rotten. This beam should be exposed urgently to check its stability.

Policy 45 - Water damage to interiors

Water damaged areas should be urgently investigated with limited stripping of plaster. Certain areas should have structural beams investigated and some may need replacing if they are timber and affected by rot. Action must be taken immediately, and should not be postponed while a full scheme of repairs is devised. Advice from a structural engineer should be sought.

⁵⁹ Pevsner et al. *Buildings of England: Northumberland*. p.547

5.14 Other buildings and structures

5.14.1 Service court and service buildings

The service court was the service area when Prudhoe Hall was a country house. The 1870s buildings were altered, as early as 1889. By 1913, there was a glazed roof on the courtyard, and the buildings were subsequently extended westwards c.1920, with a laundry and boiler block for the hospital (see next section).

Internal access was initially denied the authors of this conservation plan in October 2013, because they were unsafe. Access was granted in March 2014 when this section of the conservation plan was added to.

Exteriors

The roofs of the c.1870 blocks appear to be in fair condition with some missing slates. The roof of the block to the north-east is in poor condition and needs to be stripped and re-slatted. Due to the lead detailing on this roof and the many incursions and the extent of repair it is possibly best to allow for full stripping and re-slating of the entire extent of this building that is to be retained.



Figure 73 The 1870s stable range, altered several times, with the 1889 enclosed bridge to the church, relocated on the left, and a 1970s garage in front. The dormer windows have been inserted with little consideration for rainwater shedding.



Figure 74 The service court looking north towards the entrance arch.

Some of the walls are in poor condition. There is a chimney to the north of the main pend which requires 100% pointing and this chimney might be leaning slightly. An allowance should be made for taking down and rebuilding. About 75% of the masonry on the rest of the building needs pointing. Some areas are saturated particularly below the five windows which have been inserted into the wall face to the north of the pend. The clock should be repaired. The finial and the head of the north side of this pend should also be reinstated. This might be missing a weathercock. It would be an appropriate position for a weathercock associated with the clock. Some windows have been blocked with cement and should be opened up. The 1970s garage and concrete trough next to the north wall should be removed.

The timber lintel towards the north should be checked. It appears to be rotten and there may be a structural issue with this lintel. The five dormer windows that have been inserted are of poor appearance. The cills clearly do not project water away from wall and so the masonry below is saturated. This masonry will need to be raked out. The dormers are poor in both appearance and construction. They could be

replaced with pitched dormers and have cills replaced so that water is conducted away from wall. Alternatively, the dormers could be removed or reduced in height down to roof level with the original arrangement of the gutter made to return or be reinstated across them.

The lead work on the stables range roof appears poor. Many of the lengths of cast iron gutter have been replaced with plastic. The plastic fittings should be replaced with cast iron to the original profile, resting on the corbels. Accretions such as cables, light fittings and pipes should be removed and the masonry made good.

Interiors

Not much of the 1870s stables and laundry is visible from the inside. It was changed considerably from its original configuration of buildings ranged around an open courtyard, the most recent radical changes dating from after the estate was acquired for use as a hospital. It was converted to be the laundry of the hospital and many walls were removed, obliterating most of the historic character. Some laundry machines remain in situ.

The courtyard was covered with a metal trussed, boarded and glazed roof c.1913, as it is shown in the Fenwicke & Watson plan (Figure 24). There is a further roof of this kind over the block to the north, and this part of the building may be contemporary.



Figure 75 Interiors in poor condition with former laundry machinery.



Figure 76 Looking south, under propped timber lintols, into the former carriage shed. Laundry machinery beyond.

The blocks to the north and south of the roofed-over courtyard are earlier than the buildings to the east and west. The northern building was about 1.5 storeys in height. It has a timber king post and trussed roof with purlins and rafters in between. The boards are visible. The eastern quarter of this roof was an inhabited space, possibly for stable hands and had V-jointed boarding fitted to the underside of the purlins and rafters.

The southern of the two buildings, originally the coach house, also retains its original roof. This is again a king post roof but set at a lower level, and possibly a lower pitch, than the northern roof. The truss system is simpler. It seems that the underside of this roof was originally designed to be exposed because the timber is painted and because the rafters are covered with boards. At a later stage, a ceiling has been inserted with structural timbers between the cords of the trusses.



Figure 77 Looking south, across the courtyard, roofed c.1913.



Figure 78 Looking across the courtyard, roofed c.1913.

Both of these earlier roofs now cover buildings which have been so radically altered that almost their entire significance is lost. In the south block, the openings between piers might be the original ones because large timber lintels survive. The walls to the south, looking into the garden have been altered considerably by the insertion of windows cut through the masonry and the interior has been altered to form a laundry with the washing machines and presses still remaining at time of inspection (March 2014). Some of these should be recorded. The internal wall surfaces have been altered with a small amount of walling stone visible at the eastern end where some plaster has fallen.

The condition of this southern block is very poor. There is structural damage, both in the south external wall and in the lintels along the north side facing the covered courtyard. Some of these lintels are so rotted that they have collapsed and have needed to be propped with steel recently.

In the northern of the two blocks there is also almost complete alteration under the roof. The western wall has had substantial areas rebuilt in blockwork. The southern wall has been removed entirely and has been replaced with steel beams at various dates. The northern wall has been covered with plaster and a substantial opening made into the 1920s extension to the north. This formed a counter which had a roller shutter presumably for dropping off and collection of laundry.

The condition of this north block, fronting the drive is also extremely poor. It has needed propping. There is much evidence of very damp conditions caused by water collecting in the valleys above. Leadwork has been stolen allowing water to pass in. Under the valley is a timber wallplate which is extremely badly decayed particularly towards the western end.

The northern room, which is an extension, is one of the more attractive spaces remaining in the stable block and has a gallery at first floor level to the east. It has very little significance, however.

Within the eastern block, all pre-20th century fabric has been replaced. There is one place where an area of painted brickwork can be seen which may indicate the original character of this part of the interior.

On the west facing wall of the east block there are some remnants and marks which should be recorded before alteration. In the part facing the courtyard, some plaster has fallen revealing an external masonry wall with openings filled with brick. There is also a timber lintel over the entrance way. Above this lintel is a curious diagonal painted band.

As part of the recording required on this site, the plaster should be stripped during demolition, to allow the masonry on the west side of the east block to be recorded.

Policy 46 – Service court and service buildings

This area and its buildings should be conserved and repaired as noted above. In future work, the character of the area and its buildings as a service area, facing the back of the hall, should be retained. There should be archaeological recording of this area before changes are made.

5.14.2 Screen wall to the south of service block.

This is a wall of about 3m high which has pilasters capped with neoclassical pedimented caps. In the first bay from the north there is a door. The masonry has been extended upwards to support a concrete fire escape. When the fire escape is removed, the masonry cope should be reinstated to its original appearance including the missing ball finial.

The remainder of this wall needs to be repointed in its first, second and third bays. Trees and vegetation need to be removed from the third, fourth and fifth bays. The need for pointing becomes greater the further west on this wall with 100% pointing needed in the fourth, fifth sixth and seventh bays. On the seventh bay just to the east of the polygonal turret is a trough surrounded by a concrete wall. This should be removed. There are two vents through the wall which been surrounded in brick. These should be removed and the masonry made good in stone. Inside to the north side of this wall is an extension where the carriage house used to be. This workshop building has a continuous clerestory. This building is in poor condition with the roof partly collapsed.

Windows have been cut down through the masonry with concrete cills introduced. This is different to the window that has been inserted into the fourth bay which has mullions apparently from an earlier phase of alteration. The way that these windows have been cut through in the fifth, sixth and seventh bays, is unsightly and the wall should be reinstated to its original design with a moulded cope and no windows. The former coach house beyond had no windows onto the garden and was lighted from its north side, onto the open and later glazed-roof courtyard.

The walls and roof to the west of the octagonal turret are in very poor condition and the roof has been subject to lead theft.

The turret is in fair condition but is showing some signs of water staining in the masonry. It will need to be 100% repointed. The lead cornice gutter should be renewed. The roof will probably have to be re-slatted and a new finial is needed.

5.14.3 1920s laundry

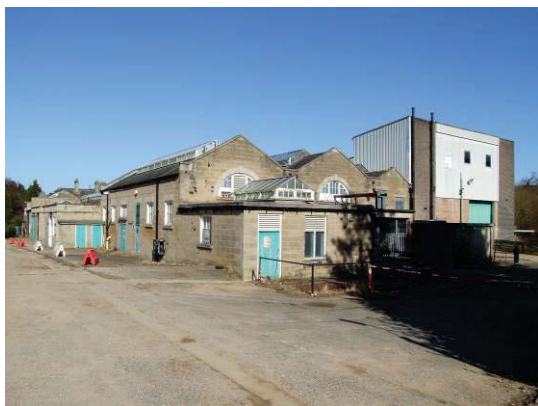


Figure 79 The 1920s laundry building with the 1970s boiler house to the right.



Figure 80 The mid-20th century sheds between the laundry and the walled garden.

The distinction between the original sandstone part of the service block and the extension for the hospital which formed the laundry and boilerhouse is evident in a change of walling material from sandstone to cast stone. Only the eastern bay of the entire north front is part of the original service block. This masonry block is also badly stained and needs to be repointed with the dormers and escape door removed. The escape stair should also be removed. It is badly rusted.

There is one block which projects within the extension and is entirely surrounded by the extension. This block appears to have been radically altered and with its ground floor walls removed and replaced with metal columns. It will be difficult to make a design decision about the retention and re-use of this westwards projecting block without further inspection and, probably ultimately, without removal of the extensions. There should be a presumption about retaining this block if possible but it might well be that it has been so completely altered and covered with later plaster that it would be more expensive than it is worth to retain and reuse it.

5.14.4 1950s sheds

To the west of the boilerhouse are various mid to late 20th-century sheds (Figure 80). None of these buildings have any significance and some, like the boilerhouse, have negative significance and should be removed. It can be assumed that all of these buildings can be removed and the space made available for development.

5.15 Landscape and walled garden

The landscape associated with Prudhoe Hall includes the entrance court and the terrace garden to the south east of the house. Most of the wider designed landscape previously associated with the hall was built over by hospital buildings and so is no longer a significant part of the context of the hall.

Policy 47 - Landscape Management Plan

The landscape is the setting for Prudhoe Hall. It is important that an ecological/biodiversity assessment, is undertaken for the estate to gain a full understanding of the landscape issues beyond those covered in this conservation plan. The conservation plan should be referred to in the completion of reports on the landscape and that further information obtained is incorporated, as appropriate into any future revision of the conservation plan.

Priorities might include: enhancing the historical and aesthetic importance of the landscape, public safety (falling trees or branches), public comfort including waterlogged paths, and wildlife and nature conservation.

Policy 48 – Repair and Restoration of Landscape

Future planting of trees should aim to restore or reinforce the design of the planting around the hall.

Policy 49 – Views

It is important to maintain main and scenery views and visual relationships. The character of the terrace garden has been maintained, and is designed to look across the dene of the Stanley Burn.

Policy 50 – Tree Management

A full tree survey is required. Dangerous trees which are in areas easy for the public to access should be identified and managed as an urgent priority. The removal of dangerous trees could also mean the loss of historic landscape features. A strategy is needed for the treatment or replacement of trees in the landscape.

The tree survey should indicate the health and expected life of trees in the landscape. Consideration should be given to the replacement of historic trees with new trees of the same species in the same location to maintain continuity of landscape elements such as avenues and vistas.

5.15.1 Fountain

The fountain was moved from its original position at the end of the terrace garden. It should be reinstated to this position.

It is now at the east of the Recreation Hall. It originally had a pool at its base. This fountain is built of a marble plinth with limestone above. The architectural detail is Renaissance revival in style. It is a three-bowl fountain that must have been impressive when working. This fountain should be further repaired. Some work has been carried out already although the noses of dolphins have been lost. It is not necessary in conservation terms to reinstate these details, as their loss does not detract from the overall significance of the design.

The base of the fountain is surrounded by a concrete kerb. This is not the original arrangement. The fountain should be moved and, it would possibly be in its interest to move it closer to the immediate environment of the hall possibly in its original position at the end of the terrace garden to the south of the hall.

5.15.2 Terrace steps

To the south of the Drawing Room are a set of steps which are in fair condition. They are flanked with scrolled buttresses. The urns have been lost. These may be the same urns that are stored in the library. They should be repaired and reinstated.

5.15.3 Potting Shed

The potting shed to the north of the walled garden wall, is a brick structure which has been extended upwards and given an asbestos cement sheeted roof. The condition is fairly poor and this building have no aesthetic significance.

To the west of the gardener's house are more potting sheds and these have the same or lower significance.



Figure 81 The fountain with its twentieth-century concrete kerb.



Figure 82 Details of the sea creatures and garland detailing on the lowest stem.

5.15.4 *Gardner's House*

The one building to the north of the wall which is significant is the gardener's house. This is a curious structure with rubble east and west walls but brick to the north and south longer walls. Brick is also used in the chimney but it is a different brick than the brick used for the walls. There is no indication that these walls have been rendered and they appear to have been left as brick. The brick is similar in character and colour to the brick that the cross walls have been constructed with in the hall.

The gardener's house is a simple symmetrical front facing north with five windows around the door. The central door is fairly narrow, the same width as the window above. It appears possible, from fixing holes, that there has been a porch around the door of the building and this would look considerably better if this were reinstated. The brickwork and masonry needs to be repointed. The roof is Welsh slates which appear to be in fairly good condition although with some slates slipped. The gutter looks in poor condition and is on brackets. The gutter should be replaced although the brackets could possibly be retained. The building needs considerable repointing. The windows have been boarded over restricting inspection but it might be assumed that windows will require substantial replacement. The door is a panelled door with flush panels and beads to the sides. It may be less expensive to make a replica door than to repair it.

On the west gable of the gardener's house there is a vertical line of open joints which are probably on the line of a flue. This suggests that the flue has been eroded internally by flue gases and will require repair or a greater extent of repair than just repointing. The southern of the chimneys in the garden house appears to be leaning outwards and should be taken down and rebuilt.

5.15.5 *The Walled Garden*

The wall of the walled garden is not particularly significant in itself. It is built of brick and appears to be late 19th-century or early 20th century. However the glasshouses, altered by Richardson of Darlington are significant. These glasshouses have been built in three phases with an extension to form a conservatory. The condition of these glasshouses is poor and very considerable work is needed to repair the timber structure and the glazing.

The copes on the garden wall are concrete. Although the garden wall is not particularly attractive, the garden itself is planted in compartments and is one of the most attractive elements of the site.



Figure 83 Walled garden from the west. Gardener's house on the left, with glasshouses.



Figure 84 Walled garden glasshouses, with masonry fragments in the foreground. More are embedded in the rockery in this photograph.

Within the walled garden are some stones which appear to survive from gate piers. Gate piers could be reinstated, not necessarily at the entrance to the site but possibly closer to the hall. There are other stone fragments in the walled garden which may date from the various alterations to the hall and its outbuildings from the 1880s onwards (Figure 84). All of these fragments should be respected and ideally incorporated into new work. If they are not to be used, they should be photographed and catalogued, stored together in a dry environment on the site.

On the central axis of the garden is a pergola. This leads to a gate in the south wall. This gate is in fairly poor condition and should be repainted, and repaired, or replaced with one of similar character.

In finding a new use for the walled garden, it is important that the historic character of it being a single entity planted in compartments should remain legible. This does not mean that it cannot be subdivided, but that the nature of the subdivisions should be visually permeable, or could consist of hedges.

Main glass house

The glass house was altered by W. Richardson & Co. of Darlington, according to a drawing in the hall (see Figure 25). The west part was the late vinery with vine wires on the inside of the roof, with the peach house at the outer end west end. This peach house was extended by two bays, a distance of 8 feet which appears to have crossed over the end of the gardener's house. At the east end was the earlier vinery and the

carnation house. The bay ended central transept is an extension from the original arrangement.

Policy 51 – Walled Garden

Certain structures around the walled garden are of low significance, and could be demolished or altered. However the main glasshouse should be retained and restored. In any proposed subdivision of the garden the character of it being one space should remain intact.

5.15.6 Former East Lodge

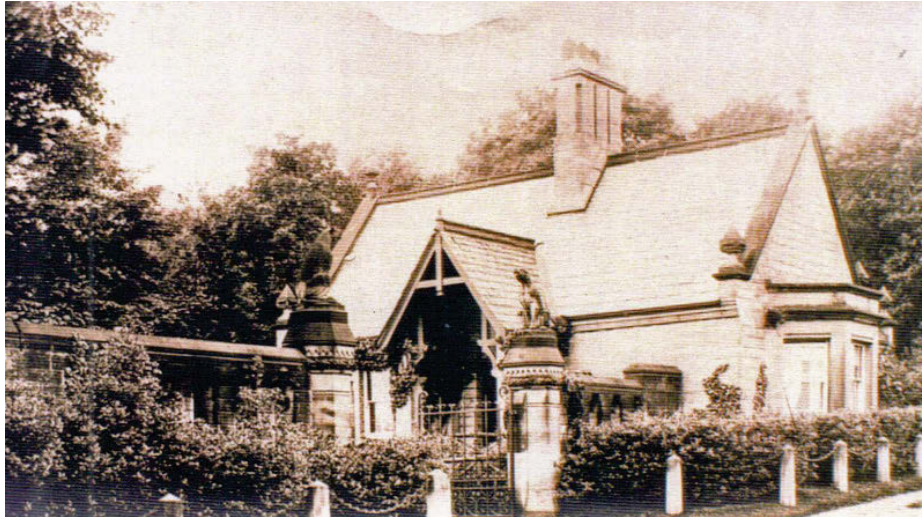


Figure 85 The east lodge, screen walls and gate piers. Though the lodge is demolished, the stone rounds of the piers survive (Standish *A Prudhoe Likeness*. p.41).

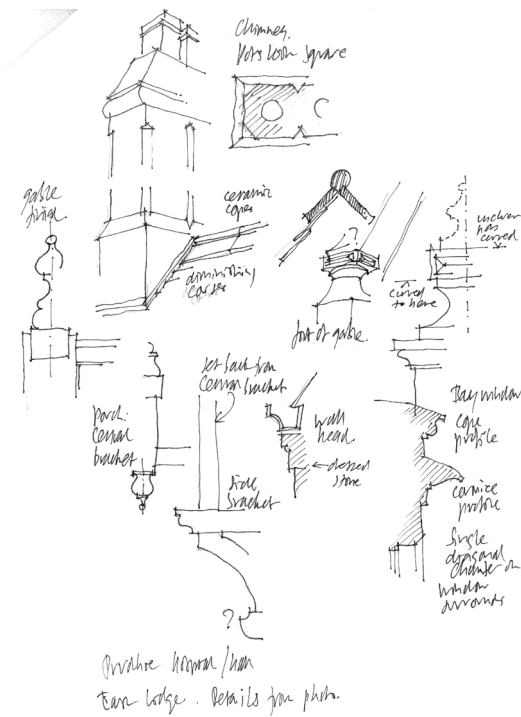


Figure 86 Analytical sketch of the details of the lodge based on Figure 85.

There is a photograph of the east lodge c.1910 (Figure 85).⁶⁰ The photo is overexposed or had deteriorated before it was included in the book, and therefore the detail is not clear. It is a single-storey stone building with a steeply-pitched slated roof of diminishing courses and a ceramic ridge.

On the south side of the lodge was a tall and deep porch, facing the drive. Its timber cross-trees and brackets are similar in style to the original 1860s stables buildings (these appear in the side of Figure 17).

The mouldings and the overall form of the design is nominally Gothic-revival style, but it is less similar to the detailing of the hall than the gate piers.

⁶⁰ Standish *A Prudhoe Likeness*. p.41

5.15.7 *Hall gate piers*

To the south-west of the walled garden is a Nissen-style hut. Immediately to the south of it is a pile of octagonal carved stones which are surviving stones from gate piers similar to the ones in the walled garden. The stones are shown in the c.1910 photo of the lodge (Figure 85). These stones should be set aside and recorded. It is desirable that they are reused but, at present it is not possible to understand the extent or cost of reuse without better understanding of what has been saved.

The c.1910 photo shows that the piers were set into a tall screen wall with openings. The historic maps show that this only a short wall, which continued only just beyond the boundary of the photograph. The gates appear to be wrought iron, in a typical style, consistent with the piers.

5.15.8 *Wider Landscape*

The hall was approached from the north-east, along a serpentine drive starting on the B6395 road between Prudhoe and Wylam. This drive remains legible as a country house drive at its eastern end near to the road but, it passes through the hospital and is affected by the proximity of hospital buildings for most of its length. Close to the hall there is a spur which runs off towards the hall. This is flanked by specimen evergreen trees and some rhododendrons. This was not the original arrangement where the driveway in this position was free of trees but there was a dense group of trees and bushes much closer to the hall, occupying the courtyard between the chapel and the hall. However, the evergreen planting which now exists around the hall is probably appropriate in creating an enclave, a sense of enclosure around it which could be strengthened by further planting on the north side of the access road through the site. There is some estate fencing in this area which should also be retained. The access road is tarmac and this is not an appropriate appearance. Bitumen-bound gravel would look better. The bollards for chains should also be removed. One evergreen tree and bush would be better removed to provide a view and a focal point of the porch as the building is approached along the last part of the drive. The area in front of the porch is also tarmac, marked up for parking. This area should be open but with a more appropriate surface.

To the east of the building is a flat area with the character of a bowling green. This area is attractive and is fringed with evergreen trees. It should be retained. It would be desirable if this area could be used but it might also be an appropriate garden area for the eastern of the houses in a possible conversion of Prudhoe Hall.

At the eastern end of the terrace along the eastern side of Prudhoe Hall is a set of steps. These are concrete steps with a concrete cope to either side. They appear in fair condition and could be retained without repair. Along the southern side is a retaining wall forming the terrace. This retaining wall is in fair condition but needs 100% repointing and lifting and rebedding of the copes. The masonry itself is in good condition. Some of the pilasters, which might be intended to buttress the wall appear to need rebuilding. It would not be worth rebuilding the masonry of the wall however and it might be better to sink blocks of concrete behind it and tie back with tie plates.

At about mid length of this wall and in line with the door access from the main ground floor corridor is a flight of steps. These steps cut through the retaining wall with piers. The steps get wider towards the foot and have curving retaining walls to

either side. These steps, retaining walls and piers are in good condition. There is little evidence or suggestion of finials at the head of the piers. Extensive repointing is needed. The masonry is generally in good condition.

The condition of the retaining wall is poorer to the west of these piers and some rebuilding will be necessary particularly at the pilasters. At the southern end the inspection was restricted by dense vegetation. The security fences should be removed.

There are remnants of ornamental planting around the hall, service block and walled garden. The extent of this planting should be considered in detail both in its condition, its life expectancy and its quality and its significance.

It seems probable that the planting along the upper part of the Stanley Burn dene to the south of the house originally was intended not to enclose the house, but to frame views across and into the dene to the south. Consideration should be given to re-creating more distant views from the hall. The trees in the dene could be left to thin out naturally, or diseased or dangerous trees could be felled and their trunks left to lie.

To the north of the walled garden is some ornamental planting. Some conifers and holly bushes. To the south-west of the walled garden is an overgrown hedge with the remains of a path running along beside it. These should be retained if possible because they form some screening between the significant parts of the walled garden and the new development.

There are compartments of planting in other parts of the site which should also be retained and could form the boundaries for plots for houses.

To the north of the hall is a group of trees including rhododendron, willow and some coniferous trees. This has been done since the site became a hospital and it relates to ideas of an appropriate context for the hall. This block of trees might have been planted to screen the hall from the other hospital buildings. At the southern end is a leylandii hedge which should be removed but not the tree standing within it. This area of woodland should be considered in detail and retained, maintained and restocked as appropriate.

Appendix I: Bibliography

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Appendix II: English Heritage List Descriptions

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: PRUDHOE HALL AND ADJOINING OUTBUILDINGS

List Entry Number: 1154615

Location

PRUDHOE HALL AND ADJOINING OUTBUILDINGS

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Northumberland

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Prudhoe

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 07-Mar-1985

Date of most recent amendment: 14-Nov-1997

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 239491

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle_print.aspx?uid=1154615&showMap=1... 08/04/2013

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

NZ 16 SW PRUDHOE PRUDHOE HOSPITAL

340/19/136 Prudhoe Hall and adjoining outbuildings
(Formerly listed as:
PRUDHOE HOSPITAL
Prudhoe Hall)

GV 07.03.85 II

Former country house, now hospital administration block, and adjoining outbuildings. 1878, for Matthew Liddle. Ashlar with Lakeland slate roof. L-plan. High Victorian Renaissance style. Long garden front in 3 sections. Projecting left section has, across the corner of the building, a square bay window. Next to this, a 2-storey bow window with architrave under gable. 7-bay recessed centre section has, on ground floor, tall 2-light round headed windows in round arches with carved foliage above the lights. Irregularly placed margined sashes on the first floor. Projecting right section has first a 3-storey tower with pagoda roof, then on the corner, a canted oriel window on an elaborate moulded corbel. It has shields with foliage in the aprons and a parapet with strapwork and obelisks. Next, 3 plainer bays, then 2 bays with naturalistic capitals between windows. Finally a canted bay window. The centre light is a French window which has steps with steeply swept side walls ending in urns with scrolled bases. Moulded first floor string and top cornice. Parts of house have cable moulding below cornice. Many lively gargoyles. Entrance front has similar detail, with porte-cochere to left of centre. Guilloche moulded parapet and large dogs with shields. Round-arched doorway with similar capitals and winged beasts resting on abaci. Left of this, a large square mullion and transom staircase window, 8 lights. Projecting wing to right is plainer and has doorway altered C20. Mainly hipped roofs of varying pitches, and many corniced ashlar ridge stacks. At the south west end, a service yard with round arched gateway under a pediment and flanked by square piers, all topped with urns. Service range, 2 storeys, with projecting end pavilions under hipped roofs. To its left, Renaissance Revival outbuilding with elaborate shaped gables and finials. Interior: rich decoration, especially hall with Jacobean-style staircase, panelling and fireplace; plaster coffered ceiling and plaster frieze; elaborate wrought iron lamp standards on stairs. Many good doors and panelled dados. Victorian bathroom and WC. Entrance lobby has marble fireplace, stained glass, panelling and original embossed wallpaper.

Listing NGR: NZ1058061933

Selected Sources

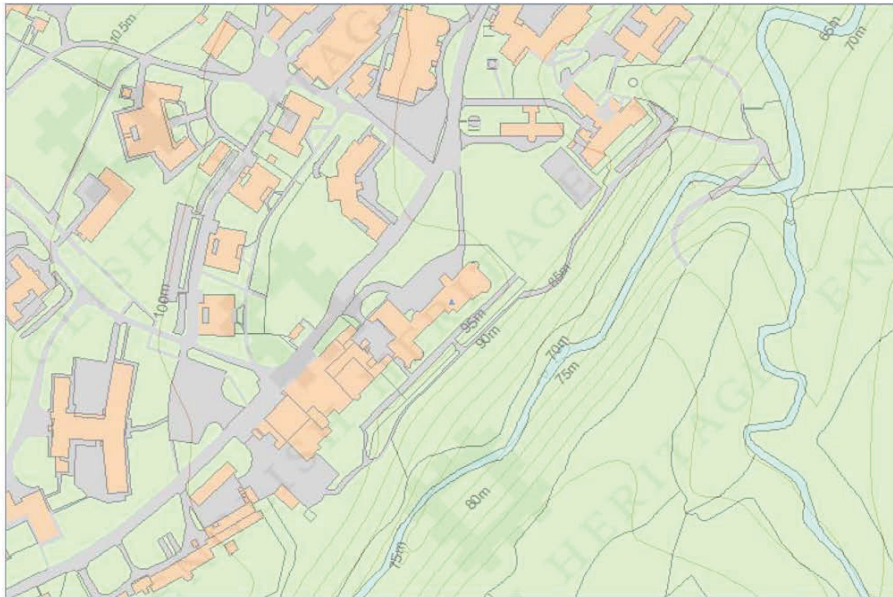
Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: NZ 10580 61933

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1154615.pdf](#)

http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle_print.aspx?uid=1154615&showMap=1... 08/04/2013



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http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle_print.aspx?uid=1154615&showMap=1... 08/04/2013

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: GARDENERS COTTAGE GREENHOUSES AND GARDEN WALL AT PRUDHOE HALL

List Entry Number: 1376815

Location

GARDENERS COTTAGE GREENHOUSES AND GARDEN WALL AT PRUDHOE HALL, PRUDHOE HOSPITAL

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Northumberland

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Prudhoe

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 14-Nov-1997

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 468944

Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List Entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle_print.aspx?uid=1376815&showMap=1... 08/04/2013

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

NZ 16 SW PRUDHOE PRUDHOE HOSPITAL
(South West side)

340/19/10009 Gardener's cottage,
greenhouses and garden
wall at Prudhoe Hall

GV II

Gardener's cottage, glasshouses, potting sheds and garden walls. c1867 and c1898, for the Liddell family of Prudhoe Hall. Brick and coursed squared stone, with ashlar dressings. Garden walls, brick with gabled ashlar copings, enclose a rectangular plot approx. 200m x 100m, with canted corners to south west and south east. The buildings form a single range on the north side, with cottage and potting sheds facing north, and the remainder facing south. Cottage has slate roof and coped gable stacks. 2 storeys; 3 window range. Central 4-panel door with overlight, flanked by plain sashes. Above, 3 similar sashes. All these openings have heavy ashlar lintels. Potting sheds, on each side of the cottage, have irregular openings. East of the cottage, a canted conservatory flanked by integral vine houses, by Richardson of Darlington. Wooden structure, with hipped roof and top light glazing to the conservatory, and ridge ventilators. Interior has remains of cast iron staging. Beyond, to east, a smaller lean-to greenhouse. Garden walls have gateways to south and east, under stepped gables. Those potting sheds to the north west, rebuilt late C20, are not of special interest.

Listing NGR: NZ1042961782

Selected Sources

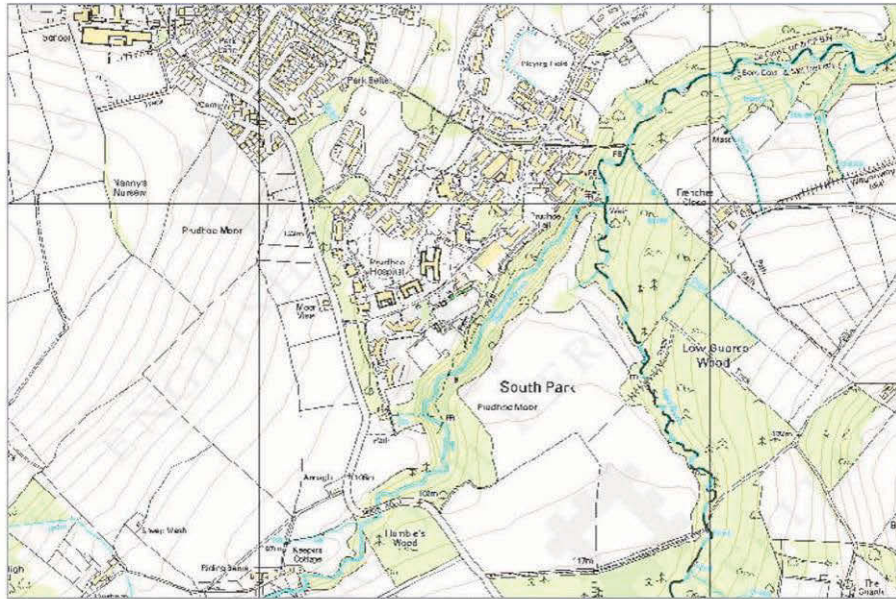
Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Map

National Grid Reference: NZ 10429 61782

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1376815.pdf](#)

http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle_print.aspx?uid=1376815&showMap=1... 08/04/2013



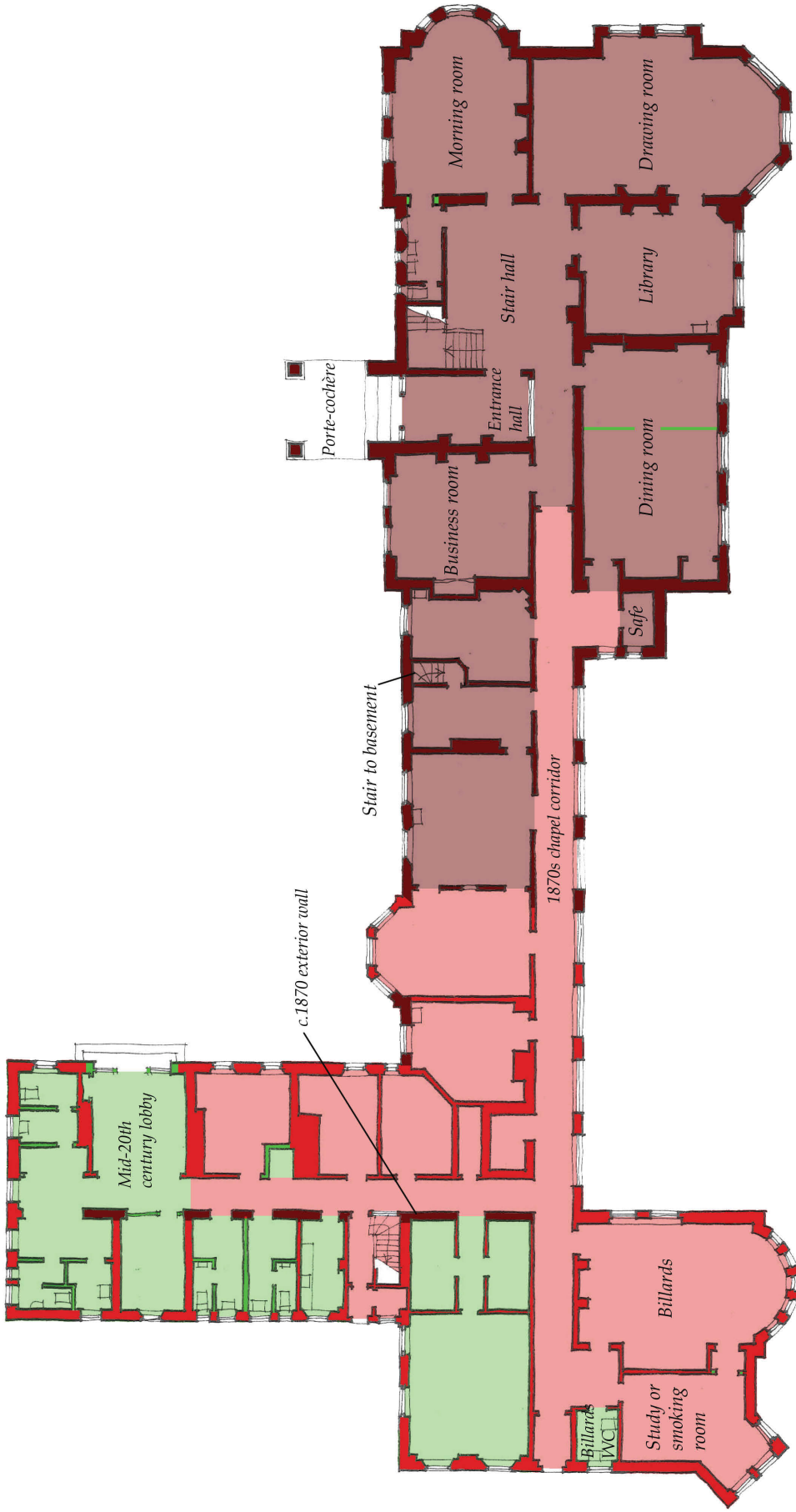
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This copy shows the entry on 08-Apr-2013 at 11:53:33.

http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle_print.aspx?uid=1376815&showMap=1... 08/04/2013

Appendix III: Drawings at A3

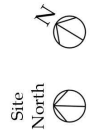


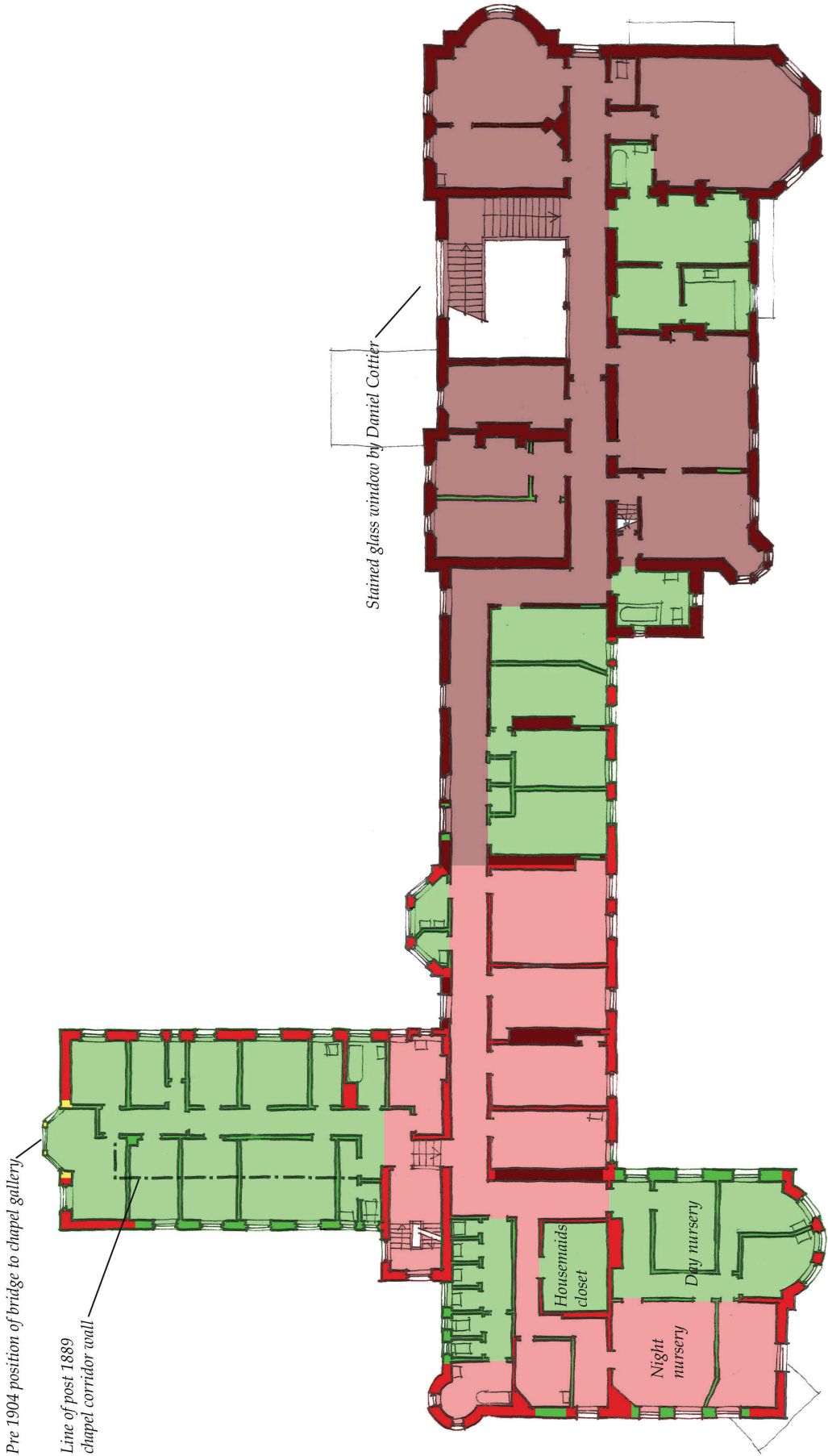
PRUDHOE HALL

Ground storey - historical phasing

Approx 1:200 at A3
 April 2013
 Simpson & Brown Architects

- c.1870 original hall
- c.1889 alterations and extensions
- c.1904 alterations
- Post 1914 hospital alterations



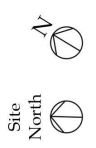


PRUDHOE HALL

First floor - historical phasing

Approx 1:200 at A3
 April 2013
 Simpson & Brown Architects

- c.1870 original hall
- c.1889 alterations and extensions
- c.1904 alterations
- Post 1914 hospital alterations

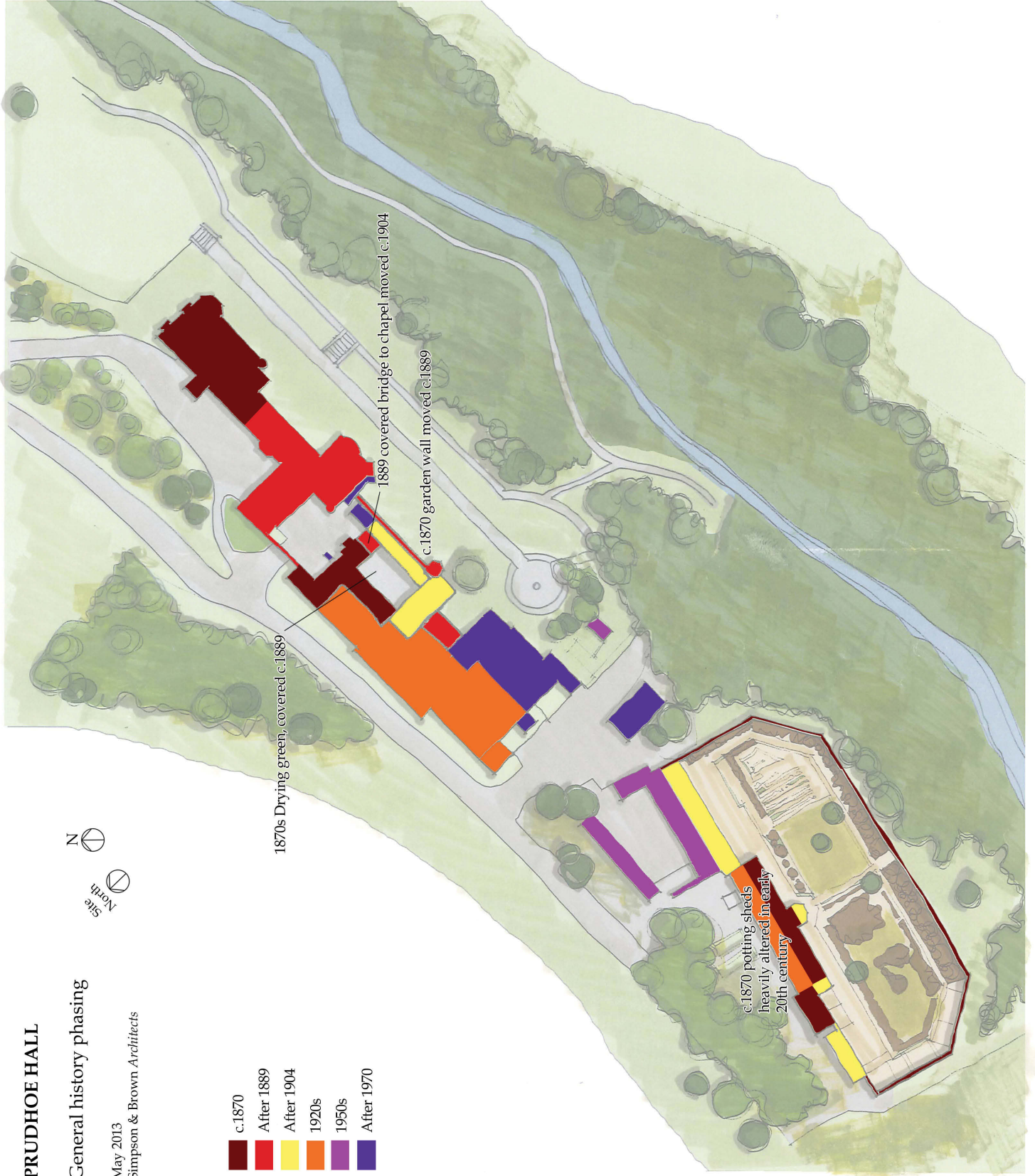
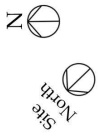


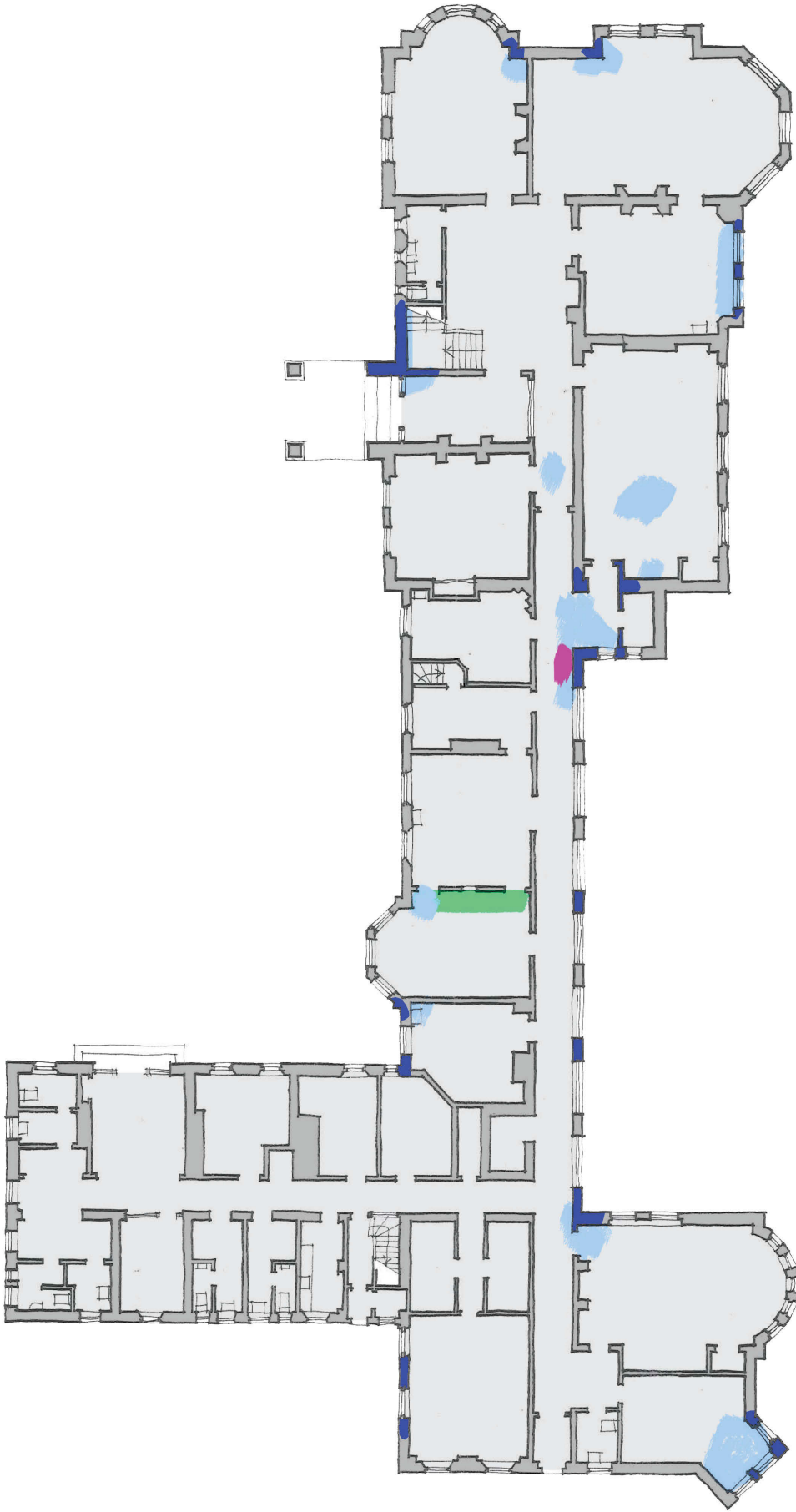
PRUDHOE HALL

General history phasing

May 2013
Simpson & Brown Architects

- c.1870
- After 1889
- After 1904
- 1920s
- 1950s
- After 1970





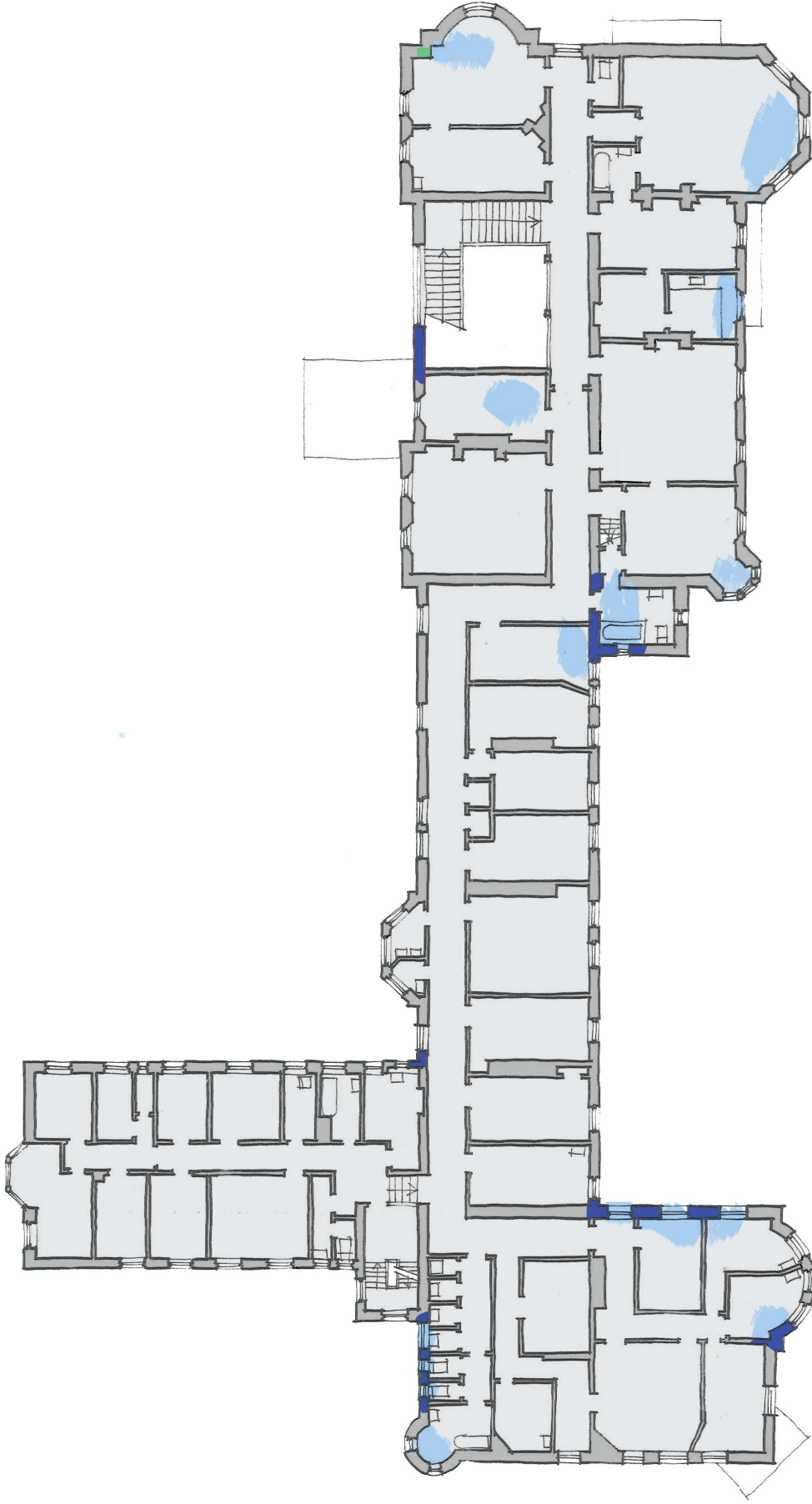
PRUDHOE HALL

Ground storey - condition

Approx 1:200 at A3
 April 2013
 Simpson & Brown Architects



- Evidence of decay due to water in wall
- Signs of damp on interior finishes
- Beam ends should be checked
- Dry rot fruiting body



PRUDHOE HALL

First floor - condition

Approx 1:200 at A3

April 2013

Simpson & Brown Architects



Evidence of decay due to water in wall

Signs of damp on interior finishes

Beam ends should be checked

Dry rot fruiting body





PRUDHOE HALL

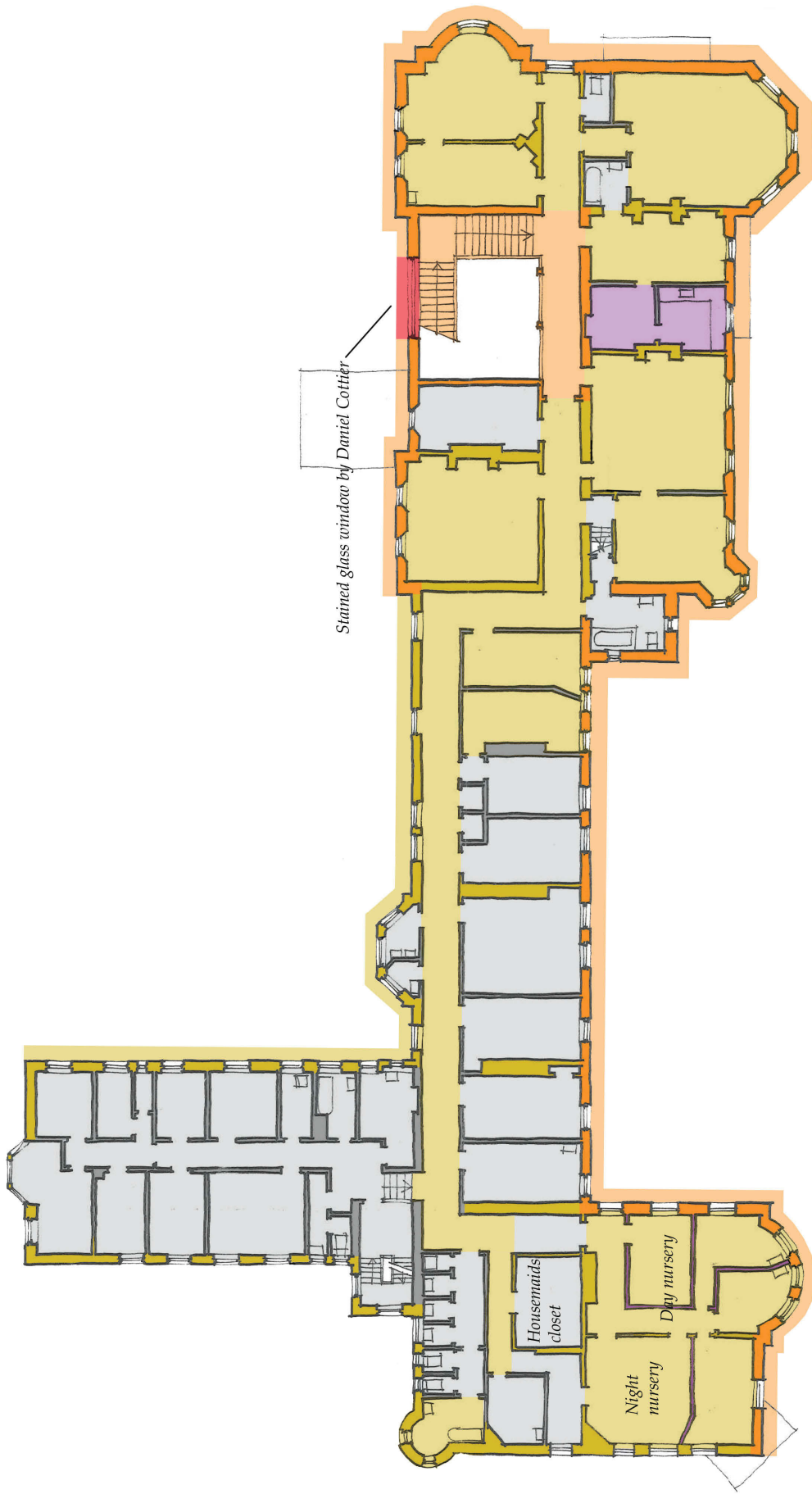
Ground storey

Approx 1:200 at A3
 April 2013
 Simpson & Brown Architects

	Outstanding
	Considerable significance
	Moderate significance
	Neutral
	Negative significance

Site North

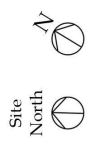


PRUDHOE HALL

First floor

Aprox 1:200 at A3
 April 2013
 Simpson & Brown Architects

- Outstanding
- Considerable significance
- Moderate significance
- Neutral
- Negative significance



PRUDHOE HALL

General significance

May 2013
Simpson & Brown Architects

- Outstanding
- Considerable significance
- Moderate significance
- Neutral
- Negative significance



Appendix 3 *Archive Photograph Register*

Image No.	Direction Facing	Date	Building	Description	Initials
2060-1_(1000)	NW	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	General shot of exterior West end	JM
2060-1_(1001)	NW	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	General shot of exterior East end	JM
2060-1_(1002)	NE	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	Oblique view South elevation in setting	JM
2060-1_(1003)	NE	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	West end exterior	JM
2060-1_(1004)	NW	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	East end exterior	JM
2060-1_(1005)	S	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	North exterior elevation	JM
2060-1_(1006)	W	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1007)	E	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	Main room with partition	JM
2060-1_(1008)	S	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	Cold store - 2nd room	JM
2060-1_(1009)	SW	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	Trays and other equipment - 2nd room	JM
2060-1_(1010)	W	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	Doors into courtyard - 2nd room	JM
2060-1_(1011)	E	01/08/16	Building 27 Mortuary	View into 1st room with sink	JM
2060-1_(1012)	W	01/08/16	Building 38	Main Entrance Hall	JM
2060-1_(1013)	SE	01/08/16	Building 38	Art work in main hall - East side	JM
2060-1_(1014)	NE	01/08/16	Building 38	SE facing therapy room	JM
2060-1_(1015)	W	01/08/16	Building 38	Pigeon hole cupboard in office	JM
2060-1_(1016)	NW	01/08/16	Building 38	General view of office and room	JM
2060-1_(1017)	NE	01/08/16	Building 38	Angled spine corridor N end	JM
2060-1_(1018)	SE	01/08/16	Building 38	Angled spine corridor S end	JM
2060-1_(1019)	SE	01/08/16	Building 38	Art work in full length room SE end	JM
2060-1_(1020)	NE	01/08/16	Building 38	General view of SE room	JM
2060-1_(1021)	NW	01/08/16	Building 38	Main spine corridor from S end	JM
2060-1_(1022)	W	01/08/16	Building 38	Toilet W side of corridor	JM
2060-1_(1023)	NE	01/08/16	Building 38	General view of main doors	JM
2060-1_(1024)	SE	01/08/16	Building 38	Exterior panorama of front SE to NE	JM
2060-1_(1025)	S	01/08/16	Building 38	Exterior panorama of front SE to NE	JM
2060-1_(1026)	SSW	01/08/16	Building 38	Exterior panorama of front SE to NE	JM
2060-1_(1027)	SW	01/08/16	Building 38	Exterior panorama of front SE to NE	JM
2060-1_(1028)	W	01/08/16	Building 38	Exterior panorama of front SE to NE	JM
2060-1_(1029)	W	01/08/16	Building 38	Close up of front entrance	JM
2060-1_(1030)	NW	01/08/16	Building 38	General shot in setting	JM
2060-1_(1031)	NW	01/08/16	Building 38	SE Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1032)	NE	01/08/16	Building 38	General shot of SW elevation	JM

2060-1_(1033)	NE	01/08/16	Building 38	Detail of rear balcony/veranda	JM
2060-1_(1034)	SW	01/08/16	Building 38	NE exterior elevation	JM
2060-1_(1035)	SE	01/08/16	Building 38	General view N elevation E end	JM
2060-1_(1036)	SE	01/08/16	Building 38	General view N elevation W end	JM
2060-1_(1037)	SE	01/08/16	Building 38	General view in context from N	JM
2060-1_(1038)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of Prudhoe Hall gate	JM
2060-1_(1039)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of Prudhoe Hall gate from inside	JM
2060-1_(1040)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of exterior SW end - SW Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1041)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of exterior SW end - NW Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1042)	S	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of courtyard	JM
2060-1_(1043)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of courtyard	JM
2060-1_(1044)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of courtyard	JM
2060-1_(1045)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of courtyard	JM
2060-1_(1046)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of courtyard	JM
2060-1_(1047)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of Prudhoe Hall gate	JM
2060-1_(1048)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation - NE end	JM
2060-1_(1049)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation - NE end	JM
2060-1_(1050)	S	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation E of Porte-cochere	JM
2060-1_(1051)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation E of Porte-cochere	JM
2060-1_(1052)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of Porte-Cochere	JM
2060-1_(1053)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of Porte-Cochere	JM
2060-1_(1054)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of Porte-Cochere	JM
2060-1_(1055)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of botanical capitals	JM
2060-1_(1056)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of botanical capitals	JM
2060-1_(1057)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of botanical capitals	JM
2060-1_(1058)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of botanical capitals	JM
2060-1_(1059)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Close up of front entrance	JM
2060-1_(1060)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of botanical capitals	JM
2060-1_(1061)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of botanical capitals	JM

Prudhoe Hospital Historic Building Recording, Prudhoe, Northumberland

2060-1_(1062)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Details of botanical capitals	JM
2060-1_(1063)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of Porte-Cochere	JM
2060-1_(1064)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General shot of Porte-Cochere	JM
2060-1_(1065)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation W of Porte-cochere	JM
2060-1_(1066)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation	JM
2060-1_(1067)	E	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation oblique	JM
2060-1_(1068)	E	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation oblique	JM
2060-1_(1069)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation	JM
2060-1_(1070)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation	JM
2060-1_(1071)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1072)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1073)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of roundel	JM
2060-1_(1074)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation - Window details	JM
2060-1_(1075)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE elevation ground floor window	JM
2060-1_(1076)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE elevation first floor window	JM
2060-1_(1077)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE elevation capital details	JM
2060-1_(1078)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE elevation capital details	JM
2060-1_(1079)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior NE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1080)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE elevation window	JM
2060-1_(1081)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE elevation capital details	JM
2060-1_(1082)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior NE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1083)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of Exterior NE elevation first floor	JM
2060-1_(1084)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of Exterior NE elevation ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1085)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior SE end ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1086)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior SE end first floor	JM
2060-1_(1087)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of stairs - Exterior SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1088)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation - carved details	JM
2060-1_(1089)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation - general view of stairs	JM

Prudhoe Hospital Historic Building Recording, Prudhoe, Northumberland

2060-1_(1090)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation - general view of stairs	JM
2060-1_(1091)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of stairs - Exterior SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1092)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior SE elevation - ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1093)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior SE elevation - first floor	JM
2060-1_(1094)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation - carved details	JM
2060-1_(1095)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1096)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1097)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of turret	JM
2060-1_(1098)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of Exterior SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1099)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of Exterior SE elevation - first floor	JM
2060-1_(1100)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of Exterior SE elevation - top floor	JM
2060-1_(1101)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Window details	JM
2060-1_(1102)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of gargoyle	JM
2060-1_(1103)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Trough at base of down pipe	JM
2060-1_(1104)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Down pipe details	JM
2060-1_(1105)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior S elevation	JM
2060-1_(1106)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of Turret	JM
2060-1_(1107)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of window	JM
2060-1_(1108)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1109)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of Exterior SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1110)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1111)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - first floor	JM
2060-1_(1112)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1113)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - first floor	JM
2060-1_(1114)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1115)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - first floor	JM
2060-1_(1116)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1117)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - first floor	JM

Prudhoe Hospital Historic Building Recording, Prudhoe, Northumberland

2060-1_(1118)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1119)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation NE to SW - first floor	JM
2060-1_(1120)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation carved details	JM
2060-1_(1121)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation carved details	JM
2060-1_(1122)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation carved details	JM
2060-1_(1123)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation carved details	JM
2060-1_(1124)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation carved details	JM
2060-1_(1125)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation carved details	JM
2060-1_(1126)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SE elevation carved details	JM
2060-1_(1127)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1128)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1129)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1130)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SW end	JM
2060-1_(1131)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior general shot of SW elevation	JM
2060-1_(1132)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SW elevation chimney details	JM
2060-1_(1133)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SW elevation stairs	JM
2060-1_(1134)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SW elevation stairs	JM
2060-1_(1135)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior W end doorway	JM
2060-1_(1136)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior W end doorway - tiles details	JM
2060-1_(1137)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1138)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of SE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1139)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of garden wall	JM
2060-1_(1140)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of garden wall	JM
2060-1_(1141)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of garden wall	JM
2060-1_(1142)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of garden wall	JM
2060-1_(1143)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail of garden wall	JM
2060-1_(1144)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation, W end	JM
2060-1_(1145)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NW elevation, W end, first floor details	JM

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2060-1_(1146)	E	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SW elevation, bell details	JM
2060-1_(1147)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior SW elevation, down pipe details	JM
2060-1_(1148)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view steps NE end	JM
2060-1_(1149)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	South end exterior	JM
2060-1_(1150)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	South end exterior	JM
2060-1_(1151)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior Steps SE of Building 38	JM
2060-1_(1152)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior Steps SE of Building 38	JM
2060-1_(1153)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	South end exterior	JM
2060-1_(1154)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	South end exterior	JM
2060-1_(1155)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view from Exterior NE end of Building 38	JM
2060-1_(1156)	N	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1157)	N	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1158)	N	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1159)	N	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1160)	N	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1161)	N	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1162)	N	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1163)	N	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1164)	W	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1165)	W	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1166)	W	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1167)	SW	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1168)	SW	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE end First floor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1169)	SW	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1170)	SW	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Exterior NE end First floor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1171)	SW	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1172)	SW	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	General view of exterior NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1173)	NW	05/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Exterior	Detail shot of bench with inscription "Catherine Worsley 1956-2002"	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(1174)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Main Entrance Hall	JM
2060-1_(1175)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Main Entrance doors	JM
2060-1_(1176)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Fireplace details	JM
2060-1_(1177)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Vestibule floor	JM
2060-1_(1178)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Wallpaper details	JM
2060-1_(1179)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Timber details	JM
2060-1_(1180)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling	JM
2060-1_(1181)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Border details	JM
2060-1_(1182)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Stained glass with flash	JM
2060-1_(1183)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Stained glass without flash	JM
2060-1_(1184)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Open area NE of entrance	JM
2060-1_(1185)	E	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Fireplace details	JM
2060-1_(1186)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Wall details	JM
2060-1_(1187)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of stairs in open area	JM
2060-1_(1188)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Stairs lamp holder with flash	JM
2060-1_(1189)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Stairs lamp holder without flash	JM
2060-1_(1190)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Window details	JM
2060-1_(1191)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling looking up	JM
2060-1_(1192)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling looking up	JM
2060-1_(1193)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Wall details	JM
2060-1_(1194)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Door handle	JM
2060-1_(1195)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1196)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Detail of sink	JM
2060-1_(1197)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Window details	JM
2060-1_(1198)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1199)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room, facing door	JM
2060-1_(1200)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Window details	JM

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2060-1_(1201)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Door detail	JM
2060-1_(1202)	E	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1203)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling/Cornice details	JM
2060-1_(1204)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room, facing door	JM
2060-1_(1205)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Detail shot of fireplace	JM
2060-1_(1206)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling/Cornice details	JM
2060-1_(1207)	S	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1208)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Detail shot of fireplace	JM
2060-1_(1209)	S	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling/Cornice details	JM
2060-1_(1210)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Detail of stone bowl	JM
2060-1_(1211)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Wall details	JM
2060-1_(1212)	S	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1213)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Boar Heads	JM
2060-1_(1214)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Boar Heads	JM
2060-1_(1215)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling/Cornice details	JM
2060-1_(1216)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling/Cornice details	JM
2060-1_(1217)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1218)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Cupboard	JM
2060-1_(1219)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1220)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling/Cornice details	JM
2060-1_(1221)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Glass	JM
2060-1_(1222)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Glass	JM
2060-1_(1223)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1224)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1225)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1226)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Door to the outside	JM
2060-1_(1227)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	View from inside the room to the corridor	JM
2060-1_(1228)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Wall details	JM

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2060-1_(1229)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1230)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Doorway in SW elevation	JM
2060-1_(1231)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Window shutters in panelling pull up	JM
2060-1_(1232)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Window shutters in panelling pull up	JM
2060-1_(1233)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Small empty room in cellar	JM
2060-1_(1234)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Door to outside	JM
2060-1_(1235)	S	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of larger room in cellar	JM
2060-1_(1236)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of larger room in cellar	JM
2060-1_(1237)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Possible blocked door in larger cellar room	JM
2060-1_(1238)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of stairs from cellar	JM
2060-1_(1239)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of stairs	JM
2060-1_(1240)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1241)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1242)	E	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1243)	N	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1244)	NE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room with doors	JM
2060-1_(1245)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1246)	S	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1247)	W	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Storage room	JM
2060-1_(1248)	SE	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	View from corridor	JM
2060-1_(1249)	E	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1250)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Floor details	JM
2060-1_(1251)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1252)	SW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1253)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of fireplace	JM
2060-1_(1254)	NW	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Detail of fireplace	JM
2060-1_(1255)	S	01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Wall details	JM
2060-1_(1256)		01/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Ceiling/Cornice details	JM

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2060-1_(1257)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Detail of door handles	JM
2060-1_(1258)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Detail of door handles	JM
2060-1_(1259)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Detail shot of cupboard with shelves	JM
2060-1_(1260)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Corner fireplace marble	JM
2060-1_(1261)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1262)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1263)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Floor details	JM
2060-1_(1264)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Locked door	JM
2060-1_(1265)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1266)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Vent details	JM
2060-1_(1267)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1268)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1269)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1270)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1271)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	View of stairs SW end of building	JM
2060-1_(1272)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1273)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of small room with sink	JM
2060-1_(1274)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room with barriers	JM
2060-1_(1275)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of small room with sink	JM
2060-1_(1276)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of small room with sink	JM
2060-1_(1277)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of room with tools and equipment	JM
2060-1_(1278)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of reception area	JM
2060-1_(1279)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of small kitchen	JM
2060-1_(1280)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of open room behind reception area	JM
2060-1_(1281)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Ground Floor	General view of open room behind reception area	JM
2060-1_(1282)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	NE end of building general view of room	JM
2060-1_(1283)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Ceiling in room NE end of building	JM
2060-1_(1284)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room showing fireplace	JM

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2060-1_(1285)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1286)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Toilet	JM
2060-1_(1287)	SE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of SE facing room	JM
2060-1_(1288)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room back to the door	JM
2060-1_(1289)	SE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Window details	JM
2060-1_(1290)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Tile details	JM
2060-1_(1291)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Ceiling/Cornice details	JM
2060-1_(1292)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Detail of door furniture	JM
2060-1_(1293)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Detail of door furniture	JM
2060-1_(1294)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small NW facing room	JM
2060-1_(1295)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view showing door	JM
2060-1_(1296)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of NE end stairs showing stained glass window	JM
2060-1_(1297)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of NE end stairs showing stained glass window	JM
2060-1_(1298)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of NE end stairs showing stained glass window	JM
2060-1_(1299)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Details shot of glass window	JM
2060-1_(1300)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Details shot of glass window	JM
2060-1_(1301)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Wood details	JM
2060-1_(1302)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General shot of NE end stairs to ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1303)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General shot of NE end stairs to ground floor	JM
2060-1_(1304)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room showing door and fireplace	JM
2060-1_(1305)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room showing door and fireplace	JM
2060-1_(1306)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of kitchen	JM
2060-1_(1307)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room with furniture and plans	JM
2060-1_(1308)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room with fireplace, furniture and plans	JM
2060-1_(1309)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Matching door handle	JM
2060-1_(1310)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1311)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room showing both doors	JM
2060-1_(1312)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Curved ceiling details	JM

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2060-1_(1313)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Detail of fireplace	JM
2060-1_(1314)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1315)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Cupboard with door visible at back	JM
2060-1_(1316)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room	JM
2060-1_(1317)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Stairs to top floor room	JM
2060-1_(1318)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Top floor room	JM
2060-1_(1319)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Top floor room	JM
2060-1_(1320)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Hatch to the attic from top floor room	JM
2060-1_(1321)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1322)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Utility/storage cupboard in corridor	JM
2060-1_(1323)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Arch exposed in corner of 1st floor room	JM
2060-1_(1324)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	View into corner	JM
2060-1_(1325)	SE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	View into small room	JM
2060-1_(1326)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1327)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Possible patch in masonry	JM
2060-1_(1328)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Possible patch in masonry	JM
2060-1_(1329)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1330)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1331)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	View into small room	JM
2060-1_(1332)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	View into small room	JM
2060-1_(1333)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of 2 small storage rooms	JM
2060-1_(1334)	SE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	View into small room	JM
2060-1_(1335)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	View into large room	JM
2060-1_(1336)	SE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Meeting room door	JM
2060-1_(1337)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	View of NW exterior from first floor	JM
2060-1_(1338)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor showing doors to toilet and sinks	JM
2060-1_(1339)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1340)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room	JM

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2060-1_(1341)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Small room with sink	JM
2060-1_(1342)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1343)	W	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room showing tiles	JM
2060-1_(1344)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Detail of tiles painted over tiles beneath	JM
2060-1_(1345)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small rooms with view of SW exterior	JM
2060-1_(1346)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1347)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room SW end of Building	JM
2060-1_(1348)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room SW end of Building showing doors	JM
2060-1_(1349)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room SW end of Building	JM
2060-1_(1350)	S	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of room SW end of Building	JM
2060-1_(1351)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room SW end of Building	JM
2060-1_(1352)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1353)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1354)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1355)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1356)	E	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room with sink	JM
2060-1_(1357)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1358)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1359)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1360)	NW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room with sink and cupboards	JM
2060-1_(1361)	N	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Open area at end of corridor	JM
2060-1_(1362)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1363)	NE	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	General view of small room	JM
2060-1_(1364)	SW	02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Stairs in NW end of building	JM
2060-1_(1365)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall First Floor	Hook at top of stairs	JM
2060-1_(1366)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic		JM
2060-1_(1367)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic	Window to outside	JM
2060-1_(1368)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic	Wallpaper	JM

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2060-1_(1369)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic	Door to outside	JM
2060-1_(1370)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic	Removed fireplace	JM
2060-1_(1371)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic		JM
2060-1_(1372)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1373)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic	Interior corridor	JM
2060-1_(1374)		02/08/16	Prudhoe Hall Attic		JM
2060-1_(1375)	NW	02/08/16	Building 2 Exterior	General shot in setting	JM
2060-1_(1376)	N	02/08/16	Building 2 Exterior	General view of Exterior E end	JM
2060-1_(1377)	W	02/08/16	Building 2 Exterior	General view of Exterior E end	JM
2060-1_(1378)	N	02/08/16	Building 1 Exterior	General shot in setting showing Building 1 and 2	JM
2060-1_(1379)	S	02/08/16	Building 2 Exterior	General view of Exterior E end	JM
2060-1_(1380)	SE	02/08/16	Building 2 Exterior	General view of Exterior W end	JM
2060-1_(1381)	SW	02/08/16	Building 3 Exterior	General shot in setting showing Building 3	JM
2060-1_(1382)	N	02/08/16	Building 2 Exterior	General view of Exterior W end	JM
2060-1_(1383)	NW	02/08/16	Building 5 Exterior	General shot in setting	JM
2060-1_(1384)	NW	02/08/16	Building 5 Exterior	General view of Exterior E end	JM
2060-1_(1385)	SE	02/08/16	Building 4 Exterior	General shot in setting showing Building 4 and 5	JM
2060-1_(1386)	SE	02/08/16	Building 5 Exterior	General view of Exterior E end	JM
2060-1_(1387)	SE	02/08/16	Building 5 Exterior	General view of Exterior W end	JM
2060-1_(1388)	E	02/08/16	Building 5 Exterior	General view of Exterior W end	JM
2060-1_(1389)	NW	02/08/16	Building 5 Exterior	General view of Exterior W end	JM
2060-1_(1390)	SE	02/08/16	Building 8 Exterior	General shot of Exerior N Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1391)	W	02/08/16	Building 8 Exterior	General shot of Exerior E Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1392)	NW	02/08/16	Building 8 Exterior	General shot of Exerior S Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1393)	SE	02/08/16	Building 8 Exterior	General shot of Exerior W Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1394)	SE	02/08/16	Building 9 Exterior	General shot of Exerior N Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1395)	NW	02/08/16	Building 9 Exterior	General shot of Exerior E Elevation	JM
2060-1_(1396)	SE	02/08/16	Building 9 Exterior	General shot of Exerior S Elevation	JM

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2060-1_(1397)	SE	02/08/16	Building 8 and 9 Exterior	General shot in setting showing Building 8 and 9	JM
2060-1_(1398)	W	02/08/16	Building 11 Exterior	General shot of Exterior E Elevation showing Building 10	JM
2060-1_(1399)	NE	02/08/16	Building 11 Exterior	General shot of Exterior S Elevation showing Building 10	JM
2060-1_(1400)	SW	02/08/16	Building 11 Exterior	General shot of Exterior N Elevation showing Building 10	JM
2060-1_(1401)	NW	02/08/16	Building 23 Exterior	General setting shot	JM
2060-1_(1402)	N	02/08/16	Building 23 Exterior	General view External S end	JM
2060-1_(1403)	SW	02/08/16	Building 23 Exterior	General view External NE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1404)	SE	02/08/16	Building 23 Exterior	General view External NW elevation	JM
2060-1_(1405)	N	02/08/16	Building 21 Exterior	General setting shot	JM
2060-1_(1406)	NE	02/08/16	Building 21 Exterior	General view External SW elevation	JM
2060-1_(1407)	S	02/08/16	Building 21 Exterior	General view External N end	JM
2060-1_(1408)	W	02/08/16	Building 20 Exterior	General view External NE elevation	JM
2060-1_(1409)	S	02/08/16	Building 20 Exterior	General view External NW end	JM
2060-1_(1410)	NW	02/08/16	Building 20 Exterior	General setting shot from N of Building 20 to Buildings 15, 14	JM
2060-1_(1411)	N	02/08/16	Building 20 Exterior	General setting shot from N of Building 20 to Buildings 14-16	JM
2060-1_(1412)	E	02/08/16	Building 20 Exterior	General setting shot from N of Building 20	JM
2060-1_(1413)	E	02/08/16	Building 20 Exterior	General view External NW end	JM
2060-1_(1414)		02/08/16	Building 20 Exterior	Detail shot of sign "Federation Breweries"	JM
2060-1_(1415)	S	02/08/16	General setting	General setting shot of Buildings 24, 25 and 26	JM
2060-1_(1416)	SE	02/08/16	General setting	General setting shot of Buildings 24, 25 and 26	JM
2060-1_(1417)	E	02/08/16	General setting	General setting shot of Buildings 24 and 25	JM
2060-1_(1418)	SW	02/08/16	Building 26 Exterior	General view External N elevation	JM
2060-1_(1419)	SW	02/08/16	Building 26 Exterior	General view External W elevation	JM
2060-1_(1420)	SE	02/08/16	Building 26 Exterior	General view External W elevation	JM
2060-1_(1421)	NE	02/08/16	Building 26 Exterior	General view External S elevation	JM
2060-1_(1422)	NE	02/08/16	Building 26 Exterior	Detail view External S elevation	JM
2060-1_(1423)	NE	02/08/16	Building 25 Exterior	General view External W elevation	JM
2060-1_(1424)	NW	02/08/16	Building 26 Exterior	General view External E elevation	JM
2060-1_(1425)	N	02/08/16	Building 25 Exterior	General view External S elevation	JM

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2060-1_(1426)	NW	02/08/16	Building 25 Exterior	General view External E elevation	JM
2060-1_(1427)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General view External SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1428)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General view External NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1429)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General view External NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1430)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	Detail view of door in NE Elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1431)	SE	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General view External NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1432)	SE	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General view External NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1433)	E	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General View of External SW Elevation oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(1434)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General View of External SW Elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1435)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General View of External SW Elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1436)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General View of External SE Elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1437)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Exterior	General View of External SE Elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1438)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Detail of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(1439)	N	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of first room to NW	AM, PK
2060-1_(1440)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of 2nd room along NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1441)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Close up of cupboards in room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1442)	SE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Small utility cupboard in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1443)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor from front door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1444)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of 3rd room along NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1445)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of toilet along NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1446)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1447)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room in NW end with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1448)	SE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room from external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1449)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Utility room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1450)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Detail of wall with photos	AM, PK
2060-1_(1451)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room along NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1452)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of small room with shelves	AM, PK
2060-1_(1453)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK

2060-1_(1454)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1455)	E	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1456)	E	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1457)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of toilet room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1458)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Utility room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1459)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of shower room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1460)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of G16 Classroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1461)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1462)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room with curved walls	AM, PK
2060-1_(1463)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room with slightly curved walls and mirror	AM, PK
2060-1_(1464)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Close up of door to room along SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1465)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Detail shot of sign above door "Safe room"	AM, PK
2060-1_(1466)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room with mirror	AM, PK
2060-1_(1468)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room G12 Nurse station from exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(1469)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Details of electrical outlets in G12	AM, PK
2060-1_(1470)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Details of electrical outlets in G12	AM, PK
2060-1_(1471)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Close up of electrical outlet and switches	AM, PK
2060-1_(1472)	SE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Close up of equipment on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(1473)	E	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room with equipment on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(1474)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room along SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1475)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Utility/Electrical cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1476)	E	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of room G35 with stationary cupboards	AM, PK
2060-1_(1477)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of room with external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(1478)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1479)	N	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room along SW end showing cupboards	AM, PK
2060-1_(1480)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of toilet along SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1481)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1482)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of door to G4 Nurses	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1483)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Detail shot of wall with storage	AM, PK
2060-1_(1484)	N	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room G4 Nurses	AM, PK
2060-1_(1485)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of locked room, G4 Nurses and utility cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1486)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1487)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room along SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1488)	SE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Close up of door to room along SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1489)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Detail shot of wall with phone bracket	AM, PK
2060-1_(1490)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Close up of external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1491)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1492)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Internal courtyard from inside building with view of mural on NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1493)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Internal courtyard from inside building with view of mural on SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1494)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Internal courtyard from inside building with view of mural on SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1495)	N	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Internal courtyard from inside building with view of mural on SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1496)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of room along SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1497)	N	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of room along SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1498)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1499)	E	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of room G47 showing cupboards	AM, PK
2060-1_(1500)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of room G47 showing cupboards from inside room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1501)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Detail of door to G46 Dining Room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1502)	E	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of Room G46 Dining Room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1503)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of room showing access to G47	AM, PK
2060-1_(1504)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(1505)	NW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1506)	SW	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of courtyard showing mural	AM, PK
2060-1_(1507)	N	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General view of room with storage cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1508)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	View of mural from inside building	AM, PK
2060-1_(1509)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	View of mural S to N	AM, PK
2060-1_(1510)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	View of mural S to N	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1511)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	View of mural S to N	AM, PK
2060-1_(1512)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	View of mural S to N	AM, PK
2060-1_(1513)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	View of mural S to N	AM, PK
2060-1_(1514)	N	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	View of mural S to N	AM, PK
2060-1_(1515)	NE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	View of internal courtyard back to door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1516)	W	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1517)	E	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1518)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room with view of internal courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1519)	SE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1520)	SE	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(1521)	S	01/08/16	Building 7 Interior	General shot of room with view of internal courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1522)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1523)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1524)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	Close up of Exterior W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1525)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1526)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	Close up of Exterior W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1527)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	Oblique of Exterior N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1528)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1529)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1530)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1531)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1532)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1533)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1534)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1535)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1536)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1537)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of NE concrete pathway from Building 13 SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1538)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1539)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1540)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1541)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General setting shot	AM, PK
2060-1_(1542)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1543)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General setting shot	AM, PK
2060-1_(1544)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1545)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General setting shot	AM, PK
2060-1_(1546)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	Concrete mortar sandstone retaining wall/planter	AM, PK
2060-1_(1547)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1548)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1549)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1550)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1551)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior S elevation - oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(1552)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior S elevation - oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(1553)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1554)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1555)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1556)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1557)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section, front doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(1558)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	Detail view of central section, front doors showing plaque	AM, PK
2060-1_(1559)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	Detail view plaque on door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1560)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1561)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1562)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1563)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1564)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1565)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Exterior	General view of Exterior central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1566)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of partitioned room in W end with furniture	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1567)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of partitioned room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1568)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of partitioned room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1569)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of partitioned room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1570)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of partitioned room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1571)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1572)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1573)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1574)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor showing doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(1575)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1576)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1577)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1578)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of kitchen in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1579)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of corridor from kitchen in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1580)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(1581)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1582)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of larger room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1583)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of larger room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1584)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1585)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of collapsed roof with circular skylight	AM, PK
2060-1_(1586)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of larger room in S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1587)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of larger room in S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1588)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room in S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1589)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room in S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1590)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1591)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1592)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1593)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1594)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Storage room	AM, PK

2060-1_(1595)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room with ensuite	AM, PK
2060-1_(1596)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of ensuite	AM, PK
2060-1_(1597)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room with ensuite with rail along roof	AM, PK
2060-1_(1598)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room with ensuite with rail along roof	AM, PK
2060-1_(1599)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of ensuite	AM, PK
2060-1_(1600)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor of partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1601)		02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Doll/Gnome head	AM, PK
2060-1_(1602)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail shot of S end in partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1603)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor of partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1604)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General shot of small room in partitioned larger room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1605)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of ensuite	AM, PK
2060-1_(1606)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General shot of small room in partitioned larger room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1607)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General shot of small room in partitioned larger room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1608)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of ensuite	AM, PK
2060-1_(1609)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1610)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1611)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor showing external access doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(1612)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1613)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1614)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1615)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of external access doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(1616)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of elevator	AM, PK
2060-1_(1617)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of office room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1618)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of noticeboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1619)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of room and with noticeboard on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(1620)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room E of elevator	AM, PK
2060-1_(1621)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of large room E of elevator partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(1622)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of doorway	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1623)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room E of elevator	AM, PK
2060-1_(1624)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room E of elevator	AM, PK
2060-1_(1625)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1626)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1627)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1628)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1629)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of fireplace	AM, PK
2060-1_(1630)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1631)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1632)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1633)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor facing front room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1634)		02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of floor plan on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(1635)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(1636)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1637)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor facing SE to central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1638)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor facing SE to central section	AM, PK
2060-1_(1639)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor facing SE to central section with partition wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(1640)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1641)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Staff room showing lockers	AM, PK
2060-1_(1642)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Staff room showing lockers	AM, PK
2060-1_(1643)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of 2 small rooms	AM, PK
2060-1_(1644)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1645)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1646)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of large room with external access	AM, PK
2060-1_(1647)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of toilets	AM, PK
2060-1_(1648)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1649)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of bathroom with bathtub and furniture	AM, PK
2060-1_(1650)	S	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK

2060-1_(1651)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1652)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of door with note	AM, PK
2060-1_(1653)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1654)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1655)	W	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of bathroom with bathtub	AM, PK
2060-1_(1656)	N	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1657)	E	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1658)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1659)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1660)	SE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Interior corridor in partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1661)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room in partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1662)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room in partitioned room, showing wall decoration	AM, PK
2060-1_(1663)	NE	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room in partitioned room, showing wall decoration	AM, PK
2060-1_(1664)	NW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	Detail of wall decoration	AM, PK
2060-1_(1665)	SW	02/08/16	Building 13 Interior	General view of small room in partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1666)	E	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of External W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1667)	SE	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of External W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1668)	E	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of External W elevation - oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(1669)	E	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	Close up of door in External W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1670)	S	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of External N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1671)	SW	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of External N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1672)	W	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of External E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1673)	NW	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of External E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1674)	NW	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	Oblique of SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1675)	N	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1676)	N	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1677)	NE	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	Detail of W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1678)	NE	02/08/16	Building 17 Exterior	General view of W elevation	AM, PK

2060-1_(1679)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of kitchen N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1680)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of kitchen N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1681)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of kitchen N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1682)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of large day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1683)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of large day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1684)	N	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of large day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1685)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Close up of cupboard in day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1686)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Close up of wall with removed fireplace	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1687)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1688)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of toilet	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1689)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1690)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor showing external access doors	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1691)	NE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1692)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1693)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1694)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1695)	SE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of possible kitchen	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1696)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of toilet	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1697)	SE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of large room in S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1698)	SE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of large room in S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1699)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of large room in S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1700)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of large room in S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1701)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor with marking on wall	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1702)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Detail of marking on wall	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1703)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1704)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of toilet	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1705)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1706)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(1707)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1708)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1709)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Stairs in S end of building	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1710)	N	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Stairs in S end of building	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1711)	N	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1712)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1713)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1714)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1715)	NE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of toilet and bathtub	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1716)	SE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1717)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1718)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of bathtub	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1719)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of toilet	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1720)	N	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1721)	SW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1722)	E	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of first floor room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1723)	NE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of first floor room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1724)	NE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1725)	NE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1726)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1727)	E	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of first floor room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1728)	SE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of first floor room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1729)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of small room with bathtub	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1730)	N	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1731)	W	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of toilet	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1732)	NE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1733)	E	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1734)	N	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor N end	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(1735)	NE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1736)	NE	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of room in first floor N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1737)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	Detail of wall artwork in first floor room N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1738)	N	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of stairs	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1739)	NW	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of stairs	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1740)	S	05/08/16	Building 17 Interior	General view of stairs	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(1741)	E	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1742)	SE	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1743)	E	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General setting shot	AM, PK
2060-1_(1744)	E	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1745)	E	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1746)	NW	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1747)	NE	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1748)	NW	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1749)	W	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1750)	SW	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1751)	S	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view External N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1752)	E	03/08/16	Building 30 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1753)	E	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Entrance in N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1754)	SE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1755)	N	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Detail shot of W room in extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(1756)	NE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Detail shot of E room in extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(1757)	S	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1758)	S	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor with furniture	AM, PK
2060-1_(1759)	S	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of reception area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1760)	NE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Detail shot of reception area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1761)	NW	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view from reception area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1762)	W	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK

2060-1_(1763)	NW	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor showing offices and rooms	AM, PK
2060-1_(1764)	W	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1765)	E	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1766)	E	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor showing offices and rooms	AM, PK
2060-1_(1767)	NE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of first room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1768)	N	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of office	AM, PK
2060-1_(1769)	SW	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of room with mirror	AM, PK
2060-1_(1770)	NW	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of larger room in at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1771)	S	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of larger room in at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1772)	SE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1773)	SE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1774)	W	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1775)	S	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of larger room in at E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1776)	NE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of corridor to External door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1777)	NE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Detail of Fire exit in E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1778)	W	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Interior corridor in partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1779)	W	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of room in partitioned area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1780)	SE	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	General view of room in partitioned area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1781)	S	03/08/16	Building 30 Interior	Detail of storage cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1782)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of external W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1783)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of external W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1784)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1785)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1786)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view showing central courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1787)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view showing central courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1788)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view showing central courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1789)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view showing central courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1790)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	Detail of sign on wall in carpark "Parking for A Stewart only"	AM, PK

2060-1_(1791)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	Close up view in central courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1792)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	Close up view in central courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1793)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1794)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1795)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of External E elevation - oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(1796)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of External E elevation, showing veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(1797)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	Close up of veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(1798)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of External E elevation, showing veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(1799)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of External E elevation, showing veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(1800)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of External S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1801)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	Close up of fountain SW of Building 31	AM, PK
2060-1_(1802)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	Detail of fountain SW of Building 31	AM, PK
2060-1_(1803)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	Detail of fountain SW of Building 31	AM, PK
2060-1_(1804)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Exterior	General view of External W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1805)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Entrance in N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1806)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1807)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of Operating room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1808)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of Surgery room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1809)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1810)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1811)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room with shelves	AM, PK
2060-1_(1812)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1813)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1814)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1815)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1816)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1817)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1818)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK

2060-1_(1819)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of sluice room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1820)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of ward with curtain rails	AM, PK
2060-1_(1821)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of ward with curtain rails and partitions	AM, PK
2060-1_(1822)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of ward with curtain rails and partitions	AM, PK
2060-1_(1823)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1824)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail of switches	AM, PK
2060-1_(1825)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1826)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room with cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(1827)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of day room with storage	AM, PK
2060-1_(1828)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of day room with storage	AM, PK
2060-1_(1829)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of kitchen with furniture	AM, PK
2060-1_(1830)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1831)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1832)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1833)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1834)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room in partitioned room in S end of building	AM, PK
2060-1_(1835)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room in partitioned room in S end of building	AM, PK
2060-1_(1836)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail view of windows in partitioned room in S end of building	AM, PK
2060-1_(1837)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail view of mirror/window in partitioned room in S end of building	AM, PK
2060-1_(1838)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room in partitioned room in S end of building from corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1839)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1840)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor showing doors to outside	AM, PK
2060-1_(1841)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1842)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1843)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1844)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1845)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1846)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK

2060-1_(1847)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor/Entrance doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(1848)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor/Entrance doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(1849)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail shot of double door to "The Milan Room", "Medical Physics", "Medical Records"	AM, PK
2060-1_(1850)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1851)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1852)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail of small waiting area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1853)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of large room in central area with doors to outside	AM, PK
2060-1_(1854)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of large room in central area with doors to outside	AM, PK
2060-1_(1855)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of large room in central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1856)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Close up of paper sign "Is the lens cap on?" on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(1857)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1858)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room with altered doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(1859)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room with altered doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(1860)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(1861)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1862)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(1863)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor with double doors to exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(1864)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor with stairs in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1865)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1866)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor with pigeon holes/storage	AM, PK
2060-1_(1867)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of waiting room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1868)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail of artwork in waiting room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1869)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail of artwork in waiting room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1870)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room with electrical equipment	AM, PK
2060-1_(1871)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1872)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1873)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1874)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail of interior corridor showing alteration of doors blocked by pannels	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1875)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1876)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1877)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1878)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1879)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of office	AM, PK
2060-1_(1880)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor with double doors to exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(1881)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Detail shot of double doors to exterior and small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1882)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1883)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1884)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1885)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs from first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1886)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	View to outside from first floor N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1887)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1888)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small kitchen in N area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1889)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1890)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room with shelves on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1891)	NE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room with shelves on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1892)	N	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1893)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room with shelves on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1894)	E	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of altered room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1895)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of altered room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1896)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of altered room with shelves on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1897)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of altered room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1898)	SE	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1899)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of room with shelves on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1900)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor and stairs to ground floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1901)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1902)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1903)	SW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of toilet from corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1904)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1905)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of small room on first floor, board on wall and shelves	AM, PK
2060-1_(1906)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(1907)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs back to corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1908)	W	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(1909)	S	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(1910)	NW	03/08/16	Building 31 Interior	General view of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(1911)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Oblique view of SE elevation, E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1912)	NW	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1913)	W	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Oblique view of SE elevation, S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1914)	NW	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1915)	SW	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1916)	W	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1917)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Oblique view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1918)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Oblique of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1919)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Oblique of NW elevation, N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1920)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Oblique of NW elevation, W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1921)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1922)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1923)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1924)	SE	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1925)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1926)	NW	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Oblique view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1927)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Oblique view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1928)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Exterior	Detail shot of blocked door	AM, PK
2060-1_(1929)	NW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Entrance room with partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(1930)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Entrance room with partition	AM, PK

2060-1_(1931)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view from first partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1932)	SE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(1933)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view from partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1934)	SW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1935)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partitioned room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1936)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Detail of pipes showing blocked window	AM, PK
2060-1_(1937)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1938)	NW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1939)	W	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partition in central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1940)	SW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partition in central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1941)	SW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partition in central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1942)	SE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1943)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1944)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1945)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of small room NW of central area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1946)	SW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partition in central area, workroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1947)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partition in central area, workroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1948)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partition in central area, workroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1949)	SE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partition in central area, workroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1950)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of partition in central area, workroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(1951)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Close up of inscription of wall "Elvis has left the building"	AM, PK
2060-1_(1952)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Double doors to outside	AM, PK
2060-1_(1953)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Double doors to outside	AM, PK
2060-1_(1954)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of small office	AM, PK
2060-1_(1955)	SW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor and basement	AM, PK
2060-1_(1956)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor and basement	AM, PK
2060-1_(1957)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	View of entrance room from stairs area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1958)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Detail shot of elevator from ground floor	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1959)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	View of entrance room from stairs area	AM, PK
2060-1_(1960)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Detail view of entrance room	AM, PK
2060-1_(1961)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view from stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(1962)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view from stairs SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1963)	NW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1964)	W	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1965)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view back to stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(1966)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view back to stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(1967)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view to NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1968)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view to NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1969)	SE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Detail shot of elevator from first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1970)	N	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view to NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1971)	SE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view to SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1972)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view to SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1973)	E	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	First floor general view back to stairs in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1974)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	Ground floor general view back to stairs in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1975)	NW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view into meat store	AM, PK
2060-1_(1976)	NW	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view into meat store	AM, PK
2060-1_(1977)	S	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view into meat store	AM, PK
2060-1_(1978)	NE	03/08/16	Building 35 Interior	General view into meat store	AM, PK
2060-1_(1979)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1980)	E	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1981)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1982)	E	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1983)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1984)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1985)	N	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1986)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior SE elevation	AM, PK

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2060-1_(1987)	N	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1988)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(1989)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1990)	W	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1991)	S	03/08/16	Building 37 Exterior	General view exterior N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(1992)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1993)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of second room to SW of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(1994)	NE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of toilet NE of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(1995)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1996)	NE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1997)	N	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(1998)	NE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of toilet NE of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(1999)	S	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of room to SW of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2000)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2001)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of dining room from door	AM, PK
2060-1_(2002)	E	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of dining room from door	AM, PK
2060-1_(2003)	W	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of dining room from E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2004)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of dining room from E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2005)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of door to day room from dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2006)	S	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of day room from door	AM, PK
2060-1_(2007)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of day room from door	AM, PK
2060-1_(2008)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of door to entrance hall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2009)	N	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2010)	N	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2011)	NE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of removed fire place in day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2012)	W	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of toilet?	AM, PK
2060-1_(2013)	S	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of Main entrance from Day room door	AM, PK
2060-1_(2014)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of door to day room in Holly	AM, PK

2060-1_(2015)	N	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of door to day room in Cedar with sign on door	AM, PK
2060-1_(2016)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail of inscription on interior wall of entrance hall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2017)	N	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2018)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of first floor from stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2019)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2020)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of first floor bathroom with 2 bathtubs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2021)	W	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of room with shelves at N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2022)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of room with shelves at N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2023)	S	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Interior corridor showing door to dormitory	AM, PK
2060-1_(2024)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Interior corridor from dormitory	AM, PK
2060-1_(2025)	E	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of dormitory towards E end with visible bed brackets	AM, PK
2060-1_(2026)	SE	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of dormitory towards E end with visible bed brackets	AM, PK
2060-1_(2027)	W	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of dormitory showing door to second room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2028)	NW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of dormitory	AM, PK
2060-1_(2029)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of second dormitory room with nurses room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2030)	S	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of second dormitory room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2031)	W	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of nurses room in second dormitory room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2032)	N	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	General view of second dormitory room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2033)	W	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of nurses room in second dormitory room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2034)	E	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of dormitory room from nurses room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2035)	SW	03/08/16	Building 37 Interior	Detail shot of dormitory room from nurses room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2036)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2037)	W	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	Oblique view of SE elevation S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2038)	N	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	Oblique view of SE elevation E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2039)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2040)	E	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2041)	W	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	General setting shot E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2042)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	General view N end	AM, PK

2060-1_(2043)	S	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	Oblique view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2044)	SW	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	Oblique view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2045)	E	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2046)	S	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	General view of NW elevation W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2047)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Exterior	Detail shot of door to E end of building	AM, PK
2060-1_(2048)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view into first room in E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2049)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of first room in E end showing door to kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2050)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of first room in E end showing door to kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2051)	N	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of kitchen from dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2052)	E	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2053)	SW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of day room from dining room door	AM, PK
2060-1_(2054)	S	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of day room from dining room door showing main entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2055)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of day room from S end showing dining room doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(2056)	E	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of day room from S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2057)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2058)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	View of main entrance from back wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2059)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	View of main entrance from back wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2060)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	View of room from day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2061)	W	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2062)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of lounge	AM, PK
2060-1_(2063)	S	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of lounge	AM, PK
2060-1_(2064)	SW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of lounge	AM, PK
2060-1_(2065)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of lounge with door to exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(2066)	N	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of quiet room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2067)	SW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of bathroom with bathtub	AM, PK
2060-1_(2068)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2070)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Toilet area	AM, PK
2060-1_(2071)	SW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Toilet area showing doors to showers	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2072)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2073)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2074)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2075)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of stairs from first floor showing gate	AM, PK
2060-1_(2076)	SW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2077)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Interior corridor showing doors to dormitory	AM, PK
2060-1_(2078)	E	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2079)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2080)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2081)	W	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on NE end showing doors to corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2082)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on NE end showing door to veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(2083)	SW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Detail shot of door with view to veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(2084)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of room showing door to veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(2085)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2086)	NW	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2087)	W	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2088)	SE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2089)	E	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	General view of dormitory on SW end showing doors to corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2090)	NE	03/08/16	Building 47 Interior	Detail shot of door with view to veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(2091)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2092)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2093)	NE	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2094)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2095)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of N elevation E end oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(2097)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of N elevation E end oblique, with sign "WRVS Shop"	AM, PK
2060-1_(2098)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of NE end with "WRVS shop/canteen" sign	AM, PK
2060-1_(2099)	NW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of NE end with "WRVS shop/canteen" sign	AM, PK
2060-1_(2100)	NW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of E elevation	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2101)	NW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2102)	S	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	Veranda along E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2103)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	Veranda facing E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2104)	W	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General setting shot showing trees E of building	AM, PK
2060-1_(2105)	NW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2106)	NW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2107)	NE	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	Detail shot of steps into SE end of building	AM, PK
2060-1_(2108)	NE	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2109)	NW	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	General view of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2110)	N	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	Detail shot of door in S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2112)	NE	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	Oblique view of W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2113)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Exterior	Oblique view of W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2114)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of tailors' room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2115)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of tailors' room showing doors to steam press room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2116)	S	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of small room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2117)	N	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of tailors' room with door to exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(2118)	E	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of tailors' room showing doors to steam press room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2119)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view into steam press room with windows onto courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2120)	S	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view into steam press room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2121)	E	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view into steam press room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2122)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view into seamstress' room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2123)	S	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view into seamstress' room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2124)	N	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view into small room N of seamstress' room with storage cupboards on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2125)	W	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Detail shot of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(2126)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view into seamstress room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2127)	E	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Close up of door to exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(2128)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of sorting room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2129)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of sorting room with furniture	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2130)	NE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2131)	N	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2132)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2133)	SW	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of small room with boxes in S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2134)	E	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2135)	E	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Detail shot of switches cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2136)	W	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General shot of seamstress room from interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2137)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of Female shop	AM, PK
2060-1_(2138)	NE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of Female shop showing main entrance doors and access to Male shop	AM, PK
2060-1_(2139)	E	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Detail shot of Main entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2140)	NE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Detail shot of Main entrance into Male shop	AM, PK
2060-1_(2141)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of Male shop showing access to Female shop and main entrance doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(2142)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of Male shop	AM, PK
2060-1_(2143)	NW	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Close up of Factories Act poster in Male shop	AM, PK
2060-1_(2144)	N	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2145)	SE	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Interior corridor showing door to exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(2146)	S	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2147)	NW	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of stockroom showing shelves	AM, PK
2060-1_(2148)	N	03/08/16	Building 44 Interior	General view of stockroom showing shelves	AM, PK
2060-1_(2149)	NE	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2150)	E	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	Oblique general view external SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2151)	NW	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external SE elevation SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2152)	N	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	Oblique general view external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2153)	NW	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2154)	W	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	Oblique general view external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2155)	W	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2156)	N	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2157)	W	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	Oblique general view external NE elevation	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2158)	SE	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2159)	SE	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2160)	S	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2161)	W	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2162)	E	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2163)	E	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2164)	SE	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	General view external NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2165)	E	03/08/16	Building 40 Exterior	Oblique general view external SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2166)	E	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom to SE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2167)	NW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2168)	N	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of kitchen	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2169)	E	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of kitchen	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2170)	W	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of toilet to W of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2171)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small store room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2172)	SW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small store room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2173)	E	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom to SE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2174)	SE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom to SE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2175)	W	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom to SE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2176)	S	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of second dayroom to SE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2177)	S	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of second dayroom to SE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2178)	N	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of second dayroom to SE of entrance showing doors back to first day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2179)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of second dayroom to SE of entrance showing doors to outside	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2180)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom to NE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2181)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom to NE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2182)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom to NE of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2183)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2184)	N	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2185)	E	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2186)	SW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small room with electrical/light equipment	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2187)	W	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small room with electrical/light equipment	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2188)	SE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	Detail view of double doors to exterior	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2189)	N	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dormitory	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2190)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dormitory	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2191)	E	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dormitory	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2192)	N	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2193)	SE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dormitory to E end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2194)	S	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dormitory to E end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2195)	NW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dormitory to E end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2196)	E	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small room to E of building	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2197)	S	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small room to E of building	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2198)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of toilets at NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2199)	NW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dorm at N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2200)	NW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dorm at N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2201)	W	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small room to N of building	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2202)	N	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small room to N of building	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2203)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small room with warning sign on door	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2204)	NW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view into storage room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2205)	S	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of bathroom with bathtub	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2206)	NW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2207)	N	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of toilets in central section	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2208)	S	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of bathroom with bathtub	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2209)	E	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of bathroom with bathtub	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2210)	N	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of toilets in central section	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2211)	SW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2212)	NW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of small room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2213)	NE	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of toilets in central section	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2214)	SW	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2215)	W	05/08/16	Building 40 Interior	General view of dayroom	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2216)	N	03/08/16	Building 41 Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2217)	NW	03/08/16	Building 41 Exterior	General view of exterior S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2218)	SE	03/08/16	Building 41 Exterior	General view of exterior N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2219)	NE	03/08/16	Building 41 Exterior	General view of exterior NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2220)	NW	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of exterior E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2221)	NE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of blocked doorway in E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2222)	W	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2223)	SW	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	Oblique general view of E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2224)	NW	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2225)	NW	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2226)	NE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2227)	E	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2228)	NE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2229)	NE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2230)	E	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2231)	NE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2232)	SE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2233)	SE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2234)	NE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2235)	SW	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	General view of N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2236)	SE	03/08/16	Building 42 Exterior	Oblique general view of N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2237)	NW	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of door and pathway along SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2238)	N	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2239)	NE	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2240)	NE	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2241)	N	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK

2060-1_(2242)	NE	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2243)	E	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2244)	NE	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2245)	NE	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2246)	E	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2247)	SE	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2248)	SE	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2249)	SW	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2250)	NW	03/08/16	Building 43 Exterior	General view of E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2251)	SW	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Potting shed, general view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2252)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Potting shed, general view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2253)	NE	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Potting shed, general view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2254)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Potting shed, general view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2255)	NE	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Potting shed, general view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2256)	NE	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Potting shed, general view of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2257)	SW	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of interior of potting shed	AM, PK
2060-1_(2258)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Detailed view of interior of door to potting shed	AM, PK
2060-1_(2259)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	Detailed view of interior of potting shed with access onto garden	AM, PK
2060-1_(2260)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	Detailed view of interior of potting shed with access onto garden	AM, PK
2060-1_(2261)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	General view of door to boiler room to the W of the cottage. No access	AM, PK
2060-1_(2262)	E	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Gardner's cottage, general view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2263)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	Gardner's cottage, general view of NW elevation, showing front entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2264)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of front entrance with stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2265)	NE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	View into the sitting room from front entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2266)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of sitting room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2267)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of sitting room with inscription on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2268)	SW	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of sitting room with inscription on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2269)	W	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of sitting room back to front entrance with inscription on wall	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2270)	S	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of living room from front entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2271)	SW	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of living room from front entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2272)	NE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of living room back to front entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2273)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of kitchen door from living room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2274)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2275)	NW	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	Detailed shot of kitchen door to the courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2276)	E	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	View of first floor bedroom to the NE of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2277)	NE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of first floor bedroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2278)	NE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of first floor bedroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2279)	W	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of cupboard in first floor bedroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2280)	S	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of first floor bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2281)	SW	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of first floor bedroom to SW of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2282)	W	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of first floor bedroom to SW of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2283)	N	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of cottage from courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2284)	NE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of cottage from courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2285)	SE	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of coal bunker from courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2286)	S	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2287)	SW	04/08/16	Building 56 Interior	General view of courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2288)	S	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	General view of N end of cottage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2289)	S	04/08/16	Building 56 Exterior	General view of N end of cottage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2290)	SE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	General view of first workshop to NE of cottage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2291)	S	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	General view into first workshop to NE of cottage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2292)	SE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view into first workshop to NE of cottage, showing door to glasshouse	AM, PK
2060-1_(2293)	E	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse from first room to NE of cottage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2294)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view into glasshouse	AM, PK
2060-1_(2295)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view into glasshouse	AM, PK
2060-1_(2296)	E	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view into glasshouse	AM, PK
2060-1_(2297)	E	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view into glasshouse	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2298)	E	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2299)	S	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of entrance to workshops NE of cottage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2300)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of sheds NE of cottage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2301)	NE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of sheds NE of cottage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2302)	NE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of sheds NE of cottage showing gardening equipment	AM, PK
2060-1_(2303)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of sheds NE of cottage showing gardening equipment	AM, PK
2060-1_(2304)	NE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2305)	SE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	Detail of of NW elevation showing blocked doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(2306)	SE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	General view of entrance to rooms SW of building 55, "Victorian Walled Garden"	AM, PK
2060-1_(2307)	SE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	Detail of entrance to rooms SW of building 55 with "Victorian Walled Garden" sign	AM, PK
2060-1_(2308)	SE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55	AM, PK
2060-1_(2309)	S	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55, showing artwork on wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2310)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55 showing stairs to basement	AM, PK
2060-1_(2311)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55, showing artwork on wall and door to SW rooms	AM, PK
2060-1_(2312)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55 and entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2313)	NW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55	AM, PK
2060-1_(2314)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55	AM, PK
2060-1_(2315)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Detail of fireplace in rooms SW of building 55	AM, PK
2060-1_(2316)	NE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55	AM, PK
2060-1_(2317)	SE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55	AM, PK
2060-1_(2318)	NW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55	AM, PK
2060-1_(2319)	NE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55	AM, PK
2060-1_(2320)	E	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	View of rooms SW of building 55, back to entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2321)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse from entrance to E	AM, PK
2060-1_(2322)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse from entrance to SW	AM, PK
2060-1_(2323)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse to SW	AM, PK
2060-1_(2324)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse to SW	AM, PK
2060-1_(2325)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse to SW	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2326)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Close up of window mechanism lever	AM, PK
2060-1_(2327)	NE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse to E	AM, PK
2060-1_(2328)	NW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Close up of window mechanism lever	AM, PK
2060-1_(2329)	W	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Close up of window mechanism lever	AM, PK
2060-1_(2330)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2331)	W	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Close up of window mechanism lever	AM, PK
2060-1_(2332)	W	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Close up of window mechanism lever	AM, PK
2060-1_(2333)	E	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse to E	AM, PK
2060-1_(2334)	SE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2335)	S	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2336)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2337)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2338)	S	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Close up of doors to walled garden	AM, PK
2060-1_(2339)	W	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse to SW	AM, PK
2060-1_(2340)	NE	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	General view of glasshouse to E	AM, PK
2060-1_(2341)	W	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Close up of window mechanism lever	AM, PK
2060-1_(2342)	W	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Interior	Close up of window mechanism lever	AM, PK
2060-1_(2343)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	Oblique general view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2344)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	Oblique general view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2345)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	Oblique general view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2346)	SE	04/08/16	Building 55 Exterior	General view of building 55 NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2347)	E	04/08/16	Building 55 Exterior	Oblique general view of building 55 NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2348)	NE	04/08/16	Building 55 Exterior	General view of building 55 SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2349)	NE	04/08/16	Building 55 Exterior	General view of building 55 SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2350)	NE	04/08/16	Building 55 Exterior	General setting of building 55 and 54	AM, PK
2060-1_(2351)	N	04/08/16	Building 55 Exterior	General setting showing building 54	AM, PK
2060-1_(2352)	SE	04/08/16	Building 55 Interior	General view of vehicle garage	AM, PK
2060-1_(2353)	SW	04/08/16	Building 55 Exterior	Oblique general view of NE elevation	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2354)	SW	04/08/16	Building 55 Exterior	Oblique general view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2355)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	Oblique general view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2356)	SW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	Close up of door to walled garden	AM, PK
2060-1_(2357)	NW	04/08/16	Building 58, 59, 60 Exterior	Oblique view of door to walled garden	AM, PK
2060-1_(2358)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of entrance in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2359)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Close up of entrance in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2360)	S	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2361)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2362)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2363)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of office/operating room with furniture in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2364)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of office/operating room with furniture in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2365)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Close up of bed in operating room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2366)	S	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of office/operating room with furniture in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2367)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of office/operating room with furniture in NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2368)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2369)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2370)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2371)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view OR	AM, PK
2060-1_(2372)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view OR	AM, PK
2060-1_(2373)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Close up of storage area	AM, PK
2060-1_(2374)	E	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of office	AM, PK
2060-1_(2375)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of office	AM, PK
2060-1_(2376)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of corridor with blocked doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(2377)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2378)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2379)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2380)	E	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(2381)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Close up of toilet/shower	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2382)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor to SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2383)	S	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Oblique of double doors to exterior from corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2384)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Close up of double doors to exterior from corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2385)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2386)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Close up of double doors to exterior from corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2387)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2388)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2389)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of office	AM, PK
2060-1_(2390)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2391)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2392)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of doors to SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2393)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of doors to NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2394)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2395)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2396)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of small room with shelves in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2397)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2398)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2399)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view into ward	AM, PK
2060-1_(2400)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor W of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2401)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor W of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2402)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view into ward	AM, PK
2060-1_(2403)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2404)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2405)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor and door to exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(2406)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of small room in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2407)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2408)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of small room in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2409)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2410)	S	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of small room in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2411)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of small room in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2412)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2414)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view into ward in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2415)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2416)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of stairs in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2417)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of doors at top of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2418)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of stairs in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2419)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2420)	E	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2421)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2422)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room with shelves on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2423)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2424)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2425)	NE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room on first floor with furniture	AM, PK
2060-1_(2426)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room on first floor with furniture	AM, PK
2060-1_(2427)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room on first floor with furniture	AM, PK
2060-1_(2428)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room on first floor with furniture	AM, PK
2060-1_(2429)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2430)	N	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of small room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2431)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2432)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2433)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of first floor bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2434)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of first floor bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2435)	W	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2436)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2437)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of small room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2438)	SW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	Interior corridor on first floor	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2439)	S	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of room on first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2440)	NW	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of stairs in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2441)	SE	04/08/16	Building 29 Interior	General view of stairs in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2442)	NE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2443)	NE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2444)	E	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2445)	SE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2446)	SE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2447)	NW	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	Detail shot of artwork in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2448)	NW	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	Detail shot of artwork in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2449)	NE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2450)	NW	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2451)	NW	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2452)	NW	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2453)	SW	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2454)	SW	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2455)	E	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2456)	SE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2457)	SE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2458)	SE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2459)	SE	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2460)	S	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2461)	S	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2462)	SW	05/08/16	Building 29 Exterior	General view of NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2463)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area from entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2464)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area from entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2465)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and staff kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2466)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and staff kitchen	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2467)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and staff kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2468)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and staff kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2469)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and staff kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2470)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and staff kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2471)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and servery from staff kitchen doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(2472)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and servery	AM, PK
2060-1_(2473)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and servery	AM, PK
2060-1_(2474)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of wash up area and servery	AM, PK
2060-1_(2475)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of doorway to dining hall from servery	AM, PK
2060-1_(2476)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2477)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2478)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2479)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2480)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2481)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2482)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2483)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2484)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Detail shot of access to servery from dining hall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2485)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Detail shot of access to servery from dining hall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2486)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Detail shot of exterior access door from dining hall	AM, PK
2060-1_(2487)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of cloakroom from dining hall doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(2488)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main entrance from cloakroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2489)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of cloakroom from dining hall doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(2490)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of dining hall from cloaroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2491)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen, bakery area	AM, PK
2060-1_(2492)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen with partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(2493)	E	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen with partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(2494)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen SW end	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2495)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2496)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of room SE of main kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2497)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of corridor in main kitchen and partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(2498)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of corridor in main kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2499)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end from partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(2500)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end from partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(2501)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end from partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(2502)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2503)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of oven	AM, PK
2060-1_(2504)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end, from oven	AM, PK
2060-1_(2505)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end, from oven	AM, PK
2060-1_(2506)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end, from oven	AM, PK
2060-1_(2507)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end, from oven	AM, PK
2060-1_(2508)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of main kitchen NE end, from oven	AM, PK
2060-1_(2509)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2510)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of room at E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2511)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of rooms in N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2512)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of rooms in N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2513)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of rooms in N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2514)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Detail view of back of oven	AM, PK
2060-1_(2515)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2516)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2517)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of milk room at E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2518)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2519)	E	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view of room at NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2520)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2521)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into building extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2522)	E	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into building extension	AM, PK

2060-1_(2523)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into building extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2524)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Detail view of blocked doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(2525)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2526)	E	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into building extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2527)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into cold store room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2528)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2529)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into small room in N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2530)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into partitioned room in E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2531)	E	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into partitioned room in E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2532)	E	04/08/16	Building 34 Interior	General view into small partitioned room in E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2533)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2534)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	Oblique view of external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2535)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	Oblique view of external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2536)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2537)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SE elevation extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2538)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	Oblique view of external SE elevation showing extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2539)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	Oblique view of external SE elevation showing extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2540)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SE elevation showing extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2541)	W	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	Oblique view of external SE elevation showing extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2542)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	Oblique view of external SE elevation showing extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2543)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	Oblique view of external SE elevation showing extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2544)	NW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SE elevation showing extension	AM, PK
2060-1_(2545)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2546)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2547)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2548)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2549)	E	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2550)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external NW elevation	AM, PK

2060-1_(2551)	S	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2552)	SW	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2553)	E	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2554)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2555)	SE	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2556)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2557)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2558)	N	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2559)	NE	04/08/16	Building 34 Exterior	General view of external SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2560)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Entrance to building 69 NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2561)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Small room NE of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2562)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2563)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Small room NE of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2564)	N	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view into sluice room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2565)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Door to exterior NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2566)	E	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view into toilet room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2567)	W	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2568)	SE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2569)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of room in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2570)	W	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of room in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2571)	SE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2572)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2573)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2574)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Detail shot of switches cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2575)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2576)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view into furnished room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2577)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view into furnished room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2578)	N	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view into furnished room	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2579)	E	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view into staff changing room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2580)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(2581)	SE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Double doors leading to porch	AM, PK
2060-1_(2582)	E	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of porch	AM, PK
2060-1_(2583)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2584)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of day room on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2585)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of day room on NE end showing doors to dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2586)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of day room on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2587)	SE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of day room on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2588)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of day room on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2589)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dining room on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2590)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dining room on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2591)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dining room on NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2592)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2593)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Door to exterior NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2594)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2595)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dining room from NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2596)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dining room from NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2597)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dining room from NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2598)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor from day room on SW side	AM, PK
2060-1_(2599)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Detail shot of switches cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2600)	W	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2601)	E	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2602)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of porch	AM, PK
2060-1_(2603)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of porch	AM, PK
2060-1_(2604)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2605)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2606)	W	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of small room at W end	AM, PK

2060-1_(2607)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2608)	W	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Detail shot of windows from stairs in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2609)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2611)	E	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of night nurse room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2612)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2613)	SE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2615)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2616)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dormitory	AM, PK
2060-1_(2617)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dormitory	AM, PK
2060-1_(2618)	N	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dormitory back to corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2619)	N	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of small room at S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2620)	E	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Detail view of night nurse room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2621)	W	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dormitory at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2622)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dormitory at W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2623)	E	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of dormitory at W end back to corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2624)	N	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of lavatory	AM, PK
2060-1_(2625)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of lavatory	AM, PK
2060-1_(2626)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of small room with shelves	AM, PK
2060-1_(2627)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Detail view of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(2628)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2629)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2630)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2631)	N	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2632)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of linen cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2633)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Detail view of night nurse room on NE side	AM, PK
2060-1_(2634)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2635)	SE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2636)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2637)	NE	04/08/16	Building 69 Interior	General view of stairs to ground floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2638)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Exterior	Oblique view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2639)	S	04/08/16	Building 69 Exterior	General view of N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2640)	E	04/08/16	Building 69 Exterior	General view of W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2641)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Exterior	Oblique view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2642)	SW	04/08/16	Building 69 Exterior	General view of E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2643)	NW	04/08/16	Building 69 Exterior	General setting shot	AM, PK
2060-1_(2644)	W	04/08/16	Building 69 Exterior	General setting shot	AM, PK
2060-1_(2645)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General shot of entrance in SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2646)	N	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of kitchen in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2647)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of kitchen in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2648)	SE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of entrance to dining room with probable alteration	AM, PK
2060-1_(2649)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2650)	SE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2651)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dining room showing door to day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2652)	SW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dining room showing door to kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2653)	NW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of door to corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2654)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2655)	NW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of small room in W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2656)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor with doors to day room and dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2657)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Doors to patients' toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(2658)	NW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2659)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2660)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2661)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2662)	NW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2663)	SW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of day room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2664)	N	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Doors to patients' toilet	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2665)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2666)	SW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of patients toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(2667)	SW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of patients toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(2668)	NW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of large room to NE of patients toilets	AM, PK
2060-1_(2669)	N	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of large room to NE of patients toilets	AM, PK
2060-1_(2670)	S	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of room with storage cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2671)	S	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of room with storage cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2672)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2673)	SE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of small room to NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2674)	SE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of small room to NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2675)	SE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of small room to NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2676)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Detailed view of door to exterior in NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2677)	NW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2678)	NW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2679)	SW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2680)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of drying room in NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2681)	SW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of stairs to first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2682)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of stairs from first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2683)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	View to cupboard SE of stairs	AM, PK
2060-1_(2684)	SE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dormitory on first floor NE end from corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2685)	SW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2686)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dormitory on first floor NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2687)	S	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dormitory on first floor NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2688)	N	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dormitory on first floor NE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2689)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Detail shot of door to bathroom with "Female" sign	AM, PK
2060-1_(2690)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Detail shot of bathroom with bathtub	AM, PK
2060-1_(2691)	N	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Detail shot of bathroom with bathtub	AM, PK
2060-1_(2692)	NW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General shot of room	AM, PK

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2060-1_(2693)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of storage room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2694)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of nurses station	AM, PK
2060-1_(2695)	S	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dormitory opposite nurses station	AM, PK
2060-1_(2696)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of dormitory opposite nurses station	AM, PK
2060-1_(2697)	N	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General shot of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2698)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Detail shot of altered ensuite	AM, PK
2060-1_(2699)	SW	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2700)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General shot of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2701)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Detail shot of bathroom with bathtub	AM, PK
2060-1_(2702)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General shot of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(2703)	S	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of first floor dormitory SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2704)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of first floor dormitory SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2705)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2706)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Interior	General view of stairs from first floor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2707)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	Oblique view of exterior W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2708)	SE	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2709)	E	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	Oblique view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2710)	NE	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	Oblique view of NW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2711)	SE	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	General view of N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2712)	S	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	General view of N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2713)	S	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	Oblique view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2714)	W	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	Oblique view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2715)	S	04/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	Oblique view of NE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2716)	W	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2717)	NW	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2718)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2719)	NW	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2720)	W	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2721)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2722)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2723)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2724)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2725)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2726)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2727)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2728)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2729)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2730)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	Detailed view of stairs	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2731)	NE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2732)	NE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2733)	NE	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2734)	NW	05/08/16	Building 67 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2735)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2736)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2737)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2738)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of first room to SW of entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2739)	W	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Detail shot of mirror in room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2740)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2741)	NW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2742)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2743)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2744)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2745)	E	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2746)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of bathroom	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2747)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of bathroom	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2748)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of bathroom	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2749)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of small room with probable shelves marks	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2750)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of entrance to kitchen	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2751)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Close up of door to exterior	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2752)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of room entrance	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2753)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of kitchen	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2754)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of kitchen	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2755)	NE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of cupboard NE of day room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2756)	NE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Switch room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2757)	NW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2758)	NW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2759)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of toilet	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2760)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Utility room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2761)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of sluice room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2762)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of patients toilet	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2763)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of patients toilet	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2764)	W	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Close up of door to exterior	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2765)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2766)	E	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of dormitory to NE	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2767)	NE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of dormitory to NE	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2768)	NE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of dormitory to NE	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2769)	SW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of dormitory to NE	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2770)	NE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2771)	NW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of night nurse room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2772)	NW	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of night nurse room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2773)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of store room	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2774)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2775)	SE	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of partitioned bathroom	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2776)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of partitioned bathroom	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2777)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of partitioned bathroom	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2778)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	Interior corridor	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2779)	W	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of partitioned dormitory to NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2780)	N	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of partitioned dormitory to NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2781)	E	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of partitioned dormitory to NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2782)	S	05/08/16	Building 67 Interior	General view of partitioned dormitory to NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2783)	NW	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General setting shot	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2784)	NW	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	Oblique SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2785)	SW	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2786)	NW	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2787)	N	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2788)	SW	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2789)	W	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2790)	SW	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2791)	SE	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2792)	S	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2793)	NE	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2794)	NE	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2795)	E	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2796)	SE	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2797)	SE	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2798)	NE	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	Oblique view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2799)	NE	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	Oblique view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2800)	NE	05/08/16	Building 39 Exterior	Oblique view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2801)	NW	05/08/16	Building 68 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2802)	W	05/08/16	Building 68 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2803)	SW	05/08/16	Building 68 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2804)	NE	05/08/16	Building 66 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2805)	W	05/08/16	Building 66 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2806)	NE	05/08/16	Building 66 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2807)	W	05/08/16	Building 66 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2808)	NW	05/08/16	Building 66 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2809)	NE	05/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	General view of SW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2810)	NE	05/08/16	Building 45 Exterior	General view of SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2811)	E	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	General view of W elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2812)	SE	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	General view of W elevation S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2813)	N	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	General view of S elevation oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2814)	SE	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	General view of N elevation oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2815)	SE	05/08/16	Building 48 Exterior	General view of W elevation oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2816)	SE	05/08/16	Building 48 Exterior	General view of W elevation oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2817)	S	05/08/16	Building 48 Exterior	General view of N elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2818)	SW	05/08/16	Building 48 Exterior	General view of E elevation oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2819)	SW	05/08/16	Building 48 Exterior	General view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2820)	W	05/08/16	Building 48 Exterior	General view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2821)	W	05/08/16	Building 48 Exterior	General view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2822)	SW	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	Oblique view NE end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2823)	SW	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	General view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2824)	SW	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	General view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2825)	NW	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	Oblique view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2826)	NW	05/08/16	Building 49 Exterior	Oblique view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2827)	S	05/08/16	Building 61 Exterior	General view of N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2828)	SE	05/08/16	Building 61 Exterior	General setting shot	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2829)	SW	05/08/16	Building 61 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2830)	SW	05/08/16	Building 61 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2831)	NE	05/08/16	Building 61 Exterior	Oblique view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2832)	NE	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2833)	N	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2834)	E	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	Detail view	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2835)	E	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	Detail view of N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2836)	NE	05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	General view of interior of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2837)	NE	05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	General view of interior of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2838)	NE	05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	General view of interior of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2839)	NE	05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	General view of interior of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2840)		05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	Detail view of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2841)	SW	05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	General view of interior of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2842)		05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	Detail view of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2843)		05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	Detail view of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2844)	NE	05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	General view of interior of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2845)	NE	05/08/16	Building 62 Interior	Detail view of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2846)	SW	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	NE corner	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2847)	W	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2848)	W	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2849)	W	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2850)	NW	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	Detail of Nissen hut	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2851)	SW	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	General view of NE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2852)	NW	05/08/16	Building 62 Exterior	SE corner	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2853)	E	05/08/16	Building 54 Exterior	NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2854)	E	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2855)	E	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2856)	NE	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2857)	NE	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of SW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2858)	N	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2859)	NE	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2860)	NE	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2861)	E	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2862)	E	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2863)	E	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2864)	S	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2865)	S	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2866)	NW	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2867)	NW	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2868)	NW	05/08/16	Building 52 Exterior	General view of exterior SE elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2869)	NE	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2870)	NE	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2871)	NW	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2872)	NW	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2873)	NW	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of E elevation, oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2874)	NW	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of E elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2875)	NW	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of E elevation, oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2876)	SW	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of E elevation, oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2877)	SW	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of N elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2878)	SE	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2879)	SE	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of NW end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2880)	E	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of W elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2881)	E	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of W elevation, oblique	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2882)	NW	05/08/16	Building 32 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2883)	S	05/08/16	Building 33 Exterior	General view of N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2884)	S	05/08/16	Building 33 Exterior	General view of N end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2885)	N	05/08/16	Building 33 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2886)	NE	05/08/16	Building 33 Exterior	General view of S end	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2887)	SE	05/08/16	Building 33 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2888)	S	05/08/16	Building 33 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM

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2060-1_(2889)	SE	05/08/16	Building 33 Exterior	General view of NW elevation	PK, AJLM
2060-1_(2890)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of W elevation showing entrance door	AM, PK
2060-1_(2891)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 External	Oblique of W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2892)	S	01/08/16	Building 12 External	Oblique of W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2893)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2894)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2895)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2896)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 External	Oblique of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2897)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2898)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2899)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2900)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of S end showing brick construction	AM, PK
2060-1_(2901)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 External	General view of S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(2902)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Close up of sign in entrance doorway "Welcome to Fraser"	AM, PK
2060-1_(2903)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General shot of double doors entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2904)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2905)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2906)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of first room to W of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2907)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail of wall with cupboards in first room to W of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2908)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail of wall with cupboards in first room to W of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(2909)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of Switches cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2910)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room with partitions	AM, PK
2060-1_(2911)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2912)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2913)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2914)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2915)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2916)	S	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of larger room in SW end	AM, PK

2060-1_(2917)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of larger room in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2918)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of toilet in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2919)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of shower in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2920)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of bathroom in SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2921)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2922)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room at SW end showing external access doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(2923)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room at SW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(2924)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Internal corridor showing artwork	AM, PK
2060-1_(2925)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Internal corridor showing artwork	AM, PK
2060-1_(2926)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2927)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2928)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2929)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2930)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2931)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2932)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2933)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2934)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room with furniture	AM, PK
2060-1_(2935)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2936)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of chalk board in Art and Craft room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2937)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of Art and Craft room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2938)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of art on wall in Art and Craft room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2939)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of art on cupboard in Art and Craft room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2940)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail of cupboard in Art and Craft room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2941)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2942)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2943)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork in corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2944)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of artwork on wall in 4th room along corridor	AM, PK

2060-1_(2945)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General shot of room showing artwork	AM, PK
2060-1_(2946)	S	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of wall showing artwork	AM, PK
2060-1_(2947)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail shot of wall showing artwork	AM, PK
2060-1_(2948)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Interior corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2949)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Interior corridor showing exterior access doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(2950)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of partitioned day-room, W side	AM, PK
2060-1_(2951)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of partitioned day-room, W side	AM, PK
2060-1_(2952)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of partitioned day-room, E side	AM, PK
2060-1_(2953)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of partitioned day-room, E side	AM, PK
2060-1_(2954)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2955)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of workshop/activity room with fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(2956)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of workshop/activity room with fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(2957)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	View of cupboard in SW corner	AM, PK
2060-1_(2958)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	View of cupboard in SW corner	AM, PK
2060-1_(2959)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room with sink fitting	AM, PK
2060-1_(2960)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of corridor cupboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2961)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of kitchen with fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(2962)	S	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of kitchen with fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(2963)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail of kitchen communication hatch	AM, PK
2060-1_(2964)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail of whiteboard in kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(2965)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of subdivided toilet room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2966)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of subdivided toilet room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2967)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	View of double doors to recreation room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2968)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of internal corridor to external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(2969)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of recreation room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2970)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of recreation room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2971)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of recreation room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2972)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of recreation room	AM, PK

2060-1_(2973)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2974)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	View of doors to room g34 with sign "Secretary Office"	AM, PK
2060-1_(2975)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room g34	AM, PK
2060-1_(2976)	S	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room g34	AM, PK
2060-1_(2977)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of utility room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2978)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2979)	S	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	View of doorway to internal courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2980)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	View of doorway to internal courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(2981)	SW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	View to internal courtyard from doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(2982)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2983)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Internal corridor, view of connecting doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(2984)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Internal corridor, view of connecting doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(2985)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of shower block	AM, PK
2060-1_(2986)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(2987)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2988)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of consultant's room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2989)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Detail of connecting window from consultant's room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2990)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2991)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(2992)	NE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(2993)	E	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of room with accommodation fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(2994)	NW	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of bedroom with fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(2995)	W	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of bedroom with fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(2996)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of toilet, g42	AM, PK
2060-1_(2997)	SE	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of shower block	AM, PK
2060-1_(2998)	S	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of bathroom with bath	AM, PK
2060-1_(2999)	N	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of g46 bedroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(3000)	S	01/08/16	Building 12 Internal	General view of g46 bedroom	AM, PK

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2060-1_(3001)	W	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal E elevation, showing first set of steps to building	AM, PK
2060-1_(3002)	W	02/08/16	Building 18 External	Close up of E elevation showing second set of steps	AM, PK
2060-1_(3003)	N	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3004)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3005)	E	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3006)	N	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3007)	NE	02/08/16	Building 18 External	Close up of External S elevation with iron external stair brackets	AM, PK
2060-1_(3008)	NE	02/08/16	Building 18 External	Detail shot of sanstone wall W of building 18	AM, PK
2060-1_(3009)	NW	02/08/16	Building 18 External	Detail shot of sanstone wall W of building 18	AM, PK
2060-1_(3010)	NE	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3011)	E	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3012)	SE	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3013)	SE	02/08/16	Building 18 External	General view of Exernal N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3014)	W	02/08/16	Building 18 External	Detail shot of steps NW of building 18	AM, PK
2060-1_(3015)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Entrance corridor to the building via N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3016)	W	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor, view of blocked doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(3017)	E	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of workroom 2 in NE	AM, PK
2060-1_(3018)	W	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of workroom 2 in NE	AM, PK
2060-1_(3019)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of workroom 2 in NE with blocked partition	AM, PK
2060-1_(3020)	S	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor; detail of removed partition wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(3021)	N	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of Workroom 4 (g13)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3022)	W	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of staff room (g12)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3023)	W	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	View to toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(3024)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3025)	SE	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor (g01, "display hall"), view to external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(3026)	NE	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of partitioned workroom 2	AM, PK
2060-1_(3027)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of partitioned workroom 1 (g02), S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3028)	S	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of partitioned workroom 1 (g02), S end	AM, PK

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2060-1_(3029)	NW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor (g01, "display hall"), view to building interior	AM, PK
2060-1_(3030)	NW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Detail of electrical fitting in sub-stair store room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3031)	NW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view into toilet block	AM, PK
2060-1_(3032)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor with basement access hatch	AM, PK
2060-1_(3033)	NE	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor, detail of removed wall fitting	AM, PK
2060-1_(3034)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	View into SW toilet block	AM, PK
2060-1_(3035)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of workroom 3	AM, PK
2060-1_(3036)	E	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Detail of blocked doorway in SE wall of workroom 3	AM, PK
2060-1_(3037)	NE	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of workroom 3	AM, PK
2060-1_(3038)	SW	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor, view through altered partitions to external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(3039)	E	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	General view of partitioned workroom 1	AM, PK
2060-1_(3040)	S	02/08/16	Building 18 Internal	Internal corridor, view to external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(3041)	SW	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view NW gable end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3042)	S	02/08/16	Building 22 External	Oblique view N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3043)	W	02/08/16	Building 22 External	Oblique view N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3044)	S	02/08/16	Building 22 External	Oblique view N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3045)	W	02/08/16	Building 22 External	Oblique view N elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3046)	W	02/08/16	Building 22 External	Oblique view N elevation, E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3047)	W	02/08/16	Building 22 External	Oblique view E elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3048)	NE	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view SE gable end with altered window	AM, PK
2060-1_(3049)	E	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view of external courtyard, SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3050)	N	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view of external courtyard, SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3051)	N	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view of external courtyard, SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3052)	NE	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3053)	E	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view SW elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3054)	NE	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view of external courtyard, NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3055)	N	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view of external courtyard, NW end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3056)	N	02/08/16	Building 22 External	Detail of external courtyard with added outbuildings	AM, PK

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2060-1_(3057)	E	02/08/16	Building 22 External	Detail of W elevation of central block with altered doorway and quoining	AM, PK
2060-1_(3058)	NE	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view SW gable end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3059)	E	02/08/16	Building 22 External	General view W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3060)	SW	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	View from entrance into partitioned "Shoemakers shop", N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3061)	E	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	General view of kitchen room addition in "Shoemakers shop", N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3062)	SW	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	Detail of door with painted glass in partition wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(3063)	SW	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	General view of S end of partitioned "Shoemakers shop" with wall mural	AM, PK
2060-1_(3064)	E	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	General view of partition wall with mural	AM, PK
2060-1_(3065)	SW	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	Internal corridor, view to external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(3066)	S	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	View of toilet (altered office)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3067)	NE	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	Detail of blocked hatch in toilet (altered office) room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3068)	W	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	General view of "Workshop for LG patients" room	AM, PK
2060-1_(30690)	NE	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	Detail of external double doors in NE wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(3070)	SE	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	General view of "Workshop for LG patients" room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3071)	SW	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	General view of "Workshop for LG patients" room, S internal elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3072)	S	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	General view of "Workshop for LG patients" room, S internal elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3073)	NE	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	View of office in "Workshop for LG patients" room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3074)	SW	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	View of external doors with painted glass sign "pottery shop"	AM, PK
2060-1_(3075)	SW	02/08/16	Building 22 Internal	View of external doors with painted glass sign "pottery shop"	AM, PK
2060-1_(3076)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 External	General view S external elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3077)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 External	General view S external elevation, E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3078)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 External	General view S external elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3079)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 External	Oblique view E external elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3080)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 External	General view E external elevation with addition	AM, PK
2060-1_(3081)	S	02/08/16	Building 24 External	Oblique view N and E external elevations	AM, PK
2060-1_(3082)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 External	Oblique view N elevation with veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(3083)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 External	General view N external elevation, E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3084)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 External	General view N external elevation, W end	AM, PK

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2060-1_(3085)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 External	General view W elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3086)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 External	Detail of wall construction, S elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3087)	E	02/08/16	Building 24 External	Detail of entrance	AM, PK
2060-1_(3088)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View of S wall of partitioned former dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3089)	S	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View of S wall of partitioned former dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3090)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View of W wall of partitioned former dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3091)	NE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Detail of partition wall against original E wall, former dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3092)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor (partitioned former dining room)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3093)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View to E wall, partitioned former dining room, N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3094)	NE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view partitioned former dining room, N end, N and E walls with blocked windows	AM, PK
2060-1_(3095)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Detail of blocked window, N wall of partitioned former dining room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3096)	NE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of kitchen	AM, PK
2060-1_(3097)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor, view to external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(3098)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor, view to stairs up	AM, PK
2060-1_(3099)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of hall/dayroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(3100)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of hall/dayroom, W side	AM, PK
2060-1_(3101)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of hall/dayroom, W side, with piano	AM, PK
2060-1_(3102)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of hall/dayroom, W side, with piano and main external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(3103)	S	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of hall/dayroom, S side, with piano and main external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(3104)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view partitioned room in hall/dayroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(3105)	E	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Detail of niche in E wall of partitioned hall/dayroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(3106)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of 'store' room with sink fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(3107)	S	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor, W side, with view of 'Karl' mosaic	AM, PK
2060-1_(3108)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of "Clinical Room 1"	AM, PK
2060-1_(3109)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned lounge, N room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3110)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned lounge, S room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3111)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned lounge, S room with S wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(3112)	S	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Detail of 'Karl' mosaic	AM, PK

2060-1_(3113)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor (partitioned "Lockers")	AM, PK
2060-1_(3114)	E	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view into (partitioned) toilet block	AM, PK
2060-1_(3115)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of toilet (partitioned previous "Lockers")	AM, PK
2060-1_(3116)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor (partitioned "Lockers") with view of cupboards	AM, PK
2060-1_(3117)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view NW toilet block	AM, PK
2060-1_(3118)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View of partitioned toilet block	AM, PK
2060-1_(3119)	E	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor, partitioned store room with external door in S wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(3120)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of stairs up from hall/dayroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(3121)	NE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View of stair landing	AM, PK
2060-1_(3122)	S	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of staircase	AM, PK
2060-1_(3123)	S	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor (partitoned dormitory, E side)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3124)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, E side, S room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3125)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, E side, S room with door to veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(3126)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View from door to external veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(3127)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor (partitioned dormitory, E side)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3128)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, E side, central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3129)	NE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, E side, central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3130)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor with view of modified doorway to partitioned dormitory	AM, PK
2060-1_(3131)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor, view of modified dorway and engaged column	AM, PK
2060-1_(3132)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor, detail of service duct with wallpaper	AM, PK
2060-1_(3133)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3134)	SE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of bedroom, SE end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3135)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of bedroom, central	AM, PK
2060-1_(3136)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View of S central bedroom W wall with communicating windows	AM, PK
2060-1_(3137)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View of toilet (partioned store)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3138)	N	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View of toilet block	AM, PK
2060-1_(3139)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of room with shelf fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(3140)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor (partitioned dormitory, W side)	AM, PK

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2060-1_(3141)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor (partitioned dormitory, W side)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3142)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, W side, S room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3143)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, W side, S room, W wall	AM, PK
2060-1_(3144)	NE	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, W side, S room, E wall with door to veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(3145)	E	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View through door to veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(3146)	NW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, W side, central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3147)	SW	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, W side, central room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3148)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	General view of partitioned dormitory, W side, N room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3149)	W	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	Internal corridor (partitioned dormitory, W side) with external door to veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(3150)	E	02/08/16	Building 24 Internal	View through window to courtyard	AM, PK
2060-1_(3151)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External W end oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(3152)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3153)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3154)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3155)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General setting shot	AM, PK
2060-1_(3156)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External N end oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(3157)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3158)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External N end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3159)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3160)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3161)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3162)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External E end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3163)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of SE elevation, oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(3164)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of SE elevation	AM, PK
2060-1_(3165)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of SE elevation, oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(3166)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 External	Detail of rear veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(3167)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 External	Detail of rear veranda	AM, PK
2060-1_(3168)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 External	Detail of brick construction	AM, PK

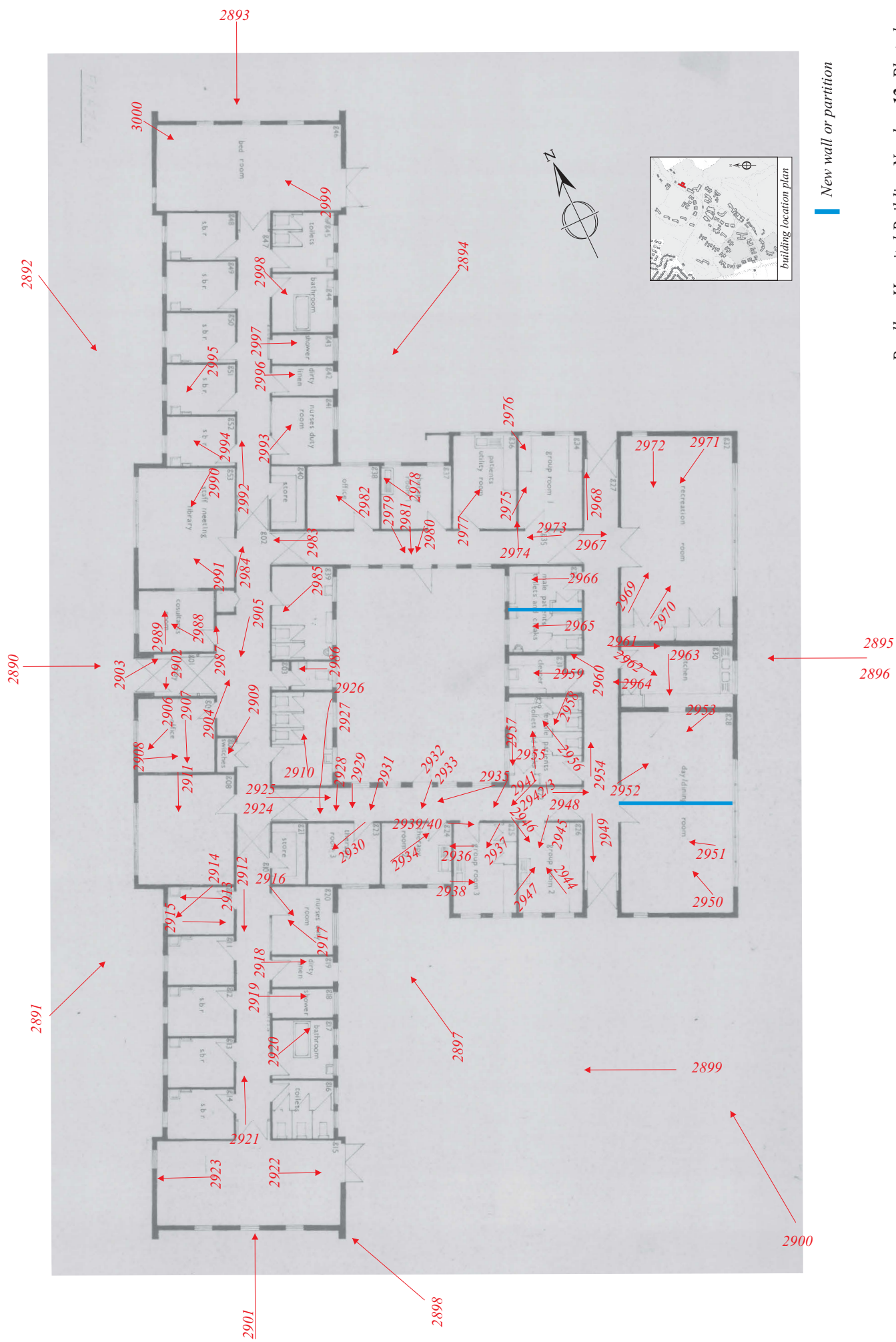
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2060-1_(3169)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External S end, oblique	AM, PK
2060-1_(3170)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External S end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3171)	E	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3172)	E	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3173)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 External	General view of External W end	AM, PK
2060-1_(3174)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View from entrance into "foul linen" room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3175)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of room ("store")	AM, PK
2060-1_(3176)	E	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of room ("store")	AM, PK
2060-1_(3177)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3178)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3179)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(3180)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of room ("ward")	AM, PK
2060-1_(3181)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of room ("ward")	AM, PK
2060-1_(3182)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(3183)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Interior corridor with noticeboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(3184)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of dayroom, SW side	AM, PK
2060-1_(3185)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of dayroom, SW side	AM, PK
2060-1_(3186)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of dayroom, SW side	AM, PK
2060-1_(3187)	E	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of dayroom, SW side	AM, PK
2060-1_(3188)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view into store room with shelf-fittings ("Patients' Clothes")	AM, PK
2060-1_(3189)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3190)	E	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of ward room with desk and noticeboard	AM, PK
2060-1_(3191)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of ward room with desk and added doorway	AM, PK
2060-1_(3192)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of subdivided ward room, SW side	AM, PK
2060-1_(3193)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View into subdivided ward room, SE side	AM, PK
2060-1_(3194)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view ward room, E wall with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(3195)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view "HMC" room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3196)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view ward room	AM, PK

2060-1_(3197)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view ward room (adapted toilet block)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3198)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view ward room (adapted toilet block)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3199)	E	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View of ward room with external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(3200)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(3201)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of "Sisters room"	AM, PK
2060-1_(3202)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of "Sisters room" with wall fittings: alarm systems, etc	AM, PK
2060-1_(3203)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3204)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of bathroom	AM, PK
2060-1_(3205)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View of toilet	AM, PK
2060-1_(3206)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of ward room with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(3207)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of ward room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3208)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of "Lounge"	AM, PK
2060-1_(3209)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View of "Lounge" with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(3210)	E	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of "Lounge" with added doorways	AM, PK
2060-1_(3211)	E	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View of E room of subdivided "playroom"	AM, PK
2060-1_(3212)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View of E room of subdivided "playroom" with wall mirror fitting	AM, PK
2060-1_(3213)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of W room of subdivided "playroom"	AM, PK
2060-1_(3214)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3215)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of dayroom, NE side with blocked fireplace	AM, PK
2060-1_(3216)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of dayroom, NE side	AM, PK
2060-1_(3217)	SE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of dayroom, NE side with external door	AM, PK
2060-1_(3218)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3219)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of laundry room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3220)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View to external door from "foul linen" room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3221)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View to external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(3222)	NE	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view of ward room (adapted "locker room") with fittings	AM, PK
2060-1_(3223)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Internal corridor with view to external doors	AM, PK
2060-1_(3224)	S	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK

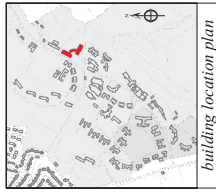
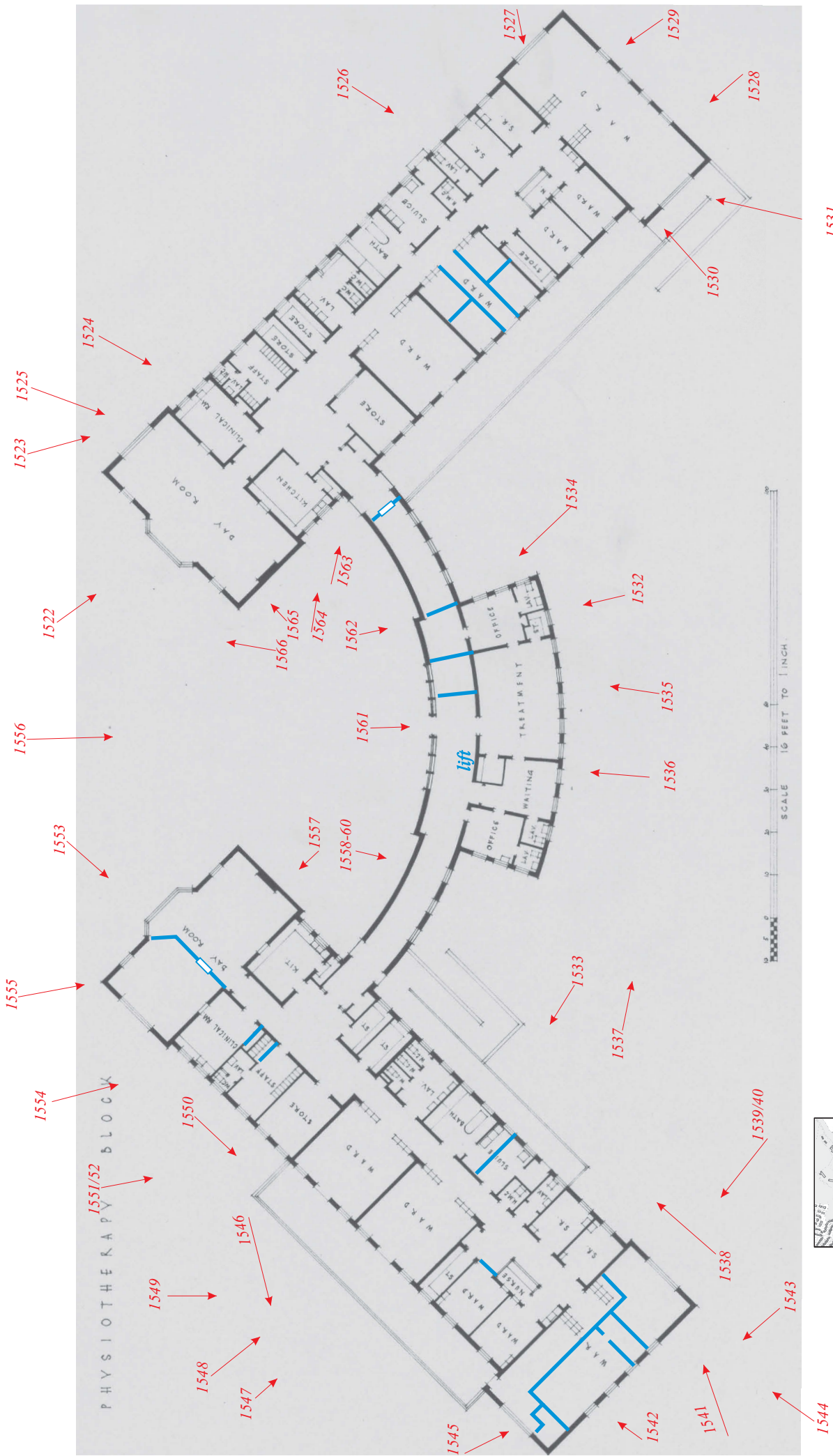
2060-1_(3225)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	Internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3226)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view into "clinical" room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3227)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View of double doors from internal corridor	AM, PK
2060-1_(3228)	SW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	View of double doors to exterior	AM, PK
2060-1_(3229)	W	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view "consulting" room	AM, PK
2060-1_(3230)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view "maids changing room"	AM, PK
2060-1_(3231)	NW	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view "wash up" room (NW end room)	AM, PK
2060-1_(3232)	N	02/08/16	Building 28 Internal	General view kitchens	AM, PK
2060-1_(3233)	SE	13/10/2012	Building 32 Interior	Recreation Hall chapel	JS
2060-1_(3234)	SE	13/10/2012	Building 32 Interior	Recreation Hall chapel	JS
2060-1_(3235)	N	13/10/2012	Building 32 Interior	Recreation Hall chapel	JS
2060-1_(3236)	W	13/10/2012	Building 32 Interior	View from chapel to Main Hall	JS
2060-1_(3237)	SW	13/10/2012	Building 32 Interior	Main Hall general view	JS
2060-1_(3238)	W	13/10/2012	Building 32 Interior	Main Hall general view	JS

Appendix 4 Photo location Plans



■ New wall or partition

Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 12, Photo location plan

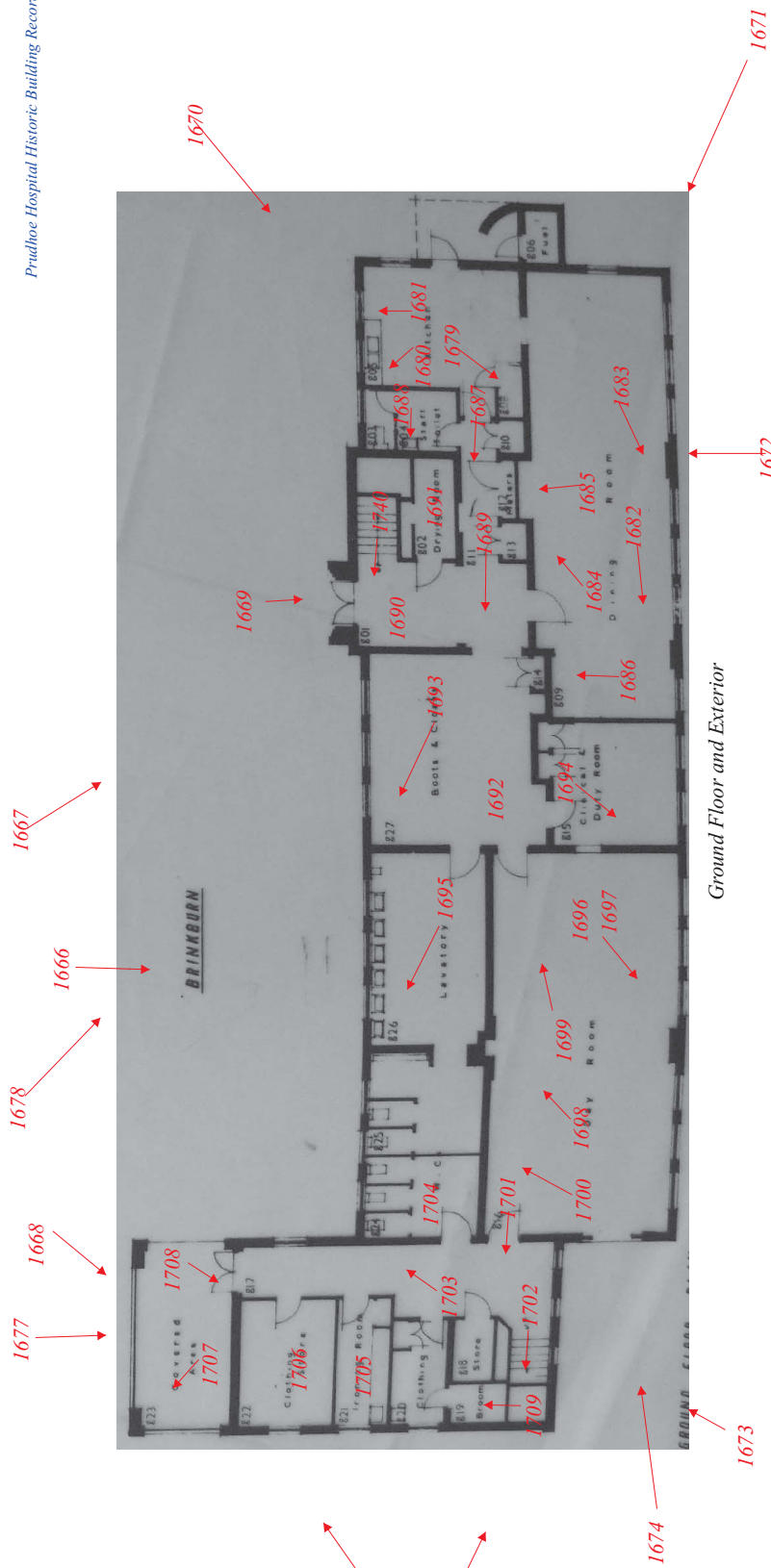


Key for alterations to historic ground plans

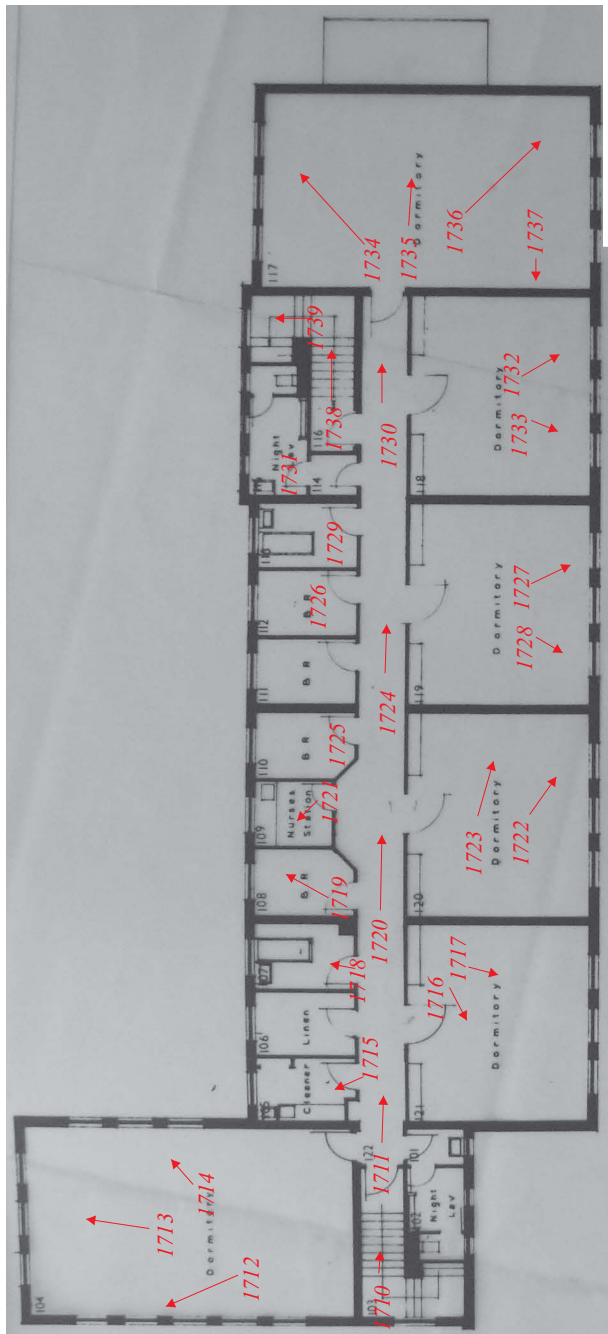
▬ New door or door widening

▬ New wall or partition

Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 13, Photo location plan

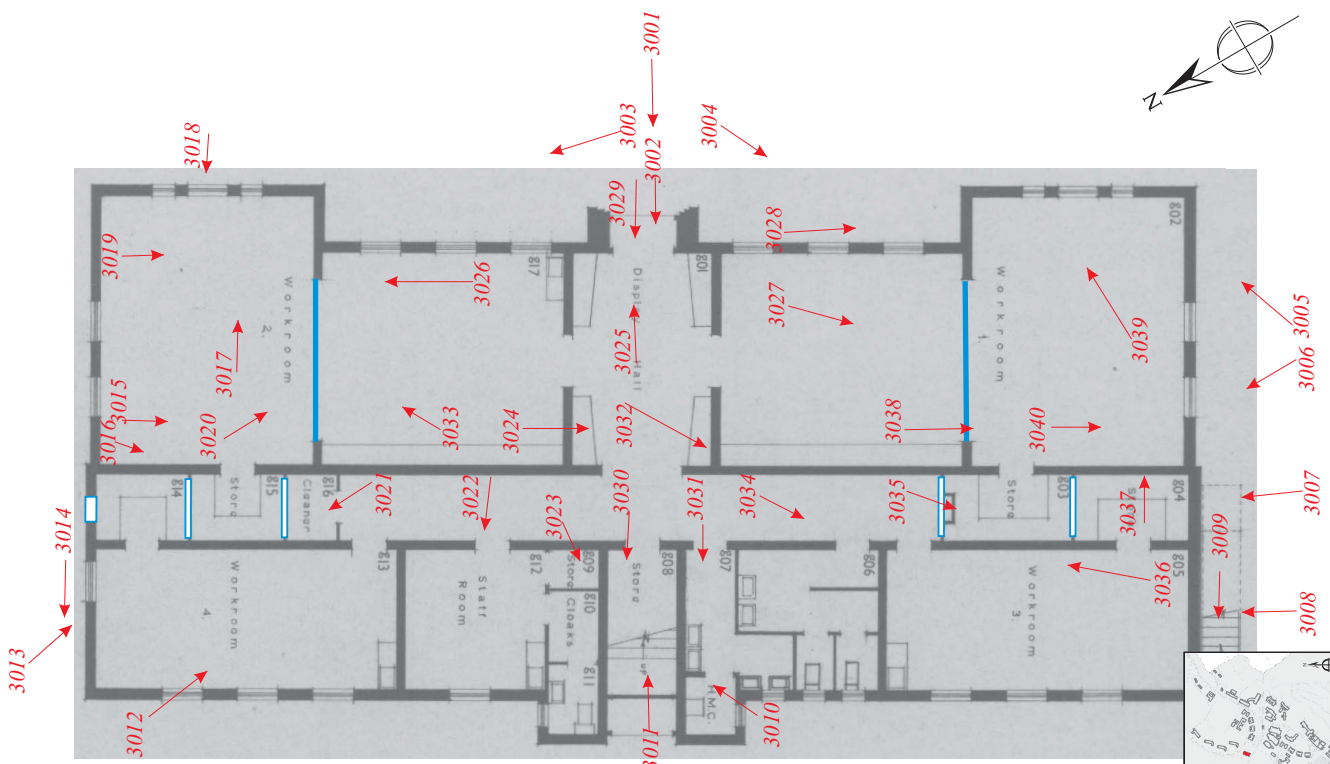


Ground Floor and Exterior

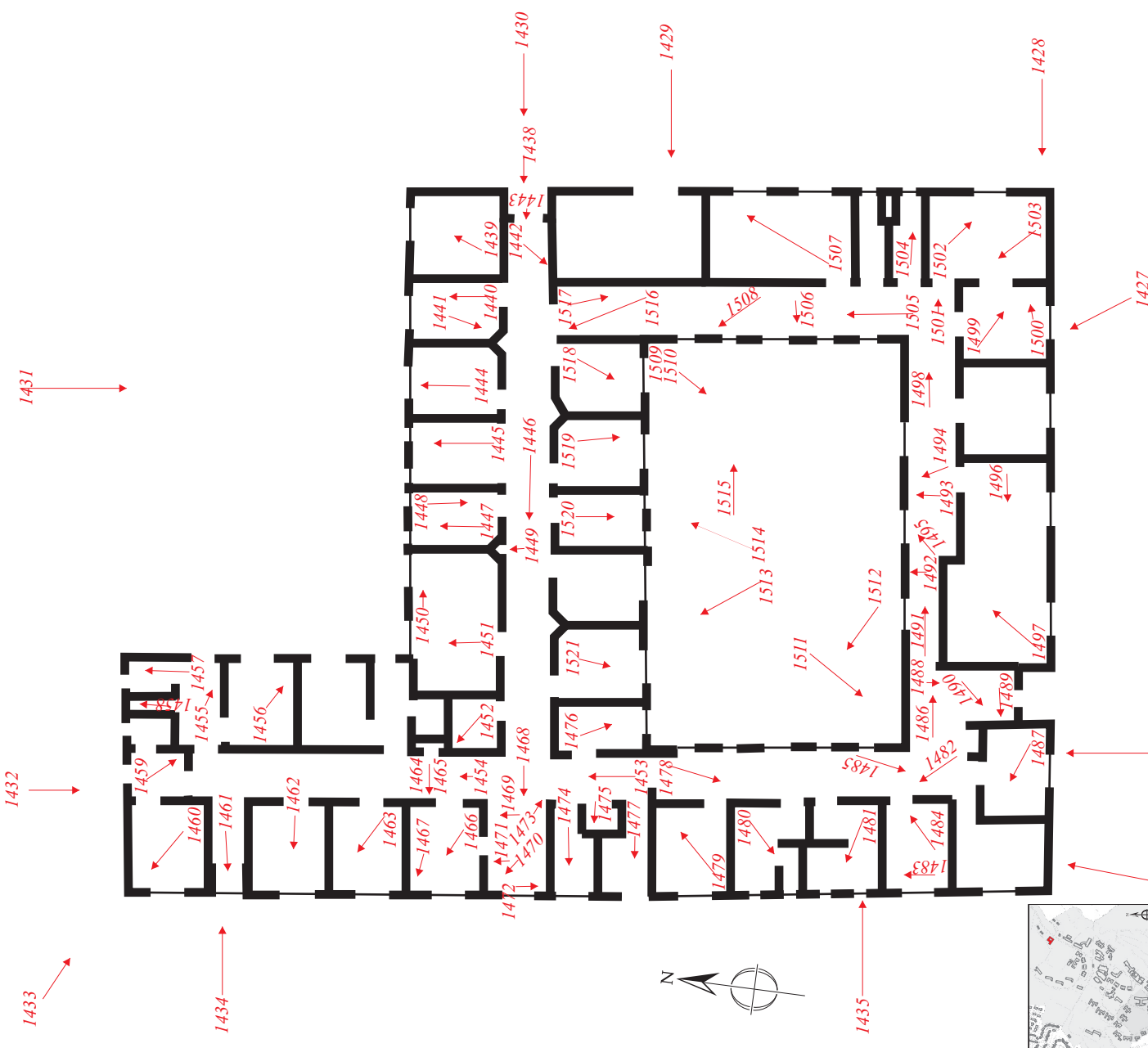


First Floor





Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 18, Photo location plan



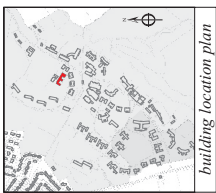
Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 07, Photo location plan



Key for alterations to historic ground plans

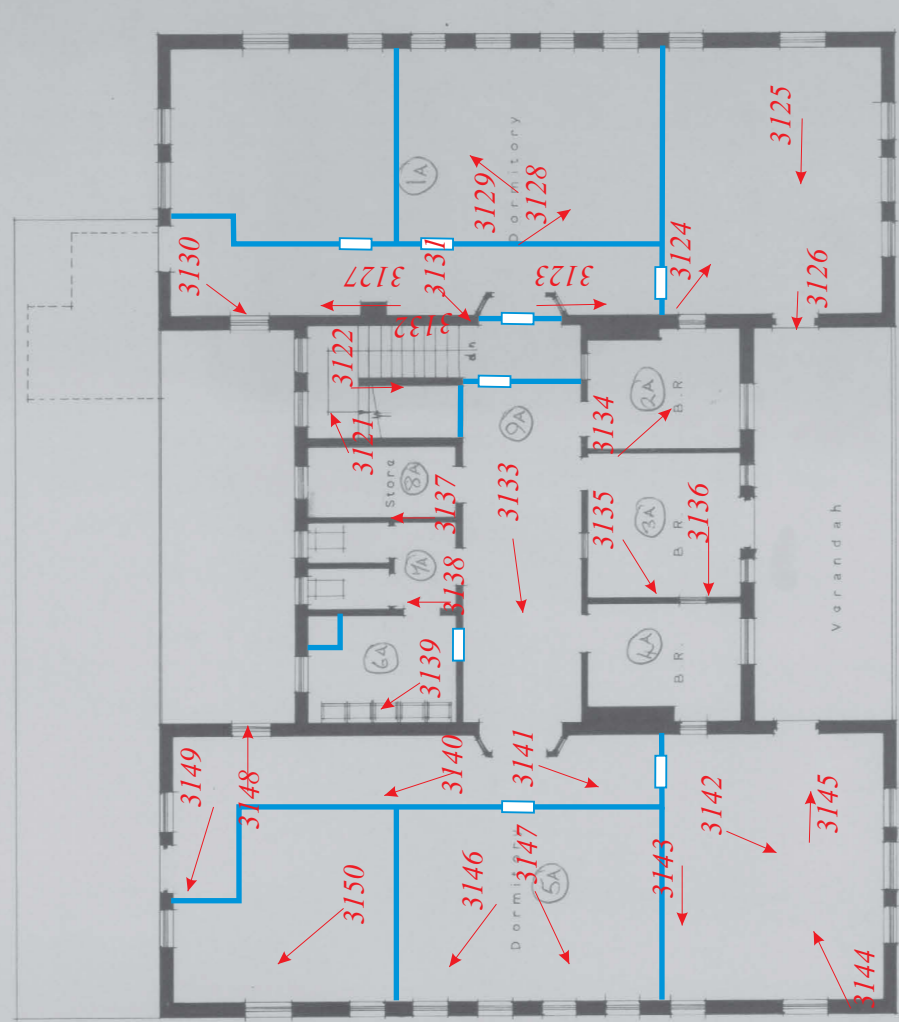
□ New door or door widening

— New wall or partition

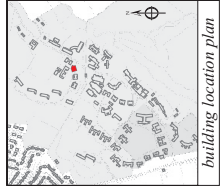




Building 24, ground floor plan



Building 24, first floor plan



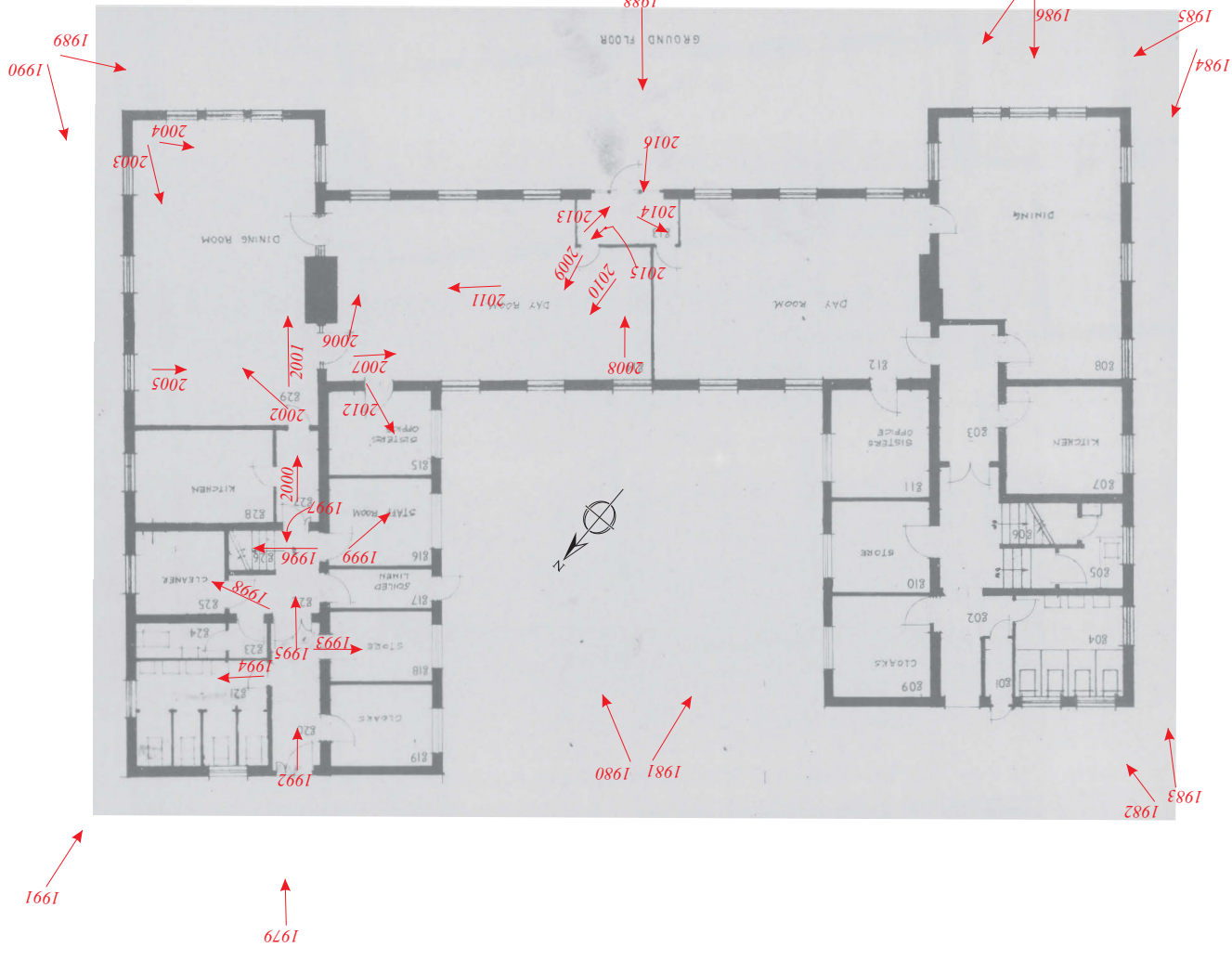
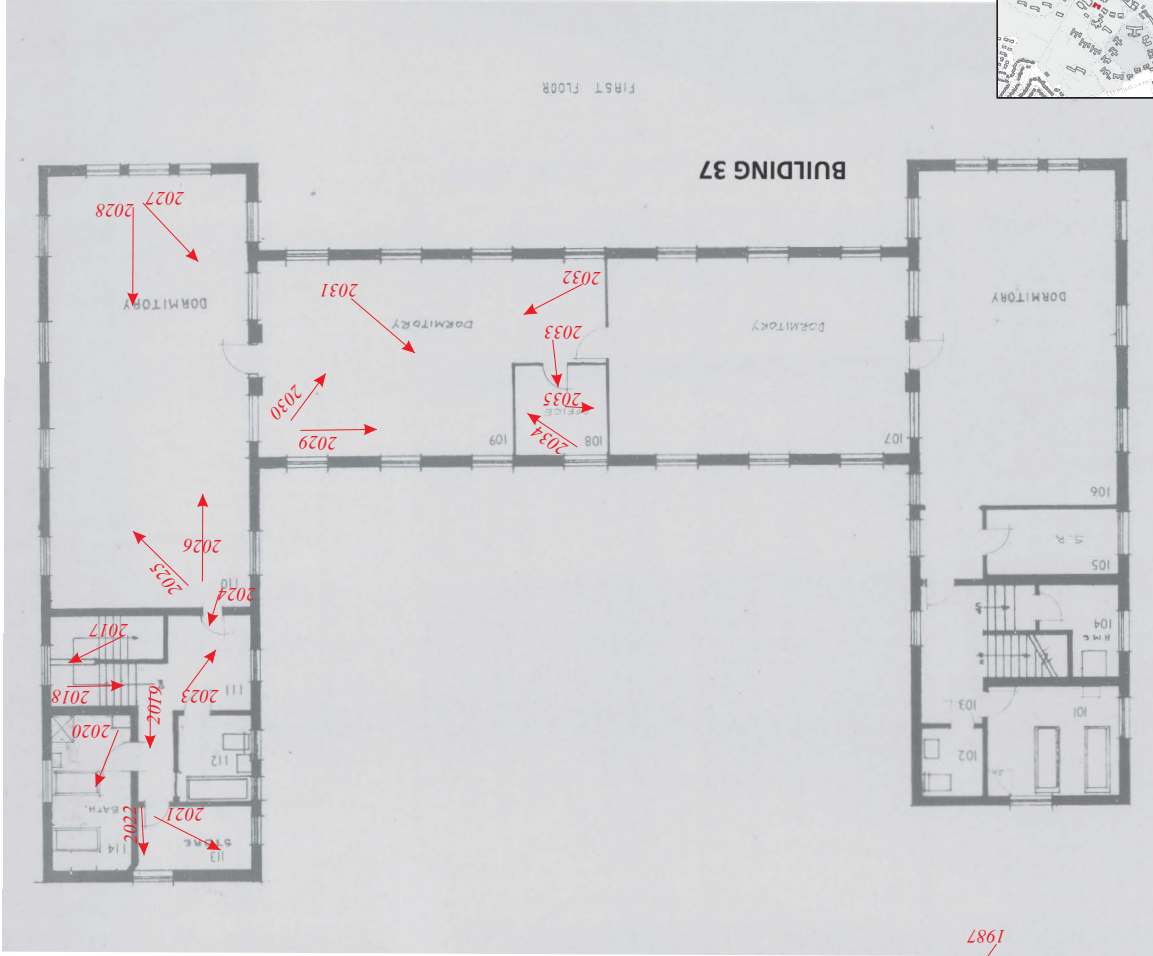


Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 28, Photo location plan



- | New wall or partition
- New door or door widening

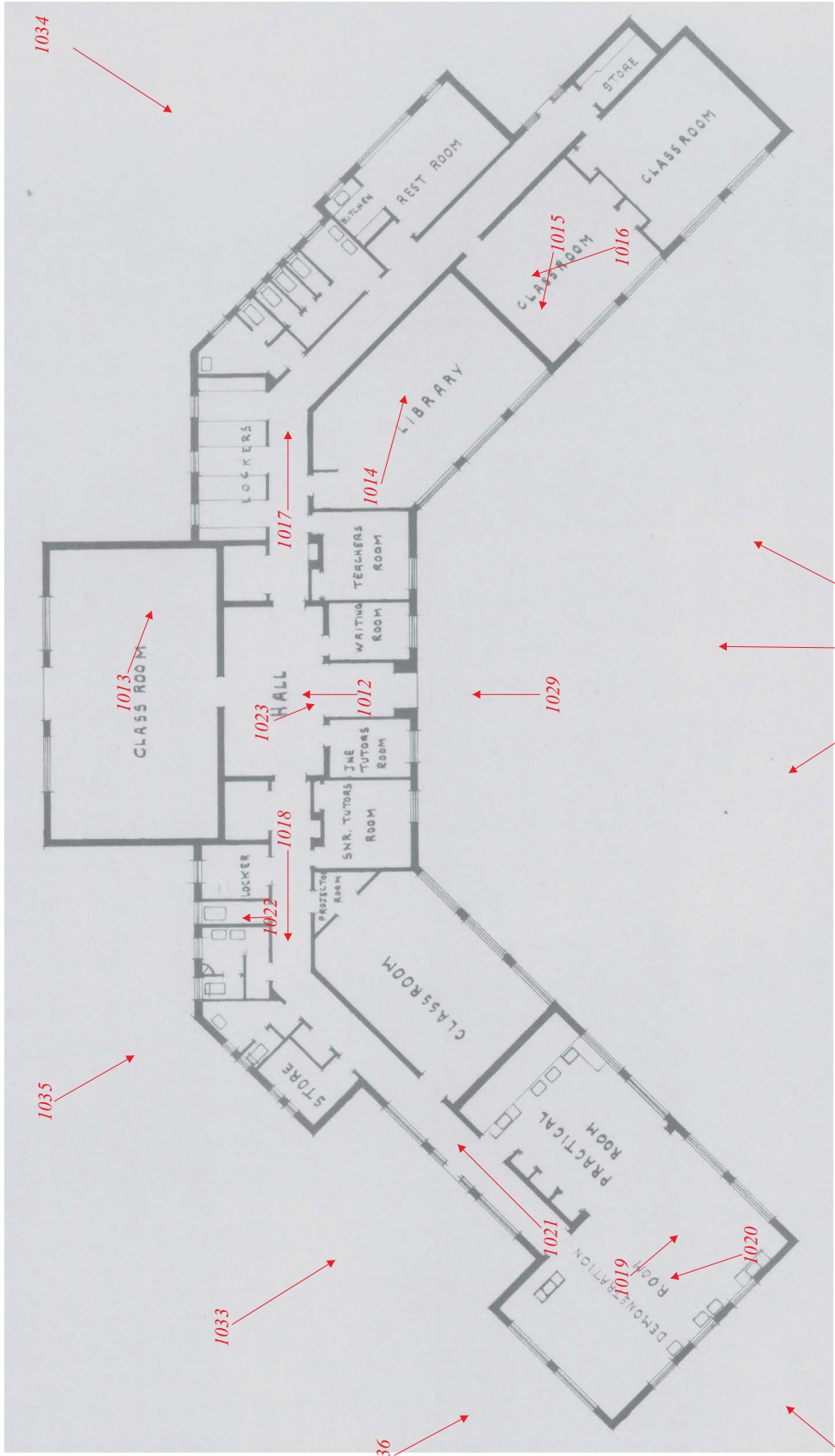
Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 35, Photo location plan



1018

1037

1034



1035

1033

1036

1029

1031



1032

1026

1027

1028

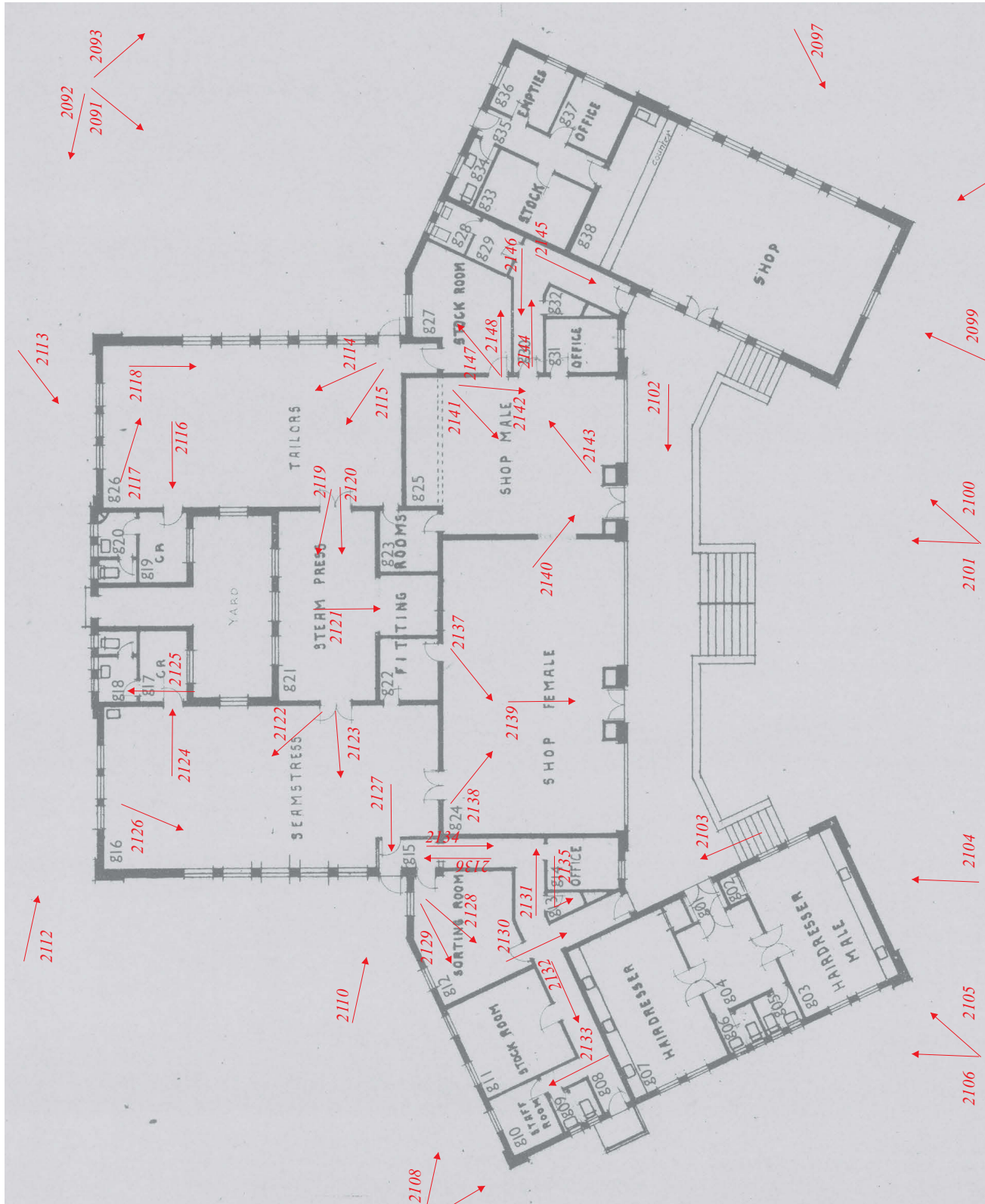
1025

1024

1030



Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 40, Photo location plan



Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 44, Photo location plan



Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 47, Photo location plan



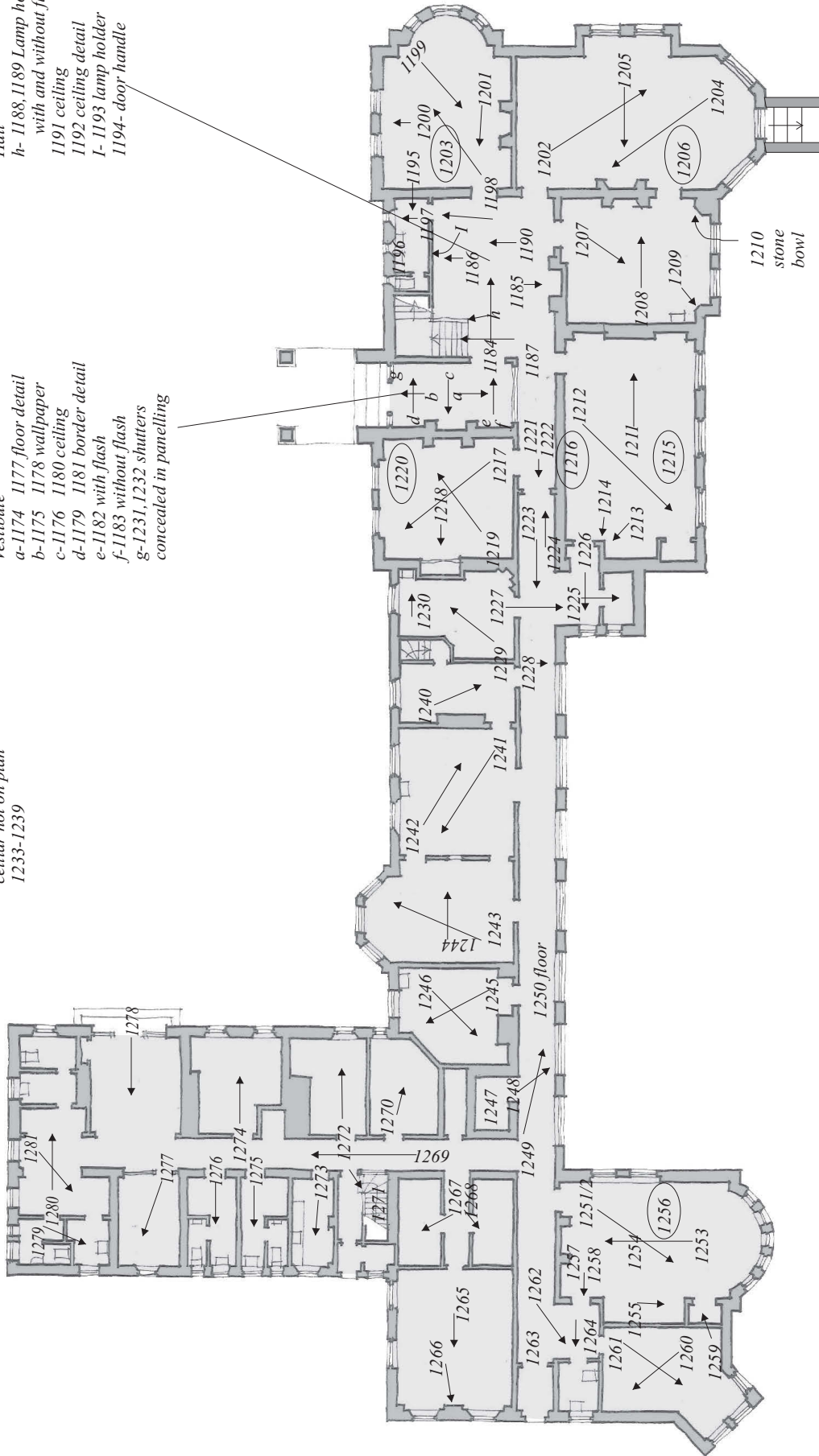
where two numbers are beside one arrow
the lower refers to the lower section, and the
higher the upper section

Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 51, exterior Photo location plan

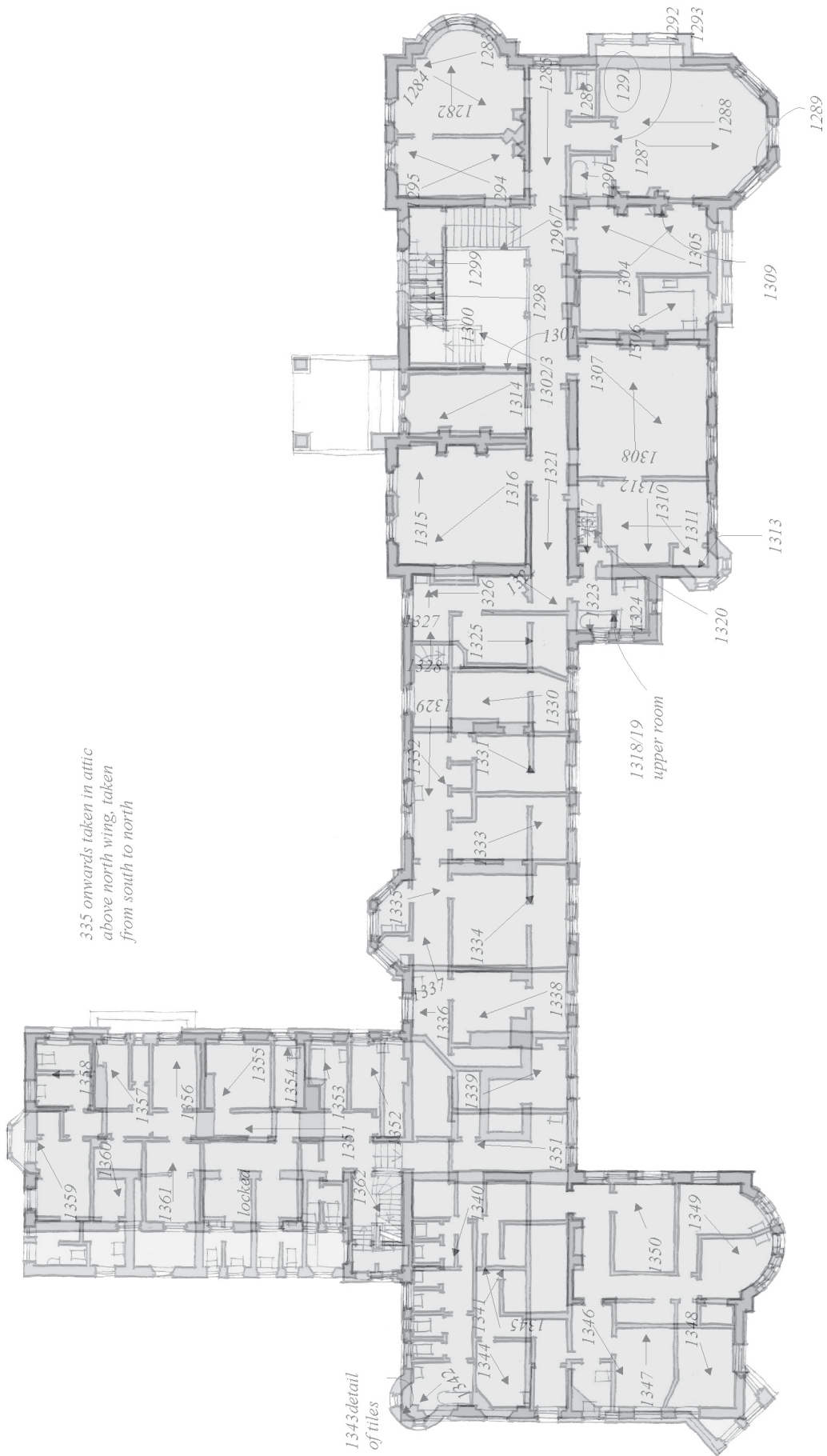
Hall
 h- 1188, 1189 Lamp holder
 with and without flash
 1191 ceiling
 1192 ceiling detail
 l- 1193 lamp holder
 1194- door handle

Vestibule
 a-1174 1177 floor detail
 b-1175 1178 wallpaper
 c-1176 1180 ceiling
 d-1179 1181 border detail
 e-1182 with flash
 f-1183 without flash
 g-1231, 1232 shutters
 concealed in panelling

cellar not on plan
 1233-1239



numbers with an oval around them are
 ceiling details eg 999



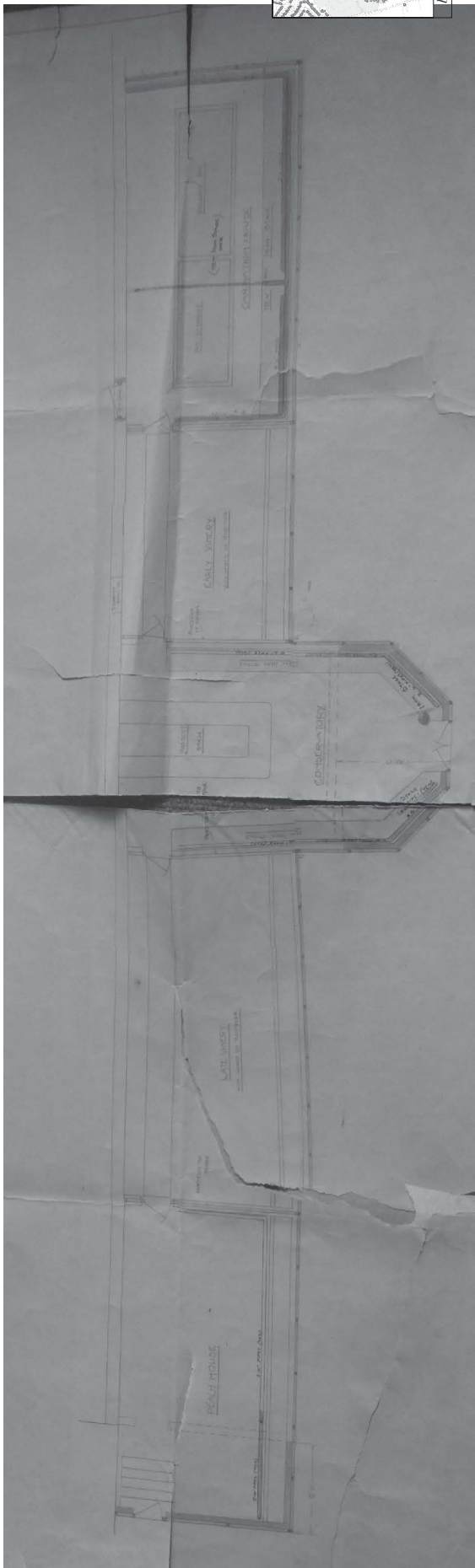
335 onwards taken in attic above north wing, taken from south to north

1343 detail of tiles

1318/19 upper room

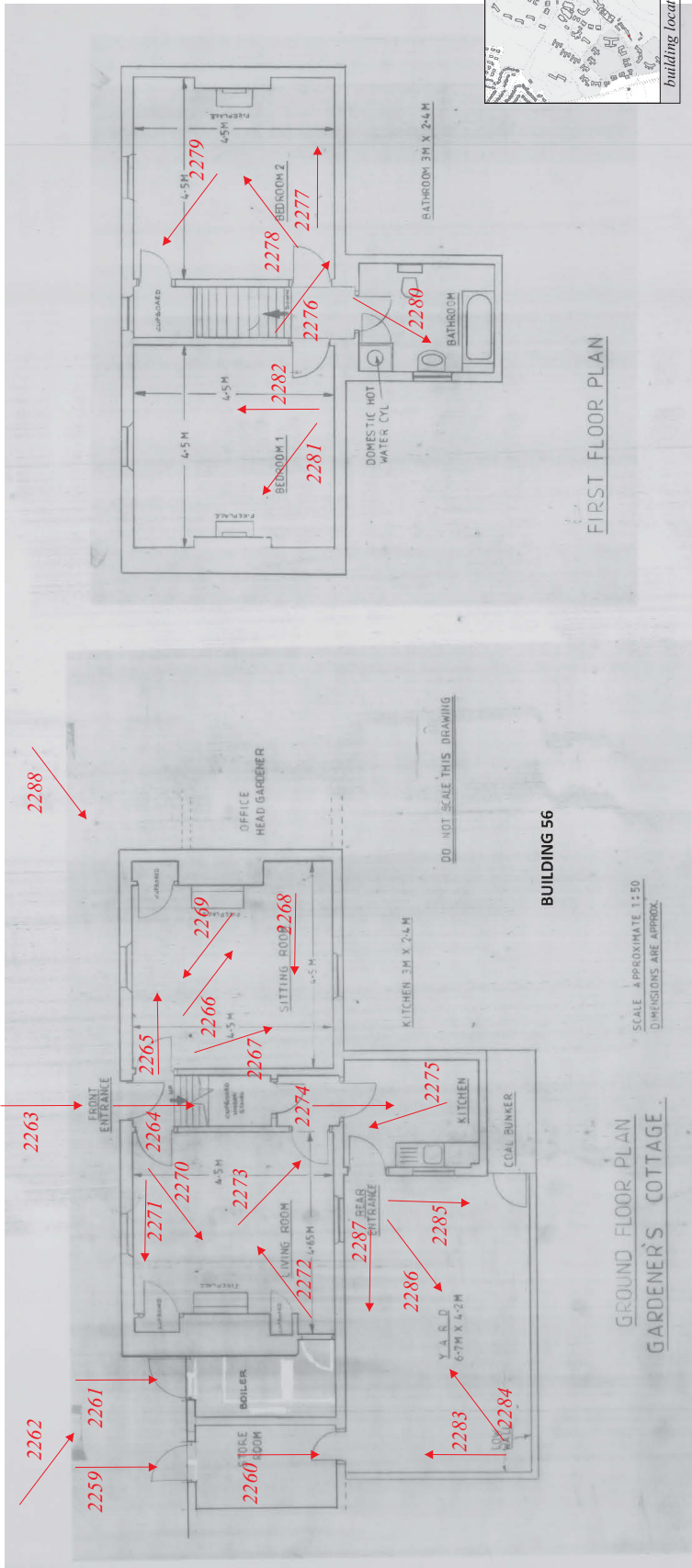


numbers with an oval around them are ceiling details eg 999



building location plan

Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 57, Photo location plan



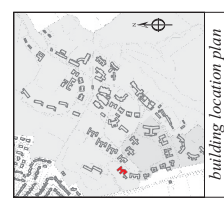
building location plan

Prudhoe Hospital Building Number 56, Photo location plan



Key for alterations to historic ground plans

- ▭ New door or door widening
- ▬ New wall or partition



building location plan